

Editorial/Editorial

The Brazilian research community has tried to reach leadership status in the international scenario; however, this process involves not only an increasing number of high impact publications, but also the promotion of actions to publicize and value the good scientific practices. As part of this effort, regulating organs and those that support Brazilian research have conducted discerning analyses in cases of poor scientific publications, be it in the elaboration of projects, execution of research or propagation of science. Plagiarism and self-plagiarism are forms of poor scientific conduct involving the appropriation of ideas or intellectual contribution from others, without the proper recognition in citations. Since April, we have begun to use a specific software to analyze the risk of plagiarism. We understand that the process of analysis for plagiarism should not be limited to one software; therefore, when a high rate of coincidence is observed in parts of the manuscript, only after a careful manual analysis from the Editors the authors are informed so that they can have the opportunity to change the text. In this context, and as Editors, we understand that it is part of our mission to contribute with the practice of Science that reflects originality, methodological value and scientific writing.

To continue with our purpose, in this issue, 27(3), CoDAS included articles from three Brazilian states and seven different institutions. The issue has five articles in the field of Language and three papers in the field of Audiology; there are three texts about Orofacial Motricity and three regarding Voice. Out of these, 12 are original articles, one is a brief communication and one is a review. **Oliveira, Santos, Rabelo and Magalhães** studied, in the article “The impact of noise exposure on workers in Mobile Support Units”, the presence of auditory and nonauditory complaints among professionals who work in ambulances, and concluded that such symptoms are common and related to the profession. **Jacob-Corteletti, Duarte, Zucki, Mariotto, Lauris and Alvarenga**, in the paper “Acoustic reflex on newborns: the influence of the 226 and 1,000 Hz probes”, analyzed the occurrence and the acoustic reflex threshold among newborns, and verified that the use of the 1,000 Hz probe led to higher occurrence of acoustic reflex and lower thresholds, both for healthy newborns and for those at risk. In the analysis by **Vaz, Pezarini, Paschoal and Chacon**, called “Characteristics of the acquisition of sonorant consonants orthography in Brazilian children from a São Paulo municipality”, the authors analyzed the spelling errors of sonorant consonants, reinforcing the importance of considering both the distribution of hits and errors and their relationship with phonetic-phonological aspects. **Freitas, Mezzomo and Vidor**, in the article “Phonemic discrimination and the relationship with other linguistic levels in children with typical phonological development and phonological disorder”, observed statistically significant differences regarding phonemic discrimination and the morphosyntactic and semantic/lexical aspects, with better performance in the group with typical language development (TLD). **Soares, Cárnio and Wertzner**, in the paper “Profile of reading accuracy acquisition of students from elementary school”, observed that the word extension is a determinant factor for acquiring reading accuracy, and that children with lower schooling have more difficulties reading words with different syllabic structure than the common pattern in Portuguese language. In the article “Dysarthria and Quality of Life in neurologically healthy elderly and patients with Parkinson’s disease”, the authors **Lirani-Silva, Mourão and Gobbi** compared speech and voice in Parkinson’s disease (PD) and a control group (CG), and investigated the impact caused by dysarthria on the quality of life (QL) of this population. **Migliorucci, Sovinski, Passos, Bucci, Salgado, Nary Filho, Abramides and Berretin-Felix**, in the paper “Orofacial functions and quality of life in oral health in subjects with dentofacial deformity”, verified that the Facial Pattern influenced the performance of orofacial functions (OFFs) and QL in individuals with dentofacial deformities (DFD), with higher occurrence of changes for Facial Patterns II and III. The study by **Rezende, Furlan, de Las Casas and Motta**, called “Relationship between clinical and instrumental assessment of the tongue in healthy young adults”, investigated the association between the aspects of clinical language evaluation and the quantitative evaluation of the force of tongue protrusion, observing that the association of the elevation of the floor of the mouth during lingual-palatal suction and the quantitative evaluation of force may indicate the higher presence of suprahyoid muscles in some participants for both tasks. **Scarmagnani, Barbosa,**

Fukushiro, Salgado, Trindade and Yamashita, in the study “Relationship between velopharyngeal closure, hypernasality, nasal air emission and nasal rustle in subjects with repaired cleft palate”, concluded there was a correlation between dimensions of the velopharyngeal orifice and hypernasality. **Molini-Avejonas, Estevam and Couto**, in the paper “Organization of the referral and counter-referral system in a speech-language pathology and audiology clinic-school”, described the network between professionals in primary, secondary and tertiary care to ensure the right to health with relation to speech language pathology and audiology services. **Martins, Couto and Gama**, in the paper “Auditory-perceptual evaluation of the degree of vocal deviation: correlation between the Visual Analogue Scale and Numerical Scale”, analyzed the correlation between the analogue and numerical visual scales and observed correlation. To conclude the presentation of original articles, the authors **Fabron, Regaçone, Marino, MASTRIA, Motonaga and Sebastião**, in the study “Self-perception, complaints, and vocal quality among undergraduate students enrolled in a pedagogy course”, compared vocal self-perception and vocal complaints reported by two groups of students from the Pedagogy course. In the review “Frequency Modulation (FM) System and speech perception in the classroom: a systematic literature review”, the authors **Bertachini, Pupo, Morettin, Martinez, Bevilacqua (in memoriam), Moret, Balen and Jacob** aimed at verifying the benefits demonstrated by children with hearing impairment wearing sensory devices and/or cochlear implants with the Frequency Modulation System at school. To conclude, in the Brief Communication, the authors **Matta and Belfi-Lopes** present the preliminary results of the study “Brazilian Portuguese adaptation of Dyslexia Early Screening Test – Second edition: preliminary findings”, which aimed at translating and adapting the *Dyslexia Early Screening Test* (DEST-2).

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