Transection of Spinal Cord
A Rare Obstetrical Complication of Cephalic Delivery

STANFORD T. SHULMAN,* JOHN D. MADDEN, JOHN R. ESTERLY, and DOUGLAS R. SHANKLIN

From the Departments of Pediatrics, Pathology, and Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Chicago; and the Laboratory of Pathology, Chicago Lying-in Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

Shulman, S. T., Madden, J. D., Shanklin, D. R., and Esterly, J. R. (1971). Archives of Disease in Childhood, 46, 291. Transaction of the spinal cord: a rare obstetrical complication of cephalic delivery. A newborn infant, delivered following mid-forceps rotation, presented with apnoea, anaesthesia below the level of the mid-neck, and flaccid quadriplegia. At necropsy there was transection of the cord, and atlanto-occipital and atlantoaxial dislocations. Cord injury usually follows breech presentation, the lesion is in the lower cervical or upper thoracic segments, and results from excessive traction. By contrast, in the rare cases following cephalic delivery, the lesion is most often in the upper cervical cord and probably results from rotational forces.

A century ago, Parrot (1870) reported the clinical and pathological findings in a 3-day-old baby with cervical spinal cord damage evidenced by intact spinal reflexes and quadriplegia. Necropsy findings included meningeal lacerations and C6-7 cord transection. He related the lesions to the difficult breech delivery, during which 'un craquement trés-fort' had been heard from within the birth canal. Spinal cord injury had been noted previously in the nineteenth century. Kennedy (1836), Billard (1839), Weber (1851), and Little (1862) referred to spinal cord pathology, but only Billard (1839) considered such lesions a direct result of labour.

Newborn babies with spinal cord injuries surviving the neonatal period were first documented in the early 1900's (Handwerck, 1901; Beevor, 1902; Gött, 1909; Lawatschek, 1911; Burr, 1920). Survival into childhood was first reported in the 1920's (Kooy, 1920; Kohlbry, 1923; Valentin, 1924).

The classic articles on intrapartum spinal cord injury appeared between 1921 and 1927 (Crothers, 1922 and 1923a, b; Ford, 1925; Crothers and Putnam, 1927; Ford, Crothers and Putnam, 1927), revealing that the vast majority of cases followed traumatic breech delivery. Crothers and Putnam (1927) reported 7 cases following cephalic delivery and 7 more from the literature (Jolly, 1895; Couvelaire, 1903; Stoltzenberg, 1911; Belfrage, 1923), and cited necropsy findings of spinal cord haemorrhage in 6 of 16 cephalic stillborn infants (Spencer, 1891). There have been only 3 subsequent reports of spinal cord injury with cephalic delivery, including but a single article in the English literature (Table I) (Föderl, 1931; Herzog, 1952; Towbin, 1964).

Case Report

A mature, 2500 g infant male was born to a gravida II, para I, 35-year-old black woman in the 39th week of gestation. The onset of labour was spontaneous but there was a history of rupture of the membranes two days before admission. Dilatation and effacement were uneventful. 50 mg pethidine was given two hours before delivery. Presentation was cephalic, in the occiput posterior position, and a mid-forceps rotation was performed under methoxyflurane anaesthesia. The second stage of labour was uneventful. The Apgar score was 3 at one minute and 4 at five minutes. The heart rate was 120, but the infant was flaccid and failed to breathe spontaneously. With positive pressure oxygen, he became pink and maintained a normal cardiac rate, but made no respiratory effort. Over the next two hours there was no change in his condition despite intravenous nalorphine, levallorphan, and caffeine.
Spinal Cord Injury Associated With Cephalic Delivery

