Hemifacial Spasm
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Characterized by:

Paroxysmal, involuntary clonic and tonic synchronous contraction of the muscles innervated by the facial nerve on one side.

The spasms are due to brief burst of normal motor units firing at high frequency.
Hemifacial Spasm (HS)

Affects women more than men

Onset fifth and sixth decade
Presentation

HS most often begins insidiously in the orbicularis oculi muscle.

Contractions gradually spread to other muscles of the face including the platysma
Etiology

Neurovascular compression syndrome of the facial nerve root at the exit zone
Figure 1  Axial post-contrast TWI through the level of the internal auditory canals show a tortuous vertebrobasilar artery in the right cerebellopontine angle cistern abutting the facial nerve and root entry zone.
Figure 2  Coronal post contrast T1WI shows the tortuous right vertebral artery in the right cerebellopontine angle cistern adjacent to the facial nerve.