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11305 The increase in the risk of severity and fatality rate of covid-19 in southern Brazil after the emergence of the Variant of Concern (VOC) SARS-CoV-2 P.1

Regiane Cristina Santos
São Leopoldo Mandic Campinas

Since the end of 2020 there has been great international concern about the SARS-CoV-2 P.1 variant, which initially emerged in the Brazilian state of Amazonas and from there spread to other regions of Brazil. This variant was associated with an increase in transmissibility and a worsening of the epidemiological situation in the places where it was detected. The aim of this study was to analyze the severity profile of covid-19 cases in RS before and after the emergence of the P.1 lineage, also considering the period before the overload and collapse of health services. This is an observational, retrospective study of covid-19 cases reported in the Influenza Epidemiological Surveillance Information System (SIVEP-Influenza) of the Ministry of Health of Brazil and integrated by the Health Department of the State of Rio Grande do South. Our findings showed an increase in the proportion of young people and people without prior illnesses among severe cases and deaths. There were also heterogeneous increases in the proportion of severe cases and mortality rates in different age groups and sexes. As far as we know, this is the first evidence that the P.1 variant can proportionally increase the risk of severity and death in the young population without pre-existing diseases when compared to the previous lines, suggesting related changes in the pathogenicity and virulence profiles. New studies still need to be done to confirm and deepen these findings.

11315 Evaluation of the cervicogenic component among patients with dizziness

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Introduction: Cervicogenic dizziness might result from altered neck proprioceptive inputs, incurring in perceptual and postural control changes. There is no gold standard test for the diagnosis, so it is currently a controversial disorder whose diagnosis is established after exclusion of other causes.

Objectives: Evaluate the cervicogenic component of dizziness using a standardized test for cervical proprioception and disability questionnaires.

Methods: Observational, analytical and cross-sectional study conducted with 33 patients with complaints of dizziness of varied causes. The Dizziness Handicap Inventory (DHI) and the Neck Disability Index (NDI) were applied. Patients underwent the Cervical Joint Position Error Test (CJPT). The control group consisted of 21 patients without complaints of dizziness or neck pain in the past six months.

Results: Patients with dizziness and neck pain performed significantly worse on the CJPT compared to the control group. Amongst the patients with dizziness, there was no statistically significant difference in CJPT and DHI scores between the group with and without neck symptoms. In patients with dizziness and neck symptoms, there was a correlation between worst CJPT performance and higher DHI score ($p\text{-value} < .05$). In this group of patients, there was no correlation between the NDI and the DHI scores ($p > .05$).

Conclusion: Patients with dizziness perform worse on the CJPT compared to controls, but the co-occurrence of neck pain did not have an impact on the CJPT scores. Nonetheless, these scores did correlate with the dizziness handicap in those with both vestibular and neck symptoms.

Keywords: cervical dizziness; cervical proprioception; neck pain; DHI.

11330 Effect of androgen therapy on the larynx of adult female rats

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Introduction: In women, exposure to androgens can lead to voice deepening, vocal fatigue, roughness, and instability. However, the underlying pathophysiological mechanisms remain unclear.

Objectives: To analyze the effects of androgen therapy on the vocal folds of adult female rats.

Methods: Twenty-one adult female Wistar rats, aged 9 weeks, were divided into experimental and control groups. The experimental group received weekly intramuscular injections of nandrolone decanoate for 9 weeks. Following euthanasia and dissection of the vocal folds, histomorphometric analysis of the thyroarytenoid muscle, immunohistochemical evaluation of androgen receptors, and measurement of hyaluronic acid concentration using the ELISA-like fluorimetric method were performed.

Results: The experimental group exhibited a significantly larger mean fiber cross-sectional area in the thyroarytenoid muscle compared to the control group ($434.3 \pm 68.6 \mu\text{m}^2$ versus $305.7 \pm 110.1 \mu\text{m}^2$; $P = 0.029$), indicating muscle hypertrophy. There was no significant difference in the number of muscle fibers. The experimental group showed higher expression of androgen receptors in the lamina propria ($62.0\% \pm 30.3\%$ versus $22.0\% \pm 22.8\%$; $P = 0.046$) and in the thyroarytenoid muscle ($45.0\% \pm 22.6\%$ versus $18.3\% \pm 9.8\%$; $P = 0.024$). There was no significant difference in the concentration of hyaluronic acid in the vocal folds.

Conclusion: Exposure of adult female rats to androgen therapy with nandrolone decanoate resulted in hypertrophy of the thyroarytenoid muscle and increased expression of androgen receptors in the lamina propria and vocalis muscle compared to the control group. There was no significant difference in the concentration of hyaluronic acid in the vocal folds.

11344 Socioeconomic impacts of the influenza virus in Bahia

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Hospital Otorrinos Feira de Santana

Introduction: Influenza is a highly contagious acute viral disease, caused by viruses: A, B, C and D, with types A and B having the greatest impact¹. The disease usually presents with a favorable clinical course and symptoms such as fever, muscle aches, cough, fatigue and nasal congestion. However, in at-risk groups, influenza can be severe and deadly.

Objective: To describe hospital admissions due to Influenza in Bahia, from 2018 to 2023, regarding hospitalization costs and mortality.

Methods: This is an epidemiological, descriptive and retrospective study, with quantitative analysis, whose data source was from Sistema de Internamento Hospitalar (SIH-SUS) of Ministério da Saúde, tabulated in the Microsoft Excel 2016 program.

Results: There were 12,990 hospitalizations due to Influenza in Bahia between 2018 and 2023. Despite the similar prevalence, mortality was higher in men (3.39%) than in women (2.82%). Between 2018 and 2021, there was a reduction of 37.5% of cases, from 2,752 to 1,720 hospitalizations. Between 2021 and 2022, there was a 125% increase in cases, from 1,720 to 3,878. The average amount per hospitalization was R\$726.45. The mortality rate was 3.11% (404 deaths), being higher in the elderly.

Conclusion: It is concluded that Influenza has significant morbidity and mortality and socioeconomic impacts in Bahia. It is inferred that sanitary measures during COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a reduction in influenza cases. Therefore, preventive and control measures are urgently needed.

11376 Training model for endoscopic ablation adenoidectomy

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Centro de Otorrinolaringologia de São Paulo - Hospital Edmundo Vasconcelos

Introduction: Adenoidectomy is a commonly performed surgical procedure in otorhinolaryngology, with advancements in endoscopic techniques leading to improved outcomes. Surgical training using simulators has become essential in acquiring the necessary skills. However, there is currently no anatomical model specifically designed for endoscopic ablation adenoidectomy training.

Objectives: This study aims to adapt the Sinus Model Otorhino-Neuro Trainer simulator for endoscopic ablation adenoidectomy training.

Methods: The simulator was modified by incorporating a bovine thymus piece to mimic the adenoid tissue. The adaptation process involved creating an oral opening to expose the oropharynx, and it was necessary to open the posterior part of the simulator to insert the bovine thymus in the nasopharyngeal region.

Results: After adapting the model, the model testing was conducted using transoral or transnasal endoscopic visualization, which provided a highly realistic view similar to that of a real patient. The model allowed for the use of the same instruments employed in real procedures, thereby having provided surgeons with greater familiarity with the equipment and a more realistic training experience.

Conclusion: The adaptation of the model enables the training of basic manual skills required for endoscopic ablation adenoidectomy. Continuous improvement of the simulator's anatomical quality and materials will enhance its realism and effectiveness in surgeon education.

Keywords: adenoidectomy; training courses; surgical training; coblation.

11381 Watchful waiting treatment for OSA in children: how long until improvement?

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In the United Kingdom (UK), the COVID-19 pandemic has forced the National Health Service (NHS) to postpone or cancel non-emergency surgical procedures, including adenotonsillectomy in children. Many of these patients lately experienced symptom improvement and were discharged without intervention.

We conducted a retrospective cohort study in a London hospital covering the period from 01/03/2020 to 01/12/2022. The authors included individuals 2–18 years old who were listed for adenotonsillectomy due to OSA and who had symptomatic improvement after a watchful waiting time, being eventually considered fit to be discharged with no surgical intervention.

80 patients were included; 52% were female, and 21% had associated recurrent tonsillitis. 81% of patients were concentrated in the range from 2 to 8 years; the patients required an average of 16.6 months to be discharged, with a standard deviation of 6.6 months and ranging from 3 to 30 months. Five individuals received nasal steroids and montelukast during the period.

These results corroborate previous studies showing an arguable benefit of adenotonsillectomy in children 5–9 years old, mainly in mild cases. In children younger than 5 years old, the benefit of a surgical approach seems more evident. Previous papers showed a noticeable improvement in AHI in operated children, but there is a discussion regarding the role of the surgical approach in the neuropsychological development of children.

In conclusion, the current paper provides more objective data regarding watchful waiting treatment for OSA in children and shows the average time that children took to improve clinically.

11386 Vocal self-perception of male and female smokers

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Instituto de Medicina Integral Professor Fernando Figueira (IMIP)

Introduction: Smoking can cause damage to the vocal folds, such as Reinke's edema and laryngeal neoplasms. These anomalies have important repercussions, causing hoarseness and affecting quality of life.

Objectives: To evaluate the effects of smoking on the voice and quality of life of men and women, and its relationship with vocal self-perception.

Methods: A multidisciplinary prevalence study carried out at the Otorhinolaryngology - Larynx and Voice outpatient clinic of the "Instituto de Medicina Integral Professor Fernando Figueira" in 2022. The sample was for convenience, consisting of patients over 18 years old with a smoking history greater than or equal to 10 pack-years, in active smoking or who stopped smoking less than 5 years ago. Questionnaires were applied to assess vocal self-perception (IDV-10 and VAS) and laryngopharyngeal reflux (RSS-12), in addition to voice recording. For data collection and analysis, the Excel program and the SPSS 22.0 and JAMOVI 2.3 software were used. Associations were tested using chi-square and Spearman correlation tests.

Results: There were 46 eligible participants, with a mean age of 56.3 years and most were female (58.7%). The prevalence of vocal complaints among smokers was 31.6% in men and 18.5% in women, with no significant difference between genders. There was a statistically significant correlation between the total score of the GRBASI scale and the IDV-10 and VAS scales ($p < 0.026$).

Conclusion: There was a positive correlation between the degree of subjective dysphonia and of objective dysphonia. There was no association between vocal complaint and sex.

Keywords: smokers; sexual gender; voice.

11401 How cochlear proteomics illuminate auditory pathophysiology

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Introduction: Given the difficulty of accessing the human cochlea, animal models must be used to elucidate the complex gene networks involved in hearing. Advances in mass spectrometry technology have made proteomics a powerful tool for identifying genes associated with hearing pathophysiology and/or with the regeneration of sensory epithelium.

Objective: Characterize and compare the proteomic profile of the cochlea from hearing adults, deaf adults, and neonatal mice.

Methods: Nano LC-MS/MS analysis of mice cochlea (P28) with normal-hearing (NH) and noise-overexposure-induced hearing loss (NIHL) and neonates (P2-4, NN) were conducted. In adult mice, Brainstem Auditory Evoked Potential evaluated hearing and deafness. Statistical analyzes identified differentially expressed proteins and In silico studies investigated cochlear expression, gene ontology, associated human diseases, deafness genes, or locus mapped without identified genes.

Results: The analysis identified 1572 proteins in NH, 1606 in NIHL, and 2113 in the NN profile, totaling 2413. The respective genes have their expression described in the cochlea and 27 are known human deafness genes; 83 proteins showed differentiated expression in NH vs NIHL and 745 in NH vs NN. Unique protein-protein interaction networks were observed, revealing proteins with greatly increased or decreased expression when the profiles were compared. In NH vs NIHL, 17/83 proteins have their genes mapped to human deafness loci without an identified gene to date.

Conclusion: The proteomic data are robust and demonstrate a rich and diverse work with the potential for novel deafness gene discovery and targets for innovative therapies.

Keywords: cochlea; proteomic; deafness; regeneration.

11404 Vocal sulcus: literature review and case series presentation

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UNESP

Sulcus vocalis is an invagination of the epithelium of the vocal folds, forming a linear longitudinal or pocket-shaped depression. There are gaps in the literature regarding epidemiological, clinical, etiological and treatment data.

Objectives: to present a case series of patients diagnosed with sulcus vocalis, analyzing demographic, clinical, videolaryngostroboscopic, vocal analysis and surgical data.

Methods: retrospective clinical study of patients with sulcus vocalis (types II or III) aged less than 70 years, treated at our institution in the last ten years. Analyzed parameters: demographic data, vocal symptoms, videolaryngostroboscopic exams, vocal analyzes (perceptual and acoustic), maximum phonation time (MPT) and surgery results.

Results: 60 patients (39 M; 21H), mean age 45 years, with chronic symptoms of hoarseness (100%), vocal fatigue and tiredness when speaking (80%), with sulcus type II (88%) and type III (12%). In 23% of the cases, there was an association with other lesions, especially polyps. Perceptual vocal assessments indicated mild to moderate dysphonia, voice roughness and breathiness, maximum phonation time of 10s and high values of jitter, PPQ and SPL. Microsurgery was performed in 22 patients (14M;8H) using different techniques. Postoperative vocal assessments show a decrease in GRBAS scores, an increase in MPT and a decrease in SPL.

Conclusions: patients with sulcus vocalis have mild to moderate dysphonia, voice roughness and breathiness, and high fundamental frequency. Microsurgery improves vocal qualities, increases TMP, reduces breathiness, but maintains some degree of dysphonia, probably due to incomplete repair of the lamina propria.

11412 The influence of social networks on the choice of face surgery in patients undergoing surgery at Hospital Paranaense de Otorhinolaryngology

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Introduction: Social networks are an integral part of contemporary society, influencing the way interpersonal relationships and the doctor-patient relationship occur, showing a possible influence of these means on decision-making for surgical procedures.

Objectives: To identify the influence of social networks and other factors such as self-perception and functional changes, in the intention to undergo facial surgeries.

Material and Methods: Prospective study carried out from July to September 2022 in patients undergoing facial surgery at the IPO Hospital who were evaluated using a questionnaire. including age, gender, factors that helped in the decision for such procedure, related factors the search for information about the professional and personal preferences in relation to this type of content.

Results: Among the 49 patients included in the study, 43 were female and 6 were male, with a mean age of 37 years. Of these, 39 underwent rhinoplasty. Self-perception was evaluated as a determining factor for the decision to perform the procedure (79.6%). Patients aged ≤ 30 years are significantly different regarding the use of Instagram (use more), Facebook (use less).

Conclusion: Social networks are important tools in the decision to undergo facial surgeries, but self-perception was the determining factor. The Instagram platform was the network most sought after by patients when seeking information about their surgeons. The media format preferred by patients is short duration (up to 1 minute).

11413 Three-dimensional scanning in rhinoplasty and individual patient experience

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Hospital Paranaense de Otorrinolaringologia - IPO

Introduction: Three-dimensional facial scanning has been the object of study for decades and increasingly being used in rhinoplasty, and has recently been applied to surgical simulation. The patient's perspective in this context should be explored, so that surgeons can individualize their approach.

Objectives: Assess the patient's perspective on three-dimensional scanning in rhinoplasty and their experience during the evaluation and simulation processes in preoperative consultation.

Material and Methods: Longitudinal, prospective and qualitative study, with the application of a questionnaire to patients who searched for rhinoplasty, during the preoperative consultation after obtaining images through 3D scanning and case simulation.

Results: All participants agreed that three-dimensional scanning optimizes patient-surgeon communication; that it should become routine in the preoperative evaluation of cosmetic surgeries; and they felt more confident about the surgery after this process. None of the interviewees mentioned discomfort while obtaining the images. More than 60% were surprised by the images obtained by the three-dimensional facial scanning and by the result of the simulation.

Discussion: The use of computerized imaging in the preoperative consultation transforms patients from passive listeners to active participants, who express their intentions and are involved in the discussion of the objectives of the surgery to which they will be submitted. Reservations regarding cost, additional time, and increased patient expectations must be considered.

Conclusion: Three-dimensional facial scanning is an additional tool in the rhinoplasty preoperative period, bringing benefits to the communication and relationship between physicians and patients.

11414 Effect of piezo in post-operative ecchymosis duration in closed rhinoplasty

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Introduction: Rhinoplasty is one of the most performed surgeries all over the world and advances in surgical techniques have been happening progressively. Piezo, instrument that uses ultrasonic vibrations, can provide greater precision and less damage to adjacent.

Objective: To evaluate the effect of Piezo in duration of postoperative ecchymosis in closed rhinoplasty and the degree of discomfort of patients with this complication.

Material and Methods: Prospective, longitudinal, analytical, and interventional study in patients undergoing primary closed rhinoplasty, which were divided into 2 groups: Group 1 (control): patients undergoing closed rhinoplasty with conventional osteotomies and Group 2: patients undergoing closed rhinoplasty with osteotomies using Piezo. The evolution of ecchymosis was recorded through photographs sent to the research team until it was not present, the degree of discomfort with ecchymosis was graded from 0-10 at the end of the first week.

Results: 13 patients were evaluated, 6 in Group 1 (control) and 7 in Group 2 (Piezo). Age ranged between 18 and 53 years (mean 33.1). We had a prevalence of females (69.2%) and the duration of ecchymosis ranged from 0-16 days. The mean duration of ecchymosis was longer in the control group (8 days) compared to the group that used Piezo (4 days). The discomfort in relation to ecchymosis was greater in patients in the control group (5) compared to patients in which Piezo was used (3).

Conclusion: Piezo helps reduce the duration of postoperative ecchymosis after closed rhinoplasty and can reduce the degree of discomfort with this type of complication.

11435 Pre and immediate postoperative acoustic analysis and subjective analysis in patients undergoing laryngeal microsurgery

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Introduction: Laryngeal microsurgery (LMS) is sometimes the treatment of choice for most vocal fold lesions. The choice of LMS is based on clinical and temporal criteria, which may be immediate treatment or after the failure of other therapies.

Objective: This study aims to compare, through objective and subjective analysis, the preoperative and immediate postoperative vocal quality in patients undergoing the laryngeal microsurgery at Hospital Paranaense de Otorrinolaringologia (IPO),

Method: The Voice Handicap Index (VHI-10) questionnaire was applied and objective voice analysis was performed using a computer. The VoxMetria software was used to analyze the acoustic parameters such as fundamental frequency, jitter, shimmer, noise and glottal noise excitation.

Results: It was evidenced that some lesions showed improvement of the parameters already in the immediate postoperative period, especially the vocal polyp. More extensive lesions with deeper involvement of the vocal folds had worse results.

Discussion: The voice is the expression of an individual's personality and physical and emotional well-being. Changes in vocal quality are known as dysphonia. Through surgeries to remove lesions in the vocal folds, it is possible to return to the patient the euphony necessary for his well-being. The vocal acoustic analysis allows non-invasively to determine and quantification of the vocal quality of the individual, allowing a comparison of vocal improvement or worsening after laryngeal microsurgery.

Conclusion: Phono-traumatic lesions present improvements in vocal parameters already in the postoperative period, unlike lesions with greater involvement of the vocal fold, where vocal results take longer to appear.

11443 Hospitalization for chronic rhinosinusitis in the elderly in the state of São Paulo during the pre-pandemic and pandemic periods: an epidemiological study

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Unoeste

Introduction: Chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) can be defined as an inflammatory disease of the nasosinusal mucosa that persists for at least 12 weeks (ABORLCCF, 2015).

Objectives: To evaluate the rates of hospitalization for chronic sinusitis in the elderly in the state of São Paulo between 2020 and 2022 (pandemic period due to COVID-19) comparing with the rates of the years 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Method: Ecological and quantitative study from the collection of data on hospitalizations for chronic sinusitis in the age group equal to or greater than 60 years in the state of São Paulo between the years 2017 to 2019, and 2020 to 2022, available on the DATASUS platform.

Results: In the state of São Paulo, between the years 2017-2019, the number of hospitalizations was 561, with a high

hospitalization rate, with a progressive increase; between 170 to 200 per year. During the pandemic period, registered hospitalizations decreased, reaching 441, an average of 110 to 180 per year.

Conclusion: Between the studied periods, it was observed that the rate of hospitalizations due to chronic sinusitis in the elderly decreased, due to the control of hospitalization by COVID-19, mainly in immunocompromised people as the age group studied. In addition, underdiagnoses between the two diseases occurred due the clinical picture being similar, leading to reduction in diagnoses of chronic rhinosinusitis.

It is common pathology in the population, epidemiological study data are essential to assess its incidence, analyze risk factors to carry out public health policies.

Keywords: incidence; nasosinusal; disease.

11448 General quality of life after septoplasty with or without turbinectomy: a systematic review

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Introduction: Septoplasty with or without turbinectomy is frequently performed by otolaryngologists as a treatment of nasal obstruction. However, its relation with general quality of life (QoL) improvement has not been well established yet.

Objective: to evaluate adults' quality of life assessed by questionnaires pre and post-septoplasty with/without turbinectomy.

Data synthesis: Literature search according to PRISMA protocol in PubMed, Lilacs, and Scielo databases yielded 355 articles, from which 33 were included in the present review. The protocol for this systematic review is available in the PROSPERO International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews (registration number CRD42022374639). Different questionnaires assessed disease specific and general quality of life, such as NOSE, SNOT 20 and 22, SF36, GBI, CGIS, ESS, NHP, and GHQ 28. 30 studies registered significant improvement in general QoL related to mental health, sleep, and social function after septoplasty. However, three studies reported no improvement in post-operative general QoL aspects despite improvement in nasal symptoms. Also, two studies revealed that positive evaluation of the surgery by the patient tends to decrease within time. Some studies showed that individuals with allergic comorbidities were less satisfied with surgery results, while other studies found no difference between allergic and nonallergic participants regarding QoL improvement after surgery.

Conclusion: Septoplasty with/without turbinectomy seems to have a positive impact on general QoL. However, regarding precision medicine, this study raises a concern about the effectiveness of this procedure in patients with uncontrolled rhinitis and suggests optimizing the allergic therapy in those cases.

Keywords: septoplasty; quality of life; questionnaires.

11482 Transnasal endoscopic nerve transfer technique for stimulation of the olfactory neuroepithelium: preliminary results

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Universidade Federal de Sergipe

Introduction: Olfactory disorders affect approximately 3 to 22% of the general population and impact on human quality of life. These symptoms have gained more attention after the COVID-19 pandemic, as anosmia emerged as a common presentation. A large number of patients with smell dysfunction have exhibited limited response to clinical therapy. Therefore, we propose a transnasal endoscopic nerve transfer technique for stimulate the olfactory neuroepithelium as a potential treatment option for olfactory dysfunction with promising results.

Objectives: To demonstrate preliminary results of nerve transfer surgery for the treatment of olfactory disorders, as well as to explain the technique and present the treatment's efficacy.

Methods: Eight patients with olfactory disorders, unresponsive to usually recommended treatments, underwent nerve transfer surgery between March 2022 and March 2023. The Connecticut olfactory test (CCRC) was administered to all patients before and after the surgery, and quality of life was evaluated using the Visual Analog Scale (VAS).

Results: The average age of the patients was 46.3 years, and the olfactory disturbance has duration of approximately 27.5 months. Objective improvement in quality of life and olfactory scores was observed in 62.5% of the patients who underwent the surgery.

Conclusion: Transnasal endoscopic nerve transfer technique may be an effective therapeutic method in cases of olfactory dysfunction. The follow-up of these patients over a longer period, as well as more patients undergoing nerve transfer, will provide more consistent statistical data.

Keywords: anosmia; olfactory disorders; nerve transfer.

11505 Noise induced hearing loss in federal district

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Introduction: The Noise-Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) consists on a neurosensory reduction of hearing acuity, resulting from chronic exposure to noises louder than 85dB for 8 hours a day, usually associated with labor. It's a disabling, incurable condition that affects several professional categories. This research aimed to describe the epidemiological data about NIHL, notified in the Federal District from 2012 to 2021.

Methodology: Descriptive study with data collected in the Notifiable Diseases Information System, SINAN, from the compulsory notification forms of NIHL in the DF. In addition, a literature research was made, which served as the basis for analysis and comparison of data from the DF with those found in the literature.

Results: 398 reported cases, of which: 285 males and 113 females; the average exposure time was 21 years and the most reported professions were vehicle drivers and dental surgeons. Among the most reported symptoms are tinnitus (with 46.7%) and difficulty in understanding speech (with 42.5%).

Conclusion: There is a probable underreporting of NIHL in metallurgical workers in the DF, the diagnosis of NIHL is usually late, making effective interventions difficult and leading to irreversible consequences. It is recommended screening of risk groups and increased supervision in relation to the use of PPE.

Keywords: noise-induced hearing loss; epidemiology; Federal District.

11506 The use of swiss animal model in ototoxicity research

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Purpose: The objective of the present study was to identify the susceptibility of Swiss mice to outer hair cell lesions caused by the use of amikacin.

Methods: This was an experimental, prospective, and interventional study approved by CEUA/UNB (No. 63/2018). The animals were divided into two groups: a control group (G1) and Ototoxic amikacin group (G2). G1 received 10 mg/kg/day of sodium chloride solution (serum) and G2 received 400 mg/kg/day of amikacin. The solutions were administered daily via intraperitoneal injection for 14 consecutive days. We performed distortion product otoacoustic emission tests from 6 to 12 kHz on 8and histological study of the tympanic bullae. Prism*5 software was used in the analysis. Differences with $p < 0.05$ were considered significant.

Results: The use of 400 mg/kg/day amikacin for 14 consecutive days did not damage the outer hair cells or cochlear structure of Swiss mice.

Conclusion: Swiss mice were resistant to amikacin ototoxicity when administered 400 mg/kg/day of this drug for 14 days intraperitoneally.

11507 Protective effect of melatonin on cisplatin-induced ototoxicity in rats

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Background/aim: Cisplatin is a highly effective chemotherapeutic agent that is used to treat solid tumors; however, its severe side effects remain a limitation. In particular, the high incidence of cisplatin-induced ototoxicity has attracted interest. Melatonin has been shown to decrease the toxic effects of cisplatin due to its antioxidant activity, and could increase the efficacy of cancer chemotherapy. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of melatonin against ototoxicity in rats treated with cisplatin.

Materials and methods: Rats were randomly divided into four groups (saline, melatonin, cisplatin+saline, and melatonin+cisplatin). Distortion-product otoacoustic emission (DPOAE) measurements were carried out on days 1 and 8.

Results: There was a decrease in DPOAE amplitudes in the animals that received cisplatin (10 mg/kg); however, the group treated with cisplatin+melatonin presented DPOAE amplitudes comparable to those of the control groups.

Conclusion: Melatonin can be used as an adjuvant tumor treatment due to its ability to decrease cisplatin-induced ototoxicity.

Keywords: ototoxicity; cisplatin; melatonin; otoacoustic emissions.

11508 Melatonin prevents age-related hearing loss in the murin experimental model

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Objective: The present study aimed to perform a morphological and morphometric analysis of cochlear structures of C57BL/6J mice receiving oral melatonin for a 12-month period.

Methods: 32 male C57BL/6J were divided into control and melatonin groups. Control received saline and ethanol solution and melatonin group, 50 μ L of 10 mg of melatonin/kg/day orally for a 12-month period. After the experiment the animals were sacrificed into a 40% concentration of CO₂ chamber, and the blades were morphological and morphometrically analyzed.

Results: The melatonin group revealed a higher median density of viable cells (45 ± 10.28 cells/100 μ m², 31–73, vs. 32 ± 7.47 cells/100 μ m², 25–48). The median area of stria vascularis was 55.0 ± 12.27 cells/100 μ m² (38–80) in the control, and 59.0 ± 16.13 cells/100 μ m² (40–134) in the melatonin group. The morphometric analysis of the spiral ligament reveals a higher median of total viable neurons in the melatonin (41 ± 7.47 cells/100 μ m², 27–60) than in the control group (31 ± 5.68 cells/100 μ m², 21–44).

Conclusion: Although melatonin is a potent antioxidant, it does not completely neutralize the occurrence of presbycusis; however, it may delay the onset of this condition.

Level of evidence: 3.

Keywords: melatonin; age related hearing loss; outer hair cells.

11582 Analysis the use of individual sound amplification devices received through the hearing health care program at the Hospital Municipal Universitário de Taubaté

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Introduction: Hearing impairment has a negative impact on the individual's quality of life, contributing to their social isolation. Hospital

Municipal Universitário de Taubaté (HMUT) cares for and monitors this population through the Hearing Health Care Program (PASA).

Objective: Recognize the problems and failures of the program and adopt intervention measures that seek to improve the adaptation of users to the Individual Sound Magnification Device (AASI), reducing its abandonment in the SUS and improving the quality of life of patients.

Methods: observational, descriptive and analytical study, in which the medical records of 277 patients were surveyed, to which 55 patients were interviewed, using "Google Forms". Thus, to carry out the interview, the questionnaire on the effective use of hearing aids was applied, on the use of devices received through the program.

Results: There was a positive perception, as there was a greater number of users using hearing aids (84%), better social interaction (85%), increased independence (83%), along with greater integration with use of other technological devices. However, it was noticed that 63% of users return zero or once only to the program for control consultation and device update, which is a strategic point to improve the action of PASA.

Conclusion: It was possible to understand the positive impacts on improving quality of life of patients, such as effective use for more than 8 hours a day, better communication and social interaction, low repair rate and feeling of reward in the use of hearing aids.

Keywords: deafness; effective use; hearing aid.

11593 Correlation between daytime hypersomnolence and chronic pain during sleep

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Introduction: Daytime hypersomnolence is a chronic fatigue throughout the day, in which the individual experience difficulty staying awake while performing tasks and has unintentional lapses of sleep. Chronic pain is often associated with sleep disorders, including daytime hypersomnolence.

Objective: Evidence the correlation between the presence of chronic pain during sleep and daytime hypersomnolence.

Method: Statistical interpretation of questionnaires applied to 630 patients between 2018 and 2020 at a polysomnography clinic. The questionnaire took into account, among other variables, age, sex, type of pain, and Epworth index. Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction was applied to evaluate whether there was a significant correlation between them.

Results: Among the interviewed individuals, 98 answered "yes" to the question about feeling pain during sleep (31.1%). The Epworth scale was applied to analyze daytime hypersomnolence. Thirty-nine patients (39.7%) had a score greater than 11, which indicated daytime hypersomnolence. Within the group of patients with hypersomnolence, 26 were female (66.6%), and 13 were male (33.3%). There was statistical relationship between sex and hypersomnolence. Among the different types of pain that the patient could report in the questionnaire, the most prevalent one was the headache, accounting for 38% of the responses.

Conclusion: Daytime hypersomnolence may be greater in individuals who feel pain during sleep, especially if the patient suffers from headaches and is female. Such findings corroborate with literature data which point to a higher prevalence of daytime hypersomnolence in patients with chronic pain.

Keywords: chronic pain; sleep disorders; daytime hypersomnolence.

11597 Cultural adaptation and validation of the Sleep Time-Related Information and Communication Technology (STRICT) Questionnaire

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Introduction: Questionnaires about the use of technologies at night are necessary for planning health promotion actions with regard to sleep.

Objective: Translate the Sleep Time-Related Information and Communication Technology (STRICT) questionnaire into Brazilian Portuguese.

Methods: STRICT is a self-administered questionnaire that asks how much time you spend on electronic social media in the evening after dinner, before going to sleep. In total, there are 11 questions, containing five to six options from "None" to "More than 3 h" referring to a score from 0 to 4 or 5, with higher numbers indicating a greater amount of technology use. The first stage of this study consists of direct translation, performed by two duly specialized, independent, blind translators, native speakers of Portuguese and fluent in English. The researchers compared the versions to obtain a unique version of this step.

Results: The preliminary result of this translation stage revealed that there will be a need for changes and substitutions of terms to reach the lexicon used by the Brazilian population. There will be 2 changes related to cultural equivalence and 1 conceptual, so that the questionnaire is prepared to be applied in the pre-test. The time used to complete the translation, by translator A and B, ranged between 7 and 14 days, respectively.

Conclusion: In this way, the first stage of this study was concluded, and there will be a reverse translation and, finally, the validation of this questionnaire.

Keywords: translating; surveys and questionnaires; sleep hygiene; sleep.

11598 The inverted spanning suture

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Introduction: Rhinoplasty is one of the most complex and challenging procedures in plastic surgery, even for experienced surgeons. Among the steps in rhinoplasty leading to an aesthetic and functional nose, there's the nasal tip improvement. Today's approach to nasal tip is the product of different techniques shifted through time, mainly from a resection tendency, to a preservation and suture use to reshape cartilages. Treating the lateral crura demands an accurate understanding of its two planes creating two fundamental angles: divergence angle and resting angle. A correct resting angle with the lateral crus lying horizontally is vital to an aesthetic nasal tip.

Objectives: Explain and demonstrate step by step a novel technique to treat the convex lateral crus.

Methods: Photo and video media showing immediate alterations in surgery of the lateral crus when applying a novel technique: the inverted spanning suture (ISS).

Results: As shown in media files, it's possible to see the distribution of the vectors of force treating in a robust fashion the convexity of the lateral crus. The ISS has proven to improve the resting angle, therefore the aesthetics of the tip, and the functionality of the nose.

Conclusion: New techniques in rhinoplasty have multiplied and brought this procedure to a new level. The ISS is a new approach to an old problem, keeping up with the updated notion of restoration instead of excision.

Keywords: rhinoplasty; spanning-suture; surgical technique.

11642 Pediatric obstructive sleep apnea and multidisciplinary care: a Brazilian expert Delphi consensus

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Introduction: Pediatric OSA is linked to different phenotypes, impacting on diagnosis and therapeutic approaches.

Aim: The aim of this multiprofessional DELPHI consensus was to define the steps of diagnosis and treatment in obese, syndromic, and otherwise healthy OSA children.

Methods: 12 sleep specialists (3 otolaryngologists, 3 pediatricians, 3 speech language therapists and 3 pediatrician) discussed the diagnosis and therapeutic approach of obese, syndromic and otherwise healthy children with sleep disordered breathing, based on a 2-round Delphi consens, focusing on five domains: anamnesis, physical examination, complementary exams, polysomnography and treatment (adenotonsillectomy, maxillary expansion, speech language therapy, CPAP). The agreement of >80% was considered Strong, moderate when 65-79%, and low when <64%.

Results: There was a strong consensus for snoring, observed apneas, and learning disabilities, moderate for restless sleep, and absent for enuresis, cyanosis and the use of patronized questionnaires. At physical exam, strong consensus was found for facial profile, occlusion, tonsil size, and mouth breathing. No consens was found for x-ray, DISE, videofibrosocopy, cephalometry. Polysomnographic diagnosis (AHI>1e/h) showed moderate consens, the need of PSG type 1 for obese and syndromic children showed strong agreement. Surgery of the tonsils showed moderate consens for the otherwise healthy child, for obese and syndromic ones alternative treatments we observed low consens.

Conclusion: Although anamnesis and physical exam shows better agréments for the typical child, other phenotypes induce doubts. Polysomnographic diagnostic criteria show low agreement, also treatment for the obese and syndromic child, enhancing the need for multiprofessional discussions of phenotypes.

11644 Diagnostic accuracy of OSA using the OSA-18 questionnaire and drug-induced sleep endoscopy: A machine learning approach

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Introduction: Pediatric obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is frequent, polysomnographic diagnosis is expensive and difficult due to the small number of pediatric sleep centers, other screening tools being investigated.

Aims: to evaluate the accuracy of the OSA diagnosis, using neural network algorithms based on the dataset of OSA-18 and somnoendoscopy (DISE).

Methods: 91 children, aged 4 to 9 years old, with hypertrophy of the tonsils and indication of adenotonsillectomy (AT) were invited. The parents answered the OSA 18 questionnaire at admission to surgery. During anesthesia induction for AT, the children were submitted to DISE, described with the Chan-Parikh scale. All children performed a full night polysomnography the night before surgery and, based on the AHI, were divided into Group 1: no and mild OSA, Group 2: moderate and severe OSA. All data obtained from age, score z, OSA-18 and DISE were tabulated, separating 70% for learning, 30% for test. The following algorithms were tested: Gaussian Naive Bayes (GNB), MLP Perceptron, Ada Boost (ADA) for 1. OSA 18+ age + BMI z score, 2. DISE+ age + BMI z score, and 3. OSA 18+ DISE.

Best results were obtained for OSA 18, age and BMI (score-z), but not DISE. OSA 18 and DISE combination did not improve sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of OSA diagnosis.

Conclusion: The OSA-18 questionnaire is a good screening tool, machine learning showing better results than the classic analysis. Data of DISE, alone and combined, did not improve the diagnostic accuracy.

11652 Inflamed branchial cyst in draining cervical abscess: a case report

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Introduction: Branchial cysts are malformations derived from mal absorption of the branchial slits, still during embryonic development, originating from the 2nd branchial arch,

manifesting laterally in the cervical region, especially close to the sternocleidomastoid muscle 1.

Objectives: To report the case of a patient who underwent drainage of a cervical abscess at a reference center in which the anatomopathological examination showed it to be an inflamed and fibrous branchial cyst.

Resumed report: Female patient, 38 years old, caucasian, admitted to the emergency department of a Tertiary Hospital due to a mass in the cervical region, with approximately 1 month of evolution, with the presence of hoarseness, pain and mild dysphagia. A surgical approach to the lesion was performed, with a biopsy demonstrating an inflamed and fibrous branchial cyst. The patient had a good evolution and recovery so far, without associated sequelae or subsequent recurrences.

Conclusion: Although the presence of inflamed branchial cysts in the differential diagnosis of possible cervical abscesses is uncommon, this probability must be considered in the exclusion diagnosis, both for the correct diagnosis and for the correct approach or to avoid possible iatrogenic events.

Keywords: branchial cyst; cervical abscess.

11676 Prevalence of patients meeting indication criteria for oropharyngeal surgeries or hypoglossal nerve stimulation for the treatment of obstructive sleep apnea

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Introduction: There are several surgical and non-surgical treatment modalities for adult obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). Among the proposed procedures are oropharyngeal surgeries and hypoglossal nerve stimulation. While the inclusion criteria for these procedures are well-established, the literature does not demonstrate the prevalence of apneic individuals who meet these criteria.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of adult apneic individuals who are candidates for these two groups of surgical procedures and to determine the epidemiological profile of patients with suspected OSA treated at a specialized outpatient clinic in a university hospital.

Methods: A retrospective epidemiological study was conducted, reviewing medical records of 522 patients seen at a sleep-disordered breathing outpatient clinic of a university hospital. Anthropometric, clinical, and polysomnographic analyses were performed.

Result / Conclusion: The prevalence of patients diagnosed with OSA who were candidates for uvulopalatopharyngoplasty (Friedman 1) was 7.36%, and for hypoglossal nerve stimulation, was 29.44%. Among all patients assessed, 12.89% presented with hypertrophy of the palatine tonsils, regardless of the modified Mallampati classification. It was found that patients with grade 2 or higher palatine tonsils have a 58% higher risk (OR=1.58) of having severe OSA compared to patients with grade 0 or 1 tonsils. Despite being widely discussed in the academic community, uvulopalatopharyngoplasty and hypoglossal nerve stimulation may be indicated for a small percentage of apneic patients seen in a specialized outpatient clinic. Patients with palatine tonsils greater than or equal to 2 have a higher risk of having severe OSA.

Keywords: obstructive sleep apnea; polysomnography; hypoglossal nerve stimulation.

11681 The impact of mepolizumab therapy on sleep in patients with chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps: Data from the synapse study

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GSK

Introduction: CRSwNP is a chronic condition that can impair patient HRQoL. Symptoms such as nasal congestion and facial pain

can impact patient sleep. The Phase III SYNAPSE study assessed the safety and efficacy of mepolizumab in patients with CRSwNP. We compared SNOT-22 sleep scores in patients with severe CRSwNP treated with mepolizumab versus placebo.

Method: SYNAPSE was a 52-week, Phase III study in patients with severe CRSwNP randomized to 100 mg subcutaneous mepolizumab or placebo. The impact of mepolizumab on sleep was assessed post hoc by analyzing change from baseline in sleep-related SNOT-22 item scores at Week 52.

Results: Of the 407 patients enrolled in SYNAPSE, 403 (mepolizumab=205, placebo=198) had SNOT-22 data available at baseline and were included in this analysis. At Week 52, patients in mepolizumab group had numerically larger mean changes from baseline in all 4 sleep-related SNOT-22 item scores versus patients in placebo group (difficulty falling asleep: -1,3 vs -0,4; wake up at night: -1,4 vs -0,4; lack of a good night's sleep: -1,3 vs -0,5; wake up tired: -1,3 vs -0,5). Improvements in scores with mepolizumab versus placebo were statistically significant ($p < 0.001$) for all 4 sleep-related SNOT-22 items.

Conclusions: The results indicated that mepolizumab-treated patients slept better and woke up less tired than those on placebo and, overall, that mepolizumab can improve sleep disturbances in patients with severe CRSwNP.

Keywords: nasal polyps; sleep improvements; mepolizumab.

11683 Change in nasal polyp size as an indicator of treatment response: SYNAPSE trial analysis

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Introduction: In patients with CRSwNP, it is unclear whether NP size (measured by endoscopic NP score [NPS]) relates to nasal airflow and patient perceptions of disease burden. In this abstract, associations between NPS and nasal airflow, and NPS and patient-reported outcomes (PRO) were the primarily assessed.

Methods: SYNAPSE was a 52-week, Phase III study in patients with CRSwNP randomized to 100 mg subcutaneous mepolizumab or placebo. This post hoc analysis assessed changes from baseline (CFB) in peak nasal inspiratory flow (PNIF) at Week (Wk)52 and proportions of PRO responders at Wk49–52, among patients with ≥ 1 -point versus no (< 1 -point) Wk52 improvement in NPS. PRO responders were patients with Wk49–52 improvements in SNOT-22 score (≥ 8.9 -points) and visual analog scale (VAS) scores for: overall symptoms (≥ 2.5 -points), nasal obstruction (≥ 3 -points), loss of smell (≥ 3 -points).

Results: At Week 52, more patients receiving mepolizumab (104/206) than placebo (57/201) had NPS improvement. Those with NPS improvement had better outcomes (mepolizumab/placebo): median (Q1, Q3) CFB PNIF 50.0[10.5,87.5]/40.0[0.0,85.0], responders: SNOT-22 91%/75%, overall VAS 83%/61%, nasal obstruction VAS 79%/60%, loss of smell VAS 49%/33% than those without (CFB PNIF 0.0[-10.0,45.0]/0.0[-30.0,30.0], responders: SNOT-22 54%/45%, overall VAS 44%/31%, nasal obstruction VAS 41%/27%, loss of smell VAS 23%/14%).

Conclusions: Improved NPS was numerically associated with nasal airflow in patients with CRSwNP, suggesting PNIF as a useful monitoring tool when endoscopy is not available. Although patients with NPS improvements also reported improved disease burden, NPS was less concordant with PRO than with PNIF.

Keywords: CRSwNP; nasal polyp size improvement; mepolizumab.

11697 Associations between Interleukin-6 (IL-6) and tinnitus severity in the older adults

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Introduction: Tinnitus is a common disorder that affects older adults more frequently. It can disturb mental health and psychological

well-being and contribute to cognitive decline. Its pathophysiology is still not fully elucidated. But aging-related inflammation may be one of the processes involved in the origin of tinnitus, since inflammatory responses can occur in the inner ear under various damaging conditions, producing pro-inflammatory cytokines like Interleukin-6.

Objectives: To investigate the correlation between the levels of interleukin-6 and sensation of tinnitus in older adults.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study with a sample of 103 independent older adults. Information about personal clinical history, tinnitus, and hearing loss was obtained through interviews. Tinnitus intensity and resulting impairments were assessed with specific questionnaires. Subjects underwent audiological evaluation and had their serum levels of inflammatory markers measured.

Results: In older adults with tinnitus (50,1%), it was associated with both hearing loss and previous noise exposure. There were no differences between groups with and without tinnitus regarding cytokines. Additionally, there was a significant correlation between Visual Analogue Scale and Interleukin-6 ($p = 0.018$; $rs = 0.335$).

Conclusion: Study results show an association between tinnitus and both hearing loss and previous noise exposure. Also, increased scores in Visual Analogue Scale correlated with higher levels of Interleukin-6.

11698 Morphological measurements of the larynx and infraglottis in children and adolescents by magnetic resonance imaging

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Objective: To analyze the morphometry of the larynx and infraglottis of children and adolescents by MRI to generate predictive models of morphological measurements according to age and gender.

Methods: Ethics Committee - 4.889.965. Sixty MRI were selected from a database of children and adolescents with class-III-malocclusions, from 6 to 14 years. Dependent variables: angle between the vocal folds-VF, length of right and left VF, distance between the vocal processes, anteroposterior-AP distance between the anterior commissure and the laryngeal posterior wall, AP distance 1 cm and 2 cm below the VF. Measurements were performed in the axial plane. Multiple linear regression was performed to verify whether the independent variables age and gender were able to predict the dependent variables.

Results: The morphometry was performed on 55 images, 33 female and 22 male. The age variable was a predictor of six dependent variables for age ranged from 1 to 15 years. According to the model and considering a 1-year-old child, the length of the right and left VF (5.1mm) increases 0.35mm per year; the distance between the vocal processes (4.1mm) increases 0.30mm; AP distance from the anterior commissure to the posterior wall of the larynx (6.0mm) increases 0.55mm; AP distance 10mm below the VF (4.92mm) increases 0.55mm; and the measurement of the AP distance 20mm below the VF (4.62mm) increases 0.4mm per year. The gender variable was not a predictor of the dependent variables.

Conclusion: The morphometric analysis of the larynx and infraglottis was able to predict models for the variable age.

11722 Isotretinoin in thick-skinned rhinoplasty: a review

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Introduction: Thick-skinned patients are prevalent in the Brazilian population and represents a challenge for the surgeon when it comes to rhinoplasty. The use of isotretinoin (IT) before and/

or after that surgery is a possible treatment that can facilitate surgical management and improve results in post operative stages.

Objectives: Evaluate, based on the current literature, the use of IT in the complementary treatment of RP in thick-skinned patients.

Data synthesis: An advanced search was performed between July/2022 and June/23 in PubMed, Cochrane Library, ClinicalTrials.gov, Embase, LILACS and CAPES databases with the Keywords "rhinoplasty" and "Isotretinoin". All articles found were analyzed, and those that converged with the inclusion criteria of this paper were selected. A total of eleven articles were selected, including double-blind controlled and uncontrolled trials, case series, retrospective studies, reviews, surgical technique descriptions and expert opinions. IT is commonly used in the treatment of severe acne, but in recent years it has been introduced in the management of thick skin in RP. It aims to decrease suboptimal surgical results, since the surgeon's work on the osteocartilaginous framework ends up being minimized by the skin coverage. IT has been incorporated into the protocol of many plastic surgery services.

Conclusion: Few good quality papers are available in the current literature to a proper meta-analysis, hence the need of further studies to assess the real impact of IT on thick-skinned RP.

Keywords: isotretinoin; rhinoplasty; thick-skinned patient.

11725 Surgical technique and audiological outcomes of retrosigmoidal placed bonebridge compared to conventional hearing aids in cleft palate patients with bilateral canal wall down mastoidectomy: a prospective study

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Objective: To describe the surgical technique and compare the audiological results with retrosigmoidal placed Bonebridge and conventional hearing aids in cleft palate patients who had undergone bilateral canal wall down mastoidectomy.

Method: Thirteen patients meeting the inclusion criteria of age older than 5 years, corrected cleft palate, bilateral canal wall down mastoidectomy, and conductive or mixed hearing loss underwent retrosigmoidal implantation of Bonebridge. Free field audiometry and speech audiometry were performed preoperatively, both unaided and with the use of conventional hearing aids (HA), and again 6 months after surgery with the use of Bonebridge. Pre-surgical results (with and without HA) were compared with postoperative results (with Bonebridge).

Results: No surgical complications were observed. All patients experienced improvement in functional gain across all frequencies and achieved normal values of speech recognition in monosyllables.

Conclusion: The transcutaneous bone conduction implant (Bonebridge) has proven to be an effective hearing rehabilitation option. Results suggest that it can be used for patients with conductive or mixed hearing loss and anatomical limitations for the use of conventional hearing aids, providing satisfactory functional gain. Retrosigmoid access has been shown to be a safe alternative for patients with bilateral canal wall down mastoidectomy. In terms of audiological results, patients achieved better hearing thresholds in free field (close to normal levels) with the Bonebridge, showing a statistically significant difference for the frequencies of 750 Hz, 1000 Hz, and 3000 Hz compared to hearing aids. The sentence detection threshold was statistically better with the Bonebridge than with hearing aids.

11732 Development of a mobile application for sleep in the adult population

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Introduction: Different clinical conditions can affect the quantity and quality of sleep. Sleep hygiene measures directly

affect the quality of sleep. They could be disseminated by mobile applications.

Objective: To develop, evaluate and make available an application that approach sleep hygiene and that is able to generate changes and verify the occurrence of excessive daytime sleepiness.

Methods: The application "Somnum" was developed, and 26 speech therapists certified in sleep by the Brazilian Sleep Association were invited to evaluate it using the Emory questionnaire and another questionnaire developed by the authors. Afterwards, 38 students used the application and answered before and after the use the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index and the Epworth Scale.

Results: After its development, the app was evaluated by 4 speech-language pathologists and 38 university students participated, 6 of them before and after the use of the application. In the Pittsburgh questionnaire statistical analysis, comparing the before and after using the application, a significant difference was observed in the increase of answers ($p < 0.001$) in a lower frequency of behaviors for the situation after its use. There was a difference regarding the Epworth questionnaire, verifying in the situation after the use of the application a lower score of daytime sleepiness in the participants ($p = 0.016$).

Conclusion: After using the application, there was an improvement in quality of life and an impact on the reduction of sleepiness in the university group. There was occurrence of excessive daytime sleepiness.

Keywords: speech; language and hearing sciences; sleep hygiene; sleepiness.

11797 An analysis between body composition and tinnitus among people after COVID-19

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Introduction: Tinnitus has a multifactorial etiology; however, treatment is usually successful if the specific cause can be identified.

Objective: To verify a possible association between tinnitus and body composition in patients after COVID-19.

Methods: Cross-sectional study with a sample of people post COVID-19 who responded to the standardized questionnaire containing data on hospitalization. The inclusion criteria were a positive diagnosis for COVID-19 by qualitative molecular test (RT-PCR). The complaint of tinnitus was confirmed by anamnesis. For the evaluation of body composition, a medical consultation was carried out, with subsequent measurement of body composition assessment via electrical bioimpedance.

Results: 105 participants were evaluated, 61% ($n = 64$) male, aged 49.5 ± 11.7 years, height 165.6 ± 19.9 cm, body weight 87.6 ± 20 kg, body mass index (BMI) 31.1 ± 5.4 kg/m. The prevalence of self-reported tinnitus was 22.8 % ($n = 24$); of these, 10.8 % ($n = 11$) related to tinnitus before the diagnosis of COVID-19 and 12.3 % ($n = 13$) related to tinnitus during or after COVID-19. There was a significant association between body composition with the complaint of tinnitus in people after COVID-19 ($p = 0.001$).

Conclusion: This significant association between body composition with the complaint of tinnitus in people after COVID-19 serve as a basis for clinical conduct and health promotion. Given the above, it is believed that population studies on the tinnitus and associated factors, involving the different symptoms caused by COVID-19, can contribute to the construction of knowledge.

11844 Evaluation of the degree of severity of tinnitus pre and post electroacupuncture

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Introduction: Tinnitus may arise as a result of the dynamic interaction between centers of the limbic and nervous system,

preceded by cochlear alterations. The use of acupuncture associated with electrical stimuli has been used to treat this symptom. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of electroacupuncture treatment on the severity of symptoms in patients with tinnitus.

Method: Randomized, controlled, prospective, blind clinical trial conducted at the Federal University of Paraíba, in which individuals with chronic tinnitus (more than 6 months) were randomized into two groups: one treated with electroacupuncture (verum) and the other simulated (sham). Each verum participant received 10 sessions (2 per week), 30 minutes each, with 25 minutes of electrostimulation. The needled points were local (periauricular) and distal points, bilaterally, with electrical stimulation (mixed waves of 4/100Hertz, 3 seconds interval) at specific periauricular points. Changes in the severity of symptoms were evaluated using the Tinnitus Handicap Inventory (THI) questionnaire before the beginning (pre-intervention) and at the end of the 10 sessions.

Result: 41 participants aged between 24 and 74 years (25 men and 16 women) completed the study carried out between October 2020 and June 2021. In the post-intervention evaluation, the verum group, compared to the sham, showed a statistically significant improvement in the total score of THI ($p=0.028$).

Conclusion: Electroacupuncture showed a statistically significant short-term improvement in THI compared to the sham group.

Keywords: electroacupuncture; acupuncture; tinnitus.

11850 Probable association of anosmia, fatigue and cardiorespiratory fitness among people post severe forms of COVID-19

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Unicesumar

The relationship between anosmia with less need for hospitalization and/or stay, especially in the ward may be related to the appearance of anosmia in people with better cardiorespiratory capacity.

Objective: To analyze a correlation the anosmia with cardiorespiratory fitness among people of COVID-19.

Methods: Cross-sectional study approved by the Ethics Committee, which is part of a broader research, with people after COVID-19. People were recruited through referral from the municipal hospital institution after medical discharge between 03/01/2021 and 07/01/2021 and having received the 1st dose of the vaccine for COVID-19. The anosmia and fatigue evaluation were carried out at the inclusion of questions regarding the symptoms. Bruce test was performed, using VO2peak. Statistical data analysis was conducted using the 95% CI and 5% significance level ($p<0.05$).

Results: Of the 133 participants, $n = 73$ (54.9%) were male, with a mean age of 49.8 ± 12.2 years. The prevalence of self-reported anosmia was 47.3% ($n = 63$). The VO2peak values between the groups without anosmia and with anosmia were similar, with no differences ($p>0.05$), but both groups had very poor VO2peak ratings. The chi-square did show an association with fatigue ($p < 0,05$). The group with anosmia showed less fatigue than the group without anosmia.

Conclusion: There was no association between anosmia and VO2peak ($p>0.05$) probable because both groups had very poor VO2peak ratings. There was a statistically significant difference between anosmia and fatigue in this population suggesting that these aspects should be considered when assessing people after COVID-19.

11896 National voice campaign: evaluating the voice-related quality of life among public school teachers from a city of Rio Grande do Sul

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Introduction: The National Voice Campaign takes place annually in April, since 1999, aiming to educate the population about vocal health to enable early detection of voice disorders. In 2023, individuals with risk factors for head and neck injuries were attended, such as teachers who constantly use their voice and are vulnerable to dysfunctions.

Objectives: To analyze the profile of voice quality of life among public school teachers from Santa Cruz do Sul.

Methods: An online questionnaire was applied among public school teachers using The Voice-Related Quality of Life Measure, selecting those who presented voice complaints for screening exams.

Results: 54 teachers participated, 92.6% were women, with an average age of 43. The total score ranged from 100 to 22.5, averaging 75.7. Social-emotional domain varied from 100 to 31.2, with a mean of 85. As for the physical function domain, it averaged 70, alternating between 100 and 12.5. Four indirect videolaryngoscopy exams were performed, revealing a high prevalence of central fusiform gap, associated with vocal power loss and breathy tone due to voice abuse or misuse and overlapping of vestibular folds. Frequent hoarseness was mentioned, causing withdrawal and emotional instability amongst faculty.

Conclusion: Considering the voice as the teachers' main work instrument and incidence of its alterations, this activity emphasized the importance of preventing vocal injuries and diseases, enabling speech therapy consultations, preventive exercises, rehabilitation and promotion of vocal care.

Keywords: voice disorders; faculty; vocal cord dysfunction.

11306 Arterial bleeding post vocal cord microsurgery - a case report

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Introduction: vocal cord hemorrhage (HCV) is a low prevalence event after laryngeal microsurgery. Between the reported causes, anomalous vascularization stands out. Recognizing the risk factors and intervening on those that can be avoided is essential.

Objectives: to report a case of arterial bleeding after a vocal cord nodule removal, as well as the importance of the appropriate medical management, warning to this differential diagnosis that, although rare, can achieve great proportions.

Resumed report: a 50-year-old woman who underwent two previous laryngeal microsurgies had a small nodular formation in the vocal fold and a papillomatous lesion in the soft palate region observed by videolaryngoscopy. A reoperation was needed, the surgery went without perioperative complications. After surgery, active bleeding, episodes of hematemesis and sputum with blood and clot were evidenced, no active bleeding from the oral cavity. In posterior bronchoscopy, vocal folds had no alterations, with probable active bleeding flowing back from the interarytenoid region. The patient was admitted to the ICU and underwent a new intervention. A pulsatile bleeding point was identified on the vocal fold and cauterized. The patient had excellent recovery without other episodes.

Conclusion: even though rare, the post-microsurgery arterial bleeding must be a differential diagnosis in patients that present with hematemesis and bloody sputum. The patient should be previously instructed and the surgeon on the other hand needs to be alert concerning this intercurrent, especially if reoperation is necessary. A good medical orientation and an agile conduct are the key to avoid major complications.

11307 Oncological effectiveness of robotic transoral surgery in the setting of oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma compared to other therapeutic modalities

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Introduction: Transoral robotic surgery provides surprising oncological results of remarkable precision and maneuverability, but there is a gap in surgeons' knowledge about its oncological efficacy compared to other therapeutic methods.

Objective: To review oncological efficacy parameters in comparison with other therapeutic methods.

Data synthesis: Systematic literature review conducted through PubMed/MEDLINE, Google Scholar and Cochrane Library databases from 2011 to 2022. Compared with intensity-modulated radiation therapy, transoral robotic surgery showed superior results both in cumulative survival (83.6% vs. 91.3%) and disease-free survival (79.6% vs. 89.4%). It is related to a radiation reduction dose of about 10 Gy, in addition to the omission of the chemotherapy in 74% of patients. Considering negative margin rates, this therapeutic method was superior to open surgery (68.7% vs. 59.1%) and presented reduction in the risk of invasion of surgical margins when compared to the traditional open technique (9.5% vs. 19.1%), as well as in the recurrence of primary tumors (8.3% vs. 17.8%). Transoral robotic surgery and transoral laser microsurgery are associated with a higher primary screening rate than open lingual tonsillectomy (80% vs. 72%).

Conclusion: Transoral robotic surgery is a safe and oncologically effective surgical technique. There is a need for more studies with more robust databases in order to analyze the gaps still present regarding the results of the transoral robotic surgery in the long term and cost-effectiveness of the procedure.

Keywords: transoral robotic surgery; head and neck squamous cell carcinoma; oropharyngeal cancer.

11308 Recommendations for face-to-face speech and language therapy, in times of Covid-19: a scoping review

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Purpose: Gather information about recommendations to carry out adequate speech language therapy attention in the context of a pandemic, minimizing the risk of contagion.

Methods: PUBMED and WEB OF SCIENCES were searched to identify articles for inclusion. 765 articles were selected, of which 727 were excluded due to the title and 34 due to the abstract, with 4 articles to be included in the review. Descriptive analysis was conducted.

Results: The clinical recommendations indicated by the investigations were mandatory use of personal protection elements for the clinician and the client, hand washing prior to clinical care, disinfect work space between client care, consult the client about possible symptoms of COVID prior to care. The recommendations for the client were keep distance, use of personal protection elements and hand hygiene. The recommendations for the clinical space were arrange the furniture to allow a safe distance, make hand antiseptics available, regularly and frequently ventilate the care room, clean all surfaces with which the client has had contact with disinfectant, use an air filter for environmental disinfection or with ultraviolet light, allow a time between attentions to be able to carry out the sanitization.

Conclusion: The articles included in this scope review show that the priority recommendations for the face to face care of client in the speech-language field during the pandemic continue to be the use of personal protection elements, hand and environment disinfection, social distance, and ventilation of the space, regardless of the area of speech language therapy.

11309 Phenotypic pharyngeal and palatine tonsils alteration: a case report

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Introduction: Cowden's syndrome, an autosomal dominant genetic disorder, causes mucocutaneous alterations such as papillomatous and verrucoid lesions in the buccal mucosa, oropharynx and larynx, representative of the disease. Despite this fact, respiratory tract abnormalities are rarely reported in literature.

Objectives: Report the correlation of phenotypic alterations of the palatine and pharyngeal tonsils and Cowden's Syndrome.

Resumed report: A 15 year old patient began follow-up with the Otorhinolaryngology department at Irmandade Santa Casa Misericórdia de Santos in 2022 due to adenotonsillar hypertrophy and recurrent tonsillitis. Within the personal history she, her brother and father had Cowden's Syndrome, along with phenotypic alterations of the palatine and pharyngeal tonsils. Nasofibrolaryngoscopy was performed, being viewed hypertrophic pharyngeal and palatine tonsils with a papillomatous appearance. Adenotonsillectomy was then indicated. During the intraoperative period, with the aid of 0° optics and video for endonasal access, hypertrophy and papillomatous appearance of both the pharyngeal and palatine tonsils were visualized. Adenotonsillectomy was performed without intercurrents, and material was sent for anatomopathological and immunohistochemical analysis.

The anatomopathological examination showed follicular lymphoid hyperplasia, and positive markers CD10, CD20, CD23, CD3 and Ki-67 in germinal centers in the immunohistochemical analysis.

Conclusion: Even though these alterations are representative of the disease, there are few descriptions and clinical correlations in literature, as well as immunobiological studies correlating these with specific genes. Patient outcome ends up being the same throughout the literature, the Adenotonsillectomy, without other clinical repercussions.

Outpatient follow-up regarding other mucocutaneous alterations is extremely important to prevent progression of future lesions.

11310 Invasive squamous cell carcinoma in the nasopharynx in a young individual: a case report

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Patient R.S.S., male, 22 years old, sought medical attention with a complaint of right-sided unilateral nasal obstruction, accompanied by yellowish rhinorrhea and recurrent epistaxis for approximately 1 year, with several hospitalizations to control bleeding.

After a detailed evaluation, the medical team requested a surgery for nasal lesion biopsy. The surgery was performed in December 2022, and the anatomopathological result with immunohistochemistry revealed a diagnosis of invasive carcinoma.

After the diagnosis, the patient was referred for oncological treatment and regular medical follow-up, starting chemotherapy and radiotherapy.

This case highlights the importance of careful medical evaluation in cases of unilateral nasal obstruction, which may indicate a serious condition, such as invasive carcinoma. Early diagnosis and appropriate treatment in a specialized oncology center are essential for patient recovery and the reduction of treatment side effects.

11311 Otorhinolaryngological complications of orotracheal intubation and its management to avoid them: integrative literature review

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Introduction: Although it has nowadays become routine all over the world, orotracheal intubation is an emergency medical procedure in which the patient is in a critical state related to his/her respiratory functions and that can cause several complications, which are of great clinical importance, once they may be considerably avoided.

Objective: Identify the most frequently otorhinolaryngological complications of the orotracheal intubation process and its management to avoid them.

Data synthesis: This is an integrated review using the databases PUBMED/MEDLINE, Cochrane Library and BVS (Virtual health library) from 2017 to 2022. The following terms were used, their synonyms and combinations "tracheal intubation" and "complication" and a guiding question: Which are some of the complications of orotracheal intubation and how to manage it? A total of 21 articles were analyzed, where 13 studies were included based on the proposed inclusion criteria. The most frequent consequences were tracheal rupture, tracheal stenosis, and subglottic stenosis, being more frequently related to distinct characteristics, such as female gender, use of medication, the underlying disease, and the presence of anatomical abnormalities in the upper airway, so that there is no specific protocol for the prevention of unfavorable outcomes.

Conclusion: The proper way to avoid an unfavorable outcome is by knowing the risky factors of each patient, as well as being attentive to the clinical signs of each complication so that it is possible to carry out the management in advance, with the goal of preventing a worse prognosis for the individual.

11312 A systematic review and meta-analysis to evaluate the effect of tailor-made notched music training on tinnitus handicap inventory

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Introduction: Non-pharmacological intervention to regulate tinnitus has received attention as previous studies estimated that

this audiological symptom affects approximately 10% to 15% of the worldwide population.

Objectives: We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis to assess the effect of tailor-made notched music training on the Tinnitus Handicap Inventory.

Data synthesis: Four studies were included (95 in the intervention group versus 93 in the control group). Three studies were included for meta-analysis, only one reported Tinnitus Handicap Inventory improvement after tailor-made notched music training treatment. After the intervention with tailor-made notched music training, Tinnitus Handicap Inventory underwent significant changes ($p < 0.0007$) of 0.65 (95% CI: 0.28; 1.03) (GRADE: ⊕○○○ Very Low) compared to the control or placebo group.

Conclusion: Quantitative analysis showed that tailor-made notched music training treatment significantly improved the Tinnitus Handicap Inventory, however, the very low level of evidence and small number of studies directed us to recommend additional work to corroborate or refute this outcome.

Keywords: audiology; tailor-made notched music training; tinnitus; tinnitus handicap inventory.

11313 A systematic review of cervical vestibular evoked myogenic potential parameters in the enlarged vestibular aqueduct of children and adolescents

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Evoked myogenic potentials can be used to evaluate vestibular diseases, including enlarged vestibular aqueduct syndrome. Thus, the research objective was to verify the Cervical Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential parameters in children and adolescents with enlarged vestibular aqueduct. To this end, a systematic review was prepared using the PRISMA recommendations, with the project registered and approved on the PROSPERO platform, selecting different virtual health databases. A total of 984 records were identified, and based on the eligibility criteria, five articles were selected, comprising a sample of 133 patients. A response was observed in most cases, with no significant difference in latencies but an increase in amplitude and a decrease in thresholds. From the results obtained, the Cervical Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential can be useful in evaluating and identifying the respective condition in children and adolescents in line with the clinical history and imaging tests.

11317 Tornwaldt cyst: case report

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Instituto de Medicina Integral Professor Fernando Figueira

Introduction: Tornwaldt's cyst results from a small midline diverticulum of the posterior pharyngeal wall, called the pharyngeal bursa, which originates from the adhesion between the pharyngeal endoderm and the notochord. It is located superficially to the pharyngeal constrictor muscle. When infected, it can cause purulent drainage with a bad odor, odynophagia, tubal torus obstruction with hypoacusis and headache. It is more common in men, aged 14-65 years old.

Objectives: To describe a rare case of Tornwaldt cyst

Resumed report: MLF, female, 25 years old, complaining of the presence of clots in the oropharyngeal region for two months, with a probable nasal focus. She denied other nasal complaints. Anterior rhinoscopy and oroscopy without alterations. At nasofibroscope, cavum bulging was observed, with no other alterations. The patient underwent contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging, which showed an expansive, oval-shaped formation in the soft tissues of the nasopharynx, measuring 1.0x0.9x1.7 cm, with Tornwaldt's cyst as the main diagnostic hypothesis. Antibiotic therapy was performed,

with improvement of the complaint but persistence of bulging in the cavum. There was recurrence of the complaint, with nasofibroscopy showing an increase in bulging and drainage of purulent secretion. Surgery for endoscopic excision of the lesion was indicated.

Conclusion: Tornwaldt's cysts should always be part of the differential diagnosis of nasopharyngeal lesions, aiming at a correct diagnosis and instituting adequate treatment, when necessary, and the opportunity to reassure the patient about the benign nature of the condition.

Keywords: tornwaldt cyst; nasopharynx; infection.

11318 Combined use of imaging exams in the differential diagnosis of nasal lesions: a case report

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Instituto Médico Professor Fernando Pessoa (IMIP)

Introduction: Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging play fundamental roles in the evaluation and differential diagnosis of nasal tumors, assisting in their characterization and determination of extent, which can impact therapeutic planning.

Objectives: To assess the importance of imaging exams in the differential diagnosis of unilateral nasal tumors.

Resumed report: EMBS, female, 49 years old, presented with a progressive unilateral nasal obstruction associated with daily ipsilateral rhinorrhea for 4 years. She denied other nasal symptoms and reported weight loss over 3 months. Nasofibroscopy revealed a whitish-colored tumor lesion on the floor of the right nasal cavity, obstructing it up to the region of the tubal ostium, without well-defined origin site. The tomography revealed: "inflated-appearing lesion, causing thinning of adjacent bony structures, located in the right frontal sinus and extending into the frontal recess, anterior ethmoid, and ipsilateral nasal cavity." The resonance showed: "defect in the floor of the right anterior fossa allowing herniation of brain parenchyma; inferiorly to this content, there is an expansive formation with hyperintense on T2, enhancing with contrast [...], representing herniation of meninges and cerebrospinal fluid."

Conclusion: This case highlights the importance of imaging exams in the differential diagnosis of nasal tumors. Tomography and resonance should be used complementary, considering that the tomography provides a better definition of bony structures and extent, while resonance offers better characterization of soft tissues, such as intratumoral content and invasion. Therefore, the combined use of these exams provides more elucidative information.

Keywords: imaging diagnosis; nasal tumor; differential diagnosis.

11319 Bilateral peritonsillar abscess: a case study highlighting diagnosis and therapeutic considerations

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Complexo Hospitalar Ouro Verde

Introduction: Bilateral peritonsillar abscess is a rare and potentially serious complication. Epidemiological studies have shown an incidence of 2.2% in relation to the total cases of peritonsillar abscesses.

Objectives: This paper aims to report a case of bilateral peritonsillar abscess diagnosed in an outpatient clinic of a specialized Otorhinolaryngology service in Campinas, SP. This

Case report: aims to contribute to the understanding and knowledge of the diagnosis and treatment of bilateral peritonsillar abscess, providing relevant information for clinical practice and appropriate decision-making in the management of patients with this condition.

Resumed report: The patient is a 20-year-old male who presented with odynophagia and fever for 4 days upon admission.

Physical examination revealed trismus, bilateral palatal bulging, erythema, and hypertrophy of the tonsils.

Emergency laboratory and imaging tests were performed, and antibiotic therapy was initiated. A contrast-enhanced neck computed tomography revealed the presence of a collection, likely of infectious origin, occupying the tonsillar fossa and bilateral parapharyngeal space. The decision was made to perform drainage of the purulent collections and bilateral tonsillectomy in the operating room under general anesthesia. Samples were sent for culture and pathological analysis, which revealed the presence of multidrug-sensitive *Streptococcus anginosus* and bilateral follicular lymphoid hyperplasia. The patient had a good postoperative recovery without additional complications.

Conclusion: The report highlights the importance of correct diagnosis of bilateral peritonsillar abscess through appropriate examinations and the adoption of an appropriate therapeutic approach to effectively resolve the infection and prevent complications.

11326 Leishmaniasis of the oral palate: case report

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Introduction: Leishmaniasis is a parasitic disease caused by the *Leishmania* parasite, typically transmitted through the bite of infected sandflies. While it primarily affects the skin, it can also manifest in mucosal tissues, such as the palate. Mucosal leishmaniasis, including involvement of the hard palate, is a less common form of the disease.

Objectives: To report a case of leishmaniasis of the oral palate.

Resumed report: A 38-year-old male patient was admitted to Angelina Caron Hospital due to purulent rhinorrhea, nasal obstruction, cacosmia, facial pain, and discharge of secretions through the mouth. The patient had previously used various antibiotics without improvement. Upon physical examination, abundant purulent rhinorrhea was observed in the nasal cavities, along with a fistula in the region of the hard palate, accompanied by purulent discharge. Microscopic examination of tissue samples from the palate confirmed a positive result for *Leishmania*. Upon diagnosis, the patient's treatment was carried out in collaboration with the infectious disease team.

Conclusion: This case highlights the importance of considering leishmaniasis as a possible cause of persistent nasal and palatal symptoms in patients who have not responded to conventional antibiotic therapy.

11328 Kabukis syndrome: case report in an otorhinolaryngology service

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Introduction: Kabuki syndrome (KS) (Kabuki makeup syndrome) is a congenital malformation syndrome caused by mutations in the *KMT2D* and *KDM6A* genes that encode histone-modifying enzymes. Although KS is considered a single-gene disorder, its symptoms vary widely. It is a multiple malformation/mental retardation syndrome that was first described in Japan but is now known to occur in many other ethnic groups. It is characterized by distinctive facial features (eversion of the lower lateral eyelid, arched eyebrows with a scattered or sparse lateral third, depressed nasal tip, and prominent ears), skeletal anomalies, dermatoglyphic abnormalities, short stature, and mental retardation. Several other manifestations involving other organ systems can aid in the diagnosis and treatment of KS.

Objective: To report a case of a patient diagnosed with Kabuki syndrome in an Otorhinolaryngology clinic, also having repercussions.

Resumed report: Male, 17 years old, with a diagnosis of KS already followed up in a specialized medical genetics service, attends

the otorhinolaryngology service due to hearing loss evidenced in Audiometry 02.2023: Bilateral conductive hearing loss. Air-type tympanometric curves on the left and absent contralateral acoustic reflexes. SRT 20dB right and 40dB left. The mother reported obstructive sleep apnea already using CPAP, grade III obesity. He was then referred to the auditory rehabilitation sector accredited by the SUS.

Conclusion: The phenotypes of the syndrome must be tracked in otorhinolaryngological consultations, where they can be the gateway to health services, it is up to the otorhinolaryngologist to capture and help the rehabilitation of this patient, in partnership with a medical genetics service to confirm the suspicion of KS.

11329 Isolated sphenoid fungal ball - apropos of a case

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Introduction: Complaints of cough, posterior rhinorrhea and throat clearing are common in Otorhinolaryngology offices. When these symptoms become persistent despite adequate medical treatment, a CT scan of the sinuses should be performed mainly in elderly people or those with some degree of immunosuppression.

Objectives: To present a case of isolated sphenoid fungal ball in an oligosymptomatic patient.

Resumed report: A woman, 63 years old, retired, non-smoker, complained of posterior rhinorrhea, throat clearing and coughing, especially when lying down, without headache. On physical examination, she had a perforated nasal septum due to a septoplasty performed 23 years ago and yellowish secretion in the right nasal fossa and oropharynx. Computed tomography of the facial sinuses showed homogeneous opacification of the right sphenoid sinus with sclerosis of the bone walls.

She was submitted to FESS where a fungal ball and secondary infection with purulent secretion were found in the right sphenoid sinus.

We removed the fungal ball and a wide overture was performed for better ventilation of this facial sinus. No anti-fungal treatment was prescribed afterwards. The patient reported cessation in rhinorrhea, cough and throat clearing after the surgery. The anatomopathological result was *Aspergillus* sp.

Conclusion: We conclude that the clinician should suspect a fungal ball in the sphenoid sinus when dealing with persistent unilateral rhinosinusitis despite well-conducted medical treatment. This occurs mainly in the elderly when associated or not with facial pain and postnasal drip, especially when CT scan shows opacity of the sphenoid sinus.

11333 Miller Fisher Syndrome: an uncommon cause of dizziness in childhood

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Introduction: Miller Fisher Syndrome (MFS) is a rare autoimmune disease (incidence 1:1.000.000) characterized by external ophthalmoplegia, decreased tendon reflexes, and ataxia.

Report: Female, 2 years old, previously healthy, came to the emergency room with hand tremors, vomiting and lower limb weakness. Had odynophagia, fever and otalgia for 5 days using Amoxicillin/clavulanate orally without improvement. She was hospitalized for intravenous antibiotic by the pediatric team and requested evaluation from otorhinolaryngology. After 24 hours developed continuous rotatory vertigo, ataxia and dysbasia. Physical examination: convergent strabismus, otoscopy intact and shiny tympanic membranes, ataxic gait with dysbasia, bilateral dysmetria, bilateral intention tremor, torsional spontaneous nystagmus and bidirectional semi-spontaneous nystagmus. Evolved with drowsiness, despite obeying commands. Collected cerebrospinal fluid, serology,

magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), referred to the ICU and started on Acyclovir and Ceftriaxone. MRI demonstrated rhomboencephalitis; Covid-19 negative; cerebrospinal fluid negative for culture, bacterioscopy, herpes and varicella zoster, cellularity: 80 leukocytes and 83 lymphocytes, normal proteins. Raised the hypothesis of MFS and indicated Immunoglobulin 500mg/kg/day for five days. From the third day of immunoglobulin infusion, there was improvement in drowsiness, complete cessation of nystagmus and strabismus beyond reduction of tremors. After physiotherapy and occupational therapy had progressive improvement of coordinating movements. She was discharged after eighteen days remaining a slight incoordination of the upper limbs and fine motor skills with improvement after physiotherapy.

Conclusion: Despite the atypical clinical presentation of dizziness, this case allows us to think of unusual diagnoses, whose proper management has effective treatment.

11338 Importance of early clinical suspect and anatomopathological study of nasal tumors

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Otorhinus

Introduction: Malignant tumors of the nose and paranasal sinuses account for about 3% of head and neck cancers and 0.8% of all human cancers. In general, these tumors have a nonspecific clinical presentation, in addition to the difficulty in exact histological determination. These factors may be responsible for the delay in diagnosis.

Objectives: Emphasize the importance of early clinical suspicion, associated with the need for an accurate anatomopathological diagnosis for the proper management of each case.

Resumed report: Patient, V.S.F., 58 years old, male, sought the service complaining of pain in the region of the right maxillary sinus for about 6 months, radiating to the right ear, causing otalgia, hypoacusis and sensation of "sunken roof of the mouth" for 1 month. He used previous treatments for chronic rhinosinusitis without clinical improvement. Nasofibrolaryngoscopy showed erosion of the lateral wall and nasal conchae on the right, mainly superior, with the appearance of an infiltrating ulcer.

Laboratory tests, serology and chest X-rays were within normal limits. An endonasal endoscopic surgical approach has been proposed. Anatomopathological: infiltrative grade II squamous cell carcinoma.

Conclusion: Despite the low incidence, these tumors are clinically significant. The severity of the disease is due to the advanced stage at the time of diagnosis and the difficulties in proposing the appropriate treatment. Lack of symptom specificity often delays diagnosis. Therefore, the professional must be aware of the diversity of pathologies that can affect this region, being essential the histopathological diagnosis.

Keywords: malignant tumors; nose; diagnosis.

11341 Tinnitus due to myoclonus of the tensor tympani muscle

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Introduction: Tinnitus refers to the conscious perception of an auditory sensation in the absence of an external sound stimulus. Tinnitus generated by the para-auditory system can be classified as muscular or vascular. The severity of tinnitus affects the individual's quality of life, interfering with sleep, concentration, emotional balance and social activity. Myoclonus of the middle ear muscles is a rare condition in which abnormal and repetitive contractions of the muscles of the tympanic cavity (tensor tympani and tensor stapes) occur. It may be associated with hemifacial spasms, facial paralysis, palpebral tremors, excessive anxiety.

Objectives: To report a clinical case of correctly diagnosed paraauditory tinnitus of the muscular type, whose treatment was successful.

Resume Report: E.P.O. male, 79 years old, complaint of tinnitus in the left ear that started about ten years ago, rhythmic, butterfly-wing type, worse with stress and quiet environments. He denies the association of tinnitus with insomnia, consumption of carbohydrates, stimulating drinks and prolonged fasting. Audiometry: mild sensorineural hearing loss from 1000 Hz on the left ear. ABR: suggests retrocochlear alteration. Bilaterally absent transient and distortion product otoacoustic emissions. The patient was diagnosed with myoclonus of the tensor tympani muscle. Treated with carbamazepine, initially with satisfactory results, but side effects impaired adherence; Nortriptyline obtained better results and fewer side effects, but with low weaning tolerance. It was associated with cognitive-behavioral therapy.

Conclusion: Tinnitus can cause great physical and emotional upheavals.

11342 Spasmodic dysphonia

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Introduction: Spasmodic dysphonia is focal laryngeal dystonia, of neurological etiology; it is classified into adduction or abduction spastic dysphonia. Adduction spastic dysphonia is characterized by tense-strangled phonation, with breaks in word production or even difficulty in initiating communication. Abductor spastic dysphonia has been described as the maintenance of normal vocal quality followed by breathy or breathy voice moments. Emotional states influence the control of speech production in these patients. The standard treatment is botulinum toxin injection, which may be associated with speech therapy. Other therapeutic options are: myectomy, neurectomy, selective adductor laryngeal denervation and reinnervation, thyroplasty, thyroarytenoid myotherapy with radiofrequency, lidocaine injection, homeopathy.

Objectives: To report a clinical case of spasmodic dysphonia and its therapeutic approach.

Resumed report: I.C.B., 50 years old, complaint of dysphonia for three years, accentuated in the first two years and evolving with stabilization of the condition. No episodes of aphonia, reports vocal fatigue when talking for long periods. He denies vocal abuse or professional use of the voice, denies neurological and/or muscular diseases. Does not use medication continuously. He denies alcoholism and smoking. Stroboscopy reveals vasculodysgenesis in the left vocal fold, slight sulcus vocalis on the right and increased vocal tension. The therapeutic proposal was the administration of botulinum toxin.

Conclusion: Spasmodic dysphonia compromises the individual's communication and socialization. There is a need for future research involving speech therapy in association with clinical and/or surgical treatment.

11343 Case report: otorhinolaryngological aspects of DiGeorge syndrome

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Introduction: DiGeorge Syndrome (DGS) occurs due to a microdeletion of the genetic region 22q11.2. It is characterized by a wide variety of phenotypes, causing several physical and psychological alterations, including cardiovascular defects, thymic hypoplasia, parathyroid hypoplasia, and craniofacial malformations. It is a rare genetic condition that usually affects multiple systems of the human body, with characteristic abnormalities of the ears, nose, and throat. Otorhinolaryngological findings can range from anatomical to functional anomalies, such as submucosal cleft palate, bifid uvula, velopharyngeal insufficiency, cochlear anomalies,

pharyngeal hypoplasia, and laryngeal abnormalities. The occurrence of middle ear infections is common, often leading to conductive hearing loss.

Objective: To report a case of DiGeorge Syndrome with otorhinolaryngological manifestations in a child, observed at Santo Antônio Hospital, Salvador, Bahia, in the Otorhinolaryngology department.

Conclusion: This case report describes a patient with DiGeorge Syndrome, who presents otorhinolaryngological manifestations resulting from craniofacial malformations, which may contribute to further research on the subject and, consequently, more effective therapies for this patient profile.

Keywords: DiGeorge syndrome; 22q11.2 deletion syndrome; velocardiofacial syndrome; human chromosomes; otorhinolaryngology.

11345 Pyriform aperture stenosis: case report of surgical approach by nasal access

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Introduction: Pyriform aperture stenosis (PAS), a rare disease, is an overgrowth of the medial nasal process of the maxilla. In general, symptoms in newborns include respiratory distress, cyclic cyanosis, inability to breastfeed, or sudden total airway obstruction. The definitive diagnosis is made with facial tomography, with findings of width of the pyriform opening less than 11 mm in term newborn; abnormal dentition; or a bone ridge along the lower part of the palate. Treatment includes conservative measures and surgical procedures, commonly with sublabial access.

Objectives: To describe a case of PAS in a newborn submitted to early surgical approach by nasal access.

Resumed report: Male patient admitted from external service at 14 days old, suspected of choanal atresia due to non-progression of nasogastric tube. Patient with oral breathing and respiratory effort, flexible nasofibroscope without progression in the anterior third of the nasal cavities. Tomography with upper central megaincisor and pyriform aperture with 7 mm. Patient without improvement with clinical treatment, submitted to surgical approach with 18 days of life. Nasal surgical access, with a chisel and a mallet under the nasal process of the maxilla, allocated stents in nasal cavities for 8 weeks. Patient with good evolution, after removal of stents, remained exclusive nasal breather with adequate development.

Conclusion: This report presents an alternative approach to PAS that remains a challenge due to the rare cases reported and is an important differential diagnosis of early nasal obstruction in newborns.

