

# IAO International Archives of Otorhinolaryngology

*Organizing Committee*

*Prof. Dr. Richard Louis Voegels*

*Prof. Dr. Ricardo Ferreira Bento*

18th Congress of Otorhinolaryngology Foundation  
August 29-31, 2019



**OPEN  
ACCESS**

# International Archives of Otorhinolaryngology

## Organizing Committee

### General Coordination

Richard Louis Voegels  
Ricardo Ferreira Bento

### FO Board

Richard Louis Voegels  
President

Robinson Koji Tsuji  
Treasury

João Ferreira de Mello Junior  
Secretariat



## Congress Board Members

Adriana Hachiya  
Alexandre Akio Nakasato  
Fábio de Rezende Pinna  
Fabrício Ricci Romano  
Graziela de Souza Queiroz Martins  
Ingrid Helena Lopes de Oliveira Ciancio  
Isabela de Souza Jardim  
Ítalo Roberto Torres de Medeiros  
Luiz Carlos de Melo Barboza Junior  
Marco César Jorge dos Santos  
Maysa Tibério Ubrig  
Paula Tardim Lopes  
Renata Ribeiro de Mendonça Pilan

### Editor in Chief

---

Geraldo Pereira Jotz  
UFRGS, Porto Alegre, Brazil

### Co-Editor

---

Aline Gomes Bittencourt  
UFMA, São Luis, Brazil

### Editorial Office

---

Adilson Montefusco  
(e-mail: iaorl@iaorl.org)

peratures for several thermoanatomic points, especially the lower temperature of the submental trine region ( $P < 0.05$ ). The GAOS presented worse general myofunctional orofacial condition (GAOS:  $175 \pm 16$  x GC:  $195 \pm 18$ ;  $P < 0.001$ ) and by OMES-E category, reduced mobility of the soft palate, greater degree of modified Mallampati ( $P < 0.05$ ). Statistically significant correlations were found between the variables BMI ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ ) and temperature of the left and right thermoanatomic points, left labial commissure and left lower lip, but not between the thermographic variables and the OMES-E scores. **Conclusions:** Correlations suggest that measurements of face temperatures are associated with BMI and OSA. OMES-E protocol detected that the main orofacial myofunctional alteration are related to soft palate in GAOS. More thermographic studies are needed to complement the diagnosis of OSA patients.

#### 9252. Users 'Expectations of Hearing Prostheses in Order to Replace the Appliance's Exchange

Caroline Wünsch, Nicole Domingos dos Santos, Sabrina Nuñez Gonçalves, Mariana Dann Gamarra, Adriane Ribeiro Teixeira, Adriana Laybauer Silveira, Nathany Lima Ruschel  
*Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS) – Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre (HCPA)*

**Introduction:** The expectation regarding the use of hearing aids is one of the factors that influence their adaptation, in old and new users. The use of evaluative tools is fundamental to complement these expectations. **Objective:** To verify the expectations of former users of hearing aids at the time of their replacement. **Methods:** Cross-sectional and descriptive study, carried out in an outpatient clinic specialized in the selection and adaptation of hearing aids. To verify the expectation of the individuals in relation to the use of the sound amplification apparatus, the Client Oriented Scale of Improvement (COSI) tool was used, which consists in the individual citing up to 5 situations in which he perceives the need for improvement of his hearing. **Results:** 39 individuals were included in this study, of which 31 (79.5%) were female and 8 (20.5%) were male. The individuals were aged between 30 and 96 years, with a mean of  $65.4 \pm 16.31$  years. The most frequent expectations of improvement in individuals were better listening in groups of people (82.1%), better understanding of radio and television (76.9%), better understanding speech in noisy environments (66.7%) improving communication with the family (61.5%), better understanding the telephone (28.2%), improving communication at work (23.1%) and improving sound localization (23.1%). **Conclusions:** It is possible to observe that most of the users interviewed had expectations of hearing improvement in relation to socialization.

**Keywords:** hearing; hearing aids; hearing loss.

#### 9255. Comparison of Cervical Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential between Children and Adults

Bruna Teixeira, Pricila Sleifer, Aline Pinto Kropidlofsky, Camila Goldstein Fridman  
*Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul*

**Introduction:** Cervical Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential (cVEMP) evaluates the balance from muscular responses resulting from a strong sound stimulation that activates the saccular macula. The record of the triggered neural responses is made by surface electromyography and is mediated by a reflex arc of three neurons that involve the inner ear, the brainstem and the vestibular-spinal pathway. **Objectives:** To compare cVEMP latencies in adolescents and adults and to verify possible associations between latencies and age, ear and sex. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study of 55 children,

28 females and 27 males, and 55 adults, 29 females and 26 males, with normal hearing thresholds and no otoneurological complaints. All patients underwent peripheral auditory evaluation and cVEMP. **Results:** It was observed that the mean latency of P1 and N1 in the infant population was 14.75 ms and 23.49 ms, respectively. In adults, the mean P1 was 12.47 ms and N1 was 21.64 ms. No statistically significant differences were found in both groups in the comparison between latencies, genders and ears. However, in the comparison between the infant and the adult population, differences with statistical significance were evidenced, with an inverse correlation between latencies and age, as the age increases, the latencies of P1 and N1 decrease. **Conclusions:** The comparison between the groups showed a negative correlation between age and latency; that is, the longer the age, the lower the latency of the P1 and N1 waves in both ears.

**Keywords:** adults; children; vestibular evoked myogenic potentials; vestibular function tests.

#### 9256. Relationship between Susceptibility to Motion Sickness and Language Complaints in Children

Bruna Teixeira, Camila Goldstein Fridman, Aline Pinto Kropidlofsky, Pricila Sleifer  
*Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul*

**Introduction:** Motion sickness is a movement intolerance due to a sensory conflict between the visual, proprioceptive and vestibular systems. In the infant population, the motion sickness is quite frequent, but its difficult diagnosis and the prevalence in this group are underestimating. Studies indicate that the prevalence of dizziness of vestibular origin in the adult population worldwide is 7.4%. No studies were found to describe the incidence of these dizziness in children. Pediatric vestibular alterations are of great importance in child development, and may have a series of repercussions, such as alterations in oral language, writing and reading. **Objectives:** To compare the susceptibility to motion sickness among children with language complaints (study group) and children without language complaints (control group). **Methods:** A cross-sectional and comparative study involving 76 school-age children of both genders. The study population was divided into two groups: Study Group, composed of 19 children with language complaints; and Control Group, consisting of 57 children with no language complaints. The Motion Sickness Questionnaire Short Form (MSSQ) was applied in an interview format, performed individually with each child. The instrument is composed of nine environments that trigger motion sickness. **Results:** There was no significant difference between the study group and the control group ( $p = 0.129$ ). There was a significant association between the children who presented a higher score in the MSSQ and had language complaints. **Conclusions:** It has been found that children with language complaints have a higher susceptibility to motion sickness.

**Keywords:** motion sickness, body balance, children.

#### 9259. Threat of Recognition of Noise Talk: Signal-To-Noise Ratio in Elderly Individuals with Mild Cognitive Impairment

Joziane Padilha de Moraes Lima, Adriane Ribeiro Teixeira, Maira Rozenfeld Olchik, Alexandre Hundertmarck Lessa, Sabrina Nuñez Gonçalves  
*Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul*

**Introduction:** Elderly people may present difficulties in understanding speech in noise, requiring greater speech signal intensity. **Objective:** To analyze the signal-to-noise ratio in noise recognition in a group of elderly people with mild cognitive impairment. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study, carried out