

#### Overview

Definition and what it can mean?
Medical causes of dizziness?
Neurologic causes of dizziness?
Diagnostic testing for dizziness?
Treatment of dizziness?

#### An imprecise term...

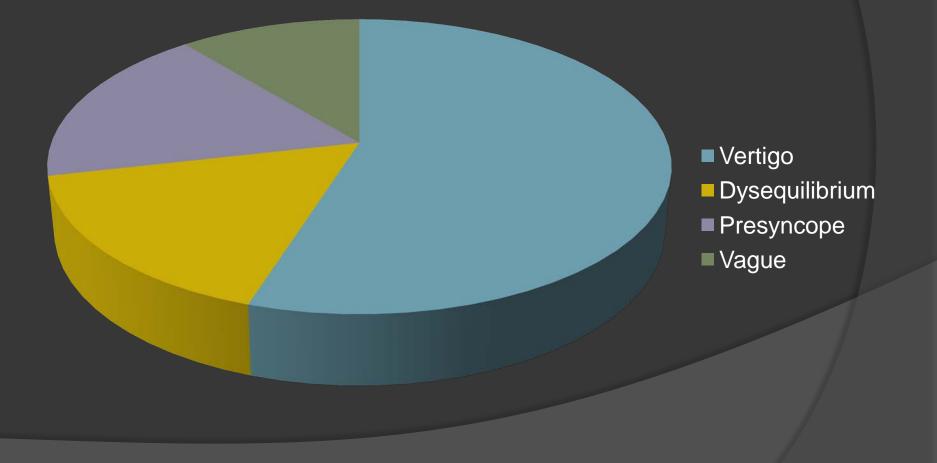
- o diz zy adj \' di-zē
- Definition of DIZZY
  - 1: foolish, silly
  - 2:



- a: having a whirling sensation in the head with a tendency to fall
- b : mentally confused
- synonyms
  - giddy, woozy, vertiginous, airheaded, empty-headed, featherbrained, giddy, light-headed, lightheaded, silly

#### Types of imbalance reported

% patients



#### Medical causes of dizziness

- Orthostatic hypotension
- Vertebral-basilar insufficiency
- Rarely carotid insufficiency
- Medications
- Hyper/Hypo-glycemia
- Hyperventilation-Panic attack

## Case 1-OH

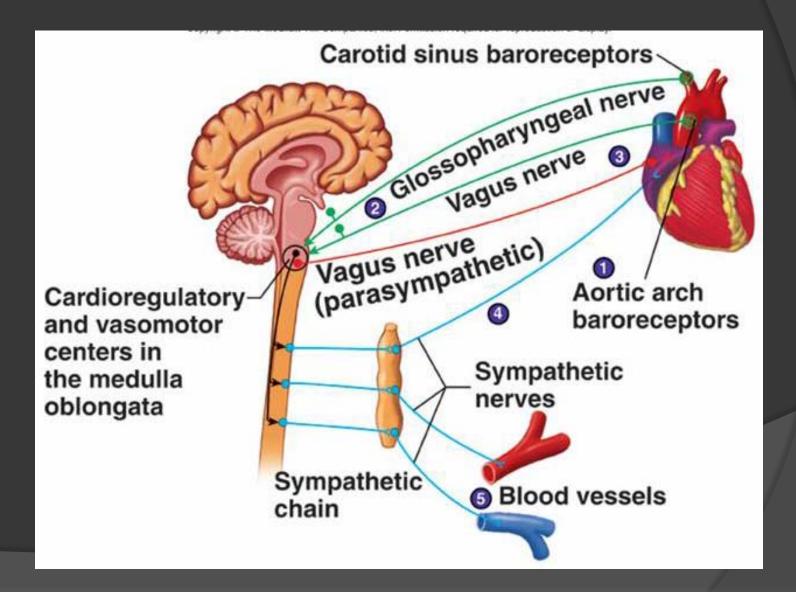
- 74 yo woman with mild dementia
- Several episodes of falls
- Sitting BP 130/70, P 72
- Standing BP 95/50, P 120
- Labs- BUN 32, creatinine 1.1
- UA c/w UTI
- Diagnosis: Dehydration
- Treatment: IVF and encourage PO fluids

#### Case 2- OH

- 64 yo man with diabetes
- Several episodes of falls
- Sitting BP 130/70, P 72
- Standing BP 95/50, P 72
- Labs- glucose 232, HgbA1c 12.1
- Diagnosis: Autonomic dysfunction/ impaired cardiovagal response
- Treatment: control diabetes, waist high compression garments, midodrine?

