SUMMARY OF VESTIBULAR SYSTEM DISORDERS

	BPPV	Vestibular Neuritis	Meniere's Disease	Fistula	Bilateral Vestibular Disorder
Vertigo	+	+	+	+	-
Type	Rotational	Rotational	Rotational	Rotational/ linear	-
Nystagmus	+	+	+	+	-
Duration	½-2 min.	48-72 hr.	30 min24 hr.	seconds	Permanent
Nausea	-/+	+	+	_	-
Postural ataxia	-/+	+	+	+	++
Specific symptoms	Onset latency, adaptation	Acute onset	Fullness of ear, hearing loss, tinnitus	Loud tinnitus, Tullio sign, Hennebert sign	-
Precipitating action	Positioning, turning in bed	-	-	Head trauma, ear surgery, sneezing, straining, nose blowing	-

Herdman, S.J., 1994. <u>Vestibular Rehabilitation</u>. Philadelphia: F.A. Davis Co.

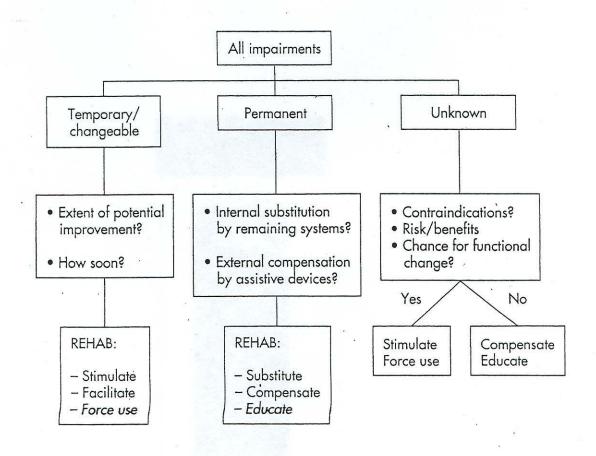
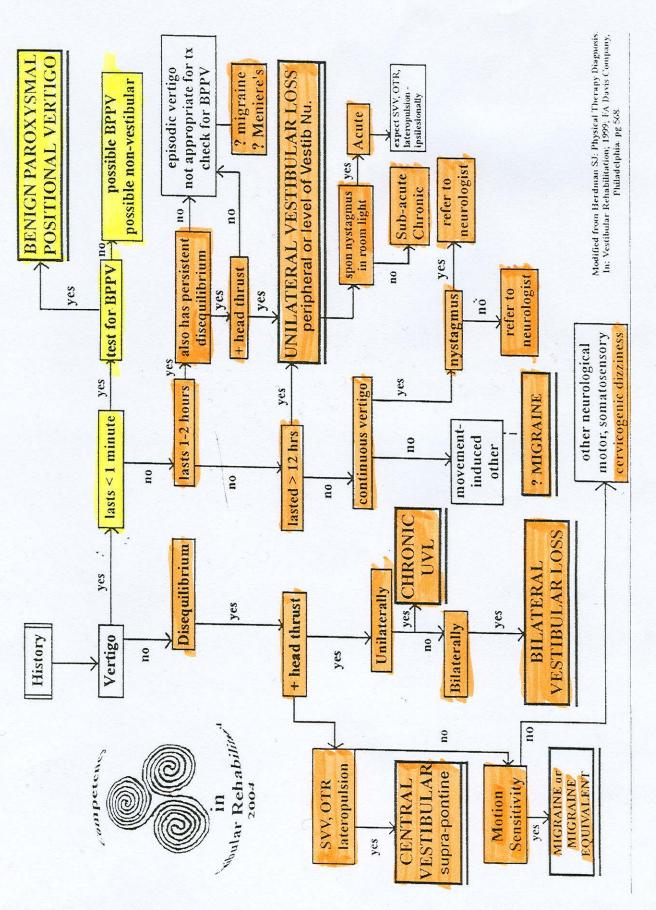
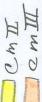


FIGURE 21–22. A clinical decision-making tree to illustrate the treatment-planning process in balance rehabilitation.

