



Original Article

Intra-auricular modification of facelift incision decreased the risk of Frey syndrome

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Frey syndrome is a complication followed by parotidectomy which caused gustatory sweating and facial flush. There were several methods for the prevention of Frey syndrome, but most of them had no obvious effects. In this study, we compare the intra-auricular modification of facelift incision with the traditional lazy-S incision to see if it can decrease the risk of Frey syndrome. **Materials and Methods:** This is a retrospective study. From 2003 to 2009, a total of 61 patients with benign parotid tumor who received parotidectomy at Hualien Tzu Chi Hospital and were followed at outpatient department for at least 5 years were enrolled. Patients were divided into two groups according to the type of incisions during operation: (1) Group M: intra-auricular modification of facelift incision or (2) Group S: traditional lazy-S incision. All patients received the partial thickness sternocleidomastoid muscle flap. Clinical data including age, gender, pathologic result, presentation of Frey syndrome, size of tumor, length of operation, blood loss from surgery, length of placement of drain, total amount of drainage, and length of stay were collected and analyzed. **Results:** Sixty-one patients were enrolled. Eighteen patients were in Group M and forty-three were in Group S. There was no significant difference of age, gender, and size of tumor between the two groups. The pathologic results included parotitis, pleomorphic adenoma, Warthin’s tumor, and others. No significant difference of pathologic results, blood loss from surgery, length of placement of drain, total amount of drainage, and length of stay between two groups was obtained. The length of operation was longer in Group M ($P = 0.001$) and the incidence of Frey syndrome was lower in Group M than Group S ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusions:** The use of intra-auricular modification of facelift incision can decrease the incidence of Frey syndrome.

KEYWORDS: Frey syndrome, Intra-auricular modification of facelift incision, Lazy-S incision, Sternocleidomastoid muscle flap

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INTRODUCTION

Frey syndrome is a common complication after parotidectomy. The incidence of symptomatic Frey syndrome is around 12%–43% [1-5]. This is due to the aberrant reinnervation of parasympathetic nerves from auriculotemporal nerve to the sweat glands and vessels of the subcutaneous tissue in the preauricular and facial area [6,7]. Symptoms include flushing, sweating, burning, neuralgia, and itching in the preauricular and facial area [8-10]. There were many methods to decrease the incidence of Frey syndrome: fascia lata grafts, free dermal-fat-fascia grafts, dermal-fat grafts, platysma muscle flaps, temporoparietal fascia flaps, sternocleidomastoid muscle (SCM) flaps, superficial musculoaponeurotic system (SMAS) flaps, but they showed no good effectiveness [5]. This study compares the incidence of Frey syndrome between two incisions: lazy-S incision with SCM flap or

intra-auricular modification of facelift incision with SCM flap and discusses why the former is a better way to prevent Frey syndrome.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the local ethics committee of the institute (IRB107-112-B). Informed written consent was waived because the study was a retrospective data analysis.

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Between January 2003 and March 2009, 61 consecutive patients underwent parotidectomy for benign parotid tumor at Buddhist Tzu Chi General Hospital; 18 patients underwent intra-auricular modification of facelift incision (Group M) and 43 patients underwent lazy-S incision (Group S). All patients were older than 20 year and were followed at least 5 years. All patients received the partial-thickness SCM flap. Clinical data including age, gender, pathologic result, presentation of Frey syndrome, size of tumor, length of operation, blood loss from surgery, length of placement of drain, total amount of drainage, and length of stay were collected and analyzed.

Surgical procedures

All patients were in supine position with general anesthesia via orotracheal tube. The surgical pad was placed under shoulder and the neck was in extension with 45° to the horizontal plane. The facial nerve monitor was used. The surgical procedure was summarized as follows: The intra-auricular modification of facelift incision is different from the traditional incision which the preauricular incision was started from the posterior margin of tragus then through the intertragal notch to the crease between ear lobule and face. The incision then extends upward to the same level as the most superior part of external auditory canal and was parallel to the posterior auricular sulcus with distance about 2 mm to the auricle. Then, the incision was turned to the postauricular hairline and extended inferiorly with few mini-meters posterior to the hairline. The extent of inferior extension is depended on the size and location of the tumor [Figure 1]. If the tumor was located at the superior parotid part, the incision might be made longer along the hairline. After elevating the preauricular skin flap, we then identify the tragal cartilage. Then, the following procedure is the same in both the Group M and Group S: keep as much the great auricular nerve as possible; use the anterograde dissection and facial nerve monitor to identify the facial nerve. After removal of tumor, the depression of tumor bed was covered with one rotational flap developed from the superior part of the partial thickness SCM with base at the mastoid process. This flap was sutured to the posterior border of masseter fascia. The drainage tube was placed before the wound sutured. The antibiotics were used for 3 days after operation.

