NOSOLOGICAL ENTITIES?

Ramsay Hunt syndrome

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Abstract
The strict definition of the Ramsay Hunt syndrome is peripheral facial nerve palsy accompanied by an erythematous vesicular rash on the ear (zoster oticus) or in the mouth. J Ramsay Hunt, who described various clinical presentations of facial paralysis and rash, also recognised other frequent symptoms and signs such as tinnitus, hearing loss, nausea, vomiting, vertigo, and nystagmus. He explained these eighth nerve features by the close proximity of the geniculate ganglion to the vestibulocochlear nerve within the bony facial canal. Hunt's analysis of clinical variations of the syndrome now bearing his name led to his recognition of the general somatic sensory function of the facial nerve and his defining of the geniculate zone of the ear. It is now known that varicella zoster virus (VZV) causes Ramsay Hunt syndrome.

Compared with Bell's palsy (facial paralysis without rash), patients with Ramsay Hunt syndrome often have more severe paralysis at onset and are less likely to recover completely. Studies suggest that treatment with prednisone and acyclovir may improve outcome, although a prospective randomised treatment trial remains to be undertaken. In the only prospective study of patients with Ramsay Hunt syndrome, 14% developed vesicles after the onset of facial weakness. Thus, Ramsay Hunt syndrome may initially be indistinguishable from Bell's palsy. Further, Bell's palsy is significantly associated with herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection. In the light of the known safety and effectiveness of antiviral drugs against VZV or HSV, consideration should be given to early treatment of all patients with Ramsay Hunt syndrome or Bell's palsy with a 7–10 day course of famciclovir (500 mg, three times daily) or acyclovir (800 mg, five times daily), as well as oral prednisone (60 mg daily for 3–5 days).

Finally, some patients develop peripheral facial paralysis without ear or mouth rash, associated with either a fourfold rise in antibody to VZV or the presence of VZV DNA in auricular skin, blood mononuclear cells, middle ear fluid, or saliva. This indicates that a proportion of patients with "Bell's palsy" have Ramsay Hunt syndrome zoster sine herpete. Treatment of these patients with acyclovir and prednisone within 7 days of onset has been shown to improve the outcome of recovery from facial palsy.

Keywords: facial paralysis; zoster oticus; VZV; Ramsay Hunt syndrome

James Ramsay Hunt (1872–1937) received his MD from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1893. His first academic appointment was Instructor at Cornell University School of Medicine. In 1924, he became a full professor at Columbia University School of Medicine.1 Hunt described three discrete syndromes, the best known of which is zoster oticus with peripheral facial palsy (fig 1). The second Ramsay Hunt syndrome encompasses the clinical features produced by carotid artery occlusion.2 A third Ramsay Hunt syndrome is dysynergia cerebellaris progressiva,3 but a lack of pathological material has not allowed its adequate classification among the degenerative spinocerebellar disorders. The wide scope of Hunt's works included the first full description of deep palmar neuropathy attributed to median nerve compression between the abductor and short flexor muscles of the hypothenar eminence.4 Hunt's collated records from 15 patients with sciatica also described thickened oedematous nerves, including one of his own, in which a firm translucent substance of gela
tinous consistency was deposited in the epineurium.5 His research on Parkinson's disease helped to reveal the structure and function of the basal ganglia, about which little was previously known. Indeed, Hunt has been described as "Olympian" for his contributions to our understanding of the nervous system.

By the early 1900s, it was well accepted that infection of ganglia and skin by a herpes virus produced the characteristic dermatomal distribution of pain and vesicular rash. The crucial study that provided this knowledge was detailed in a 270 page treatise that correlated dermatomal distribution of zoster with pathological changes in ganglia.6 Although the analysis of structure usually precedes that of function, these pioneering studies exemplify how clinical neurology helped to define the
concha, antihelix, fossa of the antihelix, antitragus, incisura intertragica, and a portion of the lobule.10

Hunt had also long noted variability of the affected portion of the ear. He knew that the glossopharyngeal, vagal, and facial nerves derive from the same brachial arch, and that the auricular branch of the vagus and of the glossopharyngeal nerve travel together.11 Thus, despite the anatomical variability of the auricular sensory representation by these three cranial nerves, Hunt concluded that they cooperatively detect somatic sensation from the posterior portion of the tympanum, auditory canal, posterosmedial surface of the auricle, and adjacent mastoid.

