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ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии
საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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GMN: Медицинские новости Грузии - ежемесячный рецензируемый научный журнал, издаётся Редакционной коллегией с 1994 года на русском и английском языках в целях поддержки медицинской науки и улучшения здравоохранения. В журнале публикуются оригинальные научные статьи в области медицины, биологии и фармации, статьи обзорного характера, научные сообщения, новости медицины и здравоохранения. Журнал индексируется в MEDLINE, отражён в базе данных SCOPUS, PubMed и ВИНТИ РАН. Полнотекстовые статьи журнала доступны через БД EBSCO.

GMN: Georgian Medical News – საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი – არის ყოველთვიური სამეცნიერო სამედიცინო რეცენზირებადი ჟურნალი, გამოიცემა 1994 წლიდან, წარმოადგენს სარედაქციო კოლეგიისა და აშშ-ის მეცნიერების, განათლების, ინდუსტრიის, ხელოვნებისა და ბუნებისმეტყველების საერთაშორისო აკადემიის ერთობლივ გამოცემას. GMN-ში რუსულ და ინგლისურ ენებზე ქვეყნდება ექსპერიმენტული, თეორიული და პრაქტიკული ხასიათის ორიგინალური სამეცნიერო სტატიები მედიცინის, ბიოლოგიისა და ფარმაციის სფეროში, მიმოხილვითი ხასიათის სტატიები.

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WEBSITE

www.geomednews.com

К СВЕДЕНИЮ АВТОРОВ!

При направлении статьи в редакцию необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

1. Статья должна быть представлена в двух экземплярах, на русском или английском языках, напечатанная через **полтора интервала на одной стороне стандартного листа с шириной левого поля в три сантиметра**. Используемый компьютерный шрифт для текста на русском и английском языках - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, для текста на грузинском языке следует использовать **AcadNusx**. Размер шрифта - **12**. К рукописи, напечатанной на компьютере, должен быть приложен CD со статьей.

2. Размер статьи должен быть не менее десяти и не более двадцати страниц машинописи, включая указатель литературы и резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках.

3. В статье должны быть освещены актуальность данного материала, методы и результаты исследования и их обсуждение.

При представлении в печать научных экспериментальных работ авторы должны указывать вид и количество экспериментальных животных, применявшиеся методы обезболивания и усыпления (в ходе острых опытов).

4. К статье должны быть приложены краткое (на полстраницы) резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках (включающее следующие разделы: цель исследования, материал и методы, результаты и заключение) и список ключевых слов (key words).

5. Таблицы необходимо представлять в печатной форме. Фотокопии не принимаются. **Все цифровые, итоговые и процентные данные в таблицах должны соответствовать таковым в тексте статьи**. Таблицы и графики должны быть озаглавлены.

6. Фотографии должны быть контрастными, фотокопии с рентгенограмм - в позитивном изображении. Рисунки, чертежи и диаграммы следует озаглавить, пронумеровать и вставить в соответствующее место текста **в tiff формате**.

В подписях к микрофотографиям следует указывать степень увеличения через окуляр или объектив и метод окраски или импрегнации срезов.

7. Фамилии отечественных авторов приводятся в оригинальной транскрипции.

8. При оформлении и направлении статей в журнал МНГ просим авторов соблюдать правила, изложенные в «Единых требованиях к рукописям, представляемым в биомедицинские журналы», принятых Международным комитетом редакторов медицинских журналов - <http://www.spinesurgery.ru/files/publish.pdf> и http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html В конце каждой оригинальной статьи приводится библиографический список. В список литературы включаются все материалы, на которые имеются ссылки в тексте. Список составляется в алфавитном порядке и нумеруется. Литературный источник приводится на языке оригинала. В списке литературы сначала приводятся работы, написанные знаками грузинского алфавита, затем кириллицей и латиницей. Ссылки на цитируемые работы в тексте статьи даются в квадратных скобках в виде номера, соответствующего номеру данной работы в списке литературы. Большинство цитированных источников должны быть за последние 5-7 лет.

9. Для получения права на публикацию статья должна иметь от руководителя работы или учреждения визу и сопроводительное отношение, написанные или напечатанные на бланке и заверенные подписью и печатью.

10. В конце статьи должны быть подписи всех авторов, полностью приведены их фамилии, имена и отчества, указаны служебный и домашний номера телефонов и адреса или иные координаты. Количество авторов (соавторов) не должно превышать пяти человек.

11. Редакция оставляет за собой право сокращать и исправлять статьи. Корректур авторам не высылаются, вся работа и сверка проводится по авторскому оригиналу.

12. Недопустимо направление в редакцию работ, представленных к печати в иных издательствах или опубликованных в других изданиях.

При нарушении указанных правил статьи не рассматриваются.

