Index

acetylcholine, 176
aciclovir, 66
acoustic neuroma, 52, 90–1, 181
acute prolonged vertigo, 53–69
causes, 22, 53
diagnostic difficulties, 68–9
imaging, 56, 59–61
management, 168, 176
signs of central lesions, 57
acute vestibular syndrome, 53–69
ageing, physiological, 147–9, 159
agoraphobia, 100–1, 103, 136
alcohol abuse, 154
alcohol intoxication, 24, 68, 127
Alexander’s law, 55
aminoglycoside ototoxicity, 105
4-aminopyridine, 156
amiodarone intoxication, 128
amitriptyline, 77–8, 139
anterior canal benign
paroxysmal positional vertigo (AC-BPPV), 108, 123
anterior inferior cerebellar
artery (AICA), anatomy, 7, 64, 85
complete infarction, 63–5
anterior inferior cerebellar
artery (AICA) syndrome, 8, 25
anterior vestibular artery, 8
antiemetics, 175–81
clinical use, 176–8
commonly used, 178–81
mechanisms of action, 175–6
anxiety, See also panic attacks
persistent perceptual
dizziness, 136–7
vestibular migraine, 74
anxiety-related dizziness, vestibular disorders, 101
apogeotropic nystagmus, 121–2, 125
arrhythmia, cardiac, See cardiac arhythmia
audiogram, pure tone, 46–7
auditory symptoms. See aural symptoms
aura, migraine with, 72
aural fullness, 67, 79
aural symptoms, 24–5
anatomical aspects, 9–10
Ménière’s disease, 67, 79
vestibular migraine, 74
autoimmune inner-ear disease, 89
autonomic failure, 94
autophony, 89
balance
ageing-related problems, 148–9, 159
clinical example, 148
system, 2–18
barbecue rotation manoeuvre, 118, 120
basilar artery, 7
basilar artery thrombosis, 65
basilar migraine (migraine with brainstem aura), 72
bendrofluazide, 83
benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV), 109–23
after vestibular neuritis, 7, 59, 112
anterior canal, 108, 123
chronic dizziness, 132, 145
clinical examination, 31, 40–3
clinical features, 109–11,
117–18, 120–2
diagnostic difficulties, 129–30
differential diagnosis, 112,
118, 123, 126
elderly, 147, 149–50
first attack, 53, 66–7
head extension-induced, 128
horizontal canal
canalolithiasis type, 108, 117–19
horizontal canal
cupulolithiasis type, 108, 120–3, 125
investigations, 112, 118, 123, 130
Ménière’s disease, 80
pathophysiology, 111–12,
118, 122–3
posterior canal, See posterior canal benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
treatment, 114–16, 118–19,
123, 181
triggers, 22–3, 110
benign paroxysmal vertigo of childhood, 72
benign recurrent vertigo, 78–9, 178
benzodiazepines, 103, 179–80
beta-blockers, 77–8
betahistine, 83
bilateral vestibular failure (BVF), 131, 141–3
aetiology, 141
clinical examination, 12, 31,
38–40, 142–3
differential diagnosis, 143
drug-induced, 103, 105, 141–2
idiopathic, 92, 141–2
laboratory investigations, 143
symptoms, 24, 26–7, 141–2
treatment, 143
blood pressure, orthostatic, 46, 96
BPPV. See benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
brainstem auditory evoked responses (BAERs), 47, 90
brainstem infarction, 61–5, 151
brainstem lesions
acute prolonged vertigo, 53,
60–5
vestibular features, 63
positional vertigo. See central positional vertigo
relevant anatomy, 9–11
symptoms, 27
temporal evolution and aetiology, 62
with negative imaging, 68–9
brainstem transient ischaemic attack, 151
British Brain and Spine Foundation, 169
caloric testing, 36, 47–8
canalolithiasis
horizontal canal, 117–20
posterior canal, 111–13
cannabinoids, 176
CANVAS (cerebellar ataxia, neuropathy and vestibular areflexia syndrome), 141, 156
carbamazepine, 87
cardiac arrhythmia, 93, 97–9
elderly, 147, 158
cardiac disorders, 27, 99, 162
cardiac embolism, 84–5
carotid sinus hypersensitivity, 98–9, 129, 163
cataplexy, 164
central (atypical) positional nystagmus, 124, 126–7
central positional vertigo, 124–7
clinical features, 124–5
differential diagnosis, 126–7
head extension-induced, 128
investigations, 126
key features, 108, 124
pathophysiology, 125–6
treatment, 127
central vestibular compensation, 169
