

Journal Review

Positional Vertigo: As Occurs Across All Age Groups

R 葉建甫
VS 黃啟原

2013/01/11

Positional Vertigo: As Occurs Across All Age Groups

Edward I. Cho, MD, Judith A. White, MD, PhD*

Otolaryngol Clin N Am 44 (2011) 347–360

Outline

Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo (BPPV)

Introducion

Pathogenesis

Diagnosis

Treatment

Introduction

BPPV: 17%~42% of vertigo

Age: 50 Y/O ~ 70 Y/O

Common Causes of Vertigo

Otologic disorders

Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo

Meniere's disease (endolymphatic hydrops)

Vestibular neuronitis (labyrinthitis)

Neurologic disorders

Migraine-associated dizziness

Vertebrobasilar insufficiency

Panic disorder

BPPV across the lifespan

< 18 Y/O: case reports

minor head trauma

(recurrent) family hx of migraine

18~39 Y/O:

**yoga, running, reach high up, aerobic exercise,
swim**

> 40 Y/O:

head trauma, VN

Pathogenesis

Posterior canal BPPV: 85~95%

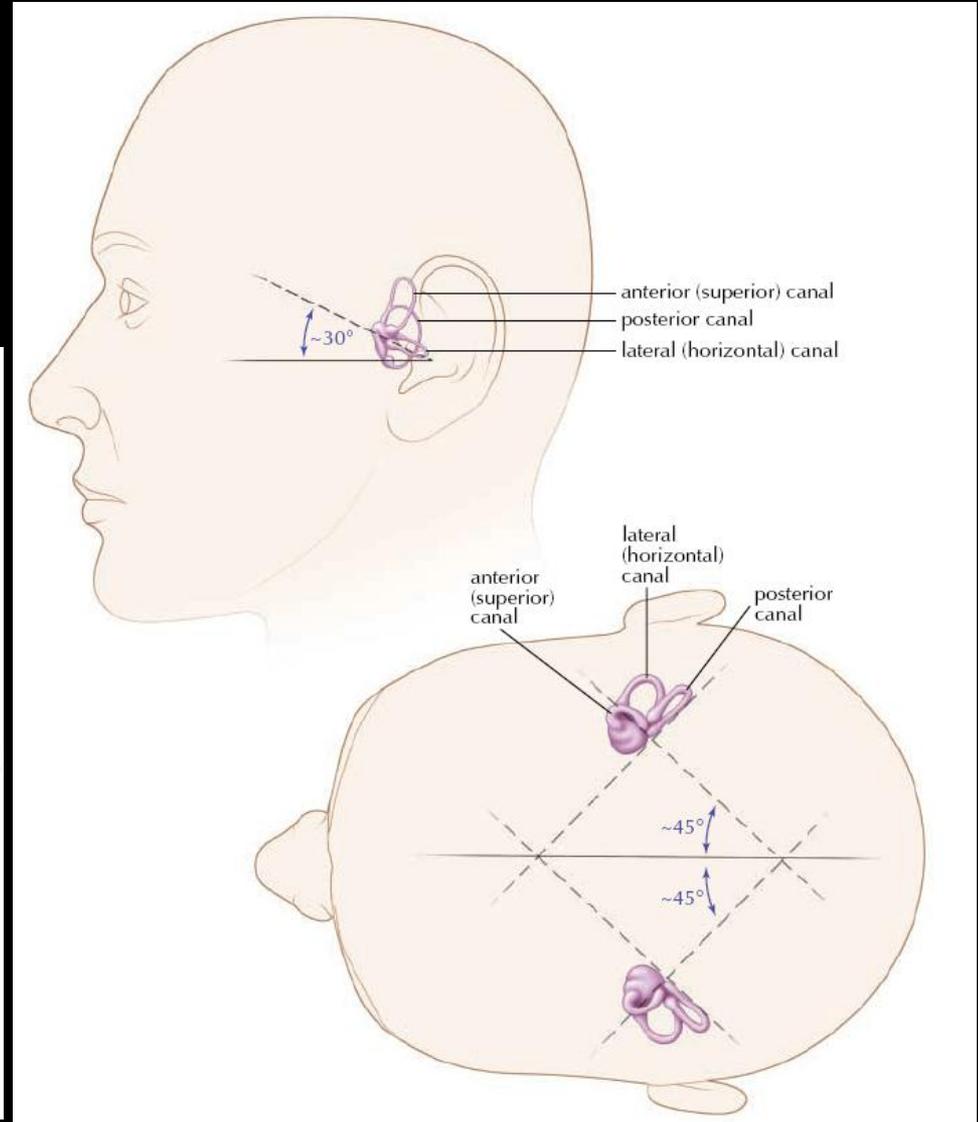
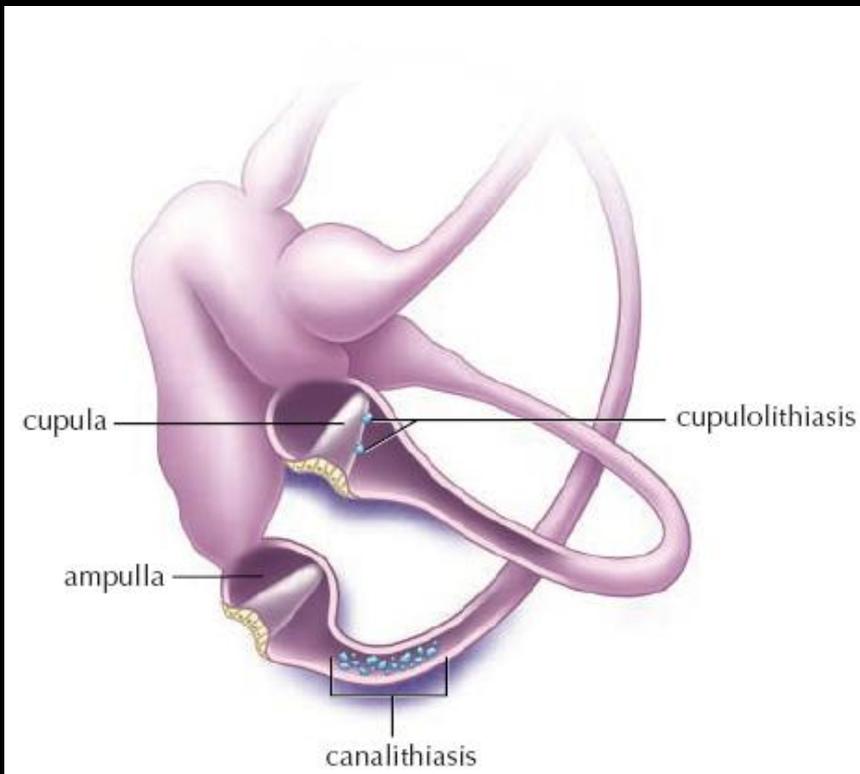
Horizontal canal BPPV: 5~15%

Other (ant. canal, multiple canal): rare

Bhattacharyya et al. Clinical practice guideline: Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo. Otolaryngology–Head and Neck Surgery (2008) 139, S47-S81

