

Index

- abdominothoracic evisceration, spinal cord resection after, 50
- abrasions, 5–7. *See also* lesions
- acalvaria, 215, 217
- accidental and non-accidental trauma
- axonal injury, evidence of, 426
 - caudal spinal cord, 427
 - classification of, 421
 - clinical features, 422
 - definition, 421
 - differential diagnosis, 427
 - epidemiology, 421–422
 - histologic findings, 422–426
 - imaging for, 422, 423
 - laboratory findings, 422
 - macroscopic findings, 422–426
 - ocular injuries, 426, 428
 - risk factors for, 422
 - from shaking, 421
 - skull fractures, 424, 425
 - subdural hemorrhage from, 425
 - Tardieu's syndrome, 421
- acidemias. *See* glutaric acidemia; methylmalonic acidemia; organic acidemias; propionic acidemia
- acridine orange, 18
- acute spinal cord infarct, 180
- ADHD. *See* attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
- agglutination. *See* co-agglutination; latex agglutination
- alar plates, 111
- amino acid disorders, 32–33. *See also specific disorders*
- amniocentesis, 1
- amyoplasia, 301, 302
- analytical toxicology. *See* toxicology
- aniridia, 335
- anophthalmia, 333
- antibody detection tests, 19–20
- in cerebrospinal fluid, 19–20
 - complement fixation, 20
 - enzyme immunoassays, 20
 - immunoblot assays, 20
- indirect immunofluorescence assays, 20
- antigen detection tests, 18–19
- co-agglutination, 19
 - enzyme immunoassays, 19
 - immunofluorescence through, 19
- immunohistochemistry through, 19, 161
- lateral flow assays, 19
 - latex agglutination, 19
 - Limulus Amoebocyte Lysate test, 19
- apoptosis, 145–146
- arthrogryposis
- amyoplasia, 301, 302
 - clinical features, 301–302
 - definition, 301
 - differential diagnosis for, 302
 - distal, 301–302
 - epidemiology, 301
 - genetic factors for, 301
 - screening for, 303
 - imaging for, 302–303
 - laboratory findings, 303
 - Pena-Shokeir phenotype/fetal akinesia deformation sequence, 302
 - prenatal detection of, 303
 - during first trimester, 303
 - during second trimester, 303
 - during third trimester, 303
 - prognosis for, 303–304
 - therapy approaches, 303–304
 - Zika virus and, 347
- artifacts, in stillbirth, 131
- hemorrhage and, 135
 - pseudomalformations of brain, 134–135
 - of putrefaction, 133
- astrocytes, 155, 156
- astrocytomas, 285, 288, 290–293
- astroglia, 155, 156
- astroglioneogenesis, 92
- attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), 258
- autism spectrum disorder, 258
- autolysis, 131–133
- advanced, 141
 - of blood vessels, 135–136
 - of brain tissue, 131–133
 - gross features of, 131, 132
- microscopic features of, 132
- autophagy, 147
- autopsy. *See also* brain prosecution; genetic autopsies; metabolic autopsies
- for congenital brain tumors, 290
 - for hypoxic-ischemic brain damage, 165–166
 - for neural tube defects, 217–218
 - research consent for. *See* research consent
- Autopsy Lexicon*, 73
- autosis, 147
- autosomal recessive lissencephaly, 247
- axon damage processes, 150
- axonal injury, 426
- bacterial agents, 348
- in central nervous system infections, 13, 14
 - Group B streptococcus, 348
 - syphilis, 348
 - tuberculosis, 348
- basal plates, 111
- BBB. *See* blood-brain barrier
- bilateral frontoparietal polymicrogyria, 248
- bilateral perisylvian polymicrogyria, 248, 381
- bile collection, 63–64
- bilirubin encephalopathy, 385
- classification of, 385
 - laboratory findings, 387
 - prenatal diagnosis, 387
- biobank consent forms, 8
- biogenesis disorders, 378–379
- biophysical profiling (BPP), 1
- birth-related trauma
- brain trauma, 411
 - cranial hemorrhagic lesions, 411
 - cervical spine injuries, 414, 416
 - head trauma, 411, 413
 - scalp anatomy and hemorrhage, 412
 - skull fractures, 412
 - intracerebral hemorrhage, 413–414
- intradural hemorrhage, 412–413, 414
- peripheral nerve injury, 416
 - retinal hemorrhage, 415
 - retroocular hemorrhage, 415, 417
 - spinal cord injuries, 414, 416
 - subarachnoid hemorrhage, 412–413, 414
 - subdural hemorrhage, 412–413, 415
- blood collection, in metabolic autopsies, 62
- blood vessels, autolysis of, 135–136
- blood-brain barrier (BBB), 89
- bones, mesoderm and, 115
- bony coverings, NTDs and, 211, 213
- BPP. *See* biophysical profiling
- brain damage. *See also* brain injury; brainstem damage; hypoxic-ischemic brain damage
- hydrocephalus and, 235–237
 - evaluation criteria for, 238
 - periventricular white matter damage, 237
 - ventriculomegaly, 237
 - inflammation as cause of, 161
 - phagocytosis, 161
 - stillbirth and, 139, 141–142
 - hemorrhagic lesions, 141–142
 - hypoxic-ischemic lesions, 142
 - from infections, 142
 - supratentorial, 165–167
- brain development. *See also* myelination
- blood-brain barrier, 89
 - brain weight and. *See* brain weight
 - cerebellum. *See* cerebellum
 - early fetal events in, 86, 87
 - grey matter. *See* grey matter
 - head size and, 123
 - neocortex development, in embryo, 81, 82
 - neuronal death and, 145
 - histological features of, 147–149
 - stillbirth and, brain anomalies as cause of, 139, 141–142

- vascularization of cerebrum, 89
 white matter. *See* white matter
- brain injury
 during birth, 411
 cranial hemorrhagic lesions, 411
 placental lesions from, 2
- brain prosection. *See also* brain tissue sampling
 fixation of brain, 47–48
 acceleration of process, 48
 in formalin, 47–48
 initial steps, 45
 opening of skull, 45–46
 cerebrospinal fluid and, 45
 occipital bone removal, 47
 scalp incisions, 45–46, 47
 pre-autopsy preparation, 45
 removal of brain, 46–47, 48
 organ retention after, 46–47
- brain removal, 46–47, 48
 organ retention after, 46–47
- brain tissue sampling
 procedures for, 59–60
 clinical course, 59
 general autopsy findings, 59
 gross examination of brain and spinal cord, 59–60, 61
 microscopic examination of brain, 60
 neuroradiology reports and images, 59
 recommended steps, 59
 for sudden infant death syndrome, 60
 for sudden unexpected infant deaths, 60, 61
- after stillbirth
 artifactual
 pseudomalformations, 134–135
 autolysis and, 131–133
 embalming, 134
 fixation processes, 133–134, 141
 overfixation processes, 133–134
- brain tumors. *See* congenital brain tumors; perinatal brain tumors
- brain weight, 123
 by body length, 126
 by body weight, 126
 of female infants, 123, 128
 by gestational age, 126, 127
 of male infants, 123, 128
 postnatal, 128
 sudden infant death syndrome and, 123
- brainstem damage, in hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy (HIE), 170
 clinical features, 178
 definition of, 178
 differential diagnosis for, 182
 epidemiology of, 178
 future directions for, 182
 genetics and, 178
- histopathology studies, 180–182
 imaging for, 178–179
 immunohistochemical stains for, 180–182
 immunohistochemical studies, 180–182
 laboratory findings for, 178–179
 macroscopy, 179–180, 181
 prognosis for, 182
 therapeutic approaches to, 182
- bruises, external examination of, 5–7
- calcofluor white binds cellulose, 18
- capillary electrophoresis (CE), 41–42
- carbohydrate disorders, 34
- cardiovascular diseases
 with Down syndrome, 261
 with Edwards syndrome, 265–266
- Carnegie stages, 81, 82
- carnitine analysis, 36
- cataracts. *See* congenital cataracts
- CE. *See* capillary electrophoresis
- CEDNIK syndrome, 247–248
- central core myopathies, 326
- central nervous system
 astroglia, 155
 cerebral hemispheres, cytologic growth of, 90–92
 astrogliogenesis and, 92
 dorsal frontal cortex, 90–91, 94, 95
 excitatory neurons, 90–91
 gyrification of, 92–94, 96, 97, 98, 99
 with Down syndrome, 261
 early fetal events, 81, 84
 brain development, 86, 87
 embryonic events, 81, 83
 cell maturation, 81
 cell migration, 81
 cell proliferation, 81
 fate determination, 81
 neocortex development, 81, 82
 neural tubes, 84, 85
 neuronal differentiation, 82
- fetal and postnatal development, 88. *See also specific developments*
- germinal matrix, 88
 ganglionic eminence, 88, 89, 90
 subventricular zone, 88, 91
 ventricular zone, 88
- hippocampus growth, 89–90, 92, 93
- infections in, etiological agents of, 13
 bacterial agents, 13, 14
 fungal agents, 13, 16–17
 in neonates, 13
 parasitic agents, 13, 16–17
- viral agents, 13, 15–16
- neural tubes. *See also* neural tube defects
 embryonic development of, 84, 85
 formation of, 111
 neuroanatomic site development. *See specific anatomical elements*
 neurocutaneous melanosis and, 281
 neuronal death in, instigators of, 147, 148
 peripheral nerves. *See* peripheral nerves
- progenitors of, 111
- spinal cord and. *See* spinal cord
- tissue sampling
 fixation mediums, 58
 postmortem studies, 62
 pre-mortem studies, 62
- tuberous sclerosis complex and, 273–274
- tumors. *See* congenital brain tumors; perinatal brain tumors
- vascularization of cerebrum, 89
 blood-brain barrier, 89
- centronuclear myopathies, 326–327
- cerebellar lesions
 clinical features, 205–206
 hemispheric volumes, 207
 definition, 205
 diagnosis of
 differential, 208–210
 prenatal, 206
 epidemiology, 205
 histopathology, 208
 imaging for, 205–206
 laboratory findings, 206
 macroscopy, 206, 207, 208, 209
 primarily destructive factors, 205
 primarily impaired development of, 205
 prognosis with, 208–210
 therapy approaches to, 208–210
- cerebellum
 corticogenesis, 107
 development and growth of, 107–109
 histogenesis of, 108
 myelination of, 109
 primordia, 107
 proliferative zones in, 107, 108
 Purkinje cell processes, 108–109
- cerebral cortical migration disorders. *See* neuronal migration disorders
- cerebral hemispheres, cytologic growth of, 90–92
 astrogliogenesis and, 92
 dorsal frontal cortex, 90–91, 94, 95
- excitatory neurons, 90–91
 gyrification of, 92–94, 96, 97, 98, 99
- cerebral infarction. *See* perinatal cerebral infarction
- cerebral palsy, 2
- cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)
 antibody detection tests in, 19–20
 brain prosection and, 45
 examination of, 17
 hydrocephalus therapy, shunting processes in, 237–238
 specimen collection of, 13–17
- cervical spine injuries, during birth, 414, 416
- CGH. *See* microarray-based comparative genomic hybridization
- Chagas' disease. *See* *trypanosoma cruzi*
- Charcot-Marie-Tooth (CMT) disease
 clinical features, 310
 congenital hypomyelinating neuropathy, 309–310
 clinical features, 310
 histopathology, 310
 definition, 309
 Dejerine-Sottas disease, 309–310
 clinical features, 310
 histopathology, 310
 diagnostic criteria, 310
 differential, 310–311
 prenatal, 310
 electromyography for, 310
 epidemiology, 309
 genetic factors, 309–310
 gene therapy, 311, 312
 hereditary neuropathies, 310
 testing for, 310
 Krabbe disease, 311
 metachromatic leukodystrophy, 311
 prognosis for, 311–312
 therapy approaches, 311–312
 gene therapy, 311, 312
- Chiari type 2 deformity
 hydrocephalus and, 233–234, 236
 spinal neural tube defects, 220
- childhood-onset congenital myotonic dystrophy, 331–332
- chitin, 18
- chondrodysplasia punctata, 381
- chordamesoderm, 115
- choroid plexus compartments, 160
- choroid plexus hemorrhage, 197, 200
- choroid plexus tumors, 288, 289, 295
- chromosomal anomalies, 25, 27