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Obstetric Factors</th>
<th>Clinical and Pathological Findings</th>
<th>Survival</th>
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<tr>
<td>Spencer</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Necropsy study of 16 cephalic stillbirths</td>
<td>Six with spinal cord haemorrhage</td>
<td>Stillborn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jolly</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Face presentation rotated to vertex</td>
<td>Symmetrical arm paralysis felt to be secondary to cord injury</td>
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<tr>
<td>Couvelaire</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Four cephalic cases with dystocia</td>
<td>Haemorrhage into medulla and upper cervical spinal cord in each</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoltenberg</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>One of 75 babies dying of 'asphyxia'</td>
<td>'Ruptured spinal column'</td>
<td>Neonatal death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfrage</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Spontaneous occipit posterior delivery, second of twins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Case 11: arrested partial delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'Diffuse cord injury'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Case 15: difficult forces delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Physiological transection in lower thoracic region</td>
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<tr>
<td>Case 18: 'easy', spontaneous delivery</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Right brachial plexus injury with diffuse cord damage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Case 22: difficult forces delivery</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mild 'diffuse cervical cord injury'; spastic legs</td>
<td>Alive at 18 mth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Case 26: face presentation rotated to occupit posterior by high forces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>High cervical ligation or subluxation with cord injury documented at necropsy</td>
<td>Alive at 10 mth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case 27: 'easy', spontaneous delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scoliosis and spastic paraplegia; physiological lesion at T-10 level</td>
<td>Died on 3rd dy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case 3: diffuse cervical cord injury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Haemorrhage into cord with epidural and subdural haemorrhage and avulsion of C-7 and C-8 spinal roots</td>
<td>Alive at 9 yr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>case 4: diffuse cervical cord injury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transaction at C1-2 with fracture dislocations of C1-2</td>
<td>Died in first 2 dy of life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Föderl</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>One of 21 infants with birth injuries</td>
<td>Neural injuries of T-4 to T-10 level</td>
<td>Died at 12 hr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crothers and Putnam</td>
<td>1931</td>
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<td>Neural injuries of T-4 to T-10 level</td>
<td>Died at 12 hr</td>
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<td>Herzog</td>
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<td>Died at 12 hr</td>
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<td>Towbin</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Two spontaneous deliveries</td>
<td>Neural injuries of T-4 to T-10 level</td>
<td>Died at 12 hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present case</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Occipit posterior with midforces rotation</td>
<td>Neural injuries of T-4 to T-10 level</td>
<td>Died at 12 hr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By the third hour, he was intubated and placed on a respirator. Though his extremitics were flaccid, he was alert, moved his head and eyes, and had a suck reflex. A systolic heart murmur was heard. Priapism and withdrawal responses to painful stimuli in all limbs were noted at 6 hours of age, but he was otherwise unchanged and he did not move his extremities spontaneously. Absent sweating and no evidence of sensation (other than withdrawal responses to deep pain) were noted below the level of mid-neck. Priapism was persistent. X-rays of the cervical spine showed probable atlantoaxial and atlanto-occipital dislocations without obvious fractures.

Because of the radiological evidence of vertebral dislocations and clinical evidence of cervical spinal cord injury, the infant was placed in traction with chin straps. Within 15 minutes, however, he developed bradycardia which was irreversible despite removal from traction. He died shortly thereafter, 12 hours after birth.

At necropsy a cephalohaematoma was present over the right parietal region. The brain stem was surrounded by blood clots. The medulla and occipital lobes were also blood-stained, and the spinal fluid was grossly bloody. Discontinuity of the spinal cord and haemorrhage in the epidural and subarachnoid spaces were found at the level of C1, 2. The atlas and axis were freely movable, and on subsequent dissection, a fracture of the odontoid process of the axis was demonstrated.

Histological sections of the proximal and distal portions of the cord showed extravasated blood and a leucocytic infiltration between the nerve fibres. Necrosis and neuronal chromatolysis were found here and in the sections from the brain stem. Other findings included an acute chorioamnionitis, aspirated squamas, and petechial haemorrhages and foci of polymorphonuclear cells in the lung. The degree of glycogen depletion and reduced haematoopoiesis in the liver was compatible with mild intrapartum distress.

**Discussion**

**Incidence.** Severe spinal cord injury following cephalic delivery is decidedly uncommon. Mild injury appears to be frequent, though most neonatal necropsies do not routinely include an examination of the spinal cord. In a series of 600 fetal and neonatal necropsies with brain and cord examination, Towbin (1970) found evidence of significant spinal or brain stem injury in over 10%. The lesions include spinal epidural haemorrhage, meningeal laceration, and trauma to the nerve roots, arteries, ligaments, vertebral bodies, and even to the paraspinous musculature (Towbin, 1970; Schwartz, 1961).