effects of drugs, 177–8
insufficient, 91, 131, 134
mechanism, 16–17, 59
patient counselling, 145–6
head extension-induced, 128
investigations, 126
key features, 108, 124
pathophysiology, 125–6
treatment, 127
cerebellar lesion, 60
bilobar involvement, 36
drug-induced, 104–5
elderly, 151, 155–6
isolated, 63, 65
nystagmus features, 63
positional vertigo, 63
relevant anatomy, 10
symptoms, 27
temporal evolution and aetiology, 62
with negative imaging, 68–9
cerebellar stroke, 64–6, 151
cerebellar transient ischaemic attack, 151
cerebellopontine space-occupying lesions, 52
cerebral infarction. See also stroke
cortical, 151
multiple, 153
risk after TIA, 86
cerebral small-vessel disease, 152–3, 157
cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) drainage, 158
cervical mechanoreceptors, altered input, 129
cervical spondyloïditis
myelopathy, 154
cervical vertigo. See head-extension vertigo
Chiari malformation, 156
chronic dizziness, 131–46
clinical approach, 133
diagnostic difficulties, 146
main causes, 131
management, 145–6
no history of vertigo or disequilibrium, 144–5
origin, 132
past history of vertigo, 132–40
progressive disequilibrium, 140–4
chronic subjective dizziness. See persistent perceptual dizziness
cinnarizine, 177, 179
clinical examination, 20, 28–46
cochlear artery, 8
cochlear pathways, 9–10
cochlear symptoms. See aural symptoms
Cogan’s syndrome, 89
cognitive status, falls risk and, 159–60
cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), 102
compensation, central. See central vestibular compensation
computed tomography (CT), 52, 56, 60–1
connective tissue disease, systemic, 89
consciousness, loss of (LOC), 27–8, 161–3
cerebellar stroke, 64–6, 151
cortical lesions, 11, 151
corticosteroids, 60, 89–90
counselling, patient, 168–9
cupula, 4–6
cupulolithiasis, horizontal canal, 120–3, 125
cyclizine, 177–8
cyclophosphamide, 89
deafness. See also hearing loss
acute unilateral, 24–5
idiopathic sudden, 24
dementia, falls risk, 159–60
depression, 74, 139
diabetes
central vestibular compensation
cerebellar stroke, 64–6, 151
cerebellar transient ischaemic attack, 151
cerebellopontine space-occupying lesions, 52
cerebral infarction. See also stroke
cortical, 151
multiple, 153
risk after TIA, 86
cerebral small-vessel disease, 152–3, 157
cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) drainage, 158
cervical mechanoreceptors, altered input, 129
cervical spondyloïditis myelopathy, 154
cervical vertigo. See head-extension vertigo
Chiari malformation, 156
chronic dizziness, 131–46
clinical approach, 133
diagnostic difficulties, 146
main causes, 131
management, 145–6
no history of vertigo or disequilibrium, 144–5
origin, 132
past history of vertigo, 132–40
progressive disequilibrium, 140–4
chronic subjective dizziness. See persistent perceptual dizziness
cinnarizine, 177, 179
clinical examination, 20, 28–46
cochlear artery, 8
cochlear pathways, 9–10
cochlear symptoms. See aural symptoms
Cogan’s syndrome, 89
cognitive status, falls risk and, 159–60
cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), 102
compensation, central. See central vestibular compensation
computed tomography (CT), 52, 56, 60–1
connective tissue disease, systemic, 89
consciousness, loss of (LOC), 27–8, 161–3
cerebellar stroke, 64–6, 151
cortical lesions, 11, 151
corticosteroids, 60, 89–90
counselling, patient, 168–9
cupula, 4–6
cupulolithiasis, horizontal canal, 120–3, 125
cyclizine, 177–8
cyclophosphamide, 89
deafness. See also hearing loss
acute unilateral, 24–5
idiopathic sudden, 24
dementia, falls risk, 159–60
depression, 74, 139
diabetes
central vestibular compensation
chronic, 143–4
progressive, 140–4
dizziness. chronic. See chronic dizziness
diagnosis, 21–2, 107
duration of attacks, 22
falls risk, 161
non-specific, 22
persistent perceptual. See persistent perceptual dizziness
presentation type, 22
