

## 일측성 전정기능전소실 환자에서의 회전반응검사

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= Abstract =

### A Study of Rotation Test in Patients with Unilateral Peripheral Vestibular Loss

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**Background** : In general, it is well known that dizzy patients show a remarkable ability to compensate for the loss of peripheral vestibular function. When the patient had decreased response to caloric stimulation and showed no symptoms of vestibular dysfunction, we thought that was a compensated state of unilateral peripheral vestibular loss.

**Objectives** : The purpose of this study is to provide the basic data for analysis of findings of further rotatory chair test through analyzing the results of rotation test of unilateral peripheral vestibular loss patients. **Materials & Methods** : We analysed the findings of rotatory chair test and clinical manifestations of 24 cases of unilateral vestibular loss which didn't show any symptoms of vestibular dysfunction and they were confirmed by bithermal caloric test and Kobrak's ice water test.

**Results** : We could find that phase lead, low gain and asymmetry could persist despite of chronic compensated state and these findings were relatively common in patients with nonspecific vestibular symptoms.

**Conclusion** : Abnormal phase lead and decreased gain were observed in the compensated unilateral vestibular loss patients who showed nonspecific symptoms including oscillopsia, vague unsteadiness. We thought that their compensation was not completely perfect and SHA test was a good tool which detect the minor degree of vestibular dysfunction. We have to consider the past history and nonspecific symptoms of patients through precise history taking. Frequency of SHA test is slower than that of normal human movement and this status is not a real physiologic condition, so it would be advisable to consider the results of other vestibular function tests for precise evaluation the degree of compensation, and the serial check is also recommended. **(Korean J Otolaryngol 40 : 6, 1997)**

**KEY WORDS** : Rotatory chair test Compensation Unilateral peripheral vestibular loss.

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서 론

1907 Barany

(post - rotary nystagmus)

가 Toque - driven motor

parameter

(per - rotary nystagmus) Slow or Sinusoidal Harmonic Acceleration test(SHA test)가

가 가

(vestibulo - ocular reflex, VOR) 가

visual, somatosensory, com - missural input

1).

가

대상 및 방법

2

가 91dB HL

24

1

1 가

24 (vague unsteadiness), (oscillopsia),

A B A 10

B 14

A 37.7 12 56

6 4

B 36.5 15 78

7 7

A 9.3 0.5

25 B 10.6 1

30

caloric test 11

24

3 2 1

Table 1. Suspected etiology

Etiology	Cases
Idiopathic	17
COM	3
S-SNHL	2
Trauma	1
CPA tumor	1

COM : chronic otitis media

S-SNHL : sudden sensorineural hearing loss

1, 17 가 (Table 1). oller Model No. 300 . Test frequency 0.01 Hz 0.64Hz , test velocity frequency 60 degree/sec .  
 18 가  
 Mean ± 1SD(standard deviation) .  
 bithermal caloric test  
 40%  
 , Kobrak ice water test  
 sinusoidal (Mean1 ±SD) , gain phase  
 harmonic acceleration test 2 가 gain , phase lead  
 gain phase 1)13) 가 , low frequency  
 Micromedical Tech Rotational chair contr - (Table 2).  
 A , B gain ,

**Table 2.** Gain and phase measurement in control and test group

Parameter	Frequency(Hz)							
	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.16	0.32	0.64	
Gain								
Control	0.45 ± 0.10	0.55 ± 0.10	0.65 ± 0.12	0.58 ± 0.05	0.63 ± 0.05	0.64 ± 0.07	0.72 ± 0.14	
Test	0.31 ± 0.11	0.42 ± 0.13	0.47 ± 0.12	0.53 ± 0.10	0.50 ± 0.13	0.58 ± 0.11	0.66 ± 0.14	
Phase								
Control	-42.7 ± 8.7	-24.0 ± 6.6	-9.7 ± 4.7	-7.0 ± 6.9	2.4 ± 2.2	5.3 ± 3.1	6.7 ± 1.8	
Test	-51.3 ± 14.3	-26.2 ± 9.8	-13.6 ± 7.0	-5.0 ± 6.1	-0.4 ± 5.0	3.7 ± 4.3	6.2 ± 3.6	

Values are mean ±SD(Standard Deviation)

**Table 3.** Gain measurement in control, group A & group B

Frequency(Hz)	Gain						
	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.16	0.32	0.64
Control	0.45 ± 0.10	0.55 ± 0.10	0.65 ± 0.12	0.58 ± 0.05	0.63 ± 0.05	0.64 ± 0.07	0.72 ± 0.14
Group A	0.26 ± 0.09	0.37 ± 0.08	0.42 ± 0.08	0.46 ± 0.10	0.47 ± 0.08	0.50 ± 0.11	0.69 ± 0.14
Group B	0.35 ± 0.10	0.46 ± 0.16	0.50 ± 0.13	0.57 ± 0.14	0.52 ± 0.14	0.53 ± 0.12	0.65 ± 0.13

