

IAO International Archives of Otorhinolaryngology

Organizing Committee

Prof. Dr. Richard Louis Voegels

Prof. Dr. Ricardo Ferreira Bento

18th Congress of Otorhinolaryngology Foundation
August 29-31, 2019



**OPEN
ACCESS**

International Archives of Otorhinolaryngology

Organizing Committee

General Coordination

Richard Louis Voegels
Ricardo Ferreira Bento

FO Board

Richard Louis Voegels
President

Robinson Koji Tsuji
Treasury

João Ferreira de Mello Junior
Secretariat



Congress Board Members

Adriana Hachiya
Alexandre Akio Nakasato
Fábio de Rezende Pinna
Fabrício Ricci Romano
Graziela de Souza Queiroz Martins
Ingrid Helena Lopes de Oliveira Ciancio
Isabela de Souza Jardim
Ítalo Roberto Torres de Medeiros
Luiz Carlos de Melo Barboza Junior
Marco César Jorge dos Santos
Maysa Tibério Ubrig
Paula Tardim Lopes
Renata Ribeiro de Mendonça Pilan

Editor in Chief

Geraldo Pereira Jotz
UFRGS, Porto Alegre, Brazil

Co-Editor

Aline Gomes Bittencourt
UFMA, São Luis, Brazil

Editorial Office

Adilson Montefusco
(e-mail: iaorl@iaorl.org)

9800. Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential in the Brazilian Air Force's Helicopter Crew

Priscilla Cristina dos Santos Martins, Bianca Nunes Pimentel, Valdete Alves Valentins dos Santos Filha, Marta de Vargas Romero

Universidade Federal de Santa Maria

Introduction: The cervical Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential evaluates the vestibulocollic reflex, while the ocular, vestibulo-ocular reflex. The integrity of these of these reflexes is extremely important in the safety and performance of crew work activity, which are subject to various stimuli during a flight. **Objectives:** Measure the latencies and amplitudes of waves P13, N23, N10 and P15 in cervical and ocular Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential at Brazilian Air Force's helicopter crew. **Methods:** Research approved by the Research Ethics Committee (87348618.3.0000.5346). All of them signed the Informed Consent Term. Participants were 30 male helicopter crew, with ages greater than or equal to 18 years old, normal hearing and tympanometric curve "A". For the Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential, it was used Contronic equipment, ATC Plus version 2.1, toneburst 500 Hz, TDH-39P headphones, at 118 dBHL, total of 200 stimuli, 5.1 per second, recording 50 milliseconds. The waves P13, N23, N10 and P15 were captured in both ears, recording their latencies (milliseconds) and amplitudes (microvolts). **Results:** Were found the following latency and amplitude averages, respectively, of the right ear P13: 19,36 ($\pm 2,88$), 43,48 ($\pm 38,68$); N23: 26,91 ($\pm 3,20$), 49,55 ($\pm 43,17$); N10: 13,73 ($\pm 2,11$), 2,81 ($\pm 2,56$); P15: 18,54 ($\pm 2,52$), 3,24 ($\pm 3,21$); left ear P13: 19,67 ($\pm 3,26$), 46,82 ($\pm 29,71$); N23: 27,52 ($\pm 3,29$), 48,78 ($\pm 37,84$); N10: 13,70 ($\pm 2,40$), 2,35 ($\pm 1,50$); P15: 18,29 ($\pm 2,82$), 2,96 ($\pm 2,02$). **Conclusions:** Mean values of cervical and ocular Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potentials were established in helicopter crew, important for the application in this population.

Keywords: postural balance; vestibular evoked myogenic potentials; aircraft.

9807. Syphilis in Pregnancy: Electrophysiological Findings in the Infant PopulationAna Paula Caon, Lucilena Miranda de Souza, Marisa Paranhos Netto De Martino, Tyuana Sandim da Silveira Sassi, Adriana Sampaio de Almeida Meyer, Juliana Nogueira Chaves
Hospital de Reabilitação de Anomalias Craniofaciais

Introduction: An estimated 12 million people are infected with syphilis each year, and the World Health Organization considers a public health problem affecting one million pregnant women a year. Among the consequences caused by syphilis in the newborn is hearing loss. **Objectives:** To describe the electrophysiological findings in the infant population whose mothers presented syphilis during pregnancy. **Resumed Report:** Eleven individuals with a minimum age of two months and a maximum of three years participated in the study, five females and six males being referred for audiological diagnosis in a high complexity hearing health service. The results obtained in brainstem auditory evoked potentials were: four cases with integrity of auditory pathways, one case indicated conductive alteration, two cases indicated alteration of the upper trunk, three cases indicated alteration of the lower trunk. In addition, one case was found indicating low trunk alteration in the right ear and high trunk alteration in the left ear. **Conclusions:** Relevant findings of alteration in brainstem auditory evoked potentials show the importance of diagnosis and audiological follow-up of the infant population whose mothers presented syphilis during pregnancy.

