Oral Presentations

Otorhinolaryngology

Evaluation of the impact of tinnitus on the quality of life of patients of the age group of 40 - 60 years
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Introduction: Hearing loss affects people's quality of life. If we consider that hearing loss is the triggering factor, the positive correlation with tinnitus can be justified, since damage or degeneration of the inner ear and the vestibulocochlear nerve can be the cause of tinnitus.

Objectives: To evaluate the impact on the quality of life of people with ages 40 to 60 years who present tinnitus. Evaluate if there is a higher prevalence in relation to gender.

Methods: This is an individual, analytical, observational, cross-sectional, uncontrolled study. The study was carried out in the city of Pouso Alegre, MG, at the Samuel Libânio Clinical Hospital, in the 40-60 age group. Made with 93 people randomly selected. An anamnesis was made and sent to the otology and a threshold tonal audiometry. The data were organized and tabulated in the Microsoft Excel 2013 program and analyzed using the SPSS 18 software.

Results: The Chi-square test, shows that there was statistical significance in the variables alcohol beverage (p = 0.016) and chronic disease (p = 0.021). It was possible to correlate the tinnitus symptom and hearing loss in workers from noisy places who did not use or used ear protectors.

Conclusion: It is concluded that the tinnitus symptom, when comparing the variables gender with the use of alcoholic beverage with the presence of chronic diseases, is more prevalent. The use of the ear protector in noisy environments is associated with complaints of hearing loss and tinnitus.

Keywords: tinnitus, age group, quality of life.

Revision Cochlear Implant Surgery in Children
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Introduction: The Cochlear Implant (CI) surgery is not entirely (completely) free of risks and may present problems that will require revision surgeries.

Objective: To verify the efficacy, risks, and indications to revision the CI surgery and to identify the clinical, audiological, and device-related characteristics that predict outcome.

Method: A retrospective study of patients under 18 years undergoing to CI from 2004 to 2015, in a Brazilian public hospital. Data collected to age at the time of implantation, sex, etiology of deafness, duration of hearing loss, audiological and oral language characteristics of each patient in the pre and postoperative CI, if there was a need for surgical revision and its reasons.

Results: Two hundred and sixty surgeries were performed in 236 patients. Seven patients with bilateral CI and 10 required surgery revision. Twenty-seven surgeries were necessary for these 10 children (1 performed bilateral CI), 16 of which were revision surgeries. In 2 children, removal of the CI was necessary, without reimplantation (one with cochlear malformation, probably incomplete type I partition and another due to trauma). Regarding the etiology of the 8 children who remained with CI, 4 had cochlear calcification after meningitis followed by trauma (1), malformation of the facial nerve (1), failure of the CI internal device (1) and a revision surgery was necessary to a child due to twisting (Splice) of the electrode bundle.

Conclusion: The revision of the CI surgery is not frequent, and the patient must be informed of this possibility.

Use of Magnetic Resonance Imaging to Evaluate the Functionality of the Auditory Cortex in Patients with Central Auditory Processing Disorders
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Introduction: Functional magnetic resonance imaging has emerged as a new diagnostic tool to detect abnormalities in the central auditory system which may be related to cognitive dysfunction. This technique is based on changes in blood oxygenation level detected in the capillaries of brain tissue. According to “brain activation”, a local chemical change is observed, and consequently, an image is formed at this point, allowing brain mapping during the exam.

Objectives: A systematic review was made in order to elucidate the use and the clinical applicability of functional magnetic resonance in patients with central auditory processing disorders.

Data Synthesis: Functional magnetic resonance imaging is a useful tool to map brain activity in evincing topographic diagnosis of neural alteration in response to auditory-cognitive tests. Although it doesn’t allow numerical response and there isn’t a known pattern of normality, it can differ active from inactive neural response areas. It is also possible to observe an inter-hemispheric interaction, responsible for attention, initiative and generation of emotions. The mentioned technique can be applied in adults as well as in children, but needs attention and collaboration of the patient, once movement or fatigue can disturb the analysis.

Conclusion: Although it is a new technique, functional magnetic resonance has been shown to be a safe and useful auxiliary diagnostic tool for detecting changes in auditory processing.

Superior Semicircular Canal Dehiscence Syndrome: a Literature Review
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Introduction: Superior Semicircular Canal Dehiscence Syndrome is a rare disease, mainly characterized by auditory and vestibular symptoms induced by intense sound stimuli or by changes in intracranial or middle ear pressure, due to a dehiscence of the bony layer that covers the superior semicircular canal.

Objective: To perform a literature review about this syndrome, highlighting its main clinical characteristics, diagnosis and therapeutic options.

Data Synthesis: The prevalence of this condition is 0.7% in the general population and its etiopathogenesis is still unknown. However, it is believed that the defect could occur during the development of the bony layer that covers the semicircular canal, followed by a head injury or a sudden increase in intracranial pressure, leading to the rupture of