Umphred DA. Neurological Rehabilitation. 4th ed. St. Louis, MO: Mosby; 2001.





Cawthorne-Cooksey Exercises for Patients with Vestibular Hypofunction

A. In bed

- 1. Eye movements at first slow, then quick
 - a. up and down
 - b. from side to side .
 - c. focusing on finger moving from 3 ft. away form face
- 2. Head movements at first slow, then quick; later with eyes closed
 - a. bending forward and backward
 - b. turning from side to side

B. Sitting (in class)

- 1. and 2 as above
- 3. Shoulder shrugging and circling
- 4. Bending forward and picking up objects from the ground

C. Standing (in class)

- 1. as A1 and A2 and B3
- 2. Changing from sitting to standing position with eyes open and shut.
- 3. Throwing a small ball from hand to hand (above eye level)
- 4. Throwing ball from hand to hand under knee.
- 5. Changing from sitting to standing and turning round in between.

D. Moving about (in class)

- 1. Circle round centre person who will throw a large ball and to whom it will be returned.
 - 2. Walk across room with eyes open and then closed.
 - 3. Walk up and down slope with eyes open and then closed.
 - 4. Walk up and down steps with eyes open and then closed.
 - 5. Any game involving stooping and stretching and aiming such as skittles, bowls, or basketball.

Diligence and perseverance are required but the earlier and more regularly the exercise regimen is carried out, the faster and more complete will be the return to normal activity.

ACTIVITIES TO FACILITATE MOTOR COORDINATION

Methods of Promoting Ankle Strategy

Use small anteroposterior (AP) and mediolateral weight shifts, with hips extended on a variety of surfaces including a tilt board.

Alternate step-ups onto a small step without using a rail. Use a Biomechanical Ankle Platform System (BAPS) board.

Alternate upper extremity flexion and extension.

Methods of Promoting Hip Strategy

Use large AP weight shifts on a variety of support surfaces.

Stand on a narrow support surface (i.e., balance beam).

Perform tandem standing and tandem walking.

Perform single-leg stance.

Strength and Coordination Exercises

Heal raises, toe raises.

Stationary biking, walking, jogging, rowing.

Isokinetics in functional patterns, including use of Kinetron®.

Rubber tubing exercises in standing.

Perturbations in standing, using functional electrical stimulation to augment synergic responses.

Movement classes (e.g., Tai Chi, modified aerobics, social dancing).

Activities to facilitate sensory organization for patients who demonstrate vestibular ocular reflex dysfunction or sensory selection problems.

Adapted from information presented by Ann Shumway-Cook, PhD, PT, at the Vestibular Rehabilitation course, Medical College of Ohio, Toledo, Ohio, February 1989.

VESTIBULAR SYSTEM TREATMENT SUGGESTIONS*

General body responses leading to relaxation

- 1. Slow rocking
- 2. Slow anterior-posterior: horizontal or vertical movement (chair, hassock, mesh net, swing, ball bolster, carriage)
- 3. Rocking bed or chair
- 4. Slow linear movements, such as in a carriage, stroller, wheelchair, or wagon
- 5. Therapeutic and/or gymnastic ball

Techniques to heighten postural extensors

- 1. Rapid anterior-posterior or angular acceleration
 - a. Scooter board: pulled or projected down inclines
 - b. Prone over ball: rapid acceleration forward
 - c. Platform or mesh net: prone
 - d. Slides
- 2. Rapid anterior-posterior motion in prone, weight-bearing patterns such as on elbows or extended elbows whole rocking and crawling
- 3. Weight-shifting in kneeling, ½ kneel or standing

Facilitory techniques influencing whole body responses

- 1. Movement patterns in specific sequences
 - a. Rolling patterns
 - b. On elbows, extended elbows, and crawling: side by side, linear and angular motion
- 2. Spinning
 - a. Mesh net
 - b. Sit and spin toy
 - c. Office chair on universal joint
- 3. Any motor program that uses acceleration and deceleration of head
 - a. Sitting and reaching
 - b. Walking
 - c. Running
 - d. Moving from sit to stand

Combined facilitory technique: inverted tonic labyrinthine and inhibitory

- 1. Semi-invented in-sitting
- 2. Squatting to stand
- 3. Total inverted vertical position

^{*}Remember all of these treatment suggestions involve other input mechanisms and all aspects of the motor system and its components.