Although Ramsay Hunt syndrome is traditionally defined as zoster oticus and lower motor neuron facial palsy, Hunt noted other regular symptoms and signs such as tinnitus, hearing loss, nausea, vomiting, vertigo, and nystagmus. He explained these eighth nerve features by the close proximity of the geniculate ganglion to the vestibulocochlear nerve within the bony facial canal. Based on clinical presentations that indicated involvement of more than one ganglion, Hunt surmised that the gasserian, geniculate, petrous, accessory, jugular, plexiform, and second and third cervical dorsal root ganglia comprised a chain in which inflammation of a single ganglion could extend to nearby ganglia. This hypothesis explained cases of unilateral facial palsy accompanied by contiguous cranial neuropathies associated with vesicles in the mouth—usually on the tongue or hard palate—or ear.7 Although this hypothesis remains valid, contiguous cranial neuropathies can also be explained based on the selective vulnerability of blood vessels to varicella zoster virus (VZV) and the blood supply from small branches of the carotid artery, middle meningeal, and ascending pharyngeal system to cranial nerves. For example, the ascending pharyngeal artery supplies the glossopharyngeal, vagal, accessory, and hypoglossal nerves, and a branch of the middle meningeal artery supplies the facial nerve as well as the maxillary and mandibular branches of the trigeminal nerve.12 Transaxonal spread of VZV from one or more cranial nerve ganglionic afferent fibres to the vasa vasorum of cranial nerves could produce infarction with resultant zoster polynuereitis cranialis.

Hunt also noted that some cases of herpetic pharyngitis and laryngitis occurred together with glossopharyngeal or vagal neuropathy. Recognising that the seventh, ninth, and tenth cranial nerves derive from the same brachial arch, he speculated that all three nerves were represented in the mouth and ear. He postulated that the glossopharyngeal somatic sensory nerve supplied the posterolateral surface of the tongue, the pillars of the fauces, the tonsil, and the adjacent pharynx, and that the vagal somatic sensory nerve supplied the root of the tongue, the structures at the entrance to the larynx, and the adjacent pharyngeal region. Although there is no somatic sensory facial branch to the oropharynx or tongue, Hunt hypothesised correctly that a herpesvirus could
spread from either a seventh cranial nerve vestigial remnant to the oropharynx or from special sensory fibres to the anterior two thirds of the tongue. Another significant contribution was Hunt’s description of a painful neuralgia that occurred with facial paralysis and zoster oticus. Pain was deep in the face, often radiating to the ear, and sometimes associated with lacrimation, nasal congestion, and salivation. Relief was obtained by section of the nervus intermedius. The implication that this neuralgia was a vascular headache variant led to studies that established a relation between cranial neuropathies, headache pain, and the sympathetic nervous system. For example, Sluder described sphenopalatine neuralgia characterised by pain deep in the nose, orbit, upper jaw and teeth, thought to represent involvement of the sphenopalatine ganglion and perivascular plexus of the internal maxillary artery. That study was followed by the description of “lower half headache”: pain in the nose, cheeks, lips, tongue and jaw relieved by stripping the external carotid artery of nerve fibres. At the same time, Gardner et al described petrosal neuralgia, another disorder of facial nerve function in which paroxysms of facial pain were associated with lacrimation and nasal congestion; relief was obtained in 75% of patients by section of the greater superficial petrosal nerve.

