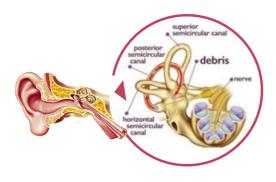
# VERTIGO (DIZZINESS)



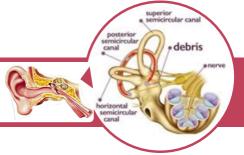


#### **Common Type of Dizziness**

- 1. Benign paroxysmal positional Vertigo (BPPV)
- 2. Vestibular Neuritis
- 3. Menier's Disease
- 4. Migraine
- 5. Vascular Dizziness
- 6. Perilymphatic Fistula
- 7. Superior semicircular canal dehiscence syndrome.
- 8. Tumors.

In BPPV. repositioning manoeuvres are used to move tiny fragments of calcium carbonate crystals (debris) through the canal using gravity.

\* BPPV is the most common type of vertigo, caused by free floating calcium carbonate crystals in the inner ear.



#### The Epley Manoeuvre

- The patient is seated, with legs fully extended & head rotated 45 degrees towards the affected side.
- The patient is quickly brought into a supine (face up) position, with head extended 30 degrees and still rotated to affected side (patient remains in this position for 1-2 minutes).
- 3. The patients head is rotated 90 degrees to the opposite side, while still maintaining head extension (patient remains in this position for 1-2 minutes).
- 4. The patient rolls into a side lying position, and rotates the head another 90 degrees in the same direction, so that they are now looking downwards at a 45 degree angle (patient remains in this position for I -2 minutes).
- 5. Patient is slowly brought back up to a seated position, maintaining the 45 degree head rotation (patient holds the seated position for 30 seconds).

The manoeuvre may be done up to 3 times in succession It is normal for the patient to experience dizziness during each step of the treatment.









#### Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo (BPPV)

- \* BPPV is the most common type of vertigo, caused by free floating calcium carbonate crystals in the inner ear.
- \* BPPV may be diagnosed by your physician using a simple in-office test and once positively identified, can often be treated successfully using simple repositioning techniques, such as The Epley Manoeuvre or The Semont (Liberatory) Manoeuvre.
- \* These repositioning techniques have shown to be very effective, with many studies showing as high as 90% success rates.

#### The Semont or Liberatory Manoeuvre

- 1. The patient is seated, with head rotated 45 degrees towards the unaffected side.
- 2. The patient is brought into a side lying position towards the affected side, with head still rotated towards effected side (patient re; ins in this position for 3-5 minutes).
- 3. The patient is then quickly brought back through the seated position and into a side lying position on the unaffected side, with the head held steady the entire time, now facing downward 45 degrees (patient remains in this position for 3-5 minutes).
- **4.** The patient is slowly brought back to an upright, seated position.
  - \* It is normal for the patient to experience dizziness during each step of the treatment. Chiropractic and vertigo







### Post treatment instructions for the Epley and Semont Manoeuvres

Patients should wait 10-15 minutes before returning home and should not drive themselves. Following treatment, patients arc encouraged to maintain an upright head posture for a minimum of 24 to 48 hours, including during sleep (sleeping scmi-roclincd in a chair instead of lying flat).

## How will you keep safe while you have Vertigo?

- \* Consult Physician.
- \* Hold on to something stable when doing activities that make you bit dizzy.
- \* Sit down if symptoms start.
- \* Tell friend & family you get dizzy.
- \* If you have BPPV, keep going with your BPPV exercise program your symptoms need to get worse before they get better.
- \* Avoid Driving.
- \* Avoid Alcohol.
- \* Try not to let it limit your social life.

Don't Give Up!

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