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Botulinum Toxin in Facial Nerve Paralysis

A Systematic Review of Literature

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Botulinum Toxin for Treating Temporomandibular Disorders: What is the Evidence?

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PMID: 35294571
DOI: 10.1185/09638237.2022

Aims: To systematically review the scientific literature for evidence concerning the clinical use of botulinum toxin (BTX) for the various temporomandibular disorders (TMDs). **Methods:** A comprehensive literature search was conducted in the Medline, Web of Science, Cochrane Library databases to find randomized clinical trials (RCT) published between 2000 and the end of April 2021 investigating to treat TMDs. The selected articles were reviewed and tabulated according to the PICO (patient/problem/population, intervention, outcome) format. **Results:** A total of 24 RCTs were selected. Nine articles used BTX injections to treat myofascial pain, 4 to treat temporomandibular joint (TMJ) arthralgia, 8 for the management of bruxism, and 3 to treat masseter hypertrophy. A total of 411 patients were treated by injection of BTX. Wide variability was found in the methods of injection and in the doses injected. Many trials concluded superiority of BTX injections over placebo for reducing TMD pain levels and improving maximum mouth opening; however, this was not universal. **Conclusion:** There is good scientific evidence to support the use of BTX injections for treatment of masseter bruxism and myofascial pain, but not for TMJ arthralgia or bruxism.

Observational Study > Toxins (Basel). 2024 Aug 16;16(8):364. doi: 10.3390/toxins16080364



DOI: 10.3390/toxins16080364

Intramuscular Botulinum Toxin as an Adjunct to Arthrocentesis + Viscosupplementation in Temporomandibular Disorders: A Proof of Concept Case-Control Investigation

Luca Guarda-Nardini¹, Daniele Manfredini², Anna Colonna², Edoardo Ferrari-Cagidiaco², Marco Ferrari², Matteo Vali²

Author information Article notes Copyright and License information

PMCID: PMC11359951 PMID: 39195774

Editorial > Cranio. 2026 Jul;44(4):621-624. doi: 10.1080/08869634.2026.2669199.

Epub 2026 May 8.

Botulinum toxin in orofacial pain: A clinician's perspective on what we know, what we do, and what we get wrong

Matteo Vali^{1,2}, Daniele Manfredini¹, Luca Guarda Nardini²

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 42099274 DOI: 10.1080/08869634.2026.2669199

Review > Dent Med Probl. 2026 May-Jun;63(3):833-841. doi: 10.17219/dmp/216146.

Botulinum toxin injections into masticatory muscles: A brief review on applications in dental occlusion management for orthognathic surgery and facial fractures

Matteo Vali^{1,2}, Mirko Ragazzo², Gabriele Monarchi², Margherita Gobbo², Sara Marangoni², Luca Guarda-Nardini²

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 42544598 DOI: 10.17219/dmp/216146

Observational Study > Toxins (Basel). 2026 Jul 15;18(7):306. doi: 10.3390/toxins18070306.

Masseter Muscle Morphometric Changes After Botulinum Toxin Type A Injection: A Prospective 3-Month Study

Matteo Vali^{1,2}, Ludovica Zucchini², Matteo Pollis², Luca Guarda-Nardini¹, Luca Lombardo³, Daniele Manfredini², Anna Colonna^{2,3}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 42506726 PMCID: PMC13417228 DOI: 10.3390/toxins18070306

