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Keywords: dysgeusia; electrical stimulation; COVID-19.

11786 **Wikipedia and Education: Wiki4WorldHearingDay2023 a strategy for hearing health promotion.**

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Background: The lack of accessible information to the population about health conditions and existing services is one of the obstacles to the promotion of public health. This challenge has been observed for hearing health, with a gap of several years between the first signs of hearing difficulties and the search for care. Wikipedia has been used as a valuable tool in spreading the promotion of hearing health. Audiology content in Wikimedia platforms has been consistently increasing since the adoption of Wikipedia assignments in educational activities and online global campaigns such as Wiki4WorldHearingDay in 2019 and 2023, and Wiki4YearOfSound2020.

Methods: One Workshop was organized as part of the Wiki4WorldHearingDay2023 (<https://w.wiki/6VCv>) and held at an international audiology meeting that took place in Brazil in March 2023. The activities count with support of different universities and institutions with an emphasis on the presence of one WHO envoy.

Results: The campaign resulted in 165,000 words, 249 references and 140 images added in 295 edited and 46 novel articles that reach about 8 million people globally. Participants in the workshop were about 50 people including students, researchers, educators, and SLP-Audiology practitioners. **Conclusions:** The impact of this action aroused interest in the participants in using Wikipedia as a tool to spread knowledge related to hearing health, as well as improve the quality of content.

11795 **Perception and auditory sensory tracking in cases of autistic spectrum disorder: audiological assessment X sensory assessment**

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Introduction: Autism Spectrum Disorder may involve, in addition to impairments in behavioral and social communication aspects, auditory alterations in perceptive and sensory aspects. The early identification of cognitive impairments involving the reception, analysis and storage of auditory information is the responsibility of the speech therapist, since it affects the process of language development and social communication.

Objective: The present study aims to demonstrate the importance of using, by the speech therapist, a quick instrument capable of identifying auditory alterations involving perceptual and sensory aspects, directing them to the proper referrals and intervention.

Methodology: 30 cases of children between 2 and 12 years old diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder were investigated, through the Cognitive Speech Therapy Protocol, conversation to be answered by those responsible that is being developed as a doctoral thesis by the University of São Paulo.

Results: According to the protocol, among the 30 children investigated, 25 had auditory sensory alterations in the first years of life, where 15 were referred for audiological evaluation and only 4 were referred to the Occupational Therapist, a professional qualified to evaluate and intervene in cases of hearing disorder. sensory.

Conclusion: Speech-language pathology tracking of perceptual and sensory changes in cases of ASD early may provide substantial gains, mainly in terms of intervention time and more effective therapeutic planning, due to the possibility of referral for audiological or sensory evaluation, which will determine whether or not the need of an interdisciplinary action.

11803 **Evaluation of individuals with vestibular Schwannoma using the video head impulse test: a systematized review of the literature**

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Introduction: Vestibular Schwannoma (VS) is a benign tumor that affects the vestibular nerve and may cause disorders related to body balance. The video head impulse test (vHIT) is one of the tests that allow us to assess the angular velocity at high frequencies of the lateral, anterior and posterior semicircular canals (CSC).

Objective: to analyze studies that used the vHIT as an assessment tool in individuals before and after VS surgery.

Methodology: A search was conducted in the Pubmed database, 899 articles were found and exported to Rayyan software for the selection of studies. After reading the title and abstract, 26 articles were selected to be read in full, and then 23 articles were analyzed.

Results: A total of 1124 subjects, 918 non-operated and 206 operated. Nine studies showed a specificity of 27.3 to 100% and sensitivity of 45.5 to 100%, in the non-operated group the specificity ranged from 36 to 100% and sensitivity of 73% to 100%, while in the operated group the specificity was 80% to 100% and sensitivity of 27.3 to 100%. Nine studies described changes in gain and refixation saccades. Fifteen studies suggest that the vHIT be implemented in the pre- and post-SV patient testing battery.

