
Tilmelding af Foredrag

Foredragets titel

A Mechanical Rotation Chair provides superior diagnostics of Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo

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Introduktion

The purpose of this study was to investigate the agreement between BPPV diagnostics done with a mechanical rotation chair (MRC) and traditional diagnostics. Secondary objectives of this study were to 1) to examine if the two test modalities differ in diagnostic properties when diagnosing uncomplicated and intractable BPPV, 2) to examine whether impaired participant cooperation during traditional diagnostics alters agreement.

Materiale/metode

Prospective randomized clinical study. Patients with suspected BPPV were referred by general practitioners, otorhinolaryngologists and other hospital departments. Participants underwent diagnostic testing twice: once by traditional diagnostics on an examination bed and once with an MRC. The most sensitive test modality was categorized as "gold standard."

Resultater

Agreement between the two test modalities, when testing the ability to diagnose BPPV, was 0.83: Cohen's kappa 0.66. Sensitivity of 71 %, specificity of 98 %, negative predictive values of 73 %, and positive predictive values of 97 % were determined for manual diagnostics when compared to diagnostics with the MRC. Agreement regarding BPPV subtype classification was found to be 0.71, Cohen's kappa 0.58. Agreement when isolating the diagnosis to posterior canalolithiasis (p-CAN) was 0.89, Cohen's kappa 0.78.

Diskussion

Diagnostics aided by an MRC are more accurate than traditional BPPV diagnostics. When isolating diagnostics to p-CAN, the level of agreement increased. Results also showed higher agreement between test modalities and a significantly higher negative predictive value for traditional diagnostics when examining uncomplicated BPPV. The diagnostic properties of traditional diagnostics declined in cases with impaired cooperation.

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