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11314 Dynamic vocal analysis of vocally healthy young adults exploratory study

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Objective: To obtain the values of the usual, high, low and glissando frequencies and the usual, soft and loud intensities from the sustained vowel “é” of vocally healthy young adults.

Method: Observational, prospective, cross-sectional study, approved by CEP number 4,362,714. Participants were 53 individuals without vocal complaints participated, 30 women and 23 men, aged 18 to 43 years. All were instructed to utter the sustained vowel “é” in six tasks: 1.habitual frequency and intensity, 2.high frequency, 3.low frequency, 4.ascending and descending glissando, 5.low intensity and 6.loud intensity. The sample was recorded directly on the computer and monitored using the PRAAT program for the inheritance of frequency values (Hz). Intensity values were obtained using a decibel meter (NPS dB). Average, minimum and maximum values of emissions were extracted.

Results: Mean values of frequency and vocal intensity obtained in males: 119.26Hz usual frequency, 355.69Hz high, 115.77Hz low, 189.25Hz glissando; and 72.60dB usual intensity, 83.13dB loud and 60dB soft intensity, respectively. In females, the average values of frequency and intensity: 211.49Hz usual frequency, 420.97Hz high, 189.92Hz low, 281.31Hz glissando; and 69.63dB usual intensity, 76.79dB loud and 61.98dB soft, respectively.

Conclusion: Values of the measures of frequency and intensity of the Dynamic Analysis of Vocally tasks of women and men were obtained. Although this is an exploratory study, the values will serve as a reference for speech therapy clinical practice.

11331 P300 and mismatch negativity in children with non-cholesteatomatous chronic otitis media

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Introduction: Alterations in central auditory skills, due to lack of stimulation of the central auditory system, may be present in children with chronic otitis media.

Objectives: To analyze the implication of non-cholesteatomatous chronic otitis media (CNCOM) on P300 and Negative Mismatch (MMN) potentials in children.

Methods: Cross-sectional and controlled study. Sample of 78 children, of both sexes, aged between 7 and 11 years, 29 children diagnosed with unilateral CCOM, 10 children with bilateral CCOM and 39 children with no history of otitis. All children underwent tonal and vocal audiometry, acoustic immittance measurements and brainstem auditory evoked potential in order to verify neural synchrony. The MMN and P300 exams were performed with the MASBE ATC Plus equipment, where the electrodes were fixed on Fz (active electrode), Fpz (ground electrode) and on M1 and M2 (reference electrodes), frequent stimulus of 1,000 Hz and rare stimulus of 2000 Hz in both ears separately.

Results: A statistically significant difference was identified in the latency values of the MMN and P300 between the groups, where children with unilateral and bilateral NCCM presented increased values in both ears. In relation to the amplitude, reduced values were found in the unilateral EG in both ears and EG in relation to the CG in the P300 in a significant way. No significant difference was observed when comparing the ear and it was not observed in the unilateral EG.

Conclusion: Children with unilateral and bilateral OMCNC show alterations in the results of MMN and P300 potentials.

Keywords: otitis; P300; electrophysiology; children

11339 Vocal symptoms in Chilean teachers

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Purpose: To determine the prevalence of vocal symptoms in primary and secondary school teachers in Chilean private and state education.

Methodology: Quantitative, descriptive cross-sectional research of non-experimental design. Fifty-seven participants answered the Escala de Síntomas Voacales (ESV-CI) outcome survey once and a brief survey created by the researchers to collect relevant information corresponding to study variables.

Results: 43.9% of the participating people presented scores above the expected norm for a healthy voice in the ESV-CI, with the functional domain being the most affected, with hoarseness, vocal fatigue and voice instability predominating as symptoms principal of the teachers. Vocal symptoms predominate in basic education teachers, older than 51 years and with more than 37 weekly hours of workload. Study limitations: Study conducted only in one Chilean city, with a small sample selected by simple random sampling. Value: Know the vocal symptoms associated with teaching to emphasize the importance that vocal preparation has in people who practice this profession for the prevention of injuries.

Conclusions: Basic and secondary education teachers present vocal symptoms outside of what is expected for a healthy voice, predominating the teachers who carry out basic education classes in municipal schools, with a workload of more than 37 hours per week and with work experience older than 20 years.

11348 Ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potential in childrens

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Introduction: The Ocular Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential (oVEMP) is an electrophysiological test that analyzes the myogenic responses elicited through sound stimulation, allowing the assessment of the contralateral ascending vestibular pathway, the function of the utricle and the superior vestibular nerve.

Objective: To analyze the oVEMP latencies in children without vestibular complaints and with hearing thresholds within normal limits, aiming to contribute to the reference values for the age group.

Method: Cross-sectional study, which included 82 children aged between 8 and 11 years and 11 months of both genders, without hearing or vestibular complaints. Participants underwent basic peripheral audiological evaluation and oVEMP assessment. The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee, under number 34632. Data were analyzed using SPSS 20.

Results: The mean latencies found in the right ear and left ear were, respectively, N1 was 11.3 ms and 10.8 ms and P1 was 16.8 ms and 16.6 ms. There was no statistically significant difference in the latency values of N1 ($p=0.271$), P1 ($p=0.264$) between the ears and neither in relation to the participants' gender. The average of the asymmetry index was 13.8%.

Conclusion: The latencies found were similar to those observed in the scientific literature consulted for the population studied. In addition, 13.8% was obtained as an average of the asymmetry index. Larger-scale studies should be performed, aiming to establish reference values for the test in this population.

Keywords: ocular vestibular evoked myogenic potential; child; reference values.

11355 The influence of age on self-perception and impact of tinnitus in patients with a history of noise exposure.

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Introduction: Due to age-related changes in the auditory system, according to the literature, tinnitus is more frequent in individuals of older age. However, noise exposure can be a factor that causes hearing loss and tinnitus even in younger individuals.