

Editorial

This issue ends volume 28 of CoDAS Journal publication in the year of 2016. We would like to thank the trust of authors and reviewers and highlight that this work was only possible thanks to the participation of each one. We are pleased to inform that the necessary adjustments regarding regulations, visibility and processes were made so that CoDAS Journal is prepared for the requests of new indexing rates. We are looking forward to the year of 2017 with many novelties. In this CoDAS issue 28(6), we have twenty articles, four in Audiology, six in the Language area, two in Orofacial Motricity, two in Public Health, three in Dysphagia and three in Voice. From these, fifteen are original articles, two are case reports, two are systematic reviews and one short communication. In the study "Hearing loss classification by degree, configuration and relationship with amplified Speech Intelligibility Index (SII)", Figueiredo, Mendes, Cavanaugh and Novaes verified that the index value of Speech Intelligibility can be considered an audibility indicator for speech sounds for different hearing losses characteristics and guide hearing behavior assessments. Kazan, Samelli, Neves-Lobo, Magliaro, Limongi and Matas studied the Brainstem Auditory Evoked Potential (BAEP) and P300 in Down Syndrome (DS). The authors concluded that, in audiotically normal individuals, in the article "Electrophysiological characterization of hearing in individuals with Down syndrome", children and adolescents with DS may present early responses for the BAEP components, suggesting that their auditory pathway needs shorter time for the neural transmission of the acoustic stimulus until the brainstem. Moreover, regarding P300, individuals with DS may present increased latencies, suggesting jeopardizing of the central auditory pathway regarding the cortical processing of the auditory information. Souza, Braga, Mota, Zamberlan-Amorim and Reis reported "Preparation and applicability of a test of speech perception with pictures" and verified agreement among the referees regarding the words and pictures. Freitas, Quixabeiro, Luz, Franco and Santos presented a study "Standard operating procedure: implementation, critical analysis, and validation in the Audiology Department at CESTEH/Fiocruz". In this work, the assessment of the standard operational procedure was performed through a questionnaire that showed the need of adjustment of parts of the text. In the study "Community Health Workers perceptions in relation to speech and language disorders", the authors Knochenhauer and Vianna intended to know the perception of the Health Community Agents (HCA) regarding speech-language therapeutic grievances. They concluded that HCA's knowledge on the speech-language therapist is still limited, but the importance of the speech-language therapy is recognized at the basic attention. The authors Santos, Bergmann, Coça, Garcia and Valente evaluated the "Olfactory function and quality of life after olfaction rehabilitation in total laryngectomees" and the results demonstrated that the olfaction rehabilitation improves the olfactory function and affects positively the daily life activities and the life quality of the patients submitted to total laryngectomy. Sales, Castaneda, Barreto, Paoliello and Campanha used a questionnaire to identify the communication parameters of public prosecutors in the study "Communication self-assessment by public prosecutors in a north-eastern Brazilian state" and verified that all the women in the study reported insecurity on public speaking and one third of the prosecutors referred change of voice. The study "Cardiorespiratory parameters and their relation with gestational age and level of oral feeding skills in preterm infants" of Yamamoto, Prade, Berwig, Weinmann and Keske-Soares correlated the cardio respiratory parameters with gestational age and oral feeding level of ability at the introduction of oral feeding to pre-term infant. The results indicated that heart and respiratory rates changed when compared to pre and postprandial data at the first oral feeding, as well as when compared under the aspects of gestational age and oral feeding level of ability. The study of Zanata, Santos, Marques, Hirata and Santos entitled "Speech-language pathology assessment for tracheal decannulation in patients suffering from traumatic brain injury" presented data of the application of tracheal decannulation on a speech language therapy protocol in tracheostomized patients with traumatic brain injury (TCE) in search for reducing the length of time with tracheostomy and hospitalization. The study "Association between neurological injury and the severity of oropharyngeal dysphagia after stroke" of Otto, Ribeiro, Barea, Mancopes and Almeida identified association between the level of involvement and the type of stroke with the level of oropharyngeal dysphagia, measured by the level of biomechanical involvement in the deglutition process. Venezian and Freire presented data of "Validation of risk indicators for the constitution of the reader/writer" and concluded that the developed questionnaire has got acceptable reliability and, at the analysis of convergent validity, presented positive correlation considered regular, statistically significant with writing diagnosis survey, in other words, the higher the score in the questionnaire better the survey performance. Oliveira and Capellini elaborated a database of high, medium and low frequency word in reading for the Elementary School II, called "E-READING II: words database for Reading by students from Basic Education II". They concluded that the resource would be useful for research, educational and clinic use in students of the Elementary School II. Ishihara, Tamanaha and Perissinoto compared the ability of "Comprehension of ambiguity for children with Specific Language Impairment and Autism Spectrum Disorder" and found significant difference with better performance

of the group Language Specific Disorder in comparison with the group Autistic Spectrum Disorder, at the interpretation of ambiguous information. MGP da Silva, Silva, Vilela, Gomes, Falcão, Cabral and Lima identified “Factors associated with speech-language disorders in motorcycle accident victims” and verified that there was high rate of injuries in the head and face regions resulting from accidents, mainly associated to non-licensing to ride motorcycles and crash among motorcycles, suggesting that these factors can worsen speech-language disorder. The authors Melo, Gomes, Cunha, SJH Lima, Lima, Andrade da Cunha and Silva estimated the “Change in the nose areas in children with mouth breathing after nasal cleansing and massage” and observed significant changes in relation to the nasal airflow in both sides, after nasal cleaning and massage. In the study “Effect of speech-language therapy after low-level laser therapy in patients with TMD: a descriptive study” of Melchior, Machado, Magri and Mazzetto, according to the patients’ perception, after speech-language therapy there was relief of the signs and symptoms of Temporomandibular Disorder – TMD. Moreover, the speech-language therapy established after the analgesia with laser therapy of low intensity balanced the orofacial functions of the studied sample and diminished the signs and symptoms of the remaining TMD. In “Language, behavior and neurodevelopment in Joubert syndrome: a case report”, Lamônica, Ribeiro, Costa and Giacheti described the main symptoms that include hypotonia, ataxia, psychomotor delays, oculomotor apraxia and neonatal breathing abnormalities. The language assessment showed lack of orality, damage at language reception, confirming the diagnosis of language disorder, with severe level of jeopardize. Oliveira, Zambon, Vaiano, Costa and Behlau explored the two reduced versions of the coping protocol PEED-27 with the objective of verifying their correlation with the original protocol. The study “Reduced versions of dysphonia coping protocols” verified that the three instruments present high levels of correlation among themselves and, therefore, their results are comparable. Machado-Nascimento, Melo and Kümmer and Lemos investigated, through a revision, the “Speech-language pathology findings in Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: a systematic literature review”. From this review were selected 23 articles that revealed that the most frequent speech-language changes were reading disorder and that there are a few publications about the relation between the auditory processing and the disorder, as well as regarding the speech-language therapist action at the assessment and treatment of children with Attention and Hyperactivity Deficit Disorder. “Effects of prematurity on language acquisition and auditory maturation: a systematic review” from Rechia, Oliveira, Crestani, Biaggio and Souza had as objective to verify which damages the precociousness causes to language and hearing. From the analyses of the selected articles, it was possible to determine that the precociousness as well as the aspects to it related (gestational age, low weight and complications at birth) influenced the maturation of the main hearing pathway and can cause negative effects at the language acquisition.

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