

# **Management of Neglected Cases of Developmental Dysplasia of the HIP "DDH"**

*Essay*

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Surgery*

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قالوا

سبحانك لا علم لنا  
إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت  
العليم العظيم

صدق الله العظيم

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# Contents

|                                         |     |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|
| List of Abbreviations .....             | i   |
| List of Tables .....                    | ii  |
| List of Figures .....                   | iii |
| Introduction and Aim of the study ..... | 1   |
| Patho-anatomy.....                      | 5   |
| Incidence and etiology.....             | 8   |
| Diagnosis.....                          | 16  |
| Treatment.....                          | 39  |
| Complications.....                      | 89  |
| Conclusions and summary.....            | 98  |
| References.....                         | 101 |
| Arabic summary.....                     | --  |

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## **List of Abbreviations**

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|          |   |                                     |
|----------|---|-------------------------------------|
| AI       | : | Acetabular index                    |
| AVN      | : | Avascular necrosis                  |
| CE angle | : | Center edge angle of Wiberg         |
| CMT      | : | Congenital Muscular Torticollis     |
| DDH      | : | Developmental dysplasia of hip      |
| EUA      | : | Examination under anesthesia        |
| IP       | : | Iliopsoas                           |
| SPGR     | : | Spoiled gradient recalled sequences |
| TAR      | : | Thrombocytopenia Absent Radius      |

## List of tables

| <b><i>Table</i></b> | <b><i>Title</i></b>                    | <b><i>Page</i></b> |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1                   | Modified McKay criteria                | 65                 |
| 2                   | Radiological classification by Severin | 66                 |

## List of Figures

| <b><i>Fig.</i></b> | <b><i>Title</i></b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b><i>Page</i></b> |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1                  | Pathologic changes that present obstacles to reduction in children older than 6 months with DDH                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 7                  |
| 2                  | A positive galeazzi sign in a seven-month-old girl with left hip dislocation. Note the apparent femoral shortening                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 17                 |
| 3                  | (a) Ortolani's test: when the hip is normally located, full abduction of the flexed hip is possible. Note the reduced abduction of the left hip. (b) Barlow's test: with the hip flexed and adducted, posterior and lateral pressure from the thumb on the proximal femur will demonstrate if instability is present | 20                 |
| 4                  | Arthrogram showing normal reduction of the femoral head with a normal appearing labrum thorn sign                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 22                 |
| 5                  | Diagram showing the lines and angles used to assess the developing hip                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 24                 |
| 6                  | Anteroposterior radiograph of a seven-month-old girl with left developmental dysplasia of the hip                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 25                 |
| 7                  | AP pelvic radiograph of an 8-month-old female with left DDH. The left acetabulum is shallow and the hip is dislocated. The left proximal femoral ossification centre is small compared with the normal right side                                                                                                    | 26                 |
| 8                  | Images of false acetabulum                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 27                 |
| 9                  | Classification of subluxation/dislocation according to Tönnis                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 28                 |
| 10                 | A weight-bearing anteroposterior radiograph showing leg-length discrepancy, pelvic tilt and a dysplastic left hip                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 29                 |

## List of Figures (Cont.)

| <i><b>Fig.</b></i> | <i><b>Title</b></i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <i><b>Page</b></i> |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 11                 | <b>(a)</b> A normal Shenton's line is an even, continuous line between the medial border of the neck of the femur and the superior border of obturator foramen. <b>(b)</b> A broken and interrupted Shenton's line is a sign of a superior displacement of the femoral head                                                                           | 30                 |
| 12                 | Neck-shaft angle. <b>a-c.</b> In a decreased neck-shaft angle, a coxa vara, a perpendicular line to the long axis of femur drawn as a tangent to the greater trochanter runs above the centre of the femoral head <b>(a)</b> , in a normal hip approximately level with the centre <b>(b)</b> and in coxa valga below this reference point <b>(c)</b> | 31                 |
| 13                 | The lateral slope of the acetabulum, the acetabular index angle (AI angle), is measured as shown on the anteroposterior radiograph                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 31                 |
| 14                 | The lateral centre-edge angle of Wiberg                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 32                 |
| 15                 | The acetabular index angle (AI angle)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 33                 |
| 16                 | <b>a,b</b> In the upper row preoperative 3D images show a dysplastic acetabulum and insufficient coverage of the femoral head <b>c,d</b> In the lower row after periacetabular osteotomy there is a marked improvement in the coverage of the femoral head                                                                                            | 34                 |
| 17                 | Coronal MRI with intra-articular gadolinium contrast demonstrating a torn and superiorly displaced labrum                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 36                 |
| 18                 | Axial proton density fast spin echo fat-saturated MR imaging scan of the pelvis following left hip reduction                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 37                 |
| 19                 | Skeletal traction                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 40                 |

