Editorial

The level of scientific evidence generated by a clinical expertise area is certainly one of the strongest criteria for the appreciation of a profession, as well as a determining and enhancing factor of evidence-based practices. To achieve this level, this study area should be provided with tools that enable knowledge of different research designs, and those exhibiting the highest level of evidence should be identified. For professions that work with treatment and rehabilitation, such as Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology, the design of a larger number of Clinical Trials and Cohort Studies would be desirable to achieve a higher level of evidence, ensuring that procedures with greater scientific evidence are preferably used. This Editorial recommends that Speech, Language and Hearing Sciences, in its scientific summit, address these study designs more comprehensively and, consequently, find new directions.

Volume 28(5) of CoDAS Journal comprises a Letter to the editors and 22 articles: three in the field of Audiology, six in the area of Language, one in Speech, Language and Hearing Sciences Teaching, three in Orofacial Motricity, one in Dysphagia, two in Public Health, and one in Voice. Of these, 16 are original articles, two are case studies, three are systematic reviews, and there is one brief communication.

Melo, **Biaggio**, **Rechia and Sleifer**, in the article "Cortical auditory evoked potentials in full-term and preterm neonates", studied the auditory potentials in this population and concluded that there was influence of the maturational process on some responses. **Calais**, **Lima-Gregio**, **Arantes**, **Gil and Borges**, in the survey "A study on the semantic association of Brazilian Portuguese words", investigated the semantic association norms and proposed a speech recognition test using sentences with controlled word predictability. **Rossi**, **Lindau**, **Gillam and Giacheti**, in the research "Cultural adaptation of the Test of Narrative Language (TNL) to Brazilian Portuguese", conducted a translation and cultural adaptation of the TNL and verified that there was conceptual equivalence. **Silva and Crenitte**, in their article "Performance of children at risk for reading difficulties submitted to an intervention program", compared the applicability of a phonological decoding intervention program to children at risk for reading disabilities and found that it improved the prerequisite skills of reading and writing in this population. **Pessoa**, **Araújo**, **Isotani**, **Puccini and Perissinoto**, in the survey "Interpretation of ambiguities by schoolchildren born with low weight from Embu das Artes, Sao Paulo state, Brazil", concluded that there was difference in the ability to recognize and interpret lexical ambiguity between low-birth-weight schoolchildren and those born with adequate weight. In the article "Culturally diverse attitudes and beliefs in students majoring in Speech-language Pathology", the authors **Franca**, **Smith**, **Nichols and Balan** analyzed the impact of previous experiences on the multicultural attitudes of undergraduate students of Speech, Language and Hearing Sciences. **Valentim**, **Furlan**, **Perilo**, **Motta and Casas**, in their survey "Relationship between perception of tongue position and measures of tongue force on the teeth", analyzed tongue force on the teeth between individuals with appropriate tongue position and those with tongue thrust. They concluded that there was no difference at rest but there was difference during swallowing. **Chiodelli**, **Pacheco**, **Missau**, **Silva and Corrêa**, in the research "Influence of generalized joint hypermobility on the temporomandibular joint and dental occlusion: A cross-sectional study", described dental occlusion and temporomandibular joint in women with and without generalized joint hypermobility. The authors found that hypermobility did not influence occlusion and the mandibular range of motion in the women assessed. **Silva**, **Sassi and Andrade**, in the article "Oral-motor and electromyographic characterization of patients submitted to open and closed reductions of mandibular condyle fracture", characterized the oral-motor system of adults with mandibular condyle facture comparing the performance of individuals submitted to open reduction with internal fixation (ORIF) and closed reduction with mandibulomaxillary fixation (CRMMF). The authors concluded that, regardless of the treatment adopted, patients present significant deficits in the oral-motor system and mandibular range of motion. They also found that individuals submitted to ORIF of the condyle fracture present more symmetrical activation of the masseter muscle. **Januário**, **Alves**, **Lemos**, **Almeida**, **Cruz and Friche**, in their survey "Health Vulnerability Index and Newborn Hearing Screening: Urban inequality", studied the intra-urban differentials related to the outcome of the Newborn Hearing Screening (NHS) of children from a Brazilian state and found correlation between health vulnerability and the NHS results. **Pedroso and Gonçalves**, in the study "Perception and knowledge of primary health care professionals on the report of Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) in Curitiba, Parana state, Brazil", analyzed how health professionals perceive and learn about the mandatory report of NIHL in the Brazil Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN) and concluded that these professionals are capable to identify NIHL cases, but do not acknowledge "Saúde do Trabalhador" as an institutionalized program. **Santos**, **C Santos**, **Lopes**, **Silva and Lima-Silva**, in the study "Relationship between working and voice conditions self-reported by telemarketers of an emergency call center", found association between vocal symptoms, voice complaint, and working and voice conditions self-reported by telemarketers. **Góes**, **Ferracciu and Silva**, in the article "Association between vocal