#### Orthostatic hypotension video

#### Baro-receptor reflex



#### Case 3- OH

- 42 yo man with HIV
- Several episodes of falls
- Sitting BP 130/70, P 72
- Standing BP 74/50, P 144
- Labs- all normal except for CD4 57 and high viral titer of HIV
- Diagnosis: POTS
- Treatment: HAART, Florinef, midodrine, B-blocker

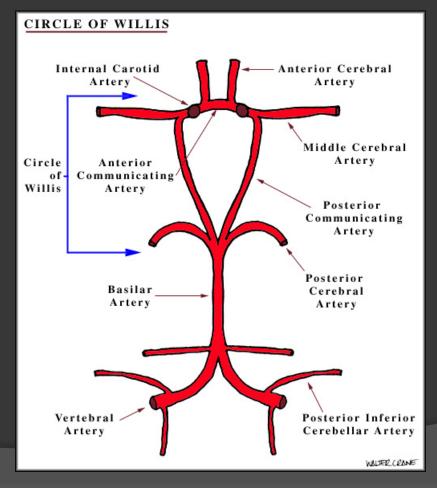
## Vertebrobasilar insufficiency

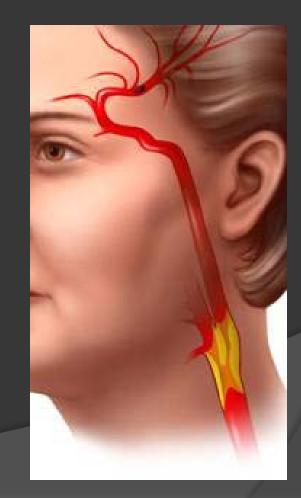
- Typically, patients will have posterior fossa neurologic deficits
  - Cranial nerve dysfunction
  - Cerebellar signs
  - Visual field loss
- Treatment
  - Anticoagulation?
  - Endovascular intervention?
  - Maintain elevated blood pressures



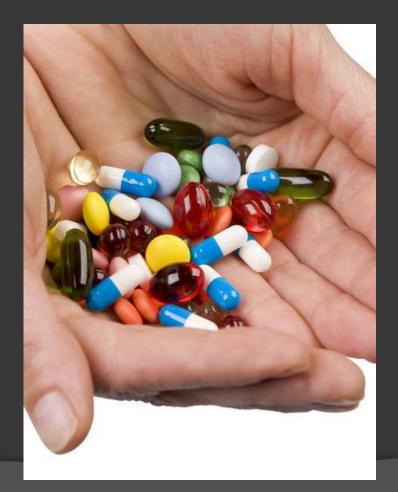
#### Carotid insufficiency?

#### Rare, given the Circle of Willis





## Medications...



#### **Cardiac medications**

Alpha blockers (e.g., doxazosin [Cardura], terazosin) Alpha/beta blockers (e.g., carvedilol [Coreg], labetalol) Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors Beta blockers Clonidine (Catapres) Dipyridamole (Persantine) Diuretics (e.g., furosemide [Lasix]) Hydralazine Methyldopa Nitrates (e.g., nitroglycerin paste, sublingual nitroglycerin) Reservine Central nervous system medications Antipsychotics (e.g., chlorpromazine, clozapine [Clozaril], thioridazine) Opioids Parkinsonian drugs (e.g., bromocriptine [Parlodel], levodopa/

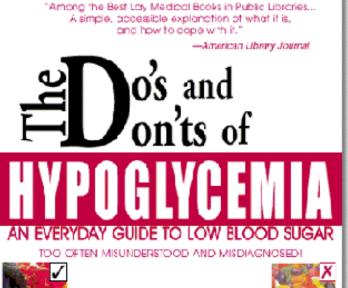
carbidopa [Sinemet])

Skeletal muscle relaxants (e.g., baclofen [Lioresal], cyclobenzaprine [Flexeril], methocarbamol [Robaxin], tizanidine [Zanaflex])

Tricyclic antidepressants (e.g., amitriptyline, doxepin, trazodone) Urologic medications

Phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitors (e.g., sildenafil [Viagra]) Urinary anticholinergics (e.g., oxybutynin [Ditropan])

## Hypoglycemia?





EASILY TREAT AND CONTROL YOUR BLOCD SUGAR

SYMPTOMS

THROUGH

SIMPLE DIET AND

LIFESTYLE CHANGES

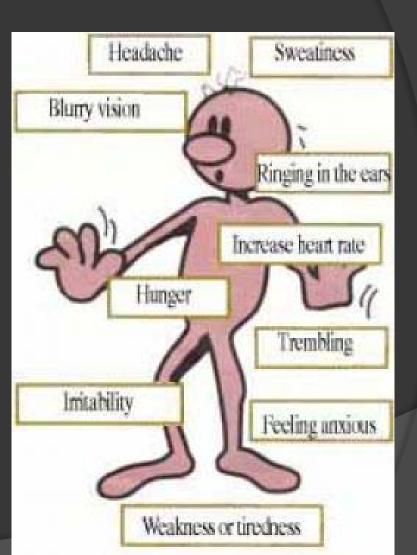




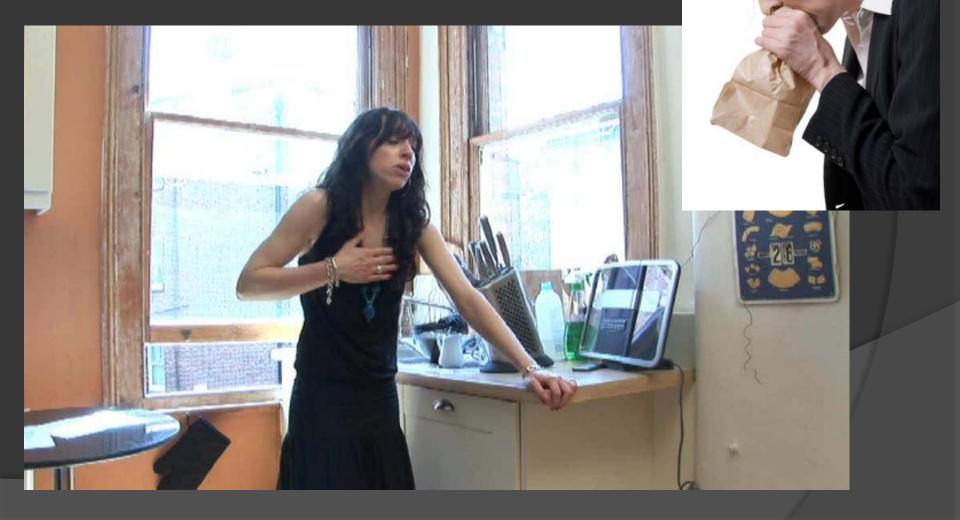


ROBERTA RUGGIERO President and Founder of The Hypoglycemia Support Foundation, Inc.





#### Hyperventilation-Panic?



## Neurologic causes of dizziness

#### Dizziness can mean...

#### SYMPTOM:

- Lightheadedness or presyncope
- Vertigo
- Unsteadiness
- Imbalance
- Gait difficulty
- Bumping into objects

#### CAUSE:

- Cardiac or vasovagal
- Vestibular
- Cerebellar
- Neuropathy
- Parkinsonism
- Visual loss

