

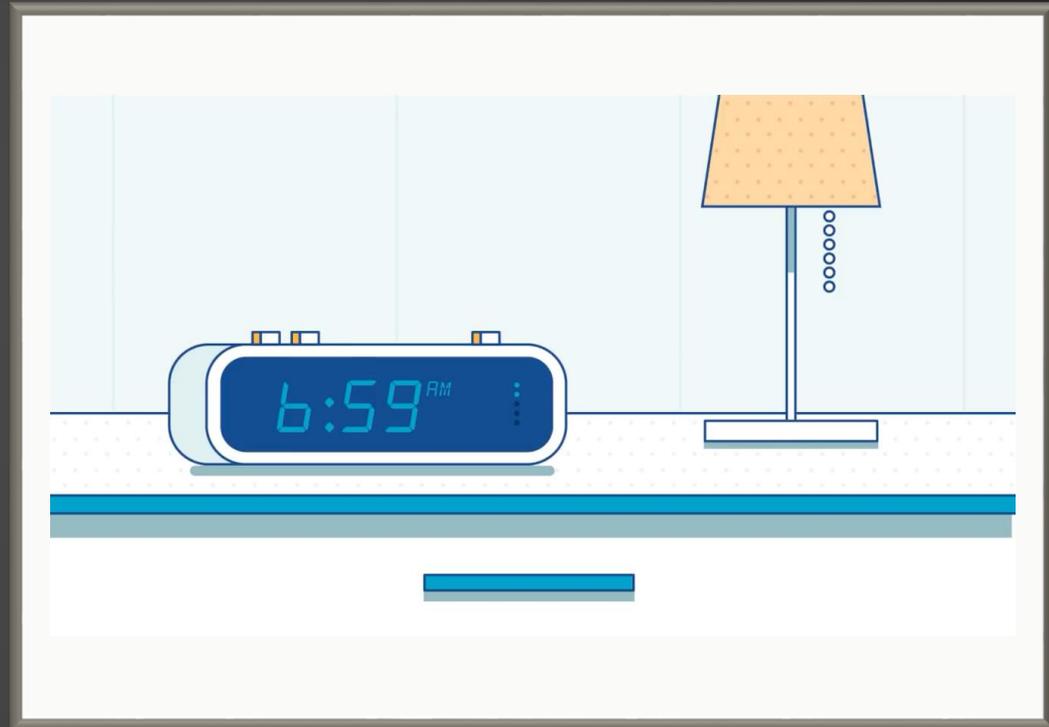


# MAL DE DEBARQUEMENT SYNDROME

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## WHAT IS IT?

- It is a maladjusted vestibular motion disorder which is defined by incessant rocking, bobbing, or swaying, followed by disembarkment from a cruise, ground transport, flight, or any passive movement.

