

Editorial/Editorial

In January 2015, when we took over the responsibility of editors in chief at CoDAS, we decided to preserve the relevant actions implemented by the previous management and we committed to executing all necessary changes to guarantee current and new indexing. Although the solitary work of editors might not be available to the scientific community, we are focused on that goal. Currently, this process is highly dependent on editorial actions as well as on the initiatives taken by authors and advisors. These actions may ensure the periodicity and also increase our international representation, expanding quotations and avoiding endogeny.

This issue 27 (5) of CoDAS contains two editorials and, in one of them, Dr. Maria Claudia Cunha was invited to reflect on the systematic review analysis. The current issue consists of 15 articles: 4 related to Audiology, 5 in the language area, 3 in Orofacial motor control, 1 in Dysphagia and 2 in Voice. Among those articles, 14 are original and one of them is a case study.

Aiello and **Ferrari**, in the article “Teleaudiology: efficacy assessment of an online social network as a support tool for parents of children candidates for cochlear implant”, evaluated the effectiveness of an online social network as a support for parents of children with hearing deficiency. They concluded that the posts and the evaluation of the participants indicated the potential of such network. **Cibian** and **Pereira** studied the effectiveness of auditory training in dichotic task in the article “Figure-background in dichotic task and their relation to skills untrained”. They found that subjects achieved normality in the trained ability for figure-ground and to the untrained auditory closure. However, in the ability not trained the normality was not reached. **Rolim**, **Rabelo**, **Lobo**, **Moreira** and **Samelli**, in the article “Interaction between diabetes mellitus and hypertension on hearing of elderly”, studied the effect of those diseases in the auditory system and found that diabetes mellitus and high blood pressure associated have greater impact on hearing impairment compared to other groups, suggesting a synergistic effect of the two chronic diseases on hearing. In the study “Influence of the educational status on the Dichotic Sentence Identification test in Brazilian Portuguese”, the authors **Andrade**, **Silva**, **Iorio** and **Gil** compared the performance of the DSI testing, in the Brazilian Portuguese version, and educational level in normal-hearing individuals. They concluded that the right ear have some advantage and the higher the educational level, the better the performance of individuals. **Rocha**, **Silva** and **Berti**, in the study “Qualitative and quantitative ultrasound analysis of oropharyngeal swallowing”, analyzed the influence of food consistency and the effect of age on the qualitative and / or quantitative parameters in the swallowing ultrasonography test. They concluded that age and consistency of food modify the ultrasonographic images of the tongue’s movement in normal subjects. **Barini** and **Hage**, in the article “Vocabulary and verbal comprehension of students with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder” studied the receptive vocabulary and verbal comprehension of students with and without attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). They found that children with ADHD had more limited vocabulary and more difficulties in verbal comprehension when compared to their peers without the disorder. **Oliveira**, **Pagliarin**, **Calvette**, **Gindri**, **Argimon** and **Fonseca** in the study “Depressive signs and cognitive performance in patients with a right hemisphere stroke” investigated the influence of signs and symptoms of depression on the performance on a brief neuropsychological assessment tool in patients with prior stroke in the right hemisphere. The association between depression and the right hemisphere appears to increase the extent of cognitive deficits, and a brief neuropsychological assessment may be useful to identify cognitive changes in that neuropsychiatric picture. **Cárnio**, **Sá**, **Jacinto** and **Soares**, in the article entitled “Phonological short-term memory and phonological awareness in students from the Elementary School”, studied the performance of short-term phonological memory skills and phonological awareness in schoolchildren during the 1st and last grades of the elementary school. They found that there was no influence of the educational level on the performance of short-term phonological memory, but in phonological awareness. The fact that there is correlation between short-term phonological memory and phonological awareness only for students of the 4th grade suggests that with the advancement of education there is an increase in the influence of phonological awareness on the performance of short-term phonological memory.

Guarinello, Massi, Berberian, Tonochi and Lustosa, in the case study “Speech language therapy bilingual clinic, a written language therapeutical proposal to deaf people: case report”, analyzed written productions of a deaf subject in the writing absorbing process and found that speech therapy in a bilingual clinic may enable the development of the written Portuguese language. **Beber, Brandão and Chaves** in the brief communication “A warning to the Brazilian Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology community about the importance of scientific and clinical activities in primary progressive aphasia,” reported on the lack of studies in this area and the importance of connecting the speech pathology to the theme. **Silva, Silva, Araújo, Yamashita and Trinidad**, in the article “Comparative analysis of velopharyngeal activity assessed by acoustic rhinometry and rhinomanometry”, analyzed the velopharyngeal activity of individuals with velopharyngeal dysfunction (VPD) by two different methods. They concluded that acoustic rhinometry was not as accurate as a diagnostic method for VPD when compared to the standard method. In the article “Study of the correlation between the linear measurements of the skull and face and palatal wide and length measures”, the authors **Cordeiro, Stefani and Goldfeder** analyzed the relationship between anthropometric linear measurements of the skull and face with the hard palate width and length measurements. They verified that it is possible to estimate palatal length and width using two models. **Prandini, Totta, Bueno, Rosa, Giglio, Trawitzki, Berretin-Felix, Felício and Genaro**, in the article “Analysis of tongue pressure in Brazilian young adults”, presented the figures related to the tongue pressure in this population, considering specific evidence and possible differences according to gender and type of evidence.

Nevo, Nevo and Oliveira, in the article “A comparison of vocal parameters in adult bilingual Hebrew-English speaker”, studied vocal parameters among bilingual Hebrew-English individuals. They concluded that language impacts the vocal characteristics in bilingual individuals. **Dorneles, Giannini and Ferreira**, in the article “World Voice Day in news: analysis of reports on the Voice Campaign in Brazil”, analyzed televised reports on World Voice Day broadcast by TV Globo®. They concluded that the focus of the interviews was not, in most cases, of the same nature and cross-disciplinary practice is still found less frequently as a possible work strategy.

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