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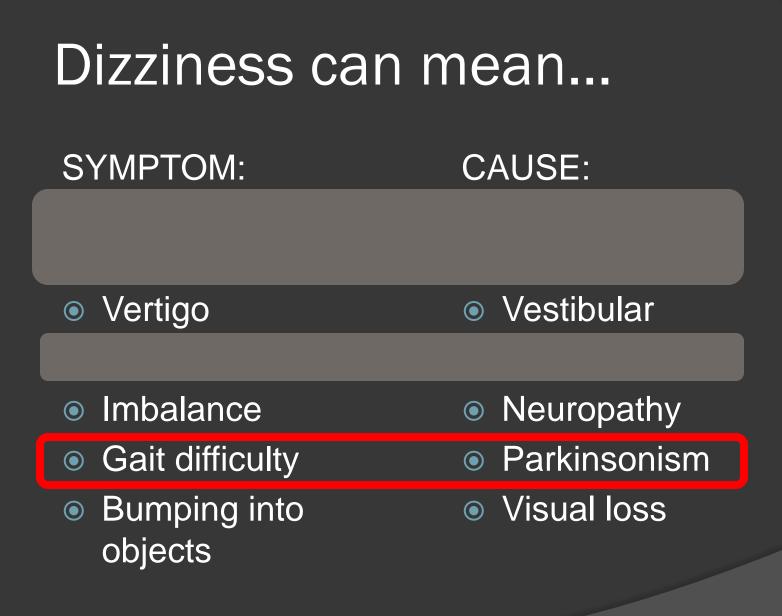
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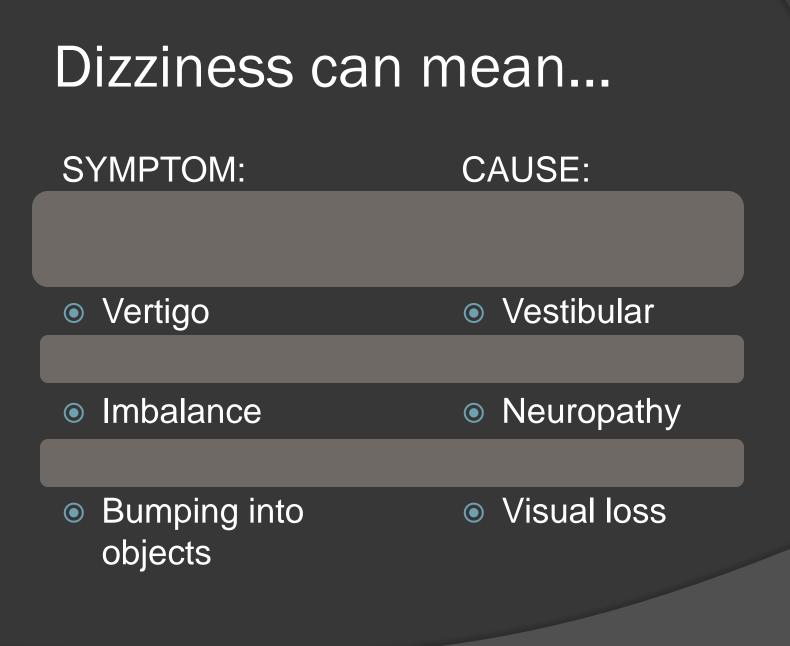
#### Cerebellar dizziness video



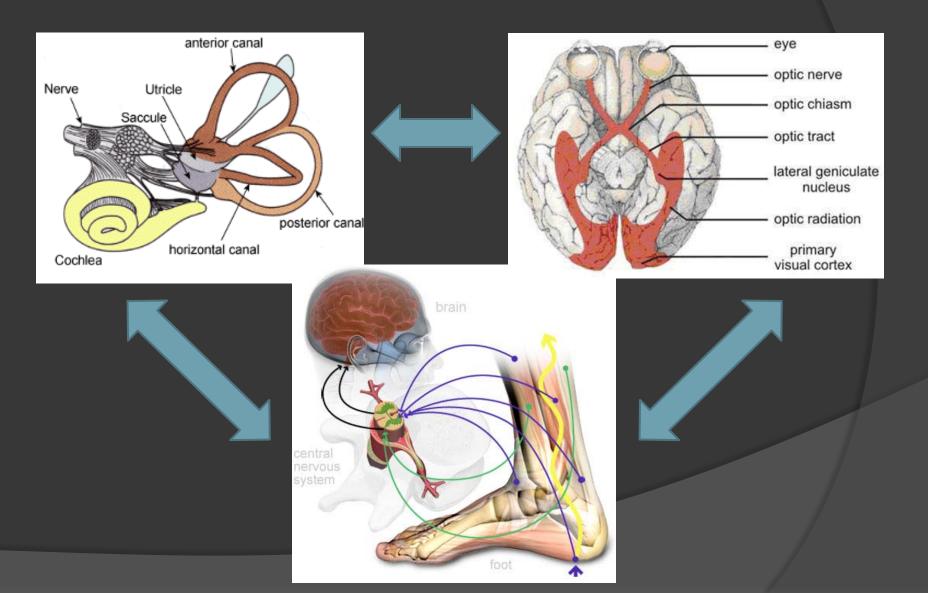
#### Parkinsonism video

#### Parkinsonism

- Parkinson's disease
- Dementia with Lewy Bodies (DLB)
- Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus (NPH)
- Vascular Parkinsonism
- Corticobasilar degeneration (CBD)
- Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (PSP)
- Drug induced
  - Antiemetics, antipsychotics



