the groups (p=0.795). There were no significant correlations between the VHHQ and VFI (p=0.957).

Conclusion: Church amateur singers have satisfactory knowledge of vocal health and hygiene, but this knowledge is not reflected in practices to prevent symptoms such as self-reported vocal fatigue. There were no significant differences between the types of churches and the scores of the VFI and VHHQ, nor was there any correlation between the protocols.

Keywords: voice; singing; fatigue; religion.

12475 Self-perception questionnaires in the assessment of tinnitus disorder: a comparative analysis

Isabela Pohlmann de Avila Lourenço; Andriele dos Santos Cavalheiro; Bruna Ribas Maia; Cristiane Lais Piccolotto; Angela Focking Marcolan; Bruno Henrique Oliveira Santana; Michele Vargas Garcia.

Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Santa Maria - RS - Brasil.

Introduction: To measure tinnitus, the literature highlights the Visual Analog Scale (VAS) and the Tinnitus Handicap Inventory (THI) as the main self-assessment tools for the symptom. Thus, there is a need to analyze the agreement between these two instruments in measuring Tinnitus Disorder.

Objective: To compare the results of the VAS, measured for volume and discomfort, with the THI in the pre-intervention analysis of the symptom method. This cross-sectional study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee: 56038322.1.0000.5346. The study included 81 individuals with complaints of tinnitus, 57 of whom were women (70%) and 24 men (30%), aged between 19 and 80 years, treated at a specialized outpatient clinic of a public institution. The clinical evaluation included a semi-structured anamnesis, otoscopy, pure-tone audiometry, speech audiometry, and acoustic immittance measures. For the research, the VAS was used, assessing discomfort and volume from zero to ten, classifying them as mild, moderate, and severe. The THI classified tinnitus into slight, mild, moderate, severe, or catastrophic grades, with scores ranging from zero to one hundred.

Results: The analysis showed that, on the VAS, 76.54% (n=62) of the participants rated discomfort above 3 and 75.31% (n=61) for volume, both indicating a moderate level. On the THI, 61.72% (n=50) of the participants presented a moderate grade, 24.52% (n=19) severe, and 13.76% (n=11) mild.

Conclusion: The results between the THI and VAS are consistent with each other, are complementary, and reinforce the use of both instruments in measuring Tinnitus Disorder.

Keywords: audiology; tinnitus; self-testing; visual analog scale.

12476 Intervention techniques for tinnitus: analysis of an outpatient experience

Isabela Pohlmann de Avila Lourenço; Andriele dos Santos Cavalheiro; Cristiane Lais Piccolotto; Angela Focking Marcolan; Bruno Henrique Oliveira Santana; Julia Hiana Zulian; Michele Vargas Garcia.

Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Santa Maria - RS - Brasil.

Introduction: The literature describes various intervention techniques for Tinnitus Disorder, highlighting multidisciplinary approaches with an individualized focus on the patient.

Objective: To categorize the available techniques for symptom intervention in an outpatient clinic of a public institution.

Method: With approval from the Ethics Committee (CEP 56038322.1.0000.5346), this study involved 196 individuals with tinnitus, including 128 (65.4%) women and 68 (34.6%) men (mean age: 43 years). All participants underwent anamnesis, meatoscopy, basic audiological assessment, somatosensory and vascular evaluation, and laboratory tests. They completed self-assessment questionnaires to measure volume, discomfort, and symptom severity using the Visual Analog Scale (VAS) and the Tinnitus Handicap Inventory (THI). The techniques included: Audiological Counseling; Aromatherapy with a personalized blend of essential oils; Auriculotherapy; Access Consciousness Bars; Daily supplementation of 100mg açaí extract for three months; Myofascial Release in the head and neck region; and Cognitive Auditory Training with a six-session protocol to enhance auditory and cognitive skills and stimulate brain neuroplasticity.

Results: Of the 196 subjects evaluated, all received counseling (100%); 45 (22.9%) used aromatherapy; 21 (10.7%) received auriculotherapy; 44 (31.8%) underwent Access Consciousness Bars; 34 (24.6%) consumed açaí extract; 5 (3.6%) received myofascial release, and 31 (22.4%) underwent Cognitive Auditory Training.

Conclusion: The profile of the therapeutic techniques includes audiological, physiotherapeutic, and integrative complementary health practice demonstrating a diversity of multidisciplinary interventions for tinnitus.

Keywords: tinnitus; combined modality therapy; patient care team; complementary therapies.

12481 Treacher collins syndrome: case report

Quetilen Souza Neves[1]; Marcos Roberto Banhara[2].