Keywords: syphilis; congenital; hearing loss; risk factors.

9809. Impact of Dizziness and Functional Capacity in Patients Attended in a School Clinic in the State of Sergipe

Rebeca Cardoso da Silva, Geovana Ferreira Azevedo, Rafael Nascimento Santos, Cláudia Helena Cerqueira Mármora, Clara Mercia Barbosa Silva, Wanderson Santana Fraga, Scheila Farias de Paiva

Universidade Federal de Sergipe

Introduction: The lack of stability generated by dizziness and body imbalance can lead to psychic alterations such as irritability, loss of self-confidence, anxiety, depression or panic, even impairing the functional capacity of the individual. **Objective:** Understanding the psychosocial impact in patients with dizziness complaints. **Resumed Report:** Secondary data extracted from the anamnesis and dizziness handicap inventory of 22 patients attended at Hearing and Balance Outpatient Clinic of the Speech Therapy major in the state of Sergipe were used. It was found that 63.6% are female and 36.4% are male, between 30 and 80 years old. The dizziness inventory made it possible to verify the impact in 40.91% with a light degree; 40.91% with moderate degree and 18.18% with severe degree. In the functional aspect, the disability degree of the evaluated patients shows that 45.45% are non-existent; followed by 36.36% with severe disability and 18.18% with moderate disability. Considering the emotional aspect: 59.09% nonexistent; 31.82% moderate disability; 9.09% severe deficiency and in the physical aspect: 45.45% have nonexistent degree; 31.82% moderate disability; 22.73% severe disability. **Conclusions:** The literature shows that dizziness results in a significant psychosocial impact on the individual, with a detrimental effect on working life. It was verified in this sample that the functional impact prevailed over the emotional and physical impact, mainly because the sample is consisted in its majority by females with double-duty performance, thus suggesting Vestibular Rehabilitation.

Keywords: dizziness, disability, Vestibular Rehabilitation.

9817. Comparison of Mismatch Negativity's Latences in Children with and without Complaints of Learning Difficulties

Prícila Sleifer, Laura Flach Schwade, Nathalia Flores Oliveira, Paulo Ricardo Gazzola Zen

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul

Introduction: Mismatch Negativity (MMN) is an endogenous potential that reflects the processing of differences in the acoustic stimulus. **Objectives:** To analyze MMN results in children with complaints of learning difficulties and to compare the results with children without learning difficulties. **Methods:** Cross-sectional and comparative study. The sample consisted of 117 children of both sexes, aged between 8 and 11 years, students from the 3rd to 5th year of Elementary School. The study group consisted of 39 children with learning difficulties and the control group by 78 children without complaints. Threshold audiometry, vocal audiometry, acoustic immittance measurements and auditory evoked potential Mismatch Negativity were performed. The Scale of Auditory Behaviors (SAB) questionnaire was applied to verify the performance of central auditory processing. **Results:** The mean latency of the MLN was 212.9 ms in the right ear and 214.6 ms in the left in the study group, and 168.1 ms in the right ear and 170.2 ms in the left in the control group. The mean MMN latency was significantly higher in the study group compared to the control group ($p < 0.001$). The mean amplitude of MMN in the study group was 5.74 μ V in the right ear and 5.64 μ V in the left, while in the control it was 5.02 μ V in the right ear and 5.19 μ V in the left. **Conclusions:** Children

with complaints of learning difficulties had a significantly higher average latency of MMN than children without complaints.

Keywords: evoked potentials; auditory; electrophysiology; children.

9818. Analysis of Youtube Videos about Voice

Evelyn Galhardo Freitas, Bruna Gabriela Mechi Silva, Renata da Silva Goncalves, Katia Nemr, Marcia Simões Zenari, Letícia Campos de Oliveira, João Marcos da Trindade Duarte
Universidade de São Paulo

Introduction: Video sharing sites uploaded by users through the internet are increasingly accessed by people seeking answers to their health questions. **Purpose:** To analyze on the YouTube site the information contained in the most viewed / accessed videos about the topic voice and vocal well-being. **Methods:** A cross-sectional observational research was carried out at the YouTube video-sharing site during the period from March to June 2018. The results were analyzed in a descriptive way as for the language, communicator and content and inferential by the chi-square test. **Results:** 44% of the analyzed videos were in Brazilian Portuguese; 68.5% of the communicators were adults; the predominant content was conceptualization (75%), followed by technical exposure (69%); 94% of the videos provided guidelines, 64% provided information on healthy habits. There was similarity between the three languages when compared the most of the variables. **Conclusions:** The findings pointed out a greater presence of conceptualization and guidelines, including practice of exercises, frequently prescribed by voice professionals and lay people. There was a predominance of the disorder and treatment in relation to well-being/vocal hygiene. It has been verified that many of these videos bring inadequate information, brought to the public in an appealing way. There is evidence of the need for health professionals to appropriate this space to provide consistent and scientifically based information.