recurrent. See recurrent dizziness
triggers, 22–4
vs vertigo, 70, 107
dizziness diary, 92–3, 107
diphénylhydramine, 177, 179
disabling positional vertigo, 86, 127–8
disequilibrium, 25
chronic, 143–4
progressive, 140–4
dizziness. chronic. See chronic dizziness
diagnosis, 21–2, 107
duration of attacks, 22
falls risk, 161
non-specific, 22
persistent perceptual. See persistent perceptual dizziness
presentation type, 22
recurrent. See recurrent dizziness
triggers, 22–4
vs vertigo, 70, 107
dizziness diary, 92–3, 107
diphénylhydramine, 177, 179
disabling positional vertigo, 86, 127–8
disequilibrium, 25
chronic, 143–4
progressive, 140–4
dizziness. chronic. See chronic dizziness
diagnosis, 21–2, 107
duration of attacks, 22
falls risk, 161
non-specific, 22
persistent perceptual. See persistent perceptual dizziness
presentation type, 22
recurrent. See recurrent dizziness
triggers, 22–4
vs vertigo, 70, 107
dizziness diary, 92–3, 107
diphénylhydramine, 177, 179
disabling positional vertigo, 86, 127–8
disequilibrium, 25
chronic, 143–4
progressive, 140–4
dizziness. chronic. See chronic dizziness
diagnosis, 21–2, 107
duration of attacks, 22
falls risk, 161
non-specific, 22
persistent perceptual. See persistent perceptual dizziness
presentation type, 22
recurrent. See recurrent dizziness
triggers, 22–4
vs vertigo, 70, 107
dizziness diary, 92–3, 107
diphénylhydramine, 177, 179
disabling positional vertigo, 86, 127–8
disequilibrium, 25
chronic, 143–4
progressive, 140–4
dizziness. chronic. See chronic dizziness
diagnosis, 21–2, 107
duration of attacks, 22
falls risk, 161
non-specific, 22
persistent perceptual. See persistent perceptual dizziness
presentation type, 22
recurrent. See recurrent dizziness
triggers, 22–4
vs vertigo, 70, 107

drug-induced dizziness, 93, 102–6
acute, 68
drugs causing, 104
elderly, 147, 149–50
drug-induced falls, 149, 160

Index

8th nerve
neurovascular compression, 86–7, 127–8
root entry zone infarction, 61–4, 151
schwannoma. See acoustic neuroma
elderly, 147–66
diagnoses and key features, 147
diagnostic difficulties, 165–6
falls, 159–65
electrocochleography, 81
electronystagmography (ENG), 48–9
electro-oculography (EOG), 48–9
endolymphatic hydrops
delayed, 80
Ménière’s disease, 79–81
symptomatic, 82
epilepsy
falls in elderly, 163
vestibular, 28, 90–1
episodic ataxia type 2, 75, 92, 155
Epley manoeuvre, 114–15, 118
elderly patients, 150
modified, for self-treatment, 116
erthropoietin, recombinant, 97
evidence-based treatment, 181
examination, clinical, 20, 28–46
eye movements, 11–15
clinical examination, 29–43
fast-phase mechanisms, 12
slow-phase mechanisms, 12
falls, 159–65
diagnostic approach, 164
drop attacks, 163–4
drug-induced, 149, 160
essential investigations, 160
fear of, 147, 158, 165
loss of consciousness, 161–3
management, 165
Ménière’s disease, 80, 163–4
predisposing factors, 159–61
specific disorders inducing, 161
familial hemiplegic migraine, 75, 92
feet of falling, 147, 158, 165
finger–nose test, 157
fludrocortisone, 97
flunarizine, 77–8
foot disorders, falls risk, 160–1
Frenzel’s glasses, 42–3
fundoscopy, dynamic, 38–9
‘funny turns’, 161
gait
cautious, 44, 147, 158
examination, 43–5
eyes closed, 44
eyes open, 44
gait disorders
cerebral small-vessel disease, 157
indications for imaging, 52
neurological, 25, 131
normal–pressure hydrocephalus, 158
gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), 176
gaze limitation, 30
gaze-evoked nystagmus, 29–34
gaze-paretic nystagmus, 32–3
gentamicin
intratympanic, 83
ottotoxicity, 105, 141–2
gotropc nystagmus, 117, 120
‘get up and go test’, 170
glutamate, 175
glycerol ingestion, 128
Gufoni manoeuvre, 118–19, 121
Hallpike manoeuvre, 31, 42
horizontal canal BPPV, 117
negative testing, 129–30
posterior canal BPPV, 41
110–11
head extension, physiological instability with, 128
head movements
angular, 3
