

# Horner syndrome: A new hypothesis for signaling pathway of enophthalmos sign

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## Keywords

Horner Syndrome; Enophthalmos; Sympathetic Nervous System; Norepinephrine; Adipose Tissue

Horner syndrome (HS) is a neurological or/and neurosurgical disorder characterized by common signs including miosis, ptosis, anhidrosis, and enophthalmos. Enophthalmos is abnormally posterior displacement of the globe due to degradation of orbital fat, or loss of function of the orbitalis muscle. The main landmark for its diagnosis is a difference of 2 mm or more in the anteroposterior (AP) axis between the two globes.<sup>1</sup> Enophthalmos manifests in two congenital or acquired forms that can result from anatomical or physiological changes especially HS.<sup>2</sup> It occurs as a result of damage to the carotid artery, superior cervical ganglion (SCG) sympathectomy, inflammatory diseases, drug abuse, and neurocristopathy (abnormal migration of neural crest cells).<sup>2</sup> The smooth muscle of the upper eyelid (Müller's muscle) is innervated by the surrounding

plexus of internal carotid artery, but the smooth muscle of the lower eyelid (Kakizaki's muscle) that is not a single muscle is innervated by the surrounding plexus of external carotid artery. Moreover, the Lockwood's ligament is isolated by a layer of fat or is united to the capsulopalpebral fascia (CPF) between the inferior tarsal muscle, and the CPF is innervated by the surrounding plexus of external carotid artery.<sup>3</sup>

## Signaling and new concept

Therefore, any damage to this sympathetic (as a result of superior cervical ganglion sympathectomy) causes dysfunction of the lower eyelid components, including the CPF and its surrounding smooth muscle fibers, and finally leads to forward displacement of the lower eyelid as well as manifestation of the enophthalmos symptom.<sup>3,4</sup>

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When adipocytes are stimulated by nerves or various hormones, stored lipids are mobilized and cells release fatty acids and glycerol. Norepinephrine (NE) released by postganglionic sympathetic nerves in adipose tissue activates cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP), which in turn causes activation of hormone-sensitive lipase that breaks down triglycerides (TGs) at the surface of the stored lipid droplets;<sup>5</sup> however, when there is no sympathetic innervation, how does orbital lipolysis of fat around the globe result in enophthalmos?

Furthermore, hormone-sensitive lipase activity is also stimulated by growth hormone (GH) from the pituitary gland.<sup>6</sup> Somatotrophic cells within pars distalis of the anterior pituitary affected by stimulatory or inhibitory neuropeptides of the hypothalamus secrete GH.<sup>7</sup> GH is secreted as a result of sympathetic fibers from the surrounding plexus of internal carotid artery and induces lipolysis, but how does this cycle work and how does GH cause lipolysis when postganglionic sympathetic fibers in Horner's syndrome are interrupted and sympathetic function is lost?

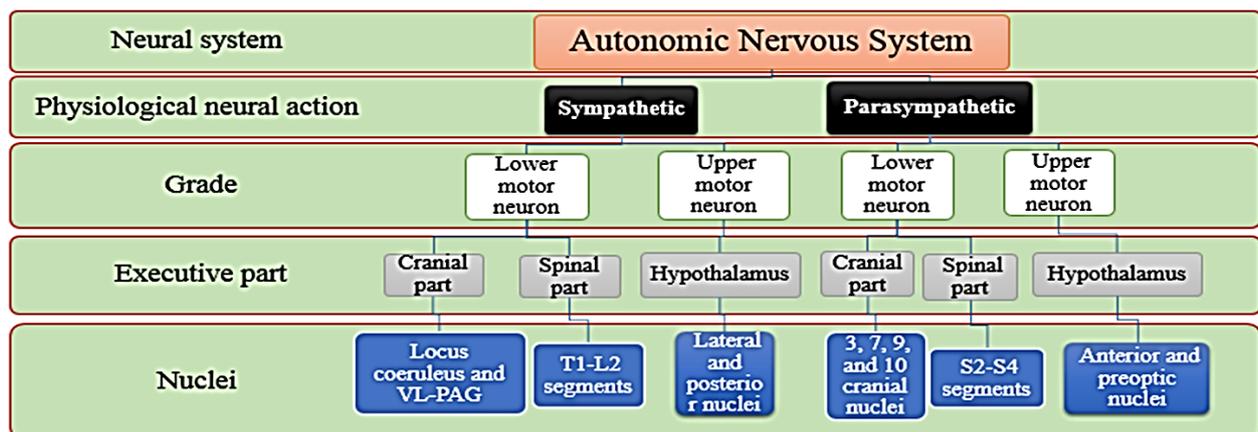
In our opinion, another neural pathway is involved in the occurrence of enophthalmos sign after sympathetic interruption following HS:

1) Generally, the autonomic nervous system has both upper and lower motor neuron control centers. The posterior and lateral nuclei of the hypothalamus are the centers of the upper motor neurons in the sympathetic part, but for the parasympathetic part, they are the anterior and

preoptic nuclei (Figure 1).