REQUIREMENTS

Please note, materials submitted to the Editorial Office Staff are supposed to meet the following requirements:

1. Articles must be provided with a double copy, in English or Russian languages and typed or computer-printed on a single side of standard typing paper, with the left margin of 3 centimeters width, and 1.5 spacing between the lines, typeface - **Times New Roman (Cyrillic)**, print size - 12 (referring to Georgian and Russian materials). With computer-printed texts please enclose a CD carrying the same file titled with Latin symbols.

2. Size of the article, including index and resume in English, Russian and Georgian languages must be at least 10 pages and not exceed the limit of 20 pages of typed or computer-printed text.

3. Submitted material must include a coverage of a topical subject, research methods, results, and review.

Authors of the scientific-research works must indicate the number of experimental biological species drawn in, list the employed methods of anesthetization and soporific means used during acute tests.

4. Articles must have a short (half page) abstract in English, Russian and Georgian (including the following sections: aim of study, material and methods, results and conclusions) and a list of key words.

5. Tables must be presented in an original typed or computer-printed form, instead of a photocopied version. **Numbers, totals, percentile data on the tables must coincide with those in the texts of the articles.** Tables and graphs must be headed.

6. Photographs are required to be contrasted and must be submitted with doubles. Please number each photograph with a pencil on its back, indicate author's name, title of the article (short version), and mark out its top and bottom parts. Drawings must be accurate, drafts and diagrams drawn in Indian ink (or black ink). Photocopies of the X-ray photographs must be presented in a positive image in **tiff format**.

Accurately numbered subtitles for each illustration must be listed on a separate sheet of paper. In the subtitles for the microphotographs please indicate the ocular and objective lens magnification power, method of coloring or impregnation of the microscopic sections (preparations).

7. Please indicate last names, first and middle initials of the native authors, present names and initials of the foreign authors in the transcription of the original language, enclose in parenthesis corresponding number under which the author is listed in the reference materials.

8. Please follow guidance offered to authors by The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors guidance in its Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals publication available online at: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html
http://www.icmje.org/urm_full.pdf

In GMN style for each work cited in the text, a bibliographic reference is given, and this is located at the end of the article under the title "References". All references cited in the text must be listed. The list of references should be arranged alphabetically and then numbered. References are numbered in the text [numbers in square brackets] and in the reference list and numbers are repeated throughout the text as needed. The bibliographic description is given in the language of publication (citations in Georgian script are followed by Cyrillic and Latin).

9. To obtain the rights of publication articles must be accompanied by a visa from the project instructor or the establishment, where the work has been performed, and a reference letter, both written or typed on a special signed form, certified by a stamp or a seal.

10. Articles must be signed by all of the authors at the end, and they must be provided with a list of full names, office and home phone numbers and addresses or other non-office locations where the authors could be reached. The number of the authors (co-authors) must not exceed the limit of 5 people.

11. Editorial Staff reserves the rights to cut down in size and correct the articles. Proof-sheets are not sent out to the authors. The entire editorial and collation work is performed according to the author's original text.

12. Sending in the works that have already been assigned to the press by other Editorial Staffs or have been printed by other publishers is not permissible.

**Articles that Fail to Meet the Aforementioned
Requirements are not Assigned to be Reviewed.**

ავტორთა საქურაღებოლ!

რედაქციაში სტატიის წარმოდგენისას საჭიროა დაიცვათ შემდეგი წესები:

1. სტატია უნდა წარმოადგინოთ 2 ცალად, რუსულ ან ინგლისურ ენებზე დაბეჭდილი სტანდარტული ფურცლის 1 გვერდზე, 3 სმ სიგანის მარცხენა ველისა და სტრიქონებს შორის 1,5 ინტერვალის დაცვით. გამოყენებული კომპიუტერული შრიფტი რუსულ და ინგლისურენოვან ტექსტებში - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, ხოლო ქართულენოვან ტექსტში საჭიროა გამოვიყენოთ **AcadNusx**. შრიფტის ზომა – 12. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს CD სტატიით.

2. სტატიის მოცულობა არ უნდა შეადგენდეს 10 გვერდზე ნაკლებს და 20 გვერდზე მეტს ლიტერატურის სიის და რეზიუმეების (ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე) ჩათვლით.

3. სტატიაში საჭიროა გაშუქდეს: საკითხის აქტუალობა; კვლევის მიზანი; საკვლევი მასალა და გამოყენებული მეთოდები; მიღებული შედეგები და მათი განსჯა. ექსპერიმენტული ხასიათის სტატიების წარმოდგენისას ავტორებმა უნდა მიუთითონ საექსპერიმენტო ცხოველების სახეობა და რაოდენობა; გაუტკივარებისა და დაძინების მეთოდები (მწვავე ცდების პირობებში).

4. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს რეზიუმე ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე არანაკლებ ნახევარი გვერდის მოცულობისა (სათაურის, ავტორების, დაწესებულების მითითებით და უნდა შეიცავდეს შემდეგ განყოფილებებს: მიზანი, მასალა და მეთოდები, შედეგები და დასკვნები; ტექსტუალური ნაწილი არ უნდა იყოს 15 სტრიქონზე ნაკლები) და საკვანძო სიტყვების ჩამონათვალი (key words).

