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The poster features a central graphic of a pink 3D anatomical model of a human ear. The background is a dark blue field with a white halftone dot pattern. The text is primarily white and yellow, with a prominent '20 Years Fo' logo where the '2' is yellow and the '0' is blue with 'Fo' in white. The event details and location are clearly stated in white text. At the bottom, the website URL is displayed in white on an orange background.

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and on the speech therapy aspects that allow an observation of the newborn's circumstances for safe feeding and in the mother's guidance on the practice of breastfeeding, which requires information on the correct position of the breast, increase or decrease in milk production, weight gain, suction, breathing, relactation and possible consequences on the use of materials such as artificial nipples.

Conclusion: Speech therapy intervention is important in breastfeeding, as the speech therapist can play the role of educator, advisor and stimulator of the continuity of breastfeeding, acting in an educational practice that contributes to maternal and child health.

Keywords: breastfeeding, speech therapy, maternal and child health.

10598 Language demand in a community in Belém of the Pará: Results of a social Campaign

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It is through language that we express our feelings, learn our sense of time, develop our reasoning and plan our attitudes. So that we have good language development.

Objective: To evaluate and characterize indication of possible language acquisition disorders in children living in a community in Belém. **Methodology:** Quanti-qualitative cross-sectional study, in which a social action was carried out in a church in Belém-PA in February 2020, which had as its main objective, the promotion of actions that generate quality of life for the community living in the region.

Results: 14 children were screened (100%), 6 males (42.85%) and 8 females (57.14%), aged between 3 and 11 years, where of these, one presented fricative nasalization (7.14%), two presented fricative posteriorization (14.28%), two presented epenthesis (14.28%), 4 presented liquid substitution (28.27%), 5 presented consonant cluster reduction (35.71%) and 7 showed final liquid erasure (50%). No parent or guardian reported any type of neurological dysfunction that could justify such problems.

Conclusion: This work demonstrates the importance of bringing quality of life to the community and highlighting the importance of creating programs aimed at the development of language in children, with a focus on preservation and information, showing the importance of speech therapy action in the processes language acquisition, providing better development and quality of life.

Keywords: language, language development, social project.

10599 Phonetic evaluation of patients undergoing open horizontal laryngectomy

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Introduction: Open horizontal laryngectomy preserves one-third of the larynx and causes a significant impact on speech and swallowing functions.

Objective: To analyze the voices of two patients through a perceptual phonetic instrument. **Abstract Report:** Male patients who underwent cricohyoidopiglotomy for laryngeal neoplasia, in a recent (patient 1) and late postoperative period (patient 2), 77 and 82 age respectively. Both underwent speech therapy. Phonetic analysis of voice was performed by applying The Vocal Profile Analysis Scheme, in a consensus of three judges. The self-reported voice was registered.

Results: In the supralaryngeal arena, patients revealed tendencies for lip, jaw, and tongue body limited extension, combined with retracted and lowered tongue body and pharyngeal constriction adjustments. In the muscular tension domain, there had been vocal tract and laryngeal hyperfunction, in addition to inadequate

respiratory support. From the phonatory point of view, both patients showed aperiodic voices. Some singularities were probably related to the time after surgery. Patient 1 presented a harsh voice combined with air escape and short-term occurrences such as breaks and diplophony. He feels that "the voice is normal and complicated". The patient, with a long time after surgery, showed a harsh voice adjustment

Conclusion: The vocal tract and laryngeal muscular tension adjustments were observed in both, but in a higher degree inpatient in a recent post-operative period. The patterns related to physiological events of air escape, muscular tension, and stiffness seemed less acceptable, as far as the participant's own expectations were concerned.

Keywords: phonetic evaluation, laryngectomy, voice.

10604 Hearing handicap inventory for elderly - results obtained in elderly people groups

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Introduction: Hearing loss in the elderly can cause isolation in the elderly and difficulties in social interaction. Questionnaires can be used to identify the presence of this social distancing, and there is a relationship between the score obtained in the questionnaires and the presence of hearing loss

Objective: To verify the handicap caused by hearing loss in elderly participants in a social group.

