Prevalence of Orofacial Fissures Diagnosed in Reference Service in Resident Cases in Mato Grosso do Sul State

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, 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 reference service where predominated the unilateral incisive transforaminal fissures predominated 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 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 was possible to estimate the fissure prevalence in the data of both 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

Errata edição 15(2) – Abr/Mai/Junho 2011
**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 among the multiple causes of alterations 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 vectoro-electronystagmography. To compare the dynamic posturography’s results was used a group of gauged control. Results: Were found alterations in Romberg-Barré, Unterberger 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 media and the usage of vestibular system. Conclusions: Patients with Parkinson present physical balance alteration. The dynamic posturography was more sensitive to detect the balance alterations then vectoro-electronystagmography. Keywords: Parkinson disease, vestibular function test, electronystagmography.

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

**Epley’s Maneuver 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 maneuver 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 maneuver, in school clinic, having as inclusion criterion the positive Dix-Halpike maneuver in first session being reevaluated in a given period of time of 06 to 09 months. Results: Just one Epley maneuver, 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 maneuver 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 maneuver 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.

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

**Epley’s Maneuver in Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo: Series of Cases Report**

**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-Halpike 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-Halpike 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.
Objective: To evaluate the correlation between INFA and AVS for nasal obstruction, before and after a nasal patency change, provided by topical vasoconstriction. Study outline: Clinical and non-randomized study. Methods: 60 volunteers, including patients, doctors, nurses, and administrative assistants from the institution were submitted to INFA and AVS exams before and after the nasal vasoconstriction with oxymetazoline hydrochloride 0.05%. Results: The average 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 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 a 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 measure provided by AVS before the nasal vasoconstrictor usage.

Keywords: nasal obstruction, nasal cavity, nasal decongestants.

Speech Perception in Children Under Noisy Situations

Introduction: The ability to understand a 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 normal hearing in different situations of noise.

Methods: Study’s way transversal cut. It was used the Brazilian Hearing in Noise Test (HINT) in 21 children aged between 7 and 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) and the diffuse noise in four sound areas at 45°; 135°; 225° and 315° (4CX).

Results: The statistics analysis showed the following situations: RH with FN; TN with FN; being worse with 4CX, where was found difference for RN, TN, CN, LN and FN. To analyze the age correlation, there was significance between the age in HINT function values just for noise in front.

Conclusion: The significant 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 auditory 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.

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

Introduction: Septoplasty associated with a partial inferior turbinectomy is one of the most frequent 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 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 topic vasoconstriction. Study outline: Non-randomized clinical and experimental study.

Methods: 60 volunteers, including patients, doctors, nurses and administrative assistants of the institution were submitted to PNIF and VAS exams before and after the nasal vasoconstriction with oxymetazoline hydrochloride 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-vasoconstrictor 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.
Correlation Between the Audiologic Findings and Buzz Disturbing

Introduction: The correlation of the auditory 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 vestibulococlear can be the buzz generators. Accordingly with the different reports 85% to 96% of patients with buzz show some degree or auditory lost.

Objective: To correlate the sex, age, degree and type of auditory 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’ records duly registered at the Phonoaudiology Clinic of University of São Paulo’s FOB/USP with the usage of THI instrument (Tinnitus Handicap Inventory).

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

Keywords: Auditive lost, buzz, questionnaires.

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 vestibulococlear 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.

Deglutition and Cough in Different Degrees of Parkinson Disease

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

Objective: To analyse the deglution 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 oropharyngological 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 consistency was significative (p = 0.0000). The laryngeal penetration occurrence in liquid consistency was significative (p = 0.0036). The tracheal inhalation occurred in 06 patients of the study group in liquid consistency and absent in control group.

Deglutition and Tussis in Different Degrees of Parkinson Disease

Introduction: Parkinson disease is one of the pathologies 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 oropharyngological 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 consistency was significative (p = 0.0000). The laryngeal penetration occurrence in liquid consistency was significative (p = 0.0036). The tracheal inhalation occurred in 06 patients of the study group in liquid consistency and absent in control group.

Objective: To compare the degree of nasal bleeding among patients submitted to seoptoplasty 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 (Merocel® 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 auditory 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 vestibulococlear can be the buzz generators. Accordingly with the different reports 85% to 96% of patients with buzz show some degree or auditory lost.

Objective: To correlate the sex, age, degree and type of auditory 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’ records duly registered at the Phonoaudiology Clinic of University of São Paulo’s FOB/USP with the usage of THI instrument (Tinnitus Handicap Inventory).

