

## Intraoperative Electrophysiological Monitoring during Microvascular Decompression for Hemifacial Spasm and Surgical Outcome

Sang Kyu Kim, M.D., Hyeo Il Ma, M.D., Yang Kwon, M.D., Sang-Ahm Lee, M.D.

Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine

**Background** : Intraoperative facial electromyographic recordings were studied to assess their utility in monitoring the effectiveness of microvascular decompression (MVD) as a treatment for hemifacial spasm (HS). **Methods** : A total of 69 patients with HS were included in the study and were treated with a MVD of the facial nerve. The patients were divided into a monitored group (n=32) and a non-monitored group(n=37). Intraoperative electromyographic recordings were done on the mentalis muscle during stimulation of the zygomatic branch of the facial nerve. We compared the surgical outcomes between a monitored and non-monitored group and then evaluated the correlation between lateral spread responses (LSR) and surgical results. **Results** : 1) There were no differences in surgical outcomes between the monitored and non-monitored groups (46.9% vs 51.3%). 2) The presence of LSR was significantly correlated with poor surgical outcome (p<0.05). HS was completely absent in 14 (60.8%) of 23 patients who had disappearance of LSR after MVD, whereas, only 1 (11.1%) of 9 patients who had persistent LSR showed the absence of HS. 3) The decrease in amplitude of LSR occurring immediately after an epidural incision was significantly correlated with the disappearance of LSR after MVD (p=0.05). **Conclusions** : Intraoperative electrophysiological monitoring is useful in assessing the efficacy of MVD and in predicting the surgical outcome although it may not improve the surgical outcome.

J Korean Neurol Assoc 19(3):260~265, 2001

**Key Words** : Hemifacial spasm, Microvascular decompression, Intraoperative monitoring, Surgical outcome

(hemifacial spasm) response) (cerebellopontine angle) (synkinesia) (temporal canal) (ephaptic (microvascular decompression) (lateral spread) Moller Jannetta

Manuscript received October 18, 2000.

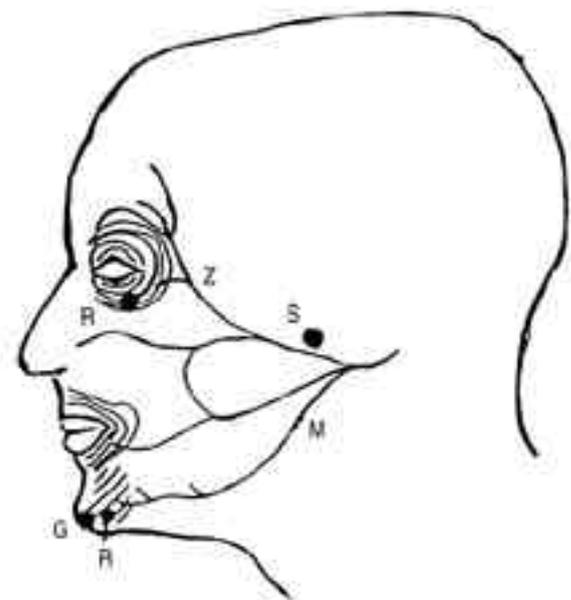
Accepted in final form February 21, 2001.

\* Address for correspondence

Sang-Ahm Lee, M.D.

Department of Neurology, Asan Medical Center  
Pungnap-dong, 388-1, Songpa-gu, Seoul, 138-736, Korea  
Tel : +82-2-2224-3445 Fax : +82-2-474-4691

E-mail : salee@www.amc.seoul.kr



**Figure 1.** Schematic illustration of intraoperative electrophysiologic monitoring of facial nerve. Stimulation is applied at zygomatic branch of facial nerve. Recordings are made from inferior orbicularis oculi and mentalis muscle(Z: zygomatic branch, M: mandibular branch, S: stimulation, R: recording, G: ground).

