

## 중이 및 유양동 수술에서의 체계적인 술중 안면신경 감시 ; 'Surgical Dehiscence' 와 'Electrical Dehiscence'

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### Systematized Intraoperative Facial Nerve Monitoring in Middle Ear and Mastoid Surgery : 'Surgical Dehiscence' and 'Electrical Dehiscence'

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives** : The use of intraoperative facial nerve monitoring (IOFNM) improves facial nerve outcomes in acoustic neuroma surgeries, but the role of IOFNM in middle ear and mastoid surgeries is poorly defined. This study was performed to evaluate the role of IOFNM in middle ear and mastoid surgeries and to systemize IOFNM. **Subjects and Method** : We carried out a prospective study of 83 patients who undertook middle ear and mastoid surgeries with IOFNM. We checked the facial nerve dehiscence and estimated its location and length using a surgical microscope ('surgical dehiscence'). We stimulated the facial nerve with constant current, unipolar stimulation using Nerve Integrity Monitor (NIM)-2™ (Xomed™, U.S.A.) and estimated the minimal threshold of electric current making the electromyography of facial muscle changes. **Results** : Thirty six (43.4%) of 83 cases showed 'surgical dehiscence' and all responded to 0.7 mA or less of electrical stimulation. The most common site of 'surgical dehiscence' was middle portion of the tympanic segment. We defined the response to electrical stimulation within 0.7 mA as 'electrical dehiscence.' 'Electrical dehiscence' was presented in 63 (75.9%) cases and 82.5% of these cases responded to stimulation of 0.4 mA or less. The mean threshold of minimal electrical stimulation was 0.28 mA for tympanic segment and 0.48 mA for mastoid segment. **Conclusion** : "Electrical dehiscence" based on responses of electrical stimulation is safer than "surgical dehiscence," which is based on microscopic observation in middle ear and mastoid surgery. Based on this study, we recommend the electrical stimulation of 0.7 mA for first screening and 0.4 mA for second exploration in defining facial nerve using intraoperative NIM-2™ monitoring in middle ear and mastoid surgeries. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2006;49:257-62)

**KEY WORDS** : Facial nerve · Middle ear · Mastoid · Intraoperative monitoring.

가 . Wiet 가 1,000 1 , 100 1 ,  
1) (primary surgery) 0.6~3.6%  
, (revision surgery) 4~10%가  
, Nilssen <sup>2)</sup> 1.7%  
가 .  
3) (intraoperative facial nerve mon-  
itoring)  
, Delgado <sup>4)</sup> 1979  
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중이 및 유양동 수술에서의 술중 안면신경 감시

(electromyography) , NIH(National Institutes of Health, U.S.A.)가

(surgical dehiscence) (electrical dehiscence) 가

가 (7-9) 가

가 (10)(11) 'surgical dehiscence' 'electrical dehiscence' 가

2003 4 2004 7 83 Nerve Integrity Monitor(NIM)-2™(Xomed™, U.S.A.) 가 가 'surgical dehiscence' (geniculate ganglion), (tympanic segment), (mastoid segment),

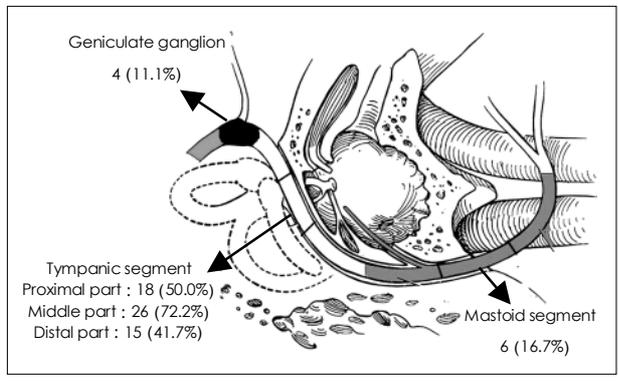


Fig. 1. Surgical dehiscence of the facial nerves according to the location. Most common site was the middle part of the tympanic segment.

3 (Fig. 1).

2 (needle electrode) (orbicularis oculi muscle) (orbicularis oris muscle) 2 channel impedance 5K imbalance 0.5K (constant current) (unipolar stimulation) 4pulse/ 100 μs 0.05 mA ( )

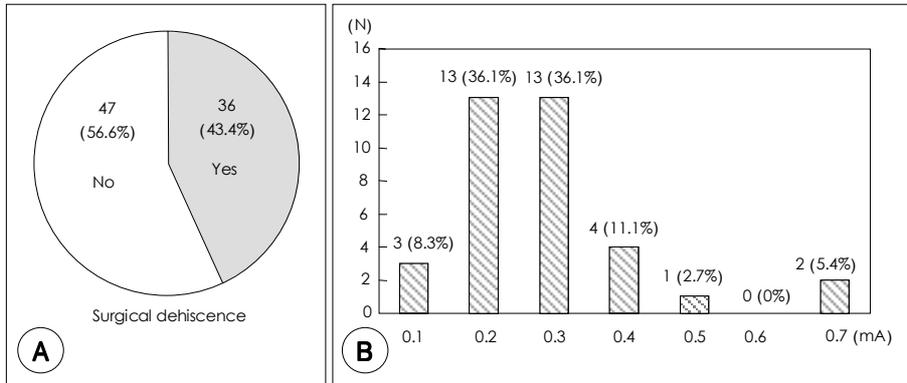
'surgical dehiscence' 가 0.7 mA , 0.8 mA 0.7 mA 'electrical dehiscence'

41.0 , 11 63 , 45 , 38 가 78 (94.0%), 가 5 (6.0%) , 21 (25.3%), 62 (74.7%)

