

Clinical Reasoning: A misdiagnosis of atypical trigeminal neuralgia

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Section 1

A 47-year-old man presented with right-sided facial pain that started 2 years prior. He described the pain as extremely intense, stabbing along the right jaw, lasting 5–60 seconds. This pain was exacerbated by chewing, and to a lesser degree, by brushing his teeth. The pain was so intense that he avoided eating when possible, leading to a 20-pound weight loss. When he did eat, he would try to chew on the left side of his mouth. Around the onset of these symptoms, he also noticed a persistent numbness and burning extending from the right lower earlobe to the lateral angle of the jaw that was exacerbated by turning his head to the right.

The patient was given a diagnosis of atypical trigeminal neuralgia (TN) and sent to our headache clinic for further management.

Questions for consideration:

1. What features are typical and atypical for classical TN?
2. What is your differential diagnosis in this patient presenting with facial pain?

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Section 2

TN is characterized by “recurrent paroxysms of unilateral pain in the distribution(s) of one or more divisions of the trigeminal nerve,”¹ most often the maxillary and mandibular divisions. As outlined by the International Classification of Headache Disorders, 3rd edition, TN pain¹:

- A. Does not radiate beyond the trigeminal distribution
- B. Lasts from a fraction of a second to 2 minutes (recurrent paroxysms may occur in clusters lasting longer)
- C. Is severe in intensity and electric shock–like, shooting, stabbing, or sharp in quality
- D. Is precipitated by innocuous stimuli within the trigeminal nerve distribution

Patients tend to be asymptomatic between paroxysms, though a subset of patients may develop a prolonged continual background pain, with fluctuations in intensity and periods of remission and recurrence that parallel the paroxysmal pain.² Approximately 99% of patients with TN report at least some of their attacks being associated with a trigger.^{2–4} In one large study, the most commonly described triggers were gentle touching of the face (83% of patients) and talking (59%), followed by chewing (41%) and tooth brushing (36%).³ When cutaneous triggers are present, the most common trigger zones are around the mouth and nose, though anywhere on the face may be described.^{3,5} Some patients may notice a transient

refractory period following a paroxysmal pain, where additional pain cannot be triggered.¹ In contrast to the classic paroxysmal, shooting, stabbing, or shock-like qualities used to describe neuralgic pain, neuropathic pain tends to involve more persistent burning, tingling, or numbness. If the patient has features of neuropathy (numbness), persistent pain, bilateral pain, isolated supraorbital involvement, or a lack of sensory triggers, an alternative diagnosis should be considered. This could include dental pathology, parotid pathology, or an alternative neuralgia/neuropathy. See the table for a comprehensive overview of conditions that may mimic TN.

Our patient described paroxysmal severe shooting facial pain, lasting seconds at a time. He reported innocuous triggers, including chewing and possibly brushing his teeth. Interestingly, however, he denied all other classical TN triggers, including cutaneous triggers. He also described an atypical persistent pain that was more neuropathic (numbness/burning) than neuralgic, and this extended over the angle of the jaw and into the pinna of the ear, both territories that are outside of the distribution of the trigeminal nerve. Given the atypical presentation, we were concerned about an alternative diagnosis.

Questions for consideration:

1. What additional historical details should be asked to narrow the differential?
2. What additional examination tests might be helpful?

