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## Video Nystagmography

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The evaluation of dizzy patients depends on not only the history of dizziness, physical findings but also basic laboratory tests such as video nystagmography. Nystagmus refers to repetitive, to-and-fro movements of the eyes that are initiated by slow phases. Nystagmus should be differentiated from the saccadic intrusions or oscillations that are initiated by saccades. The clinical examination for pathologic nystagmus should include a systematic study of changes in fixation, eye position, and head position. Head shaking, hyperventilation, vibration, and loud noise may trigger nystagmus. Although nystagmus is often described by the direction of its quick phases, it is the slow phases that reflect the underlying disorder. Differentiating peripheral from central nystagmus is most important in clinical practice. Observation of nystagmus using video nystagmography is the core examination in patients with vertigo or balance disorders. The interpretation of nystagmus requires familiarity with the types of nystagmus and differential diagnosis for common diseases and location of lesion. Here we review the features of nystagmus arising from different conditions and related disease and the methods about interpretation of nystagmus showed by video nystagmography.

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**Key Words:** Video nystagmography, Nystagmus, Interpretation

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