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1.827.368. **Results and Conclusions:** In the vocabulary test, 67 children had lower than expected results in relation to the chronological age according to the normative of the same. 50% of these children (34) also presented some disorder in relation to the correct production of the phonemes. Despite the strong correlation between the incidence of phonological alterations and deficits in vocabulary, it is worth noting the latter's lag in relation to that proposed in the test. Future research should investigate the reasons for such results, by analyzing the errors made, in order to seek an explanation for this phenomenon.

Keywords: language tests; vocabulary; speech, language and hearing sciences.

9601. Cochlear Implant in Individuals with Unilateral Hearing Loss: Literature Review

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Specific Objective: To verify the indication of the cochlear implant as an intervention in individuals with unilateral hearing loss, as well as the effectiveness and benefit of the use regarding hearing abilities, sound localization and binaurality. **Methodology:** Articles available in full published in Portuguese and English, in the database Lilacs, SiELO and Google academic, in the last 5 years. Adult and elderly patients with unilateral hearing loss and cochlear implant intervention. **Results:** After an integrated reading of the scientific studies, it is noticed that the alternative for patients with unilateral hearing loss with the cochlear implant began as interventions for tinnitus complaints and with the passage of time of use of the cochlear implant, improvement of the hearing impairment that this population presented were evidenced in the studies. **Conclusions:** Even with the different lines of studies and large clinical variables in scientific research, it is possible to conclude that the use of the cochlear implant for auditory rehabilitation in individuals with unilateral hearing loss is beneficial, provided that the indication is made in a judicious way. Thus, the use of the cochlear implant can provide binaurality as a benefit to this group, which does not occur adequately with the other devices according to most of the studies mentioned in the present research.

Keywords: unilateral hearing loss; cochlear implant; hypoacusis.

9602. Content Validation of an Online Questionnaire About Blue Dye Test Application by Speech-Language Pathologists (SLP) in Brazilian Public and Private Services

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Introduction: Tracheostomy may impair safe swallowing, changing the craniocaudal movement of the larynx and the respiratory cycle. Therefore, two procedures are commonly applied to assess aspiration risk in the clinical evaluation of swallowing: Blue Dye Test (BDT) and Modified Evan's Blue Dye Test (MEBDT). The literature is controversial regarding the objectives, execution mode, interpretation of results and management of the test. **Objective:** To perform the content validation of an online questionnaire about the application of BDT and MEBDT in swallowing evaluation by Brazilian SLPs. **Methods:** The questionnaire was developed by a focal group of dysphagia experts based on existing literature. The study was divided into two stages: 1) development of the questionnaire; 2) analysis of the understanding, functionality and filling time of the online platform and then

content validation by dysphagia experts. **Results:** During the first stage, the questionnaire was rewritten for clarity, leading to a mean fill time of 25 minutes. In the second stage, the dysphagia experts suggested to change open questions to closed ones. The number of the questions was also changed from 35 to 42. **Conclusions:** Content validation performed by a focal group of dysphagia experts was fundamental for the questionnaire adjustments. This process may lead to greater accuracy for the questionnaire to achieve the goals of the investigation.

9603. Nutritional Status and Oropharyngeal Dysphagia in Institutionalized Elderly

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Introduction: Oropharyngeal dysphagia (OD) is a prevalent condition in institutionalized elderly people and may lead to restriction of oral intake or malnutrition, worsening the health status of these individuals and implying hospitalization, aspiration pneumonia and even death. **Objectives:** The objective of this systematic review of the literature was to identify the association between nutritional status and OD in institutionalized elderly in population-based studies. **Data Synthesis:** The research was carried out independently by two researchers and carried out in eleven electronic databases. The analysis of the methodological quality was performed through the guidelines of the STROBE statement. Three articles fit the eligibility criteria, however none of them fulfilled all the criteria in the methodological evaluation. According to these studies, there is an association between nutritional status and oropharyngeal dysphagia in institutionalized elderly. However, the methodological discrepancies in relation to the OD evaluation and the instruments used compromise the reliability of the results found. **Conclusions:** It is necessary to carry out prevalence and research studies on nutritional status and OD in institutionalized elderly with epidemiological perspective, with adequate and standardized instruments and in different cultures.

Keywords: aged; deglutition disorders; nutritional status; homes for the aged; review.

9607. Speech Therapy Intervention in an Interdisciplinary Therapeutic Educational Group: An Enunciation Space

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Introduction: This paper was developed from the experience of a speech therapist in a therapeutic educational group. This group is interdisciplinary, aiming to support the inclusion of children with pervasive developmental disorders in schools and society. This work aims to understand the particular interaction of a speech therapist in the group. Therefore, support was sought in the enunciative theory of Émile Benveniste, considering that the linguistics of enunciation is based on the fact that the subject is constituted as a speaker by intersubjective communication. **Objectives:** demonstrate the specificity of the speech therapist's work in a therapeutic educational group; to investigate the implications of an enunciative clinical approach with individuals with developmental disorder. **Methods:** Reports of the group dynamics, composed by a speech therapist, a psychologist, a psychopedagogue and children with developmental disorders, were made based on field diaries. Thus, episodes of dialogue between members were selected, which then were described and transcribed. The unit of analysis used was the device

(I-YOU/HE). **Results:** The specificity of the speech therapist's interaction in the group is influenced by the fact that he is a distinguished interlocutor, since he allows the circulation of linguistic material and a unique appropriation of the language by the subjects. **Conclusions:** It was found that interventions of the speech-language pathologist in the group happened through specific linguistic mechanisms, and that this approach supports the alterity of the subjects communication.

