Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip

Key words: Congenital dislocation of the hip, hip pain, limp, CDH, Arthritis, physiotherapy, joint replacement, anti-inflammatory medication, Pavlik harness, hip splintage, pelvic osteotomy, hip ultrasound, DDH, developmental dislocation of the hip, congenital dislocation of the hip, CDH, hip dysplasia, hip subluxation, hip dislocation, teratologic hip dislocation, hip instability, displaced hip, dislocated hip

Introduction:
The term congenital dislocation of the hip dates back to the time of Hippocrates. This condition, also known as hip dysplasia or developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH), has been diagnosed and treated for several hundred years. This disorder is still referred to as congenital dislocation of the hip. Ortolani and Galeazzi first described congenital dislocation of the hip. Ortolani, an Italian pediatrician in the early 1900s (Ortolani, 1976), and Galeazzi later reviewed more than 12,000 cases of DDH and reported the association between apparent shortening of the flexed femur and hip dislocation. The definition of CDH is not universally agreed upon. Abnormal development of the hip includes the osseous structures, such as the acetabulum and the proximal femur, and the labrum, capsule, and other soft tissues. Other terms used to describe the condition; these are defined as follows:
- Subluxation is incomplete contact between the articular surfaces of the femoral head and acetabulum.
- Dislocation is complete loss of contact between the articular surface of the femoral head and acetabulum.
- Instability is the ability to subluxate or dislocate the hip with passive manipulation.

Frequency:
The frequency is reported as 1 case per 1000 children. Many patients with DDH at birth stabilise. According to a study by Barlow the instance of hip instability during newborn examinations was as high as 1 case per 60 newborns (Barlow, 1962). According to that study, more than 60% became stable by age 1 week and 88% became stable by age 2 months, leaving only 12% (of the 1 in 60 newborns, or 0.2%) with residual hip instability.

Aetiology:
The etiology is multifactorial. One factor is racial background; among Native Americans and Laplanders, the prevalence of hip dysplasia is much higher (nearly 25-50 cases per 1000 persons), and the prevalence is very low among southern Chinese and African American populations (Getz, 1955; Hoaglund, 1973; Rabin, 1965; Skirving, 1979). The frequency of hip dysplasia is ten times higher than normal children whose parents had DDH (Bjerkreim, 1978).

Female children, the first-born child, and breech positioning are all associated with an increased prevalence of DDH. The left hip is more commonly associated with DDH than the right, and this is believed to be due to the common intrauterine position of the left hip against the mother’s sacrum, forcing it into an adducted position (Dunn, *Clin Orthop* 1976 119:11-22). Children in cultures in which the mother swaddles the baby, forcing the hips to be adducted, also have a higher rate of hip dysplasia (Kutlu, 1992).

Clinical:
Early clinical manifestations of DDH are identified during examination of the newborn. The classic examination finding is revealed with the Ortolani manoeuvre; a palpable “clunk” is present when the hip is reduced in and out of the acetabulum and over the neolimbus. The Ortolani sign is referred to as a clunk, felt when the hip reduces into the acetabulum, with the hip in abduction.

Late clinical examination, when the child is aged 3-6 months, is quite different. At this point, the hip, if dislocated, is often dislocated in a fixed position (Bjerkreim, 1978). The Galeazzi sign is a classic identifying sign for unilateral hip dislocation (see Image 1). This is performed with the patient lying supine and the hips and knees flexed. Examination should demonstrate that one leg appears shorter than the other. Although this is usually due to hip dislocation, realizing that any limb length discrepancy results in a positive Galeazzi sign is important. Additional physical examination findings for late dislocation include asymmetry of the gluteal thigh or labral skin folds, decreased abduction on the affected side, standing or walking with external rotation, and leg length inequality.
Bilateral dislocation of the hip, especially at a later age, can be quite difficult to diagnose. This often manifests as a waddling gait with hyperlordosis. Many of the aforementioned clues for a unilateral dislocated hip are not present, such as the Galeazzi sign, asymmetrical thigh and skin folds, or asymmetrically decreased abduction. Careful examination is needed, and a high level of suspicion is important.

