

Neurotological findings in patients with Parkinson's disease

Jackeline Martins Bassetto¹, Bianca Simone Zeigelboim², Ari Leon Jurkiewicz³, Karlin Fabianne Klagenberg⁴

Keywords: parkinson's disease, electronystagmography, vestibular function tests, dizziness.

Summary

The number of elderly people is increasing considerably in our settings, and with that we have a matching increase in chronic-degenerative diseases - such as Parkinson's Disease (PD), which has balance-related symptoms associated and is increasingly more prevalent in the elderly population. **Aim:** Study labyrinth exams in PD patients and associate them with vestibular disorders. Study design: contemporary cross-sectional cohort. **Materials and Methods.** Thirty patients were assessed, twenty females and ten males, at the age range of 48 - 84 years. Procedures: anamnesis, ear inspection and vestibular assessment by means of a vecto-electronystagmography (VENG). **Results:** a) As to the neurotological complaints reported in the anamnesis, there was a prevalence of: tremor (100.0%), dizziness (43.3%), tinnitus (40.0%), gait unbalance and falls (36.6%) in each; b) in assessing the vestibular function, there was a significant difference in the rate of altered exams ($p=0.0000$); c) Most alterations happened in the peripheral vestibular system (93.3%) and the caloric test, with a predominance of bilateral labyrinth hyporreflexia (30,0%); d) The exam results were correlated with the vestibular symptoms and we noticed that there were no significant differences. **Conclusion:** this study showed us a significant number of altered exams, unrelated to symptoms.

¹ MSc, Speech and Hearing Therapist.

² PhD, Coordinator of the MSc Program at Tuiuti University in Paraná.

³ PhD, MD, Professor.

⁴ MSc, Speech and Hearing Therapist.
Tuiuti University in Paraná.

Send correspondence to: R. Vital Brasil 900 V. Isabel.

National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPQ).

This paper was submitted to the RBORL-SGP (Publishing Manager System) on 1 January 2007. code 3612.

The article was accepted on 5 April 2007.

INTRODUCTION

The aging process manifests itself through the linear functional decay of various bodily organs as a function of time, while it is not possible to exactly define when the transition into it takes place, as in other stages. At the end of the third decade of life, anatomic and functional changes attributable to aging are more evident¹.

The elderly population is growing considerably in Brazil due to the improvements in public health care and progress in medical science. Today, 15 million people are over the age of sixty; Brazil ranks sixth in the world in number of elderly citizens - 32 million - according to the World Health Organization. Estimates from the WHO indicate that there will be two billion people over the age of sixty in 2025².

The boundary between adult and elderly age is 65 years for developed countries and 60 for developing nations. Such criterion is widely adopted by elderly care institutions³.

Chronic degenerative diseases such as Parkinson's and the cognitive alterations observed in Alzheimer's have seen increases in their incidence rates. Parkinson's is known to be one of the most frequent neurologic disorders, compromising mainly the motor system and with yet unknown causes⁴. It is known that there is a reduction in the production of dopamine by the substantia nigra⁴. With aging, the speed at which nerve impulses are transmitted is reduced and neurotransmitters are altered⁵. The lack of dopamine - a neurotransmitter that acts on the basal nuclei - leads to the onset of Parkinson's⁵. For some authors⁶ the etiology of the disease is obscure, but several factors such as genetics, atherosclerosis, excessive accumulation of oxygen free radicals, viral infections, head trauma, use of antipsychotic medication, and environmental factors may trigger the disease.

Several changes take place, among them the involvement of the central nervous system's ability to process vestibular, visual, and proprioceptive signals associated with maintaining bodily balance, diminishing the ability to modify adaptive reflexes⁷. Symptoms like dizziness and imbalance also occur as a consequence of such sensorial alterations, which may affect persons of other ages, although they are more frequently found in elders above 65 years of age⁷. Patients above the age of 75 have dizziness as the most evident symptom^{8,9}. Other symptoms may be present along with etiologic causes of sensorial nature, stroke, cardiovascular disorders, metabolic diseases, neck and neurologic alterations, bone and degenerative diseases, among others^{8,9}. Changes in postural control in elderly populations lead to increased risk of falling, its consequent sequelae and increased morbidity⁹⁻¹¹.