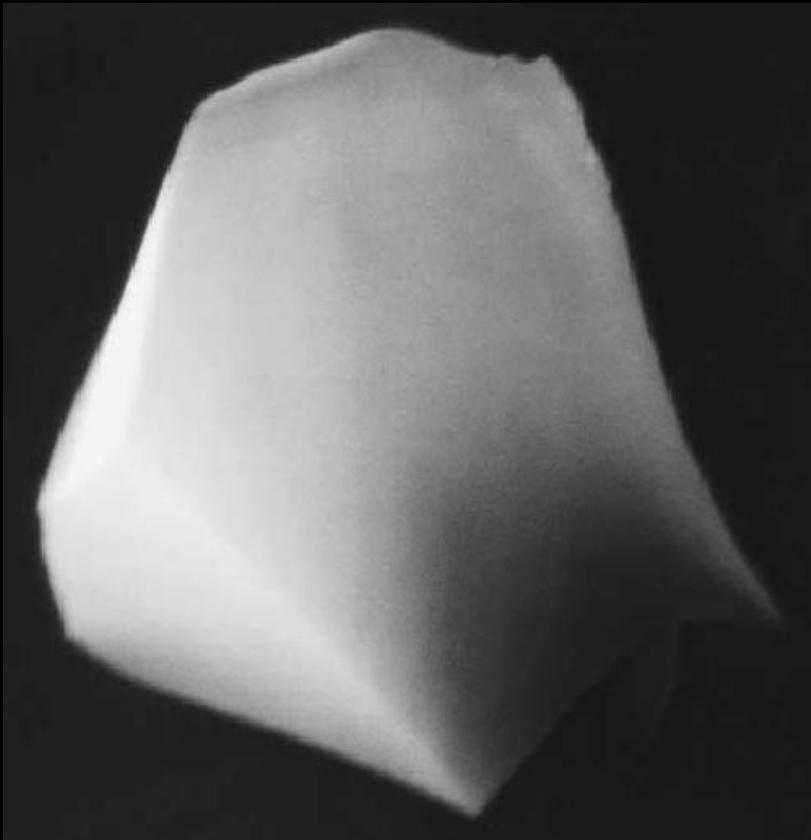
Pathogenesis

Posterior canal BPPV: canalithiasis

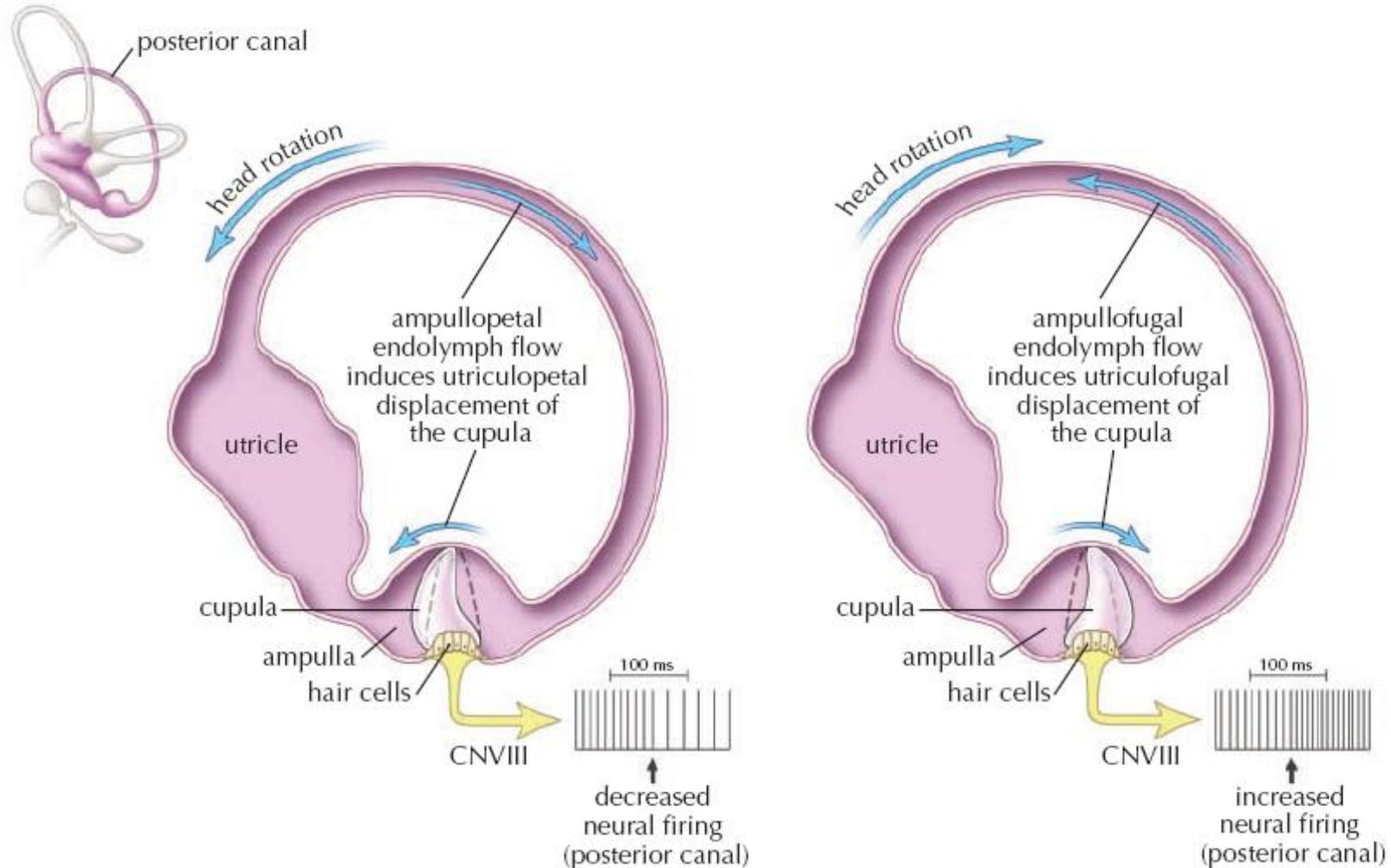


Pathogenesis

Posterior canal BPPV: canalithiasis



Pathogenesis



Clinical Manifestation

Vertigo: changes head position relative to gravity

Roll over in bed

Tilt the head to look upward <1 min

