

# 측두골 골절 후 안면신경 마비의 수술적 치료

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## Surgical Management of Facial Paralysis Following Temporal Bone Fractures

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### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives** : Controversy persists in regard to the management of traumatic facial paralysis. We reviewed the cases of decompression of traumatic facial nerve according to the type of fracture, injury site of nerve, injured state of nerve, surgical timing, surgical approach and opening of epineurium to determine good prognostic factors and propose in this article a rationale of management. **Subjects and Method** : The authors reviewed retrospectively 35 cases of the decompression of traumatic facial paralysis at the Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Yonsei University College of Medicine from January 1991 to December 2002. **Results** : The most common site of the injury was perigeniculate area. The most common fracture type was longitudinal fracture. The results of immediate facial nerve decompression were excellent in functional recovery. The surgical findings of injured facial nerve were, in order, edematous swelling, bony impingement, fibrosis and partial transection, traumatic neuroma. Decompression with nerve sheath slitting appeared to provide better outcomes. The approach for decompression according to the injured sites was sufficiently adequate. **Conclusion** : According to our surgical experiences of traumatic facial paralysis, the important prognostic factors are timing of surgical intervention, injured state of the nerve and the slitting of the nerve sheath. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2005;48:24-9)

**KEY WORDS** : Temporal bone fracture · Facial nerve · Facial paralysis.

5~10%

가

가

가 1991 2002 12

가 84

가 1

가 35

House - Brackmann (H - B grade)

가

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90% , 2 , 7 (18%) 가  
 , 3 , 2.7 grade,  
 , 2.5 grade, 2.3  
 grade  
 가 (p=0.2663)(Table 1).

가 , 8 , 9 ,  
 가 3 , 7 ,  
 , 2 , 1  
 , 가  
 1.5 grade, 2.4  
 grade, 2.3 grade,  
 1 grade,  
 2.6 grade  
 가  
 43(±55)  
 , 2 13 .  
 4 60 30  
 28 , 7 . 11 ,  
 21 , 3 . 28  
 가 7 ,  
 9 , 2  
 6 3 , 3 grade I II 4 H - B  
 , 1 3 , 5 11 3 grade  
 , 2 21 2.8 grade  
 90% 31 2.6 grade, 3  
 가 64% 2.3 grade 7  
 0.8 grade 3  
 (fibrillation potential),  
 (positive sharp wave), (fasciculation)  
 가  
 1  
 가가  
 27(±24) .  
 ANOVA , t  
 , p 0.05 t  
 가 . SAS 8.1  
 24 (63%), 4 (11%)

**Table 1.** Postoperative recovery of facial paralysis in temporal bone fractures according to type of fractures

Type of fracture	Cases	Preoperative H-B grade (n)	Postoperative H-B grade (n)	Mean changes of H-B grade
Longitudinal Fx.	24	III (2)	I (5)	2.1±1.2
		IV (6)	II (6)	
		V (10)	III (6)	
		VI (6)	IV (5)	
			V (2)	
Transverse Fx.	4	IV (3)	I (3)	1.6±1.1
		V (1)	III (3)	
Mixed Fx.	7	IV (1)	I (1)	2.2±0.8
		V (4)	II (1)	
		VI (2)	III (2)	
No fracture line	3	IV (1)	IV (3)	0.8±0.7
		V (2)	III (1)	
			V (1)	

Fx. : fracture, H-B grade : house-brackmann grade. In each section, H-B grade was mentioned in existing cases