Index

- chromosomal microarray (CMA), 27–28
 closures, NTDs and, 213
 embryology of, 211
 CMA. *See* chromosomal microarray
 CMS. *See* congenital myasthenic syndromes
 CMT disease. *See* Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease
 CMV. *See* cytomegalovirus
 co-agglutination, 19
 collagen VI congenital muscular dystrophy, 319–320, 321
 College of American Pathologists, 45
 coloboma, 335–336
 superior, 336
 computed tomography (CT), 3, 274–275
 congenital brain tumors
 astrocytomas, 285, 288, 290–293
 autopsy for, 290
 choroid plexus tumors, 288, 289, 295
 clinical presentation of, 287
 craniopharyngiomas, 288, 295–297
 definition of, 285
 DICER1 syndrome, 286–287
 embryonal tumors, 288, 293–294, 297
 ependymomas, 288, 292, 293
 glioneuronal tumors, 288, 297
 Gorlin syndrome, 286
 histologic features, 286
 imaging of, 288
 incidence rates, 285
 Li Fraumeni syndrome, 285
 mimickers of, 288
 neurofibromatosis type I, 285
 pathological diagnosis, 288–297. *See also specific tumors*
 pineoblastomas, 294–295
 prognosis for, 297
 rare tumor predisposition syndromes, 287
 rhabdoid tumor
 predisposition syndrome, 285–286
 risk factors for, 285–287. *See also specific predisposition syndromes*
 teratomas, 285, 288, 290, 291
 tuberous sclerosis, 285
 Von Hippel-Landau disease, 286
 congenital cataracts, 336
 congenital cytomegalovirus, 342
 congenital eye disorders
 aniridia, 335
 anophthalmia, 333
 prenatal diagnosis, 333
 therapy approaches, 333
 coloboma, 335–336
 superior, 336
 congenital cataracts, 336
 cyclopia. *See* cyclopia
 microphthalmia, 333–335
 ocular deformations and malformations, 333
 genetic factors for, 333, 334
 optic nerve hypoplasia, 336, 337
 retinopathy of prematurity, 336–337
 congenital fiber-type disproportion myopathies, 327
 congenital hypomyelinating neuropathy, 309–310
 clinical features, 310
 histopathology, 310
 congenital hypothyroidism, 263
 congenital muscular dystrophies (CMD), 317
 clinical features, 317–320
 collagen VI congenital muscular dystrophy, 319–320, 321
 definition, 317
 differential diagnosis, 322
 electron microscopy for, 320–321
 epidemiology, 317
 genetic factors, 317, 318
 testing for, 321
 glycosylation disorders, 319, 320
 histochemistry, 320–321
 histopathology for, 320–321
 imaging of, 317–320
 immunohistochemistry, 320–321
 laboratory findings, 317–320
 laminopathies, 320, 322
 merosin-deficient congenital muscular dystrophy, 319
 prognosis for, 322
 therapy approaches, 322
 congenital myasthenic syndromes (CMS)
 clinical features, 313–314, 315
 definition, 313
 diagnostic criteria, 314, 316
 electron microscopy for, 314
 epidemiology, 313
 genetic causes, 313
 histopathology for, 314, 315
 immunohistochemistry for, 314
 laboratory findings, 314
 prognosis for, 316
 subtypes, 314
 therapy approaches, 316
 congenital myopathies
 central core myopathies, 326
 centronuclear myopathies, 326–327
 clinical features, 324–325
 congenital fiber-type disproportion myopathies, 327
 definition, 324
 electron microscopy, 325–327
 epidemiology, 324
 genetic factors for, 324
 next generation sequence panels, 327–328
 histochemistry, 325–327
 histopathology for, 325–327
 imaging, 325
 immunohistochemistry, 325–327
 laboratory findings, 325
 myotubular myopathies, 327
 nemaline myopathies, 325–326
 predominant genotypes and phenotypes, 324
 prenatal diagnosis, 325
 prognosis for, 328
 therapy approaches, 328
 congenital myotonic dystrophy
 childhood-onset/juvenile onset, 331–332
 clinical features, 329, 331–332
 definition, 329
 genetic factors, 329, 330
 histochemistry, 329
 histopathology for, 329
 imaging of, 329
 immunohistochemistry, 329
 laboratory findings, 329
 prognosis for, 329
 therapy approaches, 329, 330
 conjoined twinning of body structures, 224
 notochord development, 224
 consent forms, for autopsies, 8–10. *See also* research consent
 biobank consent forms, 8
 consultation, in diagnostic processes, 71
 cornea, development of, 120, 121
 corticogenesis, in cerebellum, 107
 Coxsackie viral infections, 339–340, 341
 cranial coverage neural tube defects, 212–216, 218
 cranial neural tube defects, 212–216
 acalvaria, 215, 217
 anencephaly, 213, 215
 encephalocele, 212–213, 214
 exencephaly, 215, 216
 cranial ultrasound (cUS), 184–185, 186
 craniopharyngiomas, 288, 295–297
 CSF. *See* cerebrospinal fluid
 CT. *See* computed tomography
 cultures, 18–19
 cyclopia, 335
 epidemiology, 335
 etiology, 335
 histopathology, 335
 holoprosencephaly, 335
 rhinencephaly, 335
 cystic periventricular leukomalacia, 190
 cytogenetics, 25–28
 chromosomal anomalies, 25, 27
 definition of, 25
 molecular diagnostics, 29–30
 molecular techniques, 27–28
 chromosomal microarray, 27–28
 fluorescence in situ hybridization, 27
 microarray-based comparative genomic hybridization, 27
 single nucleotide polymorphism, 27–28
 postnatal testing, 25–27
 prenatal analysis with, factors for, 26
 prenatal testing with, 25
 non-invasive, 25, 29
 by tissue sample, 28
 whole-genome array, 25
 cytomegalovirus (CMV), 341–342
 congenital, 342
 pathophysiology of, 341
 perinatal, 342
 Dandy-Walker malformation, 234, 236
 dark neurons, 136
 Dejerine-Sottas disease, 309–310
 clinical features, 310
 histopathology, 310
 dermomyotome, 115
 developmental delay, 368
 diagnostic processes. *See also specific disorders and diseases*
 consultation in, 71
 formulation of, 71
 interpretation in, 71
 resources in, overview of, 72
 DICER1 syndrome, 286–287
 diffuse neocortical damage, 166–167
 diffuse white matter injury (DWMI), 183. *See also* periventricular leukomalacia
 direct spectrometry, 43
 distal arthrogryposis, 301–302
 Down syndrome (DS)
 cardiovascular diseases with, 261
 central nervous system abnormalities, 261
 clinical features, 260–261
 intellectual disability, 260–261
 physical appearance, 260
 comorbid conditions, 261–262.
See also specific conditions
 congenital hypothyroidism, 263
 craniofacial abnormalities, 261

