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Implantable Prosthesis of Osseous Conduction (BAHA): Case Report

No título, summary e keywords em inglês das página 133, onde se lê:

Predominance of Orofacial Fissure Diagnosed in Reference Service in Resident Cases in Mato Grosso do Sul State

Introduction: The orofacial fissures are among the congenital malformations more frequent and present a clinic diversity, carrying a serious sequel series that follow the porter during his life.

Objective: To consider the prevalence of congenital malformations fissure types, diagnosed in a reference service in Mato Grosso do Sul, in a period from January 2003 to December 2007.

Method: It was done an observed retrospective transversal cut study, where the data in the Handbooks of Hospital de Reabilitação de anomalias Craniofaciais (HRAC/USP/SP). For the prevalence calculus were used the data of born life (SINASC).

Results: In synthesis, occurred 271 diagnosed cases in the referenceservice where predominated the unilateral incisive transforaminal fissures predominate for the left side and happened with more frequency in male gender and white ethnicity. The mother's media age was 25 years old and education of 9 to 11 years with story of pregnancy complications and without prior for fissure.

Conclusion: In the present study was possible to estimate the fissure prevalence in the data from the Hospital and SINASC, but future studies concerning the orofacial fissures epidemiology in Mato Grosso do Sul and Center-West Region, using uniform terminology for a classification are necessary to compare and

leia-se:

Prevalent Diagnosis of Orofacial Fissures in a Reference Service with Resident Cases in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul

Introduction: The orofacial fissures are among the most frequent congenital malformations and show a clinical diversity, causing a series of severe complications permanently observed in the individual through his/her lifetime.

Objective: To estimate the prevalent types of congenital orofacial fissures diagnosed in a reference service with resident cases in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul from January 2003 to December 2007.

Method: An observation study of transverse incision was performed, whose data was obtained from the records at Rehabilitation Hospital of Craniofacial Anomalies (HRAC/USP/SP). To calculate the prevalence, live-born data (SINASC) was used.

Results: In brief, there were 271 diagnosed cases in the reference service, with the unilateral incisive trans-foramen fissures prevailing for the left side, which mostly attacked the male gender and white ethnicity. The mother's average age was 25 and her school education was from 9 to 11 years, with a history of pregnancy complications and without prior fissures. At SINASC, 98 cases of fissure were noticed for the same period, corresponding to a prevalence of 0.49 per 1,000 births.

Conclusion: In the present study, it was possible to estimate the prevalence of fissure by the data from both the Hospital and SINASC, but future studies

follow the prevalence secular evolution.

Keywords: epidemiology, predominance, palatine fissure, labial fissure.

regarding the orofacial fissures epidemiology in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul and the Midwestern Region, using uniform terminology for classification purposes, are necessary to compare and follow up with the seasonal evolution of prevalence.

Keywords: epidemiology, prevalence, palatine fissure, cleft lip.

No título, summary e keywords em inglês das página 142, onde se lê:

Physical Balance Evaluation in Parkinson Disease

Introduction: The Parkinson disease can be between the multiple alterations cause in the physical balance.

Objective: In this way the study has for objective to evaluate the patients with Parkinson's physical balance.

Method: Prospective studies from which 12 individuals with Parkinson were evaluated through tests of static and dynamic balance, dynamic posturography and vectoelectronystagmography. To compare the dynamic posturography's results was used a group of gauged control.

Results: Were found alterations in Romberg-Barré, Utemberg and Marcha tests. The vestibular exam detected 06 normal cases, 04 central vestibular syndrome and 02 cases of peripheral vestibular syndrome. In the dynamic posturography, detected balance alteration when compared to the controlled group in all Sensorial Organization Tests, in média and the usage of vestibular system.

Conclusions: Patients with Parkinson present physical balance alteration. The dynamic posutrography was more sensitive to detect the balance alterations then vectoelectronystgmography.

Keywords: Parkinson disease, vestibular function test, electronystagmography.

leia-se:

Physical Equilibrium Evaluation in Parkinson Disease

Introduction: The Parkinson disease can be among the multiple causes of alterations in the physical equilibrium. Accordingly, this study has the objective to evaluate Parkinson patients' physical equilibrium.

Method: Potential study in which 12 Parkinson individuals were evaluated by way of tests of static and dynamic equilibrium, dynamic posturography and vectoelectronystagmograph. To compare the dynamic posturography results a group of gauged control was used.

Results: Alterations in Romberg-Barré, Unterberger and Walk tests were found. The vestibular exam revealed 06 normal cases, 04 central vestibular syndrome and 02 cases of peripheral vestibular syndrome. In the dynamic posturography, an equilibrium alteration has been verified, when compared to the control group in all Sensorial Organization Tests, in average and in the utilization of vestibular system.

Conclusion: Parkinson patients present a physical equilibrium alteration. The dynamic posturography was more sensitive to detect the equilibrium alterations than vectoelectronystagmograph.

Keywords: Parkinson disease, vestibular function test, electronystagmography.

No título, summary e keywords em inglês das página 151, onde se lê:

Epley's Manouvre in Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo BPPV, Several Cases Report

Introduction: Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo is probably the most common vertigo cause in women.

Objective: To mention the Epley manouvre in patients treatment benign paroxysmal positional vertigo.

Method: Study of several longitudinal case of 09 months of 05 individuals of female gender with age between 46 and 64 years old, with benign paroxysmal positional vertigo, submitted to Epley manouvre, in school clinic, having as inclusion criterion the positive Dix-Halpike manouvre in first session being reevaluated in a given period of time of 06 to 09 months.

Results: Just one Epley manouvre, as a single therapeutic procedure, was sufficient to abolish the nystagmus and the positioning vertigo in 04 patients that did not present the positive Dix-Halpike manouvre in the 02 effected reevaluations. Just one patient presented again the benign paroxysmal positional vertigo in the first reevaluation of study cycle, having the nystagmus recurrence only in the second evaluation

Conclusion: the repositioning of Epley manouvre showed to be a method treatment of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo simple and efficient in the course of studied patients.