Vestibular tests comprise a set of procedures that allows for the functional assessment of the systems asso-

ciated with maintaining bodily balance, i.e., the triad that makes up the vestibular system¹². The evidences raised by vestibular examination enable the assessment of the relationship between balance and function of the posterior labyrinth, vestibular branches of the eighth cranial nerve, vestibular nuclei on the floor of the fourth ventricle, vestibular pathways and, above all, the vestibulo-ocular, vestibulocerebellar, vestibulospinal, and vestibulo-proprioceptive cervical interrelations, in order to establish the site of injury⁷.

As longevity is extended and imbalance reduces the quality of life of Parkinson's patients, this paper aims to analyze the findings of inner ear examination and correlate them to the vestibular symptoms observed in this population.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

This study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee under permit 008/2005 and duly authorized by the patients who signed a Free Informed Consent form.

Thirty patients with Parkinson's were included, being 20 males and 10 females with ages ranging between 48 and 84 years.

This is a cross-sectional study in which patients were assessed regardless of the type of treatment and time for which they had been treated.

The study comprised the following steps:

Interview

Patients answered a questionnaire to assess their otoneurologic symptoms and signs. Patients with impeditive psychological, visual, and musculoskeletal impairment and other disorders that rendered vestibular testing impossible were excluded.

Otorhinolaryngological evaluation

Tests were conducted to exclude alterations that could interfere with the examination.

Vestibular testing

Patients underwent the following tests:

Without recording

- * Search for nystagmus and positional vertigo;
- * Search for spontaneous and semi-spontaneous nystagmus with eyes opened, looking ahead, looking thirty degrees to the right, left, up, and down.

With recording

VNG was carried out using a thermo-sensitive VN316 Berger device with three recording channels. After the skin in the periorbital region was cleaned with alcohol, an active electrode was fixated with electrolytic paste to the lateral angles and to the medial frontal line of the

patient's eyes, thus forming an isosceles triangle to allow for the identification of horizontal, vertical, and oblique eye motion patterns. This type of VNG enables more accurate measurements of angular speed in the slow component (vestibular correction) of the nystagmus.

A Ferrante decreasing pendular rotary chair, an EV VEC Neurograff visual stimulator, and an NGR 05 Neurograff caloric testing device with air temperatures of 42°C, 18°C and 10°C, were used in the caloric tests.

The following eye and labyrinth tests were carried out during VNG, as described by Mangabeira-Albernaz et al.¹³.

* Eye motion calibration. In this stage of the examination we looked at tracing consistency to allow for comparisons against other research efforts;

* Search for spontaneous (open and closed eyes) and semi-spontaneous (open eyes) nystagmus. In this stage we looked at occurrence, direction, inhibitory effect of eye fixation and maximum speed of the slow component of ocular nystagmus;

* Search for pendular tracking, looking at occurrence and type of tracing;

* Search for optokinetic nystagmus, assessing occurrence, direction, slow component maximum speed in counterclockwise and clockwise eye motion, and directional preponderance;

* Search for pre and postrotational nystagmus using the decreasing pendular rotation test to stimulate the anterior and posterior lateral semicircular canals. Occurrence, direction, frequency on counterclockwise and clockwise rotation, and directional preponderance were observed;

* Search for pre and post caloric testing nystagmus through stimulation of the lateral semicircular canals. Air was injected in both ears in three sessions of 80 seconds each, at 42°C, 18°C and 10°C. Responses were recorded first with the patients closing their eyes and then with their eyes opened to look at inhibitory effect of eye fixation. In this test we looked at direction, absolute values for slow component maximum speed, directional preponderance, and post-caloric testing labyrinthine nystagmus prevalence.

Statistical method

A descriptive analysis of the data collected from the otoneurologic interviews and vestibular tests was produced. Then the ratios of altered and normal test results were analyzed. Fischer's test was then applied to look at altered and normal vestibular test results with and without symptoms, and with rotational and non-rotational dizziness. After both tests were applied, a significance level of 0.05 (5%) was adopted to reject the null hypothesis.

RESULTS

The main otoneurologic complaints referred to

during the interviews were trembling, dizziness, tinnitus, imbalance at gait, and falling, as shown in Chart 1.

Chart 1. Otoneurologic complaints reported by thirty patients with Parkinson's disease.

Otoneurologic complaints	Number of patients	Percentage of patients (%)
Tremor	30	100.0
Dizziness	13	43.3
Tinnitus	12	40.0
Imbalance at gait	11	36.6
Falling	11	36.6
Anxiety	10	33.3
Depression	8	26.6
Vomiting	2	6.6
Nausea	2	6.6

Positional nystagmus testing could not be done in 27 patients, as they were physically unable to complete the test; only three patients was it done without occurrences of nystagmus and/or vertigo.