EXERCISES TO IMPROVE GAZE STABILITY

Enhance the Cervico-ocular Reflex

Tape a business card on the wall in front of you so that you can read it.

Move your head back and forth sideways, keep the words in focus.

Move your head faster but keep the words in focus. Continue to do this for 1-2 min. without stopping.

Repeat the exercise moving you head up and down.

Repeat the exercises using a large pattern such as a checkerboard (full-field stimulus).

Active Eye-Head Movements Between Two Targets

Horizontal Targets:

Look directly at one target being sure that your head is also lined up with the target. Look at the other target with your eyes and then turn your head to the target (saccades should precede head movement).

Be sure to keep the target in focus during the head movement.

Repeat in the opposite direction.

Vary the speed of the head movement but always keep the targets in focus.

Note: Place the two targets close enough together that when you are looking directly at one, you can see the other with your peripheral vision. Practice for 5 min., resting if necessary. This exercise can also be performed with two vertically placed targets.

Imaginary Targets

Look at one target directly in front of you.

Close your eyes and turn your head slightly, imagining that you are still looking directly at the target.

Open your eyes and check to see if you have been able to keep your eyes on the target. Repeat in the opposite direction. Be as accurate as possible.

Vary the speed on the head movement.

Practice for up to 5 min., resting if necessary.

Home Exercise Program EXERCISES TO IMPROVE POSTURAL STABILITY

- 1. Practice walking turning head from one side to the other 10 minutes, 3 times a day
- Practice marching in place eyes open, eyes closed 50 steps
- 3. Step Ups on a small step move arms up and down as you step up and down progress to performing above drill with eyes closed
- 4. Practice heel raises, toes raises 15 times each day
- 5. Practice rocking in a rocking chair eyes open, eyes closed
- 6. Ball activities basketball drills soccer drills
- 7. Practice single leg standing eyes open, eyes closed progress to 30 second holds
- 8. Standing one leg in front of the other eyes open, eyes closed progress to 45 second holds
- 9. Perform above standing drills on a foam surface use 2-3 inch foam surface, or a minitrampoline

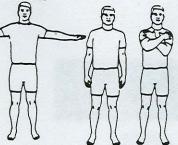
Perform drills three times a day, spending at least 5 minutes on each session.

BALANCE DRILLS

STANDING STATIC
Feet Apart: Varied Arm Positions

With feet shoulder width apart and arms OUT / AT SIDES / ACROSS CHEST, look straight ahead

at a stationary object.



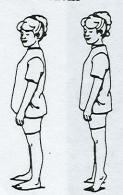
STANDING STATIC
Eyes Closed: Feet Heel-Toe "Tandem"

Sand with RIGHT / LEFT foot directly in front of the other. Close eyes and visualize upright position. Perform with arms OUT / AT SIDES / ACROSS CHEST.



ANKLE/FOOT

Standing Bilateral Heel Rise



ANKLE/POOT

Standing Toe Raise

Rock back on heels.



STANDING STATIC Single Leg (Varied Surfaces)

Holding on to support, lift RIGHT / LEFT leg up while maintaining balance over single leg.

Progress to removing hands from support surface for longer periods of time



CLOSED CHAIN
Propriocepeon, Quad Strength,
Timing, Coordination:
Forward Step-up

Move onto step, one foot then the other. Step back off the same way.



SITTING

Unsupported Anterior / Posterior
Weight Shift: Lower Trunk Leading

Sit with feet flat on floor, hands clasped together in front.

Lean forward through hips bringing nose over knees.

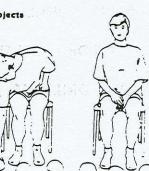
Return.

Then lean backward through hips.



HABITUATION
Bending / Picking Up Objects

SITTING / STANDING, SLOWLY / QUICKLY bend head down and pick up object placed on floor. Return to upright position.