Keywords: vertigo, life quality, women.

leia-se:

Epley's Maneuver in Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo: Series of Cases Reports

Introduction: Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV) is probably the most common cause of vertigo in women.

Objective: To report the result of Epley's maneuver when treating BPPV patients.

Method: Study of a series of 9-month-long cases of five female individuals aged between 46 and 64 with BPPV, who were submitted to Epley's maneuver at a scholar clinics, having the positive Dix-Hallpike maneuver at the first consultation as an inclusion criterion, and evaluations were repeated in a six and nine-month term.

Results: Only one Epley's maneuver, as the only therapeutic procedure, was enough to eliminate nystagmus and positional vertigo in 4 patients, who did not show a positive Dix-Hallpike maneuver in the two reevaluations performed. Only one patient showed BPPV in the first reevaluation of the study term, and nystagmus reoccurred in the second evaluation only.

Conclusion: Epley's repositioning maneuver proved to be a simple and effective BPPV treatment method for this study's patients at length.

Keywords: vertigo, quality of life, women.

No título, summary e keywords em inglês das página 156, onde se lê:

Peak Flow Inspiratory Nasal and Analogical Visual Scale's Correlation, Pre and Pos Nasal Vasoconstrictive Nasal Usage

Introduction: The measure of inspiratory nasal flux apex (INFA) is obtained in a simple and quick way, but not much diffused in Brazil. The analogic visual scale(AVS) for nasal obstruction is a subjective measure that can also be used.

leia-se:

Correlation Between the Peak Nasal Inspiratory Flow and the Visual Analogue Scale Before and After Using a Nasal Decongestant

Introduction: The measurement of the peak nasal inspiratory flow (PNIF) is easily and swiftly obtained, but hardly spread in Brazil though. On the other hand, the visual analogue scale (VAS) for nasal obstruction is a subjective measurement

Objective: To evaluate the correlation between INFA and AVS for nasal obstruction, before and after a nasal potency change, provided by topical vasoconstriction. Study design: experimental and clinic study not randomized. Methods: 60 volunteers including patients, doctors, nurses and administrative auxiliaries from the Institution were submitted to INFA and AVS exams before and after the nasal vasoconstriction with oxymetazoline hydrochloride 0,05%. Results: The medical value found for AVS pre vasoconstriction was 4,1 and 2 after vasoconstriction. This represents a variation of 44% among the measures. Concerning the INFA values, the media found in pre vasoconstriction measurement was 151 l/min and 178 l/min after vasoconstriction, presenting an addition of 20%. In the pre vasoconstriction moment, the increase of one point in middle value of AVS, corresponds to decrease of 3,8% in middle value of INFA. In post each increase of a point in AVS middle value corresponds to 4,5% in INFA middle value.

Conclusion: There was an important correlation between the nasal obstruction objective measure through the INFA with subjective measurement provided by AVS before the nasal vasoconstrictor usage.

Keywords: nasal obstruction, nasal cavity, nasal decongestants.

that can also be used.

Objective: To evaluate the correlation between PNIF and VAS for nasal obstruction before and after occurring a change in the nasal patency caused by the topical vasoconstriction. Study outline: Non-randomized clinical and experimental study.

Method: 60 volunteers, including patients, doctors, nurses and administrative assistants of the institution were submitted to PNIF and VAS examinations before and after the nasal vasoconstriction with oxymetazoline chloride at 0.05%.

Results: The average value found for pre-vasoconstriction VAS was 4.1 and, for post-vasoconstriction, it was 2. This represented a 44% range between the measurements. With regard to PNIF values, the average found when measuring the vasoconstriction was 151 l/min and 178 l/min after vasoconstriction, showing a 20% increase. At the pre-vasoconstriction moment, increasing a point in average VAS value corresponds to a 3.8% decrease in average PNIF value. In the post-vasoconstriction, each increase of a point in average VAS value corresponds to a 4.5% decrease in average PNIF value.

Conclusion: There was an important correlation between the objective measurement of the nasal obstruction through PNIF and the subjective measurement provided by VAS before nasal vasoconstriction. A similar correlation could also be observed after using the decongestant.

Keywords: nasal obstruction, nasal cavity, nasal decongestants.

No título, summary e keywords em inglês das página 163, onde se lê:

Speech Perception in Children in Noisy Situation

Introduction: The ability to understand a speech is affected for several factors during the evaluation mainly noise, and being more complex for children in these conditions.

Objective: To analyse the speech perception in children with normal hearing in different situations of noise.

Method: Study's way transversal cut. It was used the Brazilian Hearing in Noise Test (HINT) in 21 children with 7-14 years old with hearing inside the normality patterns and without cognitive alterations. Randomly was applied, sentence lists in the following situations: silent (S), noise in front (FN), noise at right (RN), noise at left (LN) noise at 180° (TN) and compared the result of compound noise (CN) with diffuse noise from 4 sound fields in 45°, 135°, 225° and 315° (4CXS). Results: The statistics analyse showed the following situations: RH with FN; TN with FN; being worse with 4CXS, where was found difference for RN, TN, CN, LN and FN. To analyse the age correlation, there was significance between age in HINT value functions just for noise in front.

Conclusion: The significative differences in the speech perception results among the different conditions of hearing in noise in the studied population suggest caution in choosing the stimulus in speech perception evaluation in noise in auditive deficiency children. So, researches in this line are necessary to establish the parameters and variables related to their application and results interpretation.

Keywords: audiology, noise, speech perception, speech discrimination tests.

leia-se:

Speech Perception in Children Under Noisy Situations

Introduction: The ability to understand speech is impaired by many factors during evaluations, especially under noise, and it is still more complex for children under these conditions.

Objective: To analyze the speech perception in children with a normal hearing in different noise situations.

