JAAA CEU Program

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Questions refer to Nelson et al, "Static Positional Nystagmus in the Healthy Vestibular System," 883–895.

Learner Outcomes:

Readers of this article should be able to:

- Understand the purpose and interpretation of the static positional subtest of the videonystagmography (VNG) test battery.
- Consider application of a newly revised criteria for pathologic or "significant" static positional nystagmus.

CEU Questions:

- The difference between "positional" and "positioning" nystagmus:
 - a. Positional and positioning nystagmus are the same.
 - b. Positioning nystagmus only occurs with the patient sitting upright.
 - c. Positioning nystagmus is the result of moving the body and head from one position to another; positional nystagmus is observed after a person's head or body has been placed in a stationary position.
- 2. One of the reported causes of positional nystagmus:
 - a. Cerebellum dysfunction
 - b. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV)
 - c. Otosclerosis
- 3. Positional nystagmus is thought to have a peripheral vestibular cause under the following conditions:
 - a. Presence of spontaneous nystagmus, directionchanging horizontal nystagmus in several positions and an accompanying unilateral weakness toward the fast phase of the positional nystagmus
 - b. Direction-changing horizontal nystagmus in a single position
 - c. Presence of spontaneous nystagmus, directionfixed horizontal nystagmus in several positions and an accompanying unilateral weakness toward the slow phase of the positional nystagmus
- 4. It is necessary to do the right lateral and/or left lateral positions under the following circumstance/s.
 - a. The Dix-Hallpike was not previously conducted.
 - b. The patient complains of neck pain during the case history.
 - c. The head-right or head-left positions evoke horizontal nystagmus.

- 5. Why was including the fixation index suggested for the new criteria (Table 3)?
 - a. It improves the clinician's ability to localize the lesion as either peripheral or central.
 - b. BPPV evaluation is typically done with the eyes open.
 - c. It removes the need to calculate the fixation index during caloric testing.
- Evidence showed that this recording length may be sufficient when performing the static positional subtest of the videonystagmography (VNG) test battery:
 - a. 10-15 seconds
 - b. 50-60 seconds
 - c. 20-30 seconds
- 7. The criteria in Table 3 suggests that vertical nystagmus should be considered pathological when:
 - a. It is seen, even if only in one position.
 - b. It is seen in more than one position or if it is >2°/sec in one position.
 - c. Only if it is greater $>5^{\circ}/\text{sec}$ in a single position.
- 8. The proposed criteria (Table 3) did not consider this position for the static positional subtest of the VNG test battery:
 - a. Seated upright
 - b. Head-hanging right
 - c. Pre-caloric position
- 9. A finding of pathological positional nystagmus should be given under the following condition.
 - a. Persistent horizontal positional nystagmus in two positions
 - b. Persistent horizontal positional nystagmus in one position and intermittent horizontal positional nystagmus in one position
 - Persistent horizontal positional nystagmus in one position and intermittent horizontal positional nystagmus in three positions
- 10. Direction-changing nystagmus in a single position usually indicates:
 - a. A central vestibular lesion
 - b. Superior canal dehiscence
 - c. A horizontal semicircular canal lesion



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