EYE EXERCISES - 2

Movements: Head / Eyes (Pictorial Reference)

Eyes fixed on target. head moves opposite direction of moving target.



Eyes fixed on target, head moves same direction as moving target.

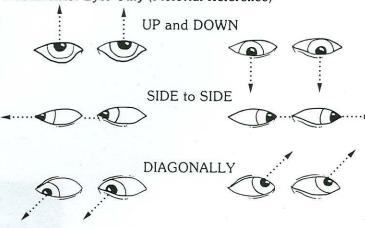


*Therapist: Use this card with Eye Exercise 3 and 4.

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EYE EXERCISES - 1

Movements: Eyes Only (Pictorial Reference)



*Therapist: Use this card with Eye Exercies 3 through 6.

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EYE EXERCISES - 4

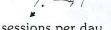
Visuo-Vestibular: Head / Eves Moving in Opposite Direction

Holding a single target, keep eyes fixed on target. Slowly move target UP-DOWN / SIDE TO SIDE / DIAGONALLY lile moving head in opposite direction of target for seconds each direction.

Perform in position.

Repeat ____ times per session. Do ____ sessions per day.

☐ Repeat using full field stimulus _____.



EYE EXERCISES - 3

Visuo-Vestibular: Head / Eyes Moving in Same Direction

Holding a single target, keep eyes fixed on target. Slowly move target. head and eyes in same direction UP-DOWN / SIDE TO SIDE / DIAGONALLY

for seconds each direction. Perform in position. Repeat times per session.

Do sessions per day.

Repeat using full field stimulus



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EYE EXERCISES - 6 Oculomotor: Saccades

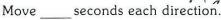
Holding two stationary targets placed inches apart

SIDE TO SIDE / UP-DOWN /

DIAGONALLY,

move eyes quickly from target to target

as head stays still.



Perform in

____position.

epeat times per session.

Do sessions per day.







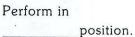




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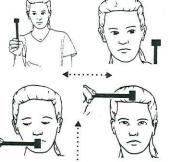
EYE EXERCISES - 5 Oculomotor: Smooth Pursuits

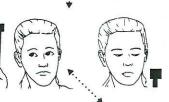
Holding a single target, keep eyes fixed on target. Slowly move it SIDE TO SIDE / UP-DOWN / DIAGONALLY while head stays still.



Move seconds each direction.

Repeat times per session. Do sessions per day.





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EYE EXERCISES - 14 Gaze Stabilization: Standing Feet Apart (Compliant Surface) On pillow with feet apart, keep eyes still on single stationary target 'ald in hand or placed on wall feet away d move head side to side for seconds. Repeat while moving head up and down for seconds. Do sessions per day. Do Repeat using full field stimulus Copyright VHI 1997 (A	EYE EXERCISES - 1.5 Gaze Stabilization: Standing Feet Together (Compliant Surface) On pillow with feet together, keep eyes still on single stationary target held in hand or placed on wall feet away and move head side to side for seconds. Repeat while moving head up and down for seconds. Do sessions per day. Do sessions per day. Repeat using full field stimulus Copyright VHI 1997 (BVS)
EYE EXERCISES - 17 Gaze Stabilization: Marching in Place While marching in place on SOLID / COMPLIANT SURFACE keep eyes fixed on a single stationary target placed on wall feet away and move head up and down seconds jeat while moving head side to side for seconds. Do sessions per day. Repeat using full field stimulus Copyright VHI 1997 (EYE EXERCISES - 16 Gaze Stabilization: Standing With Foot on Step With RIGHT / LEFT foot on a inch step, keep eyes fixed on a single stationary target placed on wall feet away and move head up and down for seconds. Repeat while moving head side to side for seconds. Do sessions per day. Repeat using full field stimulus *Copyright VHI 1997 (BVS)
EYE EXERCISES - 18 Gaze Stabilization: Walking Toward Target Keeping eyes fixed on a single stationary target, walk toward target placed on wall feet away at eye level. Moving head up and down for seconds. Repeat while moving head side to side for seconds. Do sessions per day. Repeat using full field stimulus Copyright VHI 1997 (BVS)	