Method: Way of study transverse section. The Brazilian Hearing in Noise Test (HINT) was performed in 21 children aged between 7 and 14 with a standard hearing and no cognitive alterations. The sentence lists were randomly used in these situations: silence (S), frontal noise (FN); right-side noise (RN); left-side noise (LN); noise at 180°. (RT) and a comparison between the result of the compound noise (CN) and the diffuse noise in four sound areas at 45°; 135°; 225° e 315° (4 BXS).

Results: The statistical analysis showed a significant difference among the following situations: RN with FN; BN with FN; and it was worse with 4 BXS, where a difference for RN, BN, CN, LN and FN was found. To analyze a correlation with age, it was significant regarding the age, as a result of HINT values only for the frontal noise.

Conclusion: The significant differences in the results of speech perception among the different hearing conditions in the evaluated individuals suggest carefulness when choosing the stimulus in evaluations of speech perception in the noise in hearing-impaired children. Accordingly, researches in this field are necessary to determine the standards and variations related to its application and result interpretation.

Keywords: audiology, noise, speech perception, speech discrimination test.

No título, summary e keywords em inglês das página 168, onde se lê:

Evaluation of the Necessity Nasal Tampon Usage After Septoplasty with Turbinatectomy

Introduction: The septoplasty associated to partial inferior turbinatectomy is one of the most surgeries done in patients with nasal obstruction. The nasal tampon has been used for bleeding primary control in these surgeries. Several complications have been related with the nasal tampon usage, beyond to induce pain and important discomfort with its usage. Some studies have questioned

leia-se:

Evaluation About the Requirement to Use a Pack After Septoplasty with Turbinatectomy

Introduction: Septoplasty associated with a partial inferior turbinatectomy is one of the most frequent surgeries performed in patients with nasal obstruction. The nasal pack has been used to control primary bleeding in these surgeries. Several complications have been related to the nasal pack, besides causing pain and a relevant discomfort. Some studies have investigated both the efficiency of

the nasal tampon efficiency in the bleeding control and the complications after septoplasty and turbinectomy.

Objective: to compare the degree of nasal bleeding among patients that had done the septoplasty with partial bilateral inferior turbinectomy which used or not the nasal tampon.

Method: It was done a prospective study where it was evaluated 60 patients with nasal septum deviation with inferior shells hypertrophy. The patients were submitted to septoplasty with bilateral turbinectomy with direct visualization. They were divided in two groups: without tampon and with tampon (Meroce^l® and glove's finger). These were evaluated in post-cirurgy, from the evaluation of bleeding intensity.

Result: It was observed that the bleeding's degree in the post-cirurgy of the group who did partial bilateral inferior turbinectomy and used the nasal tampon was less than the group that did not use tampon.

Conclusion: Patients submitted to septoplasty with partial bilateral inferior turbinectomy and did not use nasal tampon in post-cirurgy showed more bleeding than patients that used nasal tampon.

Keywords: epistaxis, nasal obstruction, post-cirurgic cares, sphenoidal shells.

the nasal pack to control bleeding and the complications after septoplasty and turbinectomy.

Objective: To compare the degree of nasal bleeding among patients submitted to septoplasty with partial bilateral inferior turbinectomy, whether using the nasal pack or not.

Method: An outlook study was performed to evaluate 60 patients diagnosed of a deviated nasal septum with an inferior concha hypertrophy. The patients were submitted to bilateral turbinectomy septoplasty under direct visualization. They were divided into 2 groups: without pack and with pack (Meroce^l* and protective sheath). These were evaluated after surgery, based on the evaluation of bleeding intensity.

Result: It was observed that the post-surgical bleeding degree of the group submitted to partial bilateral inferior turbinectomy, who used the nasal pack, was lower than the group not using a pack.

Conclusion: Patients submitted to septoplasty with partial bilateral inferior turbinectomy, not using a post-surgical nasal pack, appeared to bleed more than patients using a nasal pack.

Keywords: epistaxis, nasal obstruction, post-surgical care, sphenoidal conchae.

No título, summary e keywords em inglês das página 172, onde se lê:

Correlation Between the Audiologic Findings and Buzz Disturbing

Introduction: The correlation of the auditive lost with buzz can be justified if we consider that this is a triggering buzz, once that the injury or internal ear degeneracy and of the vestibularcoclear can be the buzz generators. Accordingly with the different reports 85% to 96% of patients with buzz show some degree or auditive lost.

Objective: To correlate the sex, age, degree and type of auditive lost with triggering produced by buzz's presence in the patients of Clinica de Dispositivos Eletronicos Aplicados à Surdez.(Clinic of Eletronic Dispositives Related to Deafness).

Method: Retrospective study of exploratory nature in 100 individuals handbooks regularly matriculated in Clinica de Fonoaudiologia from Faculdade de Odontologia of Bauru, Universidade de São Paulo FOB/USP with the usage of THI instrument (Tinnitus Handicap Inventory).

Results and Conclusion: Sex, age and also degree of auditive lost do not have influence over the triggering produced by the buzz, but the auditive lost occurrence in buzz potter is progressively major accordingly with age improvement and in individual with auditive lost from sensorineural type.

Keywords: Auditive lost, buzz, questionaries.

leia-se:

Correlation Between the Audiologic Findings and Tinnitus Disorder

Introduction: The correlation between hearing loss with tinnitus can be justified if we consider that this is a tinnitus-causing factor, since the impairments or degenerations on the inner ear and the vestibulocochlear nerve can cause the tinnitus. According to different reports, 85%-96% of patients with tinnitus show some degree of hearing loss.

Objective: To correlate the sex, age, degree and type of hearing loss with the tinnitus disorder in patients at the Electronic Devices-related Clinic of Deafness).

Method: Retrospective study of exploratory nature in 100 individuals' records duly registered at the Phonoaudiology Clinic of University of São Paulo's Dentistry School in Bauru FOB/USP, by using the THI instrument (Tinnitus Handicap Inventory).

Results and Conclusion: Sex, age and degree of hearing loss do not have an influence over the tinnitus disorder, but the hearing loss in tinnitus listeners is progressively bigger according to age and in individual with neurosensorial hearing loss.