brisk brief rotations, 5–6
complexity, 7
linear accelerations, 6
long-duration rotations, 6
multisensory integration, 15–18, 16
triggering symptoms, 22–3
vertigo triggered by. See positional vertigo
vestibulo-ocular reflex, 12–13
head oscillations, diagnostic, 38, 40
head trauma, 88, 110, 112
head-extension vertigo (cervical vertigo), 23
128–9
elderly, 159
vertebrobasilar TIA vs, 84
vestibular migraine vs, 76
head-impulse test, 36–8
bilateral vestibular failure, 31, 38
LARP and RALP planes, 36–8
normal, 30
procedure, 30, 36, 39
unilateral vestibular hypofunction, 6, 30–1, 36
vestibular neuritis, 55–6
video (vHITT), 48
head-shaking nystagmus, 34, 55, 59
head-thrust test. See head-impulse test
hearing assessment, 45–7
hearing loss, 24–5
acoustic neuroma, 90
autoimmune inner-ear disease, 89
bilateral vestibular failure, 142
conductive, 46–5
Ménière’s disease, 67, 79–80, 83
sensorineural. See sensorineural hearing loss
vestibular migraine, 74
height vertigo, 106
herpes zoster oticus, 53, 63, 65–6
HINTS acronym, 57
hip osteoarthritis, 159
histamine, 176
history-taking, clinical, 19, 21–8
Holter monitoring, 98–9
horizontal canal benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (HC-BPPV)
canalolithiasis type, 117–19
cupulolithiasis type, 120–3, 125
5-hydroxytryptamine, 176
hypertension
cerebral small-vessel disease, 152
induced dizziness, 106
hypertension (cont.)
orthostatic hypotension complicating, 96–7
hypertensive crisis, 106
hyperventilation, 101, 145
testing, 102, 145
hypoglycaemia, 28, 104–5
imaging, 50–2
inferred vestibular nerve, 7
information, patient, 168–9
internal auditory artery, 7
International Classification of Headache Disorders (ICHD-III), 72–3
internuclear ophthalmoplegia (INO), 32, 35
investigations, laboratory, 21, 46–9
laboratory investigations, 21, 46–9
labyrinth, 8
blood supply, 7
innervation, 3–9
labyrinthine infarction, 63, 67, 151
labyrinthine transient ischaemic attack, 151
labyrinthitis
bacterial, 67–8
syphilitic, 90
viral. See vestibular neuritis L-dopa, 156–7
left anterior–right posterior (LARP) plane, 4, 37
lorazepam, 83, 177, 180
loss of consciousness (LOC), 27–8, 161–3
macroglobulinaemia, 128
magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), 52, 56, 61
mal de débarquement, 178
MARD (migraine and anxiety-related dizziness), 140
medical conditions, general, 106, 144
Ménière’s disease, 79–83
bilateral, 80, 142
clinical features, 25, 79–80
differential diagnosis, 76, 82
early, 93
first attack, 53, 63, 67
investigations, 71–81
key features, 70, 79
late stage, 140
pathophysiology, 80–1
treatment, 83, 181
Tumarkin attacks, 80, 163–4
Ménière’s Society, 169
Ménière’s syndrome, 79
meningitis, 67–8, 141
metabolic disorders, 106
methotrexate, 89
methylprednisolone, 60, 89
metoclopramide, 177, 180–1
metoprolol, 78
midodrine, 97
migraine
diagnostic criteria, 72–3
familial hemiplegic, 75, 92
related dizziness, 76
vestibular. See vestibular migraine
with brainstem aura, 72
migraine and anxiety-related dizziness (MARD), 140
migrainous vertigo. See vestibular migraine
motion sickness, 15–16, 178
motorist disorientation syndrome, 135
movement strategies, retraining, 172–4
multiple sclerosis, 69, 154
multiple system atrophy, 157
multisensory integration, 15–18
myelopathy, 154
nausea and vomiting
management. See antiemetics mechanisms, 16
neck-extension vertigo. See head-extension vertigo
neurally mediated syncope pathophysiology, 95–6
related dizziness), 140
vestibular. See vestibular migraine
motion sickness, 15–16, 178
motorist disorientation syndrome, 135
movement strategies, retraining, 172–4
multiple sclerosis, 69, 154
multiple system atrophy, 157
multisensory integration, 15–18
myelopathy, 154
vasodilator, 97
triggers, 95
neurokinin antagonists, 176
neurological disease
chronic dizziness, 131
disequilibrium, 25, 143–4
elderly, 147, 153–8
falls, 161
neurotransmitters, 75, 175–6