EYE EXERCISES - 8

Gaze Stabilization: Tip Card

- 1. Target must remain in focus, not blurry, and appear stationary while head is in motion.
- 2. Perform exercise with small head movement (45° to either side of midline).
 - Speed of head motion should be increased as long as target remains in focus.
- 4. If you use glasses, wear them while performing exercises.
- 5. These exercises may provoke symptoms of dizziness or nausea. Work through these symptoms. If too dizzy, slow head movement down slightly. Rest between each exercise.
- 6. Exercises demand concentration, avoid distractions.
- 7. For safety, standing exercises must be performed close to a counter or next to someone.

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EYE EXERCISES - 9 Gaze Stabilization: Sitting

Keep eyes fixed on single stationary target held in hand or placed on wall _____ feet away and move head side to side for ____ seconds. Repeat while moving head up and down for seconds.





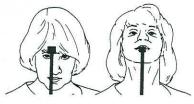


Gaze Stabilization: Standing Feet Together

Keep eyes fixed on single stationary target

held in hand or placed on wall ____ feet away

and move head side to side for seconds.



Do sessions per day.

EYE EXERCISES - 11

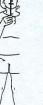
Repeat using full field stimulus

EYE EXERCISES - 10

Gaze Stabilization: Standing Feet Apart

Keep eyes fixed on single stationary target held in hand or placed on wall _____ feet away and move head side to side for seconds. Repeat while moving head up and down for seconds.







Repeat while moving head



Do sessions per day.

Repeat using full field stimulus ______. Copyright VHI 1997 (BVS)



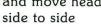
EYE EXERCISES - 1	2
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Gaze Stabilization: Standing Feet Partial Heel-Toe

Do sessions per day.

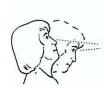
With feet in partial heel-toe position keep eyes fixed on single stationary target held in hand or placed on wall feet away and move head

□ Repeat using full field stimulus ______. Copyright VHI 1997.



for seconds. Repeat while moving head up and down for seconds.





sessions per day.

Repeat using full field stimulus

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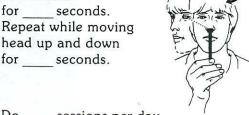
EYE EXERCISES - 13

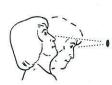
Gaze Stabilization: Standing Feet Heel-Toe Tandem

With feet in full heel-toe position keep eyes fixed on single stationary target held in hand or placed on wall feet away and move head

side to side

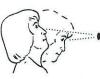
Repeat while moving head up and down





Do sessions per day.

Repeat using full field stimulus

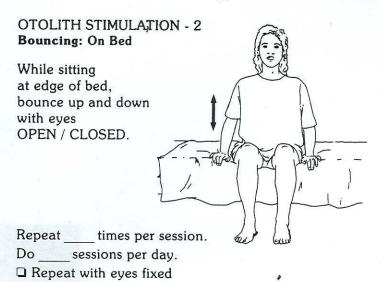


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OTOLITH STIMULATION - 1 Sit to Stand: Varied Speeds (With Head Tilts) With head UPRIGHT / or tilted FORWARD / 1CKWARD / GHT / LEFT, stand up SLOWLY / QUICKLY with eyes OPEN / CLOSED.

Repeat ____times per session. Do sessions per day.

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OTOLITH STIMULATION - 3 Jumping: In Place

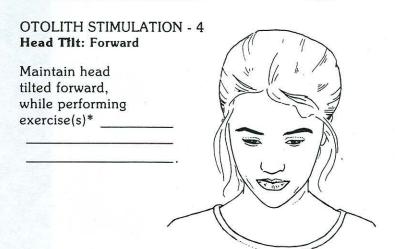
Jump in place with eyes OPEN / CLOSED.



