Vestibular Disorders in Children and Teenager.

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Objective: to assess diagnosis and therapeutic aspects in a child outpatient Neurotology.

METHODS

We evaluated 94 records, 6 and 88 were excluded eligible for inclusion in this study. Were aged between 3 and 16 years, an average of 9.87 years (SD 3.19). Of these, 46 (52.27%) were female patients. The most prevalent diagnosis was the benign paroxysmal vertigo of childhood (BPVC), in 40 (42.56%) cases. The metabolic syndrome was in 23.86%, and the vestibular migraine in 11.36% of cases. The majority of patients show inadequate eating habits (77.27%) and 54.54% of patients had been complaining about dizziness for more than 2 years. In 68 (77.27%) cases were found abnormalities on ENG, and in 33 (35.11%) the ENG was normal. We found few studies describing the metabolic syndrome in childhood and its relationship to diet. Family history of headache, dizziess, or migraine is common in the general population, and dizziness in adults also can affect children, the most prevalent causes aged children are different. The most prevalent causes of vertigo in children and adolescents are benign paroxysmal vertigo of childhood, serous otitis media, trauma, malformation of the inner ear, vestibular migraine, vestibular disturbances, vestibular neuritis, labyrinthitis infectious (7.27%) was confirmed by ENG, we found few studies describing the metabolic syndrome in childhood and its relationship to diet. Family history of headache, dizziess, or migraine is common in the general population, and dizziness in adults also can affect children, the most prevalent causes aged children are different. The most prevalent causes of vertigo in children and adolescents are benign paroxysmal vertigo of childhood, serous otitis media, trauma, malformation of the inner ear, vestibular migraine, vestibular disturbances, vestibular neuritis, labyrinthitis infectious (7.27%) was confirmed by ENG, and vestibular rehabilitation.

RESULTS

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CONCLUSIONS

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