Bend forward

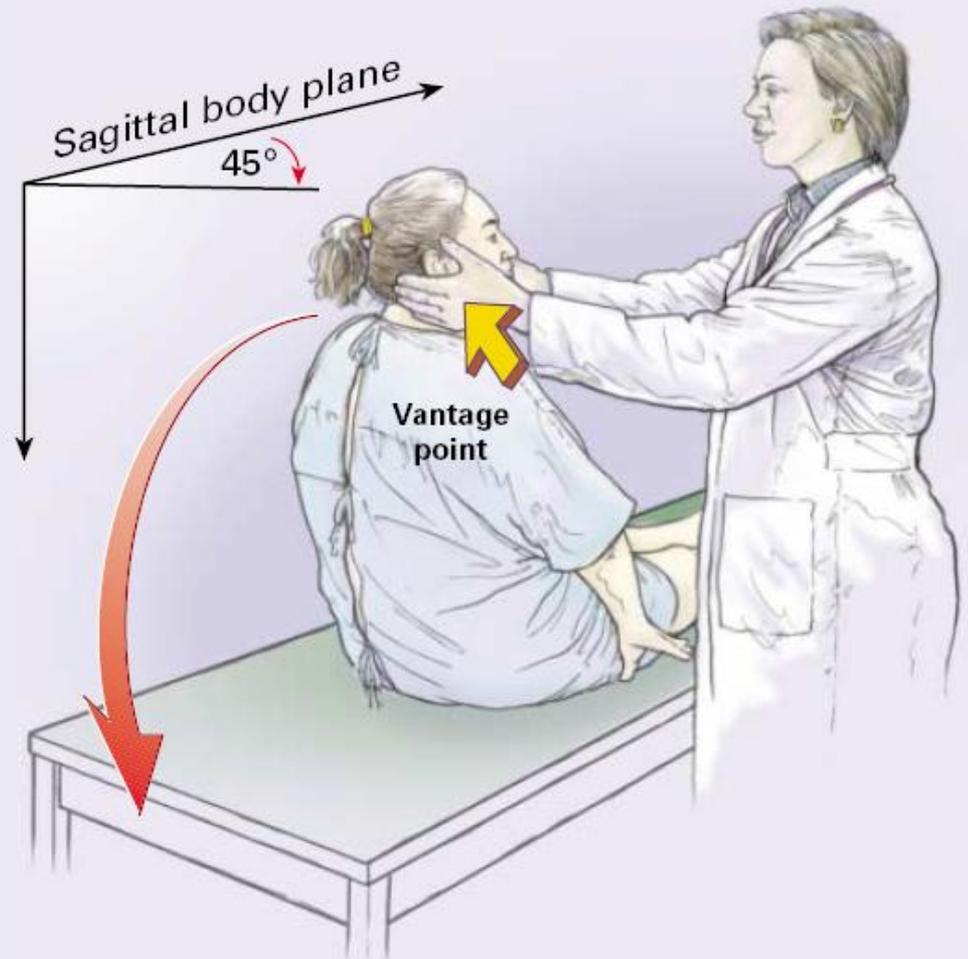
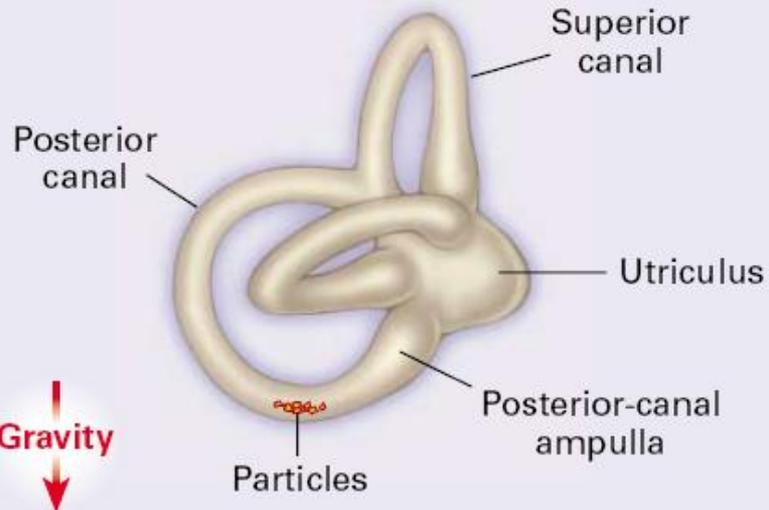
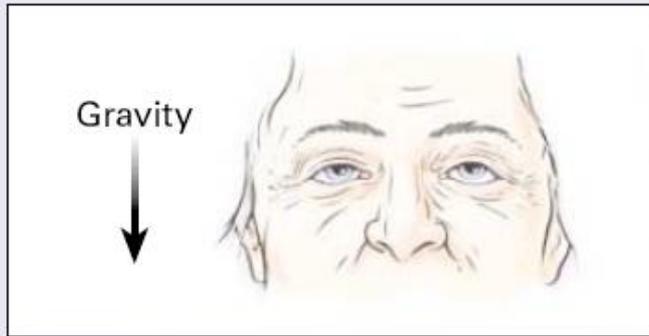
Dizziness

Nausea

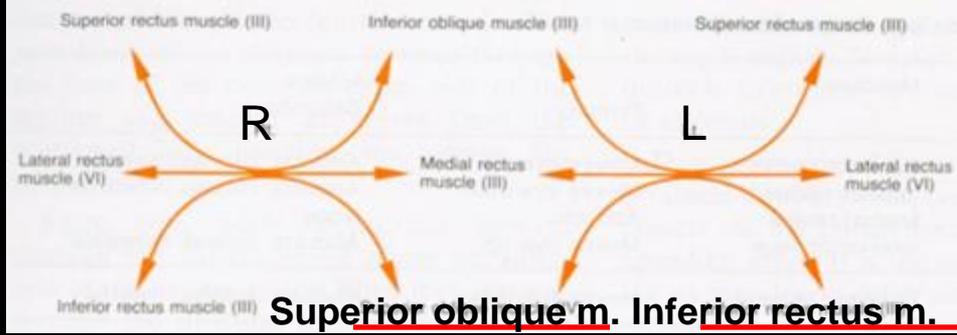
Loss of balance

Dix-Hallpike Test

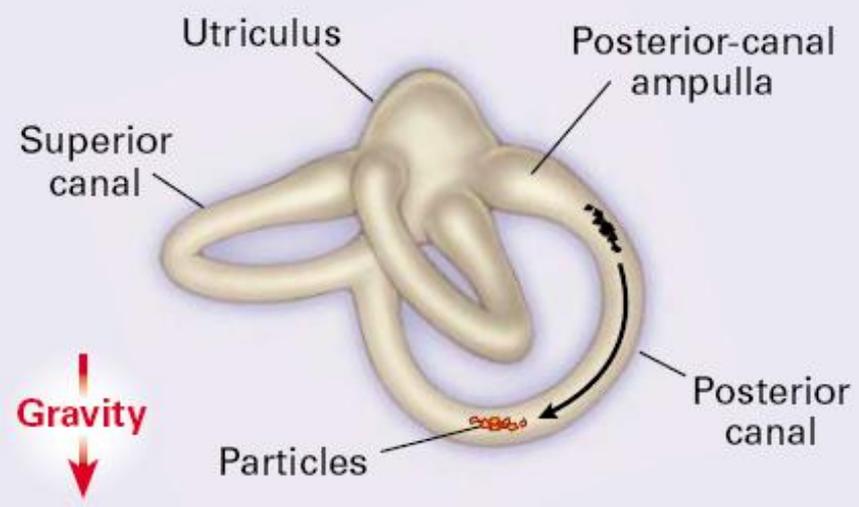
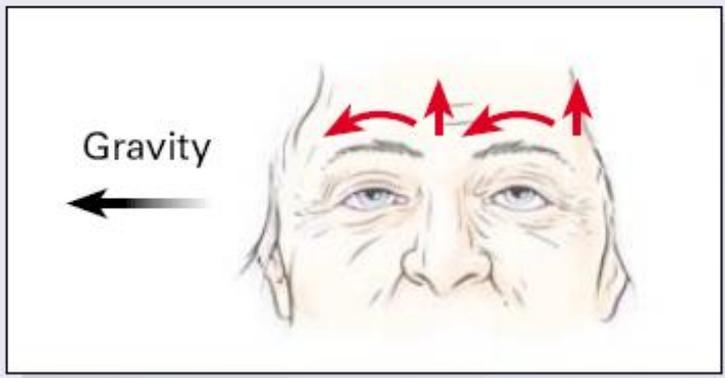
A



