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Vestibular Function Test of Vestibular Neuritis in Acute and Compensated Stage

Hyung Lee, M.D., Seung-Hwan Lee, M.D., Jeong-Geun Lim, M.D.,
Hee-Jong Oh, M.D.*, Sang-Doe Yi, M.D., Young-Choon Park, M.D.

Department of Neurology, Keimyung University, School of Medicine
Department of Neurology, School of Medicine, Catholic University of Taegu-Hyosung*

Background : Vestibular neuritis (VN) is a common peripheral vestibulopathy. VN is most likely a partial rather than a complete vestibular paralysis. It has a natural history of gradual recovery within 1-6 weeks. The investigation of vestibulo-ocular reflex (VOR) change in acute and compensated VN are relatively few in Korea. We performed the vestibular function test including electronystagmography (ENG) and rotary chair test (RCT) in the patients with acute and compensated VN, and evaluated the efficacy of ENG and RCT to know the degree of compensation. **Methods** : Twenty-four patients with acute VN, 14 patients who had clinically compensated VN during follow-up period and 30 normal controls were studied. Mean intervals from symptom onset to test were 3.6 days (acute) and 102.5 days (compensated). **Results** : Eight patients had asymmetrically impaired pursuit, and ten patients had asymmetrically impaired OKN during acute stage. The degree of side differences in pursuit and OKN gain was correlated with intensity of spontaneous nystagmus. In the acute stage, the gain of the VOR was reduced at low frequency (0.01-0.16 Hz), but it was normal at high frequency (0.32 Hz). Prolonged phase lead and gain asymmetries were present at all range of frequency. In the compensated stage, the gain, phase and symmetry of the VOR at all range of frequency were not different from those of controls, except for prolonged phase lead and asymmetry at 0.01 Hz. The rate of the patients with unilateral canal paresis was 100% at acute stage and 50% at compensated stage in mono-thermal cold caloric stimulation. **Conclusions** : These results suggested that pursuit and OKN abnormalities may be found in acute peripheral vestibulopathy, in which coarse spontaneous nystagmus may contribute to the development of these abnormality. Absence of caloric response does not indicate a complete absence of vestibular function and RCT is a useful method in evaluation of VOR status in patients with acute and compensated VN.

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Key Words : Vestibular neuritis, Electronystagmography, Rotatory chair test

(vestibular neuritis; VN) 1909 Ruttin¹
(labyrinth)
(afferent vestibular input) 가

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* Address for correspondence
Hyung Lee, M.D.
Department of Neurology, School of Medicine,
Keimyung University, Dongsan-dong 194, Jung-ku,
Taegu, 700-310, Korea
Tel : +82-53-250-7835, Fax : +82-53-250-7840
E-mail : hlee@medikorea.net

VN (electronystagmography; ENG) (compensated stage)
(rotary chair test; RCT)

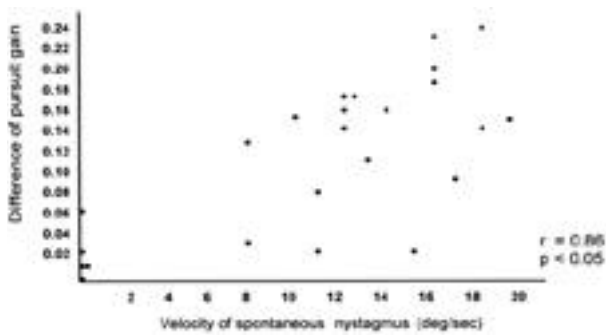


Figure 1. Relationship between velocity of spontaneous nystagmus and side difference of pursuit gain in acute VN. The degree of side difference in pursuit gain is positively correlated with velocity of spontaneous nystagmus.

