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values of total IOI-HA ($r_s=-0.078$; $p=0.622$) and factors 1 ($r_s=-0.251$; $p=0.108$) and 2 ($r_s=0.007$; $p=0.967$).

Conclusion: Schooling did not correlated with the satisfaction index related to the use of HAs.

Key words: Hearing aids; Hearing loss; Surveys and Questionnaires.

6633. Masking level difference and auditory brainstem response in normal hearing adults

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Introduction: The auditory structures of the brainstem are involved in the auditory ability of binaural interaction, which refers to the ability of the central auditory nervous system in processing disparate but complementary information presented to both ears. Therefore, this interaction contributes for sound localization and auditory figure-to-ground abilities.

Objectives: To investigate Masking Level Difference in normal hearing adults and its relation with electrophysiological assessments - Auditory Brainstem Response using clicks and speech stimuli.

Methods: Twenty female subjects between 18 and 30 years of age, normal hearing (tonal and speech audiometry within normal limits) and no complaints of Central Auditory Processing participated in the study. The subjects underwent acoustic immittance measurements, Tonal Masking Level Difference and Auditory Brainstem Response performed with click and speech stimuli.

Results: Masking Level Difference showed an average response of 10.70 dB and correlated positively with wave V of the Auditory Brainstem Response with click stimulus and to the waves V, A and F of the Auditory Brainstem Response with speech stimuli.

Conclusion: Masking Level Difference shows a normal result and correlated electrophysiological assessments the higher the latencies of wave V in Click Auditory Brainstem Response and waves V, A and F in Complex Auditory Brainstem Response the higher Masking Level Differences.

Key words: Auditory perception, Electrophysiology, Brainstem.

6636. Relation between the presence of phonological deviations and the absence of contralateral acoustic reflex

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Introduction: The difficulties of auditory perception and organization of the phonological system at central level can compromise the adequate production of speech, characterizing the phonological deviations. The phonological deviations can negatively influence in auditory abilities.

Objectives: To verify the presence or absence of contralateral acoustic reflex and possible association between ear and gender in children with phonological deviations.

Methods: Observational and transversal study, approved by the Ethics and Research Committee, under number 2011.039. Participants were 46 children, with phonological deviations and normal auditory thresholds. The children were submitted to the evaluation of acoustic immittance measurements to verify acoustic reflexes. The equipment used was the AT 235, brand Interacoustics.

Results: The average age was seven years. All participants presented acoustic reflex in the frequencies of 500 and 1000Hz. In the frequency of 2000Hz, 35% did not present reflex in the right ear and 30% in the left ear. In the frequency of 4000Hz, 60% presented no reflex in the right ear and 55% in the left ear. There was no statistically significant difference between sex and the presence or absence of responses in 2000 and 4000Hz to the right ear (p -value = 0.327 and 0.321, respectively) and to the left ear (p -value = 0.520 and 0.491, respectively).

Conclusion: Children with phonological deviations of the sample tend to present an important percentage of absent acoustic reflexes in the frequencies of 2000Hz and, mainly, in the 4000Hz, in which more than half of the sample presented no reflex.

Key words: Reflex, Acoustic; Child.

6640. Tinnitus handicap inventory: Analysis in individuals with chronic tinnitus

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Introduction: Tinnitus is a symptom that can go unnoticed by the individual or can lead to severe discomfort, hampering the performance of activities of daily living.

Objective: To analyze the annoyance caused by tinnitus in patients with chronic tinnitus.

Methods: Individuals with chronic tinnitus, attended at a specialized outpatient clinic, were included in the sample. All had tinnitus for at least six months and responded to the Tinnitus Handicap Inventory questionnaire on the first day of the evaluation.

Results: 735 patients, aged between 9 and 89 years (mean 59.26 years), 455 (61.48%) were female. The Tinnitus Handicap Inventory score ranged from 0 to 100 points (mean of 42.94 points). When the analysis was made for the degree of discomfort, it was found that 135 patients presented negligible nuisance (0 to 16 points), 200 mild annoyance (18 to 36 points), 177 moderate nuisance (38 to 56 points), 134 severe nuisance To 76 points) and 89 patients presented catastrophic discomfort (78 to 100 points).

Conclusion: It was found that most of the evaluated patients presented significant annoyance with tinnitus, which probably led them to seek specialized treatment.

Key words: tinnitus, annoyance, questionnaire.

6647. Fear of falling among older people practicing physical exercise - age analysis

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Introduction: Worry about falling can lead to fear of falls and loss of quality of life, fear of carrying out activities of daily living and suffering falls.

Objective: Is evaluate the concern about falling by elderly practicing physical exercise, considering the age of the elderly people.

Methods: Elderly exercise students of both sexes, who answered the Falls Efficacy Scale (FES-I), were translated into Portuguese by Camargos (2010). Elderly patients with a history of neurological, motor and cognitive disorders excluded from the study. The research approved by a research ethics committee.

Results: 109 older adults participated, with a mean age of 72.1 ± 6.2 years. Group 1 was composed of 40 elderly individuals aged 60 to 69 years, mean age 65.6 ± 2.9 years, Group 2 with 54 elderly individuals from 70 to 79 years old. Years, with a mean age of 74.0 ± 2.3 years and Group 3, with 15 elderly individuals over 80 years of age, with a mean age of 82.3 ± 3.0 years. The total Falls Efficacy Scale - I score was 24.0 ± 7.0 points. Age analysis showed that in Group 1 the mean score was 23.3 ± 6.0 points, in Group 2 it was 24.4 ± 7.9 points and in Group 3 it was 24.5 ± 6.5 points. There was no significant difference between the scores in the different groups ($p = 0.70$).

Conclusion: The increase in age did not influence the score obtained by the elderly evaluated.

Key words: falls, physical exercise, elderly people

6658. Benefits of implantable auditory prostheses in subjects with unilateral hearing loss: systematic review

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Introduction: The binaural hearing is the proper condition that allows the listener the depth dimension and sonority necessary to the perception of the soundworld. When there is a unilateral hearing loss, the Cros system appears as a treatment option, as the bone-anchored hearing aids, and the cochlear implant.

Objective: To verify the effectiveness of the use of implantable hearing aids in adults with unilateral hearing loss,