

# 101510 - A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF DYSGENESIS CALLOSUM AND THE OCCURRENCE OF PHONOLOGICAL ALTERATIONS IN YOUNG AND ADULT INDIVIDUALS: CASE SERIES.

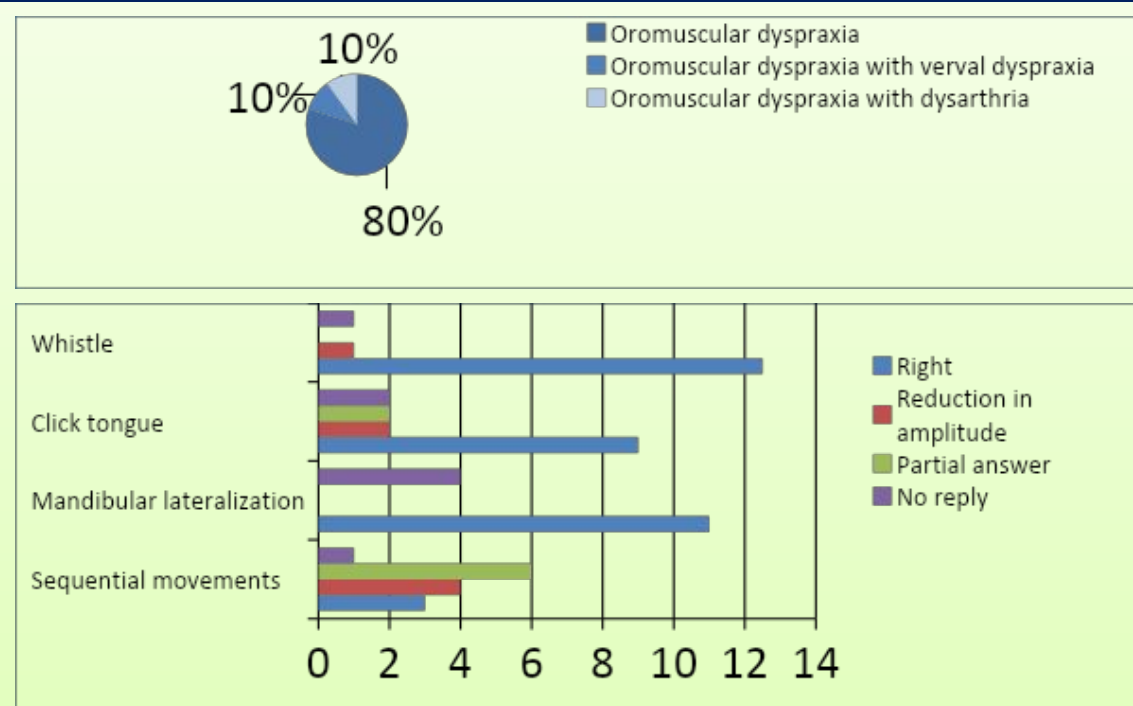
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**INTRODUCTION:** Phonological development is still widely discussed in the literature due to its complexity in elucidating the processes involved. Studies involving the participation of the corpus callosum have been carried out in this context, due to its relevant participation in verbal fluency and, more recently, in phonological aspects.

**OBJECTIVE:** To describe the phonological profile of adolescents and young adults diagnosed with congenital malformation of the corpus callosum.

**METHODOLOGY:** This is a case series from the research project on congenital malformations (CAAE: 44421415.2.0000.5249). Individuals with acquired neurological or behavioral disorders, craniofacial anomalies, hearing loss and/or head and neck cancer were excluded from the study. All patients underwent imaginary MRI, confirming the anatomical abnormality of the corpus callosum; Phonological Assessment Protocol - ABFW (Wertzner, 2000); Speech Apraxia Assessment Protocol (Ortiz, 2010); Dysarthria assessment protocol (Fracassi et al, 2011) and standardized IQ tests.

**RESULTS:** Fifteen patients of both genders were selected, 7 women and 8 men aged  $\geq 15$  years, mean  $\pm 23.8$  years. The results showed that 80% of the individuals (12 participants) had oromuscular dyspraxia, mainly due to sequential and mandibular movements, including six patients with total agenesis of the corpus callosum (graphics 1 and 2, respectively). The presence of verbal dyspraxia and/or dysarthria was not relevant among the cases described.



The cases of phonological disorder with the presence of oromuscular dyspraxia were found in 33.9% of the sample, with a percentage index of correct consonants (PCC)  $\geq 85\%$  and with greater occurrence in patients who had thinning of the corpus callosum with the presence of Probst bundles, regardless of the IQ displayed.

**CONCLUSION:** The presence of phonological disorder with oromuscular dyspraxia in these cases suggests the participation of the corpus callosum in speech motor processing and phonological representation in this population.