**Early diagnosis**

Early diagnosis is the most crucial aspect of the treatment of children with DDH. The use of ultrasonography and other diagnostic imaging modalities and the implementation of improved educational programs will most likely decrease the number of children with DDH diagnosed late. Newer, less invasive surgical techniques (eg, endoscopic techniques, image-guided surgery) are currently being developed in an effort to decrease the morbidity of surgery and to ease recovery.

**The Natural History**

The natural history of hip dysplasia depends, in part, on the severity of the disease, bilaterality, and whether or not a false acetabulum is formed (Wedge, 1978). Unilateral dislocations result in significant leg length inequality, with a gait disturbance and possibly associated hip and knee pain. The development of a false acetabulum is associated with a poor outcome in approximately 75% of patients. Bilateral hip dislocation in a patient without false acetabuli has a better overall prognosis. In fact, a case was reported of a 74-year-old man with no history of hip or thigh pain whose dislocated hips were only discovered shortly before his death (Milgram, 1976).

Indications for treatment depend on the patient's age and the success of the previous techniques. Children younger than 6 months with instability upon examination are treated with a form of bracing, usually a Pavlik harness. If this is not effective or if the hip instability or dislocation is noted when the child is older than 6 months, closed reduction is typically recommended, often with traction prior to the reduction. When the child is older than 2 years or with failure of the previous treatment, open reduction is considered. If the patient is older than 3 years, femoral shortening is performed instead of traction, with additional varus applied to the femur if necessary. A patient with residual acetabular dysplasia who is older than 4 years should be treated with an acetabular procedure.

Treatment for DDH that is diagnosed when the patient is a young adult can be considered for residual acetabular dysplasia. Unfortunately, radiographic characterization of DDH that is severe enough to lead to early osteoarthritis is difficult.

**Imaging Studies:**

- Ultrasound has been of significant benefit in the assessment and treatment of children with hip dysplasia. Ultrasound can be used for the screening of children. It is generally reserved for high-risk infants or those with positive clinical examination or when monitoring early treatment.
- Radiographs or X-rays can demonstrate the anatomy particularly in older patients.
- A CT scan can also be helpful in determining the position of the femur and covering acetabulum. Three-dimensional images are also quite popular and can be beneficial in visualizing the overall shape of the acetabulum.
- MRIs can be beneficial in identifying the underlying bony and soft tissue anatomy.
Diagnostic Procedures:

- Arthograms are dynamic studies, performed by injecting dye into the hip joint and examining the patient with aid of fluoroscopy, usually with the patient under anesthesia. This can be useful in determining reduction or a labral fold or tear at the edge of the acetabulum.

Non Surgical Management:

The treatment of hip dysplasia begins with a careful examination of the newborn. If evidence of instability is present, a strap called a Pavlik harness can be successfully used if fitted properly (Mubarak, 1981; Pavlik, 1992; Viere, 1990). Fitting should be checked within the first week and then weekly thereafter. Carefully monitoring the patient to ensure the harness fits and the hips are reduced is important. Ultrasonography is an excellent means of documenting the reduction of the hip in the Pavlik harness and should be performed early in the course of treatment (Suzuki, 1993). The Pavlik harness is less successful in patients older than 6 months (Weinstein, 2001). At this stage a closed reduction may be attempted with traction. A splint or cast is then used to maintain stability.

Surgical Treatment:

Open reduction is the treatment of choice for children older than 2 years at the time of initial diagnosis or following failure of non surgical management. Surgical correction may be to the femur, labrum, acetabulum or to the pelvis to ensure a properly sited hip joint. A plaster cast is usually worn followed by a splint. Overall, the prognosis for children treated for hip dysplasia is very good, especially if the dysplasia is managed with closed treatment. If closed treatment is unsuccessful and open reduction is needed, the outcome is less favorable, although short-term outcome appears to be satisfactory. If secondary procedures are needed to obtain reduction, then the overall outcome is significantly worse.

- Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2001: 905-35.

Further Patient Information:  http://orthopaedics.org.uk/index2.php/services/
Recommended braces, supports, aids, equipment:  http://orthopaedics.org.uk/index2.php/shop/

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