

회전운동검사에서 각가속도의 변화에 따른 전정안구반사의 변화

지장훈 · 이원상 · 정명현 · 정운교 · 이정준 · 이해성

= Abstract =

Vestibulo-Ocular Reflex according to the Change of Angular Acceleration in Sinusoidal Harmonic Acceleration Test

Janghoon Chi, M.D., Won Sang Lee, M.D., Myung-Hyun Chung, M.D.,
Woon-Kyo Chung, M.D., Jung-Jun Lee, M.D., Hae-Song Lee, M.D.

Department of Otorhinolaryngology, College of Medicine, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea

We investigated the vestibulo-ocular reflex which is followed by the change of angular acceleration in sinusoidal harmonic acceleration test. 20 normal volunteers with no evidence of previous otoneurologic disease were tested. The maximal slow phase eye velocity, gain and asymmetry were obtained in five different amplitudes of rotation, 30°, 60°, 90°, 120° and 150° with properly fixed conditions such as darkness and the frequency of rotation fixed at 0.05Hz. During each test, we asked the examinees to be alert and keep the eyes open. At least 5 minute interval was given between the tests and recalibrations were done before each test.

The results of this test were as follows.

- 1) The maximal slow phase eye velocities were gradually increased according to the increment of the amplitudes of rotation with the statistical significances ($p < 0.05$).
- 2) The gains were gradually decreased according to the increment of the amplitudes of rotation between the range of 30° and 90° with the statistical significances ($p < 0.05$).
- 3) The asymmetries of each amplitude were the highest (13.6%) at 30° and the lowest (6.9%) at 120°; but there were no statistical significances ($p > 0.05$).

Therefore, from the above results, sinusoidal harmonic acceleration test with the frequency fixed at 0.05Hz, gain is higher when the amplitude of rotation is smaller and the pattern of the nystagmus is more evident when the amplitude of rotation is bigger. But The authors conclude that in order to get the results which are statistically significant, the amplitude of rotation should be lower than 90°
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KEY WORDS : Vestibulo-ocular reflex · Sinusoidal harmonic acceleration test · Angular acceleration.

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Table 1. Maximum slow phase eye velocity at each amplitude of rotation in volunteers (deg/sec)

No.	Age	30°		60°		90°		120°		150°	
		L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R
1	26	9	10	8	9	12	9	13	11	13	14
2	30	12	18	18	14	24	22	25	25	26	29
3	32	12	13	13	14	18	18	24	29	32	41
4	26	18	20	15	21	18	18	16	20	25	29
5	29	10	12	5	5	20	24	23	28	23	28
6	31	11	8	11	8	12	19	20	23	21	19
7	28	11	8	14	15	17	17	20	20	22	27
8	32	10	19	16	19	25	26	29	37	36	43
9	26	16	21	16	19	17	15	17	18	38	38
10	24	10	11	11	14	14	11	16	17	27	19
11	24	17	9	17	12	19	15	15	14	36	36
12	27	11	11	18	23	19	16	20	28	20	19
13	21	14	11	23	21	27	31	38	33	55	57
14	25	13	11	17	19	23	26	31	27	33	42
15	25	9	14	19	16	25	20	26	26	36	40
16	27	13	9	11	9	17	14	18	16	16	13
17	22	17	18	15	14	26	28	27	32	31	42
18	22	15	9	12	10	17	16	20	22	25	22
19	20	5	7	11	12	12	15	15	22	24	31
20	24	15	12	21	21	10	14	22	21	38	31