Dix-Hallpike Test



B



Dx of Post. BPPV

Vertigo + mixed torsional and vertical nystagmus

Latency (1~20 seconds) between the completion of the Dix–Hallpike test and the onset of vertigo and nystagmus

Vertigo and nystagmus **increase and then resolve** within 10~60 seconds from onset of nystagmus

Fatigability

If clinical c/w BPPV

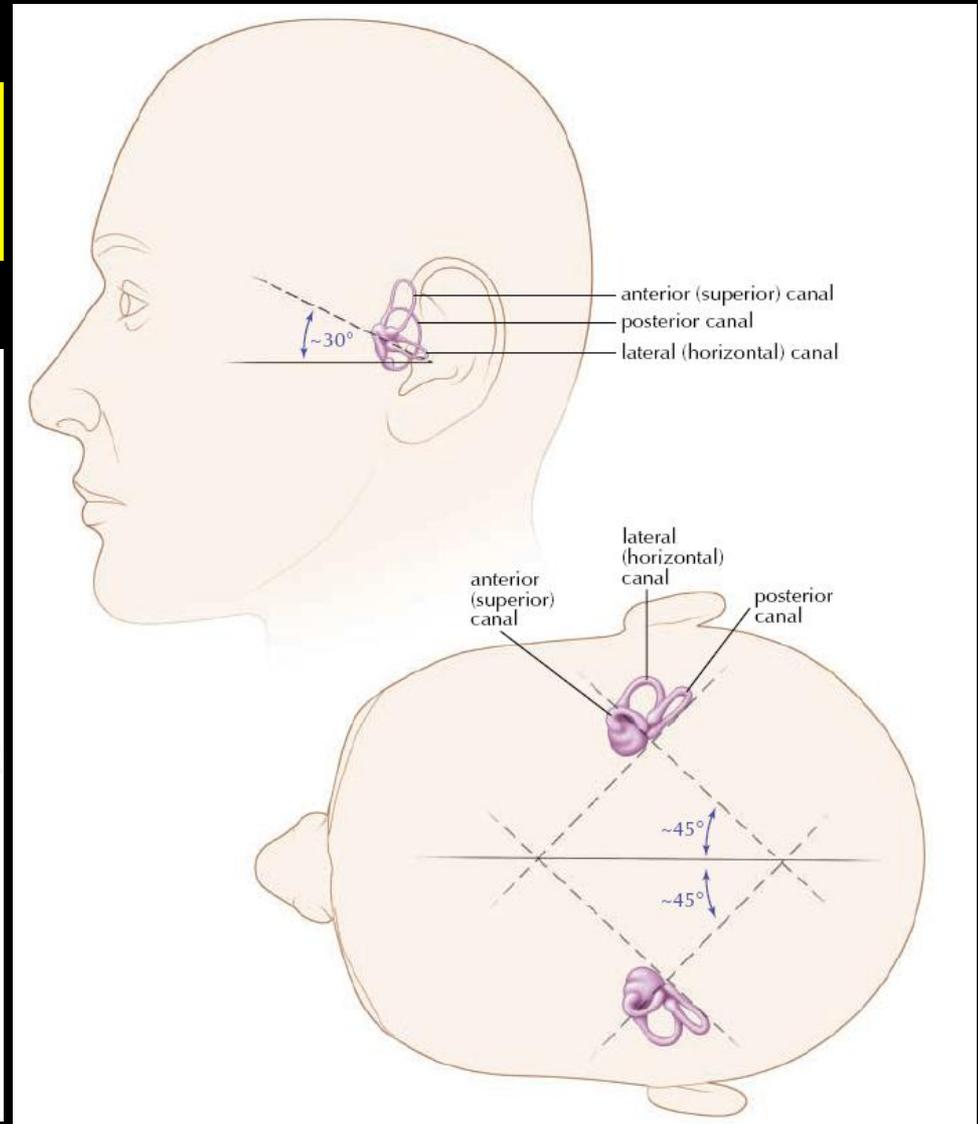
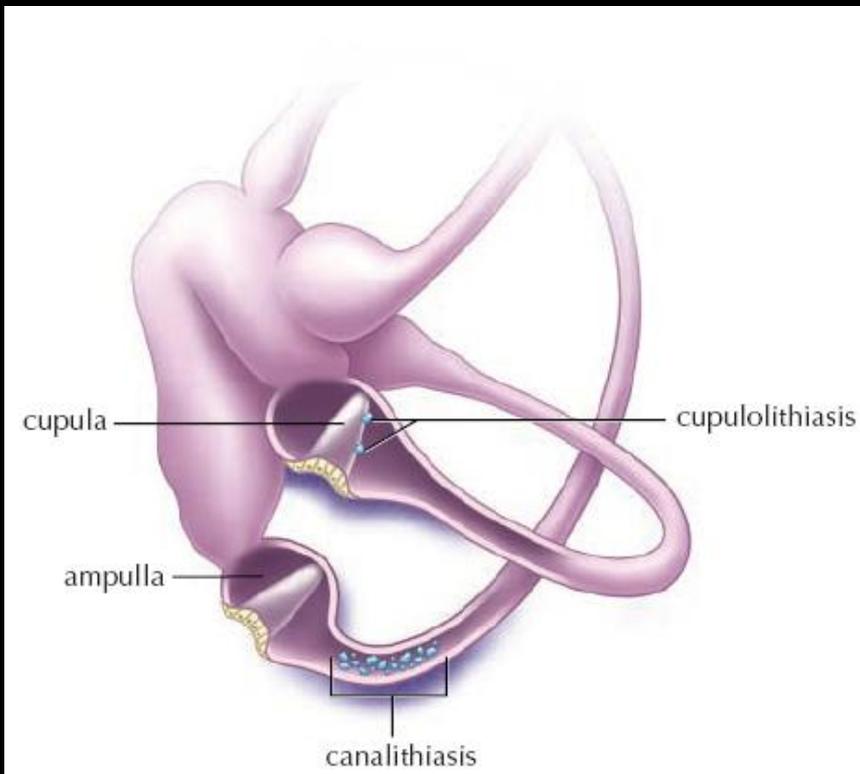
Dix-Hallpike Test (-)

Horizontal (lateral) canal BPPV?

