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**9217. Effectiveness of Strategies for Vestibular Rehabilitation in the Elderly: Systematic Review**

Débora Silvério Dorigon, Cibele Cristina Boscolo, Francieli Loss Volpato, Cristina Loureiro Chaves Soldera, Isabela Hoffmeister Menegotto

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**Introduction:** Senescence can cause loss of functionality of the vestibular system, causing consequences such as dizziness and postural instability. Vestibular rehabilitation with exercises that promote compensation and neural plasticity could be an effective way of treatment. **Objective:** To verify the effectiveness of strategies used for vestibular rehabilitation in the elderly. **Data Synthesis:** The search was performed in Scielo, Lilacs and PubMed databases. The search strategy were performed with the uniterms: aged, elderly, dizziness, rehabilitation and drug therapy. Inclusion criteria: studies published up to the date of completion of the research, without restriction of date; level of scientific evidence 1b (ASHA); studies performed only in the elderly; written in Portuguese, English or Spanish; with sample composed by subjects with dizziness, vertigo or altered body balance who were submitted to vestibular rehabilitation. Were excluded researches without outcome; restricted access; review articles; repeated articles; vestibular rehabilitation of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo; rehabilitation combined with the use of medication and/or surgical intervention and editorials. It was obtained five randomized and controlled clinical trials. The most common therapeutic strategy was the Cawthorne & Cooksey protocol. **Conclusion:** A diversity of rehabilitation modalities was found, such as Cawthorne & Cooksey protocol and its multimodal version, rehabilitation with assistive technology with the Miiti program and with dynamic posturography, manipulation of the thoracic and cervical spine with the Activator™ instrument and home exercises.

**9218. Central Auditory Processing: Risk Students for the Disorder, in Schools of Municipalities of Baião and Igarapé-Miri.**

Jaqueline de Farias Borges, Joana de Azevedo Pinheiro, Diolen Conceição Barros Lobato, Elza Rocha Oliveira de Franco, Rômulo Evandro Brito de Leão, Estela Seabra Rangel

*University Of Amazon*

**Introduction:** the central auditory processing disorder has an important function in the development of speech and language, therefore, the damage to auditory abilities can impair to learning problems of speech, reading and writing. **Objective:** to identify students with risk for the central auditory processing disorder. It is about a transverse observational study, in public schools located in the municipalities of Baião (A) and Igarapé-Miri (B) in the northeast of Pará. Two teachers and 57 4th students from elementary school, age group between 9 and 11 years old, 29 students from school A and 28 students from school B participated. The data collection has given itself through a Fisher's auditory problems checklist for auditory processing evaluation questionnaire and the sorting of central auditory processing. Study approved by the ethics committee under number 2.710.146/2018. **Results:** Check in this research the discrepancy of results between questionnaire and the sorting, with 28 students (49,1%) had good performance in both, a student (1,7%) failed in the questionnaire, but he passed in sorting; 23 students (40,3%) failed in sorting, however they had good performance in the questionnaire and 5 students (8,7%) failed both in the questionnaire and sorting. **Conclusions:** It was identified almost 50% of risk students for the disorder. The sorting and the questionnaire are important instruments to find risk students to the disorder

but, the sorting has presented itself as an effective instrument in that identification.

**Keywords:** school, speech therapy, central auditory processing.

**9219. Vogt Koyanagi-Harada Syndrome and the Approach of Audiologists: A Case Report**

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**Introduction:** The Vogt Koyanagi-Harada syndrome (VKHS) is a rare, multisystem autoimmune disease. The syndrome mainly reaches the eyes, followed by bilateral chronic panuveitis, however the syndrome also may reach the melanocytes tissues, for example, eyes, inner ear, meninges and skin. The syndrome origin mechanism is not completely known yet. Commonly, specific ethnic groups are affected by the VKHS such as follows: Hispanics, Asians, Indians, native Americans, and ethnic groups from Middle East. **Objectives:** To report the audiological characteristics of the syndrome and the possible audiologist interventions for a specific case. **Resumed Report:** The assessment of the patient was performed at Faculdade de Odontologia de Bauru (FOB), University of Sao Paulo (USP). She is 53 years old and presented audiological complaints. She was diagnosed with VKHS by a specialist doctor and already presented glaucoma and cataract. Regarding the audiologist's assessment, she presented bilateral sensorineural hearing loss with moderate to severe level, good Percentage Index of Speech Recognition (SDT) for disyllables, Speech Recognition Test (SRT) consistent with the audiometric thresholds, presence of all acoustic reflexes, absence of otoacoustic evoked emissions, complaints about postural vertigo and, acute tinnitus. The patient was fitted with completely-in-the-canal (CIC) hearing aids, omnidirectional microphone, automatic intensity control, wide dynamic range compression (WDRC) and, NAL-NL2 prescription rule. **Conclusions:** Commonly, the subjects with VKHS present audiological complaints, therefore should be made an early interdisciplinary management of signs and symptoms of VKHS and the audiologist should actively participate of therapeutic process that evolves the hearing.

