

# ΟΣΤΕΟΧΟΝΔΡΙΤΙΔΑ ΤΟΥ ΙΣΧΙΟΥ

**ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ ΛΑΛΙΩΤΗΣ**

M.Ch.Orth

τ Επίκουρος Καθηγητής

Ορθοπαιδικής - Ορθοπαιδικής Παίδων ΑΠΘ

ΙΑΤΡΙΚΟ ΔΙΑΒΑΛΚΑΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ

# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα

- ▶ Παροδική ισχαιμική βλάβη της επίφυσης, ΠΡΙΝ την ολοκλήρωση του δευτερογενούς πυρήνα οστέωσης

# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα

- ▶ Οστεοχονδρίτιδα
- ▶ Πάθηση ενεργού αυξανόμενης επίφυσης
  - ▶ Μονήρης ή και διαδοχικές προσβολές
- ▶ Δυνητικά ΣΕ ΟΛΕΣ τις επιφύσεις δυνατόν να εμφανισθεί οστεοχονδρίτιδα
  - ▶ Ελξεως
  - ▶ Συμπιέσεως

# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα

- ▶ Σκαφοειδούς
  - ▶ Πτέρνας
- ▶ Μεταταρσίων
  - ▶ Αστραγάλου
- ▶ Κνημιαίου κυρτώματος
  - ▶ Μηριαίων κονδύλων
    - ▶ Ισχίου
- ▶ Κονδύλου βραχιονίου

# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα



# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα



# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα ισχίου

- ▶ Ορισμός

Idiopathic, self - limiting, avascular necrosis of the proximal femoral epiphysis D Wegner

**Affecting the growth plate**

# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα ισχίου

- ▶ Σωματότυπος παιδιών χαμηλό ύψος και μικρά άκρα
- ▶ Κοινωνική προέλευση

Νόσος της οικονομικής ύφεσης

**Margretts et al J Bone Joint Surg B 1990**

**Bruce et al J Bone Joint 2012**

# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα ισχίου

- ▶ Αγγειακή διαταραχή?

Absence of prethrombotic disorders in children with LCP disease Sirvent et al Nice JPO 2000

Legg Perthes disease and heritable thrombophilia Lopez et al Madrid JPO 2005

The blood supply of the lateral epiphyseal arteries in Perthes disease Atsumi et al Japan J Bone Joint Surg Br 2000

Bull Hosp Jt Dis (2013). 2014;72(1):18–27.

Legg–Calvé–Perthes disease: an overview with recent literature.

Chaudhry S, Phillips D, Feldman D.

One explanation of pathogenesis involves the large cartilage anlage of the femoral head. As LCP patients tend to have delayed bone age, on average 2 years in girls and 1 year in boys, their femoral head ossific nuclei are smaller than those in children of similar chronologic age.

This makes the cartilaginous component of their epiphysis relatively larger, and the traversing blood vessels are more vulnerable to mechanical compression.

# Pathophysiology and new strategies for the treatment of Legg–Calvé–Perthes disease.

- ▶ [J Bone Joint Surg Am.](#) 2012 Apr 4;94(7):659–69.
- ▶ [Kim HK.](#)
- ▶ Experimental studies have revealed that the immature femoral head is mechanically weakened following ischemic necrosis. Increased bone resorption and delayed new bone formation, in combination with continued mechanical loading of the hip, contribute to the pathogenesis of the femoral head deformity. Biological treatment strategies to improve the healing process by decreasing bone resorption and stimulating bone formation appear promising in nonhuman preclinical studies.

## Comorbidities in Perthes' disease

A case control study using the General Practice Research Database

[D. C. Perry.](#)

- ▶ [J Bone Joint Surg Am.](#) 2012 Apr 4;94(7):659–69.
- ▶ Perthes' disease has a significant association with congenital genitourinary and inguinal anomalies, suggesting that intra-uterine factors may be critical to causation. Other comorbid associations may offer insight to support or refute theories of pathogenesis.

[Bone Joint J.](#) 2017 Aug;99-B(8):1102-1108.

A case control study to determine the association between Perthes' disease and the recalled use of tobacco during pregnancy, and biological markers of current tobacco smoke exposure.

[Perry DC](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Thomson C](#)<sup>2</sup>, [Pope D](#)<sup>3</sup>, [Bruce CE](#)<sup>4</sup>, [Platt MJ](#)<sup>5</sup>

- ▶ A hospital case-control study (n = 149/146) examined the association between tobacco smoke exposure and Perthes' disease, adjusting for area-level socioeconomic deprivation. Tobacco smoke exposure was assessed by parental questionnaire of smoking habits during pregnancy, and by quantitative assay of current exposure using the urinary cotinine-creatinine ratio, which is a widely used and validated measure of tobacco smoke exposure.
- ▶ **RESULTS:**
- ▶ The odds of Perthes' disease significantly increased with reported *in utero* exposure after adjustment for socioeconomic deprivation (maternal smoking odds ratio (OR) 2.06, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.17 to 3.63; paternal smoking OR 2.09, 95% CI 1.26 to 3.46). The cotinine-creatinine ratio was significantly greater in cases, OR 1.63 (95% CI 1.09 to 2.43), suggesting a greater 'dose' of current tobacco exposure.
- ▶ **CONCLUSION:**
- ▶ An association exists between tobacco smoke exposure and Perthes' disease but we remain unable to disentangle the association with socioeconomic deprivation

