

## Case Report

# A Case Report of Functional Acupuncture in the Treatment of Senile Left Persistent Facial Paralysis

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**Abstract:** Introduction: Idiopathic facial palsy, also known as Bell's palsy (BP) or facial neuritis, is an acute onset of peripheral facial neuropathy. The onset of this disease is rapid, and there is a history of cold, mostly on one side of the face. Objective: to introduce and analyze the method and curative effect of functional acupuncture on one case of senile left persistent facial paralysis. Methods: focus on the functional parts of the affected area that need to be improved, select the acupuncture areas with improved trigger function, and select the stimulation dose of electroacupuncture. In other words, functional acupuncture is the main acupuncture method in the treatment process, that is, to take a functional position before acupuncture on the paralyzed side of the cheek, that is, to lift the patient's left corner of the mouth outward to above the functional position with a surgical small retractor (the largest lifting mouth angle is tilted to the left side), to determine the left cheek muscle functional area (needle entry area), and to make corresponding adjustment on the left cheek Acupoints selected in functional areas: Xiaguan, zygomatic Luo, buccal Che, Yingxiang, Renzhong, Taiyang, sizhukong, Chengzhi, yangbai. The needle of 0.35 mm × 40 mm was selected, and 0.3-1 inch flat needling was used with electroacupuncture. The waveform was density wave. Five times a week, 10 times for a course of treatment. Results: after two courses of functional acupuncture treatment, the patient's left eyelid was basically closed, and the air leakage during the left cheek bulging was significantly improved. After eating, the food left in the left cheek disappeared, the left nasolabial groove appeared, the left frontal lines appeared, and the symptoms of the left mouth angle slanting to the right were significantly improved (see the figure below). Conclusion: the essence of functional acupuncture improvement is to re form a strong neuromuscular effect in muscles, destroy the paralysis and weakness of target muscles, and reconstruct the normal neuromuscular coupling mode. The aim of this balance mechanism is to destroy the reflex pattern of abnormal muscle paralysis and muscle weakness and reconstruct an orderly and normal neuromuscular reflex.

**Keywords:** Elderly, Functional Acupuncture, Facial Paralysis

## 1. Introduction

Idiopathic facial palsy, also known as Bell's palsy (BP) or facial neuritis, is an acute onset of peripheral facial neuropathy. The onset of this disease is rapid, and there is a

history of cold, mostly on one side of the face. It is common in winter and summer, and can occur at any age. The peak of the disease is after 40 years old, and the incidence is similar between men and women, with an annual incidence of 15-30/100,000 [1]. Facial paralysis is not a rare disease, for

example, the most common peripheral facial paralysis, Bell facial paralysis (about 2/3 of all patients with facial paralysis), has a incidence of about 20-30 people per 100,000 years, that is, 1 person in 60 people will suffer from this disease in their lifetime [2]. Facial nerve is one of the most circuitous cranial nerves, which perfectly interprets the complexity of cranial nerve anatomy and physiological function, and also makes the work related to facial nerve extremely attractive and challenging. Facial paralysis is to point to the facial neuropathy that causes as a result of various reasons and a series of corresponding clinical manifestations. Patients may present with facial deformation, disappearance of forehead lines, inability to close eyes, askew of the mouth, and leakage of the gills, accompanied by abnormal secretion of tears, speech disorders, changes in taste, etc., which may lead to serious consequences such as corneal ulcer and vision loss [3]. The left and right sides of the disease have the same incidence, among which a few are bilateral, accounting for 0.3% ~ 2% [4]. Facial paralysis will not only seriously affect the appearance of patients, but also have a great impact on their social behavior, work and life [5].

Among the grading methods reported in literature, House. Brackmann grading method, Burres. Fisch grading method and Toronto grading method are more widely used. Evans *et al.* [6] believe that House. Brackmann grading method is simple and reliable. But with few observers, the results were inconclusive. Smith *et al.* [7] also believe that House. Brackmann grading method is the simplest and easiest to implement. The biggest drawback of this study lies in the lack of validity of the selected reference criteria. Yen, *et al.* [8] research shows that with the House. The brake. The man11 classification method, an overall evaluation of facial paralysis on one side of the level and use the law to the brow, eyes, nose, mouth and other local evaluation of the level of coincidence rate is not high, in addition to the ocular coincidence rate was 61%, the accuracy of other parts are under 40%, shows that only with the overall evaluation is not enough to fully describe the facial features, which mainly reflects the eye function. Croxson *et al.* [9] conducted a comparative study of House. Brack. Nqam classification method and Burres. Fisch classification method, and found that there is excellent consistency between the classification results of the two methods, and that the reliability of House. Brackmann classification method is not high. Ross *et al.* [10] conducted a statistical test on the proposed TFGS, and the results showed that the three components were relatively independent of each other. There was no significant correlation between scores of any two parts, but scores of each part were equally significant correlated with comprehensive scores, thus proving the inherent effectiveness of the method itself.