**Table 2.** Postoperative recovery of facial paralysis in temporal bone fractures according to site of the nerve injury

Site of nerve injury	Cases	Preoperative H-B grade (n)	Postoperative H-B grade (n)	Mean changes of H-B grade
Labyrinthine segment	8	III (1)	I (1)	1.5 ± 1.3
		IV (1)	II (1)	
		V (1)	IV (3)	
		VI (5)	V (3)	
Geniculate ganglion	9	IV (3)	I (2)	2.4 ± 1.3
		V (5)	II (3)	
		VI (1)	III (3)	
Tympanic segment	8	IV (2)	I (3)	2.3 ± 1.0
		V (6)	III (2)	
			IV (3)	
Mastoid segment	1	IV (1)	IV (1)	0
Lab. +GG	3	III (1)	II (1)	1.0
		IV (2)	III (2)	
GG+Tym.	7	IV (1)	I (1)	2.6 ± 0.5
		V (4)	II (2)	
		VI (2)	III (3)	
Lab. +GG+Tym.	2	IV (1)	III (2)	1.5 ± 0.7
		V (1)		

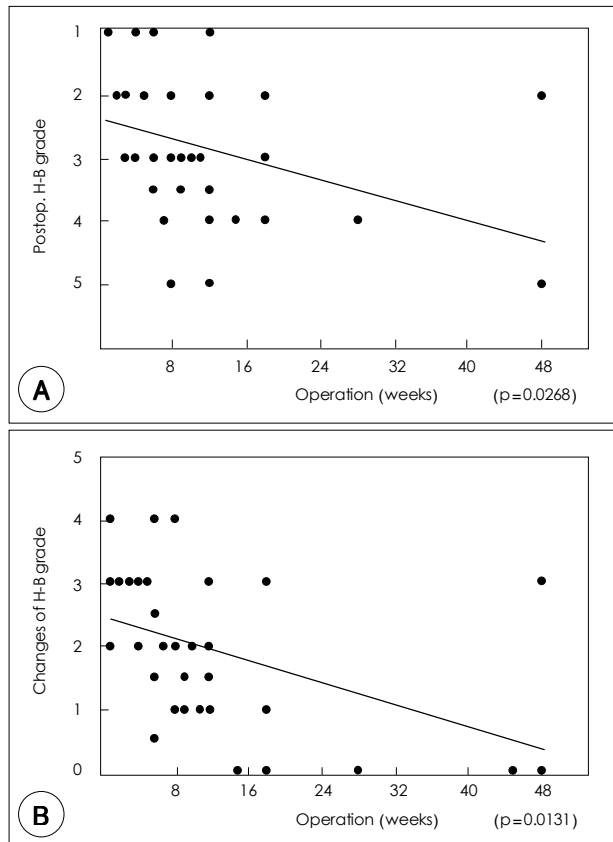
Lab. : labyrinthine segment, GG : geniculate ganglion, Tym. : tympanic segment, H-B grade : house-brackmann grade. In each section, H-B grade was mentioned in existing cases

(p=0.0131). 가  
H - B grade  
(Fig. 1).

가 28  
2.2 grade ,  
5 2.1 grade,  
3 1.3 grade, 2  
grade .

(p<0.05)(Table 3).

38 24  
2.3 grade



**Fig. 1.** Postoperative recovery of facial paralysis in temporal bone fractures according to the surgical timing. A : The earlier the operation was done, the postoperative H-B grade was more favorable. B : Earlier operation was done, the changes of pre-operative and postoperative H-B grade was larger.

**Table 3.** Postoperative recovery of facial paralysis in temporal bone fractures according to nerve pathology

Nerve pathology	Cases	Preoperative H-B grade (n)	Postoperative H-B grade (n)	Mean of changes of H-B grade
Edematous swelling	25	III (2)	I (6)	2.2 ± 0.9
		IV (7)	II (6)	
		V (11)	III (8)	
		VI (5)	IV (4)	
			V (1)	
Edema, fibrosis	3	IV (1)	I (1)	1.7 ± 1.5
		V (3)	III (2)	
		VI (1)	IV (2)	
Bony impingement	5	IV (1)	I (1)	2.1 ± 1.3
		V (3)	III (2)	
		VI (1)	IV (2)	
Partial transection	3	IV (1)	III (1)	1.3 ± 0.5*
		VI (2)	IV (1)	
			V (1)	
Neuroma	2	IV (1)	IV (1)	0*
		V (1)	V (1)	

