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9154. The Influence of Cap Use in the Attenuation of 3m (X Line) Shell Type Hearing Protectors

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Introduction: The choice of hearing protectors takes into consideration different factors, including the degree of attenuation as a function of risk. **Objective:** to investigate if there is a loss of attenuation of shell-type hearing protectors when used concomitantly with meat workers' caps. **Method:** An experimental study with a quantitative approach, carried out with workers from a meat processing company. To perform these tests, each participating employee should first place the protector 3M (X line) and adjust it to their ears and then start the measurement of attenuation by sending and receiving the stimulus by EAR-FIT. Then they should put on their cap, the hearing protector and then again receive the stimulus. Finally, in addition to the woven cap, they should also put on the thermal cap and the protector for a new measurement with all of the accessories. **Results:** there was a loss of attenuation of the hearing protector when associated with the use of the caps, resulting in a loss of attenuation of only 3 dBNPS with the use of the woven cap, and of 9 dBNPS with the use of the woven cap together with the thermal cap. **Conclusions:** It is concluded at the end of this study that companies which use different protectors together with the use of hearing protectors need to consider the possibility of attenuation loss of the same, and must continue seeking protectors with greater attenuation, guaranteeing the effectiveness of the protection, aiming at the safety and hearing health of their employees.

9159. The Influence of Hearing Loss In Mismatch Negativity in Elderly

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Introduction: Currently, population aging occurs rapidly. In this way, it is sought to study increasingly the alterations of this process and through them to provide a better quality of life in the elderly. One of the most affected senses in this age group is hearing, being compromised from the peripheral to the central portion. **Objective:** To verify the influence of sensorineural hearing loss on the results of Long-Latency Auditory Evoked Potential, Mismatch Negativity (MMN) in the elderly. **Method:** Participated in the study 60 elderly, aged between 60 and 77 years, of which 43 (71.7%) had hearing thresholds within the normality, ranging from 500 to 4000 Hz and 17 (28.3%) presented sensorineural hearing loss, being 13 (76.5%) mild and 4 (23.5%) moderate degrees. It were performed anamnesis, basic audiological evaluation and MMN with verbal stimulus of da/ta (intensity of 60 dBnHL), in the equipment Smart-EP from Intelligent Hearing Systems. The Mann-Whitney U-Test was used in the comparison between the groups with and without hearing loss and the Chi-square test to analyze the presence/absence of MMN. The variables analyzed were latency, amplitude, area and duration. **Results:** In the comparison between the groups, there was no significant difference for the analyzed variables in the MMN. In the analysis of the presence or absence of MMN, it was verified that the majority elicited the potential, independent of hearing loss, without significant difference. **Conclusions:** The sensorineural hearing loss until moderate degree, did not interfered the answers of Mismatch Negativity in elderly.

Keywords: elderly; hearing loss; auditory evoked potentials; mismatch negativity.

9163. The Effects of Infrared Laser on the Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve on the Elevation of the Larynx in Patients at Risk

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Introduction: Patients with neurological sequels present aspiration and pneumonia due to the alteration of the myelinated fibers of the laryngeal nerve, responsible for the sensitivity and supraglottic reflex. **Objective:** To evaluate the effects of infrared laser on the recurrent laryngeal nerve on the elevation of the larynx in patients at risk. **Methods:** 8 patients with sequels and aspiration and pneumonia risk submitted to 8 sessions of neural laryngeal mobilization and laser therapy, following human research norms. (Sessions 1 and 2 : neural laryngeal mobilization without laser(10 minutes duration) ,3 and 4 sessions: mobilization and lasertherapy, 5 and 6 sessions : mobilizations and 7 and 8 sessions: mobilization and laser-associated. Laser irradiation: in the recurrent laryngeal nerve course, infrared laser, 100 mw of fixed power, 2 J per point. The laryngeal mobility and elevation were measured and compared, from the adam's apple at rest, to empty swallowing before and after application of the protocol daily. **Results:** All subjects presented improvement of the elevation (minimum gain, at the end, of the 0,55 to 0.8 cm of elevation in function) after the sessions in which it was associated with laser therapy, without loss of this gain in the sessions. There was a reduction of risks in relation to the initial situation. **Conclusions:** Lasertherapy was able to bioestimulate the recurrent laryngeal nerve. Depth studies on the mechanisms of this regeneration and remyelination should be the subject of further studies.

Keywords: laryngeal nerve; lasertherapy; speech therapy.

9164. Cortical Potential in Children with Stuttering

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Introduction: Language disorders can be directly related with peripheral or central hearing alterations. Cortical potentials assess the bioelectrical activity of the thalamus and cortex and provide valuable information regarding auditory factors that can affect speech fluency. **Objectives:** Compare latency and amplitude values of cortical potential (P2 wave) of children with stuttering, without auditory complaints and with auditory thresholds within normality standards, with the findings of the control group. **Methods:** Transversal and comparative study with 50 children of both sexes, 15 with stuttering and 15 without, from ages 6 to 11, with typical development, without diagnosis of otological pathology or other diseases, double-paired by age and gender. All subjects went through peripheral audiological evaluation (Meatoscopy, Tonal Audiometry, Vocal Audiometry, Acoustic Immittance Measures), a screening through Auditory Brainstem Evoked Response (in order to verify the integrity of the auditory system), and the Cortical Potential test. For the fluency evaluation, the control group answered a specific anamnesis, followed by the recording of spontaneous speech, transcribed and analysed according to the stuttering severity. This research was approved by the ethics and research committee (nº2011039). **Results:** There were significant differences in the latencies of P2 wave between groups (p=0,013). There was no significant difference between ears (p=0,374).