neurovascular compression of eighth nerve, 86–7, 127–8
normal-pressure hydrocephalus, 157–8
nystagmus. See also specific types
acute prolonged vertigo, 63
clinical examination, 29–33, 38
first-, second- and third-degree, 55
indications for imaging, 51
Ménière’s disease, 79–80
oscillopsia, 26
pathological, 33–4
peripheral vs central, 50
quick phases, 15
vestibular migraine, 74
vestibular neuritis, 54–5
ocular tilt reaction, 14
ophthalmoscopy, 38
optokinetic system, 14
orthopaedic disorders, 147, 159
orthostatic hypotension, 147, 159
orthostatic blood pressure, 46, 96
orthostatic hypotension, 94–7
aggravating factors, 94–5
clock dizziness, 131
clinical features, 23, 27, 94–5
differential diagnosis, 96
drug-induced, 104–5
elderly, 147, 150–1
falls, 162
investigations, 46, 96
key features, 93–4
neurally mediated. See neurally-mediated syncope
pathophysiology, 95–6
postprandial, 148
treatment, 96–7
oscillopia, 25–6
bilateral vestibular failure, 26–7, 141
diagnostic algorithm, 26
indications for imaging, 51
loss of VOR, 12, 26
osteoporosis, 112
otoconia, 6–7, 149–50
otolith organs, 6–7
otolithic catastrophes (Tumarkin), 80, 163–4
otosclerosis, 91
otoxic drugs, 104–5
Paget’s disease, 92
panic attacks, 99–102
clinical features, 24, 100–1
differential diagnosis, 102
investigations, 101–2
key features, 93, 99
limited symptom, 100
pathophysiology, 101
persistent perceptual
dizziness, 136
treatment, 102
panic disorder, 100
parkinsonism, 157
PARKinson’s disease (PD), 32,
156–8
paroxetine, 139
pendular nystagmus, acquired,
31
penicillin, 90
perilymph fistula, 88
acute vertigo, 67
causes, 88
clinical features, 24
positional vertigo, 127
peripheral neuropathy, 153–4
drug-induced, 104–5
peripheral vs central vestibular
disorders, 49–50
persistent perceptual dizziness
(ppd), 135–9, 144–5
clinical examination and
investigations, 137–8
clinical features, 136
key features, 131, 136
pathophysiology; 137–8
treatment, 138–9
vestibular migraine with, 74
pharmacological treatment,
175–81
phobic postural vertigo. See
persistent perceptual
dizziness
phonophobia, 25, 73–4
photophobia, 25
pizotifen, 78
polyneuropathy, 153–4
pons, small-vessel disease, 152
positional alcohol nystagmus/
vertigo, 68, 127
positional nystagmus
alcohol-induced, 68, 127
anterior canal bppv, 123
central (atypical), 124, 126–7
clinical examination, 40–3
differential diagnosis, 34, 113
downbeating, 31, 123, 125–6
horizontal canal bppv,
117–18, 121–2
oscillopsia, 26
posterior canal bppv, 110–11
vestibular migraine, 74, 124
positioning vertigo, 109
positional testing, 40–3. See also
Hallpike manoeuvre
negative, 129–30
unwilling patients, 129
positional vertigo, 108–30
causes, 22, 108
central. See central positional
vertigo
clinical examination, 40–3
diagnostic difficulties, 129–30
disabling, 86, 127–8
triggers, 22
vs orthostatic hypotension,
96
positioning vertigo, 109
posterior canal benign
paroxysmal positional
vertigo (pc-bppv),
108, 109–16
clinical features, 109–11
differential diagnosis, 112
head-extension vertigo, 128
investigations, 112
key features, 109
pathophysiology, 111–13
positional testing, 41, 110–11
treatment, 114–16
posterior inferior cerebellar
artery (pica), 84–5
complete infarction, 63, 65–6
post-meningitic bilateral
vestibular failure, 141
posterior paroxysmal
orthostatic
hypotension, 148
postural hypotension. See
orthostatic hypotension
postural reflexes, 44, 49
impaired, 157
postural responses, retraining,
172–4
postural tachycardia syndrome,
95
posture
control, 17
examination, 43–5
posturography, 49
prednisone, 90
pressure-induced vestibular
symptoms, 23–4, 88–9
presyncope, 27, 98–9, 102
primary gaze nystagmus, 29, 55
prochlorperazine, 83, 177, 180
progressive supranuclear palsy
(psp), 155, 157
promethazine, 177, 180
propranolol, 77–8
psychiatric dizziness
syndromes, 135–9
psychogenic dizziness, 135–9.
