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Editorial/*Editorial*

One of our commitments with CoDAS consisted of increasing the number of articles published by issue, ensuring quality and sustainability of the Journal. From 2016, this mission became a fact with the partnership between the Brazilian Society of Speech Language Pathology and the National Council of Speech Language Pathology, and with the approval of the consecutive funding notices from CNPQ and FAPESP. This issue 28(2) contains 16 articles, 3 in the area of Audiology, four in Language, six in Orofacial Motricity, one in Dysphagia and one in Voice. From those, 13 are original articles, two are brief communications and one is a systematic review**. Leite, Souza Silva and Buzo** in the article on "*Otoacoustic emissions in neonates with mild and moderate perinatal hypoxia"* studied the amplitudes of otoacoustic emissions in neonates at term without risk for hearing loss, which had mild or moderate hypoxia and concluded that the minimum oxygen deprivation can compromise the answers. In the study on "*Evaluation of hearing protector attenuation in a real work situation by the method of field Microphone-in-real-ear (f-MIRE)"*, the authors **Rocha, Longo, Moreira and Samelli** analyzed the effectiveness a hearing protector attenuation in a real work situation using the f-Microphone-in-real-ear method (f-MIRE) and found that it was possible to know the personal level of hearing protectors attenuation during a real situation job. The authors **Angelo, Moret, da Costa, Nascimento and Alvarenga** in the study on "*Quality of life in adult cochlear implant users"* suggested that the quality of life assessment in this area must be a concern of the interdisciplinary teams in cochlear implant for an intervention with humanized care. The international authors **Steele, Ahmed, Peladeau-Pigeon, Valenzano and Namasivayam** in the article "*The Effectiveness of the Head-Turn-Plus-Chin-Down Maneuver for Eliminating Vallecular Residue"* studied the combination of head postural maneuvers to clear pharyngeal residue and concluded that the application of this combination of maneuvers helps effectively. **Monteiro-Luperi, Befi-Lopes, Diniz, Krebs and Carvalho** in the article "*Linguistic performance in 2 years old born preterm, considering chronological age and corrected age"* concluded that the premature group at 2 years of age is a population at risk for language disorders that cannot be compensated with the correction of age. The authors **Alves, Casella and Ferraro** in the article "*Spelling performance of students with developmental dyslexia and developmental dyslexia associated with disorder of attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder"* analyzed the orthographic performance of children with developmental dyslexia, and a group of children with dyslexia associated with attention deficit disorder/hyperactivity. The authors concluded that the results may assist in an intervention program. In the article "*International classification of functioning, disability and health and aphasia: a study of social participation"*, the authors **Pommerehn, Delboni and Fedosse** concluded that the restriction in participation was the most obvious, resulting from environmental factors more than the resulting consequences of brain injury. **Furlan de Oliveira, Scarmagnani, Fukushiro and Yamashita** in the article "*Influence of the evaluators training on the perceptual judgment of hypernasality"* investigated the influence of prior training on the agreement between different evaluators in the perceptual hypernasality judgment and concluded that the training of evaluators and the definition of criteria for classification of hypernasality led to increased intra and inter evaluator agreement index. **Hilasaca-Mamani, Barbosa, Fegadolli and Midori Castelo** in the article "*Validity and reliability of the Quality of Masticatory Function Questionnaire applied in Brazilian adolescents*" developed steps of instrument validation on the masticatory function of Brazilian teenagers. In the article "*Effects of contraction and rest time in the activity of the masseter and temporalis muscles in individuals with TMD*", the authors **Ries, Graciosa, Soares, Sperandio, Santos, Degan and Gadotti** investigated the effect of time of contraction and rest in the activity of the masseter and temporalis muscles and concluded that although the subjects with TMD presented greater susceptibility to fatigue, compared to controls, both groups must meet the maximum contraction and minimal rest time. In this review article *"Interferences of orthodontic and conventional nipple in the stomatognathic system"*, the authors **Corrêa, Bueno, Lauris and Berretin-Felix** observed that it was not possible to conclude whether there is a difference in the consequences to the stomatognathic system caused by orthodontic or conventional pacifier/bottles nipples. The authors **Albuquerque and da Silva** in the article *"Features of the jaw movement route in different types of Parkinson's disease (PD)"* concluded that factors related to adaptive and compensatory processes derived from decreased dopaminergic action seem to better explain the observed changes in the mandibular movement in the group with PD. In the study "*Auditory perceptual analysis of rough and breathy voices: Correspondence between the visual analogic and numerical scale*", the authors **Baravieira, Brasolotto, Montagnoli, Silvério, Yamasaki and Behlau** determined cut-off values of the different degrees of roughness and vocal breathiness on a visual analogic scale, from a numerical scale. The authors **Mendes, de Lucena, De Araújo, de Melo, Lopes and de Lima Silva** in the article *"Teacher's voice: symptoms of the vocal tract discomfort, vocal intensity and noise in the classroom"* found a correlation between vocal intensity and vocal tract discomfort, with most of the symptoms reported in greater frequency and intensity after class. In the article *"Vocal telerehabilitation in Parkinson's disease"*, the authors **Dias, Limongi,**

Barbosa and Hsing suggest that telerehabilitation is an effective intervention for the voice quality symptoms associated with PD and may be indicated for patients with access to technology and difficulties in reaching practitioners or centers. **Gama, Santos, Pedra, Rabelo, Magalhães and de Las Casas** in the article "*Dose vocal in teachers: correlation with dysphonia"* investigated phonation time and the cyclical dose of teachers with dysphonia and no voice changes, during the teaching activity and concluded that dysphonia is associated with longer phonation and greater exposure of the vocal fold tissue to phonotraumas.

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