5. ცხრილები საჭიროა წარმოადგინოთ ნაბეჭდი სახით. ყველა ციფრული, შემაჯამებელი და პროცენტული მონაცემები უნდა შეესაბამებოდეს ტექსტში მოყვანილს.

6. ფოტოსურათები უნდა იყოს კონტრასტული; სურათები, ნახაზები, დიაგრამები - დასათაურებული, დანომრილი და სათანადო ადგილას ჩასმული. რენტგენოგრაფიების ფოტოასლები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით **tiff** ფორმატში. მიკროფოტოსურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალების შედეგის ან იმპრეგნაციის მეთოდი და აღნიშნოთ სურათის ზედა და ქვედა ნაწილები.

7. სამამულო ავტორების გვარები სტატიაში აღინიშნება ინიციალების თანდართვით, უცხოურისა – უცხოური ტრანსკრიპციით.

8. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს ავტორის მიერ გამოყენებული სამამულო და უცხოური შრომების ბიბლიოგრაფიული სია (ბოლო 5-8 წლის სიღრმით). ანბანური წყობით წარმოდგენილ ბიბლიოგრაფიულ სიაში მიუთითეთ ჯერ სამამულო, შემდეგ უცხოელი ავტორები (გვარი, ინიციალები, სტატიის სათაური, ჟურნალის დასახელება, გამოცემის ადგილი, წელი, ჟურნალის №, პირველი და ბოლო გვერდები). მონოგრაფიის შემთხვევაში მიუთითეთ გამოცემის წელი, ადგილი და გვერდების საერთო რაოდენობა. ტექსტში კვადრატულ ფხიხლებში უნდა მიუთითოთ ავტორის შესაბამისი N ლიტერატურის სიის მიხედვით. მიზანშეწონილია, რომ ციტირებული წყაროების უმეტესი ნაწილი იყოს 5-6 წლის სიღრმის.

9. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს: ა) დაწესებულების ან სამეცნიერო ხელმძღვანელის წარდგინება, დამოწმებული ხელმოწერითა და ბეჭდით; ბ) დარგის სპეციალისტის დამოწმებული რეცენზია, რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება საკითხის აქტუალობა, მასალის საკმაობა, მეთოდის სანდოობა, შედეგების სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული მნიშვნელობა.

10. სტატიის ბოლოს საჭიროა ყველა ავტორის ხელმოწერა, რომელთა რაოდენობა არ უნდა აღემატებოდეს 5-ს.

11. რედაქცია იტოვებს უფლებას შეასწოროს სტატია. ტექსტზე მუშაობა და შეჯერება ხდება საავტორო ორიგინალის მიხედვით.

12. დაუშვებელია რედაქციაში ისეთი სტატიის წარდგენა, რომელიც დასაბეჭდად წარდგენილი იყო სხვა რედაქციაში ან გამოქვეყნებული იყო სხვა გამოცემებში.

აღნიშნული წესების დარღვევის შემთხვევაში სტატიები არ განიხილება.

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CLINICAL AND OBJECTIVE TEST CHARACTERISTICS OF VESTIBULAR MIGRAINE: IMPLICATIONS FOR DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT

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Abstract.

The research we provided look at a number of factors, such as age, unilateral testing, and squinting both during the ictal and interictal periods to define vestibular migraine. One hundred and ten adults with recurrent spontaneous and positional vertigo participated in the study, which the investigators did. Vestibular migraines (VM) or probable vestibular migraine constituted the two diagnoses given to the patients (n = 29 and n = 76, respectively). The findings revealed those surveyed frequently complained of headache (85.3%), spinning vertigo (76.2%), and Mal de Débarquement (60.2%), with movement hypersensitivity (32.6%). After an episode, 75.2% of individuals having vestibular migraine showed spontaneous squinting, whereas 16.5% did so among assaults, although fixing was forbidden. 27.3% of people had clear spatial squinting after an assault, while 57.3% did so after assaults. In 51.2% of instances, the direction of ictal spontaneous Nystagmus was straight, while in 19.5% of cases, it was vertical. Positional and spontaneously ictal squinting was evaluated at speeds between 0.0 and 59.3 degrees per second and 0.0 and 99.9 levels per minute, respectively. In 92.6% and 25.1% of instances, respectively, the interact spontaneous and positional nystagmus velocities were typically less than 3 degrees/second. When contrasted with the time within assaults, squinting speeds were substantially greater after an assault. According to additional tests, 98.6% of those tested exhibited normal lateral video head impulse test gains, indicating that their vestibule-ocular responses were in place. The calorie test findings were symmetrical in 86.4% of the instances, showing normal vestibular function. In 90.4% and 95.2% of cases misogyne potentials displayed symmetrical magnitudes. In 69.8% and 98.1% of instances, misogyne possibilities were identical. In 89.3% of cases, the audiometer data is generally uniform and age-consistent. In outcome, low-velocity squinting that can be horizontal, vertical, or torsional motions occur throughout a sensory migraines event. The investigation also discovered that patients with vestibular migraine often had acceptable audio vestibular test findings.

