Teratologic dislocation of the hip

Objectives
1. Define teratologic dislocation of the hip
2. Describe associated conditions accompanying teratologic dislocation of the hip
3. Describe treatment of teratologic dislocation of the hip, and complications of treatment

Discussion

Teratologic dislocation of the hip is a term used to imply that the hip joint did not develop normally in utero, thus the hip is in a fixed dislocated position at birth. This condition always accompanies other congenital anomalies or neuromuscular conditions; the two most common generalized conditions are arthrogryposis and myelomeningocele. Obviously, treatment of such hips is more difficult than those with DDH, and a high complication rate has been reported. Decision making for infants with teratologic dislocation can be difficult. For children with arthrogryposis, some authors have recommended treatment of the unilateral hip dislocation, but not the bilateral. Staheli has been the most persistent advocate of treatment of the bilateral hip dislocation and has reported reasonable outcomes. For children with high level myelomeningocele and congenital dislocations, most authors would presently defer treatment. In general, motion is the most desirable end product of treatment, but it may be difficult to achieve that goal without reduction of the hip.

References