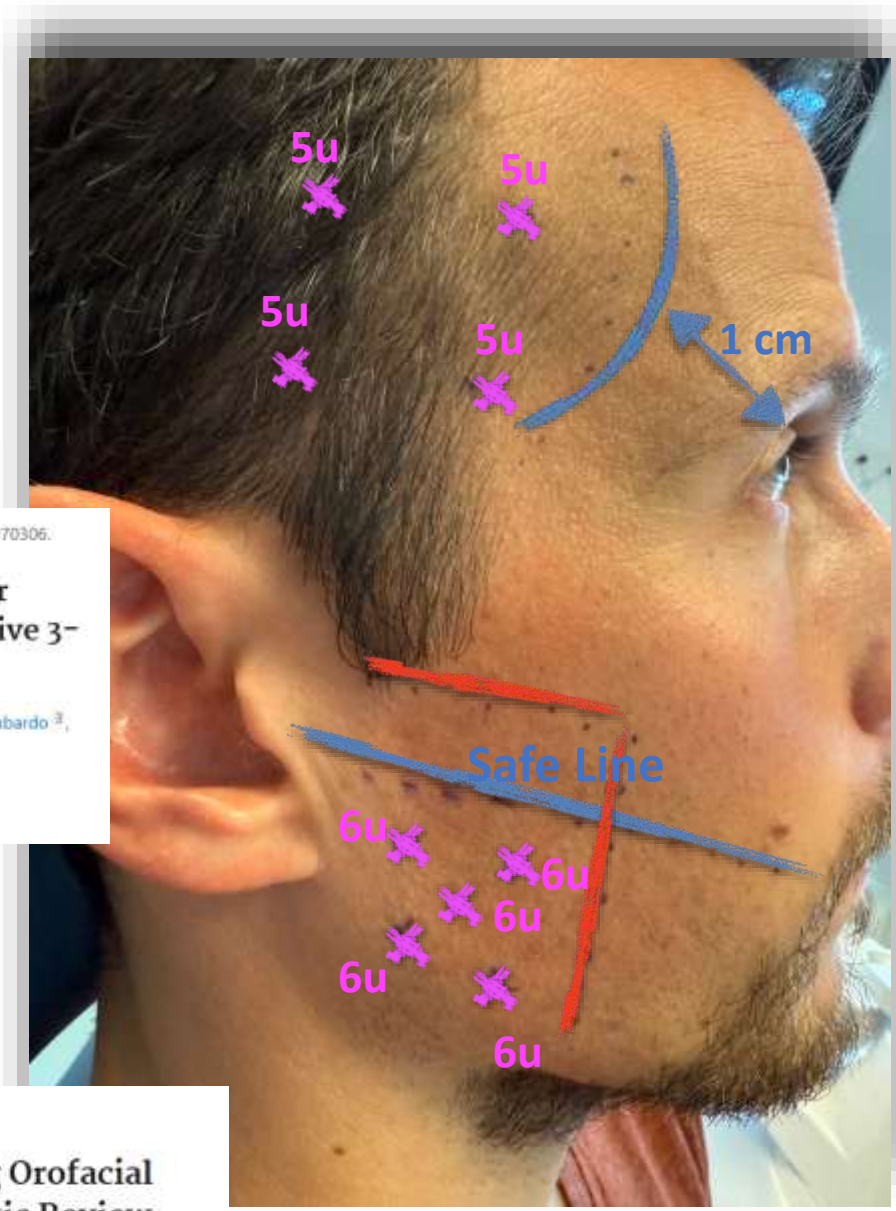
> Toxins (Basel). 2023 Sep 1;15(9):541. doi: 10.3390/toxins15090541.

Is Botulinum Toxin Effective in Treating Orofacial Neuropathic Pain Disorders? A Systematic Review

Matteo Vali¹, Robert Delcanho², Marco Ferrari¹, Luca Guarda Nardini³, Daniele Manfredini¹