#### **Understanding Balance**



## Central vs. Peripheral lesions

#### Characteristics of central and peripheral vertigo

Characteristic	Central	Peripheral
Onset	Slow	Sudden
Frequency	Constant, progressive	Episodic, recurrent
Duration	Weeks to months	Seconds to minutes
Changes in head position triggers?	No, symptoms may worsen but are not triggered by motion	Yes, symptoms triggered by motion and alleviated by being motionless
Nystagmus	Vertical	Horizontal
Associated symptoms	Neurologic or visual deficits	Tinnitus, nausea
Fatigable	No	Yes

# Dorsal column system dysfunction

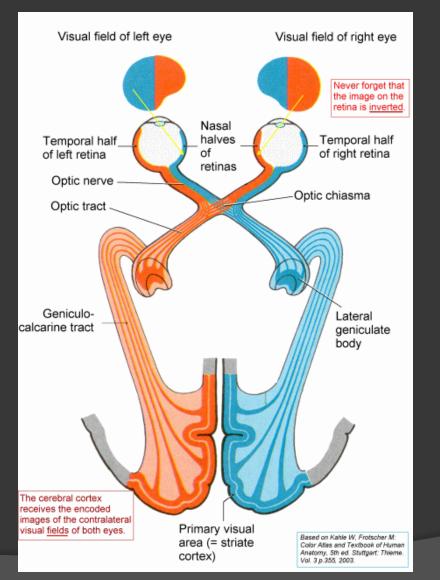
- Orsal columns of spinal cord
- Large, myelinated, peripheral sensory neuropathy
- Loss of proprioception and vibration
- Common causes:
  - Peripheral neuropathy
  - Vitamin B12 deficiency
  - Tabes dorsalis
  - Other myelopathy