- definition, 260
 diagnostic procedures
 differential, 263
 prenatal, 369–370
 endocrine diseases with, 261
 epidemiology, 260
 eye and ear diseases with, 261
 gastrointestinal anomalies,
 261–262
 genetic factors, 260, 261
 mosaicism, 260
 in prenatal diagnosis, 263
 during translocation, 260
 genitourinary disorders,
 261–262
 hematologic disorders,
 261–262
 histopathology, 262
 imaging of, 262
 screening programs, 370
 Klinefelter syndrome, 263
 laboratory findings, 369–370
 laboratory testing for, 262
 macroscopy, 262
 Penta X syndrome, 263
 prenatal diagnosis of, 262
 during first trimester, 262
 genetic testing in, 263
 during second trimester,
 262
 prognosis with, 263
 pulmonary disorders with, 261
 skin disorders, 261–262
 therapy approaches, 263
 Trisomy 18, 263
 Zellweger syndrome, 263
 dwarfism, 379
 dysmorphisms. *See* facial dys-
 morphisms; ophthalmic
 dysmorphisms
 dysostosis multiplex, 369
 ear diseases. *See* eye and ear
 diseases
 early midline patterning, 223, 224
 conjoined twinning of body
 structures, 224
 notochord development,
 224
 facial abnormalities, 225
 holoprosencephaly, 223–224,
 226
 brain abnormalities,
 spectrum of, 227
 genetic causes of, 223
 ventral induction, 223–224
 split prosencephalon, 225, 228
 split spinal cord, 225, 229
 early-onset neonatal infections, 13
 Edwards syndrome, 265, 267
 cardiovascular diseases with,
 265–266
 clinical features, 265, 266
 physical appearance, 265
 comorbid conditions, 265–266.
 See also specific conditions
 definition, 265
 epidemiology, 265
 eye and ear diseases with,
 265–266
 genetic causes, 265
 mosaicism, 265
 screening for, 267
 genitourinary disorders with,
 265–266
 histopathology for, 267
 imaging of, 266–267
 laboratory testing for, 267
 macroscopy, 267
 prognosis for, 267
 pulmonary disorders with,
 265–266
 screening for, with genetic
 testing, 267
 therapy approaches, 267
 Trisomy 18, 263, 265
 complete, 265
 partial, 265
 EEG. *See* electroencephalography
 EIAs. *See* enzyme immunoassays
 electroencephalography (EEG),
 274–275, 279
 electrolyte panels, 34, 35
 electromyography (EMG), 310
 electron microscopy, 117
 embalming, 134
 embryonal tumors, 288, 293–294
 medulloblastomas, 294
 pathologic diagnosis of, 297
 embryonal tumors with
 multilayered rosettes
 (ETMR), 293–294
 embryonic development. *See*
 central nervous system
 EMG. *See* electromyography
 en bloc resection with vertebral
 column (neck block),
 50–51, 52
 encephalocele, 212–213, 214
 encephalopathy. *See* bilirubin
 encephalopathy
 endocrine diseases, with Down
 syndrome, 261
 enterovirus 71, 341
 enzyme immunoassays (EIAs),
 19, 20, 40
 ependymal cells, 155–157
 immunoreactivity of, 156
 in spinal cord, 157
 ependymomas, 288, 292, 293
 epitope mapping, 65
 ETMR. *See* embryonal tumors
 with multilayered rosettes
 exchange transfusion, for
 kernicterus, 388–389
 exencephaly, 215, 216
 external examination, of fetus/
 infant, 5–7
 expected linear measurements,
 by postmenstrual
 gestational age, 6
 of eyes, 5
 facial dysmorphisms, with
 brain abnormalities, 6
 facies, with microcephaly and
 hypertelorism, 5
 for fixed joint contractures,
 5–7
 head size and shape, 5
 midline oral clefts, 5
 of neck, 5–7
 ophthalmic dysmorphisms,
 with brain abnormalities, 6
 skin defects, 5–7
 Trisomy 13, 5
 eye and ear diseases. *See also*
 congenital eye disorders
 with Down syndrome, 261
 with Edwards syndrome,
 265–266
 eye development
 cornea, 120, 121
 embryonic, 119
 by gestational age, 119
 eye chambers, 120
 formation of eye in, 120–121
 by gestational age, 119, 121
 lens, 120, 121
 postnatal, 120–121
 retina, 119–120, 121
 optic cup, 57, 119–120
 pars ceca retinae, 119–120
 pars optica retinae, 119–120
 eye disorders. *See* congenital eye
 disorders
 eye sectioning, 57–58
 eye specimens
 external examination of, 5
 gross pathology procedures,
 56–58
 description of eye in, 58
 eye sectioning, 57–58
 optic cup components, 57
 recommended steps, 56–57
 submission of eye tissue for
 processing, 58
 orientation of human eye, 56–57
 anatomic landmarks, 56
 theoretical approach to, 56
 facial abnormalities, 225
 facial dysmorphisms, with brain
 abnormalities, 6
 FAOD. *See* fatty acid oxidation
 disorders
 FASD. *See* fetal alcohol spectrum
 disorder
 fatty acid oxidation disorders
 (FAOD), 33–34
 FCD. *See* focal cortical dysplasia
 ferroptosis, 147
 fetal alcohol spectrum disorder
 (FASD), 403
 FISH. *See* fluorescent in situ
 hybridization
 fixation processes. *See specific*
 applications
 fixed joint contractures, 5–7
 floor plates, 111
 fluorescent in situ hybridization
 (FISH), 20, 27
 focal cortical dysplasia (FCD),
 249–250, 251
 classification of, 249–250, 251
 histochemical stains for, 252
 histological hallmarks of
 subtypes, 252
 immunohistochemical stains
 for, 252
 formalin, fixation in,
 47–48, 51
 Fragile X syndrome (FXS)
 attention deficit hyperactivity
 disorder, 258
 autism spectrum disorder,
 258
 clinical features, 255–257
 in females, full mutation, 256
 in males, full mutation,
 255–256
 premutation, in females and
 males, 256–257
 definition of, 255
 diagnosis, 255
 differential, 258
 prenatal, 257
 genetic causes of, 255, 256
 genetic testing for, 258
 histopathology for, 257–258
 imaging of, 257
 Klinefelter syndrome, 258
 laboratory findings, 257
 macroscopy, 257–258
 Prader-Willi syndrome, 258
 prognosis with, 258
 Sotos syndrome, 258
 therapy approaches, 258
 Fragile X-associated tremor
 ataxia syndrome
 (FXTAS), 255, 256–257
 histopathology of, 257–258
 ubiquitin positive intranuclear
 inclusions, 257
 Fragile XE syndrome (FRAXE),
 258
 full Trisomy 13, 269
 fungal agents, in central nervous
 system infections, 13,
 16–17
 FXS. *See* Fragile X syndrome
 FXTAS. *See* Fragile X-associated
 tremor ataxia syndrome
 galactosemia, 34
 ganglionic eminences (GEs), 88,
 89, 90
 gangliosidosis type I, 372
 gas chromatography, 42
 Gaucher disease, 370, 371
 type II, 367–368
 gene therapy
 for Charcot-Marie-Tooth
 disease, 311, 312
 for peroxisomal disorders,
 383–384
 genetic autopsies, tissue
 sampling in, 64
 applicable genetic analyses, 63
 collection procedures, 63
 genetics, genetic factors and
 for arthrogryposis, 301, 303
 brainstem damage and, 178

