

of symptoms. The inclusion criterion was the existence of proof of infection by Covid-19 through previous RT-PCR, performed during the acute phase of symptoms. Patients with a history of pre-existing hyposmia to Covid-19 infection, as well as individuals with chronic rhinosinusitis, a history of traumatic brain injury, skull base surgery or neurodegenerative diseases were excluded.

Results: The study included 20 patients with complaints of persistent smell alteration, with a minimum time of 1 month after the acute infection by Covid-19. The age group of the participating individuals ranged from 18 to 58 years, with a mean of 40.1 (± 11.6) years. It is observed that, during the interview, half of the patients (50%) reported no perception of progressive improvement since the acute condition, and an equal number of patients (50%) had already started some treatment for the olfactory deficit under medical supervision. or not, the treatments being reported: olfactory training with homemade substances (15%), olfactory training with 4 pre-defined odors (25%) and medications (35%). Among those who reported the use of medication, the use of topical nasal corticosteroids alone (28.6%), alpha lipoic acid alone (28.6%) and the association of topical nasal corticosteroids and alpha lipoic acid (42.9%) stand out. It is shown that 45% of the participants reported a previous situation of exposure to danger due to the olfactory deficit, namely, the consumption of inappropriate food (44.4%), the non-perception of exposure to the flammable substance (22.2%) and non-perception of a nearby burning object (11.1%), in addition to the consumption of inappropriate food and non-perception of exposure to exposure to a flammable substance when reported by the same individual (22.2%). There was a report of hyposmia in all participating patients, considering that this complaint represented an inclusion criterion for the present study, although there was an association with parosmia (30%), phantosmia (50%) and taste alteration (75%). When asked to give a score on a one-dimensional scale of 0-10 for their olfactory function, participants reported scores that ranged from 1 to 7, with a mean of 3.7. The grades given for the degree of overall perceived impact ranged from 2 to 10, with an average of 6.0. Statistical analysis with estimation of Spearman's correlation coefficient showed a direct correlation between the low scores given for smell in the patient's perception and lower values in the total score of the olfactory test ($p < 0.003$; $r = 0.63$).

Discussion: Smell is a very important sense in the individual's interaction with the environment that surrounds him. This sense allows the identification of dangerous situations, awakens memories, helps the perception of flavors and plays an important role in interpersonal interactions. Thus, losses in this function have a great potential to impact the quality of life of the affected person, and may, for example, change diet habits, increase exposure to risk situations and generate emotional suffering.

Conclusion: The year 2021 was marked not only by the emergence of new cases of infection by Covid-19, but also by the recognition of sequelae left by the disease and the rehabilitation of patients affected by them. In this context, olfactory dysfunction stands out, which despite being short-

lived in most cases, can be long-lasting and generate great compromise in the quality of life and safety of the individual.

Keywords: Olfactory impairment; Hyposmia; Covid-19.

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Study of the otoprotective effect of dexametasone in ototoxicity induced by cisplatin in rats

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Objective: To evaluate the protection capacity of dexamethasone against the ototoxicity of cisplatin through the functional evaluations by brainstem evoked response audiometry (BERA) and morphological by optical microscopy.

Methods: Male Wistar rats were divided into four groups: 1. Control: 06 animals received saline intraperitoneal (IP) 8ml/kg/day for four days; 2. CDDP+D15: 11 animals received dexamethasone 15mg/kg/day via IP and 90 minutes (min) after 8mg/kg/day of cisplatin via IP for four days; 3. CDDP + D20: 07 animals received 20 mg/kg/day of dexamethasone via IP and 90 min after 8 mg/kg/day of cisplatin via IP for four days; 4. C + CDDP: 11 animals receive 8 ml/kg/day of saline via IP and 90 min after 8 mg/kg/day of cisplatin via IP for four days.

Results: Based on the results of this study, dexamethasone at the dose of 15 mg/kg/day was significantly protected against ototoxicity of cisplatin by means of the functional evaluation by BERA and morphological, through the preservation of vascular stria. There was no protection against systemic toxicity, evaluated through animal weight, with the use of corticosteroids.

Conclusion: Dexamethasone at a dose of 15 mg/kg/day protected against ototoxicity by cisplatin in functional evaluation by BERA and morphological by optical microscopy, but did not protect against systemic toxicity.

Keywords: Ototoxicity; Cisplatin; Dexamethasone.

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How many maneuvers are required for the effective treatment of posterior duct canal bppv ductolithiasis

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Objectives: To prospectively and randomly assess the number of Epley maneuvers necessary for the treatment of patients with posterior canal BPPV (ductolithiasis).

Methods: Fifty-nine patients were collected in the Otorhinolaryngology Department of the Tertiary Hospital of São Paulo and randomized in advance into 4 groups: Group