

Congenital disorders

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Congenital abnormalities

The child is born with them

1. Typical - genetic, chromosomes and genes abnormality
familiar occurrence
2. Atypical – not genetic
embryonal damage
during pregnancy

Gene mutation

Chromosomal disorders

Autosomal dominant transmission

Autosomal recessive transmission

X-linked disorders

Classification

1. Genetic disorders of cartilage and bone growth
(Achondroplasia, epiphyseal dysplasia..)

2. Collagen disorders

Osteogenesis imperfecta, Marfan syndrom
Neurofibromatosis ..

3. Enzyme defects

Mucopolysacharidosis, Gaucher disease..

4. Chromosome disorders

Down syndrom ..

Classification

1. Disturbance of the form (shape)
2. Disturbance of separation
3. Duplication
4. Gigantism
5. Hypoplasia
6. Congenital constrictions
7. General deformities

1. Disturbance of the form

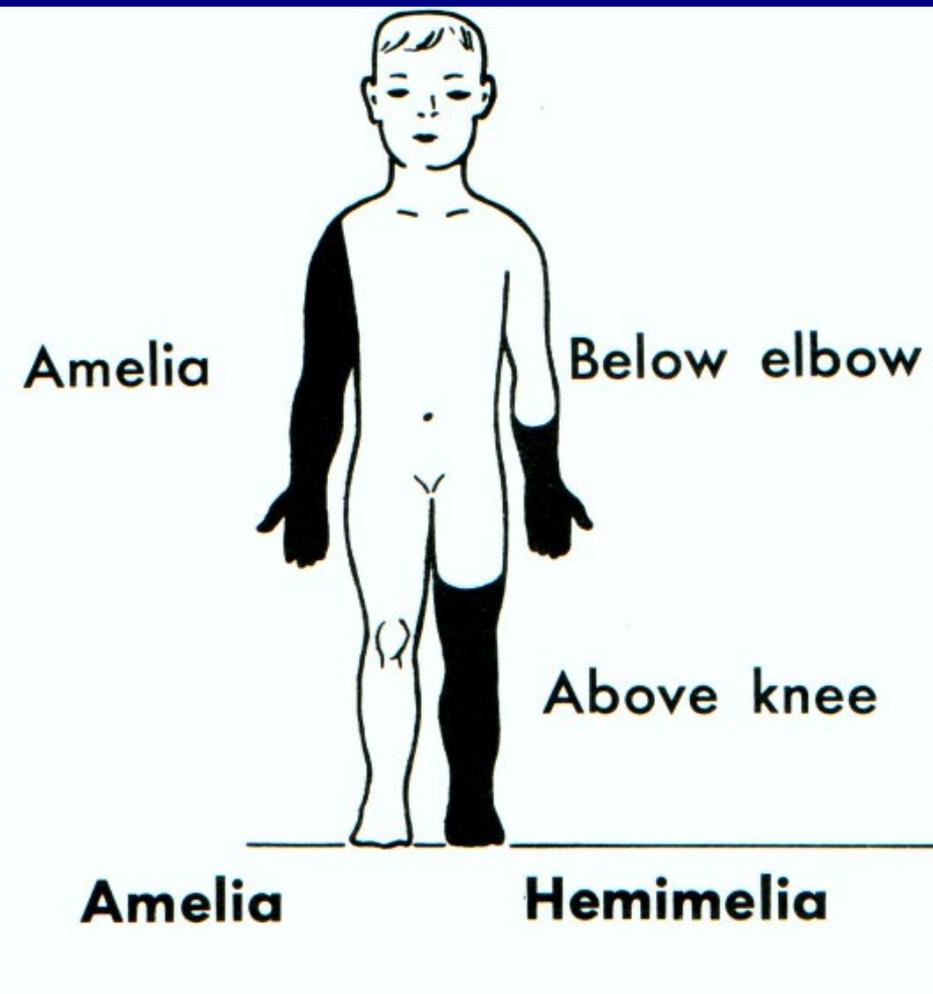
A. Transversal defects

- terminal
- intercalary

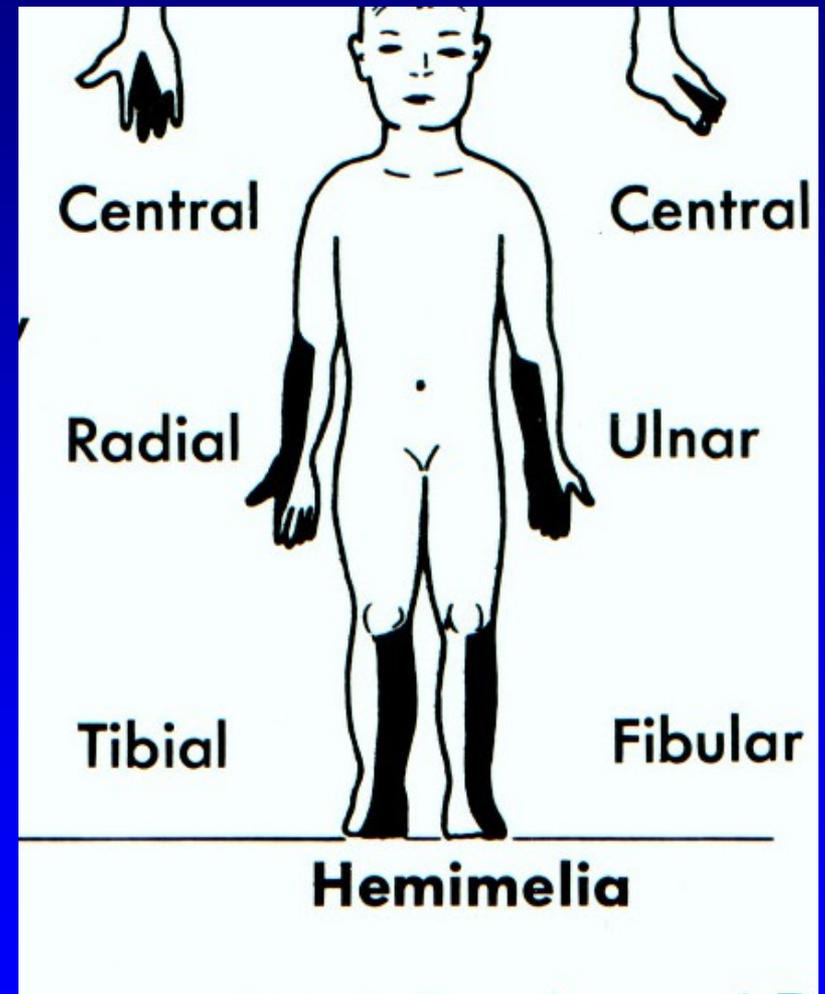
B. Longitudinal defects

- terminal
- intercalary

Terminal defects

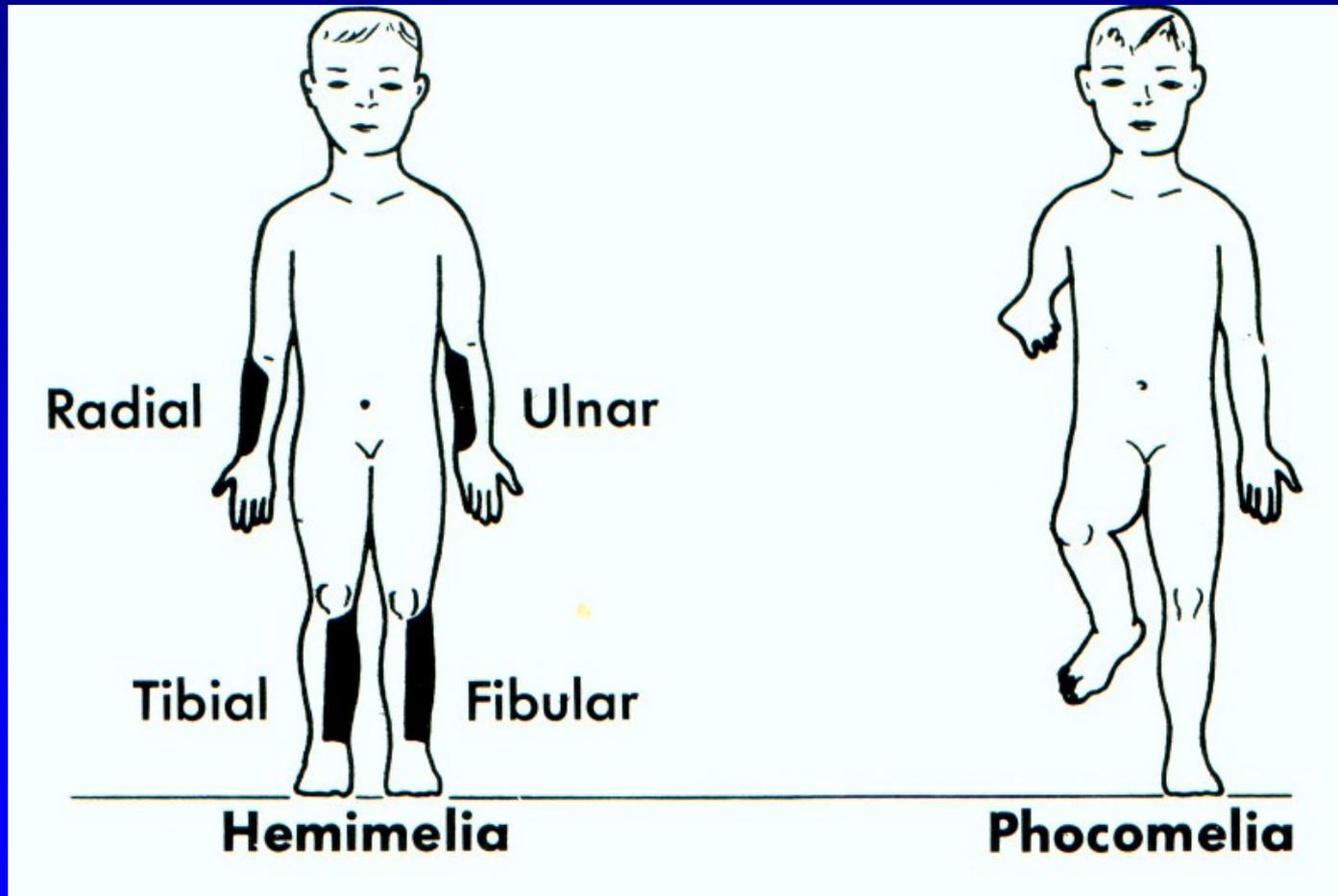


Obr. 1

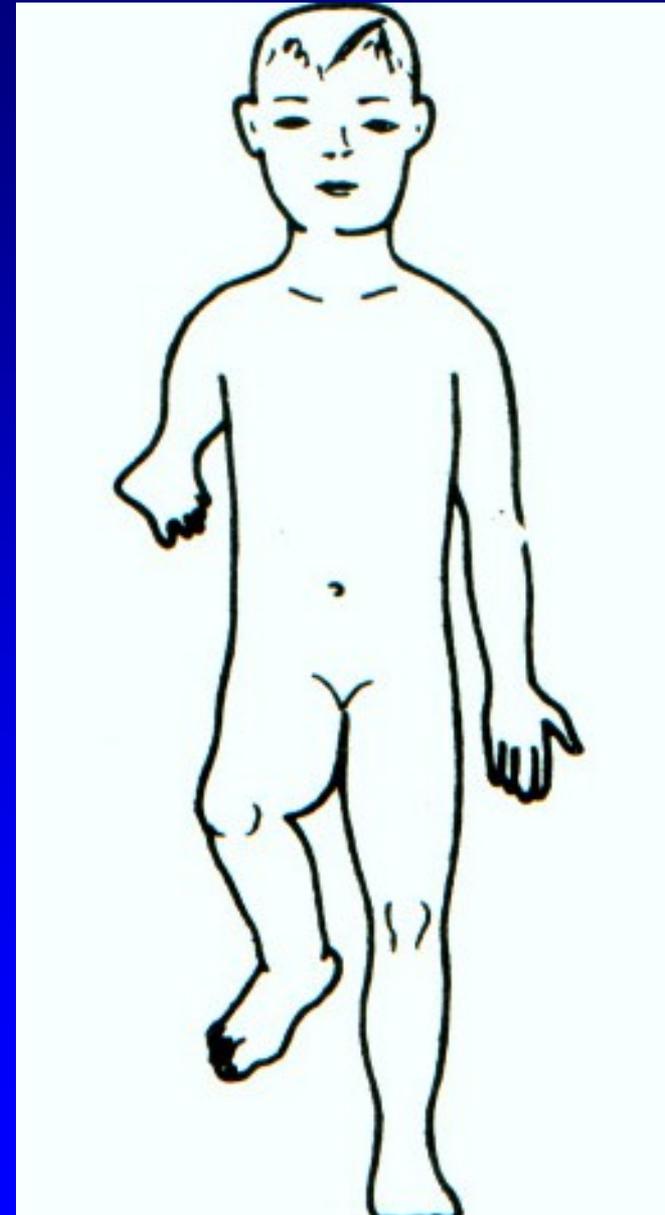


Obr. 2

Intercalary defects

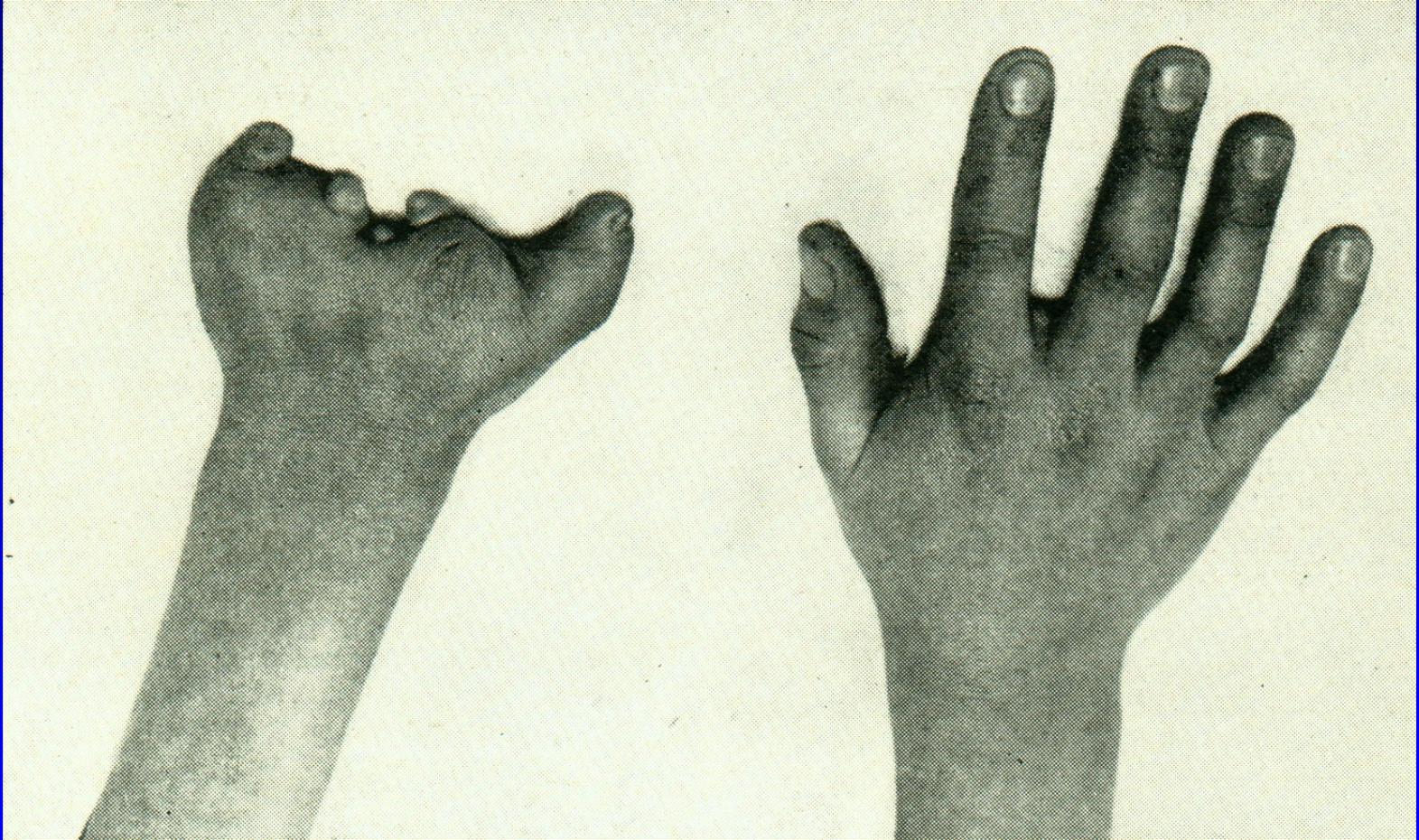


Focomelia



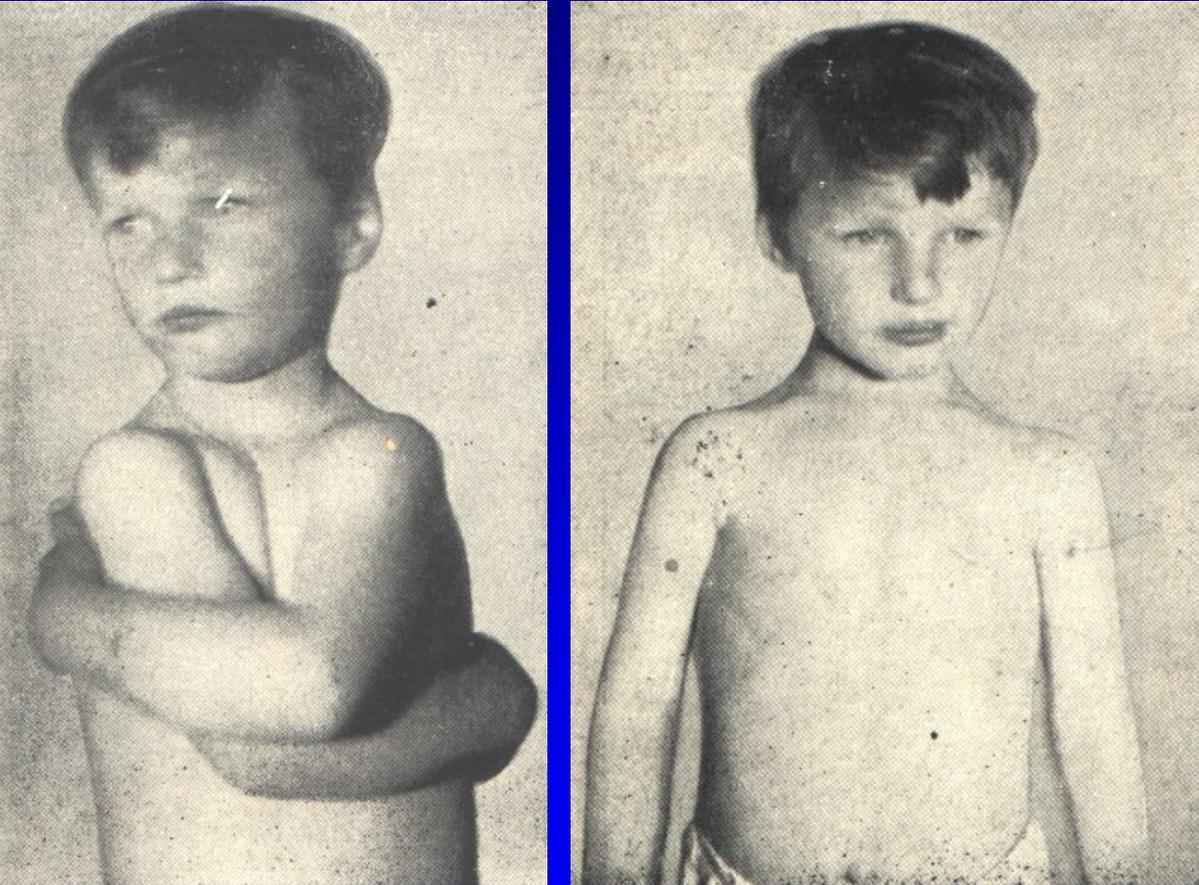
