Postural Control in Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo (BPPV)

**Kasse CA, MD, PhD; Doná F, FT, PhD; Barreiro FCB, AUD, PhD.**

Master’s Program in Vestibular Rehabilitation and Social Inclusion
UNIBAN Brazil

**RESULTS**

Twenty elderly patients with BPPV were subjected to the test. 80% were females and the average age was 66.18 years (SD=6.06). Fourteen patients (70%) had a posterior canalolithiasis, five (25%) bilateral posterior canalolithiasis and 1 (5%) anterior canalolithiasis. The number of Epley maneuver’s was three to five.

The DHI-Brazilian version test score in BPPV patients before maneuver was 37.6 ± 21.12 (SD) and decreased to 11.06 ± 27 (SD = 8.01). The graph 1 shows Los and Table 1 shows the research and the statistical results of this study.

The Epley’s canalith repositioning maneuver has more than 70% of success according to many authors. The DHI-Brazilian version test was used to verify the efficacy of treatment. Results: 80%, 100% and 90% for BPPV patients before the maneuver, after the maneuver and post-evacuation, respectively.

It has been recognized as a nystagmus with vertigo provoked after Dix-Hallpike test. Most patients have vertigo and dizziness complaint, but no studies were done with static posturography in BPPV patients.

**CONCLUSION**

Elderly patients with BPPV diagnosis were eligible from January to July 2009. Number of Ethic’s Committee Protocol: 2009-318. Patients, who were patients who had severe neck disease, carotid disease, history of stroke, were not included in the study.

The Dizziness Handicap Inventory- Brazilian version test was used to verify the efficacy of treatment. Results: 80%, 100% and 90% for BPPV patients before the maneuver, after the maneuver and post-evacuation, respectively.

The Epley’s maneuver in elderly with BPPV was efficient to relieve the vertigo, to increase the stability limit and improve the postural control in visual, somatosensory and vestibular conflicts.

**REFERENCES**