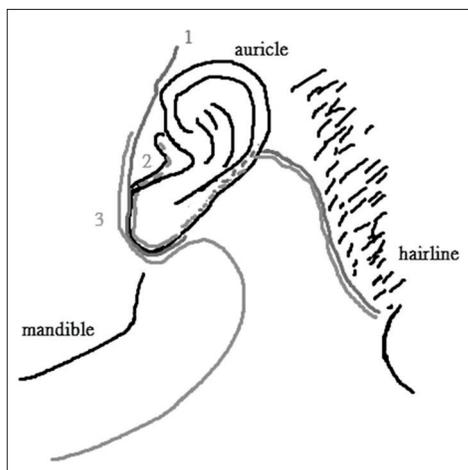


Figure 1: (1) for facelift incision, (2) for intra-auricular modification of facelift incision, and (3) for lazy-S incision

Patients discharged from hospital the next day after the drainage was removed.

Evaluation of Frey syndrome

Each case was followed for at least 5 years and the charts were reviewed after operations to see if there are any records of Frey syndrome. Patient had either flushing or sweating while eating more than once a week was considered to have Frey syndrome.

Statistical analysis

The data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences for Windows (version 22.0: SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The median and the interquartile range were used for the presentation of data of two groups as “median (interquartile range).” We used the Wilcoxon rank-sum test to analyze the difference of median between the two groups. The Chi-Square test and the Fisher’s exact test were used to compare the difference of ratio between two groups. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Demographic and clinical data findings

Eighteen patients were in Group M and received the intra-auricular modification of facelift incision with partial-thickness SCM rotational flap. Forty-three patients were in Group S and received the traditional lazy-S incision with partial-thickness SCM rotational flap. The results are shown in Table 1. There was no difference between the two groups in age ($P = 0.331$), gender ($P = 0.151$), or size of tumor ($P = 0.588$). The pathological results included parotitis, pleomorphic adenoma, Warthin tumor, and others (including two lymphoid hyperplasia and one each of cavernous hemangioma, sclerosing sialadenitis, hemangiolympangioma, Kimura’s disease, toxoplasmosis, atrophic gland, oncocytoma, and cat scratch disease). There was no difference between the two groups in pathological results ($P = 0.907$). There was also no difference between the two groups in blood loss from surgery ($P = 0.217$), length of placement of drain ($P = 0.330$), total amount of drainage ($P = 0.401$), and length of stay ($P = 0.797$). However, there was significant difference between two groups in length of operation ($P = 0.001$).

Frey syndrome findings

There was significant difference between two groups in the presentation of Frey syndrome after parotidectomy ($P = 0.047$).

DISCUSSION

About 12%–43% of patients receiving parotidectomy would develop Frey syndrome 6–18 months after parotidectomy [1-5]. The cause of Frey syndrome is due to the aberrant reinnervation of the parasympathetic nerve fibers from auriculotemporal nerve to the sweat glands and blood vessels of the subcutaneous tissue [6,7]. When salivary glands were stimulated, such as eating or chewing, the acetylcholine was released by parasympathetic nerve endings to sweat glands and blood vessels in subcutaneous tissue, resulting in flushing, sweating, warmth, neuralgia, and itching at the preauricular region [8-10].

Table 1: Demographics and results

Item	Group M (n=18), n (%)	Group S (n=43), n (%)	Total (n=61), n (%)	P
Age (years)	51.50 (31.00)	49.00 (20.00)	49.00 (24.00)	0.331
Gender (%)				
Female	12 (66.7)	20 (46.5)	32 (52.5)	0.151
Male	6 (33.3)	23 (53.5)	29 (47.5)	
Histology (%)				
Parotitis	2 (11.1)	5 (11.6)	7 (11.5)	0.907
Pleomorphic adenoma	9 (50.0)	19 (44.2)	28 (45.9)	
Warthin's tumor	5 (27.8)	11 (25.6)	16 (26.2)	
Others	2 (11.1)	8 (18.6)	10 (16.4)	
Frey syndrome (%)				
No	18 (100.0)	34 (79.1)	52 (85.2)	0.047*
Yes	0	9 (20.9)	9 (14.8)	
Tumor size (cm ²)	8.50 (9.00)	9.00 (6.00)	9.00 (6.50)	0.588
Operation time (min)	202.50 (81.25)	140.00 (60.00)	160.00 (82.50)	0.001*
Blood loss (cc)	10.00 (45.00)	50.00 (40.00)	10.00 (45.00)	0.191
Drain placement (days)	3.00 (1.50)	3.00 (2.00)	3.00 (1.50)	0.330
Total drain amount (cc)	55.50 (39.00)	46.00 (36.00)	46.00 (33.50)	0.401
Length of stay (days)	7.00 (2.00)	6.00 (3.00)	6.00 (3.00)	0.797