Keywords: hearing loss, tinnitus, questionnaires.

No título, summary e keywords em inglês das página 181, onde se lê:

Deglutition and Tussis in Different Degrees of Parkinson Disease

Introduction: Parkinson disease is one of the pathology that most usually affect the deglutition.

Objective: To analyse the deglutition efficiency and the tussis reflex in laryngeal penetration cases or tracheal inhalation with meal, in different stages of Parkinson disease's severity.

Study's way: contemporaneous incision with transverse incision.

Method: The sample had 38 patients in the study group and 38 individuals in the control group submitted to a neurologic evaluation and otorhinolaryngological evaluation by nasofibrolaryngoscopy.

Results: The tussis reflex showed up in 100% of patients without meal offering. The alimentary stasis presence in pyriform recess and vallecula epiglottic in solid, pasty and liquid consistence was significative ($p= 0,0000$). The laryngeal penetration occurrence in liquid consistence was significative ($p= 0,0036$). The tracheal inhalation occurred in 06 patients of the study group in liquid consistence and absent in control group.

leia-se:

Deglutition and Cough in Different Degrees of Parkinson Disease

Introduction: Parkinson disease is one of the pathologies mostly affecting deglutition.

Objective: To analyze the efficiency of both deglutition and cough reflex in cases of laryngeal penetration or tracheal aspiration with food, in different severity stages of Parkinson disease. Study's way: contemporaneous cohort with transverse incision.

Method: The sample had 38 patients in the study group and 38 individuals in the control group submitted to a neurologic evaluation and an otorhinolaryngological evaluation by transnasal fiberoptic laryngoscopy.

Results: The cough reflex was manifested in 100% of patients without food offering. Alimentary stasis in piriform recesses and epiglottic vallecula in solid, pasty and liquid consistency was significant ($p= 0.0000$). The laryngeal penetration in liquid consistency was significant ($p= 0.0036$). Tracheal aspiration occurred in 06 patients of the study group in liquid consistency and it was absent in control group.

Conclusion: Deglutition efficiency in study group prevailed the solid consistence, followed by pasty and liquid consistence. In control group the deglutition was effective in most patients case study group and its inefficacy prevailed in subgroup 2.

Keywords: Parkinson disease, tussis, deglutition disturbance.

Conclusion: The efficiency of deglutition in the study group prevailed in the solid consistency, followed by pasty and liquid consistencies. In the control group, deglutition was effective in all individuals. Cough reflex was efficient in most patients of the study group and prevalently inefficient in the subgroup 2.

Keywords: Parkinson disease, cough, deglutition disorders.

No título, summary e keywords em inglês das página 189, onde se lê:

Evaluation of Central Auditive Processing in patients with Parkinson Disease
Introduction: Parkinson Disease(PD) is a degenerative disease of insidious character, that attacks the central nervous system bringing biological, psychological and social changings. It shows motors symptoms and signals, distinguished by shivers, posture instability, inflexibility and bradykinesia.

Objective: To evaluate the central auditive function in PD patients.

Method: Prospective, transversal and descriptive studing where it was studied 10 individuals with PD diagnoses, called studied group (SG) and 10 individuals listener-normo called controlled group (CG) with media of 63.8 years and () 5.96. Both groups had done otorhynolaryngological and audiological evaluation and alternate dissyllabic dichotic test(SSW).

Results: In the quantitative analyse, the CG presented 80% of normality in right competitive hearing (RC) and 60% in competitive left (CL) with relation to (SG) that presented 70% in RC and 40% in CL. In qualitative analyse the major errors percentual was evident in SG in order effect. The results showed the difficulty in a sound identification in coexistence of another competitive and memory's ability.

Conclusion: Observed the qualitative and quantitative difference in SSW test among thestudied groups in spite of the statiscs studies do not manifesy significative differences. Can be emphasized the importance of the central auditive processing evaluation in the procedure contribution to be done in the therapeutic attendance.

Keywords: Parkinson disease, auditive perception, hearing.

leia-se:

Evaluation of the Central Hearing Process in Parkinson Patients

Introduction: Parkinson disease (PD) is a degenerating disease with a deceitful character, impairing the central nervous system and causing biological, psychological and social changes. It shows motor signs and symptoms characterized by trembling, postural instability, rigidity and bradykinesia.

Objective: To evaluate the central hearing function in PD patients.

Method: A descriptive, prospect and transversal study, in which 10 individuals diagnosed of PD named study group (SG) and 10 normally hearing individuals named control group (CG) were evaluated, age average of 63.8 and (SD) 5.96. Both groups went through otorhinolaryngological and ordinary audiological evaluations, and dichotic test of alternate disyllables (SSW).

Results: In the quantitative analysis, CG showed 80% normality on competitive right-ear hearing (RC) and 60% on the competitive left-ear hearing (LC) in comparison with the SG that presented 70% on RC and 40% on LC. In the qualitative analysis, the biggest percentage of errors was evident in the SG in the order effect. The results showed a difficulty in identifying a sound when there is another competitive sound and in the memory ability.

Conclusion: A qualitative and quantitative difference was observed in the SSW test between the evaluated groups, although statistical data does not show significant differences. The importance to evaluate the central hearing process is emphasized when contributing to the procedures to be taken at the therapeutic follow-up.

Keywords: Parkinson disease, hearing perception, hearing.

No título, summary e keywords em inglês das página 195, onde se lê:

Vertebral Column Posture Evaluation in Children and Teenagers with Auditive Deficiency

Introduction: Posture is determined by the systems performance, visual, somatosensorial and vestibular. Children with auditive deficiency ca presented problems in their posture or posture control, aiding the emerging of posture errors and alterations in vertebral column, possibly provoked by hipoactivity of vestibular system in a deafness consequence.

Objective: To evaluate the vertebral column posture in children and teenagers with auditive deficiency in schoolage, considering the gender and age in the samples.