# Ρethes σε αδέρφια Βασιλική



# Ρεθες σε αδελφια Γιάννης



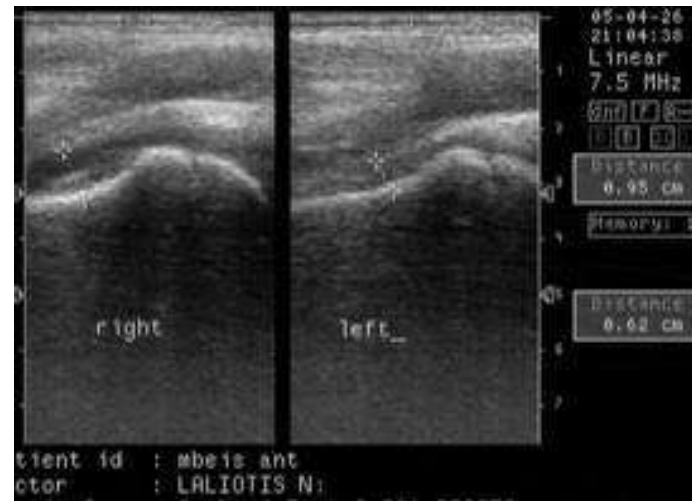
# Κλινική εικόνα

- ▶ Ανώδυνη χωλότητα από καιρό
- ▶ Ηπιο άλγος στο τέλος της ημέρας
- ▶ Σταδιακή διαταραχή δραστηριοτήτων
- ▶ Ατροφία μυών του μηρού

# Κλινική εικόνα

- ▶ Διάκριση κλινικά από παροδική υμενίτιδα ισχίου
- ▶ Εξελίσσεται η υμενίτιδα σε οστεοχονδίτιδα?

# Transient synovitis of the hip



# Transient synovitis, septic hip, and Legg–Calvé–Perthes disease: an approach to the correct diagnosis.

- ▶ [Pediatr Clin North Am.](#) 2014 Dec;61(6):1109–18.
- ▶ [Cook PC](#)
- ▶ Transient synovitis, septic hip, and Legg–Calvé–Perthes disease are common conditions in children. Distinguishing between these disorders can be a diagnostic challenge. Similar presentations, in an age group difficult to examine, coupled with literature that is confusing creates difficulty. It is important to make the correct diagnosis of septic hip in a timely fashion to avoid serious and potentially crippling consequences. **As there is no single test for discriminating between these conditions,** knowledge of the nuances of clinical presentation, physical examination, laboratory investigations, and imaging is essential. Judicious use of clinical algorithms can complement clinical acumen.

# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα ισχίου

Idiopathic, self – limiting, avascular  
necrosis of the proximal femoral  
epiphysis D Wegner

Waldestrom classification 1922

Catterall classification 1971

Salter and Thomson 1980

■ **Herring classification 1992**

Head at risk factors

# Caterall classification

- ▶ Extend of lesion on the volume of epiphysis

Catterall A

Clin Orthop 1981



# Salter classification

- ▶ Extend of subchondral fracture

Salter and Thomson

J Bone Joint Surg A 1984



# Salter classification



# Herring classification

- ▶ Height of the lateral part of the epiphysis , in fragmentation stage
- ▶ Measurements on AP xray
- ▶ Estimation of the type
- ▶ Three types A B C
- ▶ Intermediate B/C

Herring et al

J Pediatr Orthop 1992



# Ταξινόμηση Herring

Classification of radiographs with use of the modified lateral pillar and Stulberg classification J Bone Joint Surg Am 86–A 2004

