

IAO

International Archives of Otorhinolaryngology

Organizing Committee

Prof. Dr. Richard Louis Voegels
Prof. Dr. Ricardo Ferreira Bento

20th Congress of the Otorhinolaryngology Foundation



**Congress of the
Otorhinolaryngology Foundation**
August 26-28, 2021 | São Paulo - SP

20 Years
Fo

Fo
Fundação
Otorrinolaringologia
Desde 1995

Location: **CENTRO DE CONVENCÕES
FREICANECA**

www.congressoforl.org

**OPEN
ACCESS**



10334 Incidence of changes in swallowing in patients submitted to total laryngectomy

Clara Louro Ferrari, Fabiane Miron Stefani, Claudia Tiemi Mituuti, Laura Faustino Gonçalves, Patricia Haas
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina

Introduction: Laryngeal cancer is the most common form of cancer on head and neck, being the second most common tumors in the respiratory tract worldwide. Total laryngectomy consists of the total removal of the larynx, causing anatomical and functional changes.

Objective: To evaluate the occurrence and findings related to swallowing disorders in total laryngectomized patients.

Data Synthesis: The search for scientific articles was carried out by two independent researchers in the Medline (Pubmed) databases, LILACS, SciELO, Scopus, WEB OF SCIENCE and BIREME without restrictions on language, location and time. The systematic review was conducted in accordance with the recommendations of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA). Studies that scored ≥ 6 points according to the qualitative scoring protocol proposed by Pithon et al. (2015). Head and neck cancer is one of the most recurrent cancers in Brazil mainly due to the use of tobacco and alcohol. It is also a disease of great impact worldwide. Treatments for this disease can lead to difficulties in the voice, speech articulation and swallowing requiring speech therapy.

Conclusion: due to the total removal of the larynx and consequent anatomical change, the occurrence of changes in swallowing was frequent, with great impact on the patient's life, both physical and psychological.

10350 Impact of weight and BMI changes on auditory symptoms in university professors during the COVID-19 pandemic

Luciana Lozza de Moraes Marchiori, Daiane Soares de Almeida Ciquinato, Gloria de Moraes Marchiori, Priscila Carlos, Matheus Lindorfer Rodrigues, Michelle Cardoso Machado dos Santos, Braulio Henrique Magnani Branco
Universidade Cesumar - Unicesumar

Introduction: Various studies have pointed out that changes in lifestyle habits could influence well-being and hearing. However, there is a lack of studies on the prevalence and probable associations of hearing, weight and Body Mass Index in university professors during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Objective: to verify the impact of weight and Body Mass Index changes on auditory symptoms in university professors during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, professors answered an online semi-structured questionnaire (to which the consent form was appended) with 27 questions related to health, hearing, weight and Body Mass Index changes and during the pandemic. The link was sent via e-mail.

Results: Altogether, 74 professors who comprise the faculty of the undergraduate program at the institution where the research was conducted were assessed. Their mean age was 42.1 ± 8.9 years; 68.9% (N = 51) were females and 31.1% (N = 23) were males; 47.3% were well-nourished (N = 35) and 16.2% (N = 12) were obese; 20.3% (n = 15) reported worsened hearing due to remote classes. Significant differences were found between those with auditory symptoms (G1: worsened hearing; G2: unchanged hearing) regarding Body Mass Index. The chi-square test showed an association between the groups and Body Mass Index classification (P = 0.007) – those with worsened hearing (G1) were more overweight.

Conclusion: This study revealed an association between worsened hearing and Body Mass Index in professors due to remote and distance teaching during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: body mass index; auditory symptoms; professors; COVID-19.

10370 Tinnitus interference in the concentration of individuals with chronic tinnitus

Fabiane Regina Monteiro de Avila, Adriane Ribeiro Teixeira, Letícia Petersen Schmidt Rosito, Sabrina Nuñez Gonçalves
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul

Introduction: Tinnitus has been described as a symptom that interferes with attention, concentration and mood, negatively impacting the daily lives of individuals.

Objective: To compare the interference of unilateral or bilateral chronic tinnitus in the concentration of affected individuals.

Methodology: Cross-sectional and observational study, carried out in a specialized outpatient clinic. Data for the study were collected at the time of anamnesis and audiological assessment. This study was submitted and approved by the Ethics Committee of the institution - Protocol 06027. For data analysis, the level of significance adopted was 5% (p<0.05). The test performed to compare the groups was the Student t test.

Results: 641 individuals participated in this study, with a mean age of 59 ± 13 years, 409 (63.8%) being female. Bilateral tinnitus was reported by 375 (58.5%) of the participants and unilateral tinnitus by the others, 121 (18.9%) in the right ear and 145 (22.6%) in the left ear. Of the total number of participants, 324 (50.5%) reported that tinnitus did not interfere with concentration. When comparing the presence of unilateral or bilateral tinnitus and interference in concentration, no significant differences were observed (p=0.56).

Conclusion: In this study, we observed that concentration difficulties with the presence of chronic tinnitus are not related to the location of tinnitus (unilateral or bilateral).

10393 Meningitis in the elderly population in Brazil

Laura Faustino Gonçalves, Fabiane Miron Stefani, Janaina Viana Stolz, Patricia Haas
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina

Introduction: With advancing age, the physiological changes grow increasingly worse, favoring the severity of possible infections in older adults. People older than 60 years are constantly subject to underlying diseases with associated symptoms, which may be mistaken for those of meningitis.

Objectives: To present scientific evidence, based on a narrative literature review, of meningitis in the older Brazilian population.

Data Synthesis: The articles were searched in the SciELO, LILACS, MEDLINE (PubMed), Scopus, BIREME, and Web of Science databases, besides a search for gray literature in Google Scholar. The studies were selected with a combination based on the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), conducted according to the PRISMA recommendations (2015). The quality of the studies included in the research scored 6 points or more, as assessed with the qualitative grading protocol proposed by Pithon et al. (2015). The predominance of non-10 valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV10) serotypes stands out in the invasive pneumococcal disease in the older population in strains circulating three to five years after the PCV10 was introduced in Brazil. A long interval between the onset of symptoms and the diagnosis of the disease indicates a worsened prognosis and increased lethality in the older Brazilian population.

Conclusion: Meningitis in the older population is associated with greater diagnostic difficulty, neurologic severity, clinical complications, and increased mortality.

10394 Elastic bandage as a complementary method in the speech therapy treatment of temporomandibular dysfunction: An electromyography analysis

Fabiane Miron Stefani, Kainah Nunes Azambuja, Makelis Oneide dos Santos, Camila Fernandes
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina

Objective: To analyze the effectiveness of Therapeutic Elastic Bandage in the treatment of patients diagnosed with