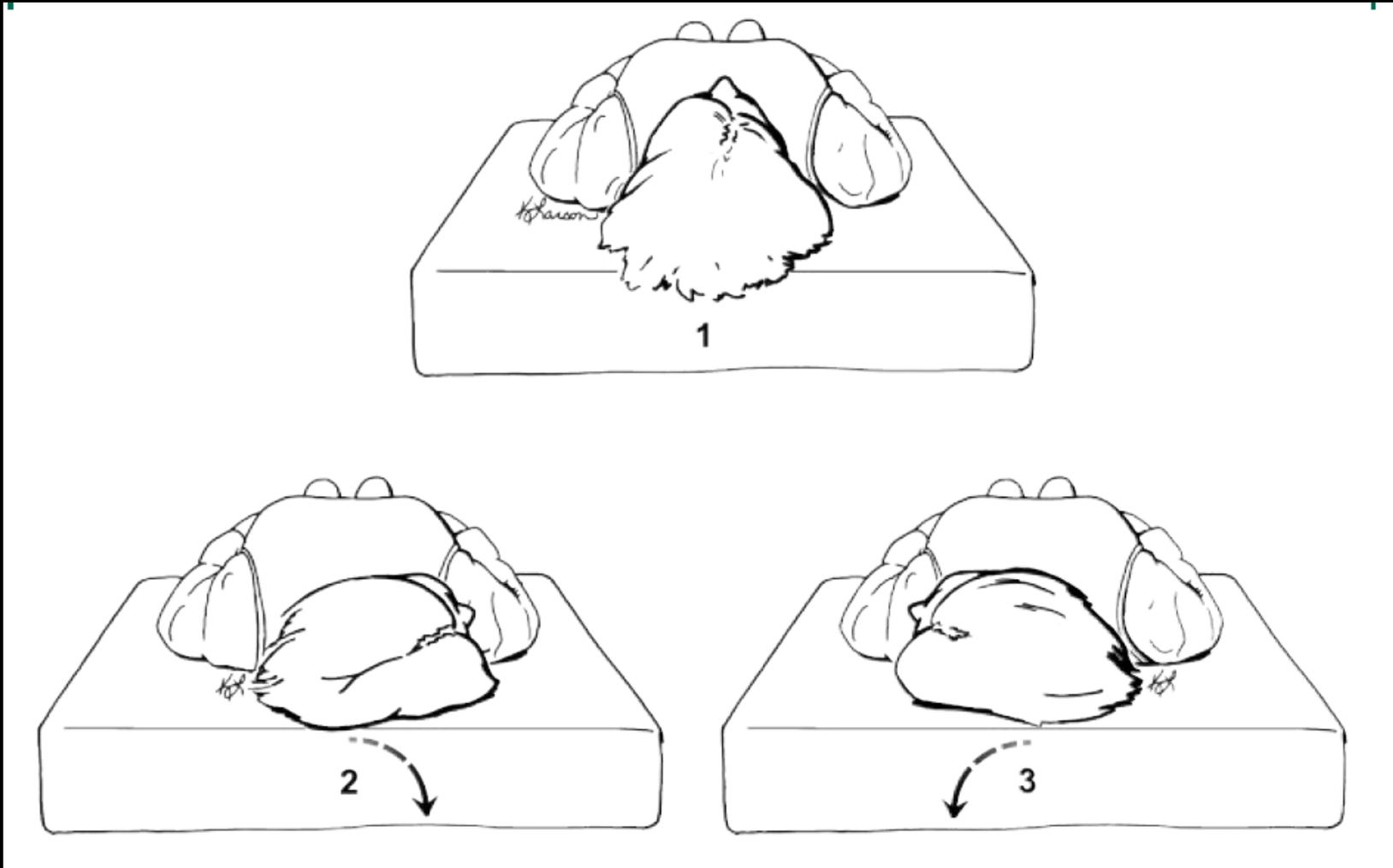
Pathogenesis

Horizontal canal BPPV: **canalithiasis**

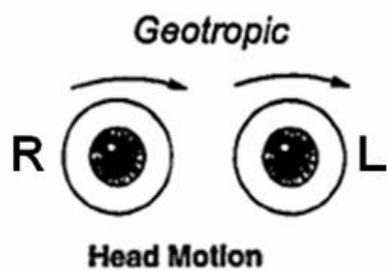
cupulolithiasis



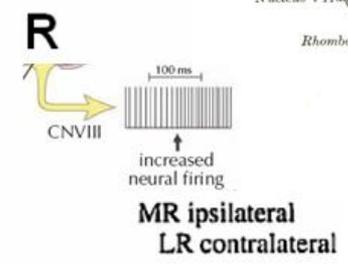
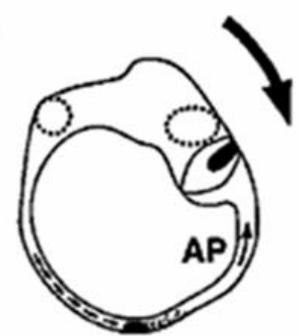
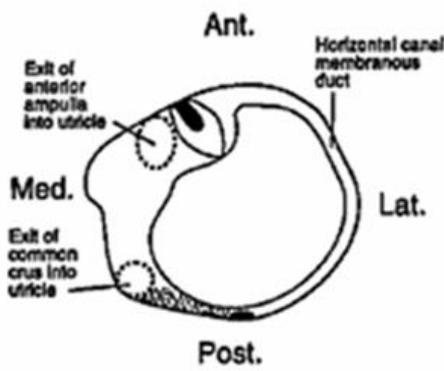
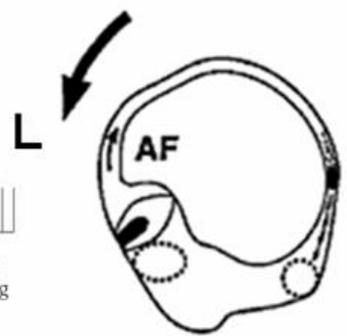
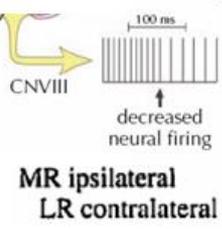
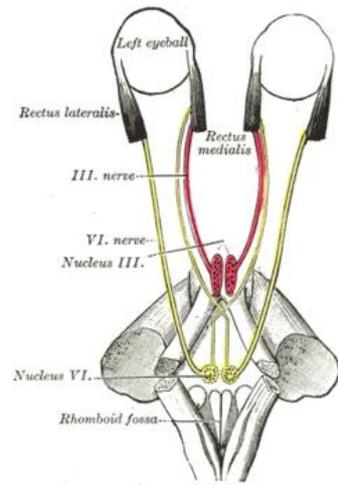
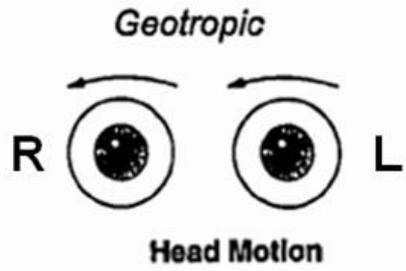
Supine roll Test



Bhattacharyya et al. Clinical practice guideline: Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo. Otolaryngology–Head and Neck Surgery (2008) 139, S47-S81