Vestibular testing showed altered results in 25 cases; 23 of which resided in the peripheral vestibular system and two in the central vestibular system, as shown in Chart 2.

Chart 2. Vestibular test results for thirty patients with Parkinson's disease.

Results	Number of patients	Percentage of patients (%)
AVTR	25	83
NVTR	5	17
TOTAL	30	100.0

Legend: AVTR - altered vestibular test result; NVTR - normal vestibular test result

After applying the ratios test and considering a significance level of 5% ($\alpha=0.05$), a statistically significant difference was found between the ratio of altered and normal test results, as $p=0.0000 < (\alpha=0.05)$.

Most vestibular altered results were found in the caloric testing; bilateral labyrinthine hyporeflexia was the most prevalent finding, as shown in Chart 3.

Vestibular examination identified nine cases of bilateral peripheral vestibular deficit syndrome; six cases of unilateral peripheral vestibular deficit syndrome; six cases of unilateral peripheral vestibular irritative syndrome; five cases of normal vestibular findings; two cases

Chart 3. Prevalence of normal findings on the vestibular tests of thirty patients with Parkinson's disease.

Findings	Prevalence
Bilateral labyrinthine hyporeflexia	10
Unilateral labyrinthine hyporeflexia	6
Unilateral labyrinthine hyperreflexia	5
Bilateral labyrinthine hyperreflexia	3
Asymmetric peri-rotational nystagmus	3
Uneven eye motion calibration	2
Asymmetric optokinetic nystagmus	1
Asymmetric nystagmus directional preponderance	1
Search for semi-spontaneous nystagmus with eyes opened	1

of bilateral peripheral vestibular irritative syndrome; one case of bilateral central vestibular irritative syndrome; and one case of bilateral central vestibular deficit syndrome, as shown in Chart 4.

Chart 4. Vestibular test results for thirty patients with Parkinson's disease.

Result	Number of patients	Percentage of patients (%)
BPVDS	9	30.0
UPVDS	6	20.0
UPVIS	6	20.0
NVTR	5	16.6
BPVIS	2	6.6
BCVIS	1	3.3
BCVDS	1	3.3
TOTAL	30	100.0

Legend: BPVDS - bilateral peripheral vestibular deficit syndrome; UPVDS - unilateral peripheral vestibular deficit syndrome; UPVIS - unilateral peripheral vestibular irritative syndrome; NVTR - normal vestibular test result; BPVIS - bilateral peripheral vestibular irritative syndrome; BCVIS - bilateral central vestibular irritative syndrome; BCVDS - bilateral central vestibular deficit syndrome.

When correlating test results to vestibular symptoms referred to by the patients and to presence or absence of rotational and non-rotational dizziness, we identified 17 cases of altered results with symptoms and eight cases of altered results without symptoms. From the five patients with normal vestibular test results, three had vestibular symptoms and two were asymptomatic. From the 25 patients with altered vestibular test results, ten had non-rotational dizziness and three had rotational dizziness. There was no correlation between rotational and non-rotational dizziness among the five patients with normal test results, as shown in Charts 5 and 6.

Chart 5. Correlation between vestibular test results and presence of vestibular symptoms in thirty patients with Parkinson's disease.

Results	With Symptoms	Without Symptoms
AVTR	17	8
NVTR	3	2
TOTAL	20	10

Legend: AVTR - altered vestibular test result; NVTR - normal vestibular test result

After applying Fischer's test and considering a significance level of 5% ($\alpha=0.05$), no statistically significant difference was found between the ratios of patients with altered and normal test results and those with and without symptoms, as $p=1.0000 > (\alpha=0.05)$.

Chart 6. Correlation between vestibular test results and dizziness in thirty patients with Parkinson's disease.

Results	Non-rotational dizziness	Rotational dizziness
AVTR	10	3
NVTR	0	0
TOTAL	10	3

Legend: AVTR - altered vestibular test result; NVTR - normal vestibular test result

After applying Fischer's test and considering a significance level of 5% ($\alpha=0.05$), no statistically significant difference was found between the ratios of patients with altered and normal test results and those with and without rotational dizziness, as $p=0.5280 > (\alpha=0.05)$.

