

Case report on ear numbness following deep brain stimulation implantation

by Agus Turchan

Submission date: 13-Sep-2022 03:17PM (UTC+0800)

Submission ID: 1898689616

File name: n_ear_numbness_following_deep_brain_stimulation_implantation.pdf (1,002.32K)

Word count: 1848

Character count: 10632



ELSEVIER

11
Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

International Journal of Surgery Case Reports

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ijscr



Case report

Case report on ear numbness following deep brain stimulation implantation

Agus Turchan^{a,*}, Achmad Fahmi^a, Takaomi Taira^b, Heri Subianto^a, Asra Al Fauzi^a,
Resi Prastikarunia^a

^a Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, Dr. Soetomo General Academic Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia

^b Department of Neurosurgery, Tokyo Women's Medical University, Tokyo, Japan



ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Ear numbness
Deep brain stimulation
Parkinson's disease

ABSTRACT

Introduction and importance: Deep brain stimulation (DBS) implantation is a neurosurgical procedure in which electrodes are implanted in the brain. Complications that may occur include wound infection, issues with the DBS hardware, and others. This case report presents a patient who suffered ear numbness following DBS implantation.

Case presentation: A 50-year-old man presented with resting tremors in both hands. He reported that his handwriting had worsened and his movements had slowed. Physical examination revealed rigidity and postural instability. The patient was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease and a bilateral subthalamic nucleus DBS implantation was scheduled combined with the patient's medication all this time. Patient's symptoms showed improvement after the procedure. However, the patient complained of ear numbness and occasional pain in the area around his ear. We observed the patient over the next 3 months and the symptoms eventually resolved without any medication and intervention.

Clinical discussion: Ear numbness is a rare complication that occasionally occurs after DBS implantation. This complication occurs because the tunneling track's proximity to the great auricular nerve and the lesser occipital nerve can result in accidental damage to either one or both of these nerves during subcutaneous tunneling.

Conclusion: We suggest a simple procedure to avoid neural injury while maintaining the course of the tunneling in which the tunnel is created below the periosteum rather than at the subcutaneous level.

19

1. Introduction

Deep brain stimulation (DBS) implantation is a neurosurgical procedure in which electrodes are implanted in the brain [1]. Since its introduction, this procedure has become widely used for a variety of conditions [1]. Despite its proven efficacy to treat movement disorders like Parkinson's disease (PD), this procedure has complications risk such as wound infection, issues with the DBS hardware, and others [1]. This case report presents a patient with PD who suffered ear numbness following DBS implantation, the relationship between ear numbness and DBS and discusses how to prevent such a complication. This work has been reported in line with the SCARE guideline [2]. This work has been registered at <http://www.researchregistry.com> (researchregistry7411).

23

2. Presentation of case

A 50-year-old man presented with tremors in both hands, which were more apparent when resting. The patient also reported that his handwriting had worsened and his movements had slowed. Physical examination revealed rigidity and bradykinesia. The patient was diagnosed with PD and we performed a bilateral subthalamic nucleus (STN) DBS implantation.

The procedure was planned using preoperative magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and preoperative stereotactic computerized tomography (CT) to identify the location of the STN. A skin incision was made based on the computer-generated coordinate. The DBS electrode was inserted through a double burr hole and a cable was subcutaneously tunneled behind the ear. Patient's symptoms including resting tremor, rigidity and bradykinesia showed improvement after the procedure. However, the patient complained of numbness and occasional pain in the area around

* Corresponding author at: Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, Dr. Soetomo General Academic Hospital, Jalan Mayjend Prof. Dr. Moestopo No. 6 - 8, Mojo, Gubeng, Surabaya, East Java 60285, Indonesia.

E-mail address: agus.turchan@fk.unair.ac.id (A. Turchan).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijscr.2022.106773>

Received 29 November 2021; Received in revised form 10 January 2022; Accepted 10 January 2022

Available online 15 January 2022

2210-2612/© 2022 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd on behalf of IJS Publishing Group Ltd.