Obr. 4

Congenital aplasia of fingers



Obr. 5

Dysostosis cleidocranialis



Absence of clavicle

Obr. 6

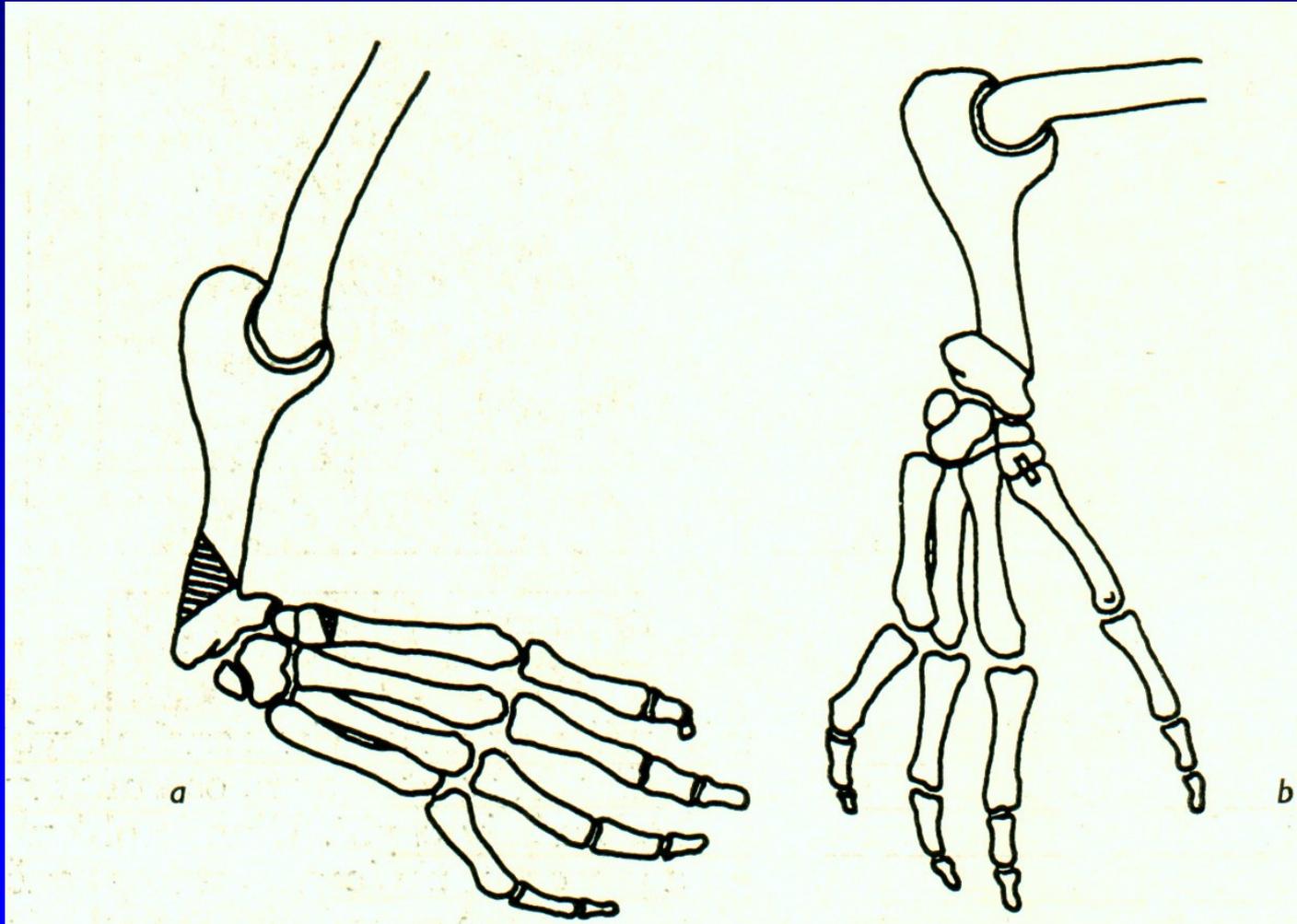
Congenital aplasia of radius

- manus vara



Obr. 7

Correction surgery for manus vara



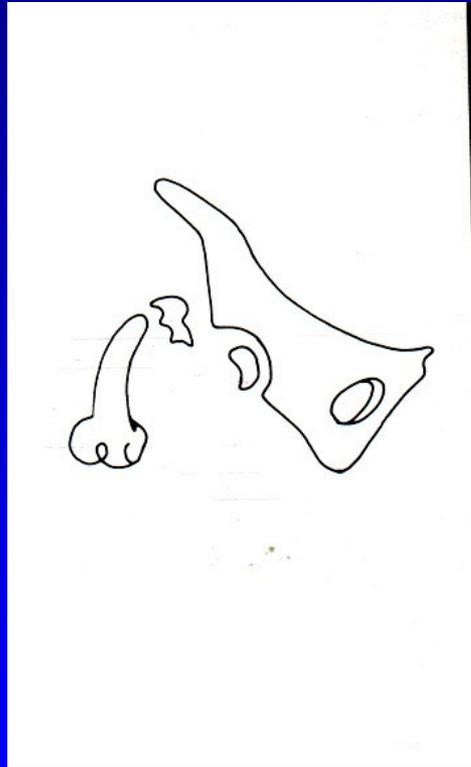
Obr. 8

Cleft hand

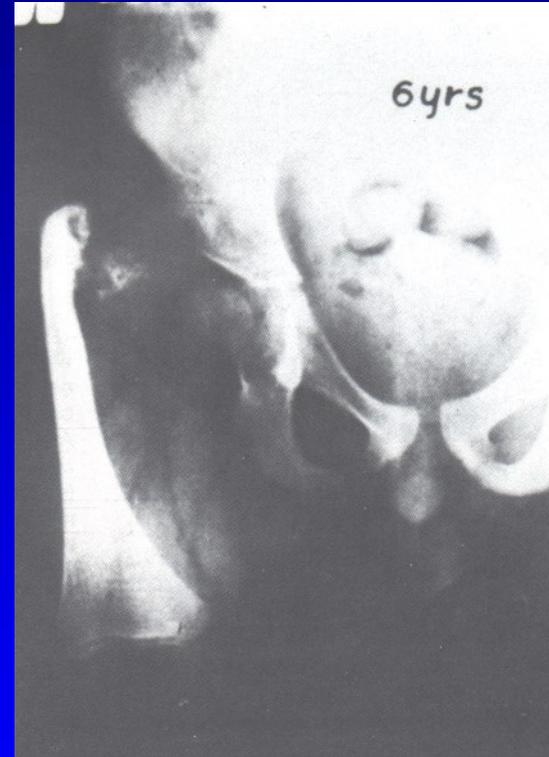


Obr. 9

Aplasia of the femur

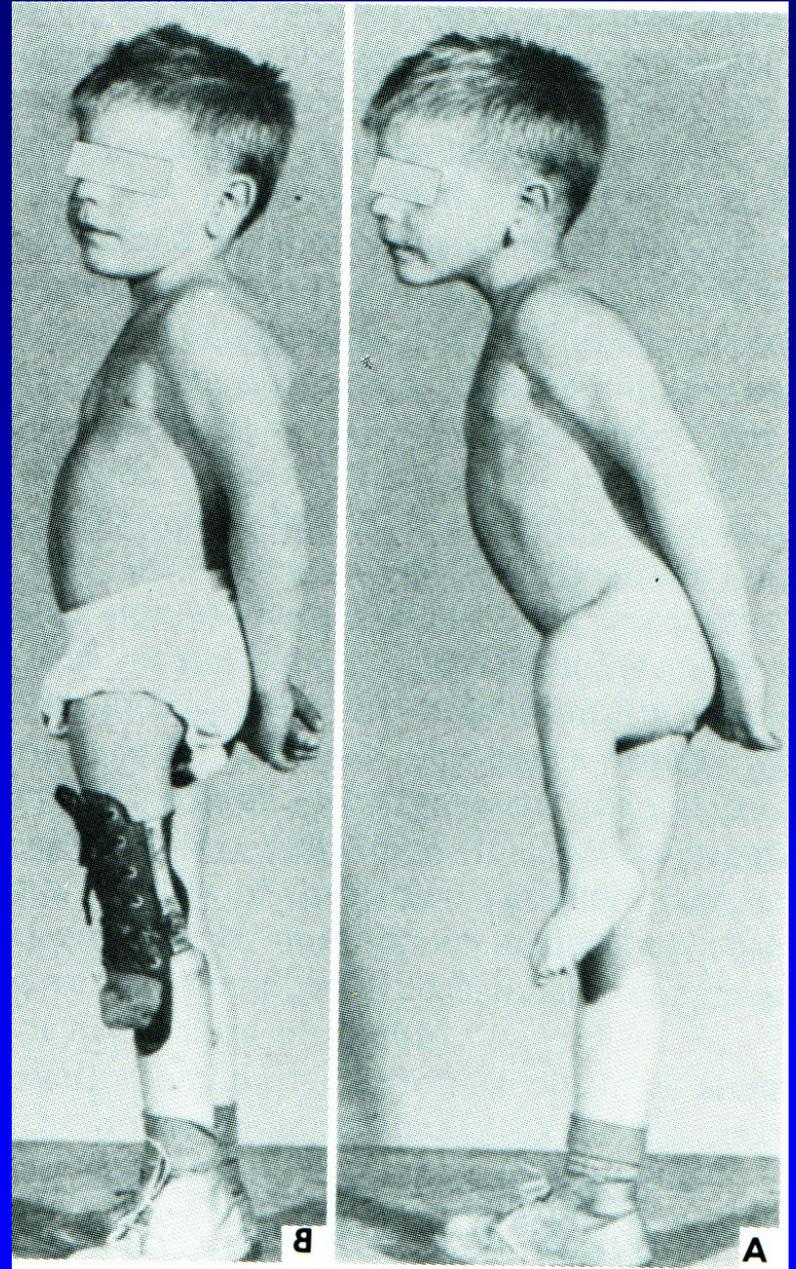


Obr. 10



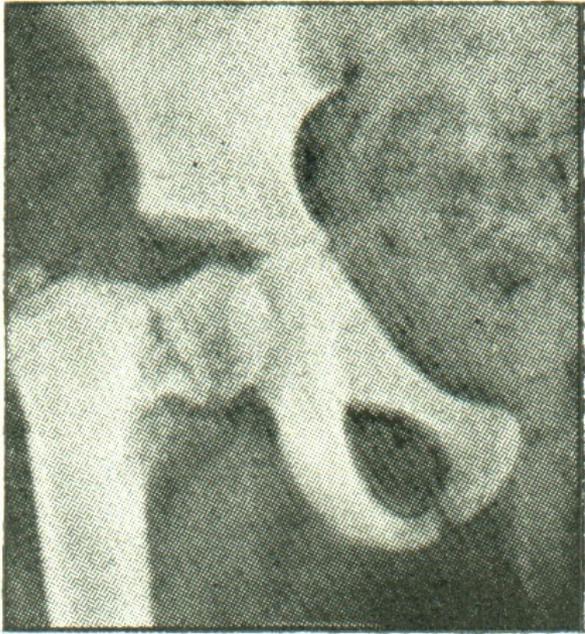
Obr. 11

Congenital aplasia of the femur



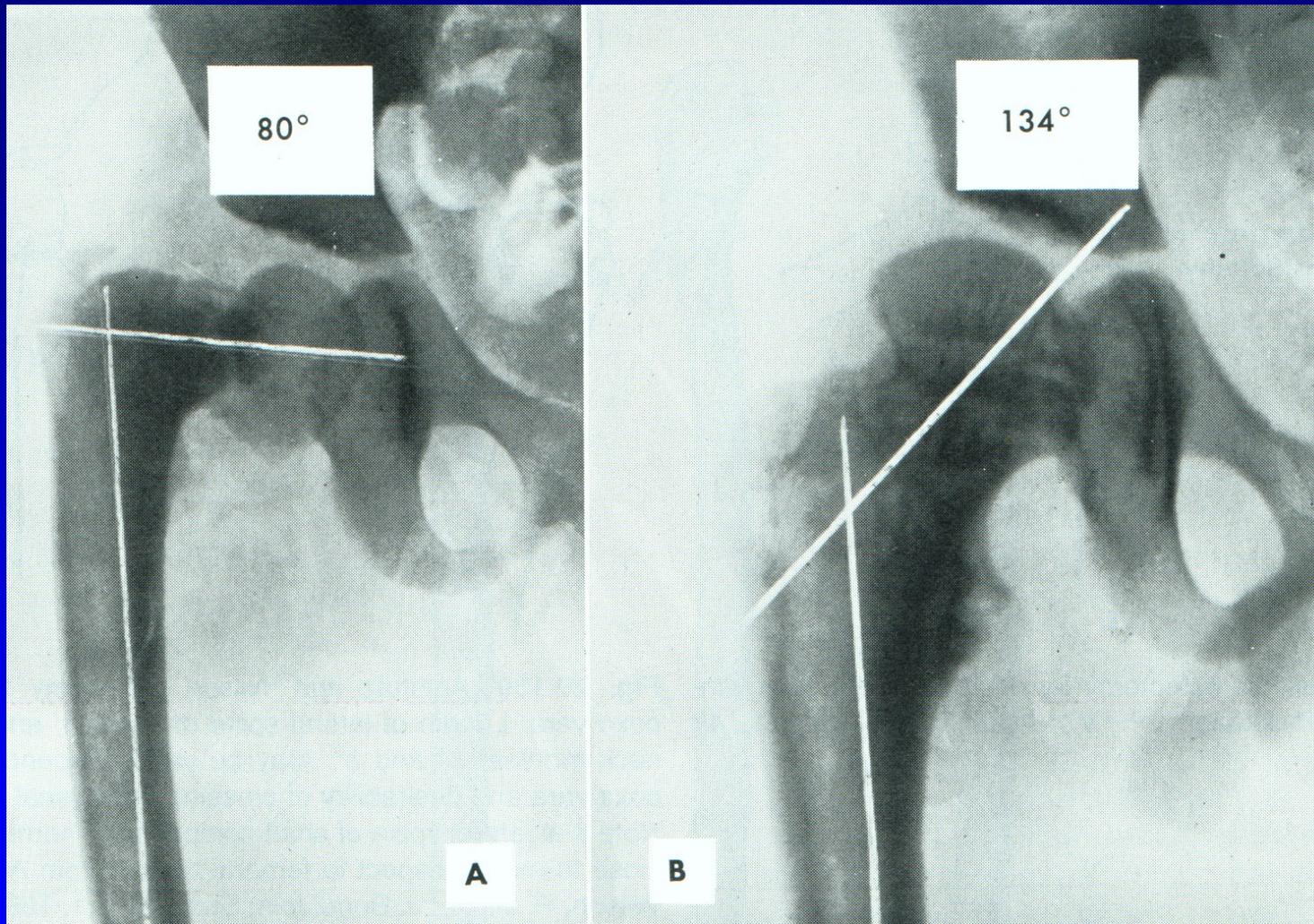
Obr. 12

Coxa vara congenita



Obr. 13

Coxa vara congenita



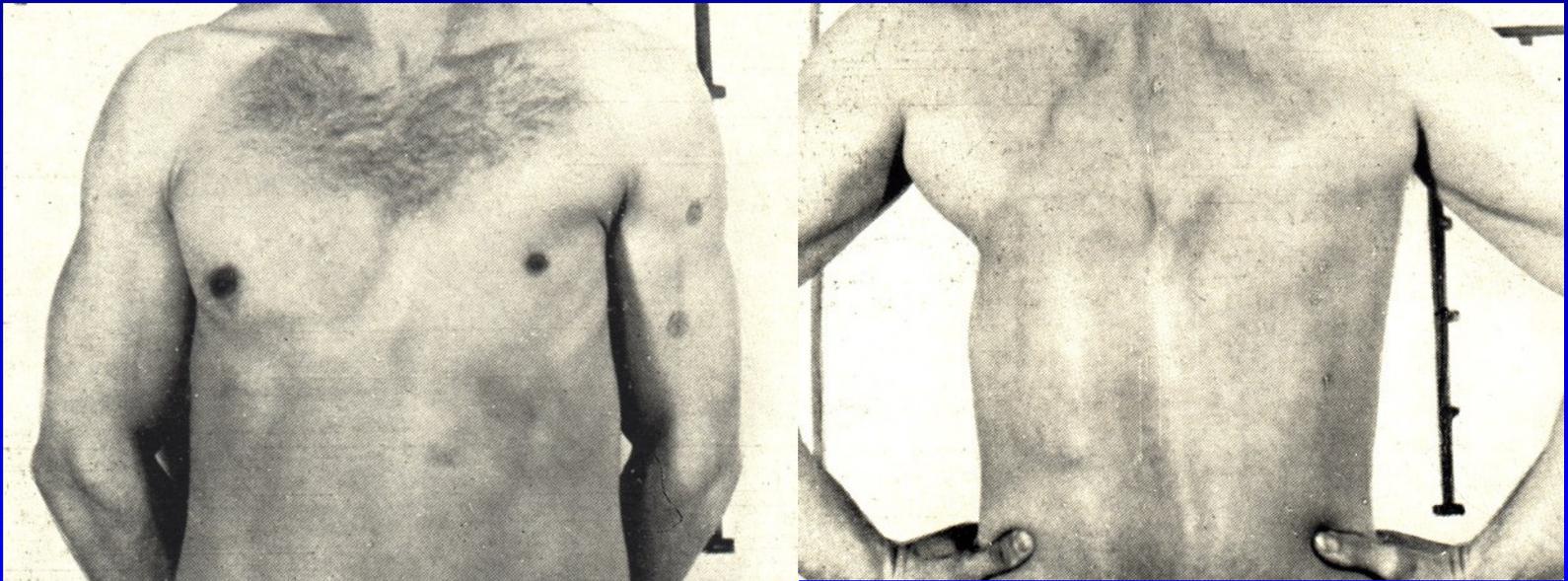
After correction

Congenital nonunion of the tibia



Obr. 15

Aplasia of pectoral muscles



Obr. 16

2. Disorders of separation

Syndactylyia

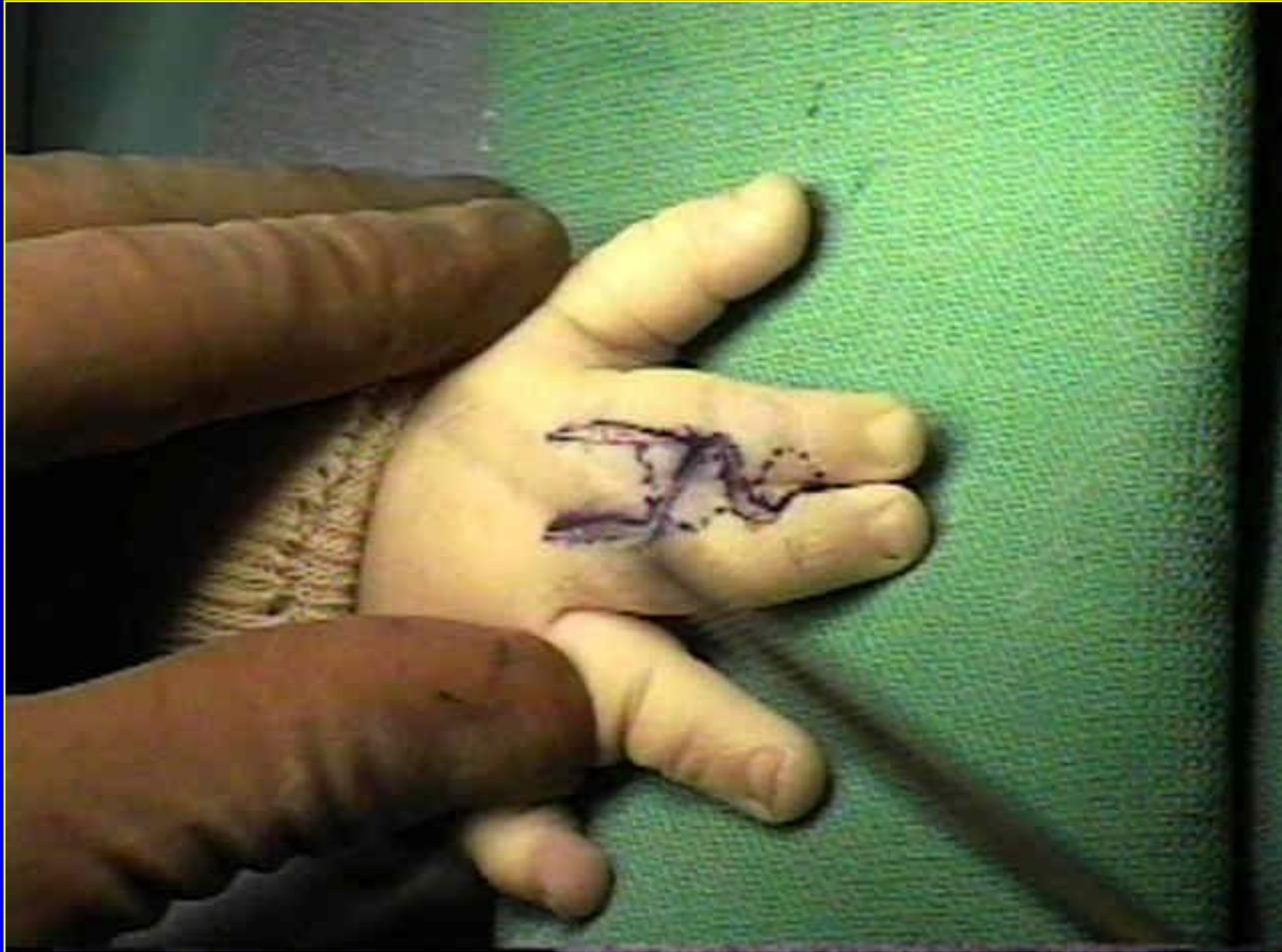
Radioulnar synostosis

synostosis of carpal bones

Synostosis of vertebrae

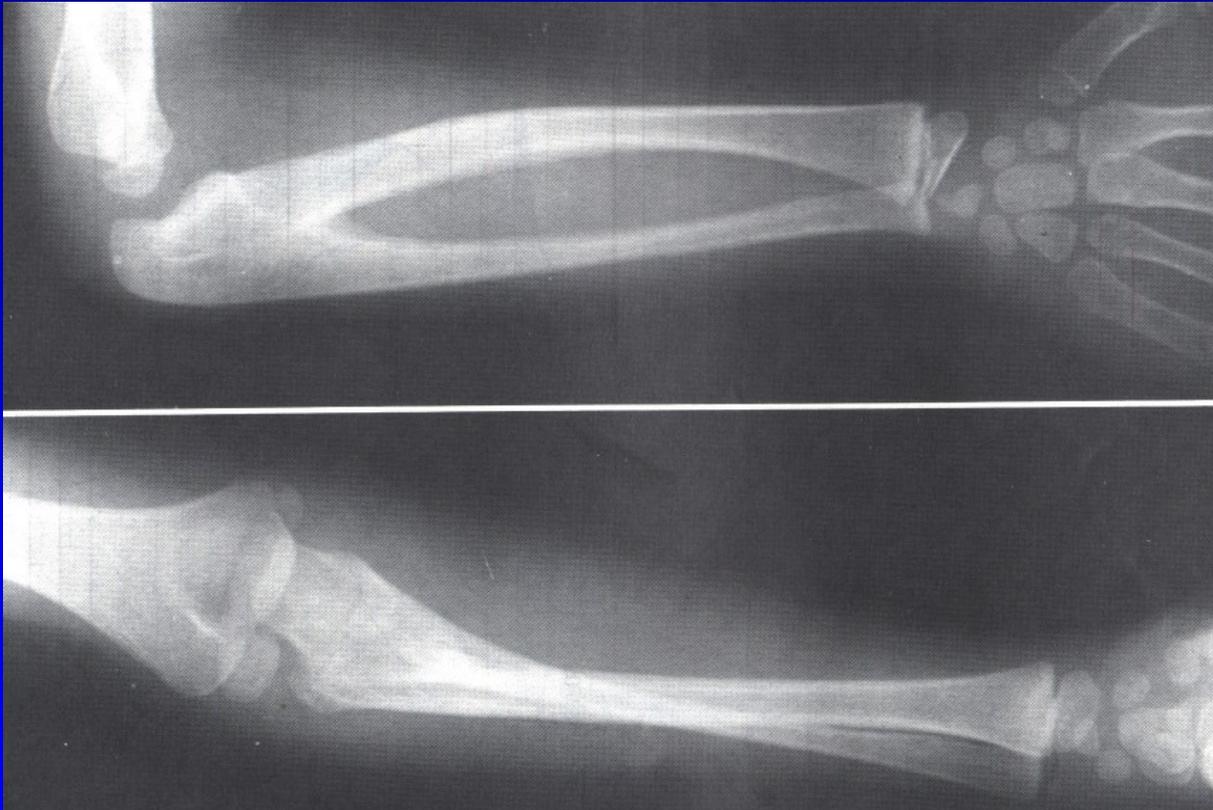
Tarsal coalition

Syndaktylia



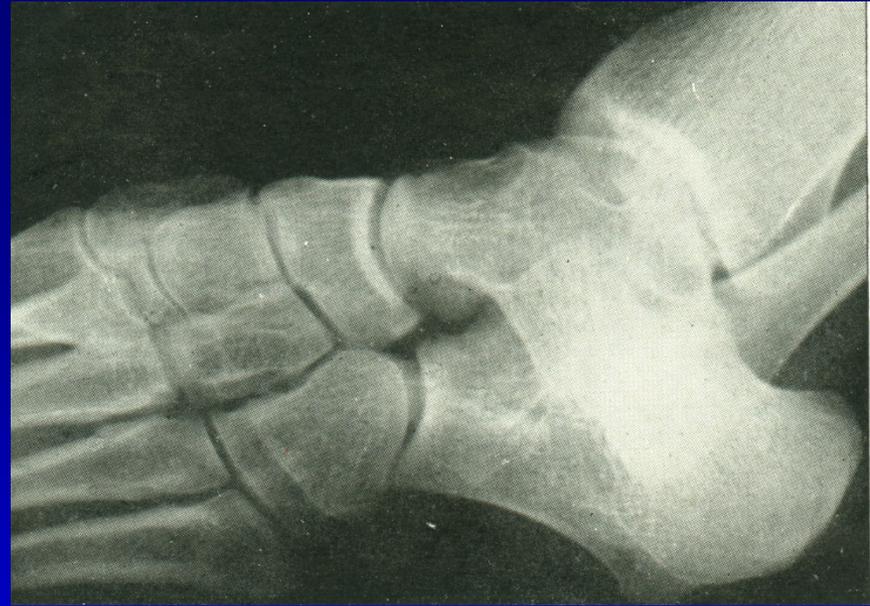
Obr. 17

Radioulnar synostosis



Obr. 18

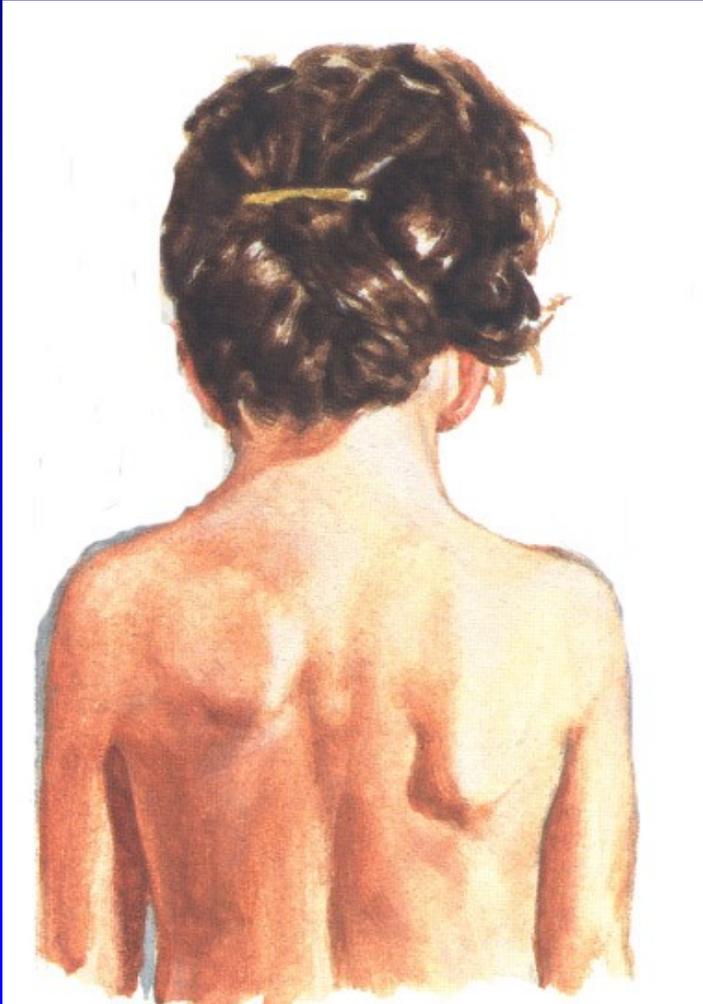
Tarsal coalition



Obr. 19

Sprengel deformity

- high scapula

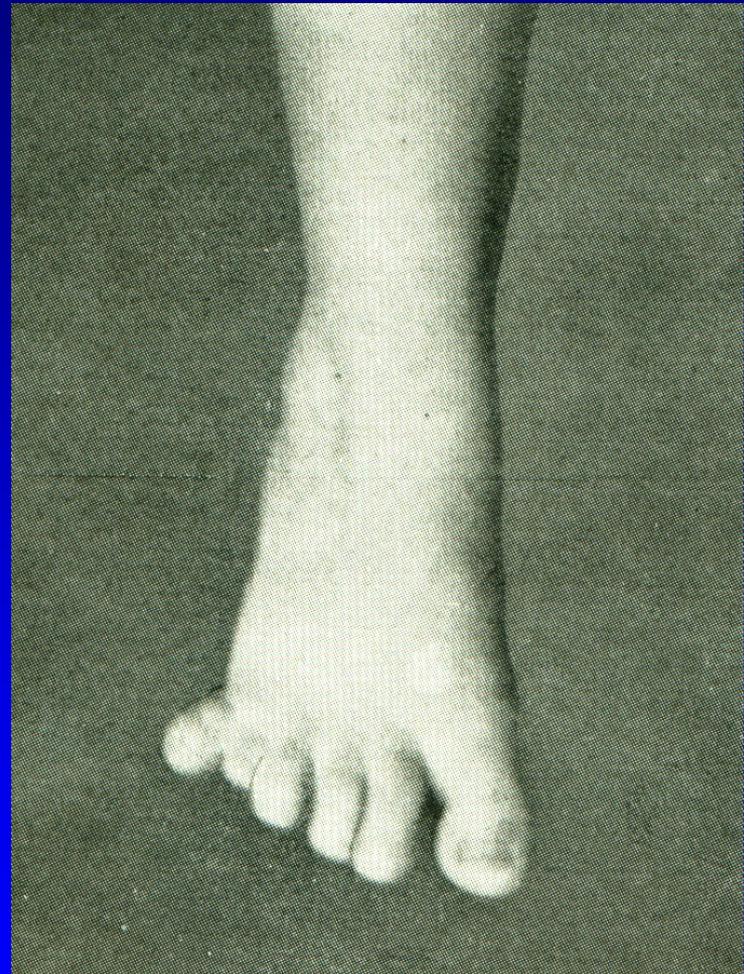


Small scapula
Os omovertebrale
Fixed rotation of scapula
Limited movements