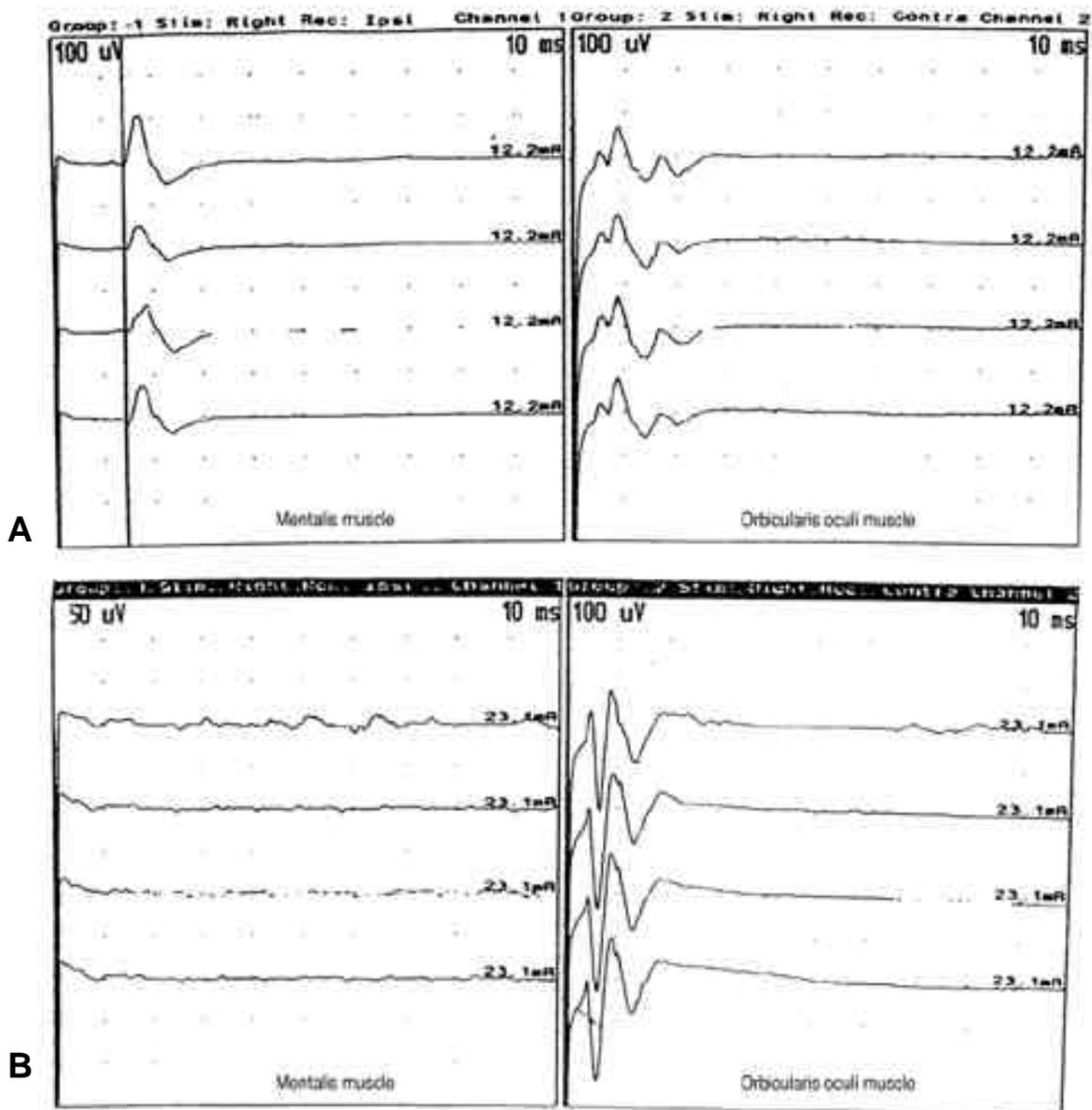
0.1 ms , 2 ~ 1000 Hz, 50 ~ 100 uV Nicolet Viking IV

1) 가  
 , 2) 가 , 3) 가  
 가  
 1992 12 1998 12  
 69 , ,  
 ( , 32 )  
 ( , 37 )  
 (zygo-  
 matic branch)  
 (zygo-  
 matic branch)  
 (Fig. 1).

가  
 , ,  
 10  
 4  
 가 (Fig. 2).  
 15% 가 ( 4 ~ 7 )  
 Mann-Whitney  
 (Pearson's chi-square test with Yate's correc-  
 tion) SPSS for Windows  
 7.5.2K

1.  
 69 16 , 53 ,  
 47.7 ( 31 ~ 39 , 21 ~ 75 ) .  
 30 , 39 ,  
 6.5 ( 1 ~ 20 ) .  
 (anterior inferior cerebellar  
 artery, AICA) 43 (62.3%), (posterior  
 inferior cerebellar artery, PICA) 19 (27.5%),  
 (vertebral artery) 4 (5.8%),  
 (labyrinthine artery) 1 (Table 1).  
 1 가  
 가 (p=0.011).  
 ( p=0.548, p=0.456,  
 p=1.000) (Table 2).

2.  
 (Table 3). 37 19 (51.3%)  
 , 18  
 가  
 2 가  
 32 15 (46.9%)  
 17



**Figure 2.** Lateral spread responses are recorded at mentalis muscle before microvascular decompression (A). After surgery, lateral spread responses disappear completely (B).

**Table 1.** General characteristics in 69 patients with hemifacial spasm

	monitoring*	non-monitoring <sup>†</sup>	total
Number of patients	32	37	69
Mean age(std) (year)	45.1(9.65)	49.9(9.92)	47.7(10.03)
Sex (M:F)	5:27	11:26	16:53
Mean duration(std) (year)	7.4(5.06)	5.8(4.60)	6.5(4.85)
Offending vessels			
AICA	16	28	44
PICA	12	7	19
vertebral artery	3		3
labyrinthine artery		1	1
others	1	1	2

\*patients who have intraoperative monitoring, <sup>†</sup>patients who have no intraoperative monitoring

AICA, anterior inferior cerebellar artery; PICA, posterior inferior cerebellar artery; a, artery





- et al. Intra-operative monitoring by facial electromyographic responses during microvascular decompression surgery for hemifacial spasm. *Acta Neurochir(Wien)* 1996;138:19-23.
15. Shin JC, Jang IH, Oh HI, Chung UW, Lee YH. Significance of intraoperative electrophysiologic monitoring and follow-up results after microvascular decompression of hemifacial spasm. *J Korean Acad Rehabil Med* 1995;19:309-318.
16. Jang IH, Lee YH, Chung UW. Intraoperative electromyographic monitoring of the facial nerve during microvascular decompression for hemifacial spasm. *J Korean Acad Rehabil Med* 1994;18:142-151.
17. Shin JC, Kim YC, Park CI, Chung UH. Intraoperative monitoring of microvascular decompression in hemifacial spasm. *Yonsei Med J* 1996;37:209-213.
18. Lee YH, Chun SI, Shin JS. Electrophysiologic Study of Hemifacial Spasm. *J Korean Acad Rehab Med* 1992;16:101-108.
19. Haines SJ, Torres F. Intraoperative monitoring of the facial nerve during decompressive surgery for hemifacial spasm. *J Neurosurg* 1991;74:254-257.