

## 중이 및 유양동 수술 후 발생한 지연성 안면신경 마비

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### Delayed Facial Nerve Paralysis after Middle Ear & Mastoid Surgery

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives** : The purpose of this study was to provide possible causes and post-treatment prognosis of delayed facial nerve palsy (DFP) following middle ear and mastoid surgery. **Subjects and Method** : The medical records of 3787 cases of middle ear and mastoid surgery from June, 1980 to August, 2003 were retrospectively reviewed. Nine cases developed ipsilateral facial nerve palsy after 72 hours of surgery. Their age ranged from 20 to 67 years (the mean of 40 years old and the male : female ratio of 1 : 1.25). For the review of the chart, we checked preoperative middle ear and mastoid state, intraoperative findings, clinical features of development and recovery of facial nerve palsy. To evaluate the degree and the possibility of recovery of facial nerve palsy, the House-Blackman grading system was used and electrophysiologic studies (Maximal stimulation test, Nerve excitability test and Nerve conduction velocity test) were performed. The steroid and vasodilator drugs were prescribed for the treatment. **Results** : All of the nine patients had preoperative diagnosis of chronic otitis media and five of them also had cholesteatoma. Radical mastoidectomy was done in two cases, open cavity techniques in two cases and closed cavity techniques in five cases. There were postoperative wound infections in five cases. Facial palsy was developed between 5th and 16th postoperative day (mean 9th day) and the initial House-Blackman grade was II or III. The time for complete recovery ranged from 1 month to 6 months, with the fastest recovery time being 9 days after DFP. **Conclusion** : DFP following middle ear and mastoid surgery is an unpredictable complication. Postoperative wound infection may have been related to it and should be regarded as a risk factor of DFP. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2005;48:297-301)

**KEY WORDS** : Delayed facial paralysis · Wound infection · Middle ear and mastoid surgery.

(immediate facial nerve palsy) 72 (retro-  
(delayed facial nerve palsy) grade edema)

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**Table 1.** Profile of postoperative delayed facial nerve paralysis

Cases	Age	Sex	Preoperative diagnosis	Operation name	Suspected causes	Facial nerve exposure
1	38	F	COM with cholesteatoma (L)	RM	Wound infection	No
2	20	M	COM with cholesteatoma (L)	CWD	Wound infection	No
3	39	M	COM (R)	ICW	Unknown	No
4	20	F	COM (L)	ICW	Unknown	No
5	42	F	COM with cholesteatoma (L)	CWD staged	Unknown	No
6	50	M	COM (L)	ICW staged	Wound infection	No
7	67	M	COM (L)	ICW staged	Wound infection	No
8	20	F	COM with cholesteatoma (L)	ICW	Wound infection	No
9	64	F	COM with cholesteatoma (R)	RM	Unknown	No

\*COM : chronic otitis media, RM : radical mastoidectomy, CWD : tympanoplasty with canal wall down mastoidectomy, ICW : tympanoplasty with intact canal wall mastoidectomy, R : right, L : left

**Table 2.** Result of nerve conduction velocity test

Cases	Degeneration rate	
	Orbicularis oculi	Orbicularis oris
5	12.0%	20.0%
6	18.5%	42.1%
7	38.8%	49.0%
9	54.0%	43.0%

1980 6 2003 8  
3787  
72 가 9

가

(Table 1).

가<sup>4)</sup>  
House - Black-  
man 가<sup>4)</sup>  
(Nerve  
conduction velocity test),  
(Maximal stimu-  
lation test)  
(Nerve excitability test)  
(prednisolone)

가  
House - Black-  
(Nerve  
(Maximal stimu-  
(Nerve excitability test)  
(prednisolone)

5 16 ( 9.1  
(H - B  
)  
가 , ) 5 7  
90%  
(Table 2). 1 6  
( 49.6 )

9 가  
(H - B 가 ) 3 1  
(H - B 가 ) 6  
1 가 3 , 2 6 가 3  
(Table 3).

20 67  
40 . 20 3 , 30 2 , 40 ,  
50 1 , 60 2  
4 , 5 1 : 1.25  
가 7 , 가 2 (Table 1). 4 5

9 5 10 가  
2 , 2 , Methicillin resistant  
2 , 5 staphylococcus aureus Pseudomonas aeruginosa

**Table 3.** Onset and recovery of postoperative delayed facial nerve paralysis

Cases	Onset		Recovery	
	Initial H-B grade	POD	Final H-B grade	Time to normal (days)
1	II	11	I	58
2	II	7	I	26
3	II	8	I	180
4	II	5	I	31
5	II	8	I	60
6	II	16	I	9
7	III	8	I	22
8	III	7	I	30
9	III	12	I	30

\*H-B grade : House-Brackman grade, POD : postoperation day

**Table 4.** Reported cases of postoperative delayed facial nerve paralysis after middle ear and mastoid surgery

Reporter	Total cases	Cases with postoperative infection
Althaus & House 1973	5	1
Nissen 1997	10	3
Vrabec 1999	7	2
Lee 1996	7	0
Chang 2000	12	1

1 .  
2 , 17 .

72 ,

0.1~2.1% 2)3)5-9)  
3787 9 0.24%

3) , , 2) ) ,

가 , 1)  
가 , 12)  
가 1)3)

1) 가

가  
herpes simplex virus varicella  
zoster virus가 ,

가  
6)7)

가 ,  
가 2)  
가

10)11)

가 가 ,  
가 가 ,  
(

2) ) , ,  
가 , 가

12)  
가 1)3) 가 2)

9 5

8)9)  
(Table 4).

2002 12  
3.78%, Vartainen  
3.1%  
Kansanen<sup>14)</sup>

1998 10  
Wu<sup>13)</sup>  
8%

가 (Fisher's exact test, p<0.005).

가 가 , 가 , 가 가

67% 1  
6  
1-3)5)8)9)18)

Oma Raleigh<sup>15)</sup>  
146

Paul<sup>16)</sup> 750  
( )  
가  
(clean operation)

(dirty operation)

Oma Raleigh<sup>15)</sup>

가 ( )

Paul<sup>16)</sup> 가

Stellfeld<sup>17)</sup>

Staphylococcus aureus가  
Pseudomonas aeruginosa  
(70%)  
가

2 Methi-  
cillin resistant staphylococcus aureus Pseudomonas  
aeruginosa 1

House - Brackman

가 , 가 가 가

58  
(1984)

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