Index

- genetics, genetic factors and (cont.)
 for Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, 309–310, 311, 312
 for congenital muscular dystrophies, 317, 318, 321
 for congenital myopathies, 324, 327–328
 for congenital myotonic dystrophy, 329, 330
 Down syndrome, 260, 261, 263
 Edwards syndrome and, 265, 267
 Fragile X syndrome and, 255, 256
 holoprosencephaly and, 223
 for lysosomal storage disorders, 365–367, 368, 373
 for mitochondrial diseases, 391–392, 393–394
 for neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis, 374
 neuronal migration disorders and, 243–245
 for ocular deformations and malformations, 333, 334
 periventricular leukomalacia and, 183
 for peroxisomal disorders, 379, 380–383
 preimplantation genetic diagnosis, 395
 spinal cord damage and, 178
 for spinal muscular atrophy, 305–307
 for Sturge-Weber syndrome, 278
 for sudden infant death syndrome, 432
 tuberous sclerosis complex and, 273
 white matter injury and, 183
 genitourinary disorders, 261–262, 265–266
 germinal matrix, 88
 ganglionic eminence, 88, 89, 90
 subventricular zone, 88, 91
 ventricular zone, 88
 GEs. *See* ganglionic eminences
 gestational age
 brain weight by, 126, 127
 expected linear measurements, in external examination, 6
 eye development by, 121
 as embryo, 119
 head size circumference by, 124
 miscarriage and, 139
 periventricular leukomalacia and, 183
 stillbirth and, 139
 white matter injury and, 183
 gestational age at demise, perinatal nervous system history, 1
 Giemsa stains, 18
 glial cells, in spinal cord, 112
 glioneuronal tumors, 288
 pathologic diagnosis of, 297
 gliosis, frequency of, 184
 glutaric acidemia, 33
 glycogen storage disorders (GSDs), 34
 GSD type 1a, 34
 glycosylation disorders, 319, 320
 Gomori's methenamine silver (GMS) stain, 18
 Gorlin syndrome, 286
 Gram stains, 17–18
 Great Britain, 8
 grey matter
 hypoxic-ischemic brain damage. *See* hypoxic-ischemic brain damage
 regional cerebral damage, 167–171
 hydranencephaly, 168–169, 172
 microgyria, 167–168
 perinatal cerebral infarction, 168
 polymicrogyria, 167–168, 171
 porencephaly, 167
 schizencephaly, 167
 septo-optic dysplasia, 170
 ulegyria, 170
 vascular lesions, 168, 169
 supratentorial brain damage, 165–167
 Group B streptococcus, 348
 growth parameters. *See* brain development; brain weight; head size
 GSD type 1a (von Gierke disease), 34
 GSDs. *See* glycogen storage disorders
 HDA. *See* helicase-dependent amplification
 H&E stain. *See* Hematoxylin and Eosin stain
 head size
 brain development and, 123
 circumference standards, 123
 for females, 125, 126
 by gestational age, 124
 for males, 124, 125
 postnatal, 124, 125, 126
 in external examination, 5
 head trauma, during birth, 411, 413
 scalp anatomy and hemorrhage, 412
 skull fractures, 412
 helicase-dependent amplification (HDA), 21
 hematologic disorders, 261–262
 hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT), 373
 Hematoxylin and Eosin (H&E) stain, 18, 65, 165–166, 397
 hemimegalencephaly, 250, 253
 hemorrhage. *See also* intracranial hemorrhage;
 intraventricular hemorrhage; periventricular hemorrhage
 choroid plexus, 197, 200
 multifocal, 197–198, 201
 stillbirth and, 135–136
 artifacts associated with, 135
 skull and brain lesions, 135
 hemorrhagic lesions, 141–142
 hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), 115–116
 hepatocytes, 379
 herpes simplex virus (HSV), 342–343
 epidemiology, 343
 type 1, 342
 type 2, 342, 343
 heterogeneous immunoassays, 40
 heterotopia, 248
 periventricular nodular, 248, 250
 subcortical band, 245–246, 248
 HGF. *See* hepatocyte growth factor
 HI brain damage. *See* hypoxic-ischemic brain damage
 high-performance liquid chromatography, 42
 hippocampal damage, 166–167
 hippocampus growth, in central nervous system, 89–90, 92, 93
 histochemical stains, 65, 66
 for congenital muscular dystrophies, 320–321
 for congenital myopathies, 325–327
 for congenital myotonic dystrophy, 329
 for focal cortical dysplasia, 252
 histogenesis, in cerebellum, 108
 HIV. *See* human immunodeficiency virus
 holoprosencephaly (HPE), 223–224, 226
 brain abnormalities, spectrum of, 227
 cyclopia and, 335
 genetic causes of, 223
 ventral induction, 223–224
 homocystinuria, 33
 HPE. *See* holoprosencephaly
 HSCT. *See* hematopoietic stem cell transplant
 HSV. *See* herpes simplex virus
 human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), 343–344
 clinical features, 344
 epidemiology, 344
 Human Tissue Act, Great Britain (2004), 8
 hydranencephaly, 168–169, 172
 hydrocephalus, 199
 anatomic considerations, 231
 cerebrospinal fluid shunting, 237–238
 definition of, 231
 effects on brain, 235–237
 evaluation criteria for, 238
 periventricular white matter damage, 237
 ventriculomegaly, 237
 internal, 231, 232
 interventricular foramen, 231
 obstruction at, 231
 obstruction at cerebral aqueduct, 231–233
 pathogenesis of, 232
 obstruction in absorptive sites, 234–235
 obstruction in subarachnoid space, 234–235
 obstruction within fourth ventricle, 233–234, 236
 Chiari type 2 malformation, 233–234, 236
 Dandy-Walker malformation, 234, 236
 pathophysiological causes of, 237
 post-infectious, 235
 X-linked, 234
 hyperammonemic encephalopathy, 33
 hypertelorism, 5
 hypothyroidism. *See* congenital hypothyroidism
 hypotonia, 367–368
 hypoxic-ischemic (HI) brain damage, 165–167
 autopsy after, 165–166
 basal nuclei in, 169–170, 173
 brainstem damage in. *See* brainstem damage
 cerebellum damage in, 170
 clinical aspects of, 165
 diagnostic reporting of, 170–171
 diffuse neocortical damage, 166–167
 hippocampal damage in, 166–167
 magnetic resonance imaging of, 165
 neonatal encephalopathy, 165
 pathological features, 165–166
 thalamic damage in, 169–170
 hypoxic-ischemic lesions, 142
 IEM. *See* inborn errors of metabolism
 imaging modalities, prenatal, 1.
See also specific disorders and diseases
 computed tomography, 3, 274–275
 electroencephalography, 274–275
 magnetic resonance imaging, 3–4, 274, 275
 magnetic resonance spectroscopy, 189

- positron emission tomography, 274–275
 for postmortem evaluations, 3–4
 tractography, 4
 ultrasonography, 274–275
 cranial ultrasound, 184–185, 186
 X-rays, 3
- immune system development, 159–160
 choroid plexus compartments, 160
 mast cells, 160
 meningeal compartments, 160
 microchimerism, 159
 microglia in, 159–160
 nonparenchymal macrophages, 160
 perivascular compartments, 160
 postnatal, 159
- immunoassays. *See* toxicology
- immunofluorescence
 through antigen detection tests, 19
 indirect immunofluorescence assays, 20
- immunohistochemical stains, 65–66, 67–68
 antigen detection, 161
 for brainstem damage, 180–182
 for congenital muscular dystrophies, 320–321
 for congenital myasthenic syndromes, 314
 for congenital myopathies, 325–327
 for congenital myotonic dystrophy, 329
 cross-reactivity potential, 65
 epitope mapping, 65
 for focal cortical dysplasia, 252
 for spinal cord damage, 180–182
 for sudden infant death syndrome, 434–436
 for sudden unexpected death in childhood, 434–436
 for white matter, 102
 for white matter injury, 186–189
- inborn errors of metabolism (IEM)
 carbohydrate disorders, 34
 classification of, 32
 common, 31–32
 definition of, 31–32
 galactosemia, 34
 glutaric acidemia, 33
 glycogen storage disorders, 34
 GSD type 1a, 34
 homocystinuria, 33
 hyperammonemic encephalopathy, 33
 lipid metabolic disorders, 33–34
- fatty acid oxidation disorders, 33–34
 long-chain 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, 34
 medium-chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, 33–34
 very-long-chain 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, 34
- maple syrup urine disease, 33
 methylmalonic acidemia, 33
 phenylketonuria, 32–33
 prevalence of, 31
 propionic acidemia, 33
 protein metabolism disorders, 32–33. *See also specific disorders*
 amino acid disorders, 32–33. *See also specific disorders*
 organic acidemias, 33. *See also specific disorders*
 urea cycle disorders, 33
 tyrosinemia, 33
- infantile spasms (IS) syndrome, 276–277
- infarct. *See* acute spinal cord infarct
- infections
 bacterial, 348
 in central nervous system infections, 13, 14
 Group B streptococcus, 348
 syphilis, 348
 tuberculosis, 348
 brain damage from, in stillbirths, 142
 in central nervous system. *See* central nervous system
- maternal, 339. *See also specific infections*
 brain cell susceptibility from, 340
 infection agent target molecules, 340
 neuropathology of, 339
 stillbirth as result of, 339
 teratogenic, 339
- neonatal. *See* neonatal infections
- perinatal nervous system, 2
 from viruses, 339–347. *See also specific viral infections*
- inflammation, 160–161
 brain damage caused by, 161
 phagocytosis, 161
- leukocytes, 160
- microglia
 activation of, 160
 antigen detection, by immunohistochemistry, 161
 identification of, in human brain, 160
- in infant brains, 159
- influenza viruses, 344–345
 epidemiology, 345
 vaccines for, 344–345
- intermediate mesoderm, 115
- internal hydrocephalus, 231, 232
- intracerebral hemorrhage, 413–414
- intracranial hemorrhage, 193
- intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH)
 definition of, 193
 late consequences of, 198–199
 prematurity-associated, 193–197
 clinical aspects of, 193–194
 pathogenesis of, 196–197, 198, 199, 200
 pathology of, 194–196, 197, 198
 in utero, 193
- IS syndrome. *See* infantile spasms syndrome
- isothermal strand displacement amplification (iSDA), 21
- IVH. *See* intraventricular hemorrhage
- Japan, research consent in, 8
- jaundice, 386
- juvenile onset congenital myotonic dystrophy, 331–332
- Kearns-Sayre syndrome, 397
- kernicterus
 bilirubin encephalopathy, 385
 classification of, 385
 laboratory findings, 387
 prenatal diagnosis, 387
 causes of, 385
 clinical features, 385, 386
 acute neurological symptoms, 386
 jaundice, 386
 neuropathologic features, 388
 definition, 385
 epidemiology, 385–386
 histopathology, 387–388
 imaging for, 386–387
 macroscopy, 387
 therapeutic approaches, 388–389
 exchange transfusion, 388–389
 phototherapy, 388–389
- Klinefelter syndrome, 258, 263
- Krabbe disease, 311, 367–368, 371, 372
- labor and delivery, perinatal nervous system history, 1
- lactate ratios, 34
- LAL test. *See* Limulus Amoebocyte Lysate test
- laminopathies, 320, 322
- LAMP. *See* loop-mediated isothermal amplification
- late-onset neonatal infections. *See* neonatal infections
- lateral flow assays, 19
- lateral mesoderm plate, 115
- latex agglutination, 19
- LCAD deficiency. *See* long-chain 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency
- LCD. *See* linker cell-type death
- LCMV. *See* lymphocytic choriomeningitis
- mammarenavirus
- Leigh syndrome (LS), 397–399
 clinical features, 398
 definition, 397–398
 diagnostic procedures, 398
 differential, 398
 prenatal, 398
 epidemiology, 397–398
 histopathology, 398, 399, 400
 imaging for, 398
 laboratory findings, 398
 macroscopy, 398
 prognosis for, 398–399, 401, 402
 therapy approaches, 398–399
- leishmania organisms, 349
- lens, development of, 120, 121
- leptomeninges, 359
- lesions
 brain damage from hemorrhagic lesions, 141–142
 hypoxic-ischemic lesions, 142
 placental lesions, 2
 cerebellar. *See* cerebellar lesions
 cranial hemorrhagic lesions, 411
 hypoxic-ischemic, 142
 skull and brain, 135
 subependymal giant cell astrocytomas, 273–274
 nodules, 273–274
 vascular, regional cerebral damage and, 168, 169
- leukocytes, 160
- Li Fraumeni syndrome, 285, 295
- Limulus Amoebocyte Lysate (LAL) test, 19
- linker cell-type death (LCD), 146
- lipid metabolic disorders, 33–34
 fatty acid oxidation disorders, 33–34
 long-chain 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, 34
 medium-chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, 33–34
 very-long-chain 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, 34

