

Editorial/Editorial

Writing this editorial on the eve of the Speech-Language Therapist Day, added to the fact that CoDAS' first year is coming to an end, makes us inevitably reflect more broadly on the future of our science and its relevance to the reasoning of professional practice. Only the close relationship between these two poles allows the social appreciation of research, giving it meaning through the practical application and the consolidation of clinical application, based on scientific knowledge.

The 17 articles presented in this last issue of 2013 are distributed as follows: 12 original articles, being five in the area of audiology, three in the area of speech and language, three in the area of voice and one in the area of collective health; three literature reviews and two brief communications, which again bring relevant contributions and reinforce the peculiar diversity of Speech-Language Therapy. However, even more interestingly, many of them approach the multidisciplinary aspects that characterize both the scope and the challenge of producing knowledge in this science.

The articles "*P300 auditory cognitive evoked potential as an indicator of therapeutical evolution in students with developmental dyslexia*", by **Alvarenga, Araújo, Ferraz and Crenitte**, and "*Bilingualism and auditory processing abilities: performance of adults in dichotic listening tests*", by **Gresele, Garcia, Torres, Santos and Costa**, address the interface between the fields of Audiology and Language, in studies with relevant samples and meaningful results. Also in this area, **Buriti**, and **Oliveira Muniz** present the study "*Hearing loss in children with HIV/AIDS*", which investigated the hearing of 23 children with HIV and found hearing loss in a significant proportion of them. The study entitled "*Development of P1 cortical auditory evoked potential in children presented with sensorineural hearing loss following cochlear implantation: a longitudinal study*", by **Alvarenga, Vicente, Lopes, Ventura, Bevilacqua and Moret**, reports on research with ten children, in which there was no correlation found between the development in P1 with performance in speech perception. Now, the article by **Alcarás, Larcercda and Marques**, "*Study of Evoked Otoacoustic Emissions and suppression effect on workers exposed to pesticides and noise*", concluded that the use of evoked otoacoustic emissions by 55 participants is an appropriate method for the detection of hearing loss in workers exposed to risk factors.

In the area of language, the article by **Berti and Roque** entitled "*Auditory perceptual performance of children in the identification of contrasts between stressed vowels*" also discusses the association between language and hearing in the evaluation of 66 children and concluded that the use of auditory and perception skills to identify vowel contrasts is not yet stabilized in young children. "*The impact of speech disorders quality of life: a questionnaire proposal*" is the title of the article presented by **Lúcio, Perilo, Vicente and Friche**, which highlights the importance of developing national instruments to study the interference of communication disorders in quality of life. The "*Short-term speech-language intervention for children with disorders of the autism spectrum*" was studied by **Martins and Fernandes** in a group of 21 children who received three intervention models in short periods of time.

The article in the area of Public Health addresses the "*Relation between voice disorders and work in a group of Community Health Workers*" and is authored by **deCipriano, Ferreira, Servilha and Marsiglia**. The authors studied 65 community health workers and found that more half of them referred voice problems.

In the area of Voice, **Fouquet, Behlau and Gonçalves** present "*A new proposal for evaluation of the pharyngoesophageal segment and its relation with the narrow-band spectrogram in tracheoesophageal speakers*" from a study with 30 total laryngectomized patients. "*Factors associated with voice disorders among teachers: a case-control study*" is the title of the article by **Giannini, Latorre and Ferreira**, in which they confirm the association between work stress and voice disorders. By **Pimenta, Dájer, Hachiya, Tsuji and Mantagnoli**, the study "*Parameters Acoustic and High-speed kymography identified effects of voiced vibration and vocal fry exercises*" found immediate positive effects on the vocal quality of women without laryngeal disorders who underwent vibration exercises.

Literature Review articles also presented important contributions to different areas of Speech-Language Therapy and will certainly be used as reference material. **Moret, Bevilacqua, Melo, Mondelli, Martinez, Cruz and Jacob** approached “*Questionnaires on satisfaction of amplification in children*”. “*Child language interventions in public health*” was the theme chosen by **De Cesaro, Silva, Couto, Matas and Carvalho** reviewed the theme “*Long latency auditory evoked potentials in children with cochlear implants*”.

