SESSÃO DE PÔSTERES

PERIPHERAL AND CENTRAL AUDITORY EVALUATION IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH WILLIAMS SYNDROME

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Introduction: Williams Syndrome (WS) is a rare neurodevelopment genetic alteration. The syndrome may present manifestations associated to the central nervous system, and damages related to language and hearing. It is possible, as well, to observe alteration to the central auditory system, which can be diagnosed via long latency auditory evoked potential (LLAEP).
Objective: The purpose of this study was to describe and analyse the results obtained by peripheral and central auditory evaluation on individuals with WS, verifying if there is a relation between audiological findings, sex, age and among ears.
Materials and methods: Transverse study, prospective and contemporary, in which 14 individuals with WS were evaluated. The evaluations were composed by pure tone audiometry, vocal audiometry, acoustic immittance measures, long latency auditory evoked potential and cognitive potential (P3).
Results: We verified as predominant findings, light to moderate degree sensorineural auditory loss, type A tympanometric curve and absent acoustic reflexes. Regarding the central auditory evaluation, the subjects of the study showed latency delay in all of LLAEP components, in relation to the normality values found in the literature. It was observed inverse association between age and P1 wave latency.
Conclusion: The kids and teenagers with WS, of this sample, show alterations on peripheral evaluation, long latency evoked auditory potential and cognitive potential. Being so, the present study contributes to the extension of the knowledge about the central involvement of the auditory phenotype on the syndrome.

Keywords: Williams Syndrome, auditory evaluation, hearing, evoked auditory potential

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