1. Hospital das Clínicas de Passo Fundo, Passo Fundo - RS - Brasil; 2. Universidade do Estado da Bahia, Salvador - BA - Brasil.

Introduction: The phenotype of patients with Treacher Collins syndrome can vary from mild characteristics to cases that lead to perinatal death, due to the involvement of the upper airways. Approximately 50% of affected individuals have moderate to severe conductive hearing loss, due to malformations in the external and middle ears.

Objectives: Evaluate the impacts on quality of life and describe the evolution of the auditory rehabilitation process in the syndrome with bone-anchored hearing aids.

Resumed report: Female participant, 41 years old, presented with cleft palate and bilateral conductive hearing loss. At the age of 29, bone-anchored hearing aid surgery was performed, with insertion of the osteo-integrated pin, in a single procedure. The late intervention and absence of the multidisciplinary team in this case resulted in depression, social isolation and attempted suicide.

Conclusion: The results described in the study show functional gain. The test responses confirmed the effectiveness of the hearing aid in overcoming the barrier of conductive loss, arising from (atresia) malformation, and offering the participant hearing thresholds very close to normal standards. In addition to improving the participant's speech recognition and self-esteem (described by her in the analysis of her previous history), increasing the possibility of social interaction after auditory rehabilitation.

Keywords: treacher collins syndrome; hearing loss; case report.

12484 Ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potential in children with reading and writing difficulties

Pricila Sleifer[1]; Viviann Magalhães Silva Borges[1]; Ana Paula Rossetto[2]; Camila Franciozi[3]; Aline Cabral de Oliveira[4].

1. UFRGS, Porto Alegre - RS - Brasil; 2. Ufcspa, Garibaldi - RS - Brasil; 3. Ufcspa, Porto Alegre - RS - Brasil; 4. UFS, São Cristóvão - SE - Brasil.

Introduction: The vestibulo-ocular reflex coordinates eye movements during head movements in order to maintain a stable visual image, and is an important factor in the acquisition of reading and writing skills. It can be objectively assessed using the Ocular Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential (oVEMP) electrophysiological test.

Objective: to compare oVEMP findings in children with reading and writing difficulties with a control group.

Method: cross-sectional comparative study, approved by the institution's Research Ethics Committee - 38342. The sample consisted of 70 children aged between 9 and 11 years, of both genders. 35 in the study group with reading and writing difficulties and 35 in the control group, matched by gender and age. All children underwent a hearing assessment, visual screening and oVEMP with 500Hz tone bursts and an intensity of 110dBNPS.

Results: No statistically significant differences were found within either group when comparing latencies, genders and ears. However, when comparing the groups, there were statistically significant differences in the latencies of N1 (p= 0,024) and P1 (p=0,019), which were higher in the study group. In addition, there was a higher asymmetry index in children with reading and writing difficulties.

Conclusion: There were poorer results in the study group, suggesting an impairment of the vestibulo-ocular reflex and highlighting its contribution to the reading and writing learning. This reinforces the importance of applying the oVEMP in the assessment of students with these difficulties.

Keywords: vestibular evoked myogenic potentials; child; specific learning disorder.

12485 Self-perception of vocal fatigue in individuals undergoing thyroidectomy

Luiza Ignez França[1]; Gabriel Trevizani Depolli[2]; Elma Heitmann Mares Azevedo[1]; Felipe Moreti[3]; Michelle Ferreira Guimarães
1. 1. Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, Vitória - ES - Brasil; 2. Universidade Estadual Paulista "Júlio de Mesquita Filho" - UNESP (Marília), Vitória - ES - Brasil; 3. Universidade Estadual Paulista "Júlio de Mesquita Filho" - UNESP (Marília), Marília - SP - Brasil.

Introduction: Vocal fatigue is a prevalent symptom following thyroidectomy, significantly impacting voice-related quality of life and overall communication.

Objective: To evaluate the self-perception of vocal fatigue in thyroidectomy patients and compare these findings with sociodemographic data.

Method: Conducted as an observational, descriptive, and cross-sectional study, it included 30 participants aged 18 to 86 years (mean age 55 years; SD±15.9). Data were gathered using a sociodemographic questionnaire and the Vocal Fatigue Index (VFI). The Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis tests compared sociodemographic variables with VFI results, adopting a significance level of 5% (p<0.05).

Results: 83.3% (n = 25) of the participants scored above the VFI cut-off point. The mean scores for VFI factors 1, 2, 3, 4, and total were 6.6, 2.96, 2.3, 6.13, and 8.5, respectively. No significant differences were found between total VFI scores and race/color (p=0.07), education level (p=0.43), surgery date (p=0.65), gender (p=0.63), treatment type (p=0.72), or nodule type (p=0.46). Factors 4 and 2 of the VFI showed the highest scores compared to other factors.