Table Conditions that may mimic trigeminal neuralgia

Condition	Most common location	Pain characteristics	Aggravating factors	Things you should know or look for
Dental				
Caries	Affected tooth	Intermittent to continuous dull	Sweet foods, hot or cold stimuli	Visible decay
Cracked tooth	Affected tooth	Intermittent dull or sharp	Biting/chewing, hot or cold stimuli	Often difficult to visualize crack
Dry socket	Affected tooth	Continuous, deep, sharp	Hot or cold stimuli	Loss of clot, exposed bone
TMJ dysfunction (TMJ disease)	Jaw and surrounding muscles, radiation to ear and temple	Constant or intermittent, tender, aching	Forced mouth opening, jaw manipulation, chewing	May be complication of arthritis, jaw locking or popping
Sinusitis	Nasal passages, above the eyes, cheeks	Pressure, tenderness, aching	Bending over	Fever, swelling, purulent nasal discharge, reduced sense of smell and taste, positive CT or endoscopy
Parotid				
Sialadenitis	Submandibular or parotid region	Gradual, constant	Tender to palpation	Swelling, erythema over the gland, fever, chills
Salivary stone	Submandibular or parotid region	Intermittent, dull	Salivation (eating or smelling foods)	Tenderness at gland, palpable stone, lack of salivary flow
FBS	Submandibular or parotid region	Paroxysmal severe, sharp	Salivation (eating or smelling foods)	No sensory triggers, history of prior head/neck surgery, improves after a few bites
Neoplasm				
Benign/malignant	Submandibular or parotid region	Persistent dull pain	Swallowing, opening mouth widely	Lump or swelling, facial numbness, muscle weakness if masseter involved
Giant cell arteritis	Temporal region or holocephalic	Typically continuous dull pain (new or worsening)	Scalp or vessel tenderness	Visual disturbance, jaw claudication, fevers/chills, night sweats, weight loss, ↑ESR/CRP, temporal artery biopsy
Carotid				
Dissection	Neck, lower face/jaw, retro-orbital	Thunderclap or acute tearing pain or progressive or throbbing	Head/neck movement	May have preceding trauma to neck or whiplash injury
Carotidynia	Tender carotid bifurcation, may radiate to ipsilateral face or ear	Variable temporal patterns, aching/tenderness, sore throat	Pressure over carotid artery; coughing, swallowing, Valsalva, cold weather, head movement	Controversial—Imaging may reveal focal eccentric thickening of the carotid wall leading to luminal narrowing, but is otherwise normal
Primary headache disorders				
Migraine	Hemicranial > holocephalic	Pulsating or throbbing, lasting 4 hours or more	Physical activity, lights, sounds, certain foods, hormonal changes	Nausea, sensory phobias (light/sound), stereotypical attacks, family history
SUNCT	Orbital, supraorbital, or temporal	Severe, stabbing, lasting a few seconds to a couple of minutes	Usually spontaneous; can have sensory triggers include touching face/scalp, chewing, talking, coughing, blowing nose, light	Autonomic features (conjunctival injection, tearing, rhinorrhea, facial flushing/sweating, ptosis/miosis)
Neuropathies				
				Allodynia and hyperesthesia commonly seen with all neuropathies

Continued

Table Conditions that may mimic trigeminal neuralgia (continued)