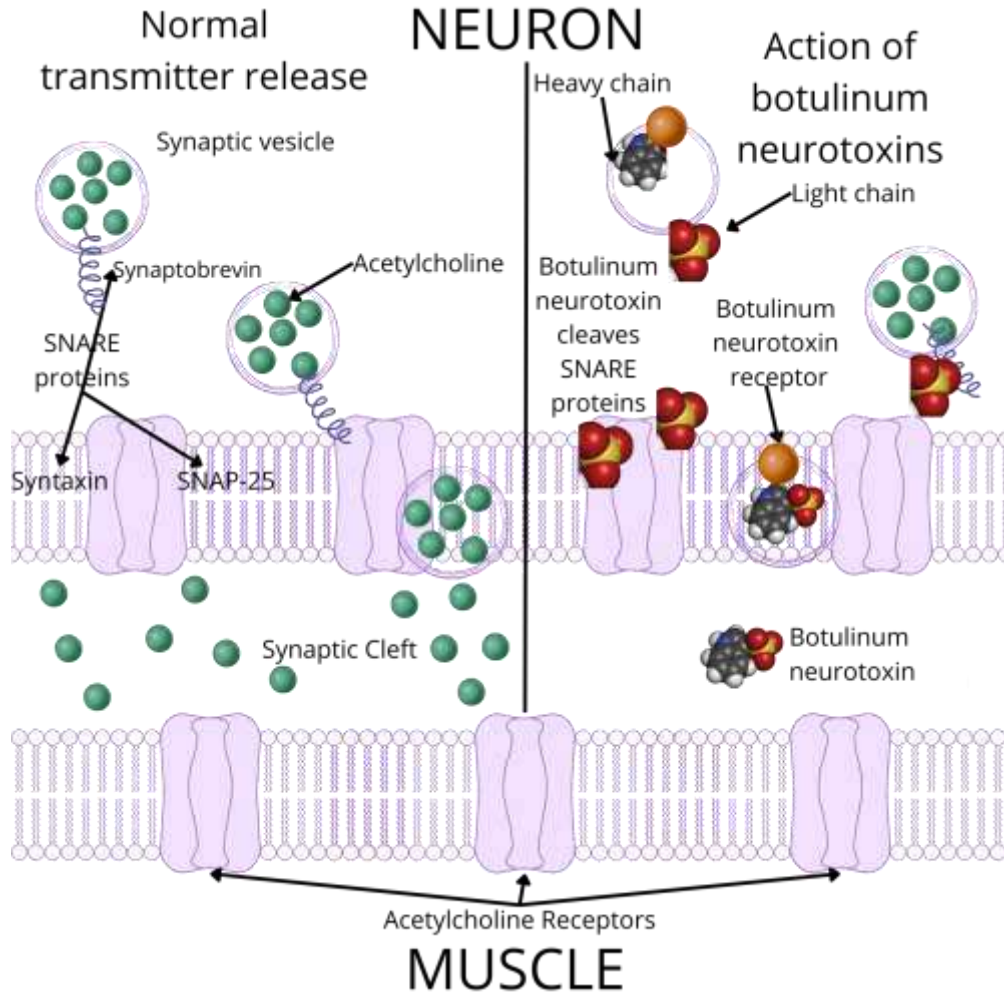
Affiliations + expand

PMID: 37755967 PMCID: PMC10535201 DOI: 10.3390/toxins15090541

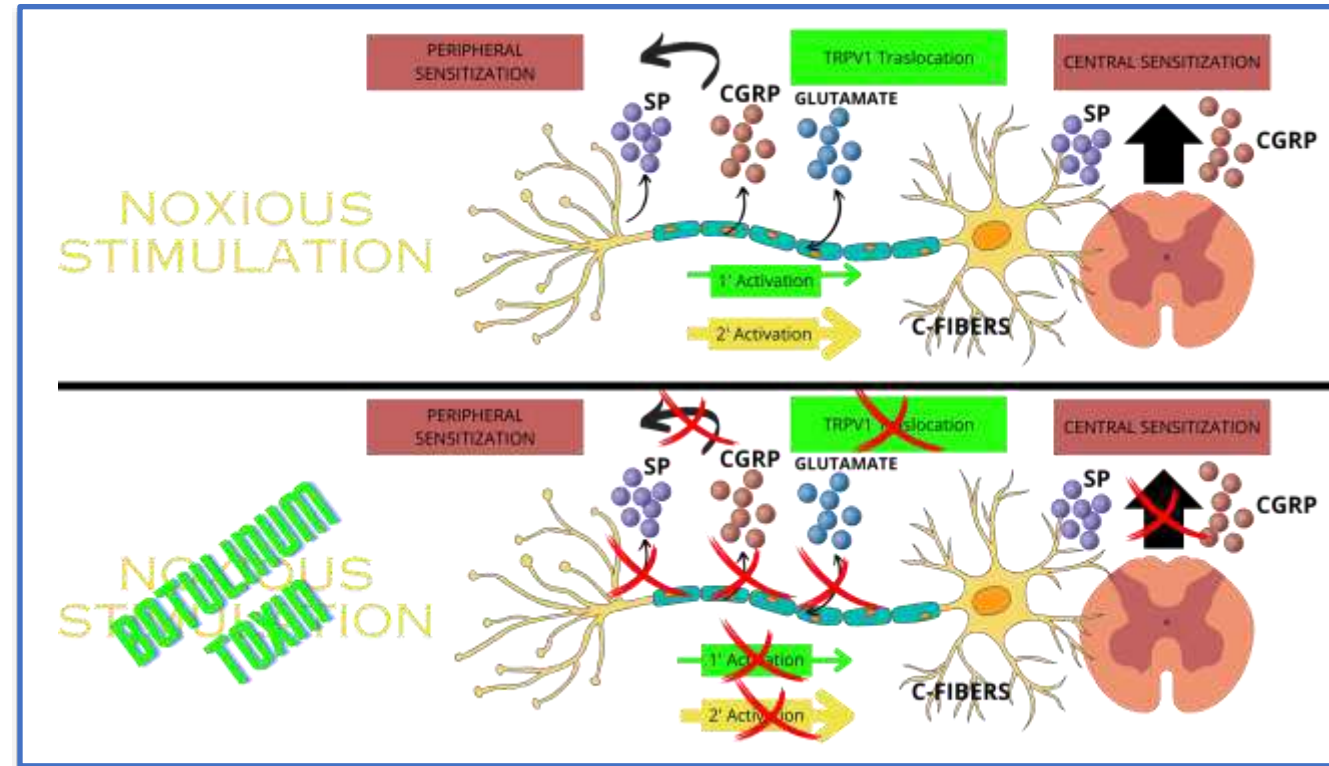


Botulinum Toxin

MUSCLE PARALYSIS
Neuromuscular junction



PAIN MODULATION
Reduction in secretion of neurotransmitters



Facial Nerve Paralysis . Background & Rationale

20–30

cases / 100,000 / yr

Bell's palsy incidence

~20%

do NOT fully recover

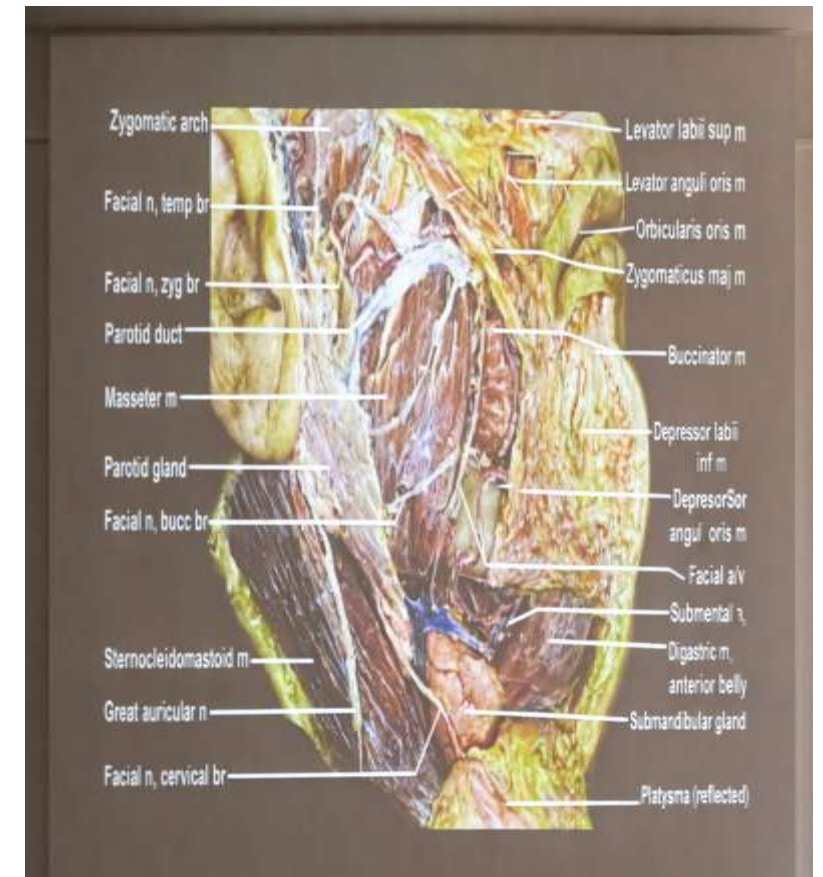
esp. complete/prolonged palsy

~10%

develop synkinesis

often > disabling than palsy

- Etiologies: idiopathic, traumatic, neoplastic, infectious , congenital
- Sequelae (synkinesis) frequently more disabling than the initial paralysis
- Acute phase → corticosteroids / antivirals.
- Chronic phase → adjunctive therapy needed
- **Botulinum toxin (BoNT-A): cornerstone of chronic-phase management**



Facial nerve (CN VII) branches & distribution

de Lima P.N., Gusmão R.M., Siqueira N.C.G., Varejão L.C. Toxina botulinica como alternativa no tratamento da paralisia facial de Bell: revisão de literatura. *Braz J Dev*, 2020. • Hohman M.H., Lee L.N., Hadlock T.A. Two-step highly selective neurectomy for refractory periocular synkinesis. *Laryngoscope*, 2013. • International Head and Neck Scientific Group. Pathogenesis, diagnosis and therapy of facial synkinesis: a systematic review and clinical practice recommendations. 