

Birth-related Skull Fractures in the Neonate

Pattern of Skull Injury	Clinical & Imaging Features
Linear Fracture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commonly involve parietal bone. • Asymptomatic and heal spontaneously. • May be associated with cephalohematomas, epi-and subdural hematomas, dural tears and cerebral contusions. • CT with 3D reformats diagnostic. • No treatment necessary.
Depressed Fracture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May present as “ping-pong” fractures due to softness of calvarium. • May be associated with intra-and extra cranial hematomas. • CT with 3D reformats diagnostic • May spontaneously elevate; surgical management sometimes required.
Occipital Osteodiastasis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually occurs with breech birth. • Disrupted synchondrosis between squamous and occipital portions of occipital bone. • Associated posterior fossa hemorrhages • CT with 3D reformats/ MR for posterior fossa imaging
Leptomeningeal Cyst/ Growing Fracture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlarging fracture due to leptomeningeal entrapment at fracture site • Resorption of fracture margins secondary to CSF pulsations • CT with 3 D reformats diagnostic