Keywords: pyriform aperture stenosis; nasal access

11346 Supraglottoplasty in a patient with costello syndrome, a case report

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IMIP

Introduction: Costello syndrome is a RASopathy caused by activating germline mutations in HRAS. This condition affects 200 to 300 people worldwide and is characterized by failure to thrive in infancy as a result of severe feeding difficulties, mental retardation, and generalized hypotonia. Redundant nasal tissue, relative macroglossia, laryngomalacia, hypopharyngeal wall collapse, or nonspecific airway obstruction can require intervention.

Laryngomalacia is characterized by a dynamic obstruction of the upper airway caused by an inward collapse of supraglottic structures during inspiration. Endoscopic supraglottoplasty is the procedure of choice in case of severe laryngomalacia.

Objectives: Report the response of supraglottoplasty in a patient with costello syndrome and laryngomalacia.

Resume report: YSDS, female, 2 years old, diagnosed with Costello syndrome and history of stridor since birth, worse in supine position, crying and eating with an episode of perioral cyanosis, report of respiratory distress on minimal effort with use of accessory muscles and difficulty gaining weight. Nasofibroscope evidenced: epiglottis in omega, shortening of the aryepiglottic folds and redundancy of the mucosa under arytenoids. Initially, conservative treatment with omeprazole was chosen without response, then endoscopic supraglottoplasty was performed - section of the aryepiglottic folds - with significant improvement in stridor and breathing pattern in the immediate and late postoperative follow-up.

Conclusion: Through this report, we show evolution after interventional treatment of supraglottoplasty in a patient with Costello syndrome who did not respond to conservative treatment. We highlight the importance of this report given the scarcity of studies aimed at this group.

Keywords: costello syndrome; laryngomalacia; supraglottoplasty.

11349 Clinical, histopathological and inflammatory profile analysis of patients with chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps in a tertiary University Hospital in the Brazilian Midwest

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Introduction: Chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) is a disease with several clinical manifestations and endotypic characterization is widely studied for better therapeutic planning. The understanding of the profile of patients is essential for better management in each service. We aimed to elucidate the clinical and histopathological profile of patients with CRS with nasal polyps (CRSwNP) followed up at a tertiary hospital in the Brazilian Midwest, classifying them according to the predominance of inflammatory response.

Methods: Patients with CRSwNP at the Hospital das Clínicas of the Federal University of Goiás were analyzed, through the application of tomographic and endoscopic scores, clinical control of the disease, in addition to performing prick-test, biopsy of polyps (for histopathological analysis) and collection of epidemiological data.

Results: In descriptive analysis, a predominance of eosinophilic infiltration was observed in middle-aged patients, with a majority of males, with comorbidities of asthma, allergic rhinitis and atopic dermatitis. There were no significant correlations between eosinophilia and the other data analyzed for each patient.

Conclusion: In the epidemiological evaluation of patients with CRS at the Hospital das Clínicas, we found a higher prevalence of eosinophilic infiltration, without significant correlations with other epidemiological data, similar to those found in the literature.

11353 Surgical approach of myiasis in the nasopharynx: case report

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Introduction: Myiasis is the infestation of living or dead tissues by dipterous fly larvae, causing inflammation, necrosis and tissue destruction in the host. Risk factors are poor oral hygiene, alcoholism, neurological impairment, senility and low income. Treatment consists of removing the larvae and using Ivermectin.

Objectives: To report a case of myiasis treatment and surgical removal of larvae in the nasopharynx.

Case presentation: Male patient, 51 years old, smoker, alcoholic and former drug user, reported edema and odynophagia for 5 days, associated with fever, dysphagia and trismus. Rhinoscopy shows

extensive septal perforation and yellowish crusts. At oroscopy, grade 1 tonsils, poor dentition, bulging soft palate with extensive perforation up to the oropharynx with multiple larvae and blackened purulent secretion are observed. 66 larvae are removed. Computed tomography shows a heterogeneous formation with air foci in the nasopharynx. Antibiotic therapy with Ceftriaxone, Metronidazole and Ivermectin was started. In a surgical approach, nasal and retropharyngeal abscess drainage, tonsillectomy and removal of 115 larvae were performed. The patient remained intubated in the ICU during the postoperative period. Reapproach to remove 10 larvae from the nasal cavity and maxillary sinuses. Gauze soaked in Creoline was introduced into the nasal cavity and removed after 24 hours. Tracheostomy was performed for airway safety. Patient was discharged after 15 days.

Conclusion: More than 200 larvae were removed, highlighting the importance of the complete removal of larvae by surgical approach and the use of ivermectin for a good prognosis for the patient.

11359 Unilateral vocal cord paralysis: a case report

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Introduction: Vocal fold paralysis can be defined as the complete absence of movement in the true vocal folds, with unilateral or bilateral involvement. The etiological origin of the pathology is related to the laryngeal innervation, provided by the vagus nerve and its branches. The most common causes of unilateral vocal fold paralysis are iatrogenic surgical lesions of the recurrent laryngeal nerve, non-laryngeal malignancies, idiopathic causes, and central or peripheral neurological diseases.

Objectives: Report the vocal fold paralysis on the right and emphasize its multifactorial impacts.

Resumed report: Female patient, 79 years old, ex-smoker for 40 pack years, complaining of dysphonia and throat clearing, which started 10 years ago, has progressively worsened, making it impossible to sing in choir. Videolaryngoscopy was performed, which showed moderate irritative chronic laryngitis, compatible with findings of gastroesophageal reflux disease, speech therapy was advised and pantoprazole was prescribed. Returning after 2 months, a new videolaryngoscopy demonstrates maintenance of chronic laryngitis and appearance of paralysis of the right vocal fold. Antibiotic therapy and corticotherapy were prescribed, skull, neck and thorax tomography was requested to assess possible malignancies in the course of the recurrent laryngeal nerve and referred for investigation with a neurologist for demyelinating disease.

Conclusion: Dysphonia is a common complaint in otorhinolaryngology clinic, with a range of differential diagnoses. It is essential when performing the diagnosis of vocal fold paralysis to list its possible etiologies, differentiating benign/acute causes from pathologies with an insidious or malignant course, based on the patient's history.

Keywords: vocal fold; paralysis; dysphonia.

11360 Nasosinusal lymphoma

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Introduction: Nasosinusal lymphomas are rare and destructive cancers in the nose and middle third of the face, predominantly in men between the second and fifth decade of life, without association with alcohol or smoking. Symptoms are nonspecific and progressive, such as nasal obstruction, rhinorrhea, palate erosion and facial edema. B-cell lymphomas primarily affect the paranasal sinuses. Treatment includes chemotherapy, surgical resection, and radiotherapy, but five-year survival is low due to high malignancy.

Objectives: To report a case of a rare and aggressive nasosinusal tumor.

Resumed report: A case of a male patient, D.M.L., presented retro-ocular pain, intense frontal headache and bloody nasal discharge. After one month, he developed edema in the frontal and right supraorbital region, eyelid ptosis and ipsilateral paresthesia. On examination, a fixed tumor was observed in the right glabellar and supraorbital region, extending into the orbital cavity. There were no signs of skin infiltration, visual changes or cervical lymph node enlargement.

Videonasofibroscope revealed a friable lesion in the right nasal fossa, preventing fiber progression. Tomography and magnetic resonance imaging showed an expansive lesion measuring 8 x 6.3 cm, with peripheral impregnation and areas of enhancement in the maxillary, ethmoid and right frontal sinuses, with local bone remodeling and obliteration of the right frontal sinus. Biopsy with immunohistochemistry confirmed high-grade B-cell lymphoma.

Conclusion: It is concluded that the adequate biopsy of nasosinus lymphoma allows an early and accurate diagnosis, allowing a quick treatment and improving the prognosis and survival of the patient.

11361 Gradenigo's syndrome associated with bilateral cavernous sinus thrombosis in a patient with Silver-Russell syndrome: case report and review of the literature

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Instituto de Medicina Integral Professor Fernando Figueira - Imip

Introduction: Gradenigo's syndrome (GS) is rare, characterized by a triad of suppurative otitis media (SOM), trigeminal nerve pain and abducent nerve palsy, and can lead to potentially grave complications, as the cavernous sinus thrombosis (CST)1.

Objective: Report a rare case and literature review.

Resumed report: 23 months old male patient, clinical diagnosed with SRS (in genetic investigation), due to macrocrania, facial malformations and delayed neuropsychomotor development. Congenital duodenal obstruction in neonatal period, surgically corrected.

Presented nasal symptoms and fever that evolved to right otorrhea, ipsilateral swelling behind the ear and periorbital area; after 5 days of Amoxicillin. In physical exam, pain facies, right otorrhea, right lateral rectus mobility restriction and bilateral preserved pupillary reflex. Normal ophthalmoscopy.

Images showed right retroauricular abscess with filling of middle ear and mastoid cells, with involvement of the apex of petrous bone. Blurring of the right intra orbital fat, next to superior and lateral rectus muscles; and non-opacification of the cavernous sinuses bilaterally (thrombosis), with expressive thinning of the carotid arteries.

Subject to external drainage and mastoidectomy in use of ceftriaxone, oxacillin and clindamycin, with a good regression of otorrhea, swelling right behind the ear and periorbital one, with remaining of abducent palsy – to be followed up. Neurology and hematology opted for thrombosis conservative treatment, since the syndromic patient remained stable after the surgical approach, without new neurological symptoms.

Conclusion: After antibiotics, incidence of GS has diminished, with occasional cases yet. Knowledge can lead to early diagnosis and better prognosis1, specially in syndromic patients.3

Keywords: Gradenigo's syndrome; sinus thrombosis; suppurative otitis.

11367 Botulinum toxin as an effective treatment for sialorrhea in children with cerebral palsy: a case report

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Introduction: Cerebral palsy is a neurological disorder that affects coordination, muscle control, and motor functions, especially

in children. One common consequence is drooling, which can cause health and social problems. Type A botulinum toxin can be used as a treatment to reduce excessive saliva in children with cerebral palsy.

Objectives: This case report aims to describe the use of botulinum toxin to treat a child with cerebral palsy and drooling, including application technique, dosage, and its effects.

Resumed report: A 3-year-old female patient with cerebral palsy was referred to an otolaryngology clinic due to drooling and nighttime choking, unsuccessfully treated with atropine and scopolamine. The problem led to frequent episodes of bronchoaspiration and respiratory infections. After an otolaryngological evaluation, the application of botulinum toxin to the salivary glands was recommended to reduce saliva production. The application was performed using a dose of 5 IU/kg of botulinum toxin divided between the four glands (parotid and submandibular), guided by ultrasound. Significant reduction in drooling was observed for approximately three months, as evidenced by the Drooling Impact Scale and Rating Scale for Severity and Frequency of Drooling.

Conclusion: The use of botulinum toxin for the treatment of drooling in children with cerebral palsy can be a viable option. This therapy can improve the quality of life for children and prevent potential respiratory complications. It should be performed by a trained specialist to minimize the risk of side effects and maximize therapeutic outcomes.

11374 Surgical approach of cervical parapharyngeal abscess: case report

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Introduction: Parapharyngeal abscess is part of the group of deep neck infections understood as purulent collections in the head and neck region. The main sources are infections of the upper respiratory tract, salivary gland, odontogenic origin, foreign bodies, trauma and surgical handling. The clinical picture may present with odynophagia, fever, trismus, cervical edema, nausea and lymphadenopathy. Computed tomography is an accurate method for diagnosis. Treatment involves maintaining patent airways, antibiotic therapy, analgesia and surgical drainage of the collection.

Objectives: To report a case of parapharyngeal abscess in a pediatric patient with clinical and surgical treatment with broad-spectrum antibiotics and drainage of the abscess.

Case presentation: Male patient, 8 years old, reports odynophagia that started four days ago, with progressive worsening, accompanied by hyporexia and fever peaks. During hospitalization, he developed trismus and worsening odynophagia, and Amoxicillin was prescribed. He continued to refuse food, persistent fever, neck pain and sporadic vomiting, and Ceftriaxone was started. At oroscopy, grade 0 tonsils were observed, prior tonsillectomy in 2019, right soft palate bulging, local hyperemia and left uvula deviation. In computed tomography, peri-tonsillar collection was evidenced on the left. Surgical drainage of the parapharyngeal abscess was performed through the neck, with rapid improvement of the clinical picture. Patient evolved satisfactorily.

Conclusion: The favorable outcome of this case is attributed to early diagnosis, maintenance of the airways, broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy and surgical intervention with drainage of purulent collection.

Keywords: abscess; cervical infections; drainage.

11375 Jugulotympanic tumor - case report

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UFAM

Patient A.D., male, 35 years old, he started a condition of ear fullness in the left ear associated with hearing loss and low-intensity

unilateral tinnitus, continuous, wheezing, with no preferred time. Evolved with otorrhea on the left, yellowish in color and foul odor, associated with a picture of rotatory dizziness triggered by change of decubitus, associated with this unilateral tinnitus remained with greater intensity, denying other associated symptoms. Subsequently, he was referred from his hometown to the Araújo Lima Otorhinolaryngology Ambulatory in Manaus, where he started follow-up, at that time a granulomatous lesion was diagnosed occupying the left external auditory canal, an incisional biopsy of the lesion was performed, which resulted in a pyogenic granuloma. topical medication was prescribed and a CT scan of the ears and mastoids was requested, and a diagnosis of probable jugulotympanic tumor was made. Subsequently, he was referred to the otorhinolaryngology service in the city of Recife, where he underwent a surgical procedure for excision of the lesion with type A infratemporal access.

11380 A case report Wegener's granulomatosis presenting with nasal crusting and septal perforation

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Introduction: Wegener's granulomatosis is a rare necrotizing granulomatous vasculitis that predominantly affects the upper respiratory tract, lungs, and kidneys. It can present with septal perforation and is often detected during anterior rhinoscopy, necessitating a thorough investigation of the condition.

Objective: This case report aims to describe the case of a patient who presented with nasal crusting and bloody rhinorrhea, underwent a biopsy, and received a confirmed diagnosis of Wegener's granulomatosis.

Brief report: A 83-year-old male patient complained of nasal crusting, bloody rhinorrhea, obstruction, discomfort, and nasal aesthetic changes for the past 30 years. He sought an otorhinolaryngology service. Anterior rhinoscopy revealed nasal tip collapse and destruction of the columella extending to the posterior nasal septum. Crusting and friable granulation tissue were observed. The patient had previously undergone sinus computed tomography, which showed pansinusopathy and septal perforation involving the cartilaginous portion. Nasal biopsy had been performed three times before with inconclusive results. A fourth nasal biopsy revealed leukocytoclastic vasculitis on histopathological examination and ANCA-P positivity (1:160) in the laboratory. Therefore, the patient was referred to rheumatology for follow-up and medical treatment.

Conclusion: Biopsy plays a crucial role in the etiological diagnosis of septal perforation and should be performed during the initial investigation. In cases of inconclusive biopsies, it is necessary to repeat the procedure to achieve an early diagnosis for the patient.

11382 Persistence of Huschke foramen: diagnostic challenge

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Introduction: The foramen of Huschke is a structure present in the embryology and development of the temporal bone, closing until the five years of the individual's life.

In the Brazilian population, this foramen remains persistent in approximately 10% of the adult population. Numerous clinical implications related to the non-closure of this foramen have been reported in the literature.

Objectives: In view of its implications and clinical importance, it is essential that health professionals who work in these regions recognize the consequences of the presence and persistence of the foramen of Huschke.

Resumed report: M.R.S., 49 years old, female, reports secretion of hyaline appearance, without odor and in small amounts,

in the nostril and left auditory canal when eating for about 10 months. The right otoscopy was within normal limits; while the left; the external auditory canal was moist and slightly hyperemic, with the presence of a swelling point in the anterior region of the external auditory canal. In temporal bone tomography, the presence of an inflammatory process and discreet irregularities and discontinuities in the superior aspect of the tympanic bone were verified. thus, a magnetic sialoresonance was requested, confirming the persistence of the foramen of Huschke.

Conclusion: It is of fundamental importance that professionals who work in the TMJ and ear region are aware of the existence and clinical implications arising from the persistence of the foramen of Huschke.

Keywords: foramen of Huschke; external otitis; temporal bone.

11384 Baraitser-Winter syndrome: a rare genetic condition that impacts speech development and learning

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Introduction: Baraitser-Winter Syndrome is a rare genetic disorder characterized by abnormalities in brain and facial development. Patients with this syndrome often exhibit ear malformations and varying degrees of intellectual disability, which can impact speech development.

Objectives: The aim of this study is understanding this uncommon condition and emphasize the importance of phoniatric evaluation in enhancing speech and learning development in affected individuals.

Summary: a 10-year-old boy was referred to a phoniatric clinic for speech delay and learning difficulties evaluation. No significant perinatal or medical history was identified. The patient achieved speech development at 2 years and 8 months. None hearing screening test was conducted at birth, and hearing loss was only detected after the patient entered school. Audiological tests revealed bilateral hearing loss, more severe in the left ear. At 6 Years old, the patient began using bilateral hearing aids. In 2018, cochlear implant surgery was performed on the left ear, but had complications and the implant had to be removed in 2020 due to the development of cholesteatoma. He had learning difficulties, and a neuropsychological assessment was conducted in 2021 revealing an IQ of 57 and impairments in attentional processes, indicating overall intellectual deficiency. Furthermore, speech development challenges were observed. In 2023, genetics team discovered Baraitser-Winter Syndrome diagnosis.

Conclusion: Baraitser-Winter Syndrome encompasses a spectrum of clinical manifestations, such as speech delay, learning difficulties, craniofacial malformations, and hearing loss. A comprehensive multidisciplinary evaluation, including a thorough Phoniatric examination, is essential for an accurate diagnosis and to improve the patient's overall outcomes.

11387 Bilateral vocal cysts: case report

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Introduction: Vocal cysts are classified in two types: retention (mucous) and epidermal (composed of epithelial desquamation material). Videolaryngostroboscopy shows a reduction or absence of the glottic wave over the lesion. The voice is often hoarse, breathy, diplophonic, and with lower pitch. We found no reports of bilateral vocal cysts.

Objective: to present a rare case of bilateral vocal cyst in an adolescent.

Resumed report: female, 14 years old, complains of hoarseness since childhood, with considerable worsening in recent

months. The vocal symptoms are hoarseness, tiredness and low voice. Videolaryngoscopy shows two vocal cysts with yellowish content, one on each vocal fold and in different positions and absent mucosal wave over the lesions. Their voice was hoarse, breathy and strained. Pre and post operator vocal parameters were: Grade (3;1), Roughness (3;1), Breathiness (2;0), Asthenia (1;0), Strain (2;0), Maximum Phonation Time (4;11)s, fundamental frequency (138,939; 208,692), jitter percentage (14.032; 0,661), Pitch Perturbation Quotient (10,226; 0,391), shimmer percentage (18,545; 3,414), Amplitude Perturbation Quotient (13,181; 2,481), Harmonics-to-Noise Ratio (0.866; 0,126) and Soft Phonation Index (4.661; 4,954).

Conclusion: bilateral vocal cysts are extremely rare and we found no previous reports in the literature. We reported a case of an adolescent with bilateral vocal cysts with severe vocal impairment who had her voice fully recovered after microsurgery.

Keywords: vocal cyst; bilateral cysts; voice.

11390 Ramsay Hunt syndrome - a case report

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Introduction: Ramsay Hunt Syndrome is a rare complication of the varicella zoster virus that is latent in the facial nerve ganglion in which reactivation causes otalgia, auricular vesicles, lower motor neuron facial palsy. The proximity of the facial nerve to the vestibulocochlear nerve can also result in hearing loss, tinnitus, and vertigo. The diagnosis is clinical. The mainstay of treatment is oral corticosteroids and antivirals.

Objectives: To report the case of a patient with Ramsay-Hunt Syndrome who evolved with grade IV facial nerve palsy and ectropion on the left.

Resumed report: A 81-year-old female patient started with pain in the left hemiface region for 15 days. She sought medical care at another service and used oral antibiotics without improvement. She returned 3 days later, having evolved with edema, hyperemia, pain in the left ear and instability-type vertigo. Performed a local puncture and was referred for hospitalization in the present service where it was admitted with confluent vesicular lesions in the auricular concha, paralysis in the left hemiface and ectropion. Antibiotics were administered, in addition to acyclovir and prednisone, with an improvement in the acute condition. After 2 months of follow-up, the patient still has grade IV left facial paralysis and ectropion in the left eye, but reports an 80% improvement in vertigo.

Conclusion: This case demonstrates possible complications linked to the delay in the diagnosis of Ramsay Hunt Syndrome. The authors thus emphasize the importance of early diagnosis, preventing this syndrome from subsequently affecting the patient's quality of life.

11392 Marsupialization as an option for the treatment of bilateral parotid duct stenosis: case report

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Introduction: Stenosis of the major salivary ducts most commonly affects the parotid ducts and is typically found in women between the fourth and sixth decades of life. The traditional approach in most cases involves controlling obstructive symptoms, and if unsuccessful, the excision of the affected major salivary gland. Advances in technology have led to the emergence of more conservative techniques, such as sialoendoscopy. However, these new technologies are not available in all contexts, necessitating the exploration of alternative approaches to the problem.

Objectives: To report a case of a patient who underwent marsupialization of the parotid duct due to bilateral stenosis.

Case summary: A 49-year-old female presented with complaints of postprandial edema and pain in the parotid area,

experienced daily for the past 4 years, associated with xerostomia. Physical examination revealed palpable enlargement of both parotid glands with slight salivary discharge from the parotid duct orifices upon manual expression. Sialography showed diffuse ectasia of bilateral parotid ducts with a distal stenosis area. The patient then underwent marsupialization with removal of the stenotic area in both parotid ducts. The histopathological findings were consistent with chronic inflammatory process. Significant improvement in symptoms was observed in the postoperative period, and there were no recurrences one year after the surgery.

Conclusions: Minimally invasive techniques have been developed to avoid surgical removal of the salivary gland in these cases. However, they are not widely available, necessitating the use of other more conservative techniques. Salivary duct marsupialization is a viable option.

11393 Paralysis of the fourth and seventh cranial nerves secondary to expansive process at the skull base

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Introduction: There are many neoplastic and tumor-like non neoplastic lesions that can develop at the skull base, which often complicates the radiological diagnosis.

Objectives: To report the case of a 54-year-old female patient showing extensive signal alteration affecting soft tissues in the skull base and mastoid

Resumed report: A 54-year-old female patient was being followed by an Otorhinolaryngologic Service due to veiling of the right mastoid associated with facial paralysis. So far, the patient had a magnetic resonance imaging showing extensive signal alteration affecting soft tissues in the skull base and mastoid, with signs of obliteration on the right stylomastoid foramen. Biopsies of the nasal sinus mucosa did not provide evidence of malignancy. In March 2023, the patient went to the Emergency Care Unit due to severe headache in the temporal region, with no response to morphine, with evidence of paralysis of the IX and VII cranial nerves. The patient was referred to a tertiary service, with admission to the ICU as a consequence of desaturation episodes. Due to the progression of the condition, a new MRI was performed, with worsening of obliteration in the skull base, and it was not possible to rule out a neoplastic lesion. After clinical stabilization, the patient was referred to the oncology service for investigation.

Conclusion: In view of their heterogeneity and the number of differential diagnoses, skull base lesions represent a diagnostic challenge.

Keywords: skull base; tumor-like non neoplastic lesions; facial paralysis.

11394 Rhinopharyngeal abscess: case report

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Introduction: Deep neck abscesses are localized infections with accumulation of pus in the fascia and virtual spaces of the head and neck. Among the causes are upper respiratory tract infections, odontogenic, trauma and surgical interventions. Treatment of choice consists of airway protection, antibiotic therapy and surgical evaluation.

Objectives: To report the case of a rhinopharyngeal abscess that evolved from a previous approach to a lesion in the buccal region of the oral cavity.

Resumed report: Male patient, 69 years old, with a previous history of excision of a lesion in the buccal region of the oral cavity about 6 months ago, biopsy negative for malignancy, with nasal

obstruction, sensation of heaviness in the face bilaterally, crusting and pain at the removal site, with worsening for 6 days. In addition, he mentions odynophagia and recurrent fever spikes. A tomography scan of the face and neck showed an image suggestive of a 1.7 ml abscess in the left nasopharynx and the presence of posterior secretion in the nasopharynx and oropharynx cavity. He used oral antibiotics, corticoids and analgesics with a slight improvement in pain. On examination, he persists with purulent secretion in the nasopharynx. A clinical approach was chosen, nystatin in oral suspension and nasal lavage with Mupirocin.

Conclusion: Rhinopharyngeal abscess can present potentially fatal complications. Thus, the importance of its early identification and adequate management is emphasized in order to avoid an unfavorable evolution.

Keywords: abscess; infection; rhinopharyngeal.

11395 Nasosinusual intestinal-type adenocarcinoma: a case report

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Introduction: Although it is a benign pathology, acute rhinosinusitis may be life-threatening. Rhinosinusitis suppurative complications can be local in 5-10%, orbital in 60-75% and intracranial in 15-20% of the cases. Intracranial complications are more common in young male patients, presenting nonspecific symptoms, which involves the importance of early diagnosis and alertness to sinus diseases that respond poorly to clinical treatment.

Objectives: To report the case of a patient with subdural empyema due to rhinosinusitis, which evolved favorably with the recommended treatment.

Resumed report: Male patient, 13 years old, presented with headache, right periorbital hyperemia, pain and edema and right purulent rhinorrhea. He was diagnosed with rhinosinusitis complicated by periorbital cellulitis and was treated with surgical drainage and broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy. After 3 days of treatment, he presented with behavioral changes and seizures. Magnetic resonance imaging of the skull and facial sinuses showed pansinusopathy complicated by right frontal empyema associated with signs of cerebritis and leptomeningitis. The patient was promptly submitted to subdural empyema drainage by craniotomy. The patient evolved with improvement of the neurological condition and regression of symptoms.

Conclusions: The suppurative complications of rhinosinusitis are challenging and their recognition and immediate aggressive management are imperative to favorable outcomes in children and juveniles. The evolution of diagnostic methods, the aggressive approach with intravenous antibiotic therapy and surgery, allowed a drastic decrease in mortality rates. Despite the increase in knowledge about sinusitis, there are still complications with a significant impact on life quality.

11396 Intraoral abscess with cervical extension: case report

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Introduction: Abscesses observed in the oral cavity with cervical extension in adults may have odontogenic origin, presenting an important relationship with the oral polymicrobial flora. Symptoms include local pain, swelling and trismus. Treatment is based on early diagnosis, airway safety, intravenous antibiotics, and assessment of the need for a surgical approach.

Objectives: To report a case of an intraoral abscess with cervical extension.

Resumed report: Male patient, 30 years old, referred edema in the left mandibular region with onset 4 days ago, associated with

significant trismus. He denies fever and odynophagia. A history of pain in the lower left third molar, prior to the swelling, was reported. On examination, hardened edema, without a floating point, was observed in the left mandible, extending to the submandibular region, and local hyperemia. In addition, he presented edema of the left posterior inferior gingival mucosa and ipsilateral soft palate. On tomography, he presented a hypodense collection of approximately 60 ml between the tonsillar pocket and the submandibular space on the left. Drainage of the intraoral abscess in the soft palate was performed, with the output of approximately 20 ml of purulent secretion. The patient was hospitalized, intravenous antibiotic therapy, analgesia, warm compresses and expression of the content were started.

Conclusion: Faced with the imminent risk of complications with high morbidity and mortality, early diagnosis and treatment are extremely important. Proper health care is a preventive factor, since odontogenic infection is one of the main causes.

Keywords: abscess; edema; trismus.

11397 Juvenile nasoangiofibroma: a case report

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Introduction: Juvenile nasoangiofibroma is a rare benign tumor of vascular origin that affects young males, aged between 9 and 19 years, with a probable hormone-dependent origin. Although it accounts for 0.05% of head and neck tumors, it is the most common benign tumor of the nasopharynx and, due to its locally invasive growth, it can extend to adjacent and intracranial regions, causing high morbidity and mortality.

Objective: To report the case of a patient with juvenile nasoangiofibroma treated with exclusively endoscopic maxillary sinusotomy and without arterial embolization.

Resumed report: Male patient, 11 years old, previously healthy, presenting facial pain, nasal obstruction and an episode of epistaxis on the right side, anosmia and hypoacusis with a 40-day evolution. Computed tomography of the facial sinuses revealed formation originating in the right pterygopalatine fossa associated with bone remodeling in the rhinopharynx and paranasal sinuses on the right side, being vascularized by branches of the maxillary artery, measuring 6.5 x 4.4 x 4.2 cm, compatible with juvenile nasoangiofibroma. Patient underwent endoscopic maxillary sinusotomy with complete resection of the lesion. Material sent for anatomopathological study confirmed diagnosis.

Conclusion: Juvenile nasoangiofibroma should be diagnosed early due to the potential harm to the patient's health. Faced with a young man with a history of unilateral epistaxis and recurrent nasal symptoms, it is necessary to raise the hypothesis of this benign tumor. The follow-up of these patients after surgery is necessary due to the risk of tumor recurrence, and it is essential to identify its recurrence early.

11398 Rhinosinusitis complication: periorbital cellulitis and frontal empyema in young patient

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Introduction: Although it is a benign pathology, acute rhinosinusitis may be life-threatening. Rhinosinusitis suppurative complications can be local in 5-10%, orbital in 60-75% and intracranial in 15-20% of the cases. Intracranial complications are more common in young male patients, presenting nonspecific symptoms, which involves the importance of early diagnosis and alertness to sinus diseases that respond poorly to clinical treatment.

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Conclusion: The suppurative complications of rhinosinusitis are challenging and their recognition and immediate aggressive management are imperative to favorable outcomes in children and juveniles. The evolution of diagnostic methods, the aggressive approach with intravenous antibiotic therapy and surgery, allowed a drastic decrease in mortality rates. Despite the increase in knowledge about sinusitis, there are still complications with a significant impact on life quality.

11402 Oral manifestation of human papillomavirus (HPV): case report

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Introduction: HPV is a DNA virus of the Papovaviridae family that has tropism for epithelial and mucosal tissue. It can manifest as oral lesions such as papilloma, condyloma, verruca vulgaris, leukoplakia, lichen planus, focal epithelial hyperplasia and carcinoma. Unprotected oral sex is among the main causes of viral inoculation into the oral mucosa, in addition to self-inoculation. The diagnosis is made from the clinical examination and biopsy of the lesion with DNA hybridization, hybrid capture or PCR (polymerase chain reaction). Treatment can be clinical or surgical, aiming to remove the visible lesion.

Objectives: To report the case of a patient with oral manifestation of HPV.

Case report: A 68-year-old male patient presenting for 6 months a nodular lesion at the apex of the tongue with approximately 0.5 cm, fibrous consistency and sessile insertion, asymptomatic and with no history of local trauma. The patient's past medical history includes diabetes and prostate hyperplasia. He reports that his wife has already undergone treatment for HPV. It was decided to excise the lesion and anatomopathological examination was requested, which revealed a mucosal fragment of stratified squamous epithelium with parkeriosis, acanthosis and papillomatosis, with histological picture favoring a diagnosis of squamous papilloma and absence of malignancy.

Conclusion: Oral HPV lesions are becoming more prevalent in recent years, often in association with neoplastic lesions. It is important to raise awareness among the population about prevention, from protected sexual practice to prophylactic vaccination, and the importance of early diagnosis.

Keywords: oral; tongue; papillomavirus.

11405 Case report: optic nerve Schwannoma

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Hospital Naval Marcílio Dias

Introduction: Orbital lesions can be challenging from a surgical standpoint due to the anatomical complexity of the region. The transorbital endonasal endoscopic approach is a safe and effective route that allows the management of various conditions with less morbidity than traditionally used routes.

Objectives: To describe a case of a patient with second cranial nerve schwannoma approached by transorbital endonasal endoscopic approach.

Case report: A 55-year-old female presented to the Hospital Naval Marcílio Dias complaining of left-sided amaurosis associated with pain that started 2 years ago. Ophthalmologic evaluation showed several impairment of visual acuity in the left eye with just light perception and normal vision in the right eye, without other abnormalities.

CT and MRI of the skull, orbit, and paranasal sinuses revealed the presence of a soft tissue density lesion, intraconal, in close contact with the left optic nerve, measuring about 1 cm. The lesion was successfully excised by endoscopic transorbital endonasal approach, and histopathological analysis showed a schwannoma.

In the immediate postoperative period, the patient presented third cranial nerve palsy, with ptosis and reduced extraocular motility, both completely recovered in 30 days. There was no improvement in visual acuity. The patient is currently under follow-up with no signs of recurrence.

Conclusion: The transorbital endonasal endoscopic surgery is a safe and effective route to address intraconal lesions located medial to the optic nerve and presents lower morbidity than traditional routes, providing a good surgical option for this kind of lesions.

11406 Extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma: case report

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Introduction: Extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma is a rare aggressive lymphoma associated with Epstein-Barr virus, characterized by necrotic processes primarily occurring in the nasal cavity. Diagnosis requires direct visualization through nasoendoscopy and biopsy, in addition to tomography and magnetic resonance. The patient's survival rate varies based on the clinical stage.

Objectives: To describe a patient diagnosed with extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma, highlighting the disease's signs and symptoms, as well as the diagnostic and treatment approaches employed.

Resumed report: 62-year-old male patient with facial pain, headache and fever persisting for 30 days. The physical examination revealed a necrotic wound on the hard palate and purulent discharge in the left nasal vestibule. Tomography images revealed pansinusopathy and signs of preseptal cellulitis. Following a left maxillary sinusotomy and nasal mucosa biopsy, the patient was discharged with antibiotic and corticosteroid treatment. He returned to the emergency department due to worsening symptoms. Subsequent examination revealed a necrotic wound extending from the hard palate to the soft palate, an ulcerated lesion in the septum of the right nostril, and palpable painless lymph nodes. Immunohistochemistry of the nasal cavity lesion identified a high-grade extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma. Treatment was initiated with chemotherapy protocol involving cisplatin, in addition to radiotherapy. One month after starting treatment, the patient died from complications of the hemophagocytic syndrome.

Conclusion: Extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma is a rare condition primarily diagnosed through immunohistochemistry. The prognosis is generally poor, with treatment involving a combination of chemotherapy and radiotherapy.

11407 Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma: case series

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Introduction: Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma are non-encapsulated tumors, constituted by abundant vascular channels without a normal muscle layer, predisposing spontaneous bleeding. The classic clinical presentation is unilateral nasal obstruction,

recurrent epistaxis and nasopharyngeal mass. Diagnosis is based on clinical findings and imaging studies in addition to the histopathology confirmation. The treatment is surgical to remove the tumor.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to describe and analyze the clinical and pathological characteristics of 6 cases of nasopharyngeal angiofibroma.

Resumed report: The 6 cases of nasopharyngeal angiofibroma analyzed were young men, aged between 16 and 22 years. The classic symptoms presented were epistaxis and nasal obstruction. In addition to these, visual symptoms, such as blurred vision and decreased visual acuity, and auditory symptoms, such as hypoacusis and ear fullness, were reported. There were also reports of bulging in the malar region and syncope. All patients underwent magnetic resonance imaging for diagnosis, with the exception of one patient who had a previous biopsy performed at another service. Tumors were resected endoscopically, with embolization prior to the procedure. Only one case had a report of significant operative bleeding, with no other intercurrents.

Conclusion: Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is a rare benign tumor that requires complex manipulation. Despite having a classic clinical presentation, our review showed that unusual symptoms may be associated depending on the size of the tumor. Considering its aggressive evolution, surgical treatment and follow-up is the ideal treatment.

11408 Perichondritis in a patient with cerebral palsy and dysfibrinemia – a case report

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Introduction: Perichondritis is a diffuse inflammatory process in the perichondrium, the tissue that covers cartilage. Pathology, whose main causes are trauma, local cuts, insect bites and ear surgery, results in swelling, pain and/or abscess between the cartilage and the perichondrium. Treatment involves the use of systemic antibiotics and corticosteroids, removal of the causative object, drainage of otomatoma, and use of compressive dressings to preserve the anatomy of the pavilion and prevent secretion recollection.

Objectives: To report the case of a perichondritis in a patient with cerebral palsy and dysfibrinemia that evolved with abscess drainage and buttons were used to compress the ear pinna and assist in the healing process.

Resumed report: A 34-year-old male patient with cerebral palsy and dysfibrinemia presented hyperemia and edema in the right ear antihelix for 15 days. The companion denies trauma, insect bites or ear surgery. On examination, significant edema of softened consistency, hyperemia and a floating point in a right antihelix were observed, disfiguring local anatomy. Drainage was performed two times in the ambulatory with serosanguineous secretion and 2 buttons were fixed in the anterior and posterior region of the pavilion for local compression, preventing secretion collection.

Conclusion: Accumulation of secretion in the pinna is a recurrent complication of perichondritis. The authors emphasize the importance of early diagnosis and reinforce that button fixation is a safe and effective alternative method to perform local compression after hematoma drainage and avoid permanent deformities of the pinna, necrosis or systemic involvement.

Keywords: perichondritis; buttons; ear auricle.

11409 Gradenigo syndrome: case report

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Introduction: Gradenigo's syndrome occurs by affecting the apex of the petrous region of the temporal bone as a result of suppurative otitis media and defines the clinical triad of purulent

otorrhea, pain along the path of the first and second branches of the trigeminal nerve and ipsilateral paralysis of the abducens nerve with diplopia, the presence of the triad is not mandatory for diagnosis. Chronic temporal bone osteomyelitis and cholesteatomas represent other causes of the syndrome.

Objectives: To report a case of Gradenigo Syndrome secondary to bilateral otomastoiditis that progressed to skull base osteomyelitis.

Resumed report: Male, 51 years old, hypertensive, diabetic, former smoker, with previous ophthalmoplegia, referred otorrhea on the right one year ago, associated with vertigo, ear fullness, hypoacusis and tinnitus, evolving with hoarseness and diplopia. On examination, he presented paralysis of the right abducens nerve and dysphonia. Right tympanic membrane showed effusion, bulging and hyperemia. In mastoid tomography, bilateral otomastoiditis and right jugulotympanic paraganglioma were observed. Closed mastoidectomy on the right was performed with tympanotomy and ventilation tube insertion, with anatomopathological examination without particularities. Nasofibroscope showed right vocal fold paralysis. Magnetic resonance imaging of the brain showed right otomastoiditis with bone alterations in the petrous apex and jugular tubercle suggesting skull base osteomyelitis, with collection in the right cerebellopontine angle suggestive of subdural empyema.

Conclusion: Despite the low incidence, this pathology still represents a serious consequence of middle ear infections, with relevant morbidity and mortality, and early diagnosis and treatment are essential.

Keywords: gradenigo; osteomyelitis; otomastoiditis.

11410 Body dysmorphic disorder in rinoplasty candidates: comparative analysis of scores with pre-operative simulation

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Introduction: In patients who wish to modify the nasal appearance through rhinoplasty, the state of mental health is important, as patients with psychopathologies related to body image distortion have high rates of dissatisfaction with the surgical result.

Objectives: To assess the prevalence of Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD) in candidates for rhinoplasty, and analyzes whether there is a correlation between the scores obtained in the questionnaires with the intensity of the nasal change desired by the patient.

Methods: application of questionnaires, the Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale modified for Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD- YBOCS) and Body Dysmorphic Symptoms Scale (BDSS), in its validated version for Portuguese, that is, Corporal Dysmorphism Symptoms Scale, and through preoperative 2D simulation guided by the patient's desire.

Results: The survey was applied to 28 volunteer participants at Hospital Paranaense de Otorrinolaringologia IPO in Curitiba. There was a direct correlation between higher scores on the BDSS questionnaire and greater changes in the nasolabial angle (p 0.043) and nasofrontal angle (p 0.048) variables, while the BDD-YBOCS questionnaire showed a direct correlation between higher scores on the questionnaire and greater changes only in the nasolabial angle variable (p 0.026).

Conclusion: It was concluded that the prevalence of BDD in rhinoplasty candidates was 10.7% and that patients with positive screening or higher scores in the questionnaires presented greater self-image distortion during the 2D simulation, as they wanted more intense changes in nasal aesthetics as when compared with patients who screened negative for BDD.

11411 Extramedullary plasmacytoma: a differential diagnosis for tumors of the rosenmuller's fossa

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Hospital Central do Exército

Introduction: Extramedullary plasmacytoma is a rare condition in otolaryngology characterized by the development of plasma cell tumors outside the bone marrow. These tumors typically originate in the upper respiratory tract, such as the nasal, nasopharyngeal, or tonsillar regions. Most extramedullary plasmacytomas are benign, although malignancy can occur. Symptoms vary depending on the tumor's location but may include nasal obstruction, nosebleeds, and facial pain. The diagnosis of extramedullary plasmacytoma is based on imaging studies and histological confirmation through biopsy. Treatment usually involves surgical removal of the tumor followed by radiation therapy to prevent recurrence.

Objective: To present a case report of extramedullary plasmacytoma with nonspecific symptoms, highlighting its clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment.

Resumed report: A 62-year-old female patient, a long-term smoker, sought medical attention with complaints of right-sided hearing loss. She denied any nasal symptoms. Normal otoscopy findings were observed during examination. Further investigation included audiometry, which showed no abnormalities, and nasofibroscope, which revealed a pedunculated and vegetating lesion in the right Rosenmuller's fossa. An endonasal approach was chosen: resection of the lesion (excisional biopsy) with frozen section evaluation. The findings were suggestive of malignancy with clear margins. Immunohistochemistry confirmed extramedullary plasmacytoma. The patient was referred to a hematologist for exclusion of multiple myeloma and adjuvant treatment.

Conclusion: Extramedullary plasmacytoma of the nasopharynx is a rare neoplasm that poses challenges in diagnosis due to its nonspecific clinical presentation. The described case highlights the diagnostic difficulty and emphasizes the importance of multidisciplinary treatment.

11415 Leprosy: advance nasal lesion without classic symptoms

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Introduction: Leprosy is a chronic granulomatous infectious disease that still represents a public health problem in many developing countries. Caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium leprae*, it has affinity through the skin, peripheral nerves and respiratory mucosa. Its manifestations are diverse, ranging from localized, well-defined and hypopigmented macules or plaques to multiple coalescing nodules. Nasal leprosy is a form of the disease that affects the nose and paranasal sinuses, causing nasal atrophy, facial nerve damage and facial deformity in some cases.

Objectives: To describe a clinical case of nasal leprosy and emphasize the importance of early suspicion for an adequate diagnosis and management.

Resumed report: 64-year-old male patient presented to medical attention due to nasal obstruction and epistaxis, associated with headache and left hemiface swelling. At rhinoscopy a crusted lesion was identified and computed tomography revealed signs of pansinusopathy with chronic characteristics in the maxillary sinuses. Bacilloscopy for *Mycobacterium leprae* was positive, with the following values: right earlobe 4, left earlobe 3, right elbow 4, left elbow 5, BI 4.0, intact bacilli 50, granular bacilli 50. A nasal biopsy was performed confirming the diagnosis. The patient is currently under treatment and follow-up.

Conclusion: This case demonstrated the possibility of an advanced nasal lesion without classic symptoms, such as loss of

sensitivity and hypochromic body spots. The differential diagnosis is essential so complications such as airway obstruction, facial aesthetic changes and olfactory dysfunction that impact the patient's quality of life can be avoided.

11416 Mediastinitis: the importance of proper diagnosis and treatment

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Introduction: Mediastinitis is a severe inflammation of connective tissues and structures contained within the mediastinum, implying high morbidity and mortality. There are few data in the literature on treatment options, despite the great importance of this condition in postoperative care, dental procedures, upper digestive endoscopies and head and neck infections.

Objectives: To reiterate the importance of proper diagnosis and treatment for mediastinitis by discussion of 8 cases treated by the otorhinolaryngology service at the Hospital Universitário Evangélico Mackenzie in Curitiba.

Case report: Eight cases of investigation for acute mediastinitis were selected between March 2021 and July 2022. All patients were evaluated by the otorhinolaryngology team at Hospital Universitário Evangélico Mackenzie due to deep neck abscesses. Regarding the symptoms most reported upon admission by the otorhinolaryngology team, 62.5% of patients reported cervical bulging and fever, followed by odynophagia (50%), trismus and chest pain (37.5%). Dysphonia, sialorrhea, dysphagia, subcutaneous emphysema, dyspnea and cough (25%) were also referred, as well as cervical mobility, ear pain, retromandibular pain and toothache. All patients underwent cervicotomy with abscess drainage and antibiotic therapy, and were monitored under intensive care. 25% of the patients evolved to death due to sepsis and systemic complications.

Conclusion: Mediastinitis is a very serious condition, which requires urgent surgical intervention to combat the septic condition that the patient quickly develops due to its polymicrobial nature. Due to the potential fatal outcome, the correct diagnosis and quick surgical treatment is imperative in order to eliminate the infectious focus and possible complications.

11417 Directing the approach of the jugulotympanic glomus tumor

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Introduction: Paragangliomas are neuroendocrine tumors commonly located in the head and neck region. Glomus jugulotympanicum is a type of paraganglioma that presents with main symptoms such as pulsatile tinnitus, hearing loss, and lower cranial nerve neuropathy. Diagnosis is made through medical history, otorhinolaryngological evaluation, and imaging exams. Treatment depends on tumor-related factors.

Objectives: To report a case of glomus jugulotympanicum with a focus on diagnostic investigation and therapeutic coordination.

Case report: E.G.P, female, 43 years old, referred to the otorhinolaryngology service presenting progressive hearing loss and non-rhythmic tinnitus on the right side. Physical examination revealed a reddish and pulsatile retro-tympanic lesion, with no alterations in cranial nerves. Audiometry showed profound sensorineural hearing loss on the right side and absence of stapedial reflex. Tympanometry showed a type B curve. The contralateral side was normal. Computed tomography showed erosion in the anatomy of the jugular foramen. Magnetic resonance imaging with contrast revealed a lesion occupying the tympanic fissure, with intense contrast enhancement,

presence of signal voids, and a salt and pepper appearance in T2. Embolization of tumor-nourishing branches, specifically the right occipital and superior laryngeal arteries, was performed by the vascular surgery team, followed by surgical excision of the lesion with cranial nerve monitoring after 48 hours. The patient experienced postoperative dizziness, which improved over time, and showed no alterations in cranial nerves.

Conclusion: Glomtic tumors require an interprofessional team to reduce patient morbidity. Knowledge of diagnosis, classification, and treatment is essential to achieve satisfactory results.

11418 Hyperbaric oxygen treatment for partial unilateral visual loss secondary to septoplasty

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Introduction: Unilateral blindness is one of the most serious complications associated with septoplasties, with few reports in the literature.

Objectives: To report the case of a 13-year-old patient who developed partial unilateral visual loss after septoplasty, with significant improvement after hyperbaric oxygen therapy.

Resumed report: The patient is a 13 years old boy with a history of nasal obstruction. The surgical treatment was chosen due to the permanence of obstructive symptoms after conservative treatment. Prior to surgery, infiltration with 2% Xylocaine with vasoconstrictor was performed in the nasal septum. The surgery was uneventful. After 8 days, the patient reports lower visual acuity in the affected eye, with visual blurring. An urgent ophthalmological evaluation was requested. In the first ophthalmological evaluation, the patient had visual acuity only to count fingers. Initially, tomography of the orbits was requested, which did not show significant alterations. Then, an evaluation of the retina was performed, showing unilateral occlusion of the central retinal artery. An ophthalmologist initially opted for oral corticoid administration. After the tenth day of symptoms, without improvement with corticosteroid therapy, it was decided to start hyperbaric oxygen therapy. After the third session, the patient presented a visual acuity of 20/400 on the ophthalmological examination. After the tenth session, visual acuity evolved to 20/100. Visual complications after nasal surgeries are uncommon events with poor prognosis.

Conclusion: Hyperbaric oxygen therapy is a safe and non-invasive management option for occlusion of the central retinal artery secondary to septoplasty.

Keywords: septoplasty; visual loss; hyperbaric oxygen.

11419 Benign Schwannoma in jugal mucosa: case report

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Peripheral nerve tumors encompass a diverse group, mostly benign and rare among the general population. Schwannoma is the most common type, typically encapsulated, solitary, and slow-growing, originating from Schwann cells. They frequently occur in the head and neck region, with intraoral cases representing only 1%. Surgical excision is the preferred treatment method, often resulting in no recurrence. In the case of a 59-year-old female patient, a cystic mass was present on the lower right lip for a year, progressively growing and painless. Outpatient surgery was performed, and the pathological study revealed a low histological grade spindle cell proliferation. The immunohistochemical study confirmed the diagnosis of Benign Schwannoma (Neurilemma; grade I). The nodulation was successfully removed two years ago with no recurrence. Diagnosing this syndrome poses a significant challenge. Therefore, it is crucial to evaluate the impact of this pathology and its various presentations in the population. This includes identifying neurological complications associated with the tumor, implementing

support and rehabilitation measures to improve the well-being of affected individuals. Early diagnosis, appropriate treatment selection, scientific advancements in tumor understanding, and enhancing the quality of life for affected patients are all of paramount importance.

Keywords: benign schwannoma; neurilemoma grau I; mucosal lesion; buccal mucosa; lip cyst; lip injury.

11425 Osteogenesis imperfecta: case report of its audiological characteristics

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Introduction: Osteogenesis Imperfecta (OI) is a rare, serious and little known genetic disease, characterized by bone fragility and extraskeletal manifestations, due to disorders that compromise collagen protein. Several comorbidities may occur, among the most prevalent, hearing loss stands out.

Objectives: Introducing audiological treatment is to reduce hearing loss or normalize acoustic function.

Resumed report: B.L.E.S., 27 years old, female, comes to the service complaining of bilateral hypoacusis for 04 years. In addition, bluish sclera and short stature were observed. In addition, the patient reported multiple fractures at the slightest impact since birth. He also mentioned that mother and brother have the same condition, the latter being more severe (growth restriction and bone deformities). On audiometry, he presented mixed-type hearing loss (conductive and sensorineural component) of moderate degree, with the tritone average of the loss greater than 40 dB, and absence of alterations on otoscopy. The patient had previously received the diagnosis of Osteogenesis Imperfecta (OI) Type I (Gene COL1A1), which is characterized by the quantitative decrease of Type I collagen, its milder form. The therapeutic approach in this case was bilateral ISAD, tomographic evaluation of the temporal bone and three-year follow-up. In other patients, stapedectomy or cochlear implant could be indicated.

Conclusion: Although research in the area is scarce and differs in terms of findings, definitions and classifications, there is a consensus that auditory involvement is a significant complication. Thus, greater investment in studies and treatment protocols for hearing loss in OI is suggested.

11426 Insights on skyrocketing autism spectrum disorder prevalence: preliminary data from Salvador and São Paulo

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Introduction: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is increasing worldwide. Demographic data information could be a head start on how phoniatrics clinics are in relation to this disorder. Access to healthcare services, diagnostic criteria and tertiary public hospitals across the country may reflect on age of first diagnosis and appropriate therapy.

Objective: Compare epidemiologic data of ASD patients referred to Phoniatrics outpatient clinics in Salvador and São Paulo.

Results and Discussion: Patients referred to Phoniatrics clinic in São Paulo (ambA) and Salvador (ambB). Out of 31 patients from ambA (18M, 13F), 17 patients (54%) were referred by pediatricians and family doctors as ASD. Only 4 (12%) received confirmation of ASD after Phoniatric evaluation. Out of 25 patients from ambB, of 4 patients (M, 16%) initially referred by ENT, psychiatrists and neuropediatricians as ASD, 3 maintained diagnosis. In both services final confirmation of diagnosis occurred at age 7.

Why was the confirmation of ASD divergent to the first diagnosis at the ambA compared to ambB? The initial age of diagnosis at the ambA was at 3y 4m at the primary service and had the confirmation

diagnosis as they reached the tertiary service at age of 7. While the initial diagnosis at the amb B were close to the confirmation diagnosis at age of 7. ASD early diagnosis is of utmost importance. However, other developmental disorders may mimic signs and symptoms of ASD at early ages.

Conclusion: Our Regional epidemiological research is crucial to obtain an accurate analysis of prevalence of ASD and understand its characteristics in different contexts.

11431 Bleeding nasal mass case report septal hemangioma

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Introduction: Hemangiomas are benign soft tissue tumors common in childhood. Frequent on the face, head (extracranial) and neck, but rare on the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses. In the nasal cavity, its etiology is unknown, questioning whether they are congenital or associated with previous nasal trauma with a hyperplastic response.

Objectives: is to show the importance of diagnostic investigation in the face of tumors in the nasal cavity, discarding malignancy.

Resumed report: A.P.N.S., female, 35 years old, previously healthy, seeks the otorhinolaryngology service with a report of spontaneous, intermittent and voluminous epistaxis on the left for 04 months. Refers to tumor growth and nasal obstruction in the ipsilateral nostril. He denied trauma, use of medication or coagulopathies. At rhinoscopy, there was an expansive hematic lesion in the left anterior nasal fossa, bleeding and painful to manipulation. Computed tomography of the facial sinuses was performed, which identified a soft tissue mass, homogeneous, with an implantation base in the septal cartilage on the left. Through the surgical approach, a nasofibroscope was performed, which showed a fleshy lesion partially occupying the left nasal cavity, with subsequent excision of the tumor, under sedation and local anesthesia, whose pathology was compatible with a proliferative lesion of vascular appearance and immunohistochemistry suggestive of venous hemangioma.

Conclusion: Nasal septum hemangioma should be considered in every patient with epistaxis and unilateral nasal obstruction. Therapeutic planning requires, at the very least, adequate imaging and incisional biopsy complements the investigation.

Keywords: hemangioma; paranasal sinuses; epistaxis.

11433 Taste and smell changes due to Covid-19: literature review

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Introduction: taste and smell changes are the most incident and prevalent symptoms of COVID-19, instigating scientists and health professionals.

Objective: to identify evidence in the scientific literature on olfactory-gustatory disorders associated with COVID-19, regarding clinical presentation, incidence, prevalence and possible specific treatments.

Data synthesis: this is an exploratory-descriptive research and a methodological procedure of narrative review of the literature. The research was conducted according to the databases of the Virtual Health Library (VHL), the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO) and PubMed, as well as systematic reviews in the UpToDate and Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. The inclusion criteria were: original or review articles (systematic, integrative or bibliographic) published in 2020.

Conclusion: The study revealed that olfactory and gustatory changes are symptoms of many pathologies, especially those related

to viral infections, including COVID-19. The data recorded so far indicate that there is no consensus on the incidence or prevalence, especially due to the methodology used in the studies, considering a general average that includes olfactory, gustatory, or both, between 60% and 80%. The causes were also not clarified, and it is pointed out as the most probable hypothesis, but not the only one, of predominantly sensorineural etiology. There are also no evident therapeutic strategies, recommending olfactory training, although the few studies have not pointed to significance. There is a clear association between olfactory and gustatory disorders and COVID-19, with yet unclear causes and therapeutic strategies that depend on studies with rigid and long-term methods.

Keywords: COVID-19; olfactory disorders; taste dysfunction.

11440 Bilateral choanal atresia in a 42-year-old patient, a case report

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Introduction: Choanal atresia is a birth defect in the development of communicability between the nasopharynx and the nasal cavity, and can occur as a membranous, osteomembranous or bone plaque. It is more commonly unilateral and in females. The bilateral defect is rare.

Resumed report: J.A.V., 42 years old, complaining of bilateral nasal obstruction associated with hyaline rhinorrhea and anosmia since childhood. Nasal endoscopy was performed, which showed bilateral choana occlusion. The patient had an elongated face and mouth breathing. Computed tomography of the facial sinuses was also requested, which showed bilateral osteomembranous choanal atresia. The patient reports that she underwent surgical treatment for bilateral choanal imperforation when she was a newborn, however, there was occlusion of the openings a few months after the procedure. In view of the data, the patient underwent nasal endoscopic surgery in two stages, in which the left choana was opened and, about 2 months later, the right choana was opened. A control nasal endoscopy was performed, which showed wide and open choanae. Patient with good evolution and competent nasal breathing.

Conclusion: Bilateral choanal atresia is an emergency in newborns. In the case in question, the patient was approached when she was born, however, there was closure of the choanas, she lived for many years with atresia, requiring a new intervention for the resolution of her pathology and better quality of life.

Keywords: choanal atresia; birth defect; rare defect.

11441 Mortality by neoplasm of the larynx in elderly people in the state of São Paulo and in the municipality of presidente prudent in the period 2016-2022: an epidemiological analysis

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Unoeste

Introduction: Laryngeal cancer is one of the most common among those that affect the head and neck region. Its equivalence is in about 25% of malignant tumors that affect this area and 1.2% of all neoplasms (INCA, 2022).

Objective: To evaluate mortality rates among elderly patients with laryngeal neoplasia in the city of Presidente Prudente and in state of São Paulo between the years 2016 to 2022.

Methodology: This work is an ecological, and quantitative study based on the collection of data obtained from the Sus Hospital Information System (DATASUS).

Results: In the state of São Paulo, the mortality rate due to malignant neoplasm of the larynx, in patients aged 60 years and over, did not vary significantly between the period studied, but the rate has remained high since 2016, totaling a total of 1,539 deaths in across the state, with a mortality rate ranging from 10 to 13%.

In the municipality of Presidente Prudente, the numbers remained at 37 deaths during the period studied, however, there was a peak in the mortality rate, above average compared to the state, with 16% in the year 2020.

Conclusion: That the mortality rate due to laryngeal neoplasia in the elderly in the state of São Paulo is considerably high. In the city of Presidente Prudente, a similar pattern was observed, with an increase in deaths especially between 2020 and 2022. In this context, it is imperative to investigate the causes so that risk factor control.

Keywords: quality of life; laryngeal neoplasm; equivalent.

11442 Squamous cell carcinoma - cervical metastasis from occult primary site

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Introduction: Head and neck cancer is the seventh most common cancer in the world. In addition to linked genetic factors, it has as predisposing factors, smoking and alcoholism, as well as human papilloma virus infection, which can be silent, with a predominance over 50 years, in a population with low schooling and in males.

Objectives: Discuss the relevance of the Human Papilloma Virus as a risk factor for the development of cancer in the head and neck region.

Resumed reported: J.S.D., 38 years old, female, reported the appearance of a tumor in the left cervical region 2 months ago, with significant growth since then, without other associated symptoms. Patient denies comorbidities. Denies smoking. On physical examination, a hardened nodule adhered to the cervical region; oroscopy and rhinoscopy without alterations. Videolaryngoscopy was performed, which was within normal limits, and neck tomography showed lymph node enlargement in the left carotid space, with imprecise limits, involving the ipsilateral sternocleidomastoid muscle. A biopsy of the tumor was then performed, in which the immunohistochemical result was human papilloma virus related squamous cell carcinoma. The patient was referred to oncology for therapeutic follow-up of lymph node metastasis from an occult primary site.

Conclusion: one should always be aware of the appearance of nodules in the cervical region in order to carry out an early diagnosis, screening and therapeutic follow-up, increasing the patient's quality of life and life expectancy.

Keywords: head and neck cancer; squamous cell carcinoma; human papilloma virus.

11444 Nasopharynx carcinoma, a case report

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Introduction: Nasopharyngeal tumors can occur in benign or malignant forms. Among the malignant ones, the most common is nasopharyngeal carcinoma, which has one of the worst prognoses in relation to tumors that affect the head and neck region.

Objectives: To emphasize the importance of early diagnosis of nasopharyngeal tumors in view of the clinical picture of a patient.

Resumed report: L.F.O.T., 63 years old, female, admitted to Hospital São José do Avaí by the otorhinolaryngology service, due to episodes of epistaxis for 5 days. On admission, patient without active bleeding. She reported right nasal obstruction and ipsilateral hearing loss for about 7 months, when she underwent an audiometry test which showed: mild to moderate mixed hearing loss in the right ear and type As curve. In the left ear, normal examination. Nasal endoscopy was then performed, which showed a vegetating, friable lesion in the cavum and a Computed Tomography of the facial sinuses showing a tumor in the rhinopharynx region that measured about 40mm x 23mm. A biopsy of the lesion was performed, resulting in

poorly differentiated carcinoma with squamous differentiation. The patient was referred to the oncology service for therapeutic follow-up.

Conclusion: Nasopharyngeal tumors need to be diagnosed quickly to improve the patient's prognosis. For this, suspicious conditions must be investigated, using the appropriate tests according to the symptoms. Thus, when concluding the diagnosis, the patient should start the most appropriate treatment according to his staging.

Keywords: nasopharyngeal tumors; nasopharyngeal carcinoma; epistaxis.

11445 Sinonasal neuroendocrine carcinoma: a case report

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Introduction: Sinonasal Neuroendocrine carcinomas are rare malignant tumors derived from neuroepithelial cells, with aggressive local invasiveness, high recurrence rate and risk of distant metastasis, being associated with poor prognosis.

Objectives: to describe a case of sinonasal neuroendocrine carcinoma and its treatment modalities.

Resumed report: G. D. S. S. 71 years old female patient, with previous history of nasal surgery in another hospital in february 2021, and hystopatological report showing high grade neuroendocrine carcinoma. Presented to Pedro Ernesto Hospital on february 2022 complaining of nasal obstruction on the right and hyposmia. Nasal endoscopy showed a polypoid mass in the right nasal cavity. CT scan showed soft tissue density material on the right nasal cavity, obliterating ethmoidal cells and with heterogeneous contrast enhancement. MRI showed a 5 centimeter lesion occupying the right nasal cavity, isointense in T1 and T2 weighted sequences and restricted diffusion, with vascular structures in the middle. Ambulatory biopsy under topic anaesthesia was performed and found neuroendocrine carcinoma, confirming the primary diagnostic hypothesis of tumor recurrence. Patient underwent 3 sessions of induction chemotherapy. Endoscopic Draf III procedure was performed aiming to excise residual lesions. Treatment was complemented with adjuvant radiotherapy. Patient evolved well and is undergoing oncological follow-up for recurrence control.

Conclusion: We reported a case of a rare sinonasal neuroendocrine carcinoma. Literature shows that neuroendocrine carcinomas have a high risk of recurrence, as seen in our case. Our patient underwent induction chemotherapy, endoscopic surgery and radiotherapy, emphasizing the importance of a multidisciplinary treatment.

Keywords: sinonasal; neuroendocrine; carcinoma.

11446 Ambulatory biopsies in the evaluation of unilateral nasal masses

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Introduction: Biopsies can help the the investigation of nasal diseases and be performed in operating rooms or outpatient clinics. One of the most recurring concerns about ambulatory procedures is the risk of complications.

Objectives: to evaluate sensitivity, specificity and rate of complications of ambulatory nasal mass biopsies.

Methods: we conducted a retrospective observational study, with chart review of patients with unilateral nasal mass that underwent ambulatory biopsy and further surgical mass removal at Pedro Ernesto Hospital between 2021 and 2023. Ambulatory biopsy was performed under topic anaesthesia after computer tomography analysis to exclude meningoceles and vascular tumors.

Results: 20 patients were enrolled in the study, 75% were male and the mean age was 56 years old. Pre operative hystopatological reports showed: 9 inflammatory polyps, 7 inverted papillomas, 1

suggesting seromucinous hamartoma and 3 malignant tumors. There were no reported complications such as severe pain, profuse bleeding or cerebrospinal fluid leak and no need of nasal packing. Ambulatory Biopsy revealed 100% sensibility and specificity in diagnosing malignant tumors, 63,6% and 100% for inverted papilloma and 83,3% and 71,4% for inflammatory polyps. In 4 cases of inverted papilloma ambulatory biopsy found inflammatory polyp, showing that inflammation may coexist.

Conclusion: Our study suggests that although accurate diagnosis may be difficult, such as in cases of surrounding inflammatory tissue, sensibility and specificity rates were high and no complications were reported, suggesting that it's a safe procedure, but further studies with a larger sample size are needed.

Keywords: biopsy; nasal; tumor.

11447 Tongue neoplasm in a non-smoking patient

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Introduction: Tobacco is one of the main risk factors for the development of cancer in the oral cavity. However, in the absence of tobacco consumption, these tumors can also arise and must be identifiable through clinical diagnosis. Lack of early detection can result in worse prognosis.

Objectives: To present a case report of a non-smoker patient who underwent partial glossectomy due to squamous carcinoma on the tongue.

Resumed report: E.C.P., 55 years old, refers to an increase in the painful lesion on the right border of the tongue. He reports follow-up with a dentist for 3 years, with topical treatments and partial improvement. He denies smoking, denies using dental prostheses, denies family history of cancer. At oroscopy, a vegetating, friable, hardened tumor measuring 2.5 cm in its longest axis was observed, located on the right lateral border of the tongue. Partial glossectomy was performed with total exeresis of the lesion and the material was sent for pathology, which found free margins and confirmed the diagnosis of keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma. The patient was referred to the oncology service for therapeutic follow-up.

Conclusion: It is essential to conduct a thorough investigation with the purpose of identifying tongue tumors early. It is crucial to take into account the staging of the disease, as well as the response to treatment and the patient's general condition. In order to reduce morbidity and mortality and provide a more favorable prognosis for the patient.

Keywords: squamous carcinoma; tongue; partial glossectomy.

11450 Mucormycosis: a case report

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Introduction: Rhinocerebral mucormycosis is a rare, invasive fungal infection that starts in the paranasal sinuses and progresses to the orbit and brain. It is associated with a poor prognosis and, almost exclusively, observed in immunosuppressed patients.

Objectives: To report the case of a patient with mucormycosis and emphasize the importance of early diagnosis.

Resumed report: C.F.S.M., 49 years old, female, diabetic, was admitted to the emergency room at Hospital São José do Avaí with a report of pain, hyperemia and paresthesia in the right maxillary region for 3 days associated with deviation of the labial commissure to the left. The patient was admitted to the medical clinic service with suspected facial herpes zoster and for investigation of the case. The following day, she was transferred to the intensive care unit, as she developed diabetic ketoacidosis. About 1 week after the patient's admission, the hyperemia in the maxillary region became darkened,

with a necrotic appearance, extending to the upper lip, nasal ala and ipsilateral infraorbital region associated with ophthalmoplegia, that's when the hypothesis of mucormycosis was raised, was biopsied and confirmed. The necessary treatments were carried out, such as surgical debridement, liposomal amphotericin B. The patient did not resist and evolved to death.

Conclusion: In view of the poor prognosis and associated mortality rate, it is crucial that healthcare professionals maintain a high level of suspicion in immunosuppressed patients. An early diagnosis and adequate treatment can be crucial to improve the clinical outcome of these patients.

Keywords: mucormycosis; rhinocerebral; diabetes.

11451 Vocal anthropophysiology: a singing method or a methodology for investigating the singing voice?

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The aim of this study is to explain to the scientific community what Vocal Anthropophysiology is and how it differs from common singing methods. Unlike singing "methods," which often lack scientific precision (BRIXEN; SADOLIN; KJELIN, 2013) and comprehensive research (SUNDBERG, 2018), Vocal Anthropophysiology provides a scientifically grounded theoretical-methodological framework, establishing itself as a scientifically supported "methodology" for the study and investigation of singing voice. Thus, it differs from traditional singing teaching methods of singing instruction. A "method" refers to the way of achieving an objective or solving a problem, while a "methodology" is the broader study of methods (TOMITCH & TUMOLO, 2011).

While conventional singing methods are based on concepts and techniques described in treatises and closed-methods, such as Belcanto, Speech Level Singing, and Belting, Vocal Anthropophysiology offers a contemporary approach that unifies knowledge from the Sciences of Voice. It aims to legitimize and enable Contemporary Singing in all its nuances and shades, as well as to decode and describe the anatomical and biomechanical characteristics of vocal phenomena in the singing voice. Comprehensive descriptions of the systematization of laryngeal biomechanics through Vocal Anthropophysiology can be found in Coelho (2014) and Güths, Rolim, and Coelho (2021).

Therefore, Vocal Anthropophysiology constitutes a scientific approach and research of the human voice, providing a solid foundation for studying and investigating in this field, especially regarding vocal arts such as singing in its various cultural manifestations, dubbing, ventriloquism, among others.

11452 Periorbital cellulitis: a case report

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Introduction: Periorbital cellulitis is the most frequent type of orbital infection, and consists of bipalpebral edema and inflammation located in the anterior portion of the orbital septum, which may or may not extend posteriorly to the orbit. More common in childhood and in males. The etiology may vary according to the mode of acquisition of the infection, the main causes being trauma, upper airway infections, conjunctivitis and insect bites. The treatment is clinical with antibiotic therapy, however, the infection can progress, requiring surgical intervention.

Objectives: To report a case of periorbital cellulitis, its evolution and therapeutic approach at the Otorhinolaryngology Service of Hospital São José do Avaí.

Resumed report: G.O.R., 04 years old, male, is admitted to the Hospital São José do Avaí, for presenting with significant periorbital edema, hyperemia and tearing on the right for 02 days. He was undergoing treatment for acute rhinosinusitis, a condition that had started a week ago, with cough, nasal congestion, and fever.

After hospitalization, this patient underwent computed tomography of the facial sinuses including the orbit, blood count and C-reactive protein. The diagnosis of Periorbital Cellulitis was sealed. He received intravenous antibiotic therapy, intravenous corticoid, and symptomatic treatment. This patient evolved satisfactorily with the proposed treatment, and cellulite drainage was waived in this case.

Conclusion: Periorbital cellulitis has a favorable evolution and a low rate of complications; however, if not treated properly, it can worsen and lead to irreversible lesions.

Keywords: periorbital cellulitis; orbital infection; edema.

11453 Recurrent papillomatosis: a case report

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Introduction: Papillomatosis is the benign neoplasm that most affects the larynx. It is characterized by papillomatous lesions in any area of the aerodigestive tract. Caused by the human papilloma virus, by vertical contamination or through sexual activity, with subtypes 6 and 11 being the most common. When associated with subtypes 16 and 18, they have a malignant potential of around 90%. Its clinical course is variable, with a high rate of recurrence. They usually present with dysphonia, but may present with acute airway obstruction, despite their benignity.

Objectives: To report a case of recurrent laryngeal papillomatosis and its recurrences.

Resumed report: L.R.S.S., female, started with dysphonia at the age of 9, in 2018. She underwent videolaryngoscopy, which showed "tumor growth in the right vocal fold", resection of the lesion by microsurgery of the larynx, without interurrences, material sent to pathology, which revealed as a result "laryngeal squamous papillomatosis". In December 2019, he again presented with dysphonia. The videolaryngoscopy was repeated, which showed the same lesion described above, and with the same histopathological result. Currently, in 2023, the condition was repeated, and she was approached in the same way as described, followed up with periodic videolaryngoscopy.

Conclusion: Although papillomatosis is a benign disease, it has a considerable morbidity and mortality rate due to the involvement of the airway. Currently, there is still no treatment that offers a guarantee of cure, resulting in frequent relapses.

Keywords: papillomatosis; larynx; human papilloma virus.

11454 Eustachian tube cyst – case report

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Introduction: Cysts of the temporal bones are rare benign tumors of the head and neck region, and those that affect the Eustachian tube are even more uncommon. They can be identified by computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging, presenting as a lesion with intensity of adipose tissue, homogeneous, circumscribed, occupying and expanding the region of the Eustachian tube, its relationship with the internal carotid artery is well delimited. Anatomopathological examination reveals a conglomerate of ectodermal and mesodermal elements.

Objectives: to present a clinical case of a patient with a Eustachian tube cyst.

Resumed report: an 83-year-old male patient complained of dysphagia and snoring with breathing pauses. Nasal endoscopy revealed a pulsatile mass in the rhinopharynx on the left. Magnetic resonance imaging showed a lesion suggestive of a non-serous cyst of Eustachian tube on the left. Expectant management was chosen due to the surgical risk and little symptomatic condition of the patient.

Conclusion: primary Eustachian tube tumors manifest themselves in various ways, by benign or malignant conditions, even asymptotically, and may present as incidental findings of examinations, and it is always necessary to be attentive to their differential diagnoses, promoting their correct investigation and aiming at their treatment, with the best definition of the surgical approach, if necessary.

Keywords: dermoide cyst; eustachian tube; rhinopharyngeal mass; head and neck tumors.

11455 Nasolabial cyst: a clinical case and treatment

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Introduction: The nasolabial cyst is a rare type of cyst of non-odontogenic development that occurs in the upper lip region, just below the nose wing. It has an unknown etiology. The diagnosis is clinical and can use the image exam to complement and delimit the lesion. Treatment consists of surgical removal of the cyst through intraoral access.

Objectives: The present work aims to report clinical and scientific information about a rare case of nasolabial cyst, as well as to review the proposed theories for its etiology, clinical aspects and treatment.

Resumed report: Patient J.R.F., 63 years old, sought the otorhinolaryngology service with a report of the appearance of a bulge in the region close to the nasal alar cartilage and nasolabial fold for about 5 years. Painless, fluctuating, slow-growing, progressive lesion with characteristics compatible with a nasolabial cyst. The patient underwent computed tomography of the sinuses, which showed the presence of an expansive formation in the left nasal region, with homogeneous density and soft tissue, with clear contours, compatible with a cyst in the nasolabial region, compressing adjacent structures. Surgical treatment was indicated and the cyst was resected. The procedure was uneventful and the material removed was sent to pathology.

Conclusion: Nasolabial cyst is rare and more frequent in women. It is a benign condition that can be diagnosed through a thorough clinical evaluation, imaging and histopathological examinations. It has a good prognosis after surgical treatment.

Keywords: nasolabial cyst; rare cyst; benign condition.

11456 Bardet-Biedl syndrome: the importance of a closer look before diagnosing Autism

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Introduction: Bardet-Biedl syndrome(BBS) is a rare autosomal recessive ciliopathy with prevalence of 1/100,000 cases in the US and Europe, associated with dysmorphisms, obesity, kidney and learning disorders with changes in expressive and receptive language delay.

Objectives: Elucidate the behavior, learning, language and speech disorders secondary to a rare syndrome.

Resumed report: WPS, 3 years old, with history of speech and language delay. He was full-term and large for gestational age; had nocturnal seizures (using carbamazepine), thyroid disease, centripetal obesity and used glasses for astigmatism. He presented delay in babbling(10 months) and walking(22 months). He feeds himself but needs help for daily care. He had a paternal sister with moderate intellectual disability and brother with nephrotic syndrome. He had dysmorphisms and ligament laxity, interacted and looked little at the examiner. Identified foods, animals, body parts, colors and understood simple commands (compatible to 18 months). Had barely understandable speech. His language skills relied on context appropriate single to two words sentences and gestures, and a delay in receptive language. After examination, hypothesis were Autism

Spectrum Disorder(ASD) and Prader-Willi syndrome. Lately had genetical diagnosis of BBS which justified dysmorphisms, introspective behavior and delay in speech and language.

Conclusion: Some signs and behaviors frequently described in ASD patients as well as language skills delay and learning difficulties were detected in this case. However, obesity and dysmorphisms recall us to investigate genetic disease. We believe in early detection of genetic etiology may foresee further diseases and tailor treatment and should be strongly considered in the phoniatric evaluation.

11457 Bilateral choana atresia in newborn: case report

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Introduction: Choanal atresia is a rare malformation of the posterior nasal wall to the nasopharynx, predominantly in females and is usually related to some genetic syndromes. It can be a defect involving the bony, membranous or mixed part. In addition, it can be unilateral, which causes few symptoms, or bilateral, corroborating in respiratory deficiency, which can be identified right at birth, since it is relieved by the newborn's cry.

Objectives: To discuss, in view of the clinical case, the importance of rapid recognition of this condition.

Resumed report: Newborn, on the 1st day of life, women, is referred to the otorhinolaryngology service at Hospital São José do Avaí, presenting with bilateral choanal atresia, evidenced by tomography of the facial sinuses with bilateral bone formation. This patient arrived under orotracheal intubation, and the day after his arrival he underwent emergency surgery to open the bone plates and insert a probe into each nostril to patency the holes created for air passage. She remained in the neonatal intensive care unit, evolving later with sedation weaning. About 6 days later, the patient was extubated, breathing spontaneously in room air, evolving favorably.

Conclusion: the rapid identification of choanal atresia allows the safety of the airway until surgery. Through surgical treatment, it is possible to reverse the condition and provide a better prognosis for the patient.

Keywords: choanal atresia; congenital malformation; respiratory failure.

11458 Low-grade papillary sinonasal schneiderian carcinoma: a case report

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Introduction: Schneiderian epithelium is responsible for the lining of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses. It harbors different types of benign papillomas and carcinomas. Inverted papilloma is the most diagnosed subtype of Schneiderian papilloma. Despite being benign lesions, they are locally aggressive and have a potential for malignant transformation of 5% to 15%. Low-grade papillary Schneiderian carcinoma, recently described, is rare, characterized by mild morphology, resembling papilloma, with an invasive growth and a high propensity for multiple recurrences.

Objective: To report a case of low-grade papillary sinonasal Schneiderian carcinoma.

Resumed report: Woman, 27 years, with persistent nasal obstruction and rhinorrhea. Right nasal endoscopy revealed meatal tumor. Computed tomography of the sinuses showed an expansive lesion, involving the middle and inferior meatus, extending to the choanal region of the right nostril, measuring 2.8x1.6x4.5 cm. Magnetic resonance imaging showed similar characteristics and growth of the lesion. Endoscopic resection was performed and the anatomopathological analysis showed an epithelial lesion consisting of transitional/squamous cells with a papillary growth pattern and permeation by neutrophils. Immunohistochemistry showed aberrant

positivity for p53. The findings suggested low-grade papillary sinonasal Schneiderian carcinoma. The patient is still under oncological follow-up.

Conclusion: Low-grade papillary Schneiderian carcinoma is a rare entity and little discussed in literature. Therefore, a comprehensive assessment of clinical-pathological and molecular findings is crucial for correct diagnosis and treatment. Furthermore, with the high propensity for recurrences, it is believed that longitudinal surveillance is necessary to achieve timely treatment.

Keywords: nasal obstruction; inverted papilloma; papillary carcinoma.

11459 Clinical management of the patient with recurrent epistaxis due to Rendu-Osler-Weber syndrome: a case report

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Introduction: The Rendu-Osler-Weber Syndrome originates from a structural deficiency of the blood vessel wall, making them more vulnerable. Recurrent epistaxis is the main symptom, but it can affect the eyes, skin, lungs, brain, central nervous system, gastrointestinal and genitourinary tracts. The diagnosis is made using the Curação criteria, which considers recurrent epistaxis; telangiectasias, visceral lesions and family history. There is no consensus regarding the best treatment.

Objective: To describe, from a case report, the clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatments of Rendu-Osler-Weber Syndrome.

Case report: CAM, 64 years old, attended the otorhinolaryngology emergency room due to recurrent epistaxis. Episodes that started in childhood and without proper diagnosis and treatment. He has a family history of recurrent epistaxis (3 brothers and daughter). Telangiectasias were observed in the nasal cavity and face. In addition to upper digestive endoscopy with telangiectasia in the gastrointestinal tract. Laboratory tests showing anemia and no alterations suggestive of coagulopathy. We opted for treatment with nasal cauterization with 70% trichloroacetic acid and saline gel for continuous hydration. After multiple approaches, the patient spent 12 months without the need for intervention.

Conclusion: The Rendu-Osler-Weber Syndrome is a rare disease, and its first manifestation is recurrent epistaxis, and it is important to define an adequate diagnosis and treatment. Because it still does not have a completely satisfactory therapy, it is important to report the cases found, in order to compare the clinical manifestations and therapeutic approaches, in search of a better quality of life for patients.

Keywords: Rendu-Osler-Weber; epistaxis; telangiectasias.

11460 Mondini dysplasia and cochlear implant: a case series

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Objective: The present study aims to present a series of 4 cases of patients with Mondini's Dysplasia seen on Temporal Bone Computed Tomography and its relationship with sensorineural hearing loss undergoing cochlear implant surgery.

Methods: Analysis of medical records of patients attended at the Hearing Health Ambulatório do Hospital Santo Antônio-Obras Sociais Irmã Dulce, according to clinical history, audiometry and tomography of temporal bones that confirmed sensorineural hearing loss and alterations CT scans compatible with Mondini dysplasia. As these patients undergo cochlear implant surgery.

Results: 4 cases of patients with Mondini's Dysplasia and submitted to cochlear implant surgery. With benefits and audiometric gains after data from telemetry, after cochlear implant surgery. Cochlear implantation in children with dysplasia of Mondini has shown success in improving speech production and perception, as well as the development of listening skills.

Discussion: The development of imaging technology has shown that malformation of the Inner ear is a common cause of congenital hearing loss in children. the tomography.

High-resolution computerized imaging has identified that 20% to 38% of hearing loss sensorineural impairment in children is due to cochlear malformations. Mondini dysplasia, a ear abnormality characterized by the development of an incomplete cochlea, was first reported by Mondini in 1791, based on an autopsy examination of the ears of an 8-year-old boy with congenital hearing loss. Better tracing is performed in sensorineural hearing loss from neonatal hearing screening and tomographic evaluation for evaluation of cochlear malformations and subsequent procedures regarding implant surgery cochlear.

11461 The impact of monoclonal antibodies anti-IL-4 and anti-IL-13 on tomographic and endoscopic aspects of chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyposis

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Introduction: Chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyposis (CRScPN) is an inflammation of the nasal mucosa and paranasal sinuses that have different phenotypes and endotypes. When this condition presents T-helper type 2 (Th2) inflammation, corticotherapy and surgery are the chosen treatments, but this benefit is temporary for some cases. Dupilumab was the first monoclonal antibody approved for CRScPN therapy in the United States, Europe, and Brazil.

Objectives: This study aims to compare tomographic and endoscopic results found in sponsored and non-sponsored studies evaluating Dupilumab in control of CRScPN in population with Th2 inflammation.

Data synthesis: An online search was conducted in PubMed, Cochrane Trials, and SciELO databases published up to November 2022. The longitudinal trials testing immunobiological anti-IL-4 and anti-IL-13 (Dupixent® or Dupilumab) were included. Our systematic review was performed following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement guidelines by two independent authors.

Results: Among 396 studies, 18 fulfilled the inclusion criteria. There was a significant improvement in the nose mucous, nasal polyps size, and local inflammation. The tomographic and endoscopic evaluation shows a reduction in the volume of the nasal polyp, preventing recurrence during therapy use, which so far was safe and with few adverse effects.

Conclusion: Although most clinical trials are sponsored by the pharmaceutical industry, immunobiological ones have shown promising responses for the treatment of chronic rhinosinusitis with eosinophilic nasal polyposis. Despite occasional adverse effects, it's still necessary to monitor these patients and carry out further studies in real-life settings.

Keywords: dupilumab; RSCcPN; monoclonal antibody.

11462 Relaxing dacryoadenitis in a patient with granulomatosis with polyangiitis: a case report

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Introduction: Granulomatosis with polyangiitis is a granulomatous necrotizing vasculitis with preferential involvement of the upper respiratory tract and kidneys, and may also present dermatological and ocular alterations. The initial symptoms are nonspecific, with the upper airways being the most frequent clinical manifestation, presenting as inflammatory rhinitis, mucosal ulceration, recurrent epistaxis, nasal obstruction and sinusitis. When the lacrimal pathways are affected, it presents as dacryoadenitis, usually secondary to contiguous granulomatous congestion.

Objective: To demonstrate recurrent dacryoadenitis caused by granulomatosis with polyangiitis.

Case report: MAFS, 64 years old, referred during an outpatient visit pictures of mucopurulent secretion in the right lacrimal duct that had been recurrent for 4 years, in addition to holocranial headache, photophobia and cacosmia. Paranasal sinuses tomography showed mucosal edema of the maxillary and ethmoid sinuses. Laboratory tests resulted in a positive Anti-Nuclear Factor (thick dotted), with a titration of 1:80, positive P-ANCA, with a titration of 1:40 and non-reactive C-ANCA. During follow-up, a granulomatous-like lesion appeared on the nasal ala, which was biopsied and the anatomopathological examination showed aspects suggestive of granulomatosis with polyangiitis. The patient was referred to rheumatology and dacryocystography was performed for further detailing of the condition and subsequent surgical approach.