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

This is an open access article under the CC BY license

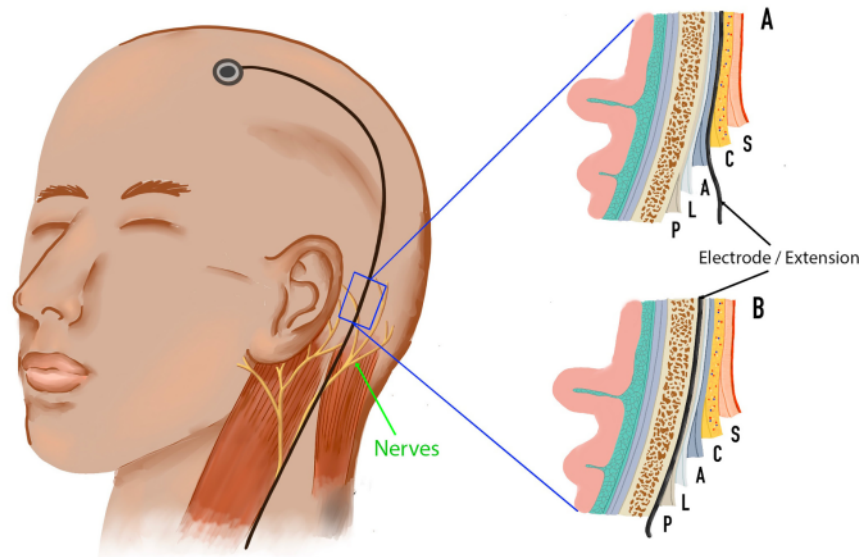


Fig. 1. Comparison of tunneling layers that may be used during implantation of deep brain stimulation (DBS) devices. A: Location of a DBS cable that tunnels through the subcutaneous tissue. B: Location of a DBS cable that tunnels below the periosteum. P = periosteum, L = loose connective tissue, A = aponeurosis, C = subcutaneous, S = skin.

his ear. This caused sufficient discomfort to affect the patient's subjective quality of life.

The patient reported that the pain could be elicited by relatively trivial stimuli, such as putting on an earphone or putting a phone to his ear. The numbness, on the other hand, was present at all times. We suspected that these symptoms were due to injury to the greater auricular nerve and/or the lesser occipital nerve, both of which run close to the subcutaneous DBS tunneling path. We observed the patients over the subsequent 3 months and the symptoms eventually resolved without medical intervention.

3. Discussion

There are a number of complications associated with DBS implantation [1]. A study of 728 patients who underwent the procedure reported that intraoperatively, intracranial hemorrhage was found to be the most common intraoperative complication [1]. Postoperative complications that have been reported include transient dysphasia, transient clumsiness, rebound tremor, infection, seizure, and hardware issues [3]. Problems that can occur with DBS hardware include electrode failure, extension wire failure, pulse generator malfunction, and pain over pulse generator area [4].

Ear numbness after DBS is rare [5]. However, given the tunneling track's proximity to the great auricular nerve (GAN) and the lesser occipital nerve (LON), we hypothesize that postoperative ear discomfort is caused by injury to one or both of these nerves during subcutaneous tunneling (Fig. 1A). In most cases, this issue resolves itself without intervention within about 3 months to 1 year but some patients have reported persistent symptoms lasting up to 5 years after DBS implantation [5]. Fortunately, the symptoms resolved spontaneously in the present case.

Injury to the GAN may occur during otorhinolaryngological surgeries, and head and neck surgical procedures, such as parotidectomy, neck dissection, rhytidectomy, and excision of lateral neck masses [6]. The GAN is a sensory nerve that arises from the C2 and C3 spinal nerves [6]. Although it is protected by the sternocleidomastoid muscle, it emerges superficially on its path toward the parotid gland [7]. The GAN

then divides into an anterior branch, which innervates the skin overlying the parotid gland, and a posterior branch, which innervates the skin over the mastoid, the posteroinferior surface of the auricle, the lobule, and the concha [6].

Research has produced measurements to assist surgeons operating in this area, helping them to avoid injuring the GAN [7–10]. McKinney et al. estimate that the main trunk of the GAN crosses the sternocleidomastoid at a point 6.5 cm below the external auditory canal [8]. The posterior branch of the GAN is especially vulnerable in neurosurgical procedures such as ventriculoperitoneal (VP) shunt or DBS implantation, which require tunneling around the area it innervates. The posterior branch is approximated to be 1.5 cm behind the ear lobule insertion [9]. The point at which the GAN divides into its posterior and anterior branches is approximated to be 29.1 mm below the tip of the mastoid process parallel to the anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle [10].

