

Editorial

One of our many commitments to *CoDAS* included the pursuit of its indexing in the Web of Science (Institute for Scientific Information – ISI), which would allow the highest scientific recognition to the journal. We are very glad to inform that this process was started last July under the coordination of “Editora Cubo”. Volume 28(4) is composed of 22 publications: four in the area of Audiology, eight in the field of Language, three in Orofacial Motricity, two in Public Health, one in Dysphagia, and four in the area of Voice. Of these, 16 are original articles, three are case studies, and one is a systematic literature review. **Jesus, Agrisani, Maruta and Azevedo**, in their article “Suppression effect of otoacoustic emissions in term and preterm infants” verified the occurrence and magnitude of the suppression effect of otoacoustic emissions in infants, concluded that children presented suppression, and suggested the minimum recommended criterion. **Bruckmann and Pinheiro**, in the study “Effects of hearing and cognitive loss in the recognition of sentences”, analyzed the effects of hearing and cognitive loss in the recognition of sentences in the elderly population, observed the influence of mild degree hearing loss on the recognition of sentences, and concluded that the cognitive aspects did not interfere in speech recognition. **Caporali F, Caporali S, Bucovic, Vieira, Santos and Chiari**, in the article “Translation and cross-cultural adaptation to Brazilian Portuguese of the Hearing Implant Sound Quality Index Questionnaire - (HISQUI19)”, conducted the translation and cross-cultural adaptation of the HISQUI19 and characterized the population and auditory performance in Cochlear Implant users. **Simões, Frizzo, Zanchetta, Hyppolito and Reis**, in their article “Variables in P300 recording: Task type and electrode position”, analyzed the latency and amplitude of P300 with electrodes placed in different locations in normal individuals and described the variations. **Verreschi, Cáceres-Assenço and Befi-Lopes**, in the article “Nouns and verbs used by preschoolers with language impairment”, compare the functional use of verbs and nouns by Brazilian Portuguese-speaking children with language impairment (LI) with that of children with typical language development and verified that the use of nouns and verbs by children with LI complies with the typical development standard, but it occurs more slowly. **Lamônica, Silva-Mori, Ribeiro and Maximino**, in the study “Receptive and expressive language performance in children with and without Cleft Lip and Palate”, compare the performance in the abilities of receptive and expressive language of children with cleft lip and palate with that of children without cleft lip and palate with typical 12 to 36-month chronological development. Children with cleft lip and palate showed statistically significant low performance in receptive and expressive language compared with children without cleft lip and palate. **Santos, Rossi, Tandel, Richieri-Costa and Giacheti**, in their study on “Fluency aspects of oral narrative task in del22q11.2 syndrome”, investigate the fluency aspects of the oral narrative task in individuals with this syndrome and compare them with those of individuals with typical language development. They concluded that the fluency aspects were similar between the groups for the presence of hesitation, revision, and pause, but were different with respect to the frequency of these disfluencies. **Wiethan, Mota and Moraes**, in the article “Correlations between vocabulary and phonological acquisition: Number of words produced versus acquired consonants”, studied the probable correlations between the number of word types and the number of consonants in the general phonological system in children with typical language development. **Puglisi and Befi-Lopes**, in their article “Impact of language impairment and type of school in different subsystems of language”, concluded that there were differences in the effects of language impairment and type of school on different language skills. **Roggia, Santos Filha and Rossi**, in the article “Posture and body balance of schoolchildren aged 8 to 12 years with and without oral breathing”, analyzed the posture and body balance of schoolchildren with or without mouth breathing and correlated the body posture assessment with the sensory systems. They concluded that there was difference between the posture and balance of students with and without oral breathing and found correlation between head positioning and the different sensory systems. **Araújo, Silva, Araújo, Yamashita, Trindade and Fukushiro**, in the article “Nasopharyngeal dimensions in individuals without craniofacial anomalies: Normative data”, established normative values for the nasopharyngeal minimal cross-sectional area of individuals without craniofacial anomalies in different age groups. **Melo and Bianchini**, in their article “Relations between electrical activity of the temporal and masseter muscles, bite force, and morphological facial index”, studied the correlation between these variables in adults. **Cunha, Massi, Guarinello and Pereira**, in the research “SUS users’ perception: A speech-language pathology approach based on health promotion”, studied the perception of users and concluded that the treatment Center received a high approval rate by most users and that the Audiology sector was better qualified than the clinical services related to language and oral motor skills. **Escarce, Lemos and Carvalho**, in the study “Work process, performance and professional profile of a Hearing Health Network: Reference for satisfaction”, addressed the satisfaction of professionals from a Hearing Health Care network in Minas Gerais state and concluded that there was a higher level of satisfaction among professionals with graduate students and civil servants. **Lopes, Silva, Evangelista, Silva, Simões, Silva, Lima-Silva and Almeida**, in their article

“Relationship between vocal symptoms, severity of voice disorders, and laryngeal diagnosis in patients with voice disorders”, investigated the association between the frequency of occurrence of vocal symptoms, the intensity of vocal deviation, and laryngeal diagnosis in patients with different voice disorders. They found correlation between the variables analyzed, but observed difference for the benign vocal fold lesions. **Aquino, Andrada and Silva, Teles and Ferreira**, in the study “Aspects of the speaking voice of elderly women with choral singing experience”, compared the characteristics of the speaking voice of elderlies with experience in choral singing with those of elderlies without this experience and found better overall degree of deviance due to lower roughness and strain in the elderlies with experience in choral singing. **Krohling, Behlau and Verduyck**, in their short communication “Cross-cultural adaptation of the Brazilian version of the ‘Questionnaire Des Symptômes Vocaux’”, performed the cultural equivalence of this tool to Brazilian Portuguese in a version called “*Questionário de Sintomas Vocais Pediátrico (QSV-P)*”. **Defense-Netrval and Fernandes**, in the short communication “The provision of speech-language therapy in Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) services”, characterized the provision of speech-language pathology services in the metropolitan area of Sao Paulo and verified necessity for better management in the speech-language therapy services offered to the ASD population. **Moreti, Zambon and Behlau**, in the short communication “Voice care knowledge by dysphonic and healthy individuals of different generations”, identify the opinions of both dysphonic and vocally healthy individuals regarding the factors that affect their voices positively and negatively, analyzing them according to the generation to which they belong. **Carvalho, Lemos and Goulart**, in the literature review “Language development and its relation to social behavior and family and school environments: A systematic review”, studied the relationship between language development, social behavior, and family and school environments in children aged 4 to 6 years. **Cruz, Beber, Olchik, Chaves, Rieder and Dornelles**, in the case study “Aspects of oral communication in patients with Parkinson’s disease (PD) submitted to deep brain stimulation”, characterize the aspects of cognition, language, speech, voice, and self-perception in two patients with PD, pre- and post- DBS implant surgery. The authors concluded that DBS may influence different communication aspects and factors associated with its different effects need to be further investigated. **Alves, Cola, Santos, Motonaga and Silva**, in the case study “Swallowing Endoscopy Findings in Huntington’s Disease (HD) - A Case Report”, describe the swallowing endoscopic findings of the pharyngeal phase in HD.

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