Condition	Most common location	Pain characteristics	Aggravating factors	Things you should know or look for
TNO	Unilateral distribution of trigeminal nerve, V2/V3 most common	Numbness, burning, continuous, paresthesia or dysesthesias	Light touch	Further diagnostic evaluation indicated especially if progressive as this may be the first manifestation of tumor or relapse of prior neoplastic process, trauma is most common mechanism leading to TNO (often iatrogenic)
Idiopathic				
Neoplastic				
Inflammatory/autoimmune				
Traumatic				
Blunt, dental				
Anesthesia dolorosa				
Numb chin syndrome ("mental neuropathy")	Unilateral lower lip and chin	Numbness	Light touch, biting lip	Red flag association with breast, lung, and lymphoproliferative malignancies, although dental procedures are most common culprit
Postherpetic neuralgia	Dermatome of single nerve or nerve root	Continuous or intermittent, electrical, burning, sharp	Light touch in affected dermatome	Vesicles or scarring from herpetic rash; despite its name, postherpetic neuralgia is actually a neuropathy or neuronopathy
Burning mouth syndrome	Mouth, gums, lips	Burning, continuous	No clear factors	May be seen with xerostomia, candidiasis, GERD, poor oral hygiene
Other neuralgias				
Glossopharyngeal neuralgia (CN IX)	Ear, base of tongue, tonsillar fossa, angle of the jaw	Paroxysmal severe, electrical, shooting, stabbing, sharp	Swallowing, yawning, coughing, touching the ear	10% of cases associated with syncope/arrhythmia, consider Holter monitor
Nervus intermedius neuralgia ("geniculate neuralgia") (CN VII)	Deep inside and behind ear > face/jaw	Paroxysmal severe, electrical, shooting, stabbing, sharp	Touch over or within the ear canal (cotton swabs)	May occur with Bell palsy; disorders of lacrimation, salivation, and taste may occur
Cervical cutaneous neuralgias				
Great auricular neuralgia (branch of C2 and C3)	Anterior (preauricular, parotid, jaw angle); posterior (mastoid and posteroinferior pinna)	Paroxysmal severe, electrical, shooting, stabbing, sharp	Turning head/neck position during sleep, exertion, lifting ipsilateral arm	Neuralgia of the great auricular and lesser occipital nerves differ from neuropathy (no numbness); look for mass or irritation near nerve course
Lesser occipital neuralgia (branch of C2 and C3)	Posterior scalp, superior pinna, supra-auricular scalp	Paroxysmal severe, electrical, shooting, stabbing, sharp	Movement, tenderness over posterior skull base	

Abbreviations: CRP = C-reactive protein; ESR = erythrocyte sedimentation rate; FBS = first bite syndrome; GERD = gastroesophageal reflux disease; SUNCT = short-lasting unilateral neuralgiform headache with conjunctival injection and tearing; TMJ = temporomandibular joint; TNO = trigeminal neuropathy.

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Section 3

A careful history is essential in the diagnosis of lower facial pain and should include the following:

- Head/neck surgery or trauma
- Cancer and systemic symptoms (fever/chills, night sweats, weight loss)
- Dental disease/procedures
- Symptoms suggestive of sympathetic pathway injury (ptosis or miosis)
- Clicking or popping of the jaw
- Rash (vesicles)
- All aggravating/relieving factors: swallowing, yawning, chewing, movement of temporomandibular joint, light touch, cool breeze or cold, head/neck positions, straining, talking, brushing teeth

On further questioning, our patient recalled a surgery just prior to the onset of pain, involving resection of a parapharyngeal pleomorphic adenoma for which he underwent resection via a right cervico-parotid approach. Follow-up MRI and magnetic resonance angiography revealed no tumor recurrence or other pathology to explain his neuropathic symptoms. On an extensive review of his triggers, he

explained that while chewing on the right side did consistently trigger severe pain, if he could “push through,” the pain would subside after a minute, raising the question of a TN refractory period. Most interestingly, however, he also revealed that just thinking about food or smelling food could trigger similar severe pain. With regard to the constant burning pain over the angle of the jaw and ear, this was milder and did not fluctuate with his paroxysmal pains.

On examination, our patient had reduced pin sensation over the right lower ear extending along the angle of the jaw. Given the unusual triggering of pain with food smells, we performed a bedside provocation of salivation by giving the patient a sour candy. Even before putting the candy in his mouth, the patient began to experience his typical paroxysmal stabbing pain. This became severe when he put the candy in his mouth, prior to any chewing. After chewing for about 5 seconds, the excruciating pain settled back down to his constant numbness and burning. The remainder of his neurologic examination was normal.

