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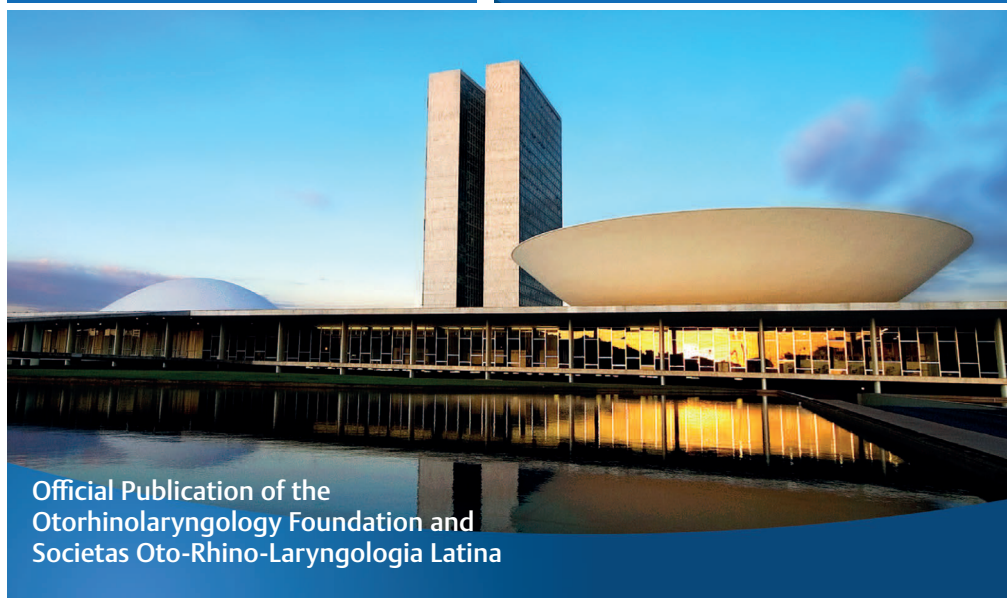
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**8452. Auditory Findings and Electrophysiologies in Individuals with Dominant Optic Atrophy Plus Syndrome**  
 Ariany Garcia da Silva, Elisabete Honda Yamaguti, Eduardo Boaventura Oliveira, Jose Carlos Jorge, Larissa Menegassi Sarro, Amanda Gabrieli Maffei, Regina Celia Bortoleto Amantini

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**Introduction:** The optic neuropathy of Kjer, first described by Kjer in 1959(1), is an autosomal dominant optic atrophy due to a change in the OPA1 gene and chromosome 3q28. Syndromic optic atrophy, associated with other symptoms such as hearing loss, ophthalmoplegia, myopathy, ataxia is called Dominant Optic Atrophy Plus Syndrome (ADOA plus). **Objective:** To describe the auditory findings and electrophysiologies in individuals with ADOA plus evaluated in the Cochlear Implant Section of HRAC-USP. **Results:** Case1: V.E.B, male patient, 11 years old, the audiometry presented progressive sensorineural hearing loss profound right and severe left degree, acoustic immittance measures with type A curve and contralateral and ipsilateral reflexes absent bilaterally. The BAEP presented absence neural response in 95 dBHL, with presence of bilaterally cochlear microphonism, confirmed in ET-Ecochg. The OAE were absent bilaterally and by DPOAE, in the right ear was present in all frequencies, except in 1 KHz and in the left ear was present in all frequencies. Case 2: V.C.C, male patient, 20 years old, presented progressive sensorineural hearing loss profound bilateral degree, acoustic immittance measures with type A curve and contralateral and ipsilateral reflexes, OAE and DPOAE bilaterally absent. The BAEP presented absence neural response in 95 dBNA and cochlear microphonism confirmed in ET-Ecochg. **Conclusion:** Hearing loss is a manifestation of ADOA plus and should be investigated and treated early. After analysis of the interdisciplinary evaluations, the two cases were indicated for cochlear implant surgery.