Conclusion: The lacrimal pathways are a possible site of involvement in patients with granulomatosis with polyangiitis, and may be the first sign of this disease, especially in recurrent dacryoadenitis, a finding that should be taken into account by the otorhinolaryngologist in elucidating the diagnosis of the disease.

Keywords: granulomatosis with polyangiitis; lacrimal pathways; dacryoadenitis.

11463 Temporal bone trauma – a case report

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Introduction: Temporal bone trauma includes a wide range of injuries, of varying severity, many of which require immediate attention from an otolaryngologist. The management of facial nerve injury resulting from temporal bone fracture remains a topic of discussion.

Objective: Report the case of a patient at the Otorhinolaryngology Hospital in Cuiabá - Mato Grosso, with a diagnosis of temporal bone trauma resulting in facial paralysis, as well as the chosen treatment performed at the hospital.

Resumed report: A 17-year-old female patient, K. S. S., sought specialized care at our service, in April 2022, with a history of cranial trauma, 2 weeks after following an accident involving a horse, which resulted in left-sided facial paralysis. The patient presented with mild facial paralysis classified as House-Brackmann grade II. Electroneuromyography revealed neuropathy with axonal degeneration of the left facial nerve, presenting synkinesis in the innervated muscles by the temporal and zygomatic branches, consistent with anomalous reinnervation by the buccal branch. Computed tomography showed old fractures in the lower region of the left mastoid and maxillary sinus, with involvement of the right orbital floor and slight interposition of orbital fat without muscle entrapment. Resonance imaging revealed hyperintense material on T1 and T2 partially occupying the mastoid cells and part of the left petrous bone, possibly corresponding to hemorrhagic material. Immediate treatment proposed was surgery for facial nerve decompression.

Conclusion: These findings provide valuable information for patients and doctors, and help determine treatment priority

Keywords: temporal trauma; facial paralysis; facial nerve decompression.

11464 Diffuse pattern B-cell lymphoma in the palatine tonsil: case report

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Introduction: Tonsillar tumors are the most frequent tumors of the upper aerodigestive tract among malignant neoplasms of the

oropharynx. Node involvement is around 60 to 80% at initial diagnosis. According to the National Cancer Institute (INCA), Brazil is the third country in the world with the most cases of malignant neoplasms of the oropharynx.

Objective: To highlight the warning signs that suggest malignancy, allowing the differential diagnosis of tonsillar hypertrophy, given the prevalence of malignant neoplasms of the oropharynx in Brazil.

Summary Report: M.J.M, 68 years old, smoker, referred to the Otorhinolaryngology service of the Hospital do Servidor Público Municipal de São Paulo for refractory odynophagia and fever for one month despite treatment with different antibiotics, bulging in the left tonsillar pillar with purulent secretion and pain intense place. There was improvement of symptoms after hospitalization and intravenous antibiotic therapy. The patient then began to present with dysphagia, headache, an ulcerated mass measuring 2 cm in the left tonsil and firm left cervical lymph node enlargement measuring 2.5 x 3.5 cm. The biopsy and anatomopathological-immunohistochemical analysis of the lesion was: standard B-cell diffuse malignant undifferentiated lymphoma. The patient underwent radiotherapy and started palliative care.

Conclusion: Risk factors for oropharyngeal cancer are common in the Brazilian population, such as tobacco, human papillomavirus infection and alcohol abuse, contributing to the incidence. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to cases refractory to clinical treatment in order to make an early diagnosis and treatment.

Keywords: oropharyngeal neoplasia / palatine tonsil / lymphoma.

11469 Case report: external ear canal osteoma

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Introduction: Osteomas of the external ear canal are very rare bone tumors. They grow slowly and progressively and are located preferentially in the tympanic-squamous suture. They are commonly single and may be joined to the wall of the canal by a broad base or be pedunculated. The external auditory meatus osteoma is an infrequent lesion that can occur at any age, being three times more common in males. The symptoms presented by these tumors depend mainly on their size, and are more pronounced when their extension goes beyond the limits of the conduit and invades the middle ear. Conductive hypoacusis usually occurs due to obstruction of the external auditory canal by the tumor mass and (or) cerumen and remnants of shed skin. Osteomas of the external ear canal should be removed if there are associated occlusive symptoms, or complications related to them, such as recurrent otitis externa, near-total stenosis of the external ear canal, cholesteatoma between the lesion and the tympanic membrane, tympanic membrane perforation. AIM: To report the case of a patient with an osteoma of the external ear canal and its clinical presentation in a patient followed at the otorhinolaryngology unit of the Santo Antônio Hospital, Salvador, Bahia.

Conclusion: This case describes a patient with an osteoma of the external ear canal whose clinical presentation was progressive hypoacusis, important for therapeutic decision and surgical approach, as described in the literature.

Keywords: osteomas external ear canal; tympanic-squamous suture; conductive hypoacusis.

11470 The suture of the duct of the pre-auricular cyst: case report

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A healthy 7-year-old male child is admitted to the emergency room of the Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina de

Botucatu with bulging in the right pre-auricular region without phlogistic signs, which had never occurred before. Ultrasonography was requested, compatible with a simple cyst measuring 7 x 1 x 3 cm. Performed in the emergency room, under sedation, emptying of this cyst by puncture with output of serosanguineous secretion of negative culture. The patient evolved well, remaining asymptomatic for 5 months during outpatient follow-up of the pre-auricular cyst, until he presented recurrence of the bulge again. So, after improvement of the inflammatory process, exeresis of the cyst in the surgical center was chosen. The patient remained asymptomatic for 3 months, when he again presented, in the same location, a new bulge. Ultrasonography and magnetic resonance imaging were requested, which confirmed recurrence of the pre-auricular cyst. A new surgery was performed, with wide exeresis of the entire cyst and suture of the cyst duct detected intraoperatively. The patient evolved well, without recurrences and remains asymptomatic.

Preauricular cysts result from anomalies in the development of the first and second branchial arches. Most cases are asymptomatic and the option for a surgical approach is preferable when there are recurrent infections.

When the fistula was visualized intraoperatively, the option for suturing the duct, in this case, led to a positive outcome and no recurrence of the condition.

11471 Transnasal endoscopic surgery in nasoangiofibroma. Case report

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Introduction: Juvenile nasoangiofibroma is a histologically benign vascular tumor with an aggressive behavior. It predominantly affects the adolescent male population. It constitutes 0.5 to 0.05% of all head and neck tumors. Surgical eradication is considered the best therapeutic option. The endoscopic, transmaxillary and transpalatine routes stand out.

Objectives: To report transnasal endoscopic surgery as a definitive treatment for juvenile nasoangiofibroma in early stages

Summary Report: EGS, 13 years old, with recurrent, large volume and recurrent epistaxis, in addition to nasal obstruction with one year of evolution.

At rhinoscopy, a vegetating lesion occupying the left nostril was observed, with irregular contours, whitish and friable. CT of the sinuses with contrast showed an expansive, voluminous lesion with intense and heterogeneous enhancement in the sphenopalatine foramen. It invades the left nasal fossa, facial sinuses (ethmoidal, maxillary and sphenoid) with bone erosion of the medial and posterior walls of the maxillary sinus. It invades the posterior wall of the oropharynx, without intracranial invasion. An endoscopic surgical approach preceded by embolization was decided. The patient responded positively to the approach, showing improvement in the clinical picture and remission of the pathology.

Conclusion: The endoscopic approach is a less aggressive alternative with lower morbidity, minimal bleeding, shorter surgery time and high efficacy. This route also has a lower rate of intraoperative complications, lower rates of ICU admission, better postoperative recovery and low recurrence rate. It is a safe route for tumors in their early stages, being adopted as the first option.

11475 Nasal craniopharyngioma: case report

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Female patient, 22 years old, healthy, with progressive nasal obstruction for 4 years associated with hyaline rhinorrhea and facial pain. She was referred to the Rhinology outpatient clinic of the Hospital

das Clínicas de Botucatu, where a mass occupying the sphenoid sinus with extension to the rhinopharynx was identified in a tomography of the facial sinuses with contrast enhancement. An endonasal biopsy of the lesion was performed, with a histopathological diagnosis with immunohistochemistry of adamantinomatous craniopharyngioma. Magnetic resonance imaging confirmed an expansive lesion in the sphenoid sinus extending to the rhinopharynx and central skull base. The patient underwent a previous evaluation by endocrinology, and proceeded with transseptal endonasal exeresis of the tumor, with the need for a fascia lata graft to close the cerebrospinal fluid fistula (CSF). The patient evolved well, without a CSF leak, and remains asymptomatic on an outpatient basis. The anatomopathological examination confirmed the previous diagnosis of craniopharyngioma.

Craniopharyngioma is a rare brain tumor, derived from the pituitary gland tissue and its most common involvement is in the sellar region, the nasopharynx being a rarely affected site. Surgical treatment of craniopharyngioma is generally the most recommended procedure and, in the case described, the endonasal approach was chosen, with removal of the tumor in its entirety. The patient remains asymptomatic in outpatient follow-ups.

11477 Submandibular abscess: clinical evolution and therapeutic approach in a case report

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Introduction: The abscess is composed of a cervical polymicrobial infection with possibly severe evolution. The diagnosis is clinical and radiological, the patient reports fever associated with bulging with phlogistic signs, which can impair swallowing. Treatment is carried out during hospitalization with broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy, drainage and follow-up of the condition.

Objectives: To emphasize the importance of systematizing the approach quickly and early, to avoid complications and minimize patient morbidity and mortality.

Resumed report: N.N.M., female, 45 years old, sought an otorhinolaryngology outpatient clinic with odynophagia for approximately 20 days, was admitted to another service in order to treat bacterial tonsillitis. During hospitalization, he evolved with the formation of a submandibular abscess, was punctured intraorally, and after the procedure, he remained under observation for another 03 days, after which he was discharged, despite not having success in the clinical evolution. After 01 week, she went to the office, where she was referred for hospitalization at Hospital São José do Avaí, where a new drainage of the abscess was performed, with placement of Penrose drain, intravenous antibiotic therapy, and after discharge, return for follow-up. This patient evolved favorably. There was secretion from the drain for subsequent days, with subsequent removal of the same, and resolution of the abscess.

Conclusion: The submandibular abscess has a dangerous evolution, the factor that changes the prognosis is a quick diagnosis and treatment, since it has a good therapeutic response.

Keywords: submandibular abscess; drainage; polymicrobial infection.

11485 Nasal bleeding mass case report septal hemangioma

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Clínica Pedro Cavalcanti

Introduction: Hemangiomas are benign soft tissue tumors common in childhood. Frequent on the face, head (extracranial) and neck, but rare in nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses. Upon nasal cavity hemangiomas, its etiology is unknown, questioning whether they are congenital or associated with previous nasal trauma through hyperplastic response.

Objectives: to show the importance of diagnostic investigation of facial tumor in nasal cavity, discarding malignancy.

Resumed report: A.P.N.S., female, 35 years old, previously healthy, reports spontaneous, intermittent and voluminous epistaxis by left nostril, 04 months ago. Refers tumor growth and nasal obstruction in the ipsilateral nostril. The patient denied trauma or use of medication or coagulopathies. At rhinoscopy, there was an expansive hematic lesion in the left anterior nasal cavity, it was bleeding and painful when manipulated. Computed Tomography of the facial sinuses identified a soft tissue mass, homogeneous, with an implantation base in the septal cartilage on the left. Through the surgical approach, a nasofibroscopy was performed, which showed a fleshy lesion partially occupying the left nasal cavity, with subsequent excision of the tumor, under sedation and local anesthesia. Therefore, pathology was compatible with a proliferative lesion of vascular appearance and immunohistochemistry suggestive of venous hemangioma.

Conclusion: Nasal septum hemangioma should be considered in every patient with epistaxis and unilateral nasal obstruction. Therapeutic planning requires, at the very least, adequate imaging and incisional biopsy complementary to investigation.

Keywords: hemangioma; paranasal sinuses; epistaxis.

11487 Early surgical approach in acute rhinosinusitis complication: a case report

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Puc-Campinas

Introduction: Pott's Puffy Tumor is a rare complication of sinus diseases, characterized by localized swelling in the frontal bone. Hematogenous spread is the most common route of infection. Computed tomography is essential for confirming paranasal sinus infection and for the investigation of intracranial complications, but, in general, it only detects bone erosion of the frontal bone 7-10 days after infection onset.

Objective: This report aims to present a case of Pott's Puffy Tumor with minimal symptoms and no bone dehiscence, emphasizing the importance of early surgical management to prevent more severe forms.

Case report: A 13-year-old male patient presented at the Emergency Department with frontal facial pain, right-sided frontal and periorbital edema, and difficulty opening the eyes for 2 days. Clinical evaluation revealed a soft swelling in the frontal region, accompanied by local redness and tenderness. The patient denied nasal complaints. There was no fever, general malaise, or history of similar cases. Complementary tests showed elevated C-reactive protein without leukocytosis. Computed tomography revealed a collection in the superficial extracranial tissues without evidence of bone erosion. The patient received treatment with ceftriaxone and clindamycin, followed by early surgical drainage. The patient's condition improved, and they were discharged six days after the surgical intervention.

Conclusion: This case report emphasizes the need for early management of Pott's Puffy Tumor, even in the absence of significant symptoms and bone dehiscence. Early detection and immediate surgical interventions are crucial in preventing morbidity and mortality associated with this rare condition.

11489 Tonsil lesion as only sign for Non-hodgkin lymphoma and HIV infection

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Hospital Federal de Bonsucesso

Introduction: Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) prefers extranodal sites, being Waldeyer's ring usually the second site involved. It presents with airway obstruction, altered hearing, and

pain with a mass or an ulcer. The early diagnosis of Diffuse large B cell lymphoma is associated with absence of B symptoms, no bone marrow infiltration, and low-intermediate risk prognostic index. Presence of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome infers a higher risk of developing NHL with rapid progression and poor prognosis.

Objectives: To submit a case about concomitant diffuse large B cells lymphoma and HIV infection presenting as tonsil lesion.

Resumed report: A 54 year-old female reports 1 month-old lesion on her palatine tonsil, pain, progressive lesion growth, and weight loss. On examination, an infiltrative lesion on left palatine tonsil with irregular erythematous border, necrotic base, hardened on palpation, and ipsilateral submandibular and cervical lymph nodes enlargement. Biopsy showed fibrinoid necrosis permeated by fungal hyphae and bacterial colonies. The lesion kept growing towards the soft palate. Syphilis treatment and itraconazol were prescribed. On the second time, patient presented a positive HIV result and biopsy showed high grade NHL, which immunohistochemistry confirmed as diffuse large B cells lymphoma, CD20 and EBV-LMP1 positive. After appropriate treatment, full regression of lesion was seen.

Conclusion: There are few articles addressing the oral manifestations of lymphomas. Intraoral lymphoma may appear at first sight as an infection in half of the cases and it may be the only sign of disease.

Keywords: tonsil ulcer; non-hodgkin's lymphoma; HIV.

11490 Grade 4 nasosinus polypoidosis: case report

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Hospital São José do Avaí

Introduction: Nasosinus polypoidosis is a chronic inflammatory disease of the mucosa and paranasal sinuses, where there is the formation of benign and multiple polyps without a determined pathophysiology, affects about 0.5-4% of the population and has a high rate of recurrence. Its clinical features are bilateral and progressive nasal obstruction, rhinorrhea, hyposmia/anosmia, headache, nasal itching, sneezing.

Objectives: To report the case of a patient with nasosinus polypoidosis grade 4, according to the Kennedy criteria, and its treatment.

Resumed report: J.F.N., 86 years old, male, arrived at the otorhinolaryngology office due to bilateral nasal obstruction for about 7 months, associated with hyposmia. Reports progressive worsening. Ectoscopy showed enlargement of the nasal pyramid, anterior rhinoscopy showed edematous structures, rounded, smooth surface with small blood vessels, gelatinous aspect, yellowish-white in both nostrils, suggestive of chronic rhinosinusitis with nasosinus polyp. To assess the extent of the lesion, a CT scan of the facial sinuses was requested, which revealed mucous thickening in all paranasal cavities, erosion of bilateral ethmoidal trabeculae. The patient underwent surgery to remove the polyps and improve his quality of life. The material was sent for pathology and the diagnosis of nasosinus polypoidosis was confirmed.

Conclusion: Nasosinus polypoidosis is a chronic disease that interferes with the patient's quality of life. Surgical treatment brings immediate improvement of the nasal obstruction, requiring further outpatient follow-up with the otorhinolaryngologist to avoid recurrences of the disease.

Keywords: nasosinus polypoidosis; paranasal sinuses; chronic inflammatory disease.

11491 Case report: high-volume nasal lavage with saline and nasal corticosteroid in the postoperative period of chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polypoidosis

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Hospital Otorrinos

Introduction: Chronic Rhinosinusitis with Nasal Polypoidosis (CRSwNP) is a persistent condition lasting over 12 weeks and

characterized by the presence of bilateral polyps. CRSwNP is associated with comorbidities and exhibits high recurrence rates.

Objectives: This report aims to document a case of recurrent CRSwNP, managed on an outpatient basis, by endorsing the risk of disease relapse and the strategy of high-volume nasal lavage with dissolved budesonide 400mcg.

Resumed report: We present the case of a 57-year-old patient under the care of a hospital in Feira de Santana, Bahia, diagnosed with CRSwNP and having undergone four nasal endoscopic surgeries. The patient reported bilateral nasal obstruction, with the right nasal fossa experiencing more pronounced symptoms. Another surgical intervention was pursued, but polypoid lesions recurred within 14 days postoperatively. Consequently, a high-volume nasal lavage regimen combining saline solution and budesonide 400mcg was initiated twice daily, resulting in a substantial reduction in both the quantity and size of polyps during the postoperative period. The patient continues to be monitored and has shown symptomatic improvement.

Conclusion: While saline nasal lavage and topical nasal corticosteroids are typically recommended following endoscopic surgery, in this particular case, employing high-volume positive pressure devices proved superior. Significant enhancements were observed in polyp size reduction, symptomatology, and a decrease in polyp recurrence within the first-year post-surgery.

Keywords: nasal polyps; corticoid therapy; diagnosis; phenotype; otorhinolaryngology.

11496 Extranodal nasal-type NK/T non-Hodgkin lymphoma

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Hospital Otorrinos

Introduction: Extranodal Nasal-type NK/T non-Hodgkin lymphoma (LTNK) represents less than 15% of all non-Hodgkin lymphomas and 0.5% of all extranodal lymphomas in this area. It predominates in males adults and has a peak incidence in the fifth decade of life. The pathogenesis is related to infection by the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and p53 overexpression.

Objectives: Report a case of a patient with Extranodal Nasal-type NK/T non-Hodgkin lymphoma, attended in the otorhinolaryngology service.

Resumed report: TSS, male, 38 years, referred to the otorhinolaryngology service of a municipal hospital in Feira de Santana due to chronic obstruction in the right nostril, intermittent epistaxis and facial pain. On the physical examination, he had an ulceroinfiltrative anterior septal lesion in the right nostril. The patient underwent a biopsy of the lesion showing mucosal erosions and dense lymphoid infiltrate in the chorion, immunohistochemistry was recommended. The exam showed morphological and histochemical aspects compatible with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma with NK/T immunophenotype. The patient was referred to the oncology service, where he underwent treatment with chemoradiotherapy, showing complete metabolic remission.

Conclusion: Nasal lymphoma, although rare, is a differential diagnosis of nasosinus diseases. The attention of the otorhinolaryngologist is essential in the face of clinical suspicion, since its early diagnosis favors the prognosis and improves the patient's survival, preventing complications as metastases and local destruction.

Keywords: extranodal lymphoma; NK/T cells extranodal lymphoma; lymphoma.

11497 What approach do we approach to improve vertigo-case reports in otoneurology

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Otorrino Clínica

Introduction: There are several forms of otoneurological manifestations. Investigating is necessary.

Objective: We will report some cases in otoneurology approached in our clinic and for future discussion in this congress.

Resumed report: Case 1: Female, 53 yrs. Diagnosis of BPPV from LeftPSC-canalitis by Dix-Hallpike Maneuver. Epley maneuvers were necessary. Negative retest for vertigo and nystagmus in the Dix-Hallpike maneuver post Vestibular Rehabilitation. Patient reports persistence of vertigo sensation. We investigated the LeftLSC being positive for vertigo and nystagmus in Pagnini-McClure maneuver. There was canal conversion. Performed Lempert maneuver. Post-maneuver control after 1 week: absence of nystagmus and vertigo in all canals bilateral and satisfied patient.

Case 2: Female, 54 yrs. Diagnosis of Vestibular Neuronitis and BPPV from LeftPSC-canalitis. We made Epley with positive result. Presence of right spontaneous nystagmus that interferes in the investigation of optokinetic nystagmus resulting in asymmetry. Prednisolone 20mg 12/12h 5days was prescribed due spontaneous ny. Patient reports an improvement in vertigo. Repeated optokinetic with a normalized result.

Case 3: Female, 45 yrs. Alteration in the Extended Arm test to the left. Test Babinski-Weil, Romberg, Unterberger, Index tests and diadochokinesia within normal results. Presence of unidirectional (left direction) semi-spontaneous nystagmus in central, right and left positions. Positive Dix-Hallpike test for BPPV-LeftPSC. Patient feels improvements after Epley's maneuver. Normal oculomotor tests. Due to the persistence of semi-spontaneous nystagmus Prednisolone 20mg 12/12h 5days was prescribed. Brain MRI without abnormalities.

Conclusion: The improvement of the condition was described in each case.

11499 Inverted papilloma: case report

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Introduction: The complaint of unilateral nasal obstruction involves numerous causes: epithelial, mesenchymal, bone and odontogenic tumors. Differential diagnosis with malignant tumors is important, as they present in a very similar way.

Objectives: Report the case of an adult patient with inverted papilloma (IP) associated with nasal polyposis who underwent endoscopic excision. Summary Report: A 50-year-old patient was referred to the Otorhinolaryngology service by a neurosurgeon with indication for surgery to investigate a lesion in the frontal sinus, with mass effect on the adjacent cerebral parenchyma, according to Cranial Tomography (CT). He reported nasal obstruction worse on the left, headache and hyposmia for 01 year. CT scan of the facial sinuses shows an image with soft tissue density in the frontal sinuses, ethmoid cells, medial wall of the left maxillary sinus and the ostiomeatal complex. Nasal endoscopic surgery was performed, with excision of part of the lesion associated with antrostomy of the left maxillary sinus, but interrupted due to the friable appearance, with the possibility of a malignant lesion being raised. Biopsy confirmed PI without signs of malignancy associated with inflammatory nasal polyp. The patient is followed up for the second surgical procedure.

Conclusion: IP is a rare pathology with nonspecific symptoms, which can delay diagnosis. Surgical treatment should be meticulous, with a previous radiological study of the tumor for complete removal, reducing risk of recurrence. Despite being benign, PI can present with malignant transformation and recur, requiring post-surgical follow-up to detect early recurrence.

Keywords: inverted papilloma; recurrence; otorhinolaryngology.

11500 Esthesioneuroblastoma complicated by myiasis: a rare case report

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Introduction: Esthesioneuroblastoma is a rare malignant tumor originating from the olfactory neuroepithelium. While the prognosis for

advanced-stage esthesioneuroblastoma is generally poor, palliative care plays a crucial role in managing symptoms and maintaining the patient's quality of life. We present a case report of a palliative patient with advanced esthesioneuroblastoma complicated by myiasis.

Objective: The objective of this case report is to document the presentation, symptom management, and supportive care provided to a palliative 56-year-old patient with advanced esthesioneuroblastoma complicated by myiasis. We aim to emphasize the importance of early recognition, prompt intervention, and a multidisciplinary approach in achieving favorable patient outcomes.

Case report: SBS, a 56-year-old, presented with nasal obstruction, epistaxis, foul-smelling discharge, and clinical features consistent with advanced esthesioneuroblastoma. Additionally, myiasis was observed, further complicating the patient's condition. Given the advanced stage of the disease, curative treatment options were limited, and the focus shifted towards palliative care. A multidisciplinary team comprising palliative care specialists collaborated to manage symptoms and provide holistic support. Treatment involved alleviating nasal symptoms, managing pain, addressing psychological distress, and ensuring appropriate wound care.

Conclusion: This case report highlights the challenges encountered in providing palliative care for a patient with advanced esthesioneuroblastoma complicated by myiasis. Otolaryngologists play a pivotal role in diagnosing and managing these rare tumor complications. Further research is needed to understand the mechanisms and risk factors of myiasis in esthesioneuroblastoma patients. This case report contributes valuable insights to the medical literature and emphasizes the need for individualized, comprehensive management in similar cases.

11503 Gradenigo's syndrome: a case report

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Introduction: Described for the first time in 1907 by Gradenigo (1859-1926), and consisted of the triad of otitis media complicated with purulent otorrhea, pain in the innervation area of the first or second branch of the trigeminal nerve, and paralysis of the abducens nerve. Its cause can be explained by the spread of the infection by contiguity from the middle ear to the apex of the petrous part of the temporal bone through the aerated bone cells, located close to the area where the abducens and trigeminal nerves pass. The treatment is controversial, where some authors justify early surgical intervention, while few believe in conservative treatment.

Objective: reported a case of a patient, with 2 years with this syndrome and the success in adopting the surgical approach.

Resumed report: Male, 02 years old, with initial fever and otalgia on the left after 7 days of evolution, he developed headache associated with visual alteration, where he was referred to our hospital. Physical examination showed regular general condition, paralysis of the 6th cranial nerve bilaterally, and pain in the area of innervation of the ophthalmic branch of the trigeminal nerve on the left. Absence of phlogistic signs in the mastoids. Otoscopy with left and right tympanic membrane hyperemia without alterations. Tomography of the mastoids with veiling of the mastoid cells bilaterally, more pronounced on the left, without brain abscess.

Conclusion: Subtotal left mastoidectomy was performed. Child progressing with clinical improvement but persisted with paralysis of the left abducens in the first weeks.

11510 Maxillary sinus melanoma

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Introduction: Sinus melanoma is a rare and very aggressive tumor that usually affects the elderly and can present symptoms similar to common pathologies, such as rhinosinusitis.

Objective: To report a clinical case of melanoma in the maxillary sinus, in order to guide physicians regarding this diagnosis, providing fast and effective therapy.

Case report: CSA, 66 years old, female, sought the Hospital de Base de São José do Rio Preto complaining of nasal obstruction, left facial pain and ipsilateral tearing, which began four weeks ago. She mentioned an episode of the flu one week before the onset of symptoms.

During the examination a bulge was observed, both in the left maxillary region and in the lateral nasal wall, seen through the endoscope. She also had facial edema that was painful to the touch, mild tearing on the left, but without changes in ocular mobility or visual acuity.

Contrast-enhanced face tomography showed an expansive hypoattenuating lesion in the left maxillary sinus, which promoted bone remodeling and extended to the orbital and nasal regions.

An endoscopic nasal biopsy of the lesion was performed, confirming the diagnosis of invasive melanoma. The proposed treatment was total maxillectomy with exenteration of the left orbit.

Conclusion: Knowing the common affections of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses is essential. However, we cannot forget that rare pathologies also occur in these places, being fundamental a careful investigation, in order to allow the treatment as early as possible.

Keywords: melanoma; paranasal sinuses; neoplasm.

11512 Middle ear adenomatous neuroendocrine tumors: a case report

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Introduction: Neuroendocrine adenomas of the middle ear are extremely rare, equally affecting both sexes, with an average age of 40 years. Histological characteristics define cellular pattern and course of the disease, requiring immunohistochemical analysis for definitive diagnosis. Due to cellular variation and location, it is clinically presented with diverse symptoms, requiring surgical treatment. Despite being considered benign and having low aggressiveness, some cases may exhibit metastasis or recurrence, particularly with incomplete tumor excision.

Objective: Report a rare case of middle ear adenoma in a patient followed up at the Regional University Hospital of Northern Paraná.

Resumed report: A 59-year-old woman, with right otorrhea for 3 years, associated with mild conductive hearing loss. Otoscopy revealed tympanic membrane perforation, and computed tomography demonstrated opacification of mastoid cells, epitympanum, and antrum. Closed tympanomastoidectomy with tympanoplasty was performed, and intraoperative findings revealed granulomatous tissue in the epitympanic region, which was completely excised and histopathologically confirmed as adenoma. The patient is currently under follow-up care, with improvement of symptoms, absence of new otorrhea episodes, stable hearing, and an intact and satisfactory tympanoplasty graft.

Conclusion: Middle ear adenoma is a rare condition with few reports in the literature. It is presented in various forms, with nonspecific symptoms that may mimic other comorbidities. Diagnosis is confirmed with histopathological examination, and the preferred treatment is the complete excision of the lesion by surgery. The optimal surgical techniques are still unknown, and further studies may contribute to more robust evidence.

11513 Report of a case of glomus jugulotympanicus in a patient followed up at a quaternary hospital in São Paulo

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Introduction: The jugulotympanic glomus or paraganglioma is a rare neoplasm. Its origin is related to the glomulus of the middle

ear. Despite being benign, it can cause significant symptoms due to its anatomical location and its capacity for slow but progressive growth.

Objectives: To describe a typical case of jugulotympanic glomus treated at the outpatient clinic of Hospital Santa Marcelina, as well as its clinical manifestations, highlighting relevant aspects of diagnosis and treatment.

Resumed report: 55-year-old female patient with symptoms of peripheral facial palsy, hypoacusis and pulsatile tinnitus on the right for 18 months. Otoscopy with bulged and violaceous tympanic membrane on the right. CT demonstrates a solid lesion invading the mastoid, middle ear, jugular foramen and compressing right cranial nerves. MRI demonstrates a heterogeneous mass, with a "salt and pepper" aspect on T2-weighted sequences.

Conclusion: Glomus jugulotympanic is a rare but progressive tumor that can cause sequelae due to its growth, requiring a good diagnostic suspicion, an assertive and early therapeutic approach and adequate treatment and follow-up. Pulsatile tinnitus should be investigated with imaging and typical otoscopy should draw attention to this pathology.

11514 Vascular ring with respiratory repercussion: a case report

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Introduction: Vascular rings are rare congenital anomalies, and are defined as vessels in anomalous configurations that surround the trachea and/or esophagus. They are rare and mostly asymptomatic.

Objective: This case report aims to portray a patient with vascular ring formation by the retroaortic innominate vein, aortic arch and subclavian artery, coursing with dyspnea.

Resume report: Female patient, preterm, with respiratory distress at birth requiring resuscitation. Patient already diagnosed with mosaic for trisomy 9, craniosynostosis and dextrocardia associated with atrial septal defect. Nasofibroscopy was performed, showing grade II laryngomalacia, with preserved mobility of the vocal folds. Supraglottoplasty was performed after 2 months, but even with good postoperative results, extubation was unsuccessful twice, and tracheostomy was performed. On investigation, seen on CT angiography of the chest retroaortic innominate vein, aortic arch to the right and descending thoracic aorta to the left, with the presence of an aberrant left subclavian artery, alterations determine the formation of a vascular ring that surrounds and displaces the trachea and esophagus to the left. Cardiac surgery was performed to correct aberrant vessels. The patient evolved with ventilatory improvement, and it was possible to wean from mechanical ventilation. In time, it follows as an outpatient at Hospital de Base de São José do Rio Preto.

Conclusion: Aberrant vessels forming vascular rings are extremely rare affections, but they must be taken into account in the differential diagnosis in order to better treat and rehabilitate patients.

Keywords: vascular rings; dyspnea; otorhinolaryngology.

11515 Paracoccidioidomycosis in the tonsil: case report

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Introduction: Paracoccidioidomycosis is an endemic systemic mycosis caused by fungi of the genus *Paracoccidioides*. The disease has a geographic distribution limited to Central and South America, where it is the most common systemic endemic mycosis. The fungus usually causes asymptomatic pulmonary infection, but if the infection is not contained by the host, the disease can evolve into one of two patterns: the chronic form, which represents the

reactivation of the primary infection, or the acute/subacute form, with limited response. of the host and rapid dissemination to the reticuloendothelial system.

Objective: To report a case of paracoccidioidomycosis, diagnosed by an otorhinolaryngologist after a biopsy of a lesion in the tonsillar pocket, and the treatment instituted, to a resident of an urban area.

Case report: Female patient, 55 years old, smoker, attended the outpatient clinic of the Otorhinolaryngology specialty at Hospital de Base de São José do Rio Preto, with odynophagia for about seven months. During the anamnesis, a weight loss of twenty kilos was observed. On physical examination, an ulcerated lesion with an infiltrative aspect was observed in the left tonsil. An incisional biopsy of the lesion was performed with a positive result for *Paracoccidioides brasiliensis*. Treatment with itraconazole was initiated and referred for follow-up with the Infectious Diseases team.

Conclusion: Oral lesions of this disease correspond to chronic ulcers, similar to the lesion caused by oral squamous cell carcinoma, thus, the otorhinolaryngologist must know this mycosis and consider it in the elaboration of the differential diagnosis.

Keywords: paracoccidioidomycosis; oral ulcer.

11517 Fibrous dysplasia in the temporal bone in a elderly woman: a case report

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Introduction: Fibrous dysplasia is a congenital, non-hereditary, benign bone disease. It can be classified as monostotic or polyostotic. Involvement of the temporal bone is rare. It is more common in puberty and young adults, and there is controversy regarding the gender most affected.

Objective: To report a case of polyostotic fibrous dysplasia of the temporal bone in an elderly patient treated at the Otorhinolaryngology service of Hospital Santa Marcelina.

Case report: TCSN, 65 years old, female, presenting with a complaint of progressive hearing loss, tinnitus, otalgia, and otorrhea in the right ear for 1 year.

On otoscopy: external auditory canal obliterated by a rosy mass, softened, without discharge or bleeding. Biopsy of the lesion consistent with cholesteatomatous otitis media.

Audiometry detected severe mixed hearing loss in the right ear.

Temporal bone computed tomography demonstrated an extra-axial expansive formation adjacent to the right temporal pole/greater wing of the sphenoid, associated with thickening and bone sclerosis of the right sphenoid, clivus, as well as the right temporal bone, including the squamous and petrous portions. Soft tissue attenuation material obliterates the right external auditory canal.

Due to the differential diagnosis with meningioma, the patient is awaiting evaluation by the neurosurgery team for further intervention.

Conclusion: Fibrous dysplasia in the temporal bone is rare, but in patients with findings of hearing loss and stenosis of the external auditory canal, this diagnosis should always be considered, along with its differential diagnoses. Its occurrence in elderly patients cannot be excluded.

11518 Respiratory epithelial adenomatoid hamartoma: case report

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Hamartoma is an excessive, localized growth of native cells in the affected organ. While the cellular composition resembles that of the surrounding tissue, it exhibits a distinct architectural pattern. In 1995, a rare subtype of the aerodigestive tract called Respiratory Epithelial

Adenomatoid Hamartoma (REAH) was first identified, with only about 60 cases reported until beginning of century, underscoring its rarity.

The aim of this study is to present a case of REAH, disseminate scientific knowledge about this uncommon benign tumor, review its concepts and approaches, and emphasize REAH as a potential differential diagnosis for nasosinusal lesions.

A 45-year-old female patient presented with long-standing symptoms of paroxysmal sneezing and chronic nasal itching, which had progressed to persistent right-sided nasal discharge, nasal obstruction, daytime mouth breathing, and severe nocturnal snoring. Despite clinical interventions, symptom control remained elusive. Videonasofibroscopy revealed a leftward obstructive septal deviation and a polyp in the right nasal cavity's sphenoethmoid recess. A computed tomography (CT) scan of the paranasal sinuses demonstrated a polypoid formation in the posterior region of the right nasal meatus. Suspecting an antrochoanal polyp, surgical intervention was performed to achieve complete tumor excision. However, the subsequent histopathological analysis confirmed the diagnosis of REAH. After the surgical procedure, there was an improvement in the initial complaints and there have been no recurrences so far.

Given the limited literature on this rare lesion, it is imperative to disseminate this case to enhance disease awareness, facilitate differential diagnosis of nasopharyngeal masses, and contribute to further understanding of REAH.

11519 Bullous pemphigoid: clinical case report

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Introduction: Pemphigoid is an autoimmune subepidermal bullous dermatosis, which preferentially affects women and the elderly. The development of these painful or ulcerated erosions occurs when the basement membrane components of the epithelium are attacked by autoantibodies. This mucocutaneous disease primarily affects the mucosal surfaces, especially oral and conjunctival, and may or may not affect the skin.

Objectives: To report the clinical case of a patient diagnosed with bullous pemphigoid, highlighting its signs and symptoms.

Resumed report: M.A.C., 51 years old, started gingival bleeding after dental cleaning in May 2022. He started to present recurrent gum lesions. 3 months later, he developed conjunctival bleeding associated with xerophthalmia. She used numerous antibiotics, in addition to several eye drops. In 2023, he consulted the otorhinolaryngology outpatient clinic of the São José do Avaí hospital, where the hypothesis of Pemphigoid was suggested, confirmed by histopathology. Corticosteroid therapy was initiated, the patient progressing favorably. A joint evaluation with dermatology was requested, to be carried out by a multidisciplinary team in this case.

Conclusion: Bullous pemphigoid is a chronic disease that can directly interfere with the patient's quality of life. Thus, it is imperative that, in the presence of a patient presenting characteristic manifestations of the disease, a thorough anamnesis and physical examination should be performed. Since an early diagnosis is crucial for the institution of an individualized treatment, through a multidisciplinary team, in order to control and prevent the worsening of this dermatosis.

Keywords: bullous pemphigoid; mucous membranes; dermatosis.

11520 Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma (DLBCL) in Hypopharynx

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Introduction: Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) accounts for 25% of non-Hodgkin lymphoma cases. It can occur in any part of the human body, and extranodal involvement is common. Diagnosis is typically established through biopsy and

immunophenotyping. The treatment depends on the disease stage, and chemotherapy regimens are often used to achieve remission.

Objectives: To report the finding of a malignant lesion in the hypopharynx and emphasize the importance of accurate investigation for early treatment intervention.

Resumed report: A 55-year-old female patient, a teacher, referred to the Otorhinolaryngology service due to difficulty speaking loudly during classes for about 3 months. She also reported dysphagia and nausea; she needs to chew their food several times before swallowing. At the time of evaluation, she was aphonic and had lost 3 kg in 1 month. Nasal endoscopy revealed a globular lesion with smooth borders overlapping the epiglottis. An excisional biopsy was performed, which revealed diffuse large B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma. The patient was referred to Oncohematology for treatment.

Conclusion: Patients with sudden changes in their voice or difficulty swallowing need investigation. There are several causes for dysphagia and hoarseness, but amid the chance of malignancy an early diagnosis needs to be established to guide treatment.

Keywords: diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; non Hodgkin's lymphoma; dysphagia; hoarseness

11526 Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia: a literature review

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Introduction: Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia (HHT), rare fibrovascular dysplasia that affects blood vessels, is characterized by its vulnerability to trauma, causing recurrent epistaxis, mucocutaneous telangiectasia, visceral arteriovenous malformations and positive family history.

Usually first and main manifestation, epistaxis affects more than 90% of patients with HHT and often decreases the Quality Of Life (QOL), specially in recurrent ones. Besides, due to its genetic component, the treatment is often a challenge.

Objectives: Update about HHT and treatment of otorhinolaryngological conditions.

Data synthesis: There is no defined standard treatment for epistaxis. The Second International Guideline for Diagnosis and Management of HHT (2020) initially recommends the use of medications to humidify the nasal mucosa. Tranexamic acid has become the first choice when other medications fail to control bleeding.

In persistent cases, consider ablative therapies for nasal telangiectasias (laser, radiofrequency, electrosurgery and sclerotherapy). Multiple uncontrolled series shows a temporarily resolution with the last ones, but perforation of the nasal septum is a known complication of all them.

Other recommendations considers the use of systemic antiangiogenic agents.

Another alternative is surgery, which can be a septodermoplastia, bilateral sphenopalatine ligation or closure of the nasal cavity.

However, no treatment was completely successful and sometimes more than one type is needed to control the epistaxis.

Conclusion: Otorhinolaryngological manifestations are the most frequent in HHT. Its prognosis is uncertain, with early diagnosis and treatment it is possible to improve the patient's QOL and achieve a life expectancy similar to the general population.

Keywords: hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia; recurrent epistaxis; arteriovenous malformations.

11528 Characterization of otorhinolaryngological symptoms and sequels in patients hospitalized with Covid-19

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Introduction: Coronavirus is transmitted by the upper respiratory tract, making otorhinolaryngological symptoms prevalent.

In hospitalized patients, these symptoms are more evident and it is necessary to better characterize and understand their evolution.

Objective: To characterize the otorhinolaryngological symptoms and permanent sequelae in patients hospitalized for covid-19.

Methods: alive patients who had been admitted to our institution between April 2020 and April 2022 due to complications from Covid-19 were contacted by telephone. They were asked about demographic data, previous and current symptoms, intubation and/or tracheotomy.

Results: Among the 512 patients that left the hospital alive during the period, 78 died after discharged and just 109 answered the questionnaire by telephone (59 men; 50 women). Age (years): up to 20 (13), 21 to 50 (33), 51 to 70 (41), above 71 (22). Hospitalization (days): up to 7 (29), 8 to 15 (42), 16 to 30 (19), 30 to 60 (9). Eighteen patients required intubation. Intubation time (days): up to 7 (2), 8 to 15 (6), 16 to 30 (2), above 31 (2). Six patients required tracheotomy. Most prevalent symptoms that persisted for months after discharge, respectively: dyspnea (74;14), cough (69; 9), nasal obstruction (52; 4), smell alteration (43; 10), taste alteration (42; 4) secretion (39; 2), headache (34;2), odynophagia (21;2), dysphonia (19;2), xerostomia (13;1) and vertigo (11;6).

Conclusions: ENT symptoms are very prevalent in patients with covid-19 and many patients who required hospitalization remain with some symptoms more than 1 year of discharge, indicating a chronic course and possible definite sequelae.

11529 Late diagnosis of laryngeal web: case report

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Introduction: Laryngeal web or congenital laryngeal membrane is a rare type of anomaly due to failure in the recanalization of the larynx in the first weeks of embryological development. The diagnosis is obtained through nasolaryngoscopy, complemented with laryngobronchoscopy. A specific gene for its occurrence is unknown, but the association with 22q11 deletion syndrome has been described. The severity of symptoms and treatment is related to the degree of glottic obstruction.

Objectives: Report late diagnosis of laryngeal web.

Resumed report: A 7-year-old male patient was referred to the Otorhinolaryngology service due to a complaint of dysphonia since birth and several episodes of infectious respiratory conditions that progressed with severe dyspnea and cyanosis. By the time he arrived at our service, he had no complementary airway evaluation. He was diagnosed with degree IV congenital laryngeal membrane through nasofibroscope and bronchoscopy in the operating room. He was referred for tracheostomy with subsequent programming of laryngotracheal reconstruction surgery.

Conclusion: Laryngeal web is a rare type of laryngeal anomaly, which symptoms usually appear at birth. Treatment is surgical, based on the degree of obstruction and consequent severity of symptoms. There is association with a genetic syndrome, but given its rarity, not much has been reported about a specific gene involved.

Keywords: laryngeal web; membrane; larynx; congenital.

11531 Endoscopic endonasal approach to spontaneous cerebrospinal fluid leaks: case report

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Introduction: The communication between the subarachnoid space and the nasal cavity is called rhinogenic cerebrospinal fluid leaks. The origin of these leaks could be traumatic or non-traumatic, and it can manifest with different signs and symptoms, however the most frequent is unilateral citrus rhinorrhea.

It has the potential for complications with significant morbidity and mortality, and may initiate infections in the central nervous system, such as meningitis. Imaging tests such as high-resolution computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging help in the anatomical location of the leaks. When the fistula does not resolve spontaneously, surgical repair of the transnasal communication has been widely used due to the high success rate and low morbidity and mortality.

Objectives: To report the case of a patient with spontaneous rhinogenic cerebrospinal fluid leaks.

Case report: A 58-year-old male patient presenting for 1 month a citrus rhinorrhea through the right nostril. Patient without a history of trauma or previous nasal surgeries. During diagnostic investigation, computed tomography identified cortical continuity failure in the right fovea ethmoid. In this case, the choice of surgical procedure was an endoscopic endonasal approach. A septal cartilage disc was made to interpose between the defect and the nasoseptal flap. After surgery, the patient had no recurrence or other complaints.

Conclusion: The endoscopic endonasal approach has been shown to be the technique of choice for the correction of rhinogenic cerebrospinal fluid leaks, as it provides better access and low morbidity.

Keywords: cerebrospinal fluid leak; cerebrospinal fluid rhinorrhea; spontaneous leak; endoscopic endonasal surgery.

11534 Cervical neuroblastoma in newborn: clinical case

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Introduction: Neuroblastomas are tumors originated from primitive sympathetic ganglion cells, exhibiting variations in location, histology, and biological characteristics. Their diagnosis involves histopathology and immunohistochemistry, besides imaging examinations to determinate the disease extent. The most frequent primary location is the adrenal gland, while cervical neuroblastomas accounts 5%.

Objective: Bringing awareness to an infrequent diagnosis that may be overlooked due to low level of suspicion.

Resumed report: A 7-month-old male patient presented with right orbital edema for 3 days, palpebral ptosis, right miosis, respiratory discomfort and stridor. A brain computerized tomography revealed a heterogeneous mass measuring 3.0X2.1X2.2 cm in the right parapharyngeal space, displacing the laryngotracheal air column to the left. Brain magnetic resonance showed a lateral compression of the internal and external carotid arteries as well as the right jugular vein, leading horner's syndrome hypothesis. The patient underwent a mass resection and cervical lymphadenectomy. Histopathology revealed neural tissue, ganglion cells, and giantocellular reaction. Lymph nodes showed no signs of neoplasia. Immunohistochemistry results were obtained for synaptophysin, gata-3, phox2b. Scintillography didn't reveal any metastasis, classifying the tumor as stage 1. Currently, the patient is waiting genetic amplification for further evaluation.

Conclusion: It's crucial to conduct a thorough examination of the cervical chain in children with horner's syndrome, along with imaging examinations to assess the head, neck, and chest. Screening tests for newborns have been studied, but not implemented thus far, due to the lack of impact on mortality rates.

Keywords: neuroblastoma; children; horner's syndrome.

11535 Pleomorphic adenoma on the hard palate: a case report

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Introduction: Pleomorphic adenoma is a benign tumor of the salivary glands. It has a dominant prevalence in the parotid gland. It affects more frequently women between the 4th and 6th decade of

life. It is considered mixed due to its composition of myoepithelial and epithelial cells, surrounded by a fibrous capsule. Clinically, painless, slow and encapsulated growth is observed. Treatment is performed by surgical excision with wide margins and periodic follow-up due to the risk of recurrence and malignant transformation.

Objectives: Because it is an unusual location for pleomorphic adenoma, the objective of this study is to report a clinical case of this tumor in the hard palate, showing a slow evolution with resolution after surgical treatment.

Resumed report: Patient L.A.A., 53 years old, female, attended at the Otorhinolaryngology Ambulatory of the Hospital Regional de Presidente Prudente, referring a lesion located on the palate for about thirty years, painless with slow and progressive growth over time. Upon oroscopic examination, a lesion on the hard palate of fibroelastic consistency, defined edges, sessile, smooth surface, measuring approximately 4 cm was observed. After identification, an excisional biopsy was performed with a diagnosis confirmed after histopathological analysis as pleomorphic adenoma.

Conclusion: With the surgical removal of a benign tumor, a good prognosis is expected. Currently, the patient is being followed up and does not show clinical signs of recurrence of the lesion; however, periodic follow-up is necessary due to the low chance of malignant transformation and recurrence.

Keywords: Pleomorphic adenoma; Salivary gland; Tumor.

11537 Central dizziness caused by encephalic abscess: case report

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Introduction: The cutaneous bacterial infection of the limbs is an uncommon cause of central vestibulopathy.

Objectives: Report a case of central vestibulopathy caused by encephalic abscess secondary to skin infection of the lower limb treated at a University Hospital.

Resume report: Male patient, 37 years old, previously healthy, referred to the university hospital with a 14-day history of skin abscess in the posteromedial region of the left thigh associated with fluctuation and purulent exudation. The condition worsened, with fever, headache, neck pain, neck stiffness, emesis, facial edema, bilateral hypoacusis, ear fullness on the left and persistent dizziness. Activated by the neurological team, the Otorhinolaryngology service observed in the physical examination lip rhyme deviation, impairment in left ocular motricity, presence of down beat and bilateral nystagmus to the Dix-Hallpike maneuver. Brain resonance showed the presence of hyperintense lesion on T2-weighted images and FLAIR in the left thalamus, bilaterally in the midbrain, more extensive on the left, and bilaterally diffuse lesion of the pons and cerebellar peduncles. The head impulse test video showed the presence of corrective saccades uncovered in the left lateral semicircular canal, anti-saccades in the right and uncovered saccades in the right posterior semicircular canal. After systemic and infectious stabilization of the condition, rehabilitation with physical therapy was requested.

Conclusion: Brain abscess is a rare and serious complication of lower limb skin infection. It may course with central vertigo, and a diagnosis should be suggested in the presence of persistent dizziness.

Keywords: dizziness; abscess; vestibulopathy.

11538 Nasopharyngeal carcinoma associated with EBV

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Introduction: Nasopharyngeal carcinoma is a tumor that can affect young and old people, is associated with Epstein Barr Virus

(EBV), and may have symptoms of tube dysfunction and/or nasal obstruction.

Goals: Case report of a patient with nasopharyngeal carcinoma, presenting nasal chronic obstruction, associated with EBV.

Case report: A.M., male, 45 years old, diabetic, and former drug user, mention nasal obstruction for one year.

Nasofibroscope was performed and revealed presence of bulging in the rhinopharynx lateral wall in the right cavum, and a mass with a smooth and ulcerous surface, with friable mucosa and protrusion into the left nasal fossa.

Serological tests and computerized tomography were requested:

- positive Epstein barr IgG;

- facial sinuses images evidenced the presence of a lesion with soft tissue density and post-contrast enhancement, occupying the sphenoid sinuses, the posterior region of the ethmoidal cells and the nasopharynx.

Patient underwent a biopsy, and the anatomopathological examination revealed poorly differentiated invasive carcinoma with foci of necrosis and undifferentiated nasopharyngeal carcinoma, in immunohistochemistry, positive for EBV.

Treatment was performed with chemotherapy and radiotherapy.

After the sessions, the patient reported significant improvement in symptoms, and an updated nasofibroscope showed presence of discrete crusts in the right Rosenmüller pit.

Conclusion: Nasopharyngeal carcinoma may start with a symptom of nasal obstruction, and the images may contribute to a suspicious lesion in the nasopharynx, revealing mucous bulging, that lead to an investigation and appropriated treatment.

11539 Laryngeal paracoccidioidomycosis: case report

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Introduction: Paracoccidioidomycosis (PBM) is a severe systemic condition caused by *Paracoccidioides brasiliensis* (P. brasiliensis), acquired through the respiratory route, insidious, chronic, affecting multiple organs and systems. Laryngeal PBM mainly affects the vocal cords, with dysphonia being the main complaint. Men over 40 years old, smokers and/or alcoholics are the most affected.

Goals: To describe a case report of a patient with Laryngeal PBM and address the pathology, diagnosis and treatment.

Resumed report: C.A.S., male, 40 years old, alcoholic and smoker, with progressive dysphonia, associated with odynophagia, dysphagia, choking and significant weight loss. Laryngoscopy: visualized lesion with an infiltrative aspect in the entire extension of the bilateral vocal folds, bilateral vestibular folds and interarytenoid space. Chest CT: cavitation in the left upper lobe, diffuse pulmonary nodules, interlobular septal thickening and ground-glass opacity. Neck CT: smooth circumferential thickening of the laryngeal mucosa. Biopsy with anatomopathological analysis: hyperplastic squamous epithelium, with chronic granulomatous inflammation with epithelioid granulomas, without atypia or signs of malignancy. Positive serology for PBM. He was referred to an infectious disease specialist, treatment with itraconazole was started, evolving with improvement of the condition.

Conclusion: PBM should be remembered in the differential diagnosis of patients with laryngeal lesions, especially those residing in endemic areas. Every patient with suspected or diagnosed PBM should be submitted to an otorhinolaryngological evaluation and laryngoscopy. Dysphonia is the most frequent symptom in laryngeal PBM. Suspicious laryngeal lesions must be biopsied and the material submitted to direct mycological and histopathological examination; and, when available, to serologies.

11541 Vagal paraganglioma: a case report

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Introduction: Vagal paragangliomas are rare tumors of the parapharyngeal space, more prevalent among female patients, and difficult to differentiate from carotid body tumors. The symptoms include hoarseness, dysphagia, and shoulder weakness. When asymptomatic, the diagnosis becomes more difficult. Management options include clinical observation and surgery, depending on the size of the tumor, symptoms, age of the patient and cranial nerve involvement.

Objectives: To report a case of vagal paraganglioma referred to our service for surgical treatment.

Resumed report: A 48-year-old woman was referred with painless, slowly growing left neck mass, first noted about 3 years previously. Past medical and family histories were unremarkable. The mass was difficult to palpate on examination. Physical exam revealed no cranial nerve dysfunctions, with normal larynx, oral cavity and nasopharynx. The MRI showed a mass in the left parapharyngeal and carotid space, between the distal internal carotid artery and internal jugular vein, measuring 2,7 x 2,1 x 3,0 cm. Surgical treatment was proposed due to the progressive growth of the lesion. The patient underwent cervicotomy for tumor excision, with identification of vagal paraganglioma intraoperatively. She had no dysfunctions in the postoperative follow-up and was released from our service.

Conclusion: Although rare, vagal paraganglioma can cause multiple symptoms and must be adequately managed based on patient status and tumor size. Asymptomatic cases can be challenging to diagnose and treat, since the decision to undergo surgery must consider the risks of intraoperative complications and postoperative dysfunctions.

Keywords: vagal paragangliomas; parapharyngeal space tumors; glomus vagal tumor.

11543 Sinonasal melanoma - apropos of a case

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Introduction: Malignant Melanoma of nasal cavity is an extremely rare tumor and is more aggressive than its cutaneous similar. About 0.5% of all malignant melanoma arises in nasal cavity.

Objectives: To present a case of primary Sinonasal Melanoma in a patient with nasal obstruction.

Resumed report: A 77-year-old woman complained only of left nasal obstruction for 1 month. On physical examination: blackened nasal polyposis obstructing the entire left nasal fossa. CT showed soft tissue enlargement in the left nasal fossa with total obliteration of the left sinuses. She underwent FESS, with almost complete removal of the tumor, preserving the cribriform plate and the medial wall of the orbit, with significant relief of symptoms.

The anatomopathological examination revealed Melanoma. She was referred to oncology who was initially treated with Ipilimumab + Nivolumab.

Four months later, the left nasal obstruction returned. PET-CT revealed recurrence in the left nasal fossa, neck, thoracic lymph nodes, lungs and axial skeleton. Computed tomography showed local tumor recurrence with invasion of the cranial fossa and left orbit. Treatment was changed to radiotherapy + Dacarbazine + Pazopanib. After 6 months, the CSF showed anaplastic cells with disorganized and fragmented chromatin with numerous atypical mitoses. Intrathecal chemotherapy with methotrexate has been unsuccessfully tried. Diagnosed with meningeal carcinomatosis, the patient entered palliative care and died after 4 days.

Conclusion: Primary malignant melanoma of the nose is an extremely rare entity with a poor prognosis and should be part of the differential diagnosis of tumors of the nose and paranasal sinuses.

11545 Cowden syndrome with congenital choanal atresia

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Introduction: Cowden Syndrome is a disease caused by autosomal-dominant inheritance. It involves the tumor suppressor gene. Clinical Repercussions: mucocutaneous lesions preceding the appearance of hamartomas in any part of the body. Hamartomas have endo/mesodermal or ectodermal origins and may cause alterations in various systems. In the literature, there are rare cases reporting the involvement of the respiratory tract.

Objectives: Describe a case with choanal atresia and Cowden Syndrome, establishing a relationship between them.

Resumed report: Child born at 32 weeks of gestation with acute respiratory insufficiency, requiring intensive care until the diagnosis of bilateral osseous membranous choanal atresia. The child underwent three endoscopic sinus surgeries to restore the nasal cavity and nasopharyngeal anatomy, with the last one performed at 4 years of age, combined with adenotonsillectomy, and ventilation tube placement. Currently, at 9 years old, the child has been diagnosed through genetic blood screening and presents apraxia, growth deficit, chronic otitis media with effusion and hardened elevated skin lesions as well as pharyngeal granules.

Conclusion: Choanal atresia has a recurrence rate ranging from 2% to 40%. Despite the use of modern surgical techniques such as vomer removal and the creation of flaps over the choanas, the disease appears to have a granulomatous scar-like aspect that hindered the success of the initial surgical approach. This case aims to broaden the spectrum of diagnosis in the presence of choanal atresia and explore possible physiopathologies related to nasal cavity hamartoma.

Keywords: choanal atresia; cowden syndrome; nasal cavity hamartoma.

11546 HIV-negative plasmablastic lymphoma in the nasal cavity

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Female patient, 27 years old, diabetic and hypertensive, with a history of progressively growing tumor in the right nasal fossa. She evolved with a large mass in the nasal cavity within 6 months. A biopsy of the lesion was performed, with a result of poorly differentiated neoplasia to be clarified. The immunohistochemical profile favored the diagnosis of plasmacytic neoplasia. The patient was referred to hematology, a case of HIV-negative plasmablastic lymphoma with medullary infiltration was defined, and chemotherapy treatment was initiated.

Plasmablastic lymphoma (PBL) is defined as a large B-cell neoplasm high-grade tumors with plasma cell phenotype. It is equivalent to 2% of non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, being more frequent in patients with HIV infection. It has a higher prevalence in males and the average age of diagnosis is 50 years. It presents a heterogeneous clinical picture depending on the location where it manifests. The predilection for the oral cavity/jaw occurs in the context of HIV infection. When it occurs outside the oral cavity, it can affect the digestive tract, skin and soft tissues, lymph nodes, nasal cavity, sinuses, genitalia, central nervous system and bones. Currently, it is possible to find the presentation of the disease in groups of patients with a profile contrary to what was commonly described: HIV-negative patients, without cytomegalovirus infection, young people, without a history of chronic immunosuppression. There is no standard first-line treatment for patients with PBL, which is a great challenge, mainly because it is a disease with a very aggressive course and with variable immunophenotypes.

11547 Endoscopic repair of unilateral choanal atresia in adult - a case report

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Hospital Federal de Bonsucesso

Introduction: Choanal atresia (CA) is a rare condition, more prevalent in females, consisting of an obliterated passage between the nose and pharynx. It may be bony, membranous, or mixed, and obstruction can be partial or complete. Surgical removal is the main treatment to correct airflow passage and minimize stenosis.

Objectives: To submit a choanal atresia

Case report: about an adult suffering from nasal obstruction and secretion for many years without diagnosis.

Resumed report: A 43-year-old female patient presented chronic nasal obstruction in the right nasal cavity and ipsilateral rhinorrhea despite use of nasal corticosteroids. On physical examination, cotton test showed no signs of air passage. Nasal endoscopy revealed right choanal atresia and nasal floor secretion. Computed tomography (CT) showed soft tissue attenuation obliterating the posterior and inferior portions of the right nasal cavity.

During the procedure, identification of atretic plate through trans-septal approach with creation of mucosal hinged-flap on the left choanae and the right nasal floor. After perforation of the choanal atresia and subsequent removal, flaps covered the exposed bone, allowing recovery. No stents were used. Post-operative care with removal of crusts and secretion, showed no signs of stenosis and no complaints. Treatment with nasal irrigation was sustained.

Conclusion: The misdiagnosis of choanal atresia leads to a patient's poor quality of life. The use of flap technique and irrigation with saline solution, when associated with careful examination, can be crucial in successful outcomes without needing stents and mitomycin C.

Keywords: choanal atresia; choanae obstruction; nasal obstruction.

11549 High-grade fusocellular sarcoma in the nasopharynx: case report

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Santa Casa de Misericórdia de Maceio

Introduction: High-grade fusocellular sarcoma (HGFS) in the nasopharynx is an exceptional diagnosis that may raise doubts regarding its diagnosis. This clinical case helps us better understand the disease's behavior, as well as elucidate diagnostic and therapeutic approaches.

Objectives: To report on the possibility of early diagnosis of HGFS, as well as the proper management of treatment.

Resumed report: A 20-year-old female patient presented with bilateral nasal obstruction, mouth breathing, nocturnal snoring, dyspnea, hyposmia, and dysgeusia for the past year, progressing to progressive dysphagia over the last 6 months. Physical examination revealed bulging of the soft palate and hypertrophy of the nasal turbinates. Contrast-enhanced facial computed tomography identified a tumor in the nasopharynx suggestive of antrochoanal polyp. Contrast-enhanced facial magnetic resonance imaging revealed an infiltrative tumor centered in the nasopharynx (cavum), with affected cervical lymph nodes but without intracranial invasion. The patient underwent endoscopic nasal surgery for excision of the lesion, followed by histopathological evaluation, which confirmed a fusocellular mesenchymal neoplasm, suspicious for sarcoma. Immunohistochemical analysis complemented the diagnosis of high-grade fusocellular sarcoma.

Conclusion: HGFS is a rare diagnosis with limited literature description. Attention to the diagnostic possibility is necessary due to its rapid and aggressive progression, as well as the high risk of metastatic dissemination. Early identification of the disease is crucial, followed by treatment involving surgery, chemotherapy, and radiotherapy depending on the individual patient, tumor location, and disease stage.

Keywords: sarcoma fusocellular; nasopharynx; infiltrative tumor.

11550 Case report: Laryngeal tuberculosis, an important differential diagnosis between nonspecific laryngeal lesions

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Introduction: Laryngeal tuberculosis is a rare form of extrapulmonary tuberculosis, being an important differential diagnosis of tumor. The prevalence is higher in men and the elderly and the clinic may present with dysphonia, cough and dysphagia.

Objectives: To report a case of laryngeal tuberculosis in a patient treated at the otorhinolaryngology service at Hospital Santa Marcelina in São Paulo and discuss the correct diagnosis.

Case: Male patient, 67 years old, with odynophagia, throat clearing, cough, dysphagia for dry foods and weight loss of 11 lbs for one year. Indirect laryngoscopy showed an infiltrative and destructive lesion in the epiglottis and aryepiglottic folds, with partial amputation of the epiglottis, without alteration of the vocal folds. Requested protocol for granulomatous disease, tomography showed asymmetrical epiglottic cartilage, with irregular thickening on the left and irregular and asymmetrical thickening of the aryepiglottic, vestibular and right vocal folds, in addition to prominent lymph nodes in several cervical chains. The anatomopathological examination resulted in a nonspecific chronic inflammatory process in the mucosa with acanthosis. In laboratory tests, PCR for tuberculosis was detected. Treatment was started with the same regimen adopted for pulmonary tuberculosis, which has shown significant improvement in the clinical picture.

Conclusion: Laryngeal tuberculosis is difficult to diagnose, and may occur even without pulmonary manifestations, in addition to the similarity of the condition with neoplasms. Physicians should base themselves on exams and not only on symptoms to consider laryngeal tuberculosis among nonspecific laryngeal lesions.

Keywords: laryngoscopy; neoplasia of larynx; laryngeal tuberculosis.

11551 A case report Pseudoaneurysm of the maxillary artery after orthognathic surgery

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Beneficência Portuguesa de São Paulo

Introduction: Orthognathic surgery is indicated for correction of orofacial deformities. The most commonly surgical technique is Le Fort I osteotomy, in which fractures are performed with osteotomes. As the most serious complications of this procedure, there are vascular lesions involving mainly branches of the external carotid artery. After vascular trauma, there is the possibility of pseudoaneurysm formation and this can be treated with direct arterial repair or vascular embolization.

Objective: To report a case of epistaxis secondary to a pseudoaneurysm of the maxillary artery in the postoperative period of orthognathic surgery.

Resumed report: Male, 53 years old, submitted to orthognathic surgery 1 month ago. 3 weeks ago, he had an episode of sudden facial edema and self-limited volume epistaxis with spontaneous resolution.

New voluminous epistaxis, with episodes of syncope and hypotension when he sought our assistance. Epistaxis topography was identified in the operating room from the right maxillary artery with abundant active bleeding, we opted for tamponade and the patient underwent arteriography with identification of a pseudoaneurysm of the right maxillary artery, followed by embolization. The patient evolved with bleeding resolution, with no new episodes during follow-up.

Conclusion: In the presence of sudden onset of unilateral facial edema and epistaxis after orthognathic surgery, the suspicion of vascular injury should be raised and embolization should be considered as the treatment in cases of pseudoaneurysm.

Keywords: pseudoaneurysm; orthognathic surgery; epistaxis.

11552 Cystic adenoid carcinoma in the external auditory canal: case report

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Introduction: Cystic adenoid carcinoma is a rare and aggressive malignant tumor that mainly affects minor salivary glands, with frequent perineural invasion and distant metastases.

Objective: To report a case of adenoid cystic carcinoma in external auditory canal.

Resumed report: A 65-year-old man from interior of Pará, arrived at university hospital with a 2-year history of otorrhea associated with otalgia, pruritus and hypoacusis in right ear. Otoscopy identified a lesion with vegetative appearance obstructing outermost region of right external auditory canal. He brought magnetic resonance imaging of skull at beginning of the condition, where a polypoid lesion was identified in right external auditory meatus. Tomography of mastoid was requested, which showed an expansive formation with soft tissue density, lobulated contours and imprecise limits in right auditory meatus, without involvement of parotid, middle or inner ear. A right mastoidectomy and excisional biopsy of lesion were performed. Histopathology showed a basaloid neoplasm with formation of cords, glands and cribriform structures, infiltrating connective tissue and ulcerating underlying squamous epithelium. Immunohistochemistry identified adenoid cystic carcinoma with positivity for p63 protein and cytokeratins of 40, 48, 50 and 50.6 kDa. He evolved with early recurrence of lesion and parotid infiltration while waiting for histopathological result, being referred for complementary radiotherapy and salvage surgery.

Conclusion: Cystic adenoid carcinoma is a rare and aggressive neoplasm of external auditory canal, requiring diagnosis, early intervention and long-term follow-up to improve survival and quality of life.

Keywords: adenoid cystic carcinoma; earache; external ear.

11553 Otorhinolaryngological approach to a patient with Cornelia de Lange Syndrome (CdLS): case report

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Cornelia de Lange Syndrome (CdLS) is a rare genetic disease with congenital anomalies, including facial features, growth deficiency, neuropsychomotor delay, reflux disease, upper limb malformations, and auditory problems. We describe a case of CdLS in a 1-year and 7-month-old female patient followed by the otorhinolaryngology department at the Federal University of Sergipe's university hospital. The child was born prematurely via cesarean section, weighing 1280g, with prenatal ultrasound showing nuchal translucency, upper limb deformities, and cardiac alterations. The patient received speech therapy and swallowing evaluation at an outpatient clinic before being referred to the otorhinolaryngology department for investigations of

bilateral hearing loss. Audiological tests at 6 months showed absent responses in Otoacoustic Emissions (OAE) and absence of waves I, III, and V in Brainstem Auditory Evoked Potential (BAEP) at 100 dBHL intensity in the 2kHz and 4kHz range for both ears. The case was discussed with the cochlear implant team, and additional audiological evaluations, including behavioral auditory assessment and steady state, were requested to determine the indication for bilateral cochlear implantation. Identifying comorbidities associated with CdLS is crucial for otorhinolaryngologists and other professionals to manage the condition and plan appropriate approaches. Patients with this syndrome require multiprofessional care from various specialists, such as pediatricians, speech therapists, cardiologists, physiotherapists, and occupational therapists.

11556 Case report of nasal tuberculosis

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Introduction: Nasal tuberculosis is a rare disease due to unfavorable conditions of the nasal epithelium for the proliferation of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Its involvement can be primary or secondary. The disease often becomes chronic due to low medical suspicion, and low sensitivity of diagnostic tests. It is characterized by a mass in the nasal septum or nasal cavity that can progress to nasal obstruction, epistaxis, and bone involvement. Diagnostic exams, such as biopsy and culture, are often inconclusive.

Objectives: Describe a rare case of nasal tuberculosis with prolonged investigation, emphasizing the importance of clinical suspicion for early treatment.

Resumed report: A woman, 66-years-old, presented with a complaint of a fibrous lesion of approximately 1 cm in the left nasal vestibule floor. She reported the appearance of the lesion about 10 years ago, initially as a hyperemic plaque with nasal infiltration on the skin of the left nasal ala, persistent, unresponsive to topical lotions. It progressed to a fibrous lesion in the nasal vestibule. After extensive investigations, a biopsy was performed, revealing granulomatous lesions with positive acid-fast bacilli (AFB) culture and positive GenExpert tuberculosis test. The patient was referred to the infectious disease department, and after ruling out pulmonary tuberculosis, she was started on RIPE therapy (Rifampicin, Isoniazid, Pyrazinamide, and Ethambutol), which resulted in partial regression of the lesion.

Conclusion: Nasal tuberculosis is a rare manifestation with diagnostic challenges. It requires a high level of suspicion for confirmation and appropriate treatment.

11558 Spinocerebellar ataxia (Machado-Joseph Disease): a case report

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Introduction: Spinocerebellar ataxia type 3 or also known as Machado-Joseph disease is a hereditary, progressive disease characterized by oculomotor disorders, spasticity, tremors and ataxic gait.

Objectives: The objective is to describe the case of a patient affected by spinocerebellar ataxia type 3.

Resumed report: A 55-year-old patient, from Belém, started 8 months ago with imbalance, which was worse when walking and getting out of bed. He had dizziness, postural instability, decreased limb strength and episodic dysphonia. On general examination, she did not present alterations in otoscopy, rhinoscopy and oroscopy; however, the otoneurological examination revealed semi-spontaneous nystagmus on the left, Head Impulse Test with the presence of inconsistent saccades on the right; the Video Head Impulse test did

not identify vestibular hypofunction. A gait with widening of the base, falling forward and to the right during the Romberg Test was identified, associated with left dysmetria and left dysdiadokinesia. In the evaluation of the neurologist; the presence of dystasia and axillary and appendicular incoordination with cerebellar degeneration identified on magnetic resonance imaging of the brain is described. The patient is being monitored by other professionals, such as a neurologist and physiotherapist, and continues to try to overcome all the obstacles in daily life imposed by spinocerebellar degeneration.

Conclusion: Therefore, as it is a disabling disease in the long term, it is necessary to disclose the treatment and follow-up of the referred patient so that more health professionals can carefully manage all patients with Machado-Joseph Disease.

Keywords: ataxy, dizziness, Machado-Joseph disease.

11559 Case report of bilateral choanal atresia

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Introduction: Coanal atresia is a rare congenital malformation causing nasal obstruction in children. The diagnosis can be made based on clinical findings such as respiratory distress, resting apnea, cyanosis, and can present as an emergency requiring surgical intervention in cases of bilateral atresia. It is confirmed through nasofibroscopy or computed tomography. Other malformations may be present in up to 50% of affected patients. The treatment is surgical, with numerous described techniques, and transnasal approach being the preferred method in most cases. Surgical complications are common, with restenosis being the most frequent.

Objectives: Emphasize the importance of preparation and planning for managing a case of bilateral coanal atresia.

Resumed report: A newborn, born with 35 weeks and 5 days by cesarean section due to fetal distress, at 20 minutes of life, developed significant respiratory distress and was intubated in the delivery room. The patient experienced repeated extubation failures and was unable to pass a nasogastric tube. A CT scan of the face performed at 7 days of life confirmed bilateral coanal atresia with probable bony-membranous tissue. At 1 month of age, the newborn underwent successful endoscopic transnasal surgery to correct the malformation. Despite the procedure being successful without complications, the newborn continued to experience respiratory distress and was subsequently diagnosed with tracheomalacia.

Conclusion: Bilateral coanal atresia is a rare and serious condition that requires accurate diagnosis and prepared healthcare professionals for prompt and precise management.

11561 A rare case of transthemoidal encephalocele

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Introduction: Encephalocele is characterized by the protrusion of cranial contents beyond their normal limits through congenital malformations, or cranial holes and fissures. It is a rare condition, with its basal subtype (originating in the ethmoid-sphenoid region) being even more uncommon. Clinically, it presents as a nasal cavity mass with respiratory and feeding implications and risk of neurological involvement. It may be associated with other congenital malformations. Diagnosis is confirmed through imaging exams. Surgical intervention is required. Prognosis is poor, with high morbidity and mortality rates, elevated risks of death, and permanent sequelae.

Objectives: Describe a rare case in the literature of Transthemoidal Encephalocele.

Summary reported: A 2-month-old patient with cardiac and facial malformations was referred to an otolaryngology service due to the diagnose of cleft palate associated with a 4.3 cm x 3.7 cm

cm encephalocele sac, with oral protrusion. Imaging exams indicated herniation of brain tissue and cerebrospinal fluid through an opening in the posterior ethmoid region. A nasal endoscopic surgery was performed by a multidisciplinary team, involving neurosurgery and otolaryngology. The encephalocele was amputated and the skull base defect was closed using a septal cartilage flap, ethmoid bone fragments, fascia lata tissue and mucosal pedicle, in addition to fibrin glue. In the postoperative period, there were suspicions of cerebrospinal fluid leakage, and conservative treatment was performed.

Conclusion: Encephalocele is a rare morbidity with high morbidity and mortality rates. Effective diagnosis and therapeutic approaches are required to reduce complications and sequelae.

11563 Gradenigo's syndrome: a case report

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Introduction: Gradenigo's Syndrome is a petrous apicitis, resulting from the medial extension of middle ear infection to the petrous apex of the temporal bone. It presents with the classical triad of suppurative otitis media, pain in the distribution of the trigeminal nerve, and abducens nerve palsy. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging are part of the diagnostic investigation. Conservative treatment with antibiotics is generally preferred, while surgery is reserved for refractory cases.

Objectives: To report a case of Gradenigo's Syndrome in a 13-year-old patient.

Resumed report: The patient is a 13-year-old male with right-sided ear pain, fever, headache, and vomiting for 11 days. He had been taking amoxicillin for 6 days. He developed difficulty looking to the right and visual blurring. On examination, there was paresis of abduction when looking to the right, preserved ocular movement to the left, right otoscopy with hyperemia, and bulging of the tympanic membrane. Mastoid computed tomography showed secretion filling the mastoid cells and right tympanic cavity. He was started on ceftriaxone, clindamycin, and dexamethasone. Tympanotomy and short-term ventilation tube placement were indicated for the right ear. Cerebrospinal fluid collection, arterial, and venous brain angioresonance were performed, showing no abnormalities. He was discharged with improvement in the otitis symptoms but with persistent abducens nerve palsy and strabismus. He was referred for follow-up with otorhinolaryngology and ophthalmology.

Conclusion: Gradenigo's Syndrome is a rare complication of acute otitis media, which does not always present with the classical triad, and neuroimaging aids in diagnosis.

11564 Frontal mucocele: a case report

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Introduction: Mucocele is a slow-growing cystic lesion resulting from the progressive accumulation of mucus within the paranasal sinuses due to the obstruction of the drainage ostia. The frontal and ethmoid sinuses are most commonly affected. Frontal sinus mucocele can manifest with headaches, ocular protrusion, diplopia, rhinorrhea, nasal obstruction, facial pain, and frontal swelling. Endoscopic marsupialization has been the treatment of choice for frontal sinus mucocele, with lower surgical morbidity and recurrence rates.

Objectives: To report a case of an extensive frontal sinus mucocele.

Resumed report: The patient is a 72-year-old female who noticed a swelling above her left eye about 10 years ago, which slowly and gradually grew into a frontal cystic formation with ill-defined borders and visual impairment. Upon examination, she had

symmetrical facial mimicry, displacement of the eyeball, no effective eyelid opening on the left side (ptosis), and a large frontal mucocele on the left. Sinus computed tomography revealed a voluminous hypodense lesion in the left frontal sinus with adjacent bone remodeling, extending into the left orbit, causing marked ipsilateral ocular proptosis suggestive of a mucocele, deviated nasal septum, and signs of chronic maxilloethmoidal inflammatory sinus disease. The patient underwent frontal mucocele marsupialization, septoplasty, bilateral maxillary antrostomy, left anterior ethmoidectomy, and frontal sinusotomy with Draf III procedure, and had a favorable postoperative course.

Conclusion: Mucocele is a progressively growing lesion that, in addition to nasal involvement, can cause visual disturbances, and surgical intervention is the treatment of choice.

11567 Dentigerous cyst in the maxillary sinus: a case report

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Introduction: The dentigerous cyst is an odontogenic cyst associated with the crown of an unerupted permanent tooth. It represents about 20% of all odontogenic cysts, with a peak age range of 10 to 30 years and a predilection for males (3:2). It is about twice as common in the mandible as in the maxilla. Most cases are asymptomatic and are incidental findings during routine dental imaging. However, they can present with pain and swelling, usually as a result of infection. Radiographically, they appear as unilocular radiolucent lesions. The treatment usually involves extraction of the affected tooth and complete curettage of the associated soft tissue.

Objectives: To report a case of dentigerous cyst in the left maxillary sinus.

Resumed report: A 16-year-old female patient with left nasal obstruction for 1 year, epiphora, pain and swelling on the ipsilateral side. Rhinoscopy revealed hypertrophic left inferior turbinate and deviation of the septum to the right. Nasal videoendoscopy showed moderate right septal deviation, mainly left turbinate hypertrophy with mild polypoid degeneration. A sinus computed tomography revealed a large cystic formation centered in the left maxillary sinus, extending into the nasal cavity, ethmoid cells, and oral space, with a dental element inside it. The patient underwent total endoscopic maxillectomy, dentigerous cyst excision, and septoplasty. The patient had a good postoperative recovery without complications, with improvement in nasal obstruction and facial pain.

Conclusion: The dentigerous cyst is one of the most prevalent odontogenic cysts, usually asymptomatic, and surgical treatment is the preferred choice for its resolution.

11568 Bilateral otosclerosis in a young patient

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Introduction: Otosclerosis affects the bony capsule of the labyrinth and is characterized by the degradation of mature bone tissue by osteoclasts and its replacement with newly formed bone tissue by osteoblasts. It is multifactorial with an unclear etiology, but it is related to genetic factors, viral infections, autoimmune mechanisms, and hormonal factors. Symptoms involve conductive hearing loss, primarily occurring between the third and fifth decades of life and may progress to associated sensorineural loss. Tinnitus and vestibular symptoms may also be present. Treatment options include monitoring, hearing aids, surgical intervention, or medical treatment, with surgery being the gold standard for otosclerosis.

Objectives: To report a case of bilateral otosclerosis in a young patient with rapid progression.

Resumed report: The patient is a 20-year-old male who reported progressive bilateral hearing loss that started five months ago, without associated tinnitus, dizziness, ear pain, or other symptoms. There was no history of cranial trauma. He denied any family history of early-onset deafness or childhood otitis. Physical examination revealed no abnormalities on otoscopy. Recent audiometry and tympanometry showed moderate bilateral conductive hearing loss and bilateral type "A" tympanogram. Mastoid tomography revealed bone rarefaction in the location of bilateral antefenestral fissure, suggesting fenestral otosclerosis. The patient was recommended outpatient follow-up, with a new audiometry in six months to assess progression and consider the initiation of bisphosphonate therapy.

Conclusion: Otosclerosis is a multifactorial disease involving alterations in bone metabolism. Conductive hearing loss is the main symptom, and the treatment should be tailored to each individual case.

11569 Implications of visual processing and central auditory processing in auditory neuropathy: a challenging treatment

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Introduction: Central Visual Processing (CVP) and Central Auditory Processing (CAP) correspond to the central nervous system pathways that promote language and learning. We will describe two sisters with auditory neuropathy (ANS) and PAC and CVP alterations.

Aim: Relate the findings in the evaluations of the processings and their evolutions.

Resumed report: Both had normal imaging exams, serology and genetic tests. Progressive sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL); impairments in language and auditory discrimination; ABR with poor/absent morphology; dysgraphia, dysorthography and impaired working memory in the phoniatric assessment. Patient A, 5 years old, moderate SBP improved with hearing aids. Absence of intellectual disability, alteration in executive functions and integration visuospatial in the neuropsychological and alterations in the organization phase in the PVC. Partial improvement with the FM system, but the late start of speech therapy, school tutoring, psychotherapy and LIBRAS may have been harmful, as there was an improvement in adaptive skills but not in learning. Patient B, 4 years, inattention, irritability, OAS present. Changes in the coding and organization phases, response motors, attention and working memory in PVC. Deep SBP improved after CI (Cochlear Implant) at age 7. Despite improvement in thresholds and behavior, there was no consistent improvement in learning at 5 years of follow-up, even with appropriate therapies. **CONCLUSION:** Alterations in central auditory function in DENA may occur with alterations in executive, psychological and CVP functions and impair the outcome of treatments. Each case should be analyzed individually and intervene early for language development and learning.

Keywords: central visual processing; central auditory processing; auditory neuropathy.

11570 Bezold's abscess: a case report

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Introduction: Bezold's abscess is a deep cervical abscess related to otomastoiditis. It presents with insidious and heterogeneous symptoms such as cervical inflammation, fever, otorrhea, and facial paralysis. A history of otomastoiditis and ipsilateral cervical edema should raise suspicion. CT and MRI show erosion of the mastoid tip in 53% of patients. Treatment involves broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy and early surgery for mastoid and cervical drainage.

Objectives: To report a case of Bezold's abscess in a 25-year-old female patient with pre-existing comorbidities.

Resumed report: Female patient, 25-year-old, with non-progressive hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy, epilepsy, and hydrocephalus, using a ventriculoperitoneal shunt. Eight months ago, she started experiencing right ear pain and otorrhea. Four days ago, she developed swelling in the right cervical-retroauricular region and fever. Upon examination, she presented with a swelling of approximately 10 cm in diameter in the right cervical-retroauricular region, with drainage of purulent secretion. Right-sided purulent otorrhea with thick, hyperemic tympanic membrane and perforation in the posterosuperior quadrant. Mastoid computed tomography showed hypodense content in the right mastoid and tympanic cavity, nodular formations with necrosis within the posterior cervical myoadipose planes measuring 3.1 x 3.1 cm, and erosion of the right body of the incus. The patient underwent tympanomastoidectomy with open cavity and drainage of the cervical abscess, along with ceftriaxone and clindamycin, with good postoperative progress and improvement of the condition.

Conclusion: Bezold's abscess is an insidious pathology with a challenging diagnosis, which can lead to treatment delays and complications with high morbidity and mortality.

11573 Invasive mucormycosis of the maxillary sinus in a diabetes type 2 patient: case report

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Introduction: Nasosinusal mucormycosis is a rare invasive fungal infection that mainly affects immunocompromised patients with high mortality.

To report a case of invasive mucormycosis of the maxillary sinus in a type 2 diabetic patient E.N.F, 64 years old, female, type 2 diabetes with history of facial pain and rhinorrhea for 2 months.

Nasal videoendoscopy showed bilaterally in the middle meatus and bulging in the medial wall of the left maxillary sinus.

In September 2022, tomography of the paranasal sinuses showed bilateral anterior ethmoid and maxillary veiling with gross calcifications inside. A maxillary antrostomy and anterior ethmoidectomy were performed removing fungal concretions and biopsies were sent for histopathological analysis.

Fragments of respiratory mucosa with lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate without stroma, signs of chronic fungal osteomyelitis, with necrosis. Presence of spherical fungal colonies compatible with Mucormycosis.

Postoperative control magnetic resonance imaging showed maintenance of mucous edema in the right maxillary sinus, as well as a slight thickening of the bone walls of this sinus. Likewise, the patient reports the return of facial pain, cacosmia, and hyposmia.