L : Left ear, R : Right ear

Table 2. Gain at each amplitude of rotation in volunteers

No.	Age	30°		60°		90°		120°		150°	
		L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R
1	26	0.60	0.67	0.27	0.30	0.27	0.20	0.22	0.18	0.17	0.19
2	30	0.80	1.20	0.60	0.47	0.53	0.49	0.42	0.42	0.35	0.39
3	32	0.80	0.87	0.43	0.47	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.48	0.43	0.55
4	26	1.20	1.30	0.50	0.70	0.40	0.40	0.27	0.33	0.33	0.39
5	29	0.67	0.80	0.17	0.17	0.44	0.53	0.38	0.47	0.31	0.37
6	31	0.73	0.53	0.37	0.27	0.27	0.42	0.33	0.38	0.28	0.25
7	28	0.73	0.53	0.47	0.50	0.38	0.38	0.33	0.33	0.29	0.36
8	32	0.67	1.27	0.53	0.63	0.56	0.58	0.48	0.62	0.48	0.57
9	26	1.07	1.40	0.53	0.63	0.38	0.33	0.28	0.30	0.51	0.51
10	24	0.67	0.73	0.37	0.47	0.31	0.24	0.27	0.28	0.36	0.25
11	24	1.13	0.60	0.57	0.40	0.42	0.33	0.25	0.23	0.48	0.48
12	27	0.73	0.73	0.60	0.77	0.42	0.36	0.33	0.47	0.27	0.25
13	21	0.93	0.73	0.77	0.70	0.60	0.69	0.63	0.55	0.73	0.76
14	25	0.87	0.73	0.57	0.63	0.51	0.58	0.52	0.45	0.44	0.56
15	25	0.60	0.93	0.63	0.53	0.56	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.48	0.53
16	27	0.87	0.60	0.37	0.30	0.38	0.31	0.30	0.27	0.21	0.17
17	22	1.13	1.20	0.50	0.47	0.58	0.62	0.45	0.53	0.41	0.56
18	22	1.00	0.60	0.40	0.33	0.38	0.36	0.33	0.37	0.33	0.29
19	20	0.33	0.47	0.37	0.40	0.27	0.33	0.25	0.37	0.32	0.41
20	24	1.00	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.22	0.31	0.37	0.35	0.51	0.41

L : Left ear, R : Right ear

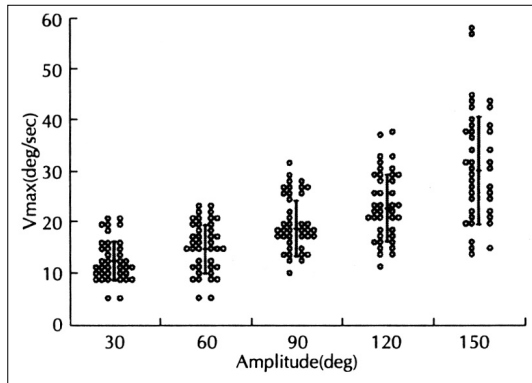


Fig. 1. Maximum slow phase eye velocity at each amplitude of rotation ($p < 0.05$).

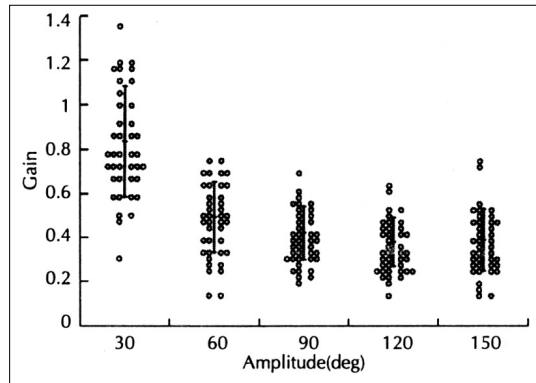


Fig. 2. Gain at each amplitude of rotation ($p < 0.05$).