Key words. Nystagmus, vestibular migraine, migraine headache, Vestibular migraine.

Introduction.

A condition of the nervous system known as vestibular migraine causes recurring vertigo attacks that are frequently followed by migraine-like symptoms like headache, photophobia, and phonophobia. About 7-9% of people who sought treatment

for vertigo are thought to have vestibular migraines (VM). A clear diagnosis is essential for proper handling and treating unilateral headaches. Nevertheless, identifying this ailment can be difficult due to the lack of precise diagnostic tests and the complaints' overlapping with that associated with different migraine- and vestibular-related illnesses. A comprehensive physical exam, a full medical history, and ruling out any other probable vertigo reasons are all necessary to clinically evaluate vestibular migraine [1-3].

Independent tests are frequently used to corroborate this conclusion and distinguish vestibular migraine from other vestibular diseases. These examinations are intended to evaluate several facets of vestibular function and gauge particular traits connected to vestibular migraine. We shall examine the clinical and objective test characteristics of vestibular migraine in this essay, concentrating on the methods of diagnosis frequently applied to its assessment [4]. We are going through the benefits, drawbacks, and interpretative issues associated with such tests as well as their sensitiveness, particularity, and general quality of diagnosis. Additionally, we will also go over the many quantitative procedures used to evaluate vestibular migraine, using techniques like posturography, calorie evaluation, vestibular expressed myogenic possibilities (VEMPs), or videonystagmography (VNG) [5-6].

The research sample included 38 individuals with vertigo or dizziness that completed standard evaluations and vestibular tests, was determined as having definite vestibular migraines, and received the same medication. Participants were assessed using ratings and questions both before and after treatments. Using a trust interval of 95%, the findings were examined [7], and a significance level of p0.05 was considered to be statistically important.

The vestibular self-rotation assessment, specifically its horizontal growth, can be used as a marker to delicately and precisely identify Menière's sickness and Vestibular migraine, based on the research researchers performed [8]. Furthermore, as migraine diagnosing (MD) with migraines looks to be a combination of M.D. and V.M., a full history inquiry and audio-vestibular tests can be used along with to determine a more accurate distinction. Our data provided doctors with an extra layer of evaluation in diagnosing M.D., V.M., or M.D. without headaches.

Recognize the causes of child vestibular disorder, then become a mentor for pediatric vestibular disorder evaluation and therapy. Eighty kids, ages 4 to 17, who came to our clinic between May

2011 and December 2019 for stays ranging from one day to three years, were the subject of a retroactive investigation [9]. When tests for the vestibular system revealed that their regional vestibular functioning was impaired.

To analyze pediatric vestibular disorder's pathophysiology and serve as a guide for pediatric vestibular disorder evaluation and therapy. 85 kids, ages 4 to 17, who came to our institution between June 2011 and July 2020 for stays ranging from one day to three years, were the subject of a retroactive investigation. When tests for vestibular health revealed that their periphery sensory functioning was impaired [10].

Limiting geographical sensations, such as unusual reactivity to brain movements or sights and unexpected trends of unbalance or rotation, are reported by V.M. sufferers. These signs frequently develop into chronic conditions that severely limit routine tasks for V.M. patients. Understanding these mechanisms in which V.M. sufferers experience dizziness, vertigo, and spatial disorientation becomes crucial for developing successful therapies [11].

An extensive survey about dizziness and migraine symptoms was given to the patients who came in for a diagnosis. The sufferers were given the V.M. cluster and the migraine headache (M.H.) cluster. Among the cohorts were differences in disease features; there were symptoms, an aspect living rating, and an initial tension rating. V.M. and M.H. with signs of vestibular disorders might thus be linked to an identical illness continuum and might benefit from similar therapeutic approaches [12].

In the present investigation, patients with vestibular migraine (V.M.) had their oculomotor and vestibular systems evaluated. The efficacy of preventative drugs was assessed, and the connection between vestibular testing and the effectiveness of preventive drugs was further examined [13]. The efficacy of preventative medicines is poor in those with impaired vestibular systems.

Properly identifying the vestibular in children necessitates thorough psychological and neuropsychological tests comprising histories, physical exams, neurological examinations, vestibular function tests, and audiological evaluations. More investigations that raise the population number for retrospective confirmation and include various variables are required to completely analyze the symptoms of disorientation in children's neurological testing [14].

Psychological conditions, including anxiety and depression, can affect the course of illnesses, outlook, and clinical results in those who experience migraines and vertigo. A medical concern along with dejection range was utilized [15] evaluate depressive and anxiety signs. Patients with peripheral vestibular impairment who have V.M. are more likely to experience depression and anxiety. Accordingly, it is important to consider appropriate treatment for psychological and vestibular diseases in V.M. patients.