Data are presented as median (IQR) or count (%). * $P < 0.05$ is considered statistically significant after test. Group M: Intra-auricular modification of facelift incision + SCM flap, Group S: Lazy-S incision + SCM flap. SCM: Sternocleidomastoid muscle, IQR: Interquartile range

The diagnosis of Frey syndrome is mainly dependent on the clinical symptoms and signs [11].

The auriculotemporal nerve with parasympathetic postganglionic nerves is originated from the mandibular nerve in the infratemporal fossa and passes through the posterior mandible and terminates at the temporal region. The parotid branch is derived from auriculotemporal nerve or connective branch of auriculotemporal nerve and facial nerve and terminates at parotid gland [12].

According to the research of Iwanaga *et al.* [12], of the dissected seven cadavers with a total of 10 sides; in this study, all the parotid branches were originated from the main trunk of the auriculotemporal nerve when the nerve enters to the superficial temporal region; all the parotid branches enter into parotid gland at the superior border of the gland; the location which the parotid branches originated from the auriculotemporal nerve is at a vertical distance of 8.27 ± 4.67 mm from the midpoint of the tragus and at a horizontal distance of 7.90 ± 3.07 mm [Figure 2].

By blocking the passage of parasympathetic nerves in the parotid branch to sweat glands and blood vessels of subcutaneous tissue through the disconnection of the SMAS, the SCM flap can reduce the incidence of Frey syndrome [13].

In summary, the lower incidence of Frey syndrome of patients who received the intra-auricular modification of facelift incision might be presumed as followed: The parasympathetic postganglionic nerves of parotid branches must pass through the disconnection of SMAS which is consistent with the surgical incision to reach the sweat glands in the subcutaneous tissue. The intra-auricular modification of facelift incision does not extend to the cephalad, which can reduce the destruction of SMAS near parotid branch; its incision is on the hairline and is far from the parotid glands compared to the lazy-S incision. Besides, this method is started behind the tragus. Hence,

it makes the aberrant reinnervation less likely to happen by the blockage of tragus cartilage.

The above reasons make the parasympathetic postganglionic nerves have to go farther to reach the incision and cross over the barrier of SMAS, thus reducing the incidence of Frey syndrome [Figure 2].

The use of facelift incision for parotidectomy results in good operative field [14] and can be used on the vast majority of benign parotid lesions even in the superior or anterior parotid lesions [15]; there is also a variety of modified incisions that can be used in different situations [16,17]. In most of the modified facelift incisions, the preauricular incision is extended upward to the auricular creases and even cephalad to the hairline of temporal region [16,17]. However, using the intra-auricular modification of facelift incision, the incision was begun behind the tragus, making the preauricular incision less obvious and less extended to the cephalad. Patients who receive facelift incisions also had better satisfaction with the postoperative appearance than the lazy-S incisions [18]. In addition, the complications (including wound hematoma, facial nerve damage, and flap necrosis) are similar to or even less than those of the lazy-S incision [19]. However, in this study, the operation time is longer with the intra-auricular modification of facelift incision, and this may be related to the surgical incision being farther away from the parotid gland.

CONCLUSIONS

From the anatomical viewpoint, the decreased incidence of Frey syndrome is attributed to (1) the preauricular incision is blocked by the tragal cartilage, (2) the preauricular SMAS is less damaged, and (3) the posterior incision was further away from the disconnection of SMAS. All the above makes the aberrant reinnervation of parasympathetic nerve to sweat gland more difficult.

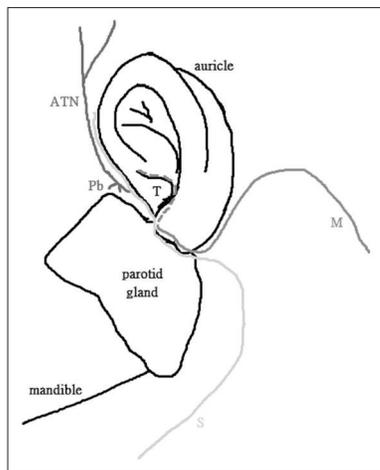


Figure 2: M for intra-auricular modification of facelift incision; S for lazy-S incision; ATN for auriculotemporal nerve; Pb for parotid gland; T for tragus

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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