Index

- liquid chromatography, 42
 lissencephaly, 245–248
 autosomal recessive, 247
 CEDNIK syndrome, 247–248
 subcortical band heterotopia, 245–246, 248
 Type I, 245–247
 Type II, 247–248
 Walker-Warburg syndrome, 247–248
 X-linked, 247
 long-chain 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase (LCAD) deficiency, 34
 loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP), 21
 LS. *See* Leigh syndrome
 lymphocytic choriomeningitis marmarenavirus (LCMV), 345
 lysosomal storage disorders (LSDs). *See also specific disorders and diseases*
 clinical features, 367–369
 cardiovascular manifestations, 369
 dysmorphic signs, 369
 neurologic manifestations, 367–368
 ocular manifestations, 368–369
 respiratory symptoms, 368–369
 skin manifestations, 369
 definition of, 365
 differential diagnosis, 367–369
 dysostosis multiplex, 369
 epidemiology, 365
 genetic causes, 365–367
 enzyme pathways, 366
 molecular pathways, 366, 367
 multiple sulfatase deficiency, 368
 phenotypes, 367
 screening and testing for, 373
 histopathology, 371
 hydrops fetalis and, 368–369
 imaging for, 369
 inheritance of, 365
 macroscopic features, 370–371
 neurodegeneration as result of, 365
 prognosis for, 373
 therapy approaches, 373
 hematopoietic stem cell transplant, 373
 maceration, 131
 macroglial reactions
 astroglia, 155
 astrocytes, 155, 156
 central nervous system homeostasis, 155
 ependymal cells, 155–157
 immunoreactivity of, 156
 in spinal cord, 157
 oligodendroglia, 155
 magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), 3–4, 165, 274, 275
 magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS), 189
 malpractice, 79
 mantle layer, in spinal cord, 111
 maple syrup urine disease (MSUD), 33
 marginal layer, in spinal cord, 111
 mass spectrometry, 22, 36, 37, 43
 mast cells, 160
 maternal health, perinatal nervous system and, 1
 maternal toxin exposure
 anesthesia, 403–404
 antidepressants, 404
 caffeine, 404
 cannabis, 404
 chemotherapeutic drugs, 404
 cocaine, 404
 fetal alcohol spectrum disorder, 403
 folate deficiency, 404–405
 iodine deficiency, 404–405
 lead exposure, 405
 malformations from, 403
 mercury exposure, 405
 nicotine, 405
 opioids, 405
 prenatal brain development, 403
 radiation exposure, 405
 retinoic acid, 405–406
 toluene, 406
 valproic acid, 406
 maternal vascular underperfusion (MVUP), 1–2
 MCAD deficiency. *See* medium-chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency
 Meckel-Gruber syndrome, 213, 272
 medicolegal considerations, 79–80
 common errors, 79
 malpractice and, 79
 negligence and, 79
 therapeutic complications, 79
 medium-chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase (MCAD) deficiency, 33–34
 medulloblastomas, 294
 MELAS. *See* mitochondrial encephalomyopathy, lactic acid, and stroke-like episodes
 meningeal compartments, 160
 meningoceles, 216–217
 merosin-deficient congenital muscular dystrophy, 319
 MERRF. *See* myoclonus epilepsy-associated with ragged red fibers
 mesoderm
 bones and, 115
 chordamesoderm, 115
 intermediate mesoderm, 115
 lateral mesoderm plate, 115
 paraxial mesoderm, 115
 skeletal muscles and, 115
 metabolic autopsies, tissue sampling in, 62–64
 bile collection, 63–64
 blood collection, 62
 skin collection, 63–64
 urine collection, 62–63
 metabolic studies, 34–37. *See also*
 inborn errors of metabolism
 basic laboratory evaluations, 34
 electrolyte panels, 34, 35
 lactate ratios, 34
 serum ammonia level measurements, 34, 36
 serum glucose measurements, 34, 35
 urine ketones, 34
 contemporary laboratory techniques, 36
 mass spectrometry/tandem mass spectrometry, 36, 37
 whole exome sequencing, 36
 newborn screening programs, 36–37
 specific biochemical laboratory evaluations, 34–36
 carnitine analysis, 36
 plasma acylcarnitine profile, 36
 of plasma amino acids, 34–36
 of urine organic acids, 34–36
 metachromatic leukodystrophy, 311, 368
 methylmalonic acidemia, 33
 microarray-based comparative genomic hybridization (CGH), 27
 microarray-based multiplex assays, 21
 microbiology
 antibody detection tests, 19–20
 in cerebrospinal fluid, 19–20
 complement fixation, 20
 enzyme immunoassays, 20
 immunoblot assays, 20
 indirect immunofluorescence assays, 20
 antigen detection tests. *See* antigen detection tests
 cultures, 18–19
 diagnosis through, 18
 etiologic agents, of central nervous system infections, 13
 bacterial agents, 13, 14
 fungal agents, 13, 16–17
 neonatal infections, 13
 parasitic agents, 13, 16–17
 viral agents, 13, 15–16
 microscopy staining methods. *See* microscopy staining methods
 molecular diagnostic methods. *See* molecular diagnostic methods
 specimen collection, 13–17
 of brain tissue, 17
 of cerebrospinal fluid, 13–17
 microcephaly, 5
 Zika virus and, 347
 microchimerism, 159
 microglia
 in immune system development, 159–160
 inflammation and antigen detection, by immunohistochemistry, 161
 identification of microglia, 160
 in infant brains, 159
 microglial activation, 160
 microgyria, in grey matter, 167–168
 microparticle capture immunoassays, 40
 microphthalmia, 333–335
 microscopy. *See* electron microscopy
 microscopy staining methods
 acridine orange, 18
 bacteria, 17–18
 with fungi, 18
 calcofluor white binds cellulose, 18
 chitin, 18
 Gomori's methenamine silver stain, 18
 Hematoxylin and Eosin stain, 18
 Periodic acid-Schiff stain, 18
 Gram stains, 17–18
 with protozoa, 18
 Giemsa stains, 18
 Ziehl-Neelsen stain, 18
 midline oral clefts, 5
 midline patterning. *See* early midline patterning
 miscarriage, stillbirth compared to, 139
 mitochondrial diseases
 clinical features, 392, 393–394
 in organ systems, 392
 definition, 391
 diagnostic procedures differential, 392, 395
 prenatal, 395
 epidemiology, 391
 genetic causes of, 391–392, 393–394
 classification of, 392
 mtDNA features, 391
 nDNA mutations, 391–392
 screening and testing for, 396
 histopathology, 396
 imaging for, 395