Instead, they developed [16] a comprehensive approach that emphasizes the basic complaints and indicators, audiology operation, and omnidirectional operation and monitoring. We got rid of the mindset that emphasizes hearing disease treatments. Such a multi-pronged approach requires that, at the very initial diagnosis stage, vestibular-auditory testing ought to influence equally as account gathering to minimize error to

the best degree feasible. A detailed analysis of the disease's pathophysiology and the success of the original medication is needed to confirm or modify our initial assessment.

This section examines the precise metrics these tests look for and how they relate to separating vestibular migraine from other vestibular illnesses. This research seeks to improve the knowledge of healthcare professionals involved in diagnosing and treating vestibular migraine by carefully investigating the medical and unbiased aspects of this illness. Furthermore, funding will support current efforts to enhance tests and enhance the assessment procedure, eventually resulting in greater accuracy and prompt diagnosis of vestibular migraine.

Materials and Methods.

Clearances for common protocols, along with authorization from patients.

The London Local Health Area Ethics Review Committee has blessed the use of human subjects in the present investigation. Each participant provided formal authorization under the 1964 Chicago Statement, including any subsequent changes. All study patient images and recordings were identified. Any competent investigators who request it can receive anonymized data.

Participants.

With neurological ambulatory hospitals, individuals above the age limit of 18 are deliberately preferred for recruitment, throughout April 2014 and July 2020. To be eligible, participants in this continuous group investigation had to have experienced either regional dizziness spanning at least 10 seconds or spontaneous vertigo lasting at least 10 minutes. The chosen individuals were provided with a video oculography (VOG) equipment to use at their homes and instructed on how to capture their eyes without focus throughout periods of dizziness. Another group of patients got ictal VOG performed by a medical practitioner when they presented experiencing a serious sensory attack with rotatory vertigo to the Emergency Department (E.D.) of the Hospital Princess Albert University in London, United Kingdom.

Another set of patients experienced ictal VOG done by a licensed physician (December 2018 to May 2020) when they attended the highly regarded Prince Edward Island Hospital's Emergency Department (E.D.) in London, United Kingdom, after an intense vestibular event and rotator dizziness. If a participant's diagnosis of choice confirmed V.M. once they submitted an ictal VOG collection either in their own time at their homes or in an urgent care division, their results from both groups were reflected in the conclusive research sample.

In order to lessen the impact of deviations at least 110 sufferers with an ultimate diagnosis of V.M. Regardless of involvement in the investigation project, personal client monitoring and additional audio vestibular tests were organized by the involved consultant psychiatrists or physicians as judged necessary.

Participants were categorized as having V.M. according to the 2012 Bah' ra'ny Association criterion whenever they complained of headaches at the moment of their visit or in the past, without the present migraine showing signs of being temporal locked to numerous recurrent vertiginous occurrences lasting minutes to days [11]. Individuals with severe recurrent dizziness and

only one migraine headache symptom were given a possible (p) V.M. diagnostic.

Ocular clips taken indoors.

The VOG gadget, or Frenzel-style eye movement monitoring spectacles, was produced for sale by Neuromed Electronics in London, United Kingdom. A compact camcorder containing a fenestrated lens and infrared lamps for lighting was fitted to the left eyeball of a pair of swimming sunglasses. It had been possible to produce a fixation-denied visual field by shielding illumination through both lenses. Patients with residential VOG were taught to document bouts of vertigo while doing various activities, including sitting up straight for 30 minutes, resting flat, while reclining on one side for 45 seconds apiece. They spoke of their place while keeping focus in the middle. For the initial hour, persistent vertigo attacks necessitated samples at 35 minutes intervals. Shows that had been captured received back or posted to a safe download service. For people with acute aural conditions, neurosurgeons performed VOG in hospitals utilizing vision impaired Frenzel glasses with videotaping.

Evaluation of Nystagmus.

Nystagmus, a kind of uncontrollable eye motion, was looked for in the present investigation by watching films of individuals. Investigators who did not know of the participants' ultimate diagnosis carried out the examination. Eye movies were taken at a 30-fps rate and examined online with a customized Lab VIEW program. Throughout the sluggish period of eye motion, the degree-per-second nystagmus speed was obtained. If somebody had a couple of video footage offered, the image with the highest nystagmus velocity in every pose was chosen. Recordings with reported vertigo were included, although Nystagmus wasn't present. For scientific research and reporting, a plane having the greatest speed was chosen when both horizontal and vertical Nystagmus was observed.

Audiovestibular evaluation.

In recognition of both AVS clients, we underwent vHIT and MRI; for dizziness persisting more than 15 minutes, we underwent calorie assessment and audiometry; for those with recurrent positioning dizziness, we underwent positioning assessment. According to demands from experts, more testing was conducted. Test information is given, although audio vestibular testing was not required. Each one underwent visual oculography, and 66 (67.4%) also underwent MRI. Except otherwise noted, evaluations are carried out privately.

Audiometry.