Obr. 20

3. Duplication

Polydaktylia



Obr. 21

Polydaktylia



Obr. 22

Polydaktylia



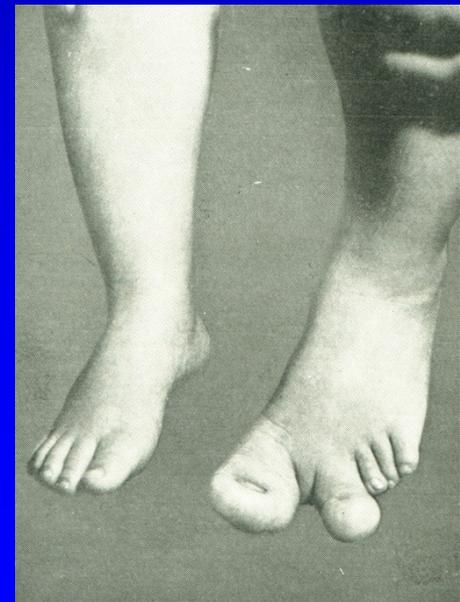
Obr. 23

4. Gigantism

Growth hormon disorders

A- high stature (over 2 m)
Gigantisms

B- hypertrophy of a part of body
macroductyilia



Makrodactylyia



Obr. 25

5. Hypoplasia

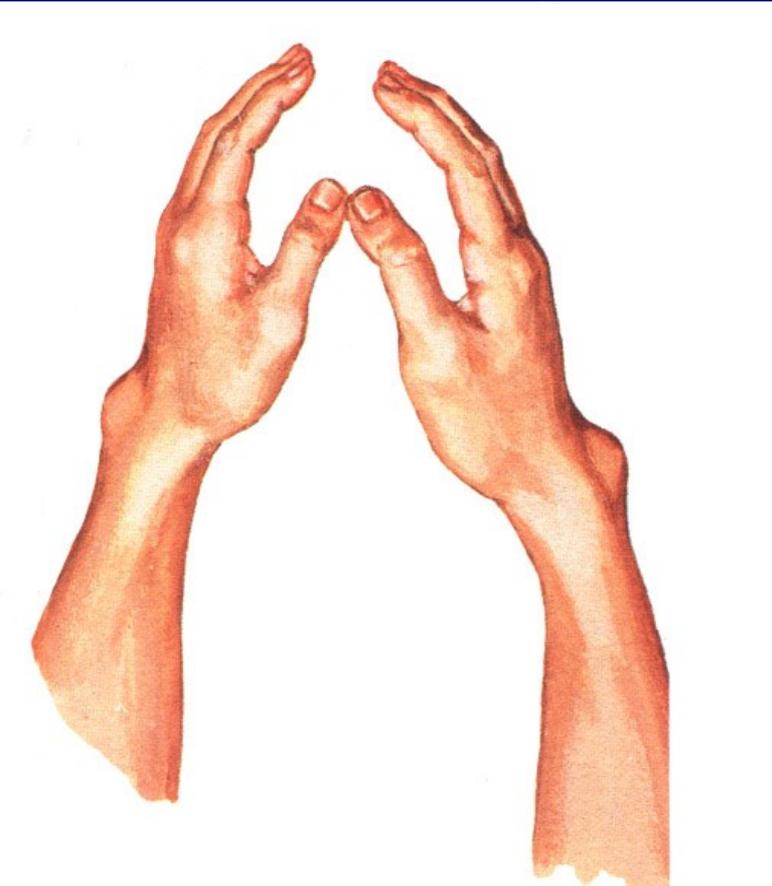
Brachydactyly

Brachyphalangia

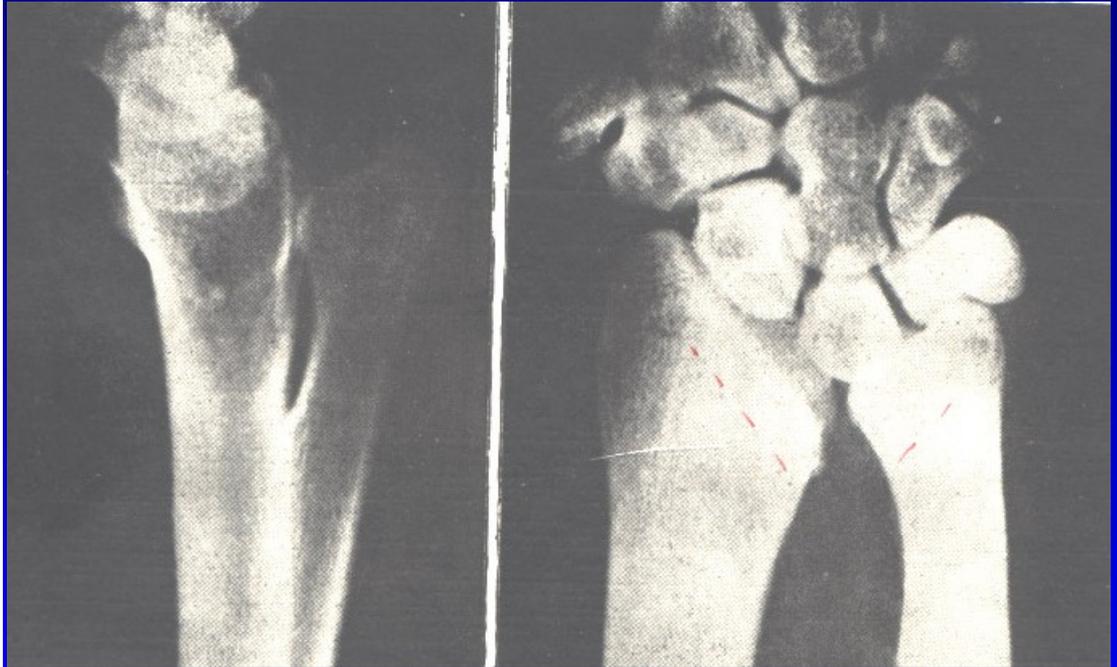
Madelung deformity

Talipes equinovarus

Madelung deformity



Obr. 26



Obr. 27

Talipes equinovarus

Frequent disorder

Occurrence 1/1000

Boys more often affected

1. Equinus of the ankle
2. Varus of the heel
3. Adduction of forefoot
4. Supination of the foot
5. Excavation of dorsum of the foot



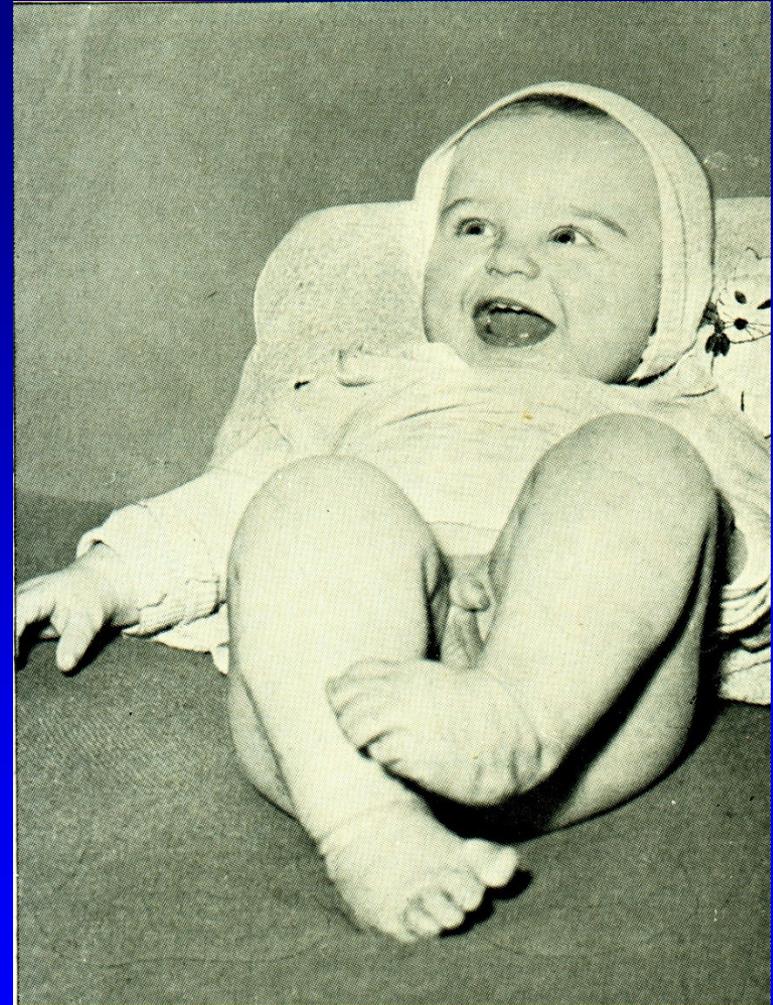
Obr. 28

Talipes equinovarus

Positional

Rigid

Rigid with other deformities



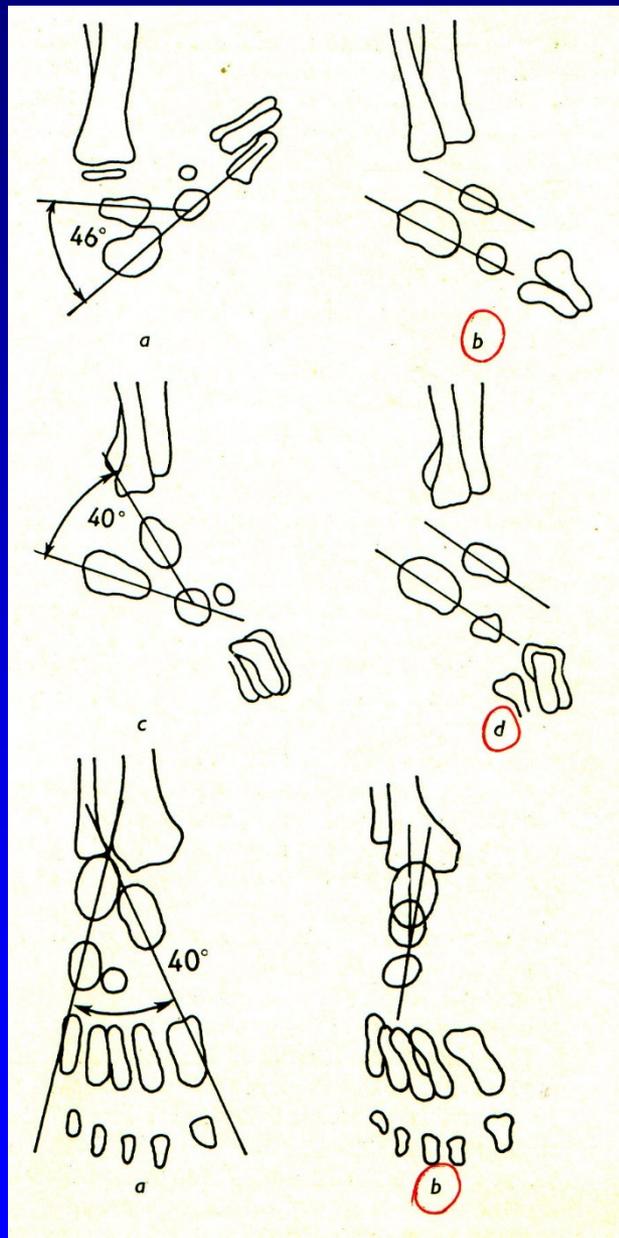
Obr. 28

Pes equinovarus congenitus

X ray

Normal

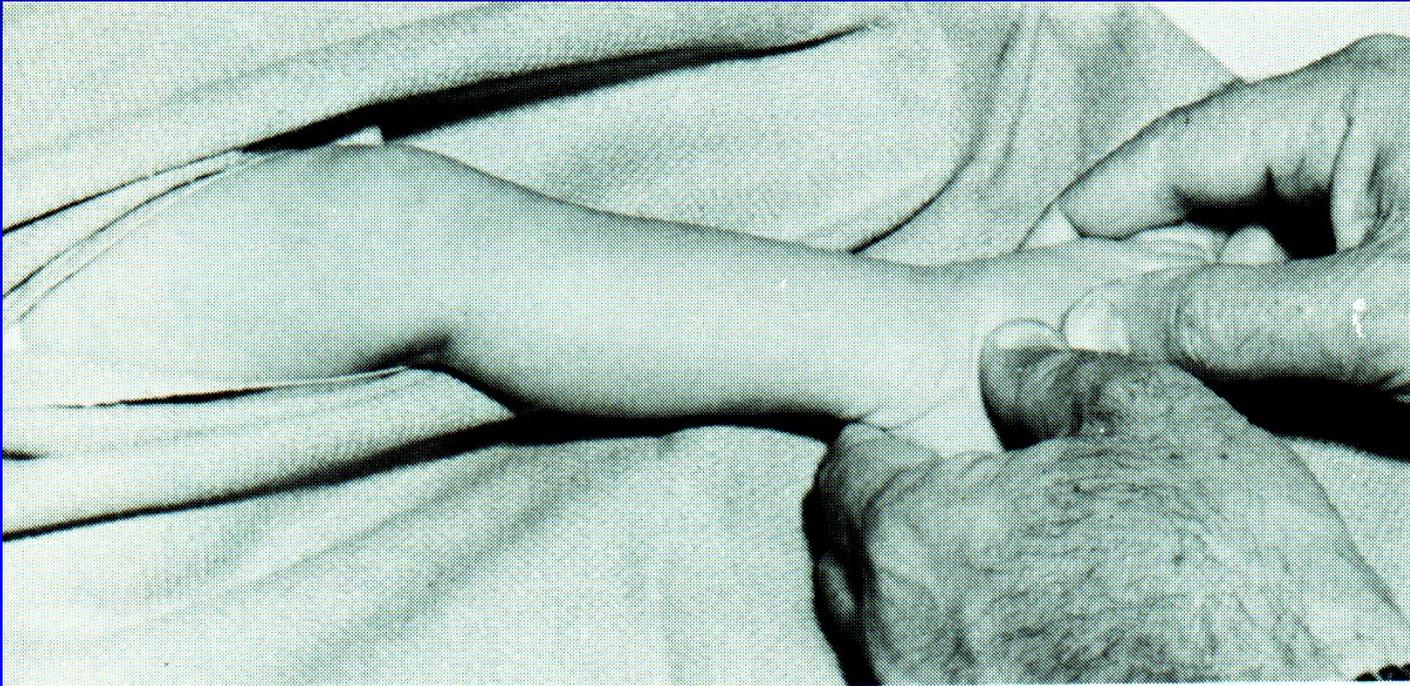
PEC



Obr. 30

Management

Fysiotherapy – first 2 days



Obr. 31

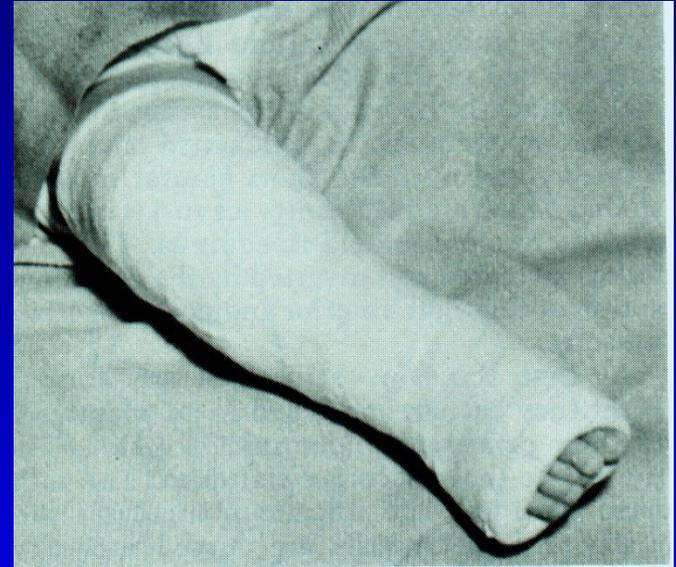
Splinting

First days after a birth

Change- twice weekly

10 weeks- 3 months

Correction of all deformities



Ponseti method

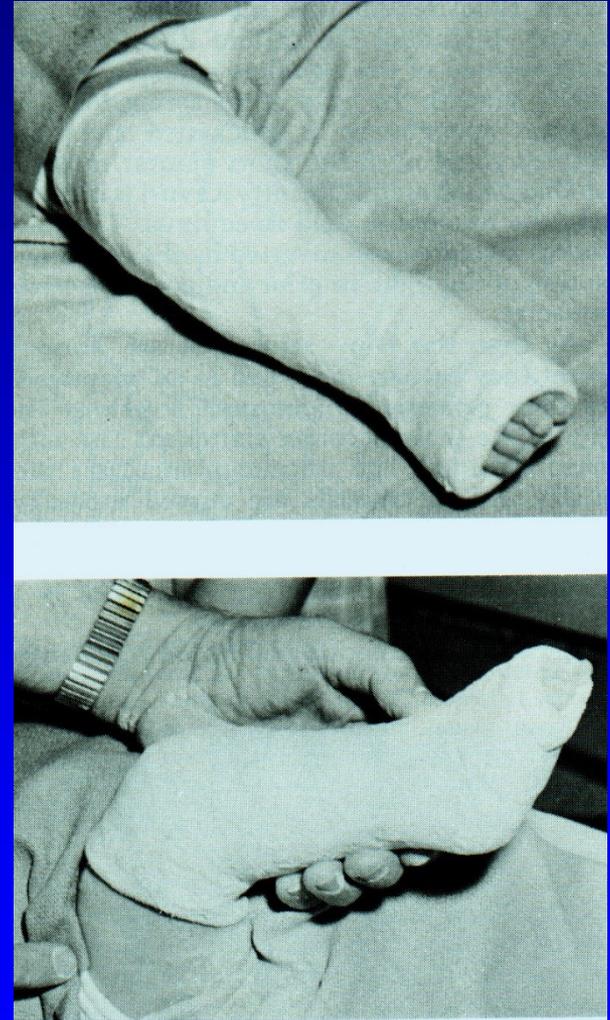
Splinting 4 weeks +
correction of all deformities

