

| TABLE I | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----|
| Patient presentation | Number of cases | |
| <i>Without remission</i> | 126 | 77% |
| <i>Remission from GP</i> | 29 | 18% |
| <i>Other</i> | 8 | 5% |

GP = General practitioner; *Other* = Remission from another health care units, remission from other departments at Landspítali or not known.

| TABLE II | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----|
| Duration of symptoms | Number of cases | |
| <i><1 hour</i> | 5 | 3% |
| <i>1-4 hours</i> | 29 | 18% |
| <i>4-12 hours</i> | 23 | 14% |
| <i>12-24 hours</i> | 18 | 11% |
| <i>1-3 days</i> | 19 | 12% |
| <i>3-7 days</i> | 19 | 12% |
| <i>1-4 weeks</i> | 24 | 14% |
| <i>1-4 months</i> | 2 | 1% |
| <i>>6 months</i> | 5 | 3% |
| <i>Not known</i> | 19 | 12% |

The majority of patients had had symptoms for less than 7 days at presentation (70%). Patients with symptoms >7 days were more often discharged without a specific diagnosis, 44% compared to 26% for patients with symptoms ≤7 days ($p=0.03$).

| TABLE III | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----|
| Waiting time for first examination | Number of cases | |
| <i><1 hour</i> | 72 | 44% |
| <i>1-4 hours</i> | 59 | 36% |
| <i>>4 hours</i> | 2 | 1% |
| <i>Not known</i> | 30 | 19% |

For cases where information was available about waiting time from that patient presented at the emergency department until first examination of a physician 98% of the patients were examined ≤4 hours.

| TABLE IV | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----|
| First physician to examine patient | Number of cases | |
| <i>Medical student</i> | 4 | 3% |
| <i>Resident physician</i> | 35 | 21% |
| <i>Attending physician</i> | 83 | 51% |
| <i>Consulting physician</i> | 35 | 21% |
| <i>Not known</i> | 6 | 4% |

| TABLE V | | |
|--|-----------------|-----|
| Diagnosis | Number of cases | |
| <i>Unknown/no specific diagnosis</i> | 52 | 32% |
| <i>Inner ear</i> | 46 | 28% |
| <i>Cardiologic (incl. syncope/orthostatic hypotension)</i> | 22 | 14% |
| <i>Central nervous system</i> | 18 | 11% |
| <i>Psychiatric</i> | 10 | 6% |
| <i>Infections (other than otologic)</i> | 7 | 4% |
| <i>Musculoskeletal system</i> | 5 | 3% |
| <i>Other</i> | 3 | 2% |

| TABLE VI | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Number of investigation factors | Diagnosis | No diagnosis |
| 0 | 16 | 5 (31%) |
| 1-2 | 74 | 26 (35%) |
| 3 | 73 | 18 (25%) |

The studie group was subdivided by how many investigation factors were used during the work up. No statistical difference in the proportion of patients discharged without specific diagnosis was found between any of the groups ($p>0,1$ for comparison between all groups). Increased number of investigations does therefor not seam to lead to more diagnosis.