SUMMARY
Osteoporosis is a systemic disease characterized by low bone mass and alterations in the microstructure of the skeleton. It is a worldwide disease, most prevalent in women over the age of 70. It is estimated that approximately 15–18% of women over 50 years of age are affected by osteoporosis and further 37–50% of women have decreased bone mass. The percentage of men suffering from this disease is about 40–50% lower. Untreated osteoporosis causes pathologic bone fractures, in particular fractures of the femoral neck, deformations and pain.

The aim of this work: was to evaluate the activity of the vestibular organ in people with advanced osteoporosis, and then to compare the results with a group of people of the same age, not suffering from osteoporosis, and a group of young healthy people.

The study: involved 196 women qualified into the following study groups: I group (control group) – 100 healthy women aged 50–61 without osteoporotic symptoms, II group (study group) – 96 women aged 51–63 with postmenopausal osteoporosis.

Methods: The study included evaluation of the character and intensity of vertigo, Romberg, Mann test, static and dynamic posturography, ENG with eyes open and closed, Fitzgerald-Hallpike caloric test in all the women.

Conclusions: It was found that postmenopausal osteoporosis tends to have central nervous system disorders, peripheral vestibular disorders occur sporadically.

Hasła indeksowe: osteoporoza, narząd przedsionkowy, próba kaloryczna

Key words: osteoporosis, vestibular organs, caloric test