

Editorial/Editorial

After July 1st, 2015, the SciELO Program started using the CC-BY license as standard to distribute the Open Access for the Brazil SciELO collection. As editors in chief of CoDAS, we respect that decision, since it is aligned with the Open Access policies adopted by the main international journals in order to maximize the options of access and reuse of papers. The Open Access for papers is one of the indexation criteria of SciELO, and is carried out by the Creative Commons (CC) system, which encourage the reuse and distribution of indexed files. The new license, identified as CC-BY, replaces the CC-BY-NC, which was previously used. This difference guarantees more freedom to reuse the contents and ensures that the authorship credit is attributed to the author or authors, to the journal or to any other mean where the article was originally published. We believe in the importance of disseminating scientific production without restrictions, both for the national and the international community. This is the only way we can reach higher levels of excellence. In this issue of CoDAS, 27(4), there are two editorials. One of them is from the Scientific Board from the Brazilian Society of Speech Language Pathology and Audiology, regarding the Brazilian Congress of 2015; the issue also includes articles from seven Brazilian states and ten different institutions. There are 14 articles, 4 in the field of Audiology and 4 regarding Language; 4 approach Orofacial Motricity, and 2, Voice. Out of these, 13 are original articles and 1 is a review article. **Gonçalves, Lüders, Guirado, Albizu and Marques**, in the paper “Perception of hearing protectors by workers that participate in hearing preservation programs: a preliminary study”, analyzed the perception of workers regarding the aspects related to comfort and use of hearing protectors. They concluded that the workers at the units presented good perception about important aspects of hearing protection for the use of both types of hearing protectors. In the study by **Araújo and Iório**, called “Effects of sound amplification on speech perception in the elderly with and without tinnitus”, the authors verified that acoustic stimulation through the effective use of hearing aids led to improved speech perception, regardless of the presence of tinnitus. **Pires, Mota and Pinheiro**, in the paper “The memory systems of children with (central) auditory disorder”, studied the memory systems among these children and observed that they are related to phonological awareness. **Nalom, Soares and Cárnio**, in the paper about “The relevance of receptive vocabulary in reading comprehension”, analyzed the performance of 5th grade students, from Elementary School, and concluded that at the absence of indicators of changes in reading and writing skills, the presence of good vocabulary significantly contributes with proficient reading comprehension of texts. **Novaes, Nicolielo-Carrilho and Lopes-Herrera**, in the study about “Speech rate and fluency in children with phonological disorder”, described the performance of these children with and without intervention, and concluded that children with phonological disorder with intervention presented longer speech sample and higher adequate speech rate. The authors **Carvalho, Lúcio and Ávila**, in the paper “Psychometric equivalence of the Brazilian version of the Test of Pragmatic Language 2 — TOPL-2”, examined the equivalence between the American and the Brazilian version and concluded that nearly half the items were equivalent to the American version. **Santos and Hage**, in the paper called “Textual production of children without learning difficulties”, characterized and compared the textual production of students and concluded there is a difference in the consolidation of this skill between students from public and private schools. **Lima, Pernambuco, Lins, Albuquerque and Silva**, in the paper called “Jaw movement during speech in children with allergic rhinitis”, studied the amplitude and the velocity of jaw movements among children with and without allergic rhinitis, and concluded that these movements are similar. **Ferreira, Dutka, Whitaker, Souza, Marino and Pegoraro-Krook**, in the paper “Nasoendoscopic findings after primary palatal surgery: can the Furlow technique result in a smaller velopharyngeal gap?”, compared the velopharyngeal gap after two surgical techniques conducted in patients with cleft palate and concluded that the surgical technique used for primary palatal repair was not relevant to determine velopharyngeal gap among patients who maintained velopharyngeal insufficiency. **Martins, Furlan, Motta and Viana**, in the paper “Electromyography of muscles involved in feeding premature infants”, compared orofacial muscle activity during breast-feeding and cup-feeding. They verified there was no difference in terms of activities for the temporal and masseter muscles, however, the suprahyoid muscles were more active for the

cup-feeding. In the paper “Premature: growth and their relationship with oral skills”, **Vargas, Berwig, Steidl, Prade, Bolzan, Keske-Soares and Weinmann** identified there was a positive interference in the level of oral skills of a premature infant while staying at the hospital; however, weight gain was not influenced.

Santos, Borrego and Behlau compared the effect of two vocal training approaches among Speech Language Pathology and Audiology students in the paper “Effect of direct and indirect vocal training in Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology students”, and concluded that the direct approach led to more benefits, with significant changes in vocal quality. **Pellicani, Ricz and Ricz** studied the “Phonatory function after prolonged voice use in Brazilian women”, and verified that an hour of prolonged voice use favors laryngeal adaptation and increased adductor muscle activity to maintain vocal efficiency. **Souza and Lemos** identified that the questionnaires that are mostly used to assess the restriction of auditory participation were the *Hearing Handicap Inventory for the Elderly* (HHIE), *Hearing Handicap Inventory for Adults* (HHIA) and *Hearing Handicap Inventory for the Elderly – Screening* (HHIE-S), in the paper called “Tools for evaluation of restriction on auditory participation: systematic review of the literature”.

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