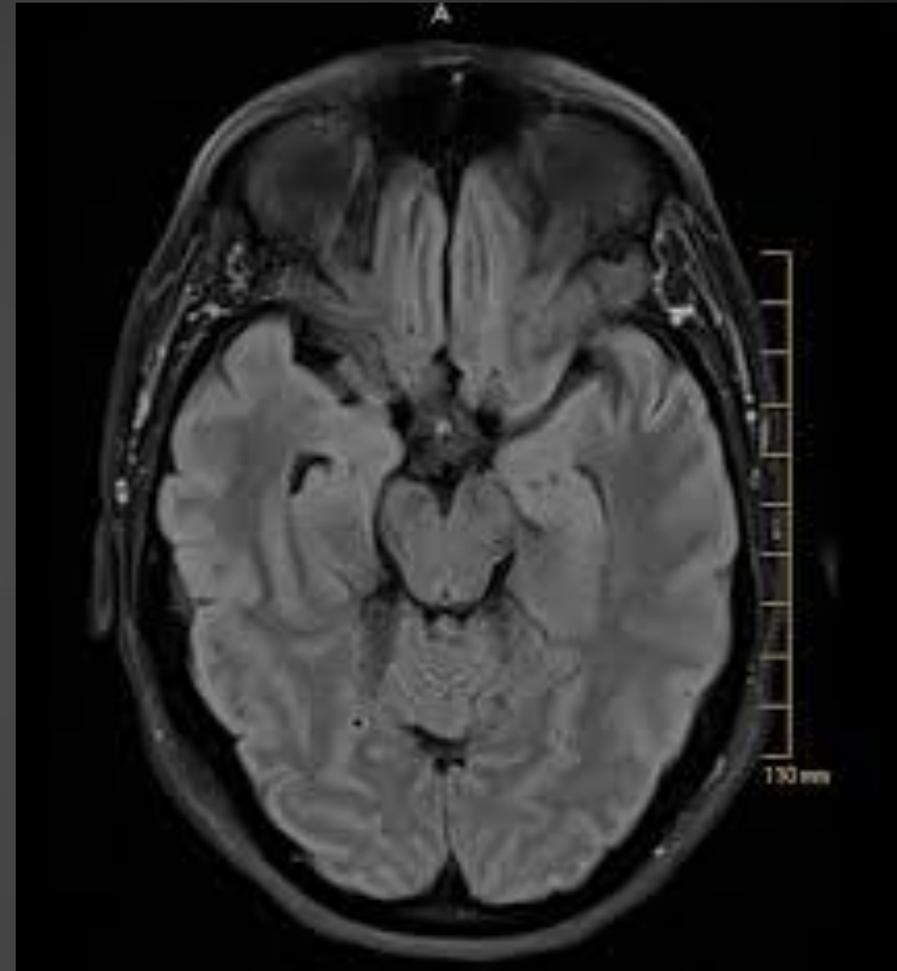


# EPIDEMIOLOGY

- Usually seen in women in their forties
- The lack of education has resulted in patients going through roughly 19 physicians before receiving a proper diagnosis.
- Hain's research describes that 92.6 % of their patients' population are Caucasian and 7.4 % as Hispanic
- 80% usually occur after actual sea travel

# PATHOGENESIS

- The pathogenesis isn't clearly understood, but research shows that the predominant issue lies within neuroplasticity, specifically with vestibular adaptation.



# SYMPTOMS

- Bouncing while walking, an absence of mental clarity, photophobia, phonophobia, lethargy, blurred vision, depression, and anxiety
- Symptoms briefly diminish when patients are re-exposed to passive motion; such as driving a car, but upon the cessation of passive movement, symptoms return and/or are exacerbated.



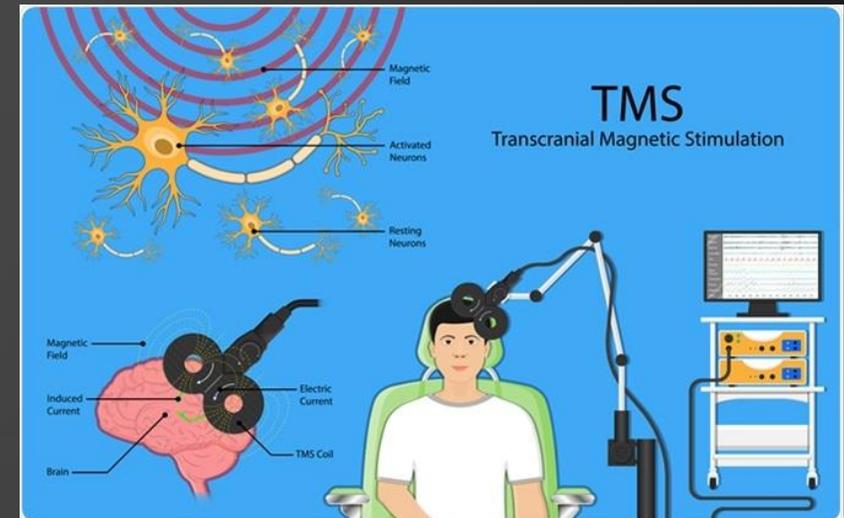
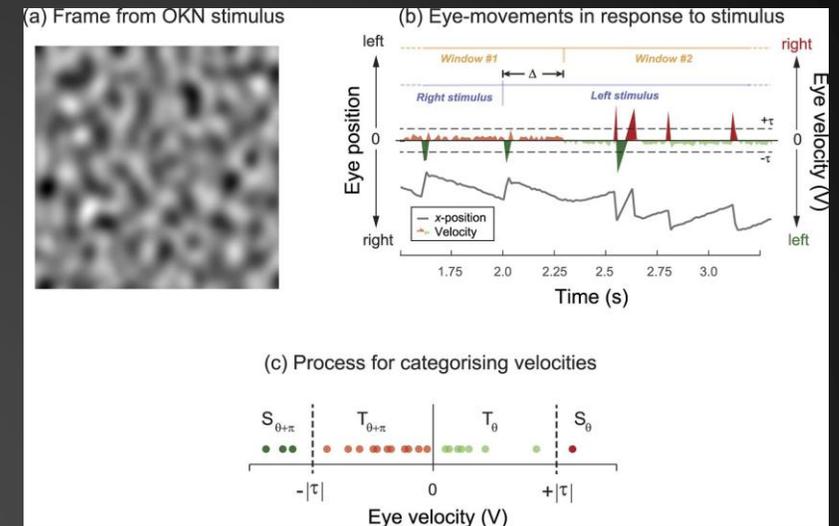
## DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

