

# IAO International Archives of Otorhinolaryngology

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# International Archives of Otorhinolaryngology

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evaluation in cases of this disorder, both for the purpose of confirming the diagnosis and for concomitant phonological and phonetic work, in order to children's speech quality.

**Keywords:** speech Disorders; articulation disorders; phonetics.

#### 9610. P3 Auditory Evoked Potential in Elderly

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**Introduction:** P3 long latency auditory evoked potential has a fundamental role in audiology, since its capacity to capture the electrical potentials generated in the central auditory nervous system related with cognition represents a diagnostic method that provides a space-time window, giving the possibility to understand adjacent cerebral processes. The increase in P3 latency physiologically occurs after the age of 15, therefore, this must be taken into consideration when interpreting values of different age groups. **Objectives:** to analyse latency and amplitude of P3 in elderly. **Methods:** 73 elderly aged between 60 and 70 with no hearing loss or with mild sensorineural hearing loss participated in the study. All went through tonal and vocal audiological evaluation, acoustic immittance measures and the P3 exam. **Results:** P3 latency values show a significant tendency of increase with age. Linear Regression showed a statistically significant increase of 2,24ms per year at the studied age group. Regarding amplitude, an inverse correlation was observed, in other words, the wave amplitude decreases with the increase of age. **Conclusion:** with the increase of age there is a statistically significant increase of the latency of P3 wave after the age of 60.

**Keywords:** electrophysiology; auditory evoked potentials; event-related potentials; P3; elderly.

#### 9612. Time of Execution Effect of the Hands-over-mouth Exercise in Vocally Healthy women: Multidimensional Analysis

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**Introduction:** The hands-over-mouth exercise consists of the sustained phonation of the vowel /u/ with one hand partially occluding the mouth. It produces higher balance of resonance, improves glottic closure and expands the vocal tract; it is used in vocal training and rehabilitation. **Objective:** To investigate the immediate effect of the hands-over-mouth exercise post 1, 3 and 5 minutes in vocally healthy women. **Methods:** Participants were twelve vocally healthy women between 18 and 48 years old. Voice and laryngeal image recordings were performed pre, post 1 minute, post 3 minutes and post 5 minutes of the exercise. The recorded sample was the vowel "é" and counting numbers. The self-assessment phonatory comfort protocol was applied post the three exercise moments. Three voice specialist perceptually judge the voice according to: vocal quality, resonance, stability, vocal projection, roughness, breathiness and strain. Three laryngologists analyzed the laryngeal image according to anteroposterior and medial constriction. **Results:** Post 1 minute of the exercise, there was significant improvement in stability ( $p=0.021$ ); post 3 minutes, there was improvement in resonance ( $p=0.003$ ); and post 5 minutes there was improvement in vocal quality and projection ( $p=0.004$  and  $p=0.034$ , respectively). There was reduction of roughness and anteroposterior constriction however, it was not possible to verify at which moment. Better phonatory comfort

was perceived in all post exercise moments. **Conclusion:** The hands-over-mouth exercise produced positive effect on the vocal and laryngeal parameters and at the self-assessment of phonatory comfort regarding the time of execution.

**Keywords:** voice training, hand-over-mouth, auditory-perceptual evaluation, larynx.

#### 9617. Blue Dye Test Application by Speech-Language Pathologists in Brazilian Public and Private Services

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**Introduction:** Oropharyngeal aspiration is common in tracheostomized patients and the Blue Dye Test (BDT) is one of the recommended exams to reintroduce oral feeding. The procedure consists of the application of the BDT on the tongue, followed by aspiration to detect the presence of blue dye in the trachea (aspiration indicative). The BDT literature describes a wide diversity in its application form, besides the lack of a standardized protocol and a low sensitivity. **Objective:** To characterize the BDT application on swallowing evaluation of tracheostomized patients by Speech-Language Pathologists (SLPs) in Brazilian public and private services. **Methods:** The social media and class entities were used to reach Brazilian SLPs. They were contacted by e-mail and the link to access the online questionnaire was attached. Most of the questions were about the SLPs profile, dynamic/routine of the services and their use, theoretical background, interpretation of results and BDT management. **Results:** 145 SLPs of different Brazilian regions participated in this study. Mean age was 34.1 years old; gender: 98% female. The majority work in hospitals (64,20%) and home-care services (21,80%), 74,80% have lato-sensu education and 1 to 5 years of experience (32,4%) with dysphagia and the BDT. 99,50% of the participants performed the test according to the literature description and additionally, 58,1% requested an instrumental assessment to reintroduce oral feeding. **Conclusion:** Despite the low sensitivity and the lack of a standardized protocol for BDT application, the Brazilian SLPs do not use the test as the only criterion for reintroducing oral feeding in tracheostomized patients.

#### 9624. Comparative Analysis of Head and Neck Musculation between Beatbox Practice and Non-Practice

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**Introduction:** Beatbox can be defined as the ability to imitate musical instruments through sounds produced by phonoarticulatory structures, applying techniques that go beyond oral language, seeking to become closer to the real instrument. **Objectives:** To investigate possible impacts of Beatbox on the musculature of practitioners' phonoarticulatory structures compared to non-practitioners. **Methods:** Descriptive cross-sectional study. Sample of 8 individuals, males, divided into two groups: test group, with a minimum of one year of practice in Beatbox and control group, without practice. After analysis of exclusive criteria, surface electromyography of the orbicularis muscle of the mouth, buccinator muscle region and suprahyoid muscles was performed in: rest, maximum voluntary contraction and phonemic production. The obtained data were organized in spreadsheets and analyzed statistically by a computer program, being the level of significance 5% ( $p < 0.05$ ). **Results:** The test group presented a lower activation of the right suprahyoid muscles ( $p$