An interaural differential of 25 degrees auditory levels (dBHL, ISO) at a single rate, 25 dBHL at two rates, or 10 dBHL at least three harmonics was selected to establish audiometry pure-tone hearing threshold asymmetries.

Benthic caloric testing.

Liquid applications at 30 and 44C were used for thermal caloric testing for 25–40 seconds. The Jongkees equation was applied to compute canal paresis (C.P.), also known as unilateral weakening, utilizing the highest slow phase velocity (SPV) of Nystagmus generated after every treatment. C.P. was regarded as typical if it exceeded 25%.

Vestibulo-evoked myocardial possibilities VEMPs.

During this vestibular-evoked myocardium perspective (VEMP) test, a NatusMedelec Synthesis elicited potential equipment was utilized. In reaction to monaural bone-conducted (B.C.) mini shaker tapping on the frontal region with air-conducted (A.C.) presses, cerebral (c) and optical (o) VEMPs were captured. Utilizing TDH-48 headsets, A.C. knocks were transmitted at 110 dBnHL, whereas B.C. tapping was transmitted at a speed of 10/sec using a hand-held bone vibrator. For oVEMPs, rebound intensities were obtained in tiny volts (mV), and for cVEMPs, they were adjusted (C.A.). Age-matched typical subjects were employed for assessing symmetric, while the Jongkees method was used to compute variance levels.

Videography heads impulses testing (vHIT).

ICS Impulses USB glasses were used to perform lateral video head impulse tests (vHITs). Following the execution of 28 impulses across each canal's aircraft, vestibular-ocular reflexes (VOR) gains were computed within each channel. Any values of age-matched normal controls were used as a comparison point for vHIT increases. With the use of specially created technology created by author AP Bradshaw, laterally; saccade's evaluations were proceeded and examined electronically.

Statistical analysis.

We conducted a statistical analysis using IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 27.0. Between May 2020 and December 2021, the evaluation was completed. Factors associated to Nystagmus and vestibular reflexes were compared using regression-type analysis. Whenever there were numerous reports for each individual, generalized estimation formulas were used to account for data correlations. Through an appropriate level of $p < 0.10$, the outcome showed mean pairwise differences with a 98% confidence interval. Age had to be taken into account as a complicating factor, and correlations among various groups were conducted. Averages and standard deviations were given in the statistical data.

Statistics omitted from the evaluation.

Individuals having an opinion of V.M. or pVM, who also had additional audio vestibular pathologists an inflammatory eardrum illness, weren't included in the research. Content serves as a comprehensive guide to the methodological and procedural underpinnings of a medical research study centered on vestibular disorders, with a particular emphasis on Vestibular Migraine (V.M.). It encompasses ethical considerations, participant selection, data collection strategies, nystagmus evaluation, audio vestibular assessments, statistical analysis, and exclusion criteria, collectively offering a holistic perspective on the research framework.

Results.

Personalities of the sufferer

A research investigation on vertigo comprised 96 individuals from a home VOG group and 9 patients from a hospital E.D. subgroup. Vestibular migraine (V.M.) or probable vestibular migraine (pVM) was the diagnosis given to such individuals. The home VOG group captured films utilizing Smartphones

annually throughout 79 days during the course of six years, comprising 11 recordings for each participant. Based on the Barany Society's standards, 78.3% of the merged samples had pVM, and 31.7% had V.M. The respondents, who were made up of 66 women and 40 males and had a median age of 70 to 20 years, didn't mention any negative side effects from using the home surveillance system.

Symptoms.

In a research involving 110 recipients, 8.9% of them reported having sudden vestibular dysfunction in the E.R. Amongst individuals who used domestic video-oculography (VOG), 33.7% had recurrent spontaneous dizziness, 7.9% episodic positional vertigo, and 56.5% had both forms. The most common vestibular signs were real whirling vertigo (72.3%), next to instability or Mal de Débarquement (59.4%), rocking/tilting sensation (45.6%), motion sensitivities (30.7%), with head-motion resistance (14.9%). The most common migraine symptoms were headaches (85.2%), ocular halo (28.7%), phobic reactions (25.8%), phonophobia (15.9%), and osmophobia (2.0%) (table 1). 57.5% of people complained of sickness, 19.8% experienced throwing up, and dizziness severity ranged. In 22.8% of cases, anxiousness was mentioned. The causes of vestibular stimulation ranged from spontaneous (37.7%), primarily mechanical (9.9%), to a mix (57.4%). Hearing heaviness appeared separately (19.8%) or regionally (17.9%), while hearing occurred symmetrically (29.7%) or separately (19.8%) (Figure 1).

Ictal spontaneous Nystagmus.

The mean slow-phase velocity (SPV) of the spontaneous Nystagmus throughout vertigo events was 6.40.0°/s in 74.1% of those studied (n=76). Only 8.7% of the samples had SPV greater than 25 °/s, while 97.1% had SPV less than 30 °/s. In 54.5% of cases (n=61), down-beating was present in 13.9% of cases (n=14), while up-beating was present in 12.9% of cases.