Methods: The Hearing Handicap Inventory for Elderly, short version (HHIE-S), was applied to elderly people who attended a social group to perform physical activities. The application was in the form of an interview and there was a quantitative analysis of the data obtained.

Results: 59 individuals, aged between 60 and 83 years (mean 69.81±6.18 years), were evaluated. The score on the HHIE-S ranged from 0 to 32 points. It was found that 47 (79.7%) participants had no restriction on social participation caused by hearing loss (between 0 and 8 points in the questionnaire), nine (15.2%) had mild to moderate handicap (between 10 and 23 points) and three (5.1%) had a significant handicap (between 24 and 40 points).

Conclusion: It was found that most of the elderly people evaluated did not present social difficulties due to their hearing loss.

Keywords: elderly, hearing loss, hearing.

10605 Consequences of fetal alcohol syndrome on newborn hearing: Case report

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Introduction: Alcohol intake during pregnancy brings consequences for both the mother and the baby, such as miscarriage or acquisition of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. Ingested alcohol reaches the fetal blood system and makes conditions in the uterus inappropriate for healthy development. Included among the consequences are neurological abnormalities, behavioral dysfunctions, neuropsychomotor development delay, intellectual disability, sensory and perceptual changes. Among the sensory impairments described in the population with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome are conductive and sensorineural hearing losses, with an occurrence between 70-77% and 29%, respectively.

Objective: To describe a case of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and its consequences on the hearing of a newborn.

Resumed report: Male patient, born on 06/04/2021, with gestational age of 42+4. Born by caesarean section, with central cyanosis, hypotonic and weak crying, weighing 3388g, apgar 7/8. Mother without prenatal care, reports use of psychoactive substances (cocaine and alcohol) during pregnancy. On physical examination, an pre-auricular fistula on the left, atresia of the left external auditory meatus, little prominent nasal philtrum, thin upper lip, adductus

foot and possible macroglossia were identified. Altered Otoacoustic Emissions and Automatic Auditory Brainstem Response exams in the left ear and normal in the right ear, cerebral ultrasound with alteration in the morphology of the left lateral ventricle and possible alteration of the corpus callosum and electroencephalogram showed convulsive crisis. Patient referred for audiological diagnosis.

Conclusion: Important report to identify possible hearing alterations in cases of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, seeking greater knowledge on the subject.

Keywords: audiology; fetal alcohol syndrome; speech therapy; newborn.

10611 Hearing assessment in patients treated at a reference center for the treatment of osteogenesis imperfecta

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Introduction: Osteogenesis imperfecta (OI) is a rare inherited disease characterized by decreased bone density due to defects in type 1 collagen biosynthesis. The main clinical features of OI are bone fragility, recurrent fractures, short stature and progressive bone deformity. Other manifestations include: bluish sclera, dentinogenesis imperfecta, ligament laxity, hearing loss.

Objectives: Assess the hearing of these patients to verify the prevalence of hearing loss according to the type of OI.

Methods: Pure tone audiometry was performed in patients treated at a public hospital in southern Brazil at a Reference Center for the treatment of OI for auditory quantification according to the type of OI.

Results: The sample consisted of 44 patients, 26 female and 18 male, with a minimum age of 5 and a maximum of 68 years (median of 19.5 years). Among the types of OI, 31 individuals were evaluated as Type I, 4 from III, 6 from IV and 3 from V. The mean thresholds obtained varied according to ear and type of OI, with the highest being seen in Type III on the left. difference (12.35dB). There was a higher percentage of normality in types I, III and IV (66, 50 and 75% respectively). Among hearing loss, the greatest impairment was the sensorineural type (33%) in Type V and 17% in Type IV, mixed (26%) in Type I, followed by conductive impairment (25%) in Type III.

Conclusion: The percentage of hearing loss in the group of patients evaluated corroborates the need for auditory monitoring of these patients.

