

Introduction: There are both modifiable and non-modifiable factors which may affect the development of balance in early childhood. However, no adequate study has investigated to determine this factors.

Purpose: This study aims to analyse the relationships among gender, foot size, balance in pre-school children.

Materials and Methods: Preschool children between 3 and 5 years old within the normal borders of body mass index were included. Foot sizes were recorded by using anthropometric measurements for the distance between the posterior aspect of the heel and the distal aspect of the longest toe. Single-leg standing on the dominant leg was used for static balance, and Timed-up, and Go (TUG) test was used for dynamic balance. All tests were conducted as a barefoot condition.

Results: 108 children (Boy: 54, Girl: 54) aged 4.08 ± 0.78 years were assessed. The mean value of foot sizes were 27.22 ± 1.79 . Pearson Product-Moment Correlation test was used for examining the correlation. There were no significant differences between the foot sizes of boys and girls ($p > 0.05$). Balance is also not significantly different according to gender. A significant positive correlation was found between foot size and single-leg standing duration ($r = 0.305$, $p = 0.001$), while a significant negative correlation was found between foot size and TUG test ($r = -0.378$, $p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: This paper indicated that foot size is an important factor for both static and dynamic balance of preschool children.

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Oral Presentation

How Far are We in Evaluating Development of the Vocal Folds in Children

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Introduction: The development of voices in children has anatomical as well as physiological/hormonal challenges. With phonetograms (voice profiles measuring the voicing area in decibels and hertz), the acoustical change can be measured and compared with pediatric development, including androgen and estrogen status.

Discussion: High-Speed Digital Imaging (HSDI) shows the surfaces of the vocal folds (combined with electroglottograms (EGG)) of the tone generated. Still, there is a constant need for endoscopic imaging tools that can directly capture the three-dimensional surface motion of the vocal folds in real-time. Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) is a viable candidate for this. OCT is an interesting new tool, which has already given interesting results in how the layers of the vocal ligament changes with age. Ultra-High Resolution (UHR) OCT, until now usable in the oral mucosa (Figure 1, Figure text: Picture published in MAVEBA Proceedings 2019, in press). The next step for us is to use the UHR OCT for an online diagnosis of the phonating larynx in adolescence.

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Oral Presentation

BIODREPA Study—Early Biomarkers of Renal Involvement in a Pediatric Population with Sickle Cell Disease

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