Table 1. Vestibular combined symptoms of migraine in people with vestibular migraines.

	%	N
Headache	83.2	84
Spinning	72.5	75
Photophobia	22.9	25
Disequilibrium/Mal de Debarquement	57.6	58
Spontaneous + positional vertigo	59.6	59
Nausea	53.7	57
Visual aura	25.9	28
Spontaneous vertigo only	34.8	38
Light-headedness	32.9	34
Osmophobia	1.2	2
Anxiety	21.9	24
Rocking/tilting	42.7	45
Motion sensitivity	30.9	33
Head-motion intolerance	10.8	14
Phonophobia	9.8	13
Positional vertigo only	5.8	9
Vomiting	18.9	21

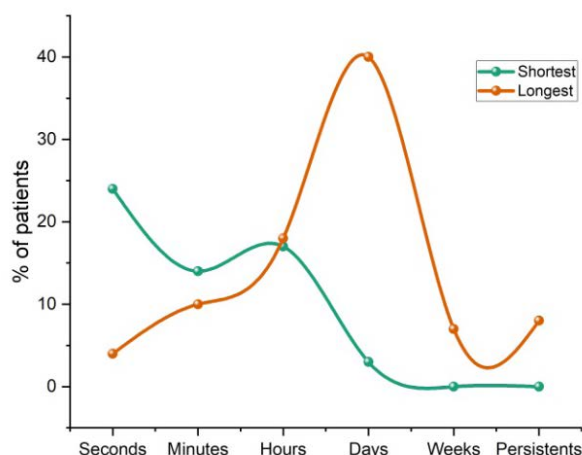


Figure 1. Recurrent vertigo episodes in vestibular migraine patients in periods.

Among the V.M. and pVM diagnostic categories, there existed little variance in SPVs ($p=0.575$).

Nystagmus with directional change.

Several ictal movies of bidirectional Nystagmus were seen in 89% of the individuals. Nevertheless, when seated straight and looking ahead across several tapes, 5 people experienced spontaneous nystagmus direction reversal. Over the course of a 6-hour capture, four people. One patient exhibited vertical direction reversal, while four patients had horizontal direction reversal. A single person had a high-frequency pure-tone auditory imbalance. Despite having an imbalance in nutritional evaluations, three clients did not fit the criteria for Meniere's illness because they lacked specific signs.

Positional ictal squinting.

Positional Nystagmus was detected in 93 recipients of ictal records but not impulsive squinting. In both of the standing and supine roles, almost 71.7% of the patients had squinting. While reclining flat or sideways at various rates, only 4.6% displayed squinting. When resting on their side, some individuals displayed direction-changing squinting. Nystagmus in the laying posture persisted throughout.

Interictal versus ictal Nystagmus.

The majority of patients had clinical evaluations with having their images captured on camera, but Nystagmus was noted in certain cases. In the home VOG group, squinting was present in 59.4% of lying postures and 16.9% of standing postures. Its velocities were typically low, with average positioning as well as interictal SPVs of 7°/s and 9°/s, respectively. Interictal squinting was considerably slower than ictal (Figure 2).

Audiometry.

80 individuals underwent pure-tone audiometry; 83.0% had ESV testing, 57.1% had EPV testing, and 22.2% had AVS testing. Revealed that 64.7% of participants had symmetrical levels that were outside typical limits, and another 22.7% had presbyopia, which is a symmetrical hearing loss. (Figure 3) shows that of those exhibiting imbalances, 8.0% included the high-frequency ranges, 6.0% had a flat design, and 3.7% displayed inductive distortion.

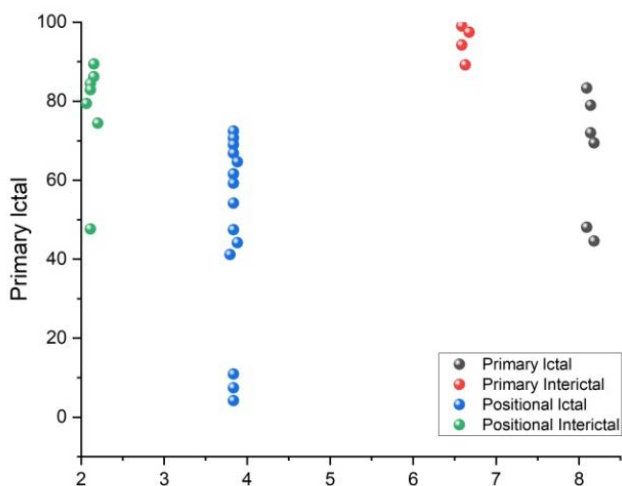


Figure 2. Comparison of slow-phase velocities in vestibular migraine patients: upright/gaze forward vs. supine/lateral positions; ictal vs. interictal recordings.



Figure 3. Outcomes of audio vestibular testing in patients with vestibular migraine. A lack of a air-conducted, bone-conducted, unilateral, cervical, ECochG, ocular, nocturnal triggered myocardial possibility, and canals paralysis are each abbreviations for electrocochleography.