**Epidemiology**

Ramsay Hunt syndrome is the second most common cause of atraumatic peripheral facial paralysis. Before 1986, the frequency of zoster in patients with peripheral facial paralysis was estimated to be 4.5%-8.9%. However, a retrospective review of 1507 consecutive Kaiser insured patients presenting with unilateral facial palsy identified Ramsay Hunt syndrome in 185 (12% patients) based on the triad of facial paralysis, ear pain, and herpetic eruptions in any cranial dermatome. Viral aetiology was confirmed in 46 patients by a fourfold rise in antibody to VZV.

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![Functional anatomy of the facial nerve](image)
20% more women (101) with Ramsay Hunt syndrome than men (84), and 56 (30%) were younger than 24 years, indicating a sampling bias due to the younger age of the patients. In another study of 152 patients with Ramsay Hunt syndrome, 19% had an abnormal audiogram, but no correlation between severity of facial weakness and hearing loss was found.\(^7\)

A retrospective review of 2076 patients presenting with unilateral facial palsy, with or without vesicles, from 1976 to 1996 in Japan\(^9\) disclosed a similar incidence of Ramsay Hunt syndrome in adults and children over age 6 years. In that study, the syndrome was defined as unilateral facial palsy, herpetic vesicles on the ear or oral mucosa, and vestibulocochlear dysfunction. It was diagnosed in 16.7% of children and 18.1% of adults with facial palsy. The incidence was higher in children older than 6 (24.3%) than in children younger than 6 (10.5%). Compared with adults, the appearance of vesicles was delayed in children, with 50% of children younger than 16, and 31.9% of adults displaying vesicles after facial palsy. In children younger than 16 and in adults, associated symptoms included hearing loss (24.4% and 52.7%, respectively), tinnitus (11.1% and 24.7%, respectively), and vertigo (17.4% and 31.8%, respectively). 29% of adults also showed glossopharyngeal/vagal symptoms.

In a retrospective review of 4395 patients with peripheral facial paralysis,\(^14\) 147 (3.3%) ultimately were diagnosed with Ramsay Hunt syndrome, based on the presence of facial palsy and ipsilateral vesicles, erythema, and/or crusts. In the absence of vesicles, patients with facial paralysis were also diagnosed as having the syndrome if they showed a rising titre of VZV antibodies, a decrease in hearing threshold of at least 20 dB, or objective vestibular signs. No significant differences were found in sex, age of onset (mean 47 years old in men and 50 years old for women).

**Natural history**

A retrospective study of 102 untreated patients with Ramsay Hunt syndrome analyzed age, extent of paralysis, time, and location of rash.\(^15\) Using a subjective muscle strength scale and response to facial nerve stimulation, the investigators found that maximal loss of function was complete within 1 week. Complete paralysis was twice as frequent as incomplete paralysis, and occurred more often in patients older than 50. Lack of nerve excitability, complete paralysis, and age over 50 were statistically significant factors for poor prognosis. Of the patients with partial clinical or electrical function at onset, 66% recovered completely, whereas only 10% of patients who presented with complete loss of clinical and electrical function recovered completely, and all of them had residual synkinesis. Increasing clinical severity predicted the development of synkinisis. In patients with complete facial paralysis and a partial electrical response, oral synkinesis developed in 70% and eyelid synkinesis in 60%, whereas in patients with incomplete paralysis both electrically and clinically, synkinesis of the mouth and eyelids occurred in 10% and 15%, respectively.

Facial strength was evaluated with the House-Brackmann grading system used by Hato et al\(^16\) in their retrospective review of Ramsay Hunt syndrome in children and adults. Complete recovery occurred in 85/173 (49%) adults, and in 33/42 (78%) patients younger than 16. Serial audiograms showed complete recovery in 66% of children with audimetry documented hearing loss compared with 37.7% of adults.

In the retrospective Kaiser series,\(^17\) 80% of patients presenting with ipsilateral facial palsy were treated orally with 60 mg prednisone daily for 6 days which was decreased by 10 mg daily for the next 5 days. If pain returned or paralysis progressed, or if there was evidence of further denervation, prednisone was increased to 60 mg daily for 5 to 7 more days. Use of the objective serial four points tests of nerve excitability to compare patients with Bell’s palsy and patients with Ramsay Hunt syndrome in this study showed that patients with Ramsay Hunt syndrome were statistically more likely to have severe and complete denervation with persistent synkinesis; patients with Ramsay Hunt syndrome treated with prednisone were less likely to progress to complete facial paralysis than untreated patients.