9819. Medications, Tinnitus and Dizziness: Literature Review

Scheila Farias de Paiva, Bianca de Pádua Araújo Machado, Cláudia Helena Cerqueira Mármora, Geovana Ferreira Azevedo, Wanderson Santana Fraga, Carlos Alberto Conceição Santana Júnior, Clara Mercia Barbosa Silva
Universidade Federal de Sergipe

Introduction: Advances of the pharmaceutical industry in the last decade allowed the understanding of neglected influences, such as tinnitus and dizziness. Tinnitus and dizziness have multiple causes and are prevalent symptoms, which can cause major physical and emotional disorders. Several pharmaceutical options have been investigated but the evidences promoted for the pharmacological treatment of tinnitus and dizziness are unknown. **Objectives:** To make a systematic review of the literature about relationship between Medications Tinnitus and Dizziness. **Data Synthesis:** The review was based on the databases PUBMED, VHL, SCIELO and CAPES with the descriptors “medication tinnitus and dizziness”, “medicine and tinnitus” or “medicine and dizziness”. From 38 articles found only 11 were published in the last 5 years. Three groups were found. Seven articles that consider dizziness and tinnitus to be the consequence of the use of medicines and an article dealing specifically with the tinnitus complaint and finally, articles that ignore the relationship between the medicine and the symptoms in question. **Conclusions:** The majority highlight the symptoms as adverse effects of medications due to the interference of polypharmacy. The article directly related to the complaint

reveals direct interference because it deals with the cause of tinnitus, the vascular origin having tinnitus treatment as a secondary issue. Those who discarded the relationship between drug use and symptoms did not have the same as object of research or were not statistically relevant to this statement. It was noticed the scarcity of publications addressing the respective subject in a direct and objective way.

9820. Speech-Language Pathology Performance before the Serious Myasthenia a Clinical Reaffirmation Issue

Elder Nayan de Jesus Torres, Antonio Adriel Rabelo do Nascimento, Francisca Canindé Rosário da Silva Araújo, Rômulo Evandro Brito de Leão, Erik Ferreira Costa
Universidade do Estado do Pará – UEPA

Introduction: Myasthenia Grave interferes in the quality of life affecting the neuromuscular structure involved in the main stomatognathic functions. **Objectives:** To report the case study of a patient with severe myasthenia undergoing speech therapy. **Resumed Report:** Female, 75 years old, diagnosed with severe myasthenia, using Velija 1x / day after lunch, with complaints of gagging. The evaluation revealed hypofunctioning orofacial muscles, noises in the temporomandibular joint, delay in the beginning of the pharyngeal phase and reflexes of protection of several lethargic areas. It was found difficulty in exercises to increase muscle tone in phonoarticulatory organs, since it entered a myasthenic crisis when performed, requiring intervals of a few minutes to rest. Only orofacial motor exercises were then prioritized, with significant improvement in swallowing and articulation of words. The patient reported improvement in intraoral sensitivity and saliva production after two sessions, as well as a significant change in vocal production. Regarding swallowing, the patient reported improvement, mainly with food in the liquid consistency, presenting rare episodes of food stasis at the time of therapy. **Conclusions:** The speech therapy is of paramount importance in the treatment and improvement of the patient, in addition, it is undoubted that more research related to the subject is necessary to improve the understanding about myasthenia gravis with regard, mainly, to the multiprofessional treatment to in order to guide the possibility of creating new methods or instruments that improve the quality of life of the patient affected by this disease.

Keywords: myasthenia gravis. treatment. speech therapy.

9821. Adaptation of the Recovery-Stress Questionnaire for Athletes (RESQT-Sport) for Voice (RESQT-V)

Djeniffer Santos da Conceição, Mara Behlau, Thays Vaiano, Gláucya Madazio, Flávia Azevedo Righi Badaró
Centro de Estudos da Voz

Introduction: Vocal fatigue is an inherent condition of excessive voice use, but may indicate poor or inadequate technique, which is more common in vocal stress conditions. The vocal recovery capacity after rest is an important and indicative aspect of vocal health, although little explored in the voice area. One of the instruments capable of evaluating the stress and recovery of athletes is RESTQ-Sport. **Objective:** To perform the adaptation of the RESTQ-Sport questionnaire, validated for Brazilian Portuguese, for specific use in professional singing voice users. **Methods:** The sporting terms of the original questionnaire were replaced by equivalent singing area words (show, singing, voice and vocal performance). The scale of responses was not modified, but the option “not applicable” was added to identify issues not understood or not appropriate for the target population. The protocol was