## 2. Case Description

### 2.1. History of Present Disease

Patient Sun X, female, 67 years old, was admitted to the hospital at 13:14 on April 12, 2019 due to the right corner of the mouth skew for 7 hours. Chief complaint: on the day after

morning rises found askew quarrel no incentive to the right, the left eyelid closure is not complete, the left eye tears, and the left cheek with food after eating, symptoms, no pain after ear, no taste, no hearing, no dizzy, head pain, no physical activity barriers, no nausea and vomiting, diplopia and vertigo attacks, today for the definite diagnosis and treatment to our hospital, outpatient service to my family, "facial paralysis" income no heart palpitations, chest pain, after onset of illness has no sense of abdominal distension, abdominal pain, normal diet, the mainland.

### 2.2. Past History

The patient had hypertension for more than 10 years, and had been taking "candesartan" at that time, and had not measured his blood pressure recently. The symptoms of palpitation and shortness of breath after normal activities were systematic examination, long-term use of "Aspirin" and "Salvia miltiorrhiza dripping pills", and intermittent use of "Kedine". He underwent lipoma resection on his left hand 18 years ago and 3 years ago, and underwent hemorrhoid surgery 8 years ago. He denied the history of intraoperative blood transfusion and suspected tuberculosis. Self-report of elevated transaminase after taking rosuvastatin. No history of diabetes, no history of hepatitis, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, no history of trauma, blood transfusion, no history of drug and food allergy, vaccination is carried out with the society.

### 2.3. Physical Examination

T:36.3C, P:70/ min, R:18 times/min, BP:138/86mmHg, low energy, clear breathing sound in both lungs, dry and wet rale sound was heard. Heart rate: 70/ min, Rhythm, P2, >, A2, abdomen soft, no tenderness, liver, spleen and costal, lower limbs no swelling. Nervous system: clear, left frontal lines become shallow, left eyelid inadequateness, positive Bell sign, left nasolabial fold becomes shallow, left corner of mouth is askew to the right, food remains on the left cheek after eating, air leakage when the left cheek is bulging, tongue extension is in the middle, muscle strength of the extremities level 5, symmoxia is stable, bilateral Pap sign is negative (see Figure 1. After treatment.).

### 2.4. Primary Diagnosis

- 1) Left Persistent Facial Nerve Palsy
- 2) High Blood Pressure Level 3, Extremely High riSk Level

### 2.5. Differential Diagnosis

Brainstem infarction: the patient was an elderly female with a history of hypertension, but the patient had no abducens nerve injury and bilateral disorder, and the evidence of brainstem infarction was insufficient.

### 2.6. Diagnosis and Treatment Plan

- 1) Pay attention to rest, avoid blowing wind, catching cold, etc.

2) Give symptomatic treatment to improve circulation and nourish the nerves

3) Improve liver function, kidney function, abdominal color ultrasound and other relevant examinations. The elderly patient was examined for carotid artery color ultrasound to determine whether there was arteriosclerosis and stenosis of the large extracranial arteries. The patient had a history of suspected tuberculosis, and lung CT was performed to confirm.

4) Disclosure of illness may have sequelae.

### 2.7. Admission Examination Results

1) Multiple miliary nodules in the upper lobe of the left lung and the lower lobe of both lungs, followed up;

2) Aorta and left coronary artery sclerosis.

3) Head MRI: a) Demyelination of brain proteins; b) Left anterior cerebral artery A1 segment absent.

4) The virological results of liver function were normal.

5) Blood routine: white blood cell count WBC11.17-109/L $\uparrow$ , neutrophils absolute value NEUT# 8.36 109/L. Routine urine results were normal. The result of routine stool is normal.

6) Tumor markers (AFP, CEAP, CA125P, CA199P, CA153) were normal.

7) The liver and kidney function results were normal.

8) Abdominal ultrasonography: liver, gallbladder, spleen, pancreas and kidneys were not abnormal.

9) Electrocardiogram: sinus rhythm, generally normal electrocardiogram.

10) Carotid ultrasound:

a) Local thickening of endomedia at the right carotid artery bifurcation

b) Plaque formation at bilateral carotid artery bifurcation.

On admission, the diagnosis was clear and symptomatic treatment was given, such as improving circulation, nourishing nerves, acupuncture and moxibustion.

## 3. Methods and Results

After 3 months of circulation improvement, nerve nutrition and conventional acupuncture treatment, there was no significant improvement. After joint consultation, the treatment was performed according to the functional acupuncture method developed by Professor Yan Zhi:

### 3.1. Functional Acupuncture Therapy

Prior to the needle into patients left quarrel with surgical retractor to function or to the left of the skew, auxiliary force closed eyelids, determine the left face and around his left eye into the pin function, for patients with facial paralysis we selected points are: shimonoseki, zygomatic liao, buccal car, yingxiang, among, the sun, te 23, pulp, Yang bai, choose the type of 0.35 mm x 40 mm needle, take 0.3 ~ 1 inch flat spines, cooperate with electric acupuncture, waveform as the density wave, five times a week, 10 times for a period of treatment.

### 3.2. For Cheek Muscle Training

First lift the patient's left mouth Angle to the functional position or the left side askew position with a surgical retractor, and then conduct the left side mastication training with 30 pieces in each group, 4-6 groups each time, 4-6 times a day.