The point 1.5 cm posterior to the lobule insertion might be a useful marker when placing the skin incision for tunneling in DBS implantation. However, utilization of all of the aforementioned measurements to determine nerve placement may be too time-consuming during DBS implantation. We, therefore, propose that a simple means of avoiding injury to nerves without altering the tunneling course would be to tunnel below the periosteum instead of at the subcutaneous level (Fig. 1B).

4. Conclusion

Tunneling below the periosteum instead of at the subcutaneous level is a simple change of procedure that avoids neural injury during DBS implantation without altering the tunneling course. Further research is required to prevent ear numbness after DBS implantation.

Consent

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this case report and accompanying images. A copy of the written consent is available for review by the Editor-in-Chief of this journal on request.

Provenance and peer review

Not commissioned, externally peer-reviewed.

Ethical approval

All of the procedures performed in this study involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional research committee.

Funding

This article received no specific funding from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or non-profit sectors.

Guarantor

Achmad Fahmi, MD, PhD.

Research registration number

1. Name of the registry: <http://www.researchregistry.com>
2. Unique identifying number or registration ID: researchregistry7411
3. Hyperlink to your specific registration (must be publicly accessible and will be checked): <https://researchregistry.knack.com/research-registry#home/registrationdetails/61a4a0a2313372001ec99e47/>.

CRediT authorship contribution statement

Agus Turchan, MD, PhD: study concept or design, data analysis or interpretation, writing the paper
 Achmad Fahmi, MD, PhD: study concept, data collection, writing paper, critical revised article and supervising
 Prof. Takaomi Taira, MD, PhD: critical revised article and supervising
 Heri Subianto, MD: study concept or design, writing paper
 Asra Al Fauzi, MD, PhD: study concept or design

Resi Prastikarunia, MD: revised English writing.

Declaration of competing interest

None.

References

- [1] A.J. Fenoy, R.K. Simpson, Risks of common complications in deep brain stimulation surgery: management and avoidance - clinical article, *J. Neurosurg.* 120 (2014) 132–139.
- [2] R.A. Agha, T. Franchi, C. Sohrabi, G. Mathew, for the SCARE Group, The SCARE 2020 Guideline: updating consensus surgical CAse REport (SCARE) guidelines, *Int. J. Surg.* 84 (2020) 226–230.
- [3] A. Fytagoridis, P. Blomstedt, Complications and side effects of deep brain stimulation in the posterior subthalamic area, *Stereotact. Funct. Neurosurg.* 88 (2010) 88–93.
- [4] A. Beric, et al., Complications of deep brain stimulation surgery, *Stereotact. Funct. Neurosurg.* 77 (2002) 73–78.
- [5] W.R. Ryan, W.E. Fee, Long-term great auricular nerve morbidity after sacrifice during parotidectomy, *Laryngoscope* 119 (2009) 1140–1146.
- [6] N. Patel, G. Har-El, R. Rosenfeld, Quality of life after great auricular nerve sacrifice during parotidectomy, *Arch Otolaryngol Neck Surg* 127 (2001) 884–888.
- [7] T. Lefkowitz, et al., Anatomical landmarks to avoid injury to the great auricular nerve during rhytidectomy, *Aesthetic Surg J* 33 (2013) 19–23.
- [8] P. McKinney, D.J. Katrana, Prevention of injury to the great auricular nerve during rhytidectomy, *Plast. Reconstr. Surg.* 66 (1980) 675–679.
- [9] R. Izquierdo, S.W. Parry, C.L. Boydell, J. Almand, The great auricular nerve revisited: pertinent anatomy for SMAS-platysma rhytidectomy, *Ann. Plast. Surg.* 27 (1991) 44–48.
- [10] A. Tayebi Meybodi, S. Gandhi, M.T. Lawton, M.C. Preul, Anterior greater auricular point: novel anatomic landmark to facilitate harvesting of the greater auricular nerve, *World Neurosurg* 119 (2018) e64–e70.