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

Keywords: Auditive lost, buzz, questionnaires.

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 vestibulococlear 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.

Deglutition and Cough in Different Degrees of Parkinson Disease

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

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 oropharyngological 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 consistency was significative (p = 0.0000). The laryngeal penetration occurrence in liquid consistency was significative (p = 0.0036). The tracheal inhalation occurred in 06 patients of the study group in liquid consistency and absent in control group.

Deglutition and Tussis in Different Degrees of Parkinson Disease

Introduction: Parkinson disease is one of the pathologies 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 oropharyngological 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 consistency was significative (p = 0.0000). The laryngeal penetration occurrence in liquid consistency was significative (p = 0.0036). The tracheal inhalation occurred in 06 patients of the study group in liquid consistency and absent in control group.
Conclusion: Deficiency are exposed to posture alteration in vertebral column. This condition is most observed alteration among the students (84.1%) followed by thoracic hyperkyphosis (68.2%).

Keywords: Parkinson disease, tussis, deglutition disturbance.

Evaluation of Central Auditive Processing in patients with Parkinson Disease

Evaluation of Central Auditive Processing in Parkinson Patients

Introduction: Parkinson Disease (PD) is a degenerative 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 auditive function in PD patients.

Method: A descriptive, prospective 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 competitive left (CL) in comparison with the SG that presented 70% in RC and 40% in CL. 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.

Vertebral Column Posture Evaluation in Children and Teenagers with Auditive Deficiency

Vertebral Column Posture Evaluation in Children and Teenagers with Hearing Loss

Introduction: Posture is determined by the systems performance, visual, somatosensory and vestibular. Children with auditory deficiency can present problems in their posture or postural control, aiding the emergence of postural 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 auditory deficiency in school age, 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 auditory 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 posture alteration in vertebral column. Scoliosis was the most observed alteration among the students (84.1%) followed by thoracic hypocifose (68.2%).

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

Organic Bovine Graft Associated With PRP In Rabbit Calvaria

Introduction: The osseous repair 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 platelet-rich plasma (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).

Conclusion: The patients with mucopolysaccharidosis require 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 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.

Keywords: otolaringology, pediatry, mucopolysaccharidosis, audiology.
After four weeks, the animals were sacrificed and the grafted area was removed, fixed in formaldehyde at 10% in PBS 0.1 M and embedded in paraffin. Results: The histologic parameters analysed were: imperfect 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 significant 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.

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 ponderal growth. Objective: The objective of this article is to analyse the orofacial myofunctional alterations present in the oral breathing individual and the effects over the nutritional state. Focus on the importance of the interdisciplinary team following up with the 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 health, in the face normal development and the nutritional state in important stage of these individuals growing. 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 state, oral breathing, phonoaudiology.
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 approach, 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 post-nasal dripping, entity that rejoin by itself 02 of the most common disease: rhinitis and sinusitis. Laryngitis as consequence of gastroesophageal reflex (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 cannot 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.

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 02 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 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.

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 nasoinseptal endoscopic cirugy 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.

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 nasoinseptal 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.
Fungal Mastoiditis in Patients with AIDS - Case Report
Introduction: Fungal mastoiditis for Aspergillus fumigatus predominantly occurs in immunosuppressed patients. Diagnosis is usually difficult and the disease is potentially fatal. Treatment consists in 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 patient's facial nerve was not affected, which does not exclude potentially fatal complications of mastoiditis.
Keywords: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, mastoiditis, Aspergillus fumigatus.

Implanted Prosthetics Osseous Conduction (BAHA): Case Report
Introduction: The implanted prosthetics osseous conduction (BAHA) consists 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 alternative over the bone conduction apparatus and individual sound-amplifier apparatus (ISAA). Treatment is comprised of antifungal therapy, surgical debridement and immunosuppression correction.
Case Report: This article reports 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: Female gender patient, 50 years old, with auditory loss in moderate degree at right and severe at left, bilateral buzz, originated of otosclerosis, submitted to 04 surgeries of stapedotomy and that can not use the ISAA due to otorrea and bilateral otalgia. The medical and audiologic evaluation indicated the BAHA benefit. The cirurgy 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: BAHA surgical process is safe, simple and swift, thus providing excellent audiological results and a high degree of satisfaction to patients.
Keywords: prosthesis and implants, auditory loss, external otitis.