#### Meniere's Disease



## Introduction:-

In 1861 Prosper Meniere described a syndrome characterized by deafness, tinnitus, and episodic vertigo. He linked this condition to a disorder of the inner ear.

### Definition:-

It is a syndrome characterized by a tried of symptoms; attacks of incapacitating vertigo, Sensorineural hearing loss & Tinnitus.

# (fA)(f())UNIVERSITY

### Incidence:-

It is usually occur in adulthood.

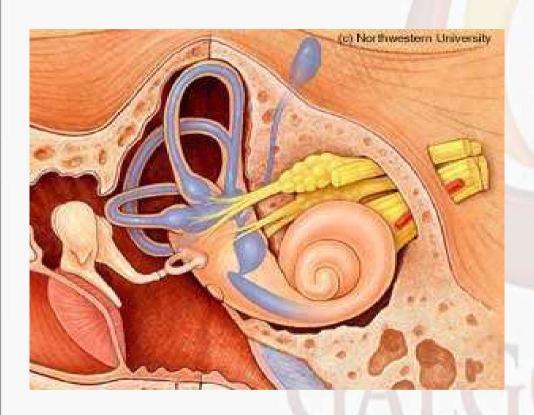
## **Etiology:-**

Unknown

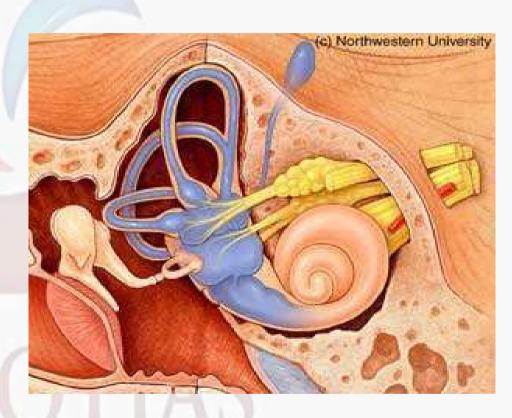
#### Risk factor:-

- Metabolic disorder
- Toxicity
- Allergies
- Emotional factor
- Circulatory disorder
- Anatomical abnormalities





Normal membranous labyrinth



Dilated membranous labyrinth in Meniere's disease (Hydrops)

# Pathophysiology:-

Due to etipogical factors

Over production mendolymph Excessive

accumulation in inner ear

Increase pressure Rupture of

membra

Permanent loss auditory & vestibular function

Name of the Faculty: Ms. Anjum Abbasi

Program Name: B.SC NURSING

### Clinical manifestation:

- Periodic episodes vertigo or dizziness
- Sensorineural Hearing loss
- Fullness/pressure
- Nausea, vomiting, Diarrhea
- Increase pulse rate
- Diaphoresis
- Disorientation



## Diagnostic evaluation:-

History

Pattern of symptoms Association between hearing loss, tinnitus, and vertigo

- Physical examination
- Otoscopic examination



UNIVERSITY

Rinne (usually indicates that air conduction remains better than bone conduction) & weber test(Assess the bone conduction of sound with Tuning fork)

- Audiometric examination
- Electronystogmography(ENG)
- Audiometric brain stream response



## Management:-

Goal
To Control vertigo Preserve hearing
Stabilize tinnitus

### Nonpharmacological management:-

- a. Low sodium diet
- b. Labyrinthine compensatory exercise
- c. Avoidance of caffeine, nicotine & alcohal

### Pharmacological management:-

- Vestibular suppressants (eg, meclizine)
- Diuretics (eg, hydrochlorothiazide) actually decrease the fluid pressure load in the inner ear.
- Vasodilator
- Anticholinergic
- Antiemetic eg. Trimethobenzamide 250 mg TDS
- Anti-inflammatory (steroids)

### Surgical management:-

- Ototoxic ablation therapy (Transtympanic injection of antibiotics that are toxic to inner ear)
- Endolymhatic decompression
- Labyrinthectomy

## Complication:-

- Partial or total loss of hearing.
- Constant tinnitus
- Permanent balance disability
- Fear, phobia
- Dehydration
- Decrease quality of life
- Trauma from falling



UNIVERSITY

### Nursing management:-

- Impaired auditory sensory perception R/T altered state of the ear.
- Anxiety R/tthreat to changes health status.
- Body image disturb R/T vertigo.
- Risk for fluid volume deficitR/T increase fluid output, altered intake.
- Risk for injury R/T altered mobility & vertigo.

UNIVERSITY





#### **DEFINITION**

 Slow formation of spongy bone in the otic capsule, particularly at oval window

CAUSES

- Hereditary
- Age of onset: 15-35 years
- Pregnancy

#### Pathophysiology

Etiolog y Normal bone (otic capsule) replaced by spongy bone Spongy bone immobilize the foot plate of normally mobile

Disrupting vibration from T.M to cochlea

Conductive hearing loss/ sensori neural hearing

UNIVERS



#### CLINICAL FEATURES

- Hearing loss
- Tinnitus
- Vertigo

#### DIAGNOSIS

- H.C
- P/E
- Rinnes test bone conduction> Air conduction
- Otoscopy pinkish orange (schwartz sign)
- Audiometry 60 dB

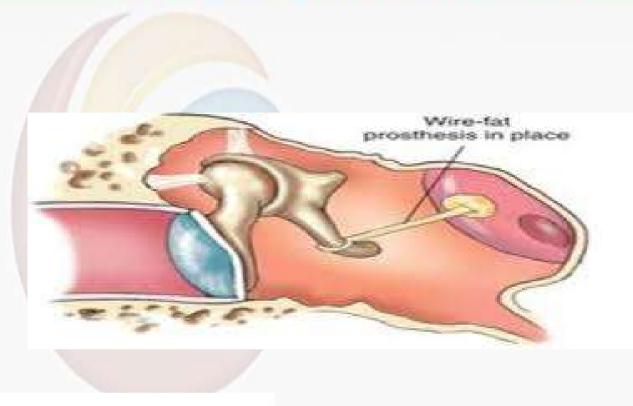
#### MANAGEMENT

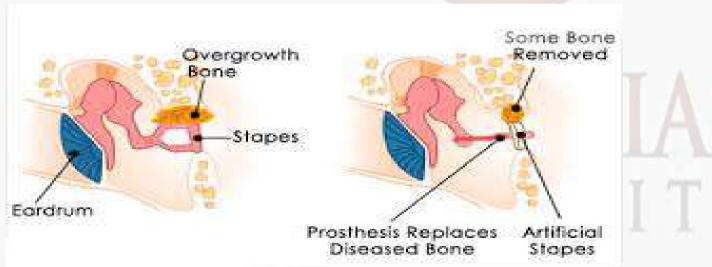


- Hearing aid
- Surgery
- stapedectomy (removal insertion of prosthesis to restore hearing of stapes) and Stapedotomy (creation of small hole in footplate of stapes) and insertion of wire and piston as a prosthesis to help restore hearing

UNIVERSITY

#### Course Name: MEDICAL & SURGICAL NURSING







#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Brunner's \$ suddhartha, "Textbook of Medical \$ Surgical Nursing, Vol 2, wolters kluwar publication.
- 2. Lizy Sonia, "Textbook of medical \$ surgical Nursing, Vol 2, Elsevier publication



