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6688. Correlation of the performance of patients with cochlear implants in speech perception tests and time of sensory deprivation

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Introduction: Among the various impairments that affect the human being, one of the most impacting is the auditory one, which can compromise the life of the subject in diverse contexts, mainly in the communication. The Cochlear Implant is a resource that enables hearing to deaf individuals. Although the cochlear implant benefits the communication, the users report difficulties of understanding in situations with competitive noise.

Objective: To compare the performance of patients with Cochlear Implants in tests of speech perception in silence and noise.

Method: Participants were submitted to the following evaluations: anamnesis, free field audiometry with cochlear implants in the sound frequencies from 250 to 4000Hz, speech reception threshold search, and speech perception test LSP - "Sentence Lists in Portuguese". For analysis, the data were submitted to appropriate statistical treatment and applied in the STATISTICA® program, with a descriptive analysis; Pearson's linear correlation coefficient and two-dimensional scatter plots.

Results: There was no statistically significant correlation when correlating the speech perception test in silence and noise with the time of sensory deprivation. However, when correlating the Cochlear Implant Use Time with the performance in the sentence recognition test in silence, there was a statistically significant relationship.

Conclusion: There was no correlation in the performance of patients with Cochlear Implants in tests of speech perception in silence and noise and time of hearing deprivation. In contrast, there was a statistically significant relationship between the time of implant use and the performance in the speech perception test in silence.

6689. Hyoid displacement during expiratory training tasks in a healthy individual

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Introduction: The use of expiratory training devices in oropharyngeal dysphagia rehabilitation is intended to strengthening the submental muscle and impacts the hyoid motion. As the hyoid vertical movement is important to laryngeal closure, its horizontal motion is related to upper esophageal sphincter opening.

Objective: To describe the hyoid displacement during three different expiratory training tasks.

Resumed report: Healthy female, 23 years old, performed three expiratory training tasks using the following devices: resonance tube with high resistance (RTHR), expiratory muscle strength training (EMST) and threshold positive expiratory pressure (TPEP). The individual was upright with noseclip. Each task was repeated three times with buccinator muscle supporting (BMS) and without it. The hyoid displacement was studied by videofluoroscopy during the tasks. All measurements (millimeters/seconds) were obtained through image analysis software: vertical and horizontal movement, total excursion, excursion time and upper sustained time. The collected data were treated with descriptive statistical analysis. Higher vertical movement was found for EMST (mean and high pressure) and RTHR with BMS(13.2±13.9);(10.5±9.8);(3.9±3.8), and for TPEP, high pressure without BMS(6.6±4.0). Higher horizontal movement for EMST (mean and high pressure) and RTHR without BMS(6±1);(6.1±1.6);(4.1±0.2), and TPEP with BMS(3.3±0.8). Higher total excursion for EMST, high pressure with BMS(12.7±9.2). Shorter excursion time for all tasks without BMS. Higher upper sustained time for RTHR without BMS(3.7±0.7).

Conclusion: The different ways of performing expiratory training tasks can influence the hyoid motion. This knowledge

provides a more specific intervention. New studies with a major sample size are needed.

Key words: Deglutition disorders; rehabilitation; expiratory muscle strength training.

6690. Foam-laser posturography: need for differentiated evaluation for elderly

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Introduction: Aging causes changes in the vestibular, proprioceptive and motor systems.

Objective: To analyze the results in "foam-laser" posturography in the elderly, comparing with the standard result.

Methods: The sample consisted of individuals aged 60 and over, of both sexes, practicing physical exercise, excluding elderly with a history of neurological, vestibular and motor abnormalities. The research was approved by the Research Ethics Committee (No. 466/12). A "foam-laser" Dynamic Posturography was performed, which allows the realization of the Sensory Organization Test (SOT). The measurements of antero-posterior body displacement were analyzed in six positions: open eyes (SOT I), closed eyes (SOT II), and the movement of the car (SOT III). The same positions are then verified, but with a cushion under the feet (SOT IV, V and VI). The mean values obtained in the SOT were compared with the standard results for the examination.

Results: The sample consisted of 109 elderly (women -81.7%). It was found that in practically all SOT positions, the mean values obtained by the elderly were below the cutover of normality for the exam, except in the SOT V, where only the elderly of 60 to 69 years reached the standard of normality.

Conclusion: The results demonstrate the need to develop a standard of differentiated normality for the elderly, since even physically active elderly people were not able to achieve results considered normal for adults.

Descriptors: Vestibule, Labyrinth; Aging; Postural Balance.

6691. Correlation between time of use of hearing aids and the results of hearing handicap questionnaires

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Introduction: The use of hearing aids (HAs) can help reducing the self-perception of auditory handicap.

Objective: Verify the correlation between restriction of social activities and time of use of HAs in adults and elderly.

Methods: A cross-sectional and observational study has been approved by the Ethics Committee (protocol 1.760.868). Forty-two adult and elderly patients of both genders, users of HAs assisted by the Auditory Health Program in a university hospital were studied. All patients signed the informed consent. The Hearing Handicap Inventory for Adults (HHIA) questionnaire for adults and the Hearing Handicap Inventory for the Elderly Screening Version (HHIE-S) were tested.

Results: Most of the 42 patients were elderly (64.3%). The total average HAs used time was 2.1 years, 2 years for adults and 2.5 years for the elderly. There was no difference between both groups ($p=0.713$). The HHIE-S median for elderly was 10 points (P25 and P75: 6-16) and for adults the HHIA median was 30 points (P25 and P75: 4-60). The total average used time of HAs did not show correlation with HHIE-S ($rs=0.099$; $p=0.624$) and the total HHIA ($rs=0.214$; $p=0.443$).

Conclusion: The HAs average length of usage did not present correlation with self-perception of hearing impairment.

Key words: Hearing aids; hearing loss; Surveys and Questionnaires.