

DRAFT

Dizziness

Disclaimer: Read the disclaimer at medimaps.co.uk/disclaimer
References: 1. London Clinical Networks 2. Dr Peter Johns Assistant Professor, Department of Emergency Medicine, University of Ottawa 3. ENT consultant Spire Little Aston Jan 2018.

Focus on Onset, Triggers and Duration rather than focusing too long on the type of dizziness. Use a piece of paper at edge of field of view when testing for nystagmus. To avoid fixation of an object on the wall which can suppress the nystagmus. BPPV takes 1day to 4 weeks in ??? ???

BPPV

Vestibular migraine

- If the history is very convincing, but -ve Dix-Hallpike bilaterally, can advise them to do Brandt Daroff exercises (as per ENT consultant).

- recurrent episodes, then likely vestibular migraine.

Imbalance: - Sensation that you might fall when you are standing. - So if this feeling occurs while sitting or in bed, then likely to be dizziness.
Vertigo: - feel like either you are moving, or your environment is moving. - Note that all causes of vertigo are made worse with head movements.

Rule out red flags: Suggests stroke: - Hyperacute onset e.g. embolic stroke. - Particularly if were doing valsalva manoeuvre e.g. bending over. - Gait ataxia or can't sit upright. - Headache which they do not usually suffer with, especially if occipital could be cerebellar stroke. - Sustained significant neck pain (vertebral artery dissection). - Hearing loss, due to blockage of branch of anterior inferior cerebellar artery, which supplies the labyrinth and the cochlea.

Differentials include: BPPV, vestibular migraine, Chronic dizziness, Vertebrobasilar insufficiency, Cervicogenic

severe vertigo right now i.e. acute vestibular syndrome: Spontaneous nystagmus, Nystagmus on lateral gaze, Worse with head movements, Nausea or vomiting, Difficult to walk

Investigations: - Assess for stroke/vestibular neuritis using HINTS test ONLY if nystagmus occurring right now at rest. - Useless to do if NO nystagmus at rest.

Head Impulse

Nystagmus

Test of skew

- What will an abnormal +ve test look like? - The eyes drift off the target and then a catchup saccade eye movement occurs to bring the eyes back to the midline.

- Abnormal (+ve) test is good, because it means the problem is with the peripheral nerve i.e. it is not central (brain). - Almost all pts with vestibular neuritis are +ve.

Normal (-ve) test is bad, because almost all pts with a stroke are -ve.

Changes with direction of gaze

Does not change with direction of gaze is good but could still be

Vertical skew deviation

No vertical skew deviation is good

Possible stroke

Possible stroke

Hearing loss

Meniere disease

Labyrinthitis

Vestibular neuritis

classic triad: - Vertigo. - Tinnitus. - Fluctuating hearing loss.

- STAT ENT review within 12 hours, as may indicate acute ischaemia of labyrinth or brainstem.

- Fast component is away from the affected ear. - If look away from the affected ear = worse nystagmus. - If look towards the affected ear = nystagmus stops or is less.

- Nystagmus beats away from the affected ear.

- Bed rest if severe - D/LA advice - Vestibular sedatives.

- People liable to 'sudden attacks of unprovoked or precipitated disabling giddiness' should stop driving.

Regular for 3 days, then only PRN as any longer than 1 week as will impair recovery

Buccal prochlorperazine, Cinnarizine, Cyclizine, Promethazine

- Dystonic reaction in young women - Less sedating than others

- Recurrent labyrinthitis or vestibular neuritis does not exist ! - Most likely it was misdiagnosed in the first instance i.e. it was BPPV or vestibular migraine, which can both be recurrent.

- Refer to ENT.

- Vestibular sedatives (short term). - Betahistine. - Diuretics e.g. bendroflumethiazide. - Low salt diet. - Steroids or gentamicin ear drops. - Surgery (rarely).