Keywords: speech therapist; therapeutic groups; language; enunciation.

9608. Behavioral and Social Competences Profiles of Adults who Stutter

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Introduction: The persistent developmental stuttering is a fluency disorder multifactorial that begins in the childhood and the disfluencies persist at least 12 months. **Objective:** To investigate the behavioral and social competency profiles of adults who stutter and to compare them with adults who do not stutter, according to their family members. **Method:** Participants were 20 adults, divided in two groups: Research Group (RG), composed by 10 family members of adults who stutter, and Control Group (CG) composed by 10 family members of adults who not stutter. The procedures used were fluency assessment, stuttering severity instrument, and the Adult Behavior Checklist inventory. **Results:** The comparison between the groups showed differences in the behavioral profile concerning the total score, and in the internalizing and externalizing problems; and in the social profile, concerning the total score and activity scale. **Conclusions:** According to the information provided by family members, adults who stutter showed peculiar behavior and social competence, with a higher tendency to manifest alterations in this area, in comparison to those who do not stutter. Fear, nervousness/tension, guilt, anxiety, perfectionism, and worry were the most frequent alterations in relation to the behavior, whereas damages in the social field and in the habitual communication situations characterized the social competence of adults who stutter.

Keywords: behavioral profile; social skills; stuttering; family; adult.

9609. Characterization of Hearing Health Service Patients as to Risk Factors for Deafness and Latencies of the Brainstem Auditory Evoked Potential

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Introduction: The brainstem auditory evoked potential is an indispensable exam in children's audiological evaluation. Babies referred to a hearing service due to hearing loss risk factors must receive a diagnosis as early as possible. **Objective:** To characterize the latency of auditory evoked potentials, with click stimulus, performed by bluetooth® equipment in children at risk for deafness, at the age of 1 to 12 months. **Methods:** Cross – sectional study, analyzing the results of auditory evoked potential latencies from 101 hearing babies, but with risk factors, in a hearing health service. Risk factors for deafness were characterized with the latencies and compared the latencies with equipment standards, by statistical procedures. **Results:** In deafness risk factors, there was no difference between genders, and the most frequent

was the length of Intensive Care Unit stay larger than 5 days. The increase in wave V latency was observed in those with congenital infections in right ear. Comparing these results with equipment standards, wave I latency showed a statistically significant difference for age range of 4 to 6 months; and wave V in the age ranges of 4 to 6 months and 7 to 9 months. **Conclusions:** The verified absolute latencies differences may be due to factors such as clinical population studied, protocols used, or even equipment itself, need for biological calibration is reinforced, as recommended by literature.

Keywords: auditory evoked potentials; electrophysiology; hearing; hearing loss; infants.

9611. Dysphagia in Children with Down Syndrome: A Videofluoroscopy Analysis

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Introduction: In children with Down syndrome, medical and developmental comorbidities are frequently present which may increase the risk of life-long health consequences related to persistent unidentified aspiration. Poor chewing, difficulties swallowing, choking, gagging and aspiration are typical feeding and swallowing reported. **Objectives:** To investigate the pharyngeal phase in children with Down Syndrome referred for videofluoroscopy swallow study. **Methods:** The medical records and studies of children with Down Syndrome who attended a videofluoroscopy swallow study for dysphagia at an University Hospital, between January 2016 and April 2019 were reviewed retrospectively. The medical diagnoses, penetration and aspiration were analyzed. The pharyngeal analysis were divided in three groups and classified based on Penetration-Aspiration Scale: thin liquids, nectar-thickened liquids and honey-thickened liquids. **Results:** Ten children were included, with an average age of 16.4 months. Penetration was observed in all groups, which 100% each in thin liquids and nectar-thickened liquids and 30% in honey-thickened liquids. Silent aspiration was also observed in all groups, which 60% in thin liquids, 66.7% in nectar-thickened liquids and 10% in honey-thickened liquids. Only one child presented aspiration with cough in thin liquid. There was no pharyngeal disorders to pureed and solid consistencies. **Conclusions:** Silent aspiration was identified in this population. It is critical that professionals working with children with Down syndrome better understand the characteristics of dysphagia and consider instrumental evaluations of swallowing to improve comprehension. Caregivers and clinicians should be aware that absence of cough and choke does not eliminate the possibility of aspiration.

Keywords: dysphagia; aspiration; child; down syndrome.

9614. Profile of Hearing aid Patients assisted at the Rehabilitation Service at the Central-South Region of Sergipe

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Introduction: The Personal Sound Amplification Device amplifies the sounds in a way that allows its user to hear and compensate, functionally, their deficiency, in order to enable the recovery of the perception of speech and environmental sounds, providing a better communication and social interaction. **Objective:** To describe the profile of the patients