Historical Vignette

Charles Labbé (1851–1889)

RONALD H. M. A. BARTELS, M.D., AND JACOBUS J. VAN OVERBEEKE, M.D., PH.D.

Department of Neurosurgery, University Hospital of Nijmegen, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

ALTHOUGH every neurosurgeon is familiar with the vein of Labbé, nothing is known about the man whose name is inextricably bound to this structure: Charles Labbé. A search of neurosurgical literature and of standard biographical and bibliographical works did not reveal any information about Charles Labbé. Therefore, we conducted an extensive search in France, contacting the Medical Faculty in Paris and consulting registers of births, deaths, and marriages in Paris and Merlerault.

Personal History

Charles Labbé was born on October 8, 1851 in a small village in Normandy called Merlerault in the district of Orne. His father was Alexandre Labbé (1823–1888) and his mother was Marie Chapey (1830–?). His choice of a career in medicine is remarkable in that it broke with family tradition: Labbé’s father was a notary in Merlerault, as was his grandfather, Alexandre Labbé (1790–1847), and his great-grandfather, Pierre Jacques Labbé (1763–?). Perhaps Charles Labbé was inspired by his uncle, Léon Labbé (1832–1916), a worthy surgeon who worked at the Beaujon Hospital and who was also an associate professor of surgery at the Medical Faculty in Paris.

Charles Labbé studied at the Medical Faculty of Paris from 1871 until 1882. On March 13, 1882, he successfully defended his thesis and became a Docteur en Médecine (Fig. 1). During and shortly after completing his course of study, Labbé worked as a prosector (aide d’anatomie) at the Medical Faculty in Paris; he resigned this position on October 26, 1882 (Fig. 2). In November 1885 he married Marie Eugénie Boussaton (1863–1891). Their only child, Suzanne, was born in 1889. Three weeks after his daughter was born, Charles Labbé died on October 22, 1889 in Paris. Despite a thorough search, we were unable to discover why Labbé resigned his position as a prosector, which practical medical activities he undertook during the remainder of his life, or the cause of his death.

Medical Publications and Presentations

The number of medical publications and presentations by Charles Labbé is limited, probably because of his early death. In collaboration with Paul Bruchet at a congress in Reims, Labbé presented the case of a patient suffering from gangrene of the extremities in combination with a stomach ulcer (Fig. 3). In 1879, the article entitled “Note sur la circulation veineuse du cerveau et sur le mode de développement des corpuscules de Pacchioni” was published in the Archives de Physiologie Normale et Pathologique (currently known as the Journal of Physiology [Paris]). In a short introduction to this publication, Labbé mentioned that Paul Jules Tillaux (1834–1904) was his supervisor. Tillaux was a famous surgeon, also working at the Beaujon Hospital, who produced publications about the surgical treatment of fractures of the vertebral column, among other subjects. In the body of the article Labbé described various kinds of intracranial connections of cerebral veins. In his paragraph on the communications between dural sinuses, he reported the presence of the vein that bears his name. First, he discussed the vein earlier reported by Trolard, also called the “grande veine...
anastomotique cérébrale." Charles Labbé proposed adding the modifier "antérieure" to the descriptive name of Trolard's vein. Labbé continued:

C'est qu'en effet on trouve, en arrière de la veine décrite par M. Trolard, une autre veine, presque aussi importante, jouant comme la précédente le rôle d'anastomose entre les sinus, et qui n'a pas encore signalée. Cette dernière pourrait être dénommée grande veine anastomotique cérébrale postérieure. (One can find, behind the vein described by M. Trolard, another vein, almost equally important, like the former playing an anastomotic role between the sinuses, and that has never been reported before. The last one should be called greater anastomotic posterior cerebral vein. [translation by authors]) (Fig. 4).

While describing the vein for the first time, Charles Labbé already suspected it was an important structure. According to Labbé the vein acted as a connector between the superior sagittal sinus and the lateral sinus. The connection could be direct (Fig. 4 upper left) or, more frequently, indirect. In the latter case, the vein joined those of the sylvian fissure and discharged either directly into Trolard's vein or indirectly through an intermediate vein in the posterior portion of the sylvian fissure (Fig. 4 lower left). In cases in which the "grande veine anastomotique
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"Cérébrale postérieure" had a direct connection, he also mentioned the existence of a smaller vein. This smaller vein coursed from the lateral sinus to the sylvian fissure and, according to Labbé, formed a rudimentary indirect connection between the anterior and posterior connecting vein (V.S., Fig. 4 upper left). Some French authors called this vein the small vein of Labbé ("petite veine de Labbé"). Finally, Labbé noticed that the caliber of the posterior communicating vein was increased in the absence of Trolard's vein. Apart from the various intracranial connections of the cerebral venous system, at the end of his article Labbé discussed the dural venous lacunae and arachnoid (pacchionian) granulations.

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References

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EXPLICATION DES FIGURES DE LA PLANCHE XIII.

**Figure 1.**

Grandes veines anastomotiques cérébrales indépendantes l'une de l'autre.

G.A.A. Grande veine anastomotique antérieure.

G.A.P. Grande veine anastomotique postérieure.

V.S. Veine anastomotique postérieure supplémentaire (rudiment de l'anastomotique postérieure se jetant dans l'antérieure).

S.L.S. Sinus longitudinal supérieur.

S.L. Sinus latéral.

P.H. Pressoir d'Hérophile.

S.R. Scissure de Rolando.

**Figure 2.**

Grande veine anastomotique postérieure se jetant dans l'anastomotique antérieure.

G.A.P. Grande anastomotique postérieure.

G.A.A. Grande anastomotique antérieure.

S.L.S. Sinus longitudinal supérieur.

S.L. Sinus latéral.

P.H. Pressoir d'Hérophile.

S.R. Scissure de Rolando.

P.S. Gros tronc veineux qui se jette dans l'anastomotique antérieure et qui semble la prolongation de cette veine dans la scissure de Sylvius.

Fig. 4. Figure (Planche XIII) (upper and lower left) and accompanying legend (right) reproduced from Labbé C: *Archives de Physiologie Normale et Pathologique* 6:135–154, 1879 (currently *Journal de Physiologie* [Paris]). Labbé distinguished two forms of connection between the lateral sinus and the superior sagittal sinus (see text for explanation).

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