## List of Figures (Cont.)

| <i><b>Fig.</b></i> | <i><b>Title</b></i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <i><b>Page</b></i> |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 20                 | New algorithm in open reduction through medial approach                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 43                 |
| 21                 | Diagrams illustrating the technique for anterior exposure of a dislocated hip                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 47                 |
| 22                 | A method for planning the derotational femoral shortening osteotomy                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 50                 |
| 23                 | Sequence of the derotational femoral shortening osteotomy                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 50                 |
| 24                 | <b>Salter Osteotomy</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 55                 |
| 25                 | Subperiosteal exposure of the iliac fossa (medial iliac fossa) and gluteal surface(external iliac fossa)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 60                 |
| 26                 | Passage of the Gigli saw at the greater ischiatic incisura(greater sciatic notch)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 61                 |
| 27                 | Innominate osteotomy (at the inferior gluteal line)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 62                 |
| 28                 | Mobilization of the acetabular unit. Tipping forward and outward                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 63                 |
| 29                 | <b>(a)</b> Osteotomy through the outer table of the ilium extending backward from just above the anterior inferior iliac spine parallel to the capsular attachment as far as the triradiate cartilage. <b>(b)</b> osteotomy through the inner table of the ilium curving backward from the same starting point and also reaching the triradiate cartilage. <b>(c)</b> the acetabular roof is turned down and laterally then held by a wedge of bone inserted into grooves cut on both surfaces of the osteotomy | 73                 |
| 30                 | Dega osteotomy                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 80                 |

## List of Figures (Cont.)

| <i><b>Fig.</b></i> | <i><b>Title</b></i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <i><b>Page</b></i> |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 31 a               | Preoperative anteroposterior radiograph of a two-year and five-month-old girl prior treatment                                                                                                                                        | 85                 |
| 31b                | Anteroposterior radiograph made immediately following an anterior open reduction, femoral shortening, and a Dega osteotomy                                                                                                           | 85                 |
| 31c                | Thirty-six months after the operation, an anteroposterior radiograph after femoral plate removal demonstrated excellent coverage of the femoral head, with the acetabular index measuring 9° and the center-edge angle measuring 38° | 86                 |
| 32                 | Grades of AVN and sites of growth arrest within proximal femoral physis                                                                                                                                                              | 95                 |

## **Introduction**

Developmental dysplasia of the infant hip (DDH) encompasses all the variants of disordered hip development in infants, including dislocation, subluxation, and dysplasia, whether they occur prenatally (congenitally) or postnatal<sup>(1)</sup>.

Progress in ultrasound imaging gave developmental hip dysplasia a greater prominence in recent years.

In several European countries, all newborn infants routinely undergo ultrasonography, One consequence of routine ultrasonographic screening has been a pronounced increase in treatment of neonates.

In a dislocated or subluxated hip the femoral head is completely or partly displaced from the acetabulum: this disorder can be associated with secondary acetabular dysplasia whether or not the dislocation or subluxation persists. In a stable dysplastic hip, the acetabulum is dysplastic but the femoral head is stable and not displaced. These disorders might share the same antecedents, but further research is needed, especially to find out whether stable acetabular dysplasia in late adolescence is preceded by dysplasia or instability in infancy, or is modifiable by early treatment <sup>(2)</sup>

**Definitions of Dislocation, Subluxation and Dysplasia:**

**Dislocation** this is defined as displacement of the articulating bones leading to a separation of joint surfaces. Late dislocation is usually defined as an irreducibly dislocated hip presenting after the age of 4 to 6 months of age<sup>(3)</sup>.

**Subluxation**-this is defined as a partial dislocation in that there is some contact between the joint surfaces, but there is usually a lack of congruity<sup>(3)</sup>.

**Dysplasia**-this is defined as an abnormality of the development of the acetabulum, usually resulting in a shallow and dysmorphic socket, although the hip joint is reduced <sup>(3)</sup>.

The pathologic changes in patients with DDH are the basis for understanding DDH as a spectrum in time and severity<sup>(4)</sup>.

If the hip remains dislocated, additional changes occur in growth and development of the acetabulum, providing diminished covering of the femoral head<sup>(5)</sup>.

Up to a point, these changes are reversible, but the exact upper age at which hip reduction will result in normal acetabular development is uncertain.

DDH is defined as neglected when it is diagnosed at walking age with a limp on the affected side(positive Trendelenburg sign) and hyperlordosis<sup>(6)</sup>.

Late cases of DDH are the cases diagnosed near adolescence with painful limp and low back pain<sup>(6)</sup>.

Neglected cases of developmental dysplasia of hip (DDH) are generally difficult to treat satisfactorily <sup>(7)</sup>.

## **Aim of the Study**

The aim of this study is to discuss the different modalities of recent methods of management of neglected cases of developmental dysplasia of the hip at age group from ( 1-4) years.

## **Patho-anatomy**

The pathologic changes in the newborn are predominantly related to a shallow acetabulum, laxity of the capsule, and soft-tissue interposition. Older children exhibit more advanced changes in both the soft tissues and the osseous architecture <sup>(8)</sup>.

There is a delay in the ossification of the acetabulum, which is most often abnormally shallow, anteverted, and deficient anterolaterally. There is also a delay in ossification of the femoral head and exaggerated femoral anteversion<sup>(8)</sup>.

The obstacles to a concentric reduction may be classified as either extra-articular or intra-articular.

Extra-articular obstacles include a tight psoas tendon, which can constrict the anterior capsule so as to create an “hourglass” narrowing of the capsule, which prevents reduction. Tight adductor muscles may also prevent sufficient abduction for stable reduction of the femoral head<sup>(8)</sup>.

Intra-articular obstacles that may impede reduction include a constricted joint capsule, the fibrofatty pulvinar, a hypertrophied ligamentum teres, and an infolded labrum <sup>(8)</sup>