

# Developmental Dislocation (Dysplasia) of the hip (DDH)

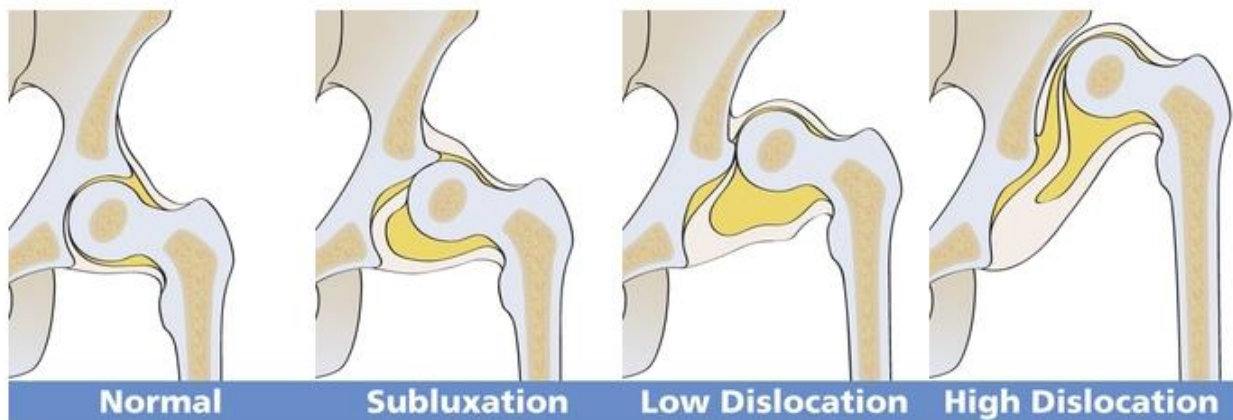
In the Orthopaedic Clinic babies that will be scanned due to being at risk of DDH are;

- Babies born via caesarean due to being breech
- The babies family has a history of DDH
- If the babies are twins

These scans are carried out by ultrasound in conjunction with an examination by the consultant. This consultant will be looking for signs of;

- Uneven skin creases on the back of the legs
- Differences in leg lengths
- Listen for clicks or clunks from the hip bones when moved
- Feel to see if there is any restriction in movement by bending the knees up together towards the stomach and then outwards, still bent onto the table.

## Severity of Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip (DDH)



*Types of hip dysplasia*

Hip dysplasia has a wide range of severity. In some children the ligaments around the hip joint are loose allowing the hip to subluxate. This is when the ball is no longer centered in the socket. Other times the ball is slightly or completely dislocated from the socket.

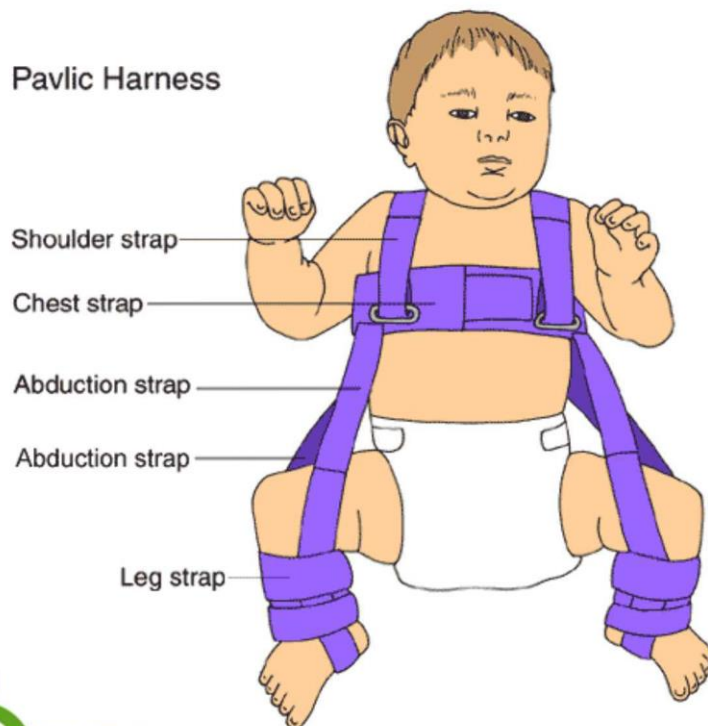
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If the baby is found to have developmental dysplasia of the hip then they will be placed in a harness. They will come back for regular checks to see how the hip is going back into place with the harness. Harnesses come in a variety of sizes so as they grow they change the harness until the hip is back in the socket and stable in there.

If this is not picked up at birth or at the baby's six week check then as they get older surgical intervention may be required.

## Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip

Pavlic Harness



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