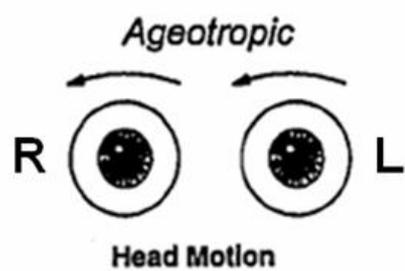


Horizontal canal BPPV
Canalithiasis

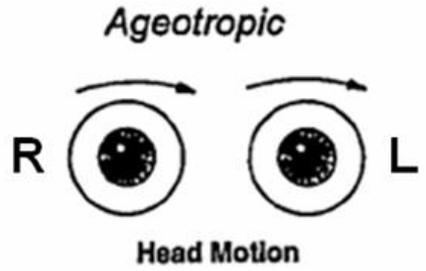


Left Lateral ← Supine → Right Lateral

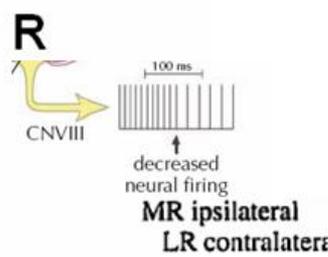
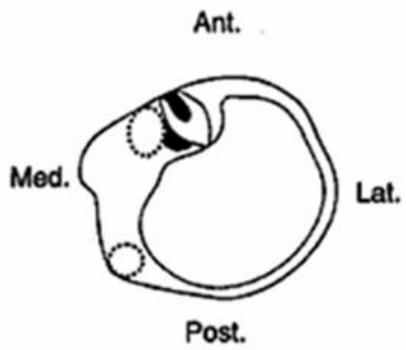
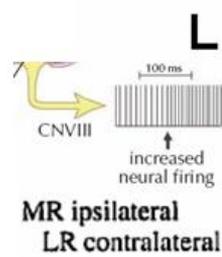
V. Honrubia et al. Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo Syndrome. Am J Otol. 1999 Jul;20(4):465-70.



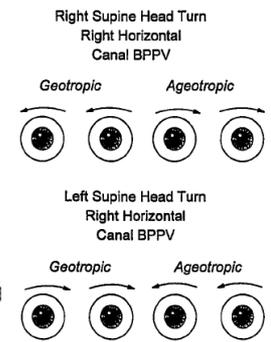
Horizontal canal BPPV
Cupulolithiasis



Fife TD. Recognition and management of horizontal canal benign positional vertigo. Am J Otol. 1998 May;19(3):345-51.



Left Lateral ← Supine → Right Lateral



Causes of BPPV

Primary or Idiopathic (50%~70%)

Secondary (30%~50%)

- Head trauma (7%~17%)
- Viral labyrinthitis (15%)
- Ménière's disease (5%)
- Migraines (<5%)
- Inner ear surgery (<1%)

Treatment

Vestibular suppressant medication should be avoided

Repositioning maneuver is recommended

Posterior canal BPPV

Canalith repositioning procedure (Epley's maneuver)

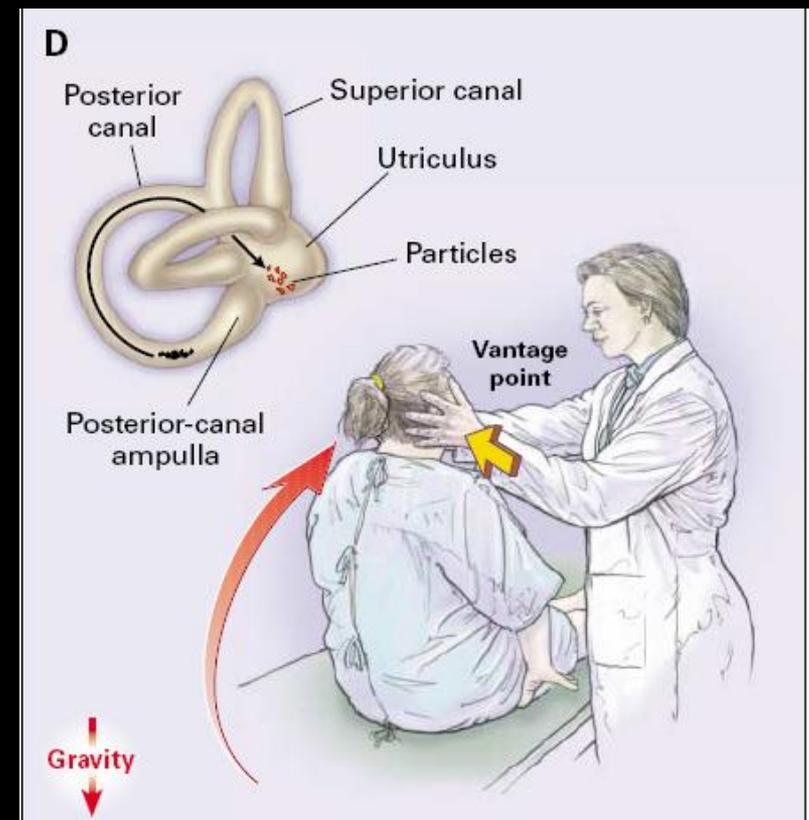
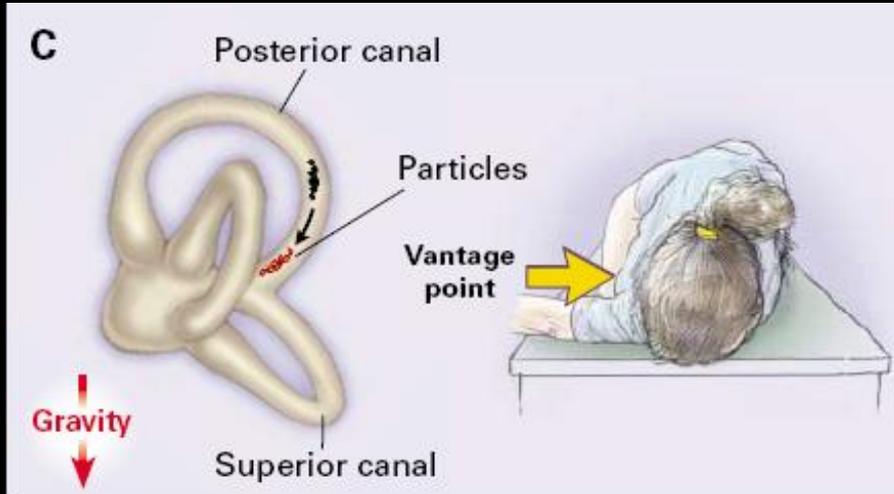
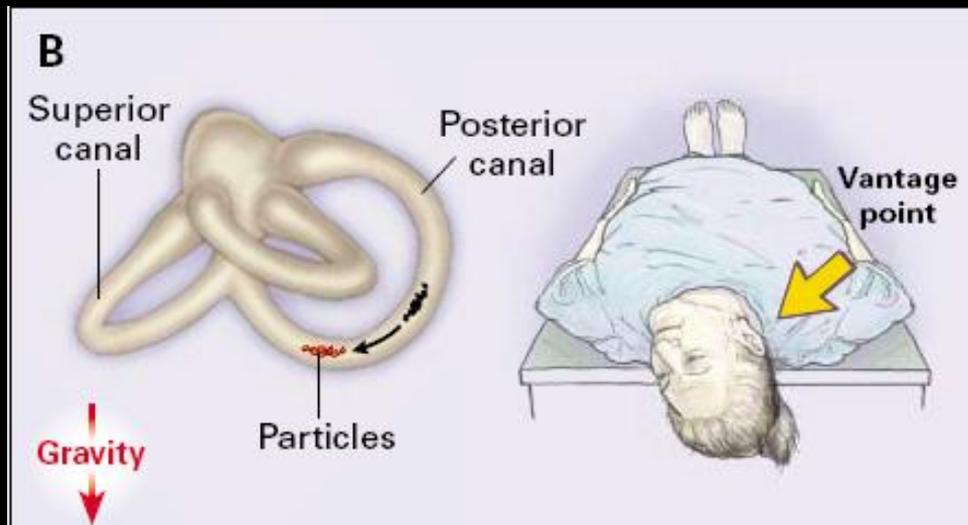
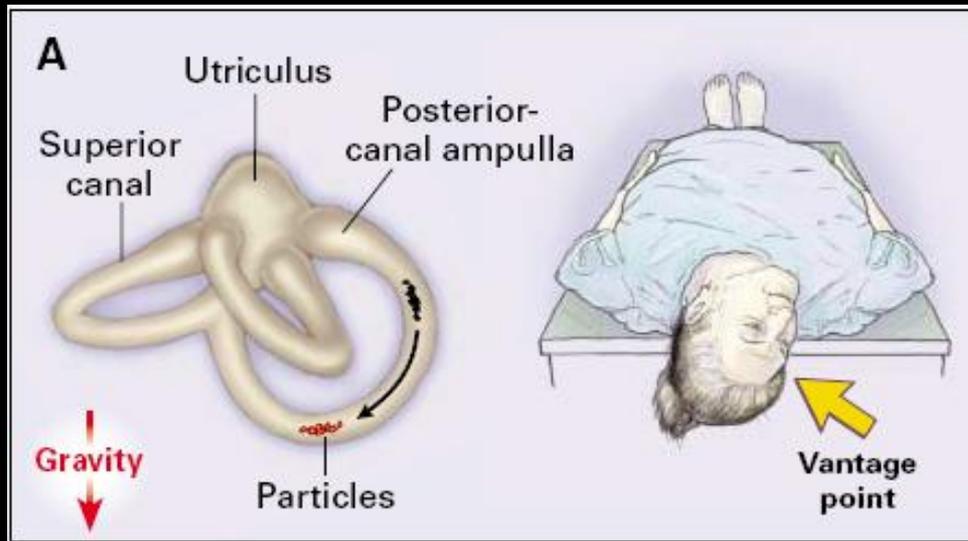
Liberatory maneuver (Semont's maneuver)