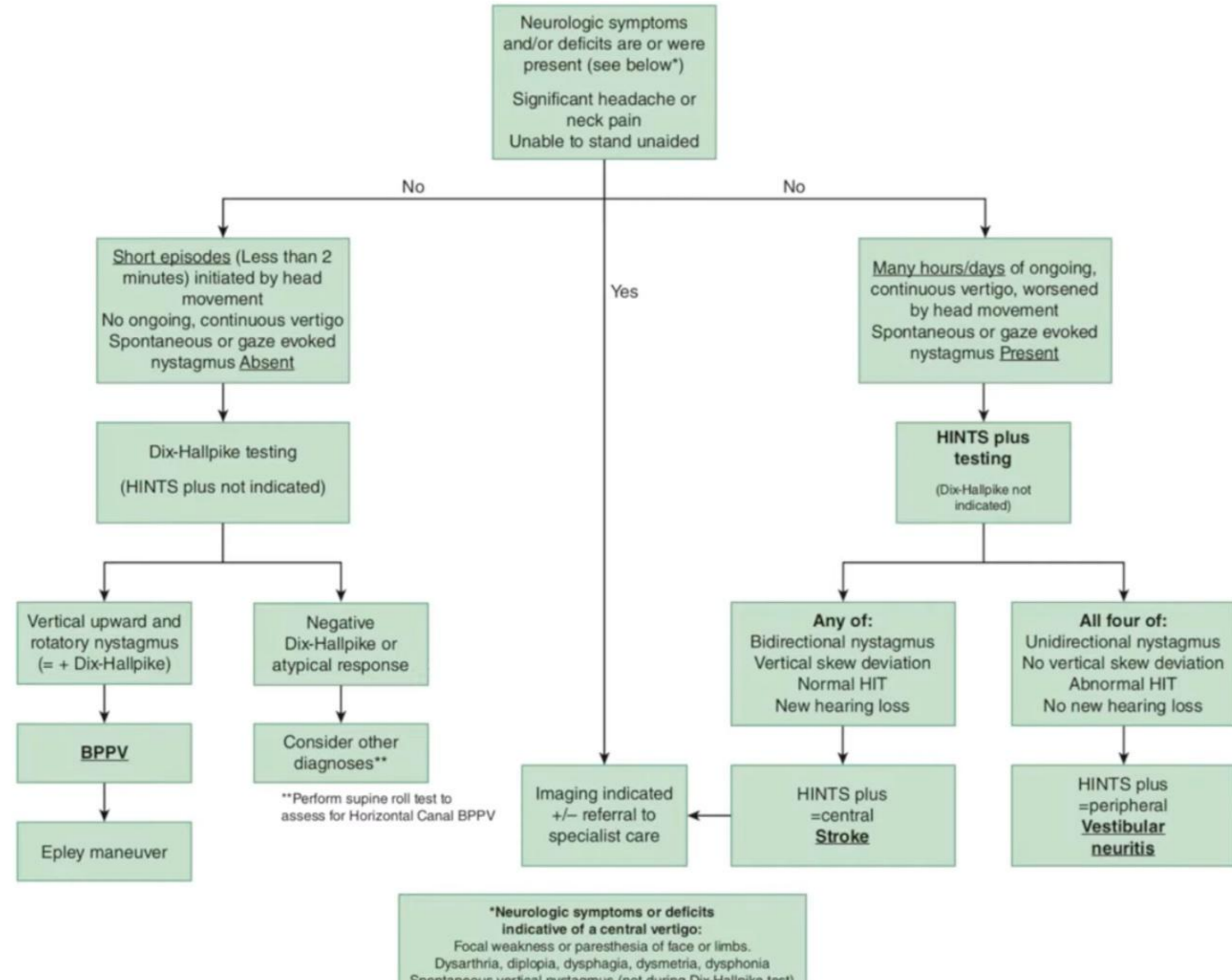


FIGURE 170-2. Flow chart of the initial approach to the diagnosis of acute vertigo. BPPV = benign paroxysmal positional vertigo; HINTS = head impulse test, nystagmus, test of skew; HIT = head impulse test.