Method: It was done a descriptive and prospective study at Escola Duque de Caxias and Centro de Reabilitação e Educação Especial Rotary situated in Caruaru - Pernambuco. It was evaluated 44 students with auditive deficiency , age between 7-17 years old, being 22 female gender and 22 male gender. The study was developed through a posture evaluation with the usage of a squared, marking specific anatomical points with stickers disposed over Styrofoam balls and posted with double face scotch tape.

Results: The results showed that all the evaluated individuals in this study presented some kind of posure alteration in vertebral column. Scoliosis was the most observed alteration among the students(84.1%) followed by thoracic hipocifose (68.2%).

Conclusion: It was concluded that children and teenagers with auditive deficiency are exposed to posture alteration in vertebral column. This condition can be associated to a factor additions that involve the unfavorable ergonomics

leia-se:

Postural Evaluation of Vertebral Column in Children and Teenagers with Hearing Loss

Introduction: Posture is determined by the performance of the visual, somatosensory and vestibular systems. Children with hearing loss can present problems in their posture or postural control, enabling postural deviations and alterations to appear in their vertebral column, possibly provoked by a hipoactivity of the vestibular system as a result of deafness.

Objective: To evaluate the posture of the vertebral column in children and teenagers with hearing loss at school age, taking into consideration the sample gender and age.

Method: A descriptive and prospective study was performed at both Duque de Caxias School and Rotary Rehabilitation and Special Education Center in Caruaru – Pernambuco. 44 students aged between 7-17 years old, out of whom 22 were female and 22 were male, with hearing loss were evaluated. The study was developed by way of a postural evaluation, using a symmetrograph, marking specific anatomical points with stickers placed over polystyrene balls and fixed with double-sided adhesive tape.

Results: The results showed that all of the individuals evaluated in this study presented some kind of postural alteration in their vertebral column. Scoliosis was the most observed alteration among the students (84.1%), followed by thoracic hyperkyphosis (68.2%).

Conclusion: It has been concluded that children and teenagers with hearing loss are exposed to postural alteration in their vertebral column. Such a condition can be associated with a number of factors comprising unfavorable ergonomics

in the school environment, bad posture habits and vestibular system attack because of the auditive lost.
Keywords: Evaluation, vertebral column, auditive lost, posture, deafness.

of the school environment, bad postural habits and impairment of the vestibular system by virtue of the hearing loss.
Keywords: evaluation, vertebral column, hearing loss, posture, deafness.

Em método, parágrafo 7. Onde se lê: ponto medial da patela, ponto sobre alinha média da perna. Leia-se: ponto medial da patela, ponto sobre a linha média da perna
Parágrafo 10: Onde se lê: comitê de ética e pesquisa . Leia-se: Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa
Em discussão parágrafo 9. Onde se lê: Santos *et al* (25) relatam que a incidência de hiperlordose. Leia-se: Santos *et al* (25) relatam que a ocorrência de hiperlordose
Parágrafo 12: Onde se lê: O gênero masculino apresentou maior ocorrência de dores na coluna vertebral (45%) do que o gênero feminino, cuja frequência foi de 27%
Leia-se: O gênero masculino apresentou maior ocorrência de dores na coluna vertebral (45%) que o gênero feminino, cuja frequência de dor foi de 27%
Parágrafo 13: Onde se lê: Não houve nesse estudo associação da dor e a idade. Leia-se: Não houve nesse estudo associação entre a dor e o gênero
Parágrafo 14: Onde se lê: Detsch & Candotti (30). Leia-se: Detsch et al (28)
Parágrafo 14: Onde se lê: ... aumentando o estresse sobre a coluna vertebral e provocando desconfortos, as dores ou as incapacidades funcionais. Leia-se: ... aumentando o estresse sobre a coluna vertebral, provocando desconfortos, as dores e as incapacidades funcionais.
Em conclusão parágrafo 3. Onde se lê: ... o que reforça a importância do deste profissional no ambiente escolar. Leia-se: ... o que reforça a importância deste profissional no ambiente escolar
Em referências: item 7. Onde se lê: ... new television technique for natural head and bony. Leia-se: new television technique for natural head and body.
Item 10 - Onde se lê: Oie, KS. Leia-se: Oie KS.
Item 16 - Onde se lê: ... deaf children with... Leia-se: deaf children
Item 17 - Onde se lê: ... vestibular testing in Young ... Leia-se: vestibular testing in young.

No título, summary e keywords em inglês das página 203, onde se lê:

Audiologic Evaluation in Patients with Mucopolysaccharidosis in a Pediatric Hospital
Introduction: Mucopolysaccharidosis are characterized by the lysosomal enzymes that degrade the glycosaminoglycans. The increase of these metabolites determine various alterations, among them otologic alterations.
Objective: To evaluate a serie of patients with mucopolysaccharidosis in Hospital Pequeno Principe, emphasizing their audiologic alterations and to establish a permanent evaluation protocol in these patients.
Method: A restrospective study of audiologic evaluation through 18 handbooks of patients with mucopolysaccharidosis diagnoses attended in Hospital Pequeno Principe between January 2005 and November 2010.
Results: It was selected 7 multidisciplinary handbooks from these , just one did not present auditive lost and the great majority presented lost of conductive or mixed type and only one a lost sensorineural exclusive. Six of these patients also had been submitted at least one otorhinolaringological procedure.
Conclusion: The patients with mucopolysaccharidosis require permanent care and attendance. The pediatric otorhinolaringologist has an important role as in the otologic and audiologic evaluation as in the aerial ducts control as almost the evaluated patients totality presented some kind of auditive lost and indication of otorhinolaringologic procedere. The defined pattern in our service was at least an initial consultation when there is a suspect and/or MPS disgnostic and sequence consultations at least sememstral or more frequent accordingly with the necessity.
Keywords: otolaringology, pediatriy, mucopolysaccharidosis, audiology.

leia-se:

