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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