

Learning Objectives for **ADVANCED VESTIBULAR COURSE** 07.06-09.06-2017.

Assessment and treatment of patients with vestibular disorders, Part II

Upon completion of the course, the participant will be able to

1. Describe advanced vestibular system anatomy and function and how it relates to the clinical exam and vestibular function tests.
2. Describe abnormal vestibular function. Specifically, the participant will be able to correlate altered vestibular function with clinical signs and symptoms, as well as to describe the central compensatory mechanisms involved in the response to vestibular lesions.
3. Perform and interpret a detailed examination of the patient with “dizziness”, including the pertinent patient history and subjective exam, advanced oculomotor exam (including identification of central and peripheral patterns of nystagmus, HINTS test, VOR function including horizontal canal and RALP and LARP head thrusts, headshaking nystagmus, hyperventilation induced nystagmus, clinical tests for fistula, assessment of positioning vertigo) and assessment of static and dynamic postural stability.
4. Explain the physiologic rationale, test procedures, and test results of the vestibular function tests (VNG, Rotary Chair, VEMPs and posturography). The course participants will be able to apply the vestibular function test results to aid in the design of an appropriate rehabilitation program and to help develop realistic goals for therapy.
5. Demonstrate the ability to diagnose and perform the various appropriate treatment techniques for anterior semicircular canal BPPV, and horizontal semicircular canal BPPV, including BPPV affecting the anterior arm of the horizontal semicircular canal.
6. Apply the appropriate assessment tools to assess the compensatory and functional status of individuals with peripheral and central vestibular deficits.
7. Describe the pathophysiology and clinical presentation for other causes of dizziness including superior canal dehiscence, migraine associated dizziness, Meniere’s disease, persistent postural-perceptual dizziness (3PD), and concussion. Course participants will be able to design and modify treatment programs based on the nature of the cause of dizziness in these patient populations.
8. Describe the causes of cervicogenic dizziness, and will be able to conduct and interpret a detailed examination of the patient to differentiate between vestibular and cervicogenic causes of dizziness.
9. Design and conduct a treatment program for individuals with cervicogenic dizziness, including: manual traction techniques for the cervical spine and cervical kinesthetic retraining techniques.