Audiologic Evaluation of Patients with Mucopolysaccharidosis at a Pediatric Hospital
Introduction: Mucopolysaccharidosis are characterized by the deficit of lysosomal enzymes corrupting the glycosaminoglycans. Accumulating these metabolites causes several alterations, such as otologic alterations.
Objective: To evaluate a number of patients with mucopolysaccharidosis at Pequeno Principe Hospital, emphasizing their audiologic alterations and establish a permanent evaluation protocol for these patients.
Method: A backward-looking study of audiologic evaluation by using records of 18 patients diagnosed with mucopolysaccharidosis and attended at Pequeno Principe Hospital between January 2005 and November 2010.
Results: 7 records were selected, out of which only one did not have a hearing loss, and most of them presented conductive or mixed hearing loss, and only one had an exclusively sensorineural loss. Six of these patients had also been submitted to at least one otorhinolaryngological procedure.
Conclusion: Mucopolysaccharidosis patients require a permanent care and a multidisciplinary follow-up. The pediatric otorhinolaryngologist plays an important role when performing the otologic and audiologic evaluation and managing the airways, since almost all the patients evaluated presented some kind of hearing loss and an indication of otorhinolaryngologic procedere. The pattern determined in our service was at least an initial consultation when there is a suspicion and/or diagnosis of MPS and sequential consultations that were at least twice a year or more frequent, if necessary.
Keywords: otorhinolaryngology, pediatrics, mucopolysaccharidosis, audiology.

No título, summary e keywords em inglês das página 208, onde se lê:

Organic Bovine Graft Associated with PRP in Rabbit's Calvaria
Introduction: The osseous repairing in big imperfections is a great challenge for the restored surgery in nowadays.
Objective: The objective of this study was to make an histological evaluation of the osseous restore in rabbit's calvaria after the bovine osseous graft's (Gen-ox-organic®) usage associated with plasma rich in platelet (PRP).
Method: It was used 12 rabbits and 02 osseous fragments were removed from bilaterally calvarium. So among 24 surgical sites were randomly, divided in 03 groups: coagulum (group I), organic (group II) and organic with PRP (group III).

leia-se:

Organic Bovine Graft Associated With PRP In Rabbit Calvaria
Introduction: Repairing large bone defects is a huge challenge that reconstructive surgery currently faces.
Objective: The objective of this study was to perform the histological evaluation of bone repair in rabbit calvaria when using bovine bone graft (Gen-ox-organic®) associated with platelet-rich plasma (PRP).
Method: 12 rabbits were used and two bone fragments were bilaterally removed from calvaria. Then, 24 surgical sites were randomly divided into 3 groups: coagulum (group I), organic (group II) and PRP-included organic (group III).

After 04 weeks the animals were sacrificed and the grafted area was removed, fixed in formaldehyde at 10% in PBS 0,1M and included in paraffin.

Results: The histologic parameters analysed were: imperfection area filled up with neoformed, gigantic cells and graft's particles, and osseous neoformation associated with the particles. The group's I imperfections were filled up with fibrous tissue that conditioned the periosteum and presented a small osseous formation in the perimeter. In groups II and III, a similar pattern was observed and also with graft's particles and gigantic cell's absence. There was no significative difference in gigantic cells, graft's particles and neoformation's numbers around the particles between the grafted material and the group with PRP associated.

Conclusion: The obtained results show that the isolated organic biomaterial or in association with PRP did not improve the osseous regeneration.

Keywords: osseous regeneration, plasma rich in platelet, organic compounds.

After four weeks, the animals were sacrificed and the grafted area removed, fixed in 10% formalin with PBS 0.1 M, and embedded in paraffin.

Study method: The analyzed histological parameters were: defective area filled with the newly-formed bone, graft's giant cells and particles, as well as the new bone formation associated with the particles. Group I's defects were filled with fibrous tissue attaching the periosteum and revealed a little bone formation peripherally. In both groups II and III, a similar standard was noticed in addition to the absence of graft particles and giant cells. There was no significant difference in the number of giant cells, graft particles and new bone formation around the particles between the grafted material and the PRP-related group.

Conclusion: The results achieved indicate that the organic biomaterial neither separately nor jointly with PRP improves bone regeneration.

Keywords: bone regeneration; platelet-rich plasma; organic compounds.

No título, summary e keywords em inglês das página 214, onde se lê:

Protocols of Selection and Adjustment of Auditive Prosthesis for Adults and Elderly Individuals

Introduction: The auditive prosthesis is one of the sed alternative in the auditive rehabilitation process that aims to aid the communication and to diminish the restrictions induced by the auditive deficiency. Even with the techonology advance, the selection and adjustment of the auditive prosthesis require a criteria process to maximize the user's performance, benefit and satisfaction. Objective: To describe the protocol of selection and adjustment of auditive prosthesis for adults and elderly candidates, used in a Audiology Center, which elaboration ws based in vality protocols and previously described in specific scientific literature and completed by informations of clinic evidences from service.

Comments Finais: The speech protocol of selection and adjustment of auditive prosthesis for adults and elderly shows that a great number of collected informations propitiates a better orientation of real expectative and more effectiveness to recommend the auditive prosthesis' usage, favorishing in this way, the auditive performance, the individual satisfaction and benefit.

Keywords: hearing, auditive lost, hearing auxiliaries, adult, protocols.

leia-se:

Hearing Aid Fitting Protocols for Adults and Elderly Individuals

Introduction: The hearing aids are one of the options used in auditory rehabilitation with the objective to improve communication and to minimize the limitations caused by hearing loss. Despite the development of technology, the selection and fitting processes demand specific procedures which goal is to maximize performance, benefit and user' satisfaction.

Aim: To describe the hearing aid selecting and fitting protocol for adults and the elderly in an audiological center, which development was based on previously described and validated protocols from the specific literature and information based on clinical practice.

Conclusions: The Hearing Aid Selecting and Fitting Protocol for adults and elder subjects showed that a greater amount of collected information provides better expectations for the patients' real life and greater effectiveness in counseling about hearing aids use, promoting maximum auditory performance, satisfaction and benefit to users.