10612 Access and permanence of patients with voice complaints or swallowing in a speech therapy clinic

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Introduction: The trajectory of patients in a health service is marked by a series of factors, since the access to completion of treatment, which generally influence their adherence or not to the established proposal.

Objective: To analyze the variables associated with the clinical outcome of patients with voice or swallowing complaints.

Methods: Observational, cross-sectional, descriptive and retrospective study. 81 records were included in the research, 47 female and 34 male, aged over 18, attended at the Voice Clinic of the Speech Therapy Service of the University Hospital Clementino Fraga Filho between 2010 and 2018. Participants were divided into three groups, based on the clinical outcome of the speech therapy: discharge, dismissal and abandonment. The variables studied were gender, marital status, education, income, being a voice professional or not, initial complaint, speech-language diagnosis hypothesis and professional who referred. For descriptive analysis, frequency measures were used and for inferential analysis, Pearson's Chi-Square test was used ($p < 0.05$).

Results: Sociodemographic variables were not significantly associated with the outcome. Dropping out of therapy was associated

with income of up to 1 minimum wage ($p=0.04$). There was an association between the specific voice complaint and the outcome of speech therapy discharge ($p=0.02$). Low adherence to treatment was observed, as evidenced by high dropout and dropout rates.

Conclusion: Income was associated with the clinical outcome of noncompliance, and the initial complaint with the clinical outcome of discharge.

Keywords: unified health system; health services; hospital clinic; outpatients; speech therapy.

10614 Vocal effects in combined treatment in metastatic medullary thyroid carcinoma: Case report

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Introduction: Thyroid cancer is the most common malignant tumor in the head and neck region. Alternative treatments for metastatic disease may include surgery, radiotherapy or radioiodine therapy and chemotherapy.

Objectives: Describe the impacts of combined treatment for Metastatic Medullary Thyroid Carcinoma on vocal quality.

Resumed report: Forty-four years-old female patient diagnosed with metastatic medullary carcinoma of the thyroid. She went through a partial thyroidectomy in 2012, and in the same year, the gland was completely removed. In 2013, was submitted to 25 radiotherapy sessions, admitted two times for I-131 MIBG therapy and one time for administration of iodine therapy. In 2021, she presented nodal recurrence in the cervical region, causing the patient to perform a right and left neck dissection. Present severe cervical fibrosis and left vocal cord paralysis. In the self-perception vocal questionnaire, she presented vocal disadvantage in the Voice Handicap Index (VHI-10) and in the Voice Handicap Index-Throat (VHI-T), which refers to laryngeal sensitivity. On the GRBASI Scale, she presented grade three for general and hoarseness, grade two for breathiness and harshness, and grade one for instability. In the Thyroidectomy-Related Voice (TVQ) the total score was 72, which the total score can be 80. These questionnaires assess vocal disadvantages and the TVQ aims to assess the complaints at laryngeal, vocal and swallowing after thyroidectomy.

Conclusion: It is observed that the combined use of treatments for metastatic medullary carcinoma of the thyroid can have major consequences for the patient's vocal quality.

Keywords: thyroidectomy; thyroid cancer; radiotherapy; voice quality.

10617 Impacts of total thyroidectomy in the voice of pediatric patients: Case series

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Introduction: Post-thyroidectomy dysphonia is a recurrent manifestation, however, information related to the juvenile population is still scarce.

Objective: To analyze the vocal self-perception and the findings of videolaryngoscopy exams of five patients with total thyroidectomy in childhood.

Resumed report: The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee under CAAE No. 89042418.7.0000.5274 and carried out at the National Cancer Institute located in Rio de Janeiro. There was the Vocal Performance Questionnaire (QPV) and the Pediatric Voice Quality of Life Questionnaire (QV-P), followed by rigid laryngoscopy. All participants had papillary thyroid carcinoma and underwent radioactive iodine treatment in addition to surgery. The five participants have preserved vocal fold mobility and the Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve, two participants have a glottic cleft, one has arytenoid asymmetry and the other has attenuated salivary stasis. The QPV scores show that all participants express some impairment in vocal performance, whether mild or moderate. In the results of the QV-P,