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Conclusion: Recent studies had higher levels of evidence and considered attentional factors and multisensory pathways in auditory training strategies.

11756 Video head impulse test in child and adolescent population: a systematic review

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Introduction: The Video Head Impulse Test (v-HIT) is an objective test becoming popular in clinical routine, which evaluates the peripheral and central vestibular system, already widely used in the adult population, but little explored in children and adolescents.

Objective: To verify the clinical applicability of the v-hit in the adolescent and child population.

Methodology: A systematic literature review study, with searches in november 2021, using the descriptors "Head Impulse Test" AND "Child" OR "Child Preschool" OR "Child Health" OR "Pediatrics" OR "Adolescent Health" in eight different databases.

Results: The systematic review search strategy resulted in the final selection of 15 articles. It was observed that the articles had a cross-sectional design, clear inclusion criteria, validly and reliably measured results, and appropriate statistical analysis for the study. It was possible to observe a wide range of clinical applications of v-HIT in the child and adolescent population, including: chronic otitis media, traumatic brain injury, cochlear implant, migraine, sports practitioners, post-chemotherapy, cerebral palsy, neurodevelopmental disorder, congenital cytomegalovirus infection, superior semicircular canal dehiscence syndrome, vestibular dysfunction, postural control, cystic fibrosis and hearing loss.

Conclusion: From the literature review carried out, there was a considerable increase in studies applying the v-HIT in the last eight years in the search for applicability of the v-HIT in different pathologies. As for the methodological analysis of the studies, it was observed that all studies included in the systematic review have a cross-sectional design and have good methodological rigor in their execution.

11757 Speech-language therapy on patients using bone-anchored hearing aids treated at the audiology clinic of a University Hospital

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Introduction: About 2.5 billions of people all around the world will live with some degree of hearing loss until 2050, as alerted by the first World Hearing Report from the World Health Organization (WHO). To minimize the damages in communication there are technological tools for the hearing adaption such as the bone-anchored hearing aids. At the University Hospital in Sergipe, surgeries are performed to place osteo-integrated prostheses and the users' adaptation to these is monitored at the audiology clinic Goals: To characterize the profile of patients using bone-anchored hearing aids treated at the University Hospital in Sergipe.

Method: Twelve patients with a mean age of 30 years, using osteo-integrated prostheses and undergoing free field functional gain tests were selected.

Results: As for the type of hearing loss, 4 were sensorineural, 4 mixed and 3 conductive. Most patients had the prosthesis activated 1 year ago or less (n=10). As for the osteoanchored prosthesis model, 4 were bonebridge, 4 baha, and 3 ponto. As for the side of the implanted ear, 6 were implanted in the RE, 3 bilaterally, and 2 in the LE, with an average functional gain of 20 dB.

Conclusion: So far, positive audiological results measured through auditory functional gain have been observed, which

reinforces the importance of a service that welcomes the population with hearing loss that can benefit from these hearing solutions.

Keywords: osteo-integrated prostheses; auditory functional gain; audiology.

11759 Tinnitus: worsening factors and association with the tinnitus handicap inventory

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Introduction: Tinnitus is defined as a hearing illusion that is not related to any external stimulation source. The annoyance caused by tinnitus varies to each patient.

Objectives: Describe the main conditions of symptom worsening, tinnitus annoyance degree and tinnitus loudness (intensity sensation).

Methods: A cross-sectional and descriptive study, approved by the Research Ethics Committee under Protocol nº 2.035.543. The sample included individuals of both gender, adults and elderly with tinnitus (unilateral or bilateral), with hearing loss, accompanied in public hospital. The following procedures were performed and compared: interview protocol, Tinnitus Handicap Inventory (THI) questionnaire (as higher score, worse the annoyance degree) and tinnitus loudness research.

Results: The study has included a total of 20 patients with chronic tinnitus, 60% were elderly. Sensorineural hearing loss and mild degree were the most prevalent. There were 30% of the sample that quoted the silence as the main factor of worsening of tinnitus perception, presenting an average loudness equal to 11,71 dB and THI of 61.66 points. The stress was quoted by 25% of the sample, presenting an average of loudness equal to 6,87dB and THI of 50,8 points.

Conclusion: The silence was the most mentioned and related factor to worsening of tinnitus perception, as verified in THI scores and tinnitus loudness.

11765 Integration of speech therapy and music - experience report of actions developed in a Parkinson's Association

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Introduction: Changes in the phonoarticulatory organs are widely studied in relation to Parkinson's Disease. Speech therapy becomes essential from the beginning of the disease to minimize the impacts of the disease. Music therapy has been widely studied, as it has shown positive impacts helping in the treatment of PD.

Objectives: Report the impact of the joint action of speech and music therapy on vocal quality and communicative skills in a parkinsonian association.

Resumed report: The actions are coordinated by two speech therapists and a singing teacher. It takes place once a week for a period of two hours. Initially, speech therapy activates the phonoarticulatory organs with exercises aimed at the voice, promoting better adduction of the vocal folds, vocal modulation, loudness variation, mobility of the facial and oral muscles, expansion of the articulation of words applied in isolated exercises and in connected speech. Soon after, vocal warm-ups are performed guided by speech therapist. In the choir, there is integration of areas with choice of songs that bring greater variability in loudness and pitch, dual task exercises, prolongations, rhythm and breathing. Parkinsonians increased adherence to the two activities when performed together, and reported preferring joint action over exchange with other people and the incentive that the dynamics bring to them.

Conclusion: Uniting the specialties brings a new perspective on the treatment of PD. Music works cognitive and social aspects that are limited within individualized voice therapy. Bringing the specialties together becomes a new therapy strategy.

Keywords: voice; Parkinson disease; music.