In March 2023, Caldwell-Luc revision on the right with medial resection of the maxillary sinus wall and resection of the cephalic portion and medial portion of the inferior turbinate.

After the post-surgical recovery period, multidisciplinary outpatient follow-up with an endocrinology, infectology and otorhinolaryngology team using oral isavuconazole.

Conclusion: The treatment of nasosinusal mucormycosis is complex and requires a multidisciplinary team, in addition to surgery for complete improvement.

11578 Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma: case report

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Introduction: Rhabdomyosarcoma is the most frequently occurring intrusive soft tissue sarcoma in the pediatric age group. Approximately 35% of all pediatric rhabdomyosarcoma cases occur in the head and neck region.

Objectives: To describe a pediatric case of embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma.

Resumed report: A 4-year-old boy was admitted to the Pediatric Emergency Room in Feira de Santana - BA with nasal obstruction and odynophagia during a month. After 3 days, he developed convergent strabismus in the left eye and recurrent epistaxis in the left nasal fossa. At rhinoscopy, presence of expansive lesion occupying the left nasal fossa. Oroscore revealed lobulated lesion at oropharynx and bulged soft palate. Computerized tomography evidenced expansive lesion with soft tissue density, lobulated contours, erosion of the bony borders of the nasal passages to the oropharynx, left maxillary sinus, left masticatory space, ethmoid cells, sella turcica and left temporal fossa, with insinuation to the left posterior orbital cavity with compression of the ipsilateral optic nerve. The patient was then submitted to a biopsy with histological diagnosis of embryonic rhabdomyosarcoma. Before starting chemotherapy, the patient suffered septic shock and died.

Conclusion: Embryonic rhabdomyosarcoma is a differential diagnosis of nasosinus tumors. The importance of diagnosis favors prognosis and survival.

Keywords: nasal obstruction; rhabdomyosarcoma; tumor.

11580 Systemic bevacizumab for recurrent laryngeal papillomatosis: a case report

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Introduction: Recurrent Laryngeal Papillomatosis (RLP) is a severe and potentially fatal disease due to the risk of airway obstruction. There is no curative treatment and multiple surgical procedures may be required for symptomatic relief and obstruction prevention. In critical cases, the monoclonal antibody Bevacizumab appears as a therapeutic option.

Objective: Demonstrate bevacizumab as an alternative to the therapeutic arsenal in severe cases of RLP.

Case report: A 13-year-old female patient attended at the otorhinolaryngology outpatient clinic due to dysphonia, without stridor and dyspnea. She referred to papillomatosis diagnosed at the age of 4 and that since then she had been submitted to 18 Laryngeal Microsurgery (LCM) procedures to control the disease. After discussing the case with the Oncology team, it was decided to use systemic bevacizumab. Currently, the patient is in the eighth cycle of the medication and since then she has not needed a new surgical procedure and there are no side effects reported.

Conclusion: PLR is a serious condition and can be fatal. Many patients have a serious condition with frequent need for surgical intervention due to the risk of obstruction. Thus, therapeutic alternatives such as systemic bevacizumab emerge as an important management tool for these patients.

11583 Can the sinuosity of the carotid system be an etiology of tonsillar asymmetry? A case report

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Tonsillar asymmetry is a common finding that may raise the suspicion of malignancy and is a relative indication for tonsillectomy. Since surgery is not risk-free, especially in elderly patients with comorbidities, it is crucial to determine who will really benefit from the surgical procedure.

Objective: Demonstrate that each case of tonsillar asymmetry must be assessed individually to determine the appropriate conduct.

Case: A 82 years old, female, referred from primary care due an suspected malignancy thanks to the finding of tonsil asymmetry on physical examination. The patient had nonspecific complaints, including discomfort in the oropharynx and a pulsating feeling

that had started at least 20 years ago. There were no wasting signs. At the otorhinolaryngological examination, it was worth noting the aforementioned asymmetry, grade IV on the right that pulsated according to the heart rhythm and grade I on the left, without adenopathy. A neck tomography demonstrated: "...sinuosity of the right carotid system with a certain medialization of the internal branch next to the mucosal space, the possibility that the vascular structure is responsible for the anatomical asymmetry may be considered". After discussion with the radiology team, it was decided to perform Magnetic Resonance in order to assess further evidence that it could, in fact, correspond to malignant disease.

Tonsillar asymmetry is a common finding in the routine of the otorhinolaryngologist and its finding is not an absolute indication for surgery. In any case, each case must be assessed individually and, if observation is chosen, periodic follow-up must be ensured.

11584 Peri lymphatic fistula, a case report

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Introduction: The peri lymphatic fistula is a communication between the inner ear and the mastoid or middle ear or intracranial cavity, that can be idiopathic or caused by trauma.

Objectives: The objective is to draw attention to a rare cause of vestibular symptoms and hearing loss, the peri lymphatic fistula.

Resumed report: BC, 11 year old male, is admitted to the emergency room with nausea, emesis, dizziness, fever, otorrhea on the left ear and prostration for one day. He has history of trauma to the temporal bone in the left ear 6 years ago, when he started with ipsilateral hearing loss and recurrent otitis, which were never investigated. Otoscopy: left ear with atelectatic tympanic membrane, without definition of ossicular chain or other middle ear structures. Otoneurologic tests: lateral nystagmus to the right and a positive Romberg test. Audiometry: profound sensorineural hearing loss in the left ear. Contrast-enhanced CT scan of the mastoids: dislocation of the ossicular chain with stapes penetrating the vestibule and horizontalized malleus, very close to the facial nerve.

After 5 days of intra hospital admission with intravenous treatment (ceftriaxone, clindamycin, dexamethasone) and otological ciprofloxacin, the patient was asymptomatic, persisting only with hypoacusis in the left ear.

Two months later, the patient returns asymptomatic from the vestibular part.

Conclusion: Trauma can be an etiology of peri lymphatic fistula, impairing the quality of life and increasing the risk of serious complications. This diagnosis should be promptly identified for treatment of acute symptoms and, if necessary, surgical correction.

11586 Nasal abscess: a case report

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Introduction: nasal abscesses are uncommon entities of traumatic etiologies, predominantly. The non-traumatic cases result from rhinosinusitis, dental abscess, nasal vestibule furunculosis, immunodeficiency, uncontrolled diabetes mellitus and influenza. These are nasal urgencies, as they can generate potentially fatal intracranial complications.

Objectives: The purpose of this article is to report a case of nasal abscess of non-traumatic etiology in a diabetic patient affected by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Resumed report: A 42-year-old man, type 2 diabetic, complained of bilateral nasal obstruction for 4 days and left purulent secretion, with edema and hyperemia in the nasal region, after depilation of nasal vibrissae with wax at home. Rhinoscopy identified septal bulging

and bilateral inferior turbinate hypertrophy. The face tomography showed collections in the region of inferior lateral cartilages and septum. Broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy (ceftriaxone and clindamycin) and corticosteroid (hydrocortisone) were prescribed. The day after the initial care, the abscess was surgically drained and a drain placed in the left nasal septum and bilateral nasal packing. There was purulent secretion and necrosis of the inferior lateral cartilages. The result of the secretion culture revealed methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. The patient responded favorably to pharmacological and surgical treatments and is being followed up with no intracranial complications.

Conclusion: Despite uncommon, nasal abscesses are important due to the aesthetic and functional repercussions related to the impairment of the nasal cartilages. Therefore, primary prevention, early diagnosis and initiation of treatment are necessary to mitigate possible sequelae.

Keywords: abscess; nose; Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; type 2 Diabetes Mellitus.

11587 Frontal mucocele with frontocutaneous fistula - case report

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Introduction: Mucoceles are benign lesions that occur due to obstruction of the drainage pathways. They grow slowly and can erode adjacent bony structures. The frontal sinus is commonly affected, and the treatment involves surgical intervention to relieve the obstruction and enlarge the drainage ostium.

Objectives: To report a case of frontal mucocele complicated by a frontocutaneous fistula and to discuss the clinical, surgical, and prognostic approach.

Resumed report: A 32-year-old male patient, R.M.D., presented with complaints of nasal obstruction, facial pain, left eye proptosis, and decreased visual acuity on the same side, accompanied by a cutaneous fistula draining purulent secretion in the left supraorbital region. A computed tomography scan of the facial sinuses was requested, revealing opacification of the left frontal sinus and evidence of bone erosion. Nasal endoscopic surgery was indicated. A DRAF IIB procedure was performed, involving the opening and enlargement of the left frontal ostium. The presence of the fistulous tract necessitated skin excision and reconstruction of the upper eyelid of the left eye using the zetaplasty technique. The patient experienced improvement in visual symptoms immediately postoperatively. There was resolution of proptosis, nasal symptoms, and facial pain. The patient continues to be monitored in our service.

Conclusion: This case describes a frontal mucocele with a frontocutaneous fistula that was successfully treated with endoscopic nasal surgery and reconstruction of the upper eyelid using the zetaplasty technique. The patient showed significant improvement in symptoms and is under continued follow-up.

11591 Spontaneous meningoencephalocele in the lateral sphenoid sinus recess

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Introduction: Meningoencephalocele consists of the herniation of brain tissue and meninges through the extracranial compartment due to a cranial bone defect. The incidence of sphenoid sinus meningoencephalocele is 1:700.000 live births, rare in adults. It usually occurs after trauma, surgery, or erosion of the skull base due to inflammatory or neoplastic disorders. Spontaneous cases are rare. Surgical repair of the skull base is performed to prevent central nervous system infection.

Objective: To report a case of spontaneous meningoencephalocele in the sphenoid sinus, manifesting as rhinorrhea

Case report: M.B., 51 years old, female, referred due to complaints of rhinorrhea, nasal obstruction and left temporal headache for the past four years. Patient was initially diagnosed with "allergy" by an otolaryngologist. Previous history of hypertension and two hospitalizations due to bacterial meningoencephalitis and tuberculous meningitis. During nasal endoscopy, a protruding lesion was observed in the left sphenoidal recess. The imaging exams revealed a bony discontinuity in the left lateral sphenoid sinus recess, a lesion with cerebrospinal fluid signal occupying the left sphenoid sinus communicating with the middle fossa through a skull base defect, with herniation of temporal lobe components, corresponding to meningoencephalocele. The patient underwent endoscopic endonasal surgery for the resection of the meningoencephalocele through a transpterygoid approach and skull base repair using a nasoseptal flap and quadrangular cartilage. Nowadays she is in follow-up, asymptomatic.

Conclusion: Transsphenoidal meningocele is a rare condition in the adult population. Management involves skull base repair to prevent cerebrospinal fluid leakage and subsequent central nervous system infections.

11592 Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma in a patient with peritonsillar abscess: a case report

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Introduction: Peritonsillar abscess is an infection of the peripharyngeal space, resulting from infections of the oropharynx or teeth. It can cause trismus, respiratory obstruction and systemic infections. Therefore, early diagnosis is essential. Differential diagnoses should be considered, such as head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. Its etiology is multifactorial, associated with genetic factors, chronic smoking and alcohol consumption, as well as infection by the Human papillomavirus, especially in cases of tonsillar cancer. The prognosis is related to the frequent advanced diagnosis of the disease, particularly when metastasis or lymph node involvement are present.

Objectives: Report a clinical case of bulging in the periamygdaled region that resulted in a diagnosis of head and neck cancer.

Case report: A 72-year-old male, smoker, was admitted to the emergency room with complaints of painful swallowing and a left-sided swollen neck for the past 30 days. Upon physical examination and a CT scan, an abscess was identified in the peritonsillar and parapharyngeal regions, which was then surgically drained. Additionally, the patient underwent a tonsillectomy and a biopsy of the cervical lymph node. The pathological analysis revealed squamous cell carcinoma in the tonsil and cervical lymph node. Furthermore, a chest CT scan showed pleural effusion in both lung bases and mediastinal lymphadenopathy, suggesting metastasis.

Conclusion: Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma an important cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide and should be considered as a differential diagnosis of peritonsillar abscess.

Keywords: peritonsillar abscess; head and neck squamous cell carcinoma; metastasis.

11594 Esthesioneuroblastoma and repetitive epistaxes: a case report

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Introduction: Esthesioneuroblastoma is a rare malignant neoplasm of the olfactory neuroepithelium that affects the paranasal sinuses, skull base and orbital region. The most frequent symptoms are epistaxis, unilateral nasal obstruction and rhinorrhea. This neoplasm

represents 3 to 6% of malignant tumors of the paranasal sinuses.

Objective: To highlight the importance given to the complaint of recurrent epistaxis, due to the possibility of this being the initial symptom in patients with esthesioneuroblastoma.

Casereport: FHG, 52 years old, sought the otorhinolaryngology service due to recurrent epistaxis for 1 month. Nasofibrolaryngoscopy revealed a reddish mass in the left middle meatus. Computed tomography of the paranasal sinuses showed content with soft tissue attenuation filling the frontal sinus and ethmoid cells on the left, with enhancement after intravenous contrast injection, associated with apparent bone erosions, in addition to content with soft tissue attenuation filling the nasal fossa left. Nasal endoscopic surgery was then performed with almost total resection of the lesion up to the base of the skull. The anatomopathological examination showed esthesioneuroblastoma, and treatment with postoperative chemotherapy and radiotherapy was scheduled. Patient progressing well so far, with no recurrence of the lesion after 12 months of surgery.

Conclusion: The presence of nonspecific symptoms of the nasal cavity, such as epistaxis, often delays the diagnosis of esthesioneuroblastoma. Therefore, it is essential to perform nasofibrolaryngoscopy and contrast-enhanced paranasal sinuses tomography in patients with recurrent epistaxis without apparent cause, since, in these cases, esthesioneuroblastoma is a possible differential diagnosis.

Keywords: esthesioneuroblastoma; olfactory epithelium; epistaxis.

11595 Mucocoele of the sphenoid sinus: case report

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Introduction: Mucocoele is a benign slow-growing lesion which can cause bone erosion. Sphenoid sinus mucocoeles are rare, corresponding to 1% of cases, being more frequent in the frontal (60-65%) and ethmoid (20-25%) sinuses, followed by the maxillary (10%). The expansive nature may slowly cause erosion of the bone limits of the paranasal sinuses by compression and consequent bone reabsorption, leading to the impairment of adjacent structures.

Objective: To describe the therapeutic approach for sphenoid sinus mucocoele, highlighting the potential morbidity, such as optic nerve damage during the surgical treatment.

Case report: E.G.M.R., 62 years old, came to the Otorhinolaryngology service at HSPM due to chronic and refractory to clinical treatment frontoparietal headache, magnetic resonance imaging of the skull with an expansive lesion with soft tissue attenuation in the left sphenoid sinus, determining adjacent bone remodeling and erosion of its posterior portion, measuring about 1.7 x 2.4 x 2.5 cm compatible with left sphenoid mucocoele. Nasal endoscopic decompression and marsupialization of the mucocoele was indicated in conjunction with neurosurgery due to the risk of injury due to the proximity of noble structures such as the optic nerve. Procedure performed uneventfully and with complete improvement of symptoms, without any collateral damage.

Conclusion: The pathologies that affect the sphenoid sinus are of great importance due to the noble structures that surround it. Nasal endoscopic surgery is an excelente and safe approach for the treatment.

Keywords: mucocoele; sphenoid; optic nerve; rinology.

11599 Primary malignant melanoma of nasal mucosa: a case report

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Introduction: Primitive malignant melanoma of the nasosinus mucosa is a rare, aggressive tumor associated with

a poor short-term prognosis. They usually occur after the sixth decade of life and, unlike skin melanomas, there are no risk factors or precursor lesions. They occur with nonspecific symptoms such as nasal obstruction, epistaxis and rhinorrhea and are usually diagnosed in advanced stages.

Objective: To report a case of primitive malignant melanoma of the nasal mucosa, diagnosed and followed up at the Otorhinolaryngology Ambulatory of Hospital Angelina Caron and highlight relevant aspects of this tumor, according to the literature.

Report: A 65-year-old male patient came to our service complaining of epistaxis on the right, nasal obstruction and cacosmia for about 8 months. Physical examination showed bulging of the right nasal pyramid and rhinoscopy presence of polypoid lesion with blackened areas and fetid purulent secretion in the right nasal cavity. Tomography was performed, which showed the presence of material with soft tissue density in the maxillary, frontal, ethmoid and sphenoid sinuses, more pronounced on the right, in addition to bone erosion and bone remodeling adnexal to the lesion due to mass effect.

The patient then underwent nasal endoscopic surgery for tumor reception and the anatomopathological examination showed malignant melanoma.

Conclusion: Melanoma of nasal cavity, although rare, should be included in the differential diagnosis of unilateral nasal cavity neoplasms, since the prognosis is poor and the possibilities of cure are based on surgical treatment in cases diagnosed early.

11601 COVID-19 and peripheral facial paralysis: a possible association

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Introduction: Since the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, numerous symptoms and sequels associated with the disease have been reported, among which is facial nerve paralysis. This paralysis is characterized by the involvement of the facial nerve resulting in temporary or permanent loss of facial expression movements.

Objectives: Describing a case of facial paralysis during SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Resumed report: 70-year-old, woman, sought emergency care after sudden facial paralysis in the left hemiface. She presented MRI scan of the skull without alterations and positive RT-PCR for SARS-CoV-2. Treated with systemic corticotherapy and acyclovir for 7 days.

After 20 days, she went to ENT outpatient clinic complaining of persistent facial paralysis and bilateral reduction in auditory acuity, started after the infection. Otorhinolaryngological physical examinations showed no abnormalities. The facial paralysis was clinically classified as grade IV on the House-Brackmann scale. Audiometry of the right ear revealed mixed-type hearing loss, while the left ear showed isolated frequency hearing loss. Auditory brainstem response testing indicated intact auditory pathways up to the brainstem in both ears. Magnetic resonance imaging showed findings suggestive of left-sided facial mononeuropathy. Electroneuromyography showed findings suggestive of reinnervation. The patient continues to undergo physiotherapy for facial rehabilitation, without showing improvement.

Conclusion: Studies have been conducted to investigate the neuroinvasive propensity of SARS-CoV-2 and the correlation of infection with neurological findings. This case contributes to the hypothesis of peripheral facial paralysis as a possible neurological manifestation following COVID-19 infection and demonstrates the importance of investigating this association.

Keywords: peripheral facial paralysis; covid-19; neurological findings.

11602 Hamartoma resection via mid-facial degloving – case report

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Introduction: The surgical approach by mid-facial degloving access is an effective way to treat extensive nasal sinus tumor lesions, with good aesthetic results and low postoperative morbidity.

Objective: To report the case of a patient affected by respiratory epithelial adenomatoid hamartoma (REAH), which due to extensive nasal lesion was opted for tumor resection through degloving facial access.

Case report: A 61 year-old male presented to the Otorhinolaryngology department complaining of a significant nasal tumor for one year, resulting in deformity of the organ and bilateral exteriorization of the lesion, resulting in respiratory impairment. Due to the extension of the lesion, the surgical approach of complete resection by mid-facial degloving access was chosen.

Conclusion: The mid-facial degloving access technique is an effective way to perform medial maxillectomy whenever dealing with extensive nasosinusal tumor lesions, with the benefits of being related to good aesthetic results and low postoperative morbidity.

Keywords: hamartoma; resection; nasal tumor; degloving.

11603 Aural polyp associated with external otitis: case report

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Introduction: Aural polyp is a mucous and reddish lesion, it can be single or multiple and typically appears in the external acoustic meatus. There is little awareness of the origin of auditory polyps; several pathologies can cause or imitate them. A significant association exists between the presence of cholesteatomas overlaid by an aural polyp with an incidence ranging from 25% to 45%.

Objective: To report a case of aural polyp associated with external otitis and to bring out the importance of investigating the origin of its formation.

Case report: F.A.N., 59 years old, male, complains hypoacusis and otalgia on the left side, 2 months before. Also mentioned history of recurrent otitis, requiring topical antibiotics several times and a previous tympanic perforation on the left side. Otoscopy showed presence of a soft, single reddish mass, occluding the left external acoustic meatus, associated with the presence of foul-smelling secretion. Topical antibiotic therapy and corticosteroids were initiated, during 7 days, then a polypectomy was performed and the existing tympanic perforation was viewed. Followed up for 3 months, the patient presented hearing improvement and no more infectious signs.

Conclusion: It is extremely important to investigate the origin of the aural polyp since several diseases can be associated with or simulate a polyp, such as granulomatous, fungal and protozoal infections. And there is significant association between the presence of cholesteatomas superimposed on the aural polyp, whose presence requires a more invasive and extensive surgical procedure than a simple polypectomy.

Keywords: aural polyp; cholesteatoma; external otitis.

11604 How to perform effective and safe blepharoplasty

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Introduction: Blepharoplasty is a well known aesthetic and functional procedure that has been performed by ophthalmologists,

plastic surgeons and otorhinolaryngologists for decades, but can lead to severe complications.

Objective: To demonstrate the success and safety of blepharoplasty surgeries, even when performed by junior surgeons under supervision, when adequate care is given to it's preparation, execution and follow up.

Methods: Retrospective study with 35 patients who underwent blepharoplasty, performed by fellow residents of the Facial Plastics department of HCFMUSP, between August 2018 and December 2020, evaluating the presence of postoperative complications.

Results: No severe ophthalmological complications were registered. Minor complications occurred in four of the patients; one temporary hematoma, with full recovery succeeding cryotherapy; two hypertrophic scars and one eyebrow ptosis. Minor persistent loose eyelid skin occurred in four subjects.

It was observed that 94,28% of the patients reported being satisfied; 8,57% of them had permanent mild complications. No severe complications occurred.

Blepharoplasty presents a low rate of complications, although it may cause substantial functional or esthetic damage when some important considerations are neglected. Adequate preoperative evaluation, choice and execution of techniques and follow-up are detrimental to a successful surgery. The complication and satisfaction level in the present paper are comparable to international data.

Conclusion: Blepharoplasty is an effective and safe procedure when there is a systematization of preparation, surgery care and consultations afterwards

Keywords: blepharoplasty; surgery safety; surgery satisfaction.

11605 Recurrent nasal polyposis: case report

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Introduction: Nasal polyposis is a chronic inflammatory disease that leads to the formation of benign mucosal protrusions, usually multiple and bilateral, resulting from edema of the deep lamina propria of the mucosa and paranasal sinuses, and may be related to atopy, infections and vasomotor alterations. Common symptoms include nasal obstruction, hyposmia or anosmia, and repeated episodes of rhinosinusitis.

Objective: Report the case of a patient complaining of progressive nasal obstruction and anosmia, already with previous polypectomy.

Case report: Male patient, 50 years old, with gastroesophageal reflux disease using omeprazole, previous tonsillectomy surgeries in childhood and endoscopic sinus surgery with polypectomy six years ago. He returned complaining of anosmia for 3 years, associated with symptoms of nasal obstruction and progressively worsening posterior dripping. He presented partial improvement of symptoms with nasal treatment with Budesonide 100 mcg BD. Sinus tomography showed pansinusopathy and sinus and antrochoanal polyposis, as well as nasofibrosocopy showed polyposis. Patient referred for new polypectomy, in addition to clinical treatment.

Conclusion: In this case, the inflammatory and recurrent nature of nasal polyposis stands out, a chronic disease that requires continuous monitoring and comprehensive therapeutic management. With the appropriate clinical-surgical combination, it is possible to control the symptoms, reduce the recurrence of polyps and improve the patient's quality of life in the long term.

Keywords: polyps; polypectomy; anosmia; nasal obstruction.

11606 Analysis of the epidemiological profile of patients with bilateral vestibular hypofunction in a university hospital in the North region

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Bilateral vestibular hypofunction is a heterogeneous chronic condition characterized by a bilateral reduced or absent function of the vestibular organs, the vestibular nerves or a combination of both. The objective of this work is to analyze the epidemiological profile of patients with bilateral vestibular hypofunction in the North region. Data collection was carried out from the medical records of patients with bilateral vestibular hypofunction being followed up at the Bettina Ferro de Souza University Hospital from October 2015 to May 2023 and the data were subsequently organized for analysis in Excel databases. Of the 30 patients analyzed, it was found that the average age was 53.5 years (SD 17,013) with a predominance of males (53.33%), with the majority coming from Belém, the capital (60%). In 85.33% of these cases, hearing loss was identified, which is bilateral sensorineural in most cases. The idiopathic etiology was more common, in about 50% of these patients. Among the associated comorbidities were hypertension, diabetes, depression and anxiety, while the prevalent clinical form was the progressive, with approximately 67%, followed by the progressive and episodic form. With this, it is verified the importance of identifying these patients with a view to better treatment and rehabilitation.

11607 Granulomatosis with polyangiitis in a patient with chronic nasal obstruction: a case report

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Introduction: Granulomatosis with polyangiitis is an autoimmune vasculitis that mainly affects the upper and lower airways and kidneys. Its diagnosis is based on the association between clinical, anatomopathological and imaging findings. It is a very serious disease, which, if not treated, has a very high mortality rate. Initial symptoms are nonspecific and time to diagnosis is often prolonged. Among the initial clinical manifestations are nasal obstruction, sinusitis, epistaxis, weight loss and dyspnea, among the late ones are lung, kidney and joint lesions.

Objective: To describe a case of granulomatosis with polyangiitis with the only symptom being nasal obstruction.

Case report: GNS, 90 years old, reported recurrent nasal congestion with progressive worsening for 2 years. Rhinoscopy showed slight bulging of the nasal dorsum and edema in the bilateral nasal vestibule. Computed tomography showed an infiltrative formation with soft tissue density in the anterior region of the left nasal fossa. Laboratory tests: reactive antinuclear factor (nucleus with fine dotted pattern), reactive P-ANCA 1:40, non-reactive C-ANCA. Anatomopathological examination showed keratinized epithelium with an intense nonspecific chronic inflammatory reaction associated with a granulation tissue focus. Patient referred to rheumatology to start specific treatment.

Conclusion: The early diagnosis of granulomatosis with polyangiitis is not easy to perform due to the lack of specificity of the initial symptoms. Thus, the complaint of chronic nasal obstruction must be valued, as this may be the only initial symptom, leading, in case of suspicion, to appropriate investigation aiming at early diagnosis and treatment.

Keywords: granulomatosis; polyangiitis; nasal; obstruction.

11608 Pansinusitis associated with orbital cellulitis, subdural empyema and subcutaneous empyema: a case report

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Introduction: Intracranial complications caused by rhinosinusitis are relatively rare. There are two main infection's ways: retrograde thrombophlebitis via diploic veins of the skull and via direct extension of the infection by dehiscence. Frontal sinus is the most frequently involved, followed by ethmoid, sphenoid and maxillary sinuses.

Objective: To report a case of an uncommon complication of acute rhinosinusitis with surgical therapeutic approach by neurosurgical and otorhinolaryngology.

Case report: J.P.C.P.C., 14 years old, male patient, settled in nasal congestion, purulent rhinorrhea and frontal headache for 10 days. On the eighth day, symptoms worsened, including high fever difficult to control and tonic-clonic seizures. By this phase, periorbital edema and paralysis of the left rectus medial musculature appeared. The patient was hospitalized and received intravenous therapy with ceftriaxone, metronidazole and vancomycin. A CT scan of the skull revealed pansinusitis, orbital cellulitis, subdural empyema and subcutaneous empyema in parietal region. A surgical approach was performed, initiated by the neurosurgical team with the drainage of subdural empyema and subcutaneous empyema. Thereupon, otorhinolaryngology team performed a pansinusectomy and decompression of left lamina papyracea. The patient remained in hospital for 6 weeks, receiving intravenous antibiotics treatment. There was a symptom's improvement, but the patient remains diplopia on the left and has been followed up by an ophthalmologist.

Conclusion: Intracranial complications of rhinosinusitis require therapeutic management and urgent diagnosis. Medical Imaging are indispensable for an accurate diagnosis. An approach between neurosurgery and otorhinolaryngology is essential for making quick and adequate therapeutic decisions.

Keywords: orbital cellulitis; subdural empyema; sinuses.

11609 Treatment of paradoxical vocal fold movement leading to better asthma control

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Introduction: Paradoxical vocal fold movement disorder is more common than previously recognized and should be considered when dyspnea is present without pulmonary disease, but there is a percentage of patients with concomitant pulmonary diseases who may have their diagnosis delayed.

Objectives: To report the case of a patient with concomitant severe asthma and paradoxical vocal fold motion disorder who had significant improvement in her asthma after starting treatment with injections of botulinum toxin into the intrinsic larynx-muscles.

Resumed report: B.M.T.M., 45-years-old female patient, diagnosed with difficult-to-control severe asthma, using omalizumab, and with heart disease using a pacemaker. She has been hospitalized several times due to respiratory failure. During one of the hospitalizations was submitted to bronchoscopy and a paradoxical vocal fold movement (glottic adduction while inspiring) was observed. In June 2016, she underwent injection of botulinum toxin to treat the obstruction caused by laryngeal dysfunction, with satisfactory results (reduction of hospitalizations due to severe asthma attacks, partial improvement in spirometry obstructive pattern and dose reduction of oral corticosteroid). Patient maintained follow-up with an otolaryngologist performing periodic larynx applications of botulinum toxin, having reduced the severity of exacerbations since the beginning of treatment.

Conclusion: Although laryngeal asthma is considered a rare disease, it is necessary to be suspicious when a patient diagnosed with obstructive pulmonary disease does not respond satisfactorily to treatment. In specific patients, control of laryngeal dystonia will be beneficial for pulmonary disease.

Keywords: paradoxical; laryngeal; pulmonary.

11610 Epidemiology and complications in patients with cleft lip and palate who underwent surgery in the initial years of training at the Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery service

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Introduction: Cleft lip and palate is the most common craniofacial congenital malformation. Difficulties in eating, speaking and hearing disorders are common, requiring multidisciplinary treatment, with a team of plastic surgery, otorhinolaryngology, speech therapy, physiotherapy, orthodontics, nursing and psychology, which makes it difficult to create and maintain specialized services. Diversity of diagnostic classifications and the large number of surgical techniques used in primary surgeries (cheiloplasty and palatoplasty) make it difficult to compare epidemiological data between services.

Objectives: to evaluate the epidemiological profile and the incidence of complications in patients with cleft lip and palate undergoing surgical correction at the Clinical Hospital of the Uberlândia Federal University.

Methods: observational cross-sectional study with patients diagnosed with cleft lip and palate who underwent primary surgical procedures, by the same surgeon, at the Clinical Hospital of the Uberlândia Federal University, between July 2017 to February 2023. Patients younger than 18 years old were included, with postoperative follow-up of at least 3 months.

Results: 79 patients participated and themselves underwent 115 primary surgeries (54 cheiloplasty and 61 palatoplasty) were followed. Eleven complications were reported in this period: 2 dehiscence in cheiloplasty (3.70%), 1 hypertrophic scar in cheiloplasty (1.85%), 6 fistulas in palatoplasty (9.83%) and 2 dehiscence in palatoplasty (3.28%). The incidence of complications was 9.56% when analyzing the total number of surgeries, 5.55% in patients undergoing cheiloplasty and 13.11% in patients undergoing palatoplasty.

Conclusion: incidence of complications similar to other studies during the initial years of structuring the service.

Keywords: cleft lip; cleft palate; surgery.

11611 Bilateral cerebrospinal fluid leak after mastoidectomy: a case report.

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Introduction: The cerebrospinal fluid fistula can occur through the temporal bone in adults, due to trauma sequelae, ear surgery or infections, and may have symptoms such as otorrhea refractory to treatment.

Objectives: To present a clinical case of bilateral cerebrospinal fluid fistula after mastoidectomy in a patient at the Hospital for Rehabilitation of Craniofacial Anomalies of the University of São Paulo.

Summary report: A 38-year-old female patient, who underwent mastoidectomy in both ears in another service, the left ear in 2012 and the right ear in 2013, due to cholesteatoma, started presenting bilateral intermittent otorrhea 3 weeks after surgery and was followed up as an outpatient for 5 years, being then referred to a specialized service for evaluation. Computed tomography

and magnetic resonance imaging of the temporal bones were performed, showing failure of the tympanic tegmen with possible recurrence of cholesteatoma, leading to the indication of bilateral mastoidectomy. The material was sent for histopathologic analysis and the cerebrospinal fluid fistula was corrected using temporal fascia and fibrin glue. After surgical procedures, she maintains outpatient follow-up with good postoperative evolution and cessation of otorrhea.

Conclusion: In cases of chronic middle ear cholesteatoma, we must perform mastoidectomy with complete removal of the tumor, whenever possible, and respecting the anatomical limits of the region and correct technique, to avoid postoperative complications.

Keywords: cerebrospinal fluid fistula; mastoidectomy; cholesteatoma.

11616 Case report: Idiopathic blue eardrum

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Introduction: Cholesterol granuloma or idiopathic blue eardrum is a rare complication that may occur due to the refractory secretory otitis media condition. It is a benign injury that develops insidiously and may destroy adjacent structures. It is characterized by granulation tissue containing giant cells, cholesterol crystals and hemosiderin.

It usually affects the air spaces of the temporal bone in cases of chronic middle ear disease with reduced ventilation.

In this study, a case of serous otitis media that evolved into blue eardrum was reported. Exploratory tympanotomy was indicated and postoperative follow-up showed satisfactory recovery.

Objective: To report a middle ear cholesterol granuloma case and its evolution, highlighting its origin, pathophysiology, and clinical significance.

Case summary: A 60-year-old patient complaining of otorrhea, hypoacusis, ear fullness, and intermittent tinnitus in the right ear. After considering the possibility of serous otitis media or chronic otomastoiditis, an exploratory tympanomastoidectomy was performed with an ipsilateral ventilation tube placement. A rounded reddish granular mass was removed from the middle ear. The pathology results revealed a cholesterol granuloma. Two weeks after surgery, we identified granulation tissue around the ventilation tube, with purulent otorrhea. Patient made use of otologic drops with antibiotic for two weeks evolving favorably.

Conclusion: We describe the patient's blue eardrum case, a rare complication of recurrent serous otitis media or after otologic surgeries. Surgical treatment and postoperative clinical follow-up were indicated. The patient evolved with improvement of otorrhea and aural fullness, with no changes on otoscopy.

Keywords: granuloma; cholesterol; blue eardrum.

11617 Cervical ultrasonography to evaluate subglottic stenosis in pediatric patients from a Tertiary Hospital in Northeastern Brazil

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Introduction: Subglottic stenosis (SGS) is the narrowing of the airway in the subglottic region, at the level of the cricoid cartilage. Direct laryngotracheoscopy, performed under general anesthesia, is considered the gold standard for the diagnosis of SGS, but it is invasive and expensive. In this context, there is a need for other diagnostic methods to assess SGS. Ultrasonography (USG), in addition to being a safe and non-invasive test, can easily identify the upper and intermediate airways in children. The application of cervical USG as a diagnostic method for subglottic stenosis in children, however, has not yet been investigated in the literature.

Objectives: To evaluate USG as a diagnostic tool for SGS in children from a tertiary hospital in Northeastern Brazil.

Methodology: Cross-sectional study, of the diagnostic method type. Patients under 10 years of age diagnosed with SGS were included, as well as a control group including children without airway diseases. Cervical USG was performed to measure the diameter of the subglottic region, and the result was compared with the gold standard. This project was approved by the Ethics Committee.

Results: 15 patients with SGS and 24 patients without airway disease were included, totaling 39 participants. The accuracy of cervical USG in the diagnosis of SGS in children was 53.8%, with positive predictive value = 42.1%, negative predictive value = 65.0%, sensitivity = 53.3% and specificity = 54.1%.

Conclusion: Cervical USG may be a promising, low-cost, and more accessible option for evaluating the pediatric airway.

Keywords: stridor; laryngeal stenosis; pediatrics; ultrasonography.

11621 Intra-prosthetic perichondrium calcification in type I thyroplasty – a case report

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Introduction: Type I thyroplasty or vocal fold medialization is the treatment of choice in most cases of glottic insufficiency resulting from unilateral vocal fold immobility. It is the functional surgical modality that helps to improve the voice by restructuring the laryngeal skeleton. Complications described include bleeding from the surgical wound, airway obstruction, implant extrusion, vocal fold hematoma without airway obstruction, and implant mobilization.

Objectives: to report a case of complication after type I thyroplasty, followed up at the Otorhinolaryngology service of the Hospital de Clínicas of the Federal University of Paraná.

Resumed report: Woman, 61 years old, with dysphonia for 3 years, after total thyroidectomy, videolaryngoscopy with paramedian right vocal fold paralysis. Type I thyroplasty was performed, with little improvement after the procedure. New videolaryngoscopy with presence of posterior medium GAP and use of false fold on the left to compensate. A new type I thyroplasty was indicated. In the transoperative period, intense fibrosis was observed, making it difficult to identify the planes. Visualization of the calcification of the perichondrium internal to the prosthesis. New prosthesis performed. Patient with improvement of dysphonia after re-approach, following speech therapy.

Conclusion: Although there is no clear data in the available literature on the reported complication, all patients undergoing the procedure must have regular outpatient follow-up so that, if they show signs of complications, they are re-approached early.

Keywords: type I thyroplasty; calcification; complication.

11622 Meningoencephalocele frontoethmoidal with delayed diagnosis: a case report

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Introduction: Meningoencephalocele is characterized by the protrusion of cranial contents beyond the normal limits of the skull. It is classified according to the location of the skull defect, and can be divided into frontoethmoidal and basal; and, according to its cause, it can be post-traumatic, idiopathic, iatrogenic or congenital, the latter being the most common. It can be asymptomatic until adulthood, but symptoms are usually noticed immediately after birth.

Objectives: We present a case of late diagnosed meningoencephalocele, which was surgically approached via endoscopic endonasal approach.

Resumed report: A 61-year-old female patient who had headache since childhood sought emergency care after an episode of syncope. CT of the skull and paranasal sinuses revealed a lesion in the frontoethmoidal region, with erosion of the anterior fossa, suggesting mucocele. Diagnosis of frontoethmoidal meningoencephalocele was confirmed with MRI. An endoscopic endonasal approach was used to remove the meningoencephalocele and reconstruct the skull base defect.

Conclusion: The endonasal endoscopic approach is less invasive and provides an acceptable operative result with a short recovery time and fewer postoperative complications compared to other external surgical approaches.

Keywords: meningoencephalocele; endoscopic; endonasal; surgery.

11623 Refractory benign positional paroxysmal vertigo – a case report

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Introduction: Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo is the preferred diagnosis in positional vertigo in adults, especially in elderly patients. It can be considered primary when the etiology is unknown, and secondary, if patients have identified predisposing factors. Despite the diagnostic and therapeutic simplicity of this pathology, through specific maneuvers, when refractory or recurrent, it can be a challenge for the medical team.

Objectives: to report a case of paroxysmal Benign Positional Vertigo refractory to repositioning maneuvers, followed up at the Otorhinolaryngology outpatient clinic of the Hospital de Clínicas of the Federal University of Paraná.

Resumed report: 73-year-old woman with vertigo triggered by head movements, associated with nausea. On physical examination, the Dix-Hallpike maneuver showed torsional nystagmus to the left and up, with increasing and decreasing latency, corroborating the diagnosis of Benign Positional Paroxysmal Vertigo of the posterior semicircular canal. The patient, however, maintains symptoms after several therapeutic canalith repositioning maneuvers. In the period of 1 month, 6 Epley and 5 Semont maneuvers were performed, in addition to the instruction to perform Brandt-Daroff exercises. Tomographic findings show filling of the middle ear due to soft tissue density lesion.

Conclusion: In cases of refractoriness to treatment, the continuity of the investigation of underlying differential diagnoses is extremely important, aiming above all at the clinical improvement of the patient.

Keywords: vertigo; dix-halpike; epleus; semont.

11624 Endoscopic optic nerve decompression for the treatment of traumatic optic neuropathy: a case report

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Introduction: Traumatic optic neuropathy is a serious complication of craniofacial trauma causing severe vision loss. Due to the fact that there are no clear guidelines, there is much ambiguity regarding its diagnosis and management. Interventions for its management include observation alone, treatment with corticosteroids alone, or optic canal decompression.

Objectives: The aim of this article is to report a post-traumatic optic neuropathy and the outcome of surgical treatment at the emergency.

Resumed report: A 58-year-old man was hospitalized after a head injury caused by a collision between a bicycle and a car. As a result, the patient had multiple bone fractures on the face and post-

traumatic amaurosis. Admission computed tomography showed a fracture of the right orbital complex, with a bone fragment compressing the right optic nerve. No significant change in clinical picture after 24 hours. After reassessment, endonasal surgical decompression of the right optic nerve was indicated. After reassessment, endonasal surgical decompression of the right optic nerve was indicated. Visual improvement is obtained in the right eye of amaurosis for blurred vision after surgery, however, there was a recurrence of amaurosis on the third postoperative day.

Conclusion: The surgical approach proved to be partially effective in the reported case, possibly due to the lack of a clear guideline to be followed and a standardization of the treatment sequence to be addressed. Therefore, in order to obtain better results, it would be interesting to develop studies to standardize this type of approach.

Keywords: craniofacial trauma; optical compression; nasal endoscopic surgery.

11625 Jugular bulb diverticulum as differential diagnosis for pulsatile tinnitus

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Introduction: Pulsatile tinnitus is a symptom that presents numerous causes, vascular or not. Complete anamnesis and physical examination can lead to identification of diseases. Among the causes there are intracranial hypertension, tumors, arteriovenous fistula. The association between pulsatile tinnitus and jugular bulb anomalies is rare. Symptomatology is associated with the extension: sensorineural hearing loss, vertigo, ear fullness or asymptomatic. Computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging and arteriography are recommended to study the anatomy. Treatment options wide from open surgery bone repair to endovascular approach.

Objectives: Relevance of suspicion of anatomy alterations in venous sinuses and jugular bulb in the patient with pulsatile tinnitus.

Resumed report: Elderly, feminine, presents to the ENT complaining of chronic pulsatile tinnitus in left ear. Denies any other otologic symptoms without any hearing loss in previous audiometry. Otoscopy shows a translucent tympanic membrane with a pulsatile mass in the mesotympanum, medial and inferiorly to malleolus. MRI does not show any cerebellopontine angle alterations, nor the characteristic salt and pepper sign expected in the paraganglioma, denoting only a prominence of the jugular bulb. CT study demonstrate bone dehiscence in the jugular bulb region. The patient was referenced to the vascular surgeon and a magnetic resonance angiography requested aiming endovascular approach.

Conclusion: Despite the high suspicion for tumors, rare benign malformations must be investigated. Considering its asymptomatic presentation, the systematic examination of pre-operative imaging can prevent intraoperative complications. The correct diagnosis can lead to effective treatment aiming the relief of the tinnitus.

Keywords: jugular bulb; tinnitus; vascular etiology.

11626 Tumor in the nostril and epistaxis: esthesioneuroblastoma?

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Introduction: Esthesioneuroblastoma is a rare neoplasm originating from the olfactory neuroepithelium and accounts for 3%-6% of the nasal cavity neoplasms. Clinical presentation includes nasal congestion, obstruction, and epistaxis. It has a bimodal distribution, usually happening in the second and sixth decades of life. The natural history is varied, some are indolent, others exhibit aggressive behavior with local recurrences and/or mainly intracranial metastases.

Objective: To report a case of Esthesioneuroblastoma and review concepts of this pathology.

Resumed report: Man, 66, with persistent epistaxis. On examination, he had reddish lesion in his left nostril. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging showed an expansive polypoid lesion in the left nostril, with veiling of the ipsilateral maxillary, frontal and ethmoid sinuses, extending towards the nasopharynx, measuring 7.1x2.1x7.5cm. Endoscopic resection was performed and the anatomopathological analysis diagnosed Esthesioneuroblastoma. Despite the previous embolization, during the surgery the patient hemorrhaged, preventing total resection. Postoperative magnetic resonance showed resolution of the nasal cavity filling, but with permanence of frontal sinus filling and ethmoid cells on the left. The patient is still under oncological follow-up for complementary treatment.

Conclusion: Esthesioneuroblastoma is a highly aggressive tumor. Although it is rare, it must be a diagnostic hypothesis in nasosinusal tumors with recurrent epistaxis. Although advances in endoscopic nasal surgeries and radiotherapy have benefited local control, its high recurrence is challenging for optimal treatment. In order to reduce complications, exeresis and biopsy of the tumor must be performed early, and lifelong follow-up is essential to monitor relapses.

Keywords: epistaxis; nasal tumor; esthesioneuroblastoma.

11627 Enlarged vestibular aqueduct syndrome – case report

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Introduction: The Enlarged Vestibular Aqueduct Syndrome is characterized by the enlargement of the vestibular aqueduct associated with congenital or acquired sensorineural hearing loss, being a frequent and underdiagnosed malformation of the inner ear. Dyshearing can be mild, moderate or profound, fluctuating between periods of sudden improvement or worsening. Studies show bilateral involvement in most of cases, with progressive hearing loss identified in childhood. The diagnosis is made through tomography of the ear and mastoid.

Objective: to report a case of Enlarged Vestibular Aqueduct Syndrome followed up at the Otorhinolaryngology outpatient clinic of the Hospital de Clínicas of the Federal University of Paraná.

Resumed report: Male, 30 years old, anacusis on the left for a long time, suffered a mild brain trauma that evolved to sudden deafness on the right in September 2022. Audiometry showed moderate sensorineural hearing loss on the left and profound on the right, and tomography of the ears and mastoids with a bilaterally enlarged vestibular aqueduct. Resonance without changes. Months later, he suffered a mild trauma during physical exercise, evolving with a new episode of sudden deafness on the right.

Conclusion: During the investigation of sudden deafness in childhood and adolescence, this etiology must be raised, especially when there is hearing loss after mild cranioencephalic trauma. Once the diagnosis is made, the management is initially conservative, with the objective of improving the remaining hearing, avoiding trauma, even if mild, indicating hearing devices and cochlear implants when indicated.

Keywords: enlarged vestibular aqueduct; dyshearing; hearing loss after trauma.

11629 Marcus Gunn syndrome: case report

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Introduction: Marcos Gunn or Chew-Blink syndrome is a rare phenomenon, occurring in around 5% of patients with congenital ptosis. Usually unilateral, related to an erroneous direction of the branch of the mandibular division of the fifth cranial nerve, which is directed to the levator palpebrae muscle, thus causing retraction of the ptotic eyelid in conjunction with stimulation of the ipsilateral pterygoid muscles when chewing, sucking or open your mouth.

Objectives: To report a case of a child diagnosed with Marcus Gunn syndrome.

Resumed report: A 5-year-old male patient with a history of gestational syphilis duly treated by his mother, requested evaluation due to ptosis in the left eye since birth. Preserved ocular motility in both eyes, presence of ptosis with free visual axis in the right eye, funduscopy without alterations. During the consultation, the mother showed that when the child ate, there was an accentuation of ptosis in the left eye, together with a blinking movement, only on the left. That is, there was a synkinetic movement between the masticatory muscles and the upper eyelid.

Conclusion: Marcus Gunn syndrome does not improve with age, treatment with surgery is indicated only if there is a significant functional or aesthetic problem. Surgery is mainly aimed at palpebral ptosis, when severe, with resection or transposition of the palpebral levator muscle and correction of other extraocular lesions, such as strabismus, if present.

Keywords: Marcus Gunn syndrome; eyelid ptosis; mandibular nerve.

11631 Case report: presence of chordoma caused by eosinophilic nasal polyposis

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Introduction: Chordoma of the nasal cavity and nasopharynx is an extremely rare, malignant, non-epithelial tumor derived from notochordal tissue. Unlike intracranial chordomas, lesions in these anatomical regions appear as a soft tissue mass without involvement of the skull base bone, making it difficult to diagnose preoperatively.

Objectives: Case description of chordoma in chronic eosinophilic rhinosinusitis.

Resumed report: Patient J.C.P.Q, male, 52 years old, complaining of persistent severe frontal headache, associated with nasal congestion during most part of the day, for several years. History of recurrent use of antimicrobials, with partial and temporary improvement of symptoms. On physical examination, he had congested nasal mucosa, hypertrophic inferior turbinates and a slight deviation of the nasal septum to the right. Computed tomography of the sinuses shows pansinusopathy with bilateral hypodense material obliterating ethmoidal infundibulum and ostiomeatal complex. Endoscopic nasal surgery was performed without intercurrents. The result of the anatomopathological study was nasal chordoma. Postoperative image studies did not show signs of tumor remnants. The patient evolved with complete improvement of symptoms.

Conclusion: Primary chordoma in the nasal cavity is a rare and misdiagnosed tumor. Although CT and MR features are less specific, they can be suggestive. When suspicion occurs, surgery is indicated, and it is necessary to obtain material for the histopathological diagnosis of the tumor.

Keywords: chordoma; rhinosinusitis; anatomopathological study

11632 Acute invasive fungal rhinosinusitis complicated with orbital apex syndrome with unfavorable outcome: a case report

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Introduction: Acute invasive fungal rhinosinusitis mainly affects immunocompromised patients with high morbidity and mortality.

Objective: To report the case of a patient with multiple comorbidities presenting with acute invasive fungal rhinosinusitis developing Orbital Apex Syndrome.

Resumed report: A 69-year-old woman presented to the emergency department complaining of facial pain, blurred vision and periorbital edema for the past 40 days. Videonasofibroscopy revealed yellowish crusts in the sphenoethmoidal recess. Complementary evaluation showed opacification of the frontal sinuses on computed tomography, sclerosis of their bony boundaries and enlargement of the frontal recesses, as well as opacification of bilateral ethmoid cells and sphenoid sinuses. The patient was admitted and treated with intravenous antibiotic therapy, followed by maxillary, ethmoid, and sphenoid sinusotomy on the left side, with a sample collected for histopathological examination. On the 9th postoperative the patient presented with left exophthalmos, retro-orbital pain and amaurosis. The left eye exhibited exophthalmos, strabismus, unreactive pupil and alteration of ocular motility leading to the diagnostic hypothesis of Orbital Apex Syndrome. The patient then underwent left orbital decompression through combined endonasal and external (Lynch) approach. The histopathological examination revealed clusters of non-septated hyphae morphologically suggestive of mucormycosis. Intravenous antifungal therapy was initiated.

Conclusion: The case had an unsuccessful outcome due to the combination of the patient's underlying comorbidities, despite the adopted clinical and surgical interventions. In cases of early suspicion of invasive fungal infection, prompt surgical intervention, anatomopathological and microbiological identification of the causative agent, and institution of appropriate drug therapy are necessary.

11634 Malt lymphoma of the nasopharynx: multidisciplinary case report

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Introduction: Lymphomas account for 2.5% of head and neck malignancies. These can be divided into two major groups: Hodgkin's lymphoma and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Lymphoma of the mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue, better known as MALT lymphoma, belongs to the group of non-Hodgkin lymphomas, although frequent in other sites, they are rare in the nasopharynx, making it a diagnostic challenge for otorhinolaryngologists.

Objectives: To present a case of a patient with nasopharyngeal MALT lymphoma, emphasizing the importance of a multidisciplinary approach in the management of these cases.

Resumed report: Female patient, 51 years old, complaining of progressive nasal obstruction, worse in the left nasal cavity, associated with posterior nasal drip for about six months. Nasal endoscopy showed a tumor with rounded edges, occupying approximately 70% of the cavum. Nuclear magnetic resonance showed an oval expansive formation located in the nasopharynx, capturing contrast, measuring 2.1 x 2.7 x 2.2 cm. Endoscopic surgical resection of the lesion was performed, sending material for pathology. The histopathological report demonstrated proliferation of atypical plasmacytic cells, complemented by immunohistochemistry that pointed to MALT lymphoma. The patient was referred to hematology, where staging is being carried out to define a therapeutic proposal.

Conclusion: A multidisciplinary approach involving an otorhinolaryngologist, pathologist and hematologist is essential for an accurate diagnosis and an individualized therapeutic plan, being essential to improve the management of this rare neoplasm, which must be among the range of diagnostic hypotheses when facing a tumor in the cavum.

Keywords: lymphoma; nasopharynx; cavum.

11635 Masticatory myositis in pediatric patient: a case report. Larissa Lenz Kniphoff da Cruz, Paula Nikolay, Henrique Carvalho, Laura Carminati Cimolin, Emilli Fraga Ferreira, Marcela Lehmkuhl Damiani, Bruno Rafael Sabel

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Introduction: Masticatory myositis is an inflammation restricted to the masticatory muscles. Manifested as painful sensitivity

in the mandible and restriction of oral opening. Cases reported in the literature are only involvement in dogs, and it's an autoimmune disease with production of antibodies against specific muscle fibers.

Objectives: To report a case of masticatory myositis in a pediatric patient after tooth extraction

Summary report: 8 years old female patient started with swelling in the mandible and bilateral fronto-temporal region for 1 month. She had a tooth extraction in the previous month, with progressive bilateral pain in the mandibular region, masticatory pain and trismus. On physical examination, bulging in the mandibular angle and bilateral temporal region.

Sedated videonasolaryngoscopy was made to assess oral opening. Patient maintained trismus and restriction of mandibular movement.

Face CT was normal. Face MRI with diffuse, symmetric changes in the thickness and signal intensity of deep masticatory muscles, probable infectious/inflammatory etiology. Biopsy of temporal muscle was inconclusive. Diagnosed was masticatory polymyositis

Treatment proposed with ampicillin/sulbactam for 7 days and amoxicillin/clavulanate for 8 day, with muscle relaxants during 20 days. The patient progressed with resolution of the condition, with improvement of trismus, pain and face swelling.

Conclusion: Cases of masticatory myositis reported in the literature are described only in dogs. The recognition of the pathology is extremely important for the differential diagnosis of trismus and facial pain, since it has never been reported in adult or pediatric patients.

Keywords: masticatory myositis; trismus; facial pain.

11636 Giant cell tumor in temporal bone: case report

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Introduction: Giant cell tumor (GCT) is a benign yet locally aggressive bone neoplasm that can rarely affect the temporal bone. This condition poses diagnostic and therapeutic challenges due to the anatomical complexity of this region. Understanding clinical, radiological, histopathological aspects, and appropriate management is crucial for treatment and preservation of auditory and facial function.

Objectives: To report a case of giant cell tumor in the temporal bone, describing the clinical findings, diagnosis, treatment, and outcomes obtained. Contribute to the knowledge of this rare condition by providing relevant information for clinical management and the development of therapeutic strategies.

Resumed report: A 40-year-old male patient with no previous medical conditions presented with a painless lesion on the right side of the face for the past 12 months, accompanied by ipsilateral hearing loss, increased volume in the temporal region and facial asymmetry. CT scan showed a large lesion destroying part of right temporal bone. Surgical biopsy was performed, confirming the diagnosis of giant cell tumor. Immunohistochemical studies are ongoing.

Conclusion: This case highlights the importance of investigating expansive lesions in temporal region, especially when associated with auditory alterations. The diagnosis of giant cell tumor was confirmed through biopsy, and immunohistochemical studies will aid in characterizing the tumor further. Multidisciplinary therapeutic approach involving Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, and Oncology will be essential to control this pathology. Close clinical follow-up is necessary, to monitor tumor progression and preserve the patient's auditory and facial function.

Keywords: giant cell tumor; temporal bone; diagnosis and treatment

11637 Rhinoplasty in complex facial trauma (by kicking) in a cavalry soldier

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Introduction: Nasal fractures are the most common type of

facial fracture, with blunt trauma being the most common. The main symptom is epistaxis. Diagnosis is usually clinical and rarely requires imaging. Management options include conservative treatment, closed reduction or surgical correction such as rhinoseptoplasty.

Objective: To report a case of a complex facial fracture due to a kick from a horse in a Brazilian Army cavalry soldier.

Case report: S.N.G., 20 years old, male, soldier of the cavalry, was kicked in the face by a horse during work. He was evaluated by an otolaryngologist one day after the trauma and presented lacerations on the face, orbital edema and right-sided lateral displacement of the nose with nasal pyramid depression. Nasal endoscopy showed medialization of the lateral wall completely obstructing the right nasal cavity and mucosal laceration. A facial tomography demonstrated comminuted fractures of the nasal pyramid, orbit, maxillary and ethmoidal sinus on the right. One week after the trauma, the patient experienced epistaxis, requiring urgent surgery combined with closed reduction of the fracture. Eight months later, the patient returned complaining of nasal obstruction and aesthetic discomfort. Functional rhinoseptoplasty was indicated. The patient underwent surgery with harvesting of cartilage from the bilateral auricular concha for grafts. An open rhinoplasty was performed with lateral osteotomies and graft placement to improve the nasal tip and dorsum.

Conclusion: It is important for the surgeon to understand the nasal anatomy and surgical techniques to provide the patient a higher quality of life and satisfaction

11639 Advanced frontal mucocele: a case report

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Introduction: Paranasal sinus mucoceles are slow-growing cystic lesions with expansive characteristics that can cause bone resorption. They do not have a preference for gender and are more common in the third and fourth decades of life. Obstruction of the paranasal sinus drainage ostium is a possible cause. Symptoms may include headache, nasal obstruction, diplopia, and even complications such as meningitis and cerebral abscess. CT is the preferred diagnostic examination, and endoscopic paranasal approach is the surgical access of choice.

Objectives: To report a case of a large paranasal mucocele, emphasizing the importance of early diagnosis and intervention to prevent severe complications and aesthetic impairment.

Resumed report: An 87-year-old male patient presenting with progressive left frontal bulging for 1 year, painless and depressible on palpation. Nasal endoscopy revealed superior bulging above the left middle turbinate. CT showed a hypodense rounded image in the left frontal sinus, with anterior and posterior bony remodeling and displacement of the ipsilateral eyeball. Endoscopic frontal sinus surgery with drainage and marsupialization of the mucocele was performed, resulting in complete regression of the bulging and visualization of remodeled bone remnants. In the recent postoperative period, epithelialization of the surgical site was observed, with no signs of recurrence.

Conclusion: The reported case refers to a benign disease with a slow progression but potential expansiveness and severe complications. Adequate treatment was performed in an elderly patient without complications, and there was good progress in the recent postoperative period.

Keywords: mucocele; expansive; frontal.

11640 Chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyposis (CRSwNP) refractory to clinical and surgical treatment – case report

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Introduction: Chronic Rhinosinusitis is a common pathological condition in the world, with significant social and financial losses, affecting 5-12% of the general population.

It can be classified into primary and secondary rhinosinusitis. Among the primary ones, we have the chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyposis, which leads to obstruction of nasosinus drainage ostia and consequent chronic sinusopathy.

Objective: Case report of a patient with persistent nasal obstruction, anosmia and frontal headache, associated with nasal polyposis, refractory to clinical and surgical treatment.

Resumed report: A 39-year-old man comes to the office in July 2007 complaining of anosmia and frontal headache. Nasofibroscope revealed, polyps in middle turbinates and bilateral ethmoid. It was decided to perform polypectomy, bilateral maxillary antrostomy, bilateral ethmoidectomy.

After three years, he returned with a recurrence of nasal polyposis, and bilateral polypectomy was performed again, associated with nasal irrigation and intranasal corticosteroids.

Nine years later from the last surgery, without ENT follow-up, he returned, complaining of anosmia and nasal obstruction.

Computed tomography were requested, who showed hyperattenuation extending from ethmoid cells and maxillary sinuses inwards of the nasal cavities, obliterating almost completely the air spaces of the nasal cavities and choanae.

Another polypectomy surgery was performed and material was sent for eosinophil count, which resulted in more than 600 eosinophils per high power field, and the use of immunobiologicals was indicated.

Conclusion: Patient with CRSwPN refractory to clinical and surgical treatment, requiring the use of immunobiologicals in an attempt to control the disease.

Keywords: rhinosinusitis; polypectomy; immunobiological; anosmia.

11641 Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor: rare case in the larynx

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Introduction: Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor (IMT) is most commonly found in the lungs. In the head and neck region, the paranasal sinuses and the orbit are the most affected areas, and presentation in the larynx is extremely rare, with approximately 30 cases described in the literature.

Objective: to report clinical and surgical approach and management in a patient with myofibroblastic tumor of the larynx.

Case presentation: Male patient, 50 years old, attended the outpatient clinic complaining of persistent dysphonia for two years. He denied dyspnea or dysphagia. He had a history of vocal abuse, gastroesophageal reflux and smoking for 10 years, which he had stopped 5 years ago. He denied alcoholism and radiotherapy. Laryngeal endoscopy revealed a lesion in the anterior two thirds of the right vocal fold, with a granulomatous aspect occupying almost the entire glottis with mobile vocal folds. The diagnostic hypotheses were vocal polyp, papilloma, granuloma and squamous cell carcinoma, opting for laryngeal microsurgery. The lesion had a hardened consistency, without cleavage planes with the free edge of the vocal fold, but restricted to Reinke's space. The result of the anatomopathological examination was an inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor with positive immunohistochemistry for ALK.

Conclusion: after microsurgery of the larynx and anatomopathological and immunohistochemical results, the patient was referred to speech therapy with significant improvement of dysphonia. One year after the surgical procedure, laryngeal endoscopy did not reveal recurrence of the lesion.

Keywords: larynx; myofibroblastic; dysphonia.

1643 Sinonasal mucosal melanoma: clinical case

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Introduction: Sinonasal mucosal melanoma is rare¹ (<2% of melanomas²). It affects individuals between the sixth and seventh decades of life and its most common symptoms are unilateral nasal obstruction and epistaxis¹. It has aggressive behavior and poor prognosis, with a 5-year survival rate of 25%. When the nasal cavity is affected individually, it can occur with localized disease and a more favorable prognosis than those with involvement of the sinuses².

Objectives: To report a case of sinonasal mucosal melanoma, treated by endoscopic surgery, which provided a significant improvement in the patient's quality of life.

Resumed report: Female, 85-year-old patient, with unilateral nasal obstruction for five months, associated with epiphora and epistaxis. Physical examination identified a brownish lesion coming out of the left nostril. Tomography showed a lesion with soft tissue density occupying the left nasal cavity, peripherally enhanced by contrast and with a lobulated aspect, in addition to thinning areas in the lamina papyracea, ethmoid fovea and blocked lacrimal canal. MRI showed heterogeneous enhancement and extension to the ipsilateral choana.

Submitted to endoscopic surgical treatment. Anatomopathological examination showed mucous melanoma and staging tests did not identify metastases. The patient was referred for oncological evaluation, but chose to abandon the follow-up. So far, after 07 months of surgery, she is asymptomatic, with a significant improvement in her quality of life.

Conclusion: Surgical treatment is the first choice for sinonasal mucosal melanoma. Radiotherapy can be used as an adjuvant, but resection with margins is the decisive factor for survival¹.

11646 Cholesteatoma as a complication of external auditory canal osteoma: case report

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Introduction: Osteoma and cholesteatoma are pathologies that can affect the external auditory canal. Osteoma is a slow-growing, unilateral, benign tumor characterized by progressive bone proliferation. Cholesteatoma can be defined as an abnormal growth of keratinized epithelial tissue, with invasive and destructive potential. Both pathologies are rare when they occur simultaneously and can cause symptoms such as conductive hearing loss and recurrent infections due to the obstruction of the external auditory canal.

Objectives: To describe a case of osteoma associated with cholesteatoma.

Resumed report: We report the case of a 24-year-old female patient presenting with insidious hearing loss, otalgia, and otorrhea in the left ear. The progression of the condition led to otomastoiditis with left retroauricular fistula. During evaluation, a hardened nodule obstructing the left external auditory canal was observed. Imaging revealed soft tissue obstruction of the canal and a calcified formation at the outer margin. Erosion of the Chausse spur and possible involvement of the ossicular chain suggested the presence of osteoma associated with cholesteatoma in the external auditory canal. A total tympanomastoidectomy was performed in the left ear, followed by anatomopathological analysis. The analysis revealed preserved bone tissue compatible with osteoma and keratin lamellae indicating cholesteatoma. On the follow-up visit after seven days, the patient showed clinical improvement, with a proposed ambulatory follow-up.

Conclusion: The association between osteoma and cholesteatoma is extremely rare and poorly documented. These

pathologies should be considered as differential diagnoses, allowing for appropriate treatment and prevention of future complications.

Keywords: osteoma; cholesteatoma; otite.

11647 Complications of acute rhinosinusitis - case report

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Introduction: Severe acute rhinosinusitis can result in complications in children, such as orbital, intracranial, and bony complications. Timely diagnosis and treatment are crucial in preventing significant morbidity and mortality.

Objectives: To describe a rare case of severe complications arising from acute rhinosinusitis in a child.

Resumed report: P.M.B.G., a previously healthy 5-year-old, presented with acute rhinosinusitis and bilateral orbital cellulitis. Treatment with ceftriaxone and clindamycin was initiated. Despite initial improvement, there was worsening frontal-orbital edema with a left subperiosteal orbital collection. The patient underwent bilateral maxillary, anterior and posterior ethmoidal, and sphenoidal sinus surgery, along with frontal drainage using the Lynch approach and removal of purulent secretion.

After a 14-day hospitalization, the patient showed clinical improvement and was discharged. However, on the seventh day post-discharge, there was recurrent bilateral periorbital edema necessitating admission to a private hospital. Subsequent imaging revealed a communication between the frontal bone and a frontal lobe abscess, along with extensive subdural empyema, requiring neurosurgical intervention. The patient successfully recovered without neurological sequelae and remained hospitalized for eight weeks receiving broad-spectrum antibiotics.

Conclusion: This case underscores the severe complications associated with acute rhinosinusitis in children. Early recognition, a multidisciplinary approach, and prompt treatment are crucial in effectively managing such cases, thereby reducing morbidity and mortality.

Keywords: rhinosinusitis; orbital complications; intracranial complications.

11648 Ortner's syndrome secondary to aortic aneurysm - case report

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Introduction: Ortner's syndrome, also known as Cardiovascular syndrome, is a condition in which cardiovascular processes affect the recurrent laryngeal nerve, impairing the mobility of the vocal cords. Aortic aneurysm represents the main triggering pathology of the syndrome, with the left recurrent laryngeal nerve typically compressed between the left pulmonary artery and the aortic arch or ligament.

Objectives: To describe a case of Ortner's syndrome secondary to an aortic aneurysm.

Resumed report: C.A.O., a 67-year-old male, smoker, hypertensive, and insulin-dependent diabetic, presented with complaints of hoarseness associated with dysphagia and asthenia in the last 2 months. During the consultation, a videolaryngoscopy was performed, revealing left vocal cord paralysis. Based on the videolaryngoscopy finding, neck and chest tomographies were requested to investigate the course of the recurrent laryngeal nerve. On follow-up, the patient brought a chest tomography showing a saccular aneurysm in the aortic arch, measuring 6.7 cm in diameter and 7 cm in longitudinal extension, obliterating the space between the aortic arch and the pulmonary artery, the course of the left recurrent laryngeal nerve. Therefore, the patient was referred to the

cardiovascular surgery service and underwent endovascular approach for aneurysm correction. Currently, the patient remains hospitalized in the intensive care unit.

Conclusion: Hence, it is crucial to recognize vocal cord paralysis as a warning sign of serious conditions, such as Ortner's syndrome. Etiological investigation through imaging examinations of the neck, chest, and central nervous system is mandatory for an accurate diagnosis and appropriate intervention.

Keywords: aneurysm; vocal cord paralysis; dysphonia; hoarseness.

11649 Refractory benign paroxysmal positional vertigo - a case report

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Introduction: Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo is the preferred diagnosis in positional vertigo in adults, especially in elderly patients. It can be considered primary when the etiology is unknown, and secondary, if patients have identified predisposing factors. Despite the diagnostic and therapeutic simplicity of this pathology, through specific maneuvers, when refractory or recurrent, it can be a challenge for the medical team.

Objectives: to report a case of paroxysmal Benign Positional Vertigo refractory to repositioning maneuvers, followed up at the Otorhinolaryngology outpatient clinic of the Hospital de Clínicas of the Federal University of Paraná.

Resumed report: 73-year-old woman with vertigo triggered by head movements, associated with nausea. On physical examination, the Dix-Hallpike maneuver showed torsional nystagmus to the left and up, with increasing and decreasing latency, corroborating the diagnosis of Benign Positional Paroxysmal Vertigo of the posterior semicircular canal. The patient, however, maintains symptoms after several therapeutic canalith repositioning maneuvers. In the period of 1 month, 6 Epley and 5 Semont maneuvers were performed, in addition to the instruction to perform Brandt-Daroff exercises. Tomographic findings show filling of the middle ear due to soft tissue density lesion.

Conclusion: In cases of refractoriness to treatment, the continuity of the investigation of underlying differential diagnoses is extremely important, aiming above all at the clinical improvement of the patient.

Keywords: vertigo; Dix-Hallpike; epleus; semont.

11650 Outpatient thyroidectomy in times of a covid-19 pandemic

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JRF - Studio da Face

Introduction: Thyroidectomy is one of the most commonly performed surgeries by otorhinolaryngologists and head and neck surgeons, indicated for the treatment of benign and malignant thyroid tumors. During the covid-19 pandemic, we faced the difficulty of treating patients with malignant thyroid disease with overcrowded hospitals and no beds available to perform elective surgeries.

Objectives: To discuss the indications for outpatient thyroidectomy, to establish which patients best fit this type of surgical approach and to avoid choosing patients with potential risks of complications.

Methods: We analyzed 114 patients who underwent outpatient thyroidectomy by the same surgical team between March 2020 and March 2022 in hospitals in the region of Araraquara-SP.

Results: Altogether 114 thyroidectomies were planned as outpatients, 103 were successfully completed as such. Of these 100 were total thyroidectomies and only 3 partial thyroidectomies. Only 11 thyroidectomies planned as outpatients required hospitalization. The reasons for hospitalization were headache, nausea, vomiting,

arterial hypertension and cervical swelling after thyroidectomy. All patients who required hospitalization had some underlying disease such as high blood pressure, diabetes mellitus, depression or anxiety disorder.

Conclusion: Outpatient thyroidectomy, when performed by experienced surgeons with a high flow of surgeries, is a safe procedure when performed in patients with good clinical conditions. It makes the surgery more accepted by patients and at a lower cost by healthcare providers.

Keywords: thyroidectomies; covid-19; outpatient.

11653 3rd recurrence of squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) in a patient with Fanconi Anemia: a case report

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Introduction: Fanconi anemia (FA) is a disorder caused by mutations in genes responsible for DNA repair, replication and several other cellular processes. If altered, the DNA becomes unstable and susceptible to genetic alterations, which explains clinical features such as skin patches, malformations, malignant neoplasms (such as squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck), an increased risk of bone marrow failure, myelodysplastic syndromes and acute myelogenous leucemia.

Objectives: To report the 3rd CPB recurrence in a patient with Fanconi Anemia.

Resumed report: Male patient, 21 years old, white, being followed up at a tertiary hospital outpatient clinic due to follow-up for two previous cases of SCC in the lower lip and buccal mucosa on the right. Due to the appearance of new lesions on the hard palate, he underwent a new biopsy, with a new CPB report. A new removal of the lesion was performed, with free margins and association with a flap and graft at the site of the lesion. The patient had a good recovery and no sequelae so far.

Conclusion: Surgical excision of the lesion with a favorable safety margin allows a good prognosis for the patient, even if it does not interfere with the appearance of new lesions in different sites, showing the need for active surveillance in patients with FA.

Reference: Robertson, AG et al. Treatment of oral cancer: the need for defined protocols and specialist centres. Variations in the treatment of oral cancer. *Clin Oncol.* 2001; 13: 409–15.

Keywords: Fanconi anemia; squamous cell

11654 Nasal presentation of mucosal leishmaniasis: a case report

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Introduction: Leishmaniasis is an infectious disease among the top 10 neglected tropical diseases worldwide. Through poorly understood mechanisms, this protozoal infection can disseminate to the nasal mucosa and lead to chronic and deforming ulcers.

Objectives: This study aims to describe a case of mucosal leishmaniasis of the nose and create awareness of this clinical presentation.

Resumed report: 62 years old male, noticed a painful lesion with persistent crusts in the nasal columella four months prior to the evaluation. It was prescribed topical corticosteroids and oral antibiotic therapy, without improvement. He had a past medical history of hypertension and was a rural area resident. On physical examination showed a granulomatous ulcer affecting the nasal columella, destroying the anterior septum, resulting in a single anterior nasal fossa. A mucocutaneous biopsy of the region was performed, which showed the presence of lymphoplasmocytic infiltrate, as well as the

presence of amastigotes forms of *Leishmania* sp. The patient was referred to the infectology team to start treatment and will be in follow up with otorhinolaryngology to remove crusts from the lesion, showing good evolution.

Conclusion: Cutaneous and mucosal leishmaniasis of the nose is a clinical presentation of a treatable disease. The treatment is often delayed due to its difficult diagnosis and long latency periods before classical cutaneous lesions, which can lead to permanent functional and aesthetic sequelae.

Keywords: mucosal leishmaniasis; ulcers; nasal columella.

11655 Congenital subglottic stenosis in a patient with Larsen syndrome: a case report

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Introduction: Laryngeal stenosis is a partial or complete cicatricial narrowing of the endolarynx, which may be congenital or acquired. Congenital laryngeal stenosis results from inadequate recanalization of the laryngeal lumen after completing epithelial fusion at the end of the third month of pregnancy (10th week). Congenital subglottic stenosis is defined as a subglottic diameter of less than 4 mm in a full-term newborn. It constitutes the third most frequent cause of congenital anomalies of the larynx 1.

Objectives: to report the presence of congenital subglottic stenosis in a patient with Larsen Syndrome.

Resumed report: Male patient, 7 years old, Caucasian, with Larsen Syndrome, being followed up at a tertiary hospital for coughing episodes since he was 9 months old, associated with stridor and sternal notch retraction. He was referred for a diagnostic rigid laryngoscopy, where congenital subglottic stenosis with approximately 50% of obstruction was observed. The patient's mother chose to maintain only clinical follow-up, with optimization of treatment and outpatient follow-up.

Conclusion: Larsen's Syndrome, which is predominantly autosomal dominant, among its spectrum of involvement, can lead to the clinical picture of airway fragility, as well as narrowing, and it is important to consider the relevance of the respiratory complaints reported by the patient.

Reference: Moore, Keith L.; Persaud, T. V. N.; Mathiles, Andréa Leal Affonso. *Embriologia básica*. 7 Rio de Janeiro: Elsevier Editora Ltda, 2008, 365 p.

11656 Mucopyoceles fronto-ethmoid-maxillary with orbital extension: a case report

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Introduction: Mucocoele is a rare entity characterized by a benign cystic lesion present in the paranasal sinuses, mainly in the frontal and ethmoid sinuses. It has a progressive and expansive growth, and may cause bone erosion evolving with orbital or severe neurological complications if untreated. When infected by bacteria, it is called a mucopyocoele.

Objectives: Report an atypical case of fronto-ethmoid-maxillary mucopyocoele with orbital extension treated with a combined external and endonasal surgical approach.

Resumed report: A 59-years-old male patient arrives at the otorhinolaryngology service referred by ophthalmology with a history of nasal obstruction and frontal headache for 4 years, progressing to enophthalmos, edema and significant hyperemia in the right palpebral and cantal region. Facial sinus tomography showed soft tissue density material and peripheral post-contrast enhancement completely filling the right frontal sinus, anterior ethmoid cells and right maxillary sinus; and bone erosion in frontal sinus to orbit. The patient underwent surgical intervention of fronto-ethmoid-maxillary sinusotomy, by the

combined technique, external and endonasal, being the technique of Lynch and Wolfgang-Draf III, respectively. Evolving with complete resolution of the condition in the postoperative period and without relapses in the outpatient follow-up.

Conclusion: Mucopyocele is still an unknown entity for many health professionals and presents an insidious and progressive clinical condition that can evolve with complications of high morbidity and mortality. The combined surgery used in this case can be helpful to solve similarly situations.

Keywords: mucopyocele; orbital complication; paranasal sinus.

11658 Case report: sudden deafness of unknown etiology associated with tinnitus and dizziness

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Introduction: Sudden Deafness (SD) is a neurosensorial Hering loss in a very abrupt way, that can or not be associated with tinnitus and dizziness, it usually happens in one ear only, in adults, and affects both sexes equally. Its pathology is not very known, and till this day, there are two stronger etiology hypotheses, them being viral and vascular. The differential diagnosis of SD includes other viral infections, hematological diseases, neurovascular diseases and acoustic neuroma. Because of that, there isn't a consensus about how to treat SD, it can vary from surgical approach to a conservatory treatment using some medications or just observing the patient and how it evolves.

Objective: Present a case report and go through literature review about sudden deafness.

Resumed report: H.H.J, 60 years old, female. Started to hear a tinnitus in the left ear that turn out so loud that she couldn't hear anything from that side, associated with dizziness and headache. After going to an external ER and being medicated with betahistine and antiemetics, had no improvement on the symptoms. Nine days after the first day of symptoms, she sought for another medical evaluation, in the physical examination, she had a positive horizontal nystagmus that would worsen if she looked to the right side.

Conclusion: SD is a very complex condition that needs an individualized approach in the diagnosis and treatment. Most of the otolaryngologists recommend its early treatment, but still, there's no guarantee of a better hearing outcome or better prognosis.

11659 Chronic mastoiditis after embolized carotid aneurysm: a case report

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HRAC-USP

Introduction: Chronic mastoiditis is characterized by inflammation of the trabeculated bone of the mastoid. Clinical presentation consists in persistent otorrhea, hypoacusis, ear fullness, among others. Treatment consists of antibiotic therapy and/or mastoidectomy.

Objectives: Introduce a clinical case of chronic mastoiditis secondary to overflow of metallic stents of an embolized internal carotid aneurysm in a patient at the Hospital for Rehabilitation of Craniofacial Anomalies of the University of São Paulo (HRAC).

Resumed report: Female patient, 24 years old, performed surgery for temporomandibular joint ankylosis 8 years ago and, after the procedure, presented left ear canal bleeding and hypoacusis. She was diagnosed with internal carotid aneurysm and submitted to embolization of the aneurysm in an external service. The patient developed postoperative otorrhea, pulsatile tinnitus and pain when chewing. Chronic mastoiditis was diagnosed, and she began outpatient care at HRAC, however, without clinical improvement, subtotal

petrosectomy with removal of the embolization stents and blind sac closure of the external ear canal was performed uneventfully. After the procedure, the patient had resolution of the symptoms, and continued follow-up at HRAC.

Conclusion: In patients with history of persistent otorrhea, diagnoses such as granulomatous diseases, cholesteatoma and foreign body should be considered. Surgical treatment is necessary to remove the causal factor, as well as specific treatment for the underlying condition.

Keywords: chronic mastoiditis; embolization; aneurysm.

11661 Nasal paraganglioma: an unusual location

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Paragangliomas are neuroendocrine neoplasms derived from paraganglia of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems. They are most commonly found in the head and neck, with the carotid body being the most frequent location, followed by jugulotympanic paraganglia, vagal nerve and ganglion nodosum, as well as laryngeal paraganglia. The occurrence of these tumors in the nose and paranasal sinuses is very rare. In this case, we present the details of a 58-year-old woman who had been experiencing progressive unilateral nasal obstruction, recurrent epistaxis, and purulent rhinorrhea for the past four years. Rhinoscopy revealed a tumor mass partially obstructing the left nasal cavity, and a CT scan showed a lesion with heterogeneous enhancement occupying the left maxillary sinus, inferior nasal concha, and left nasal cavity, resulting in bone wall remodeling. Further evaluation with MRI demonstrated a heterogeneous lesion on T1/T2 images with areas of diffusion restriction. The patient underwent surgical excision, and the excised tissue was sent for analysis. Histopathological and immunohistochemical findings confirmed the diagnosis of paraganglioma. This

Case report: emphasizes the rarity of paragangliomas in the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses.

11662 Licoric fistula as a complication of primary rhinoplasty: clinical case

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Rhinoplasty or nose surgery improves the appearance and proportion of the nose, enhancing facial harmony and improving self-esteem. The procedure can also correct breathing difficulty due to structural abnormalities. Although widely performed in medical practice in an innocuous way, they can be subject to complications. The act, by itself, occurs in a contaminated environment in an extremely vascularized region and requires some kind of anesthetic plan. In addition, rhinoplasty has the potential to develop greater complications as delicate structures are segmented, prohibiting large inaccuracies.

Male patient, 22 years old, with left diplopia and paresthesia on the front after primary rhinoplasty with Costal graft. During the evaluation, there was impairment of left extrinsic ocular mobility. A suggested hypothesis of extrinsically extrinsically ocular muscle compression after rhinoplasty. In computerized tomography of the cranium, irregularities were identified with misalignment involving osseal corticals of the body of sphenoid/ceiling of the sphenoidal sinus in contiguity to fovea etmoidal by deiscencia/fistula, with focus of pneumoencephalo in the left front region. The objective is to draw attention to a possible complication, although uncommon, related to rhinoplasty and that should be taken into account in postoperative complaints.

Conclusion: the rhinoplasty a procedure that aims at aesthetic and functional gains of the nose, can evolve with relevant and

potentially serious complications as in the case described in epigraph. Therefore, the importance of the discussion of possible negative outcomes is evident, as well as the respective adequate management occurs if they occur.

11663 Myeloid sarcoma in the ear after bone marrow transplantation: case report

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Introduction: Granulocytic sarcoma is a rare extramedullary solid tumor associated with acute myeloid leukemia (AML), with a preference for bones, soft tissues, and lymph nodes. Diagnosis can be challenging, often mistaken for lymphoma, requiring immunohistochemistry for confirmation. Prognosis is poor, underscoring the importance of early diagnosis for timely treatment.

Objective: To discuss the differential diagnosis of chronic otomastoidopathy, particularly in patients with severe refractory comorbidities.

Case report: A 48-year-old patient with AML, in remission and experiencing recurrence, underwent a bone marrow transplant. Otorhinolaryngological evaluation was requested for chronic otitis media in the right ear, progressing to ipsilateral peripheral facial paralysis. Despite medical treatments, the patient remained unresponsive. Magnetic resonance imaging revealed inflammatory otomastoidopathy and facial neuritis. Partial mastoidectomy was performed, and a ventilation tube was inserted. Biopsy showed active chronic inflammation, but the patient experienced limited improvement in facial paralysis and otalgia. Mastoid computed tomography revealed inflammatory involvement, leading to revision mastoidectomy and meatoplasty. Cultures were negative, and histopathological analysis revealed atypical cell proliferation.

Immunohistochemistry confirmed myeloid sarcoma. The patient is currently under otorhinolaryngology follow-up and has been referred to hematology for a new treatment plan.

Conclusion: Although rare, myeloid sarcoma can affect organs such as the auditory system and should be considered as a differential diagnosis in refractory chronic otomastoiditis cases.

11669 Ossicular chain dysjunction after temporal bone trauma: a case report

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Introduction: Ossicular chain disruption or ossicle fractures are possible complications in temporal bone trauma. Imaging, audiometry, and impedance tests help in the diagnosis. Management may vary from the use of individual sound amplification devices to surgery for reconstructing the chain.

Objectives: Introduce a clinical case of ossicular chain dysjunction in a patient from the Hospital for Rehabilitation of Craniofacial Anomalies of the University of São Paulo.

Summary report: A 38-year-old male patient presented with a history of right-sided hypoacusis since childhood and associated left-sided hypoacusis after a traumatic brain injury in 2017 and was using hearing aids bilaterally. At otoscopy, intact tympanic membranes with brightness. Tomography of temporal bones without abnormalities. On audiometry and impedance, there was conductive loss bilaterally, A curve in right ear and Ad curve in left. A new audiometry was requested with a valsalva maneuver and the air-bone gap was eliminated in the left ear. The possibility of ossicular chain disjunction was considered and exploratory tympanomastoidectomy was indicated for ossicular chain reconstruction. The patient had a significant improvement in hearing in the left ear, and did not need ipsilateral hearing aids.

Conclusion: In a patient who suffered temporal bone trauma and developed fluctuating hypoacusis associated with improvement with valsalva maneuver says in favor of an incomplete ossicular discontinuity. Examinations such as those requested may help in diagnostic doubt and in the definition of surgical or conservative management.