- laboratory findings, 395
 macroscopy, 395–396
 metabolic classification of, 392–395
 prognosis for, 396
 therapy approaches, 396
- mitochondrial
 encephalomyopathy, lactic acid, and stroke-like episodes (MELAS), 396–397
 clinical features, 396–397
 definition, 396
 diagnostic procedures, 397
 differential, 397
 prenatal, 397
 epidemiology, 396
 histopathology, 397
 imaging for, 397
 laboratory findings, 397
 macroscopy, 397
 prognosis, 397
 therapy approaches, 397
- molecular diagnostic methods, 20–22
 cytogenetics and, 29–30
 fluorescent in situ hybridization, 20
 mass-spectrometry-based methods, 22
 microarray-based multiplex assays, 21
 next-generation sequencing, 21
 nucleic acid amplification tests, 20–21
 helicase-dependent amplification, 21
 isothermal strand displacement amplification, 21
 loop-mediated isothermal amplification, 21
 PCR panels, 20–21
 strand-displacement amplification, 21
 transcription mediated amplification, 21
- mosaic Trisomy 13, 269
 mosaicism, 25, 27–28, 260, 265, 281, 373
- MRFs. *See* myogenic regulatory factors
- MRI. *See* magnetic resonance imaging
- MRS. *See* magnetic resonance spectroscopy
- MSUD. *See* maple syrup urine disease
- multifocal hemorrhage, 197–198, 201
- muscle development. *See* skeletal muscles
- MVUP. *See* maternal vascular underperfusion
- myelination
 of cerebellum, 109
 spinal cord development and, 113–114
 of white matter, 102
 glia, 103
 rules of, 103
 sites of, 105, 106
 stages of, 102
- myelomeningocele, 217
- myoclonus epilepsy-associated with ragged red fibers (MERRF), 397
- myogenic regulatory factors (MRFs), 115–116
- myopathies. *See* congenital myopathies
- myotomes, 115
- myotubular myopathies, 327
- NAATs. *See* nucleic acid amplification tests
- NBS programs. *See* newborn screening programs
- NCL. *See* neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis
- NCM. *See* neurocutaneous melanosis
- NE. *See* neonatal encephalopathy
- neck block. *See en bloc* resection with vertebral column
- neck, external examination of, 5–7
- necrosis, 145, 146
 necroptosis, 146–147
 Parthanatos, 147
 pyroptosis, 147
 negligence, 79
- nemaline myopathies, 325–326
- neocortical dysgenesis, 381
- neonatal encephalopathy (NE), 165
- neonatal infections, 13
 definition, 359–360
 early-onset, 13
 late-onset, 13, 361–362
 clinical features of, 361
 imaging of, 361, 362, 363, 364
 laboratory findings, 361
 macroscopic pathology of, 361–362, 363
 microscopic pathology of, 361–362
 prognosis of, 362
 therapy approaches to, 362
- transmitted pathogens, 360
- nerve cells, in spinal cord, 112
- neural crest cells
 in peripheral nerves, 116–117
 dorsolateral pathway, 117
 sacral, 117
 vagal, 117
 ventral pathway, 117
 in spinal cord, 112–113
- neural tube defects (NTDs)
 autopsy for, 217–218
 bony coverings, 213
 embryology of, 211
 closures, 213
 embryology of, 211
 cranial, 212–216
 acalvaria, 215, 217
 anencephaly, 213, 215
 encephalocele, 212–213, 214
 exencephaly, 215, 216
 cranial coverage, 212–216, 218
 epidemiology of, 211–212
 Meckel-Gruber syndrome, 213
 nomenclature for, 212
 pathology of, 212
 risk factors for, 211–212
 spinal, 216–217, 219
 Chiari type 2 deformity, 220
 meningoceles, 216–217
 myelomeningocele, 217
 spina bifida, 216
 spinal coverage defects, 216–217
 theoretical approach to, 211
- neural tubes
 embryonic development of, 84, 85
 formation of, 111
- neurocutaneous melanosis (NCM)
 clinical features, 281, 284
 definition, 281
 differential diagnosis, 281
 epidemiology, 281
 genetic causes, 281
 histopathology for, 282–283
 laboratory findings, 282, 283
 macroscopy, 282–283
 prognosis for, 283
 therapy approaches, 283
- neuroepithelium, in spinal cord, 111
- neurofibromatosis type I (NF1), 285
- neuromuscular specimens
 gross pathology procedures, 53–55
 approach panels, 55
 skeletal muscle biopsy specimens, 53, 54, 55
 snap freezing, 53–55
- neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis (NCL), 373–376
 clinical features, 374
 definition, 373
 epidemiology, 373
 genetic causes, 374
 associated proteins, 374
 histopathology, 374–376
 macroscopy, 374
 prognosis, 376
 therapy approaches, 376
- neuronal death, cell death and apoptosis, 145–146
 autophagy, 147
 autosis, 147
 axon damage processes, overlap with, 150
 in central nervous system, instigators of, 147, 148
 in developing brain, 145, 147–149
 ferroptosis, 147
 identification of, 149
- linker cell-type death, 146
 modes of, 145–147. *See also specific modes*
 neuronal maturation as factor in, 149
 normal, 145
 oncosis, 146, 150
 pathological, 145
 necrosis, 145, 146–147
 programmed, 145
- neuronal migration disorders (NMDs)
 causes of, 243
 clinical features of, 245
 definition of, 243–245
 focal cortical dysplasia, 249–250, 251
 classification of, 249–250, 251
 histochemical stains for, 252
 histological hallmarks of subtypes, 252
 immunohistochemical stains for, 252
 genetics and, 243–245
 hemimegalencephaly, 250, 253
 heterotopia, 248
 periventricular nodular, 248, 250
 imaging of, 246
 lissencephaly. *See* lissencephaly
 pathological features of, 245
 polymicrogyria, 248, 249
 bilateral frontoparietal, 248
 bilateral perisylvian, 248
 prognosis with, 251
 therapeutic approaches, 251
- neurulation, of peripheral nerves, 116–117
- newborn screening (NBS)
 programs, 36–37
- next-generation sequencing (NGS), 21, 36, 321, 327–328
- NF1. *See* neurofibromatosis type I
- NGS. *See* next-generation sequencing
- Niemann-Pick disease type A, 367–368, 371
- NIPT. *See* non-invasive prenatal tests
- NMDs. *See* neuronal migration disorders
- non-5q forms of spinal muscular atrophy, 306–307
- non-accidental trauma. *See* accidental and non-accidental trauma
- non-invasive prenatal tests (NIPT), 25, 29
- non-neural connective tissue, in peripheral nerves, 117
- nonparenchymal macrophages, 160
- notochord development, 224