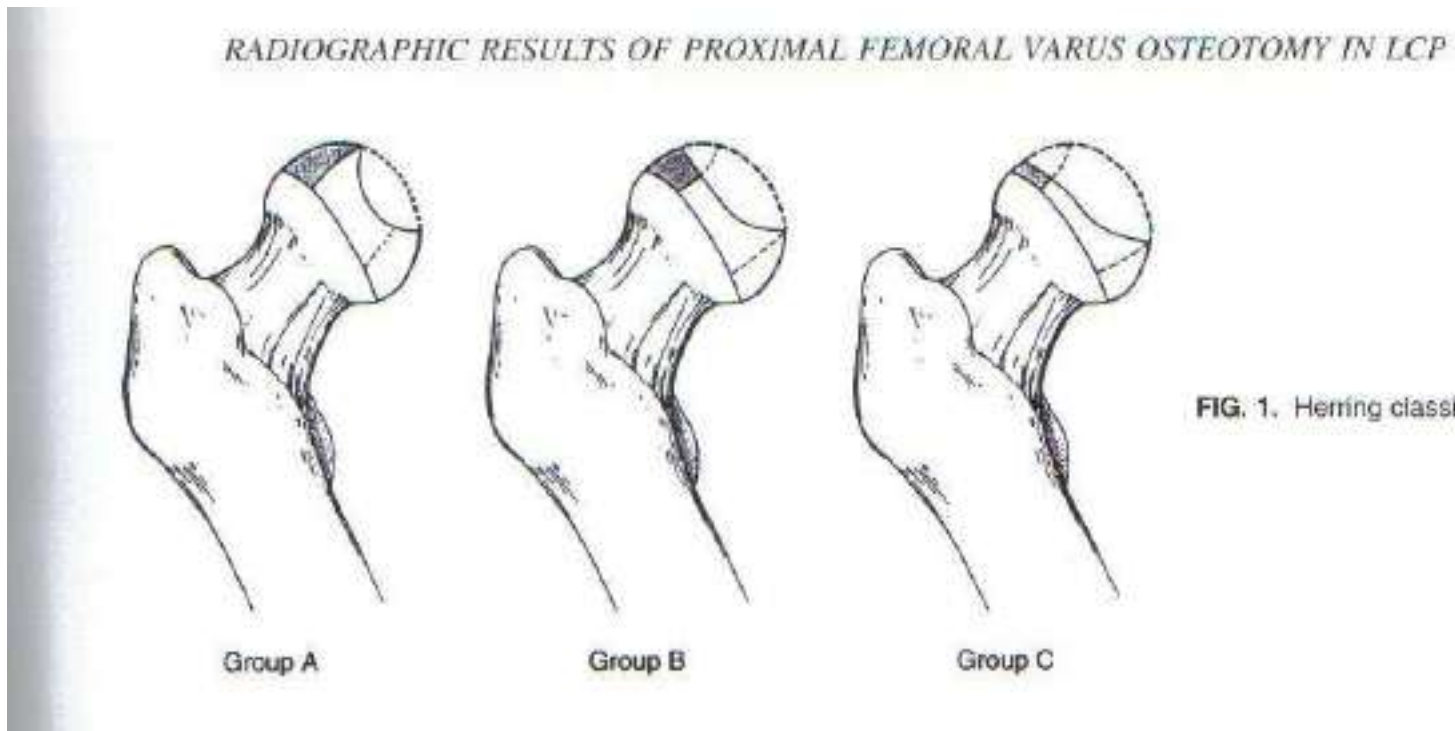


FIG. 1. Herring classification.

# σημεία κεφαλής σε κίνδυνο

- ▶ Υπεξάρθρημα της κεφαλής
- ▶ Επασβέστωση στο έξω τμήμα της επίφυσης
- ▶ Μεταφυσιακές κύστεις
- ▶ Διαύγαση του έξω χείλους της επιφυσιακής πλάκας ( Gage sign)
- ▶ Οριζόντια θέση της επιφυσιακής πλάκας

# διερεύνηση οστεοχονδρίτιδος

- ▶ Ακτινογραφία ( συχνότητα)
- ▶ Υπερηχογράφημα
- ▶ Μαγνητική τομογραφία
- ▶ Σπινθηρογράφημα

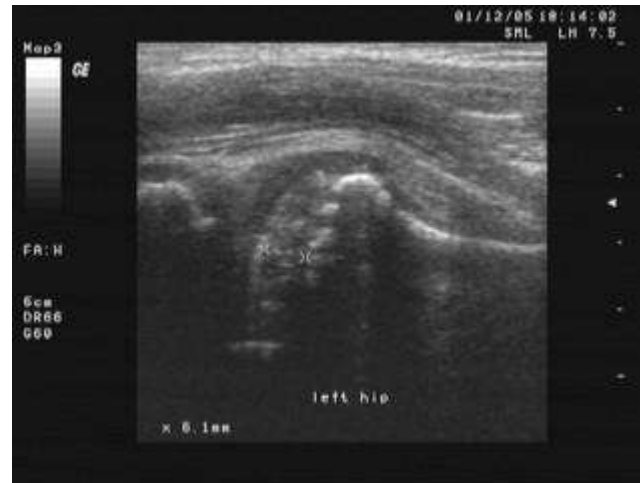
Petsi f  
10-4-  
2006



# Herring b (καρ) A



# Herring b ultr (καρ) C



# Υπερηχογραφικός έλεγχος

- ▶ Σύγκριση τιμών στο δεξιό και αριστερό ισχίο
- ▶ Κατάταξη ανάλογη της μέτρησης Herring



- ▶ Contrast-enhanced power Doppler imaging: comparison with scintigraphic phases of revascularization of the femoral head in Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease.

Doria et al J Pediatr Orthop. 2002 Jul-Aug;22(4):471-8.

- ▶ Evaluation of hip containment in Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease: a comparison of ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging.

Stucker M et al Hamburg Germany  
Ultraschall Med. 2005 Oct;26(5):406-10

- ▶ Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease: multipositional power Doppler sonography of the proximal femoral vascularity.

Doria AS, Cunha FG, Modena M, Maciel R, Molnar LJ, Luzo C, Moineddin R, Guarniero R.  
Pediatr Radiol. 2008 Apr;38(4):392-402.

# MRI in Perthes



# Bone imaging in areas of avascular necrosis      Perthes

- ▶ A scintigraphic classification of Legg–Calvé–Perthes disease.

Conway JJ.

Semin Nucl Med. 1993 Oct;23(4):274–95.