Achilotomy + 6 weeks plaster

Denis- Brown splint

60 % succes

40 % surgery then necessary



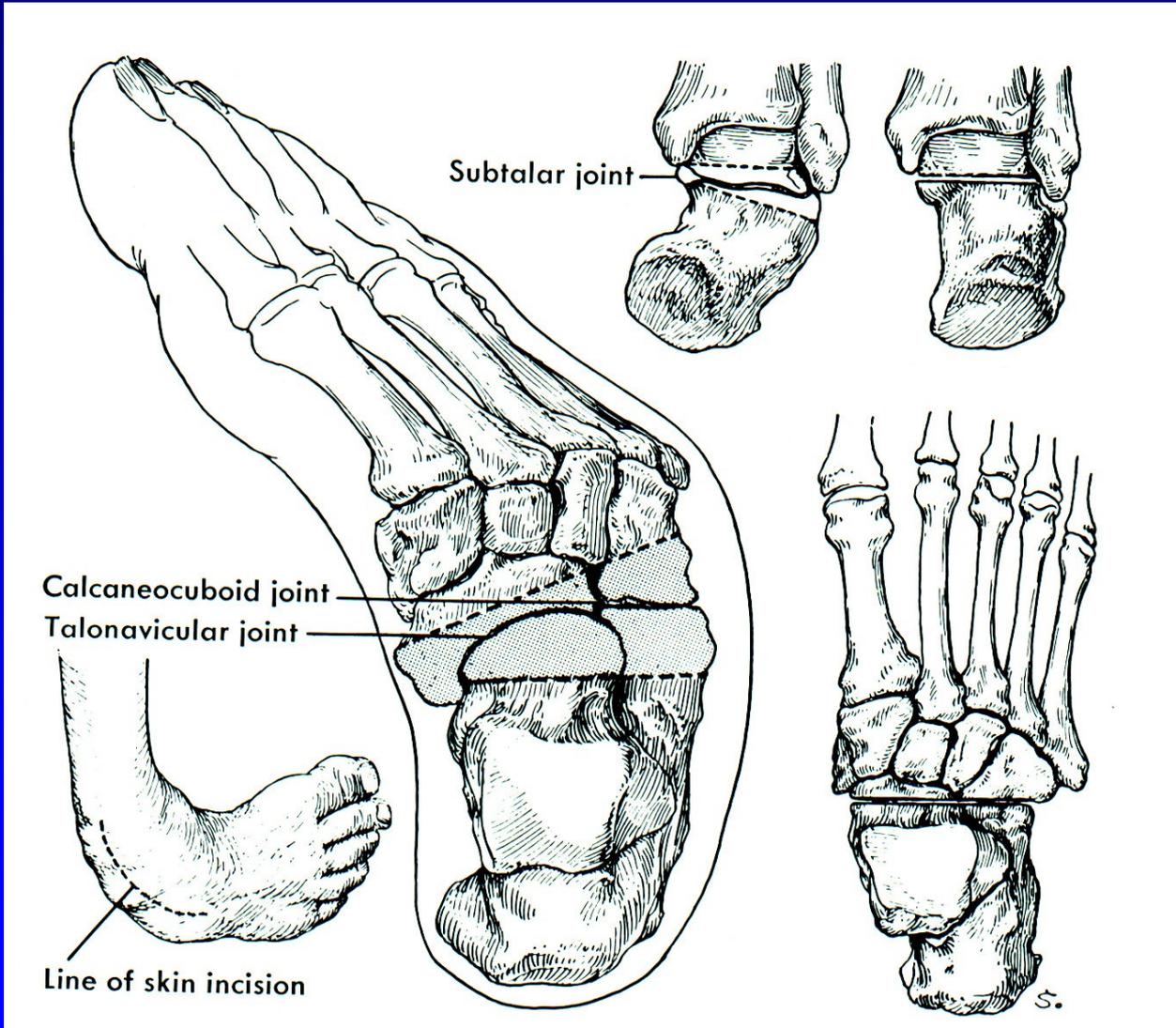
Surgery

Posterior capsulotomy +
lengthening of Achilles tendon

Surgery- Turco, Mc Kay, Dwyer,
Heymann, Bermann + Gartland.

Aftertreatment- plaster, correction splints

Triple arthrodesis



After 15 years of age

Neglected pes equinovarus congenitus



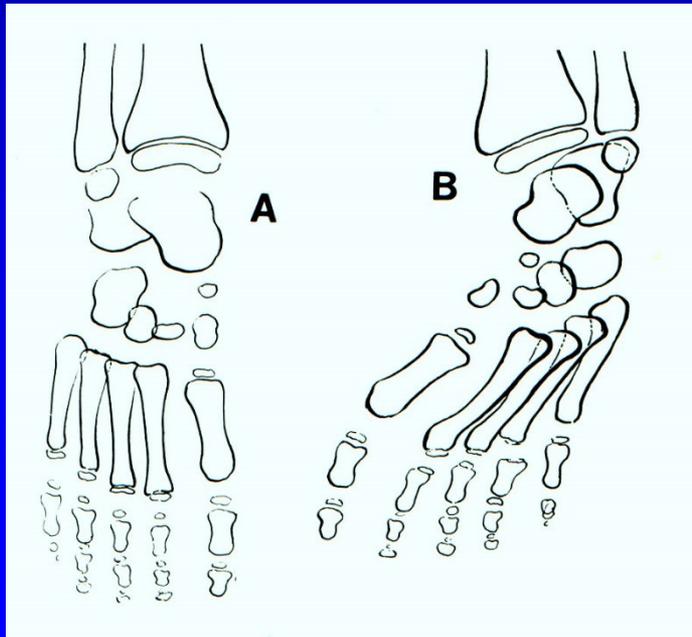
Obr. 33

Metatarsus varus congenitus

Mild form of equinovarus deformity

- adduction and supination of the forefoot

Conservative and operative treatment

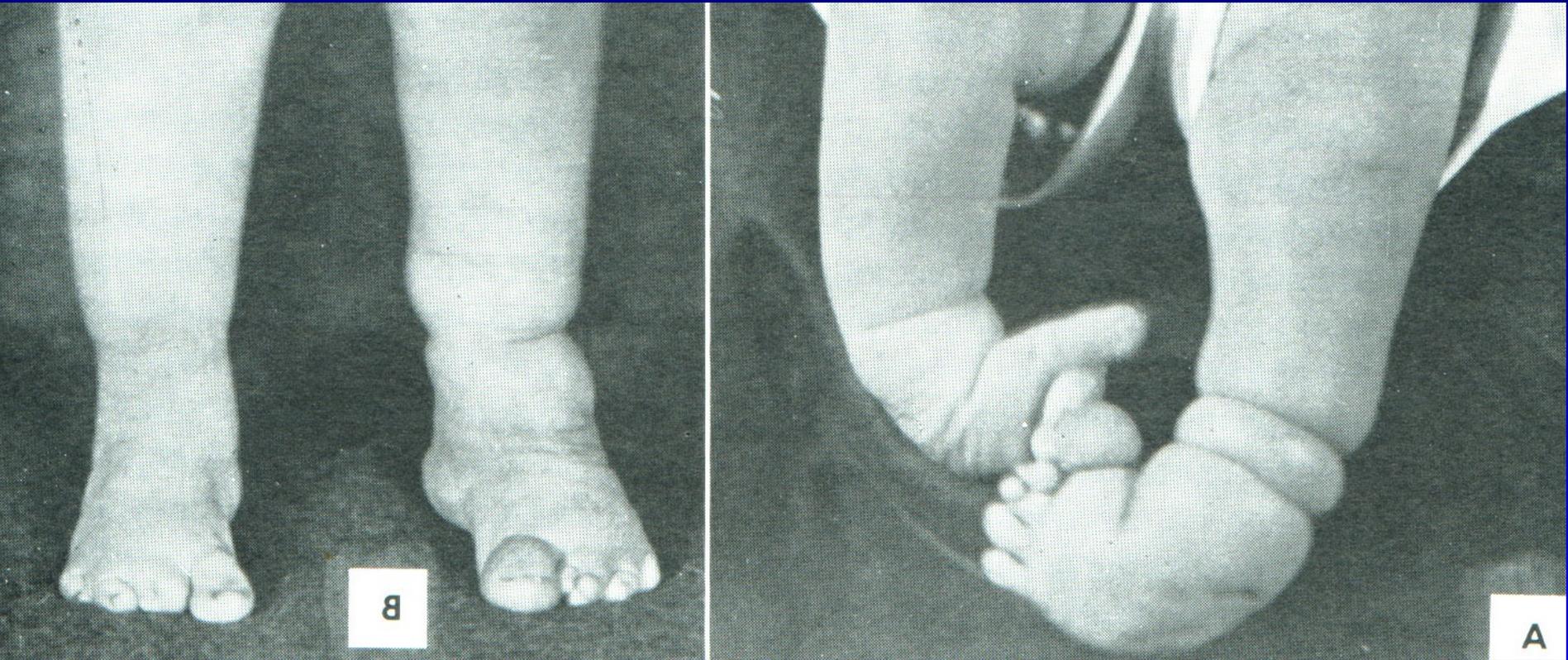


Obr. 35



Obr. 36

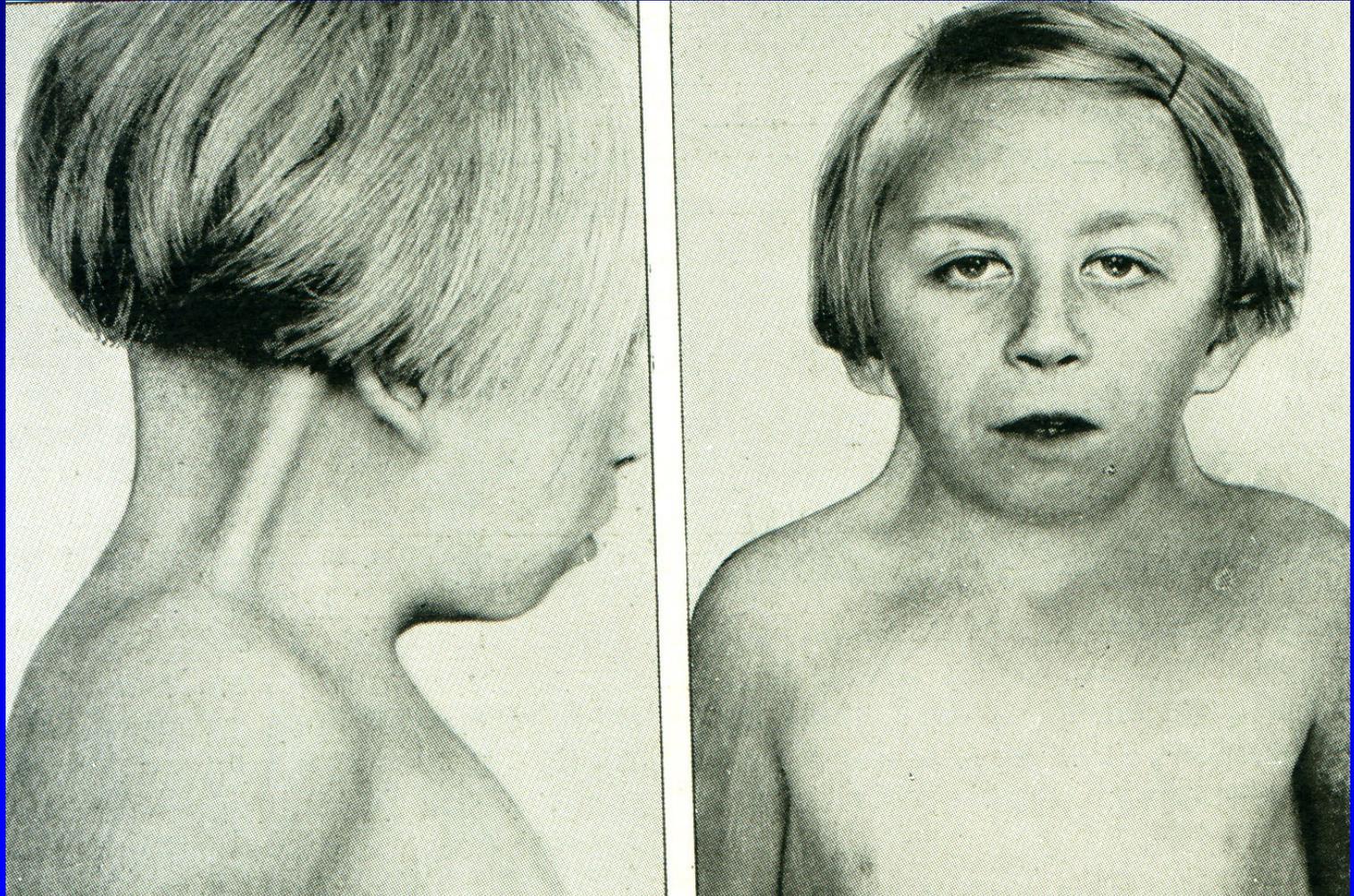
6. Congenital constrictions



Obr. 37

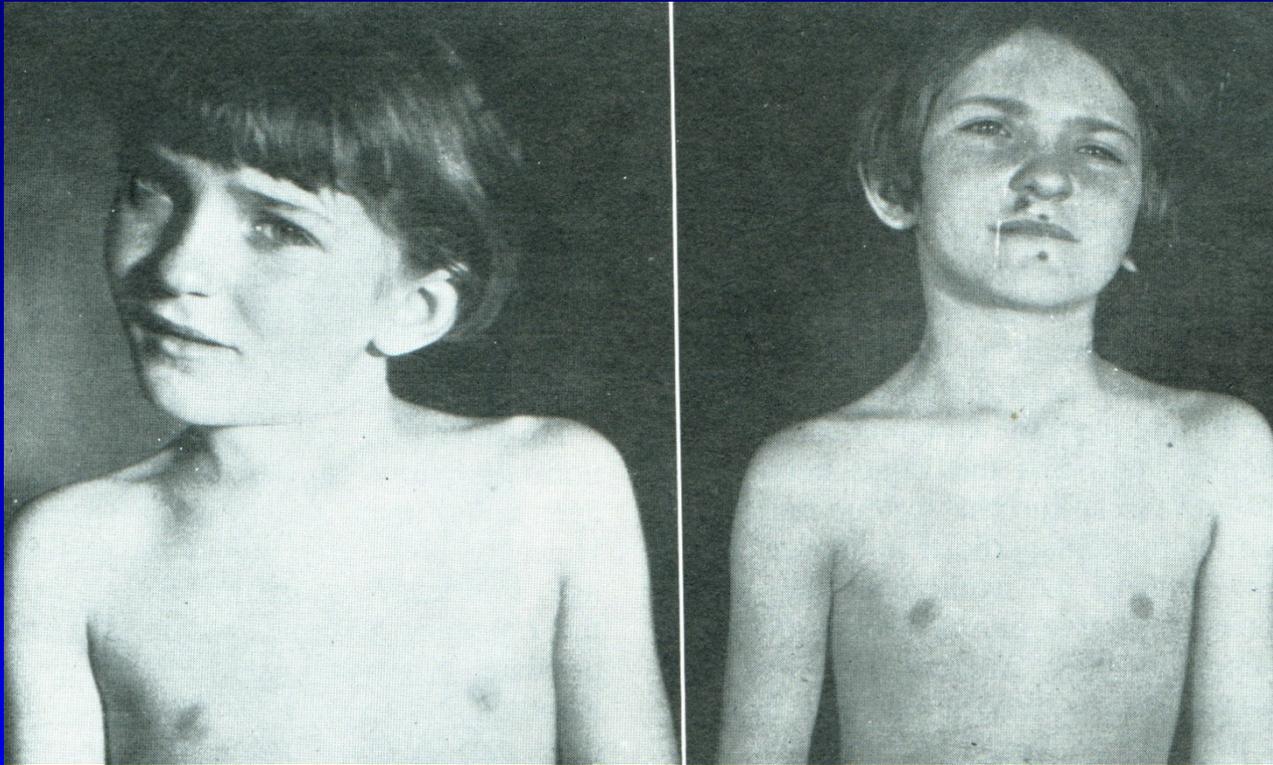
Intrauterine development

Pterygium colli



Obr. 38

Wry neck- torticollis muscularis congenita



Obr. 39

Trauma of sternocleidomastoideus muscle during delivery

Haematoma, tightening and fibrous shortening

The head – rotated to the healthy side

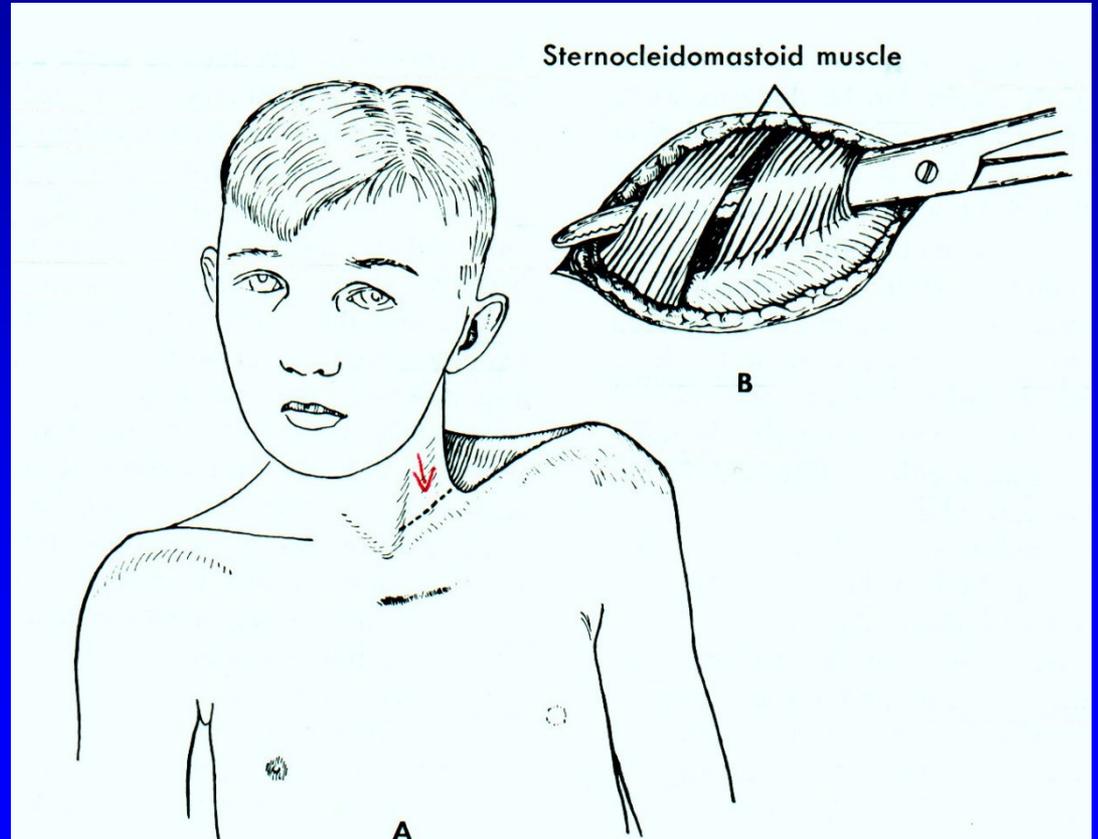
tilted to affected side

Asymetry of the face

Torticollis muscularis congenita

Positioning
Bandage

Surgery



General skeletal deformities

A. osseous

B. cartilage

C. mesenchymal

A. Osseous

Osteogenesis imperfecta

Osteopetrosis

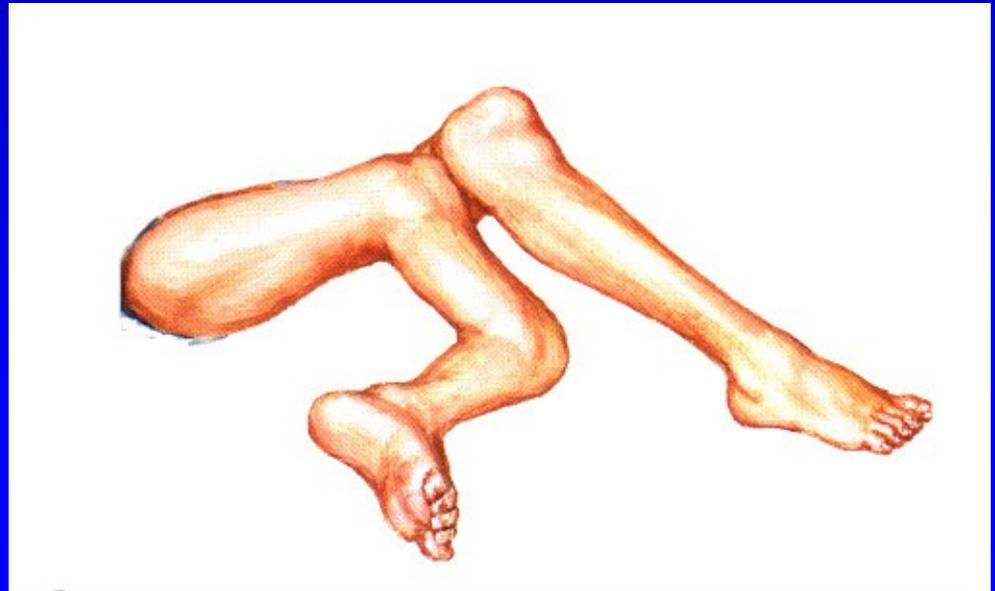
Osteogenesis imperfecta

I. – V. types

- letal (multiple fractures intrauterine)
- tarda (fractures, deformities, kyphosis, kyfoscoliosis, blue eyes, deafness (otosclerosis))



