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Balance is mediated by the vestibular nuclei in the brain stem. The labyrinth (a part of the inner ear), is a major organ of our vestibular (balance) system. The three semicircular canals of the labyrinth is associated with sensing rotary motion (1). The brain senses the direction and speed of rotation of the head by the movement of fluid in the semicircular canals (1) balance is maintained by the interactions between the labyrinth and other systems in the body, such as the visual and skeletal systems (1)

The main inputs into the balance system are the:

- vestibular labyrinths
- visual system (eyes)
- somatosensory system, especially proprioception

The main outputs from the vestibular nuclei are:

- vestibulo-ocular:
  - permitting reflex eye movements related to posture
- vestibulo-spinal which supply:
  - anti-gravity muscles in the lower limbs
  - reflex arcs which control gait

The vestibular system is the sensory apparatus of the inner ear that helps the body maintain its postural equilibrium. The information furnished by the vestibular system is also essential for coordinating the position of the head and the movement of the eyes. There are two sets of end organs in the inner ear, or labyrinth: the semicircular canals, which respond to rotational movements (angular acceleration); and the utricle and saccule within the vestibule, which respond to changes in the position of the head with respect to gravity (linear acceleration). The information these organs deliver is proprioceptive in character, dealing with events within the body itself, rather than exteroceptive, dealing with events outside the body, as in the case of the responses of the cochlea to sound. Functionally these organs are

closely related to the cerebellum and to the reflex centres of the spinal cord and brainstem that govern the movements of the eyes, neck, and limbs.

Although the vestibular organs and the cochlea are derived embryologically from the same formation, the otic vesicle, their association in the inner ear seems to be a matter more of convenience than of necessity. From both the developmental and the structural point of view, the kinship of the vestibular organs with the lateral line system of the fish is readily apparent. The lateral line system is made up of a series of small sense organs located in the skin of the head and along the sides of the body of fishes. Each organ contains a crista, sensory hair cells, and a cupula, as found in the ampullae of the semicircular ducts. The cristae respond to waterborne vibrations and to pressure changes. The anatomists of the 17th and 18th centuries assumed that the entire inner ear, including the vestibular apparatus, is devoted to hearing. They were impressed by the orientation of the semicircular canals, which lie in three planes more or less perpendicular to one another, and believed that the canals must be designed for localizing a source of sound in space. The first investigator to present evidence that the vestibular labyrinth is the organ of equilibrium was French experimental neurologist Marie-Jean-Pierre Flourens, who in 1824 reported a series of experiments in which he had observed abnormal head movements in pigeons after he had cut each of the semicircular canals in turn. The plane of the movements was always the same as that of the injured canal. Hearing was not affected when he cut the nerve fibres to these organs, but it was abolished when he cut those to the basilar papilla (the bird's uncoiled cochlea). It was not until almost half a century later that the significance of his findings was appreciated and the semicircular canals were recognized as sense organs specifically concerned with the movements and position of the head.