Division of Nuclear Medicine, Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago,



# Προγνωστικά σημεία

- ▶ ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΕΝΑΡΞΗΣ ΝΟΣΟΥ
- ▶ Έκταση βλάβης ταξινόμηση
- ▶ Φύλο
- ▶ Οστική ηλικία

# Φυσική εξέλιξη

- ▶ Σύνδεση κλινικών και ακτινολογικών στοιχείων
- ▶ Σφαιρικότητα κεφαλής (Mose criteria)
- ▶ Stulberg classification : spherical congruity 1,2, non spherical congruity 3,4, NON spherical INCOGRUITY 5

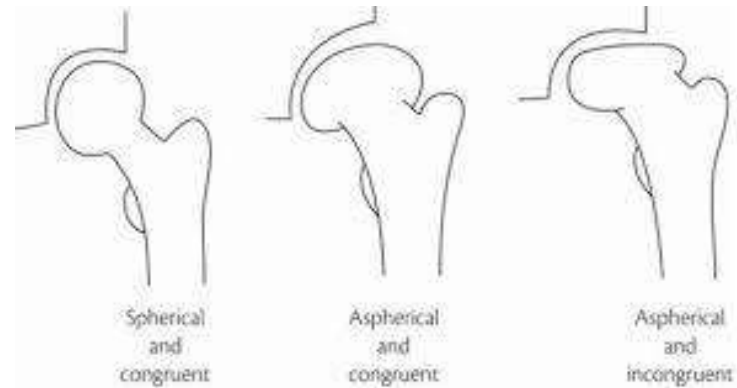
T Yrjonen: long term prognosis in LCPD. A meta analysis. JPO 1999



# Η φυσική εξέλιξη της οστεοχονδρίτιδος ισχίου σε νεαρούς ενήλικες

**Stulberg, Cooperman, Wallenstein The natural history of Perthes disease  
J Bone Joint Surg A 1981**

- ▶ Spherical congruity
- ▶ Aspherical congruity
- ▶ Asphgerical incongruity
- ▶ Subluxation , joint stenosis
- ▶ Arthritis



# Φυσική εξέλιξη

- ▶ Παρά την εμφάνιση παραμόρφωσης, οι ασθενείς είναι καλά έως την 4η -5η δεκαετία

S Weinstein Natural history and treatment outcomes of childhood hip disorders Clin Orthop 1997

Stulberg, Cooperman, Wallensten The natural history of LCP disease J Bone Joint Surg 1981

# Η φυσική εξέλιξη της οστεοχονδρίτιδος ισχίου σε νεαρούς ενήλικες

Ν Λαλιώτης, Ι Ζώγκος, Ε Βλάχος, Ν Βεράνης  
Α Ορθοπαιδική Κλινική Νοσ Παιδων Π Α  
Κυριακού

- ▶ 27 ενήλικες 18–28 ετών
- ▶ Κατάταξη κατά Stulberg
- ▶ Μόνον 3 άτομα ανέφεραν ήπια δυσχέρεια σε καθημερινές δραστηριότητες, με ηλικία έναρξης τα 9 έτη
- ▶ Μόνον 5 παιδιά είχαν οστεοτομία ραιβότητος, που οι τρεις ανήκαν στην ομάδα με πτωχά αποτελέσματα

# Η φυσική εξέλιξη της οστεοχονδρίτιδος ισχίου σε νεαρούς ενήλικες 2



Σε ηλικία 5 ετών διαγνώστηκε με τη νόσο Perthes, γνωρίζοντας πως δεν θα καταφέρει να περπατήσει ποτέ ξανά - Σήμερα στα 18 του χρόνια ο μαχητής Ντέκλαν Τόμπσον μεγαλουργεί στα αγγλικά γήπεδα



**Συγκλονίζει η ιστορία του Ντέκλαν Τόμπσον: Από το αναπηρικό καροτσάκι στα γήπεδα της Αγγλίας**



# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα ισχίου

- ▶ Πώς αντιμετωπίζουμε ασθενείς όταν δεν γνωρίζουμε την αιτιολογία
- ▶ Εμπειρική αντιμετώπιση