Obr. 41

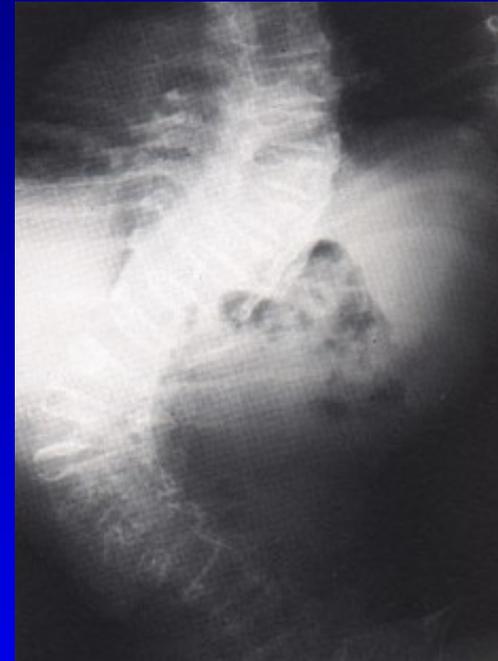


Obr. 42

Osteogenesis imperfecta

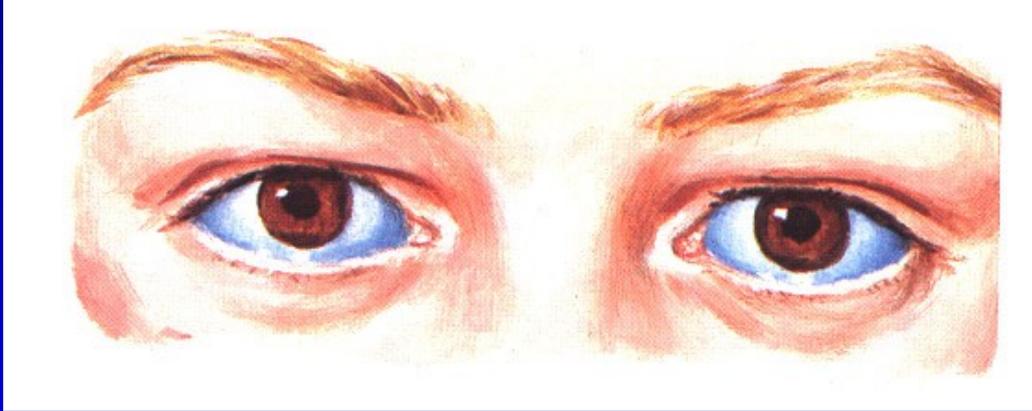


Obr. 43



Obr. 44

Osteogenesis imperfecta



Obr. 45

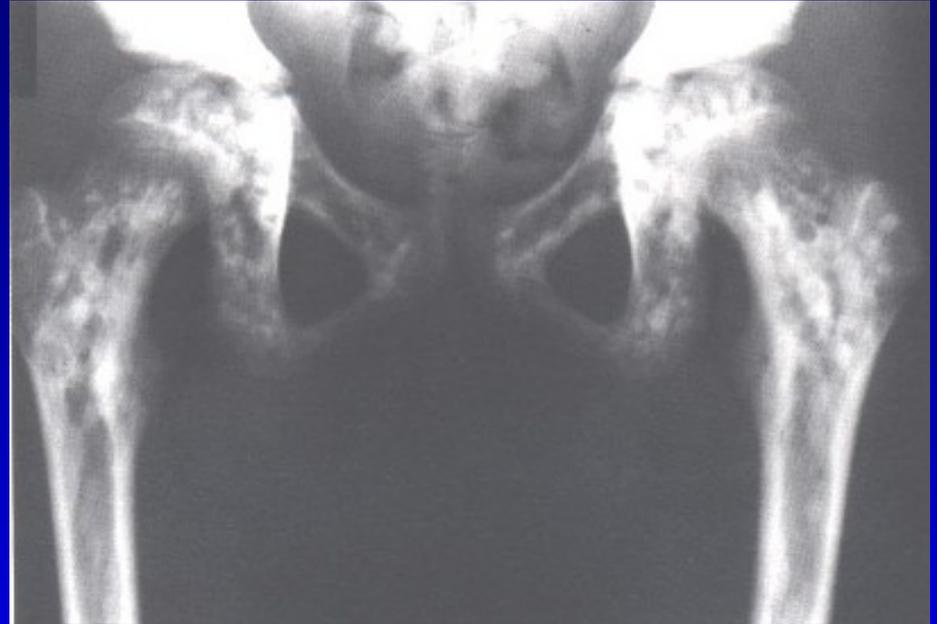


Obr. 46

Osteopetrosis



Obr. 47



Obr. 48

Osteopoikilosis

Osteopetrosis

Sclerotic and fragile bone

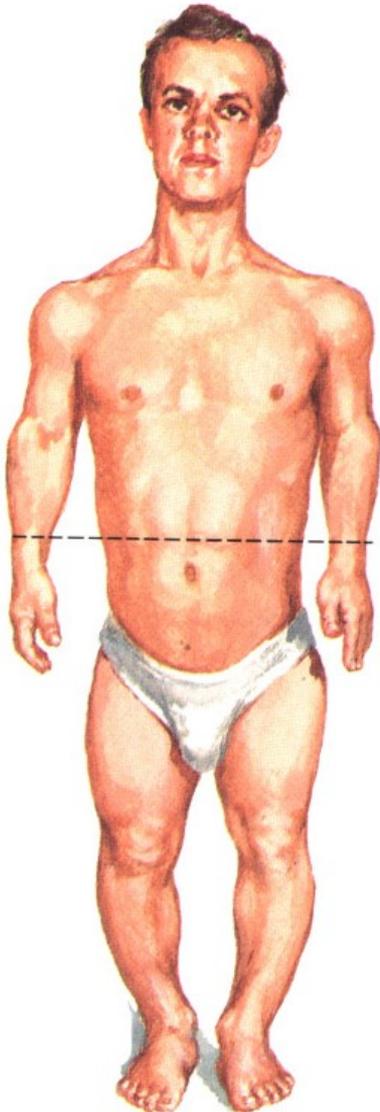
B. Cartilage

Achondroplasia

Multiple chondromatosis

Multiple epiphyseal dysplasia

Dwarfism- achondroplasia



Dysproportional short stature
Long trunk, short extremities

Normal mental condition

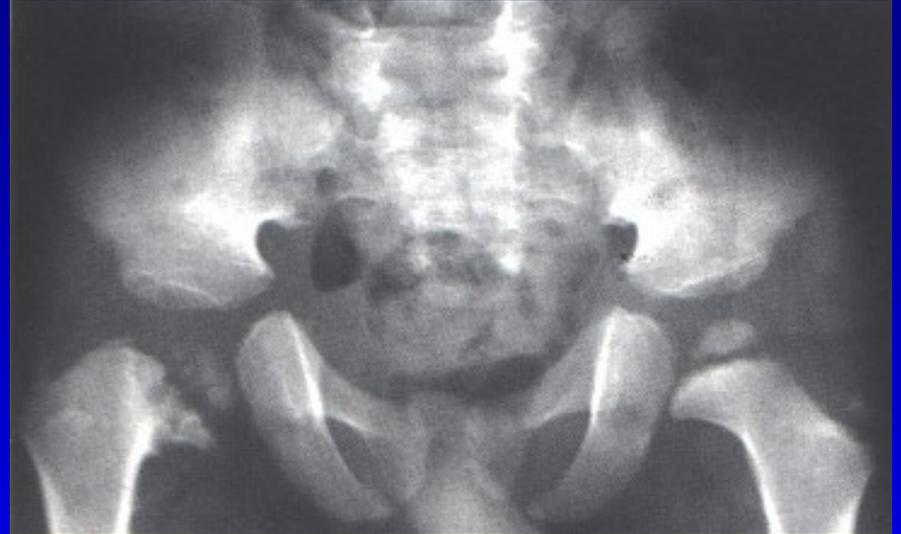
Low function of growth plates
with their premature closure

Obr. 49

Spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia



Obr. 50



Obr. 51

Disorder of enchondral growth
and ossifications

Deformity of epiphyseal region

Affections of joints, platyspondyly

Multiple osteochondromatosis



Obr. 52



Obr. 53

Multiple osteochondroms

C. Mesenchymal

Arthrogryphosis congenita

Neurofibromatosis

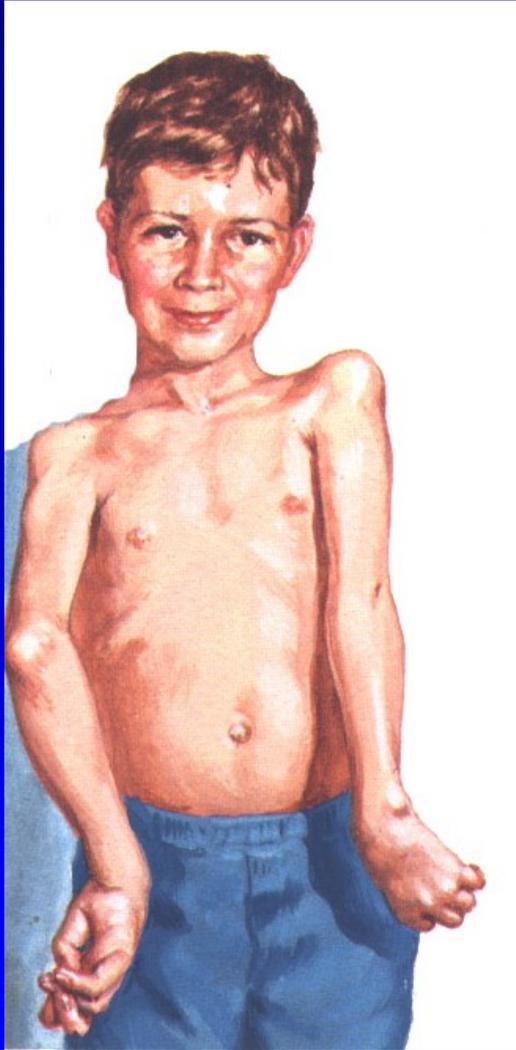
Fibrous dysplasia

M. Ehlers-Danlos

Marfan syndrom

Mucopolysacharidosis

Arthrogryphosis congenita



Change of muscles into
fibrous and adiposis tissue

Stiff joints

In flexion

In extension

Normal mental condition

Obr. 54

Neurofibromatosis



Multiple neurofibroms

Café au lait patches

Large naevus

Hyperplasia

Hypoplasia

Obr. 55

Neurofibromatosis



Obr. 56

Kyfoskoliosis



Obr. 57

Elefantiasis

Neurofibromatosis

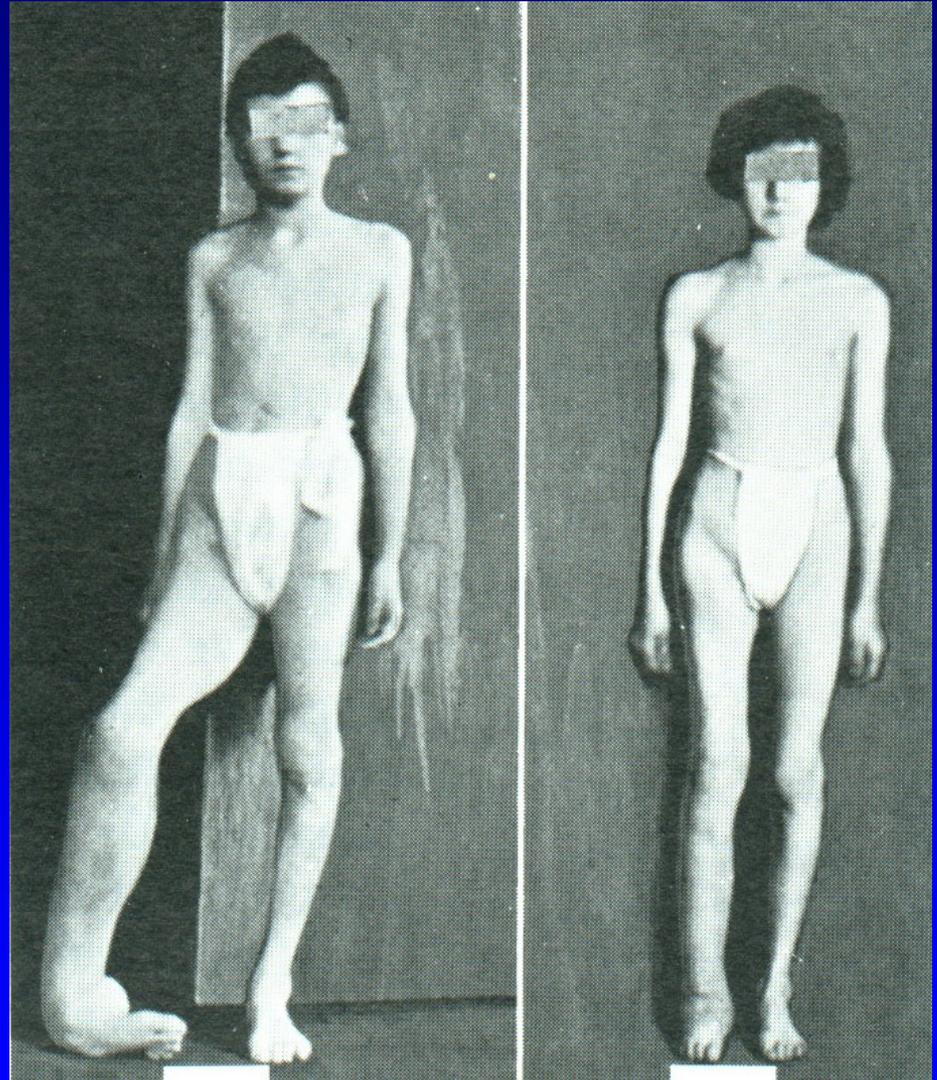
Oedema

Elefantiasis

Haemangiomas

Hyperplasia

Hypoplasia



Obr. 58

Neurofibromatosis

Scoliosis

Deformity of the pelvis

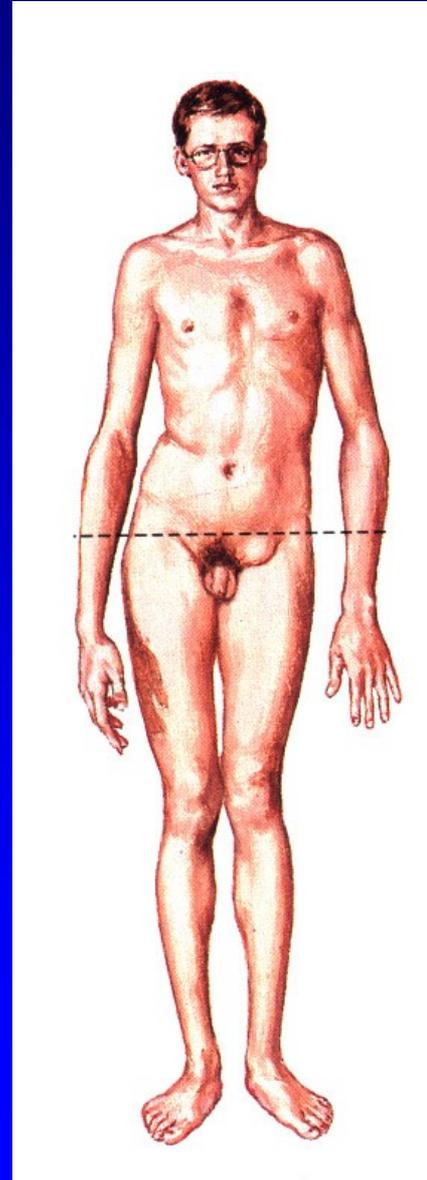


Obr. 59

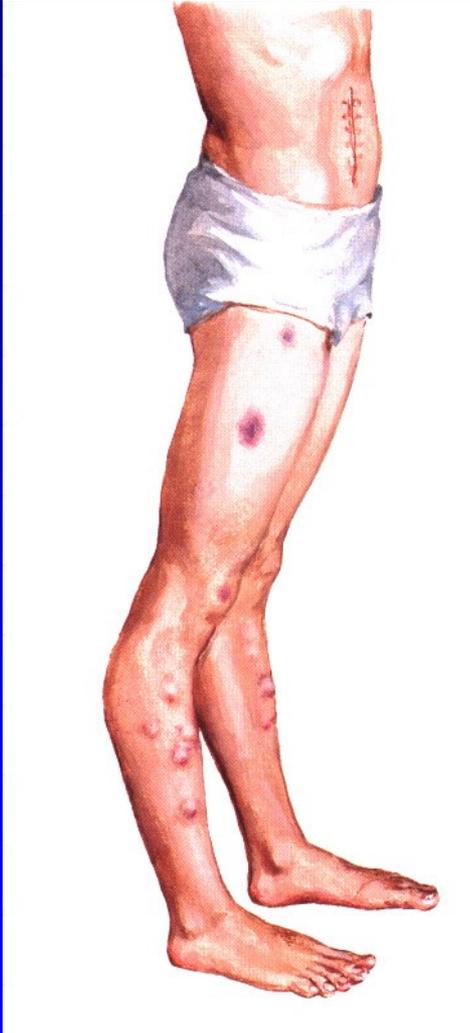
Marfan syndrom

Tall stature
Long extremities
Long fingers
Scoliosis
Deformity of the sternum

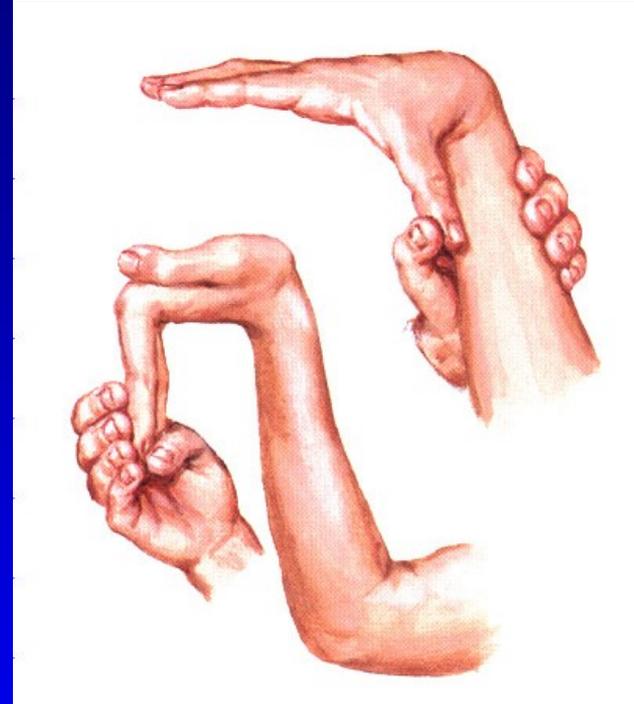
Aneurysma of the aorta
Hearth failure
Lens dystopy
Gothic palate



Marfan syndrom



Obr. 61



Obr. 62

Mesenchymal general laxity
genu recurvatum

Mucopolysacharidosis

Morquio- Brailsford syndrom

Hurler syndrom

Hunter syndrom

Morquio- Brailsford syndrom



Platyspondylia
hyperkyphosis
Short stature
Short neck
Pectus carinatum
Weaknes of muscles
Hip deformities

Obr. 63

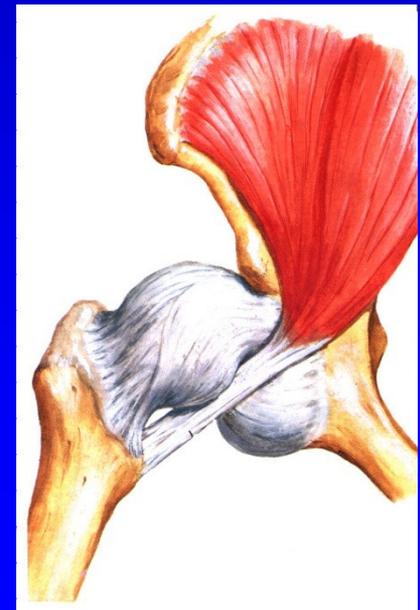
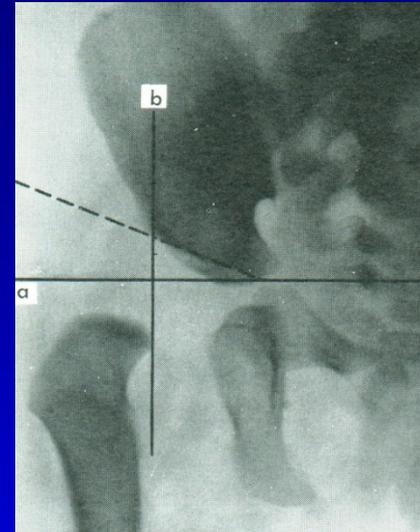
Developmental dysplasia of the hip

Occurrence: 5 % of all children

Czech republic: 80-120
diclocations/ year

3-5 time more often girls

20 % of dysplastic O.A.