2022. • Shawly H. et al. Surgical treatment of acute and chronic facial paralysis. *J Health Sci*, 2023.

HOW CAN WE HELP PATIENTS WITH FACIAL NERVE PARALYSIS?



Comparative Effectiveness: Alternative & Adjunct Treatments



Facial Exercise Therapy

First-line for post-paralytic synkinesis

854 patients across 19 studies (7 RCTs)

4/7 high-quality RCTs: positive effect

K. AJ et al., 2022



Selective Neurectomy

Refractory periocular synkinesis, unresponsive to BoNT-A + rehabilitation

Two-step technique — no lagophthalmos/ectropion

Hohman et al., 2013



Microsurgical Reanimation (Free Flap)

Long-standing / irreversible palsy (>12 months)

Gracilis free-muscle transfer: gold-standard dynamic smile

Neurotization: cross-facial graft vs masseteric vs dual

Bayezid et al., 2023 (n=435) · ~9.6% complication rate (Garcia et al., 2015)

K. AJ et al. Physical therapy for facial nerve paralysis (Bell's palsy): an updated and extended systematic review of facial exercise therapy. 2022. • Hohman M.H., Lee L.N., Hadlock T.A. Two-step highly selective neurectomy for refractory periocular synkinesis. Laryngoscope, 2013. • Casazza G.C., Schwartz S., Gurgel R. Systematic review of facial nerve outcomes after middle fossa and transmastoid decompression for Bell's palsy with complete facial paralysis. Otol Neurotol, 2018. • Bayezid K.C., Joukal M., Karabulut E., Macek J., Moravcová L., Streit L. Donor nerve selection in free gracilis muscle transfer for facial reanimation: a systematic review and meta-analysis. J Plast Reconstr Aesthet Surg, 2023;82:31–47. • Garcia R.M., Gosain A.K., Zenn M.R., Marcus J.R. Early postoperative complications following gracilis free muscle transfer for facial reanimation: a systematic review and pooled data analysis. J Reconstr Microsurg, 2015;31(8):558–564.

A staged, multidisciplinary ladder: rehabilitation / BoNT-A → selective neurectomy / decompression → microsurgical free-flap reanimation for irreversible palsy

Clinical Indications BTX & Key Evidence



Hemifacial Spasm

Excellent primary indication

Post-Paralytic Synkinesis

2nd-line after PHYSIOTHERAPY

Post-Neurosurgical Palsy

e.g. after vestibular schwannoma resection

Bell's Palsy / Acute

Limited acute role — mainly residual asymmetry

1,220

patients, German multidisciplinary series — $p < 0.001$ motor function

Steinhäuser et al., 2022

73–98.4%

efficacy in hemifacial spasm across 23 studies (1991–2021)