Keywords: Temporal bone; trauma; ossicular chain

11671 Probable association between persistent cough and tinnitus in people after COVID-19

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Unicesumar

Introduction: Cough is a common symptom in people after COVID-19, but a probable association between persistent cough and tinnitus in people after COVID-19 has not yet been investigated.

Objective: To verify the association between persistent cough and tinnitus in people after COVID-19.

Methods: This cross-sectional study is part of a broader study approved by the Research Ethics Committee with patients recruited via referral from the municipal hospital institution after medical discharge. Persistent cough was verified using a standardized questionnaire. The tinnitus complaint was verified by anamnesis and by the Visual Analog Scale (VAS). In the statistical analysis, the chi-square test was used, with a CI of 95% and a significance value of $p < 0.05$.

Results: 192 people participated, with a mean age of 47.8 ± 12.6 years. The prevalence of self-reported persistent cough was 20.31% ($n = 39$). The prevalence of self-reported tinnitus was 27.1% ($n = 52$). Of the 52 patients with tinnitus, 27 people started with symptoms during or after the diagnosis of COVID-19. There was no association between persistent cough and tinnitus ($p > 0.05$). There was an association between persistent cough and higher VAS scores in people after COVID-19 ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Since there was an association between persistent cough and VAS scores for tinnitus in people after COVID-19, it is suggested that these symptoms should be considered in the tinnitus assessment process in this population.

Keywords: tinnitus; cough; COVID-19.

11672 Late encephalocele with liquoric fistula - a case report

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Introduction: Encephalocele is associated with congenital or acquired defects of the temporal bone, such as those secondary to trauma, previous otological surgeries, chronic otitis media, among others. When reaching the meninges, it can generate otorrhea or rhinorrhea due to cerebrospinal fluid. Such a gateway can generate recurrent meningitis, epilepsy and brain abscess.

Objective: to report a case of late-onset encephalocele with associated CSF leak, managed surgically and on an outpatient basis by the Otorhinolaryngology team at the Hospital de Clínicas of the Federal University of Paraná.

Case report: Female, 58 years old, diabetic, with chronic otorrhea in the right ear, previous tympanomastoidectomy at age of 18 and open tympanomastoidectomy at the age of 54, presented a worsening of her hearing, being diagnosed with an ipsilateral cerebrospinal fluid leak, evidenced on a MRI. On otoscopy, the tympanic membrane pulsated and bulged in the upper region, with a lateralized eardrum. A right petrosectomy was performed and the CSF fistula was closed, without intraoperative intercurrences.

During the immediate PO, the patient presented drowsiness and lowered level of consciousness, with improvement after mannitol and furosemide. Transferred to intensive care was chosen.

Finally, she presented progressive improvement of the condition with clinical measures, being discharged from the hospital on the 8th PO, with outpatient follow-up.

Conclusion: We highlighted the importance of the diagnosis of CSF leak, as well as recognizing differential diagnoses and complications associated with the tympanomastoidectomy procedure, and the risks of intracranial hypertension in the immediate postoperative period.

Keywords: encephalocele; CSF leak; tympanomastoidectomy.

11673 Anacusis after temporal bone trauma

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Introduction: Temporal bone fractures are common and can result in significant complications, such as labyrinthine fractures, which can lead to traumatic third window syndrome. This syndrome is characterized by hearing loss, dizziness, vomiting, nystagmus, tinnitus, and can further complicate with labyrinthine fistulas and pneumocephalus. Diagnosis is confirmed through imaging exams, with computed tomography being particularly important. Treatment is individualized and can involve conservative or surgical approaches.

Objectives: Describe a case of temporal bone fracture with labyrinthine injury and its evolution.

Resumed report: A 39-year-old man suffered a mild traumatic brain injury due to falling down stairs. He presented to the emergency department 4 days after the incident with complaints of right-sided otorrhea, ipsilateral anacusis, and dizziness associated with imbalance following the event. On physical examination, the patient had a hemotympanum and a laceration of the right external auditory canal. Weber test showed lateralization to the left, and Romberg test revealed non-preferential imbalance. Complementary exams revealed an oblique fracture line in the right mastoid involving the superior semicircular canal, lateral semicircular canal, and cochlea. Audiometry confirmed profound sensorineural hearing loss in the right ear. Initially, treatment with acetazolamide and rest was administered, resulting in partial improvement of the imbalance symptoms. Finally, the patient was referred for vestibular rehabilitation.

Conclusion: Temporal bone fractures should raise suspicion of labyrinthine injury. Although rare, they can cause irreversible consequences for the patient. A high level of suspicion is necessary for accurate diagnosis and management of the condition.

11674 Comparative study of aural fullness and cardiorespiratory fitness among people severe forms post of COVID-19

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Unicesumar

Introduction: It is essential to identify reversible and preventable causes of aural fullness, tinnitus, and hearing loss after COVID-19. Association between sensation of aural fullness and cardiorespiratory fitness has not been investigated in individuals with severe forms of COVID-19.

Objective: To verify whether there is a correlation between sensation aural fullness and cardiorespiratory fitness among people with severe forms of COVID-19.

Methods: Cross-sectional study with a sample of people post Covid-19 who responded to the standardized questionnaire containing data on hospitalization and aural fullness. To evaluate cardiorespiratory fitness, it used the clinical assessment and Bruce test to measure oxygen consumption directly (via gas analyzer).

Results: Of the 192 participants, with a mean age of 47,8 ± 12,6 years old. The prevalence of self-reported aural fullness in people during or after COVID-19 was 19.79 % (n = 38). There was a significant

difference for the absolute VO₂peak and the groups with and without aural fullness (p = 0.04), with the aural fullness group showing the lowest values, the effect size was small.

Conclusion: There was a statistically significant difference between aural fullness complaints and the VO₂peak among people severe forms post of COVID-19, with the aural fullness group having a lower absolute VO₂peak than the non- aural fullness group, demonstrating that cardiorespiratory quality should be considered an essential factor in the assessment, health promotion, and rehabilitation process of aural fullness in these people post severe forms of COVID-19.

Keywords: aural fullness; cardiorespiratory; COVID-19.

11675 Postoperative epistaxis in a patient with EEC syndrome: a case report

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Introduction: EEC (ectrodactyly, ectodermal dysplasia, and cleft palate) syndrome is a rare autosomal dominant inheritance disorder, characterized by changes in various ectodermal structures such as reduction/absence of sweat, sebaceous and salivary glands, and due to the tissular dryness, increases predisposition to epistaxis.

Objectives: To present a clinical case of epistaxis after left maxillary and ethmoid sinusotomy, septoplasty and middle turbinectomy in a patient with EEC syndrome from the Hospital for Rehabilitation of Craniofacial Anomalies of the University of São Paulo (HRAC-USP).

Resumed report: Male patient, 21 years old, carrier of EEC syndrome in outpatient care with chronic nasal obstruction and rhinorrhea. CT scan showed thickening of paranasal sinuses, deviated septum and turbinate hypertrophy. Endonasal surgery was performed and, hours afterwards, the patient developed bilateral epistaxis. Anterior nasal packing was performed and kept for 48 hours. When removed, the bleeding continued, therefore it was opted for reoperation followed by anterior nasal packing for another 48 hours. However, upon removal, the bleeding still did not cease. The case was resolved after a third nasal packing, and the patient is in outpatient follow-up at HRAC. Laboratory preoperative tests had come out normal, and the patient was referred to a hematologist for better investigation.

Conclusion: In patients with a history of epistaxis refractory to clinical treatment, one should consider differential diagnoses such as coagulation disorders - hemophilia, thrombocytopenia, among others. Therefore, complementation with laboratory tests and specialized care is necessary for the diagnosis and treatment of these patients.

Keywords: epistaxis; EEC syndrome; coagulation.

11677 Case report: congenital cholesteatoma

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Introduction: Cholesteatoma is characterized by slow and progressive growth of keratinized squamous epithelial tissue in the middle ear or other pneumatic areas of the temporal bone. It is the most aggressive spectrum of chronic otitis media and can be congenital or acquired, causing hearing loss, recurrent otorrhea, and other complications.

Objectives: To present a clinical case of congenital cholesteatoma in a patient at the Hospital for Rehabilitation of Craniofacial Anomalies of the University of São Paulo.

Resumed report: Male patient, 7 years old, with a history of otalgia, otorrhea and hypoacusis in the right ear for two years. Polypoid tissue was seen in the posterosuperior quadrant of the right tympanic membrane, in addition to mild conductive hearing loss with an ipsilateral type B tympanometric curve. Computed tomography showed erosion of the hypotympanum and ossicular chain, and magnetic resonance imaging showed hypointense material on T1-weighted, hyperintense on T2-weighted, without contrast enhancement and with diffusion restriction, in the topography of the hypotympanum. A radical right mastoidectomy was performed, removing the lesion that was close to the internal carotid artery. The patient is being followed up with a good postoperative evolution.

Conclusion: About 30% of cholesteatomas in children are congenital, have an aggressive growth pattern, and are difficult to diagnose. The treatment of choice is surgery, and it is up to the otologist to choose the best approach to eradicate the disease and preserve and optimize hearing function.

Keywords: congenital cholesteatoma; mastoidectomy; mastoiditis.

11678 Fungus ball in maxillary and right sphenoid sinuses in an immunocompetent patient: a case report

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Introduction: fungal ball is classified as a type of fungal rhinosinusitis without tissue invasion. The paranasal sinus involvement is usually single and in immunocompetent patient. The clinical presentation is nasal obstruction, purulent rhinorrhea, cacosmia and facial algia; *Aspergillus* sp. being the most common pathogen.

Objectives: to present a clinical case of fungal ball in three paranasal sinuses in a patient at the Hospital for Rehabilitation of Craniofacial Anomalies of the University of São Paulo.

Case report: A 78-year-old male patient presented with a history of frontal and left maxillary facial pain without nasal obstruction. He reported several previous treatments with antibiotic therapy. Nasofibroscope was performed and showed edema of the middle meatus in the left nasal fossa. CT scan of the paranasal sinuses showed bilateral veiling of the maxillary sinuses and right sphenoid sinus with focal hyperdense areas and enlargement of the ostiomeatal complex. The patient underwent bilateral maxillary and right sphenoid sinusotomy. Tissue was removed for pathology, which showed the presence of fungal hyphae compatible with *Aspergillus* sp. After the surgical procedure, the patient has been in outpatient follow up and has ceased all symptoms.

Conclusion: in cases of chronic rhinosinusitis refractory to clinical treatment a fungal etiology should be considered even with involvement of several paranasal sinuses. The propedeutics with nasofibroscope, CT scan of the paranasal sinuses and biopsy of the lesion is necessary, helping in the stratification of the patient and post-operative follow-up.

Keywords: Fungal rhinosinusitis; Fungal ball; *Aspergillus*.

11679 Case report: large rhinolith in a patient with cleft palate

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Introduction: Rhinolith is an ignored nasal foreign body that accumulates calcareous deposit, presenting itself years later as a fetid stony mass, which may cause nasal obstruction, purulent, fetid,

unilateral and chronic rhinorrhea. In patients with cleft palate, when correction is performed with a non-absorbable wire, this may behave as a foreign body, generating a higher incidence of rhinolith in this population.

Objectives: To present a report of a patient with cleft palate with rhinolith in the nasal fossa at the HRAC-USP outpatient clinic.

Summary report: A 44-year-old male patient with a history of right nasal obstruction, recurrent episodes of purulent, fetid rhinorrhea and ipsilateral facial pain. Examination revealed significant septal deviation on the right, with purulent discharge and hypertrophic turbinates. Nasofibroscope was performed with visualization of rhinolith in the right nasal fossa. A CT scan of the paranasal sinuses showed hyperdense content in the right nasal fossa. The patient was submitted to right maxillary sinusotomy, septoplasty and turbinectomy, with removal of the rhinolith, approximately five centimeters long, with cessation of the postoperative symptoms.

Conclusion: In patients with a clinical picture of nasal obstruction and unilateral rhinorrhea one should think about differential diagnoses of nasosinus tumors and foreign body, especially if he has undergone previous surgery. Examinations such as nasofibroscope and CT scan of the paranasal sinuses may help in the diagnosis and for better visualization of the case and surgical planning.

Keywords: rhinolithiasis; cleft palate; nasal foreign body.

11682 Mucocoele with orbital floor erosion: a case report

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Otorrinoseul

Introduction: Mucocoeles are cystic formations, lined by respiratory epithelium, benign, but can expand, affecting bone structures. They are located mainly in the frontal, ethmoidal, and frontoethmoidal sinuses. They cause facial pain, headache, nasal obstruction, diplopia, displacement of the eyeball, facial edema, and meningitis. Amaurosis is the most serious complication of periorbital mucocoeles, with compression of the eyeball and damage to the optic nerve.

Objective: Report a case of mucocoele of the maxillary sinus with orbital floor erosion.

Resumed report: Male, 70 years old, nasal surgery 30 years ago, reported nasal obstruction 5 years ago, halitosis and frontal headache, refractory to antibiotic therapy. 1 year ago, referred ocular proptosis on the right and eyelid ptosis. Tomographic examination of the facial sinuses: Expansive hypoattenuating formation in the right maxillary sinus, well limited to 3.0 x 3.0 x 2.5 cm, obliterating the right ethmoid infundibulum and compressing adjacent structures, bulging of the anterior and medial sinus walls right maxilla and ipsilateral orbital floor, in contact with the inferior rectus muscle. Nasal endoscopic and external surgery was performed through the Lynch-Howarth access with a reconstruction of the orbital floor, and fixation of a titanium mesh between the anterior wall of the maxillary sinus and the inferior rim of the orbit.

Conclusion: Anamnesis, physical examination, and complementary tests, diagnose Mucocoeles. Image exams evaluate extension and help in surgical planning. Nasal endoscopy surgery is preferred, but the combined route, has excellent long-term results.

Keywords: mucocoeles; maxillary; orbital.

11684 Spontaneous hemorrhagic tonsillitis: case report

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Introduction: Spontaneous hemorrhagic tonsillitis corresponds to bleeding from local vessels, non-iatrogenic, lasting

more than one hour or 250 ml, usually resulting from acute or chronic bacterial pharyngeal infections, with higher incidence and mortality in young people. Parapharyngeal infections, mononucleosis, tonsillar neoplasms, carotid aneurysms and coagulopathies represent other etiologies.

Objectives: Considering the low incidence of this pathology and the higher prevalence of infectious causes, this paper reports a rare case of spontaneous hemorrhagic tonsillitis of neoplastic origin.

Resumed report: male, 48 years old, healthy, alcoholic, smoker, complaining ofodynophagia, left peritonsillar bulging, progressive dysphagia and intermittent hemoptysis for 1 year. On examination, an ulcerated lesion and clot were observed in the left tonsil. Contrast-enhanced tomography of the neck showed low-uptake nodular enlargement and peripheral peritonsillar enhancement on the left, measuring 12x13x18 mm and 1.5 ml, suggestive of an abscess. Tonsillectomy performed. Anatomopathological examination showed a lesion with scaly mucosa with moderate focal epithelial dysplasia, lymphocytic infiltration and erosion area with atypical epithelial cells. Post-tonsillectomy magnetic resonance imaging showed a residual lesion and lymph node enlargement in region 2B. Immunohistochemistry compatible with squamous cell carcinoma with p16 protein expression. The patient underwent pelvoglomandibulectomy with left supraomohyoid neck dissection and reconstruction with a pectoral flap.

Conclusion: In addition to the exclusion of malignant etiologies, the recognition of this pathology is important to ensure optimal management with permeability of the airways and hemostasis through surgical procedures, such as tonsillectomy, or non-surgical procedures, such as chemical cauterization.

Keywords: hemorrhagic tonsillitis; tonsillar neoplasm; tonsillar bleeding.

11686 Vestibular migraine: case report

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Introduction: Vestibular migraine occurs in the presence of headache with isolated vestibular manifestations or combined with auditory symptoms, theoretically caused by transient vasoconstriction of the vertebral arteries and basilar artery that occurs during crises.

Objectives: to report the case of a migraine patient with isolated vestibular complaints screened for suspected stroke.

Resumed report: female patient, 49 years old, obese, with hypertension, fibromyalgia and hepatitis B, reported severe attacks of left hemicranial pulsatile headache for 1 week. Evolved with rotatory vertigo, with worsening standing, associated with nausea. Physical examination showed negative dix-hallpike, head impulse test and test-of-skew with no nystagmus. Romberg, index-index and index-nose tests were also negative. No alterations were observed in the head tomography at admission and in the control magnetic resonance imaging performed at 48h.

Conclusion: considering the frequency of isolated complaints of vertigo and headache in clinical practice and the common association between them, carrying out clinical tests is essential for the differential diagnosis of vestibular migraine and strokes, and together with imaging tests, it provides the physician a quick tool to guide investigation and therapeutic decision. The treatment of crises is based on the use of melizine or dimenhydrat, while prophylaxis is guided by the presence of other comorbidities, and beta-blockers, antidepressants, anxiolytics and anticonvulsants may be used. Vestibular rehabilitation therapy has proven to be very effective by focusing on neuroplasticity to refine vestibulo-visual coordination and postural stability during movement and rest.

Keywords: vestibular migraine; vertigo; nystagmus.

11687 Schwannoma in the hypopharynx: case report

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Introduction: Schwannoma is a benign neurogenic tumor that can arise in head and neck, with the neck being the least common site. It can occur at any age with no gender predominance. Schwannomas may manifest as asymptomatic, isolated, slow-growing lateral cervical masses, which pose a diagnostic challenge due to their rare location.

Objective: This report aims to describe a case of hypopharyngeal schwannoma in a young female patient with nonspecific complaints.

Resumed report: 37-year-old female patient presented to the HFSE with sore throat and mild dysphagia persisting for three years. Previously submitted to two drainages of hypopharynx lesion at another hospital, resulting in partial symptom improvement but with recurrence. Videolaryngoscopy revealed a submucosal lesion on the posterior wall of the hypopharynx, compressing aryepiglottic fold. Computed tomography identified an expansive lesion on left posterior wall of hypopharynx, which caused compression of aryepiglottic fold. The lesion exhibited low density, minimal contrast uptake, and cystic appearance. It was not deeply invasive and preserved prevertebral fascia. In January 2023, the lesion was surgically resected transorally, leading to complete improvement symptoms and full healing of pharynx within four weeks. Histopathological report identified spindle cell mesenchymal neoplasia, and immunohistochemistry showed positivity for protein S100 and focally for CD34 diagnosing pharyngeal Schwannoma.

Conclusion: Hypopharyngeal schwannoma poses challenges due to its difficult access, nonspecific symptoms, and low incidence. When symptoms persist, it is crucial to consider possibility of a benign neurogenic tumor, as surgical treatment serves both diagnostic and therapeutic purposes in most cases.

Keywords: Schwannoma; hypopharynx; pharynx.

11688 Post-COVID posterior synechiae - a case report

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Introduction: Coronavirus has brought several complications, acute and chronic, due to the disease or treatment. There are several reports of injuries secondary to orotracheal intubation (OTI), such as synechiae, granulomas and others. These patients can present dry cough, hoarseness, swallow dysfunction and stridor. Endoscopic surgery can be effective, with rigid bronchoscopy being an alternative for some patients. In some cases, however, tracheostomy may be necessary.

Objective: to report a case of posterior synechiae in the larynx of a post-OTI patient due to COVID, managed by the Otorhinolaryngology team at the Hospital de Clínicas of the Federal University of Paraná.

Case report: Woman, 37-year-old, was referred reporting fatigue, severe dyspnea on exertion and hoarseness, which started after OTI for 12 days due to COVID, 16 months before.

In videolaryngoscopy, a fibrotic beam was observed below the vocal cords, dichotomizing the tracheal lumen to a small extent and preventing mobility of the cords, as well as posterior synechia. Nasofibroscope showed fixed left vocal fold, arytenoid edema and bilateral anteriorization, touching the epiglottis. Changes in the bronchi were ruled out through bronchoscopy.

The Larynx and the Head and Neck Team opted for surgical approach through tracheostomy to correct the stenosis, with subsequent approach to the laryngeal pathologies.

Conclusion: We highlighted the importance of managing not only the acute condition, but also the complications of COVID-19,

which in this case were evidenced on an outpatient basis in respiratory complaints approximately 16 months after OTI due to COVID.

Keywords: coronavirus; COVID; synechia; orotracheal intubation; dysphonia.

11689 Solitary fibrous tumor in malar region: a case report

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Introduction: Solitary fibrous tumor is a rare neoplasm of fibroblastic mesenchymal origin. It mainly affects individuals between 40 and 70 years of age. Most of these tumors are benign, with 10-15% being more aggressive. Its most common site of appearance is the pleura and, rarely, affects the skin and subcutaneous tissue. The diagnosis is based on histopathological analysis and immunohistochemistry with positivity for the CD-34 marker, especially when associated with CD-99 and/or bcl-2.

Objectives: to report a case of solitary fibrous tumor followed up at the Otorhinolaryngology outpatient clinic of the Hospital de Clínicas of the Federal University of Paraná.

Resumed report: Male, 59 years old, referred for an expansive lesion that appeared 2 years ago, with progressive growth. Lesion in the left malar region, with well-defined margins, measuring about 4 cm, without pulsation or local heat, painless on palpation and without ulcerations on the skin or buccal mucosa. Tomography showing a lesion with lobulated contours measuring 39x28mm in the soft parts of the left malar region. MRI with solid lesion of arterial hyperenhancement. Oncotic cytology with atypical spindle cell proliferation. The lesion was resected, which presented a histological picture and immunohistochemical profile compatible with a solitary fibrous tumor (CD-34 positive and Ki-67 positive in 2-3%).

Conclusion: Due to the rarity and nonspecific presentation of these tumors, their diagnosis becomes challenging. Thus, surgical resection with safety margins and subsequent histopathological and immunohistochemical evaluation are essential for the recognition and follow-up of these cases.

Keywords: solitary fibrous tumor; immunohistochemistry; facial neoplasm.

11695 Peripheral facial paralysis in an adult with acute otitis media: case report

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Hospital Universitário de Brasília Hub

Introduction: Acute otitis media rarely leads to peripheral facial paralysis. While children are most affected by middle ear infections, paralysis in conjunction with otitis media appears in adults. Treatment involves corticosteroids, antibiotics, and sometimes surgical decompression.

Objetives: To elucidate peripheral facial paralysis as a complication, although a minor one, of acute otitis media, guiding its treatment.

Resume report: A 49-year-old male patient experienced right-sided ear pain and otorrhea on 08/14/2022. After 2 weeks, he developed peripheral facial paralysis on the same side, along with whistling tinnitus, hypoacusis, and otorrhea. He was classified as House Brackmann scale grade V and the treatment began one day after the onset of paralysis. The prescription included a 10-day course of amoxicillin - clavulanate, followed by prednisolone at a dosage of 60 mg for 10 days, 40 mg for 3 days, and then 20 mg for 3 days. The patient also underwent physiotherapy sessions alongside the medical treatment. Then a mastoid CT scan on 09/13/22 revealed signs of right facial nerve dehiscence. The patient underwent

tympanomastoidectomy to decompress the right facial nerve. At the 6th month post-surgery he presented a House Brackmann grade III.

Conclusion: Although it represents a rare complication of acute otitis media, peripheral facial paralysis should be part of the multidisciplinary assistant team's updates to enable early treatment and minimize sequelae for the patient.

Keywords: peripheral facial paralysis; acute otitis media; House-Brackmann scale.

11706 Case report of inverted papilloma in the left nasal cavity

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Introduction: The inverted papilloma is a benign pathology of invasive character, which can affect the bony walls of the breasts. Despite being a benign pathology, it can have a malignant presentation.

Objective: To report a clinical case of inverted papilloma in an elderly woman, showing diagnostic criteria, treatment and prognosis.

Case report: LSS, 75 years old, female, presented to our service complaining of persistent nasal obstruction on the left side, accompanied by recurrent rhinorrhea on the same side for about 5 years, worsening in the last 2 years. She underwent nasal endoscopic surgery for resection. Nasal endoscopy revealed a polypoid lesion in the left nasal fossa, with features suggestive of an inverted papilloma. CT scan of the paranasal sinuses confirmed the presence of the lesion, completely obliterating the left maxillary sinus, with extension through its ostium into the left nasal fossa. Besides areas of bone discontinuity on the floor of the ipsilateral maxillary sinus. **Discussion:** Nasal endoscopic surgery has become the treatment of choice for inverted papilloma due to its effectiveness in completely removing the lesion while preserving the adjacent nasal anatomy.

Conclusion: Long-term follow-up is essential to detect possible return of the lesion or malignant involvement.

11707 Relation between esophageal disorders and dysphagia in Parkinson's disease: a systematic review

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Faceres

Introduction: Parkinson's disease (PD) is a neurodegenerative disease that affects several body systems. Esophageal changes are closely related to the development of esophageal dysphagia. However, this topic is still unclear, being little cited and understood.

Objectives: To analyze and relate the presence of dysphagia in Parkinson's disease, exploring the esophageal changes associated with this condition.

Data synthesis: A research question was developed: Is there a relationship between esophageal changes and the presence of dysphagia in Parkinson's disease? Three online access databases were: Pubmed/Medline, SciELO and BVS. Controlled vocabulary in the search strategy were used: "esophageal motility disorders", "dysphagia", "parkinson disease". Initially, 34 articles were identified. After applying the criteria and a previous analysis of the abstracts, only 5 studies were selected for detailed analysis. These studies comprehensively address the multifactorial and crucial relationship of dysphagia in the pathology.

There is a relationship between the involvement of the brainstem or the esophageal myenteric plexus and dysphagia. PD is a neurodegenerative disease that affects the central nervous system, the autonomic nervous system and the enteric nervous system, in addition to the extrinsic cells of the dorsal motor nucleus of the vagus.

Conclusion: This systematic review showed the scarcity of studies addressing the presence of dysphagia in PD due to esophageal changes, which represents a significant gap in current knowledge.

Accurate understanding of the impact of these motility abnormalities on the manifestation of symptoms is essential for proper clinical management.

Keywords: esophageal motility disorders; dysphagia; Parkinson disease.

11708 Pott's puffy tumor: a case report

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Introduction: Pott's puffy tumor is a rare condition, a complication of acute rhinosinusitis, presenting a subperiosteal abscess of the frontal bone associated with osteomyelitis. It is more frequent in children and adolescents, but there are reports in the literature of involvement in adults.

Objective: Improve knowledge about pott's puffy tumor, covering its definition, diagnosis and treatment.

Case report: A.Q.S, 12 years old, male, with no known previous comorbidities, presenting with constant frontal headache, yellowish rhinorrhea, fever and predominantly dry cough, evolving with periorbital edema in the right frontal region. He looked for a health unit where he was prescribed Levofloxacin, with no improvement. He evolved with worsening edema in the frontal region, being evaluated in a tertiary hospital and referred for hospitalization. Contrast-enhanced paranasal sinuses CT scan showed veiling of the right maxillary sinus and some anterior ethmoidal cells and the presence of gas in the soft tissue region of the frontal region on the right, and then surgical treatment was indicated. He underwent antrostomy, anteroposterior ethmoidectomy and Draf IIA frontal sinusotomy on the right + antrostomy, anteroposterior ethmoidectomy and frontal sinusotomy Draf I on the left, evolving with progressive improvement of the condition afterwards.

Conclusion: As a potentially lethal complication, early diagnosis of pott's puffy tumor is necessary, so that the correct treatment can be instituted for the patient.

Keywords: acute rhinosinusitis; complications; pott's puffy tumor.

11709 Nasal fossa solitary plasmacytoma: a case report

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Introduction: Extramedullary plasmacytoma is a plasma cell tumor of soft tissues. Its main site of this tumor is the head and neck region, but with rare presentation in the nasal cavities.

Objectives: Case report of a patient with persistent nasal obstruction and epistaxis presenting a rare nasosinus tumor and discussion of treatment.

Resumed report: Male, 42, presented with recurrent epistaxis in the left nasal cavity for 3 years, with ipsilateral nasal obstruction. Videonasoscopy revealed a reddish lesion in the left nasal cavity with signs of recent bleeding. Imaging exams evidenced an expansive formation with heterogeneous contrast enhancement, difficult to measure due to poorly defined margins and infiltrative nature of the lesion and caliber asymmetry between external carotid arteries and branches of the sphenopalatine artery, left being greater.

The anatomopathological showed a neoplasm of hemolymphopoietic nature, consisting of cells with a plasmacytoid pattern, with mild to moderate nuclear atypia, forming sheets and deposits of refractive material, suggestive of Russell's corpuscles. Plasma cell neoplasia was confirmed by immunohistochemical profile consistent with sinonasal plasmacytoma with aberrant immunoexpression for CD56.

Complete marrow study to rule out multiple myeloma showed no alterations. Surgical excision by endoscopic technique

was performed after embolization and the patient evolved well postoperatively, being referred for complementary radiotherapy with improvement of symptoms.

Conclusion: The report illustrates the role of the otorhinolaryngologist in the recognition of this tumor, considering differential diagnosis of tumors with nasal obstruction and epistaxis for treatment (surgical and radiotherapy) and for symptomatic control.

Keywords: nasal tumor; epistaxis; plasmacytoma.

11710 Spontaneous nasal liquoric fistula: case report

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Introduction: Rhinogenic liquoric fistulas are characterized by a communication between the subarachnoid space and the nasal sinuses or nasal fossa from traumatic or non-traumatic origin. Nasal fistulas due to spontaneous etiology are rare events, about 3%, being more prevalent in women. They can occur due to increased intracranial pressure resulting from tumors or hydrocephalus, or even with normal pressure in cases of congenital anomalies, osteomyelitis, coughing, and physical exertion. The treatment of choice for spontaneous liquoric fistula is surgery, and endoscopic nasal surgery is an option.

Objective: To report the case of a patient with spontaneous nasal liquoric fistula.

Case report: A 68-year-old male presenting for 4 months with rhinoliquorrhea in the right nostril. He had no history of trauma. He progressed with increased rhinorrhea output, facial pain, and headache. The patient was submitted to CT scan of the paranasal sinuses that showed lateral expansion of the right sphenoid sinus associated with an area of discontinuity/dehiscence of its posterior wall that communicated with the cranial fossa showing content with density similar to the encephalic parenchyma, suggesting the presence of an encephalocele, associated with fluid level partially filling this sinus. The patient underwent surgical correction, by an endoscopic endonasal approach, with fistula closure, progressing with no signs of recurrence.

Conclusion: Nasal liquoric fistulas are rare and often present nonspecific symptoms; this is why reports like this are so important for helping otorhinolaryngologists analyze and provide proper care.

Keywords: liquoric fistula; sphenoid sinus; encephalocele.

11711 Combating addictions to cigarettes and alcohol in childhood: experience report of university extension

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Introduction: Contact with alcohol and cigarettes happens earlier over the generations especially in areas of vulnerability. The consumption of alcohol, cigarettes and drugs are linked to the development of anxiety disorders, depression and especially head and neck cancer.

Objectives: Develop and report extension actions with different approaches for children between 5-14 years old with the theme of combating cigarette and alcohol addictions in childhood.

Summary report: The action was developed with 50 children in an area of social vulnerability in the interior of the Brazilian state. The group of eight extension workers, medical students, created ludic materials aimed at each age group and an interactive lecture with language adapted for children. Topics addressed were: physiology of breathing, harms of using cigarettes, cancer and other respiratory diseases.

Several students over 8 years old reported that they had already tried cigarettes and alcohol. Some older people reported continuous use of marijuana to treat anxiety-related symptoms. Finally, after the

presentation, the theme was reinforced through games made by the extension group, such as: memory game, board, word search.

Conclusion: We observe that many children have already consumed alcohol, drugs and cigarettes with encouragement from family and friends. Exposure and consumption have occurred earlier every day and prevention and awareness are the main strategies to reduce consumption and consequently the development of more serious diseases and disorders. The contact with the population and the development of actions brings a new perspective on medical training.

Keywords: medical education; head neck cancer; cigarettes; alcohol.

11720 Learning curve of otoplasty

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Introduction: Prominent ears are congenital deformities that affect approximately 5% of the caucasian population and can be surgically corrected.

Objectives: The goal of this study is to analyze the results of otoplasties performed by second-year residents at the beginning and end of their internships at the HCFMUSP service.

Methods: 35 medical records were analyzed and 25 patients who underwent otoplasty between 01/04/2021 and 04/12/2022 were selected, all with follow-up and photographic documentation for at least three months after surgery.

Results: In all patients, the procedure was performed under local anesthesia, without sedation. The mean age of patients was 25.68 years and 64% were female. 24% of the patients were dissatisfied with the results, 8% partially satisfied and 64% completely satisfied. Among dissatisfied patients, 66% were the first or second otoplasty performed by the same resident. As for complications, 12% had surgical site infection, 4% hypertrophic scarring, 16% return of ear prominence and 28% mild asymmetries or prominence of the upper pole of the ear. It was concluded that the reoperation rates were higher the less the surgeon's experience and the infection rates were higher than described in the literature.

Conclusion: Otoplasty is a procedure that has a fast learning curve and increasing experience can indicate a reduction in the need for a reoperation.

Keywords: otoplasty; residency program; complications.

11721 Overview of pediatric patients hospitalized for cleft lip and palate in Brazil

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Introduction: Cleft lip and palate is a congenital malformation, due to failures in the fusion of the facial and palatine processes during fetal development. It has a multifactorial etiology, influenced by genetic and environmental factors, and a high incidence in Brazil, approximately 1:650 live births.

Objectives: To describe the epidemiological profile of patients up to 9 years of age hospitalized for cleft lip and palate in Brazil.

Methods: Retrospective study based on data available on the DATASUS platform regarding hospitalizations for cleft lip and palate in patients up to 9 years of age, according to age group, gender, and regions of the federation, from 2018 to 2023.

Results: In Brazil, between 2018 and 2023, there were 23154 hospitalizations of children up to 9 years of age due to cleft lip and palate. Out of this total, 56.59% were male, while 43.41% were female. The Southeast and Northeast regions accounted for the majority of hospitalizations for both sexes in the country (69%), while the Central-West region registered the lowest percentage (5.82%). In terms of age

group, the highest prevalence of hospitalizations occurred during the first year of life, corresponding to 36.50% of the total.

Conclusion: The data revealed that in Brazil, from 2018 to 2023, the majority of pediatric patients hospitalized for cleft lip and palate were male, in line with existing studies. Furthermore, the highest number of hospitalizations occurred during the first year of life, especially in the Southeast and Northeast regions.

Keywords: cleft lip; cleft palate; children; epidemiology.

11723 Exogenous cushing syndrome in infant subglottic stenosis

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Introduction: Subglottic stenosis is the narrowing of the larynx below the glottis and has a variable etiology. The most frequent cause is prolonged intubation. The diagnosis is made by respiratory endoscopy.

Cushing's Syndrome is a multisystem disorder caused by excess glucocorticoids. Steroids administered in high doses for prolonged periods lead to drug-induced iatrogenic syndrome.

Objective: Report the occurrence of exogenous Cushing's Syndrome due to inadequate treatment of infant subglottic stenosis.

Case report: 40-day-old male infant was admitted to the emergency room with respiratory distress, diagnosed with acute viral bronchiolitis, and referred to the intensive care unit. After clinical worsening, he required orotracheal intubation for 8 days. He was discharged with hoarseness and stridor, suspected to be post intubation laryngitis, and received corticotherapy without adequate control for one month. The patient returned to the unit with respiratory failure and suspected subglottic stenosis. He continued receiving high-dose steroids until endoscopic examination for diagnostic confirmation. The patient evolved with full moon facies. He was then gradually weaned from steroids and referred to endoscopic dilatation. He recovered adrenal function after 7 months and continues under monitoring.

Conclusion: Stridor and respiratory effort in previously intubated patients may indicate laryngeal stenosis. The suspicion of the diagnosis and confirmation by respiratory endoscopy are fundamental. Corticotherapy may be used for a short period of time until definitive treatment is applied. Steroids use must be always monitored by the attending physician to avoid possible side effects, such as Cushing's Syndrome.

11724 Epidemiological profile of patients undergoing rhinoplasty at a private service in Sao Paulo

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Otorrino Seul

Introduction: Rhinoplasty is the third most performed plastic surgery, after breast augmentation and liposuction. It is technically demanding aesthetic procedure due to its limited access and complex three-dimensional anatomy.

Objective: Describe the epidemiological profile of patients operated by an otorhinolaryngological team in a specialized service in the city of São Paulo.

Method: Retrospective study, in patients submitted to rhinoplasty, from January/2020 to May/2023. Data collection was carried out by surveying electronic medical records, digitized in an Excel table and subsequently calculated its percentages of the desired points. Inclusion criteria were: patients undergoing rhinoplasty during that term, with medical records containing all clinical and surgical information, while exclusion criteria were those whose medical records lacked the necessary information.

Result: A total of 103 rhinoplasties were performed over 41 months period, 71 females and 32 males, with an average age of 32.4 years. The totality represented by open rhinoplasty, with 33.56% for aesthetic purposes and 66.44% for functional purposes. Also

observed 98 primary rhinoplasties, 05 secondary rhinoplasties, 02 of which were reconstructive rhinoplasties (due to trauma). Grafts of septal origin were used in 65 patients and 38 of Costal origin with association of septal cartilage.

Conclusion: The structural approach to rhinoplasty with autologous cartilage graft is safe and effective creating adequate nasal contour and function. The techniques must be adapted to the anatomical variables and deformities presented by the patient. When properly used, these techniques can produce reliable and stable results during the healing process.

Keywords: rhinoplasty; septal; costal; cartilage.

11729 Endolymphatic sac tumor in manifestation of von Hippel-Lindau syndrome

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Introduction: Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome is an autosomal dominant inherited pathology that involves mutation of the VHL gene, predisposing to tumoral growth in multiple locations, including the endolymphatic sac.

Objectives: To report a case of suspected von Hippel-Lindau syndrome and illustrate its relation with otorhinolaryngological symptoms and endolymphatic sac tumors.

Resumed report: Female patient presenting with bilateral hypoacusis and tinnitus associated with headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting referred a family history of death of one of her parents due to a brain tumor.

An audiometry revealed severe sensorineural loss with a descending configuration on the right side and a mild degree with an atypical configuration on the left. Brain MRI showed a nodular lesion in the right cerebellar hemisphere; 3 months later, a new MRI showed bilateral lesions in the vestibular aqueduct's projection, while the patient evolved with atypical gait and significant worsening of hearing. Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome was raised as a diagnostic hypothesis and the patient underwent surgery to excise the cerebellar lesion, confirmed as grade I hemangioblastoma by immunohistochemical study. An otologic surgery was planned to excise a lesion compressing the endolymphatic sac; however, it was discontinued due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Currently, the patient chooses not to undergo surgical intervention, maintaining follow-up every six months and waiting for cochlear implantation.

Conclusion: Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome may involve common otorhinolaryngological symptoms and should be raised as a diagnostic hypothesis in the presence of vestibular symptoms.

Keywords: Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome; endolymphatic sac tumors; hemangioblastoma.

11731 Botulinum toxin treating peripheral facial palsy

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Introduction: Peripheral facial palsy (PFP) is a common condition that can lead to severe impairment in the quality of life of patients.

Objective: To present improvement in facial asymmetries, synkinesis and muscle spasms using botulinum toxin (BT) in PFP patients.

Methods: Case of series of six patients with PFP at a tertiary hospital in São Paulo, that were treated with BT; medical records, media files, and telephone interviews were used.

Results: All patients showed facial asymmetry at rest, specially in upper and middle thirds. Synkinesis and muscle spasms were

observed in 3 patients. After 14 days, all patients were satisfied with the asymmetry improvement. Reapplication was performed in 3 patients, mainly in the upper third. Average improvement duration was 4 months. In objective and subjective assessments, all patients showed facial asymmetry, synkinesis and muscular spasms improvements. PFP triggers aesthetic and functional disturbances with physical and psychological repercussions. Therefore, botulinum toxin can be an option to reduce facial asymmetry and muscle spasms. The botulinum toxin usage for PFP is efficient, safe and with few complications which, when present, last a few months. It can be injected on the healthy side, treating compensatory hyperactivity and asymmetry at rest or in motion, and on the paralyzed side, in the spastic forms, treating synkinesis and spasms.

Conclusion: Despite surgical interventions to facial reanimation, botulinum toxin is an important tool in PFP treatment, offering rapid effects, high satisfaction rates and few complications.

Keywords: peripheral facial palsy; botulinum toxin; quality of life.

11735 Floor of mouth squamous cell carcinoma: a case report

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Introduction: Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) is the most common malignancy in the oral cavity, prevalent in individuals over 40 years old, with predilection for the male gender, and it has smoking, alcoholism and lack of oral hygiene as risk factors.

Objectives: describe a clinical case of floor of mouth squamous cell carcinoma with a favorable evolution in an elderly patient.

Resumed report: Male patient, 67 years old, non-smoker and non-alcoholic, he sought service in 2023 with complaints of pain and lesion in the mouth floor with progressive growth for 5 months. Oroscopy showed a hardened vegetative lesion with an exophytic pattern measuring approximately 2 centimeters. Cervical palpation showed no adenopathy. An incisional biopsy was performed with a diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma. A partial pelvic glossectomy and selective neck dissection of the bilateral level 1A lymph node chain was performed, only a small fragment of the mandible was removed for analysis, with the preservation of bone structure. The anatomopathological analysis confirmed a superficially invasive squamous cell carcinoma with surgical margins free of neoplasia and without neoplastic involvement in the bilateral level 1A lymph node chain. The patient had good postoperative evolution with maintenance of mouth functionality.

Conclusion: the study illustrates the importance of early diagnosis of oral cancer, due to the high morbidity of the disease and high epidemiology. In this case, the rapid diagnosis allowed the maintenance of the mandibular structure and mouth functionality.

11736 Orbital abscess: a serious complication of acute rhinosinusitis

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Introduction: Complications of rhinosinusitis are potentially serious and often fatal events resulting from the extrasinusal progression of the infection. Complications of rhinosinusitis are rare occurrences, with an incidence of 2.5 to 4.3 cases per 1 million inhabitants/year. Orbital complications are the most common, accounting for 60% - 75% of cases. Due to the proximity to the paranasal sinuses, infectious processes can spread to the interior of the orbital structures in a relatively simple way.

Objective: To report a case of orbital abscess.

Abstract: A 40-year-old male patient was admitted to the Angelina Caron Hospital with a condition of rhinosinusitis for 2 weeks that did not respond to the use of antibiotics and evolved with pain in the right orbital region. Physical examination showed edema, proptosis and loss of visual acuity in the right eye. In the imaging exams, there was a collection in the right orbital region suggestive of an intraorbital abscess. The treatment of choice was orbital drainage through nasal endoscopic surgery. After the procedure, the patient evolved with significant clinical improvement.

Conclusion: Orbital abscess is one of the most serious complications and can lead to amaurosis in a matter of hours. In addition to clinical treatment with hospitalization, antibiotic therapy and intravenous corticosteroid therapy, an early surgical approach is essential for adequate treatment.

Keywords: rhinosinusitis; abscess; endoscopic; surgery.

11739 Myiasis of the oral cavity: a case report

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Introduction: Myiasis is a parasitosis due to the spread of fly larvae of the dipterous family in the tissues. The occurrence of myiasis in the oral cavity is rare, and among the predisposing factors are senility, neurological impairment, inadequate oral hygiene, persistent lesions, physical and mental disorders. Treatment involves mechanical extraction of larvae and debridement of devitalized tissues, associated with antiparasitic (Ivermectin) and antibiotic therapy.

Objectives: To report a case of oral myiasis in a patient with neurological disorder, treated at Hospital do Trabalhador.

Resumed report: A 43-year-old woman with cerebral palsy was referred for myiasis of the oral cavity. Three weeks before she presented with dental infection, evolving later with reduced acceptance of oral diet. Upon examination, the patient presented teeth in poor condition, a hole in the upper alveolar mucosa with larvae inside, ulceration and necrosis of part of the mucosa of the hard and soft palate, without nasal involvement. Hospital admission, intravenous antibiotic therapy and Ivermectin were chosen for management of the condition. Manual extraction was performed under general anesthesia, and a total of 32 larvae were removed. The oral and maxillofacial surgery team was called to remove the affected teeth.

Conclusion: Carriers of special health needs, such as neurological disorders, constitute a risk group for the development of this disease. The main prevention strategy in these patients is regular oral evaluation. The treatment offered with systemic and topical Ivermectin, in association with antibiotic therapy and debridement proved efficient.

Keywords: myiasis; oral cavity; neurological disorder.

11740 Apraxia of the tongue related to injury of the right hypoglossal nerve after functional rhinoseptoplasty: a case report

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Introduction: Nerve injuries can occur in the pharyngolaryngeal region during general anesthesia. The most commonly injured nerves are the hypoglossal, lingual, and recurrent laryngeal. Lesions may arise as a result of several factors, such as during laryngoscopy and endotracheal intubation. Nerve injuries in this region can affect a single isolated nerve or cause paralysis of two nerves together.

Objectives: To describe the findings of a patient with apraxia of the tongue related to right hypoglossal nerve injury after functional rhinoseptoplasty.

Resumed report: R.J.J.A, male, 54 years old, accompanied at the otorhinolaryngology outpatient clinic with a diagnosis of sleep apnea documented by polysomnography, with obstructive nasal complaints and right septal deviation refractory to clinical treatment and indication of functional rhinoseptoplasty. The patient underwent the procedure uneventfully and, in the immediate postoperative period, presented apraxia with difficulty in tongue coordination, dysarthria and difficulty in the oral phase of swallowing. He underwent an initial assessment with a fonoaudiologist who performed the topographic diagnosis of hypoglossal nerve lesion. Imaging investigation was carried out, with no significant changes. Speech therapy and laser therapy were started with significant, but partial, improvement in the condition.

Conclusion: Tongue apraxia is an important condition that impacts the patient's quality of life. In surgical context, caution during laryngoscopy and orotracheal intubation is important in reducing risks. Speech and laser therapy are interesting artificers in patients rehabilitation.

Keywords: functional rhinoseptoplasty; apraxia; hypoglossus.

11745 Noonan syndrome and conductive hearing loss: a case report

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Introduction: Noonan Syndrome is a common autosomal-dominant condition associated with postnatal growth retardation, congenital heart disease and facial malformations. The prevalence of deafness in these patients is higher than in the general population, described in up to 40% of the patients. Predominantly conductive, it is mostly related to recurrent otitis media or Eustachian tube dysfunction.

Objective: This present study aims to describe the accompany of a patient with Noonan syndrome and its connection with conductive hypoacusis.

Resumed report: Female patient N. R. A., 19 years old, accompanied by the Medical Genetics Outpatient Clinic under suspicion of probable Noonan Syndrome. Diagnostic hypothesis was considered due to the presence of facial dysmorphisms, discreet webbed neck, in addition to short stature and developmental delay. The patient was referenced to Otolaryngology because of a complaint of hypoacusis. Although physical examination was normal and computed tomography showed no significant alterations, audiometry confirmed unilateral light conductive loss in the left ear. The patient continues to be monitored conservatively, with serial audiometry, presenting auditory stability so far.

Conclusion: Otorhinolaryngological follow-up in patients with Noonan Syndrome is necessary given its epidemiological association with conductive deafness. Physical examination can be innocent and complementary imaging studies may present normal, what makes essential an active investigation of hypoacusis, mainly in children.

Keywords: noonan syndrome; hypoacusis; otorhinolaryngology.

11748 Ear tube osteoma in a patient with genetic disease

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Introduction: Osteoma is an anormal bone growth that can cause obstruction of the external acoustic meatus.

Objective: report a case of osteoma in a patient with genetic disease.

Resumed report: M.A.P.A., 16 years old, with congenital scoliosis and intellectual disability due to an unclassified genetic

disease, was referred to an otolaryngology service due hypoacusia and othalgia in the right ear. Computerized tomography of face: exostosis and lobulated contours determined narrowing of the right external auditory canal, highlighting a component of sessile aspect in the anterior wall, measuring about 0.7 cm. The content is associated with soft tissue attenuation inside the external auditory canal on this side, probably related to accumulation of secretion material. Signs of dysplasia with loss of the usual morphology of both ossicular chains, especially at the expense of the malleus and incudomalleolar joints, highlighting the bone bar/fusion of the left malleus head with the ipsilateral tympanic tegmen and audiometry with severe hearing loss in right ear and mild in left ear. Srt re 60db le 30 db and iprf re 92% 100db and le 96% 70db, then was indicated baha (bone anchored hearing aid). Surgical evaluation in another otorhinolaryngology service showed only indication for tympanomastoidectomy + meatoplasty in right ear and hearing prosthesis. Audiometer after surgery with conductive mild bilateral hearing loss srt re 45db le 40db and iprf re 100% at 75db and le 100% at 70db. Referred to hearing prosthesis and follow-up. Conclusion studies should be done with patients with genetic diseases and osteoma.

11751 Giant frontoethmoidal osteoma with skull base and left orbital invasion

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Introduction: Osteoma is a common and benign osteogenic lesion that affects the craniofacial skeleton. It may present as a compact, spongy or mist lesion. The etiology is not completely understood and usually it is an asymptomatic tumor. However, according to the anatomic site and the local growth it may cause with functional and aesthetic disorders.

Objective: Report a case and review the literature of a patient presenting a giant nasal osteoma with skull base and left orbital invasion, assisted at the Regional University Hospital of Northern Paraná of State University of Londrina.

Case report: Male patient, 18 years old, was referred to our service due to tumor growth in the left hemiface. Physical examination identified facial asymmetry stemming from left ocular displacement, nasal obstruction, reduced eye motricity and visual acuity. CT showed afroethmoidal tumor invading anterior fossa and left orbital invasion, causing extrinsic eye muscular compression. The lesion was surgically removed by a bifrontal craniotomy assisted by nasal endoscope, followed by placement of a bone graft.

Conclusion: Osteoma is a benign bone tumor, usually small and asymptomatic. Patients usually seek health care when the growth begins to cause symptoms, as functional and aesthetic face disorders, pain and social impairment. Clinical, radiologic and endoscopic diagnosis, followed by surgical treatment are able, in most cases, to control the symptoms and promote an important aesthetic improvement.

11752 Endoscopic resection of nasal cavity melanoma: case report

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Introduction: Nasal cavity melanoma is a rare variant of classic melanoma that presents with nonspecific nasal symptoms and a poor prognosis in its advanced form, with high risk of local recurrence. Endoscopic surgery is a therapeutic option that ensures good local control and low morbidity in these cases.

Objectives: To describe the diagnostic and therapeutic management of a case of nasal cavity melanoma.

Resumed report: 73-year-old male patient presented a lesion in the right nasal fossa, which an atypical insertion in the high nasal septum, roof, and lateral wall of the cavity. The lesion progressively grown over a period of 9 months, followed by recurrent epistaxis, without dermatologic or lymph node involvement. Previous computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging of the paranasal sinuses showed an expansive lesion in the right nasal cavity, extending into the ipsilateral maxillary antrum and nasopharynx, and spreading through the nasal vestibule. An outpatient biopsy was performed, and the histopathological and immunohistochemical findings were compatible with nasal cavity melanoma. Surgical treatment was chosen, and an endoscopic resection was performed. The histopathological analysis of the surgical specimen was compatible with mucosal melanoma, approximately 1 cm deep, ulcerated, with tumor-free edges. The patient showed good general condition and no signs of local recurrence in the immediate and late postoperative periods.

Conclusion: Early diagnosis of nasal cavity melanoma is essential to ensure a better prognosis for the patient. Endoscopic surgery has proven to be a safe and effective alternative in these cases.

Keywords: melanoma; nasal cavity; otolaryngology.

11753 Laryngeal paracoccidioidomycosis: a case report

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Introduction: Paracoccidioidomycosis is the most common endemic mycosis in Brazil caused by *Paracoccidioides* fungus and a neglected comorbidity by the World Health Organization. It has systemic involvement, with laryngeal involvement in 22-43% of cases.

Objective: To describe the evolution of a case of laryngeal paracoccidioidomycosis.

Case report: Male, 52 years old, admitted with hoarseness, dysphagia and cough for long time. Nasofibroscope exam showed granulomatous lesions in the epiglottis, vocal folds and arytenoids. It was decided to perform a biopsy of the right epiglottis region, with anatomopathological showing chronic granulomatous inflammation and positive research for fungi with morphology compatible with paracoccidioidomycosis. The infectology team started treatment with continuous Itraconazole. The patient showed clinical improvement in the pattern of laryngeal lesions. One year and ten months after itraconazole use, the hoarseness worsened and the nasofibroscope showed fixation of ventricular bands, crusts in the epiglottis, in addition to loss of epiglottis substance. The infectologist decided to suspend itraconazole and introduce sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim continuously. He has been followed up using the medication for 3 years, showing clinical improvement and absence of active lesions on the vocal cords.

Conclusion: Paracoccidioidomycosis is an endemic disease in Brazil. Laryngeal involvement leads to an impact on the quality of life of patients. Identification of the disease and early treatment and follow-up are essential to reduce morbidity.

Keywords: paracoccidioidomycosis; larynx; fungus.

11755 Chronic cholesteatomatous otitis media complicated with labyrinthitis: a case report

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Introduction: Chronic cholesteatoma otitis media (CCOM) is characterized by stratified squamous epithelium in the middle ear. With bone lysis capacity, it can invade adjacent structures, causing intracranial and intratemporal complications, labyrinthitis is one of the rarest, with an incidence of 0.1%.

Objective: Describe a rare case of CCOM complicated with labyrinthitis.

Case report: Female, 37 years old, previous history of CCOM, admitted with purulent ear otorrhea for 30 days followed by hypoacusis, vertigo, fever, nausea and vomiting for 15 days. In use of ciprofloxacin, hydrocortisone, flunarizine and oticirax. Previously, she had used amoxicillin + clavulanate without improvement. Otoscopy showed amorphous content associated with hyperemia and edema in the right ear (RE). Positive head impulse test on the right, with horizontal NY to the left; absence of spontaneous or semi-spontaneous NY; Bilateral Brackmann 1 house. Tomography of the temporal bones showed signs of lateral semicircular canal dehiscence, bone erosions in the incus, antrum and other mastoid cells, in addition to hypoattenuating content in the tympanic cavity, oval and round window. Audiometry showed moderately severe hearing loss on RE. Radical mastoidectomy in the RE was indicated. After 48 hours, the patient was discharged due to improvement in labyrinthine symptoms. She continues in follow-up, with significant improvement in vertigo, maintaining tinnitus and hypoacusis associated with ear fullness.

Conclusion: The incidence of CCOM with labyrinthitis is low, but it has high morbidity, such as hearing impairment. Early diagnosis and behavior are essential to avoid such disabilities.

Keywords: cholesteatoma; labyrinthitis; mastoidectomy.

11760 Nasal corticosteroids for olfactory dysfunction associated to Covid-19: a systematic review of randomized clinical trials

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Introduction: COVID-19 is a disease caused by a coronavirus, associated with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). Otorhinolaryngological manifestations are common, including the occurrence of olfactory dysfunction, such as hyposmia and anosmia. The disease has a serious impact on the health of population and the global economy.

Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of nasal corticosteroid therapy for olfactory dysfunction associated to COVID-19.

Data synthesis: This is a systematic review of randomized clinical trials (RCTs). We searched for primary studies that associated nasal corticosteroid therapy with the olfactory dysfunction of COVID-19. Two electronic databases were searched - Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials - CENTRAL (2020-2023), PUBMED (2020-2023) and the metasearch TRIPDATABASE (2002-2023). There was no restriction on language and time of publication. Three investigators independently extracted data and assessed trial quality. Six studies were included, totaling 865 participants. Mometasone, Betamethasone and Budesonide therapies were evaluated. There was no benefit of nasal corticosteroid therapy in improving the olfactory dysfunction associated to COVID-19. There was substantial heterogeneity in the studies, which compromised the synthesis in the meta-analysis.

Conclusion: The use of nasal corticosteroid therapy in the treatment of olfactory dysfunction in COVID-19, so far, has not shown effectiveness in terms of clinical improvement. However, the level of evidence is very low given the reduced sampling and methodological limitations of the studies. It is recommended that new RCTs be performed to clarify the issue.

Keywords: COVID-19; olfactory dysfunction; corticosteroids; systematic review.

11761 Peripheral facial palsy due to Baggio-Yoshinari syndrome: case report

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Peripheral facial palsy is a condition that causes weakness or unilateral palsy of the facial muscles due to damage or inflammation

in the facial nerve. Lyme disease, also known as Baggio-Yoshinari syndrome in Brazil, is one of the possible infectious causes. We report a case of a patient with peripheral facial palsy due to Baggio-Yoshinari syndrome, presenting decreased facial mobility, hyperacusis, and dysgeusia. Initially, the diagnosis of Bell's palsy was considered, and the patient was given prednisone and valacyclovir. After one month, there was a slight improvement, but significant recovery occurred only after three months. Later, the patient developed ocular-oral synkinesis ipsilateral to the palsy, and magnetic resonance imaging revealed suggestive bilateral inflammation of the facial nerves. After investigation, the diagnosis of Baggio-Yoshinari syndrome was confirmed. The treatment consisted of intravenous doxycycline for 28 days, followed by botulinum toxin application and physiotherapy. Symptoms such as fatigue and memory dysfunction improved. Post-treatment magnetic resonance imaging showed improvement in inflammatory signals of the facial nerves. This case describes an atypical diagnosis of Baggio-Yoshinari syndrome, as there was no history of travel to tick-endemic areas. Furthermore, despite the unilateral palsy, magnetic resonance imaging revealed bilateral involvement of the facial nerves. Finally, although complete recovery without sequelae is common in young patients, in this case, there was partial improvement of symptoms and persistence of synkinesis, reinforcing the peculiarity of the condition.

Keywords: peripheral facial palsy; lyme disease; Baggio-Yoshinari syndrome; synkinesis.

11763 Esthesioneuroblastoma: a case report

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Esthesioneuroblastoma, also called olfactory neuroblastoma, is characterized by a rare malignant neoplasm. It has a bimodal distribution (second and fifth decades of life). It originates in the neuroectoderm and develops from the olfactory epithelium.

The most frequent metastases are to cervical lymph nodes, lung, liver and bones, and the main prognostic factor is lymphatic dissemination at the time of diagnosis.

RR, male, 46 years old, came to our service complaining of nasal obstruction and recurrent progressive epistaxis for 2 years. He denied comorbidities and addictions. On flexible nasofibrolaryngoscopy, we found a heterogeneous lesion occupying the middle and upper thirds of the right nasal fossa. In the left nasal fossa, we found a similar-looking lesion originating from the nasal roof, extending inferiorly between the septal mucosa and the middle concha. An incisional biopsy was performed which, together with the immunohistochemical examination, confirmed the diagnosis.

We emphasize the importance, through this case report, of paying attention to the possibility of malignant neoplasms, even in an indolent clinical picture, and also the relevance of complementary exams in aiding the diagnosis.

11764 Case report of a rare presentation of chronic rhinosinusitis: the Kartagener's syndrome

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Introduction: Primary ciliary dyskinesia is an autosomal recessive congenital disorder in which the structure and/or function of the cilia is defective. Therefore, the most affected structures are the airways, where the epithelium is pseudostratified columnar ciliated, and spermatozoa, which depend on cilia for their mobility, with the main consequences of recurrent respiratory tract infections and infertility. Furthermore, in about 50% of cases of primary ciliary dyskinesia, situs inversus has also been described.

Objectives: to focus on the management of Kartagener's syndrome, a relevant variation of primary ciliary dyskinesia, whose main characteristics are: chronic rhinosinusitis, bronchiectasis, situs inversus and sperm motility malfunction.

Resumed report: This case is about a 67-year-old man with bilateral nasal obstruction, with polyps, hyposmia, headache, rhinorrhea, sneezing and long-lasting nasal itching, without improvement with clinical treatment. Nasofibroscopy and computed tomography scan of the paranasal sinuses were performed, which were suggestive of chronic rhinosinusitis with polyps in the maxillary, ethmoid and sphenoid sinuses. In addition, she had infertility identified in a spermogram with 0% sperm motility and chest X-ray showing situs inversus, characteristic findings of Kartagener's Syndrome.

Conclusion: Finally, the relevance of the differential diagnosis of the causes of chronic rhinosinusitis, with clinical manifestations outside the paranasal sinuses, with typical findings of rare syndromes.

Keywords: primary ciliary dyskinesia; Kartagener's syndrome; chronic rhinosinusitis; infertility.

11766 Unilateral cochlear nerve agenesis : case report

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Introduction: Cochlear nerve agenesis, characterized by the absence of the cochlear nerve within the internal auditory canal, represents about 3% of cases of congenital sensorineural deafness, with an incidence of approximately 1-3 cases per 1000 children. The pathophysiology remains poorly understood, and it is supposed that agenesis may occur by nerve aplasia or by a neural degeneration process after nerve formation. The diagnosis is established based on magnetic resonance imaging of the internal auditory canals.

Objective: To report the case and evolution of a patient with unilateral cochlear nerve agenesis.

Resumed report: A 2-years-old boy, with no family history of deafness and non consanguineous parents, born by cesarean section with normal birth weight and neonatal complications, was being evaluated due to congenital hearing loss. Neonatal hearing screening tests evidenced normal results in the right ear and failure in the left ear, and retest presented the same result. Physical examination showed no congenital anomalies. Infant tonal audiometry disclosed no responses to sounds, but corneopalpebral reflex was present at the drum sound. Brainstem-evoked auditory potentials were absent on left ear. Magnetic resonance imaging of the inner ear canal showed absence of the left cochlear nerve. The same image study was repeated after 1 year and obtained the same result.

Conclusion: The diagnosis was unilateral agenesis of the left cochlear nerve, with no alterations in right cochlear nerve after 1-year follow-up.

Keywords: cochlear nerve agenesis; neonatal hearing screening tests; congenital sensorineural deafness.

11768 Piriform aperture stenosis in a patient with Raine's syndrome: case report and literature review

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Instituto de Medicina Integral Professor Fernando Figueira - Imip

R.M.A, 17 days old, with a history of respiratory distress since birth, associated with cyanosis on crying, with no success in passing SNG through both nostrils. Patient referred in halo, with worsening breathing pattern and need for OTI. On examination, the minor had exophthalmos and a saddle nose. Face CT showed stenosis of the piriform aperture, as well as diffuse calcifications, and Raine's syndrome

was questioned. Following the child, a pacifier adapted with a central opening was successfully adapted to facilitate mouth breathing.

Objective: to report a case of stenosis of the piriform aperture related to probable Raine's syndrome with pacifier adaptation.

Osteosclerotic lethal bone dysplasia, or Raine's syndrome, is a rare autosomal recessive syndrome characterized by generalized osteosclerosis with periosteal bone formation and a facial phenotype. The vast majority survive days to weeks due to chest malformations. From an otorhinolaryngological point of view, this syndrome manifests with choanal atresia/piriform aperture stenosis.

Conclusion: Although rare, the diagnosis of this syndrome should be considered in cases of nasal alterations, cerebral calcifications and syndromic facies with hypoplasia of the middle third of the face. Its high lethality makes the progression of the study of this disease difficult, but with the increase in suspicion, there is the possibility of increasing the diagnosis and, consequently, of findings of this disease at more advanced ages.

11769 Adenoid hyperplasia secondary to tuberculosis in a patient with human immunodeficiency virus: a case report

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Introduction: Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that can affect various organs. It can coexist with the human immunodeficiency virus, which is characterized by progressive destruction of CD4 T lymphocytes. Due to immunosuppression, there can be hematogenous dissemination of the bacilli for tuberculosis and involvement of extrapulmonary sites. Otorhinolaryngological manifestations of tuberculosis pose diagnostic challenges. In this context, nasopharyngeal tuberculosis is a rare type of extrapulmonary tuberculosis, accounting less than 1% of cases of upper respiratory tract tuberculosis.

Objectives: To report a case of a patient with human immunodeficiency virus presenting with adenoid hyperplasia likely secondary to tuberculosis.

Case report: A 29-year-old man, human immunodeficiency virus carrier and undergoing investigation for disseminated tuberculosis, involving the central nervous system, lungs, and lymph nodes, complained of bilateral hearing loss. Audiometry exposed severe mixed hearing loss in the right ear and moderate in the left ear. Nasofibroscopy revealed a mass in the nasopharyngeal region, suggestive of adenoid hyperplasia. Subsequently, the patient underwent a biopsy of the area and bilateral ventilation tube placement. Histopathological examination revealed chronic granulomatous inflammation, with negative acid-fast bacilli test and absence of neoplasia. Based on the findings and multidisciplinary discussion, despite the absence of acid-fast bacilli in the sample, the patient was presumptively diagnosed with adenoid hyperplasia secondary to tuberculosis.

Conclusion: Patients with lesions in the adenoid region, especially immunosuppressed, should consider tuberculosis as differential diagnoses to be investigated. Biopsy for histopathological analysis and culture should be performed.

Keywords: adenoid; tuberculosis; human immunodeficiency virus.

11770 Case report: Kennedy's disease with impaired swallowing

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Introduction: Bulbar and spinal muscular atrophy, also known as Kennedy's disease, is a neurodegenerative disease of the

lower motor neuron that affects mostly adult males (3), mostly causing progressive muscle weakness (2). It's an inheritable condition linked to the X chromosome, being an amplification of the cytosine-adenine-guanine sequence at Xq 11-12, where the gene for encoding the androgen receptor is located (3,4). That expansion causes a disorder of polyglutamine tract production, grouping Kennedy's Disease together with other polyglutaminopathies.

Objectives: In this study, we report a case of Kennedy's disease with swallowing impairment.

Resumed report: A 46-year-old male patient diagnosed with Kennedy's Disease was referred to the Otorhinolaryngology unit by the neuromuscular neurology team, reporting progressive dysphagia for solids, starting at 30 years of age, associated with eventual nasal food reflux and weakness in the masticatory muscles. In addition, he had progressive limb's loss of strength. On physical examination, the patient presented hypotonia, global deep hyporeflexia and muscle strength 4-/5 grade. Nasolaryngofibrosopic evaluation of swallowing revealed mild oropharyngeal dysphagia, no laryngeal penetration or tracheal aspiration were found. Electroneuromyography showed lower motor neuron involvement in the bulbar, cervical and lumbar segments, in addition to sensory axonal polyneuropathy.

Conclusion: Kennedy's disease is a rare and incurable disease that can impair the patient's quality of life. In the reported case, specific physiotherapy was recommended to improve quality of life, as well as the follow-up at the swallowing ambulatory.

11773 Case report: surgical approach for the treatment of granular myringitis

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Case report: Surgical Approach for the Treatment of Granular Myringitis

Introduction: Granular myringitis, also known as external granular otitis, is characterized by desquamation of the tympanic membrane with the formation of granulation tissue. These granulations in the external auditory canal and tympanic membrane can be localized or diffuse, with a special characteristic of foul-smelling exudate in the inner part of the meatus, which can dry and form crusts. The pathogenesis of this condition is still obscure.

Objectives: To describe the clinical presentation, diagnosis, and surgical treatment of a patient with Granular Myringitis.

Case report: A 41-year-old female patient presented with a history of chronic right-sided otorrhea since childhood that was unresponsive to antibiotic therapy, and right-sided hearing loss. The diagnosis was made through otoscopy (visualizing a thickened tympanic membrane with granulation tissue) and by excluding other pathologies of the middle ear through complementary examinations, such as ear tomography revealing thickening of the tympanic membrane. A myringoplasty was performed using Fisch's endaural approach, with a graft of cartilage and perichondrium from the Tragus after resecting the diseased region affected by granulation tissue. No pathological findings were observed in the middle ear.

Conclusion: Cases of granular external otitis can be chronic and refractory to treatment with otic drops and/or cauterization. In these cases, a surgical approach with resection of the affected area by the disease can be a therapeutic option.

Keywords: granular myringitis; external otitis; myringoplasty.

11775 Effect of sleep hygiene on the cognition of elderly people

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Introduction: Lifestyle interventions with sleep strategies resulted in subjective improvement in sleep quality without objective

improvement in sleep or cognitive function.

Objectives: To identify sleep hygiene strategies for elderly people and their effects on cognitive performance.

Data synthesis: This review was based on the PRISMA-ScR recommendations. The databases accessed were PubMed/Medline, Scopus, Lilacs, Web of Science, Google Scholar, ProQuest and Embase. The inclusion criteria were: studies with samples composed of elderly people with typical aging and who underwent some sleep hygiene intervention. Two stages were developed by two independent reviewers, via Rayyan: Stage 1, analysis of titles and abstracts; Phase 2, full reading. Information was collected on the sleep hygiene strategies applied and the effects on cognitive and sleep performance. Of the 653 articles, five were selected in Phase 1 and only two in Phase 2. Sleep strategies included guidance on good and bad habits. The studies showed controversial results, since one article showed improvement in sleep and cognitive functions after the sleep hygiene intervention, while, in the other, the improvement was evidenced only when the intervention was associated with relaxation and meditation techniques.

Conclusion: Sleep hygiene strategies can improve cognition and sleep in the elderly.

Keywords: sleep hygiene; cognition; memory; attention; aged; sleep.

11778 The impact of app use on sleep: preliminary results of a systematic review

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Introduction: Applications focused on health issues can help improve aspects such as physical activity, diet, water consumption, general health issues or to improve performance. Interventions using applications, in addition to being low cost, can be easily accessible and easy to learn.

Objective: To analyze the impact of using mobile apps on sleep.

Data synthesis: A systematic review was carried out, based on the PRISMA guidelines, encompassing five literature databases, in addition to three gray literature databases, crossing Keywords and free terms, such as: ("Mobile Phone" OR "Mobile Applications"[Mesh] OR "Mobile App" OR "sleep apps") AND ("Sleep"[Mesh] OR "Sleep Habits" OR "Sleep Hygiene"[Mesh] OR "Sleep Quality"[Mesh]), without year or language limitation. The selection was carried out by two blind reviewers on the Rayyan platform, following the previously established PICO criteria. In a preliminary analysis of the first 100 articles in the Pubmed database, seven articles were admitted, which used applications such as "Calm", "DrLullaby digital" and "dayzz application". As a measure of the intervention, the majority used self-assessment questionnaires, such as the Short-Form Children's Sleep Habits Questionnaire, the Epworth Sleepiness Scale and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index. In general, they observed positive results for sleep quality, insomnia and excessive daytime sleepiness.

Conclusion: At the end of the review, we aimed to analyze the articles with the highest quality and further discussion on whether the use of mobile applications really impacts the quality of sleep of the subjects.

Keywords: mobile phone; mobile applications; sleep app; sleep hygiene.

11779 Asymmetric sensorineural hearing loss secondary to vertebrobasilar dolichoectasia: a case report

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Hospital Santa Marcelina

Introduction: Vertebrobasilar dolichoectasia is a rare and progressive disease characterized by abnormal dilation of the

vertebral and basilar arteries. It can manifest with various neurological symptoms, and sensorineural hearing loss is a possible complication of this condition.

Objective: To report a case of asymmetric sensorineural hearing loss secondary to vertebrobasilar dolichoectasia seen at the otorhinolaryngology department of Santa Marcelina Hospital.

Case Presentation: Patient J.A.S., a 54-year-old male, presented with a 4-year history of progressive hearing loss in the right ear accompanied by tinnitus. He denied dizziness, otalgia or otorrhea. The patient had a history of systemic arterial hypertension. Physical examination revealed normal bilateral otoscopy findings. Audiometry showed asymmetric sensorineural hearing loss, with severe impairment in the right ear and mild impairment in the left ear. Magnetic resonance imaging confirmed the diagnosis of vertebrobasilar dolichoectasia, demonstrating dilation of the vertebral and basilar arteries. The patient was referred for evaluation by the neurosurgery team and continues to be followed up by the otorhinolaryngology department.

Conclusion: Vertebrobasilar dolichoectasia is a rare condition that can lead to sensorineural hearing loss and should be considered in the differential diagnosis of such cases.

11781 Acute rhinosinusitis in a patient with common variable immunodeficiency: a multidrug-resistant bacterial agent case report

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Introduction: Patients with immune system disorders have a high-risk factor for the recurrence of acute bacterial rhinosinusitis. It leads to a high frequency of antibiotic use and may promote bacterial resistance. Common Variable Immunodeficiency (CVID) is a primary immune disease involving humoral immunity disorder, causing antibodies deficiency. Sinusitis occurs in 37% of CVID patients. This immunodeficiency increases the risk of multidrug-resistant bacterial infections.

Objectives: To analyze the occurrence of acute rhinosinusitis caused by multidrug-resistant bacteria in a Common Variable Immunodeficiency patient.

Case report: Thirty-nine-year-old man with Common Variable Immunodeficiency and chronic rhinosinusitis without nasal polyp presenting acute cough, nasal discharge, and frontal headache. Amoxicillin with clavulanic acid, oral corticosteroids, and nasal wash were initiated, succeeded by levofloxacin and clindamycin, but without clinical response. Computerized tomography of the facial sinuses showed thickening of the mucous lining of sinuses and gas in the paranasal sinuses. Despite the low accuracy and clinical correlation of the nasal swab, the purulent secretion of the middle meatus revealed bacterial growth of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* multidrug-resistant, just sensible to amikacin and meropenem. Nasal discharge, cough, and frontal headache improved after seven days of intravenous amikacin in hospital-day care.

Conclusion: This case reveals the importance of correct medical management of immunocompromised patients with chronic rhinosinusitis, especially those with acute multidrug-resistant bacterial rhinosinusitis.

Keywords: chronic rhinosinusitis; common variable immune deficiency; *pseudomonas aeruginosa* infections.

11782 Malignant external otitis and involvement of the hypoglossal nerve: case report

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Introduction: Malignant external otitis is a rare, progressive and fatal condition that starts in the external auditory canal and can progress to osteomyelitis of the temporal bone and skull base.

Objectives: To report the case of an elderly diabetic patient with malignant external otitis that progressed to involvement of the facial and hypoglossal nerves.

Resumed report: Male patient, 71 years old, hypertensive and diabetic, with otalgia and otorrhea in the right ear after traumatic tympanic perforation, in addition to facial paralysis - House Brackmann Scale V -dysphagia, gait alteration and headache for two months. At otoscopy:Edema of the external auditory canal, presence of secretion and granuloma in the right tympanic membrane at otoscopy. Videolaryngoscopy showing paralysis of the right vocal fold.We opted for hospitalization for intravenous and otologic antibiotic therapy, pain control, glycemic control, investigation with imaging and laboratory tests and a multidisciplinary approach. At triphasic bone scintigraphy, there was an increase in bone metabolism in the topography of the right mastoid and in the projection of the maxillary sinus on the same side. Mastoid magnetic resonance imaging showed an infiltrative process, extending to the base of the skull, jugular foramen, sigmoid sinus and transverse sinus, justifying the multiple paralyzes that this patient had.

Conclusion: Necrotizing external otitis normally affects the VII cranial nerve, however there is the possibility of involvement of other nerves in a more extensive disease. Despite the multiple nerve injuries and bone involvement, the patient progressed well with antibiotic therapy.

11783 Cavernous hemangioma with aggressive presentation: a case report

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Introduction: Cavernous hemangioma is a benign vascular malformation that presents proliferation of channels and vascular spaces filled with blood. In the clinical presentation, the presence of a localized and well-defined lesion is expected, associated with epistaxis, with rare involvement of deep tissues.

Objectives: To analyze the atypical clinical presentation of infiltrative cavernous hemangioma in the nasal fossa.

Resumed report: Male, 53 years old, systemic arterial hypertension, ex-alcoholic, with edema in the left maxilla and left nasal obstruction for one year, denied epistaxis. Nuclear magnetic resonance revealed infiltrative and aggressive lesion with epicenter in the left ethmoid cells, bone involvement of the nasal cavity, with greater dissemination to the left and obliteration of the fronto-ethmoidal recess, accumulation of secretion in the frontal sinus, erosion of the nasal cavities, septum and cavity left orbital and extension to the frontal process of the left maxilla. The biopsy suggested the diagnosis of hemangioma, without signs of neoplasia. Review of the slides confirmed the diagnosis. Draf 3 frontal sinusotomy was performed with exeresis of the lesion. Histopathology confirmed the diagnosis, without evidence of malignancy.

Conclusion: Cavernous hemangioma, although benign, can present without complaints of epistaxis and in a more aggressive form, typical of a malignant tumor: infiltrative and aggressive. It is important to understand the role of histopathology in clarifying atypical cases and in making therapeutic decisions.

Keywords: hemangioma; cavernous hemangioma; nasal cavity.

11784 Transoral resection of a midline chordoma with C2 vertebra erosion: a case report

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Introduction: Chordomas are rare sarcomas originating from notochordal cells. They attack the sacral midline (50%), skull base

(35%), and cervical spine (15%). Chordomas grow slowly but invade adjacent structures and are resistant to chemotherapy. Resection is the preferred treatment and transoral access is a surgical alternative.

Objectives: To assess the occurrence of cervical spine chordoma, considering the role of the otolaryngologist in diagnosis and transoral surgical access as a therapeutic modality.

Resumed report: A 40-year-old female presented with a two-year history of pharyngeal globus and choking episodes. The posterior wall of the oropharynx was domed. Contrast-enhanced brain magnetic resonance imaging revealed a lobulated lesion adjacent to the left C2-C3 intervertebral foramen (2.2 x 2.0 x 1.6 cm), remodeling the odontoid process and infiltrating the prevertebral muscles. A biopsy confirmed chondroid chordoma. Surgical resection by transoral access was performed using a zero-degree endoscope and an inverted U-shaped incision on the posterior wall of the oropharynx. The Arch of C2 vertebrae was eroded by a fibroelastic tumor. The lesion was removed en bloc using a diode laser. Histopathological examination confirmed chondroid chordoma. The patient underwent radiation therapy with a total dose of 4400Gy. Remission of the lesion and symptoms was maintained.

Conclusion: Skull base and cervical chordomas are aggressive tumors. Surgery is crucial for ensuring patient survival. Access modalities, including transoral, justify the involvement of an otolaryngologist in the diagnosis and surgical treatment of the disease.

Keywords: chordoma; head and neck neoplasms; skull base neoplasms

11785 A rare presentation of extranasopharyngeal angiofibroma in an adult

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Introduction: juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibromas are benign but locally aggressive tumors of nasopharynx seen often in adolescent males. Angiofibromas arising in sites other than nasopharynx is very rare. Maxilla is the most frequent site of origin. Extra nasopharyngeal angiofibromas (ENA) of adult is extremely rare. We present a case of extra nasopharyngeal angiofibroma originating from the ethmoid sinus in an adult patient which was excised successfully.

Objectives: to report the case of an adult patient with ENA originating from the ethmoid sinus surgically treated.

Resumed report: patient, 51 years old, male, with left nasal obstruction associated with epistaxis, with 3 years of evolution. Flexible fibronasoscopy showed a voluminous, violaceous and friable tumor obliterating the left nasal fossa. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging of the paranasal sinuses showed a large nasal tumor on the left, originating from the ethmoid sinus, occluding the entire left nasal cavity and extending to the rhinopharynx. Surgical excision was performed by nasal endoscopic access, with total resection of the lesion, uneventful. Diagnostic confirmation of nasal angiofibroma in anatomopathological and immunohistochemical study. The patient remains under outpatient follow-up, asymptomatic, with no recurrence of the lesion.

Conclusion: rare presentation of extranasopharyngeal angiofibroma originating from the ethmoid sinus in an adult patient which was excised successfully.

Keywords: angiofibroma; adult; ethmoid sinus.

11787 Subdural empyema and meningitis in rhinosinusitis: a medical urgency

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Introduction: Acute rhinosinusitis (ARS) affects countless individuals annually. Its complications primarily impact men and children and, although rare, carry significant morbidity and mortality if left undiagnosed and untreated.

Objectives: To report and discuss the approach to ARS with intracranial complications.

Resumed report: 17-year-old healthy male presented, 15 days before hospitalization, mild headache, rhinorrhea and nasal obstruction, progressing to severe left-sided headache and fever for 5 days. Sought external medical care 4 times, symptomatic treatment was prescribed without improvement. On the 15th day, presented behavioral and speech changes, irritability, decreased level of consciousness, and was admitted and referred to the Emergency Department of Otorhinolaryngology at HCFMUSP. At arrival, the patient presented frontotemporal oedema and signs of meningitis. Bloodtests showed leukocytosis and increased C-reactive protein. Computerized Tomography (CT) of face and brain revealed pansinusitis and a subdural abscess measuring 0.6cm in the frontal and parafalcine left regions. Antibiotic therapy with Ceftriaxone and Clindamycin was initiated, alongside urgent joint care with neurosurgery. Bilateral anterior sinus surgery was performed, along with craniectomy, with significant pus drainage. After 16 days, a second neurosurgical approach was required. The patient progressed in the ICU with transient right hemiparesis and improvement in clinical, laboratory and radiological parameters.

Conclusion: Despite being rare, the ARS with intracranial complications has high morbidity and mortality. Suspicion in atypical ARS cases and imaging exams are essential for diagnosis. Multiprofessional care is vital for management and prognosis of such cases.

11788 A case of an orbitofrontal cholesterol granuloma mimicking mucocele

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Introduction: Cholesterol granuloma is an osteolytic lesion circumscribed by a fibrous capsule, with a granulomatous reaction involving cholesterol crystals. Its incidence is higher in the mastoid portion of the temporal bone and the middle ear. They are rare in the paranasal sinuses.

Objectives: To recognize cholesterol granuloma as a possible differential diagnosis of frontal sinus mucoceles.

Resumed report: Male, 53 years old, with a history of right periorbital trauma eight years ago, presenting pain and bulging in the right periorbital region four years ago. He had palpebral ptosis, proptosis, and a cystic tumor above the right orbit. Visual acuity was 20/20 (left) and 20/75 (right), with limitation of right eye supraversion. Computed tomography showed a soft-tissue-density material with contrast enhancement in the right frontal sinus. There was a continuity solution in the inferior and right lateral walls of the right frontal sinus, with a projection of the lesion to orbit ipsilaterally, compressing the eyeball inferiorly. Magnetic resonance imaging revealed an oval image in the right frontal sinus with contrast enhancement and hyperintensity in T1 and T2-weighted. A frontal sinusotomy was performed with the drilling of the frontal beak (Draf 2B) and the removal of the lesion capsule. Histopathological analysis showed cholesterol granuloma.

Conclusion: Orbital cholesterol granuloma has a predilection for the frontal sinuses. In addition, its ocular manifestations are similar to mucoceles of the frontal sinuses with involvement of the orbit, which can make clinical differentiation difficult.

Keywords: frontal sinusitis; granuloma; mucocele.

11789 Recurrence of external acoustic meatus exostosis after nine years of surgical approach

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Introduction: Exostoses are sessile, bilateral, multilobed bony growths originating in the external acoustic meatus that may result of chronic thermal ear irritation.

Objectives: To describe a recurrent exostosis case, after nine years of surgical approach.

Resumed report: L.H.M, male, 45 years old, surfer, without comorbidities, reported bilateral hypoacusis and left ear pruritus. In 2014, canalplasty was performed with exostosis resection of the left tympanic bone. Otoscopy showed a new bone formation, occupying almost the entire external acoustic meatus, blocking tympanic membrane visualization and hyperemic skin with epithelial desquamation, without otorrhea. Audiometry shows left conductive hearing loss of 20 dB. CT shows hypopneumatization and sclerosis of left mastoid cells, ill-defined external acoustic meatus contours. Surgical treatment was performed using Lempert incision with skin detachment over the exostosis and meatus drilling for its extirpation. Procedure completed with ointment and gelfoam. The anatomopathological examination found dense bone covered by squamous epithelium.

Conclusion: This case report demonstrates the rare recurrence of external acoustic meatus exostosis after nine years of surgical approach, emphasizing the impact on life's quality, especially when its evolution leads to hearing symptoms.