**Histopathology**

Despite Hunt’s eloquent clinical descriptions, he examined ganglia from only one patient after death and, unfortunately, the necrotic ganglion was not available. The first histopathological examinations of dorsal root ganglia affected by VZV involved 20 elderly and often premorbid patients with clinical zoster 3 to 500 days before death.\(^7\) Postmortem examination disclosed a temporally dependent range of pathological changes. Necrotic dorsal root ganglia with mononuclear cell infiltrates were seen in zoster occurring just before death. Zoster that occurred months to years before death was characterised by fibrotic ganglia. In stark contrast with the necrotic ganglionitis described by Head and Campbell,\(^7\) only mild inflammation has been seen in geniculate ganglia of patients with a history of Ramsay Hunt syndrome 4–36 weeks before death.\(^8\) Thus, the very existence of geniculate ganglionitis has been debated.

In 1944, Denny-Brown et al\(^9\) described a 62 year old man who developed a vesicular, painful rash in the right occiput, neck, and external ear canal. Eleven days later, he developed right peripheral facial palsy, right tongue deviation, and decreased right C2–3 distribution pain and temperature sensation. Two CSF examinations showed a lymphocytic pleocytosis with a normal protein and glucose. Four weeks later, he died from a massive gastrointestinal haemorrhage. Pathological changes at postmortem examination showed a necrotic second cervical dorsal ganglion and increased microglial proliferation in the grey matter of the second and third cervical posterior and anterior horns. Mild lymphocytic infiltrates were seen in the
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mengibasa and in patchy areas of the seventh cranial nerve. The geniculate ganglion was normal. The hypoglossal, trigeminal, and glos-
opharyngeal nerves were not examined. This single case illustrates the variable histopatho-
logical changes associated with herpes zoster.

Two case studies of pathological changes 6 and 9 weeks after the onset of Ramsay Hunt syndrome reported similar findings. In both patients, perivascular lymphocytic inflamma-
tion, demyelination, and axonal loss along the seventh nerve, and mild lymphocytic infiltra-
tion of the geniculate ganglion were seen. One patient showed extensive haemorrhage in the auditory nerve at the internal auditory meatus with complete destruction of the apex of the organ of Corti. In both of these cases, most histopathological changes occurred outside the geniculate ganglion.

Aleksic et al. reported on a patient who died of a brain tumour 9 months after the onset of Ramsay Hunt syndrome. Serial lumbar punctures showed a fourfold rise in complement fixing antibody to VZV in CSF. There was moderate fibre loss in the proximal portion of the facial nerve. The distal seventh nerve terminated in a “traumatic” neuroma. Moder-
ate depletion of neurons was seen in the ipsilateral geniculate ganglion with some of the remaining neurons showing chromatolysis and coarse vacuolation. Small collections of lymphocytes and macrophages were noted in the focally rarefied stroma of the geniculate ganglion.

Together, these four cases demonstrate the variability of histopathological changes in Ramsay Hunt syndrome. Many authors have suggested that the data do not confirm Hunt’s original concept of geniculate ganglionitis but rather illustrate viral attack of the facial nerve itself. By contrast with VZV induced dorsal root ganglionitis, the temporal range of his-
topathological findings in Ramsay Hunt syn-
drome is unknown. The geniculate ganglia and the facial nerve are not commonly dissected at necropsy, and there are few reported cases. Thus the debate surrounding the existence of geniculate ganglionitis awaits further infor-
mation.

**Diagnosis and treatment**

The history and neurological examination remain the bases for diagnosing Ramsay Hunt syndrome. Examination of CSF and gadolinium enhanced MRIs have had no diagnostic or prognostic value. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to detect VZV in exudates from the geniculate zone of the ear is more sensitive than VZV PCR performed on tears or blood mono-
nuclear cells. In the same study, 5/7 (71%) patients were shown to be PCR positive in ear exudates before the development of vesicles. Although further research is needed, geniculate zone VZV PCR may help to distinguish between patients with Bell’s palsy and patients with early Ramsay Hunt syndrome.

