use of electrodes as the primary mechanism to influence the targeted nerve. These devices deliver electrical energy in or near the head for the purpose of stimulating nerves. Such electrical devices inherently contain safety risks as electrical energy is delivered directly to brain tissue and can be difficult to contain as it (by definition) will change the electrical potential of all cells within a certain distance and time of administration. If the electrical energy is not adequately contained or if it is delivered at the wrong amplitude or frequency, tissue damage may result.

[0007] These devices simply were not capable of or designed to treat the disorders contemplated herein. Accordingly, there is a need for a method and device capable of stimulating both the vestibular and the auditory nerves, particularly for treatment of neurological disorders such as attention deficit disorder, autism, and Parkinson's disease.

SUMMARY

[0007a] In one aspect, there is provided an apparatus for delivering stimuli to the vestibulocochlear nerve of a patient, the apparatus comprising: a first vibratory element capable of delivering a first auditory stimulus to a first vestibulocochlear nerve between about 0.1Hz and about 40Hz; a second vibratory element capable of delivering a second auditory stimulus to a second vestibulocochlear nerve between about 0.1Hz and about 40Hz, wherein the first and second auditory stimuli are provided at different frequencies; and a microprocessor, operatively coupled to the vibratory elements for controlling the delivery of said stimuli.

[0007b] In another aspect, there is provided an apparatus for delivering stimuli to the vestibulocochlear nerves of a patient, the apparatus comprising: a first vibratory element capable of delivering an auditory stimulus to a vestibulocochlear nerve between about 0.1Hz and about 40Hz; a second vibratory element capable of delivering a vibratory stimulus to said vestibulocochlear nerve between about 0.3Hz and about 15Hz; and a microprocessor, operatively coupled to the vibratory elements for independently controlling the delivery of said stimuli.

[0007c] In another aspect, there is provided an apparatus for delivering stimuli to the vestibulocochlear nerves of a patient, the apparatus comprising: a first vibratory element capable of delivering a first vibratory stimulus to a vestibulocochlear nerve between about 0.3Hz and about 15Hz; a second vibratory element capable of delivering a second vibratory stimulus to said vestibulocochlear nerve between about 0.3Hz and about 15Hz; and a

microprocessor, operatively coupled to the vibratory elements for independently controlling the delivery of said stimuli.

[0008] Some embodiments provide a method for treating a neurological disorder, the method comprising applying at least one stimulus to the vestibulocochlear nerve of a patient in need of such treatment, wherein the at least one stimulus is an auditory stimulus, a vibratory stimulus, or a combination thereof. In some instances, both auditory stimulus and vibratory stimulus are applied. In some instances, the at least one stimulus is applied to one of the vestibulocochlear nerves in others, it may be applied to both vestibulocochlear nerves.

[0009] In some embodiments, the auditory stimulus is applied at a frequency of about 0.1Hz to about 40Hz.

[0010] In some embodiments, the vibratory stimulus is applied at a frequency of about 0.3 Hz to about 15 Hz.

[0011] In some embodiments, an auditory stimulus is applied to each vestibulocochlear nerve at different frequencies.

[0012] In some embodiments, an auditory stimulus is applied to an auditory nerve bundle of the vestibulocochlear nerve, without affecting a vestibular nerve bundle.

[0013] In some embodiments, a vibratory stimulus is applied to a vestibular nerve bundle, without affecting an auditory nerve bundle.

[0014] In some embodiments, the at least one stimulus is applied externally and travels to the vestibulocochlear nerve via transmission through body tissues

[0015] In some embodiments, the at least one stimulus is applied within the patient's body and transmitted either directly to the vestibulocochlear nerve or via transmission through body tissues.