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List of Videos

Patient history

Benign paroxysmal positioning vertigo
Bilateral vestibulopathy
Cogan's syndrome
Familial episodic ataxia type 2
Superior semicircular canal (superior canal) dehiscence
Menière's disease
Vestibular neuritis
Phobic postural vertigo
Vestibular/basilar migraine
Vestibular paroxysmia
Vestibular paroxysmia (in childhood)

Neuro-ophthalmological and neuro-otological examinations

Unilateral cover test for exotropia (left eye)
Adducting saccades (slowing on both sides in cases of bilateral internuclear ophthalmoplegia)
Adducting saccades in cases of internuclear ophthalmoplegia (slowing on left)
Alternating cover test for esophoria (slight abducens palsy on the right side)
Benign paroxysmal positioning vertigo (left posterior canal)
Downbeat nystagmus (shown on scanning laser ophthalmoscope)
Fixation suppression of the vestibulo-ocular reflex (disturbed on left)
Superior semicircular canal dehiscence
Internuclear ophthalmoplegia (bilateral)
Congenital nystagmus
Convergence-retraction nystagmus
Positioning manoeuvre during benign paroxysmal positioning vertigo (canalolithiasis of the left posterior canal)

Test of range of movement in four eye positions (in cases of chronic progressive external ophthalmoplegia)
Test of range of movement in six eye positions (normal findings)
Ocular flutter
Ocular flutter (shown on scanning laser ophthalmoscope)
Opsoclonus
Provocation of nystagmus by head-shaking
Rapid head-turning test according to Halmagyi–Curthoys (defective vestibulo-ocular reflex to the left)
Rebound nystagmus
Saccade slowing (horizontal)
Saccade slowing (vertical)
Saccadic smooth pursuit
Saccadic smooth pursuit and gaze-evoked nystagmus
Spontaneous nystagmus
Spontaneous nystagmus (shown on scanning laser ophthalmoscope)
Square-wave jerks (“kipp” deviations)
Wallenberg’s syndrome

Clinical syndromes

Benign paroxysmal positioning vertigo (left posterior canal)
Benign paroxysmal positioning vertigo (right horizontal canal)
Downbeat nystagmus
Familial episodic ataxia type 2
Pendular nystagmus (opsoclonus) that increases with fixation (acquired)
Balance training/ vestibular exercises/ practice examples
Internuclear ophthalmoplegia (left)
Combination of an ocular tilt reaction (right) with an internuclear ophthalmoplegia (left) and upbeat nystagmus
Vestibular neuritis (right)
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Progressive supranuclear gaze palsy
Vestibular pseudo neuritis (right)
Rotational vertebral artery occlusion syndrome
Thalamic astasia
Upbeat nystagmus
Central positional nystagmus

Laboratory diagnostics

Rotatory chair and rotatory drum (electronystagmography)
Electronystagmography
Posturography
Scanning laser ophthalmoscope
Scleral coil recording
Determination of subjective visual vertical
Video-oculography