**Mechanism of Injury.** The spinal cord is firmly anchored by the cauda equina and the...
brachial plexi but is only loosely attached to the dura in the thoracolumbar region. The neonatal vertebral column is poorly ossified and less rigid than in the older infant (Stern and Rand, 1959), and the cord is relatively less elastic than its encasement, documented by direct observations on decapitation of mature stillborn infants by linear tension (Duncan, 1874).

In breech presentations it is clear that the mechanism of injury is related to stretch injury. These injuries can occur in any spinal cord region (Zellweger, 1945), though lower cervical and/or upper thoracic lesions are most common (Ford, 1925; Schwartz, 1961; Stern and Rand, 1959; Leventhal, 1960). Because of the frequency of vertebral displacement, however, Potter (1961) concluded that crush injury might also play a role in cord damage after breech delivery.

The mechanism of injury during cephalic delivery is less obvious. Difficult or prolonged labour is often noted, and occasionally (as in the present patient) there is a history of rotational manipulation; in these infants it is clear that injury resulted from excessive torsion rather than traction. With forceps extraction, stretch forces may also play a role. The site of cord injury in cephalic presentation is nearly always cephalad to the brachial attachments, most compatible with the hypothesis of torsion injury. This is in contrast to the more caudal lesions due to traction injury.

Fetal malposition, such as face or brow presentation or in utero opisthotonos or ‘flying fetus’, may render the fetus vulnerable to unphysiological force (Knowlton, 1938; Melody, 1948; Taylor, 1948). Likewise, congenital vertebral anomalies may predispose to injury (Föderl, 1931; Zellweger, 1945). Indeed, x-rays in infants with suspected cord injury may be of more value in ruling out congenital spinal anomalies than in diagnosing vertebral fracture and/or dislocation because of the sparsely ossified spinal column and the difficulty in positioning ill infants (Crothers, 1959; Stern and Rand, 1959; Ford, 1966).

Clinical features. Most liveborn infants with intrapartum cord injuries die in the early neonatal period from respiratory problems or associated brainstem injury. As in the present case, apnoea may be the dominant symptom in patients with lesions cephalad to the phrenic nuclei (C5-C6) (Crothers and Putnam, 1927; Zellweger, 1945). Because of the more caudal lesions produced, apnoea is rarely present after breech cord injury.

Several clinical syndromes appear in surviving infants (Crothers, 1959): (a) unilateral or bilateral brachial palsies and/or cranial nerve deficits, (b) permanent flaccidity and anaesthesia below the level of physiological (and/or anatomical) cord transection, and (c) initial flaccidity and anaesthesia (spinal shock) but with the subsequent development of lively spinal reflexes (Head and Riddoch, 1917). In addition, there may be less severe lesions with partial physiological cord transection and varying amounts of destruction of ascending or descending tracts. The return of reflex activity after a period of spinal shock depends upon the absence of significant damage in the distal cord segment. In the present patient, spinal shock was not found; it has been suggested that children have an earlier and more active return of reflex activity (Ford, 1925).

The lesions in these cord injuries extend over many vertebral segments (Crothers and Putnam, 1927; Stern and Rand, 1959), and the diagnosis in the neonate requires the presence of non-selective, non-progressive neurological signs, most often with a history of a difficult, usually breech, delivery (Crothers and Putnam, 1927; Leventhal, 1960).

Though priapism may be present in any patient with spinal cord lesion (most commonly in those with cervical lesions or with transection, Austin, 1961), this sign has not been previously reported in cord injury in the newborn. The mechanism of priapism in these injuries may be related to sympathetic vasopressor interruption, leading to penile engorgement.

Conclusions

Serious and even lethal spinal cord lesions can and do occasionally result from obstetrical injury to the fetus. In breech deliveries, injury to the cord may result from excessive longitudinal traction. With cephalic presentation, spinal cord lesions are considerably less common, and the mechanism is often unclear. The case presented here is probably unique in that cord transection most likely resulted from the shearing forces associated with a forceps rotation of the head of 180 degrees. Since many infants with less severe injuries survive the neonatal period, the prompt recognition of spinal cord lesions is essential.

Correspondence to Dr. S. T. Shulman, Department of Pediatrics, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A. 32601.

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