

Facial paralysis

Facial paralysis is quite common in dogs, particularly in middle to old-age. The term is simply the description of drooping of muscles in the face, which is caused, not by damage to the muscles themselves, but to the nerves supplying them.

How do I know if my dog has facial paralysis?

A dog with facial paralysis has a dropped appearance to the face on one side (a bit like a person that has suffered a stroke). One ear is held lower than the other and the lip hangs down on the affected side. Affected dogs are unable to blink and have a tendency to dribble saliva and drop food from the side of the mouth. Occasionally, the same signs may be present on both sides of the face which can make the changes difficult to recognise.

What causes facial paralysis in dogs?

Sudden development of facial paralysis is a common presentation of stroke in man. However, in most cases, facial paralysis in dogs is not associated with disease of the brain, but rather with direct damage to the nerve that controls the muscles in the face (facial nerve). This nerve comes from the back of the brain to control the muscles of facial expression (ears, lips, eyelids and nostril).

The most common cause of facial nerve paralysis in dogs is idiopathic facial nerve paralysis. The term idiopathic means that there is no known cause. Therefore, in idiopathic disease all the tests results will be normal. A similar condition is recognised in human medicine as Bell's Palsy.

The second most common cause of facial nerve paralysis is a deep-seated infection of the ear (otitis media/interna). In this case, other signs such as Horner's syndrome (decreased pupil size and third eyelid coming across the eye) and/or vestibular syndrome (head tilted to one side, and balance loss) (see related fact sheet) are frequently seen in addition to facial paralysis. Rarely, facial paralysis in dogs can be associated with disease affecting multiple nerves (polyneuropathy) or brain disease (tumour, infection or inflammation). In these cases, other neurological signs are usually observed in addition to facial paralysis.

How will my vet know what is wrong with my dog?

Although idiopathic facial nerve paralysis is the most common form of this disease, investigations may be required to rule out any other causes. Your vet will first want to perform a thorough ear examination (if necessary under sedation or anaesthesia using a scope) to detect signs of ear infection (such as a ruptured eardrum or an inflamed ear canal). If this examination is normal, then the deeper parts of the ear and brain may be examined using specialised imaging techniques. The deeper part of the ear (middle and inner ear) can be seen on X-Rays of the skull and the back of the brain can be examined using CT or MRI scans. In some cases, it may be necessary to take a sample of fluid from around the brain to check for signs of inflammation.

Will my dog recover?

Although, the signs are often permanent (even when an underlying cause is identified and adequately treated) this will rarely have any significant effects on your dog's quality of life. If there is no underlying cause of the nerve damage, the outlook is good. After a couple of weeks, the early signs (dribbling of saliva, dropping of food and a floppy lip) are replaced by the 'chronic' signs. The droopy lip will start to contract so that it regains its normal size and shape – although the animal will remain unable to move their lip. On rare occasions, the other side of the face may also drop at a later date. Outlook for dogs with otitis is more guarded as the infection can cause irreversible nerve damage and permanent paralysis.

If you are concerned about the health of your pet you should contact your veterinary surgeon.

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Davies Veterinary Specialists, Manor Farm Business Park, Higham Gobion, Herts SG5 3HR 01582 853878 ©2018 Davies Veterinary Specialists Limited