Ailment Is a Form of Vertigo and Results from a Disturbance in the Ear, According to Two Physicians Who Have Made Tests

The New York Times
Published: October 29, 1916
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The authors have proved, apparently, that at least some of the cases of so-called seasickness are caused by a disturbance of the balance organs of the ear.

The ear is divided into three parts: the labyrinth, which is a group of little sacs and tubes containing the semicircular canals, the auditory tube, and the oval window. The semicircular canals contain the vestibular apparatus, which is responsible for maintaining equilibrium and coordinating movement.

The vestibular apparatus is made up of hair cells containing cilia, which are sensitive to movement. When the head moves, the cilia are stimulated, and this information is sent to the brain through the auditory nerve.

If the vestibular apparatus is disturbed, it can cause vertigo, dizziness, and a sense of unsteadiness. These symptoms can be caused by a variety of factors, including motion sickness, inner ear infections, or changes in pressure inside the ear.

The authors suggest that the vestibular apparatus can be stimulated by external forces, such as shaking or sudden changes in movement. This stimulation can cause a disturbance in the brain's ability to interpret movement, leading to the symptoms of vertigo.

The authors propose that this disturbance in the vestibular apparatus can be treated with medication or other interventions, such as dietary changes or lifestyle modifications.

In conclusion, the study of vertigo and its causes is important for understanding the role of the ear in maintaining balance and coordination. Further research is needed to fully understand the mechanisms involved and to develop effective treatments for this common condition.