See also persistent
perceptual dizziness
as waste basket diagnosis,
107, 144–5
psychotropic drugs, falls risk,
160
pursuit eye movements. See
smooth-pursuit
movements
Ramsay Hunt syndrome
(herpes zoster oticus), 53,
63, 65–6
reassurance, patient, 168–9
recovery, 70
rehabilitation, 169–75
assessment, 169
vestibular failure, 143
cronic dizziness, 146
identifying triggers, 171–2
panic attacks, 102
persistent perceptual
dizziness, 139
techniques, 172–4
right anterior–left posterior
(RALP) plane, 4, 37
Rinne test, 46
rizatriptan, 78
Romberg test, 43–4, 142–3, 154
rotational tests, 48
rotational vertebral artery
occlusion syndrome, 85
saccades, 15
catch-up, 12, 30–1, 33, 37–8,
56
clinical examination, 30, 32,
35
hypermetric, 32, 35
hypometric, 32, 35
saccades (cont.)
inaccuracy, 35
slow, 32, 35
saccule, 6
salt, dietary intake
increased, 96–7
reduced, 83
Scarpa ganglion, 7, 9
scopolamine, 177, 179
sedative drugs, inducing
dizziness, 103–4
selective serotonin reuptake
inhibitors (SSRIs), 139
semicircular canals, 3–6
activation mechanism, 4–5
brisk brief rotations, 5–6
innervation, 7
long-duration rotations, 6
Semont manoeuvre, 115–16
elderly patients, 150
sensorineural hearing loss
(SNHL). See also hearing
loss
diagnosis, 45–7
idiopathic bilateral
progressive, 89
sensory conflict, 15
sensory neuropathy, 154
sensory reweighting, 17–18
sensory strategies, retraining,
174–6
sensory substitution, 169
serotonin, 176
skew deviation, 57–8
small-vessel disease
cerebral white matter, 152–3,
157
pons, 152
smooth-pursuit movements
anatomy and physiology, 14
clinical examination, 30,
32–5
VOR suppression and, 13
somatisation disorder, 139
somatoform dizziness. See
persistent perceptual
dizziness
somatosensory function testing,
44
sound-induced vestibular
symptoms, 23–4, 88–9
spatial orientation, 17
spinocerebellar ataxia (SCA),
155
type 6 (SCA 6), 32, 126
spontaneous nystagmus, 29–30,
34
need for imaging, 51
peripheral vs central, 50
vestibular neuritis, 54–5, 57
stance, observation, 43
standing up, dizziness after, 23
steroids. See corticosteroids
stopping response test, 6
stroke. See also cerebral
infarction
acute prolonged vertigo,
61–5, 63
evergreen, 151–3
risk after TIA, 86
vestibular neuritis vs, 57
sumatriptan, 78
superior canal dehiscence, 89,
181
superior vestibular nerve, 7
supermarket syndrome, 134
surgical treatment, 181
symptoms, 19, 21–8
associated, 24–5
less frequent, 25–8
syncpe, 27–8
as cause of falls, 162
cardiogenic, 99, 162
neurally mediated. See
neurally mediated syncpe
orthostatic hypotension, 94
vasovagal, 27, 94, 162
syphilis, inner ear, 89–90
tendon jerks, 44
TIA. See transient ischaemic
attack
tinnitus, 25
acoustic neuroma, 90
Ménière’s disease, 67, 79–80
vestibular migraine, 67
topiramate, 77–8
topographical diagnosis, 9–11
torsional nystagmus, pure, 64,
125–6
torsional–vertical nystagmus,
110
transient ischaemic attack (TIA)
brainstem/cerebellar, 151
cortical, 151
drop attacks, 163
labyrinthe, 151
vertebrobasilar. See
vertebrobasilar transient
ischaemic attack
treatment, 167–82
tricyclic antidepressants. See
amitriptyline
triggers, symptom, 22–4, 171–2
Tullio phenomenon, 88
Tumarkin attacks, 80, 163–4
unilateral vestibular
hypofunction
central compensation. See
central vestibular
compensation
clinical examination, 36–8
unity gain, 14
unsteadiness, 24
bilateral vestibular failure, 24,
141
causes, 22
chronic. See chronic
dizziness
