

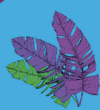
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0.5 to 8 kHz. A result was considered abnormal if the hearing threshold mean of 0.5, 1, 2, and 4 kHz were worse than 15 dB HL. Middle ear function was also measured and considered abnormal in type B or C tympanograms and normal with a type A tympanogram.

Results: All the children, 22.6% returned an abnormal results and were referred for further audiological diagnoses. Of these, the estimated prevalence of abnormal thresholds and with abnormal tympanogram was 57.1% and 42,9% with only middle ear abnormal function.

Conclusion: This study showed that large numbers of children had hearing problems, mainly related with conductive hearing loss. Application of hearing screening in elementary schools is recommended as a routine procedure within preventive pediatric hearing health care.

Keywords: hearing screening, children, school screening.

11085 Congenital syphilis and hearing screening: comparative analysis of the results of neonates of mothers with and without treatment

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Introduction: Congenital syphilis can be the cause of hearing loss among newborns and in many cases treatment is not performed.

Objective: To analyze the results of hearing screening of newborns whose mothers underwent or not treatment for syphilis during pregnancy.

Methods: Retrospective study. Neonates born between January 2018 and March 2020 were included in the research, who presented congenital syphilis as the only risk indicator for hearing loss, divided into two groups: neonates of mothers adequately treated during pregnancy (G1) and syphilis with need for intermediate hospitalization - inadequately treated mothers (G2). Screening was performed using transient evoked otoacoustic emissions and/or automatic brainstem auditory evoked potential. The results were analyzed by ear.

Results: 5579 neonates were screened. Of these, 169 (3.02%) had congenital syphilis. G1 was composed of 150 (88.8%) and G2 of 19 (11.2%) neonates. In G1, 22 (14.7%) right ears and 17 (11.3%) left ears failed. In G2, 4 (21.1%) right ears and 2 (10.5%) left ears failed. Thus, most of the ears presented pass responses, regardless of the group studied, with no difference, both in the right ear ($p=0.49$) and in the left ear ($p=1.00$). After the retest, one neonate from G1 and two neonates from G2 needed to go to the diagnostic stage, but only one neonate from G2 attended, and normal hearing thresholds were verified.

Conclusion: In the evaluated neonates, there was no significant difference between the screening results, by ear, regardless of the studied group.

Keywords: syphilis, neonatal screening, hearing loss.

11088 Presence of dysphonia and self-perception of men and women teachers regarding the impact of social distance on voice

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Introduction: In the global context and the need for social distancing, the school scenario was suddenly transformed and adapted for teaching in a remote or hybrid way.

Objective: To analyze the self-perception and the presence of vocal alterations in teachers, resulting from the changes in their professional activities caused by the period of social distancing.

Method: Observational cross-sectional study with teachers from several Brazilian states. They answered two questionnaires about the workplace, vocal habits, self-perception of dysphonia, mental health and voice care, with reference to the period before and during the pandemic. Vocal recording took place remotely, using the CAPE-V

protocol. The auditory-perceptual analysis was performed by judges. Data were compared with respect to questionnaire variables.

Results: 70 individuals participated, mean age of 42.9 years, 81.4% female. Voice alteration was observed in 72.24% through the auditory-perceptual analysis, mainly in the roughness and breathiness parameters. As for self-perceived symptoms, hoarseness, dry throat, throat clearing, increased loudness and vocal fatigue were the most reported. 61.42% reported improvement in vocal parameters currently compared to the pre-pandemic period. Mental health was emphasized by 84.2% of the participants, with symptoms related to anxiety, anguish, irritability, worry and nervousness.

Conclusion: Social distancing resulted in a decrease in vocal demands teaching, a predictive factor for improved vocal quality and symptoms. The auditory perceptual analysis showed important correlations regarding the presence of vocal alterations and the self-reported symptoms, emphasizing the importance of the speech-language pathology assessment concomitant with the individual's self-perception.

Keywords: voice disorders, voice quality, school teachers.

11091 Predictive factors of perception of voice improvement and worse in Brazilian teachers in emergency remote teaching during the covid-19 pandemic introduction

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Introduction: The teaching profession has always been associated with a high occurrence of voice disorders. Social isolation led to drastic occupational changes and teachers had to adapt their activities.

Objective: To verify factors associated with possible vocal changes observed during the Covid-19 pandemic; investigate the predictive value in teachers.

Methods: Observational cross-sectional research, with the application of online questionnaire to 1126 teachers. Self-assessment on vocal quality in the pre and during the pandemic. The association between vocal changes and the variables contained in the questionnaire and the predictive value of these variables for the changes were analyzed. Fisher's exact test, ANOVA and multinomial regression model were used.

Results: Of the participants, 56% worked in public schools and 31% in private schools. Among the associated variables, part of them proved to be predictive for vocal alterations: improvement – performance in public school, previous vocal alteration, reduction of voice use and participation in online meetings, meetings of positive vocal habits; worsening – performance in private school, increased use of voice, use of voice in greater intensity, difficulty with voice in online classes, negative vocal habits. For the variables that were not predictors of vocal alteration, gender, age, use of voice outside of work, stress and general tiredness stand out.

Conclusion: The context of emergency remote teaching impacted the voice of teachers. The predictive factors of voice improvement and worsening are of different natures and must be considered in the speech therapy follow-up of these professionals.

Keywords: voice quality, school teachers, occupational health.

11093 COVID-19 and the teacher's voice: self-perception and contributions of speech therapy for voice and communication during the pandemic

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Introduction: Specialists began to study the consequences of the new scenarios imposed by COVID-19. The teacher's routine requires a great vocal effort, during the pandemic, they are undergoing drastic changes in their work activities.