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### Title

In response to Impact of dizziness and obesity on the prevalence of falls and fall-related injuries

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Letter to the Editor

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In Response to *Impact of Dizziness and Obesity on the Prevalence of Falls and Fall-Related Injuries*

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In Reply:

We thank Dr. Dobie for his interest in our article. We agree that age and sex are pertinent variables in fall-related analyses. In fact, we conducted these analyses during our preliminary evaluation of the data, and as suggested, present the following data. Controlling for both age and gender with multivariate analysis, the presence of dizziness conferred an increased odds ratio (OR) for a fall of 4.8 (95% confidence interval [CI]: 4.3-5.4). In that multivariate model, both female sex (increased odds, female vs. male 1.2, 95% CI: 1.1-1.4), and increasing age (increased odds for each decade of age 1.05, 95% CI: 1.01-1.1) were associated with an increased risk of falling. When the data analysis was

restricted to the elderly (age 65 years or greater), again controlling for both age and gender, the presence of dizziness demonstrated an increased OR for a fall of 4.3 (95% CI: 3.5-5.3). These results suggest that symptomatic dizziness carries with it the most impact with respect to falls, rather than simply the aging process.

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