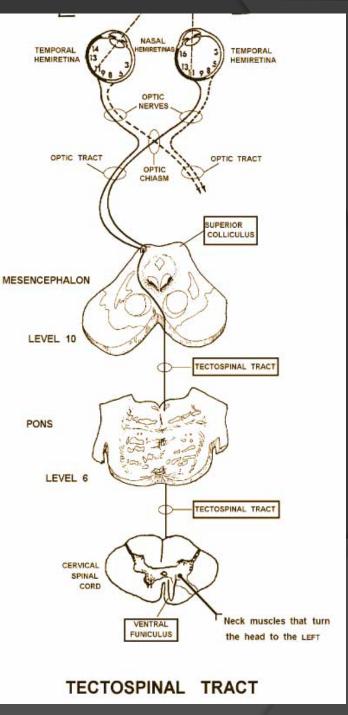




## Steppage gait video

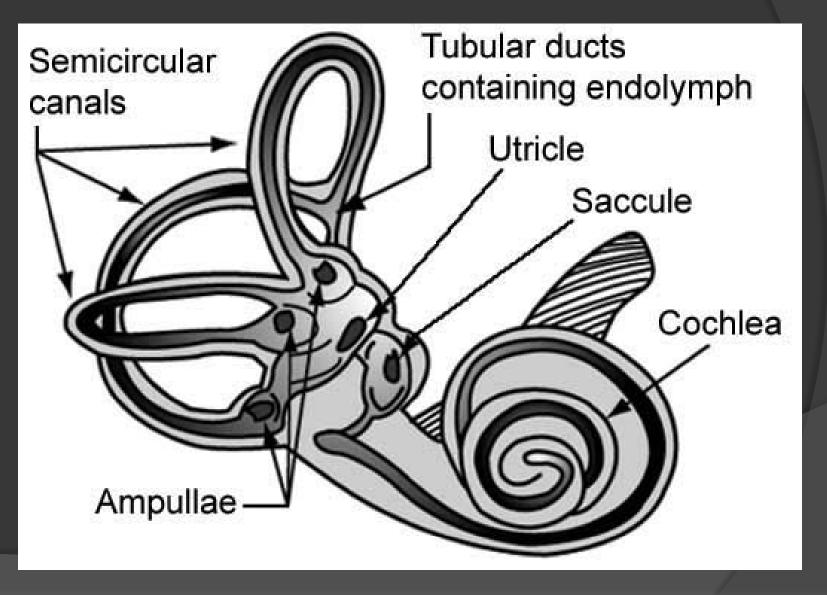
#### Visual system





### Romberg video

#### Vestibular system



#### Dix-Hallpike maneuver video

#### Treatment options

- → Hydrate, salt, midodrine, florinef
- insufficiency

 $\odot OH$ 

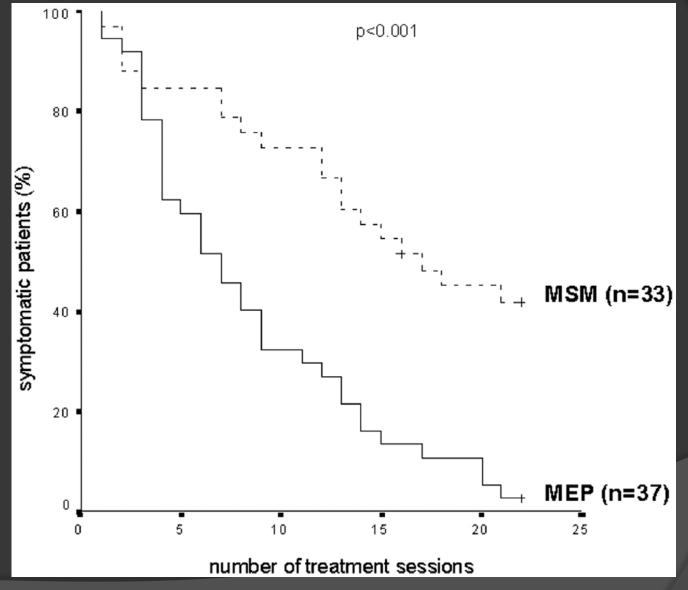
- $\odot$  Vascular  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\odot$  Vascular intervention, raise BP
- O Parkinsonism () Sinemet, DA agonists, PT
- SSRIS, CBT panic

## Epley maneuver video #1 -Physician assisted

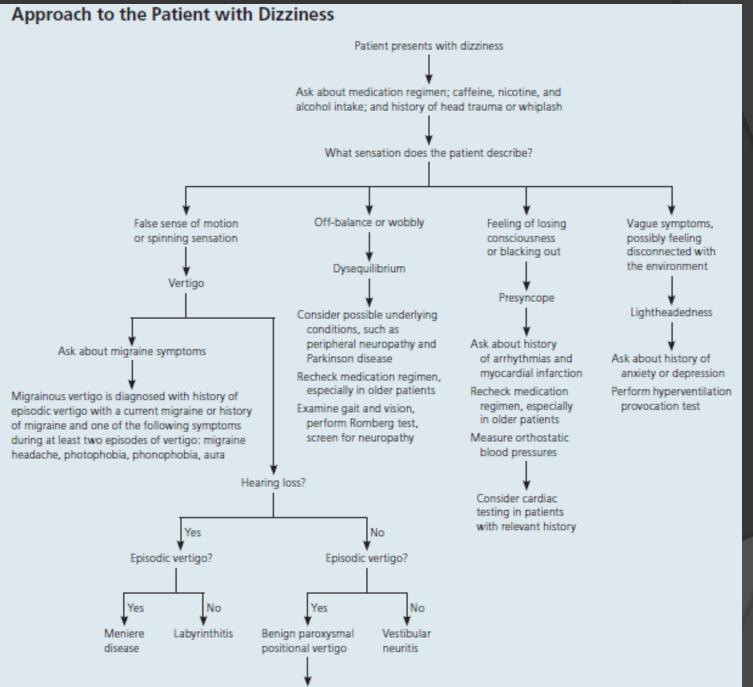
## Epley maneuver video #2 -in home exercise

## Brandt-Daroff maneuver video -in home exercise

#### Kaplan-Meier table showing resolution of symptoms after 1 week of self-treatment (22 treatment sessions)



Radtke, A. et al. Neurology 2004;63:150-152



Perform Dix-Hallpike maneuver (Figure 1)