11790 Antrochoanal polyp: case report

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Introduction: Antrochoanal polyp is a unilateral nasal polypoid lesion that arises in the maxillary sinus, primarily affecting children and young individuals with unilateral nasal obstruction, purulent discharge, and headache.

Objectives: To report a case of antrochoanal polyp.

Resumed report: An 11-year-old male patient presented with a complaint of pendulous nodulation in the posterior region of the uvula and oropharynx, associated with left-sided nasal obstruction and two episodes of epistaxis. The patient also experienced snoring and hyposmia. He denied rhinorrhea, postnasal drip, atopic complaints, rhinosinusitis, NSAID allergies, asthma, cystic fibrosis, and other comorbidities. Videonasofibroscopy revealed a partially obstructing polypoid mass originating from the middle meatus and extending to the oropharynx in the left nostril. Sinus computed tomography showed a soft tissue density mass in the left nostril extending to the choana, widening of the ipsilateral ostiomeatal complex, and opacification of the left maxillary sinus. The patient underwent combined endoscopic nasal and external Caldwell-Luc surgery. Intraoperatively, a large, solitary polypoid mass was found in the nasal cavity, implanted on the anterior wall of the maxillary sinus and extending to the left choana. Histopathological evaluation showed no neoplastic changes, confirming the diagnosis of antrochoanal polyp. The patient experienced complete improvement of symptoms and no recurrence of the lesion after 30 days of postoperative follow-up.

Conclusion: Antrochoanal polyp is more common in children and young individuals, and inadequate surgical technique increases the risk of recurrence. Preoperative knowledge of anatomical variations is crucial for surgical success.

Keywords: nasal polyp; nasal obstruction; child.

11791 Bilateral fungal sinusitis after maxillary bone graft: a case report

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Introduction: Allergic fungal sinusitis is a rare respiratory condition in the paranasal sinuses, usually caused by *Aspergillus* sp.

Objectives: Report a case of a patient with fungal sinusitis from a bilateral maxillary bone graft.

Resumed report: Female patient, 74 years old, sought assistance with pain in the right maxillary sinus, after bilateral maxillary bone graft. The tomography showed thickening of the mucosa of the right maxillary sinus, Haller cell on the left and tortuosity of the convex nasal bone septum on the right with prominent bone spur and pneumatized middle conchae. Levofloxacin was started to reduce the thickening of the right maxillary sinus next to the graft. After months, the inflammation worsened significantly, due to surgical material projected to the floor of the maxillary sinuses, thickening of the mucosa of the right maxillary sinus and possible calcifications in the lower right maxillary sinus. Moxifloxacin hydrochloride was started, unresponsive. Referral to oral and maxillofacial surgeon for removal of surgical materials. The anatomopathological examination shows necrotic material with suppuration and the presence of large amounts of hyphae and spores, suggesting mucormycosis. One month later, the patient reported pain in the left maxillary sinus. The tomography showed a voluminous Haller cell on the left, a tiny accessory drainage ostium on the right, and a prominent bone spur with tortuosity in the convex nasal bone septum on the right. We opted for bone grafting from the iliac crest.

Conclusion: Fungal sinusitis needs an early diagnosis for better treatment.

Keywords: sinusitis; allergic fungal sinusitis; aspergillus.

11792 Subglottic obstruction presentation of immune-mediated disease: a case report

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Patient A.S.S, 40 years old, smoker, presenting with intermittent dysphonia associated with unmeasured weight loss, odynophagia and progressive dyspnea for 1 year. He denied dysphagia and fever.

After a detailed evaluation, a videolaryngoscopy was performed and showed bulging on the right subglottic region with reduction of the glottic lumen with visualization of less than 25% of it. Besides this, a nodular thickening of the true vocal cord on the right was seen, measuring about 6mm, with a suspicious aspect of neoplasia on a CT scan of the neck. The patient underwent microsurgery of the larynx with biopsy of multiple submucosal lesions in the right subglottic region, and tracheostomy on 01/26/2023. The anatomopathological result with immunohistochemistry revealed morphological and immunophenotypic aspects compatible with polyclonal lymphoplasmocytic inflammatory process. It is an inflammatory infiltrate rich in plasmacytes with polychronic (non-neoplastic) characteristics next to macrophages and lymphocytes, in the midst of a dense collagenous matrix. Research was performed to rule out infectious agents and plasma cell neoplasia. The test for tuberculosis was inconclusive. Such morphological features are seen in the presentation of IgG4-related fibrosing disease.

After diagnosis, the patient was referred for treatment with a head and neck surgery team in addition to a rheumatologist for investigation of IgG4-related fibrosing disease.

This case highlights the importance of careful medical evaluation for videolaryngoscopy findings, as well as the relevance of complementary tests, such as immunohistochemical study and IgG4 dosage, which led to the diagnostic hypothesis and possibility of targeted treatment for the patient.

11793 Metastatic oral mucosal melanoma: case report

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Introduction: Oral mucosal melanoma (OMM) is a rare malignant tumor, representing less than 1% of melanomas and approximately 0.5% of all oral malignant tumors. It arises from the

malignant transformation and clonal expansion of melanocytes in the oral cavity.

Objectives: To report a case of melanoma in the oral mucosa.

Resumed report: A 57-year-old male patient presented with a complaint of a black, painless spot on the soft palate, which had been present for 3 years. He had experienced an 8 kg weight loss in the past 2 months, quit smoking 2 months ago, and had a smoking history of 42 packs per year. He denied itching, fever, dysphagia, and dysphonia. Oroscope revealed a darkened lesion in the anterior third of the soft palate, non-tender to palpation, without evidence of bleeding or infiltration. No other lesions or palpable cervical lymph nodes were found during the clinical examination. An excisional biopsy was performed, and the histopathological result indicated a lesion suggestive of invasive oral mucosal melanoma with moderate inflammatory infiltrate. The patient was referred to the Cancer Hospital for follow-up.

Conclusion: Early detection of melanocytic lesions simplifies treatment and improves prognosis. Increasing awareness among healthcare professionals to value the finding of suspicious lesions assists in timely patient referral. Radical surgical excision forms the basis of treatment. The prognosis is reserved, with a low 5-year survival rate. Poor prognosis appears to be related to the difficulty of achieving wide resection and the tendency for early metastasis.

Keywords: melanoma; mouth mucosa; malignant tumors.

11794 Foreign bodies of otorhinolaryngology

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Foreign bodies represent 11% of Otorhinolaryngology emergency cases, with the ears, nose and oropharynx being the sites most associated with incidents of this type. Foreign bodies can present specific symptoms, and their removal usually does not present major problems for professionals. About 22% of cases, foreign bodies evolve with various complications, in more severe cases, resulting in bronchoaspiration, tympanic perforations and the release of substances inherent to the composition of the foreign body, as well as electrical currents with consequent burns in the case of batteries. Among the most common materials that can become foreign bodies are fabrics, paper, plastic material, necklace beads, coins, bath sponge fragments and jewelry components. The present study aims to present, through an integrative literature review, the main complications found in studies published in the last 5 years on foreign bodies in otorhinolaryngology, whether they are nasal, in the ears or oropharynx. Databases such as PubMed, Scielo and CAPES were searched with terms such as "Foreign bodies", "FB in otorhinolaryngology", "complications with foreign bodies", among others, and a total of 104 articles were found, leaving 22 after selection. Among the points in common between researched authors such as Candido and collaborators (2022), Oyama (2019), Resende (2018) and others, it can be mentioned the assertion that the removal must be carried out by qualified and trained professionals, as soon as possible. It was also inferred that it is important to prevent the foreign body from migrating to deeper planes of the airways.

11796 Dupilumab: new treatment for chronic rhinosinusitis with nasosinus polypoidosis

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Paper describes that dupilumab is the first immunobiological indicated for use in the treatment of chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps. Authorized by the main international regulatory agencies: FDA and EMA in 2019, in Brazil by Anvisa in 2020. Dupilumab is an IgG4 monoclonal antibody that acts as an antagonist of IL-4 and IL-13

receptors, which are cytokines that act in type II inflammation, blocks the signaling of both. Patients will present a type II immune response, infiltrative eosinophilia and IgE formation in the mucous membranes and nasal polyps, and also with synthesis of the eosinophilic protein, eotaxin. They act on the pathophysiology of related diseases, such as asthma, which is common in patients with chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps, affecting their quality of life. In 2016, a survey was carried out with a group of patients over 18 years old, with a loading dose of 600 mg of dupilumab followed by 300 mg every 2 weeks, which obtained excellent results, mainly in the improvement of lung function and control of asthma. Dupilumab is a highly safe medication, effective for pathologies with type II inflammation, showing significant effects from the first year of treatment, with a dosage of 300 mg every 2 weeks. The patient should not stop the treatment after 24 weeks, directly interfering with the results. It is necessary to develop studies and research on the drug, especially in the elderly, avoiding late risks, such as osteoporosis and bone necrosis due to the constant use of systemic corticosteroids

11798 Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma of the nasal septum: a case report

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Introduction: Basaloid Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC), is a rare aggressive variant of SCC, with a predilection for the head and neck region, but few reported cases of sinonasal tract involvement. Basaloid SCC is thought to originate from a totipotent primitive cell in the surface epithelium basal layer or the salivary duct lining epithelium. Diagnosis is primarily based on clinical evaluation, with confirmation through histological examination of excised specimens. Because of the limited cases in the sinonasal tract, various treatment modalities have been tried. The generally recommended treatment options for basaloid SCC includes complete surgical excision supplemented with radiotherapy.

Objective: To present a clinical case of a patient with a rare aggressive variant of SCC of the nasal septum.

Resume Report: MJMS, a 53-year-old woman presented with a two month history of epistaxis and right side nasal obstruction. Upon nasal examination, we noted a tumor mass that was attached to the right side of nasal septum. The computed tomography scan revealed a tumor mass involving the right nasal cavity with partial erosion of nasal bone. Surgical resection was performed, and the excised material was sent for histopathological examination, which revealed a basaloid SCC, thus confirming the diagnosis. No adjuvant chemotherapy or radiation was administered. The patient is in good health with no evidence of complication or recurrence fifteen months after surgery.

Conclusion: This rare variant and presentation of SCC has been successfully treated with surgical excision. The patient's favorable outcome suggests that complete surgical excision may be an effective treatment option.

11804 Laryngeal schwannoma: case report

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PUC-SP

Introduction: Schwannomas are benign encapsulated tumors that originate from the Schwann cells of the peripheral motor, sensory, and cranial nerves. About 25% to 45% occur in the head and neck region, but laryngeal involvement is rarely observed, occurring in 0.1% to 1.5% of cases. The most frequent site (80%) is the aryepiglottic fold. Symptoms are associated with mass effect, such as dysphagia, dysphonia and, depending on the size, respiratory distress. Surgery is considered the only option for cure, aiming at total resection.

Objective: To report a case of laryngeal schwannoma, a rare tumor whose reports in the literature are scarce. In our case, the patient is young, with an infrequent site and with a potential risk for respiratory failure.

Resumed report: A 29-year-old female patient with discomfort in the hypopharynx and gagging for 6 months, associated with a weight loss of 6 kg in the period. Neck CT scan showed a circumscribed expansive lesion maintaining close contact with the posterior wall of the epiglottis and pharynx, promoting a reduction in airway caliber. She urgently underwent laryngeal microsurgery via direct laryngoscopy, with complete resection of the lesion and partial removal of the epiglottis.

Conclusion: The material was submitted to anatomopathological analysis, being compatible with neurofibroma. The immunohistochemical panel showed an aspect consistent with laryngeal schwannoma. The patient evolved with improvement of the clinical condition, without phonatory or swallowing abnormalities. In the postoperative control follow-up, no signs of recurrence or residual tumor were observed within 1 year.

11807 A rare case of laryngocele approached via robotic surgery (TORS)

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Introduction: Laryngocele is a rare condition characterized by abnormal dilation of the ventricular appendix (sacculle), forming an air-filled pouch that can protrude internally or externally. Although often asymptomatic, larger laryngoceles can present as obstructive cervical masses. Traditional treatment involves cervicotomy, which carries aesthetic and morbidity risks. Transoral robotic surgery (TORS) is emerging as a safer alternative with low morbidity.

Objective: To describe a successful case of laryngocele treated with transoral robotic surgery (TORS).

Case report: A 44-year-old male presented with an eight-month history of odynophagia and globus pharyngeus. During expiration, a visible mass caused transient airway obstruction. Videolaryngoscopy revealed a mobile lesion projecting into the supraglottis, base of the tongue, and tonsillar pillars, causing reversible obstruction. A contrast esophagogram confirmed a 1.8 cm nodular conformation. Upper digestive endoscopy showed a pedicle at the laryngoesophageal junction, with biopsy results indicating no dysplasia or malignancy.

The patient underwent transoral robotic surgical resection of the laryngocele using the Da Vinci XI robot. Laryngeal exposure was achieved with a self-retaining retractor. The laryngocele was resected using scissors, and hemostasis was performed with cautery. The patient was discharged 24 hours post-surgery, without requiring tracheostomy. Two months of follow-up showed no complications.

Conclusion: Although laryngocele is mainly asymptomatic, as shown in the literature, large laryngoceles can be a differential diagnosis for complaints of dysphagia and dyspnea, requiring surgical intervention. We presented a case of laryngocele in which transoral robotic surgery (TORS) proved a safe and low-morbidity alternative, offering an excellent therapeutic possibility for these patients.

11812 Surgical treatment of rhinophyma: case report

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Rhinophyma is currently considered a manifestation of rosacea which, unlike rosacea, affects mostly men and may be recurrent or arise as a consequence of chronic inflammation.

Rhinophyma is its most frequent expression, clinically characterized by irregular enlargement of the nose, from mild to exuberant, with dilated infundibules and telangiectasias, characterized by progressive hypertrophy and hyperplasia of the sebaceous glands and connective tissue determining an aspect of nasal elephantiasis, secondary to congestion of dermal vessels. Its etiology is associated, in most cases, with alcohol abuse. Patients present negative symptoms resulting from the disease, such as low self-esteem and decreased social interactions, and the improvement of these symptoms provides immense well-being to the individual. The article aims to report a case of rhinophyma, surgically treated at CDO Hospital with decortication and electrocoagulation. A chart review and photographic record of a case of rhinophyma was performed before and after two surgical procedures. Patient underwent surgical treatment with improvement of nasal obstruction and favorable evolution. There are many treatments for rhinophyma, however decortication combined with electrocoagulation constitute an excellent therapeutic option.

Keywords: rhinophyma; reconstructive surgical procedures; nasal diseases; nose.

11813 Otitis Media with ANCA-associated vasculitis

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Introduction: Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (ANCA)-associated vasculitides are diseases that affect small-caliber blood vessels, causing necrosis, and immunocomplex deposition in the affected vessels is rare. This group includes Wegener's granulomatosis, Churg-Strauss syndrome and Microscopic Polyangiitis.

Objective: We present here a case of a patient with difficult-to-treat otitis, evolving with pulmonary renal syndrome (PRS), in order to perform a differential diagnosis of granulomatous and autoimmune diseases, which have otitis as their first clinical manifestation.

Resume Report: Female, 22 years old, sought care from the otorhinolaryngology team due to persistent symptoms of otalgia, hypoacusis and bilateral otorrhea that started about 3 months ago, after using several antibiotics and including previous hospitalization for otitis. Evolved with hematuria, hemoptysis, fever and decline in general condition, was admitted after outpatient evaluation for diagnostic investigation, presenting in the admission exams alteration of renal function, an increase in inflammatory markers and in chest tomography images compatible with alveolar hemorrhage, confirmed by bronchoscopy, autoantibody research revealed positivity for antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA). Follow-up with the rheumatology and nephrology team began, the patient evolved with the need for renal replacement therapy, pulse therapy, and awaiting clinical improvement to perform a renal biopsy. She improved her otological condition after pulse therapy.

Conclusion: Small vessel vasculitides are rare diseases, and the initial presentation with otitis media is uncommon, which can lead to a late diagnosis and compromise the patient's prognosis. In these cases, persistent otitis with refractoriness to initial drug therapy, systemic autoimmune diseases should be suspected, requiring investigation with complementary tests.

11817 Importance of proper diagnosis and treatment in cases of nasoalveolar cyst

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Nasoalveolar cyst is a rare embryonic artifact originating in the upper lip, unilateral, common in women and frequent in the fourth decade of life. Affected individuals are asymptomatic or have deformities,

with protrusion of the upper lip, elevation of the wing of the nose and bulging of the nasolabial fold. They can cause nasal obstruction when the cysts are bulky and pain when infected. The formation of fistulas is possible due to the drainage to the oral cavity and nasal vestibule. The diagnosis is clinical through palpation of a cystic lesion between the floor of the nasal vestibule and the gingivolabial sulcus. Computerized tomography identifies the extension of the lesion. Differential diagnoses include abscesses, odontogenic cyst and tumors.

The treatment is surgical, consisting of exeresis of the cyst, through an incision in the gingivolabial sulcus and blunt dissection of the lesion.

To present a case of an infected nasoalveolar cyst that was causing nasal blockage.

Male, 26 years old, previously healthy, with nasal obstruction and bulging in the right nasal fossa. CT scan showed a circumscribed, round lesion with regular contours between the nasal floor and the maxilla. The proposed treatment was surgical excision, by intraoral approach with an incision in the gingivolabial sulcus. After rupture, the cyst showed mucopurulent content. The patient improved of the symptoms and showed no signs of recurrence.

Although the nasoalveolar cyst is rare, it can be confused with other diseases. Its early identification and treatment are essential to improve life-quality and avoid further complications.

11818 Periorbital abscess in a teenager: a case report

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Resumed report: A 13-year-old female patient, white, attended the outpatient clinic of another service complaining of pain in the frontal region and purulent nasal discharge for 3 days, and started using amoxicillin with clavulanate. On the seventh day of treatment, she comes to this service, with no improvement in her clinical condition, with a report that 2 days ago she developed periorbital edema on the left, painful and hyperemic. Physical and laboratory examinations and contrast-enhanced computed tomography of the face were performed, which showed acute alterations compatible with a periorbital abscess. Treatment with ceftazolin and clindamycin was started and immediate drainage was performed in the operating room. The patient showed significant improvement, without neurological sequelae.

Introduction: Complications of rhinosinusitis involving the orbital region are the most common, more prevalent in children, and one of the most used classifications is based on the position of the condition in relation to the orbital septum. Imaging exam, head and face computed tomography with contrast and/or magnetic resonance imaging, plays an essential role in locating the site of infection and evaluating complications, which influence the definition of clinical or surgical treatment.

Objective: This work aims to show the importance of early diagnosis and treatment of periorbital abscess.

Conclusion: Although the patient had a complication of rhinosinusitis, with catastrophic potential, the diagnosis was made early, as well as the surgical approach and effective antibiotic therapy, which allowed for a positive outcome, with no sequelae or more serious complications.

11826 Sphenopalatine artery ligation associated with tamoxifen to control epistaxis in Rendu-Osler-Weber syndrome: a case report

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Introduction: Rendu-Osler-Weber Syndrome is a rare autosomal dominant inheritance, which leads to fibrovascular

dysplasia of the skin, mucous membranes and viscera, resulting in hemorrhages, with epistaxis being its main manifestation.

Objective: To report the case of a patient with epistaxis due to Rendu-Osler-Weber Syndrome controlled after ligation of the sphenopalatine artery and use of tamoxifen.

Resumed report: Woman, 47 years old, known to have Rendu-Osler-Weber Syndrome, was referred to the otorhinolaryngology department of a hospital in Curitiba-PR due to epistaxis that had worsened in volume and frequency for 3 years, leading to the need for blood transfusions and iron supplementation, with several cauterization attempts resulted in septal perforation.

At rhinoscopy with extensive septal perforation and excess crusts, predominantly on the right. Tomography showed septal cartilaginous discontinuity, maxillary mucous thickening, obliteration of the ostiomeatal complex and partial atelectasis, cavity asymmetry, with unevenness of the ipsilateral hard palate.

She underwent endoscopic thermal ligation of the sphenopalatine artery through cauterization, maxillary sinusotomy and right ethmoidectomy. Arterial access was obtained in the subperiosteal nasal mucosa of the right lateral wall, anterior to the insertion of the middle turbinate tail, extending posteriorly through the ethmoidal crest to the vessels projected through the sphenopalatine foramen. After the surgery, oral tamoxifen 20mg/day was introduced, and up to the 73rd postoperative day there was no event of difficult-to-control epistaxis.

Conclusion: Endoscopic thermal ligation of the sphenopalatine artery associated with tamoxifen seems to be a good option for controlling epistaxis in these patients.

Keywords: Rendu-Osler-Weber-syndrome; sphenopalatine-artery-ligation; epistaxis; tamoxifen.

11827 Posterior epistaxis as a complication of juvenile visceral leishmaniasis: a case report

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Introduction: Epistaxis is defined as bleeding of origin in the nasal mucosa. Its origin stems from changes in hemostasis, generated by deficiency of coagulation factors, abnormalities of nasal anatomy, and even more severe diseases such as neoplasms.

Objective: To report a clinical case of a young patient with posterior epistaxis due to a diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis, addressing the evolution and clinical findings, and therapeutic follow-up, through anamnesis and data obtained from medical records.

Resumed report: Male patient, 17 years old, without underlying pathologies, is attended by the Emergency Room of the Regional Hospital of Presidente Prudente, complaining of intermittent bilateral epistaxis associated with fever, laboratory tests performed, with findings of thrombocytopenia, the main diagnostic hypothesis was Dengue type C.

The therapeutic follow-up was anterior nasal tamponade, and the patient on the same day evolved to massive posterior bleeding, the new approach advanced to anteroposterior nasal tamponade and hospitalization of the young man in the Intensive Care Unit. Detailed analysis of the entrance laboratory tests, with alterations: increase in GOT, TGP, thrombocytopenia, hypoalbuminemia, altered coagulogram, these changes incompatible with the diagnosis of dengue C. During the evolution in the ICU, they requested new laboratory tests with serology to investigate other pathologies that cause coagulation disorders.

Reagent serology for leishmaniasis was detected, thus elucidating the patient's visceral and systemic changes.

Conclusion: Juvenile visceral leishmaniasis is rare, with a scarcity of cases in the literature. Initial manifestation of epistaxis presented by patient occurred as result of leishmaniasis by liver coagulation disorder.

11829 Laryngeal tuberculosis, an unfavorable outcome: case report

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PUC-SP

Introduction: Laryngeal tuberculosis is a chronic infection caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, being the most common cause of granulomatous lesion of the larynx. It predominates in males aged between 40 and 59 years. It presents as an infiltrating, vegetating and ulcerating lesion, sometimes simultaneously. It most frequently affects the vocal folds, vestibular bands and epiglottis. Its most common symptoms include: dysphonia, dysphagia and odynophagia.

Objective: To report a case of laryngeal tuberculosis in a male patient, highlighting the importance of recognizing a suspicious lesion in laryngoscopy in order to perform early diagnosis and treatment, essential for increasing survival.

Resumed report: A 45-year-old male patient complaining of progressive dysphonia and dysphagia for the past 3 months, associated with fever, weight loss, cough and night sweats. The nasofibrolaryngoscopy examination showed an infiltrating lesion with edema of the vallecula, arytenoid folds, pyriform sinuses and vestibular bands, in addition to erosion of the epiglottis. The anatomopathological examination showed a chronic ulcerated inflammatory process. The rapid molecular sputum test detected genetic material from *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. In the culture there was development of colonies with morphology compatible with *Mycobacterium* sp. The patient was referred for treatment with antituberculosis chemotherapy but died in another service due to complications of the wasting syndrome.

Conclusion: Laryngeal tuberculosis should be considered as a differential diagnosis among granulomatous diseases of the larynx. The definitive diagnosis - through macroscopic examination and anatomopathological analysis - is essential to institute early treatment in order to avoid an unfavorable outcome.

11830 Case report: deep plane access for superficial parotidectomy in a malignant tumor removal

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Introduction: Parotid gland tumors represent approximately 80% of the salivary gland tumors and 3% of the head and neck neoplasms. Most are benign, with pleomorphic adenoma, a slow growing tumor, being the most frequent. Although benign, malignant transformation occurs in up to 4% of the cases, increasing to 9,5% after 15 years.

Parotid masses should be evaluated with histopathologic examination, and the chosen treatment is usually surgical removal. Superficial parotidectomy, with facial nerve preservation and ample margins is one of the best methods since most of parotid tumors are located in the superficial parotid.

Objective: Report a successful superficial parotidectomy in the complete removal with free margins of a parotid cancer via Deep Plane access.

Resumed report: J.C.D.P., male, 38 years, referred to the ENT service due to a growing mass in the left parotid for the past year. During physical examination, a mobile, hardened, 3x3 cm nodule was present in the left parotid region. Ultrasonographic examination showed a solid-cystic nodule in the superficial parotid, showing well-defined cleavage plan. Cytopathologic presented a high risk for malignancy, category V in the Milan System.

Left superficial parotidectomy was performed using Deep Plane access, which allowed for complete removal of the tumor with

safe margins while assuring little to no facial asymmetry. The histologic exam confirmed a salivary gland polymorphic adenocarcinoma with free surgical margins.

Conclusion: Deep plane access is viable to remove malignant tumors from the parotid glands, allowing for safe margins and with little aesthetic change.

Keywords: parotidectomy; deep plane; adenocarcinoma.

11831 Creation of a protocol for the evaluation of patients complaining of tinnitus in the otorhinolaryngology service of Hospital Veredas

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Introduction: Tinnitus has multiple etiology, which often coexist and is a frequent complaint in the Otorhinolaryngology outpatient clinic, but in most services there is no standardization in the approach of the patient with this complaint for investigation, diagnosis and standardized treatment for each patient.

Objective: To describe the development of a protocol for the evaluation of patients complaining of tinnitus in the Otorhinolaryngology Service of Hospital Veredas.

Methods: Descriptive research. For the elaboration of the protocol, the Tinnitus handicap inventory was based on its adaptation to the Portuguese language, Guidelines and norms of the American Academy of Audiology. Taking into account the severity of interference in the quality of life of tinnitus in the patient's life.

Results: The protocol was first developed by literature review and prepared for implementation in the Otorhinolaryngology Outpatient Clinic of Hospital Veredas in the city of Maceió. The protocol was organized in a practical and accessible model that could be adopted in the daily routine of otorhinolaryngologist care. Taking into account the anamnesis and physical examination in a standardized way according to the complaint of the patient with tinnitus.

Conclusion: Although tinnitus complaints are frequent, it often does not receive the approach that should the development of a protocol for the evaluation of patients with tinnitus complaints can facilitate the diagnosis and treatment of this complaint in a standardized, objective and effective way in the outpatient clinic of the Otorhinolaryngologist.

11833 Otorhinolaryngological manifestations of mucosal-cutaneous leishmaniasis: case report

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Leishmaniasis is a Public Health problem in Brazil, man is an accidental host of the protozoan of the genus *Leishmania*. Clinical presentations are called Visceral and Tegumentary, among the variants of tegumentary disease, there is Mucocutaneous Leishmaniasis caused by the protozoan *Leishmania* (*Viannia*) *braziliensis*. It is estimated that 3 to 5% of cases develop ulcerative lesions of the mucous membranes, which may affect the nasal cavity, pharynx, larynx and ear, causing disfigurement of the mucous membranes, functional impairment of the individual, and social stigma. The objective of this work is to report two clinical cases of Mucocutaneous Leishmaniasis in patients who sought otorhinolaryngological care at Instituto CEMA. Patient C.V.L. 56 years, resident of the rural area of the city of Piripa/Bahia, complaint of dysphagia, odynophagia and symptoms of nasal obstruction for 90 days and ulcerated skin lesions. The nasofibrolaryngoscopy showed crusts in Little's area, edema and hyperemia throughout the rhinopharynx, oropharynx and hypopharynx with diffuse exudate. Patient M.G.S. 39 years, also residing in an endemic area for Leishmaniasis, presented on examination with nasal involvement with crusts in the right vestibular region, in the distal nasal septum and an ulcerated lesion on the scalp. In view of the clinical findings for suspected Mucocutaneous Leishmaniasis, the patients were referred

for laboratory and histopathological examinations. Patient C.V.L with a positive result for Leishmania sp antigen, initiating specific drug therapy with improvement of the lesions. Patient M.G.S awaiting results of serological tests for clinical outcome.

11836 Displacement of the cochlear implant magnet

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Introduction: Magnet displacement is a rare but possible complication in patients with cochlear implants. Especially in patients who undergo MRI scanning or after head trauma.

Objectives: To describe a clinical case of displacement of the cochlear implant magnet in the absence of reports of trauma or MRI.

Resumed report: VTD, female, 54 years old, from of Guaracai - São Paulo, had bilateral neurosensory hearing loss deep for 26 years and underwent Cochlear CI24RE CI surgery in 2009 in the left ear with good benefit and in 2020 received Cochlear CI522 contralateral CI in the right ear with good adaptation. In 2022 he reported pain, edema and hyperemia in the topography of the CI on the right, beginning about 2 months ago. He denied local trauma or MRI. Presented difficulty in coupling the CI. Presence of pain on palpation associated with hardened bulging near the magnet region. A CT of the temporal bones was showed the presence of gas on the right CI. Radioscopy showed an image of lateral displacement of the CI magnet that was no longer fully in its retention pocket. She underwent surgery to reposition the magnet, which was visualized intraoperatively as a superiorly displaced magnet of the internal processor.

Conclusion: The case it is a rare complication, but that the patient does not fit into the main causes of magnet displacement as in the performance of MRI, thus making its diagnosis even more complex. Physicians should be aware of the risk of IC magnet detachment after head trauma.

11840 Surgical reintervention in esthesioneuroblastoma: case report

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Hospital Angelina Caron

Introduction: Esthesioneuroblastoma, also known as olfactory neuroblastoma, is a rare malignant tumor originating from olfactory cells in the nasal cavity, which frequently invades the cranial base and orbit. Epistaxis, nasal obstruction and anosmia are frequent nonspecific symptoms. Diagnosis involves imaging tests and pathological analysis.

Objectives: To report a case of surgical reintervention in Esthesioneuroblastoma.

Resumed report: Female, 49 years old, complains of persistent nasal obstruction, recurrent epistaxis, facial pain and progressive loss of smell. Initial evaluation included nasal endoscopy and computerized tomography, which revealed a nasal cavity mass. Patient submitted to functional endoscopic sinus surgery and biopsy, and the diagnosis of esthesioneuroblastoma was confirmed through immunohistochemistry. Post-operative magnetic resonance imaging showed post-surgical changes with residual tumor. The patient underwent reintervention endoscopic surgery for complete tumor removal, followed by adjuvant radiotherapy to eliminate possible residual cancer cells.

Conclusion: Esthesioneuroblastoma is a rare neoplasm that requires a multidisciplinary approach for proper management. Surgery is often performed as the first-line treatment, followed by adjuvant radiotherapy to improve local control rates. Long-term follow-up is crucial to monitor recurrence and assess treatment effectiveness. Despite its low incidence, understanding the clinical

aspect, diagnosis and management of this condition is crucial for providing effective treatment and improve prognosis.

Keywords: esthesioneuroblastoma; olfactory tumor; endoscopic surgery.

11846 Chronic laryngitis secondary to fungal lesion by paracoccidioides brasiliensis

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Hospital Angelina Caron

Introduction: Paracoccidiomycosis is a systemic mycosis caused by aspiration of spores of the fungus *Paracoccidioides brasiliensis*, considered an endemic disease more common in Latin America. It occurs more commonly in men, aged between 30 and 50 years. It primarily affects the lung, and by hematogenous lymph dissemination it can reach other organs, such as the skin and the laryngopharyngeal region.

Objective: To report the case of a male patient, 55 years old, with chronic paracoccidiomycosis with laryngeal exacerbation.

Method: The information was obtained through review of the medical records, interview with the patient, physical examination, photographic record of complementary tests and findings in the patient's physical examination, as well as a review of the literature.

Final considerations: The reported case and the bibliographic survey confirm the importance of knowing this endemic disease for the purpose of correct treatment, but also for the differential diagnosis of other important comorbidities, such as laryngeal cancer and other causes of chronic laryngitis.

Keywords: chronic laryngitis; fungus; paracoccidiomycosis; mycosis.

11847 Auditory performance in patients with cochlear malformation

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Introduction: Auditory rehabilitation with the use of CI is still a challenge in the field of otorhinolaryngology, and otology, in patients with inner ear malformations. It is important to know the hearing performance, as well as possible intraoperative and postoperative complications.

Objectives: To identify, synthesize and analyze the scientific knowledge produced about the hearing performance of patients using CI with cochlear malformation. Data Synthesis: This was carried out in the National Library of Medicine (PubMed/MEDLINE), Scopus, Embase, Web of Science and Lilacs, using the keywords cochlear implantation, speech perception, inner ear, labyrinth diseases, associated with the Boolean terms and, or and not. Among the 820 studies found, 12 composed the sample.

Results: The studies in the sample analyzed the outcomes of CI users with malformations, to addressing the classification of these malformations and the individualization in the choice of the CI internal component and electrode beam. These studies have shown that when the electrode array is not properly selected, the defect may cause the electrodes to be inserted into the IAC, and gusher and as a consequence may develop meningitis.

Conclusion: Some studies have reported that in severe inner ear malformations, CC and cochlear hypoplasia, the results of CI were not as good compared to individuals with minor anomalies, IP or EVA. Nonetheless, our study addressed favorable results in the individuals with malformations. Thus, although the diagnosis and rehabilitation of these cases are a challenge, CI in these cases is not contraindicated.

11848 Bilateral cochlear implantation in a Marfan syndrome patient presenting bacterial meningitis

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Hospital Angelina Caron

Introduction: We present a case report of a 9-year-old Marfan Syndrome patient referred to Angelina Caron Hospital from Paraná countryside. He presented bacterial meningitis due to a cerebrospinal fluid leakage developed after ethmoidal encephalocele surgery in his hometown.

Objective: The goal of this report is to describe the whole process of bilateral cochlear implantation - from assessment to surgery - highlighting the importance of the surgical intervention on his auditory rehabilitation.

Case summary: The patient was assessed at the Angelina Caron Hospital Otorhinolaryngology department due to a hearing impairment resulting from bacterial meningitis. He underwent a comprehensive assessment, including audiological exams and radiological evaluation. Based on these results, bilateral cochlear implantation was indicated as an option for auditory rehabilitation. The surgery and implant activation were successfully performed followed by specialized audiological therapy.

Conclusion: Bilateral cochlear implantation is an effective option for auditory rehabilitation in patients who experience hearing loss due to surgical complications such as bacterial meningitis. Adequate evaluation, precise indication, and successful implementation of bilateral cochlear implants provides a better auditory capability and, as consequence, an improved communication development. It is crucial for patients in these conditions to be referred to specialized centers for a multidisciplinary approach that promotes an enhancement in their quality of life.

Keywords: Marfan syndrome; ethmoidal encephalocele; bacterial meningitis; bilateral cochlear implantation

11851 Acute otitis media in children under 3 months: case report

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Hospital Central do Exército

Introduction: Acute otitis media (AOM) is a common infection that affects the middle ear and can cause discomfort and complications in children. However, the incidence of AOM in children under 3 months of age is less common and may present particular characteristics.

Objective: The objective of this case report is to highlight the importance of early diagnosis and appropriate treatment of acute otitis media in children under 3 months of age, due to the potential risk of serious complications in this age group.

Brief report: We present the case of a previously healthy 2-month-old baby who was referred from pediatrics to the otolaryngology department due to purulent otorrhea in the right ear, preceded by irritability and uncontrollable crying. The mother reported the habit of breastfeeding while lying down. On physical examination, otorrhea was observed, and it was not possible to visualize the tympanic membrane. Based on these findings, the diagnosis of acute suppurative otitis media was established. After diagnosis, the patient was treated with oral antibiotic therapy and received guidance on ear protection from water.

Conclusion: Acute otitis media in children under 3 months of age can present with atypical features and requires an appropriate diagnostic and therapeutic approach. Early and effective treatment is crucial to prevent serious complications. This report reinforces the importance of clinical surveillance and otolaryngological follow-up

for the proper management of acute otitis media in infants under 3 months of age

11854 Wallenberg syndrome, a case report

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Beneficência Portuguesa de São Paulo

Introduction: The rare Wallenberg syndrome is related to the occlusion of the intracranial vertebral artery and presents vestibular and visual symptoms, sensitivity disorders, dysphonia, even causing acute respiratory failure.

Objectives: Emphasize the importance of clinical knowledge of this condition

Resumed report: S.M.C., female, 73 years old, hypertensive, former smoker, falls from standing height with TBI after visual blurring. One day later, rotatory dizziness at rest worsened with head movement, associated with nausea, dysphonia, dysphagia and paresthesia in the right hemiface. On physical examination, she presented spontaneous and semi-spontaneous clockwise torsional nystagmus in all directions, hemihypoesthesia of the right face, photoreactive pupils, anisocoria with pupil L > R (Horner syndrome), right palpebral ptosis, palate drooping to the right. Skull CT without alterations. MRI of the brain with acute ischemia on the right side of the medulla and in the ipsilateral cerebellar tonsil, in the region of irrigation of the posteroinferior cerebellar artery, without signs of hemorrhagic transformation. Nasofibrolaryngoscopy showing hypotonia of the entire extension of the pharynx on the right with ipsilateral vocal fold paralysis. Given the evidence, the clinical case presented is compatible with Wallenberg's Syndrome.

Conclusion: Clinical knowledge of this condition prevents unfavorable outcomes for the patient, in addition to ensuring safe and effective management.

11858 Bilateral sudden deafness due to lyme disease: a case report

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Introduction: Sudden hearing loss is considered a medical emergency that requires early treatment. When bilateral, it can be caused by infectious disorders, including Lyme disease, defined as an infection by the *Borrelia burgdorferi* bacterium, transmitted by ticks and with nonspecific symptoms.

Objectives: To report a case of bilateral sudden deafness due to Lyme disease in a patient treated at the Otorhinolaryngology Department of Santa Marcelina Hospital in São Paulo.

Case: An 18-year-old female patient presented with a history of bilateral sudden, progressive, and continuous hearing loss for the past 2 years. She reported an erythematous rash on her right foot days before the onset of auditory symptoms. She sought medical attention at the time and was prescribed acyclovir, prednisone, and pentoxifylline without improvement. She had thrombocytopenia under investigation. Physical examination revealed no abnormalities. Complementary exams showed audiometry with profound bilateral sensorineural hearing loss, 88% discrimination, type A curve, and present reflexes; cranial magnetic resonance imaging was unremarkable; Lyme serology IgM was 177 and IgG was 8, with other serologies non-reactive. After investigation in conjunction with the rheumatology team, a hypothesis of sudden deafness due to Lyme disease was raised, and a prescription of doxycycline for 21 days was given. However, the patient did not show clinical improvement or changes in audiometric patterns.

Conclusion: Knowledge of Lyme disease as a clinical entity allows it to be considered as a differential diagnosis, especially in patients with bilateral sudden hearing loss preceded by cutaneous lesions, enabling appropriate and early clinical management.

11866 Contralateral progressive hearing loss in a patient with unilateral vestibular schwannoma: case report

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UFPR

Introduction: Vestibular schwannoma is a benign intracranial tumor derived from Schwann cells, whose post-surgical complications such as contralateral hearing loss are rare and present a challenge to clinical management.

Objective: To report a case of contralateral hearing loss after partial resection of a vestibular schwannoma.

Case report: After partial resection of a vestibular schwannoma, the patient in question presented progressive hearing loss on the left, initially partially compensated by a hearing aid, but which later progressed to bilateral anacusis associated with continuous tinnitus afterwards. Follow-up MRI revealed a nodular residual lesion in the right cerebellopontine angle, with no evidence of tumor growth. The underlying mechanism for the contralateral hearing loss remains unclear, and several theories have been suggested, such as mechanical compression of the auditory nerve, meningitis and ototoxicity, or compensatory endolymphatic hydrops due to loss of cerebrospinal fluid during surgery.

Conclusion: The absence of an established standard of care for this phenomenon highlights the need for further research to better understanding of its pathophysiology and appropriate therapeutic approaches. Although steroid therapies have been tried in some cases, results are inconsistent and there are no clear guidelines for treatment.

11868 Vestibular neuritis and labyrinthitis associated with acute otitis media - case report

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Introduction: The presence of upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs) and bacterial infections of the middle ear are closely related to complications such as neuritis and labyrinthitis.

Objectives:

This report aims to describe a case of disabling dizziness following an episode of acute otitis media.

Resumed report: The patient is a 70-year-old female who went to the emergency department with symptoms of nasal congestion, left ear pain and otorrhea.

Amoxicillin-clavulanate and symptomatic treatment were initiated, but she developed incapacitating non-rotatory dizziness, nausea and vomiting. On physical examination, she had purulent otorrhea in the left external auditory meatus, hyperemic and perforated tympanic membrane. She also had spontaneous and semi-spontaneous nystagmus to the right, with an inability to stand up and perform the head impulse test. The Fukuda test showed lateralization to the left. A magnetic resonance imaging of the ears revealed vestibular neuritis and labyrinthitis on the left side. In light of this condition, ceftriaxone, antiemetics, and corticosteroids were initiated, resulting in progressive improvement. The patient was discharged on the fifth day of hospitalization and continued treatment with axetilcefuroxima, prednisolone, symptomatic medications, and vestibular rehabilitation. Considering the association between acute otitis media, URTIs, and vestibular impairment, along with the overall clinical examination and imaging findings, the hypothesis of serous labyrinthitis and vestibular labyrinthitis was considered. Audiometry test was requested, and the patient's follow-up is pending.

Conclusion: Therefore, it emphasizes the need for an accurate diagnosis of disabling dizziness cases in order to ensure proper management and monitoring of the patient's clinical progress.

11871 Case report: inverted papilloma with possible association with cocaine use

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Introduction: Inverted papilloma is a rare benign sinonasal tumor subtype that originates from the Schneiderian mucosa. This tumor is more common in men and has a high risk of recurrence and malignant transformation, which can occur in up to 15% of cases. Despite having great clinical relevance, etiology and risk factors of inverted papilloma are still little known. Studies suggest possible relationship with several factors, such as viral infections, smoking, occupational exposure and chronic inflammation.

Objective: To report a case of inverted papilloma in a patient with previous chronic cocaine use.

Resumed report: Male, 31-years-old patient, clinical history of asthma, former smoke, 10 pack-years, report of cocaine use for twelve years, having discontinued use five months ago, sought care with a complaint of bilateral purulent nasal secretion for 4 months, initially on the left nostril, associated with nasal obstruction more intense on the same side as well as hyposmia. He reported unsuccessful attempts at clinical treatment. Computed tomography showed a lesion with diffuse obliteration of the maxillary sinus and ethmoidal cells on the left, nasal meatus on the left diffusely obliterated and obliteration with diffuse bone expansion of the left ostiomeatal complex. Anatomopathological evaluation compatible with inverted papilloma. Excision of the inverted papilloma was performed using Functional Endoscopic Sinus Surgery.

Conclusion: Inverted papilloma does not have well-established risk factors or etiology and studies rarely mention a relationship with cocaine use. The case presented here suggests the influence of cocaine use on the appearance of inverted papilloma.

Keywords: cocaine; etiology; inverted papilloma.

11872 Third orbital decompression approach in a patient with bilateral proptosis due to graves' disease

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Introduction: We present a case report of a 54-year-old patient treated at the Angelina Caron Hospital Otorhinolaryngology department. She had bilateral proptosis, presenting pronounced symptoms on the right eye, and she had previously undergone two surgical procedures for right orbital decompression. The histopathological study revealed a chronic inflammatory infiltrate. Due to previous poor results, a new approach was chosen, involving bilateral orbital decompression and left maxillary sinus antrostomy.

Objective: To describe the surgical approach performed on that patient, highlighting the results achieved in the treatment of bilateral proptosis and the importance of the adopted new strategy.

Summary: After two unsuccessful procedures, the patient underwent a new surgery for bilateral orbital decompression. During the procedure, a left maxillary sinus antrostomy was performed. The histopathological analysis revealed the presence of chronic inflammatory infiltrate, suggesting an inflammatory process as the cause of proptosis.

Keywords: orbital decompression; proptosis; Graves' Disease.

11873 Woakes syndrome and frontal sinus fistula: complications of chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps, a case report

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Introduction: Woakes's syndrome is a very rare entity described for the first time in 1885 by Woakes. It's a rare condition defined as

recurrent nasosinusal polyposis with nasal pyramid deformation. So far, only a few cases have been reported in the literature.

Objectives: The aim of this article is to present the characteristics of Woakes syndrome through a detailed description of a clinical case.

Resumed report: A 65-year-old man with asthma and congenital bilateral profound deafness. With nasal obstruction for 20 years, when he was admitted to our service, he had already undergone 3 functional endoscopic sinus surgery (FESS), the most recent 4 years ago, however, he had rapid recurrences, he had never had follow-up in clinical treatment of chronic rhinosinusitis. Showing bulging and deformity of the nasal wings due to endonasal growth and polyp protrusion. In addition, fistula in the frontal sinus with continuous drainage of purulent secretion. Initially, it was decided to start the clinical treatment. Nasal saline irrigation, topical and oral corticosteroids were prescribed. He showed good improvement in 4 weeks and is waiting for the possibility of starting mepolizumab and a new FESS.

Conclusion: An adequate functional treatment of the nasal polyps by endoscopic sinus surgery, local and, if necessary, general corticosteroid therapy could be factors to slow down or avoid recurrence of the nasal polyps. Currently, mepolizumab can be associated, especially if there is concomitant asthma.

Keywords: nasal polyps; transanal endoscopic surgery; frontal sinusitis; fistula; nasal surgical procedures.

11874 Surgical approach to giant rhinophyma: a case report

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Introduction: Rhinophyma, also known as 'potato nose', is a rare, chronic, benign clinical entity that represents the fourth and final stage of acne rosacea. Various theories have been proposed to explain its cause, including exacerbation of rosacea, dermal interstitial edema due to immunologically mediated vasodilation, and the presence of the skin mite *Demodex folliculorum*. Empirical evidence suggests that the disorder can worsen after alcohol or caffeine intake. Rhinophyma is a disfiguring and distressing condition characterized by cosmetic unsightliness and nasal obstruction. Diagnosis is primarily based on clinical evaluation, with confirmation through histological examination of excised specimens. Several surgical treatments have been employed, including dermal shaving or paring with re-epithelialization, full excision with a free flap or skin thickness graft, partial-thickness debulking, cryosurgery, electrocoagulation, and lasers. Carbon dioxide and Nd:YAG lasers have also demonstrated positive outcomes.

Objectives: To present a clinical case of a patient with giant rhinophyma who underwent surgery at a tertiary hospital by the otorhinolaryngology service.

Resumed report: E.O., a 50-year-old male, was evaluated at the otorhinolaryngology clinic at a tertiary hospital due to a progressive nasal lesion causing significant social and functional impairment. Surgical resection was performed, and the excised material was sent for histopathological examination, which revealed dermoepidermitis with hyperplasia of the sebaceous glands, thus confirming the diagnosis.

Conclusion: The aesthetic outcome of the nose reconstruction was successful, resulting in high patient satisfaction. Nasal tissue resection effectively maintained nasal anatomy and functionality.

11875 Tonsilectomy for PFAPA syndrome – case report

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Patient B.E.F.O, male, 7 years old, sought care at the otorhinolaryngology service at the Araújo Lima Ambulatory, in

Manaus, in the state of Amazonas, since he was 7 months old with febrile episodes of 40°C, with chills, associated with recurrent episodes of odynophagia for liquids and solids, aphthous stomatitis, emesis and pharyngotonsillitis, lasting 5 to 8 days and intervals of about 2 to 3 weeks between attacks. He made frequent use of benzathine benzylpenicillin in emergency care units, but did not show significant improvement after use. At the age of 3, he was diagnosed with PFAPA Syndrome, and treated with Prednisolone 20mg/day, obtaining significant improvement in symptoms. He maintained the treatment for 2 years, however, after this period he started to have recurrent crises with school and interpersonal activities impairment, in addition to disturbing family members. Surgical treatment with adenotonsillectomy was then indicated in order to achieve remission or greater control of the crises' frequency and severity.

The adenocystectomy surgery was performed on 04/14/2022, and the patient was discharged the next day. He returned on the 5th postoperative day in a new crises, having been prescribed Prednisolone 20mg for 2 days.

On the 12th postoperative day, he report significant clinical improvement and no new crises in the inter-consultation period. Fifteen months after the surgical procedure, no new fever or pharyngotonsillitis episodes were reported. The reestablishment of daily activities, such as school and recreational activities, which were previously compromised, were observed.

11876 Case report: frontal sinus mucocele with periorbital extension surgically treated with draf iii

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Introduction: Mucocele is a benign cystic lesion, lined with pseudostratified epithelium, filled with thick and sterile mucous secretion. It presents slow and progressive growth, which can lead to destruction of adjacent bony walls and invasion of neighboring structures.

Among the paranasal sinuses, the frontal sinus is the most commonly affected (60%).

Mucocele symptoms can include frontal pain, headache, facial edema, exophthalmos, diplopia and even visual loss.

Goals: to report a case of frontal sinus mucocele with periorbital involvement treated with draf iii

Case report: R.B. 43 years old, male, started experiencing frontal pain three weeks ago and left-sided edema, hyperemia and periorbital pain, two weeks ago. A previous mri showed pansinusopathy and the presence of a left frontal mucocele causing proptosis.

A lynch-type access associated with transnasal endoscopic draf i approach was performed.

Two months later the patient returned to the emergency department with similar complaints, associated with visual disturbance and proptosis. The decision was made to perform a draf iii endoscopic technique, resulting in complete improvement of the condition with no recurrences so far.

Conclusion: frontal mucocele is benign and curable. Transnasal endoscopic management is the technique of choice because causes less trauma and less morbidity. The recurrence rate of mucocele treatments is low (10%). Draf recommended marsupialization of the mucocele through endonasal endoscopic access with a wide opening of the affected paranasal sinus into the nasal cavity. Draf iii involves opening the floor of the frontal sinus contained between the lamina papyracea.

Keywords: mucocele; frontal sinus; orbit.

11877 Peripheral facial palsy due to acute suppurative otitis media in a 5 month old infant: a case report

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Peripheral facial paralysis (PFP) arises from neuronal injury of the VII cranial nerve and is referred to as the interruption of motor information to the facial muscles. PFP associated with acute otitis media (AOM) is not very frequent nowadays due to the introduction of antibiotics. This

Case report: describes a case of PFP associated with AOM in an infant, correlating it with the literature. A 5-month-old infant presented with coryza and dry cough for 15 days, with progressive worsening of the condition. At 7 days he developed fever and persistent crying, and at 5 days he started presenting peripheral facial paralysis in the left hemiface associated with otorrhea. On the same day he was hospitalized with intravenous antibiotic therapy (oxacillin and ceftriaxone) and corticotherapy. Upon otorhinolaryngological examination, right otoscopy showed mild hyperemia, and left otoscopy showed a humid, hyperemic and opaque tympanic membrane. Facial mimicry with mild paresis with perception of deviation of the mouth rhyme to the left when crying/grinning. Complete closure of the eyes when sleeping, with occlusion difficulty when crying. Thus, he was classified as House Brackmann grade II. A patient with peripheral facial paralysis on the left side due to acute suppurative otitis media, which resulted from a previous condition of probable dehiscence of the facial nerve in the left ear, as he had physiological tympanic membrane perforation, there was no need for myringotomy or indication for a mastoidectomy, considering the progressive improvement of the condition with intravenous medication.

Keywords: peripheral facial paralysis; acute otitis media; infant.

11878 Complicated bilateral dacryocystocele in an adult patient

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Introduction: Dacryocystocele is the lacrimal sac dilatation due to distal nasolacrimal duct obstruction. It is highly unusual in adults, especially if bilateral, and may require external or endonasal surgical treatment, with similar success rates (around 95%).

Objectives: To describe a case of dacryocystocele complicated by recurrent dacryocystitis resolved by endoscopic approach at a teaching hospital in Goiânia, Brazil.

Resumed report: A 73-year-old woman with bilateral epiphora for 6 years reported recurrent purulent discharge in the medial eye corners, associated with painful swelling in the inferomedial orbit, frequently treated with oral anti-inflammatory and antibiotics for presumed sinusitis. After evaluation at Goiânia General Hospital otorhinolaryngology team, a dacryocystography showed complete obstruction at the level of the valves of Krause, determining lacrimal sac ectasia, with no signs of tumor lesions. After the diagnosis, we performed a bilateral endoscopic dacryocystorhinostomy, which included a Halle flap and a lacrimal bone and maxilla osteotomy using sinus burns and Kerrison forceps, followed by lacrimal sac visualization and incision, resulting in a large amount of purulent secretion. Crawford tubes were used to stent the nasolacrimal system for 4 weeks. There were no intra or postoperative complications and the patient reported complete symptoms resolution.

Conclusion: We emphasize the importance of differential diagnosis of facial pain and a well prepared specialist for rare situations like this, making the surgeon capable of choosing the more suitable surgical treatment option considering morbidity and recovery.

11881 Atypical congenital midline cervical cleft in infant: a case report

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Clínica de Otorrino

Congenital Midline Cervical Cleft is a rare anomaly of the ventral region of the neck. This defect is reported in association with median cleft of the lower lip, cleft of the mandible and tongue, and hypoplasia of other cervical median structures. It is believed to be a malformation originating from the first two branchial arches. Treatment of the lesion consists of vertical excision of the lesion and repair of the malformation presented. In many literatures it is recommended to avoid the simple repair of the lesion, preferring the closure with the use of multiple zetaplasty, aiming to avoid fibrosis and local retraction. In this article we will report a case of this anomaly. A chart review, CT scan of the neck, ultrasonography of the cervical region, videolaryngoscopy and videonasofibroscopy were performed. Patient with planned zetaplasty in a timely manner, when presented with ideal clinical conditions, weight and age. Congenital Midline Cervical Cleft is a rare embryological defect. The mechanism responsible for its appearance is still controversial and it is required to exclude other malformations of the midline in similar cases. Early diagnosis with appropriate treatment prevents both neck contracture due to incomplete excision and sequelae due to delay in appropriate surgical treatment. Repair is recommended, according to most authors, to be performed with multiple zetaplasty. Branchial, surgery, congenital.

11882 Otitis media refractory as a trigger for Kawasaki disease: a case report

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Introduction: Mucocutaneous Lymph Node Syndrome, also known as Kawasaki disease, is an acute systemic vasculitis linked to an abnormal immune response to infection. It is the main cause of acquired heart disease in children, marked by high and persistent fever, which may pose a risk of coronary complications if left untreated.

Objective: To report a case of a patient with Kawasaki disease and refractory otitis media.

Case presentation: L.B.B., female, 4 years old, hospitalized with fever and secretion in the left ear. A tomography of the skull showed chronic bilateral otitis media, requiring secretion drainage. Amoxicillin and clavulanate treatment had no response, so cefaclor was substituted but later discontinued due to a exanthema starting on the torso and spreading to the face. Intramuscular ceftriaxone and vancomycin were given for fever. After evaluation by an otorhinolaryngologist, ventilation drains were indicated. Laboratory tests showed anemia, leukocytosis and lymphopenia. Chest x-ray showed opacity on the right lung and atelectasis. The patient evolved with lymph node enlargement in the anterior cervical and retroauricular chain, periungual desquamation of the hands and persistent fever. The transthoracic echocardiogram showed a dilated right coronary artery, moderate pulmonary, aortic and mitral insufficiency and left atrium enlargement. Acetylsalicylic acid was started. A transfer request was made due to suspected Kawasaki disease with immediate availability of human immunoglobulin.

Conclusion: The appearance of airway infections difficulties the diagnosis of Kawasaki disease. Early identification and treatment are crucial to minimize complications.

Keywords: otitis media; mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome; exanthema.

11893 Eagle syndrome: transoral approach experience

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Introduction: Eagle's syndrome is a condition of orofacial pain related to the elongated styloid process or the calcification of the stylohyoid ligament. Because of its atypical symptoms, it is easy to be misdiagnosed as other diseases, further leading to misdiagnosis and mistreatment. surgical treatment for eagle syndrome can be performed by intraoral or transcervical access.

Objectives: to demonstrate the experience of a service in the interior of the state of São Paulo in transoral access for surgical treatment of eagle syndrome

Methods: we present a series of 8 cases of eagle syndrome surgically treated through the intra-oral approach. The surgeries were performed by the same surgeon between the years 2015 and 2022.

Results: All operated patients had a length of the styloid process greater than 30mm. Patients were followed up for 12 to 24 months after surgery. All 8 operated patients were submitted to transoral resection of the styloid process without tonsillectomy, of which 75% were cured. Two patients had to undergo a new surgery via transcervical access due to the impossibility of transorally resecting the styloid process. The reasons for failure were the very extensive styloid process and very strong cervical musculature in a male patient, which made dissection via the parapharyngeal route difficult.

Conclusions: Operation is an effective method for treating Eagle's syndrome. Transoral access is safe, fast, effective and leaves no visible scar, which is why we recommend it as the preferred access for the treatment of eagle syndrome.

Keywords: Eagle's syndrome; ossification; stylohyoid.

11895 Waardenburg syndrome type I: Case report: from northeastern Brazil

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Clínica de Otorrino

Waardenburg syndrome (WS) presents as an auditory pigmentary disorder that includes congenital non-progressive sensorineural hearing loss, telecanthus, pigmentary disorders of the iris, hair and skin. Affected individuals may be at increased risk for: neural tube defects, cleft lip and palate, limb abnormalities, and Hirschsprung's disease. Early diagnosis of the syndrome allows the appropriate stimulation for the hearing loss, as well as preventive measures in the case of affected pregnant women. The folic acid supplementation during pregnancy has been recommended for women who are more likely to have a child with WS type I, due to the increased risk of neural tube defect associated with this syndrome. WS type I results from a mutation in the PAX 3 gene. The objective is to report a case of Waardenburg syndrome, correlating it with the literature. Female, 13 years old, with profound hearing loss in the left ear and mild hearing loss in the low frequencies in the right ear. Presented with telecanthus, iris abnormalities and positive family history, father and grandmother with profound hearing loss, besides family members with iris and hair pigmentation abnormalities. The patient should benefit from genetic counseling after diagnosis, especially since this is an autosomal dominant inheritance, in which most carriers have an affected relative.

Keywords: Waardenburg's syndrome; child; case reports.

11898 Laryngeal involvement in a patient with leprosy: a case report

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Introduction: Leprosy is an infectious-contagious disease, whose vocal impairment manifests itself from hoarseness to respiratory difficulty, including the larynx.

Objective: The objective of this study is to report a case of laryngeal leprosy after treatment, showing the consequences of this pathology.

Resumed report: Male, 68 years old, dysphagia, odynophagia, dysphonia. At telelaryngoscopy, posterior supraglottic stenosis, cicatricial appearance of the epiglottis, mobile folds with anterior synechia up to the middle third.

Conclusion: In the face of clinical conditions with suspected infectious and contagious diseases of chronic evolution, it is essential to follow a laboratory evaluation protocol associated with the histological study of the lesion, in order to achieve a precise etiological definition without prolonging the diagnostic time. Drug treatment for leprosy, recommended by the World Health Organization, should be instituted and the patient should be monitored in order to minimize or rehabilitate sequelae in other affected systems. In this case, laryngeal affection.

11899 Holoprosencephaly with choanal atresia and the importance of a prenatal diagnosis: a case report

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Introduction: Holoprosencephaly is a polymorphic cerebral malformation due to incomplete cleavage of the prosencephalon with anomalies in the medium line. Prenatal diagnosis is extremely important due to the need of a multidisciplinary approach to the child.

Objective: To report a case of holoprosencephaly without prenatal diagnosis.

Case presentation: L.R.P., female, 1 month, hospitalized with suspected choanal atresia due to presenting facial malformation, nasal obstruction, subcostal and furcular retraction. At arrival, the patient was eupneic, with a failure to pass a nasogastric tube. After handling, had respiratory dysfunction with subcostal retraction, needing supplemental oxygen. A series of exams were carried out showing alterations compatible with mild holoprosencephaly. Computed Tomography showed previous choanae with alterations in the nasal cavity; in echocardiogram, patent foramen ovale; in Magnetic Resonance, changes in the morphology of the sella turcica and association of the central incisor tooth in the upper dental arch. Genetic consultation was indicated due to hypotelorism and tubular nose with irregularities in the bone-cartilaginous transition, preauricular fossa in the right ear and redundant nuchal skin. Afterwards, surgery was performed to place a palate expander, uneventfully. Patient was extubated and prescribed nasal dexamethasone to reduce edema. Discharged using an orogastric tube for nutrition and the parents were instructed about prognosis and care.

Conclusion: Adequate prenatal care is needed to diagnose this malformation and prepare the family for the necessary support. Thus, first-trimester ultrasound is essential to early diagnosis and determine prognosis.

Keywords: holoprosencephaly; ultrasonography; prenatal; choanal atresia.

11900 Hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia: a case report

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Imip

Hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia is an autosomal dominant vascular disease characterized by recurrent epistaxis, mucocutaneous telangiectasia and visceral arteriovenous malformations. Epistaxis is often the major symptom, significantly affecting patients' quality of life. The current management options, both medical and surgical, are reviewed. An understanding of the available treatment options is therefore important for the otorhinolaryngologist. This article aims to report a case of a 71 years old patient with this syndrome and make a bibliographic review of the disease's etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations and clinical-surgical treatment options.

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 ± 9.47 years. Group 1 had a mean impact rating of 7.1 ± 2.05 , group 2 had a mean impact rating of 7 ± 2 , and group 3 had a mean impact rating of 7.75 ± 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

of students who use hearing devices. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, teachers and students had to recreate their roles and mobilize new resources to be able to continue their studies.

Objective: to verify the perception of parents of students using hearing Aids and Cochlear Implants regarding communication and learning during the distance learning period.

Method: Application of an online questionnaire for parents of students using Hearing Aids or Cochlear Implants. Parents or guardians of students enrolled between the 3rd year 5 of elementary school and the 3rd year of high school in regular schools were selected.

Results: The perception of students' understanding of face-to-face activities was considered "always understood" by 11.8% of parents. The same evaluation does not occur in distance learning, with 35.3% considered "rarely understood". Regarding the identification and resolution of students' problems, 17.6% of parents classified them as "often identified" and 52.9% as "sometimes solved" during face-to-face classes. In Ead, 35.3% perceive it as "rarely identified" and 35.3% as "rarely resolved". The adaptation to this modality was mostly classified as "regular" (47.1%). None of the parents evaluated the adaptation of teaching as "very good".

Conclusion: according to the perspective of parents or guardians, there was an increase in communication and learning difficulties for students using hearing aids and cochlear implants.

Keywords: cochlear implant; hearing aids; hearing loss; communication; students.

11438 Stroop paradigm test for tinnitus patients: a preliminary study

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Introduction: Dysfunctional attention mechanisms could contribute to the occurrence and maintenance of tinnitus. A new test based on Stroop paradigm using auditory and visual stimulus was proposed to evaluate attentional factors and executive control.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to compare the performance of adults in an auditory-visual version of the Stroop test.

Methods: Descriptive observational cross-sectional study. Approved by the Ethics Committee. The performances of 45 adults were compared in two versions of the Stroop test: the original version and a modified version including auditory (pure tone, narrowband noise and white noise) and visual stimuli. Main dependent measures were performance on the Stroop tests in terms of total time for completing each test and number of errors. Also included was the Montreal Cognitive Assessment.

Results: There was a positive and significant association between: total time for completing each test and number of errors and narrow band stimulus and color naming. There was no association between the performance on the Stroop versions and cognitive assessment.

Conclusion: The performance of tinnitus patients was similar in both versions of the Stroop Test.

11449 Vocal sensory symptoms, vocal fatigue and vocal habits in university professors

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Introduction: There is little scientific evidence on the voice of undergraduate professors.

Objectives: To compare and to correlate vocal sensory symptoms, vocal fatigue, and vocal habits in university professors who have passed or failed a screening related to vocal symptoms.

Methods: Research Ethics Committee approval #1.708.786.

The professors answered four PROM: VoiSS, VTD Scale, VFI and VHHQ. Professors were divided into two groups based on VoiSS cutoff value: G1 (pass) below 16 points, and G2 (fail) 16 points or more.

Results: 102 professors filled in the PROM, 23 from G1 and 79 from G2. G2 presented higher scores of vocal sensory symptoms and vocal fatigue ($p < 0.001$), however no differences regarding knowledge on vocal health and hygiene were noticed ($p = 0.688$). In G1, protocols showed significant correlations ranging from moderate ($r = 0.431$) to very strong ($r = 0.937$) with one another, but the VHHQ showed no correlation with any of the instruments. In G2, protocols presented weak ($r = 0.221$) to strong ($r = 0.892$) correlation ratios, and the VHHQ reported correlation with all protocols, except for VFI.

Conclusion: G2 achieved higher scores of vocal discomfort and fatigue, but also presented a high score for knowledge on vocal hygiene. There was a moderate to very strong statistical correlation among the vocal symptoms, discomforts, vocal fatigue and vocal habits in professors who failed the screening through VoiSS, however among those professors who passed the screening, knowledge on vocal health and hygiene showed no correlation with the PROM analyzed.

Keywords: dysphonia; faculty; fatigue; signs and symptoms; voice.

11466 Central auditory processing and sickle cell disease

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Introduction: Sickle cell disease is a genetic condition that affects the structure of the hemoglobin molecule. Its impairment can lead to alterations in various subsystems of the body, including the auditory system.

Objective: To characterize the performance of individuals with sickle cell disease in different behavioral tests of central auditory processing.

Method: Ten behavioral tests were administered, including Sound Localization, Sequential Memory for Verbal and Nonverbal Sounds, Speech in Noise, Synthetic Sentence Identification, Consonant-Vowel Dichotic, Digits Dichotic, Random Gap Detection, Masking Level Difference, and Frequency Pattern.

Results: The sample consisted of 28 individuals with a mean age of 9.46 years (18 girls and 10 boys). In the Frequency Pattern test, we observed an average performance of 63.2% correct responses. The Speech in Noise Test showed an average performance of 80.1% for the right ear and 78.4% for the left ear. In the Consonant-Vowel Dichotic test, scores of 47.3% and 26% were obtained for the right and left ears, respectively. For the Synthetic Sentence Identification test, we obtained scores of 80% and 82.5% for the right and left ears, respectively. The Digits Dichotic test showed similar average performance for both ears. The average Random Gap Detection threshold was 11.1 ms, and the average Masking Level Difference threshold was 8.36.

Conclusion: A total of 87.5% of the sample exhibited Central Auditory Processing Disorder. The most affected auditory ability was complex temporal ordering for non-linguistic sounds.

Keywords: hearing tests; hearing disorders; auditory perception; anemia.

11476 The impact of temperature changes on the International Dysphagia Diet Standardization Initiative levels of drink thicknesses of the menu of a University Hospital.

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Introduction: Dysphagia is a common symptom in hospitalized patients and one of the main causes of bronchoaspiration. The time that elapses from food preparation to offering the food to the patient can lead to changes in food temperature and,

therefore, changes in the levels of the International Dysphagia Diet Standardization Initiative (IDDSI).

Objective: To compare the temperature and levels of thickened drinks according to IDDSI on the menu of a University Hospital.

Methods: This quantitative study using an experimental approach was conducted in triplicate with samples of liquid soup, lightly whipped soup, vitamin and cornstarch porridge. The IDDSI flow test (levels 0 to 4) and temperature measurement in degrees Celsius (immersion thermometer) of the diets at two time points were used to collect data: T0 = temperature measurement immediately after preparation and T1 = after one hour. Paired T-Student and Wilcoxon tests were used for statistical analysis.

Results: The temperature changed in all samples when comparing T0 and T1 ($p < 0.05$). The IDDSI level changed from level 3 at T0 to level 4 at T1 ($p = 0.043$) for the porridge sample and the average temperature variation was 20°C.

Conclusion: A decrease in temperature and a change in IDDSI value were observed in the period of 1 hour after the preparation of cornstarch porridge. This change may lead to an increase of residues in the pharyngeal recesses and the risk of aspiration after swallowing.

Keywords: dysphagia; bronchoaspiration; specialized food.

11478 Hypersensitivity to sounds in children: parent's perception

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Introduction: Hyperacusis is a chronic condition commonly defined as a lowered tolerance or increased sensitivity to everyday environmental sounds. It can have negative effects on children's behavior. Identifying whether the child has any intolerance of loud sounds and managing this appropriately is mandatory.

Objectives: To investigate parents' perception of hypersensitivity to sounds in children.

Method: Cross-sectional descriptive study. Approved by the Ethics Committee. Parents of children aged nine to 14 years, recruited from social media, were invited to participate. Parents answered a previously validated questionnaire about their children's auditory hypersensitivity behaviors on virtual environment (Google Forms). A score equal to or greater than eight points was considered as a sign of hypersensitivity to sounds. Descriptive statistical analysis was used.

Results: 60 parents participated. Of these, 21.64% perceived their children as sensitive to everyday sounds; 31.67% answered affirmatively when asked if their children did not like any sound; 10% answered that their children considered some sound painful and 20% stated that their children were frightened by some sound. The most reported children's reactions to sounds were covering the ears (47.61%), avoiding the sound (14.28%) and running away from the sound (4.76%); 16.67% of children met the criteria for hypersensitivity to sounds.

Conclusion: Hypersensitivity to sounds is prevalent according to parents' perception.

11479 Effectiveness of speech therapy for dysphagia in patients with lung diseases

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Introduction: Lung diseases impact social lives, health and quality of life (DEMIR, 2019; FALSETTI, 2021). Providing risk of respiratory incoordination, dysphagia and aspiration pneumonia, it causes desaturation and fatigue during meals. Dietary monitoring, speech therapy and diet modifications can be beneficial (MILES, 2022).

Objectives: To analyze the effectiveness of speech therapy in the rehabilitation of dysphagia in patients with lung diseases.

Methods: A prospective, observational and longitudinal clinical study was conducted, involving 28 patients over 18 years of age referred to the Dysphagia Outpatient Clinic with lung diseases. All participants signed the informed consent form, and underwent a speech-language evaluation, using the Oral Feeding Transition Protocol (OFTP) to determine the safe food consistency for each patient. Afterwards, the ASHA swallowing scale was used to classify the patients' swallowing. The speech-language evaluation was performed before and after 4 sessions of speech-language therapy, in order to verify if there were improvements.

Results: In this study, a prevalence of oropharyngeal dysphagia was found in the initial assessment in 55% of patients, most of which were classified as level (35%), 23% of patients were classified as functional swallowing, but they needed to make some compensation to maintain the diet safe. After 4 sessions, when reassessing the patients, it was observed that 86% had normal swallowing, only 4% maintained oropharyngeal dysphagia, which was classified as mild.

Conclusion: Speech therapy was effective in the treatment of dysphagia in patients with lung diseases.

Keywords: deglutition disorders; rehabilitation; speech therapy; lung diseases.

11521 Sleep and vocal fatigue in university professors

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Introduction: Fatigue affects vocal quality when associated with inadequate sleep.

Objective: To compare vocal fatigue among university professors who self-declared to sleep the amount of hours recommended and not recommended by the Brazilian Sleep Association (BSA).

Methods: Research Ethics Committee approval #1,708,786. Cross-sectional study, in which 228 university professors answered a sociodemographic questionnaire and VFI, composed of factors 1, 2, 3 and 4, referring to "fatigue and vocal limitation", "vocal restriction", "physical discomfort associated with voice" and "recovery with vocal rest" and the total score, which has a cutoff value of 11.5. G1 was made up of teachers who self-declared to sleep the amount of hours of sleep recommended by the BSA, and G2 was made up of teachers who did not. The Mann-Whitney test was used to verify the comparison between the groups. The significance level adopted was 5% ($p \leq 0.05$).

Results: Most teachers ($n=214$) sleep the number of hours of sleep recommended (G1), while the others ($n=14$) do not (G2). Teachers from G1 scored, in factors 1 to 4 and total IFV score, respectively, 9.86, 4.08, 3.25, 3.99 and 21.2. The G2 scored, respectively, 6.21, 3.29, 3.14, 6.64, 19.3. There was a statistically significant difference between groups in factors 1 ($p=0.026$) and 4 ($p=0.024$), not observed in factors 2 ($p=0.261$), 3 ($p=0.788$) and total score ($p=0.249$).

Conclusion: Teachers who self-declared not sleeping the recommended amount of hours had less feelings of fatigue and vocal limitation and less recovery from fatigue after vocal rest.

Keywords: sleep; voice; university professor.

11542 Parents' perception of preschooler's auditory skills

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Introduction: Due to brain development, complaints regarding auditory skills that may interfere with central auditory processing and learning in preschoolers need investigation.

Objective: To verify the perception of parents of preschoolers regarding the auditory skills involved in central auditory processing.

Methodology: Ethics Committee for Research on Human Beings, approved under CAAE: 47558421.3.0000.8040, number 4.790.558. Sample of 23 parents/guardians of preschoolers (nine

females and 14 males), aged 5 to 6 years old, from a city in southern Brazil. Parents over 18 years old were invited to participate, through an invitation letter sent with the informed consent form, by the preschool teachers, who forwarded the Children's Auditory Performance Scale - CHAPS to be answered by the parents, at home. Descriptive analyzes and the Mann-Whitney test were performed to compare the results in CHAPS and the gender of the children, considering a significance level of 5% ($p < 0.05$).

Results: Median score of 0.420 (Quartile 1– Q1=0.175 and Quartile 3– Q3=1.00) in the listening conditions in noise, 0.570 (Q1=0.210; Q3=0.940) in quiet, 0.660 (Q1=0.330; Q3=1.00) under ideal conditions, 1.00 (Q1=0.330; Q3=1.00) under conditions with multiple inputs, 0.750 (Q1=0.310; Q3=1.00) in auditory memory sequencing, 0.750 (Q1=0.125; Q3=1.00) in auditory attention span and 0.660 (Q1=0.245; Q3=0.910) in the total score. There was no difference between CHAPS results and the gender of preschoolers.

Conclusion: Parents did not report difficulties regarding auditory skills in this sample, also, auditory tasks in noise had the lowest score among the situations evaluated by CHAPS.

Keywords: preschool child; hearing; auditory perceptual disorders.

11548 Impact of behavioral and organic dysphonias on the general degree of vocal deviation and on self-assessment of vocal handicap

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Introduction: Assuming that vocal assessment may involve different aspects and perspectives between the clinician and the patient, but which are complementary, it is important to verify the possible correlations between the auditory-perceptual judgment and the self-assessment of the impact of the voice problem.

Objectives: To verify the impact of behavioral and organic dysphonia on the scores of the general degree of vocal deviation and the voice handicap index (VHI-10) in dysphonic patients.

Methods: Voices of 150 individuals submitted to auditory-perceptual judgment were selected with the general degree of vocal deviation (G) and VHI-10 scores. These scores were correlated with three groups: G1 (normal larynx), G2 (organic dysphonia) and G3 (behavioral dysphonia).

Results: There was a difference both in relation to the G and the VHI-10 score when comparing G1 to G2 and G3. Individuals with behavioral dysphonia had significantly lower values in the G than individuals with organic dysphonia. Individuals with organic dysphonia had a significantly higher value of VHI-10 score than individuals with behavioral dysphonia. There was a significant difference in perceived vocal handicap and G depending on the group. There was a significant positive correlation between VHI-10 score and the G. There was a significant difference in the correlation between the G and the VHI-10 score depending on the group.

Conclusion: In behavioral dysphonia, the G was lower than in organic dysphonia. However, the VHI-10 score was similar in the groups with behavioral and organic dysphonia.

Keywords: voice; dysphonia; larynx; self-assessment; voice quality.

11562 Self-reported impact of vocal health promotion videos in a group of teachers

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Introduction: During the Covid-19 pandemic, teachers were required to reorganize and adapt to the dynamics, space, and specificities of emergency remote teaching. A previous study aimed to understand the effects of this changes at work on the voice of teachers and, after that, the participants had access to two vocal health promotion videos.

Objectives: Evaluate the self-reported impact of two vocal health promotion videos on a group of teachers from different education levels.

Methods: Cross-sectional observational study. The videos were sent to 1081 teachers. Subsequently, an online questionnaire was sent to the teachers to assess if they had made changes in vocal habits as a result of the content presented, and, if so, which behaviors had been changed, in addition to suggestions for new health promotion actions. Descriptive and inferential data analysis was performed.

Results: Thirty three teachers were included. The participants reported making positively changes in their vocal habits and teaching practices. Teachers reported voice improvement after putting into practice the orientations provided in the videos, which included reduction in smoking, increase in water intake, reduction in the habit of shouting and clearing their throats, being more relaxed and without tension during classes, and improvement in eating habits. The teachers mentioned that remote speech therapy guidance is more viable for access compared to face-to-face meetings.

Conclusion: The videos stimulated self-perception and aided in facilitating changes, with positive impacts on the voice and communication of teachers.

Keywords: voice; teachers; health promotion; Covid-19 pandemic.

11572 What do amateur singers who perform in religious cults know about health and vocal hygiene?

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Objective: To understand the knowledge of amateur singers who perform in religious services, about vocal health and hygiene, in two different moments.

Method: Prospective experimental research with 100 participants who practice amateur singing in religious services; ages: 18-82 years (mean 33.72 years), 54 women; 46 men. Vocal self-perception by EAV (10 is maximum voice alteration) and vocal symptoms (Phase 1) and QSHV (Phase 1 and Phase 2-the latter 20 days after Phase 1, with randomized questions). Feedback was given on the responses in both stages.

Results: Most singers reported some degree of vocal alteration and reported at least one vocal symptom (mainly throat clearing and voice failure). There was difference between the groups with/without symptoms in relation to the EAV score; the group with symptoms had a higher score on the scale. Regarding the QSHV, there was a higher average score in Phase 2. As for the cut-off point, it was seen that a part of the individuals migrated to the category of score greater than or equal to the cut-off point in Phase 2. There was no correlation between the scores EAV and QSHV scores in both phases.

Conclusion: Amateur singers who perform at religious services had satisfactory knowledge about vocal health and hygiene, but most reported vocal changes and symptoms. There was an increase in knowledge on the subject in the second application. Knowledge about vocal health is independent of self-perception of vocal alteration.

Keywords: voice; voice disorders; singing; health promotion; religion.

11581 Presence of voice changes and self-perception on teachers as to the impact of social distancing on the voice

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Introduction: The voice is the teacher's main work tool, a professional with recurrent multifactorial vocal alteration associated with adverse conditions in the work environment. In the global context of need for social distancing, some teachers self-perceived vocal changes.

Objective: To analyze the self-perception of vocal production conditions in teachers in the pre-pandemic phases, in emergency

remote teaching and in hybrid teaching; to compare auditory-perceptual vocal quality with self-perception and the presence of vocal alterations.

Methods: Observational cross-sectional study with 70 teachers. Two questionnaires were applied on characteristics of the workplace, vocal habits, self-perception, mental health and voice care, with reference to the period before and during pandemic. The recording of the CAPE-V protocol speech tasks were performed remotely for auditory-perceptual analysis.

Results: Of the 70 participants, the average age was 42.9 years, with sample composed of 81.4% female. The vocal alteration was observed in 74.3% through auditory-perceptual analysis, mainly in the parameters roughness and breathiness. As for self-perceived symptoms, hoarseness, dry throat, throat clearing, increased loudness and vocal fatigue were the most reported. 61.42% of participants reported improvement in vocal parameters during the emergency remote teaching period in relation to the pre-pandemic period and hybrid teaching period. Mental health issues were emphasized by 82.86% of the participants.

Conclusion: Regardless of the variables, teachers showed vocal improvement during the emergency remote teaching period, possibly due to a decrease in vocal demand. Factors associated with mental health were evidenced due to the period of vulnerability and uncertainty.

Keywords: voice; Covid-19; school teachers.

11615 Dichotic listening to sentences in normal-hearing middle-aged adults

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Objective: To apply the new dichotic sentence test to normal-hearing adults and obtain reference measures.

Method: Were analyzed the data of 38 normal-hearing, right-handed individuals aged 45-59 years, with results within the normal range in the Dichotic Digits Test. The basic audiological evaluation and the dichotic digits tests were performed. The Dichotic Sentence Test was applied in the following order: training, divided attention and right and left directed attention stages. The statistical analysis used the SPSS program and the Shapiro Wilk, T-test, Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon tests.

Results: Mean values obtained in the different stages: divided attention in the right ear 94.47% and left ear 68.16%; directed attention in the right ear 99.74% and left ear 96.58%. There was a statistically significant difference between the ears with advantage for the right ear in the different stages. Asymmetry ranged from -10% to 70% in the divided attention stage and up to 20% in the right and left directed attention stages.

Conclusion: The reference values suggested for the Dichotic Sentence Test in this population for the divided attention stage were: right ear $\geq 90\%$ and left ear $\geq 70\%$ correct answers, with asymmetry of up to 30% between the ears, with advantage for the right ear. In the directed attention stage: right ear 100%, left $\geq 90\%$ correct answers, with a tendency for symmetry between the ears. When asymmetry occurs at this stage, it can be up to 10%, with the advantage in the right ear.

Keywords: auditory perception; hearing tests; dichotic listening.

11645 Analysis of the video head impulse test in individuals diagnosed with vestibular schwannoma

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Introduction: Functional otoneurological diagnosis makes it possible to evaluate the sensory pathways of body balance in cases of Vestibular Schwannoma (VS). The Video Head Impulse Test (vHIT) makes it possible to evaluate the gain of the vestibulo-ocular reflex (RVO) and refixation saccades in the semicircular canals (CSC) at high frequencies.

Objective: To analyze the gain of the RVO and refixation saccades in individuals diagnosed with VS.

Methods: Cross-sectional study composed of 25 individuals (11 men) divided into two groups: G1 - patients without surgery (10) and G2 - patients with surgery (15) undergoing vHIT. Analysis of RVO gain and characteristics of refixation saccades (peak velocity, latency and occurrence rate) of CSCs were performed.

Results: In G1, 70% had normal RVO gain with mean cephalic impulse velocity of 211°/s, while in G2, 100% of the subjects had altered RVO gain with mean cephalic impulse velocity of 223.5°/s. Regarding saccades, G1 showed the mean peak velocity (117.9°/s) and latency (192.8ms) while in G2 the peak velocity (219°/s) and latency (160.1ms). The saccade occurrence rate was greater than 85% in both groups.

Conclusion: vHIT showed high sensitivity to detect changes in angular velocity. Analysis of refixation saccades is an important parameter for vHIT assessment, since 70% of G1 subjects had normal RVO gain with alteration in refixation saccades on the lesion side. In both groups, the rate of refixation saccades was higher than 85% with peak velocity above 110°/s, compatible with the side of the lesion.

11660 The vocal impact of mask use by Brazilian teachers on the return to face-to-face activities

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Introduction: The use of face masks due to the Covid-19 pandemic had an impact on the practice of teachers in returning to face-to-face activities due to the communicative difficulties is expected in these situations.

Objective: To analyze the impact caused by the use of masks on the voice of teachers.

Methods: Longitudinal observational study. Based on the database of a previous study with 1253 teachers, an online questionnaire was sent via email about the use of mask in teaching activities when returning to face-to-face activities.

Results: 212 teachers participated, 175 women and 37 men, mean age 47 years. About 85% indicated the use of the mask during classes in face-to-face return; most frequent types: surgical and PFF2/N95; 75% reported greater vocal effort on return, regardless of mask use. Most attributed to the use of the mask: need for vocal effort and fatigue, repetition of speech and difficulty for students to understand; 80% began to speak more loudly and 54% removed the mask to facilitate understanding. The type of mask did not interfere in vocal effort or vocal quality. Neither the use nor the type of mask led teachers to talk less.

Conclusion: Despite the obligation, part of the teachers did not wear mask when returning to face-to-face activities, in addition to removing them during classes to facilitate communication. In a population with a high occurrence of dysphonia, even greater overload and difficulties with vocal adjustments with the use of the mask were observed.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic; teacher; voice.