This issue also brings two Brief Communications: “*Cross-cultural adaptation of the Brazilian version of the Eating Assessment Tool – EAT-10*”, by **Gonçalves, Remaili and Behlau**, a proposal for screening with American origins, and “*Functional Communication Profile and speech-language diagnosis in children of the autism spectrum – checklist use*”, by **Neubauer and Fernandes**.

Finally, to close this editorial, we would like to point out that we had the opportunity to mediate a meeting on December 3rd of this year, with Professor Abel Parker, PhD, director of the SciELO Program and advisor Information and Communication in Science Advisor for UNIFESP-FAP (Fundação de Apoio à Universidade Federal de São Paulo), in *IntereditorsTalks*, an initiative by ZeppeliniEditorial. The event was attended by 69 participants from more than 30 journals, who shared their difficulties and heard suggestions of strategies to improve the visibility of their publications through recognition of the current challenges and opportunities.

Professor Abel was extremely insightful in his comments when he highlighted the efforts that must be made to increase the visibility of our science, while pointing out flaws in the system that uses the impact factor as an absolute truth. As an example, he pointed out that there are 394 Brazilian journals in the three most important bases: 280 in SciELO, 280, 300 in Scopus and 150 in WoS, and only 25% of the titles are common to all three platforms. He also stated that there is a global campaign to restrict the use of the impact factor to make decisions about programs; it is preferred to consider the number of citations an article receives, ignoring the journal itself.

One of the subjects on the agenda was internationalization, considering the Brazilian particularities. Even if the journal is local, one has to think of insertion. “The publisher cannot be that shy academic anymore, but an agent of leadership in their area,” said the professor. Brazil is a pioneer in open access, and we now have 63% of our production (against 13% of international papers) available without cost to the reader, which helps disseminate our science. Although this number is promising, the professor alerted to the fact that we are being threatened by international publishing houses and large newspaper platforms of with a very efficient system for collection of manuscripts. Although our market reserve is large, there is urgency in becoming international.

An opportunity of easy implementation and relative low cost is to increase the dissemination of results of scientific research, associating journals to blogs and social networks. Communicating the results of research should be an integral part of scientific research itself, and Brazil is late in this connection to the modern media. Editors and authors should worry about measuring the influence of articles on social networks, which may be monitored on Altmetric (www.altmetric.com), which is a London-based start-up that aims to facilitate the metric level of an article, analyzing online activity on it. Authors and editors should tweet their articles and stay connected to portals like Mendeley (www.mendeley.com), ResearchGATE (www.researchgate.net) or Academia (www.academia.edu), which, despite being viewed initially as unscientific by development agencies, are very helpful and appreciated today. Thus, one should seriously consider the creation of a Department of Marketing and Social Networking for a journal, a recommendation we leave here for consideration by the new management of SBFa, the Brazilian Speech-Language Therapy Society.

Another strategy of relatively rapid effect is to publish articles with international collaborators (who are now part of just 6% of the total Brazilian manuscripts), which increases the average of citations. Brazilian colleagues inserted in universities abroad, with prominent positions, can also help Brazilian publications, as associate editors. Analyzing the issue of multilingualism, the professor revealed that 16% of our articles in 2012 were published in Portuguese and English, and, in the area of Health, this figure rises to 34%, showing the efforts made - a challenge already completed by CoDAS. Professor Abel highlights how serious errors should be avoided at all costs: publication without peer review, endogeneity in the proofreading phase and absence of planning of the issues (which should contain commissioned reviews and articles). He requested that the editors strive to improve the level of published manuscripts, not sending weak articles for review (which depletes the associate

editors and peers) and by taking special care with the titles, affiliation (not to be confused with resume!) and the abstract of the article, which should be clean.

SBFa mediated this presentation and dialogue with the editors present, a unique opportunity for which we thank Mr. Márcio Zeppelini. Meetings with Professor Abel Parker are loaded with recognition for the unmatched dedication he has in leading SciELO. Listening to what he has to say nourishes our minds with valuable information, while it increases anxiety and responsibility over the choices for the path ahead. However, in the specific case of CoDAS, we have relied on the authors' understanding of the changes implemented, the support of peers in relation to demands for rules and deadlines and the board of SBFa, for the autonomy that it gives us, the editors.

We hope that reading this issue instigate further research, letters to editors and review articles for future issues.

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