DDH

Perinatal and postnatal changes

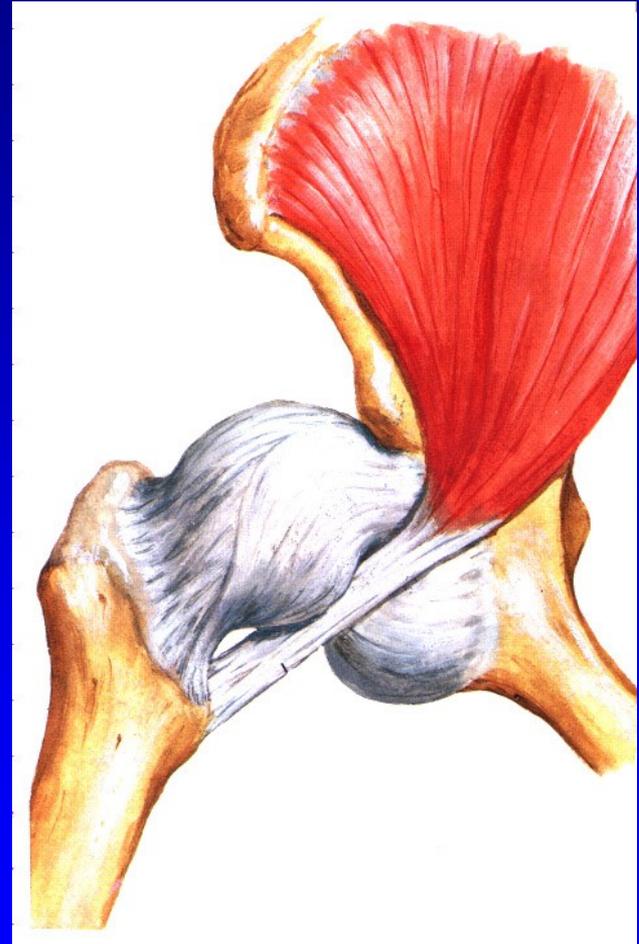
Genes for acetabular dysplasia

Genes for joint capsule laxity

Increased laxity- relaxin

External forces

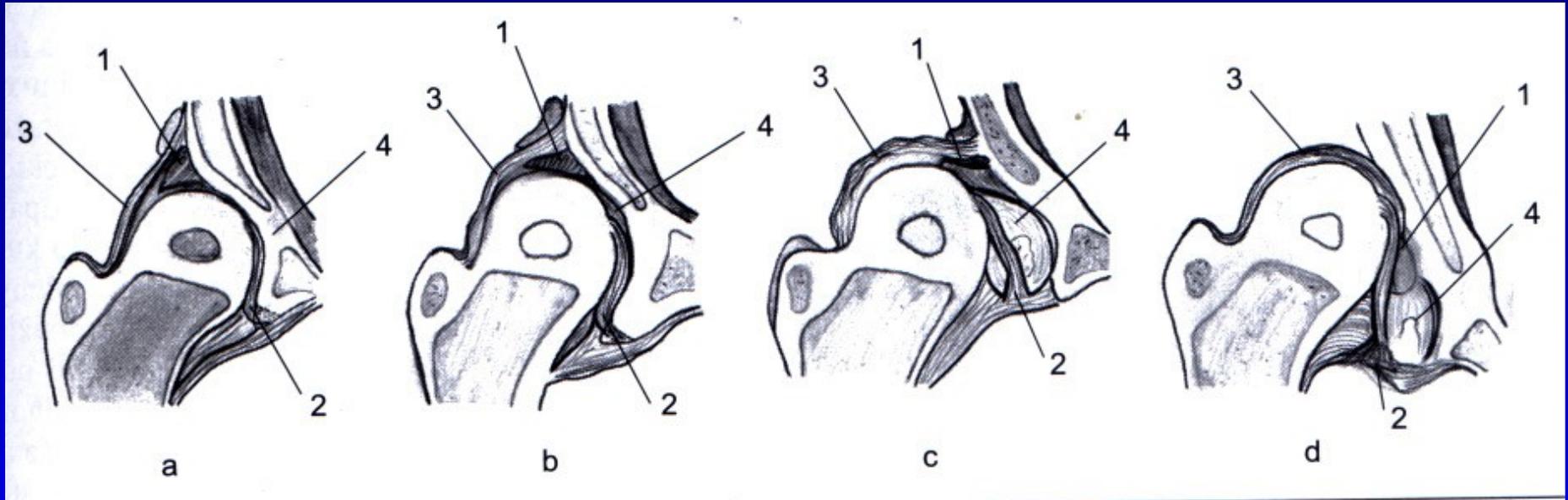
Birth- pelvis first



DDH

1. Dysplasia
 - a- stable hip
 - b- unstable hip
 - steep osseous tectum
 - late ossification of femoral head
 - no decentration
2. Subluxation – head is subluxated
3. Dislocation- head is outside of the acetabulum

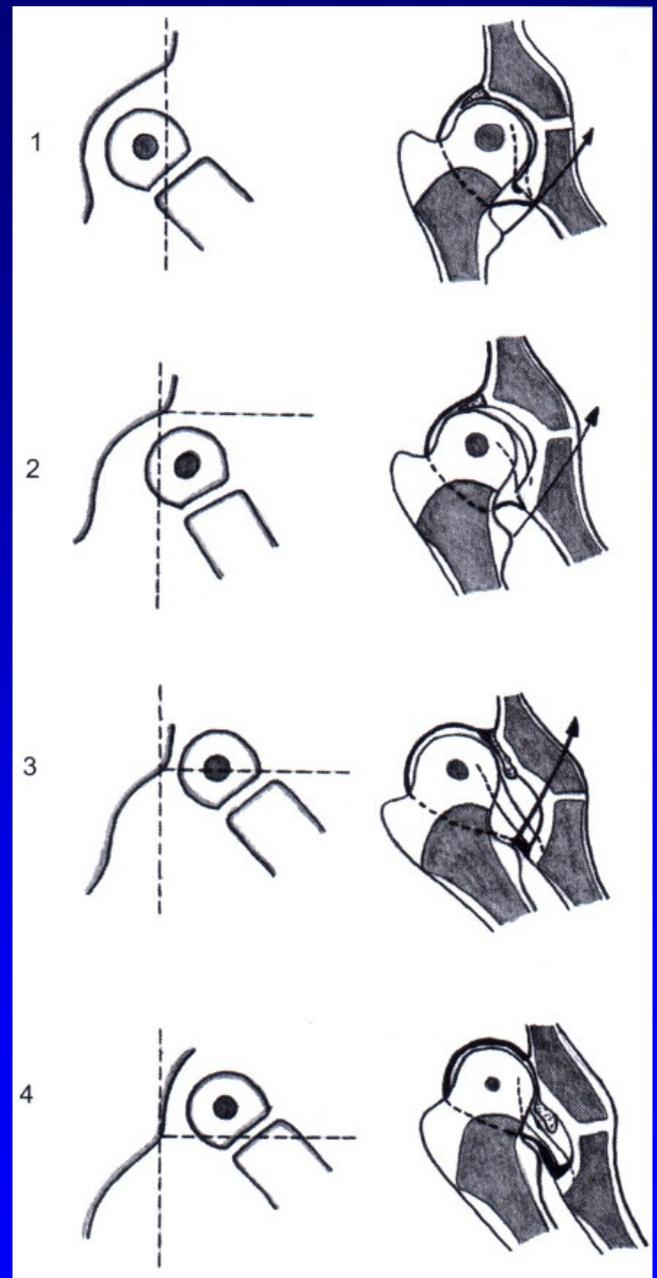
DDH



- a dysplasia, stable hip
- b dysplasia, unstable hip
- c subluxation
- d dislocation

AKH classification of DDH

- 1 stable dysplasia (preluxation)
- 2 unstable dysplasia
- 3 subluxation
- 4 dislocation

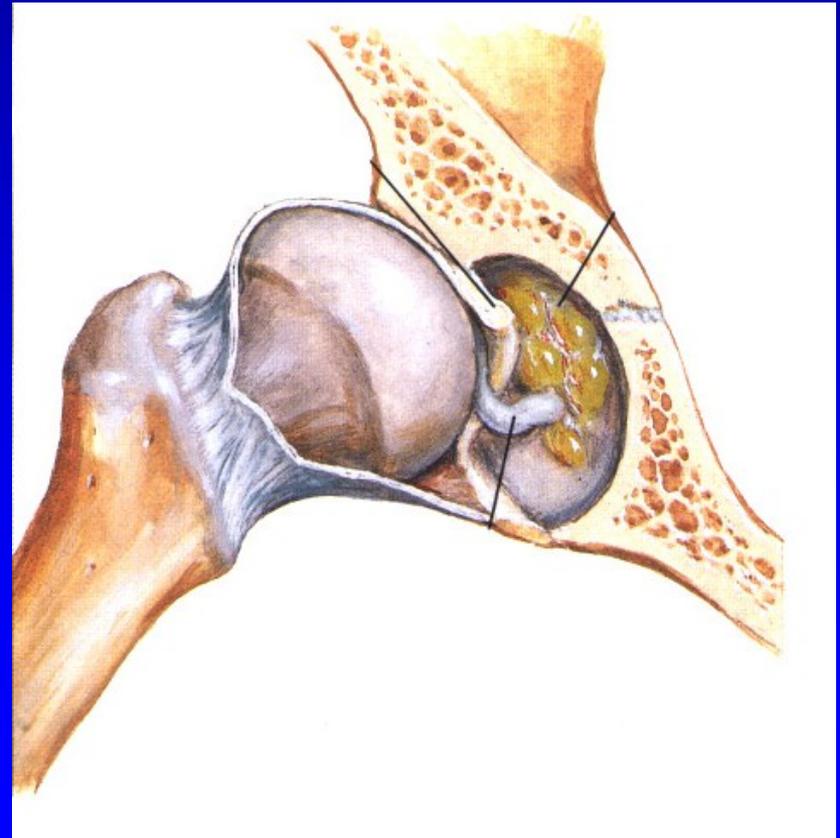


4. dislocation – head is outside of the acetabulum

luxatio marginalis

luxatio supracotyloidea

luxatio iliaca



Obr. 66

Symptoms in a newborn child- certain

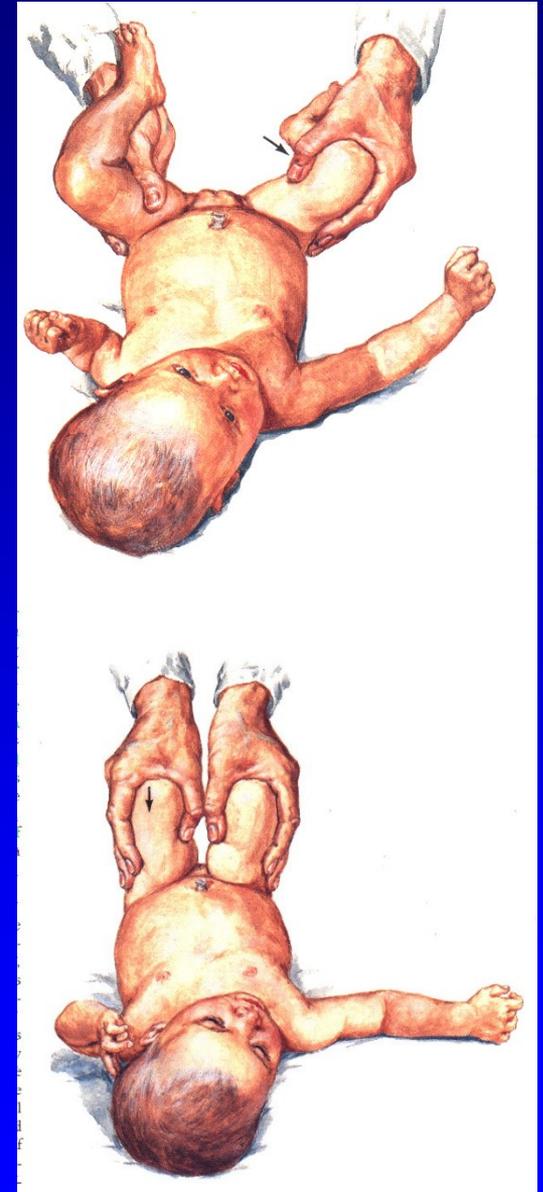
Ortolani abduction test (reduction)

Dislocation tests:

- Palmén test
- le Damany test
- Barlow test

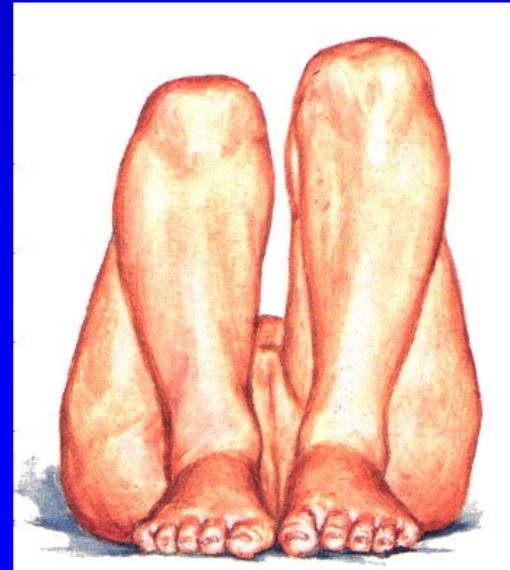
High position of greater trochanter

Femoral head is palpable
under abductors or in groin region



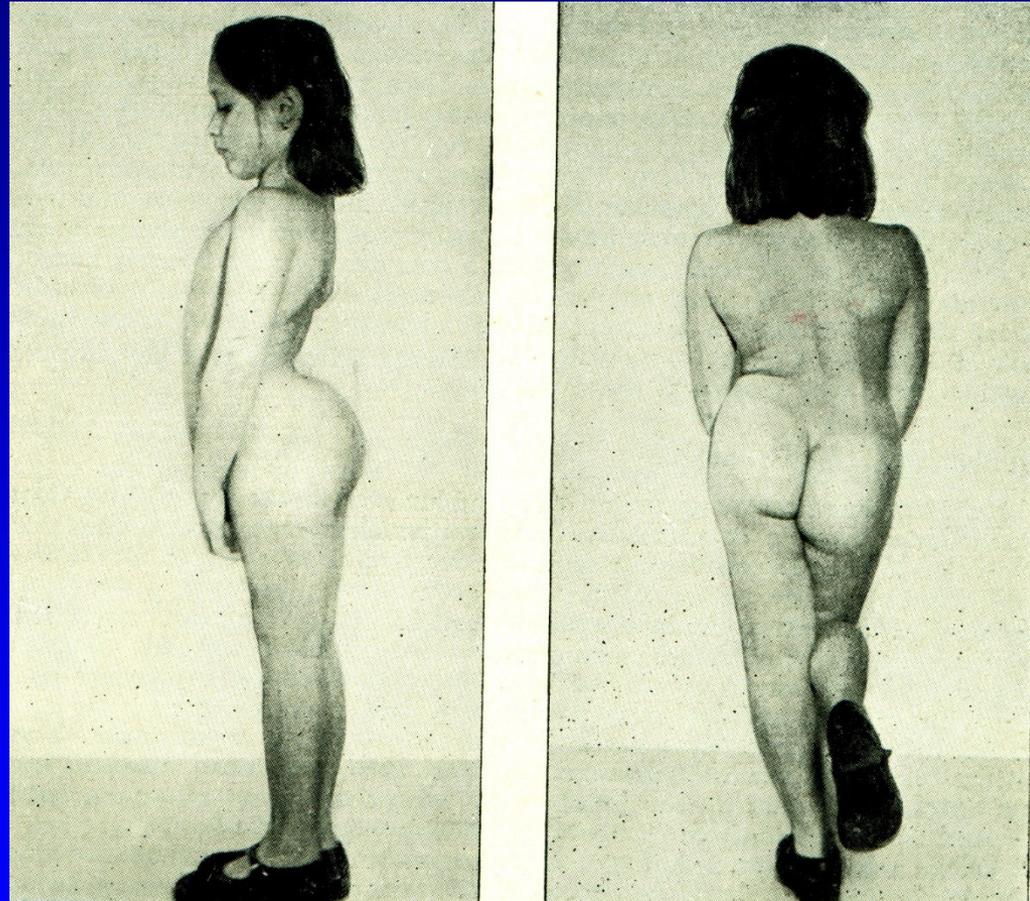
Symptoms in a newborn child - suspicion

Limited abduction
Asymmetry of skin grooves
Increased tonus of adductors
Shortening of the extremity



Symptoms in an older child

Limping
Shortening of the extremity
Trendelenburg sign
Lumbar hyperlordosis
Rocking child in
bilateral cases



