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# Editorial/Editorial

In this edition, 13 original articles are presented, two on audiology, one on dysphagia, five on language, three on orofacial motricity, one on voice, and one about Evidence-Based Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology.

In the first paper in the area of audiology, **Mello, Della-Rosa, and Carvalho** assessed the cochlear functioning of parents of individuals with genetic recessive autosomal hearing loss caused by gene GJB2 by investigating Distortion Product Otoacoustic Emissions in ultra high frequencies. The authors concluded that individuals who are heterozygous for the mutation of this gene can present cochlear functioning impairments prior to clinical manifestations. In the second paper in the area of audiology, **Campos, Bozza, and Ferrari** assessed the ability to handle PSADs among new and experienced users, and verified whether it influences the benefits brought by this device and the users' satisfaction; the authors concluded that there were no differences between the handling abilities of new and experienced users, and that these abilities were related to the benefits obtained by using PSADs.

In their article on dysphagia, **Furkim, Silva, Honório, Coelho, Rolim, Alencar, and Machado** aimed at identifying groups at risk for oropharyngeal dysphagia among hospitalized patients. They concluded that risk incidence is high among these patients and found an even higher ratio of patients hospitalized either due to nutritional impairments or malnourishment.

The first paper in the area of language, by **Cunha and Capellini**, had the purpose of constructing and validating an instrument to assess the reading comprehension of students in elementary school. As shown in the second paper in this area, **Neves, Borsel, Pereira, and Paradela** translated and cross-culturally adapted *The Western Aphasia Battery – Revised* to the Brazilian scenario. In the third paper, **Befi-Lopes and Monteiro-Luperi** verified the grammatical ability of children between four and six years of age undergoing normal language development to conjugate verbs in the past tense and concluded that the younger individuals had poorer performances, with errors of verbal tense modification, while the older participants had already mastered this ability. In the fourth article, **Oliveira, Soares, and Chiari** compared the speech reading of individuals with hearing loss and participants with normal hearing, and concluded that those with hearing loss perform better on this task, a fact that can be influenced by vocabulary, when the hearing loss started, and by speech therapy. In the last paper in this area, **Souza** compared the phonological awareness performances of bilingual and monolingual students of both genders, and concluded that bilingual children have better command of phonemic awareness.

In the first paper in the area of orofacial motricity, **Santos, Echeveste, and Vidor** analyzed the differences between smokers and non-smokers in regards to changes in smell and taste perception, and also verified the influence of these aspects in the appearance of compensation movements during swallowing. In the second paper, **Camacho, Oltramari-Navarro, Navarro, Conti, Conti, Fernandes, and Marchiori** investigated the prevalence of Temporomandibular Joint Disorders (TMJ) among elderly people as well as their association with TMJ and mastication muscle palpation, and concluded that the prevalence of TMJ is higher among females. In the last article in this area, **López, Chiari, Goulart, Furkim, and Guedes** compared the swallowing performance of premature newborns with the use of a cup and a bottle during the first offer of food by mouth, and concluded that premature newborns swallow better when using a bottle.

The paper in the area of voice, by **Ribeiro, Paula, and Behlau**, had the purpose of measuring life quality in relation to the voice of children/adolescents with voice complaints through validating the Brazilian version of the *Pediatric Voice-Related Quality-of-Life Survey* (Qualidade de Vida em Voz Pediátrico – QVV-P). The authors concluded that voice alterations interfere with life quality, and that there is a relation between the assessment made by parents or legal guardians and QVV-P scores.

In the paper about evidence-based speech-language pathology and audiology, **Moura, Cunha, Gomes, and Silva** gathered from the scientific literature the quantitative instruments used to assess the sense of smell in studies with children, and found a lack of standardization of quantitative instruments.

We also take this opportunity to invite all to the 22<sup>nd</sup> Brazilian Congress of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology, which will take place from October 8 to 11, 2014 in the city of Joinville, Santa Catarina. Known as the City of Flowers, Bicycles and Dance, this catarinense city will be the meeting place for our Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology as a science. With the theme **“From promotion to rehabilitation”**, focusing on Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology in all levels of health care, the Board of Directors of the Brazilian Society of SLPA is already preparing what is considered to be the second major scientific Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology event in the world. In addition to specific rooms for each scientific department and an education committee with an equal distribution of activities, the rooms assigned for sessions on “Entrepreneur Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists” and “Graduate School” will contemplate our profession and science. The congress will innovate with the first edition of the Congress of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Education, a parallel event directed at teachers, professors and managers with the purpose of bringing together discussions about speech-language pathologists and audiologists acting in the area of education, and what is better, by addressing the main agents concerned. We will certainly see some of these presentations published as scientific papers in our journal.

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