

### OBJECTIVES

- Incidence of brachial plexus birth palsy (BPBP) is reported to be < .5%
- Risk factors for BPBP include higher birth weight, maternal diabetes, multiparous pregnancies, and difficult delivery including vacuum-assisted or forceps delivery
- The purpose was to determine the impact of parity on time to first presentation and subsequent treatment of the brachial plexus palsy.

### METHODS

- Retrospective review of 158 patients
- Gathered data regarding the birth history, maternal factors, related injuries, and subsequent treatment

### RESULTS

- Birth weight was greater for infants of multiparous women
- Time to first presentation was greater for infants of primiparous women
- Infants of primiparous women were older at the time of the initial surgery and were more likely to need multiple surgeries

Table 1. Comparison of children born primiparous or multiparous women

	Primiparous	Multiparous	P-value
Incidence	38% (60/158)	62% (98/158)	
Birth Weight (grams)	3834.26	4158.48	0.0020*
First presentation (months)	11.14	3.45	0.0239*
+ Gestational Diabetes	20.93% (9/43)	32.93% (27/82)	0.159
+ Preeclampsia	16.28% (7/43)	12.5% (10/80)	0.563
+ Dystocia	63.64% (28/44)	79.22% (61/77)	0.062
Gestational Age (weeks)	38.88	38.98	0.7674
Fractures?	13.33% (8/60)	17.35% (17/98)	0.502
Shoulder subluxation	4.55% (2/44)	5.06% (4/79)	0.898
Horner's Syndrome	8.89% (4/45)	12.5% (10/80)	0.539
Surgery	41.67% (25/60)	45.92% (45/98)	0.602
Multiple Surgeries	18.33% (11/60)	8.16% (8/98)	0.056*
Age at initial surgery (months)	21.72	17.75	0.004*

### CONCLUSIONS

- BPBP is more common in multiparous women
- Primiparous women should be made just as aware as multiparous women of the risk for BPBP and educated about the importance of early intervention