Keywords: hearing, hearing loss, hearing aids, adult, protocols.

No título, summary e keywords em inglês das página 223, onde se lê:

Effects of Oral Breathing in the Nutritional State. Why does it Happen?

Introduction: Some children who breathe through the mouth and present nocturnal obstructive apnea can present retardation of the structural pondero growing.

Objective: The objective of this article is to analyse the orofacial miofunctional alterations presentin the oral breathing individual and the effects over the nutritional state. Focus the importance of the interdisciplinary team following the global alterations present in the oral breathing.

Method: The used method was a literature's revision, from published articles in indexed scientific magazines, books and works from pos-graduation. The major of the articles was identified from the bases of LILACS, MEDLINE, and SCIELO informations.

Results: Can be noticed the relationship of the oral breathing with a change in the general process of alimentation linked to the taste, oral miofunction and smell difficulties, reflecting in this way in the nutritional state.

Final Commentaries: The cause diversities involved in oral breathing require a trained interdisciplinary team to identify these alterations, making possible the preventive measure implementation which can avoid alterations in general health, in the face normal development and the nutritional state in important stage of these individuals growing.

Keywords: Nutritional state, oral breathing, phonoaudiology.

leia-se:

Effects of Oral Breathing on the Nutritional Status: Why does it Happen?

Introduction: Some children who breathe through the mouth and present nocturnal obstructive apnea can present a delay in the pondero-statural growth.

Objective: The objective of this article is to analyze the orofacial miofunctional alterations found in oral breathers and the effects on their nutritional status. It focuses on the importance of the interdisciplinary team following up with the overall oral breathing alterations.

Method: The used method was a literature's revision based on articles published in indexed scientific magazines, books and post-graduation works. Most articles were identified on LILACS, MEDLINE, and SCIELO databases.

Results: A relation between oral breathing and an alteration in the general feeding process is noticeable and associated with difficulties in smelling, tasting, and orofacial miofunctional disorders, what comes to have an effect on the nutritional status.

Final commentaries: The wide range of causes involved in oral breathing requires an interdisciplinary team trained to identify such alterations, enabling preventive measures to be undertaken, in order to avoid alterations in the general health, regular development of the face, as well as in the nutritional status in these individuals' relevant growth stages.

Keywords: nutritional status, oral breathing, phonoaudiology.

No título, summary e keywords em inglês das página 231, onde se lê:**Chronic Tussis in Otorhinolaryngological Routine**

Introduction: The chronic tussis sometimes shows up as a nonspecific, but of great significance as for the diagnostic as for the prognostic. In an otorhinolaryngologic approachment, we can count several illness that can go to constantly with it, included 2 or 3 main chronic tussis' causes.

Objective: To identify the main otorhinolaryngologic diseases that present chronic tussis as one of their demonstrations.

Method: It was done a literature revision in several scientific articles, specialized books and consultation in data banks of Birene and Scielo.

Literature's revision: The tussis production in the superior aerial ducts usually is associated to an inflammatory reaction for sensitive receiver's stimulus of these areas or mechanic stimulus. The main cause of the chronic tussis in the otorhinolaryngology daily is the pos-nasal dripping, entity that rejoin by itself 02 of the most common disease: rhinitis and sinusitis. Laryngitis as consequence of gastroesophageal reflux (GER) occupies a detached position in the chronic tussis aetiology index, but it does not present with proportional severity to GER. Neoplasms are also often causes of tussis and the difficulty in diagnose the tussis' cause is common in these groups. Motricity disturbance, laryngeal irritation persistence, parasites and injuries by toxic products' inhalation were also found as tussis motive for more than 03 months.

Conclusion: Chronic tussis is a frequent finding and important in otorhinolaryngology and can not be underestimated, being a careful anamnesis the best way to determine the aetiology and to do a correct work for the patient's disease.

Keywords: tussis, gastroesophageal reflux, rhinitis, sinusitis, otorhinolaryngologic.

leia-se:**Chronic Cough in Otorhinolaryngologic Routine**

Introduction: The chronic cough is sometimes manifested as an imprecise symptom, but of great importance for both the diagnosis and the prognosis. In an otorhinolaryngologic approach, several illnesses that can occur with it can be numbered, including 2 of the 3 main causes of chronic cough.

Objective: To identify the main otorhinolaryngologic diseases showing the chronic cough as one of their manifestations.

Method: A literature's revision was performed in several scientific articles, specialized books and consultation in Birene and Scielo databases.

Literature's revision: Cough production in the upper airways is usually associated with an inflammatory reaction by stimulating sensitive receptors of these areas or by mechanic stimulus. The main cause of the chronic cough in the otorhinolaryngology day-to-day is the post-nasal drip, gathering together by itself 02 of the most common diseases: rhinitis and sinusitis. Laryngitis as a result of gastroesophageal reflux (GER) stands out in the index of chronic cough etiology, but it is not as severe as GER. Neoplasias are also somewhat frequent causes of cough, and the difficulty in diagnosing the cough cause is common in this disease group. Motility disorder, laryngeal irritation persistence, parasitic disease and injuries by inhalation of toxic products were also found as a cause of cough for longer than 03 months.

Conclusion: Chronic cough is a frequent and important finding in otorhinolaryngology and cannot be underestimated, and a careful anamnesis is the best way to determine the etiology and perform a correct treatment for the patient's disease.

Keywords: cough, rhinitis, sinusitis, gastroesophageal reflux, otorhinolaryngopathies.

No título, summary e keywords em inglês das página 241, onde se lê:**Orbital and Intracranial Complication Due to Rhinosinusitis Case's Report**

Introduction: Among the rhinosinusitis complications, the orbitals are the most frequent and these occur in most of the cases between the youngs and children. Simultaneous complications involving the orbit and the intracranial space are extremely rare, but they must be treated aggressively because present a morbidity and mortality high rate.

