

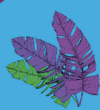
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confirmed by PCR-RTC, who underwent hearing screening between January 2022 and May 2022.

Results: Of 2,593 newborns screened during the study period, 39 were children of mothers diagnosed with Covid-19. Of the 39 (1.50%) newborns who tested for Covid-19, 36 (92.30%) passed bilaterally and 3 (7.70%) failed TANU, with 2 neonates who failed in the left ear (LE) and 1 bilaterally. After the retest, 1 (2.56%) was referred for audiological diagnosis, as the left ear continued to fail.

Conclusion: The TANU results demonstrate that the ante and perinatal presence of the maternal diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2 in isolation does not suggest as an indicator of risk for hearing loss.

Keywords: hearing, infant, newborn, covid-19, speech, language and hearing sciences, neonatal screening.

11015 Evaluating bone-anchored hearing aid benefit during single-sided deafness patient trial process

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Introduction: Softbands are applied for coupling of the sound processors of the bone-anchored devices to the patient's head to simulate the benefit in noisy everyday situations. Preoperative testing provides significant value to the Single-Sided Deafness (SSD) patient considering non-surgical versus surgical treatment options.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to determine the benefits of BAHs During Trial Process in adult patients with single-sided deafness.

Data Syntheses: 6 Patients aged 10 to 61 years with SSD. For each patient, sound field threshold tests and speech understanding test were measured under 2 different conditions: without device and with PONTO 3 SP processor coupled to the softband, test under sound field. It was observed that the result of pure tone audiometry and speech audiometry were improved in free field with the device (mean thresholds in pure tone audiometry for the unaided test 57,16 dB SPL and for the trial with softband 42,33 SPL). It was used 60dB SPL for speech and 50dB SPL for noisy, in the condition "speech on the unilateral deaf side/noise from the normal hearing side" condition. All patients showed an increase in speech perception (mean 85%) in noisy trial with the processor coupled to the softband, (mean unaided test 47%).

Conclusions: In conclusion, the improvement in pure-tone thresholds and speech perception in noisy under sound field and with the use BAHA test-band in adult patients with SSD is evident in all the subjects of this study.

Keywords: single-sided deafness, bone anchored hearing system, unilateral, trial, softband.

11021 The routine changes in the Speech-Language Pathologists (SLPs) specialists in dysphagia due to the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The health professional's work routine has undergone major changes with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Objectives: To identify and describe the routine changes in the SLPs specialists in dysphagia due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: This research counted with 186 Brazilian SLPs working with dysphagia. All participants filled out an online survey, where they answered questions regarding changes in their routine due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Results: SLPs used prevention strategies such as increasing the amount of hand washing; in addition to using hand sanitizer when arriving at work. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, they showed that they began using more personal protective equipment and performed constant cleaning of work equipment and environments. Most participants believe they will continue to use personal protective equipment in their routine even after the

COVID-19 pandemic. Almost 90% of the SLPs working with dysphagia reported being more stressed or nervous after COVID-19.

Conclusion: Hygiene and personal care considering different strategies, such as the use of personal protective equipment, washing hands with soap and water, using hand sanitizer, in addition to reducing referrals, use of objective exams, and use of technological equipment, were important changes in the routine of SLPs working with dysphagia during the COVID-19 pandemic. These changes may go on even after the pandemic; in addition to greater care with the constant cleaning of work equipment and environments. The care for their mental health is just as important as the care for their physical health.

Keywords: COVID-19, deglutition disorders, change management.

11028 Correlation of vocal and phonatory aerodynamic parameters in non-sarcopenic elderly women

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Aging triggers physiological and anatomical changes in individuals, leading to changes in the voice that we know as presbyphonia.

Objective: To correlate the vocal and phonatory aerodynamic parameters of non-sarcopenic elderly women.

Methods: 30 elderly women with a mean age of 64.5 years were initially submitted to medical evaluation of sarcopenia and larynx. Vocal intensity, maximum phonation time (MPT) of vowels "a", "i", "u" and fricative consonants "s" and "z" were recorded. The Aerodynamic Phonatory System (APS) Model 6600 (KayPentax®) was used to obtain vital capacity, vocal efficiency and PMT protocols. The results were expressed as measures of central tendency and dispersion and the Person correlation test was performed. A significance value of 0.05 was adopted to establish the presence of correlation.

Results: Non-sarcopenic elderly women had a mean maximum phonation time (MPT): 16.4s, s/z ratio: 0.82, usual vocal intensity (61.1dB), weak (52.4dB) and strong (80.3dB). The following parameters showed a good positive correlation (0.5-0.7): expiratory airflow peak and usual intensity ($p < 0.01$) and there was a moderate negative correlation (0.30-0.50): Minimum of phonatory sound pressure (PSP) and strong intensity ($p = 0.01$) and Phonation time and the S/Z ratio ($p = 0.01$).

Conclusion: Non-sarcopenic elderly women have correlated vocal and aerodynamic parameters, especially when they involve air flow and pressure to take advantage of the expiratory volume and consequent impact on the quality of sound production. It allows for a reflection on whether the normative voice values found in the literature for presbyphonia involved only non-sarcopenic, sarcopenic elderly or both.

Keywords: sarcopenia, presbyphonia, voice, presbylarynx.

11035 Tinnitus in adult and elderly: comparative analysis considering the time and location of the symptom

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Introduction: Tinnitus is a symptom that affects individuals in any age group, but the elderly are more affected.

Objectives: To analyze the characteristics of time and location tinnitus in adults and the elderly

Methods: The sample consisted of adults and elderly individuals, seen at a clinic for chronic tinnitus. All underwent anamnesis, audiological evaluation and psychoacoustic evaluation of tinnitus.