Abbreviations

DBS: Deep brain stimulation
CT: Computerized tomography
MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging
GAN: Great auricular nerve
LON: Lesser occipital nerve
VP Shunt: Ventriculoperitoneal shunt
SCALP: Skin, subCutaneous, Aponeurosis, Loose connective tissue, Periosteum

Case report on ear numbness following deep brain stimulation implantation

ORIGINALITY REPORT

19%

SIMILARITY INDEX

12%

INTERNET SOURCES

15%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1 | liu.diva-portal.org
Internet Source | 1% |
| 2 | "Antineoplastics", Reactions Weekly, 2022
Publication | 1% |
| 3 | Taizo Sakata, Hideki Katagiri, Tadao Kubota, Takashi Sakamoto et al. "Delayed graft duodenal perforation due to impacted food five years after simultaneous pancreas-kidney transplantation: A case report", International Journal of Surgery Case Reports, 2017
Publication | 1% |
| 4 | Hung-Soo Kang, Seong-Ki Ahn, Sea-Yuong Jeon, Dong Gu Hur, Jin-Pyeong Kim, Jung Je Park, Dae Woo Kim, Seung Hoon Woo. "Sensation recovery of auricle following chronic ear surgery by retroauricular incision", European Archives of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology, 2011
Publication | 1% |
-

5	Raphael Richard Ciuman, Wolfgang Oels, Rolf Jaussi, Philipp Dost. "Outcome, general, and symptom-specific quality of life after various types of parotid resection", The Laryngoscope, 2012 Publication	1 %
6	Otorhinolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, 2010. Publication	1 %
7	mts.intechopen.com Internet Source	1 %
8	www.theijm.com Internet Source	1 %
9	"Peripheral Nerve Entrapments", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2016 Publication	1 %
10	istina.ipmnet.ru Internet Source	1 %
11	www.elsevier.com Internet Source	1 %
12	Advanced Surgical Facial Rejuvenation, 2012. Publication	1 %
13	Baizabal-Carvallo, José Fidel, and Joseph Jankovic. "Movement disorders induced by deep brain stimulation", Parkinsonism & Related Disorders, 2016.	1 %

-
- 14 journals.viamedica.pl 1 %
Internet Source
-
- 15 www.scribd.com 1 %
Internet Source
-
- 16 Alper Cesmebasi. "Anatomy of the Cervical Plexus and Its Branches", Elsevier BV, 2015 1 %
Publication
-
- 17 Philipp Spindler, Franziska Braun, Peter Truckenmüller, David Wasilewski et al. "Surgical Site Infections Associated With Implanted Pulse Generators for Deep Brain Stimulation: Meta-Analysis and Systematic Review", Neuromodulation: Technology at the Neural Interface, 2022 1 %
Publication
-
- 18 tuengr.com 1 %
Internet Source
-
- 19 Blomstedt, Patric, Anders Fytagoridis, Mattias Åström, Jan Linder, Lars Forsgren, and Marwan I. Hariz. "Unilateral caudal zona incerta deep brain stimulation for Parkinsonian tremor", Parkinsonism & Related Disorders, 2012. 1 %
Publication
-
- 20 Christopher Kenney. "Short-term and long-term safety of deep brain stimulation in the 1 %

treatment of movement disorders", Journal of Neurosurgery, 04/2007

Publication

21

Gentile, Richard D.. "1 The Anatomy and Physiology of the Neck", Neck Rejuvenation, 2011.

Publication

22

Hu, J.. "The feasibility and significance of preservation of the lobular branch of the great auricular nerve in parotidectomy", International Journal of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, 201007

Publication

23

Waleed Mahmoud, Walid El Ansari, Sara Hassan, Sali Alatasi, Haya Almerekhi, Kulsoom Junejo. "Giant mammary hamartoma in a middle aged female. Case report and review of literature of the last 15 years", International Journal of Surgery Case Reports, 2021

Publication

24

Yang, Hun-Mu, Hee-Jin Kim, and Kyung-Seok Hu. "Anatomic and histological study of great auricular nerve and its clinical implication", Journal of Plastic Reconstructive & Aesthetic Surgery, 2015.

Publication

1 %

1 %

1 %

<1 %

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On

Case report on ear numbness following deep brain stimulation implantation

GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

/100

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructor

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3