**9222. Auditory Expectations of Former Users of hearing Aids: Results pre and post Exchange / Replacement**

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**Introduction:** The expectation of the individual with hearing loss is a determining factor for the continuity of hearing loss. **Objective:** To verify the expectation before and after exchange/replacement of hearing aids, by former users. **Methods:** Patients who had to replace or replace their hearing aids were included. The Client Oriented Scale for Improvement (COSITM) instrument was applied on the day the patient attended the evaluation and fifteen days after the use of the new hearing aids. In the first application, the users listed five auditory situations that they would like to improve, and in the second, they reported if there was improvement in the mentioned situations. **Results:** The sample consisted of 19 individuals, 15 females, aged between 48 and 96 years. Among the situations of expectation of improvement were communication with the family (84.21%), better understanding of television and radio (84.21%), understanding group

speech (84.21%), understanding speech in a noisy environment, 14%), understand speech in the telephone (26.32%). After 15 days of hearing aid use, communication with the family was improved for 13 subjects (68.42%), television and radio comprehension for nine (47.37%), group speech comprehension to 12 (63.15%), speech comprehension in noisy environment for 10 (52.63%) and improvement of the telephone speech comprehension for three people (15.79%). **Conclusions:** it was verified that after the replacement / replacement of the hearing aids, the old users showed improvement in the aspects related to hearing mentioned in the first interview, evidencing that their expectations were reached.

**Keywords:** hearing aids, hearing, hearing loss.

#### 9225. Incidence of Cleft Lip and Palate Attempted at Children's Hospital: Preliminary Data

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**Introduction:** Cleft lip and cleft palate are alterations that happens due to the lack of fusion of facial process, which occurs until the twelfth week of intra-uterine development. These clefts can vary in classification and shape. Considering the incisive foramen, there are different types of clefts: pre incisive foramen, incisive transforamen, post incisive foramen and/or rares. **Objectives:** Establish the incidence of lip and/or palate clefts among patients in a ambulatory of specialties in a Childrens Hospital. **Methods:** Study approved by the Ethical in Research Committee (1900382) and developed based in a questionnaire applied to parents or gardians of cleft lip and palate children. The datas of 19 children, between two months and five years old, were computed and ~37% had clefts. **Results:** Among the seven patients who had lip and palate cleft, five had unilateral transforamen cleft and that was the most frequent of all (71.4%). The others had, one bilateral transforamen cleft and the other post incisive foramen cleft. **Conclusions:** The major incidence of clefts were the unilateral transforamen lip and palate cleft. This patients had severe communications problems. The Speech-language Therapy assistance is essential for health professionals to understand about the singularities of the clefts.

**Keywords:** cleft lip; cleft palate; congenital.

#### 9226. Remaining Alimentary Alteration in Pre-Surgical Lip and Palate Clefts

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**Introduction:** The lip and palate clefts occur due to the branchial process disjunction in the face formation. The newborn with lip and palate cleft anatomic-functional characteristics can generate alimentary and nutritional alteration as like: reduction of the quantity of ingested milk, inadequate intra-oral pressure, nasal reflux and excessive air ingestion during breastfeeding, what can generate vomits and choking. **Objectives:** Map the prevalence of alimentary alteration with the patients who have lip and palate clefts and are treated in the Children Hospital's ambulatory, in the pre-surgical moment. **Methods:** Study approved by the Ethical in Research Committee (1900382), done throughout questionnaire applied with the parents of the patients. It was analyzed the

dates of nineteen questionnaires and the children have between two years and five years and nine months years old. **Results:** The collected data shows that 66.66% of the sample presented, before the surgical intervention, some alimentary alteration during or after feeding such as: choking (11.11%), coughing (11.11%), choking associated with cough and, vomiting (11.11%). After the surgical intervention, there weren't relates of alteration during or after feeding. **Conclusions:** The feeding process of babies with lip and palate clefts counts as a reflex of preserved suction, but with inadequate intra-oral pressure, being necessary orientations related to feeding maneuvers or the inclusion of methods and alimentary resources to the baby. This study shows the prevalence alimentary alteration, in pre-surgical moment, with the disappearance of these symptoms after corrective surgeries of this patients.

**Keywords:** cleft lip, cleft palate, feeding and eating disorders.

#### 9227. Effect of English Language Learning on P300 in Schoolchildren

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*Universidade Federal de Santa Maria*

**Abstract:** Studies on Long-Latency Auditory Evoked Potential (LAEP) have been implemented in different populations, bringing contributions to characterize them and to understand them in their electrophysiological responses. However, few consider the effect of learning a foreign language on electrophysiological responses, especially the cortical potential P300 in children. **Purpose:** To analyze the effect of the learning process of the English Language on cortical potential P300 responses in schoolchildren. In addition, to correlate different variables such as: age, exposure time and class time. **Methods:** A descriptive, cross-sectional and quantitative study was carried out in which 33 children, 14 children with exposure to English language learning and 19 without exposure, aged between five and nine years and 11 months, with cortical potential P300 participated. Appropriate statistical tests were used for data analysis. **Results:** A statistically significant difference was observed for the latency of the components and P300 between the groups, and the children exposed to the English language learning presented lower latency of this component. While for amplitude such a difference was not found. No correlation was between age, time of exposure, class time in relation to latency and amplitude of P300. **Conclusions:** Children exposed to English language learning demonstrate more stimulation of the auditory pathway, and, consequently, better neural conduction of the acoustic stimulus at the cortical level.

**Keywords:** children; event-related potentials, p300; child development; electrophysiology; multilingualism.

#### 9228. Cervical and Ocular Vestibular Myogenic Evoked Potential in a Population without Otoneurological Complaints

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**Introduction:** The Vestibular Myogenic Evoked Potential (VEMP) was evaluated in a high intensity auditory stimulation response, captured in the muscles of the body. It is classified as an evoked potential of medium latency. VEMP has its advantage in the sensory cells of the saccular and utricular macula, it is divided into cervical VEMP (cVEMP) and ocu-