Index

- nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs), 20–21
 helicase-dependent amplification, 21
 loop-mediated isothermal amplification, 21
 PCR panels, 20–21
 strand-displacement amplification, 21
 isothermal, 21
 transcription mediated amplification, 21
- obstruction
 in absorptive sites, 234–235
 at cerebral aqueduct, 231–233
 within fourth ventricle, 233–234, 236
 Chiari type 2 malformation, 233–234, 236
 Dandy-Walker malformation, 234, 236
 in subarachnoid space, 234–235
- occipital bone removal, 47
- ocular deformations and malformations, 333, 334
- ocular injuries, 426, 428
- oligodendrocytes, 104, 188
- oligodendrogia, 155
- oncosis, 146, 150
- ophthalmic dysmorphisms, with brain abnormalities, 6
- optic cup, 57, 119–120
- optic nerve hypoplasia, 336, 337
- oral clefts. *See* midline oral clefts
- organ retention
 alternatives to, 8
 after brain removal, 46–47
- organic acidemias, 33. *See also specific disorders*
- parasitic agents
 in central nervous system infections, 13, 16–17
 leishmania organisms, 349
Toxoplasma gondii, 348–349
Trypanosoma cruzi, 349
- paraxial mesoderm, 115
- pars ceca retinae*, 119–120
- pars optica retinae*, 119–120
- Parthanatos necrosis, 147
- parvovirus B19, 345
- PAS stain. *See* Periodic acid-Schiff stain
- Patau syndrome (PS). *See also* Trisomy 13
 clinical features, 269, 270
 physical appearance, 269
 comorbid conditions, 269
 definition, 269
 differential diagnosis of, 272
 epidemiology of, 269
 genetic causes of, 269
 genetic testing for, 270–271
 histopathology for, 270
 imaging of, 269–270
 laboratory testing for, 270
- macroscopy, 270
 prenatal diagnosis of, 270
 prognosis in, 272
 therapy approaches, 272
- Pena-Shokeir phenotype/fetal akinesia deformation sequence (PSP/FADS), 302
- Penta X syndrome, 263
- perinatal brain tumors, 288, 289, 295, 297
- perinatal cerebral infarction, 168
- perinatal cytomegalovirus, 342
- perinatal infections, 359–361
 definition, 359–360
 leptomeninges, 359
 routes of, 359
 transmitted pathogens, 360
- perinatal nervous system
 clinical history, 1
 biophysical profiling, 1
 gestational age at demise, 1
 labor and delivery details, 1
 maternal health status, 1
 monitoring modalities, 1
- placental pathology and, correlations with, 1–2
- perinatal neuropathology reports, 73–75
 synoptic, 75–77
- Periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) stain, 18
- peripheral nerve injury, during birth, 416
- peripheral nerves, 116–118
 development of, 117
 from ectoderm, 116
 electron microscopy of, 118
 neural part, 117
 neurulation, 116–117
 non-neural connective tissue, 117
 regulation of, 117
- neural crest, 116–117
 dorsolateral pathway, 117
 sacral, 117
 vagal, 117
 ventral pathway, 117
- perivascular compartments, 160
- periventricular hemorrhage (PVH)
 definition of, 193
 in utero, 193
 late consequences of, 198–199
 hydrocephalus, 199
- prematurity-associated, 193–197
 clinical aspects of, 193–194
 pathogenesis of, 196–197, 198, 199, 200
 pathology of, 194–196, 197, 198
- periventricular leukomalacia (PVL)
 clinical features, 183–184
 cystic, 190
 definition of, 183
 differential diagnosis for, 189
- epidemiology, 183
 gestational age at birth and, 183
- genetics and, 183
- gliosis and, frequency of, 184
- histopathology for, 186–189
- imaging for, 184–185, 187, 188
 with cranial ultrasound, 184–185
 with magnetic resonance spectroscopy, 189
- laboratory findings, 185–186
- macroscopy, 186, 189, 190
- prenatal diagnosis, 185–186
- prognosis with, 190
- therapy approaches to, 190
- periventricular nodular heterotopia, 248, 250
- peroxisomal disorders
 biogenesis disorders, 378–379
 classification of, 378–379
 clinical features, 379, 381
 definition, 378–379
 diagnostic procedures
 differential, 379
 prenatal, 382
 dwarfism, 379
- epidemiology, 379
 genetic causes, 379, 380
 screening and testing, 383
- hepatocytes, 379
- histopathology, 382–383
- imaging, 381
 general, 381
 laboratory findings, 382
 macroscopy, 382
- peroxisomes, 378
 functions of, 378
 therapy approaches, 383–384
 gene therapy, 383–384
 symptomatic, 383
- peroxisomal enzyme deficiencies, 378–379
- peroxisomes, 378
 functions of, 378
- PET. *See* positron emission tomography
- PGD. *See* preimplantation genetic diagnosis
- phagocytosis, 161
- phenylketonuria (PKU), 32–33
 phototherapy, for kernicterus, 388–389
- pineoblastomas, 294–295
- PKU. *See* phenylketonuria
- placental lesions, 2
- placental pathology
 clinical history, 1
 amniocentesis, 1
 monitoring modalities, 1
- perinatal nervous system and, correlations with, 1–2
- ascending infections, 2
- cerebral palsy, 2
- maternal vascular underperfusion, 1–2
- placental lesions from brain injury, 2
- stillbirth and, 142
- plasma acylcarnitine profile, 36
- plasma amino acids, 34–36
- poliovirus, 345–346
 vaccines for, 345
- polymicrogyria, 248, 249
 bilateral frontoparietal, 248
 bilateral perisylvian, 248
 in grey matter, 167–168, 171
- Pompe disease, 31–32, 365, 369–370, 371
- proencephaly, 167
- positron emission tomography (PET), 274–275
- postmortem evaluations. *See also* external examination
 imaging modalities for, 3
 computed tomography in, 3
 magnetic resonance imaging in, 3–4
 for sudden unexpected death in childhood, 432
 for sudden unexpected infant deaths, 432
- postnatal testing, cytogenetics and, 25–27
- Prader-Willi syndrome, 258
- pregnancy. *See also* gestational age; miscarriage; stillbirth
 elective termination of, 139–140
- preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD), 395
- prematurity-associated PVH/IVH. *See* intraventricular hemorrhage; periventricular hemorrhage
- prenatal testing, with
 cytogenetics, 25
 non-invasive tests, 25, 29
 by tissue sample, 28
 whole genome array, 25
- preterm delivery, brain injury risks with, 2
- programmed cell death, 145
- propionic acidemia, 33
- prosection. *See* brain prosection; spinal cord
- protein metabolism disorders, 32–33. *See also specific disorders*
 amino acid disorders, 32–33
 organic acidemias, 33
 urea cycle disorders, 33
- PS. *See* Patau syndrome
- pseudo-hemorrhage, 135–136
- pseudomalformations of brain, 134–135
- pseudotrismy 13, 272
- PSP/FADS. *See* Pena-Shokeir phenotype/fetal akinesia deformation sequence
- pulmonary disorders
 with Down syndrome, 261
 with Edwards syndrome, 265–266
- Purkinje cell processes, 108–109

- putrefaction, 133
 PVH. *See* periventricular hemorrhage
 PVL. *See* periventricular leukomalacia
 pyroptosis, 147
- rare tumor predisposition syndromes, 287
- rashes, external examination of, 5–7
- reporting templates. *See also* diagnostic processes; medicolegal considerations
 perinatal neuropathology reports, 73–75
 synoptic, 75–77
 theoretical approach to, 73
- research consent, for autopsies, 8–10
 with consent forms, 8–10
 ethical issues with, 8
 in Great Britain, 8
 in Japan, 8
 legal precedents, under US law, 8
 for organ retention, alternatives to, 8
 tissue archives, 10
- retina, development of, 119–120, 121
 optic cup, 57, 119–120
 retinopathy of prematurity, 336–337
- rhabdoid tumor predisposition syndrome, 285–286
- rhinencephaly, 335
- roof plates, 111
 Royal College of Pathologists, 45
 rubella virus, 346
- sacral neural crest cells, 117
- schizencephaly, 167
- sclerotome, 115
 SCRN. *See* Stillbirth Collaborative Research Network
- SDA. *See* strand-displacement amplification
- septo-optic dysplasia, 170
- serum ammonia levels, evaluation of, 34, 36
- serum glucose, evaluation of, 34, 35
- SIDS. *See* sudden infant death syndrome
- single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), 27–28
- skeletal muscles
 development of, 115–116
 by body part, 115
 electron microscopy of, 118, 117
 embryonic progenitors in, 115–116
 hepatocyte growth factor, 115–116
 myogenic regulatory factors, 115–116
 regulation of, 115–116
 mesoderm and, 115
 myotomes, 115
 somites, 115
 dermomyotome, 115
 sclerotome, 115
- skin collection, 63–64
- skin defects, external examination of, 5
 abrasions or bruises, 5–7
 skin slippage, external examination of, 5–7
- skull fractures
 from accidental and non-accidental trauma, 424, 425
 from birth-related trauma, 412
- skull lesions, 135
- SMA. *See* spinal muscular atrophy
- Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome, 272
- SNP. *See* single nucleotide polymorphism
- somites, 115
 dermomyotome, 115
 sclerotome, 115
- Sotos syndrome, 258
- specimens. *See also* eye specimens; tissue archives; tissue sampling
 collection of, in microbiology, 13–17
 of brain tissue, 17
 of cerebrospinal fluid, 13–17
 magnetic resonance imaging of, for fixed brain specimens, 4
- spectrometric methods, 43
- spectroscopic methods, 42–43
- spina bifida, 216
- spinal cord, 111–114. *See also* spinal cord prosection
 alar plates, 111
 basal plates, 111
 cell differentiation, 112–113
 glial cells, 112
 nerve cells, 112
 neural crest cells, 112–113
 spinal nerves, 113
- ependymal cells in, 157
- floor plates, 111
- mantle layer, 111
- marginal layers, 111
- myelination, 113–114
- neuroepithelium, 111
- roof plates, 111
- split, 225, 229
- spinal cord damage, in HIE, 170, 181
 acute spinal cord infarct, 180
 clinical features, 178
 definition of, 178
 differential diagnosis for, 182
 epidemiology of, 178
 future directions for, 182
 genetic factors, 178
 testing for, 307–308
 histopathology studies, 180–182
 imaging for, 178–179
 immunohistochemical studies, 180–182
 laboratory findings for, 178–179
 macroscopy, 179–180
 prognosis for, 182
 therapeutic approaches to, 182
- spinal cord injuries, during birth, 414, 416
- spinal cord prosection
 anterior removal, after abdominothoracic evisceration, 50
 approaches to, 50
en bloc with vertebral column, 50–51, 52
 after formalin fixation, 51
 posterior removal, 50, 51, 52
- spinal coverage defects, 216–217
- spinal muscular atrophy (SMA)
 classification of, 305, 306
 clinical features, 305, 306
 definition, 305
 differential diagnosis of, 308
 epidemiology, 305
 genetic causes of, 305–307
 histopathology of, 307–308
 laboratory findings, 307
 macroscopy, 307
 non-5q forms, 306–307
 prenatal diagnosis, 307
 prognosis for, 308
 therapy approaches, 308
- spinal neural tube defects, 216–217, 219
 Chiari type 2 deformity, 220
 meningoceles, 216–217
 myelomeningoceles, 217
 spina bifida, 216
- split prosencephalon, 225, 228
- split spinal cord, 225, 229
- staining techniques
 function and purpose of, 65
 histochemical stains, 65, 66
 immunohistochemical stains. *See* immunohistochemical stains
- stillbirth
 artifacts, 131
 hemorrhage and, 135
 pseudomalformations of brain, 134–135
 of putrefaction, 133
 autolysis, 131–133
 advanced, 141
 of blood vessels, 135–136
 of brain tissue, 131–133
 gross features of, 131, 132
 microscopic features of, 132
 brain anomalies as cause of, 139, 141–142
 malformations, 142
 brain damage as cause of, 139, 141–142
 hemorrhagic lesions, 141–142
 hypoxic-ischemic lesions, 142
 from infections, 142
 brain tissue examination
 artifactual
 pseudomalformations, 134–135
 autolysis and, 131–133
 embalming, 134
 fixation processes, 133–134, 141
 overfixation processes, 133–134
 causes of, 142
 dark neurons, 136
 gestational age parameters for, 139
 hemorrhage and, 135–136
 artifacts associated with, 135
 skull and brain lesions, 135
 maceration, 131
 miscarriage compared to, 139
 neuropathology of, 139
 general approach to, 140–141
 general features of stillborn infant, 140–141
 neuronal integrity, 141
 placenta in, 142
 pseudo-hemorrhage and, 135–136
 putrefaction, 133
- Stillbirth Collaborative Research Network (SCRN), 141, 142
- strand-displacement amplification (SDA), 21
- Streeter, George L., 81. *See also* Carnegie stages
- Sturge-Weber syndrome (SWS)
 clinical features, 278
 dermatologic features, 278
 neuroendocrine features, 278
 neurologic features, 278
 ophthalmologic features, 278
 definition, 278
 diagnostic criteria, 279
 differential diagnosis, 279
 prenatal, 279
 epidemiology of, 278
 genetic factors for, 278
 histopathology for, 279
 imaging for, 279
 incidence rates, 278
 macroscopy, 279
 prognosis with, 279–280
 therapy approaches, 279–280
- subcortical band heterotopia, 245–246, 248
- subependymal giant cell astrocytomas, 273–274

