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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.

**Objectives:** To analyze the influence of age on self-perception and impact of tinnitus.

**Methods:** Individuals with a history of noise exposure and chronic tinnitus were included in the sample. They were initially seen by otolaryngologists and later referred for audiological evaluation and psychoacoustic assessment of tinnitus. The participants were divided into three groups by age: group 1 (40 to 60 years), group 2 (61 to 70 years), and group 3 (above 70 years). The impact of tinnitus was assessed during the medical history using a numerical rating scale (zero to 10), where zero represents no impact and 10 represents maximum impact. The patients were instructed to rate how they perceive the impact of tinnitus on their lives according to this scale. The study was approved by the institution's Research Ethics Committee (CAEE 70142817.0.0000.5327).

**Results:** A total of 67 individuals were included in the study, with 34 women and 33 men, with a mean age of  $60 \pm 9.47$  years. Group 1 had a mean impact rating of  $7.1 \pm 2.05$ , group 2 had a mean impact rating of  $7 \pm 2$ , and group 3 had a mean impact rating of  $7.75 \pm 2.08$ . Data analysis showed no significant difference in impact ratings between the groups ( $p=0.58$ ).

**Conclusion:** The results indicated that, in this sample, the impact of tinnitus did not increase as age advanced.

### 11369 Speech-language pathology profile of patients attended at a genetics medical service

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**Introduction:** The joint work of medical genetics and speech therapy is essential, contributing to the development of procedures that assist in the treatment of patients with communication disorders.

**Objectives:** To analyze the speech-language profile of pediatric patients assisted by the genetics service.

**Methods:** Observational and cross-sectional study, approved by the Ethics Committee (Number 5.339.364), conducted with patients treated by the genetics service of a hospital in Porto Alegre, South of Brazil. For data collection, a questionnaire related to the areas of hearing, swallowing, orofacial motricity, voice and language was applied.

**Results:** The sample consisted of 42 participants aged between 8 months and 15 years. 54.76% ( $n=23$ ) had delayed neuropsychomotor development. Regarding speech-language pathology profile, 11.90% ( $n=5$ ) had some difficulty in hearing, 28.57% ( $n=12$ ) some difficulty swallowing food and 64.29% ( $n=27$ ) had some harmful oral habit during childhood. Regarding the language area, 83.33% ( $n=35$ ) developed oral language and, of these, 68.57% ( $n=24$ ) performed phonological processes. Moreover, 90.48% ( $n=38$ ) of the patients attend a rehabilitation or treatment center with other professionals, the most common being Speech Therapy, which covered 40.48% ( $n=17$ ) of the study participants.

**Conclusion:** Difficulties were noticed in the areas analyzed, especially regarding language, orofacial motricity and swallowing. Thus, a correct and early referral to speech therapy is essential, responsible for applying stimuli for the development of human communication skills.

**Keywords:** syndrome; genetics; medical; speech; language and hearing science.

### 11373 Interprofessional health education: the perception of health students in the state of São Paulo

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**Introduction:** The National Curriculum Guidelines emphasize the importance of a generalist and humanistic approach in health education to address the real needs of the population. Interprofessional work and education play a crucial role in providing holistic and effective care for social and health needs.

**Objective:** To assess the perception of health students in public and private universities in the state of São Paulo regarding interprofessional education and interdisciplinary placements.

**Method:** The study utilized a cross-sectional, observational, and descriptive design with a quantitative approach. The researchers developed an instrument comprising questions related to sample characterization, the "Readiness for Interprofessional Learning Scale" (RIPLS), and an informed consent form.

**Results:** The study included 198 participants. A significant majority (81.8% or 162 participants) fully agreed that patients would benefit from interdisciplinary collaboration among health students. Only a negligible percentage (1% or 2 participants) fully agreed that learning with other health disciplines was unnecessary. Among the students, 63.1% (125 participants) reported their participation or past involvement in academic extension programs or projects that focused on teamwork. Notably, these students demonstrated a higher percentage of engagement in interprofessional work and education.

**Conclusion:** The findings, based on the RIPLS assessment, indicated that students believe in the positive impact of interprofessional collaboration on professional-professional, professional-care, and professional-patient relationships. Additionally, students who participated or had experience in extension programs showed a more favorable association between the availability of interprofessional approaches and characteristics such as horizontal relationships, shared learning, and collaborative practices.

**Keywords:** collective health; health education; interprofessional education; interdisciplinary placement.

### 11383 Hearing screening and balance assessment in older adults with traumatic brain injury

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**Introduction:** Traumatic brain injury refers to injuries caused by external forces that result in anatomical damage or functional impairment of the skull or brain. Trauma can affect the outer, middle and inner ears, auditory nerve and vestibular system.

**Objective:** Analyze hearing screening and balance assessment in older adults after traumatic brain injury.

**Methods:** Eighteen patients, ranging from 60 to 85 years old, attending to the Neurotrauma/Neurosurgery Outpatient Clinic of a public hospital were selected following approval from the ethics committee. Individuals underwent clinical history, otoscopy, Dizziness Handicap Inventory questionnaire, hearing screening and assessment of static and dynamic balance.

**Results:** Hearing screening revealed that of the total sample (18), 50% failed to the right ear and 72,22% to the left ear. The average pre-trauma and post trauma score were 8,6 and 7,7 respectively. Regarding balance, 94,12% of individuals showed normal results in the Classical Romberg. In the Sensitized Romberg, 62,50% showed positive results. In the Timed Up and Go test, 29,40% of participants took longer than 12,47 seconds, indicating risk of fall. In the Dizziness Handicap Inventory, six participants (33%) scored above zero, suggesting interference of dizziness in their quality of life.

**Conclusion:** Older adults after traumatic brain injury had hearing screening failures in both ears, with worse results in the left ear with a descending configuration. They also presented alterations in static and dynamic balance, with risk of fall and impact of dizziness on quality of life.

**Keywords:** traumatic brain injury; hearing; balance.

### 11436 Parents' perception regarding communication and learning difficulties of students using hearing prosthesis and cochlear implants during the distance teaching period

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**Introduction:** In literature, there is a range of studies that demonstrate the possible communication and learning difficulties