



Secondary Endolymphatic Hydrops

By Susan Pesznecker, RN; Legacy Clinical Research & Technology Center, Portland, Oregon with The Vestibular Disorders Association, Portland, Oregon

Endolymphatic hydrops is a disorder of the vestibular system. Although its underlying cause and natural history are unknown, it is believed to result from abnormalities in the quantity, composition, and/or pressure of the endolymph (the fluid within the endolymphatic sac, a compartment of the inner ear).

Causes

Endolymphatic hydrops may be either primary or secondary. *Primary idiopathic endolymphatic hydrops* (known as Ménière's disease) occurs for no known reason. *Secondary endolymphatic hydrops* appears to occur in response to an event or underlying condition. For example, it can follow head trauma or ear surgery, and it can occur with other inner ear disorders, allergies, or systemic disorders (such as diabetes or autoimmune disorders).

In a normal inner ear, the endolymph is maintained at a constant volume and with specific concentrations of sodium, potassium, chloride, and other electrolytes. This fluid bathes the sensory cells of the inner ear and allows them to function normally. In an inner ear affected by hydrops, these fluid-system controls are believed to be lost or damaged. This may cause the volume and concentration of the endolymph

to fluctuate in response to changes in the body's circulatory fluids and electrolytes.

Symptoms

Symptoms typical of hydrops include pressure or fullness in the ears (aural fullness), tinnitus (ringing or other noise in the ears), hearing loss, dizziness, and imbalance.

Diagnosis and testing

There is no vestibular or auditory test that is diagnostic of endolymphatic hydrops. Diagnosis is clinical—based on the physician's observations and on the patient's history, symptoms, and symptom pattern. The clinical diagnosis may be strengthened by the results of certain tests. For example, certain abnormalities in electrocochleography (which tests the response of the eighth cranial nerve to clicks or tones presented to the ear) or audiometry (which tests hearing function) may support a hydrops diagnosis.

Treatment goals

Ménière's disease (primary idiopathic endolymphatic hydrops) is discussed in detail in a separate publication of the Vestibular Disorders Association (see the list at the end of this document). In brief, Ménière's disease is characterized by

sudden, violent attacks or episodes of vertigo, tinnitus, hearing loss, and aural fullness. The attacks typically occur at intervals of weeks to months, with symptom-free periods between attacks. Over several years, there is partial destruction of hearing and sometimes of balance function. Ménière's disease affects both ears in up to half of those who experience it. Treatment is intended to improve symptoms, manage acute attacks, deal with the damage to hearing and balance, and maintain quality of life.

The treatment of secondary endolymphatic hydrops (SEH) is somewhat different. Since SEH is secondary to (that is, results from) an underlying disorder, the symptoms tend to be present more continuously, rather than occurring in spontaneous attacks. However, they are often less violent, and SEH may cause less damage to hearing and balance than does Ménière's disease.

Treatment of SEH has five goals: to stabilize the body's fluid and electrolyte levels; to identify and treat the underlying condition that is driving the SEH; to improve daily symptoms; to manage persistent symptoms and changes; and to maintain quality of life.

Goal 1: Stabilizing the body's fluid and electrolyte levels

Fluctuations in body fluids and electrolyte levels may affect the amount and composition of the endolymph, leading to hydrops symptoms. Stabilizing the fluid and electrolyte levels may help reduce or relieve the symptoms. Modifications in diet may be necessary in order to achieve such stabilization.

A *hydrops diet regimen* (HDR) often makes many people with SEH feel significantly better

without any other treatment. The HDR is the cornerstone of stabilizing overall fluid levels. The most important aspect of this regimen is *constancy*. Eating a balanced diet in moderate amounts at regular intervals—with meals and snacks of a consistent size, eaten at about the same time every day, without skipping meals or alternating tiny snacks with huge meals—helps the body's fluid and electrolyte levels remain stable.

A second key element of the HDR is minimizing the use of solutes (salts and sugars) in the diet. Solute require the body to use large amounts of fluid for dilution and digestion. This causes large fluctuations in body fluids and consequently in the endolymph, which can

The five goals of treating secondary endolymphatic hydrops

1. Stabilize the body's fluid and electrolyte levels.
2. Identify and treat the underlying condition.
3. Improve daily symptoms.
4. Manage persistent symptoms and changes.
5. Maintain quality of life.

trigger hydrops symptoms. An important starting point of this diet is to avoid adding salt or sugar to food and to avoid eating prepared foods (those that come out of a can or other container).

Adequate fluid intake is another mainstay of the HDR. In order to function at its best, the body needs lots of water—six to eight glasses spaced evenly throughout the day. It is also important to anticipate and replace the additional fluid lost through perspiration during exercise, fever, or hot weather. Other fluids—for example, low-

sugar sodas, herbal teas, and low-sugar fruit and vegetable juices—may also make up part of the daily allotment. Caffeine (found in coffee, tea, some herbal teas, colas, chocolate, and some medications) and alcohol have strong diuretic properties and may need to be restricted, because they can cause the body to lose more fluid than it has taken in.

