

# Editorial/Editorial

We wish you all a year of achievements and great productivity in research. In the first issue CoDAS this year, we would like to clarify the promising changes made in the journal, aimed at ensuring its sustainability and desired indexing.

To guarantee the sustainability of the magazine, from 2016 on, the CoDAS will have the administrative and editorial support of a new company. Furthermore, the Brazilian Society of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology (SBFa) signed an agreement with the Federal Council of Speech-Language Pathology to integrate the group of sponsors, besides being awarded sponsorship from the Research Support Foundation of the State of São Paulo and the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development. As it occurs with all the major indexed journals, the translation of the articles, according to the CoDAS standards, should be funded by the authors and no longer will be a courtesy of SBFa. We suggest that the instructions to the authors be carefully read, especially with regard to translation and references. By means of these changes and aiming at new indexing, it is possible to initiate the ahead of print publishing mode. For more information, please visit the SciELO page: <http://www.scielo.org/php/level.php?lang=pt&component=56&item=60>.

In this issue 28(1), we have 14 articles, 4 related to audiology, 1 involving language, 3 in orofacial motricity, 2 related to dysphagia, and 3 involving voice. Among these, 13 are original articles and 1 is a review study. **Wenceslau, Sassi, Magnani, and Andrade** in the article “Peripheral facial palsy: muscle activity in different onset times,” studied the electromyographic activity of risorius and zygomatic muscles in individuals with and without facial paralysis at different times of the disease. They concluded that the results did not reveal differences between both the groups according to the onset of the disease. **Costa, Souza, Carneiro, Neto, Pegoraro-Krook, and Dutka** in their article “Multimedia about the velopharynx and primary palatoplasty for orientation of caregivers of babies with cleft lip and palate” presented and discussed the development and evaluation of multimedia material for the orientation of caregivers of babies with cleft lip and palate. The authors found that the multimedia material was effective in the improvement of the caregivers’ knowledge. **Ferreira, Silva, and Felício** investigated the proportion of men and women, as well as the association between gender, and the variables such as age, duration of the problem, and symptoms of temporomandibular disorders in an article entitled “Signs and symptoms of temporomandibular disorders in women and men.” **Fernandes, Yamaguti, Morettin, and Costa** in their article “Speech perception in users of hearing aid with auditory neuropathy spectrum disorder” examined the speech perception in prelingually deaf children with auditory neuropathy spectrum disorder and in users of individual bilateral hearing aid devices. They concluded that the therapeutic process applied, which included the use of individual bilateral hearing aids, was satisfactory. **Tugumia, Samelli, Matas, Magliari, and Rabelo** in the article “Auditory training program in patients with tinnitus” investigated the effect of an auditory training program in patients with tinnitus in relation to the perception of this symptom and found no differences between the groups. **Silva, Resende, and Santos** in “Ocular and cervical vestibular evoked myogenic potential simultaneous in normal individuals” were concerned with the registration of combined ocular and cervical vestibular evoked myogenic potentials in individuals without auditory or vestibular complaints. They concluded that the results of the combined ocular and cervical vestibular evoked myogenic potentials were consistent, allowing the evaluation of the ipsilateral descending and contralateral ascending vestibular pathways. **Costa, Martins-Reis, and Celeste** studied in the article “Methods of analysis of speech rate: a pilot study,” the performance of fluent adults in different speech rate measures. They concluded that inclusion of acoustic temporal measures might be a complementary methodology in the evaluation of the speech rate. **Costa, Diaféria, and Behlau** in the article “Communicative aspects and coping strategies in patients with Parkinson’s disease” found that patients with this disease use all kinds of coping strategies, and self-control is the most frequently used strategy. In the article “Condition of Vocal Production-Teacher questionnaire: comparison of responses on Likert scale and visual analog scale,” **Giannini, Latorre, and Ferreira** compared the measurements of vocal symptoms by means of the Likert and analog scales. The authors recommended the use of Likert scale. **Reimann, Siqueira, Rondon, Brasolotto, and Silvério** in the article “Immediate effect of laryngeal manual therapy

in dysphonic individuals” have examined the immediate effect of laryngeal manual therapy for musculoskeletal pain in individuals with and without dysphonia and found that there was a reduction in pain only in the individuals with dysphonic. In “Frequency and factors associated with poststroke dysphagia,” the authors **Mourão, Lemos, Almeida, Vicente, and Teixeira** conducted an epidemiological study of dysphagia in stroke in the state of Minas Gerais and found that the frequency of dysphagia after a stroke is high, and stroke history is a major risk factor. **Pinto, Silva, and Pinato** in the article “Oropharyngeal swallowing in chronic renal failure” objectively characterized oropharyngeal swallowing in individuals with chronic kidney disease and concluded that there are alterations in the oral and pharyngeal phase. **Rocha-Muniz, Filippini, Neves-Lobo, Rabelo, Moraes, Murphy, Calarga, Leite, Pires, Sena-Yoshinaga, and Schochat** in the article “Can speech-evoked Auditory Brainstem Response become a useful tool in clinical practice?” analyzed the clinical applicability of the auditory evoked potentials with speech stimulus to assist the identification of auditory-processing disorders. They concluded that it could be used in clinical practice as an important tool in the diagnosis of auditory processing. In the review article “Methods of evaluation of smell in victims of subarachnoid hemorrhage patients: a systematic review,” the authors **Lima, Azevedo Filho, and Silva** debated several methods discussed in the literature and concluded that there are differences in the methodologies as well as in the moment chosen for the investigation.

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