# Perthes disease: evaluation and management

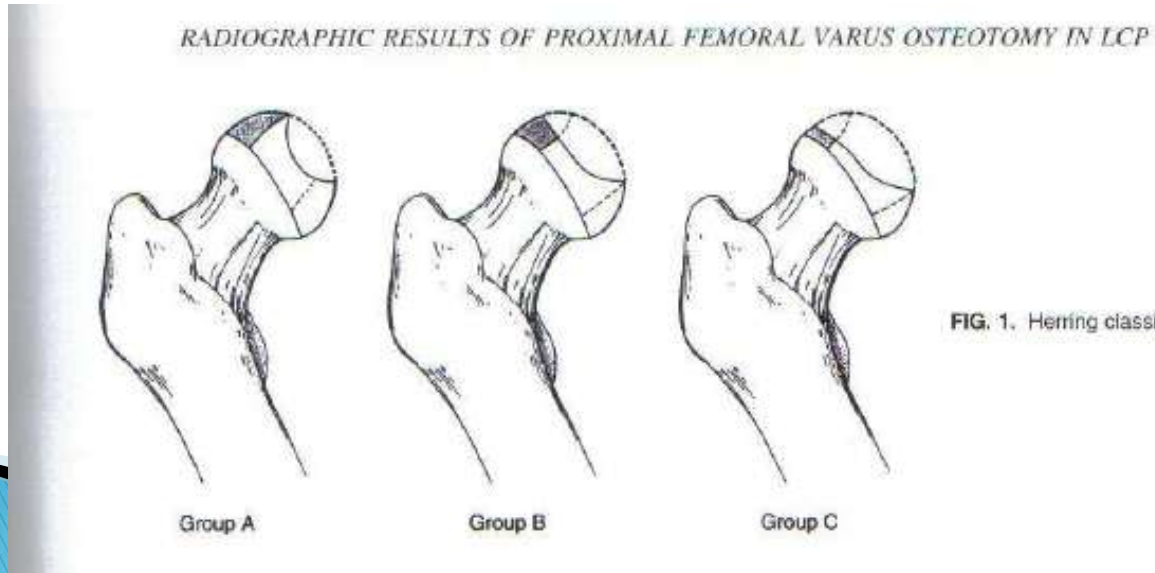
- ▶ Perthes disease refers to self-limiting idiopathic avascular necrosis of capital femoral epiphysis in a child. **There is no consensus for the optimum treatment** of Perthes disease even 100 years after the first description.
- ▶ The prime aim of the treatment is to maintain the sphericity of the femoral head and the congruency of the femur–acetabulum relationship to prevent secondary degenerative arthritis.
- ▶ Early diagnosis and management can help the collapse of femoral head, progressive femoral head deformity, and impingement

Shah H

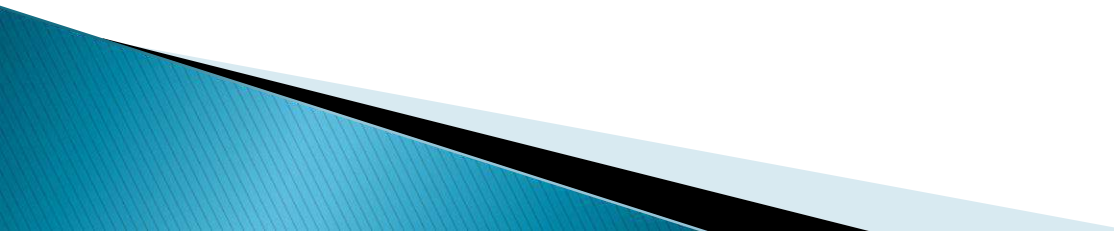
Orthop Clin North Am. 2014 Jan;45(1):87-97

# Κριτήρια επιλογής συντηρητικής θεραπείας

- ▶ Ηλικία έναρξης
- ▶ Σταδιοποίηση Herring
- ▶ Εύρος κίνησης ισχίου
- ▶ Συνεργάσιμος ασθενής



# Μέθοδοι συντηρητικής θεραπείας

- ▶ Κλινοστατισμός
  - ▶ Δερματική έλξη
  - ▶ Ειδικοί κηδεμόνες απαγωγής
  - ▶ Αποφόρτιση με βακτηρίες
  - ▶ Υπόδημα αποφόρτισης
- 

# Μέθοδοι συντηρητικής θεραπείας

- ▶ Ασκήσεις απαγωγής, φυσιοθεραπεία
- ▶ Εγχύσεις αλλαντικής τοξίνης
- ▶ Υδροθεραπεία

# Κηδεμόνες απαγωγής

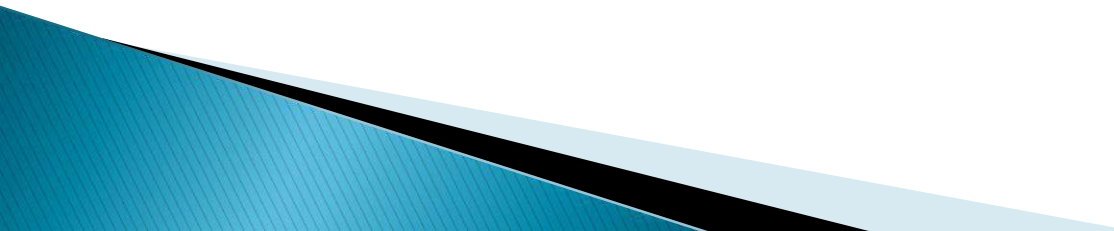
- ▶ Δεν φορτίζει
- ▶ Μερική κίνηση ισχίου
- ▶ Φορτίζει, με πλήρη κίνηση ισχίου (Scottish Rite)