Unterberger test, 44–5
utricle, 6
valproic acid, 78
Valsalva manoeuvre, 23–4, 88
vascular compression of eighth
nerve. See neuromuscular
compression of eighth
nerve
vascular disorders. See also
stroke; transient ischaemic
attack
elderly, 147, 151–3
vascular vertigo, 8–9, 151
vasovagal syncpe, 27, 94, 162
vertebral artery compression,
85, 128–9
vertebrobasilar insufficiency,
8–9, 23
vertebrobasilar transient
ischaemic attack (TIA),
84–6
clinical features, 84–5
differential diagnosis, 86
investigations, 85
key features, 70, 83–4
pathophysiology, 84–5
treatment, 86
vs vestibular migraine, 76
vertical nystagmus, pure,
125–6
vertigo
acoustic neuroma, 90
associated symptoms,
24–8
duration of attacks, 22
Ménière’s disease, 79
migrainous. See vestibular migraine
objective, 25
patients’ descriptions, 21–2, 92
positional. See positional vertigo
positioning, 109
presentation type, 22
recurrent. See recurrent vertigo
single episode of prolonged. See acute prolonged vertigo
triggers, 22–4
vestibular migraine, 73–4
vs dizziness, 70, 107
vertigo diary, 92–3
vestibular compensation. See central vestibular compensation
Vestibular Disorders Association, 169
vestibular epilepsy, 28, 90–1
vestibular-evoked myogenic potentials (VEMPs), 6, 49, 89
vestibular exercises, 60, 172
vestibular eye movements, 35–8
vestibular ganglion. See Scarpa ganglion
vestibular migraine, 71–7
chronic, 131, 140
clinical features, 72–4, 159
diagnostic criteria, 73
differential diagnosis, 76, 93
first attack, 53, 63, 66, 68
investigations, 75–6
key features, 70–1
pathophysiology, 74–5
positional vertigo, 108, 123–4, 126
probable, 70, 73
treatment, 77–8, 145
vestibular nerve, 7
brainstem lesions at root entry zone, 61–4, 151
central projections, 9
vestibular neuritis, 54–60
BPPV after, 7, 59, 112
chronic problems after, 58–9, 132
clinical features, 54–5, 63
differential diagnosis, 57–8
investigations, 56–7
key features, 53–4
natural course, 2, 58–9
pathophysiology, 7, 56–7
pseudo, 61
treatment, 60, 177–8
vestibular nuclei, 11
isolated lesion of one, 63–4
vestibular nystagmus, 6, 13
vestibular paroxysmia, 28, 86–7
diagnostic criteria, 87
diagnostic difficulties, 93
differential diagnosis, 76, 87
key features, 70
positional vertigo, 127–8
treatment, 87, 181
vestibular rehabilitation. See rehabilitation
vestibular schwannoma. See acoustic neuroma
vestibular suppressants, 175–81
clinical use, 176–8
commonly used agents, 177–81
inducing dizziness, 103
long-term use, 145
mechanisms of action, 175–6
vestibular system, 2–11
anatomy and physiology, 3–9
central pathways, 9
vestibular tone (tonus), 5
vestibulo-cochlear artery, 8
vestibulo-ocular reflex (VOR), 12–13
absent, bilateral vestibular failure, 142
clinical examination, 30, 38–9
oscillopsia due to loss of, 12, 26
vestibulo-ocular reflex (VOR) suppression, 13
abnormal, 32, 40
clinical examination, 31, 40
video head-impulse test (vHIT), 48
videonystagmography (VNG), 48–9
video-oculography (VOG), 48, 48–9
viral neurrolabyrinthitis. See vestibular neuritis
visual acuity, dynamic, 38–9, 142
visual dependence, 17, 134, 137, 171
visual desensitisation, 139, 174
visual impairment, falls risk, 160
visual vertigo, 24, 134, 137, 171–2
visually induced dizziness. See visual vertigo
voluntary nystagmus, 26
VOR. See vestibulo-ocular reflex
Wallenberg’s syndrome, 65
weakness of the legs, 44
Weber test, 46
Wernicke’s encephalopathy, 58
zolmitriptan, 78