DISCUSSION

When looking at interview findings, trembling, dizziness, tinnitus, imbalance at gait, and falling were among the most prevalent complaints. According to Smeltzer and Bare⁶ and Reichert et al.,¹⁴, trembling is the early manifestation of the disease and is followed by stiffness and bradykinesia. In his studies, Whitney¹⁵ mentions dizziness as one of the most frequent complaints. Jones and Godwin-Austen¹⁶ state that gray matter central nuclear masses hold practically all the dopamine present in the human brain. Dopamine is an amine neurotransmitter and the lack thereof results in neuronal degeneration. Phenothiazines chemically block its mode of action. The mechanisms by which such neurochemical alteration triggers the symptoms of the disease still remain obscure.

It should be considered that the aging of sensorial systems, mainly those connected to eyesight, proprioception, plantar pressure receptors, and inner ear function,

leads to neuronal losses in all levels, starting from the sixth decade of life and growing in intensity as of seventy years of age (Mota et al.)¹⁷. Conscious and unconscious proprioceptive impulses arising from the periosteum, joint capsules, ligaments, striated muscle, fascia, and aponeurosis allow the cerebral and cerebellar cortices and the subcortical centers to provide for muscle tone, balance, and motor coordination.

Altered vestibular test results were seen in the peripheral vestibular system of 23 patients and in the central vestibular system of two patients. The higher prevalence verified in the peripheral vestibular system has also been elicited in several trials comprising older populations, as seen in Mota et al.,¹⁷ and Gushikem¹⁸. Greater numbers of central vestibular syndromes in Parkinson's patients were not observed due to the development stage of the disease encountered in our group of patients.

As to abnormal VNG findings, we observed uneven eye motion calibration, semi-spontaneous nystagmus (with eyes opened), asymmetric optokinetic nystagmus, asymmetric peri-rotational nystagmus, asymmetric nystagmus directional preponderance, unilateral and bilateral labyrinthine hyporeflexia and hyperreflexia. Bilateral labyrinthine hyporeflexia was also noted as a significant finding by Reichert et al.¹⁴ and Gushikem¹⁸ in Parkinson's studies with older patients. Dolowitz¹⁹ found hyperreflexia in most analyzed patients. According to Silveira et al.²⁰ reduced response in caloric tests may occur due to aging-related alterations in the vestibular system. Various studies make reference to loss of hair cells in the cristae ampullaris and maculae, reduced number of nerve cells in the vestibular ganglion, degenerated otocones, reduced labyrinthine blood flow, progressive neural stability depression, reduced compensatory capacity of ocular-vestibular reflexes (responsible for maintaining stable eyesight during head movements) and vestibular-spinal reflexes (responsible for bodily balance), all contributing to reduced velocity of eye tracking motion and rotational and caloric hyporeactivity of both peripheral and central vestibular systems (Whitney,¹⁵; Silveira et al.²⁰ and Hain et al.²¹).

Higher prevalence rates of peripheral vestibular deficit syndrome were found in relation to peripheral vestibular irritative syndrome, as was the case in the studies conducted by Gushikem¹⁸. Mota et al.¹⁷ reported more cases of peripheral vestibular irritative syndrome instead. Fukuda et al.²² identified both deficit and irritative syndromes.

The correlation between vestibular symptoms and presence of rotational and non-rotational dizziness in relation to altered and normal vestibular test results pointed to higher prevalence of vestibular symptoms in patients with altered test results, as also found by Reichert et al.¹⁴. The incidence of non-rotational dizziness was also higher among patients with altered vestibular test results. Whi-

tney¹⁵ estimated that most cases of dizziness stem from vestibular disorders. According to Ganança and Caovilla²³ the main symptom arising from vestibular disorders in elderly populations is rotational dizziness.

CONCLUSION

This study allowed the verification of a significant number of altered test results in symptom-free subjects, stressing the importance of carefully assessing Parkinson's patients so as to better understand how the disease affects their balance system and thus aid in the design of their speech and hearing therapies.