### 3.3. Four Kinds of Rehabilitation Training for Eyelid Incompleteness

#### 3.3.1. Eye Closed Exercise

The doctor expands the muscles around the patient's eyelids up and down by hand, forming the maximum open state of the eyes, and then tells the patient to try his best to close his eyes, forming the anti-resistance closing action of the eye racket muscle. Each time the anti-resistance closing action is 10-15 seconds, and then the patient rests for 5 seconds. Each group is repeated 5-8 times, 4-6 groups/day.

#### 3.3.2. Rainfall Distribution on 10-12. Massage

Use the abdomen of the ring finger of both hands to press the eyebrow and the center of the eyebrow close to the upper eyelid until you feel local soreness. Repeat 5 to 8 times a day, 4 to 6 times a day.

### 3.4. The Results

After 2 courses (20 days) of functional acupuncture based comprehensive treatment, the patient's left eyelid was basically closed, the left cheek leakage was significantly improved, the left cheek food phenomenon disappeared after eating, the left nasolabial groove appeared, the left frontal lines appeared, and the left mouth Angle to the right was significantly improved (see Figure 2. After treatment.).



Figure 1. Before treatment.



Figure 2. After treatment.

## 4. Discussion and Conclusion

Electrophysiological examination of facial nerve disease include: dc test, nerve excitement test, stimulation test, the largest neural electrical diagram (Electroneuronography, ENoG), electromyography (EMG), blink (BR) and F wave, etc. The first three types of tests are being used less and less because they rely on operator observation or subject subjective feeling. Enog and EMG are currently widely used in clinical practice [11]. Enog recorded Compound Muscle Action Potentials (CMAPS) at the corresponding region of the facial region during electrical stimulation of the main facial nerve after the stem and mammoplasty foramen. If the neuropathy has not involved the distal end of the facial nerve behind the mammary foramen of the stem, the results of eNOG can be normal, and the process lasts about 72 hours [12, 13]. After that, the degree of nerve degeneration can be estimated by comparing the amplitude difference of bilateral CMAPS when the neurodegeneration progresses to the distal nerve without significant atrophy of facial muscle fibers [14]. When the neural degeneration exceeded 53.5%, the possibility of linkage was significantly increased [15]. Due to the coexistence of nerve degeneration and regeneration after 3-4 weeks of facial paralysis, atrophy of muscle fibers and formation of nerve bypass, the monitoring value of electronerography for facial paralysis is greatly reduced, and its measurement results lag behind clinical recovery or progress [16].

Facial paralysis can cause many changes in social cognition, especially changes in the whole body and the middle part of the face [17]. The evaluation of social function after facial paralysis and the patient's self-assessment are also important aspects of bedside assessment. At present, there are as many as 28 questionnaires involving facial paralysis, but only 3 scales are more suitable for self-assessment of life quality after facial paralysis, and the evaluation of facial features and facial motor symptoms of these scales is not satisfactory [18]. Facial Clinimetric Evaluation Scale is the most widely used self-assessment Scale, with a total of 15 items. After cluster analysis, it is found that Facial local movements, Facial sensation, social influence, psychological activities, chewing function and eye influence are mainly included. There was a moderate correlation between items related to facial local activity and the Sunnybrook grading system.

The core of functional acupuncture method is to weaken and improve the traditional meridian and acupoint acupuncture, and on the premise of ensuring safety, the targeted muscles that can immediately or obviously stop symptoms (mostly the muscles that cause paralysis as the target) are selected as the target of acupuncture. The essence of this function improvement is that the muscles re-form a powerful neuromuscular effect, destroy the paralysis of targeted muscle groups, and rebuild the normal neuromuscular coupling mode. The goal of this balancing mechanism is to re-regulate the higher regulation center of the brain. With functions of acupuncture method of destroying abnormal myoparalysis and reflection patterns of muscle weakness, reconstruction and orderly, normal neuromuscular reflex, increase the acupuncture in the treatment of dynamic

facial nerve paralysis caused by eye skewed method of weight, through quickly relieve symptoms help patients overcome before and anxiety in the treatment, to achieve the effect of homology of body and mind. Needle punching operation emphasize function position (that is, we want to achieve the effect of the treatment), the function of the patients posture is passive pull on the left side of the mouth to normal or skewed to the left, the purpose is to make the left side of the muscles in the state of relaxation, and then select the shimonoseki, zygomatic liao, buccal car, yingxiang, among, the sun, te 23, pulp, Yang bai, save bamboo, fish waist, te 23, o god court, head Lin chi and is hole as the needle point, such a straight acupuncture methods, are more likely to make pulled loose targeted muscle contraction, fast with needle function under a same function after training, the treatment effect is significantly faster. Functional acupuncture attaches great importance to the improvement of local functions of patients, and emphasizes innovation and promotion in the process of inheriting traditional Chinese medicine. It strives to make functional acupuncture become the safest, most stable and best therapeutic technique in the intervention of facial neuritis, and makes efforts to innovate and enrich the application value and evidence chain of acupuncture.

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