# Κηδεμόνες απαγωγής

LOOK FIRST PLEASE



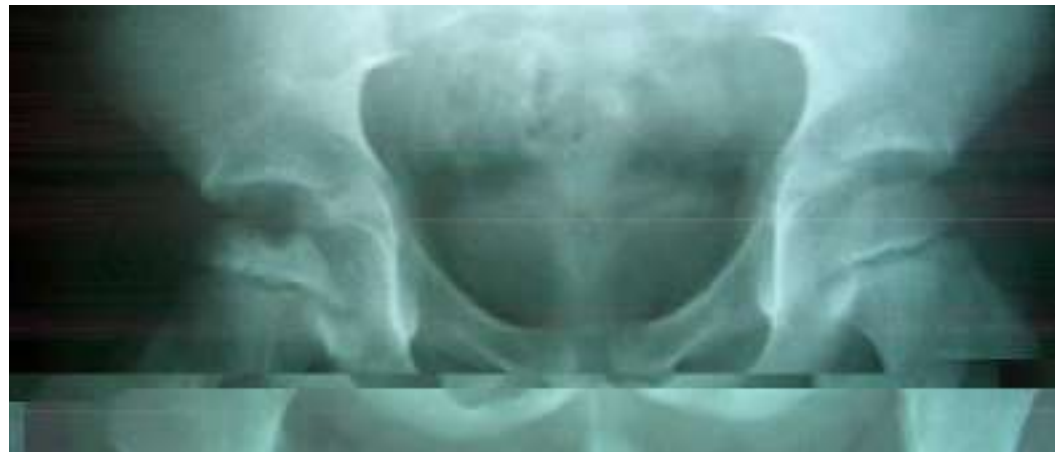
# ΑΠΟΛΥΤΕΣ ενδείξεις συντηρητικής θεραπείας

- ▶ Ηλικία έναρξης μικρότερη από 6 έτη
  - ▶ Διατήρηση ύψους έξω στίχου πάνω από 50%
  - ▶ Απαγωγή μεγαλύτερη από 40μ.
- 

# συντηρητική θεραπεία



# συντηρητική θεραπεία πορεία νόσου



# συντηρητική θεραπεία 2 έτη μετά



ηλικία έναρξης 2 έτη Perthes?



# πορεία νόσου



6 έτη μετά



## PERTHES IN YOUNG CHILDREN ( TODDLERS)



## PERTHES IN YOUNG CHILDREN ( TODDLERS)



- ▶ Multiple Epiphyseal Dysplasia
- ▶ Hemoglonopathies
- ▶ Gaucher

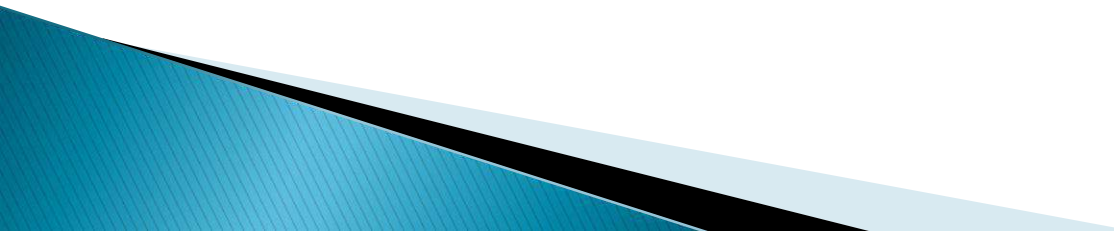
## PERTHES BILATERAL SAME STAGE



# Multiple epiphyseal dysplasia SHORT STATURE



# ΣΧΕΤΙΚΕΣ ενδείξεις συντηρητικής θεραπείας

- ▶ Ηλικία έναρξης μεγαλύτερη από 6 έτη
  - ▶ Herring C, ύψος επίφυσης κάτω από το 50%
  - ▶ Περιορισμός κινητικότητας ( απαγωγής )
  - ▶ Φύλο
  - ▶ Οστική ηλικία
- 

# Σχεδιασμός αντιμετώπισης παιδιών με οστεοχονδρίτιδα ισχίου

- ▶ 28 ασθενείς (2012–2015)
- ▶ 22 αγόρια και 6 κορίτσια
- ▶ Συντηρητική θεραπεία 20 ασθενείς
- ▶ MONON 8 αντιμετωπίσθηκαν εγχειρητικά
- ▶ Μία ασθενής δεν δέχθηκε την χειρουργική θεραπεία

# Συντηρητική θεραπεία σε κορίτσι με ηλικία έναρξης 6 έτη



# Συντηρητική θεραπεία σε κορίτσι με ηλικία έναρξης 6 έτη Τέλος νόσου



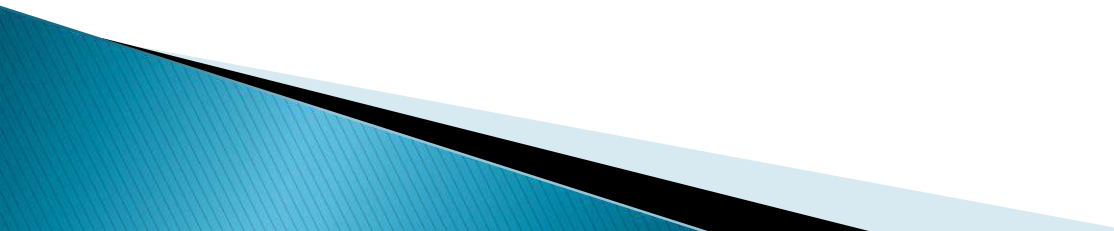
# Ομάδα παιδιών που ΠΡΟΒΛΗΜΑΤΙΖΕΙ για αλλαγή από συντηρητική σε εγχειρητική θεραπεία

- ▶ Ηλικία έναρξης πάνω από 7 έτη
- ▶ Υπεξάρθρομα (αύξηση του έσω μεσάρθριου διαστήματος)
- ▶ Άρνηση να δεχθεί κηδεμόνα
- ▶ Θήλυ
- ▶ Προχωρημένη οστική ηλικία

