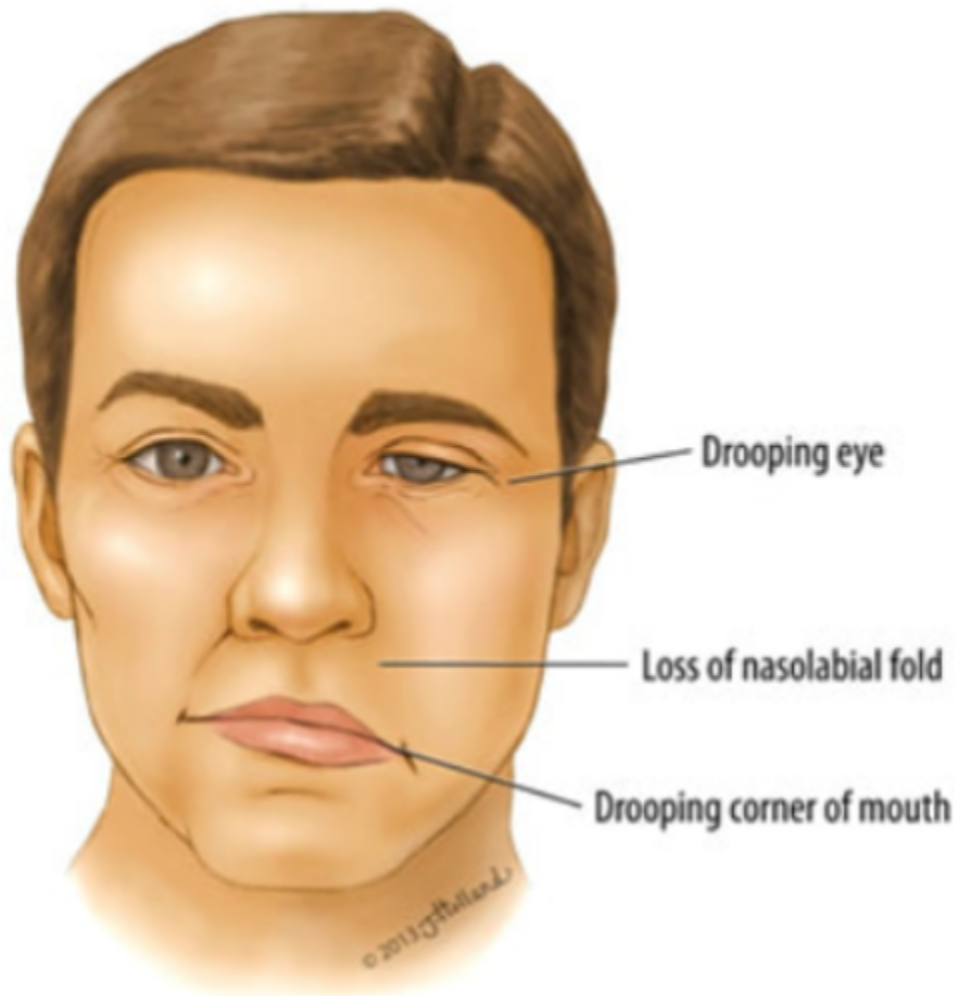


Name: Djoharra Angelle D. Capili

ACTIVITY 4



This is patient AM, 28-year-old male who came in the ER because of drooping of his left face. He said he woke up and he could not move his left face.

He has no other muscle weakness. He is conscious and coherent although he had a little difficulty speaking because the left side of his lips drooped. He had normal blood pressure and he had no other co-morbidities. He was diagnosed to have Bell's palsy. Name 5 muscles which are affected and list its actions. Describe the mechanism of his muscle weakness. What other symptoms could the patient exhibit as a result of facial muscle weakness?

Bell's Palsy

5 muscles which are affected and its actions:

1. Frontalis - responsible for raising the eyebrow

2. Orbicularis oculi - closes eye
3. Orbicularis oris - closes and protrudes lips
4. Buccinator - presses cheeks against teeth and lips
5. Platysma muscles - depresses the mandible, which opens the mouth; draws outer part of lower lip inferiorly and posteriorly as in pouting

Mechanism of his muscle weakness:

- Bell's palsy, also known as facial paralysis, is a unilateral paralysis of the muscles of facial expression. It is due to damage or disease of the facial (VII) nerve. Possible causes include inflammation of the facial nerve due to an ear infection, ear surgery that damages the facial nerve, or infection by the herpes simplex virus. The paralysis causes the entire side of the face to droop in severe cases. The person cannot wrinkle the forehead, close the eye, or pucker the lips on the affected side. Drooling and difficulty in swallowing also occur. Eighty percent of patients recover completely within a few weeks to a few months. For others, paralysis is permanent. The symptoms of Bell's palsy mimic those of a stroke.
- On its route to the face, the nerve that controls facial muscles travels via a tiny bone corridor. Bell's palsy occurs when that nerve gets inflamed and swollen, which is generally caused by a viral infection. The nerve influences tears, saliva, taste, and a tiny bone in the center of the ear, in addition to face muscles.

Other symptoms:

- Difficulty closing one eye
- Difficulty eating and drinking because food falls out of one side of the mouth
- Drooling due to lack of control over the muscles of the face
- Drooping of the face, such as the eyelid or corner of the mouth
- Problems smiling, grimacing, or making facial expressions
- Twitching or weakness of the muscles in the face
- Dry eye, which may lead to eye sores or infections
- Dry mouth
- Headache if there is an infection such as Lyme disease
- Loss of sense of taste
- Sound that is louder in one ear (hyperacusis)

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