Conclusion: The vHIT is the only test that evaluates the 6 synergistic pairs of the vestibular system at high frequencies and by analyzing gain and refixation saccades it proves to be an important test for the evaluation of patients pre and post VS surgery.

11808 **Auditory repercussions associated with the use of headphones A literature review**

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The objective of this work was to analyze the auditory repercussions associated with the use of headphones in a literary search of the last ten years. This is a qualitative narrative literature review carried out based on a bibliographic search in the Google Scholar database and in the SciELO repository. Published articles were selected using the descriptors: "Hearing", "Hearing Loss" and "Hearing Disorders". It was noticed that the earphone develops a sound intensity that varies from 60 to 120 dB (decibels), causing sound stress with or without the presence of tinnitus and becoming harmful for hearing health. The most common repercussion is the damage caused to the cochlear cells, causing lesions with irreversible damage to hearing, triggered by an intensity above 85 dB (decibels). When exposure occurs abruptly and intensely, there may be acoustic trauma, temporarily or definitively damaging various ear structures. The transient change in threshold, characterized by a decrease in auditory acuity, may be reversible after a period of noise withdrawal. Hearing loss caused by the constant use of headphones has similar characteristics to that caused by occupational exposure to noise, slow, progressive, irreversible, sensorineural, bilateral, initially affects the high frequencies and then the other frequencies. It is concluded that the indiscriminate use of headphones can cause damage to hearing, related to sound stress, tinnitus, acoustic trauma, decreased hearing acuity and hearing loss. Prevention is the unique alternative to behavioral modification.

11809 **Profile of patients referred for central auditory processing evaluation at a reference hospital**

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Introduction: Central auditory processing (CAP) encompasses skills such as auditory discrimination, temporal processing, and binaural processing.

Objective: To analyze the profile of patients referred for CAP evaluation at the Speech Therapy Department of a reference hospital during one year.

Method: Cross-sectional study, where CAP was assessed using the following procedures: Pediatric Speech Intelligibility or Synthetic Sentence Identification, Filtered Speech, Dichotic Digits, Dichotic Consonant Vowel, Gap in Noise, and Pitch Pattern Sequence. The study was approved by the Ethics and Research Committee under number 32509. Statistical analyses were performed using Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U tests.

Results: The sample consisted of 83 patients, with 71% being male. There was also a higher prevalence of CAP alterations in males ($p < 0.001$). The mean age was 14.5 years, with a predominance of the pediatric population ($p < 0.001$). Learning difficulties were identified as the main complaint (52%), associated with attention deficit in 40% of male individuals. Only 8% of patients presented alterations in pure-tone audiometry. There was a statistically significant relationship between tests assessing temporal processing ($p < 0.001$) and learning complaint, as well as binaural processing ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: There was a predominance of male individuals with learning difficulties and attention deficit associated with CAP test alterations. Further large-scale studies should be conducted to expand knowledge on the subject.

Keywords: auditory processing; auditory processing disorder; hearing tests.

11814 Neonatal hearing screening at a benchmark hospital in the western Amazon

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Introduction: The neonatal hearing screening aims to identify and early treat congenital hearing losses. Knowing the results of the programs, as well as the most frequent risk indicators for hearing loss, can substantiate the public power in the construction of policies to face this deficiency and its causes.

Objective: To analyze the results of the neonatal hearing screening and the occurrence of risk indicators at a benchmark hospital in the Western Amazon.

Methodology: A cross-sectional study carried out with the hearing screening program database of a benchmark hospital in the care of high-risk pregnancies, from February 2015 to June 2020. The data (risk indicators, adopted protocol and screening results) was subjected to descriptive statistics.