Values are mean ±SD(Standard Deviation)

**Table 4.** Phase measurement in control, group A & group B

Frequency(Hz)	Phase						
	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.16	0.32	0.64
Control	-42.7 ± 8.7	-24.0 ± 6.6	-9.7 ± 4.7	-7.0 ± 6.9	2.4 ± 2.2	5.3 ± 3.1	6.7 ± 1.8
Group A	-54.4 ± 10.5	-26.4 ± 12.5	-16.9 ± 6.8	-7.3 ± 5.9	-2.1 ± 4.3	4.1 ± 5.8	6.1 ± 5.6
Group B	-49.4 ± 16.3	-24.6 ± 7.2	-11.1 ± 6.3	-3.3 ± 5.8	-0.7 ± 5.2	3.4 ± 3.0	6.2 ± 1.7

Values are mean ±SD(Standard Deviation)

A B 가 (Table 6).  
 , A gain phase  
 0.04Hz low frequency gain 40 40  
 . A B , gain phase  
 gain 40 gain phase  
 (Table 3). lead 가가 40 (Table 7).  
 A , B phase ,  
 A B 가 phase  
 lead가 가 . A B 고 찰  
 phase lead가 가 (Table 4).  
 A B symmetry , sy-  
 mmetry 20%  
 , 24 8 가 asymmetry  
 , B 14 1 가 . SHA  
 asymmetry A 10 7  
 asymmetry (Table 5). Asymm-  
 etry 8 6 abnormal phase

**Table 5.** Symmetry

Group	Asymmetry	Symmetry	Total
Group A	7	3	10
Group B	1	13	14
Control	0	11	11

, 3 asymmetry

**Table 6.** Results of patients with abnormal phase (N = 6)

	Asymmetry	
	Right	Left
Unilateral vestibular loss(right)	2	1
Unilateral vestibular loss(left)	2	1

**Table 7.** Gain and phase measurement according to age difference

Frequency (Hz)	Parameter						
	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.16	0.32	0.64
Gain							
<40	0.34 ± 0.10	0.45 ± 0.11	0.50 ± 0.10	0.55 ± 0.11	0.51 ± 0.13	0.60 ± 0.11	0.67 ± 0.10
40<	0.26 ± 0.10	0.37 ± 0.16	0.40 ± 0.12	0.48 ± 0.16	0.48 ± 0.11	0.53 ± 0.13	0.63 ± 0.18
Phase							
<40	-50.4 ± 15.1	-26.9 ± 9.3	-12.7 ± 7.5	-3.7 ± 6.2	1.1 ± 4.5	4.5 ± 4.2	7.6 ± 3.3
40<	-52.7 ± 13.7	-25.1 ± 11.0	-15.0 ± 6.3	-7.3 ± 5.5	-3.1 ± 4.7	2.4 ± 4.2	6.2 ± 1.7

Values are mean ± SD(Standard Deviation)

가

가

4). SHA test phase gain symmetry

5)6). Paige<sup>7)</sup> gain symmetry

1 low frequency phase lead가

gain 0.1Hz fre - gain symmetry

quency 85% Gain phase lead가

A gain 가

A low frequency

asymmetry

4 10)11)12). Baloh 1) Honrubia 13)14)

SHA test 가 SHA asymmetry

test low frequency 가 asymmetric resting activity

low frequency Ewald 2 가

SHA test (dynamic factor)

3) (behavioural recovery) 4)15)

(body sway) 3 21 (CNS plasticity)

Halmagyi bithermal caloric test

asymmetry가 caloric test

8) Phase velocity storage system

phase 2 가 가

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Hamid<sup>16)17)</sup> phase phase lead 가 gain  
 92% asymmetry가 , asymmetry  
 asymmet -  
 ry 8 phase (vague unsteadiness), (oscillopsia)  
 6 , 3  
 asymmetry phase가  
 가 ,  
 가 가 가 가  
 가 가 가 가  
 18),  
 40 40  
 gain phase lead , 가  
 가 ,  
 , 2 test frequency가 SHA  
 가 가 가 가 posturography  
 VAT(vestibular autorotation test)  
 가 가  
 data dynamic  
 ,  
 가 , 가  
 data  
 ,  
 결론 가  
 gain phase  
 가

가

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