



# **Episode 9 Show Notes Dizziness (and balance)**

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# **Learning Outcomes**

## Knowledge:

To understand the physiological mechanisms that contribute to balance, and how these can go wrong in older people

To know the common causes of balance disorders in older people

#### Skills:

To be able to identify potential causes for the symptom of 'dizziness' and use alternative words to describe this

## **Attitudes:**

Understand that balance disorders may have a large effect on the quality of life of an older adults

## **Definitions:**

Formal / Scientific Definition:

Dizziness: a term used to describe a range of sensations, such as feeling faint, woozy, weak or unsteady. Dizziness that creates the false sense that you or your surroundings are spinning or moving is called vertigo.



Postural stability / balance can be defined as the ability of an individual to maintain the position of the body (more specifically, its centre of mass) within specific boundaries of space. Maintaining postural stability requires the complex integration of many sensory inputs (ear, eyes, brain and joints) which is then processed by the brain and actions are carried out to keep us upright.

#### Practical Definition:

Practically dizziness is intertwined with balance and postural stability. When you feel dizzy there is a mismatch between the inner ear or vestibular system and the visual system and the somatosensory system. A clear description of the symptoms is really important and takes time to unpick exactly what the patient means when they say they are 'dizzy'.

# **Key Points from Discussion**

Try to get detail in the history from your patients - what do they mean when they say they feel dizzy? What were they doing at the time? What other symptoms did they have?

Symptom complexes

Pre-syncope - That feeling just before you faint. May well need further investigation, and refer to the transient loss of consciousness guidelines as to how to do this.

NICE Guidelines - T-LOC European Society of Cardiology Guidelines (2009)

Vertigo

Related to vestibular function - can be peripheral or central.

The head impulse test can help with working out one from the other.

Youtube video of impulse test

<u>Videos on Imperial website also</u>

Vestibular reflexes and positional manoeuvres





Characteristic	Peripheral (are the most common eg. VN / BPPV)	Central
Starting	Sudden	Insidious
Clinical Picture	Paroxysmal	Continuous
Intensity	Maximum = initial	Mild
Duration	Minutes / hours	Days / Weeks
Vertical Nystagmus	Absent	Common
Influence of Movement	Marked	Mild or none
Tinnitus / Deafness	Common	Absent

Vertigo/dizziness as a Drugs' adverse reaction. J Pharmacol Pharmacother. 2013 Dec; 4(Suppl1): S104-S109

### Disequilibrium

Really a problem with gait and walking - can be lower level, mid level or higher level.

**Lower** level is problems with the sensory inputs - outside of central nervous sytem - eg. peuph. neuropathy / musculoskeletal problems or vision.7

**Middle** - a central problem - e.g Basal ganglia - PD, Cerebellum - Ataxia, hemiplegic. There is a link between the structure and the problem.

**Higher** - Problem with the higher cognitive function - eg. cautious gait (<u>e.g fear of falling</u> in episode 5)

### Treatments:

Specific manouvers and vestibular rehabilitation

Mini GEM video on balance assessment - on youtube by AEME





## Other - non-specific

• Medications can be a large cause for patients 'dizziness' symptoms and the article below explores this in more details. Adjusting the medications may be a quick win with some patients to remove a proportion of their symptoms.

Causes of persistent dizziness in elderly patients in primary care

# **Curriculum Mapping:**

This episode covers the following areas (n.b not all areas are covered in detail in this single episode):

Curriculum	Area		
NHS Knowledge Skills Framework	Suitable to support staff at the following levels:  Personal and People Development: Levels 1-3 Service Improvement: Level 1 - 2		
Foundation curriculum	<b>Section</b> 1.3 1.4 2.1 7.9	Title Continuity of care Team working Patient as centre of care Interactions with different specialities and other professions	
Core Medical Training	Blackout and Collapse Unsteadiness / Balance Disturbance Management of long term conditions and promoting self-care Neurology - Vertigo Geriatric Medicine		
GPVTS program	Section 2.03 The GP in the Wider Professional Environment  Core Competence: Managing medical complexity Section 3.05 - Managing older adults  Core Competence: Managing medical complexity  Core Competence: Working with colleagues and in teams Section 3.15 - Care of people with ENT, Oral and Facial problems.		
ANP (Draws from KSF)	Section 7.11 Section 7.20 Section 13		
Physicians Associate - Core clinical conditions	Section 7.1.5 - Vertigo		





# **Feedback**

We will add feedback to this as we receive it! The website will have the most up to date version always available: <a href="www.thehearingaidpodcasts.org.uk/mdtea">www.thehearingaidpodcasts.org.uk/mdtea</a>

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