11680 Application of the "Funcioal Oral Intake (FOIS)" scale to assess the improvement in the functionality of oral intake in patients diagnosed with stroke admitted to Hospital Regional de Cotia (HRC)

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Introduction: Stroke is one of the main causes of death and disability worldwide and the most prevalent cerebrovascular disease among the elderly. In the HRC, cerebrovascular diseases are the 2nd leading cause of hospitalization, around 17.4% in 2023, 10% of which is stroke. The institutional protocol directs the medical and multidisciplinary conducts, among which is the speech-language evaluation of swallowing, to prevent the complications of dysphagia, present in about 22 to 70% of stroke cases.

Objective: To evaluate the improvement in the functionality of oral intake using the FOIS scale, in patients hospitalized with stroke at the HRC.

Method: This is a retrospective study, with 239 patients referred with stroke, evaluated and followed up by the speech therapy service during hospitalization from January 2022 to May 2023. The application of FOIS (Figure 1) occurred in the initial assessment and at hospital discharge, and was used because it is able to grade the functionality and amount of oral intake at specific levels, allowing it to be applied throughout the entire rehabilitation of the dysphagic patient.

11692 Vocal risk mapping in classical singers: An analysis of the self-perception of voice quality, vocal fatigue, and singing voice handicap

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Introduction: Classical singers are voice professionals that may have a risk of presenting vocal complaint.

Objectives: To map the vocal risk in professional classical singers, analyzing their self-assessment of voice and self-perception of singing voice handicap and vocal fatigue.

Methods: Research Ethics Committee approval #4.541.236. The study sample comprised 52 professional classical choir singers (mean age 49.78 years). They answered an online questionnaire with their characterization and self-assessment of voice protocols, Voice Handicap Index-10 (VHI-10), Classical Singing Handicap Index (CSHI), and Vocal Fatigue Index (VFI).

Results: Classical singers consider their voice "good" or "very good". The mean total VHI-10 score was 1.35, below the cutoff point (7.5 points). The mean total CSHI score was 10.04. The mean total VFI score was 10.83, near the cutoff point (11.50 points). Classical singers who in their classes give examples to students using their own voices had higher scores in VHI-10 ($p = 0.013$), VFI voice restriction ($p = 0.011$), and VFI total score ($p = 0.015$). Also, classical singers who had already visited a speech-language pathologist had higher scores in VFI voice restriction ($p = 0.040$) and VFI recovery with voice rest ($p = 0.019$).

Conclusion: Professional classical singers did not perceived vocal handicap. However, self-perception of vocal fatigue was more present when there was the habit of presenting vocal samples with the own voice in class. Having had voice problems in the past and having consulted an SLP was related to a higher perception of vocal recovery with vocal rest.

Keywords: voice; singing; self-testing; surveys and questionnaires; fatigue.

11696 Newborn Hearing Screening in times of COVID19

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leaa

Introduction: The mandatory Newborn Hearing Screening (NHS) introduced in 2010 brought great benefits to children's health, however its adoption is still far from being universal. In 2020, due to the COVID19 pandemic, there was a loss in relation to the health care of the population, which made the Multiprofessional Committee in Hearing Health (COMUSA) issue a technical note, for guidance to professionals working in NHS, to minimize negative impact.

Objectives: To analyze the damage to neonatal hearing screening during the pandemic.

Methods: Analysis of the secondary database of the Department of Informatics of the Brazilian Unified Health System (DATASUS) from 2018 to 2023. Data was collected on the number of Otoacoustic Emissions (OAE) performed in the Unified Health System and analysis of the relative frequencies of OAE performed in live births, nationwide.

Results: TAN was performed in: 2018 (758.074), 2019 (717.089), 2020 (615.238), 2021 (572.568), 2022 (441.434). A preliminary analysis from January to April in 2023 (158.855) and 2019 (241.640).

Conclusion: Data analysis showed a decrease in screening during the pandemic period, as expected, and comparing the periods from January to April 2019 and 2023, there was still no recovery. The World Health Organization has reinforced the importance of hearing health in all life cycles, especially early diagnosis, which makes new incentives essential for the resumption of hearing screening.

Keywords: otoacoustic emission; hearing loss; newborn; hearing screening; neonatal screening.

11701 Laryngopharyngeal configurations produced by incentive spirometer blowing and sucking tasks in healthy individuals: qualitative and quantitative analysis

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Incentive spirometer have been used in voice and swallowing rehabilitation as a tool in inspiratory and expiratory muscles training.

To investigate laryngopharyngeal configurations produced by Respirom® blowing and sucking tasks, with and without load, in healthy individuals, qualitatively and quantitatively.

Approved by research ethics committee (2.775.220). Participated 29 adults (20-50 years), either gender. Blowing and sucking tasks were performed with Respirom loads 0 and 3, recorded by videonasofibrolaryngoscopy, as well the silent breathing. Descriptive analysis images was carried out by 5 otorhinolaryngologists and 5 speech pathologists, who marked the characteristics of the laryngopharyngeal region. Morphometric parameters, performed by one of the authors: angle between vocal folds and proportion vertical dimension (anterior commissure to posterior pharyngeal wall) by horizontal dimension (side-to-side distance from right arytenoid to the left).

Silent breathing, sucking-0 and blow-0 were characterized by circular laryngopharyngeal configuration, vertical with better visualization of the anterior commissure and horizontal with better visualization of the retrocricoid region, respectively. Sucking-3 and blow-3: greater abduction of vocal folds and greater expansion of the larynx, respectively. Average value of the angle between the vocal folds was lower in silent breathing ($49,23^\circ$), higher in blow-0 ($64,41^\circ$). Average value of proportion was similar between the three tasks. Significant strong positive correlations between: angle of sucking and blow and, proportion of sucking and blow and the respective loads. Significant moderate negative correlation between angle and proportion of sucking.

Incentive spirometer produced different laryngopharyngeal configurations during blowing and sucking tasks and can be used with different therapeutic goals.

Keywords: larynx; vocal folds; breathing exercise.

11705 Testing pragmatic abilities in children with ASD

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Introduction: The verbal and nonverbal communication difficulties of children with ASD occur in varying degrees. Measuring pragmatic and social communication skills in a standardized way is notoriously difficult, since it involves different communicative contexts concerning each communicative dyad (Norbury, 2013). As the main diagnostic criteria, to include or not an individual in the spectrum of autism, are based on social communication difficulties, the investigation of social communicative abilities is extremely important.

Objectives: To verify the effectiveness of a specific test for assessing pragmatic abilities (ToPS) in children with ASD.

Methods: Participants were 30 children undergoing SLP intervention with the same therapist for the last 6 months, with ASD diagnosis, predominantly verbal, aged between three and eight years. The therapists applied the ToPS - a traditional test composed of four sets of simple activities, with common material, applicable in a short period of time - as proposed by the author.

Results: Great variability in performance was observed, which shows that communication in the autism spectrum, as well as clinical manifestations, are quite different between subjects. The participants needing the highest level of support needed were those who had the worst performance and those needing less support had better performance and greater variability in the categories of communicative intention as identified by Shulman.

Conclusion: TOPS allowed responses in informal contexts of conversation, being effective in assessing pragmatic abilities of autistic children, especially when used concomitantly with other protocols, and can be considered a relevant instrument in language assessment of autistic children.

11718 Self-perception of voice and knowledge of vocal health and hygiene in Candomblé religious leaders in Brazil

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Introduction: In Candomblé culture the singing is common and it is performed by their leaders.

Objectives: To verify possible complaints, voice and aerodigestive symptoms, singing voice handicap, and knowledge of vocal health and hygiene in Candomblé religious leaders in Brazil.

Methods: Research Ethics Committee approval #4.541.213. 112 individuals filled out a questionnaire with characterization, stratified classification of gender, professional activities, and self-perception of voice. Moreover, three self-assessment protocols - VoiSS, QSHV, and MSHI were used.

Results: Self-assessment of voice ranged from average to good. VoiSS mean total score was 23.04, above cutoff point (16 points). QSHV mean score was 23.54 points, close to the cutoff point (23 points). Singing handicap was perceived through a MSHI mean score of 25.66 points. There was a strong positive correlation between VoiSS and MSHI total scores (0.789 ; $p < 0.001$). Women had higher limitation scores ($p = 0.012$) and total scores ($p = 0.012$) in VoiSS and higher handicap scores ($p = 0.038$) in MSHI. Level I professionals - vocal elite (singers and actors) - had significantly higher QSHV scores than those in levels IV ($p = 0.010$) and V ($p = 0.008$). Most respondents have not consulted an otorhinolaryngologist (89.29%) within the last year and they were not submitted to voice therapy for vocal complaints (83.04%).

Conclusion: Candomblé leaders, particularly women perceived voice symptoms and singing voice handicaps, with no relationship with their knowledge of vocal health and hygiene. Despite the complaints, most subjects reported not having visited health professionals responsible for voice care within the last year.

Keywords: voice; religious personnel; singing; self-testing; knowledge.

11727 Applicability of auditory evoked potentials in the diagnosis of patients with suspected idiopathic normal pressure hydrocephalus: pilot study

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Introduction: Idiopathic Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus (iNPH) is characterized by a disproportionate enlargement of the cerebral ventricles with increase in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in elderly people. For the diagnosis the Tap-test is indicated, which consists of the assessment of gait and cognitive functions before and after CSF puncture, however, this test still has low clinical specificity, requiring complementary evaluation methods to increase the diagnosis accuracy.

Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of the use of Auditory Brainstem Responses (ABR) and Cortical Auditory Evoked Potentials (CAEP) as auxiliary tools in the diagnosis of iNPH.

Methods: Seventeen individuals with suspected iNPH, both sexes, aged between 65 and 86 years old, submitted to the Tap-test,

were evaluated using click-ABR and CAEP with tone-burst stimulus before and after CSF puncture.

Results: Among the 17 patients, the Tap test was positive in 5 and negative in 12. We observed an improvement in the morphology of the ABR waves. Two positive Tap-test patients showed an emergence of waves I and/or III after the puncture, and two negative Tap test patients showed disappearance of wave I and III after the puncture. There was no evident association between CAEP results and ABR latency values with the Tap-test results, which can be justified by the small number of patients with positive Tap test.

Conclusion: The analysis of the ABR wave morphology may contribute to the closure of the Tap-test result and this finding should be confirmed in a larger sample number.

Keywords: hydrocephalus; normal pressure; evoked potentials; auditory; cerebrospinal fluid shunts.

11734 Auditory temporal resolution and backward masking in musicians with absolute pitch

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Introduction: The neural processes underlying musicians' ability to identify musical notes without a reference, known as absolute pitch, are not fully understood. While a perceptual subprocess is acknowledged, the role of auditory skills like temporal resolution and backward masking remains unclear.

Objectives: This study aims to investigate the relationship between absolute pitch and temporal resolution, as well as backward masking.

Methods: Two experiments where musicians completed a pitch naming test and were divided into two groups based on absolute pitch presence were conducted. In Experiment 1, all participants completed the Gaps-in-Noise test, assessing temporal resolution by measuring gap detection thresholds. In Experiment 2, the musicians completed a backward masking test, in which the shortest silent gap required for detecting a 50 ms pure tone followed by a 200 ms narrow band noise was determined.

Results: Although no statistically significant differences were found between groups in both auditory tests, strong correlations were observed between the Gaps-in-Noise test and the pitch naming test, accounting for 20-36% shared variance. No correlations were found between the backward masking and pitch naming tests.

Conclusion: Temporal resolution, but not backward masking, is associated with absolute pitch. These findings suggest that not all aspects of auditory perception contribute to the perceptual subprocess. Possible explanations include the overlap of brain areas involved in temporal resolution and absolute pitch, absent in backward masking, and the importance of temporal resolution in analyzing the temporal fine structure of sound for pitch perception.

Keywords: temporal resolution, backward masking, absolute pitch, auditory perception.

11738 Maternal frustration in the face of not breastfeeding babies with cleft lip and palate

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Introduction: In cases of cleft lip and palate, breastfeeding can be hampered not only by physiological factors, but also by psychological and sociointeractional issues.

Objective: To analyze maternal frustration for not breastfeeding babies with cleft lip and/or palate.

Methods: Research Ethics Committee approval #5,639,454. The study included 36 mothers of children with cleft lip and/or palate aged up to 5 years, participants of a mutual support network between parents, who answered an online questionnaire prepared by the researchers.

Results: Most mothers were between 30 and 40 years old (36%), and 55.6% were married. Prenatal care was performed by all of them and 69.4% reported having received guidance on breastfeeding during the gestational period. The speech therapist was the health professional who informed most of these mothers (48.3%). More than 80% of women indicated dissatisfaction with the expectations created about their newborns. The factors "anxiety", "depression" and "stress" were present in 77.1% of the sample. Furthermore, 41.7% stated that they did not compare themselves with other mothers, while 38.9% reported doing this sometimes. Regarding self-esteem, 72.2% reported understanding the situation of their babies. However, the presence of the feeling of frustration was expressed by 80.6%.

Conclusion: Most mothers reported frustration, emotional symptoms and dissatisfaction for not breastfeeding their children. However, they do not compare themselves with other mothers or do so sporadically, as they declared to understand the situation of their babies.

Keywords: breastfeeding; cleft lip; cleft palate; frustration.

11741 Barriers and facilitators of access to hearing health care for the elderly

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Introduction: With the increase in life expectancy and the rising prevalence of age-related hearing loss in the elderly, it's essential to prioritize actions that enhance access to Hearing Health programs within the public healthcare network of municipalities and regions. This case study presents the findings of qualitative cartographic research, achieved in a Hearing Rehabilitation Center, including interviews with 14 professionals and a 61-year-old user-guide, representing a complex and challenging case. The study applied the concept of "analyzers" proposed by Institutional Analysis.

Objectives: To analyze the access to hearing health care focused on the elderly, within the public healthcare network of Campinas, São Paulo.

Resumed report: The elderly individual had profound bilateral hearing loss and had been using hearing aids for 8 years. However, due to the progressive nature of the hearing loss, a cochlear implant surgery was recommended in 2021, with a good outcome. The following analyzers were produced: "Impacts of hearing loss in old age" represented by social isolation, aggravated by the distance and lack of family support; "Living network: Barriers and Facilitators of Access". The participant reported that he waited for several years to receive treatment at a rehabilitation center in another region while his hearing deteriorated, before being referred to the current center.

Conclusion: This case highlights an imbalance between the supply of hearing health care services and the corresponding demand and the need for special attention from the health care system considering the social vulnerability of these individuals.

Keywords: social vulnerability; hearing loss; health services accessibility.

11749 Sociodemographic profile of patients submitted to Co2 laser cordectomy

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Introduction: Transoral laser microsurgery (TLM) is one of the treatments of choice indicated for early stages of glottic cancer. For patients who underwent transoral microsurgery with CO2 laser, it is extremely important to obtain updated data on the sociodemographic profile in order to understand the lifestyle and environment of this population.

Objectives: To describe the sociodemographic profile of patients affected by early glottic cancer treated by transoral CO2 laser microsurgery.

Methods: The research was approved by the Research Ethics Committee (CAEE: 26331314.2.0000.5274) and carried out in a specialized and highly complex hospital. The study population consisted of adult subjects diagnosed with early glottic cancer treated by transoral CO2 laser microsurgery. The analysis procedures were the collection of clinical data through physical and electronic medical records.

Results: In the study, 33 subjects with a mean age of 68 years were analyzed. As for the sociodemographic profile: 28 men, 5 women, 19 married, 10 single, 3 widowed, 1 divorced, 94% residents of the state of Rio de Janeiro, 76% retired, 88% history of smoking, 17% active smokers, 82% alcoholism history, 37% active alcoholic, 17 (51%) performed more than one surgical approach, and 7 (21%) underwent radiotherapy.

Conclusion: The findings obtained indicate a higher prevalence of laryngeal cancer in men. Alcoholism, ethanol consumption, and age are associated risk factors in the evaluated group. The high incidence of multiple surgeries, in the majority of this population, suggests possible vocal alterations.

Keywords: head and neck neoplasms; microsurgery; health profile.

11758 Children's performance in the activities of the Adapted Cycles Intervention Program (PROCICLOS-A) and the improvement measured in the ABFW Phonology tests

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Introduction: There are several intervention approaches for Speech Sound Disorder, but it lacks randomized studies, so that clinical decisions be evidence-based.

Objectives: To verify the performance in the activities of the Adapted Cycles Intervention Program (PROCICLOS-A) and the improvement obtained in the ABFW Phonology test.

Methods: Eight children with SSD participated in the study, 6 male and 2 female, aged between 5:00 and 7:06 years old. The variables studied were the PCC, PCC-R, analyzed in the ABFW Phonology tests, in assessment A1: pre-intervention; A2: immediately after the intervention; A3: 6 weeks after A2. PROCICLOS-A has 12 sessions in which seven activities are performed with different strategies to stimulate the target sound, selected in A1.

Results: The descriptive analysis revealed that, on average, the children performed well in all activities, with 65% of correct answers in target sound production activities, 91% in auditory perception activities, 62% in minimal pairs activities, 64% in sound production activities in initial, medial and final position and 76% in phonological awareness activities. An improvement in the PCC and PCC-R indexes of 13% and 12% is observed between A1 and A2; 4% and 6% between A2 and A3; and 18% and 19% between A1 and A3.

Conclusion: The children demonstrated good performance in the PROCICLOS-A activities and the skills with the best performance were observed. The improvement obtained in the PCC and PCC-R suggests that PROCICLOS-A was effective for the intervention in the TSF.

Keywords: speech sound disorders; intervention; children.

11762 Self-perception of laryngeal sensitivity and symptoms of laryngeal hypersensitivity in individuals with and without chronic cough

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Introduction: Laryngeal hypersensitivity can result in central sensitization and laryngeal motor dysfunction. This condition can lead to chronic cough (CC). Thus, it is important to understand if there is a difference in the self-perception of laryngeal sensitivity as a function of CC.

Objective: To compare the self-perception of laryngeal sensitivity and symptoms of laryngeal hypersensitivity between individuals with and without CC.

Methods: A cross-sectional study approves the Research Ethics Committee under the opinion n. 4.789.449. Recruitment and data collection were carried out in person in a university hospital. The sample consisted of CC Group (CCG) - 38 individuals with CC, mean age 58.97 years, 27 females and 11 males; Control Group (CG) - 55 individuals without CC, mean age 48.24 years, 44 females and 11 males. Individuals with a persistent cough for more than eight weeks were considered CC. The participants answered a sociodemographic questionnaire, the Newcastle Laryngeal Hypersensitivity Questionnaire (LHQ-Br), and a visual analog scale with 100mm to analyze the self-perception of laryngeal sensitivity. Data were analyzed using the Mann-Whitney test ($p < 0.05$).

Results: The CCG presented a median score of 62.50, and the CG presented a median score of 71 in self-perception of laryngeal hypersensitivity symptoms, with a difference between them ($p = 0.001$). The CCG presented a median score of 54.57, and CG presented a median score of 37.65 in the perception of laryngeal sensitivity, with a difference between them ($p = 0.012$).

Conclusion: Individuals with CC have greater self-perception of laryngeal sensitivity and symptoms of laryngeal hypersensitivity than individuals without CC.

11774 Vocal complaints and self-perception of individuals with and without chronic cough

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Introduction: Approximately 40% of patients with a persistent cough for more than eight weeks, chronic cough (CC), have coexisting vocal problems. Talking is one of the triggers for CC, and it is hypothesized that this occurs due to stimulation of the pressure receptors of the larynx that occurs during adduction of the vocal folds for phonation.

Objective: To compare the vocal complaints and self-perception of voice, symptoms, and voice handicap between individuals with and without CC.

Method: Cross-sectional study approved by the Research Ethics Committee, under number 4.789.449. Data collection was performed in a university hospital between 2021 and 2023. The sample was organized into two groups: 38 participants with CC (CCG), mean age of 58.97 years, 27 females and 11 males; and 55 participants without CC (CG), mean age of 48.24 years, 44 females and 11 males. The instruments used were the sociodemographic and vocal complaint questionnaire, Voice Handicap Index (VHI), Throat VHI (VHI-T), and a 100mm visual analog scale for vocal self-perception. Data were analyzed using the Mann-Whitney and Fisher's exact tests ($p < 0.05$).

Result: The CCG presented significantly higher scores of vocal symptoms in the throat (VHI-T - $p < 0.001$) and worse vocal self-perception ($p = 0.001$). There was no difference between the groups for perceived voice handicap and the presence of vocal complaints.

Conclusion: Individuals with CC have worse vocal perception and more vocal symptoms in the throat, although there is no difference due to CC in the presence of vocal complaints and perceived voice handicap.

11835 Evaluation of hearing function in childhood population with neurodevelopmental disorders

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Introduction: A good hearing health hearing provides a more effective development of communication skills on people with disabilities, which helps including them in society.

Objectives: to carry out an assessment of the auditory function in the juvenile population with neurodevelopmental disabilities, assisted at a Health Institute in the interior of RJ.

Method: an observational study with descriptive and analytical approach was carried out with the population served by the Multiprofessional Academic League for Supporting Patients with Specific Needs (LAMPNE) team. Hearing screenings and evaluations were done at the Speech Therapy Clinic and occur in two stages: 1) Hearing screening (pass/fail) carried out by the method that the child accepts: Audiometry - with intensity of 15dB; Immittance test - with type A curve and presence of acoustic reflexes or Research of Transient Otoacoustic Emissions - presence in four or more frequencies with a signal/noise ratio of 6 dB. 2) Hearing assessment using immittance and pure tone audiometry or auditory assessment using brainstem auditory evoked potential.

Preliminary Results: the project started in April/2023 and, so far, seven children aged up to 12 years have been referred for hearing screening. The specific needs of this population were Autism and Trisomy 21. We used OAE (n.4), audiometry (n.3) and immittance testing (n.2). All met the "Pass" criterion in the screening, except for one case in which a mild sensorineural hearing loss was identified.

Conclusion: the number of participants still does not allow any inference, but we hope, with the auditory assessment and its consequences, to contribute to the good communicative development of this population.

11837 Use of the auditory brainstem response with sedation in the audiological diagnosis

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Introduction: The use of Auditory brainstem response (ABR) is established in the auditory assessment of newborns and children because it evaluates several stations present in the peripheral and central portion of the auditory pathway.

Objective: To analyze the ABR results under sedation in a reference public service in the northeast region. Material and

Method: Analytical, quantitative and cross-sectional clinical study approved by the Ethics and Research Committee (0373.107.000-15). The protocol used in the service was the auditory pathway integrity survey at 80dBHL. In the absence of responses, the intensity of 100dBNA was used. The electrophysiological threshold of each ear was investigated up to 20dBNA and the parameter adopted was the presence of wave V.

Results: 51 children aged between 4 and 60 months were evaluated for audiological diagnosis with sedation between May 2021 and September 2022. Of the children, 56.8% were male. The average age was 28.3 (± 16.2) months, the average weight was 13.5 (± 5.0) kilos. It was possible to verify the integrity of auditory pathways in 96.1% and electrophysiological thresholds up to 30dBHL present in 80.4% of the sample. The altered test was prevalent in males (80.0%) and mean age of 24 months, considering the entire sample.

Conclusion: The prevalence of hearing loss was found in a significant portion of the sample. Considering the sociodemographic and economic characteristics of the state, and even the late diagnosis, the maintenance of the service is justified in view of the technical or logistical impossibility of accessing newborn hearing screening.

11843 Stimulus-frequency otoacoustic emissions: response on test and retest

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Introduction: Stimulus-frequency otoacoustic emissions (EOA-EF) investigate the response of emissions to pure tones. The presentation of this suppressor stimulus alternates while the probe tone is continuously presented, with the objective of revealing the EOA-EF. This form of EOA is still not used in clinical practice because there is little information about the validity and reliability of EOA-EF.

Objectives: Analyze the EOA-EF responses to verify the reproducibility between test and retest in young adults.

Methods: This is an observational, cross-sectional, non-invasive study, developed at the Speech Therapy and Human Hearing Investigation Laboratory at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of São Paulo. Study approved by the Ethics Committee of the Institution. Ten subjects, aged between 18 and 35, who had hearing thresholds of up to 15dBNA at 250 to 6kHz and up to 20dBNA at a frequency of 8kHz participated. Broadband tympanometry within normal limits. Otoacoustic emissions present for transient linear stimulus with intensity of 60 dB SPL + 2 dB. The EOA-EF were investigated in two collections with an interval of five minutes, respecting the removal and reinsertion of the probe, using the MIMOSA Acoustics equipment.

Results: Of the 10 subjects included, 8 obtained a "pass" result in all frequencies tested, in the two exams. Numerical data will be analyzed for comparative purposes. Of the 10 subjects included in the analysis, 2 failed ("refer") in at least one tested frequency.

Conclusion: Work in progress.

Keywords: hearing; spontaneous otoacoustic emissions; hearing tests.

11859 Follow-up of 10 years shows vestibular evoked myogenic potential as a marker in the progression of myelopathy associated with human T-cell lymphotropic virus type 1

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Introduction: Myelopathy (HAM) associated with human T-cell lymphotropic virus type 1 (HTLV-1) is a chronic inflammation of the spinal cord that leads to impairment of posture and gait. The diagnosis of HAM is usually delayed.

Objectives: To evaluate the role of galvanic vestibular evoked myogenic potential (G-VEMP) as a marker of progression to HAM in individuals followed for 10 years.

Methods: This longitudinal study was carried out between 2012 and 2022 and was approved by the Research Ethics Committee (number: 2898825). All 21 HTLV-1-infected participants were submitted to a clinical, neurological and G-VEMP examination in 2012(T1), 2017(T2), and 2022(T3). Galvanic stimuli were applied bilaterally to the mastoid processes and VEMP was recorded from the gastrocnemius muscle. The latency and amplitude of the short-latency (SL) and medium-latency (ML) responses and the progression of individuals from asymptomatic carrier to possible-HAM and HAM were investigated. Data were compared using the Friedman and chi-square tests. It was considered significant $p < 0.05$.

Results: There was an increase in latency ($p < 0.001$) and a decrease in wave amplitude ($p < 0.001$). The percentage of altered VEMP increased over the follow-up. All individuals who developed HAM or p-HAM at the end of follow-up had altered G-VEMP. The diagnostic accuracy of the G-VEMP was 90.48%, sensitivity 78% and specificity 100%.

Conclusion: G-VEMP has been shown to be a marker of progression for HAM and is a promising tool to improve early diagnosis, and can be used for follow-up and in future therapeutic approaches.

Keywords: vestibular evoked myogenic potential; galvanic stimulation; HTLV-1.

11863 Traditional and integrative care in tinnitus management associated with hearing loss in adults.

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Introduction: Hearing loss can oscillate according to age, etiology and other factors, and in many cases it can be concomitant with tinnitus. Considering the psychosomatic dimension of tinnitus, is suggested that the Ayurveda treatment can be used in a complementary way.

Objective: To investigate the effects of Ayurveda treatment, associated with conventional audiological treatment, through the Auditory Aid (AA) for tinnitus in adults.

Methods: The sample consisted in twenty adults with mild to severe sensorineural hearing loss, using hearing aids in the best ear or in the ear where tinnitus was most bothersome. To prepare this study, patients were divided into two groups, and only one received massage associated with use of AA. All answered the Tinnitus Handicap Inventory (THI) before and after an intervention, in addition, the Ayurveda characteristics (VATA, PITTA and KAPHA) of the patients were measured.

Results: The average behavior of the THI scale between groups were statistically similar throughout the evaluation. The study proved that, and according to Ayurveda, tinnitus should be considered a VATA disorder.

Conclusion: From this perspective, considering the psychosomatic dimension of tinnitus, is suggested that Ayurvedic treatment can be complementary to the traditional audiological treatment for tinnitus in adults with sensorineural hearing loss.

Keywords: hearing loss; ayurvedic medicine; hearing aid; integrative care.

11865 Pregnancy and malaria: results of neonatal hearing screening

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Introduction: Hearing screening in newborns is a fundamental procedure for early identification of possible auditory alterations that may affect the development of language and communication. Maternal exposure to malaria during pregnancy has been identified as a risk factor that can compromise newborns' hearing.

Objective: To characterize the auditory screening of newborns exposed to malaria during pregnancy.

Methodology: This is a cross-sectional study in the neonatal hearing screening database of a benchmark hospital in the care of high-risk neonates. Auditory risk indicators, adopted protocol and screening results of 160 newborns with maternal history of gestational malaria from February 2015 to June 2022 were descriptively analyzed.

Results: 20.6% (n=33) had indicators of auditory risk, being 51.5% (n=17) use of ototoxic, 12.1% (n=4) family history of hearing loss, 9.1% (n=3) ICU internment, 6.1% (n=2) HIV, 6.1% (n=2) consanguinity, 6.1% (n=2) syphilis, 6.1% (n=2) alcoholism, 3% (n=1) mechanical ventilation, 3% (n=1) Zika virus, 3% (n=1) tobacco use disorder; 93.1% (n=149) underwent screening; 105 newborns were screened with TEOAE, with 7.4% (n=8) altered; 44 were screened with AABR and, out of these, 6.8% (n=3) had alterations; seven newborns were screened with TEOAE + AABR, and all had normal results.

Conclusion: The prevalence of changes in hearing screening and risk indicators for hearing in newborns exposed to malaria during pregnancy is 7.4% and 20.6%, respectively, with the use of ototoxic drugs being the most frequent indicator.

11867 Photobiomodulation and vocal function exercises on the self-perception of voice and vocal symptoms in amateur singers with vocal complaints – preliminary study

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Introduction: Amateur singers may experience symptoms such as hoarseness and vocal fatigue. Vocal Function Exercises (VFE) improve vocal conditioning, and photobiomodulation may facilitate muscle performance, but clinical studies are needed.

Objective: To investigate the effects of vocal therapy with photobiomodulation, varying dosages, followed by VFE, on self-perceived vocal symptoms of amateur singers with vocal complaints.

Method: Experimental study (Ethics Committee=5.420.782/2022). Eight amateur singers (33 years ± 7.5), of both sexes, with vocal complaints, without laryngeal alterations, were randomized into Group-1 and Group-2. They received 8 sessions of voice therapy twice a week with photobiomodulation (LASER DUO-100mW), varying wavelength and energy, with progressively increased dosages, followed by VFE. Group-1: photobiomodulation on the submandibular region (4 points; 660nm; 3 to 6J), oropharynx (6 points; 660nm; 2 to 3J), and larynx (6 points; 2 to 9J; 4 sessions with 660nm and 4 sessions with 808nm); Group-2: same as Group-1, except for the larynx (8 points; 2 to 5J; 4 sessions with 660nm and 4 sessions with 808nm, alternately). Pre/post-intervention evaluation included vocal symptoms (Vocal Symptoms Scale - VoiSS) and self-perceived comfort/voice. ANOVA and Tukey tests were applied ($p < 0.05$).

Results: After the intervention, there was a decrease in VoiSS scores (total, limitation, and physical $p < 0.05$) and improvement in self-perceived clean voice ($p = 0.026$), with no difference between groups.

Conclusion: Preliminary data indicate that photobiomodulation followed by VFE improves vocal symptoms and the sensation of clean voice in amateur singers, regardless of dosage. A control group is necessary for study robustness.

Keywords: photobiomodulation; speech therapy; singers.

11879 Neural responsiveness in different populations: a comparative study

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Introduction: The V/I wave amplitude ratio has been mentioned as a possible analysis parameter in Brainstem Auditory Evoked Potentials (ABR). Therefore, understanding these findings in different groups becomes essential.

Objective: To analyze the amplitude ratio of V/I waves in different populations.

Method: This study was analytical, cross-sectional, and quantitative in nature, approved by the University's Ethics Committee under opinion number 56038322100005346. The sample composition included children, adults, and elderly individuals who were invited to participate. The study included 136 ears, subdivided into the following groups: children with language impairments (G1) - mean age = 10 years; typical adults (G2) - mean age = 22.77 years; adults with central auditory processing disorders (G3) - mean age = 23.65 years; elderly group (G4) - mean age = 66.91 years; tinnitus group (G5) - mean age = 23.6 years. All subjects underwent audiological anamnesis, otoscopy, basic audiological evaluation, and Click-ABR, with the amplitudes of the waves marked for subsequent analysis.

Results: The mean V/I ratio was observed to be 1.29 in the right ear (RE) and 1.06 in the left ear (LE) for G1, 1.64 μV in the RE and 1.59 μV in the LE for G2, 0.91 μV in the RE and 1.77 μV in the LE for G3, 1.89 μV in the RE and 2.48 μV in the LE for G4, and 1.66 in the RE and 1.58 in the LE for G5.

Conclusion: The V/I wave ratio presents different values in the studied populations and needs to be further elucidated for clinical diagnosis purposes.

Keywords: brain stem; amplitude; electrophysiology.

11897 Functionality evaluation (WHODAS) of people with hearing impairment in a Specialized Rehabilitation Center

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Introduction: Based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, the World Health Organization (WHO) created the World Health Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS 2.0), which has been considered a practical and efficient

way to identify individual health needs, as well as the needs of services and institutions for comprehensive health care.

Objective: To investigate the relationship between audiological characteristics and the results of the functionality assessment of people with hearing disabilities.

Method: This is an exploratory descriptive study of quantitative, cross-sectional approach, and convenience sample. The study instruments were: (a) form for demographic characterization, audiological and use of hearing rehabilitation technologies; and (b) the full version of WHODAS 2.0.

Results: 60 subjects, with an average age of 68 years, were analyzed, with the majority presenting sensorineural hearing loss (65%) of moderate degree (60%). The simple scoring of WHODAS 2.0 reveals that the greatest difficulties are related to: (1) "understanding the speech of other people" (Cognition Domain); (2) "time spent on own healthcare" and (3) "how emotionally affected by the health condition" (Participation Domain). Negative correlations were found between the SII (Speech Intelligibility Index) and the questions: understanding what people say in general; starting and maintaining a conversation; how much you have been emotionally affected by your health condition; how much difficulty your family had because of your health condition.

Conclusion: In this population, an increase in speech intelligibility difficulty leads to greater difficulties in social participation and interpersonal relationships. Therefore, the instrument can contribute to the planning of rehabilitation.

11903 Relationship between cervical temperature and laryngeal muscle tension

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Introduction: In the voice evaluation, laryngeal palpation identify tense muscles, and quantitative methods, such as infrared thermography, can complement this evaluation through the visualization of temperature changes related to muscle activation.

Objectives: To evaluate the relationship between superficial temperature of the cervical region and laryngeal muscle tension.

Methods: After approval by the ethics committee (5,337,327), an evaluation of individuals without voice complaints was carried out using the Vocal Symptoms Scale, the Laryngeal Palpation Scale and assessment of anterior cervical temperature using infrared thermography.

Results: Eleven individuals were evaluated, 81.8% female, with a median age of 20 years old. There was similarity in the temperature of the right and left in the trapezium, sternocleidomastoid and infrahyoid regions ($p > 0.05$) and difference in the suprahyoid region ($p = 0.00$). There was no referred neck pain and laryngeal movement limitation. Some subjects had laryngeal narrowing, mild postural changes and elevated larynx and hyoid bone position ($p > 0.05$). Mild laryngeal narrowing showed lower temperature in the sternocleidomastoid, infrahyoid and suprahyoid regions ($p < 0.05$). Most participants had no tension or pain in the assessed regions, but there were cases of pain or tension in the cricothyroid and suprahyoid regions ($p > 0.05$) unrelated to temperature ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Individuals without voice complaints present temperature symmetry in the trapezium, sternocleidomastoid and infrahyoid regions. Discreet changes on palpation may reflect changes in thermal distribution with reduced values or thermal asymmetries.

11907 What is the impact of the threshold at each frequency on speech recognition in noise in patients with ototoxicity hearing loss after cancer treatment?

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Introduction: Cochleotoxicity may be caused by platinum-derived drugs, that may cause damage to hair cells. Speech recognition in noise is one of the complaints of patients with hearing loss. However, there is no hearing classification that assesses the real impact of hearing loss on the patient's daily life after cancer treatment, considering that speech recognition is not considered, either in silence or in noise.

Objective: To verify which frequency with lowered thresholds due to hearing loss has the most impact on speech recognition in noise in cancer patients.

Methods: Cross-sectional study approved by Ethical Committee of the Institution under protocol CCAE

52447621.0.0000.5432. Patients who received chemoradiotherapy and underwent audiological monitoring, including speech recognition in silence and in noise, treated at the Audiology clinic of the AC Camargo Cancer Center, without middle ear alteration (type A tympanometry, with no recent history of ear infections) were selected. or surgery). Pediatric patients or those with alterations impairing speech production were excluded. Pure tone audiometry (at frequencies from 250 to 8000 Hz) and speech audiometry (SRT and IPRF) were performed. Speech in white noise assessment was performed at 40 dB above the SRT with SNR +10dB.

Results: A hundred and thirteen examinations were included from patients with descending sensorineural hearing loss. There was a significant negative correlation between the 6000 Hz and 3000 Hz thresholds (0.0132 and 0.0130 respectively) and speech recognition in noise.

Conclusion: Difference in speech recognition in silence and in noise was statistically greater according to frequency involvement.

11316 Clinical swallowing evaluation using wireless wifi intraoral cameras: the Campinas swallowing screening proposal

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Introduction: Wireless WiFi intraoral cameras (IOC) are minimally invasive dental endoscopes used in dentistry for photographic documentation. Currently, our center has been using IOCs to assess pharyngeal and laryngeal residues (penetration/aspiration) in patients with suspected dysphagia.

Objective: We present the Campinas Swallowing Screening, a contemporary proposal that uses wireless WiFi IOCs introduced transorally to obtain images of the pharyngolarynx during the clinical swallowing evaluations.

Methods: We reviewed the medical records of a head and neck surgery clinic at a teaching hospital. We selected patients who were evaluated with CSS and videofluoroscopy on the same day. A single clinician reviewed both recordings and classified the events of a) pharyngeal residue, b) penetration and, c) aspiration considering general presence (i.e., absent vs. present).

Results: Seven cases of patients with dysphagia following head and neck cancer treatment were retrospectively reviewed. During videofluoroscopy, six had pharyngeal residue, three had penetration and two had aspiration. CSS detected all patients with penetration and aspiration. Unlike videofluoroscopy, CSS revealed that all patients had pharyngeal residue after swallowing.

Conclusion: These preliminary results suggest that the CSS has the potential to improve the sensitivity of clinical swallowing evaluations at the bedside; however, future research should be carried out to establish the sensitivity and specificity of the test so that its use can be generalized in clinical practice.

11321 Auditory rehabilitation by teleconsultation at Covid-19 pandemic: scope review

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Purpose: To evaluate the benefits and impacts of teleconsultation in auditory rehabilitation.

Methods: A scoping review was designed, previously registered in PROSPERO (CRD42022368613), based on PRISMA recommendations. Uniterms were selected for the virtual search in the CINAHL, Lilacs, MedLine, PubMed, Scopus and Open Thesis virtual databases. A filter was applied regarding the period of publication (from 2019). To assess the risk of bias, the Joanna Briggs Institute guide was used.

Results: A total of 309 collections were obtained, of which 3 were eligible for the composition of the study sample. All studies showed the benefits of teleconsultation in auditory rehabilitation, using different technological resources.

Conclusion: The maintenance of speech therapy through teleconsultation proved to be efficient during the covid-19 pandemic for adults and children, users of individual sound amplifier devices, bone-anchored hearing aids, and cochlear implants, both synchronously and asynchronously despite some restrictions such as heterogeneity of studies and small sample. However, it is necessary to go deeper into the scientific effectiveness of the procedures performed and to carry out new studies because of the low number of studies and their heterogeneity.

11322 Impact of hearing aids on the quality of life of adults with hearing impairment: scope review

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The use of hearing aids is one of the ways to reduce the impact caused by hearing loss in the individual's life.

Objective: To verify the benefits of hearing aids in the quality of life of adults with hearing loss.

Method: Scoping review guided by PRISMA recommendations with the aid of the Keywords "hearing aids", "hearing aid", "cochlear implant", "speech therapy", "hearing impairment", "hearing loss", "quality of life", and their respective terms in English and Spanish in virtual databases: LILACS, SciELO, PubMed, SCOPUS, Web of Science and Open Grey. Analyzed qualitatively.

Results: We identified 1,312 records and selected six articles, with a hearing impaired population from 18 to 92 years of age, of both genders, users of cochlear implants and individual sound amplification devices. Questionnaires were used (assessment of the expectations of the adult/elderly in the hearing aid user, International Outcome Inventory For Hearing Aids, Nijmegen Cochlear Implant, Satisfaction, Caregiver Strain Questionnaire, Index Relative, World Health Organization Quality of Life-bref, Glasgow Health Status Inventory, Abbreviated Profile of Hearing Aid Benefit, Cochlear Implant Quality of Life and scales (Care Giving Burden Scale), Denver Quantified and visual analog). The results indicated better quality of life in the domains tested, both in the view of deaf adults and their partners.

Conclusion: Despite the heterogeneity of the quality of life protocols used in the selected studies, it was possible to verify that hearing protection increases the quality of life of adults with hearing loss.

11325 Challenges about newborn hearing screening in the world: a systematic review

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Newborn Hearing Screening (NHS) constitutes an initial process of evaluation of children's hearing that allows early detection of possible hearing alterations, covering all neonates, including those who do not have risk indicators for deafness.

Objective: To verify what are the current challenges of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology regarding the follow-up of neonatal hearing screening, in a comparative way, in the world. Material and

Method: Based on the design of the guiding clinical question, the Keywords ("hearing screening"; "evasion"; "obstacles"; "early detection of deaf"; "newborn"; "hearing sciences"; "infant" and "follow-up"), translated into three languages, were selected to carry out the search in different virtual databases. To facilitate the search strategy, boolean operators were used in combination with the descriptors.

Results: From a total of 3,725 articles, nineteen articles were qualitatively analyzed, stating that the challenges associated with neonatal hearing screening in the world are: the socioeconomic and sociodemographic situation of the families, the availability of professionals in the health services, technical difficulties and limitation of the number of devices, insufficient information about the program.

Conclusion: Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that the aforementioned challenges, in relation to the implementation and monitoring of the NHS in the world, affect the applicability of the program. In addition, the parents' limited knowledge about hearing screening and inadequate access to services generate low adherence. And finally, there is a need for greater public intervention to ensure the ideal conditions for the program to function, seeking its effectiveness.

11340 The applicability of video head impulse test in pediatric and adolescent population with otitis media: a systematic review

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Introduction: The Video Head Impulse Test (v-HIT) is an objective, non-invasive, and fast-executing examination with potential to enhance the sensitivity and specificity of vestibular assessment.

Objectives: This systematic review aims to verify the applicability of v-HIT in the pediatric and adolescent population diagnosed with otitis media.

Data synthesis: The study was conducted following the PRISMA guidelines and registered at PROSPERO (registration number CRD42023399754). A systematic search was performed in electronic databases (PubMed, Scientific Electronic Library Online, Cochrane Library, Embase, Scopus, Web of Science, Sciencedirect, and Portal BVS - MEDLINE, IBECs, and LILACS). It included studies involving humans, using v-HIT to evaluate children and adolescents with otitis media, and published up to November 2021. Title and abstract screening were independently analyzed by two researchers following predefined inclusion criteria. Risk of bias was assessed using the Joanna Briggs Institute's Checklist. Out of the 1027 selected studies, only two case-control studies met the inclusion criteria, comprising a total of 130 participants: 64 controls, 34 with acute otitis media, and 30 with otitis media with effusion. The age range of participants varied from 4 to 15 years old.

Conclusion: The reviewed studies indicate that v-HIT can be a valuable tool in detecting vestibular deficits in patients with otitis media, particularly for isolated canal deficits that may not be detected by caloric testing and corrective saccade capture. Therefore, v-HIT has relevant clinical applications and contributes to the otoneurological diagnosis.

Keywords: video head impulse test; pediatric and adolescent population; otitis media.

11354 Tinnitus handicap inventory in subjects with a history of noise exposure

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Introduction: Constant exposure to noise can lead to hearing loss and tinnitus.

Objectives: Study the results of the Tinnitus Handicap Inventory in patients with a history of noise exposure.

Methods: Patients with self-reported chronic tinnitus are seen by otolaryngologists and referred to audiology services, where medical history, specific questionnaires, audiometry, and psychoacoustic evaluation of tinnitus are conducted. The Tinnitus Handicap Inventory questionnaire is used to assess the impact of tinnitus. The study was approved by the institution's Research Ethics Committee (CAEE 70142817.0.0000.5327).

Results: A total of 64 individuals were included in the sample, with 32 women and 32 men, ranging in age from 25 to 81 years (mean 60.51 ± 10.48). Regarding the results of the Tinnitus Handicap Inventory, the lowest recorded score was zero, and the highest was 84 (mean 36.31 ± 22.91). Among these, 15 (23.43%) classified their tinnitus as negligible (zero to 16 points), 19 (29.68%) as mild (18 to 36 points), 16 (25%) as moderate (38 to 56 points), 12 (18.75%) as severe (58 to 76 points), and two (3.14%) as catastrophic (78 to 100 points).

Conclusion: The analysis of the results from the Tinnitus Handicap Inventory questionnaire indicates that, in this sample, the impact of tinnitus on the lives of patients with a history of noise exposure varied mostly from negligible to moderate.

11356 Leadership and communication: review of dissertations and theses defended between 2018-2022

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Introduction: This study aims to map and evaluate the production registered in dissertations and theses on the theme "leadership" and "communication", in order to identify the

contribution of speech therapy, which has human communication as its object of study.

Objective: to analyze the Brazilian scientific production defended between 2018-2022, considering production level, year, teaching network, higher education institution (geographical location), type of research, life cycle, registered descriptor (first), location, theme, total of the surveyed sample and areas of knowledge, to identify the areas that have produced on the topic.

Method: review carried out in the Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations, on March 29, 2023, considering the terms "leadership" (subject field) and "communication" (all fields), researched in the period 2018-2022, according to the variables previously described. The data were analyzed in a descriptive way.

Results: out of 33 registered sources, 28-85% are dissertations, on average 7-20% productions per year, with 2021 being the most productive. The Southeast Region led the survey (17-52%), represented by the Getúlio Vargas Foundation (10-30%) and the highlight was observational surveys (23-70%), with adult subjects, with companies being the most surveyed locations (15-45%). The "leadership" descriptor was the most used (19-58%). The most researched knowledge area (CNPq) was Applied Social Sciences (25-76%) through the Administration subarea (21-64%).

Conclusion: although Speech Therapy is the competent subarea for human communication, no productions were found, which suggests that this subarea makes efforts in scientific research and professional performance.

Keywords: leadership; communication; voice; professional voice; expressiveness; speech dynamics.

11357 Corporate speech therapy: review of dissertations and theses defended between 2002-2022

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Introduction: This study aims to explore the Speech Therapy's literature and its contribution to the field of communication and leadership.

Objective: To analyze the Brazilian scientific production submitted between 2002 and 2022, considering production level, publication year, institution of defense, geographical location, research methodology, life cycle, the first descriptor, research location, the thematic focus, total sample size and knowledge areas.

Method: The review analysis was conducted using data obtained from the Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations on May 5, 2023 using the terms: "Speech Therapy" and "Company" to retrieve theses and dissertations from 2002 to 2022.

Results: Among the 30 entries retrieved, 24- 80,0% were dissertations, most of which defended in 2007 (6-20,0%). The majority of the studies were from the Southeast region (20-66,7%), represented by PUC-SP (10-33,3%) and the highlight was observational researches (22-73,3%), with adult subjects (27-90,0%) and the majority of the research was conducted at business companies (20-66,7%). In addition, "worker's health" was the most used descriptor (3-10,0%). Health Sciences (CNPQ knowledge area) produced 25-83,3% studies through the subarea of Speech Therapy (20-66,7%), with Audiology being the most researched theme (16-53,3%).

Conclusion: Research conducted in the Voice field (7-23,3%) addresses topics related to vocal quality, communication and expressiveness, however, they do not address leadership. Further studies can build upon insights to advance knowledge and promote evidence-based practice in the field of business companies, considering that Speech Therapy is the subfield competent in human communication.

Keywords: corporate speech therapy; leadership; communication; professional voice; expressiveness.

11362 The use of audiovisual technology as an innovative strategy of teaching in clinical audiology

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Introduction: The use of audiovisual technology may facilitate the processes of learning and of audiological examinations. This is the strategy used by a Program of Teaching Initiation at a Federal University in Rio Grande do Sul. Its purpose is to improve learning experiences at colleges with new pedagogical practices. Goal: Introduce actions elaborated by a Program of Teaching Initiation in Clinical Audiology.

Methods: The program started in the beginning of 2019 and the activities were elaborated at weekly meetings. After the audiovisual materials are produced, they go through some steps: script development, editing, correction and approval. The script and edit are developed by the project student participants, while correction and approval are made by the teachers. Later on, those materials may be used in the courses.

Results: Many different informative materials were made: creation of Instagram posts, 13 lives with Audiology theme, which goals were to inform and clarify doubts, especially during the pandemic when classes were suspended, through educative videos of clinical audiology procedures, facilitating the practical-theoretical comprehension; the creation of parodies that helped students to comprehend contents in a ludic and fun way. After watching a video about handling an immittance gauge, 100% percent of students thought that this strategy contributed for learning and 75% judged their attention and focus during the video better than while watching a traditional class.

Conclusion: The use of audiovisual technology is an innovative strategy that contributes to the learning process of students.

Keywords: learning; audiology; audiovisual.

11363 The use of a manual as a facilitating strategy in learning and realization of audiological exams

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Introduction: Learning how to and applying audiological exams are commonly considered a challenge for students of Clinical Audiology. Therefore, a "Pocket Audiological Manual" was elaborated by a Teaching Initiation Program of a Federal University in Rio Grande do Sul. Its purpose is to teach the application of the main audiological procedures, such as anamnesis and meatoscopy; acumen; pure tone audiometry; speech recognition percentage index; speech recognition threshold; voice detection threshold; masking and other information.

Goal: Introduce the benefits of using an online manual as a facilitating strategy of learning and realization of audiological exams.

Methodology: Ten informative publications were made through an Instagram account, about each audiological procedure with the proposal of helping students currently enrolled in the speech pathology graduation course to study. The posts behold a brief explanation of the procedures, followed by a step by step explanation of its application. There are also some tips about guiding patients, handling equipment and applying exam techniques. All materials were elaborated by volunteer students of the Program, correct and revised by the guidance counselors.

Results: Nowadays, all of the ten publications sum up to a total of 996 likes, 29 forwardings, 538 saving and 1743 impressions. The most engaged publication was the one about airway masking which had 120 likes, 6 forwards, 80 savings and 224 impressions.

Conclusion: More complex contents had a bigger engagement with the public. It can be concluded that students search for objective materials that approach the execution of clinical audiology procedures.

Keywords: learning; audiology; audiovisual.

11377 Development and content validation of the auditory hypersensitivity handicap questionnaire to assess individuals with autism spectrum disorder: a pilot study

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Introduction: Auditory hypersensitivity is a prevalent sensory alteration in the population with autism spectrum disorder.

Objective: This research aimed to present the results of a pilot study of the development and content validation of a Questionnaire for caregivers of Hearing Hypersensitivity Handicap to assess individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (HH-ASD).

Methods: The study was carried out in three phases, the first of which was the elaboration of the HH- ASD, using four validated and referenced forms of hyperacusis and auditory processing as reference, with the aim of developing a single national instrument, for caregivers, capable of assessing the effects of auditory hypersensitivity, specifically, for individuals diagnosed with ASD. The second phase of searching for content validity of the instrument's items, through review by a panel of specialists, composed of speech therapists experienced in working with Autism Spectrum Disorder. And the third phase, a pilot study with the target population, caregivers of children aged 8 to 12 years old, diagnosed with ASD, and complaining of auditory hypersensitivity. For the experts' evaluation, a questionnaire containing 20 items was used, with an acceptable content validation coefficient greater than 0.8.

Results: 5 experts participated and 3 items did not reach the coefficient and were reformulated. In the pilot study, 8 caregivers participated, and all items were considered acceptable.

Conclusion: Content validation is an important step in the development of an instrument and the HH-ASD presented satisfactory content validity coefficients.

Keywords: autism spectrum disorder; auditory hypersensitivity; content validity.

11388 Relationship between clinical and speech-language features and food transition in newborns at a neonatal intensive care unit

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Introduction: Corrected gestational age and neurological maturation are fundamental factors for the development of sucking, swallowing, and breathing coordination, which requires stimulation in premature infants. In other words, relating these factors to the food transition, can help the multidisciplinary team to establish strategies that can reduce hospitalization time, while providing standardization of criteria for oral transition in these newborns.

Objectives: to analyze and correlate clinical and speech therapy features with food transition in newborns in an NICU.

Methods: this is a cross-sectional, retrospective, analytical and descriptive study of a quantitative and qualitative nature. Medical records of newborns admitted to the NICU who were followed by speech therapists between June 2020 and December 2021, were collected. Information on their clinical and phonological aspects, the period of hospitalization and the condition of the newborn at the speech therapy discharge was chosen.

Results: 88 neonate medical records were selected, 40 (45,5%) of which were premature. Speech therapy diagnosis (dysphagia, transient swallowing disorder and normal deglutition) is significantly associated with gestational age and birth weight. The results show that the variables as days of life at the removal of the tube and number of speech therapy appointments are inversely correlated with gestational age and low birth weight.

Conclusion: newborns on ventilation, diagnosed with dysphagia, with lower gestational age and higher low birth weight, are those with a harder food transition.

Keywords: speech; language and hearing sciences; newborn; intensive care units; neonatology.

11400 Hearing symptoms and headphones

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Introduction: The vast majority of young adults use headphones. Hearing damage caused by headphones can range from the onset of hearing symptoms to permanent damage to hearing.

Objectives: Verify the association between auditory symptoms and the use of headphones during the COVID-19 pandemic period.

Methods: The work was a cross-sectional, observational study and 404 individuals aged between 18 and 40 years who reported using headphones participated in the research. Data collection was performed through the application of an electronic questionnaire, Google Forms®, from August to September 2021.

Results: There was a significant increase in the use of headphones during the pandemic, 257 (71.6%) said they used more headphones due to the pandemic. Of these 257 individuals, 90 (35%) perceived a significant onset or worsening of some of the auditory symptoms due to increased use ($p=0.001$).

Conclusion: The study verified the association between auditory symptoms and the use of headphones in the period of the COVID-19 pandemic, the most mentioned symptoms were itching and tinnitus. Regarding the use of headphones, there was a prevalence of the use of intra-aural headphones, and use of two to four hours a day, four to six days a week, in addition to the lack of hygiene of the headphones.

Keywords: hearing; hearing symptoms; headphones; COVID-19.

11420 The impact of aging on the vestibular system in the elderly population

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Introduction: The increase in average life expectancy in Brazil, closely related to improvements in health and quality of life, brings forth several challenges. Changes in the structures and systems of the human body due to the aging process are responsible for frequent complaints among the elderly population, including balance disorders, often associated with falls. The consequences of falls in the elderly are extremely significant, and could result in physical and psychological trauma, loss of independence, and even the risk of death. In response to this issue, the event "Aging of Hearing and Balance" was organized to raise awareness about these aspects.

Objectives: To report the experience of a multidisciplinary event focused on the impact of aging on the vestibular system in the elderly population.

Methods: Descriptive study with a qualitative approach, providing an experiential account. A 75-minute lecture was performed by a physiotherapist.

Results: The presentation addressed the stages of vestibular system aging, as well as presenting statistical data on the prevalence of falls in the elderly population, diagnostic exams commonly performed in this population and possible treatments for associated pathology. Thus, the topics addressed facilitated the exchange of information regarding the aging of balance.

Conclusion: Considering the increasing aging population in the world, it is crucial to disseminate knowledge about balance aging, its risks, signs, symptoms, and potential treatments, aiming to prevent and spread information to improve the quality of life through knowledge.

Keywords: aging; balance; awareness.

11421 The impact of aging on hearing: addressing the consequences of presbycusis

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Introduction: With changes in health indicators, life expectancy has increased, however, the structures of human body age diminish their capabilities, such as those related to hearing. Presbycusis, an age-related hearing loss, is highly prevalent among the elderly population. This condition has significant consequences for communication, leading to isolation and information deprivation. For those reasons, the event "The Aging of Hearing and Balance" was organized to promote awareness and disseminate information on this topic.

Objectives: To report the experience of a multidisciplinary event focusing on the impact of aging on hearing.

Methods: Qualitative descriptive study, based on experiential reports. The event featured a 75-minute lecture performed by an audiologist and focused on auditory aging.

Results: The participants attended an informative lecture that provided valuable insights about presbycusis. Thus, the community got a better understanding of the aging process in the auditory system, its aggravating factors, its consequences, and how to get help.

Conclusion: The event successfully promoted the maintenance and promotion of health care through the dissemination of information regarding the signs, symptoms, and interventions available for the prevention and treatment of age-related hearing loss. It was useful as a means for raising awareness and promoting early intervention strategies.

Keywords: event; aging; hearing; presbycusis; awareness.

11422 The importance of disseminating sign language for communicative inclusion

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Introduction: The Brazilian law nº 10.436 establishes the Brazilian Sign Language (Libras) as a visual-motor means of communication and expression. The lack of knowledge of sign language, especially among healthcare professionals, impacts negatively on the assistance provided and the bond with deaf patients. In this way, the deepening of the study of Libras within the academic and professional environment enables a higher quality of care for the deaf population.

Objectives: To report the experiences provided by a Brazilian Sign Language Mini Course in order to demonstrate the importance of Libras knowledge for communicative inclusion.

Methods: Qualitative descriptive study, based on experiential reports. Six classes were organized for the academic community. The use of Libras in healthcare and complementary activities were forwarded, totaling 12 hours of course.

Results: Through this experience, the community gained a better understanding of the importance of Libras in the health field, as well as learned the basic vocabulary towards the anamnesis and an efficient interaction with deaf patients.

Conclusion: The Brazilian Sign Language Mini Course proved to be an effective approach for undergraduate students, fostering the importance of the use of Libras for communicative inclusion. The course facilitated dynamic, playful, and efficient learning of how to interact with deaf and hearing-impaired individuals.

Keywords: libras; mini course; inclusion; deaf; awareness.

11423 Hearing and balance academic league - one year of experiences

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Introduction: An Academic League brings together students and teachers that have a common interest in a specific field of knowledge. Its purpose is to pursue extraordinary studies in one scientific area while promoting teaching, research, and outreach. Thus, by participating in these projects, teamwork among various social issues is fostered.

Objectives: To report and think about the experiences gained during the first year after the establishment of an Academic League focused on the areas of hearing and balance, emphasizing its importance within a university specialized in the health field.

Methods: Descriptive study with a qualitative approach, presenting an experience report. The Academic League, with focus on hearing and balance was founded in June of 2022. Throughout its functioning period, the group of participants accomplished several projects.

Results: During the group's inaugural year, weekly informative materials were produced and posted on Instagram, addressing the issue of hearing and balance. Additionally, a Brazilian Sign Language (LIBRAS) course was provided to the group members, and an open class about aging of hearing and balance was conducted. Moreover, knowledge sharing moments were organized for the participants.

Conclusion: The Academic League contributes to the construction of knowledge about Hearing and Balance, in addition to promoting information and encouraging the prevention of various pathologies that affect the area.

Keywords: academic league; hearing; balance; experiences.

11424 Bonebridge adaptation in a patient with external auditory canal malformation due to isotretinoin use

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Introduction: Isotretinoin is a retinoid with anti-seborrheic action indicated for the treatment of severe acne unresponsive to other conventional medications. Due to its high teratogenic potential, it is contraindicated during pregnancy. Its use can lead to dangerous adverse reactions to the fetus, such as congenital anomalies, external ear abnormalities, and cardiac malformation.

Objectives: To present the case of a patient with congenital malformation of the external auditory canal due to Isotretinoin use during pregnancy and the benefits of the Bonebridge device for auditory rehabilitation.

Resumed report: A 12-year-old female patient presented with bilateral external auditory canal atresia and left agenesis. Audiological evaluation was conducted at the age of 3, revealing mild conductive hearing loss in the right ear and moderate in the left ear. In March 2022, a new audiological evaluation showed bilateral moderate conductive hearing loss. On October 20, 2022, bilateral Bonebridge surgery was performed. Activation on November 22, 2022, demonstrated audiometry results within normal limits bilaterally. After 6 months of use, the patient reported improvement in school and social performance, maintaining normal audiometric thresholds in free field audiometry.

Conclusion: It is concluded that Bonebridge is highly valuable for auditory rehabilitation in patients with congenital malformations caused by Isotretinoin use, with a positive impact on development and quality of life.

Keywords: isotretinoin; osseointegration; teratogenesis.

11427 Hearing aid users: what is the most frequent complaint and what to do?

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Introduction: The Hearing Aid (HA) fitting process has been widely discussed in recent years by competent institutions, engaged in directing audiologists towards good practices. Despite that, the resolution of users' complaints remains complex to be solved.

Objective: Verify the most frequent complaint of HA users and raise possible fine-tuning.

Method: Cross-sectional, descriptive and quantitative study, carried out in Brazilian Portuguese through the internet with a questionnaire answered by 176 audiologists. These complaints were compiled according to their meanings and organized by level of occurrence and later analyzed for possible fine-tuning that would solve them. Ethics and Research Committee - number 2,253,925.

Results: the most mentioned complaint was "too loud sound" (349 times). The terms used to represent this complaint were: "som muito forte/alto" (sound too loud) and "aparelho muito forte/alto" (device too loud). Together with electroacoustics verification measures, the fine-tuning recommendations, in hierarchical order of performance, were: understanding which sound input level the user is referring to, and, therefore, the gain decrease should be performed at the reported intensity; adjustment of the device's maximum output; enabling volume control for the user; and assess the need to change the prescriptive rule with a focus on more compressed prescriptive rules.

Conclusion: the most frequent complaint seems to indicate that the loudness compensation that theoretically could be done by the non-linear amplification of HA is not easily achieved and that, many times, it becomes a problem. dissatisfaction factor in the use of the device.

Keywords: hearing; hearing loss; hearing aids; audiology; problem solving.

11432 Characterization of auditory skills and auditory effort in voice actors

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Introduction: Voice actors perform the dubbing process while listening to the original sound and the feedback of their own voice, using specific auditory skills.

Objective: To characterize the central auditory processing skills and analyze the auditory effort in voice actors.

Method: Adults between 18 and 59 years old of both sexes, right-handed, with normal hearing thresholds and type A tympanometric curves were evaluated, divided into voice actors and non-voice actors. Two questionnaires were administered: Auditory Functioning Scale and Auditory Effort Scale. To assess central auditory processing, the following tests were performed: Masking Level Difference, Staggered Spondaic Word Test, Consonant-Vowel Dichotic Test, and Duration Pattern Test.

Results: There was a significant difference between the groups in the Auditory Functioning Scale, with voice actors showing a lower average score than the control group. There was no significant difference between the groups in the behavioral tests, but there was a tendency for an effect in the Masking Level Difference, with the voice actor group showing a higher threshold than the control group. Voice actor group showed better results in all other battery tests applied, except for the Consonant-Vowel Dichotic Test.

Conclusion: Voice actors exhibited central auditory processing disorder involving figure-ground and binaural interaction auditory skills, but did not show alterations in complex temporal ordering. The studied group of voice actors did not manifest auditory effort, but they showed poorer performance in the self-assessment questionnaire on auditory behavior.

Keywords: hearing; hearing tests; auditory perception; noise.

11434 The use of electromyographic biofeedback in the treatment of sequelae in peripheral facial palsy: case report

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Introduction: O biofeedback Electromyography is a technology that allows you to measure muscle electrical activity. It is a visual/auditory device that allows the patient to monitor orofacial functions.

Objectives: Minimize facial sequelae using the biofeedback in a case of facial paralysis.

Resumed report: Patient, male, 18 years old, peripheral facial paralysis on the left, with oro-ocular synkinesia in mastication. A protocol was created based on the value of the maximum involuntary contraction of the muscle orbicularis oculi. The patient performed synkinesis control by monitoring the eye muscles on the computer screen while chewing a cookie. Ten acquisitions of 15 consecutive chewing seconds were performed in each session. Totalling 10 speech therapy sessions. The equipment used was New MiotoolFace software biotrainer (Miotec ®). Two surface electrodes were inserted into the left orbicularis oculi muscle. O primary value of maximum involuntary contraction of the left orbicularis oculi muscle was 65.9 µV during mastication. After eight consecutive biofeedback acquisitions, the value reduced to 48.5 µV. At the end of the last biofeedback session, the maximum involuntary contraction of the orbicularis oculi muscle in the affected hemiface was 32.4 µV. The final maximum involuntary contraction value decreased by 50.8% compared to the initial value.

Conclusion: Decreased electromyographic activity of the left orbicularis oculi muscle after biofeedback therapy demonstrates that the patient monitored synkinesis oro-ocular during the orofacial function of mastication and electromyographic biofeedback technology promoted a decrease in facial sequelae.

Keywords: biofeedback; surface electromyographic; facial paralysis.

11439 Risk indicators of hearing loss in neonatal hearing screening: a scope review

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Introduction: Hearing screening and early identification of hearing disorders are essential to early intervention. Risk Indicators for Hearing Loss have been stipulated so that children can be more closely evaluated and monitored.

Objective: To respond, through the evidence available in the scientific literature, to the guiding questions: Which are the main risk indicators in children who failed the hearing screening?, and "Which are the main risk indicators associated with delayed or progressive hearing loss?"

Data Synthesis: Of the 744 articles found in the databases (PubMed, Embase, LILAC's, Cochrane Library and CAPES), 58 were analyzed in this study. When divided into groups, some risk indicators with greater recurrence and association with congenital and late-onset hearing losses were observed, such as neonatal unit care stay and other associated risks, use of ototoxic drugs, family history, and congenital infections, mainly by cytomegalovirus.

Conclusion: The most recurrent risk factors that contribute for hearing screening failure are stay in neonatal unit care and other associated risks, use of ototoxic drugs, family history, and congenital infections such as cytomegalovirus. Hearing monitoring, with the aim of early diagnosis and intervention, is the recommended method for detecting late-onset hearing loss, since neonatal screening is not intended for this purpose.

Keywords: neonatal screening; newborn; risk indicator; hearing loss.

11465 Basic audiological evaluation in children with sickle cell disease

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Introduction: Physiopathological processes caused by sickle cell disease impact the functioning of organs and systems, including the auditory system. There is limited research on physiopathology and its impact on the auditory system.

Objective: To analyze basic audiological evaluation results in children with sickle cell disease.

Method: Conventional pure-tone audiometry, speech audiometry, and acoustic immittance measures (tympanometry and acoustic reflex testing) were conducted.

Results: Sample consisted of 31 subjects with mean age of 9.52 years (19 girls and 12 boys). Average auditory thresholds for the right ear were 8.76 dB and 7.37 dB for the left ear. Three individuals (9.67%) presented with hearing loss, one of the sensorineural type at a single frequency (8 kHz), and two with conductive hearing loss (one bilateral with moderately severe degree and one unilateral with moderate degree). Regarding the acoustic immittance measures for the right and left ears, respectively, 77.4% and 80.6% showed a type A curve, 9.7% and 6.5% showed a type B curve, 3.2% showed a type C curve, 6.5% and 3.2% showed a type Ad curve, and 3.2% and 6.5% showed a type Ar curve. As for the contralateral acoustic reflex measures, it was observed that the majority had present and elevated reflexes.

Conclusion: We observed that 9.67% of the sample had hearing loss, with conductive hearing loss being the most frequent, varying in degree and laterality.

Keywords: hearing loss; conductive; hearing loss; sensorineural; anemia; sickle cell.

11480 Educational action to promote hearing health for population between 12 and 35 years of age

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Introduction: Educational actions, designed based on the behavior of young people, can be a useful tool in reducing hearing damage.

Objectives: To develop a booklet as an educational action in hearing health with information about the main sources of noise, the auditory and social effects of exposure to high sound pressure levels, ways to avoid hearing loss, and highlight the hearing damages related to youth behavior.

Method: The present work has a descriptive approach presented in three stages. Step 1: Creation of the booklet's first version, based on the Brazilian adaptation of the questionnaire Attitudes da Juventude à Escala do Ruído (Youth Attitude to Noise Scale - YANS, in English). The theoretical content was elaborated by consulting the Virtual Health Library, the Pan American Health Organization website, and the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics; descriptors that conducted the search: Health Education; Health Promotion; Hearing; Speech Therapy; Hearing Loss Caused by Noise. Step 2: An opinion survey was done and the booklet was sent to all students and professionals at the Instituto de Saúde de Nova Friburgo/UFRJ (ISNF) who were interested in participating, aged between 12 and 35. Step 3: The booklet's final version produced for dissemination.

Results: The booklet, sent to 100 people, received 70 feedbacks. Overall, the considerations made about both the content and layout were positive. The opinions were analyzed, taken into consideration and final changes were made.

Final considerations: The booklet achieved the work's goal of orienting the campus population about hearing health.

11481 Development of an information booklet for the hearing health program in nova friburgo: experience report

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Introduction: With the definition of standards for the evaluation and operation of services, attention to hearing health is guaranteed in the national territory, implementing the line of care, which must progress in prevention and health promotion measures, preventing these diseases from having a direct impact on quality of life of the population.

Objective: To describe the experience lived in the Hearing Health Internship and the process of elaborating an informative booklet about the Hearing Health Program in Nova Friburgo.

Method: The present work has a descriptive qualitative approach as an experience report. To support all the content, research was carried out in the scientific literature, using the databases; CoDAS, SciELO, PubMed, and Lilacs. The search was performed using the descriptors: hearing, hearing health, and hearing loss. For the production of the booklet, the online site Canva was used.

Results: During the internship, it was possible to understand the functioning of a Hearing Health Program, identify the main complaints of hearing aid users, and assist/guide users on the small problems that arise during the adaptation period. The production of the booklet made it possible to expand the knowledge of Collective Health, recognizing the importance of the speech therapist in health promotion actions.

Conclusion: The report shows how the hearing health stage can help users in adapting individual sound amplification devices. The booklet, in turn, will bring direct benefits to the hearing health of users and will serve as a facilitating guide in the guidelines of municipal health workers.

11488 Occupational risks for head and neck surgery: an integrative literature review

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Introduction: head and neck cancer represents 5% of neoplasms that affect the human body. There are several factors that lead to head and neck cancer, including smoking, alcoholism, human papillomavirus and exposure to radiation. Studies support that manual occupational activities performed by people of low social-occupational class are correlated with a higher risk of developing cancer.

Objectives: carry out a literature review in order to identify occupational risks that can lead to head and neck cancer.

Data synthesis: articles were selected from the LILACS, PubMed - Medline and SciELO databases. English descriptors (DeCs) were used isolated and combined as: Mouth Neoplasms, Head and Neck Neoplasms, Laryngeal Neoplasms, Oropharyngeal Neoplasms and Occupational Risks. Initially, 432 studies were identified and, after attending the inclusion criteria, 17 articles remained, referring to the period from 2013 to 2023. Studies revealed chemicals and inorganic pigments as the main occupational risks for head and neck cancer (36%) following by exposure to solar radiation (32%); agrochemicals, pesticides and insecticides (8%); minerals easily separated into fibers (8%); textile and synthetic fiber dust (4%); exposure to ionizing radiation (4%); exposure to wood dust (4%) and exposure to insoluble components generated during nickel handling (4%).

Conclusion: identifying the main risk factors and implementing prevention and protection measures are necessary strategies for reducing the number of neoplasm cases in the head and neck region.

Keywords: mouth neoplasms; head and neck neoplasms; laryngeal neoplasms; oropharyngeal neoplasms; occupational risks.

11492 Fitting of hearing aids in patients with hearing loss and tinnitus complaint, with optional sound generator

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Introduction: Tinnitus can be associated with hearing loss and can be alleviated using hearing aids, which may offer the option of activating a sound generator.

Objective: To characterize the level of relief in individuals with hearing loss who are users of hearing aids, with or without a sound generator.

Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted at an Auditory Center with patients over 18 years of age, with unilateral or bilateral hearing loss, persistent tinnitus symptoms, and the use of hearing aids unilaterally or bilaterally, with or without a sound generator. A questionnaire was administered to assess the perception of tinnitus sensation.

Results: Twenty-four subjects participated (62.5% male; 37.5% female); 62.5% were elderly individuals; moderate degree of hearing loss was present in 66.6% of the right ear and 70.8% of the left ear; 79.1% had bilateral adaptation; 70.8% had not initiated the use of hearing aids with the sound generator activated, and 20.8% reported an improvement in tinnitus sensation when using the sound generator; 12.5% stated that they had never used the sound generator before; 8.3% were unaware of the possibility of using it, and 16.6% did not report any improvement when using it; 75% described that they had never undergone any other treatment for tinnitus besides using hearing aids.

Conclusion: Many individuals reported that sound amplification alone is sufficient to provide relief from tinnitus. Few patients were informed about the possibility of activating the sound generator and its function in relation to tinnitus perception.

Keywords: tinnitus; hearing loss; hearing aids.

11498 Ankyloglossia and its association with breastfeeding-related aspects in the first week of life

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Introduction: Studies have sought to relate ankyloglossia to breastfeeding difficulties in the maternity ward or in the first week of life; others report that ankyloglossia does not impact breastfeeding in the first days of life.

Objectives: to verify the association between ankyloglossia, type of nipple, complaint of pain and nipple fissure.

Methods: cross-sectional study, carried out through the analysis of medical records of a public maternity hospital, between 2020-2021. Inclusion criteria: full-term newborns of both sexes, screened using the tongue test. Exclusion criteria: newborns with dubious results, syndromic and with craniofacial anomalies. The variables analyzed were: sex, days of life (0 to 10 days), type of nipple, nipple fissure, complaints of nipple pain and results of neonatal screening of the lingual frenulum. Data were submitted to statistical analysis, considering a significance level of 5%. CEP nº 4,241,737.

Results: 1,003 medical records of term newborns were analyzed, with a median of 2 days of life. Of these, 107 (10.7%) were diagnosed with ankyloglossia, 63 (58.9%) males and 44 (41.1%) females. When comparing normal and altered frenulum with type of nipple ($p=0.92$), nipple fissure ($p=1.00$) and complaints of nipple pain ($p=0.07$), there was no statistically significant difference.

Conclusion: the findings of this study show that there is no association between ankyloglossia and type of nipple, nipple fissure and complaint of nipple pain, showing that these aspects cannot be considered for the diagnosis of ankyloglossia in the first week of life.

Keywords: lingual frenulum; breast-feeding; ankyloglossia.

11501 Online auditory abilities screening in elderly: Initial considerations

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Probrain

Introduction: As the elderly population grows, attention to their care increases. 70% above 65 experience hearing loss, raising dementia risk 5 times without proper stimulation. Central Auditory Processing (CAP) accompanies hearing loss and can indicate Alzheimer's risk. Investigating CAP guides interventions before disease progresses.

Objective: To analyze AudBility's online screening results in the elderly to assess its viability.

Methods: The study included 40 elderly (mean age 67.4 years). They underwent online AudBility screening and completed a self-assessment questionnaire and tests assessing 7 auditory skills: sound localization (SL), dichotic digits task, speech perception in noise, auditory closure, staggered dichotic words test (SDW), temporal resolution, and temporal ordering (TO). Descriptive data analysis considered AudBility's reference parameters: <50% = red/abnormal, 51-79% = yellow/caution, >80% = green/normal.

Results: The test with the highest frequency of abnormalities was SL (suggesting hearing loss) and TO Frequency(F) (suggesting inter-hemispheric integration alteration), both with 22.5%. On average, these tests were considered as "caution" (SL = 72.75%; TOF = 67.5%). The self-assessment questionnaire had the highest frequency of "caution" results (52.5%), followed by SDW (35%) and TOF (32.5%). On average, the self-assessment questionnaire and TOF showed caution values (74.41% and 67.5%, respectively). SDW had normal average values (81.5%). No test had abnormal average values.

Conclusion: Auditory screening using AudBility can serve as an entry point for assessing auditory and cognitive health in the elderly population, guiding referrals and therapies before in-person interventions.

Keywords: auditory perception; old age assistance; aged; geriatric assessment.

11502 Auditory skills training: comparing strategy recommendations by a professional and an artificial intelligence

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Probrain

Introduction: The ear hears, but the brain listens. Central Auditory Processing (CAP) involves analyzing sounds captured by the ears. Auditory training improves comprehension and attention to sounds. Tools like AudBility and Afinando o Cérebro assess and stimulate CAP. AudioFoco integrates these platforms using Artificial Intelligence (AI).

Objective: To verify if an online training using personalized game recommendations by an AI is effective in improving participants' auditory skills, compared to a closed, validated protocol that uses the same types of games.

Methods: A total of 32 adults were divided into control and research groups. They underwent pre-training assessment, training (control group: validated pre-established training, research group: AI-recommended training), and post-training assessment. Assessments included a self-perception questionnaire, online evaluation of 7 auditory skills, and electrophysiological assessment. The training program consisted of eight 30-minute sessions over 30 days. Data were analyzed using ANOVA, Tukey's test, and Bonferroni correction as needed.

Results: There was no difference between the groups regarding: self-perception questionnaire, auditory skills assessment, and electrophysiological evaluation. Considering both groups, there was post-training improvement in self-perception and in 4 auditory skills (sound localization, auditory closure, temporal frequency

ordering, and dichotic digits task). Both groups showed faster responses post-training, indicating increased processing speed. No difference was observed in the electrophysiological evaluation.

Conclusion: Auditory training using AI recommendation improves auditory skills and provides increased processing speed, similar to conventional training. Therefore, auditory training can be conducted by an AI, optimizing clinical intervention with assertiveness.

Keywords: artificial intelligence; auditory perception; speech; language and hearing sciences.

11504 Parental guidance program as a booster for pediatric speech therapy

Raquel Luzardo

Clinica Fonoterapia

Introduction: Language development depends on biology, emotions, relationships, and the environment. It is a gradual and continuous process shaped by a child's actions, experiences, and interactions. Effective stimulation from parents and caregivers can positively influence a child's development. Equipping parents and caregivers is integral to speech therapy, especially in clinical work with children.

Objectives: This study aims to report the experience of parental guidance as a complement to pediatric speech therapy.

Methods: A training program was developed for parents and caregivers, covering topics relevant to the child's world. It includes 10 concise video lessons presented in accessible language, accessible anytime on a free online learning platform. Supporting materials and practical activities are provided. Extra classes and virtual group meetings were conducted to address parents' questions, foster experience sharing, and provide support for their children's challenges.

Results: The parental guidance program created an exchange space, benefiting families and promoting increased confidence, competence, and parental engagement in therapy. By utilizing learning materials encouraging positive parenting practices like play diaries and routine charts, parents implemented strategies in daily activities and family routines. Group meetings allowed families to share experiences, empowering parents and establishing support networks.

Conclusion: Aligning parental practices and extending therapy techniques across a child's life is crucial for behavior generalization. The acquired techniques enable parents and caregivers to appropriately respond to a child's linguistic behavior. Thus, the parental speech therapy guidance program enhances therapeutic outcomes.

Keywords: parental guidance; pediatric speech therapy; developmental stimulation.

11509 Auditory attention ability in elderly hearing aid users

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Introduction: In recent decades, there have been demographic changes in Brazil due to increased longevity and reduced mortality rates. Age-related hearing loss is expected to become a problem with the demographic shift in the population. As individuals age, both the central and peripheral auditory pathways, as well as the brain, undergo changes that can compromise various abilities, including auditory attention.

Objective: To investigate the influence of hearing aid use on auditory attention ability in the elderly.

Methods: Eight elderly individuals aged 65 to 90 years were studied, with an equal distribution of four males (50%) and four females (50%). All participants had symmetrical sensorineural hearing loss of moderate degree. The participants completed a test of attention and memory, the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), as well as two tests assessing auditory attention: the Test of Sustained Auditory Attention Ability (TSAAA) and the Dichotic Digits Test (DDT).

Results: Data analysis revealed that the highest MMSE score was obtained by the oldest and most educated female participant. Overall, the group performed satisfactorily on both tests, with improved scores observed after the adaptation of hearing aids when comparing pre and post-adaptation results.

Conclusion: The use of hearing aids positively influenced the auditory attention ability of the elderly participants in this study.

Keywords: aged; attention; hearing aids; audiology.

11516 Interactive speech therapy as an enhancer of the pediatric therapeutic process

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Introduction: Language is social and allows individuals to express themselves, relate to others, and build experiences. Providing interaction with peers guides the practice of speech therapy and enables the formation of the individual during childhood development.

Objective: To report the experience of speech therapy in interactive therapy for children.

Method: Interactive speech therapy sessions occur simultaneously in the same physical space. With the aim of promoting interaction and contact among children, we have developed a spacious playroom equipped with diverse therapeutic resources that can motivate patients while creating a rich environment for language stimulation and social interaction.

Results: In this model of therapy, patients have the opportunity to perceive their own language and themselves through the actions of others. The group functions as a facilitator where language can be stimulated in its full range, enabling greater linguistic and social development. Interactive speech therapy provides children with peer interaction and, mediated by the speech therapist, enhances child development and contributes to the effectiveness of clinical work.

Conclusion: To achieve full and effective language development, it is necessary to create a need for language use, which is inherent in the functioning of a group of children as a therapeutic context and social activity. Therefore, interactive speech therapy can contribute to and enhance gains in the therapeutic process.

Keywords: language development; interactive therapy; child development.

11522 Hearing changes in rural workers exposed to pesticides, narrative review

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Introduction: The rural worker is at constant risk due to direct and excessive contact with pesticides, and the still aren't enough studies that address hearing issues in this demographic. **Objective:** to verify the relationship between hearing loss and the use of pesticides in Brazilian rural farmers in the literature.

Method: The study is a narrative review of the literature. The search for articles was carried out on databases Scielo and LILACS, using the descriptors: pesticide; insecticide; rural; Hearing Loss; deafness. Studies carried out in the Brazilian population, available in full and free of charge, were included.

Results: 51 articles were found and 11 articles were selected for analysis. They were studied to observe the relationship or lack thereof between the use of pesticides and hearing loss. Research points to the existence of a relationship between the use of chemical components and damage to hearing health.

Conclusion: The research demonstrates the need for further studies on the subject to analyze more information on the damage that the use of pesticides causes to the hearing health of exposed rural workers.

11523 Self-perception of symptoms and vocal fatigue in university students who smoke and non-smokers

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Introduction: Smoking can influence vocal quality, fatigue and vocal symptoms.

Objectives: To compare fatigue and vocal symptoms in university students who smoke and non-smokers.

Methods: Research Ethics Committee approval #5,572,492. This was a cross-sectional study, in which 59 university students participated, in which 52 did not smoke (G1) and 7 were smokers (G2). All of them answered a socio-demographic questionnaire, the Vocal Fatigue Index (VFI)² and the Vocal Symptoms Scale (VoiSS), in which the cutoff scores are 11.5 and 16, respectively. Sociodemographic data were analyzed descriptively. For comparison, the Mann-Whitney U test was used, and the protocols were correlated using the Spearman correlation test. The significance level adopted was 5% ($p < 0.05$).

Results: The VoiSS totals were 23.6 ± 11.40 and 14.1 ± 8.82 for G1 and G2, respectively. The total VFI scores were 16.9 ± 7.73 for G1 and 13.4 ± 7.21 for G2. There was a significant difference between the groups for the total VoiSS score ($p = 0.026$), but not for the total VFI score (0.326). There was a weak positive correlation between the instruments in G1 ($p = 0.01$ and $r = 0.479$) and a very strong positive correlation in G2 ($p = 0.003$ and $r = 0.927$).

Conclusion: Non-smoking college students had a high self-reported score of fatigue and vocal symptoms. Smokers had a lower total score on the VoiSS than the non-smokers. The greater the self-report of vocal symptoms, the greater the self-reference of vocal fatigue in both groups.

