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py / rehabilitation / dysphagia / swallowing / orofacial motricity. **Results:** It was found sixty-eight applications and eleven of them was included in this study. It is noticed a difficulty in finding applications in Orofacial Motricity (90,1%) and mainly Dysphagia (0,09%) with possibility of use during evaluation (20%), therapy (60%), orientation (20%). The most of them (72,7%) are free download. We can not found informations on the researched platforms as much about the scientific basis or existence of a speech therapist in the team, as the developer. **Conclusion:** There are few applications related to their respective areas; so it is suggested in future researches the development of technologies in this field, offering applications with secure content that will contribute to better care.

Keywords: technology, dysphagia, orofacial motricity.

9200. Auditory Brainstem Response in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

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Introduction: Individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) may present perceptual, attention and memory disorders, sometimes mistaken with hearing loss. Auditory Brainstem Response (ABR) is an objective and noninvasive measure that allows the identification of alterations in the central auditory nervous system of the auditory pathways up to the brainstem. **Objectives:** To compare the findings of the auditory brainstem response of children with ASD with the findings of a control group. **Methods:** Cross sectional and comparative study. Children of both gender, aged between 5 and 10, participated in the research. The sample consisted of 13 children with ASD (study group) and 26 children with auditory thresholds within normality standards, with typical development and without diagnosis of otologic pathologies or other diseases (control group). It should be noted that the groups were doubly paired by age and gender. All children underwent neuropsychiatric and auditory evaluation (otoacoustic emission research, infant audiometry and acoustic immittance measures) and the electrophysiological threshold search, through auditory brainstem response. **Results:** There was a significant difference in absolute latencies of wave III between groups ($p = 0.049$). There was no significant difference in waves I and V, however, high values were observed in wave V in the group of children with ASD, as well as some cases with altered morphology. There was no statistical difference between the ears ($p = 0.296$). **Conclusion:** There was an increase in the latency of wave III in children with ASD compared to the control group.

Keywords: electrophysiology; auditory brainstem response; autism spectrum disorder, children.

9224. Prevalence of Oral Habits in Children with Oral Breathing: Data from an Ambulatory of Specialties of the South of the Country

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Introduction: Oral habits are defined as a learned neuromuscular act, that becomes unconscious. So that become deleterious, one must consider factors as during, frequency and intensity, which will determine the type and severity of the alteration, being it muscular, occlusal or facial. **Objectives:** Map the prevalence of oral habits in children with oral breathing attended at an outpatient clinic in the

South of the Country. **Methods:** This is a cross-sectional retrospective study approved by the Ethics and Research Committee 1,900,382. The sample consisted of 17 subjects, aged between 3 and 12 years, who presented complaints of oral breathing, attended at a specialty outpatient clinic from April 2018 to May 2019. Information was collected from the anamneses on the use of habits oral. **Results:** The collected data shows that 82.5% of the sample has already used at least one deleterious oral habit and 17.24% still use it at the time of the evaluation. As for the pacifier, it was verified that 70.58% of the sample used for 2 to 5 years; 29.4% have used the bottle in the period of 3 to 6 years; 23.52% do nail biting and 5.88% do digital suction for 5 years. **Conclusion:** With the results obtained, we can observe the high prevalence of these habits and the use for a significant time in the sample. This information demonstrates the need for guidance and early treatment for proper development of oral structures and functions.

Keywords: mouth breathing; habit disturbances; sucking behavior.

9348. Auditory Brainstem Evoked Potentials and Frequency Following Response in two groups of Subjects with Chronic Tinnitus

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Introduction: Tinnitus has several pathophysiological bases that can be derived from the peripheral auditory system, as well as subcortical and cortical regions. The investigation of such regions can be done through different methods, such as auditory evoked potentials. **Objective:** To compare potentials of short and medium latency in two groups of subjects with chronic tinnitus, one of them with hearing loss and the other with normal hearing thresholds. **Method:** Cross-sectional and quantitative study approved under number 77611417.5.0000.5346. The sample consisted of 35 subjects, from 18 to 59 years old, with normal hearing thresholds in Group One (G1) and hearing loss in isolated frequency or even moderate degree of hearing loss in Group Two (G2), without middle ear changes and history of neurological or psychiatric disorders. For both groups, a chronic unilateral or bilateral tinnitus complaint was considered, with annoyance note of at least five on the Visual Analogue Scale. The procedures performed were: Visual Inspection of the External Acoustic Meatus, Pure-Tone Audiometry, Logoaudiometry, Immittanceometry, Acuphenometry, Visual Analog Scale, Brainstem Auditory Evoked Potentials (BAEP) with click stimulus and Frequency Following Response (FFR) with speech stimulus. **Results:** G2 presented increased latency for the I wave of BAEP in a statistically significant way. In FFR, G2 showed higher latencies for V, A, D, E and O waves, increase amplitude in peak V, as well as an increase in the statistically significant E-F and F-O interpeaks. **Conclusion:** In the comparison between the groups there were differences for both BAEP and FFR-speech.

Keywords: hearing, auditory evoked potentials, tinnitus.

9357. Frequency-Following Response Reference Values in Children

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Introduction: The Frequency-Following Response evaluation can be used as a objective measure to evaluate the speech coding. **Objectives:** Establish reference values to Fre-