Results: Of the 21456 newborns registered on the program, 92% ($n=19734$) underwent hearing screening, 81% ($n=15976$) with TEOAE, 13.1% ($n=2591$) with AABR and 5.9% ($n=1167$) with TEOAE + AABR; 39.7% ($n=8510$) had auditory risk indicators, made up of 27.1% ($n=5822$) ototoxic, 11.9% ($n=2543$) ICU internment, 5.2% ($n=1110$) mechanical ventilation, 3.4% ($n=731$) very low weight, 3.0% ($n=634$) syphilis, 2.7% ($n=582$) family history of hearing loss and others (less than 2%); 4.7% ($n=939$) failed the hearing screening, including 4.4% ($n=696$) with TEOAE, 7% ($n=182$) with AABR and 5.2% ($n=61$) with TEOAE + AABR.

Conclusion: Neonatal hearing screening is not universal in the studied program and the prevalence of auditory risk indicators is 39.7%, with the use of ototoxic drugs being more frequent. The prevalence of altered tests is 4.7%, which may be different depending on the adopted protocol.

11815 Relationship between tongue strength and oropharyngeal dysphagia in total laryngectomized

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Objectives: The main objective of this study was to evaluate the relationship between tongue strength and stasis in individuals submitted to total laryngectomy.

Methods: This is a series of cases in which individuals submitted to total laryngectomy referred to the Speech Therapy Service of a teaching hospital. The following procedures were performed: application of the self-assessment of feeding (EAT-10) and measurement of tongue strength through the equipment of lip and tongue pressure biofeedback. To assess the relationship between tongue strength and stasis complaints, the patients were divided into two groups: complaining of stasis (item 8 of the EAT-10 ≥ 1) and without complaining of stasis (item 8 of the EAT-10 = 0).

Results: The sample comprised 12 individuals, 5 of whom complained of stasis. There was a tendency for less force on the back and tip of the tongue in the group complaining of stasis [40.58 (31.44-57.77) and 42.88 (20.82-57.44) kPa, respectively] compared to the group without this complaint [56.17(44.27-63.29 and 51.28 (31.88-68.80) kPa, respectively], but without statistically significant difference between groups ($p=0.530$ and $p=0.343$, respectively). There was a moderately strong correlation with statistical significance between tongue dorsum strength and tongue tip strength ($r=0.797$; $p=0.002$).

Conclusion: The medians of tongue dorsum and tip strength correspond, respectively, to 46.58 (37.4-62.5) kPa and 46.46 (30-64.9) kPa; the prevalence of stasis complaints is 41.7%; and it was not evidenced statistically significant relationship between tongue strength and stasis complaint in this population.

11816 The inclusion of libras subject in medicine courses in the state of São Paulo

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Introduction: Decree 5.626/2005, legal instrument that made Law 10.436/2002 official, which recognized the Brazilian Sign Language (Libras) as a legal means of communication for deaf people in Brazil, defined the implementation of Libras as an elective curricular subject in courses of Medicine. So, discussing the implementation of Libras discipline in Medicine courses becomes essential considering a better doctor-patient relationship.

Objective: To characterize the offering of Libras discipline in Medicine courses at Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in the State of São Paulo.

Method: This documentary research consisted of 37 curriculums of medical courses, considering eight state, three federal and 26 private HEIs. For data collection, an online survey of the curricula available on the websites of the aforementioned HEIs was carried out.

Results: Of the 37 HEIs found in the search, three were excluded for not offering a degree in Medicine. Of the 34 eligible HEIs, Libras discipline was implemented as an elective in 29 HEIs, complying with the Legislation with regard to offering the discipline, 4 HEIs do not offer the aforementioned component, and one HEI does not mention this information on its website. It should be noted that three HEIs offer Libras as a mandatory curricular component, highlighting the importance of discussing interventions with the Deaf person in Libras.

Conclusion: The inclusion of Libras discipline in Medicine Courses becomes necessary for reflections on the fronts of action with the Deaf patient, with a view to welcoming the linguistic specificities of the deaf person.

Keywords: medicine; brazilian sign language; accessibility.

11819 Sociodemographic profile and psychosocial risk of children and adolescents with cochlear implants and bone-anchored hearing aids

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Introduction: Hearing rehabilitation through the use of implantable hearing devices by the Unified Health System provides integrated multidisciplinary monitoring at all levels of assistance.