# Ομάδα παιδιών που ΠΡΟΒΛΗΜΑΤΙΖΕΙ για πιθανή αλλαγή από συντηρητική σε εγχειρητική θεραπεία

- ▶ Δυσκαμψία ισχίου
- ▶ Αδυναμία απαγωγής
- ▶ Ακτινολογική επιδείνωση

# Ακτινολογική επιδείνωση

- ▶ Περαιτέρω καθίζηση ΣΤΟ στάδιο κατακερματισμού
  - ▶ Υπεξάρθρημα σε ουδέτερη θέση
  - ▶ Διεύρυνση μετάφυσης,
  - ▶ Εκτεταμένη κυστική διαμόρφωση μετάφυσης
- 

# Αποτυχία συντηρητικής θεραπείας ? Πολ Γ Θήλυ 8 ετών



# Χειρουργική αντιμετώπιση σε κορίτσι με ηλικία έναρξης της νόσου τα 7 έτη



# Χειρουργική αντιμετώπιση σε αγόρι με ηλικία έναρξης τα 6 έτη Αλ Δημ



# Χειρουργική αντιμετώπιση σε κορίτσι με ηλικία έναρξης τα 7 έτη μαρπηγ



# Χειρουργική αντιμετώπιση σε κορίτσι με ηλικία έναρξης τα 8 έτη asim



# Εφαρμογή ήλου μεταβαλλόμενης γωνίας στην οστεοτομία μηριαίου για την αντιμετώπιση της νόσου Legg Calve Perthes

Κύρκος και συν Ορθοπαιδική 2001



Εικ. 5: Ακτινογραφία λεκάνης-ισχίων σε ουδέτερη θέση.



Εικ. 7: Ακτινογραφία λεκάνης-ισχίων σε ουδέτερη θέση

Ε  
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πουριετ.



Εικ. 8: Ακτινογραφία λεκάνης-ισχίων σε ουδέτερη θέση

Χ  
Π  
Χ  
Π  
Υ  
C  
O  
Υ  
Χ  
Λ

# Πορεία οστεοχονδρίτιδος κορίτσι 6 ετών



# Πορεία οστεοχονδρίτιδος κορίτσι 6 ετών



# Πορεία οστεοχονδρίτιδος κορίτσι 6 ετών



# Πορεία οστεοχονδρίτιδος κορίτσι 6 ετών



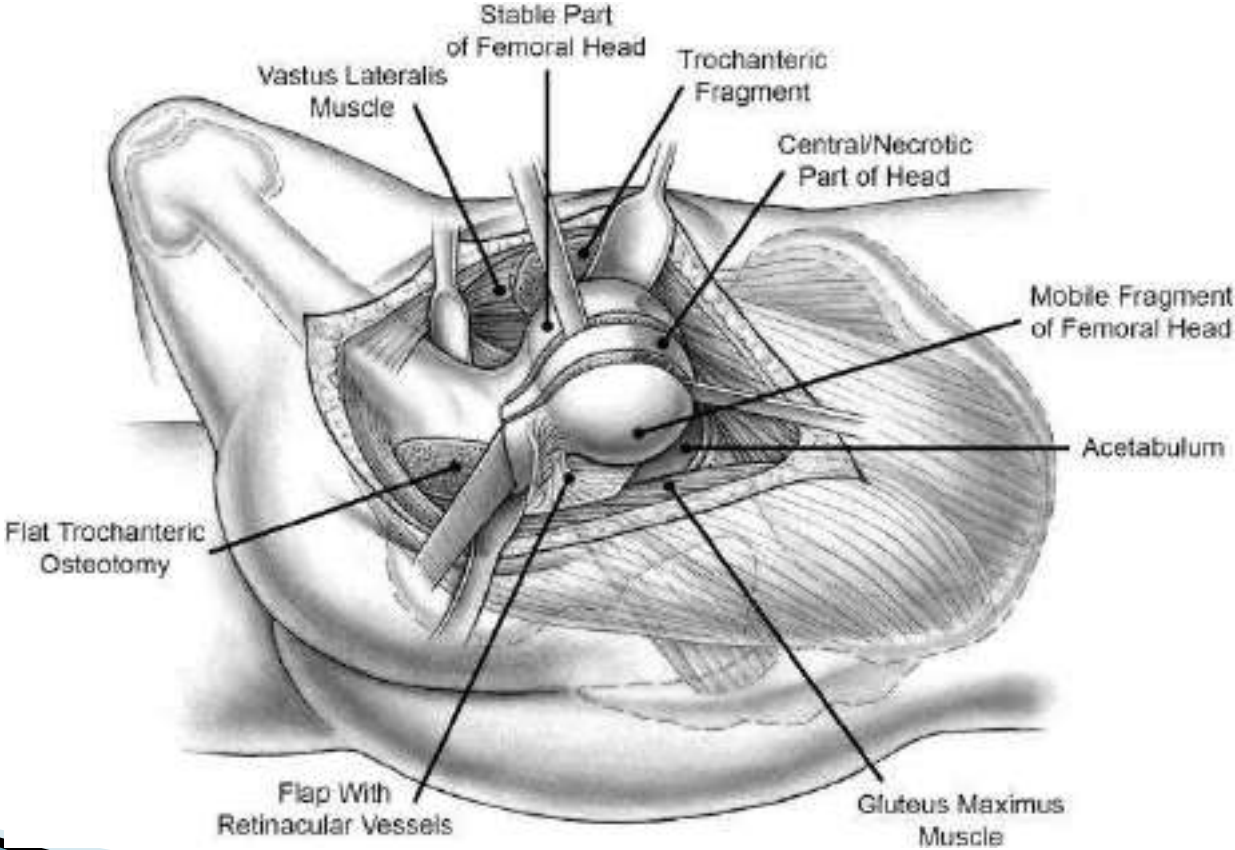
# Πορεία οστεοχονδρίτιδος κορίτσι 6 ετών ΤΕΛΙΚΗ ΠΟΡΕΙΑ