Physicians may prescribe diuretics as part of treatment—not to cause fluid loss, but rather to “push” the kidneys to excrete a constant amount of urine throughout the day, thus helping to minimize large swings in the body’s fluid content. With diuretic use, drinking lots of water is important, in order to avoid dehydration. Certain diuretics require the use of a potassium supplement to replace potassium lost through the urine.

Goal 2: Identifying and treating the underlying condition

This goal is complex and will likely involve both the otologist (ear specialist) and the primary care provider (internist, family practice physician, nurse practitioner, etc.). Once an underlying condition is identified and treated, SEH symptoms tend to improve over time.

Hydrops associated with head trauma or ear surgery usually improves over the course of one to two years following the causative event.

Goal 3: Improving daily symptoms

With the use of the HDR and possibly also a diuretic, balance symptoms may improve dramatically. Other medications may be used to help with persistent dizziness, nausea, or vomiting.

Other strategies to reduce the symptoms of SEH include:

- Maintaining normal weight, or losing any excess weight. When a person is overweight, the vestibular system must struggle to deal with a larger-than-normal and displaced center of gravity.
- Avoiding aspirin in high doses, which can cause temporary tinnitus.
- Avoiding ibuprofen and other NSAIDS (nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs), which can have a direct effect on fluid balance and may increase symptoms in some SEH patients.
- Stopping smoking. Smoking constricts the single, tiny artery that feeds the ear, thus depriving it of oxygen and hemoglobin.
- Maintaining general health by getting adequate exercise and sleep.

Vestibular rehabilitation, a type of specialized physical therapy for vestibular patients, can improve tolerance for activity, overall energy level, and symptoms of dizziness and imbalance. The cognitive symptoms that often accompany vestibular disorders—for instance, trouble with concentration, short-term memory, reading, or prioritizing tasks—may diminish as the hydrops is brought under control.

Goal 4: Managing persistent symptoms and changes

If dizziness and vertigo become intractable, more aggressive measures may be considered. For example, the hair-cell structures of the inner ear may be selectively destroyed with the careful use of ototoxic (ear-poisoning) medication.

In rare cases, surgery may be recommended. Endolymphatic decompression procedures aim at relieving fluid pressure in the inner ear. Another type of surgery is a labyrinthectomy, which destroys the membranous structures of

the inner ear that detect gravity and motion changes. Semi-circular canal plugging and neurectomy (cutting the vestibular nerve between the ear and the brain) create mechanical changes that prevent abnormal inner ear signals from reaching the brain, thus reducing symptoms. These procedures do not cure the underlying disorder and are not without risk, but they may improve symptoms in some cases.

SEH does not usually result in significant hearing loss. If it does occur, modern hearing aids and other assistive devices may be useful. In addition, tinnitus-masking devices can be used to help deal with annoying tinnitus.

Very often, people with inner ear disorders attempt to avoid aggravating their symptoms by restricting their activity and becoming reclusive. This is counterproductive. In fact, remaining as active and busy as possible (within safe limits) helps the brain adjust to changes in inner ear function and helps control symptoms. The physician may recommend a course of vestibular rehabilitation therapy to help the brain compensate for changes in balance function.

Goal 5: Maintaining quality of life

As with any chronic disorder, maintaining a healthy outlook and as normal a routine as possible is essential. Creating a safe physical environment in the home is also important, as well as taking into consideration whether one should undertake potentially hazardous activities such as driving a car or climbing ladders.

As an “invisible” disability, an inner ear disorder can be frustrating to manage. A person may feel miserable, yet “look normal” to friends

and family. Educating others about the illness can help them better understand the difficulties and consequences of having a vestibular disorder. Counseling or participating in a support group for people with inner ear disorders may help to deal with the confusion or secondary depression that often accompanies these conditions. In any case, the physician and the physician’s staff remain the patient’s primary resource in understanding and dealing with SEH.

Further reading

Some helpful documents available from the Vestibular Disorders Association include the following, identified by title and catalog number.

- *Ménière’s Disease—What You Need to Know* (Book B-7)
- *Diagnostic Tests for Vestibular Problems* (Pub. F-6)
- *Vestibular Rehabilitation: An Effective, Evidence-Based Treatment* (Pub. F-7)
- *Vestibular Injury: Compensation, Decompensation, and Failure to Compensate* (Pub. F-26)
- *Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo—BPPV* (Pub. R-5)
- *Dietary Considerations with Endolymphatic Hydrops, Ménière’s Disease, and Vestibular Migraine* (Pub. S-17)

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