ISSN 1809–9777

IAO International Archives of Otorhinolaryngology

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

OPEN ACCESS

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18th Congress of Otorhinolaryngology Foundation
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International Archives of Otorhinolaryngology

es in order to avoid premature escape of food to oropharynx and promote safe oral feeding. **Conclusions:** Speech-language follow up identifies and provides improvement in oropharyngeal dysphagia, promoting safe oral feeding and evidencing its importance in the multidisciplinary treatment of children with different clinical settings.

Keywords: megalencephaly, deglutition disorders, seizures, speech-language pathology.

9307. Index of Sentence Recognition in Noise and Age of Elderly Individuals

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Introduction: Elderly people often complain of difficulties in understanding speech, especially in noisy environments. Previous studies have shown that the greater the age, the greater the prevalence of hearing loss, which could accentuate even more the difficulty of understanding in noisy environments. **Objective:** To verify if there is a correlation between the index of sentence recognition in noise (ISRN) and the age of elderly individuals. **Methodology:** This is a cross-sectional and observational study. Elderly patients of both sexes, assessed by means of pure tone audiometry and ISRN research, were included in the sample, using the material developed by Costa (1998). The sentences were presented in free field, in the presence of competitive noise (65dBA). Both sentences and noise were presented via CD player. The measurements of this research were obtained in an acoustically treated booth using an Interacoustics digital audiometer, model AC 40. **Results:** The sample was composed of 127 elderly people, with a mean age of 60 to 88 years (mean 71.17 ± 6.27 years), with a predominance of females (86%). It was found that there was a negative correlation between the increase in age and the ISRN ($r = -0.196$, $p = 0.027$ *), showing that the higher the age, the lower the sentence recognition indexes in noise. **Conclusions:** The study showed that in the group of elderly people evaluated, age influenced the recognition of sentences in noise.

Keywords: hearing; hearing loss; aging.

9309. Guidance on the Feeding for Cleft Lip-Palate Patients

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Introduction: Newborns with cleft lip-palate, depending on their type of cleft, have eating disorders that can lead to nutritional deficits by: reducing the amount of milk ingested, inadequate intraoral pressure, nasal reflux and/or excessive intake of air, causing vomiting and gagging. The more upright positioning of the baby during breastfeeding is the initial orientation to the cases. **Objective:** To verify the feeding guidance to cleft lip-palate newborns mothers. **Methods:** Study approved by the Ethical in Research Committee (1900382). Eighteen parents/guardians of patients at an outpatient clinic into children's hospital were interviewed about the guidance received. **Results:** A total of fifteen parents/guardians were informed about breastfeeding and feeding at some point in life of newborns or babies and three did not receive any information. Of these, ten were informed by Speech-language Therapist of the maternity hospital, three were reported by nurses and two by pediatric medical team for breastfeeding. Nine received information on breastfeeding at birth, two during pregnancy, one after the birth and the diagnosis of cleft lip-palate and three in outpatient clinical care. **Conclusions:** Most of the parents/guardians had the information about the feeding and care of newborns with cleft lip-palate by the Speech-language Therapist. This professional is responsible for feeding issues, making the feeding guidance an essential information to better adapt the family with specific issues for these babies. Most of the information was given at birth, reinforcing the need for Speech-language therapy follow-up from birth.

Keywords: cleft lip; cleft palate; feeding.

9312. Developmental Dyslexia and Electrophysiological Indices: A Study of Latency and Association with Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder

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Introduction: Developmental dyslexia is a neurobiological, heritable reading disorder associated with an unexpected difficulty to read relative to one's peers, intelligence and schooling. **Objective:** To investigate long-latency, event-related potentials of central auditory processing and their association with developmental dyslexia (DD), and with comorbidity with attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). **Methods:** We investigated 28 children 20 boys), aged 9-12 years (average age = 134.6 months; SD = 11.8). Children were diagnosed with developmental dyslexia and separated into two groups: presence and absence of ADHD comorbidity. Reading fluency and accuracy for a 60-word list was investigated as the behavioral component of the study. For the electrophysiological components, we investigated P1, N1, P2, N2, P300 and Mismatch Negativity (MMN). **Results:** The results show no significant differences associated with presence or absence of ADHD in the central auditory processing components investigated; the results also show that components P1, N1, P2, N2 were abnormal for the participants (outside the expected range). There was no significant association among reading indices and auditory components, though some of the correlations suggest a larger study for further investigation of the association among components and reading performance should be carried out. The results are discussed in light of clinical applications for the diagnosis of DD, and of the literature on neural and physiological indices of DD. **Conclusions:** Children with dyslexia present with longer, more delayed latencies in electrophysiological components. These results indicate there are temporal delays in the processing of auditory information associated with dyslexia.

Keywords: dyslexia; child; evoked potentials, auditory.

9315. Hearing Loss and Diabetes in the Elderly

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Introduction: Diabetes is a metabolic disease, which happens due to the uncontrolled levels of glucose in the body. Studies state that there may be a correlation between diabetes and hearingloss because high blood sugar levels are likely to damage blood vessels as well on the inner ear. **Objectives:** To verify and compare elderly auditory thresholds with and without diabetes. **Methodology:** This work was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the institution. The presence of diabetes was investigated through anamnesis and the pure tone audiometry was performed. A total of 81 patients were evaluated, being 55 females and 26 males, between 60 and 81 years of age; 22 had a diagnosis of diabetes (Group 1 – G1) and 59 did not (Group 2 – G2). The tritonal average for low/medium frequencies (TA1: 500, 1000, 2000 Hertz (Hz))