THE USE OF MARCHI STAINING IN THE LATER STAGES
OF HUMAN TRACT DEGENERATION

BY

MARION C. SMITH

From the Neurological Research Unit of the Medical Research Council,
National Hospital, Queen Square, London

For the purpose of following tract degenerations
the Marchi method, or modifications of this method,
have been widely used since its introduction in 1885.
Disadvantages in its use include the cost, the fact
that the nerve terminals are not displayed, and the
various hazards in the preparation of the sections,
which are not completely eliminated by any of the
modifications used in the staining techniques.
Nevertheless the fact that the degenerating myelin
of the tracts is stained black, and is thus vividly
contrasted against the pale brown of the normal
myelin, makes it a most useful method for the easy
recognition of even small degenerating tracts.

The method has been applied more to experimental
animal work than to human tissue, because it has
been thought that positive results could be obtained
only after recent lesions. It is the purpose of this
paper to show that the Marchi method of staining
degenerating fibres is of value in human material
even when there is a fairly long interval between
the occurrence of the lesion and death. The observations
made here relate to the central nervous system in
human material, and to direct damage of fibre tracts
only; no deductions have been drawn as to other
pathological human material or to animal work.

It is clear from the literature that most workers
using the Marchi technique have considered it of
value only where death followed the lesion within a
very short time. In animal work, for example,
Allen (1929), working with the guinea-pig, states that
"according to my experience with the Marchi
method, the maximum degeneration appears in
mammals about the eleventh day". Kingsbury
and Johannsen (1927) state that the optimum time will
vary, and must often be determined experimentally.
Poljak (1933), using Java and Rhesus monkeys, killed
his animals 22 to 43 days after the lesion. Swank
and Davenport (1934) state that in cats the earliest
staining was found at four days, and the maximum
at 14 to 20 days. Le Gros Clark (1936), using the
Macaque monkey, killed his animals 12 to 14 days
after the lesion. Mettler and Hanada (1942) state
that in mammals cut myelinated fibres become
"osmium susceptible" not earlier than the tenth
day, that good results are secured after three weeks,
and acceptable sections can be obtained as long as
five weeks after the lesion. Strong and Elwyn (1943),
with respect to human anatomy, state that the proper
stage of degeneration for the use of the Marchi
method is one to three weeks after injury. Brodal
(1948) states that the changes in degenerating
myelin giving rise to the characteristic appearances
seen in the Marchi method reach their maximum
14 to 20 days after injury. Glees (1943), how-
ever, makes the interesting observation from work
on cats and rabbits that Marchi granules could still
be seen at the end of one year, although they were
then transformed into a very fine, dust-like deposit.
He remarks on the probability that the slowness of
removal of the degeneration products has not been
fully realized, and concludes that this retardation
might profitably be used in the study of compara-
tively long-standing lesions.

Although Hurst (1925), studying the lipoids in
neuronic degeneration, obtained staining with osmic
acid up to six months after the lesion, and other
workers (Kernohan and Wolman, 1929) used this
method in lesions of indefinite duration to demon-
strate that active degeneration was in process, the
value of the Marchi method for tracing degenerating
tracts in human material, in which lesions occurred
six to 12 months before death, does not seem to have
been generally realized. It is probable that observa-
tions made regarding the limits of the Marchi

222
In each case the methods of staining were as follows: Marchi in \( a \), Weigert Pal in \( b \), except for cases 1\( b \) and 2\( b \), which are stained by Loyez' method. Case 3\( c \) is stained by Gros' silver method. The sections prepared by the Marchi method show the degenerating fibres stained black. The control preparations (Loyez and Weigert Pal) show the degenerating fibres as pale unstained areas, except in cases 1 and 2 where the interval between operation and death was too short for the degenerating fibres to be shown up by these stains.

The intervals between operation and death were as follows: case 1: 23 days; case 2: 42 days; case 3: 123 days; case 4: 154 days; case 5: 159 days; case 6: 313 days; case 7: 400 days.

All photographs are of sections of spinal cords (\( \times 4 \)) to show ascending degeneration after spino-thalamic cordotomy.

FIG. 1
method have been made on experimental animal material, and applied to human material.

The cases shown here are taken from a series in which the operation of spino-thalamic cordotomy was performed. The interval between the division of the tract, and the death of the patient was therefore known. There was no involvement of the central nervous system before operation.

The method of staining the tissue was the Swank-Davenport technique, modified by Glees (1943); the sections were prepared by the celloidin method. Photographs of these Marchi preparations are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. It is to be noted that they are from sections made as long as four and a half years ago. In fresh sections the contrast between normal and degenerating myelin is more striking. In all cases except case 3 the operation was performed at the mid-thoracic level; sections shown here are from cervical segments, so that degeneration products in tracts at a considerable distance from the lesion may be seen. In case 3, the sections are from the next segment cranial to the lesion. In all the cases, except cases 1 and 2, Weigert Pal preparations from sections adjacent to the area studied by the Marchi technique, have been photographed and are given for comparison (area of degeneration unstained). In cases 1 and 2, Weigert Pal sections were not available, and Loyez' myelin stain preparations have been given in their place. In case 3, a section stained by Gros' silver method is also photographed to demonstrate the similarity of the shape of the degenerated area shown by the three different methods.

The intervals between operation and death are as follows: case 1: 23 days; case 2: 42 days; case 3: 123 days; case 4: 154 days; case 5: 159 days; case 6: 313 days; case 7: 400 days.

The cases shown here illustrate the clear positive Marchi staining present at intervals up to 13 months after the lesion. It is not possible with the longer intervals to be sure that the entire extent of the degeneration is shown in the Marchi preparations, but even at these long intervals a clear indication of the tracts involved is obtainable, and, particularly in the brain, small groups of black degenerating fibres are more easily seen than are the pale areas in a Weigert Pal preparation. The two methods of staining may then be used in conjunction with each other, in topographical investigations in human work, after fairly long intervals.

It seems probable that the optimum time, and the limits of use of the Marchi method, vary in different species. There may well be a different rate of degeneration not only from species to species, but also between different members of the same species, and possibly in different tracts in the same individual. One realizes that there is an optimum period in degeneration when the maximal amount of degenerating myelin stains by the Marchi method. After this period of optimum staining there is likely to be a period lasting some months when staining adequate for tracing tracts can still be obtained.

Summary

Evidence is given showing that Marchi staining is useful in following degenerating nerve tracts in human tissue at intervals up to 13 months after division of the tracts.

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