

Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential in Idiopathic Parkinson's Disease

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Background: Idiopathic Parkinson's disease (IPD) is closely related to Lewy body pathology. Pathological changes in medullar oblongata and pontine tegmentum have been reported in patients with subclinical motor symptom. Vestibular evoked myogenic potential (VEMP) is mediated by vestibular nuclei in lower brainstem and reflects the function of lower brainstem. The purpose of our study is to estimate the lower brainstem function in IPD patients.

Methods: Ten patients with idiopathic Parkinson's disease underwent VEMP test. The patients were divided into Hohn-Yahr (H-Y) stage I (unilateral motor involvement) group and H-Y stage II or more severe (bilateral motor involvement) group. VEMP results were compared between groups using Mann-Whitney U test.

Results: Among patients, 6 patients showed abnormal VEMP (unilateral abnormality 2, bilateral abnormalities 4). Between H-Y stage I group and H-Y II,III group, there was no statistical difference in the results of VEMP.

Conclusions: We concluded that the lower brainstem dysfunction reflected in VEMP could occur in IPD regardless of the progression of the disease.

Key Words: Parkinson's disease, VEMP, Brainstem

(Parkinson's disease) (sub-
stantia nigra) (resting tremor), (rigidity), (bradykinesia), (Lewy body) (subclinical period) (medulla oblongata) (pons)

가² alpha-synuclein (axon) (aggregation) (presynaptic nerve terminal) (vestibular evoked myogenic potential: VEMP) (medial vestibulospinal tract)

¹ (Lewy body) (subclinical period) (medulla oblongata) (pons)

^{4,5} , Meniere , VEMP (lower brainstem) (medulla) 가^{4,6} VEMP

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1.

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UK Parkinson's disease society brain bank (atypical parkinsonism)

(p>0.05).

(Rinne test) (Weber test)
Hohn - Yahr(H-Y) stage I & III H-Y stage II

2. VEMP

(sternocleidomastoid muscle) 90~100 dB 0.2 (averaging)
100 p13-n23

VEMP 2 가 (Fig. 1).⁴ p13-n23

3.

SPSS (SPSS v 10.0 software)

Mann-Whitney U test p 0.05

64±8.7

7:3

3

VEMP 가

(Table 1). VEMP

VEMP

p13-n23 6

VEMP Meniere

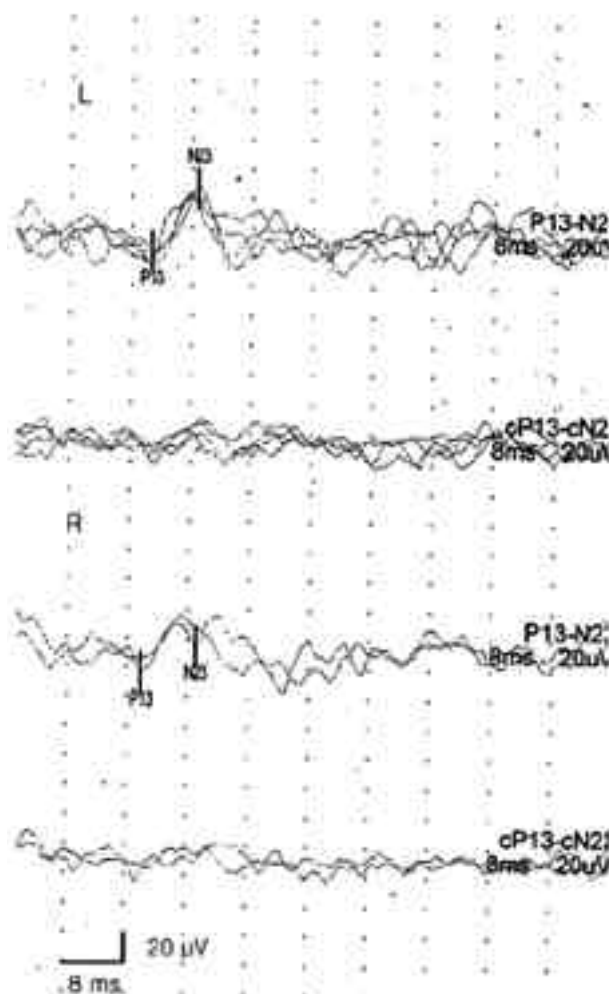


Figure 1. Vestibular evoked myogenic potential test disclosed decreased p13-n23 amplitudes in the right side of a Parkinson's disease patient (left side amplitude: 44.5 µV, right side amplitude: 19.8 µV).

Table 1. Clinical information of Parkinson's disease patients and results of vestibular evoked myogenic potential

Case No.	Sex/Age (y)	H-Y stage	right VEMP	left VEMP
1	M/57	2	normal	abnormal
2	F/77	1	normal	normal
3	F/53	3	absent	absent
4	M/64	1	absent	absent
5	M/60	2	normal	normal
6	M/73	2	normal	normal
7	M/77	3	absent	absent
8	M/61	2	normal	normal
9	F/66	2	absent	absent
10	M/56	1	abnormal	normal

H-Y stage: Hohn-Yahr stage, VEMP: vestibular evoked myogenic potential.

p13 n23 (latency)가 가
 4,7,8
 (hallmarker)
 .9
 (glossopharyngeal), (vagal)
 (motor nucleus) intermediate reticular
 zone, (reticular formation),
 (raphe nucleus), coeruleus-subcoeruleus complex
 .2
 (insoluble)
 alpha-synuclein (aggregation)
 (intracellular inclu-
 sion)가
 alpha-
 synuclein
 (presymptomatic)
 (pontine tementum)
 gain setting system
 .3
 (selectivity)
 (somatosensory), (viscerosensory)
 (somatomotor), (visceromotor)
 .3
 VEMP
 sacculocollic reflex
 (vestibulonucleus) 11
 (descending tract) 가
 H-Y stage VEMP
 VEMP

VEMP
 VEMP
 (rigidity) (activation)
 가 ,
 (conductive hearing impairment), (age
 effect) 가 가
 6,10

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