Obr. 70 Trendelenburg sign

Ultrasonography

Graf classification

1a

1b

II a

II b

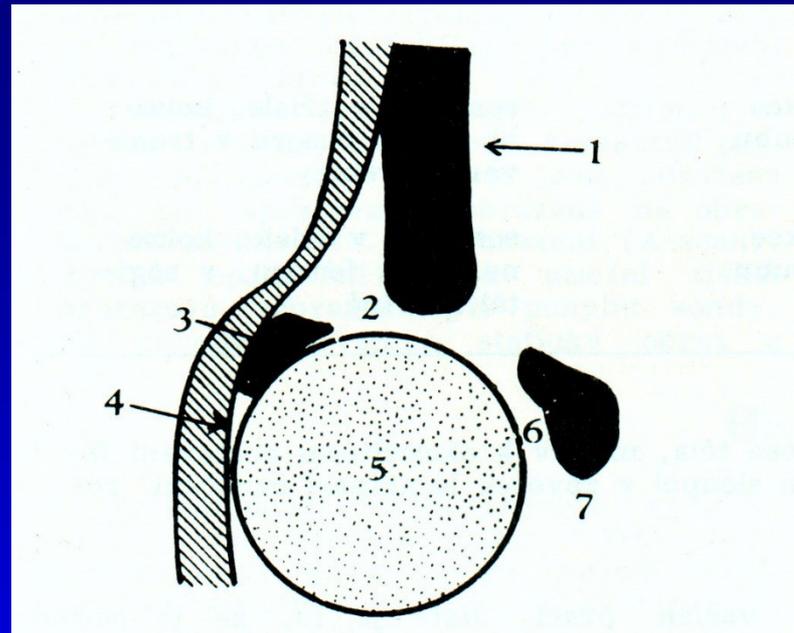
II c

II d

III a

III b

IV



Obr. 71

1- iliac bone

2- cartilago of lateral acetabulum

3- labrum acetabulare

4- joint capsule

5- femoral head

6- osseous tectum

7- inferior margin of the iliac bone

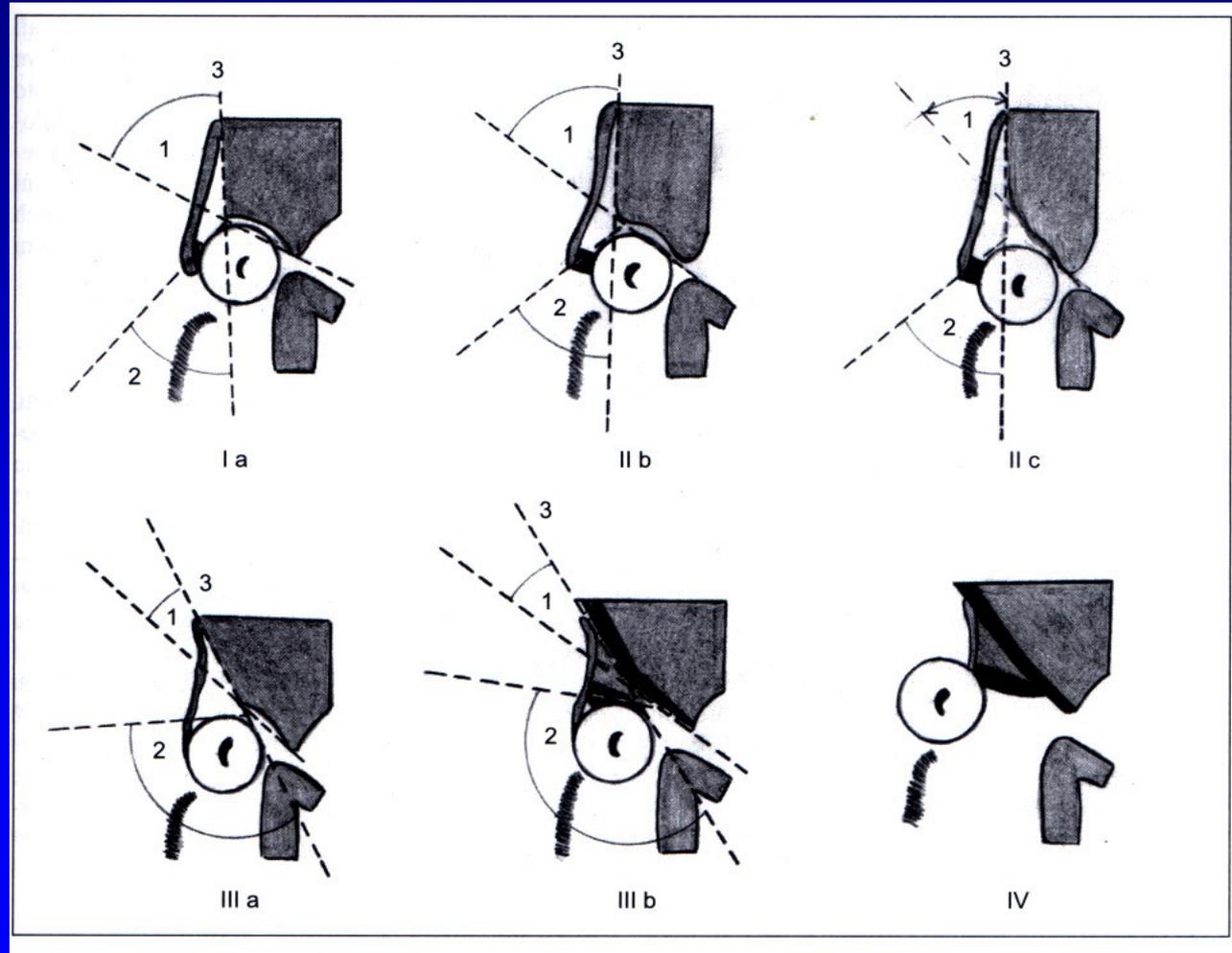
Graf classification- ultrasonography

Ia, Ib normal

IIa,b,c,d dysplasia

IIIa,b subluxation

IV dislocation



Examination in Czech republic

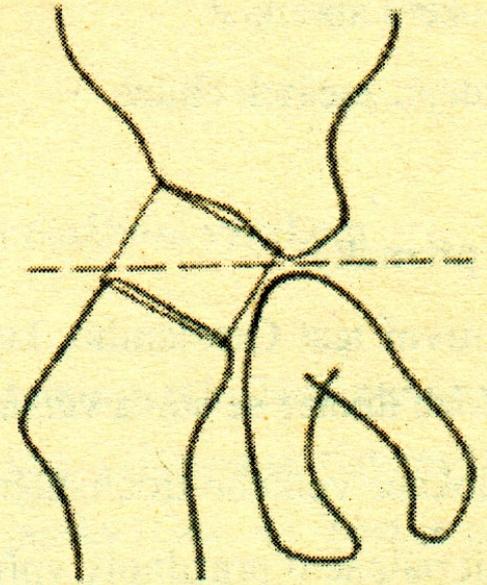
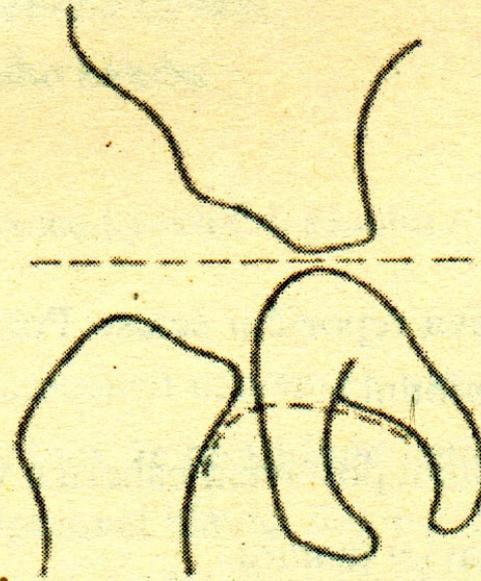
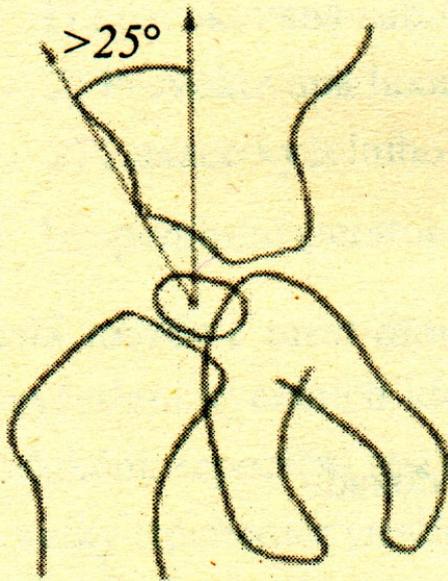
In the first week after birth- clinical examination + ultrasonography

- Early onset of the treatment

After 6 weeks – clinical examination + ultrasonography

After 3 months- clinical examination + ultrasonography
in a case of pathological finding- X ray

X-ray (after 3 months of age)



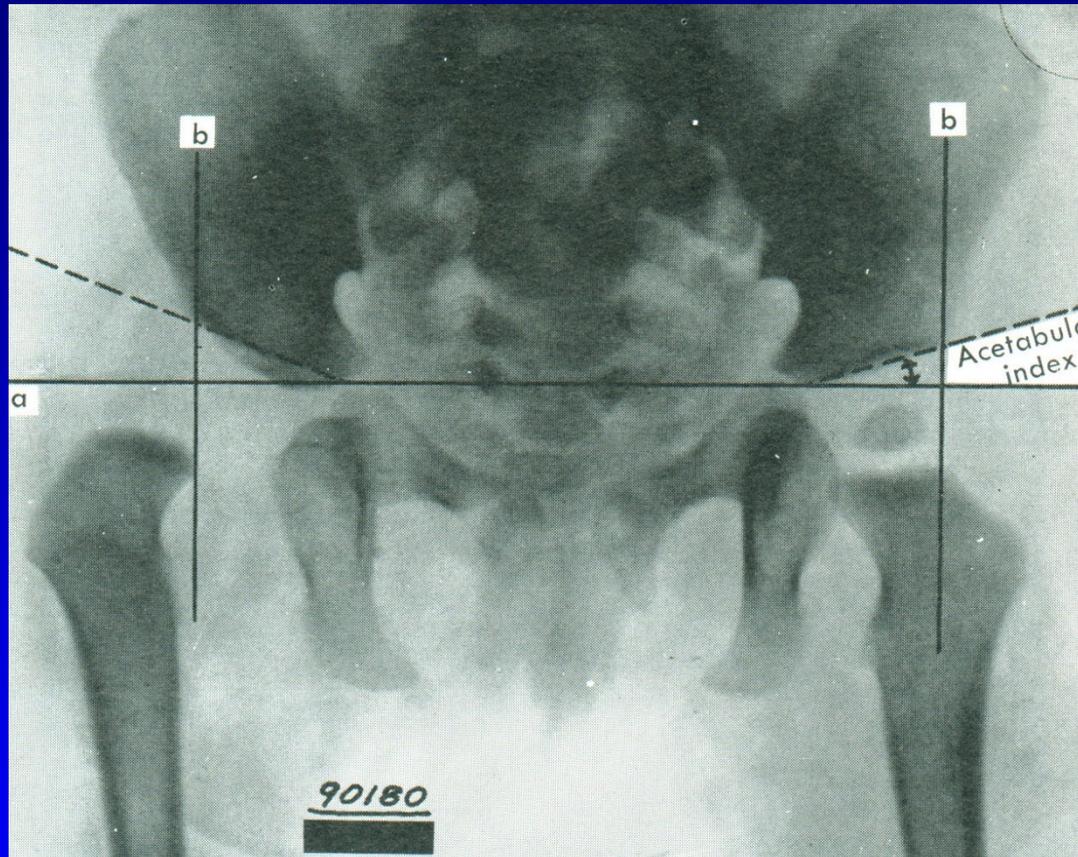
Obr. 72

Wiberg angle

Shenton line

Kopitz paraleroogram

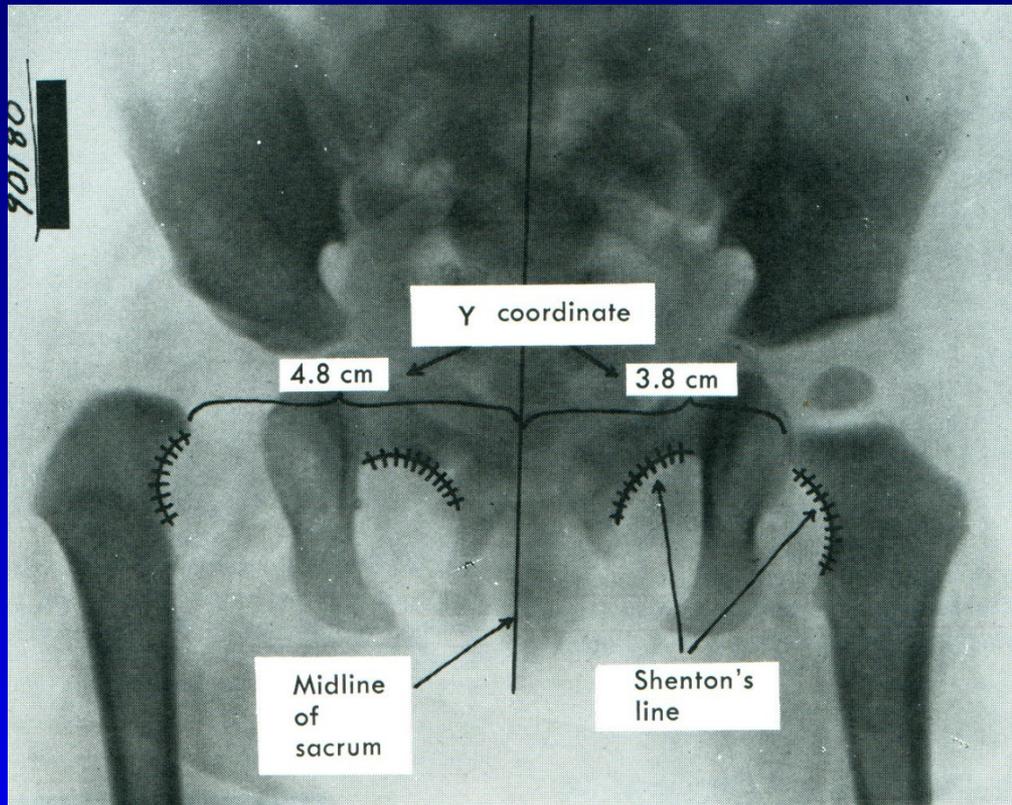
X-ray



Obr. 73

Dislocation of the right hip
Absent ossification of proximal epiphysis

X-ray



Obr. 74

Dislocation of the right hip
Femur is upwards and lateral
Shenton line is disrupted
No ossification of proximal epiphysis

Conservative management

- closed reduction

In the first month: reduction by gentle Ortolani manevuer- keep in abduction in Pavlik harness

Keep in safe zone: 90-120° flexion

50-70° abduction

Spontaneous reduction: up to 2- 3 months

- abduction positioning (napkins)

- Frejka pillow

- Pavlik harness

Functional treatment (Frejka)



Obr. 75

Frejka pillow

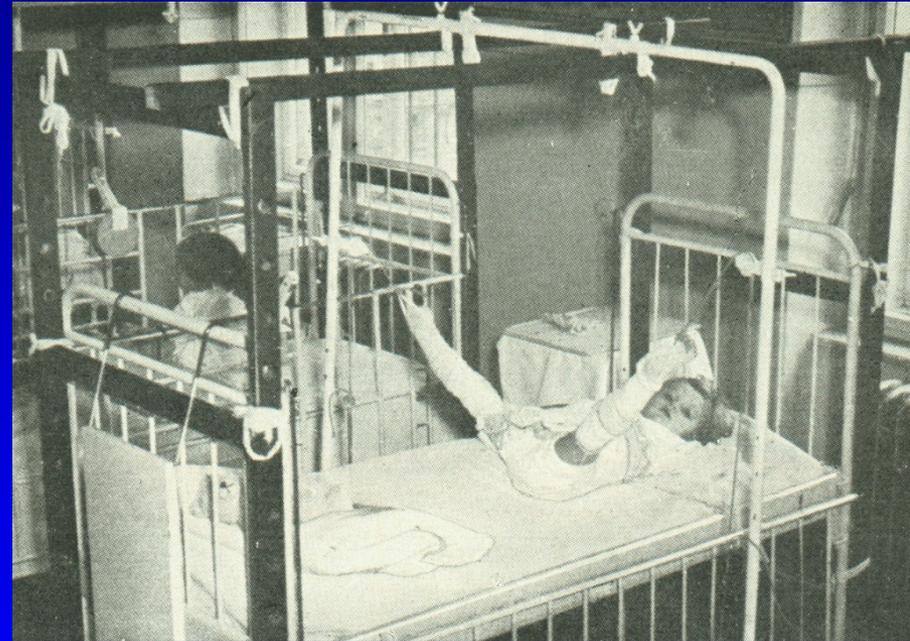


Obr. 76

Pavlik harness

Over head traction

1. 2 weeks horizontal
2. 4 weeks in flexion of 100°
gradually increasing of abduction
up to 70°
buttock is slightly above the bed
3. Bilateral hip spica
flexion 100° , abduction 50°
for 6 weeks
4. Aftertreatment with Pavlik harness
or abduction apparatus



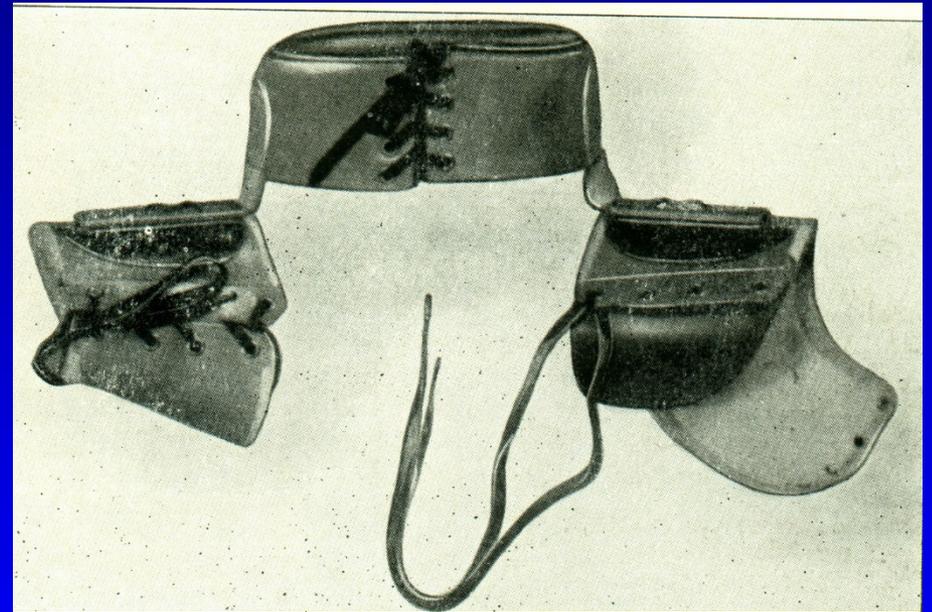
Obr. 77

Hip spica



Obr. 78

Abduction apparatus



Obr. 79

Arthrography or MRI

Left hip

Inverted limbus

Constriction of joint capsule

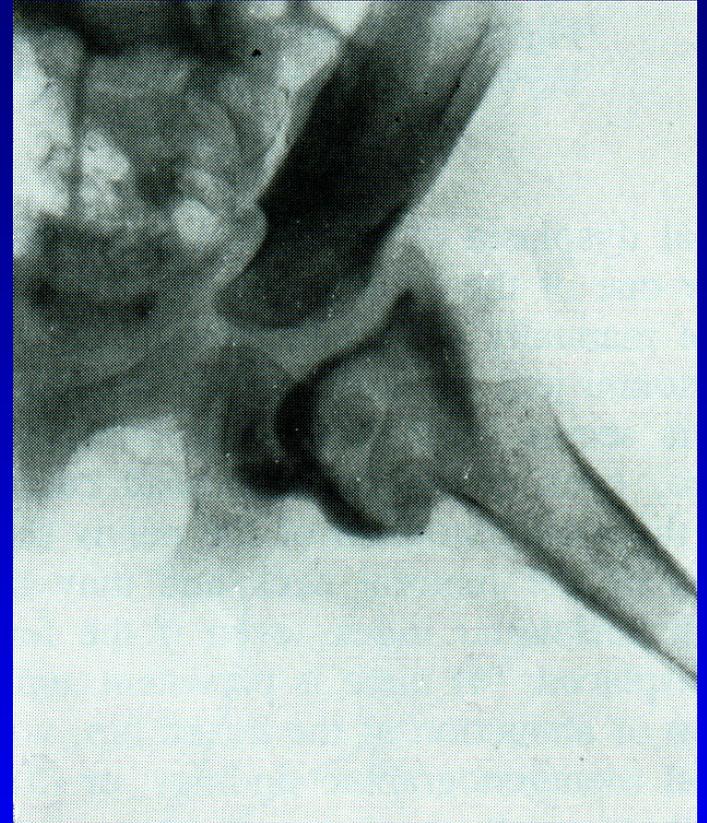


Obr. 80

Arthrography

Large inverted limbus

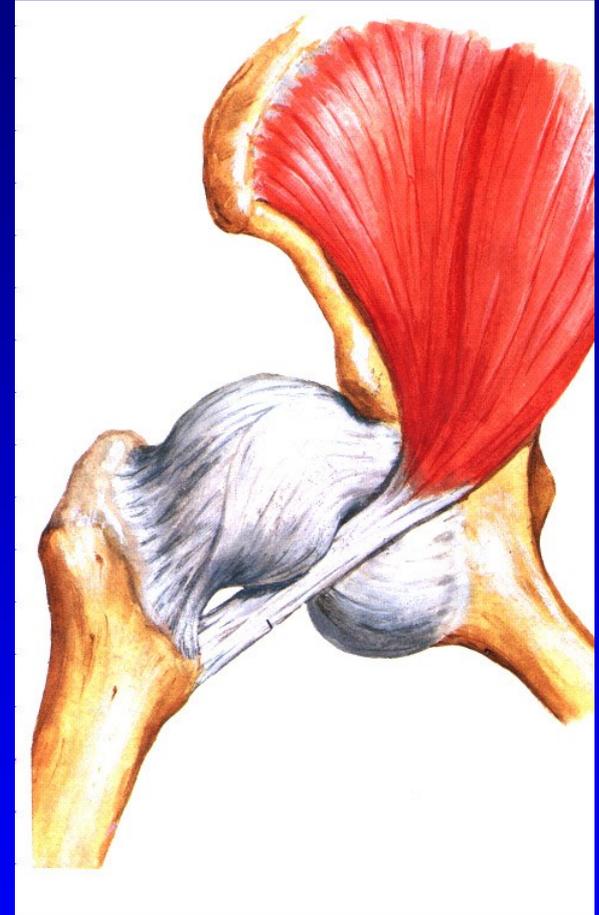
Dichotomy of femoral head



Obr. 81

Obstacles for reduction

1. Inverted limbus
2. Constriction of joint capsule
3. Hypertrophy of lig. capitis femoris
4. Iliopsoas tendon
5. Big anteversion of the femoral neck