Conclusions: The findings confirmed a delay in the latencies of P2 waves in children with stuttering in comparison with the control group. In the study group alterations were also found in the morphology of the waves.

Keywords: electrophysiology, auditory evoked potentials, stuttering, children.

9167. Elastic Bandage as Soundtround Therapeutic Resources in Dysfunction: An Approach in Palliative Care

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Introduction: The elastic bandage method is widely used by professionals in Speech Therapy, especially in the areas of Orofacial Motricity and Dysphagia, but little researched in the field of Palliative Care. **Objective:** To report the effects of elastic bandaging in a patient eligible for palliative care. **Methods:** Retrospective quantitative research using a case study technique from the Ophir Loyola Hospital case report in 2016. **Case Presentation:** JEC, 32, married, from the interior of the state, admitted to the Oncology Palliative Care Clinic (CCPO) with diagnosis of brain tumor (C71.0), presenting neurogenic oropharyngeal dysphagia, KPS = 20%, FOIS = level 1, DOSS = level 1. Five applications of Kinesio TexTm elastic bandage were performed on genius-hyoid muscle and masseter, being cut in "I" and "Y", respectively, with minimum time of 2 days and maximum of 5 days, always with moderate tension, respecting the technique of application. Conventional speech therapy was performed concomitantly with the use of the bandage. **Results:** The reduction of the bite reflex, the increase of episodes of complete and incomplete swallowing, reduction of salivary and food stasis in oral cavity, potentiation of mechanisms and reflexes of airway protection, increase in the number of sonorizations, of verbalisation, increase of oral food supply during speech therapy, a greater number of episodes of negative cervical auscultation. **Conclusions:** a therapeutic resource that potentiated the evolution in the evolution pattern of the patient, guaranteeing less respiratory discomfort, possibility of oral food supply prevention of pulmonary complications.

Keywords: elastic bandage; dysphagia; palliative care; palliative speech therapy.

9168. Patient Profile of a Palliative Care Unit

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Introduction: Palliative Care (CP) aims to control symptoms and improve well-being. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the demand of patients eligible to CP for better care. **Objective:** To characterize the patients who are admitted to the palliative care clinic of a highly complex oncology center. **Material and Method:** A retrospective quantitative study was carried out in which 135 medical records of the year 2012, 102 medical records of 2013, 69 medical records of 2014 and 129 medical records of 2015, totaling 435 medical records were analyzed in this study. This study was submitted and approved by CEP under number 1,223,739. **Results:** The incidence of female patients (61.8%) was higher than that of males (38.1%). The age group corresponded to 227 adults (52.1%), followed by elderly (47.5%) and adolescent (0.2%). There was a predominance of the metropolitan area of Belém with 303 users (69.6%), followed by 129 cases from the Interior (29.6%) and from other states with 3 users (0.6%). The most frequently seen cancers were uterine cervix (20%), stomach cancer (14.7%) and breast cancer (8%). There were 315 discharges due to death (72.4%) and 120 clinical stabilities (27.5%). **Conclusions:** Health care is less difficult for patients in the capital, and the greater demand is for women diagnosed with cervical cancer who die. Studies are needed that seek to understand the obstacles to cancer prevention, as well as establishing public policy practices for early detection and quality care.

Keywords: palliative care; hospitalization; oncology.

9173. Quality of Life in Deglutition in Healthy Elderly People of São Luís of Maranhão – Parcial Results

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Introduction: The elderly is a natural process characterized by progressive and degenerative biological changes. These changes are marked of phonoarticulatory organs weakening that can be in high or low degrees, affecting directly in function of stomatognathic system. Presbyphagya is a term used to characterize the physiological changes as a result of age in swallowing, primordial function to keep the nutrition and hydration values of human body. Furthermore, those changes affect in communication, functionality and quality of life in the individual. **Objectives:** Describe the impacts of quality of life in swallowing in healthy elderly affected by ageing in São Luís do Maranhão City. **Methods:** Descriptive, transversal, quantitative research, composed of 30 elderly individuals, both genders with age between 65 and 90 years old, held in the school clinic Ana Lúcia Chaves Fecury in São Luís – Maranhão. The research tool used was the Quality of life in Swallowing Disorders Protocol (SWAL-QOL). The results of each domain were presented in percentage. **Results:** In Mental and social Health, 100% of the participants answered that did not have influence of presbyphagya in quality of life. Whereas Eating Duration domain (13%), Fear to eat (10%), Communication (7%) and Fatigue (7%) were the most mentioned by the participants. **Conclusions:** Is concluded that the average answers show mild to moderate impact in main part of domains, referring low impact in quality of life in swallowing in elderly individuals in São Luís City in Maranhão.

Keywords: presbisphagya; phonoaudiology; elderly; quality of life; senescence.

9174. FM System Used for Hearing Impaired Children and Adolescents according from Teacher's Perceptions

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Introduction: The FM System is an electronic device that complements the installation for the amplifier sound device – HEARING AID – cochlear implant, one of the benefits, is to improve the teacher's speech understanding. **Objective:** Characterize the usage of the FM System according from the teacher's perceptions of hearing disabilities from children and teenagers, from three different cities of Santa Catarina's coast. **Method:** 15 teachers participated in this study of children/adolescents who received the FM System between 2013 to 2017 in Outpatient Service of Hearing Health-SASA/UNIVALI by signing an informed consent. The data were collected from a questionnaire with nine issues closed and four