Table 1, 18.7deg/sec, 5.4
 30°, 12. , 120° 22.6deg/sec,
 5deg/sec, 3.8, 60° 가 6.5, 150° 29.9deg/sec,
 14.7deg/sec, 4.7, 90° 10.5 (Table 4). Fig. 1 가

가 , , 가
 가 , , 가
 가 , 가
 가 (1) Sinusoid, (2) Sum of sines,
 가 (3) Pseudorandom, (4) Velocity trapezoid ,
 가 ,
 0.05Hz Sinusoid
 가 Sinusoidal harmonic acceleration
 가 , test(SHAT) 가 ⁴⁶⁾
 , (1)
 , (2)
 고 , (3)
 찰 , (4)
 , (5)
 가 , ,
 , (6) , , ,
 , (7)
 , (8) 가
²⁷⁾³⁶⁾⁴⁵⁾
 Leigh Brandt²⁵⁾ 가 , (1) 가
 (Vestibulo - ocular reflex, VOR)가 , (2) 2Hz
 ,
 Collewijn⁶⁾⁷⁾⁸⁾ 1Hz , ³¹⁾, (3)
 , 가 , (4)
 , 가 , (5)
 , ¹¹⁾
 92%가
 (oscillopsia) , ¹⁴⁾
 (ant -
 icipatory mechanism) 1Hz
⁵⁾²⁰⁾²²⁾
 , , 30 °
 , ²⁵⁾
 , ,
 가 , ³⁷⁾ Bal -
 oh ³⁾, Wall Furman⁴⁵⁾, Wall⁴⁴⁾
 가

가 , (Gain), (Phase),
 (artifact) , (Asymmetry) .
 Wall⁴³⁾ ,
 45 ,
 30 ° (Gain)
 45 , (validity) ,
 가 가 0.16 Hz
 가 (plateau) . Hamid¹⁵⁾
 Hirsch¹⁹⁾, Hyden Larsby²⁰⁾ 30%
 (1) , Shelhamer³⁸⁾ 6%
 , (2) () 가 , 8% 가 3가
 . Grossman¹²⁾, King²³⁾ 가 가
 0.5 5Hz , Pulaski³⁴⁾
 150deg/sec ,
 30deg/sec 가 ,
 가 가 Baloh²⁾ 0.05Hz ,
 60deg/sec , 0.50,
 0.16
 가 0.49, 0.16
 Konrad²⁴⁾, Jenkins²¹⁾ Wall⁴³⁾ 가 0.1Hz 1.0Hz
 가 , 0.01 가 100deg/sec
 25 0.05Hz 가 ,
 0.0125 0.05Hz
 가 가
 Baloh¹⁾ ,
 0.05Hz () ,
 Henry Dibartolomeo¹⁷⁾ 0.02Hz 30 ° 90 °
 Myers²⁹⁾ .
 , 0. 가 0.75
 01Hz 80% 가 0.9 1.1
 , 가 20%가 ,
 가 ,
 , 가
 0.05Hz 4)13) . 가
 30 ° 0.8

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3 0.75 , , Mathog²⁶⁾

30° 가 가 가 , ,

(Phase) 180° ,

0 phase lead ,

phase lag 1)2)16)17)32) ,

– (bias), , 43)

Stock - well³⁹⁾ 가 phase lead가 , 6.9 ± 5.2%, 13.6 ± 9.20%

100% 가 0% , ,

가

sch¹⁹⁾, Henry Dibartolomeo¹⁷⁾ 가 46) Hir - , 가

0.04Hz 가 Wolfe Kos⁴⁷⁾ 0.02 , 가

2) Hess¹⁸⁾ , , Baloh 가 가

가

phase lead가 결론

phase lag가 ,

phase lead가 가 ,

phase lag가 가 ,

37) ,

가 , 20 , 30

(Asymmetry) 10 0.05Hz

30° , 60° , 90° , 120° , 1

50° 가
 ,
 1)
 30° 12.5deg/sec, 60° 14.7deg/sec, 90°
 18.7deg/sec, 120° 22.6deg/sec, 150°
 29.9deg/sec 가
 가
 (p<0.05).
 2) 30° 0.8
 3, 60° 0.49, 90° 0.42, 120° 0.38, 1
 50° 0.39 가
 , 30° 90°
 (p<0.05).
 3)
 30° 13.6% 가 , 120°
 6.9% 가
 (p>0.05).
 0.05Hz
 ,
 가
 90°

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