Questions for consideration:

1. What is the likely diagnosis for this patient’s stabbing pain?
2. What additional diagnosis might he have?

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Section 4

Our patient likely had 2 different diagnoses. The stabbing pain brought on by salivation and relieved after chewing for a few bites was consistent with a diagnosis of first bite syndrome (FBS). FBS is a known potential complication of surgeries in the parapharyngeal or upper cervical region, especially when there is damage to the sympathetic chain.^{6,7} FBS can also occur with other injury to the sympathetic chain, including cervical arterial dissection or tumor invasion. The pain is typically described as a severe cramping or electric shock–like pain occurring in the region of the parotid gland and mandibular angle that occurs with the first bite of each meal and diminishes over the next several bites.⁸ Acidic or sour food may be particularly strong triggers for pain.⁶ Given the prominent trigger with salivation, it may be helpful to perform a bedside provocation of salivation, as we did in this case. Other than this bedside test, the neurologic examination in isolated FBS is often normal unless there has been damage to the sympathetic pathway. In this case, there may be an associated Horner syndrome, occurring in about 70% of patients.⁶

In the absence of ipsilateral upper neck or facial surgery, diagnostic imaging should be completed to exclude cancer of the deep lobe of the parotid gland, submandibular gland, or parapharyngeal space. Initial negative imaging should be repeated, given reports of tumor becoming visible several months after the onset of pain.⁹

The pathophysiology of this syndrome is believed to involve sympathetic and parasympathetic dysregulation.^{8,10}

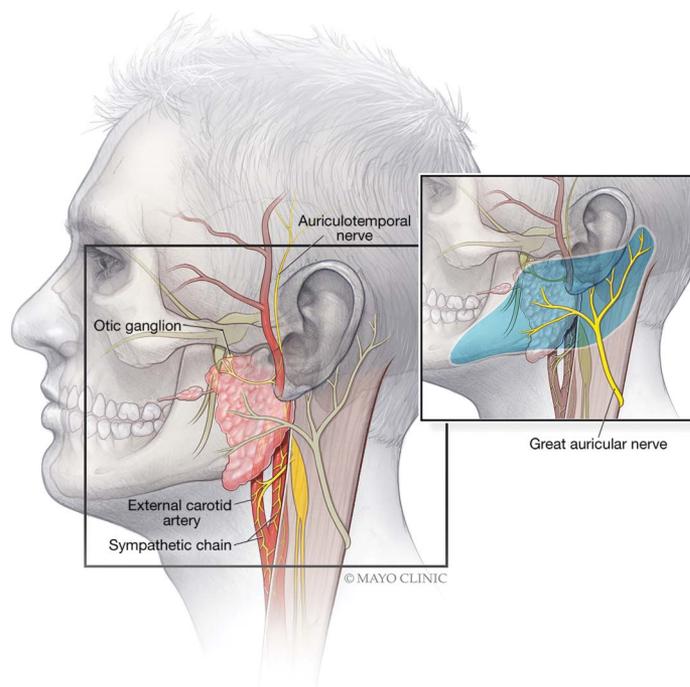
Sympathetic secretomotor innervation of the parotid produces a small amount of thick saliva that inhibits secretion, whereas parasympathetic secretomotor input produces a large volume of watery saliva that stimulates secretion.¹⁰ Loss of sympathetic innervation to the parotid gland leads to denervation of sympathetic receptors located on parotid myoepithelial cells, which also contain parasympathetic receptors.⁸ These receptors are hypothesized to become hypersensitive to parasympathetic stimulation, resulting in a very intense contraction of these myoepithelial cells at the first bite.⁸

Our patient's case was complicated by a concurrent diagnosis of great auricular neuropathy presenting as constant numbness and burning along the lower earlobe to the lateral angle of the jaw. The great auricular nerve is a peripheral branch of the superficial cervical plexus that wraps around the sternocleidomastoid, before dividing into 2 branches that provide sensory innervation to the lower ear and the angle of the jaw, often extending the length of the mandible to the lateral chin (figure). Its superficial location makes it vulnerable to traumatic and iatrogenic injury, especially following rhytidectomy (facelift), carotid endarterectomy, and other cervical surgeries.