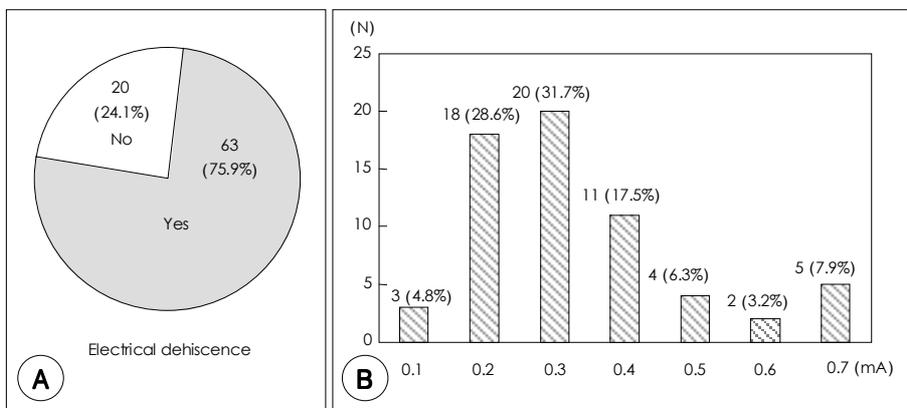
'Surgical dehiscence' 'surgical dehiscence' 83 36 (43.4%) (Fig. 2A).

가 26 (72.2%) 가 6 (16.7%), 4 (11.1%) (Fig. 1). 66 33 (53.2%) , 21 3 (14.3%) 'surgical dehiscence' 'Surgical dehiscence' 36 0.7 mA

0.15~0.2 mA 0.25~0.3 mA 가 13 (36.1%) 가 , 0.35~0.4 mA 가 4 (11.1%), 0.05~0.1 mA가 3 (8.3%), 0.65~0.7 mA가 2 (5.4%), 0.45~0.5 mA가 1 (2.7%)



**Fig. 2.** 'Surgical dehiscence' of the facial nerves were noted in thirty-six (43.4%) of the eighty-three cases (A). All surgically dehiscenced facial nerves responded to 0.7 mA or less of electrical stimulator (B).



**Fig. 3.** 'Electrical dehiscence' of the facial nerves were noted in 63 (75.9%) of 83 cases (A). Distribution of minimal electrical stimulation for facial nerves (B).

(Fig. 2B). 0.7 mA

'Electrical dehiscence' 0.7 mA

'Surgical dehiscence' 0.7 mA

'electrical dehiscence' 0.7 mA

, 83 63 (75.9%)

'electrical dehiscence'가 (Fig. 3A).

Electrical dehiscence'

0.25~0.3 mA 가 20 (31.7%)

가 , 0.15~0.2 mA가 18 (28.6%), 0.35~0.4 mA가 11 (17.5%), 0.65~0.7 mA가 5 (7.9%), 0.05~0.1 mA가 3 (4.8%), 0.45~0.5 mA가 4 (6.3%), 0.55~0.6 mA가 2 (3.2%) (Fig. 3B).

'Surgical dehiscence'가 47 27

'electrical dehiscence' 57.4%

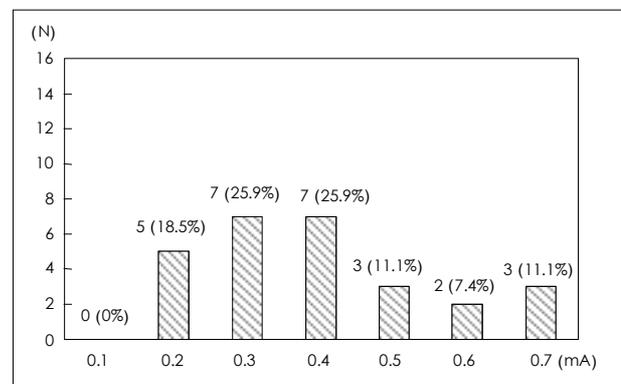
. 0.25~0.3 mA, 0.35~0.4 mA

7 (25.9%)가 0.4 mA

(Fig. 4).

'electrical dehiscence'

Fig. 5 . 'Electrical dehiscence'



**Fig. 4.** The distribution of the minimal stimulating currents in electrically dehiscenced, but surgically normal facial nerves.

0.7 mA 0.7 mA 100%가

, 0 mA가 0% . 0.4 mA

가 'electrical dehiscenc'가

가 가 0.4 mA(82.5%) (plateau)

'electrical dehiscence'

0.28 mA,

(Table 1).

0.48 mA

electrical dehiscence



가  
 가 , Baxter<sup>18)</sup> 85%  
 가  
 가  
 ' surgical dehiscence '  
 (80.5%) 0.3 mA (Fig. 2B),  
 0.1~0.5 mA  
<sup>16)</sup>  
 impedance 2.7K  
 (1V 0.37 mA) 0.3 mA 0.81V  
 . 2 0.7 mA  
 가  
 ' electrical dehiscence '  
 63 (75.9%) ' surgical  
 dehiscence ' 36 (43.4%)  
 ' surgical dehiscence ' , ' electrical dehis-  
 cence ' 가 27 ,  
 (Micro - de-  
 hiscence)가 ,  
 가  
 가  
 ' surgical dehiscence ' ' electrical dehis-  
 cence '가  
 ' electrical dehiscence '  
 (Fig. 5),  
 0.7 mA가 , 2  
 (second exploration)  
 0.4 mA , 0.7 mA  
 100%  
 가 , 0.4 mA  
 100% 가  
 2  
 0.28 mA 0.48mA  
 (Table 1)

2 0.3 mA, 0.5 mA가  
 0.2 mA  
 ' electrical dehiscence '가  
 ' surgical dehiscence '  
 NIM - 2™  
 1 0.7 mA, 2  
 0.4 mA가  
 :

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