\*p<0.05. H-B grade : house-brackmann grade. In each section, H-B grade was mentioned in existing cases

**Table 4.** Postoperative recovery of facial paralysis in temporal bone fractures according to the opening of epineurium

Epineurium	Cases	Preoperative H-B grade (n)	Postoperative H-B grade (n)	Mean changes of H-B grade
Open	24	III (2)	I (6)	2.3±1.1
		IV (6)	II (6)	
		V (12)	III (7)	
		VI (4)	IV (5)	
Preserve	14	IV (5)	I (1)	1.4±1.1*
		V (5)	II (1)	
		VI (4)	III (5)	
			IV (4) V (3)	

\*p<0.05. H-B grade : house-brackmann grade. In each section, H-B grade was mentioned in existing cases

**Table 5.** Postoperative recovery of facial paralysis in temporal bone fractures according to surgical approach

Surgical approach	Cases	Preoperative H-B grade (n)	Postoperative H-B grade (n)	Mean Changes of H-B grade
Transmastoid approach	7	IV (3)	I (2)	1.8±1.1
		V (4)	III (2) IV (3)	
Translabyrinthine approach	2	IV (1)	III (1)	1.5±0.7
		VI (1)	IV (1)	
MCFA	11	IV (3)	II (2)	1.7±1.2
		V (5)	III (5)	
		VI (3)	IV (3) V (1)	
Transmastoid A +MCFA	18	III (2)	I (5)	2.3±1.2
		IV (4)	II (5)	
		V (8)	III (4)	
		VI (4)	IV (2) V (2)	

H-B grade : house-brackmann grade. In each section, H-B grade was mentioned in existing cases. MCFA : middle cranial fossa approach

가  
14                                  1.4 grade  
(p=0.0131)  
(Table 4).

7                                  1.8 grade  
2                                  1.5 grade,  
11                                  1.7 grade,  
18                                  2.3  
grade  
가                                  (p=0.4531)  
(Table 5).

1959 McHugh<sup>2)</sup>가  
가  
3)  
McHugh  
24 (63%), 4 (11%),  
7 (18%)  
70~90%가 20~  
30%가 50%  
가  
가  
가  
가  
가  
가  
가  
5)  
가  
6)  
7)  
12 , 4 , 7 2  
가  
가  
가  
Guillain - Barre  
가  
가 3  
1 4 7  
H - B grade VI, III      grade II  
2  
1  
8

측두골 골절 후 안면신경 마비

12 grade V H - B grade VI (regeneration)  
 1 7 11  
 H - B grade VI, IV grade IV, III  
 가 .<sup>15)</sup> H - B grade  
 H - B grade VI V 3  
 가 가 가  
 가 가 가  
 가 가 . Sunderland<sup>16)</sup> 5  
 가 가 . 1 (neuropraxia)  
 2 (axonotmesis)  
 , 3  
 2~3 .<sup>8)</sup> (endoneurotmesis) 2~4 4  
 (synkinesis) (perineurotmesis)  
 43 2 (neuroma) 4~18  
 13 (37%) . 5 (neu-  
 10.6 rotmesis)  
 (critical period)  
 2 ,<sup>9)</sup> 3 ,<sup>10)</sup> 30 ,<sup>11)</sup> 8 ,<sup>8)</sup>  
 6 Fisch . Yamamoto 가 2 grade .  
 12 28 2 grade  
 가 <sup>9)</sup> , McCabe 3  
 21 grade VI V 2 H - B grade VI III , H - B  
 가 가 30 H - B grade IV 1 H - B grade  
 가 가 1~4 .<sup>11)</sup> grade 18 48  
 Turner 70 가 가  
 6 12)  
 H - B grade III Adour <sup>17)</sup>  
 , Brodsky <sup>15)</sup>  
 가 가 .<sup>13)</sup> 14) Wayoff  
 가 가 7)<sup>8)</sup>14) (demyelination)  
 (reinnervation) , Greer <sup>18)</sup>

가

가

19)

Felix 20)

가

1979 May

가

가

가

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