A 5-year-old boy, born to a diabetic mother, presented with dribbling of urine since birth. Plain radiograph and MRI confirmed the diagnosis of caudal regression syndrome (figure, A through C).

Caudal regression syndrome results from abnormal canalization and retrogressive differentiation of the caudal cell mass in the early stages of gestation (33–40 days). In about 15%–25% cases, history of maternal diabetes mellitus is present. It encompasses a wide range of anomalies including variable degree of sacral dysgenesis, genitourinary anomalies, cardiac diseases, tethered cord, dermoid cyst, and diastematomyelia. Imaging reveals either high and abrupt termination of conus (type 1) or low-lying tethered cord (type 2).

**REFERENCE**

Teaching NeuroImages: Caudal regression syndrome
Sanjay Sharma and Manisha Jana
Neurology 2011;77:e149-e150
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0b013e31823d7663

This information is current as of December 12, 2011

Updated Information & Services
including high resolution figures, can be found at:
http://n.neurology.org/content/77/24/e149.full

References
This article cites 1 articles, 0 of which you can access for free at:
http://n.neurology.org/content/77/24/e149.full#ref-list-1

Subspecialty Collections
This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s):
All Pediatric
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_pediatric
MRI
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/mri

Permissions & Licensing
Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at:
http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions

Reprints
Information about ordering reprints can be found online:
http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise

Neurology © is the official journal of the American Academy of Neurology. Published continuously since 1951, it is now a weekly with 48 issues per year. Copyright © 2011 by AAN Enterprises, Inc. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.