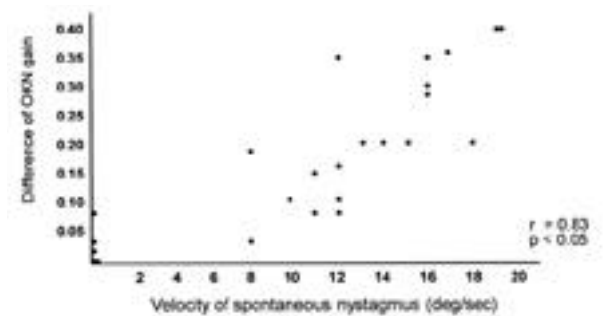


Figure 2. Relationship between velocity of spontaneous nystagmus and side difference of optokinetic nystagmus (OKN) gain in acute VN. The degree of side difference in OKN gain is positively correlated with velocity of spontaneous nystagmus.

Table 2. Gain measurement from SHA test in acute VN, compensated VN and controls[†]

Frequency(Hz)	Gain					
	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.16	0.32
Controls	0.37 ± 0.05	0.51 ± 0.06	0.58 ± 0.06	0.61 ± 0.07	0.67 ± 0.06	0.63 ± 0.06
Acute VN	0.19 ± 0.04 [*]	0.29 ± 0.08 [*]	0.37 ± 0.08 [*]	0.41 ± 0.08 [*]	0.47 ± 0.08 [*]	0.67 ± 0.08
compensated VN	0.35 ± 0.09	0.49 ± 0.15	0.55 ± 0.16	0.59 ± 0.13	0.70 ± 0.13	0.70 ± 0.14

^{*} : Oneway ANOVA test (Tukey test with significance level <0.05)

Acute VN vs Controls or compensated VN, P<0.05

SHA : sinusoidal harmonic acceleration.

Table 3. Phase measurements from SHA test in acute VN, compensated VN and controls

Frequency(Hz)	Phase					
	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.16	0.32
Controls	37.2 ± 9.6	20.6 ± 6.1	10.2 ± 4.9	4.0 ± 3.2	0.1 ± 2.8	3.6 ± 3.9
Acute VN	68.9 ± 10.1 [†]	57.7 ± 16.2 [†]	38.2 ± 13.2 [†]	23.8 ± 11.4 [†]	13.7 ± 8.0 [†]	5.2 ± 6.8 [‡]
compensated VN	45.6 ± 6.7 [†]	26.3 ± 4.1	13.6 ± 4.1	6.2 ± 3.5	1.0 ± 2.5	4.3 ± 2.5

^{*} : Oneway ANOVA tests (Tukey test with significance level <0.05)

[†] : Acute VN vs. Controls or compensated VN, P < 0.05

[‡] : Acute VN vs. Controls, P < 0.05

SHA : sinusoidal harmonic acceleration

1).
OKN
Sinusoidal Harmonic Acceleration(SHA)
0.01-0.16 Hz

가
(Table 2).
68.9(±10.1)
0.01 Hz
37.2(±9.6)
(phase lead)

