

Dizziness, continued

reactivation of a latent virus or some other pathophysiologic mechanism is unknown.

Occlusion of the internal auditory artery leads to sudden, pro-

found loss of both auditory and vestibular function. However, ischemia confined to the distribution of the anterior vestibular artery can result in isolated ver-

tigo due to infarction of the vestibular labyrinth. Usually, ischemic disorder should be considered only in older patients, particularly those with a history

continued

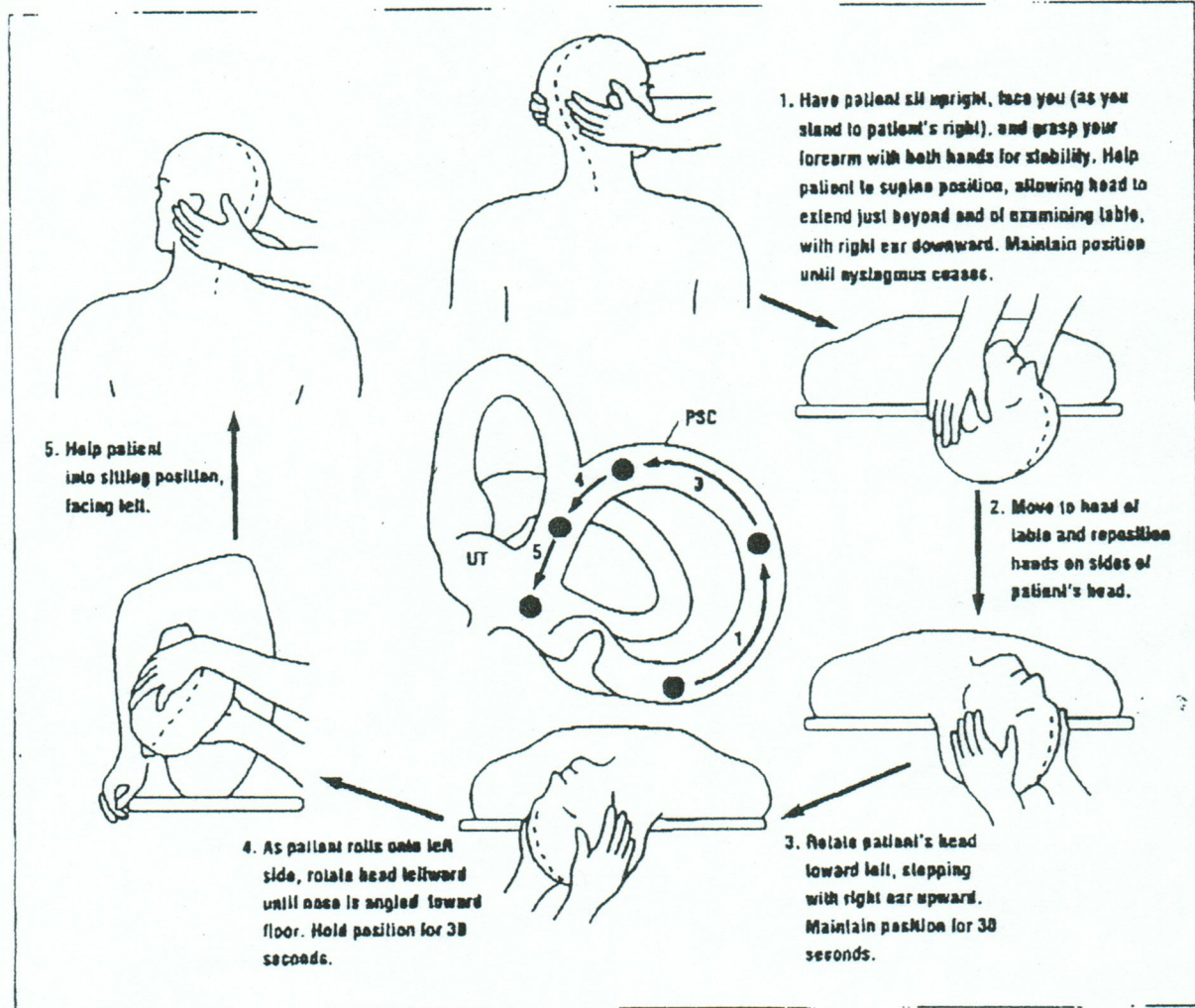


Figure 1. Maneuver to relieve benign positional vertigo of right ear. (Reverse directions of rotation for left ear.) Numbers in labyrinth (center) show position of debris as it moves around posterior semicircular canal (PSC) and into utricle (UT) during corresponding steps of maneuver. Repeat maneuver until nystagmus cannot be elicited.

Adapted, with permission, from Foster and Baloh,¹⁰ p 839