Index

- subependymal nodules, 273–274
 SUDC. *See* sudden unexpected death in childhood
 sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), 60, 123
 clinical features, 433
 definition, 431
 epidemiology, 431–432
 genetic causes of, 432
 histopathology, 434–436
 immunohistochemistry, 434–436
 laboratory findings, 433–434
 macroscopy, 433, 434
 risk factors, 432, 433
 sudden unexpected death in childhood (SUDC)
 clinical features, 433
 definition, 431
 epidemiology, 431–432
 histopathology, 434–436
 immunohistochemistry, 434–436
 incidence rates, 432
 laboratory findings, 433–434
 macroscopy, 434, 435
 postmortem analysis, 432
 sudden unexpected infant deaths (SUID), 60, 61
 definition, 431
 incidence rates, 432
 postmortem analysis, 432
 superior coloboma, 336
 supratentorial brain damage, 165–167. *See also* hypoxic-ischemic brain damage
 SWS. *See* Sturge-Weber syndrome
 synoptic perinatal neuropathology reports, 75–77
 syphilis, 348
 TAND. *See* TSC-associated neuropsychiatric disorders
 tandem mass spectrometry, 36, 37
 Tardieu's syndrome, 421
 templates. *See* reporting templates
 teratomas, 285, 288, 290, 291
 thin layer chromatography, 42
 tissue archives, autopsies and, 10
 tissue sampling, 437
 for brain tissue. *See* brain tissue sampling
 with cytogenetics, prenatal testing and, 28
 from eye specimens, submission of, 58
 genetic autopsies, 64
 applicable genetic analyses, 63
 collection procedures, 63
 metabolic autopsies, 62–64
 bile collection, 63–64
 blood collection, 62
 skin collection, 63–64
 urine collection, 62–63
 paraformaldehyde solution, 437
 perinatal brain tissue
 automated processing of, 437
 procedures for, 437
 perinatal central nervous system processing
 fixation mediums, 58
 postmortem studies, 62
 pre-mortem studies, 62
 procedures for, 437
 for perinatal brain tissue, 437
 TMA. *See* transcription mediated amplification
 toxicology, analytical
 biological samples used in, 39
 capillary electrophoresis, 41–42
 chromatographic methods, 42
 combined techniques with, 43–44
 gas, 42
 high-performance liquid, 42
 liquid, 42
 thin layer, 42
 classifications of, 39
 combined techniques, 43–44
 with chromatographic methods, 43–44
 definition of, 39
 immunoassays, 39–41
 drug groups targeted by, 40
 enzyme, 40
 heterogeneous, 40
 microparticle capture, 40
 preparation of, 40
 samples extraction, 40
 types of, 40–41
 spectrometric methods, 43
 spectroscopic methods, 42–43
 toxin exposure. *See* maternal toxin exposure
Toxoplasma gondii, 348–349
 tractography, 4
 transcription mediated amplification (TMA), 21
 trauma. *See* accidental and non-accidental trauma; birth-related trauma
 Trisomy 13, 5, 269. *See also* Patau syndrome
 in females, 271
 full, 269
 mosaic, 269
 partial, 269
 pseudotrismy 13, 272
 Trisomy 18, 263, 265. *See also* Edwards syndrome
 complete, 265
 partial, 265
 Trisomy 21, 260, 263. *See also* Down syndrome
Trypanosoma cruzi (Chagas' disease), 349
 TSC. *See* tuberous sclerosis complex
 TSC-associated neuropsychiatric disorders (TAND), 277
 tuberculosis, 348
 tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC)
 clinical features, 273–274
 in central nervous system, 273–274
 subependymal giant cell astrocytomas, 273–274
 subependymal nodules, 273–274
 congenital brain tumors and, 285
 definition, 273
 diagnostic criteria, 273, 274
 prenatal, 274–275
 epidemiology, 273
 genetic factors, 273
 histopathology of, 275–276
 imaging of, 274–275
 computed tomography, 274–275
 electroencephalography, 274–275
 magnetic resonance imaging, 274, 275
 positron emission tomography, 274–275
 ultrasonography, 274–275
 infantile spasms syndrome, 276–277
 macroscopy, 275–276
 prevalence rates, 273
 prognosis of, 276–277
 screening for, with genetic testing, 273
 therapy approaches, 276–277
 TSC-associated neuropsychiatric disorders, 277
 tumors. *See* congenital brain tumors; perinatal brain tumors; *specific tumors*
 Type I lissencephaly, 245–247
 Type II lissencephaly, 247–248
 tyrosinemia, 33
 ulegyria, in grey matter, 170
 ultrasonography, 274–275
 cranial ultrasound, 184–185
 for periventricular leukomalacia, 184–185
 for white matter injury, 186
 United States (US), autopsies in, 8
 urea cycle disorders, 33
 urine collection, in metabolic autopsies, 62–63
 urine ketones, 34
 urine organic acids, 34–36
 US *See* United States
 vaccines
 for influenza viruses, 344–345
 for poliovirus, 345
 vagal neural crest cells, 117
 varicella-zoster virus (VZV), 346
 vascularization of cerebrum, 89
 blood-brain barrier, 89
 VCLAD deficiency. *See* very-long-chain 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency
 ventral induction
 holoprosencephaly, 223–224
 ventriculomegaly, 237
 very-long-chain 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase (VCLAD) deficiency, 34
 vigabatrin, 276–277
 viral agents, 339–347.
See also specific viral infections
 in central nervous system infections, 13, 15–16
 von Gierke disease. *See* GSD type Ia
 Von Hippel-Landau disease, 286
 VZV. *See* varicella-zoster virus
 Walker-Warburg syndrome, 247–248
 WES. *See* whole-exome sequencing
 WGS. *See* whole-genome sequencing
 white matter
 development of, 101–102
 maturation stages, 101
 oligodendrocytes in, 104
 immunostaining, 102
 injury. *See* diffuse white matter injury; white matter injury
 myelination of, 102
 gliia, 103
 rules of, 103
 sites of, 105, 106
 stages of, 102
 periventricular damage, from hydrocephalus, 237
 sites, 103, 104
 white matter injury (WMI), 183
 differential diagnosis for, 189
 genetics and, 183
 gestational age at birth and, 183
 histopathology for, 186–189
 evolution of, 191
 tempo of, 191
 imaging for, with cranial ultrasound, 186
 immunohistochemistry for, 186–189
 laboratory findings, 185–186
 macroscopy, 191
 oligodendrocytes and, 188

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| prenatal diagnosis, 185–186 | whole-genome array, 25 | X-linked lissencephaly, 247 | Zika virus, 346–347 |
| prevalence rates, 183 | whole-genome sequencing | X-rays, 3 | arthrogryposis |
| prognosis with, 190 | (WGS), 36 | | and, 347 |
| therapy approaches to, 190 | X-linked hydrocephalus, | Zellweger syndrome, 263, | epidemiology, 347 |
| whole-exome sequencing (WES), | 234 | 378–379, 380 | microcephaly and, 347 |
| 36 | | Ziehl-Neelsen stain, 18 | pathogenesis of, 347 |