Tambasco et al., 2021

5 years

sustained efficacy — no dose escalation required

Akulov et al., 2024

Underutilized in practice: only 0.1–0.8% of facial-palsy patients receive BoNT-A within 2 years of diagnosis — Shokri et al., 2020



Clinical relevance:
residual facial asymmetry

Steinhäuser J. et al. Multidisciplinary care of patients with facial palsy: treatment of 1,220 patients in a German facial nerve center. J Clin Med, 2022. • Tambasco N., Filidei M., Nigro P., Parnetti L., Simoni S. Botulinum toxin for the treatment of hemifacial spasm: an update on clinical studies. Toxins, 2021. • Akulov M., Orlova O., Shimansky V., Tanyashin S., Poshataev V., Zakharov V. Five-year follow-up after neurosurgery complicated by facial neuropathy. Vopr Neurokhir Im N N Burdenko, 2024. • Shokri T., Saadi R., Schaefer S.D., Lighthall J.G. Trends in the treatment of Bell's palsy. Facial Plast Surg, 2020.

Injection Technique & Dosing



Paretic side → minimize denervation | Contralateral → reduce hyperactivity

Target muscles: orbicularis oculi · zygomaticus maj./min. · levator & depressor anguli oris

OnaBoNT-A

(Botox®)

20–60 U

per muscle group

AboBoNT-A

(Dysport®)

50–150 U

3:1 potency ratio

IncoBoNT-A

(Xeomin®)