REFERENCES

1. Guccione AA. Fisioterapia geriátrica. 2.^a ed. Rio de Janeiro: Guanabara Koogan; 2002. p. 180-1.
2. Jornal Gazeta do Povo. Disponível em: www.gazetadopovo.com.br Acesso em: 28 mar. 2005.
3. Freitas EV, Py L, Neri AL. Tratado de geriatria e gerontologia. Rio de Janeiro: Guanabara Koogan; 2002. p.112-27.
4. Westerberg BD, Roberson JB, Stach BA, Silverberg GD, Heit GH. The effects of posteroventral pallidotomy on balance function in patients with Parkinsons disease. *Stereotact Funct Neurosurg* 2002;79(2):75-87.
5. Menezes M.S, Teive HAG. Doença de Parkinson: aspectos clínicos e cirúrgicos. Rio de Janeiro: Guanabara Koogan; 2003. p. 61-5.
6. Smeltzer SC, Bare BG. Tratado de enfermagem médico cirúrgica. 9.ed. Rio de Janeiro: Guanabara Koogan; 2002. p. 394-8.
7. Ganança FF, Castro ASO, Branco FC, Natour J. Interferência da tontura na qualidade de vida de pacientes com síndrome vestibular periférica. *Rev Bras Otorrinolaringol* 2004;70(1):94-101.
8. Nadol JB, Schuknecht HJ. The pathology of peripheral vestibular disorders in the elderly. *Ear Nose Throat J* 1989;68(12):930-4.
9. Zeigelboim BS, Jurkiewicz AL, Fukuda Y, Mangabeira-Albernaz PL. Alterações vestibulares em doenças degenerativas do sistema nervoso central. *Pró-Fono* 2001;13(2):263-70.
10. Smiley-Oyen AL, Cheng HY, Latt LD, Redfern MS. Adaptation of vibration-induced postural sway in individuals with Parkinsons disease. *Gait Posture* 2002;16(2):188-97.
11. Simoceli L, Bittar R, Bottino MA, Bento RFMS. Perfil diagnóstico do idoso portador de desequilíbrio corporal: resultados preliminares. *Rev Bras Otorrinolaringol* 2003;69(6):772-7.
12. Ganança MM, Caovilla HH, Munhoz MSL, Silva MLG, Ganança FF, Ganança CFA. *Hodologia do Sistema Vestibular*. In: Caovilla HH, Ganança MM, Munhoz MSL, Silva MLG. *Equilibrimetria clínica. Série Otoneurológica*. São Paulo: Atheneu; 2000. p. 5-21.
13. Mangabeira-Albernaz PL, Ganança MM, Pontes PAL. *Modelo Operacional do Aparelho Vestibular*. In: Mangabeira-Albernaz PL, Ganança MM. *Vertigem*. 2^a ed. São Paulo: Moderna; 1976. p.29-36.
14. Reichert WH, Doolittle J, Mcdowell FH. Vestibular dysfunction in Parkinson disease. *Neurol* 1982;32:1133-8.
15. Whitney SL. Tratamento do idoso com disfunção vestibular. In: Herdman SJ. *Reabilitação vestibular*. 2^a ed. São Paulo: Manole; 2002. p.505-28.
16. Jones D, Godwin-Austen RB. Doença de Parkinson. In: Cash PAD. *Neurologia para fisioterapeutas*. São Paulo: Panamericana; 1982. p.167-77.
17. Mota PHM, Franco ES, Monteiro Pinto ES, Arieta AM. Estudo do equilíbrio no idoso por meio da electronistagmografia. *Acta Awho*. Disponível em: <http://www.actaawho.com.br/edicao/conteudo.asp> Acesso em 06 abr. 2005.
18. Gushikem, P. Avaliação otoneurológica em idosos com tontura. 2001.84f. Tese. (Mestrado em Distúrbios da Comunicação Humana)

-
- Universidade Federal de São Paulo- Escola Paulista de Medicina, São Paulo.
19. Dolowitz DA. Diagnosis of early Parkinson´s disease. *Laryngoscope* 1969;79:1275-80.
 20. Silveira SR, Taguchi CK, Ganança FF. Análise comparativa de duas linhas de tratamento para pacientes portadores de síndromes vestibulares periféricas com idade superior a sessenta anos. *Acta Awho* 2002;21(1):14-31.
 21. Hain TC, Ramaswamy TS, Hillman MA. Anatomia e fisiologia do sistema vestibular normal. In: Herdman SJ. *Reabilitação vestibular*. 2ª. ed. São Paulo: Manole; 2002. p.3-24.
 22. Fukuda Y, Silva AM, Gushikem P, Caovilla HH, Ganança MM. Avaliação otoneurológica em indivíduos: achados clínicos, audiológicos e vestibulares. In: 35th Congresso Brasileiro de Otorrinolaringologia; 2000, Natal, Brasil, p. 133.
 23. Ganança MM, Caovilla HH. Como Lidar com as Tonturas e Sintomas Associados. In: Ganança MM, Munhoz MSL, Caovilla HH, Silva MLG. *Estratégias terapêuticas em otoneurologia. Série Otoneurológica*. São Paulo: Atheneu; 2001. p.1-14.