Keywords: voice; smoking devices; dysphonia.

11524 Vocal fatigue self-perception in patients undergoing thyroidectomy

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Introduction: Post-thyroidectomy, there is vocal fatigue (VF) due to extrinsic compression of the gland in the larynx, endotracheal intubation, cervical muscle dissection, hematomas and/or laryngeal nerve injuries after thyroidectomy.

Objective: To analyze the self-perception of vocal fatigue in patients undergoing thyroidectomy.

Methods: Research Ethics Committee approval #5,362,566. Cross-sectional study, carried out with 12 female patients, with a mean age of 47 years ($SD \pm 1.49$), of which 11 underwent total thyroidectomy (91.7%) and 1 partial (8.3%), in the period from September 2022 to January 2023. Patients who underwent total or partial thyroidectomy, aged over 18 years, attended at the Fonoaudiology and Endocrinology outpatient clinics of a hospital, from 2015 to 2019 were included. During the data collection period and presence of any neurological impairment or other associated oncological comorbidity. A sociodemographic questionnaire was applied, which contained questions related to vocal complaints before and after surgery and the Vocal Fatigue Index (VFI) protocol, whose cutoff score is 11.5. To verify the association between sociodemographic variables and vocal fatigue, we used the chi-square test and adopted a significance level of 5% ($p \leq 0.05$).

Results: The IFV average was 23 points ($SD \pm 12.34$). Regarding the symptoms, the most mentioned were: hoarseness (58.3%), vocal fatigue (33.3%), pneumophonic incoordination (25%) and difficulty singing (16.7%). There was no association between vocal fatigue and age ($p = 0.773$), year of surgery ($p = 0.773$) or speech therapy ($p = 0.998$).

Conclusion: Patients undergoing thyroidectomy self-reported vocal fatigue, which was not associated with age, year of surgery and speech therapy.

Keywords: fatigue; thyroid gland; voice.

11525 Vocal health and hygiene of patients undergoing thyroidectomy

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Introduction: Thyroidectomy is a frequent procedure in patients with thyroid nodules and the presence of vocal symptoms is expected in the postoperative period.

Objective: To compare the health and vocal hygiene knowledge of patients undergoing thyroidectomy who underwent speech therapy or not.

Methods: Research Ethics Committee approval #5,362,566. Cross-sectional study, with 12 female subjects. The participants answered a sociodemographic questionnaire and the Vocal Health and Hygiene Questionnaire (QSHV), which has a cutoff score of 23 points, and were divided according to the performance of speech therapy. G1 (n=06) consisted of patients who did not undergo speech therapy and G2 (n=06) consisted of patients who underwent speech therapy in the postoperative period. For comparison, the Mann-Whitney U test was used. The significance level was 5% ($p < 0.05$).

Results: The participants' mean age was 47 years, with a prevalence of total thyroidectomy (n=11). Hoarseness, vocal fatigue, pneumophonic incoordination and singing difficulties were the most self-reported post-surgery vocal symptoms by both groups. The mean QSHV for G1 was 14.5 ± 7.0 and for G2 it was 19.3 ± 5.3 , both below the cutoff score for the questionnaire. There was no association between the QSHV score and speech therapy ($p = 0.107$).

Conclusion: Patients undergoing thyroidectomy self-reported insufficient knowledge about health habits and vocal hygiene. Although no difference was observed between patients who underwent speech therapy or not, there was a better score on the QSHV for patients who underwent speech therapy.

Keywords: knowledge; thyroid gland; voice.

11530 Language and speech stimulation in early childhood: an intensive program on social media platform

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Introduction: Interaction and play are essential for the development of language and speech in early childhood. During this stage, children are highly receptive to acquiring communicative skills, and it is crucial for parents and caregivers to actively engage in this process. However, access to stimulation programs is not always widespread, limiting their reach and participation.

Objective: To report the experience of using a digital platform as a means to encourage mothers to play and interact with their children, aiming to promote language and speech development.

Method: A three-week program was developed, featuring daily explanatory videos that provided step-by-step guidance on play activities to be conducted at home with the child. These videos were shared through a closed profile on a digital platform. Support materials were also provided for recording and monitoring the process.

Results: The program, offered through a digital platform, aimed to take advantage of the reach and familiarity that social media has in people's daily lives. The easy and convenient access to content allowed mothers to actively participate at their preferred time and location.

Conclusion: By promoting interaction and connection between mother and child through practical guidance and daily activities, the intensive program provided through social media proves to be an effective tool for stimulating healthy language development and establishing a strong foundation for future communication in children.

Keywords: language development; early stimulation; social media.

11536 Audiological findings in subjects with CANVAS ataxia: case series

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Introduction: Cerebellar ataxia, neuropathy, vestibular areflexia syndrome (CANVAS) is a neurodegenerative disorder in which the sensory neurons, vestibular system, and cerebellum undergo functional changes as a result of a genetic mutation.

Objective: To describe audiological findings in subjects with CANVAS ataxia.

Material and Method: Human Research Ethics Committee approval, under CAEE: 370.837.140.0000.0103. As inclusion criteria, participants should present a diagnosis of CANVAS ataxia. The evaluation procedures consisted of pure tone audiometry and tympanometry.

Results: The sample was composed of 12 participants aged between 33 to 60 years (median 56 years; quartile 1=48; quartile 3=57), and disease duration between 6 months to 14 years (mean time 7.61 ± 3.95 years). One participant had unilateral hearing loss in the left ear, of the mixed type and profound degree. Four participants had bilateral hearing loss, two sensorineural type, one mixed type, and one subject with right ear sensorineural and left ear mixed type. Three participants had mild hearing loss bilaterally, one subject had a severe degree on the right and a moderately severe degree on the left. Four participants had isolated frequency hearing loss in the left ear and six in the right ear, of which two had hearing loss in the contralateral ear (one participant moderately severe and the other mild degree). Eleven participants had a type A tympanometric curve, and one had an Ad curve.

Conclusion: Eleven participants had alterations in the peripheral auditory system, mainly related to isolated frequency hearing loss and mild sensorineural bilateral hearing loss.

Keywords: ataxia; hearing; vestibular diseases.

11557 Central auditory processing screening in schoolage age: integrative review.

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Introduction: Central auditory processing is the result of mechanisms and processes used by the central auditory nervous system to comprehend sound information. School-aged children may experience alterations in central auditory processing, and the implementation of simplified, easily accessible, and low-cost health promotion measures should be applied.

Objectives: To identify possibilities for applying auditory processing screening in school-aged children.

Date syntheses: This integrative review, is methodologically conducted by the guiding question: "Which central auditory processing screening instruments can be utilized?". The search for articles took place between January and August 2022, in the SciELO database using the description "auditory perception" and "hearing" and in PubMed with the description: "auditory perception" and the keyword "Auditory Processing Domain Questionnaire". The filters of complete articles in Portuguese and English, published between 2013 and 2022, were adopted. Of the total of 325 articles, 17 were included in this review according to thematic relevance.

Conclusions: Among the 7 screening instruments identified, 3 are questionnaires applied to parents and teachers and 4 are auditory skills tests conducted by professionals on children. Noteworthy platforms in Brazil are the Simplified Assessment of Auditory Processing, Audibility, and the Auditory Processing Domains Questionnaire. Screening during the school phase is a tool that values good speech therapy practices and the use of protocols that enhance

the promotion of care and prevention of hearing health at Primary Care levels.

Keywords: hearing; auditory perception; and auditory processing domains questionnaire.

11560 Scientific production in the ten years of the mandatory neonatal hearing screening in brazil

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Introduction: In 2020, Brazil celebrated ten years of mandatory auditory assessment in newborns through research on otoacoustic emissions.

Objective: to conduct a bibliographical survey of articles published on Neonatal Hearing Screening (NHS), between 2010 and 2020, and verify the main characteristics of these studies.

Method: research done consulting PubMed and VHL databases, using the descriptors, in Portuguese and English: "Neonatal Screening", "Hearing Loss", "Newborn" and "Hearing Tests. Full articles available for free addressing aspects related to NHS in Brazil were selected.

Results: 3,099 publications were identified, but only 44 articles met the proposed inclusion criteria. It was found that most studies used descriptive analysis of the results of local hearing screening programs and that staying in the Intensive Care Unit was the most studied risk indicator for hearing loss (IRDA), with the southeast region of the country being the one that most produced studies on the subject. It was identified that compliance with all stages of the hearing screening process is the biggest challenge faced by national programs.

Conclusion: the country presented many studies over a ten-year period, but with most of these studies dedicated to the descriptive analysis of local programs, without addressing the topic nationally. Thus, the scientific production on TAN in the country lacks studies that allow evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of programs and, thus, identifying problems and proposing strategies for improving TAN in Brazil.

11579 Multiprofessional team training in a long-stay institution on the management of dysphagia: experience report

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Introduction: Speech-Language Pathology (SLP) should be inserted in the context of the long-stay institution (LSI) with the multidisciplinary team, considering that the aging process predisposes to speech-language disorders.

Objective: Report the experience of a training program on the management of dysphagia in an LSI.

Methods: This study was carried out in Brasília (Federal District), in partnership with an LSI and a private university. The organization of the training was carried out by two professors and 55 interns, from the last semester of the SLP course. The training was held in May 2023, and the students had 3 weeks prior to preparing the materials. The trained professionals of this institution were nurses, nursing technicians, caregivers and the administrative team.

Results: During the training week, activities were carried out at seven different times, to cover professionals who were on different shifts. Among the activities, folders were printed, buttons and banners were distributed. The professionals were well received with the suggested guidelines, such as: alternating between full and empty spoons for the elderly with stasis in the oral cavity, change in consistency when they had increased oral transit time, choking, throat clearing, and adaptation of utensils. At the end of this process, a total of 56 professionals were trained.

Conclusion: It was observed that the training was organized and effectively carried out successfully, suggesting that future studies follow the longitudinal effect of this type of intervention.

Keywords: deglutition; speech; language and hearing sciences; training courses; deglutition disorders.

11585 Acoustic immittance findings in subjects with CANVAS ataxia: case series

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Introduction: Cerebellar ataxia, neuropathy, vestibular areflexia syndrome (CANVAS) is a neurodegenerative disorder in which functional changes occur in the cerebellum and vestibular system.

Objectives: To describe the acoustic immittance findings in subjects with CANVAS ataxia.

Methods: Human Research Ethics Committee approval, under CAEE: 370.837.140.0000.0103. As inclusion criteria, participants should present a diagnosis of CANVAS ataxia, normal hearing, isolated frequency hearing loss, or mild hearing loss. The procedures consisted of the application of tympanometry and acoustic stapedius reflex.

Results: The sample was composed of nine participants aged between 33 to 60 years (mean 50.9±9.41 years), and disease duration between 6 months to 14 years (mean 8.07±4.44 years). All participants had a type A tympanometric curve. Five participants had the presence of ipsilateral reflexes at normal levels in all frequencies in the right ear and three in the left ear. Two participants showed the presence of contralateral reflexes, bilaterally, in all frequencies in the right and left ears. One participant had reflexes in both ears at two frequencies, both ipsilateral and contralateral acoustic stapedius reflexes. One participant had the presence of ipsilateral acoustic reflexes in the right ear and absence in the left, as well as, the absence of contralateral reflexes in the right and presence in the left (absence of reflex at 4000Hz).

Conclusion: Type A tympanometric curve was observed in all participants with CANVAS ataxia, and the presence of ipsilateral and contralateral acoustic stapedius reflex in two participants of the sample.

Keywords: ataxia; hearing; vestibular diseases.

11588 Effect of melatonin on otoprotection in rodents: a systematic review with meta-analysis.

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Objective: To determinate the otoprotective efficacy of melatonin in experimental models of rodents through a systematic review of the literature.

Methods: Altogether, 154 articles were found in four databases. The PICOS strategy (Population, Intervention, Comparison, and Outcome) was used to define the eligibility criteria. Studies that met the inclusion criteria for the second step were included in a qualitative synthesis. Each study type was analyzed with the CAMARADES quality of assessment's checklist and the SYRCL RoBS risk of Bias.

Results: Seven articles were selected, and four were included in the meta-analysis. It was possible to obtain seven outcomes according to the standard auditory frequencies presented among the studies, considering a minimum of three standard frequencies. The outcomes analyzed were for the frequencies of 1500, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, and 8000 Hz. Conclusion. Melatonin can provide protection against the ototoxic effects of cisplatin and aminoglycosides at 5000 Hz, 6000 Hz, and 8000 Hz, thereby minimizing the reduction in Otoacoustic Emissions (OAE) amplitude. The same effect was not observed in the lower frequencies. Despite the limited number of studies that were evaluated, the results appeared consistent in higher frequencies. However, the methodology of the available studies did not meet the necessary methodological rigor that promotes the safe replicability of these studies.

11589 Audiological profile of an audiology school clinic at a private institution of higher education

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Introduction: Taking care of the audition is essential to maintain quality of life. Having a audiological diagnosis is essential to minimize the negative impact of hearing loss on an individual's life. The audiological profile is an important epidemiological tool, which assists in taking preventive measures and interventions.

Objective: To characterize the audiological profile of patients attended at an Audiology school clinic.

Method: Descriptive, cross-sectional and retrospective study of digitized data from the audiological assessment of patients aged 12 to 95 years. A total of 1.137 exams from 2017 to 2022 were analyzed.

Results and Conclusion: Of the 1.137 tests analyzed, 67.1% had hearing loss, 65.4% were female and 51.8% were over 60 years old. The most common type was sensorineural, followed by mixed and conductive. The degree, classified by the mean of 500 to 2.000 Hz, was predominantly normal, however, the audiogram showed alterations in the high frequencies. In logoaudiometry, the findings were compatible with tone audiometry and pointed out that with increasing age, there is a worsening in speech recognition performance. The immittance audiometry results were consistent, with the predominant findings being type A tympanometry and the presence of acoustic reflexes. It was verified in this study that the audiological profile consists of elderly women, with descending bilateral hearing loss, which can characterize presbycusis. This finding may contribute to the awareness of the elderly population regarding the importance of audiological diagnosis associated with referrals and conducts in order to attenuate the effects of aging.

Keywords: hearing; audiology; audiometry; hearing loss; presbycusis.

11596 Combined treatment in a patient with obstructive sleep apnea: case report

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Introduction: Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) treatment by continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) is the most commonly used in adults in the most severe cases, however due to myofunctional alterations that these patients have how altered swallowing and breathing function, speech therapy is indicated.

Objective: To verify the contribution of CPAP and speech therapy in the treatment of a patient with obstructive sleep apnea.

Methods: case description of a seventy four year old, male patient with severe obstructive sleep apnea that underwent CPAP for improvement of the apnea condition and speech therapy treatment to mild oropharyngeal dysphagia and breathing. Clinical evaluation of orofacial myology and Sleepiness Epworth Scale before and after speech therapy and too a polysomnography before and after CPAP were performed. Based on the clinical evaluation, a therapeutic plan was elaborated to provide the patient, tongue strength and position, strengthening of the soft palate muscles and their mobility, strengthening of the pharynx, larynx and vocal folds as well as the swallowing and breathing coordination.

Results: There was improvement in relation to diurnal hypersomnia and sleep quality, with elimination of apneas and hypopneas, improvement of the oropharyngeal musculature, of all orofacial functions, in addition to having helped in the adherence to use of CPAP.

Conclusion: The combination therapy (CPAP and speech therapy) was effective in the treatment of patient with Obstructive Sleep Apnea.

11600 Obstructive sleep breathing disorders and middle ear alterations in children

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Introduction: Airway obstruction due to enlargement or infectious processes of the tonsils cause serious effects on the nose and paranasal sinuses, as well as on the patency of the Eustachian tube and on ventilation of the middle ear, resulting in cases of otitis media with effusion.

Objective: To verify the frequency of middle ear alterations in children on the waiting list for adenotonsillectomy.

Methods: This study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee. Eighty children aged between four and 11 years undergoing adenotonsillectomy pre-surgical routine were invited to participate in the study. All children were submitted to otoscopy and imittance audiometry up to two months before the surgery. For this study, children who underwent removal of the palatine and/or pharyngeal tonsils were considered, excluding children with genetic syndromes or craniofacial malformations.

Results: The final series consisted of 76 children, with a mean age of 6.96 ± 2.10 years, 50% of whom were female. Of the 76 children present in the study, 50.16% did not present alterations in the otoscopy exam, 4.56% presented some mild alteration and 3.04% of them presented severe alterations. In the tympanometry exam, 48.64% did not present alteration in the otoscopy exam, 3.80% presented some mild alteration and 5.32% of them presented severe alteration.

Conclusion: A high frequency of tympanometric alterations was observed, which complemented the otoscopy findings.

Keywords: otitis media; acoustic impedance tests; palatine tonsil; adenoids.

11613 Testing and retesting with dichotic sentences: a study of variability in normal-hearing adults

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Objective: To apply the Dichotic Sentence Test to normal-hearing young adults in order to investigate variability during testing and retesting.

Method: The study was carried out with 36 right-handed individuals between 19-44 years old, normal hearing. The basic audiological evaluation and the Dichotic Digits Test were performed. The Dichotic Sentence Test was applied in two sessions with intervals of 30 to 40 days.

Results: In the divided attention stage, there was little variability between the testing and retesting measurements, with a statistical difference only in the left ear. When analyzing the differences in performance obtained between the two evaluation sessions, it was found that 64% of the individuals presented the same performance in the two evaluations in the right ear and 28% presented a difference of 10% with better performance during retesting. In the left ear, only 36% of the individuals maintained the same performance and 44% presented a difference of 10% between the two evaluations, also with improvement during retesting. A moderate positive correlation was observed in both ears with a tendency toward improved performance during retesting. In the directed attention task, there was slight variability only in the left ear, with improved performance during retesting.

Conclusion: A statistical difference between the measurements obtained in the different evaluation sessions was only found in the left ear, during the divided attention stage, with a moderate positive correlation, demonstrating a trend towards improvement in the results of up to 10% during retesting.

Keywords: auditory perception; hearing tests; dichotic listening.

11657 Musicians' auditory habits and behaviors

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Introduction: music is a pleasurable experience, and it is difficult to associate it with harm. However, at high intensities, it poses a threat to hearing. Research has shown that musicians may be exposed to sound pressure levels exceeding 104 dBNA, making them susceptible to impairments in auditory system functionality.

Objective: to investigate the auditory behavior and habits of musicians.

Methods: 371 musicians participated in the study. Data were collected by questionnaire. For statistical analysis, the magnitude of associations was estimated using odds ratios (OR) and their respective 90% confidence intervals, with a significance level of 10%.

Results: among the participants, 45.8% were female and 54.2% were male, with a mean age of 26.15 years and a standard deviation of 7.22. 91.64% of musicians did not use hearing protectors, and being female reduced the chance of using hearing protectors by 37.0% ($p=0.06$; $OR=0.37$). The majority of participants had experienced at least one of the following auditory symptoms: dizziness, tinnitus, sensitivity to loud sounds, aural fullness, and pain. Having undergone any type of auditory examination increased the odds of using hearing protectors by 382% ($p=0.01$, $OR=3.82$), and not using headphones reduced the odds of listening to music at high levels ($p<0.01$; $OR=0.49$). Increasing age increased the odds of undergoing auditory examinations ($p<0.01$; $OR=1.07$).

Conclusion: the majority of musicians, particularly women, do not use hearing protectors during their musical activities. Additionally, a significant portion of musicians has not received any guidance on auditory health and experiences at least one symptom related to hearing.

11685 Analysis between sleep quality and tinnitus in people after COVID-19

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Liips - Unicesumar

Introduction: People who had severe COVID-19 constitute a group susceptible to tinnitus complaints and changes in sleep quality.

Objective: To compare the tinnitus complaint with the individual perception of sleep quality in people after COVID-19.

Methods: Cross-sectional study approved by the Ethics Committee, which is part of a broader research, with people after COVID-19. People were recruited through referral from the municipal hospital institution after medical discharge between 03/01/2021 and 07/01/2021 and having received the 1st dose of the vaccine for COVID-19. The tinnitus complaint was verified in the questioning performed during the anamnesis. To verify the quality of sleep, the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index was used, with verification to the subjective quality of sleep, considering with unsatisfactory perception of sleep, all those who had a poor or very poor response. Statistical analysis was performed using the chi-square test with a 95% confidence interval and a 5% significance level.

Results: 192 people participated, with a mean age of 47.8 ± 12.6 years. The prevalence of self-reported tinnitus was 27.1% ($n = 52$). Of the 52 patients with tinnitus, 27 people started with the symptom during or after the diagnosis of COVID-19. Of these, 60% reported non-restorative sleep. There was an association between tinnitus and unsatisfactory sleep quality in this population with $p = 0.003$. It was found that the individual perception of sleep quality was related to the complaint of persistent tinnitus after COVID-19.

Keywords: tinnitus; sleep; COVID-19.

11690 Who are the communicators and what information about voice has been disclosed in the most viewed videos on youtube? Preliminary analysis

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Introduction: Exhibitions about health on the internet, on social networks, and in other non-scientific media are easily and widely accessible; among these media is Youtube

Objectives: To describe the preliminary analysis of the most viewed videos on YouTube considering the sociodemographic characteristics of the communicators and the contents/information about voice.

Methods: 200 videos available on the YouTube® platform (December/22 to May/23) in the languages: Portuguese, English and Spanish. Procedures: Selection of the videos, visualization and categorization of the data, according to the criteria defined in pilot: descriptors, language, communicator (profession, sex, age group), content (type), information (beneficial, risk, undefined/inocuous; and message transmitted). The information was grouped by semantic similarity.

Results: The highest prevalences: descriptors "voice care" (24.5%) and "hoarseness" (17%); Portuguese language (51%); adult female communicators (63%), professions: singers (36.5%), teachers (23%) and speech therapists (21.5%); contents: concepts (42.5%); expositions (46.5%) and personal accounts (11%); information: beneficial (62%), risk (9%) and undefined/inocuous (29%); vocal hygiene and vocal health (61%); various vocal/physical exercises for relaxation (12.5%), home recipes to "improve the voice" (26.5%).

Conclusion: In the analyzed videos, adult women, singers and teachers stood out as communicators; concepts and expositions about voice, as well as information considered beneficial in most of the videos should be analyzed based on scientific literature; one third of the information was considered risky, undefined/inocuous will be studied in detail in the continuity of the study. The preliminary data draw the attention of experts to the content/information about voice on Youtube.

Descriptors: speech therapy, voice, internet, social media.

11691 Characterization of the oral transition process in babies with cleft lip and palate in a Neonatal ICU

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Introduction: Babies with cleft palate are prone to manifest changes suction and swallowing due to change in intraoral air pressure caused by unoperated cleft and communication between oral and nasal cavities. Furthermore, cleft lip and palate may be associated with syndromes. Object: Characterize oral transition process in babies with cleft lip and palate in Neonatal ICU of University Hospital.

Methods: Study was retrospective, observational and descriptive. Information was extracted from medical records of babies admitted to neonatal ICU between periods of 2017 to 2021. Subsequently, the process nutrition and outcome of oral transition during the hospitalization period were characterized.

Results: Total of 8 babies, 6 full-term and 2 preterm (average 37 weeks), mean birth weight of 2633g, 5 females and 3 males. It was found that 12.5% had cleft lip, 37.5% had cleft lip and palate, and 50% had cleft palate. 2 babies had isolated cleft and 6 babies had cleft associated with genetic syndrome. All babies were being fed through a nasogastric tube and only 37.5% of the babies were discharged with exclusive oral feeding, 12.5% with a mixed feeding route and 50% with an alternative long-term and exclusive feeding route.

Conclusion: Oral transition process was characterized by presence of reduced intraoral pressure, incoordination between sucking-swallowing-breathing and episodes of coughing and/or gagging, although, this behavior was influenced by comorbidities

presented by babies. Respiratory, neurological and cardiopathies of the syndromes associated with cleft lip and palate worsened the eating condition.

11693 Pediatric feeding disorder in an infant during hospitalization: case report

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Introduction: Pediatric Feeding Disorder (PFD) is common in children and requires early identification and diagnosis.

Objective: To describe the domains of PFD in an infant with osteomyelitis during hospitalization.

Method: Research Ethics Committee (67233323.3.0000.5487). Retrospective cross-sectional study of a single case, male infant, three months old, admitted for respiratory distress, malnutrition due to osteomyelitis secondary to multi-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* with presence of extrapulmonary abscess. After 10 days of hospitalization a Speech Therapist evaluation was requested and an institutional protocol was used.

Results: Since the postnatal period, the infant had complaints regarding feeding, frenectomy procedure (Bristol 0) at 8 days of age, continued to use a supplement, with low weight gain. With 20 days of age, he started to refuse feeding, persisting even after attempts with different utensils and formula-fed. The medical (gastric) domain of PFD was investigated without impairments. During hospitalization, feeding/swallowing evaluation was conducted, with no impairments in orofacial structures observed, presence of saliva swallowing with efficient non-nutritive suction and coordinated suction. When approaching the breast/formula-fed, the infant displayed refusal behaviors, accepting a small volume, with no clinical signs of penetration or laryngotracheal aspiration. Impairments were observed in all four domains of PFD. Daily feeding/swallowing training was initiated in parallel with osteomyelitis treatment, and after 26 consecutive days, the infant began to accept flavored milk formula-fed with a specific consistency.

Conclusion: PFD in this infant, diagnosed and treated in the four domains during the hospitalization, improved oral feeding.

11694 Immediate effects of phonation into silicone tube on adults who stutter: preliminary results

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Introduction: There is evidence that the vocal tract of adults who stutter behaves differently when compared to the vocal tract of adults who don't stutter. The practice of speech-language therapists usually involves strategies to relax this musculature. Resonance tube phonation has been described as a semi occluded vocal tract exercise, which can improve the source-filter interaction. There is a gap in the literature regarding the immediate effect of this exercise on adults who stutter.

Objective: To investigate the immediate effects of phonation into silicone tube on fluency and self-assessment of adults who stutter.

Methods: Research Ethics Committee approval #5.391.368. 20 adults who stutter, from 18 to 45 years old, were submitted to a fluency assessment and comfort of speech self-assessment, before and after performing phonation in a silicone tube submerged in water (2cm depth), for three minutes. The fluency assessment was performed by recording a spontaneous speech task of 150-500 syllables from each participant.

Results: There was an improvement in fluency of 70% of participants after the exercise, but only 30% informed that they stuttered less. Most of the participants related in the self-assessment that after exercise they felt less physical tension (65%) and effort to speak (55%); and 50% felt more confident when speaking.

Conclusion: The phonation exercise into a silicone tube caused an immediate positive effect on the fluency and wellbeing for most of the adults who stutter in the self-assessments.

Keywords: speech; stuttering; adult.

11700 Swallowing assessment in patients affected by COVID-19 - a literature review

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Introduction: COVID-19 can cause acute respiratory distress syndrome, requiring procedures that can cause injury to the larynx. Speech and language therapists are professionals who work in the management of dysphagia and in the evaluation and rehabilitation of all correlated aspects.

Objectives: To perform a systematic review of swallowing assessment in COVID-19, including evaluation protocols used in the clinical practice of dysphagic patients.

Data synthesis: The articles gathered in this study were selected through the PubMed and Scielo databases using the crossing of keywords Covid-19, Deglutition and Speech, Language and Hearing Sciences, limiting itself to texts in English or Portuguese, published between 2018 and 2023. Twenty-three articles were analyzed, characterized in group A (cross-sectional studies) and group B (cohort studies). In group A, there was an incidence of dysphagia in 64.7% of the studies; 59.9% used bedside assessment and 17.5% used objective assessment methods. In group B the rates were 42%, 66.7% and 0% respectively. Many studies report a high prevalence of Oropharyngeal Dysphagia; some associate the increase of comorbidities, intubation time and malnutrition with the worsening of the swallowing pattern.

Conclusion: There was no consensus on which protocol or technique is safer to use in these patients. It is concluded, however, the need for speech therapy for patients affected by COVID-19, especially in the most severe cases of the disease. The increase in comorbidities, intubation time and malnutrition were related to the worsening of the swallowing pattern.

Keywords: Covid-19; deglutition; speech; language and hearing sciences.

11702 Characterization of the UNHS sample in the month of May in a SUS maternity

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Introduction: Universal Neonatal Hearing Screening (UNHS) aims at the early identification of hearing impairment in newborns with or without Risk Indicators for Hearing Impairment.

Objective: characterization of the sample assisted by the speech therapy service in the intensive care residency in a public hospital. The results of all newborns (NB) treated were included. The variables evaluated were: gender, gestational age (GA), age at the time of the test (IT) and test result, whether it passed or failed. Data were stored in a google sheets table, for analysis the Chi-Square, Fisher's Exact and Student's t tests were applied.

Results: 133 patients were treated. The sample is composed of 51.9% (n=69) male and 48.1% (n=64) female. The mean GA was 39.2 (sd=1.6) weeks and the mean IT was 1 day. The percentage of tests with a "pass" result was 91% (n=121).

Conclusion: This study characterized the sample assisted by residents in the month of May, 51.9% of whom were male, mean GA of 39.2 weeks. With 91% of positive results. Based on the results found, the importance of performing UNHS in all NBs is reinforced, so that in cases of possible hearing loss, they can be diagnosed and treated early.

Keywords: hearing; screening; hearing loss; neonatal.

11712 Proposal of a hearing rehabilitation service model in the city of São Paulo

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The Ministerial Ordinance 432 (BRAZIL, 2000), initiated the policy of granting hearing aids through Outpatient Services of High Complexity Hearing Health accredited by the Ministry of Health. Over the years several updates and adjustments occurred, enabling the structure of the care network and the itinerary for patients with hearing loss.

Objectives: 1. Case study of a service; 2. Implementation analysis.

Resumed report: Protocol: 1. Entry – Otorhinolaryngologist; 2. Audiological Evaluation; 3. Conduct – Otorhinolaryngologist; 4. earmold / pre-selection – Audiologist; 5. Fitting and adaptation of hearing aids – Audiologist. The process took about 12 months from admittance to the granting of hearing aids. Reorganization occurred in 4 Phases. Steps 1 to 4 of the Protocol began to take place on the same day. Observing the reduction in the number of returns, optimization of schedules and access to the service, shortening the time of the process from twelve to four months. In the 2nd Study, a retrospective cross-sectional descriptive study of 328 medical records of patients first users from the Service's database (CEP 3.414.44) was carried out, admitted during 2018, analyzing the time markers between the proposed stages and the attendance of patients to the appointments scheduled in the adaptation of the hearing aids, in the first year of use.

Conclusions: Results showed that the implementation of the protocol reduced the patient's time from admission to the granting of hearing aids and analyzed the overall performance of the process.

Keywords: audiology; hearing; hearing aids; auditory rehabilitation; rehabilitation centers; health services management.

11713 Anatomical alterations and outcomes of tracheostomized patients

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Introduction: Tracheostomy is commonly performed in intensive care units and its main indication is to provide mechanical ventilation support for a prolonged time. However, this procedure can cause complications such as anatomical, functional and social alterations. There is no consensus on the ideal time for decannulation, however, it is unanimous that structural changes in the airways can impede this progress.

Methods: Cross-sectional, quantitative, observational study, approved by the Research Ethics Committee (CAEE09263118500005342). Tracheostomized patients participated in a general intensive care unit in 2019 with clinical conditions of decannulation. Airway permeability, secretion management, phonation, swallowing and tolerance to tracheostomy occlusion were clinically evaluated. Individuals who failed any of these tests underwent tracheoscopy. The findings were classified as grade 1 (tracheal obstruction up to 50%), grade 2 (up to 70%), grade 3 (up to 99%) and grade 4 (complete obstruction).

Results: Were included 24 individuals, 10 (41.3%) of whom passed the clinical evaluations and were decannulated and 14 (58.7%) were submitted to tracheoscopy.

Two patients presented granulomas, one showed unilateral paralysis of the vocal folds and one presented tracheoesophageal fistula (grade 1 alterations) and were decannulated. One patient presented bilateral paralysis of the vocal folds, two showed grade 2 tracheomalacia, four had grade 2 stenosis and three had grade 3 stenosis and were not decannulated.

Conclusion: Most tracheostomized patients with clinical conditions of decannulation presented glottic or subglottic anatomical alterations. More than half of individuals can be successfully decannulated.

Keywords: tracheostomy; decannulation; tracheal diseases; intensive care unit.

11717 Waardenburg syndrome and cochlear implant: a case report

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Introduction: Waardenburg syndrome is a rare genetic condition characterized by the absence of melanocytes in the eyes, hair, skin, and vascular stria of the cochlea, and mainly, by uni- or bilateral neurosensory hearing loss. The cochlear implant (CI) is indicated in cases without response to hearing aids. However, bibliographic information is limited.

Objectives: To demonstrate the benefits of CI in a child with Waardenburg syndrome.

Resumed report: A 2-year-old female child was admitted to an otolaryngology outpatient clinic at Hospital Bom Samaritano on March 18th, 2022, with a previous diagnosis of Waardenburg syndrome, manifested through deafness, delayed speech development, blue eyes, hypertelorism, strabismus, absence of the nasal bone, hypoplasia of the maxilla, and psychomotor agitation. Maternal family history of the syndrome were reported. Audiological evaluation showed type A impedance curves and no response to behavioral audiometry, otoacoustic emissions, and Brainstem Evoked Response Audiometry. There was no benefit with the use of individual sound amplification hearing aids, with effective use for 3 months, associated with speech therapy. Bilateral CI model Concerto from Med-El was then performed on December 20th, 2022, with activation on January 23rd, 2023, with Rondo 2 processors. The child returned after 3 months, showing a decrease in agitation, better attention and sound source location for all instruments in behavioral audiological evaluation, detection of ling sounds and a score of 10 on the IT – MAIS.

Conclusion: It is concluded that CI brings auditory and behavioral benefits to children with Waardenburg syndrome.

Keywords: cochlear implant; syndrome; Waardenburg; hearing loss.

11728 Phonoaudiological performance in the hospital environment in a child diagnosed with Schwannoma

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Introduction: Schwannoma is a benign tumor that may manifest as paralysis of structures innervated by the facial, hypoglossal and trigeminal nerves. Therapeutic measures include clinical observation, surgical resection and radiotherapy.

Objective: To report the speech therapy performance in the hospital environment in a child diagnosed with Schwannoma.

Report: Research was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the institution under n.º. 4,794,773. Patient, P.H.M, 8 years old, was diagnosed with Schwannoma, in the right cerebellopontine angle (CPA) region, with a component inside the hypoglossal nerve, with compression on the pons, medullary transition and effacement of the fourth ventricle. Patient monitored by the speech therapy team at pre-surgical moment, presented myofascial alterations, altered vocal quality and clinical evaluation of swallowing normal. After resection, alterations were observed in the organs that make up the biomechanics of swallowing: altered vocal quality, incomplete velopharyngeal closure, hypomobility of the right vocal fold and severe dysphagia, with the presence of silent laryngotracheal aspiration during the videodeglutogram. Also during hospitalization, tonus and mobility exercises of phonoarticulatory organs, vocal techniques and indirect and direct swallowing therapy were performed. Around 3 weeks, with 30-minute appointments on

weekdays, the patient showed a significant improvement in vocal quality and velopharyngeal mobility, with a possible transition from an exclusive diet through a nasenteric tube to an adapted oral diet.

Conclusion: Early speech therapy demonstrates importance in the rehabilitation of pediatric patients with lesions in the APC region who underwent surgical resection.

Keywords: Schwannoma; dysphagia; speech therapy.

11744 Tympanometric findings in patients with otosclerosis: systematic review

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Centro Universitário Uninorte

Introduction: Otosclerosis can be defined as a focal disease of the otic capsule consisting of foci of otospongiosis located at different points of the inner ear, the most common being usually located anteriorly to the window and reaching the joint of the stapes with the oval window. The most relevant audiological finding involves the immittance test, considering that, according to the literature, the pathognomonic signs of ossicular locking are Type Air tympanograms, that is, low static compliance measurements, absent acoustic reflexes of the stapedius muscle and auditory loss of the conductor type. However, the clinical routine, in many cases, has evidenced different results.

Objectives: To analyze in the literature the different audiological findings in immittanceometry in patients with otosclerosis

Data synthesis: The search for articles was carried out in April 2023 through the Scientific Electronic Library online (SCIELO) and the Virtual Health Library (BVS). To carry out the searches, the following descriptors were used: "auditory evaluation", "otosclerosis", "diagnosis", "immittanceometry" combined by the Boolean operator "and", generated in 20 publications.

Conclusion: The audiological findings in relation to immittance testing were: Ar-type curve with absent stapedial reflex; type A curve with absence of stapedial reflex; and in some studies, the other curves also appear in specific cases. Note that depending on the degree of evolution of the otosclerosis and the affected area at the time of the evaluation, the tympanometric results may vary.

Keywords: otosclerosis; audiology; diagnosis.

11746 Post-covid hearing changes: a systematic review

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Introduction: COVID-19 is a disease caused by a type of virus called SARS-CoV, which in 2020 caused a pandemic that left severe sequelae in society. Among them, one in particular has drawn the attention of the scientific community of speech therapy and otorhinolaryngology, post-covid hearing changes and alterations.

Objectives: To analyze the findings in the literature regarding post-covid hearing changes.

Data synthesis: The search for articles was carried out in February 2022 through the Scientific Electronic Library online (SCIELO) and the Virtual Health Library (BVS). To carry out the searches, the following descriptors were used: "covid-19", "hearing loss", "pandemic", "post-covid sequelae" combined by the Boolean operator "and", resulting in 41 publications. In these publications, individuals underwent hearing assessment and had their results compared with a control group (non-infected). The studies show that more than 50% of the evaluated subjects presented otorhinolaryngological findings in relation to hearing, which were: sensorineural hearing loss; Presence of tinnitus; Otalgia; Otorrhea, drop in thresholds towards high frequencies and vertigo;

Conclusion: Although the pathophysiology of this infection has not been fully elucidated, regarding the presence of symptoms associated with COVID-19 and the prevalence of auditory complaints, the prevalence of otorhinolaryngological symptoms in adult patients stands out. There is still the hypothesis of signs of the virus and damage to the auditory system compatible with sensorineural loss, found in people who tested positive, but in asymptomatic conditions.

Keywords: covid-19; hearing; speech therapy.

11750 ASSR as a complement to the electrophysiological assessment of hearing in early diagnosis: a systematic review

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Introduction: The integrity of the auditory system is a prerequisite for the acquisition and normal development of oral language, with that the early diagnosis of auditory alterations becomes. Therefore, objective procedures are necessary for an assertive diagnosis and, as a complement to the audiological diagnosis of children, the applicability of the Steady State Auditory Evoked Potential (ASSR) as a new electrophysiological technique is increasing. The ease of recording and objectivity in identifying the ASSR responses, using statistical analysis, are important aspects of this procedure.

Objectives: To analyze the contribution of the ASSR as a complement (CROSSCHECK) to children's hearing assessment.

Data synthesis: The search for articles was carried out in May 2023 through the Scientific Electronic Library online (SCIELO) and the Virtual Health Library (BVS). To carry out the searches, the following descriptors were used: "auditory evaluation", "PEAEE", "Electrophysiology of hearing", "early diagnosis" combined by the Boolean operator "and", resulting in 10 publications.

Conclusion: Of the articles found, all carried out a comparison of the results of the assessment of thresholds by the ASSR with other tests, such as pure tone audiometry and ABR by specific frequency, where the results were compatible between the evaluations. There is still not enough scientific evidence for the use of the ASSR in isolation to determine the threshold, requiring further research in the area. Even so, it is evident that the test plays an important role in confirming the thresholds found in the PEATE-FE.

Keywords: hearing electrophysiology; ASSR; auditory diagnosis.

11754 Auditory training for tinnitus treatment: a scoping review

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Introduction: Auditory training for tinnitus patients has been studied as an auditory rehabilitation strategy but there is no consensus about the best practice methodology and a need for high-level scientific evidence in this area.

Objectives: This scoping review aims to update auditory training evidences and expand knowledge on auditory training strategies for tinnitus patients.

Data synthesis: Search was performed in specialized national and international databases: MEDLINE (PubMed), Embase (Elsevier), LILACS (BVS), and Cochrane Library. Studies' levels of evidence were classified into very high (Level A+), high (Level A), moderate (Level B), limited (Level C), low (Level D), or very low (Level D-) based on the Critically Appraised Topics. 2.160 records were identified in the searching stage and 15 studies were eligible for data extraction. The main eligibility criteria was auditory training in adults or older adults with tinnitus, either alone or in combination with other interventions and stimulation modalities, involving patient's active participation. Frequency discrimination training was the most frequent strategy, followed by auditory attentional skills training and multisensory training. Almost all studies including daily auditory training sessions reported significant benefits demonstrated in at least one outcome measure. Auditory discrimination training and attentional auditory skills stimulation studies obtained evidence quality levels ranging from limited to high (C-A) and the studies that applied multisensory training or attentional training combined with other strategies reached higher quality evidence levels.

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.

11771 Assessment and intervention of body balance in cardiovascular disease: case report

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Introduction: Dizziness is a complex symptom, described as a sensation of instability or illusory bodily or environmental movement. It can be attributed to dysfunctions in different systems responsible for body balance. The high incidence of labyrinthine disorders occurs due to the labyrinth's hypersensitivity to disturbances, such as circulatory issues.

Objective: To report a case of cardiac disease and dizziness in a patient treated at an Otoneurology Laboratory, emphasizing the importance of detailed anamnesis and evaluation.

Resumed report: Male patient, 78 years old, cardiopath, bilateral imbalance associated with head movements, lasting seconds, and sweating (Visual Analogue Scale - VAS = 8). Reports tinnitus and left-sided hearing loss; underwent cataract surgery, experiencing diplopia thereafter; poorly adapted glasses; undergoing medication treatment for cardiac diseases; presents osteomuscular problem; regular sleep; former smoker and alcoholic for 30 years. Underwent clinical anamnesis, Dynamic Posturography Foam Laser (DPFL), Videonystagmography (VNG), and Dizziness Handicap Inventory (DHI). Referred for vestibular rehabilitation. Alteration was observed in DPFL, mainly in the somatosensory system. In VNG, deficient peripheral vestibular dysfunction on the right. Attended two sessions of vestibular rehabilitation, showing improvement as reported by the patient and reduction in DHI score. Underwent cardiac surgery. Currently, dizziness and tinnitus remission, with a zero score on the VAS upon contact with the patient, with diplopia being the only existing condition.

Conclusion: Different healthcare specialties, when receiving patients with dizziness, should prioritize a detailed anamnesis and comprehensive evaluation to rule out possible vestibulopathies and investigate other issues.

Keywords: dizziness; cardiovascular diseases; evaluation.

11776 Orofacial myofunctional disorders and sleep quality in the pediatric population

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Introduction: Some studies have shown that the association between orofacial myofunctional disorders and sleep problems can affect essential functions such as breathing, chewing, swallowing and is also associated with parafunctional habits such as mouth breathing, finger sucking and nail biting

Objective: To investigate the sleep quality of children who suffer from orofacial disorders.

Methods: This is an observational, cross-sectional and quantitative study. 71 parents of preschool and elementary school students participated in the study. The student split was 42 boys (59.15%) and 29 girls (40.85%) between 6 and 11 years old. Data collection took place online by utilizing an anamnesis form, and an obstructive sleep apnea-18 questionnaire to verify sleep quality and by interviews using the Nordic Orofacial Test-Screening questionnaire to verify for orofacial disorders. The analysis of the relationship between sleep quality and orofacial disorders were performed using the Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U tests.

Results: It was found that high scores on the nordic orofacial test-screening questionnaire were proportionally related to higher scores on the obstructive sleep apnea-18 questionnaire, confirming the relationship between orofacial disorders and poor sleep quality ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Orofacial disorders can significantly impact the sleep quality of children.

Keywords: child; stomatognathic system; sleep; speech; language and hearing sciences.

11777 Categorization of adult patient users of cochlear implant at the University Hospital of the Federal University of Sergipe

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Introduction: The University Hospital of the Federal University of Sergipe (HU-UFS) has been qualified since 2016, by the Ministry of Health, as a Specialized Care Service for People with Hearing Impairment. Habilitation allows bilateral cochlear implant surgery to take place.

Objective: To develop a study that covers characteristics such as: gender of users, laterality, type and cause of hearing loss, whether it occurred before or after speaking and speech therapy.

Method: This is a retrospective cross-sectional study, approved by the Ethics Committee for Research with Human Beings of the Federal University of Sergipe under opinion number 6.133.434. Data from patients who underwent surgery at the HU-UFS from January 2017 to December 2021, who fit the selected criteria, were included in the survey.

Results: Eleven medical records of adult patients were analyzed. Of these patients, 6 were women and 5 were men, with severe to profound sensorineural hearing loss, with an etiology that characterized hearing loss before and after speaking. It was seen that 9 of these patients were implanted bilaterally and 3 unilaterally. All successfully performed cochlear implant activation and underwent post-surgery follow-up, performing programming and research on functional gain in free field, with 5 patients presenting means below 25dB, 3 with means between 26dB and 40dB and 3 with means between 41dB and 60dB.

Conclusion: The results showed that the categorization of users implanted by the cochlear implant service of the HU-UFS brings robust data about the hearing gain that this population acquired.

11780 Effect of intraoral neuromuscular electrical stimulation on post-covid-19 dysgeusia: a case report

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Escola Nacional de Saúde Integrada

Introduction: Sensory alterations of smell and taste are among the most important symptoms of COVID-19, with dysgeusia being the most frequent sensory sequel with an impact on the quality of life. Viral tropism is considered responsible for the occurrence, and the recovery of taste usually occurs in the first two weeks after the resolution of the disease, but in some cases can take up to 180 days. Neuromuscular electrical stimulation (NMES) has been used in association with myofunctional therapy to obtain motor and sensory responses, but there are no reports of its effects on dysgeusia.

Objective: To describe the effects of intraoral NMES on taste in a case of oromyofunctional alteration with post-covid dysgeusia.

Resumed report: A 31 year-old man, referred by the orthodontist, presented with oromyofunctional disorders - especially regarding tongue tone and posture. In addition, presented persistent dysgeusia for over 12 months since the first of three episodes of COVID-19. Three therapy sessions were performed combined with NMES at sensory and motor levels, with the objective of improving tongue muscle performance with the following parameters: 7Hz (only in the first session), 15Hz and 30Hz; 250us pulse, and intensity between 20 and 30 mA. On the next follow-up visit, the patient reported an improvement in taste with a significant impact on alimentation.

Conclusion: Although NMES was not used with this purpose, there was a significant response in taste recovery. New studies may elucidate the viability of this auxiliary resource in the treatment of dysgeusia.

Keywords: dysgeusia; electrical stimulation; COVID-19.

11786 **Wikipedia and Education: Wiki4WorldHearingDay2023 a strategy for hearing health promotion.**

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Background: The lack of accessible information to the population about health conditions and existing services is one of the obstacles to the promotion of public health. This challenge has been observed for hearing health, with a gap of several years between the first signs of hearing difficulties and the search for care. Wikipedia has been used as a valuable tool in spreading the promotion of hearing health. Audiology content in Wikimedia platforms has been consistently increasing since the adoption of Wikipedia assignments in educational activities and online global campaigns such as Wiki4WorldHearingDay in 2019 and 2023, and Wiki4YearOfSound2020.

Methods: One Workshop was organized as part of the Wiki4WorldHearingDay2023 (<https://w.wiki/6VCv>) and held at an international audiology meeting that took place in Brazil in March 2023. The activities count with support of different universities and institutions with an emphasis on the presence of one WHO envoy.

Results: The campaign resulted in 165,000 words, 249 references and 140 images added in 295 edited and 46 novel articles that reach about 8 million people globally. Participants in the workshop were about 50 people including students, researchers, educators, and SLP-Audiology practitioners. **Conclusions:** The impact of this action aroused interest in the participants in using Wikipedia as a tool to spread knowledge related to hearing health, as well as improve the quality of content.

11795 **Perception and auditory sensory tracking in cases of autistic spectrum disorder: audiological assessment X sensory assessment**

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Introduction: Autism Spectrum Disorder may involve, in addition to impairments in behavioral and social communication aspects, auditory alterations in perceptive and sensory aspects. The early identification of cognitive impairments involving the reception, analysis and storage of auditory information is the responsibility of the speech therapist, since it affects the process of language development and social communication.

Objective: The present study aims to demonstrate the importance of using, by the speech therapist, a quick instrument capable of identifying auditory alterations involving perceptual and sensory aspects, directing them to the proper referrals and intervention.

Methodology: 30 cases of children between 2 and 12 years old diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder were investigated, through the Cognitive Speech Therapy Protocol, conversation to be answered by those responsible that is being developed as a doctoral thesis by the University of São Paulo.

Results: According to the protocol, among the 30 children investigated, 25 had auditory sensory alterations in the first years of life, where 15 were referred for audiological evaluation and only 4 were referred to the Occupational Therapist, a professional qualified to evaluate and intervene in cases of hearing disorder. sensory.

Conclusion: Speech-language pathology tracking of perceptual and sensory changes in cases of ASD early may provide substantial gains, mainly in terms of intervention time and more effective therapeutic planning, due to the possibility of referral for audiological or sensory evaluation, which will determine whether or not the need of an interdisciplinary action.

11803 **Evaluation of individuals with vestibular Schwannoma using the video head impulse test: a systematized review of the literature**

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Introduction: Vestibular Schwannoma (VS) is a benign tumor that affects the vestibular nerve and may cause disorders related to body balance. The video head impulse test (vHIT) is one of the tests that allow us to assess the angular velocity at high frequencies of the lateral, anterior and posterior semicircular canals (CSC).

Objective: to analyze studies that used the vHIT as an assessment tool in individuals before and after VS surgery.

Methodology: A search was conducted in the Pubmed database, 899 articles were found and exported to Rayyan software for the selection of studies. After reading the title and abstract, 26 articles were selected to be read in full, and then 23 articles were analyzed.

Results: A total of 1124 subjects, 918 non-operated and 206 operated. Nine studies showed a specificity of 27.3 to 100% and sensitivity of 45.5 to 100%, in the non-operated group the specificity ranged from 36 to 100% and sensitivity of 73% to 100%, while in the operated group the specificity was 80% to 100% and sensitivity of 27.3 to 100%. Nine studies described changes in gain and refixation saccades. Fifteen studies suggest that the vHIT be implemented in the pre- and post-SV patient testing battery.

Conclusion: The vHIT is the only test that evaluates the 6 synergistic pairs of the vestibular system at high frequencies and by analyzing gain and refixation saccades it proves to be an important test for the evaluation of patients pre and post VS surgery.

11808 **Auditory repercussions associated with the use of headphones A literature review**

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The objective of this work was to analyze the auditory repercussions associated with the use of headphones in a literary search of the last ten years. This is a qualitative narrative literature review carried out based on a bibliographic search in the Google Scholar database and in the SciELO repository. Published articles were selected using the descriptors: "Hearing", "Hearing Loss" and "Hearing Disorders". It was noticed that the earphone develops a sound intensity that varies from 60 to 120 dB (decibels), causing sound stress with or without the presence of tinnitus and becoming harmful for hearing health. The most common repercussion is the damage caused to the cochlear cells, causing lesions with irreversible damage to hearing, triggered by an intensity above 85 dB (decibels). When exposure occurs abruptly and intensely, there may be acoustic trauma, temporarily or definitively damaging various ear structures. The transient change in threshold, characterized by a decrease in auditory acuity, may be reversible after a period of noise withdrawal. Hearing loss caused by the constant use of headphones has similar characteristics to that caused by occupational exposure to noise, slow, progressive, irreversible, sensorineural, bilateral, initially affects the high frequencies and then the other frequencies. It is concluded that the indiscriminate use of headphones can cause damage to hearing, related to sound stress, tinnitus, acoustic trauma, decreased hearing acuity and hearing loss. Prevention is the unique alternative to behavioral modification.

11809 **Profile of patients referred for central auditory processing evaluation at a reference hospital**

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Introduction: Central auditory processing (CAP) encompasses skills such as auditory discrimination, temporal processing, and binaural processing.

Objective: To analyze the profile of patients referred for CAP evaluation at the Speech Therapy Department of a reference hospital during one year.

Method: Cross-sectional study, where CAP was assessed using the following procedures: Pediatric Speech Intelligibility or Synthetic Sentence Identification, Filtered Speech, Dichotic Digits, Dichotic Consonant Vowel, Gap in Noise, and Pitch Pattern Sequence. The study was approved by the Ethics and Research Committee under number 32509. Statistical analyses were performed using Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U tests.

Results: The sample consisted of 83 patients, with 71% being male. There was also a higher prevalence of CAP alterations in males ($p < 0.001$). The mean age was 14.5 years, with a predominance of the pediatric population ($p < 0.001$). Learning difficulties were identified as the main complaint (52%), associated with attention deficit in 40% of male individuals. Only 8% of patients presented alterations in pure-tone audiometry. There was a statistically significant relationship between tests assessing temporal processing ($p < 0.001$) and learning complaint, as well as binaural processing ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: There was a predominance of male individuals with learning difficulties and attention deficit associated with CAP test alterations. Further large-scale studies should be conducted to expand knowledge on the subject.

Keywords: auditory processing; auditory processing disorder; hearing tests.

11814 Neonatal hearing screening at a benchmark hospital in the western Amazon

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Introduction: The neonatal hearing screening aims to identify and early treat congenital hearing losses. Knowing the results of the programs, as well as the most frequent risk indicators for hearing loss, can substantiate the public power in the construction of policies to face this deficiency and its causes.

Objective: To analyze the results of the neonatal hearing screening and the occurrence of risk indicators at a benchmark hospital in the Western Amazon.

Methodology: A cross-sectional study carried out with the hearing screening program database of a benchmark hospital in the care of high-risk pregnancies, from February 2015 to June 2020. The data (risk indicators, adopted protocol and screening results) was subjected to descriptive statistics.

Results: Of the 21456 newborns registered on the program, 92% ($n=19734$) underwent hearing screening, 81% ($n=15976$) with TEOAE, 13.1% ($n=2591$) with AABR and 5.9% ($n=1167$) with TEOAE + AABR; 39.7% ($n=8510$) had auditory risk indicators, made up of 27.1% ($n=5822$) ototoxic, 11.9% ($n=2543$) ICU internment, 5.2% ($n=1110$) mechanical ventilation, 3.4% ($n=731$) very low weight, 3.0% ($n=634$) syphilis, 2.7% ($n=582$) family history of hearing loss and others (less than 2%); 4.7% ($n=939$) failed the hearing screening, including 4.4% ($n=696$) with TEOAE, 7% ($n=182$) with AABR and 5.2% ($n=61$) with TEOAE + AABR.

Conclusion: Neonatal hearing screening is not universal in the studied program and the prevalence of auditory risk indicators is 39.7%, with the use of ototoxic drugs being more frequent. The prevalence of altered tests is 4.7%, which may be different depending on the adopted protocol.

11815 Relationship between tongue strength and oropharyngeal dysphagia in total laryngectomized

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Objectives: The main objective of this study was to evaluate the relationship between tongue strength and stasis in individuals submitted to total laryngectomy.

Methods: This is a series of cases in which individuals submitted to total laryngectomy referred to the Speech Therapy Service of a teaching hospital. The following procedures were performed: application of the self-assessment of feeding (EAT-10) and measurement of tongue strength through the equipment of lip and tongue pressure biofeedback. To assess the relationship between tongue strength and stasis complaints, the patients were divided into two groups: complaining of stasis (item 8 of the EAT-10 ≥ 1) and without complaining of stasis (item 8 of the EAT-10 = 0).

Results: The sample comprised 12 individuals, 5 of whom complained of stasis. There was a tendency for less force on the back and tip of the tongue in the group complaining of stasis [40.58 (31.44-57.77) and 42.88 (20.82-57.44) kPa, respectively] compared to the group without this complaint [56.17 (44.27-63.29) and 51.28 (31.88-68.80) kPa, respectively], but without statistically significant difference between groups ($p=0.530$ and $p=0.343$, respectively). There was a moderately strong correlation with statistical significance between tongue dorsum strength and tongue tip strength ($r=0.797$; $p=0.002$).

Conclusion: The medians of tongue dorsum and tip strength correspond, respectively, to 46.58 (37.4-62.5) kPa and 46.46 (30-64.9) kPa; the prevalence of stasis complaints is 41.7%; and it was not evidenced statistically significant relationship between tongue strength and stasis complaint in this population.

11816 The inclusion of libras subject in medicine courses in the state of São Paulo

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Introduction: Decree 5.626/2005, legal instrument that made Law 10.436/2002 official, which recognized the Brazilian Sign Language (Libras) as a legal means of communication for deaf people in Brazil, defined the implementation of Libras as an elective curricular subject in courses of Medicine. So, discussing the implementation of Libras discipline in Medicine courses becomes essential considering a better doctor-patient relationship.

Objective: To characterize the offering of Libras discipline in Medicine courses at Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in the State of São Paulo.

Method: This documentary research consisted of 37 curriculums of medical courses, considering eight state, three federal and 26 private HEIs. For data collection, an online survey of the curricula available on the websites of the aforementioned HEIs was carried out.

Results: Of the 37 HEIs found in the search, three were excluded for not offering a degree in Medicine. Of the 34 eligible HEIs, Libras discipline was implemented as an elective in 29 HEIs, complying with the Legislation with regard to offering the discipline, 4 HEIs do not offer the aforementioned component, and one HEI does not mention this information on its website. It should be noted that three HEIs offer Libras as a mandatory curricular component, highlighting the importance of discussing interventions with the Deaf person in Libras.

Conclusion: The inclusion of Libras discipline in Medicine Courses becomes necessary for reflections on the fronts of action with the Deaf patient, with a view to welcoming the linguistic specificities of the deaf person.

Keywords: medicine; brazilian sign language; accessibility.

11819 Sociodemographic profile and psychosocial risk of children and adolescents with cochlear implants and bone-anchored hearing aids

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Introduction: Hearing rehabilitation through the use of implantable hearing devices by the Unified Health System provides integrated multidisciplinary monitoring at all levels of assistance.

Objectives: To characterize the clinical, sociodemographic and psychosocial risk profile of children/adolescents with implantable hearing devices.

Methods: Descriptive, cross-sectional study with a quantitative approach carried out in the Southeast region. Nine children and adolescents using cochlear implants and bone-anchored prostheses, aged between 6 and 12 years, and their family caregivers participated. Caregivers answered the following instruments: Brazil Economic Classification Criteria Questionnaire and Psychosocial Assessment Tool.

Results: The families participating in the survey belonged predominantly to the C class (average household income of R\$ 4,180,00), four families belonged to the C1 class (average household income R\$ 3,085,48), and three families to the C2 class (average household income R\$ 1,748,59). The psychosocial risk measure indicated the predominance of families in the "universal" (44.4%) and "target" (33.3%) psychosocial risk classification. Such ratings represent mild and moderate psychosocial risk, respectively. The greatest vulnerability is found in the domains "problems with children" ($M = 0.83$; $SD = \pm 0.21$) and "parental stress reactions" ($M = 0.8$; $SD = \pm 0.30$), followed by "family problems" ($M = 0.52$; $SD = \pm 0.14$). It was also observed that the families in this study did not present risk in the domains of social support and problems with siblings.

Conclusion: The identification of the family's psychosocial and economic context can contribute to the analysis of individual situations in care.

Keywords: family caregiver; hearing impairment; psychosocial risk.

11820 Stressors and coping in children and adolescents who use implantable hearing devices and their caregivers

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Introduction: Hearing rehabilitation through the use of implantable devices can add stressors to those already related to hearing loss.

Objectives: To verify and describe how children and adolescents who use implantable hearing devices and their caregivers deal with stressors related to the rehabilitation process.

Methods: Descriptive, cross-sectional study with a quantitative and qualitative approach. Nine children and adolescents who used cochlear implants and bone-anchored prostheses, aged between 6 and 12 years, and their family caregivers participated. The caregivers answered the instruments: Brazil economic classification criteria, Psychosocial Assessment Instrument, Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire, stressors and expectations regarding implantable devices and Coping Scale. The instrument for children/adolescents was created with drawings of stressful situations and questions for assessing coping.

Results: From the psychosocial point of view, there was a predominance of mild and moderate risk, with a perception of social support. The behavioral indicators of the children/adolescents composed clinical and non-clinical groups and most showed prosocial behavior. Caregivers perceive common stressors for themselves and their children, such as surgery and communication. Faced with stressors, caregivers mentioned emotions of sadness and fear, and coping strategies such as "information search" and "problem solving". For children/adolescents, the most mentioned emotional reaction was sadness and coping behaviors are related to adaptive strategies.

Conclusion: The integration of psychosocial and behavioral data with perception and coping data helped to understand the process of each child/adolescent and their family members, helping to direct care.

Keywords: hearing impairment; cochlear implant; coping; coping strategies; child development; adolescent development; family caregiver.

11821 Audiological and electrophysiological findings in a patient with otological malformation: case report

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Escola Nacional de Saúde Integrada

Introduction: External ear malformations may be associated with middle ear alterations since, embryologically, they have the same origin; the careful audiological evaluation aims to guide adequate auditory rehabilitation.

Objective: To describe the audiological findings of a patient with agenesis of the acoustic meatus and malformation of the pinna.

Resumed report: A 17-year-old woman, with significant difficulty in conversation and poor school performance, diagnosed with agenesis of the external auditory canal and malformation of the pinna on the right ear. The following exams were performed: Immittance tests; Pure-tone and Vocal audiometry; Brainstem Auditory Evoked Potential (BAEP) neurodiagnosis and Auditory Steady State Response (ASSR) by bone conduction at 500 Hz, 1 kHz, 2 kHz and 4 kHz with "NB Chirp" stimulus. The findings showed type "As" tympanometric curve with absent ipsilateral acoustic reflexes on the left; conductive hearing loss of moderate degree and ascending configuration to the left, and bilaterally preserved bone conduction hearing thresholds. Logaudiometry on the left showing Speech Recognition Threshold at 60 dB, Speech Recognition Percentage Index from 88% to 95 dB. Electrophysiological results (BAEP) suggest conductive disorder in the left airway, and bone pathway present at 50dB nHL in both ears, with symmetrical responses. ASSR responses showed bilateral normality in bone conduction thresholds.

Conclusion: A careful investigation, based on embryology, and in a timely manner, can provide important audiological information for an assertive functional diagnosis, minimizing functional sequelae.

Keywords: congenital abnormalities; hearing loss; hearing tests.

11822 Case study of patients with vectoelectronystagmography without changes and static posturography with dynamic tests with changes in the three sensory systems (severe dysfunction)

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Introduction: posturography is a test that helps in the assessment of body balance, as it evaluates the connection between the three sensory systems. Due to the complexity of this system, only the vestibular exam may not be enough to understand the dizziness symptom.

Objective: case study of patients with vectoelectronystagmography without changes and posturography with severe dysfunction.

Method: observational cross-sectional study, retrospective from January 2020 to December 2022. Approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Institution, under opinion No. 3.708.883/2019. Inclusion criteria in the present study were: adults and elderly, of both genders, with complaints of dizziness, resulting from severe dysfunction in static posturography with dynamic tests and vectoelectronystagmography without alterations. For sociodemographic and clinical characterization of the sample, the following information was collected from the database: sex, age, diagnostic hypothesis, characterization of dizziness.

Results: 8 individuals participated in the sample, three (37.5%) male and five (62.5%) female. The mean age of the patients was 61.25 years old, with a standard deviation of 12 years. The medical diagnostic hypotheses were: six (75%) dizziness of central origin, one

(12.5%) cervical and lumbar hernia, and one (12.5%) traumatic brain injury. Regarding the type of dizziness, there were: three (37.5%) with non-rotational dizziness and five (62.5%) with rotational dizziness.

Conclusion: the highest prevalence was dizziness of central origin for patients with vectoletrystagmography without alterations and posturography with severe dysfunction.

Keywords: postural balance; dizziness; vestibular function tests and proprioception.

11824 Evaluation of the pressure of phonoarticulatory organs in mouth breathing children

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Introduction: Mouth breathing (MB) is considered a pathological adaptation, which can lead to structural and functional impairment of stomatognathic system structures, generating skeletal and myofunctional changes.

Objective: To compare pressure measurements of phonoarticulatory organs (OFAs) in children with MB.

Methodology: This is a quantitative and qualitative cross-sectional study that analyzes preliminary data from a research. The convenience sample consisted of 23 children with MB, who attended the clinic for integrated practices in MB at a pediatric hospital. The research was approved by the Research Ethics Committee under CAE 25072619.6.0000.5683. The pressure of oral structures was evaluated using the Iowa Oral Performance Instrument. The following tests were performed: maximum pressure of the lingual apex (PAL), maximum pressure of the cheeks (CH); maximum labial pressure (LAB). For each test, 3 measurements were performed, with a 30-s rest interval, and the highest value was analyzed. For analysis were used: Friedman test with post-hoc Bonferroni test to compare pressures between structures, Mann-Whitney test comparison of measurements with variables.

Results: The median values had a significant difference ($p < 0.001$), where PAL (32kPa) is greater than BCC(19kPa) and LAB (13kPa). A secondary analysis regarding the presence of deleterious habits showed that children with MB who used a bottle had a lower PAL value (19 kPa), $p = 0.023$.

Conclusion: It was demonstrated that the pressure on the tongue is greater than on the cheeks and lips in mouth breathing children.

Keywords: child; pressure; mouth breathing.

11825 Presbycusis and its social impact

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Presbycusis, is the hearing loss resulting from advancing age, as a result of the degradation of auditory structures, occurs in most cases, from the fifth decade of life. The biggest alterations are: the drop in the amount of ganglion cells and the reduction in the amount of nerve cells, promoting a reduction in the auditory acuity of the elderly. The first symptomatology associated with presbycusis is not not hearing, but not understanding what was said. As the individual ages, a relationship between presbycusis and dementia is perceived, affecting the cognitive abilities of elderly patients. The objective of this work is to define presbycusis, demonstrate the relationship between presbycusis and dementia and expose the social impact that it causes in the patient's life. Therefore, the research method employed was the integrative review of the current literature on the subject, with a descriptive character. The SciELO, Google Scholar and LILACS platforms were used, using the descriptors presbycusis, social impact and elderly, which generated 33 results. The results were selected according to the year of publication, obeying the space between 2018 and 2022,

to use the most current data in this work. Presbycusis associated with dementia are the main causes of cognitive impairment in the elderly, lowering their quality of life and leading them to psychosocial problems. The presence of the family and adequate medical follow-up make the therapeutic response of the elderly person to the proposed treatment effective, thus increasing the patient's quality of life.

11828 Effects of isotretinoin during the prenatal period on hearing: case report

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Abstract: Isotretinoin is used in the treatment of cystic and nodular acne and other skin infections, being contraindicated in pregnant women and childbearing potential.

Objectives: To describe the impacts on the infant hearing, through the use of isotretinoin during pregnancy, through a clinical case report.

Case report: The research was approved by the ethics committee. According to the report, the mother used a medication for acne treatment based on isotretinoin and, in the interval between its use, she became pregnant. The audiological evaluation consisted of broadband tympanometry, auditory steady state response, otoacoustic emissions and auditory behavior observation. In the tympanometry, it was presented low absorbance in both ears, with the presence of curve B bilaterally. In auditory steady state response was made the research of air conduction and bone conduction and presented lowered thresholds in air conduction with triton means in the right ear of 45 dBnNA and in the left ear of 65 dBnNA, in the bone conduction of the right ear it was obtained: 1KHz - 30 dBnNA, 2KHz - 35 dBnNA, 4KHz - 35 dBnNA. In the bone conduction of the left ear it was obtained: 1KHz - 35 dBnNA, 2KHz - 40 dBnNA, 4KHz - 10 dBnNA. Using masking was used to confirm responses. The transient otoacoustic emission was absent. In observing the auditory behavior, he observed the presence of the palpebral cochlear reflex and attention to medium and loud sounds.

Conclusion: The children present had sensorineural and mixed hearing loss of moderate degree.

11838 Health confrontations post-pandemic: a systematic review on the impacts on the vestibular system

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Introduction: The SARS-CoV-2 virus pandemic has brought known negative impacts on health, economy, education, among others, but little is known about its long-term effects. Regarding otoneurology, the literature mentions atypical presentations such as dizziness, vertigo, and tinnitus.

Objective: Analyze the relationship between SARS-CoV-2 infection and otoneurological alterations in post-COVID-19 patients, comparing them to non-infected individuals.

Data synthesis: A search was conducted in the PubMed, VHL, SciELO, Scopus, Embase, Web of Science, and Science Direct databases. Descriptive cross-sectional or longitudinal studies that assessed post-Covid-19 patients through objective otoneurological exams were included and articles with syndromic, oncological or central nervous system diseases patients, or that did not assess balance or were not related to the research outcome, were excluded. Out of the 1,665 articles analyzed, four were included. All of them used vHIT, combined with other exams such as VEMPs or SHIMP. Significant differences were observed in the right anterior semicircular canal (SCC) gain of vHIT, as well as in the right amplitude values and left N1 latency of cVEMP. Only one study found significant discrepancies in all evaluated parameters in oVEMP and no relevant differences were identified in SHIMP.

Conclusion: Possible vestibular dysfunctions in SCC, impairment of functional integrity of the saccule and utricles, and disorders in the vestibular nerve and its central connections impair the quality of life of infected individuals and highlight the need for randomized clinical trials and cohort studies with this population for a proper understanding and management of their sequelae.

Keywords: dizziness; otoneurological manifestations; Covid-19.

11839 Otoneurological manifestations in children with learning and language disorders: a systematic review

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Introduction: Vestibular disorders are common in childhood, causing nausea, imbalance, fear of the dark, enuresis, and difficulties in overall development.

Objective: To verify the otoneurological characteristics in children with language and learning disorders compared to children with typically development.

Data synthesis: The systematic review was conducted following the PRISMA guidelines, using the PubMed, VHL, SciELO, Scopus, Embase, Web of Science and OATD databases. Descriptive cross-sectional or longitudinal studies that assessed children with learning disorders and/or oral and written language disorders through objective otoneurological examinations were included. Among the 368 articles found, five articles were selected that used VENG, cVEMP, Dynamic Posturography of the Balance Rehabilitation Unit and SHAT. In the study group, alterations were found in VENG with differences in saccadic movements, pendular tracking gain and cold caloric test. In the Posturography, the mean values of oscillation velocity and center of pressure displacement area in the study group were significantly higher than in the control group. In cVEMP, no significant differences were found, while in SHAT, the RVO gain values were higher and fixation skills were lower in the study group.

Conclusion: Otoneurological manifestations can be found in children with language and learning disorders, such as decreased speed and accuracy of saccadic movements, peripheral vestibulopathies, postural imbalance and slowed tracking, contributing to difficulties in formal learning and the development of oral and written language, highlighting their complexity.

Keywords: learning disorder; language disorders; child; vestibular dysfunction.

11842 Influence of using the SPAN tool on the auditory performance and programming of cochlear implant users with disabled electrodes: case report

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Introduction: The Advanced Bionics (AB) cochlear implant (CI) brand developed a tool called SPAN, used in programming in cases that have disabled electrodes and still have active electrodes in their adjacencies.

Objectives: to verify the impact of using SPAN on the auditory performance of a CI user.

Resumed report: retrospective review of a 12-year-old male patient, enrolled in the CI Section of the HRAC-USP and AB brand CI user in the left ear. We analyzed the file using the Sound Wave software, and thus obtained the data concerning the objective measures, mapping and its parameters. Electrode 9 (E9) was disabled for the patient, because during programming he had no response in TNRI, and also no loudness perception for the same electrode. Due to the result of the clinical evaluation the SPAN tool was enabled in E9. To validate the mapping before using the SPAN tool, we performed a recorded sentence test in which we obtained a percentage of 18% in

silence and 4% in noise. When the tool was enabled, the percentage went to 50% of sentences in silence and 27% in noise.

Conclusion: in cases of defective electrode disabling, the SPAN electrode management tool can largely restore the auditory performance with the HiRes120 speech processing strategy to the level supported by an intact electrode array. It also maintains the frequency range and other programming parameters with the same information when compared to a patient without a disabled electrode.

Keywords: cochlear implantation; auditory perception; device failure.

11849 Hearing screening in newborn children exposed to alcohol and tobacco during pregnancy

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Introduction: Hearing loss in a newborn has several causal factors and it is necessary to investigate all of them, as well as their aggravating factors, so that preventive measures can be taken. The use of alcohol and tobacco during pregnancy is related to poor perinatal outcomes and, consequently, may increase the risk for the neonate's hearing.

Objective: To analyze the results of neonatal hearing screening in newborns exposed to alcohol and tobacco during pregnancy.

Methodology: Cross-sectional study carried out with the neonatal hearing screening database of a tertiary public hospital. The data collected (risk indicators, test used and result), analyzed descriptively, reflect 5 years of service implementation (2015 to 2020), totaling 305 newborns attended, with maternal history of alcohol and/or tobacco use disorder.

Results: 50.2% (n=153) had other risk indicators; out of these, 50.3% (n=77) illicit drugs, 45.7% (n=70) ototoxic drugs, 13.7% (n=21) syphilis, 12.4% (n=19) ICU internment, 4.6% (N=7) very low weight and mechanical ventilation, and 3.2% (n=5) anoxia; out of the 305 newborns screened, 6.2% (n=19) had alterations, 7.1% (n=12) screened with TEOAE, 4.5% (n=5) with AABR and 7.1% (n=2) with TEOAE + AABR.

Conclusion: 50% of the newborns exposed to alcohol and/or tobacco during the pregnancy have other risk indicators for deafness, with concomitant exposure to illicit drugs during pregnancy and treatment with ototoxic drugs during the neonatal period being more frequent. The prevalence of alteration in hearing screening is 6.2% in this population, which may vary according to the different tests used.

11852 Android Apps available for vestibular disorders and balance training

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Background: Adult prevalence of vestibular vertigo is about 7.4%, and it was 3 times more common in the elderly. In order to promote the accurate treatment balance training is taking an important role in the management of vestibular disorders. The use of assistive devices and mobile-web application in this context has been increase. In this sense, the Android operating system (OS) stands out as the prevailing mobile platform, with a global usage that accounts around 70% of all mobile OS in use, and about of 71.47% in Brazil.

Methods: Google Play Store searched for the Keywords "equilibrium", "vertigo", "benign paroxysmal positional vertigo", "kinestosis", "dizziness", and "balance" was conducted. The applications were double evaluated quanti-qualitatively by the presence (1) and

lack (0) of the aspects: free of charge; evaluation/handicap; vestibular training; vestibular education; usability; cover vertigo; cover dizziness; and cover kinestosis.

Results: 17-Android apps (15 free of charge) were evaluated with average of 4.94, mode of 4 points. The most showed elements were usability (15) and user feedback (7), and 6 of 17 samples were at least 5+ score points.

Conclusions: The results showed that the Android apps present potential for dissemination of vestibular disorders training. Hence, it highlights the need of future research to assess the efficiency and usability of apps in balance.

11855 Hearing screening in newborns exposed to Covid-19 during pregnancy

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Introduction: The Covid-19 virus emerged in December 2019 with several consequences for human health. The hearing of newborns from infected mothers during pregnancy did not show alterations. As for the results of it during pregnancy, it was responsible for serious adverse events, such as prematurity and intrauterine growth restriction, consequently increasing the risk of hearing loss in this population.

Objective: To characterize the results of hearing screening in newborns exposed to Covid-19 during pregnancy.

Methodology: Cross-sectional study, carried out in the neonatal hearing screening database of a tertiary public hospital, from March to June of 2020. Data from 66 newborns with a history of exposure to Covid-19 during pregnancy were analyzed, from which 50 performed all stages of hearing screening. The variables of interest (risk indicator for hearing loss, adopted protocol and results) were subjected to descriptive statistics.

Results: 87.9% (n=58) had risk indicators, of which 81.8% (N=54) used ototoxic drugs, 63.6% (n=42) remained in the ICU, 16.7% (n=11) used mechanical ventilation; 15.1% (n=10) had anoxia; 13.6% (N=9) weighing less than 1500 g; 18.2% (n=12) presented one indicator and 69.7% (n=46) two or more indicators; 96% (n=48) had a normal result in the screening and 4% (n=2) altered.

Conclusion: Newborns exposed to Covid-19 during pregnancy have a prevalent alteration in the neonatal hearing screening of 4%. However, the occurrence of risk indicators for hearing loss is high, most often in association, being the most frequent the use of ototoxic drugs and ICU internment.

11864 Auditory speech perception in cochlear implant users

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Introduction: despite the constant improvement of Cochlear Implant (CI) technology there are numerous variables that affect the speech perception of CI users and that should be considered.

Objectives: to identify, synthesize and analyze the scientific knowledge produced on the auditory speech perception of patients using CI.

Data synthesis: this review follows the proposal of the Joanna Briggs Institute, conducted in the National Library of Medicine (PubMed/MEDLINE), Scopus, Embase, Web of Science and Lilacs, using the descriptors: cochlear implantation, auditory perception, speech perception, implanted electrodes, medical equipment failure and device failure, associated with the Boolean operators and, or and not. Among the 550 studies found, 22 comprised the sample. The studies that composed the sample were divided into the following groups: variation of the number of electrodes with auditory performance, the advance of speech coding strategies with the improvement of speech perception and sound quality, the insertion depth of the electrodes with the best

speech perception scores, and the difference of electrical stimulation between electroacoustic stimulation on auditory performance.

Conclusion: the findings of this review highlight that decreasing the number of active electrodes along the beam affects the performance of the CI user as appropriate deactivation can improve speech perception scores. Also, the development of new speech coding strategies, the individualized selection of the electrode model and the type of stimulation are variables that influence a better auditory performance speech perception of CI users.

11869 Evaluation of the benefit and degree of satisfaction of hearing aid users in a hearing center

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Introduction: Satisfaction is the measure of the outcome of auditory rehabilitation that encompasses the patient's point of view and is not only related to the performance of the hearing aid.

Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the benefit and performance provided by the use of hearing aids in hearing patients through a self-validation command and in situ verification with speech mapping.

Methods: The International Outcome Inventory for Hearing Aids was applied to adult individuals with sensorineural and/or mixed hearing loss, postlingual, hearing aid users with unilateral or bilateral adaptation for a minimum period of 12 weeks. Data such as daily use of the hearing aid, degree of hearing loss, age and speech mapping were also analyzed.

Results: 14 individuals participated in the research (8=male and 6=female), mean age 77 years, average score of the questionnaire was 35 points, 11 individuals reached the speech mapping target, 78.6% of the individuals used the hearing aid between 8-16hrs. A significant correlation was found between the questionnaire and the time of use of the hearing aid ($p=0.553$) and individuals who reached the speech mapping target and the time of use of the hearing aid ($p=0.576$), and there was no significant correlation between the questionnaire score and the target of mapping ($p=0.000$)

Conclusion: From the application of the questionnaire and the speech mapping, we can observe that the participants had benefits and were satisfied with the use of the hearing aid.

Keywords: hearing loss; patient satisfaction; hearing aids; quality of life.

11880 Evaluation of the functional activity of the masticatory muscles and the consistency profile of foods consistent with morbid obesity

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Introduction: Obesity is a chronic and multifactorial disease associated with the consumption of foods rich in carbohydrates, fats, and low in fiber. In these cases, there is no adequate stimulus for mastication, which can lead to a decrease in tonicity of the masticatory muscle.

Objectives: to evaluate the electrical activity of the masticatory muscles of individuals with obesity and its correlation with the profile and consistency of ingested foods.

Methods: Miotool 200/400 equipment was used (Miotec®) to collect masticatory muscle activity (at rest and maximum intercuspation). Individuals with morbid obesity were included in the studied group (GO) and eutrophic individuals for the control group (CG). Data related to the food profile were also collected to the degree of processing (In natura/minimally processed, processed and ultra-processed) and food consistency (solid, pasty, semi-liquid and liquid).

Results: Data were collected from 74 individuals, 41 from the GO and 33 from the CG, finding mean age and weight of the groups,

respectively: 45.1 years/124.5kg; and 44.9 years/71.7kg. The values expressed as a mean of muscle electrical activity were 27.3 microvolts in the GO and 53.7 microvolts in the GC. There was a difference between the average values of consumption of ultra-processed foods, when comparing the two groups, in addition to food consistencies, with a predominance of solids and pasty in the obese group ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Individuals with morbid obesity have lower masseter muscle activity when compared to eutrophic individuals, higher consumption of ultra-processed foods with a pasty consistency.

Keywords: obesity; mastication; masticatory muscles; electromyography.

11887 Aromatherapy and tinnitus disorder: case study

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Introduction: The relationship of the limbic system with the tinnitus disorder is reported in the literature. The use of essential oils is cited as promising in the complementary treatment of individuals with anxiety and depression.

Objective: To analyze the effects of aromatherapy with essential oils on the perception of tinnitus and on the neuroplasticity of the auditory pathway.

Resumed report: Case study, approved by the Research Ethics Committee, under number 19017919.7.0000.5346. Participant, a 68-year-old male with bilateral mild sensorineural hearing loss and tinnitus disorder. He was submitted to a medical history, audiological, electrophysiological and tinnitus evaluation. As an intervention, the participant received a blend of essential oils, in a roll-on glass, with a composition of oils for stress reduction, anxiety, muscle relaxation, memory and metabolism (Lavender-Lavandula angustifolia, Sweet Orange, Citrus sinensis peel, Peppermint, Gaultheria and Copaiba). They were instructed to use topically and aromatically three times a day for thirty days. To measure the intervention, we applied the Visual Analog Scale (VAS), Tinnitus Handicap Inventory, and Long Latency Auditory Evoked Potential (LLAEP-verbal). We obtained VAS for annoyance and volume pre=6; post=5, Tinnitus Handicap Inventory, pre=catastrophic; Tinnitus Handicap Inventory post=light. In the LLAEP, in the right ear, the P300, absent in the pre, became, present in the post. The components, P1, N1, P2 and N2 increased amplitude bilaterally.

Conclusion: Aromatherapy caused positive effects in reducing the impacts of the tinnitus disorder and in reorganizing the central auditory pathway.

Keywords: neuronal plasticity; tinnitus; aromatherapy.

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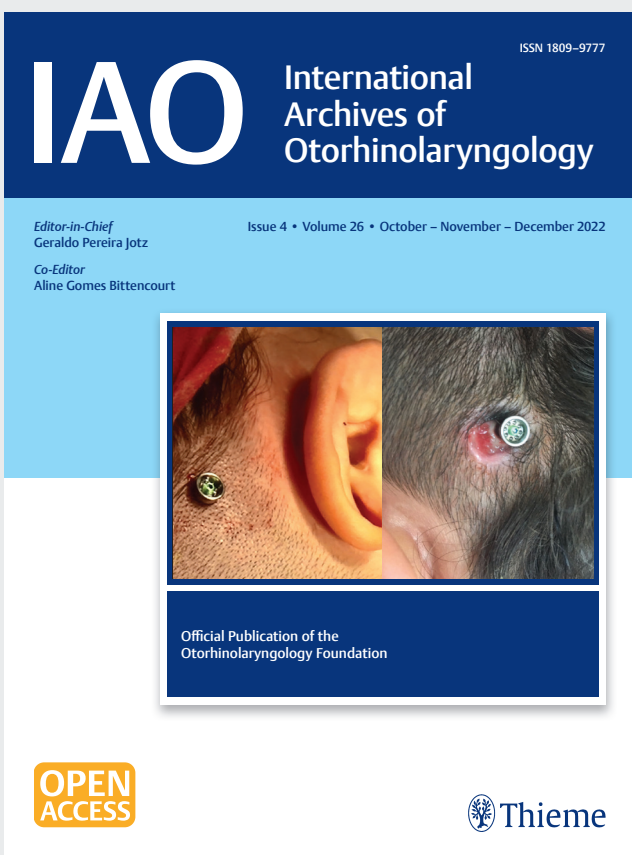
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