

On-line Table: Summary of subjects and clinical data

No.	Age (yr)/Sex	Baseline MRI: Hydrops Grade ^a	Follow-Up MRI: Hydrops Grade	Symptom Duration prior to MRI (mo)	Duration of Treatment prior to Reimaging (mo)	Symptom Response to Treatment	History
1	72/M	Grade II	Grade I	2	4	Yes	Profound R SSNHL 4 years prior; new vertigo with aural fullness, no fluctuation in hearing; 75-dB speech-recognition threshold on R, 76% caloric paresis on R; acetazolamide stops vertigo without change in hearing
2	51/F	Grade I	Normal	2	5	Yes	L aural fullness, L low-frequency hearing loss of 20 dB, vertigo spells; tinnitus increases with vertigo; acetazolamide stops spells of fluctuating hearing, tinnitus, aural fullness, and vertigo
3	59/M	Grade II	Grade II	12	6.5	Yes	R low-frequency HL, R aural fullness, R fluctuation hearing; acetazolamide improved symptoms by preventing vertigo spells, improving fullness, and reducing hearing fluctuation but required increasing dose to 250 mg twice daily for full effect
4	53/F	Grade II	Grade II	3	3	No	Profound L hearing loss 3 years prior followed by vertigo spells with L tinnitus, L aural fullness 1 year later; no caloric paresis on ENG; 60-dB hearing loss on L; no response to acetazolamide
5	59/M	Grade II	Grade II	18	3	No	R fluctuating hearing with vertigo, tinnitus, R 50-dB hearing loss; declined ENG; no response to acetazolamide
6	42/M	Grade I	Normal	15	8	Yes	L low-frequency hearing loss, 25 dB, with vertigo, L aural fullness, tinnitus; vertigo improved and all other symptoms resolved with acetazolamide
7	93/F	Grade II	Grade II	2	2	Yes	R hearing loss 60 dB, R aural fullness with vertigo spells, no change in hearing noted; no caloric paresis on ENG; vertigo responded to acetazolamide, aural fullness, and hearing remained same

Note:—R indicates right; L, left; SSNHL, sudden sensorineural hearing loss; HL, hearing loss; ENG, electronystagmography.

^a Vestibular hydrops grade as described by Baráth et al.⁷