**Keywords:** optic atrophy plus syndrome; hearing; cochlear implant.

**8453. Preliminary Analysis of the Methods of Voice in Adult And Elderly Healthy Women**

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The objective of the study was to establish the regulations of the aerodynamic and fontative parameters for the female population of ribeirão preto and region. 30 adults women and 30 elderly participated and were submitted to the vocal intensity test, body mass index registry, and measures of the fonatory air system, employing the protocols: pulmonary vital capacity, maximum timed phonation and vocal efficiency, by the aerodynamic system model 6600 maintenance (kaypentax®). Regarding the body mass index, both groups presented overweight. In the comparison between adult and elderly women, no significant difference in minimum and maximum vocal intensity was observed. In the vital capacity of protocol duration variables presented similar results, except in the expiratory volume, where adults presented higher results, while the fonatory maximum time protocol presented differences in the fundamental frequency, maximum sound pressure and vocal sound pressure. In the protocol of vocal efficiency, they presented differences in parameters of fundamental frequency, air pressure, aerodynamic energy and vocal air flow. The groups did not present correlation between the fonatory time values obtained in the protocol of the maximum timed phonation and the variables

of expiratory air flux and expiratory volume of the protocol of pulmonary vital capacity, and vocal air flow and duration of the expiratory air flow of the protocol of vocal efficiency. There were no difference between the groups in the most of evaluated parameters, except habitual vocal intensity, expiratory volume, fundamental frequency, maximum and average phoning pressure, air pressure, aerodynamic energy and vocal air flow.

**8454. Chewing Time and Chewing Strokes In Healthy Elderly**  
 Verônica Fernandes Ramos, Melissa Nara de Carvalho Picinato Pirola, Anderson Francisco Silva

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**Introduction:** Aging brings several changes in the human body. Considering the stomatognathic functions, chewing is injured by aging, since many times the elderly presents loss of natural teeth and reduced muscle tone. **Objective:** To compare chewing time and the total chewing strokes between healthy elderly and young adults. **Methods:** This is an observational, cross-sectional and analytical study. The chewing time and chewing strokes were evaluated in older adults (mean age 67 years) and young adults (mean age 21 years) through the habitual chewing of a cookie. The chewing time was set using a digital chronometer, starting when the food was placed in the mouth and finishing after the last swallowing. The total chewing strokes were counted by considering the opening and closing mandible movements. In the end, chewing time and chewing strokes were compared between both groups using Mann-Whitney test. **Results:** When compared total chewing strokes between both groups it was observed a significant difference. Older people realized more chewing strokes than young people ( $p < 0.01$ ). The chewing time also presented significant differences between groups ( $p < 0.01$ ). Elderly group presented higher chewing time than young people group. **Conclusion:** Elderly people presented higher chewing strokes and time compared to young adults.

**Keywords:** aging; mastication; chewing; stomatognathic system.

**8465. Prenatal Care Guidance and Breastfeeding Difficulties: Reality of a Maternity in Porto Alegre**

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**Introduction:** Breastfeeding presents several benefits to the baby on nutritional, immunological, emotional and orofacial development aspects, besides the maternal benefits. Guidelines about this subject can encourage mothers to breastfeed and contribute to prevent possible difficulties. **Objective:** To verify if mothers that received breastfeeding guidance during prenatal care presented nursing difficulties during the first days at maternity. **Methods:** Mothers and their newborns were approached at a maternity ward from a hospital in Porto Alegre. A questionnaire was applied in order to establish a breastfeeding profile of the mothers and to describe difficulties presented by them. **Results:** This cross-sectional study followed 40 mothers at a maternity ward. Were included in the study only women with data about prenatal care guidance. The data reveal that 11 mothers were primiparous and 27,5% (11) reported breastfeeding difficulties, as nipple fissure (54,5%); delay in colostrum descent (9,1%); type and size of nipple (27,3%) and wrong latch (9,1%). **Conclusion:** This research revealed that the majority of mothers oriented on prenatal care didn't show difficulties breastfeeding.