Discussion

Our case demonstrates a classic presentation of FBS initially misdiagnosed as atypical TN. Facial pain isolated to the V3 distribution can pose a diagnostic challenge for even the most experienced neurologist. While well-recognized among head

Figure Sympathetic and parasympathetic innervation of the parotid gland



The sympathetics are supplied by the sympathetic chain coming off of the superior cervical ganglion. The parasympathetic innervation comes off of a branch of the auriculotemporal nerve. The inset on the right shows the great auricular nerve wrapping around the sternocleidomastoid to provide sensory innervation over the lower ear and angle of the jaw. Our patient, like many patients undergoing surgery to the deep parotid region, had injury to both the sympathetics as well as great auricular nerve resulting in first bite syndrome with concurrent lower face numbness. Image used with permission of Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research. All rights reserved.

A curious case of misdiagnosis of atypical trigeminal neuralgia (TN)



Case study:
• 47-year-old man

Symptom: Right-sided facial pain

Two types of patient pain patterns:

1. Intense stabbing pain while eating (or smelling food), lasting 5-60 seconds
2. Persistent numbness/burning from earlobe to jaw

Preliminary diagnosis: Atypical trigeminal neuralgia (TN)

TN: Unilateral neuralgic pain isolated to the trigeminal distribution, involving recurrent paroxysms of stabbing-like pain initiated by multiple stimuli (talking, eating, facial movement, cutaneous triggers)

Clinical question:
Because symptoms atypical to TN were observed, should other diagnoses be considered?

Did the patient exhibit these classic TN features?

- Paroxysmal stabbing pain with multiple stimuli/cutaneous triggers
- Asymptomatic periods between paroxysms
- Pain isolated to trigeminal nerve distribution

No, instead he reported:

- Paroxysmal stabbing pain only while eating/smelling food (briefly)
- Persistent pain
- Pain outside of trigeminal nerve (extending from earlobe to jaw)

Two potential diagnoses for atypical TN:

Pain from salivation → First bite syndrome (FBS)
Burning/numbness from earlobe to jaw → Great auricular nerve (GAN) neuropathy due to past surgical complication

Tips when diagnosing TN:

- ✓ Not all stabbing facial pain is TN.
- ✓ Numbness/persistent pain is more likely neuropathy than neuralgia.
- ✓ Lack of cutaneous sensory triggers is very unusual for TN.
- ✓ Skin from earlobe to jaw is innervated by GAN.

Can additional medical history and tests narrow differential diagnosis?

• Prior cervico-parotid surgery

Tests: ↓ pin sensation over right earlobe, pain triggered by sour candy, MRI and MRA

Revised analysis: Two diagnoses, including neuropathic pain (rather than neuralgic), outside of trigeminal nerve distribution



Considering differential diagnoses when atypical symptoms are observed aids in the accurate diagnosis of rare conditions like FBS.

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and neck surgeons as a potential surgical complication, FBS is not often considered by neurologists during the evaluation of lower facial pain. Similar to our patient, these surgeries can also be complicated by cutaneous neuropathies (especially great auricular or auriculotemporal nerves) or iatrogenic Horner syndrome, highlighting the potential diagnostic challenge in these cases.

Although the pain of FBS may resolve spontaneously, associated pain with this syndrome can be significantly disabling, leading to avoidance of food completely and in some cases, significant weight loss and malnutrition. No consensus exists for the best treatment strategy.⁹ Early parotidectomy in the context of malignant parotid tumors has consistently relieved pain.⁸ Anticonvulsants, alone or in combination with tricyclic antidepressants, may decrease the severity or duration of the pain.⁹ Recently, botulinum toxin injections into the parotid gland have been employed with success, although a standard method of injection is not established and the duration of pain relief is variable.^{9,10}

FBS, although rare, should be considered in the differential of V3 distribution facial pain and its heightened awareness may enhance the neurologist's ability to accurately diagnose this condition.

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Appendix Authors

Name	Location	Role	Contribution
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Carrie E. Robertson, MD	Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN	Author	Drafting and revision for intellectual content

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