Obr. 82 Iliopsoas tendon

Operative treatment: open reduction, Salter osteotomy



Obr. 84

Operative treatment

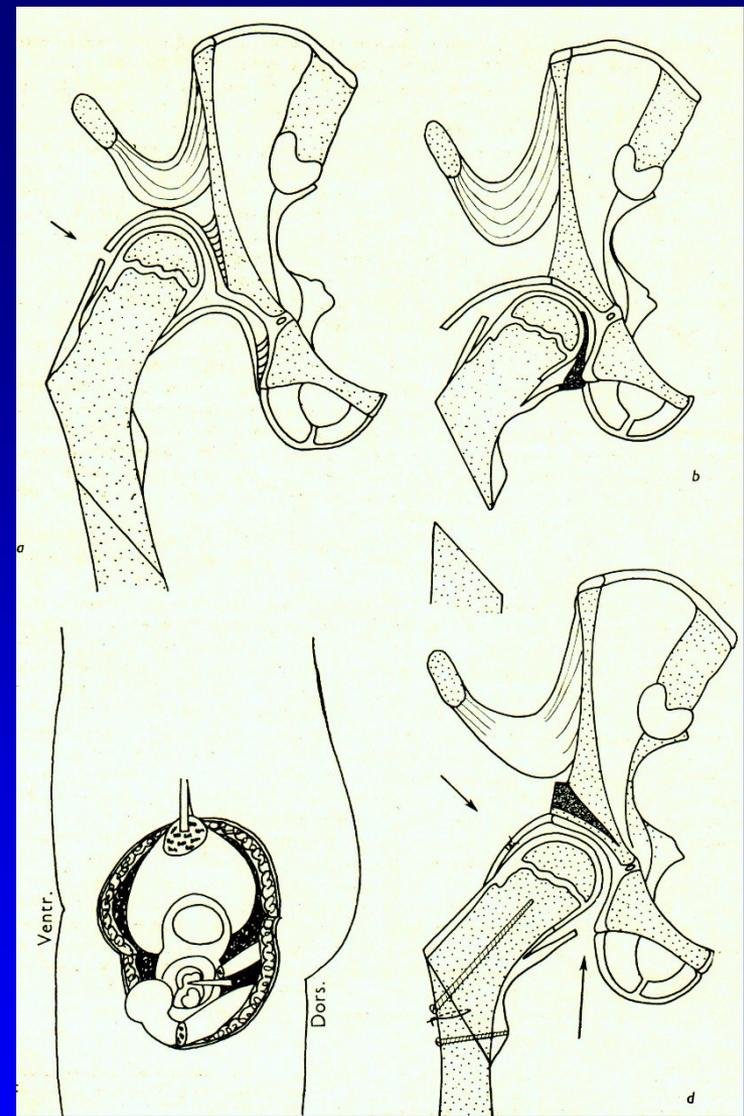
Open reduction

Removal of the obstacle
Reduction into the acetabulum

Pelvic osteotomy-
Salter, Dega, Pemberton
Shortening osteotomy of the femur

Osteotomy of proximal femur

- Shortening of the femur
- Correction of CCD angle and anteversion



Open surgery- Zahradníček

Ischemic necrosis in DDH

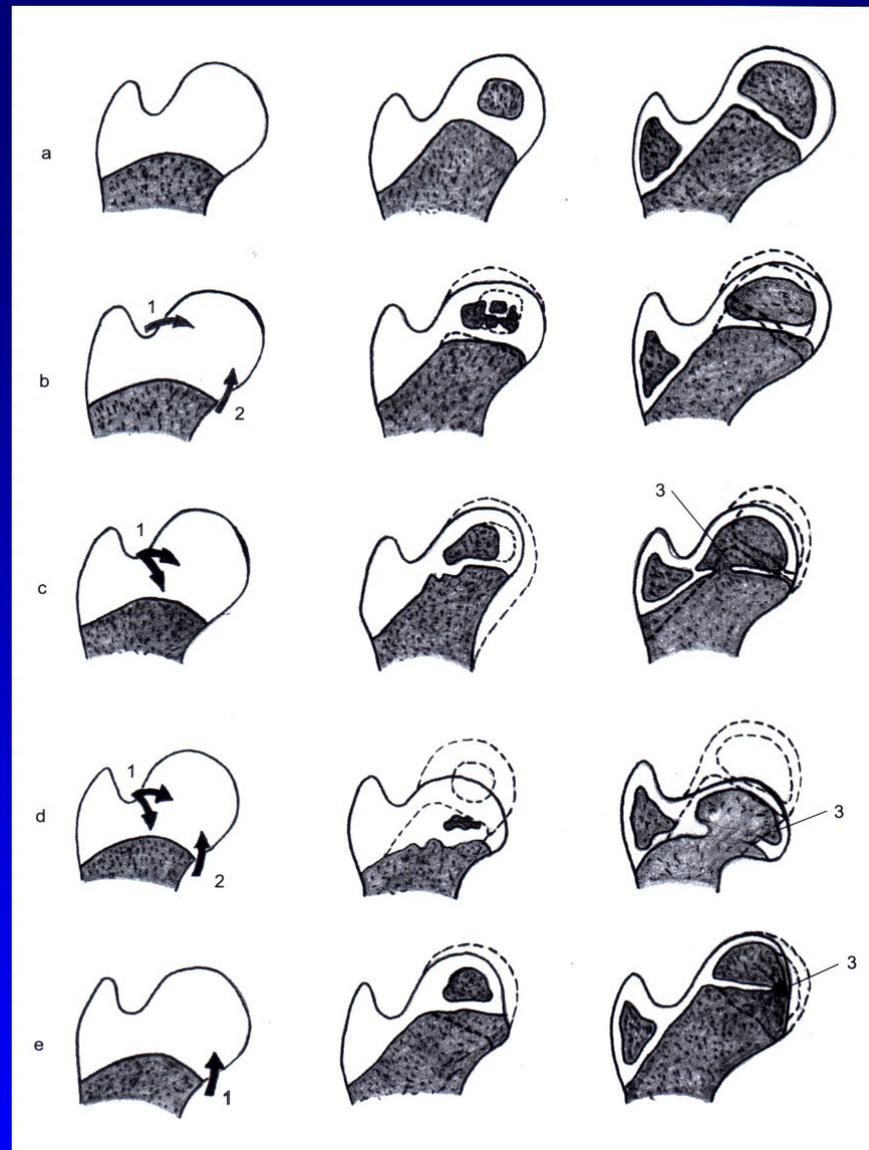
a normal

b type I slight flattening

c type II valgus deformity

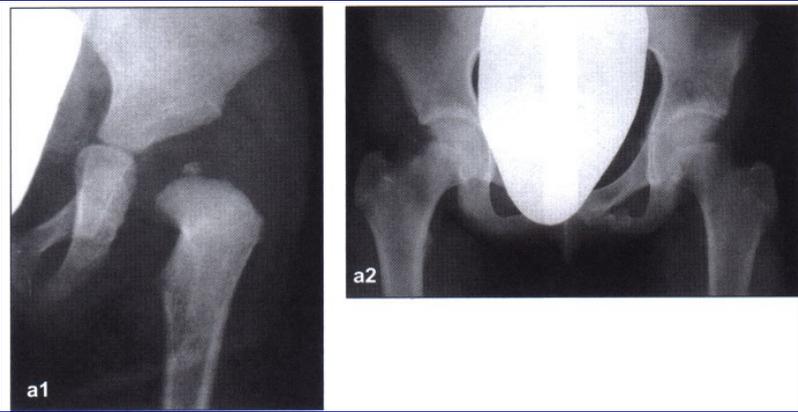
d type III severe flattening,
varus neck

e type IV medial part of
epiphysis

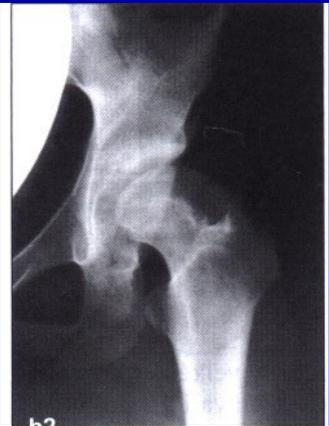


Buchholz and Ogden

Type I



Type II



Type III



Type IV.



Operative treatment

Shelf plasty

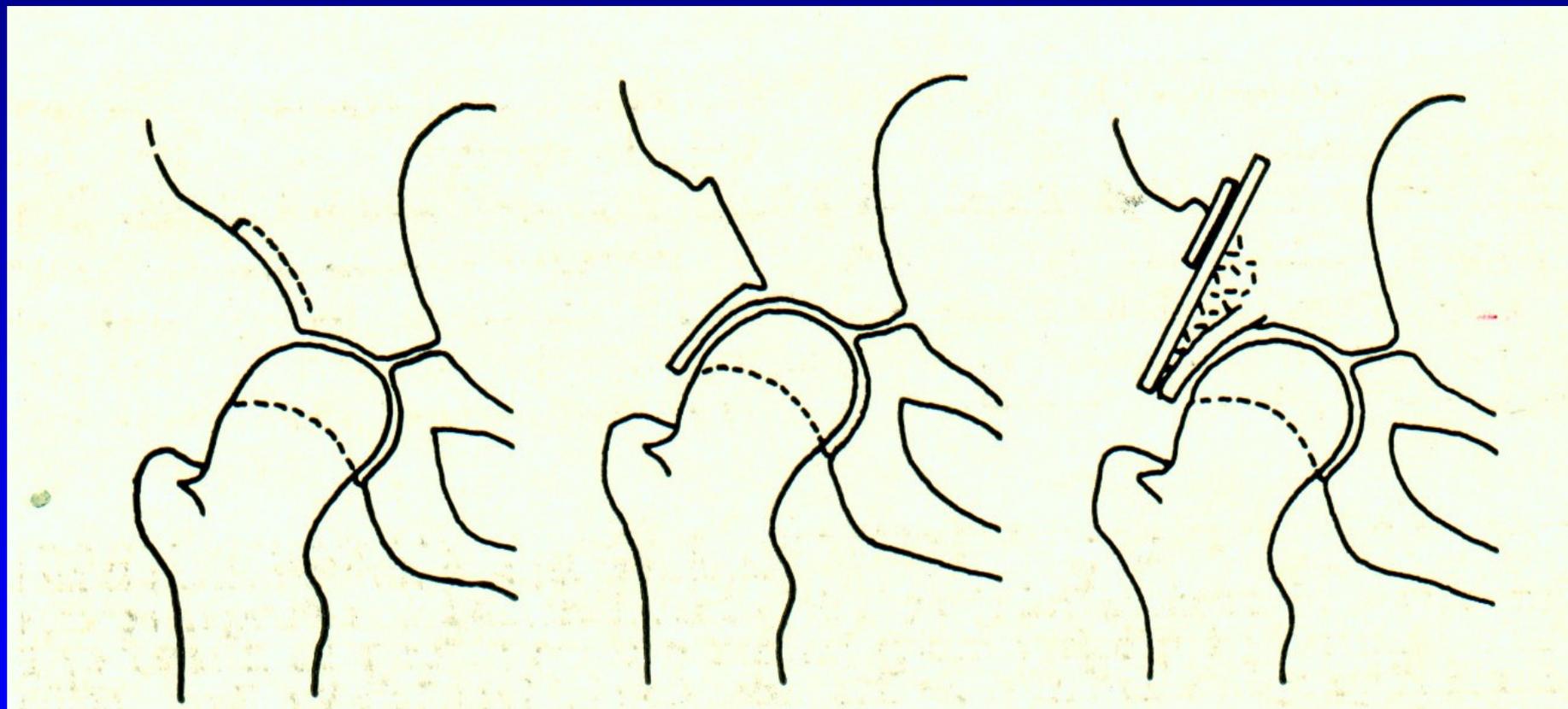
Osteotomy of the pelvis

Steel, Sutherland, Eppright, Chiari

Osteotomy of the femur

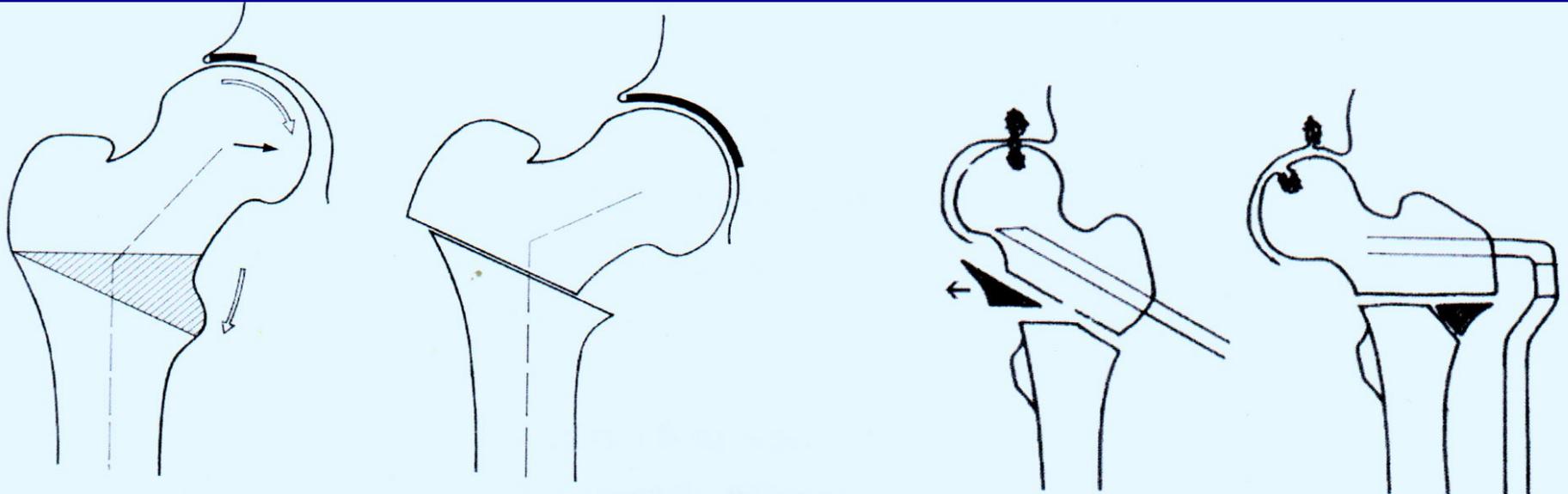
- varus
- valgus
- shortening
- derotation

Shelf plasty



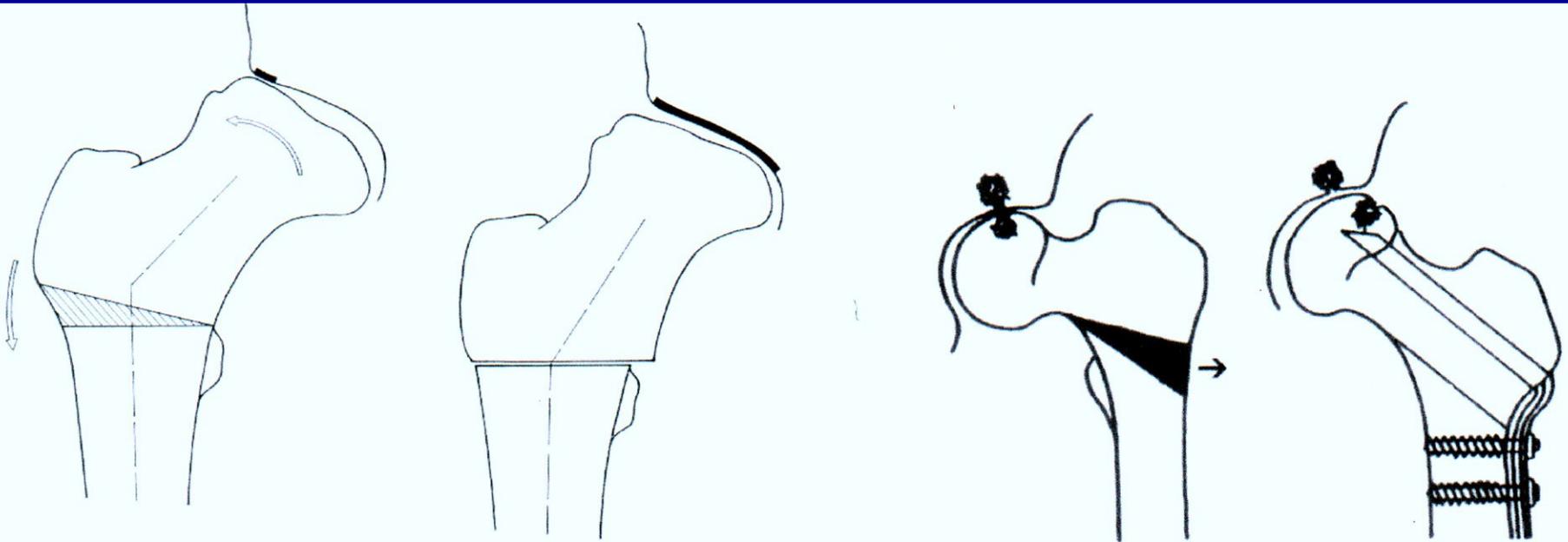
Obr. 87

Varus osteotomy



Obr. 85

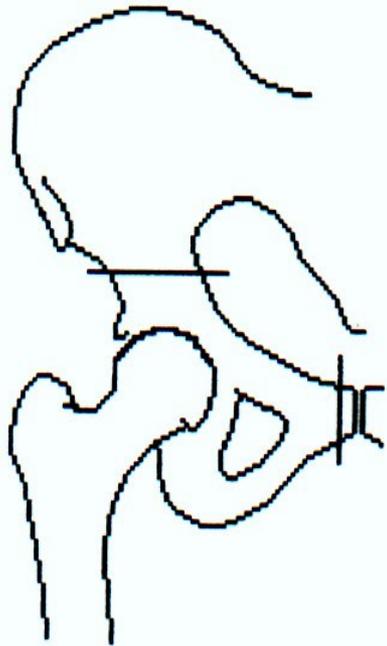
Valgus osteotomy



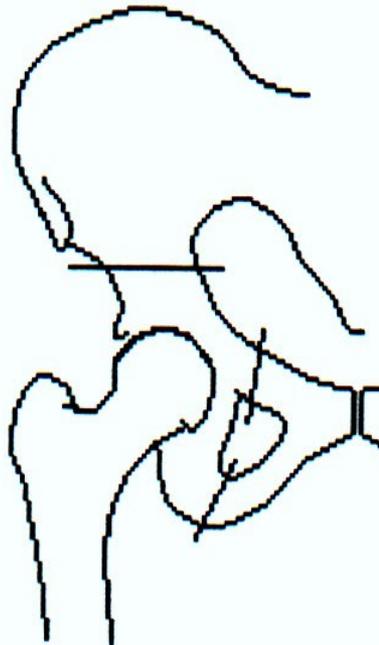
Obr. 86

Osteotomy of the pelvis

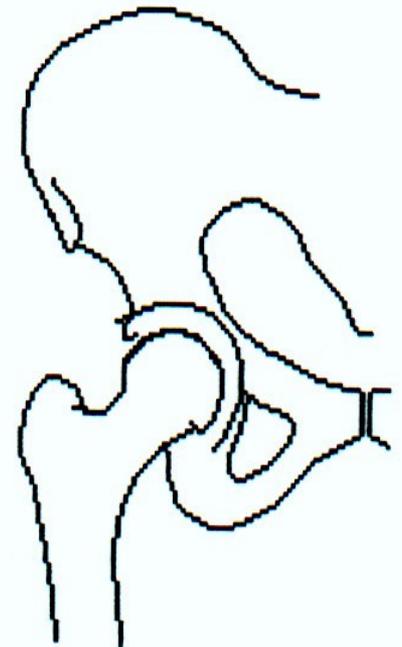
Sutherland



Steel



Eppright



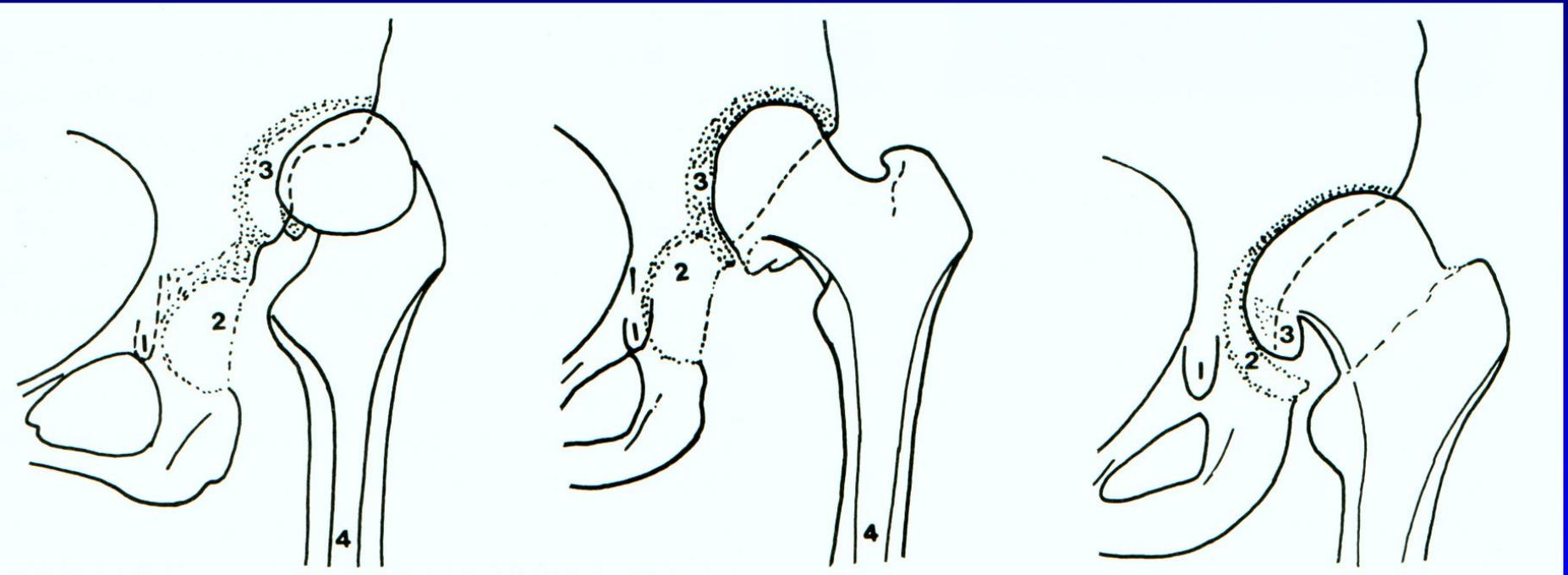
Obr. 88

Chiari osteotomy of the pelvis



Obr. 89

Consequences of DDH in adults



Obr. 65

Dislocation

Subluxation

Dysplasia

Consequences of DDH

Ischemic necrosis of femoral head

Residual deformity

Damage of the labrum



Consequences of DDH

Shortening of the extremity

Pain

Limited movements

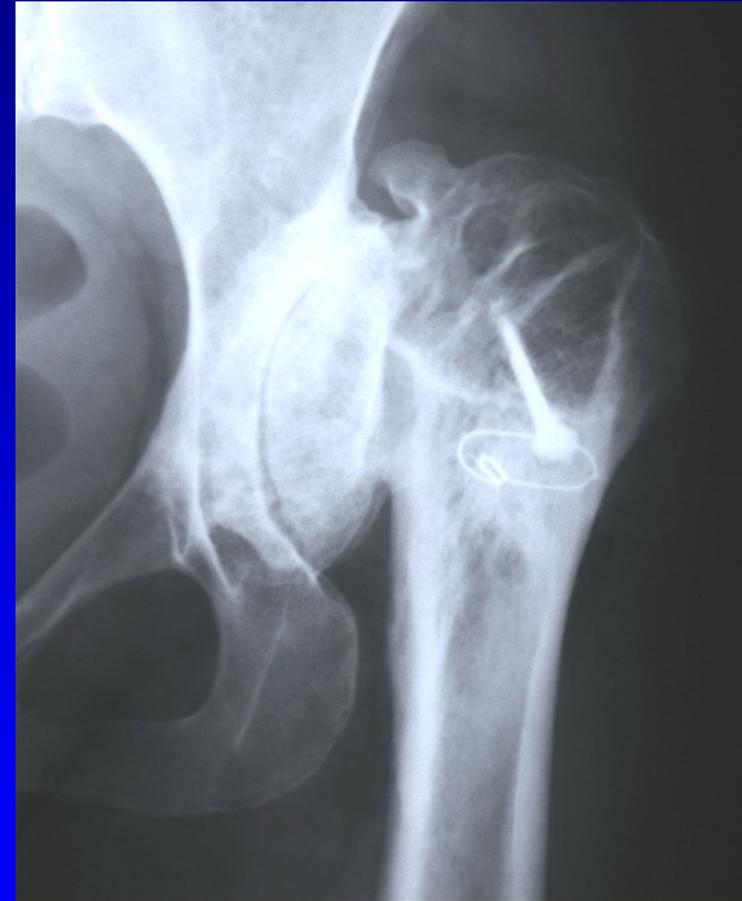
Limping

Weak muscles around the hip

Dysplastic O.A.

Dyscomfort

Walking aids



Consequences of DDH

