



## **Congenital torticollis - muscular and spinal origin**

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### **Abstract :**

Torticollis is defined as a permanent and abnormal attitude of the neck, which most often associates an inclination and a rotation of the cervical spine. The main etiologies of congenital torticollis are postural, muscular or osseous. It is essential to eliminate the other causes (infectious, inflammatory, tumoral, traumatic) before initiating the specific management of these « orthopedic" congenital torticollis. Care should also be taken to assess the skeletal repercussions of this cervical malposition. If plagiocephaly is a secondary deformity that is easy to highlight in young children, the same is not true for facial asymmetry which is often absent in infants, as well as the asymmetry of the trunk and hips which is only found if it is searched for. A meticulous and complete clinical examination (which is not restricted to the cervico-cephalic extremity) makes it possible to orient the imaging examinations when they are necessary. Most congenital torticollis of postural or muscular origin do not require any therapeutic treatment because their evolution is most often spontaneously favorable. Surgery will however be necessary, when the torticollis has not disappeared at the walking age, in order to avoid worsening of the secondary cranio-facial deformities.