- Motion sickness, migraine-related vestibulopathy, and chronic subjective dizziness
- There are specific tests ran to help distinguish these disorders from MdDs. These tests include a MRI, VNG, audiogram, a CT of the temporal bone, and a cardiological evaluation

	MdDS	Vestibular migraine	Anxiety-related dizziness
<b>Onset</b>	Abrupt, following boat or air travel	Spontaneous, or may follow stress or certain food triggers	More likely after stress, can also be spontaneous
<b>Description of vertigo</b>	Rocking, swaying	Spinning, floating, rocking, motion sensitivity, nausea <sup>7,9</sup>	Rocking, floating, internal spinning <sup>7</sup>
<b>Presence of migraine headaches</b>	Similar to population	Often present	Similar to population
<b>Clinical examination</b>	Normal	Normal, may have unsteadiness on Romberg testing	Normal
<b>Vestibular laboratory testing</b>	Normal	Normal or low-velocity static positional nystagmus <sup>9,15</sup>	Normal
<b>Response to medication</b>	No response usually	Often responds to same medications used to treat migraine <sup>8</sup>	May respond to anxiolytics <sup>16</sup>

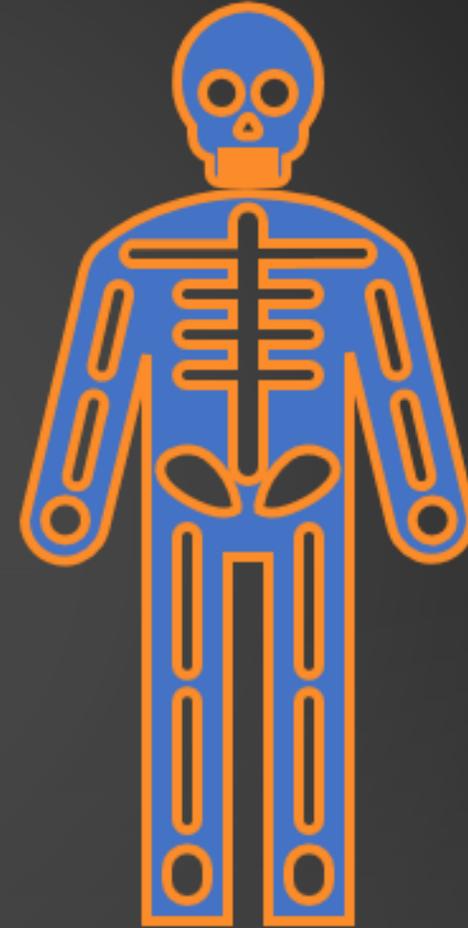
# TREATMENT

- Vestibulo-ocular reflex (VOR) readaptation is accomplished by rotating the patient's head from side-to-side, while the patient examines a revolving full-field optokinetic nystagmus (OKN) stimulus. This normally consists of 1-8 treatment sessions which is over a span of 5 consecutive days.
- Benzodiazepines alleviates the depression and anxiety temporarily
- Preferred medication is Clonazepam due to its long half life of 30 to 40 hours
- A recent study shows that transcranial magnetic stimulations provide a short-term improvement in depression and anxiety targeted towards the amygdala



# PROGNOSIS

- The readaptation of the Vestibular Ocular Reflex has treated more than 500 patients around the world with a 70% success rate
- MdDS has proven to be spontaneous, so if the symptoms don't subside within a month you should visit a physician
- If longer than a month you can rule out vertigo, Ménière's disease, or some other inner ear condition
- Long term prognosis is variable



# CITATIONS

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