

Editorial/Editorial

When we accepted the role of editors-in-chief of CoDAS, we also embraced the firm purpose of analyzing the editorial process of our journal. Ever since then, we have related our knowledge with actions that can reflect on the evolution of the peer-review process, and, consequently, favor the increasing quality of the journal and the search for new indexations. The peer-review process, for scientific papers, was first proposed by the Royal Society of London and by its editor and founder, Henry Oldenburg, in 1665, with the creation of the Philosophical Transactions Society. This attribution, which is part of the academic life of many researchers, requires relevant research skills and regards the knowledge about study design and scientific writing. To contribute with the editorial decisions, a peer-review must consider how robust the study design is, as well as the analysis proposed, besides the judgment on originality and relevance for the field.

Our education and expertise in specific fields of work do not always guarantee the essential skills to write a scientific and relevant review. This activity requires the reviewer to provide information that allows the editor to analyze the quality of the manuscript and the real possibility of reorganization and adjustments, without compromising methodological matters which, frequently, are not likely to be changed. We hope that, during this process, together with the board of associated editors and the members of the editorial board, we can constantly improve the peer-review process of CoDAS. We take the opportunity for showing our appreciation and recognition of their efforts towards science.

In the issue 27(2) of CoDAS, we aimed at considering the Brazilian scientific production and the editorial criteria adopted for this new phase. Papers from five Brazilian states and 11 different institutions were included. This issue has five articles on the field of Language and two regarding the Audiology area; three concerning Orofacial Motricity, three analyzing Voice aspects and two relating to Dysphagia. Out of these, 13 are original articles, one is a letter to the editor and one is a literature review.

The modality “letter to the editor” is not usual in the submission process of the journal. However, it is relevant to address specific aspects of scientific knowledge. The letter to the editor *Screening for oropharyngeal dysphagia*, by **Magalhães Júnior** and **Pernambuco**, shows evidence on the importance of screening instruments for oropharyngeal dysphagia and warns about the need for the appropriation of the concepts in the processes of validation of these instruments.

In the session of original articles, in the field of Language, **Silva** and **Crenitte** presented the paper *Comparison of students from private and public schools on the spelling performance* and observed that the spelling ability of students attending private and public schools are not similar in the fourth and sixth grades; however, it is similar in the fifth grade. **Labanca, Alves, Bragança, Dorim, Alvim** and **Lemos**, in the paper *Language evaluation protocol for children aged 2 months to 23 months: analysis of sensitivity and specificity*, established cutoff points for the protocol and for the age group. Still on Language, the authors **Fusco, Germano** and **Capellini**, in the paper *Efficacy of a perceptual and visual-motor skill intervention program for students with dyslexia*, observed the efficacy of a perceptual visual-motor skill intervention program for students with dyslexia. The paper by **Lamônica, Paiva, Abramides** and **Biazon**, *Communication skills in individuals with spastic diplegia*, demonstrated there were no statistically significant differences in the comparison between groups, showing adequate communication skills, even though the experimental group did not behave homogeneously. **Souza, Mazzega, Armonia, Pinto, Bevilacqua, Nascimbeni, Tamanaha** and **Perissinoto** published the *Comparative study of the ability to imitate in Specific Language Impairment and Autism* and compared the imitating generic and sequential motion gesture schemes in family routines among children with Autism Spectrum Disorder and with Specific Language Impairment.

In the field of Audiology, the paper *Proposal for implementing the Sentence Recognition Index*, by **Costa, Santos, Lessa** and **Mezzomo**, presents and describes a new strategy and protocol to obtain the Sentence Recognition Index. **Lima, Velasco, Barbeiro** and **Schochat**, in the paper *Auditory brainstem response in gerbils*

submitted to ischemia and sepsis, observed the latency values of ABR in gerbils subjected to ischemia and sepsis, and concluded that ABR was sensitive to sepsis, with increase in latency of wave IV during the development of the disease in the adopted experimental model.

The paper *Executives' speech expressiveness: analysis of perceptive and acoustic aspects of vocal dynamics*, by **Marquezin, Viola, Ghirardi, Madureira** and **Ferreira**, analyzed speech expressiveness in a group of executives based on perceptive and acoustic aspects of vocal dynamics. **Rossi-Barbosa, Gama** and **Caldeira**, in the paper *Association between readiness for behavior change and complaints of vocal problems in teachers*, investigated the association between readiness for behavior change and complaints about self-reported dysphonia by teachers in the municipal schools. Finally we present the third papers in the Voice area. **Almeida, Fernandes, Azevedo, Pinheiro** and **Lopes**, in the paper *Characteristics of voice and personality of patients with vocal fold immobility*, analyzed the voice and personality characteristics of patients diagnosed with organic dysphonia secondary to vocal fold immobility.

In the article about dysphagia, *Comparison between clinical and videofluoroscopic evaluation of swallowing in children with suspected dysphagia*, the authors **Silva-Munhoz, Bühler** and **Limongi** conducted an accuracy analysis and observed that clinical evaluation was sensible to detect isolated laryngeal penetration and laryngeal aspiration in children with suspected dysphagia, however, it showed low specificity.

The final papers of this issue approach the Orofacial Motricity field. **Graziani, Fukushiro** and **Genaro** elaborated and validated the content of an orofacial myofunctional assessment protocol for individuals with cleft lip and palate in the paper *Proposal and content validation of an orofacial myofunctional assessment protocol for individuals with cleft lip and palate*. In the study *Respiratory mode, nasal patency and palatine dimensions*, the authors **Trevisan, Bellinaso, Pacheco, Augé, Silva** and **Corrêa** analyzed the influence of respiratory mode and nasal patency on palatine dimensions, comparing mouth breathing and nasal breathing adults. Finally, **Furlan, Giovanardi Britto** and **Britto** presented an integrative review on *The use of superficial heat for treatment of temporomandibular disorders*.

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