Virology

Primary VZV infection usually produces chickenpox after which the virus becomes latent in neurons of cranial nerve ganglia (including the geniculate ganglia) and dorsal root ganglia along the entire neuraxis. Latent VZV DNA is extrachromosomal (non-
integrated), probably in a circular or concatena-
eric (end to end) configuration. At least five VZV genes, corresponding to open reading frames 4, 21, 29, 62, and 63, are transcribed, and one VZV protein corresponding to gene 63 is expressed in latently infected ganglia. The abundance of latent VZV varies from 37 to slightly more than 3500 copies/100 ng gangli-
onic DNA. Although virus cannot be cultured from ganglia, VZV has been detected in ganglia by Southern blot analysis, by PCR, and by in situ hybridisation with or without PCR (reviewed in Gilden et al.)

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tify the cause of Bell’s Palsy, Murakami et al. analyzed endoneurial fluid and posterior au-
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tients with peripheral facial paralysis. Among them were nine patients with Ramsay Hunt syndrome studied 12 to 87 days after onset of facial palsy. Use of VZV gene 29 specific prim-
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In a prospective study, a bedside method for rapid identification of VZV reactivation was evaluated in 51 patients with unilateral facial palsy and 14 asymptomatic controls. Of the 51 symptomatic patients, 12 (24%) presented with vesicles in the ear and seven (14%) developed vesicles within 1 week. A search for VZV DNA in blood mononuclear cells, in tears, and in skin ear exudates obtained by scraping the geniculate zone of the ear with a needle and absorbed with a sterile Schirmer’s strip was undertaken in the total 65 patients. Acute and convalescent serum VZV antibody were also determined in all 65 patients. Polymerase chain reaction detected VZV DNA from the ear scrapings in all 12 patients with Ramsay Hunt syndrome and in five (72%) of the seven patients with delayed vesicle formation. Polymerase chain reaction from ear skin was uniformly negative in 26 patients with Bell’s palsy and in 14 controls. Not surprisingly, VZV PCR was more sensitive using ear material than with tears or blood mononuclear cells.

**Ramsay Hunt syndrome zoster sine herpete**

Zoster sine herpete is normally defined as localised radicular pain with virological evidence of VZV infection, a condition originally verified by the presence of VZV DNA in the CSF of 2 patients with chronic radicular pain in the absence of rash that responded clinically and virologically to acyclovir treatment. The counterpart among patients with Ramsay Hunt syndrome is characterised by peripheral facial paralysis without ear or mouth rash, and the presence of either a fourfold rise in antibody to VZV or the detection of VZV DNA in skin, blood mononuclear cells, or middle ear fluid. In the retrospective study by Hato et al., of 1705 patients with ipsilateral facial paralysis without vesicles, the data imply that 42 (2.4%) had zoster sine herpete. In a study of 32 patients with isolated peripheral facial palsy, Murakami et al. identified zoster sine herpete in six (19%) of the patients based on a fourfold rise in serum antibody titre to VZV. Four of these six patients had a positive PCR for VZV when the geniculate zone skin scraping was tested. Further, Morgan et al. found that 9.3% of patients with Bell’s palsy seroconverted to VZV, and Terada et al. found that blood mononuclear cells from four of 17 patients with Bell’s palsy were positive for VZV DNA by PCR. Thus, a small proportion of patients with Bell’s palsy have zoster sine herpete. Finally, in a study to determine the effect of antiviral agents on recovery from facial palsy in patients with zoster sine herpete (confirmed by a positive PCR test on saliva), all 13 patients who received acyclovir-pretibione treatment within 7 days of onset recovered completely. Support for this work was provided by NIH grants AG08127 and NS12623. We thank Cathy Allen for manuscript preparation.

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