

Vertigo: Descriptive Analysis of Emergency Room Admissions

Derna Riccardo¹, Schipani Roberta^{1,2}, Savinelli Caterina¹, Viele Maria Domilla¹, Cerracchio Annamaria¹, Rescia Rodolfo¹, Iannaccone Francesca³, Califano Luigi⁴, Renna Rosaria⁵ and Coppola Maria Gabriella^{1,6*}

¹Emergency Medicine Division, PO Rummo, A.O.R.N. "San Pio" di Benevento (BN), Italy

²Postgraduate Specialization in Geriatrics, Luigi Vanvitelli University of Campania (NA), Italy

³Legal Medicine Service, A.O.R.N. "San Pio" of Benevento (BN), Italy

⁴Audiology and phoniatrics Unit, A.O.R.N. "San Pio" di Benevento (BN), Italy

⁵Neurology Unit, A.O.R.N. "San Pio" of Benevento (BN), Italy

⁶Internal Medicine Unit, PO Rummo, A.O.R.N. "San Pio" of Benevento (BN), Italy

*Corresponding author

Coppola Maria Gabriella, Emergency Medicine Division, PO Rummo, A.O.R.N. "San Pio" di Benevento (BN), Italy.

Received: November 02, 2025; **Accepted:** November 10, 2025; **Published:** November 20, 2025

Background and Aims: Acute vertigo is one of the most common reasons for emergency department admissions. The prevalence in the general population is 20-30% with annual incidence of approximately 11%. The aim of this study was to conduct a descriptive analysis of patients presenting vertigo by diagnosis and age group.

Materials and Methods: We have analyzed admission in our Emergency Department for vertigo symptoms in year 2024, dividing patients by diagnosis (peripheral vertigo, central vertigo and dizziness) and age group. Patients who presented vertigo associated with syncope and/or lipophilia were excluded.

of central origin vertigo in patients aged >65 years, with a good representation also in the >80 year subgroup (<65 years 7.84%, 65-80 years 9.78%, >80 years 4.55%). Prevalence of vertigo of other non-specific origins (dizziness, feeling of light headedness, dehydration, polypharmacy) showed a trend directly proportional to age (<65 years 9.8%, 65-80 years 18.48%, >80 years 27.27%) [1, 2].

Discussion: The findings of our analysis demonstrated that the risk of central vertigo attributable to cerebrovascular stroke rises with age. Dehydration and polypharmacy can be significant causes of dizziness in the elderly.

References

1. Bösner S, Schwarm S, Grevenrath P, Schmidt L, Hörner K, et al. (2018) Prevalence, aetiologies and prognosis of the symptom dizziness in primary care - a systematic review. *BMC Family Practice* 19: 33.
2. Fancello V, Hatzopoulos S, Santopietro G, Bianchini C, Ciorba A (2023) Vertigo in the Elderly: A Systematic Literature Review, *Journal of Clinical Medicine* 12: 2182.

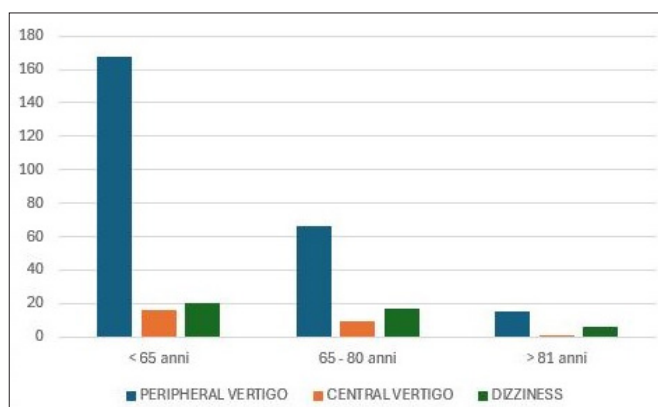


Figure 1: Vertigo in the Sample

Results: The sample consisted of 318 patients with vertigo, with 64% of patients aged <65 years, 29% of patients aged 65-80 years, 7% of patients over 81 years. Most visits for vertigo involved peripheral vertigo (78.3%). Central origin vertigo accounted for 8.18%. Subgroup analysis demonstrated an increased prevalence

Copyright: ©2025 Coppola Maria Gabriella, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.