Conclusion: Patients post-thyroidectomy report experiencing vocal fatigue irrespective of gender, race/color, education level, or previous nodule history. They note physical limitations like fatigue and discomfort, but these symptoms improve with vocal rest.

Keywords: voice; thyroidectomy; fatigue.

12486 Child behavioral observation protocol for the sound perception disorder

Vitor Cantele Malavolta; Hélinton Goulart Moreira; Bruno Henrique Oliveira Santana; Marina Rodrigues Bertão; Fabiana Cristina Toillier; Michele Vargas Garcia.
Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Santa Maria - RS - Brasil.

Introduction: Sound Perception Disorder (SPD) includes hyperacusis, misophonia and phonophobia. Detecting SPD in children lacks adequate tools.

Objectives: To develop, validate the content and analyze the applicability of a child Behavioral Observation Protocol for SPD.

Methods: Registered with the Research Ethics committee under number 23081.004240, the Child Behavioral Observation Protocol for Sound Perception Disorder (POCIn- TPS) is subdivided into stages interview with parents and child observation protocol. It aims to identify the type of SPD in children aged five to 12 years. Three expert judges (speech therapist and otorhinolaryngologist) reviewed the protocol, while five parents non - specialist parents evaluated the interview. The content validity was measured by the content validity ratio (CVR), with an adequate result being ≥0,95. Issues that did not reach him were reviewed. POCIn - TPS was tested in five children aged 5 to 9 years - two neurotypical, two with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and one with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) - and their families.

Results: two questions from the interview were removed (CVR= 0,4) and one topic of the observation protocol was modified (CVR = 0,3). The interview was applicable to all parents. One neurotypical child and the two with ADHD showed hyperacusis, while the other neurotypical and the one with ASD showed hyperacusis and phonophobia. None of them presented misophonia.

Conclusion: POCInf- TPS obtained content validity and was properly applied in neurotypical children and with neurodevelopmental disorders.

Keywords: hyperacusis; neurodevelopmental disorders; child.

12488 Compressed speech test with figures: performance of children with and without phonological disorder

Vitor Cantele Malavolta; Bruna Ribas Maia; Bruno Henrique Oliveira Santana; Liliane Razador; Taissane Rodrigues Sanguebuche; Michele Vargas Garcia.
Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Santa Maria - RS - Brasil.

Introduction: Auditory closure ability is essential for child development, however, evaluating it in children with Speech Sound Disorders poses challenges. One possible assessment alternative is the Compressed Speech Test with Figures (CSTF).

Objectives: To describe and compare the performance of children with and without Phonological Disorder on the CSTF.

Methods: Study was registered under number 5,197,934. Sixteen individuals aged six to eight years and eleven months participated, subdivided into Group 1(G1) with 8 children with typical phonology, and Group 2(G2) with 8 children with mild Phonological Disorder. All participants underwent Pure Tone Audiometry, Acoustic Immittance Measures, Orofacial Myofunctional Examination, and the Phonological Assessment Instrument (INFONO). Only individuals without hearing loss with type A tympanometric curves, and no articulatory alterations or other pathological conditions were included. The Compressed Speech Test with Figures was applied to each ear separately at an intensity of 40 dB above the tritone average. Results were compared using the Wilcoxon test.

Results: All G2 individuals were diagnosed with Mild Phonological Disorder. In G1, performance was 100% in the right ear and 99.3% in the left ear. In G2, performance was 96.5% in the right ear and 96% in the left ear. Despite the average percentage difference in correct responses between groups, no statistically significant differences were identified(p=0.15).

Conclusion: Despite G1's better performance in both ears, children with and without mild phonological disorder showed no differences in Compressed Speech Test with Figures performance.

Keywords: auditory processing disorder; phonological disorder; child.

12499 Videofluoroscopy as a differential diagnosis in a case of tracheoesophageal fistula

Jaqueline Silva da Silva; Carolina Ramos Kober; Ronan Mattos Mezzalira.
Hospital de Clínicas de Passo Fundo, Passo Fundo - RS - Brasil.

Introduction: Tracheoesophageal fistula is a complication of prolonged orotracheal tube use and mechanical ventilation that leads to consequences such as aspiration pneumonia, restriction of oral feeding, and increased morbidity and mortality. The most commonly used diagnostic methods are bronchoscopy, computed tomography, and esophagogram.

Objective: To report the use of videofluoroscopy as a differential diagnosis of tracheoesophageal fistula.

Case report: A 15-year-old male patient, victim of severe traumatic brain injury, arrived at the hospital intubated and remained