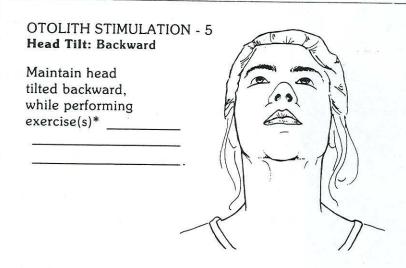
Repeat ____times per session. Do sessions per day.

☐ Repeat with eyes fixed on stationary target.

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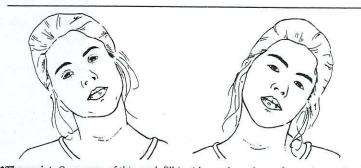
*Therapist: On a copy of this card, fill in titles and numbers of exercises patient is to perform with this head position. Then photocopy that copy along side corresponding exercise cards. Copyright VHI 1997 (BVS)



rapist: On a copy of this card, fill in titles and numbers of exercises patient is to perform with this head position. Then photocopy that copy along side corresponding exercise cards. Copyright VHI 1997 (B OTOLITH STIMULATION - 6 Head Tilt: Lateral

on stationary target.

Maintain head tilted to RIGHT / LEFT while performing exercise(s)*



*Therapist: On a copy of this card, fill in titles and numbers of exercises patient is to perform with this head position. Then photocopy that copy along side corresponding exercise cards. Copyright VHI 1997 (BVS)

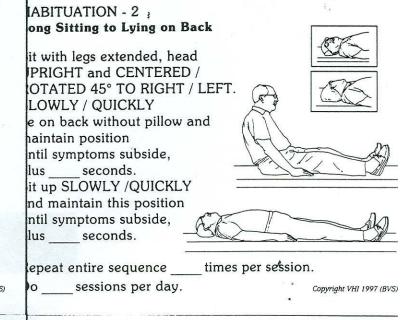
HABITUATION - 1 Tip Card

1. Goal of habitation training is to assist in decreasing symptoms of vertigo, dizziness, or nausea provoked by specific head and body motions.

These exercises may initially increase symptoms; however, be persistent and work through symptoms. With repetition and time the exercises will assist in reducing or eliminating symptoms.

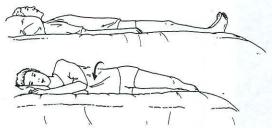
- 3. Exercises should be **stopped** / **discussed** with instructor if you experience any of the following:
 - · Sudden change or fluctuation in hearing.
 - New onset of ringing in ear. or increase in current intensity.
 - · Any fluid discharge from ear.
 - · Any pain in ear.
 - Severe pain in neck or back.

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HABITUATION - 3 Rolling

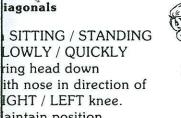
With pillow behind head, start on BACK / RIGHT / LEFT side. Roll SLOWLY / QUICKLY onto RIGHT / LEFT side. Maintain position until symptoms subside, plus _____seconds. Return SLOWLY / QUICKLY onto back.



Repeat entire sequence times per session.

Do sessions per day.

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aintain position ntil symptoms subside, us seconds.

ABITUATION - 4

LOWLY / QUICKLY come up diagonally, ktending back of head

ward RIGHT / LEFT shoulder.

aintain position until symptoms subside,

us ____ seconds.

epeat times per session.

o sessions per day.



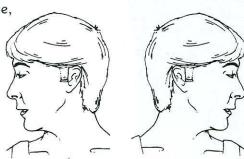
HABITUATION - 5

Head Motion: Side to Side

While in position, tilt head down 30°. SLOWLY / QUICKLY move head RIGHT / LEFT with eyes OPEN / CLOSED.

Let symptoms subside,

plus ____ seconds, with each repetition.



peat times per session.

Do sessions per day.

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ABITUATION - 6 ead Motion: Up / Down

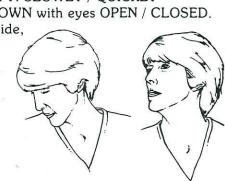
position, turn head hile in o to RIGHT / LEFT. SLOWLY / QUICKLY

ove head UP / DOWN with eyes OPEN / CLOSED.

et symptoms subside. us seconds,

etween

ch repetition.



peat times per session. Do sessions per day.