Horizontal canal BPPV

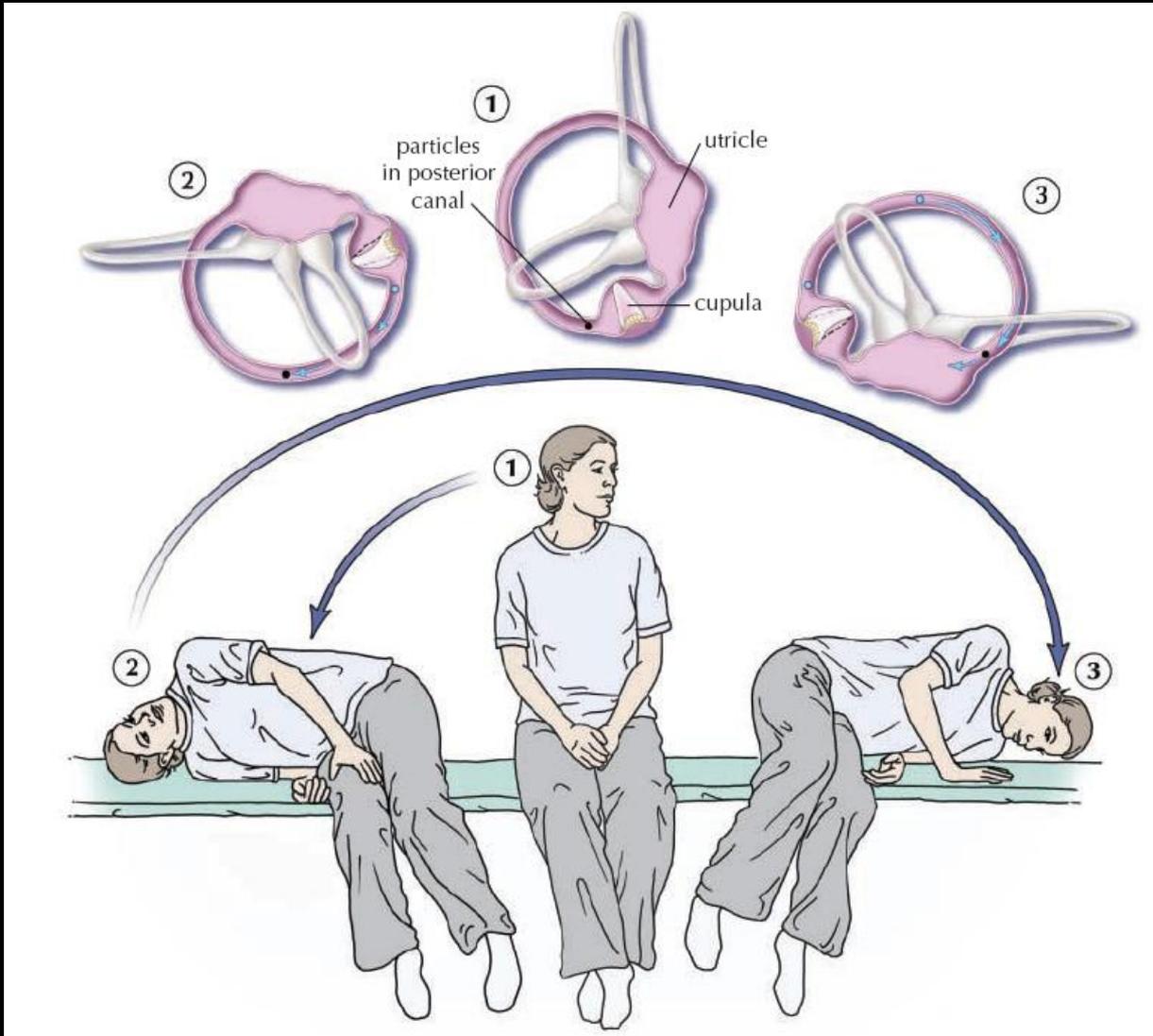
Roll maneuver (Lempert maneuver or barbecue roll maneuver)

Bhattacharyya et al. Clinical practice guideline: Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo. Otolaryngology–Head and Neck Surgery (2008) 139, S47-S81