2) The surrounding plexus of internal carotid artery innervates the distal part of the adenohypophysis. Since the GH causes lipolysis, if the sympathetic nerves are interrupted, lipolysis stops and enophthalmos does not occur. The parasympathetic nerves innervating the carotid and vertebrobasilar arteries as well as circle of Willis utilize a co-transmitter known as "non-cholinergic parasympathetic innervation".<sup>8</sup> Parasympathetic fibers that originate from the diffuse cranial paraganglia (neural crest-derived neuroendocrine cells), cavernous sinus ganglia, and the internal carotid mini-ganglia wrap around the carotid branches and travel to the eye and the skull base.<sup>9,10</sup> Nitric oxide (NO) and pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide (PACAP) are co-transmitters in parasympathetic neurons and all are potent vasodilators.<sup>8</sup> PACAP not only increases thermogenesis by acting at the hypothalamus to increase sympathetic output,<sup>11</sup> but also via impact on PACAP receptors which are expressed in adipocytes causes elevation of the intracellular amounts of cAMP in adipocytes which results in increased activity of protein kinase A (PKA) and promotes phosphorylation and activation of hormone-sensitive lipase and subsequently leads to lipolysis.<sup>12</sup>

3) The locus coeruleus (LCo) is the major noradrenergic nucleus to activate the hypothalamic-pituitary axis and the anterior pituitary (adenohypophysis) secretes thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH).



**Figure 1.** Division of the autonomic nervous system with the nuclei responsible for the sympathetic and parasympathetic parts

Locus coeruleus (LCo) nucleus and the ventrolateral-periaqueductal gray matter (VLPAG) as the cranial part of the lower motor neuron (LMN) of the sympathetic system are responsible for the release of norepinephrine. As one of the major descending pathways propagated by norepinephrine (NE), the VLPAG-LCo pathway exerts a compensatory effect to activate the hypothalamic-pituitary axis, and the adenohypophysis through thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) stimulates lipolysis. Based on our theory, "autonomic swapping" requires neurons with the ability of autonomic switch, and this fast and complex phenomenon occurs in the LCo nucleus.

Since TSH receptor is expressed in orbital fat tissue and extra-ocular muscles,<sup>13</sup> TSH stimulates lipolysis in this area.<sup>14</sup> NE release in medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) is increased as a result of acute stress (due to superior cervical ganglion sympathectomy).<sup>15</sup>

The fibers arise from mPFC (as an alternative route) directly, coursing in the medial forebrain bundle (MFB) to the lateral part of hypothalamus; then, the hypothalamomedullary tract establishes a direct connection between the hypothalamus and the noradrenergic autonomic nuclei (such as LCo) in the medulla.<sup>16-18</sup>

4) Therefore, it is likely that the lipolytic effect of sympathetic activation on the periorbital fat is transmitted indirectly via the periaqueductal gray matter (PAG) and also the sympathetic signals after SCG sympathectomy are transmitted through the oculomotor and vagus nerves which bind to the two subclasses of receptors including  $\alpha_1$  and  $\beta_2$  adrenergic receptors (ARs).<sup>16</sup> Although both brown adipose and white adipose tissues are innervated by the sympathetic system via postsynaptic  $\beta_3$ -AR on adipocytes,<sup>5</sup> innervation of abdominal fat is different from subcutaneous fat.<sup>19</sup> In addition, LCo projects to motoneurons in the brainstem and the spinal cord, facilitating motoneuron activity via the stimulation of  $\alpha_1$ -adrenoceptors. The motor neurons situated in the nuclei of the third (oculomotor), fourth (trochlear), and sixth (abducens) cranial nerves form the oculomotor nuclear complex responsible for innervating the external muscles of the eyes controlling the movements of the eye. Some cells in the LCo have been found to project to the oculomotor nuclear complex<sup>20</sup> and high levels of

$\alpha_1$ -adrenoceptors have been identified within this area, indicating an excitatory noradrenergic input to these neurons.<sup>21</sup> Finally, noradrenergic signal passing through 3, 4, and 6 cranial nerves leads to lipolysis of sub/retro eyelid fat (between the Lockwood's ligament and CPF) and medial/central infraorbital fat pad as well as atrophy of ocular muscles and then the manifestation of the enophthalmos symptom.

In conclusion, we believe that enophthalmos after SCG sympathectomy occurs through both parasympathetic fibers (which carry sympathetic neurotransmitters) and other alternative sympathetic neurohormonal pathways, especially via LCo and ventrolateral-periaqueductal gray matter (VLPAG). This new signaling pathway is called the "Abell's Autonomic Feedback", in honor of Auob Rustamzadeh, an Iranian neuroanatomist, which refers to the "Ponto-Peduncular Feedback", because the LCo, oculomotor nuclei, and VLPAG are located in these areas and trigger and stimulate autonomic responses. The authors hope that in the future, molecular and cellular investigations using medical imaging technologies and receptor tracking techniques will be carried out on our proposed hypothesis, because a precise understanding of this feedback can clarify the causes of many neurological diseases and the occurrence of visceral-emotional states.

#### Conflict of Interests

The authors declare no conflict of interest in this study.

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