Case Report: In this work, the authors report a case of a patient which presented with cellulitis pre-septal and epidural abscess, as simultaneous complications of an acute rhinosinusitis. In the patient of this case, they chose for a clinic treatment associated to a nasosinusal endoscopic surgery and neurosurgical drainage of the intracranial abscess. The CT was sufficient in the presented case for the diagnostic realization.

Comments Fianis: However it is recommended that in the cases where the patients with rhinosinusitis complications the intracranial extension investigation has to be deepened even when this is not so evident in the beginning. As the polymicrobial nature of these infections, an aggressive antibiotic therapy guided for culture and accompaniment with a multidisciplinary staff, increase considerably the chances of success.

Keywords: orbital cellulitis, sinusitis, epidural abscess.

leia-se:**Orbital and Intracranial Complication Resulting from Acute Rhinosinusitis: Case Report**

Introduction: Among the rhinosinusitis complications, the orbital are the most frequent ones, occurring mostly in the youngsters and children. Simultaneous complications involving the intracranial orbit and space are extremely rare, but they must be severely treated for they have a high rate of morbidity and mortality.

Case report: In this work, the authors report a case of a patient who appeared to have preseptal cellulites and epidural abscess, in the form of simultaneous complications of an acute rhinosinusitis. In the patient of this case, choice was made for a clinic treatment associated with a nasosinusal endoscopic surgery and neurosurgical drainage of the intracranial abscess. CT was enough to achieve the diagnosis of this case.

Final commentaries: However, it is recommended that, in cases where patients have rhinosinusitis complications, an extensive intracranial investigation needs to be deepened even when this is not so evident in the beginning. Given the polymicrobial nature of these infections, an aggressive culture-guided antibiotic therapy and a multidisciplinary follow-up significantly increase the likelihood of success.

Keywords: orbital cellulites, sinusitis, epidural abscess.

No título, summary e keywords em inglês das página 245, onde se lê:**Fungal Mastoiditis in Patients with AIDS - Case Report**

Introduction: Fungal Mastoiditis for *Aspergillus fumigatus* predominately occurs in immunocompromised patients. The diagnosis is usually difficult and the disease is potentially fatal. The treatment consists in antifungal therapy, surgical debridement and immunosuppression correction.

Case Report: This article talks about a report of fungal mastoiditis case in a patient with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). The used treatment was surgical associated with an antifungal therapy. The facial nerve of this patient was not affected, which does not exclude potentially fatal complication's mastoid.

Keywords: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, mastoiditis, *Aspergillus fumigatus*.

leia-se:**Fungal Mastoiditis in AIDS Patients: Reported Cases**

Introduction: Fungal mastoiditis by *Aspergillus fumigatus* predominantly occurs in immunosuppressed patients. Diagnosis is usually hard and disease is potentially fatal. Treatment is comprised of antifungal therapy, surgical debridement and immunosuppression correction.

Case Report: This article reports a case of fungal mastoiditis in a patient with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). The treatment performed was that of surgery associated with antifungal therapy. The patient's facial nerve was not affected, what does not exclude potentially fatal complications of mastoiditis.

Keywords: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, mastoiditis, *Aspergillus fumigatus*.

No título, summary e keywords em inglês das página 249, onde se lê:**Implanted Prosthetics Osseous Conduction (BAHA): Reported Cases**

Introduction: The implanted prosthetics osseous conduction (BAHA) consists an excellent option in the auditive rehabilitation of the patients with conductive and mixed auditive lost uni or bilateral, and sensorineural unilateral. Has been a good alternative over the osseous conduction conventional apparatus and individual sonorous amplification apparatus (ISAA) when the usage of them is impossible because of the chronic external otitis of hard clinic control.

Objective: To present the BAHA first case done in Brazil, after the ANVISA's authorization, for the rehabilitation's mixed auditive lost with chronic external otitis episodes.

Method: Female gender patient, 50 years old, with auditive lost in moderate degree at right and severe at left, bilateral buzz, originated of otosclerosis, submitted to 04 surgeries, stapedotomy and that can not use the ISAA due to an otorrhea and bilateral otalgia. The medical and audiologic evaluation indicated the BAHA benefit. The surgery was done and the BAHA system implanted, the patient showed significative improvement in audiometric limens, in perception and speech discrimination, beyond to present extreme satisfaction related to esthetic factor.

Comments Finais: The BAHA surgical process is safe, simple and quick, offering excellent audiologic results and high degree of satisfaction in patients.

Keywords: prosthetics and Implants, auditive lost, external otitis.

leia-se:**Implantable Prosthesis of Osseous Conduction (BAHA): Case Report**

Introduction: The implantable prosthesis of osseous conduction (BAHA) is deemed to be an excellent option in the auditory rehabilitation of patients with conductive and mixed hearing loss, unilaterally or bilaterally, and unilateral sensorineural hearing loss. It has been a good advantage over the conservative bone conduction apparatus and those of individual sound-amplifier apparatus (ISAA), when their usage becomes unfeasible because of chronic otitis externa, which has a hard clinic control.

Objective: To introduce the first BAHA case performed in Brazil, as duly authorized by ANVISA (National Agency for Sanitary Surveillance), to rehabilitate the mixed hearing loss with occurrences of chronic otitis externa.

Method: 50-year-old female patient with right-ear moderate and left-ear severe hearing loss, bilateral tinnitus derived from otosclerosis, was submitted to 04 surgeries of stapedotomy and unable to use ISAA as a result of otorrhea and bilateral otalgia. The medical and audiological evaluation indicated the benefit of using BAHA. Having surgery been performed and BAHA implemented, the patient showed a significant improvement in audiometric thresholds, speech perception and distinction, as well as she declared to be extremely satisfied with the esthetic factor.

Final commentaries: BAHA surgical process is safe, simple and swift, thus providing excellent audiological results and a higher degree of satisfaction to patients.

Keywords: prosthesis and implants, hearing loss, otitis externa.