16–40 U

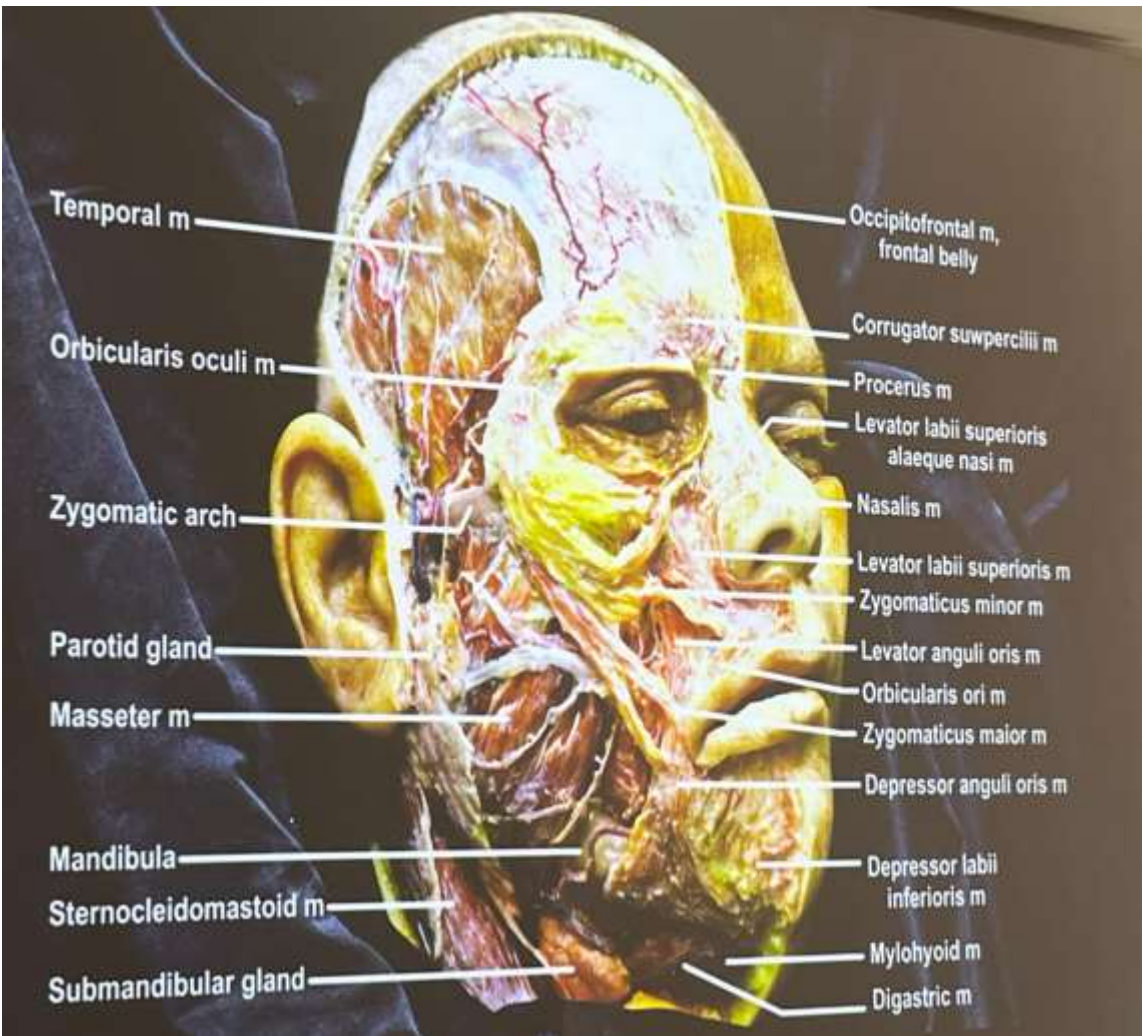
per muscle group

Localization technique

Palpation → EMG-guided → Ultrasound-guided

Over-injection → paralyzed appearance. Goal: optimal dose, not maximal dose.

de Sanctis Pecora C., Shitara D. Botulinum toxin type A to improve facial symmetry in facial palsy: a practical guideline and clinical experience. *Toxins*, 2021. • Field M. et al. AbobotulinumtoxinA (Dysport), OnabotulinumtoxinA (Botox) and IncobotulinumtoxinA (Xeomin) neurotoxin content and implications for duration of response. *Toxins*, 2018.



Safety Profile & Formulation Switching



Common / Local Advers Events

Injection-site pain, ptosis, lagophthalmos — incidence $\approx$ 0% when safety zones respected



Serious Advers Events (rare)

Systemic botulism only with excess doses (Egypt 2017: 200–300 IU vs 20–60 IU therapeutic)



Immunogenicity

Neutralizing antibodies in 10–15% with repeated injections; only 2.6% require formulation switch



Contraindications

NMJ disorders (myasthenia gravis), concurrent aminoglycosides, pregnancy

Switching formulation (e.g. to IncoBoNT-A) restores efficacy in ~80–90% of antibody-positive patients

Witmanowski H., Błochowiak K. The whole truth about botulinum toxin — a review. *Adv Dermatol Allergol*, 2019. • Rashid E.A.M.A., El-Mahdy N.M., Kharoub H.S., Gouda A.S., El-Nabarawy N.A., Mégarbane B. Iatrogenic botulism outbreak in Egypt due to a counterfeit botulinum toxin A preparation. *Basic Clin Pharmacol Toxicol*, 2018. • Hohman M.H., Lee L.N., Hadlock T.A. Two-step highly selective neurectomy for refractory periorcular synkinesis. *Laryngoscope*, 2013.

Conclusions

- ✓ Evidence-supported, effective, safe adjunct — especially post-paralytic synkinesis & persistent asymmetry
- ✓ Best integrated within a multidisciplinary framework: rehabilitation first-line, BoNT-A second-line / combination
- ✓ Dual mechanism — peripheral Neuromuscular junction blockade + central modulation of the central nervous system
- ✓ Consistent efficacy across etiologies; benefit sustained to 5 years, no dose escalation
- ✓ **Research priorities: standardized protocols, RCTs, cost-effectiveness data**

Steinhäuser J. et al. Multidisciplinary care of patients with facial palsy: treatment of 1,220 patients in a German facial nerve center. J Clin Med, 2022. • Tambasco N., Filidei M., Nigro P., Parnetti L., Simoni S. Botulinum toxin for the treatment of hemifacial spasm: an update on clinical studies. Toxins, 2021. • Bayezid K.C., Joukal M., Karabulut E., Macek J., Moravcová L., Streit L. Donor nerve selection in free gracilis muscle transfer for facial reanimation: a systematic review and meta-analysis. J Plast Reconstr Aesthet Surg, 2023;82:31–47.



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Thanks for your Attention.



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