therapy adherence and profile of vocal activities in behavioral dysphonic patients", analyzed the possible factors related to this association and observed correlation between some variables. **Loiola-Barreiro and Andrada e Silva**, in the article "Vocal handicap index in popular and classical professional singers", compared the values of this index in these singers and verified that the impact of vocal difficulty interferes in different ways with these two musical genres with respect to vocal complaint and professional experience. **Leme**, **Marcelino and Prado**, in the research "Tolerance margins and reference values of vowel formants for use in voice therapy for the deaf in commercial computer", studied the margins of minimum and maximum tolerances for the frequencies of the first three formants (F1, F2, and F3) in the pronunciation of vowels of Brazilian Portuguese for therapeutic use. They concluded that the reference values obtained were analyzed and can be used to calibrate devices and serve as a basis for training oralization for the deaf. **Fadel**, **Dassie-Leite**, **Santos**, **Santos Junior**, **Dias and Sartori**, in the survey "Immediate effects of the semi-occluded vocal tract exercise with LaxVox® tube in singers", analyzed the immediate effects of the SOVTE using the LaxVox® tube in singers and verified that it promotes immediate positive effects on the self-assessment and acoustic analysis of voice in professional singers without vocal complains. **Ruston**, **Moreti**, **Vivero**, **Malebran and Behlau**, in the study "*Equivalencia cultural de la versión Chilena del Voice Symptom Scale – VoiSS*", conducted the cultural equivalence of the Chilean version of this instrument. **Cysneiros**, **Leal**, **Lucena and Muniz**, in the systematic literature review "Relationship between Auditory Perception and Vocal Production in Cochlear-Implanted Patients: A Systematic Review", found shortcomings in this relation. **Simões**, **Zanchetta and Furtado**, in the literature review "What do we know about central auditory disorders in children exposed to alcohol during pregnancy? - A systematic review.", concluded that children exposed to alcohol during pregnancy present central auditory nervous system involvement signals, but could not identify this influence in the different diagnostic subtypes of the spectrum. **Werle**, **Steidl and Mancopes**, in their review "Oropharyngeal dysphagia and related factors in post-cardiac surgery: A systematic review", observed high heterogeneity among the studies surveyed, demonstrating that there are several factors related to oropharyngeal dysphagia postoperatively to heart surgery. **Mariani**, **Guarinello**, **Massi**, **Tonocchi and Berberian**, in the case study "Speech-language Pathology and Audiology in a bilingual dialogic clinic: A case study", described the insertion of Brazilian Sign Language (LIBRAS) as a first language of a deaf individual and concluded that, through interactive and dialogic situations, this individual acquired BSL, and became interested and also learned Portuguese, mainly in its written form. **Lamônica**, **Ribeiro**, **Ferraz and Tabaquim**, in the article "Moyamoya disease: Impact on the performance of oral and written language", described the oral/written language and cognitive skills in a seven-year-and-seven-month-old girl diagnosed with Moyamoya disease.

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