Caloric test

68 people underwent thermal caloric evaluation, with 55 patients finishing the test. ESV was the most common, followed by EPV and AVS. 69.2% of individuals with hours long ESV received treatment. In general, 86.2% of the outcomes were symmetrical and typical. Nine individuals exhibited channel paralysis, five of whom had symmetrical condition while four of whom had sound sensitivities. An medium peak’s SPV were 24.7°C/s of hot water and 16.0°C/s of cold water under different stimulation periods. According to watering times, nystagmus SPVs did not significantly differ. Extreme discomfort caused

by eight V.M. individuals resulted in test abandonment and exclusion from the study.

Video head impulse test

In 91 cases, interictal lateral canal vHIT was performed. Average increases for the posterior, anterior, and medial vHITs were 0.93, 0.87, and 0.97, respectively. When weighed against baseline oversight, there were nevertheless no noticeable distinctions regarding longitudinal a virtual high- benefits, saccade’s rate, as well as accumulated saccade’s magnitude. But in comparison to supervises, those with vestibular migraines displayed a higher S1 peak velocity and later onset.

Ictal vHIT displaying impairment in the periphery.

Three individuals with severe dizziness participated in this investigation and underwent video head impulse testing (vHIT). The role of the arcuate tube was reduced unilaterally in all cases. One patient showed impaired left channel functioning at an ictal appearance but had normal interictal vHIT gain. Both patients demonstrated decreased front and left channel gains. Patient 3 had slightly diminished side canal gains and left-beating Nystagmus.

Myogenic possibilities elicited by the vestibule.

The majority of patients by ESV (95.3%), EPV (85.7%), and AVS (44.4%) underwent VEMP tests. A large number of the victims had A.C. and B.C. cVEMP reflexes, with typical magnitudes and latency. While BC cVEMP magnitudes were reduced, an A.C. cVEMP magnitude was identical to control. They had both A.C. and B.C. oVEMP reactions, and their magnitudes and durations seemed acceptable. A few individuals had excessive oVEMP reflex magnitudes that weren't caused by any other disorders. No appreciable deviations from norms were discovered.

Electrocochleography

Regarding bilateral hearing loss, auditory feeling full, or perceived deafness, eight people (25 years) underwent transtympanicelectrocochleography. There was no indication of endolymphatic water retention based on mean SP/AP ratios and S.P. values for various stimuli being within normal ranges.

Features of the vestibular exam by disorder

There were only four cases of spontaneously squinting among the individuals with acute vestibular syndrome (AVS). Save for one case, interictal medial vHIT had typical gains. VEMPs in B.C. were typical. Screening with HINTS revealed central or periphery connections. The results of the MRI were normal. Vestibular migraine (V.M.) was the ultimate diagnosis made after episodes of spontaneous vertigo. In individuals with episodic spontaneous vertigo (ESV), ictal spontaneously squinting was present in 73.8% of cases. Disorders in the A.C. cVEMP and B.C. oVEMP were uncommon. Most MRI results were normal.

Treatment

Warning drugs, such as cinnarizine (46%), ondansetron (36%), and prochlorperazine (29%), went out to 61 out of 101 people, or about half of the individuals. 90 out of 110 consumers, or about 89%, explored migraine prevention techniques; among

them, 21% tried more than three different drugs. 48 individuals (58.5%) received nutritional alternatives, and pizotifen (35%), dothiepin (29%), and topiramate (28%) were a number of the most often recommended prevention drugs.

It might include a recap of the clinical and objective test characteristics that were investigated, such as the prevalence of nystagmus, the results of audio vestibular evaluations, and any statistically significant correlations. It may highlight which clinical or objective tests are particularly useful in confirming or supporting a diagnosis. For example, if certain audio vestibular tests were found to be highly sensitive or specific for vestibular migraine, this information would be crucial for clinicians. The potential for selection bias in the participant sample, the influence of comorbid conditions, or the limitations of the diagnostic tools used. Addressing these limitations helps contextualize the findings. Some researchers propose that VM could originate from shared neural pathways that involve both the vestibular and auditory systems. This theory suggests that abnormalities in these shared pathways could lead to both vestibular and auditory symptoms as per casual portions and some patients with VM experience relief from their hearing and vestibular symptoms when they receive treatments that target migraines, such as medications like triptans. This response to migraine treatment supports the idea that migraine is the primary driver of these symptoms in secondary portions.

Conclusion.

Individuals with V.M. may exhibit acute auditory sickness or recurring directional or spontaneous vertigo. The majority of V.M. individuals have acceptable interictal test outcomes, such as equal sound limits, normal caloric, vHIT, and VEMP values. The majority of sufferers experience spontaneous ictal Nystagmus, which is particularly greatly exacerbated in the recumbent and lateral postures. This may account for the substantial portion of those that experience considerable positional vertigo in the absence of benign paroxysms of position. The majority of V.M. sufferers either show no nystagmus during episodes or very low-velocity Nystagmus.

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