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中枢性头晕与眩晕的临床观点

Clinical opinions about central dizziness and vertigo

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中文摘要:

头晕为神经科门诊最常见的主诉。从头晕原因的定位角度, 可将头晕分为中枢性头晕和周围性头晕两大部分。中枢性头晕占全部头晕的25%, 虽然比例较低, 但因其病情复杂, 判断困难, 预后较差, 更引起临床医师的重视。近年来随着头晕的概念和所涵盖的内容发生变化, 中枢性头晕的概念和内容也发生了相应的变化。大部分国内外学者认为头晕包括眩晕、平衡失调感(不稳感)、晕厥前状态、精神性头晕四个部分; 相应而言, 中枢性头晕包括中枢性眩晕、中枢性平衡失调感、晕厥前状态和精神性头晕。本文分别介绍了中枢性头晕4个亚型的概念、定位、特点和常见的中枢性头晕疾病, 对中枢性头晕近年的变化和进展进行了综述。

英文摘要:

Dizziness is the most frequent chief complaint in neurological clinic. Regarding the position of etiology, dizziness is divided into central dizziness and peripheral dizziness. Although it accounts for 25% only, the central dizziness draws great attention from clinicians because of its complex clinical condition and poor prognosis. In recent years, with the concept and coverage of the dizziness changing, those of central dizziness also change correspondingly. Most scholars hold that dizziness include vertigo, disequilibrium without vertigo, presyncope (near-faint), psychophysiological dizziness. Correspondingly, central dizziness includes central vertigo, central dysequilibrium without vertigo, central presyncope, and central psychophysiological dizziness. In this article, we introduced the concept, location, characteristics and common subtypes of central dizziness; we also reviewed its research progress.

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