Results: The sample consisted of 363 individuals, 172 (47.4%) adults and 191 (52.6%) elderly. Regarding the duration of symptom presence, the median in adults was 4 (2 - 6) years and in the elderly, 5 (3 - 6) years, with no significant difference between the groups ($p=0.15$). As for the location, 88 (51.2%) of the adults had bilateral tinnitus, 34 (19.8%) had right unilateral, 36 (20.9%) had left unilateral and 14 (8.1%) reported tinnitus in the head. Among the elderly, 114 (59.7%) had bilateral tinnitus, 28 (14.7%) had right unilateral, 35 (18.3%) had left unilateral and 14 (7.3%) had tinnitus in the head. With regard to location, there was no significant difference between adults and elderly ($p=0.39$).

Conclusion: The study concluded that, with regard to the time and location of tinnitus, there was no significant difference between adults and elderly people evaluated in this research.

Keywords: tinnitus, adults, elderly.

11037 Long-latency cortical auditory evoked potentials in children with stuttering

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Introduction: Stuttering is characterized by involuntary disruptions in speech flow and rhythm, possibly associated with neuroaudiological factors linked to central auditory processing (CAP). Long-latency cortical auditory evoked potentials assess central auditory processing in populations with speech-language disorders.

Objectives: To analyze the latency and amplitude values of cortical auditory potential (P2 wave) in children with stuttering, without auditory complaints, with auditory thresholds within the normality, comparing the findings of a control group.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study, comprising 54 children of both sexes, 27 with stuttering and 27 who do not stutter, between 6 and 11 years of age, without diagnosis of otological pathologies or other diseases. All children underwent a peripheral audiological assessment (Meatotomy, Tonal Audiometry, Vocal Audiometry and Acoustic Immittance Measurements) and cortical potential survey (P2 wave). For the evaluation of fluency, all children with stuttering performed a specific anamnesis and were filmed in a spontaneous speech. Afterwards, the transcription was done, followed by speech analysis in order to classify the children according to the severity of stuttering.

Results: In the studied sample, there was a significant difference in P2 wave latencies and amplitudes. There was an association between stuttering severity and increased P2 wave latency.

Conclusion: There was a significant delay in P2 wave latencies in children with stuttering, when compared with children in the control group. In the group with stuttering, morphological changes were also identified, as well as in the amplitude of the P2 wave.

11048 Neonates with congenital syphilis as a risk indicator: results of neonatal hearing screening

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Introduction: The prevalence of congenital syphilis is increasing. Among the consequences for the neonate is hearing loss.

Objective: To analyze the results of neonatal hearing screening in neonates whose mothers were diagnosed with syphilis during pregnancy.

Methods: A cross-sectional and retrospective study, carried out in a maternity of a university hospital. Neonates who presented congenital syphilis as the only risk indicator for hearing loss were included in the research. The period from January 2018 to March 2020 was considered. Neonates were screened using transient evoked otoacoustic emissions and/or automatic brainstem auditory evoked

potential. The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the institution.

Results: Of the 5579 born in the analyzed period, 169 (3.02%) presented the congenital syphilis risk indicator. The average age of the first test was 2 days. Of the 169 neonates screened, 37 (21.89%) failed the hearing screening. Of these, only 29 (78.37%) attended the retest, even after an active search. After the retest, three neonates were referred to the diagnostic stage, and the final result was the presence of normal auditory thresholds.

Conclusion: The results of the study indicate that, in the researched sample, most of the evaluated neonates passed the neonatal hearing screening. Among those who failed and attended the diagnostic stage, there were no cases of hearing loss.

Keywords: syphilis, neonatal screening, hearing loss.

11050 Speech therapy intervention in palliative care

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Introduction: Palliative care is described as an approach that aims to promote quality of life, when facing life-threatening diseases, in order to prevent and relieve suffering. The speech therapist intervenes working with specific skills focused on dysphagia and communication.

Objective: To characterize speech therapy in palliative care in a tertiary care institution.

Methods: This is a retrospective observational study that analyzed the electronic medical records of patients in palliative care assisted by the speech therapy team in the outpatient clinic of the Palliative Care Group and/or Head and Neck Surgery Service, in the period from 2017 to 2020. The data were consolidated into a single database in an excel spreadsheet. Statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics version 20 software.

Results: Oncological disease was evidenced in 76.9%. The KPS and PPS values were similar. The stage of palliative care assistance and the level of speech therapy assistance, are corresponding to the degree of functionality. Patients with kps/pps between 90 and 70 received active care, limited treatment was provided to patients with kps/pps between 70 and 50, and comfort and quality of life was provided to patients with functionality from 50 to 30.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between the degree of functionality (kps/pps) of palliative care stage patients and the level of speech therapy assistance in palliative care.

Keywords: speech therapy, palliative care, dysphagia, communication, therapeutic intervention.

11057 The caregivers' knowledge about the management of swallowing safety in dysphagic patients in home care

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Introduction: Home care demands the training of caregivers about the management of swallowing safety in dysphagic patients.

Objectives: To verify the caregivers' knowledge about the management of dysphagic patients in home care.

Methods: A questionnaire was applied to caregivers of 15 patients in home care to identify if caregivers have information for the correct management of the dysphagic patient under their care in home care.

Results: The informal caregiver (93.34%), female biological sex (86.67%) and with education up to high school (80.00%) reflects most of the home care. Most caregivers seek information about patients' food safety (93.34%), especially on the internet (66.67%). All caregivers (100.00%) reported that the speech therapy role is important at patient care, and most caregivers (73.33%) reported that they receive speech therapy guidance after patient assessment