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9839. Sequential Bilateral Active Middle Ear Prosthesis in Congenital Aural Atresia: Case Report

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Introduction: The Vibrant Soundbridge™ is an implantable active prosthesis that directly stimulates the middle ear ossicles. It is indicated for sensorineural, conductive and/or mixed hearing loss. **Objective:** Present the results of the audiological and speech perception evaluation in a case of bilateral implantable active middle ear prosthesis. **Methods:** Male, 29 years old, bilateral congenital aural atresia, bilateral conductive hearing loss underwent bilateral Vibrant Soundbridge™/ Medel prosthesis with sequential activation. First activation was performed on the right ear, with a difference of 3 years between the sides. Free field audiometry and speech perception in silence and noise were performed in four situations: without the prosthesis, with the prosthesis on the right, left and bilateral. **Results:** The mean tonal free field thresholds (0.5, 1, 2 and 3kHz) obtained with bilateral prosthesis were 28.5 dBHL better than without the prosthesis. The mean sentence recognition threshold in silence and the signal-to-noise ratio were, respectively, 60 dBHL and 1 dBHL without the prosthesis; 21.6 dBHL and -3.5 dBHL with the prosthesis on the right; 21.6 dBHL and -4.3 dBHL with the prosthesis on the left; 18 dBHL and -6 dB HL with bilateral prosthesis. **Conclusions:** It was verified that the Vibrant Soundbridge™ provided improvement in free field and speech perception tests. The results with the bilateral prosthesis demonstrated the importance of audibility summation for better understanding of speech.

Keywords: hearing loss; hearing aids; ear malformation.

9840. Immediate Effects of the Voiced High-Frequency Oscillation in Acoustic Measures in Vocally Healthy and Dysphonic Subjects: Pilot Study

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Introduction: Semioccluded vocal tract exercises (SOVTE) are used in the vocal clinic, which aims the glottis balance, improving voice production. It is observed that the Voiced High-Frequency Oscillation (VHFO) can provide a similar effect to others SOVTE at intensity symptoms in vocally healthy and dysphonic subjects. **Objective:** Analyze the immediate effects of the VHFO at the following acoustic measures: Cepstral Peak Prominence-smoothed (CPP-s), alpha ratio, and L1-L0 in vocally healthy and dysphonic subjects. **Methods:** This is a retrospective, transversal, and experimental study. Participated in this study 60 subjects, both genders, aged between 18-45 years old, and divided into two groups: 30 vocally healthy (G1) and 30 dysphonics (G2). The software Praat (v6,0,43) was used to carry acoustic measures with vowel /a/ (the three mid seconds were used) at the habitual pitch and loudness. For CPP-s measure, the periodicity window was used, the average window of time was adjusted at 0,01s and the frequency window at 0,001 s. In order to do the alpha ratio and L1-L0, it was used the correction of pitch window, using the standard values. These measures were carried before and after three minutes of VHFO implementation. Paired t-Test was used ($p < 0,05$). **Results:** G1: there were no significant results after VHFO implementations. G2: the CPP-s ($p = 0,005$) increased after VHFO implementation, meaning improve-

ment at the signal periodicity. **Conclusions:** The VHFO provides positive immediate effects at the acoustic measure in the dysphonic individuals, whereas the same cannot be observed in vocally healthy subjects.

Keywords: voice; voice training; dysphonia.

9843. Complaint of Auditory Hypersensitivity in Children and Adolescents with Autism Spectrum Disorder Attended at a Referral Outpatient Clinic of a University Hospital

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Introduction: Auditory hypersensitivity is characterized by the sensory increase of the sounds, causing discomfort and irritability in the affected subjects. Typically these behaviors are seen in children and adolescents with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD). The literature has been arguing that hypersensitivity in individuals with ASD seems to be related to emotional issues rather than specific to the auditory system. **Methods:** Cross-sectional study, approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the research institution under number 5597581. The sample consisted of 89 children and adolescents of both sexes, aged 7 years to 17 years and 11 months, and mean of $9,2 \pm 2,4$ years. The individuals were attended in a neuropediatrics outpatient clinic that is a state reference, in an agenda with specific care for the TEA population, in a university hospital in Porto Alegre. After the medical attention in the outpatient clinic, an interview was conducted and questionnaires were applied to the subjects responsible for the research, with questions about general data, information on otological history, common behaviors, therapies and interests. **Results:** It was verified that 96.5% of the individuals participating in the study were male. In addition, it was verified that, in the sample studied, 91.8% of the individuals, among children and adolescents with ASD, presented auditory hypersensitivity according to report of those responsible. **Conclusions:** Auditory hypersensitivity was very prevalent in the autistic population participating in this study, which corroborates with data from the literature. Further studies are required to verify the prevalence of hearing hypersensitivity in subjects with ASD.

Keywords: autism spectrum disorder; hypersensitivity; children.

9845. The Impact of Tinnitus on Patients in the Interior of the State of Sergipe

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Introduction: Tinnitus is defined as a perceived sound in the ear in the absence of an external sound stimulus. It is considered the third worst symptom for humans and can lead to aggravating effects on patients' quality of life related to some emotional changes such as anxiety, irritability, stress and even depression. **Objective:** To investigate the psychosocial impact of tinnitus on patients' lives in the interior of the state of Sergipe by means of the Tinnitus Handicap Inventory protocol also known as Tinnitus Inventory. **Resumed Report:** The present report has a sample composed of 26 patients attended at the Hearing and Balance Outpatient Clinic of the School of Speech Therapy at the Federal University of Sergipe between December 2018 and May 2019 who