

Abstract

The perception of verticality may be affected by a disorder of the vestibular system. One of the causes of vestibular system pathology is benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV). Our study investigates the changes in the perception of verticality in patients with BPPV compared to the healthy population. Therapeutic positional maneuvers are used to treat BPPV. Using the positional maneuver, the otoconia are relocated from the semicircular canals back to the utricle. This thesis investigates the effect of therapeutic maneuver on the change in the perception of verticality. The theoretical part discusses the perception of verticality, types of verticality, pathology in the perception of verticality and the possibilities of its measurement. Most of the focus is on the description of subjective visual verticality (SVV). It also describes the vestibular system and discusses the BPPV. In the practical part, a set of ten patients and a control group are presented. Using statistical data processing, the result is to answer the hypotheses whether there is a difference in the perception of verticality between patients with BPPV and healthy subjects. It also addresses the question of whether the therapeutic maneuver will affect the perception of verticality in patients with BPPV. Verticality was measured in both static and dynamic conditions. SVV measurements using the Synapsis system were used to obtain the data.

Keywords

Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo, verticality, subjective visual vertical, vestibular system, reposition maneuver