Epley's maneuver



Semont's maneuver



Lempert maneuver

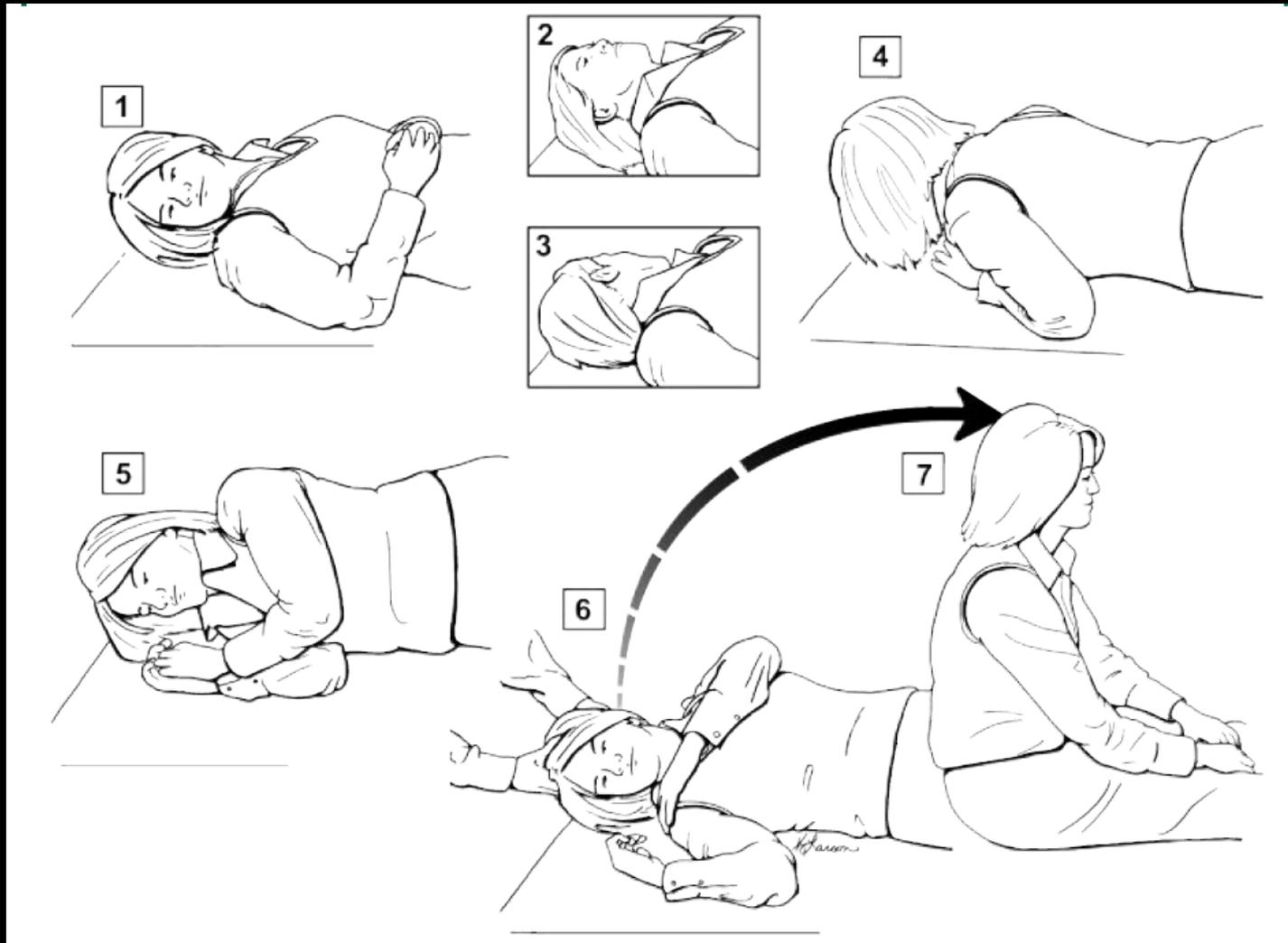
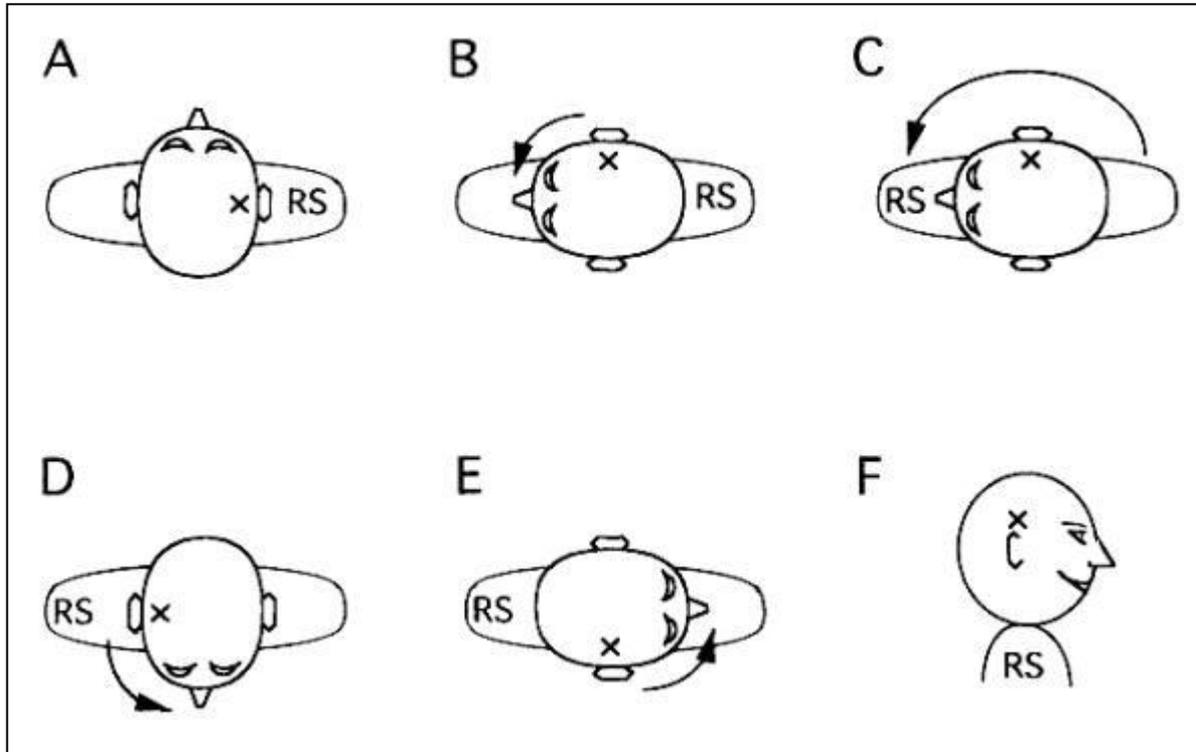


Fig. 2



A Positional Maneuver for Treatment of Horizontal-Canal Benign Positional Vertigo.

Lempert, Thomas; Tiel-Wilck, Klaus

Laryngoscope. 106(4):476-478, April 1996.

Fig. 2 . Positional maneuver for treatment of HC-BPV. Each 90-degree head rotation is performed rapidly within a half second. Head positions are maintained for between 30 and 60 seconds until all nystagmus has subsided. A. Starting position: supine. B. Head rotation toward the unaffected ear. C. Body turn from supine to prone while head position is maintained. D. Head rotation to nose-down position. E. Final head turn to affected-ear-down position. F. Sitting-up position. X = affected ear (right side); RS = right shoulder.

Complication

Vertigo (~100%)

Heaviness in head (65.52%)

Nausea (37.93%)

Vomiting (3.45%)

Imbalance (37.93%)

Palpitation (34.5%)

Conversion to lateral canal BPPV (6~7%)

Contraindication

- Significant vascular disease
- Cervical stenosis
- Severe kyphoscoliosis
- Limited cervical range of motion
- Down syndrome
- Severe rheumatoid arthritis
- Cervical radiculopathies
- Paget's disease
- Ankylosing spondylitis
- Low back dysfunction
- Spinal cord injuries
- Morbid obesity

Bhattacharyya et al. Clinical practice guideline: Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo. Otolaryngology–Head and Neck Surgery (2008) 139, S47-S81