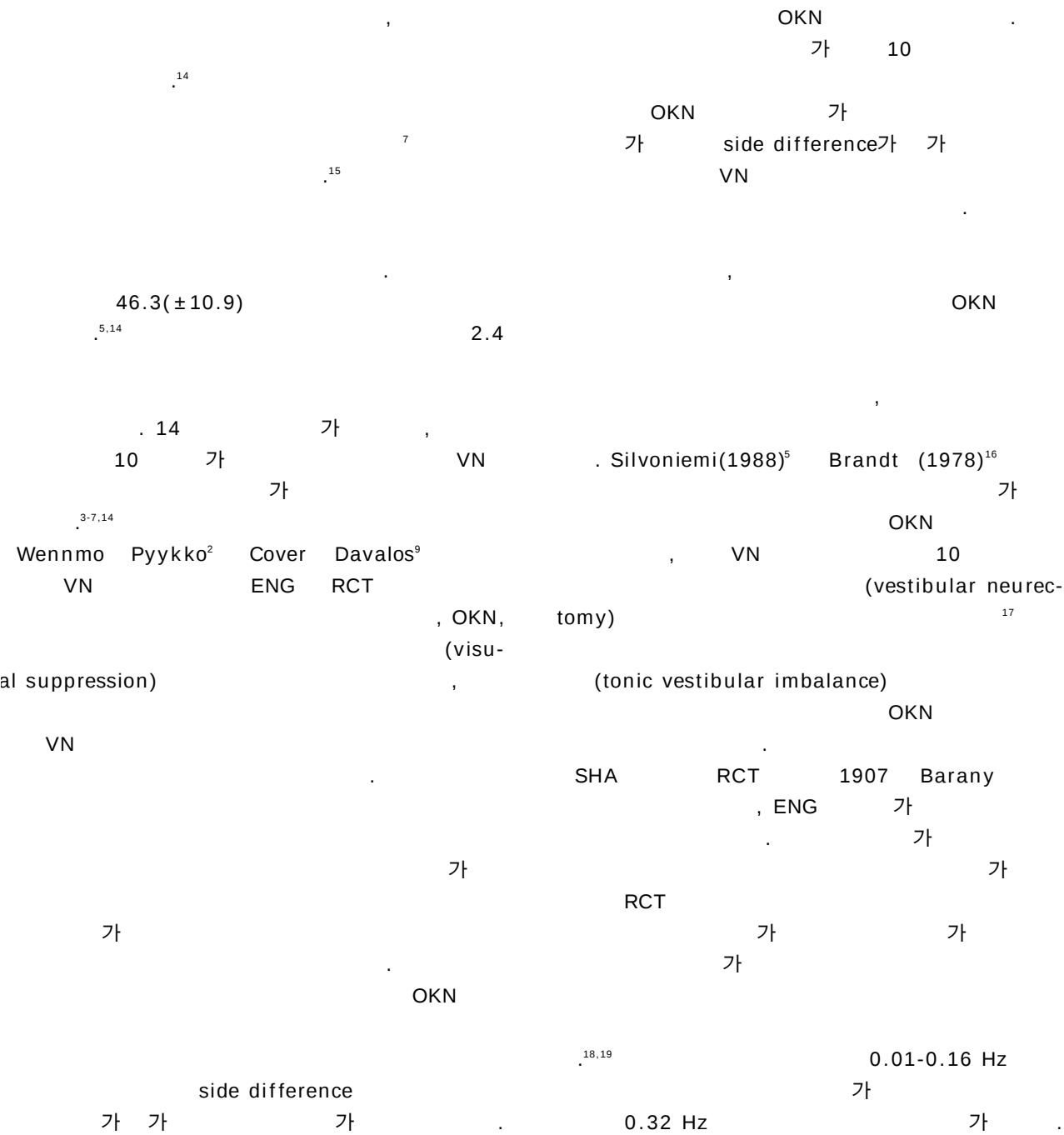
(Table 3).
(asymmetry)
0.01 Hz

(Table 4).
VN Ruttin¹ 1909
가
. 24

Table 4. Gain asymmetry in acute VN, compensated VN and controls

Frequency(Hz)	asymmetry					
	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.16	0.32
Controls	-5.8 ~11.4	3.7 ~ 8.1	-2.3 ~ 6.9	-5.5 ~ 7.5	-3.1 ~ 7.4	7.4 ~ 5.8
Acute VN						
Rt	46.2~74.9 [*]	33.3~81.5 [*]	37.5~78.1 [*]	38.8~77.3 [*]	38.1~66.3 [*]	29.4~60.4 [*]
Lt	-35.8~72.5 [†]	-29.1~75.5 [†]	-31.4~79.5 [†]	-33.4~78.8 [†]	-27.1~64.2 [†]	-28.2~-67.8 [†]
Compensated VN	-2.5 ~23.9 [‡]	-5.6 ~14.6	-6.0 ~ 8.4	-9.0 ~ 7.8	-5.7 ~12.5	-6.9 ~ 7.9

independent t-test with significance value, P<0.05
^{*} : Acute VN vs. Controls or Compensated VN, P<0.05
[†] : Acute VN vs. Controls or compensated VN, P<0.05
[‡] : Compensated VN vs. Controls, P<0.05



VN

50%

, RCT

RCT

20-21

RCT 0.01 Hz

가

SHA

가

Baloh²²

0.01 Hz

(velocity storage system)가

23

SHA

가

19,24-26

0.01 Hz

가

SHA

VN

RCT

46.3(±10.9)

가

가

VN

가

OKN

(side difference)

VN

RCT

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