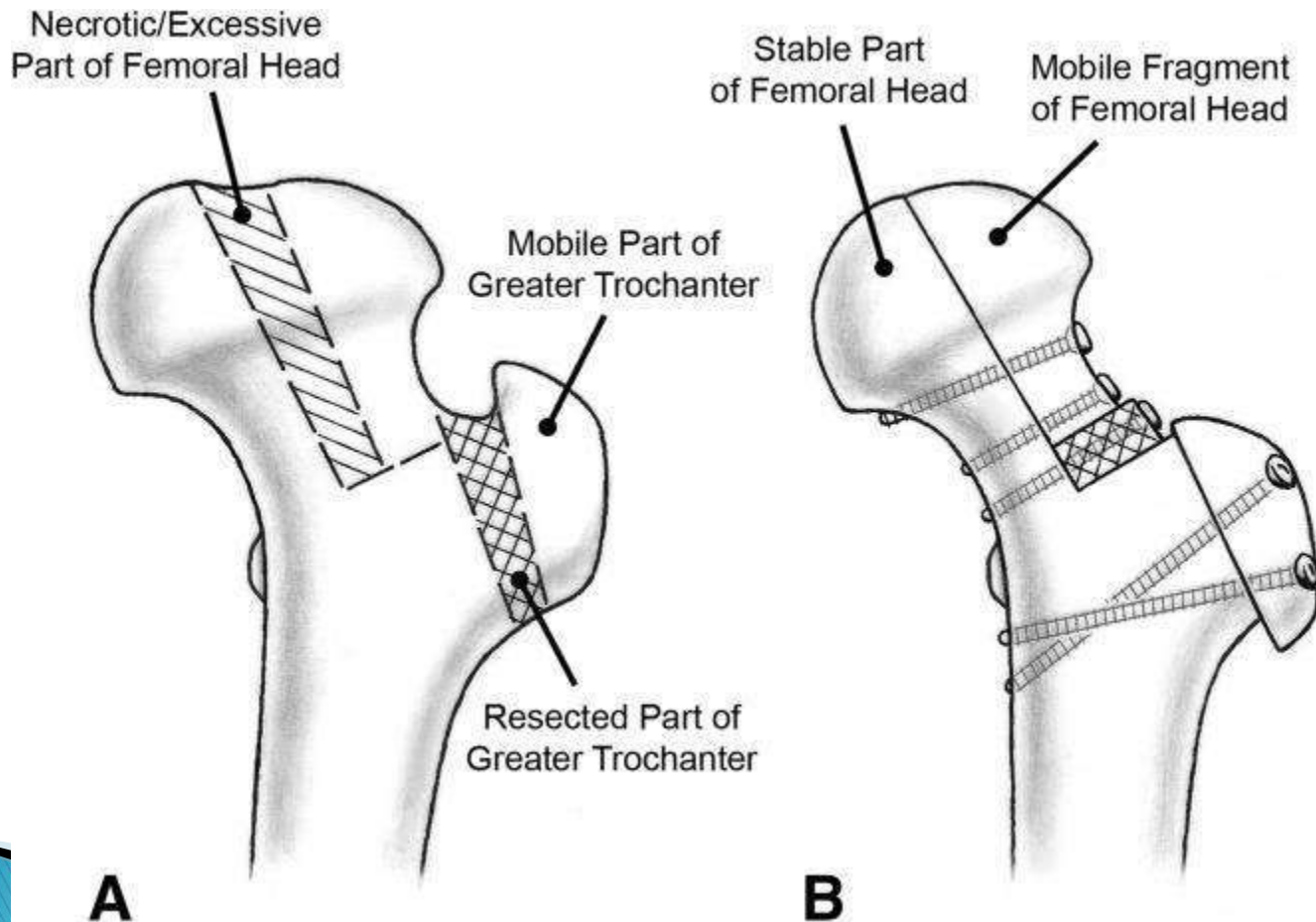
Head reduction osteotomy with additional containment surgery improves sphericity and containment and reduces pain in Legg–Calvé–Perthes disease.

- ▶ [Clin Orthop Relat Res.](#) 2015 Apr;473(4):1274–83.
- ▶ [Siebenrock KA<sup>1</sup>](#), [Anwander H](#), [Zurmühle CA](#), [Tannast M](#), [Slongo T](#), [Steppacher SD](#)

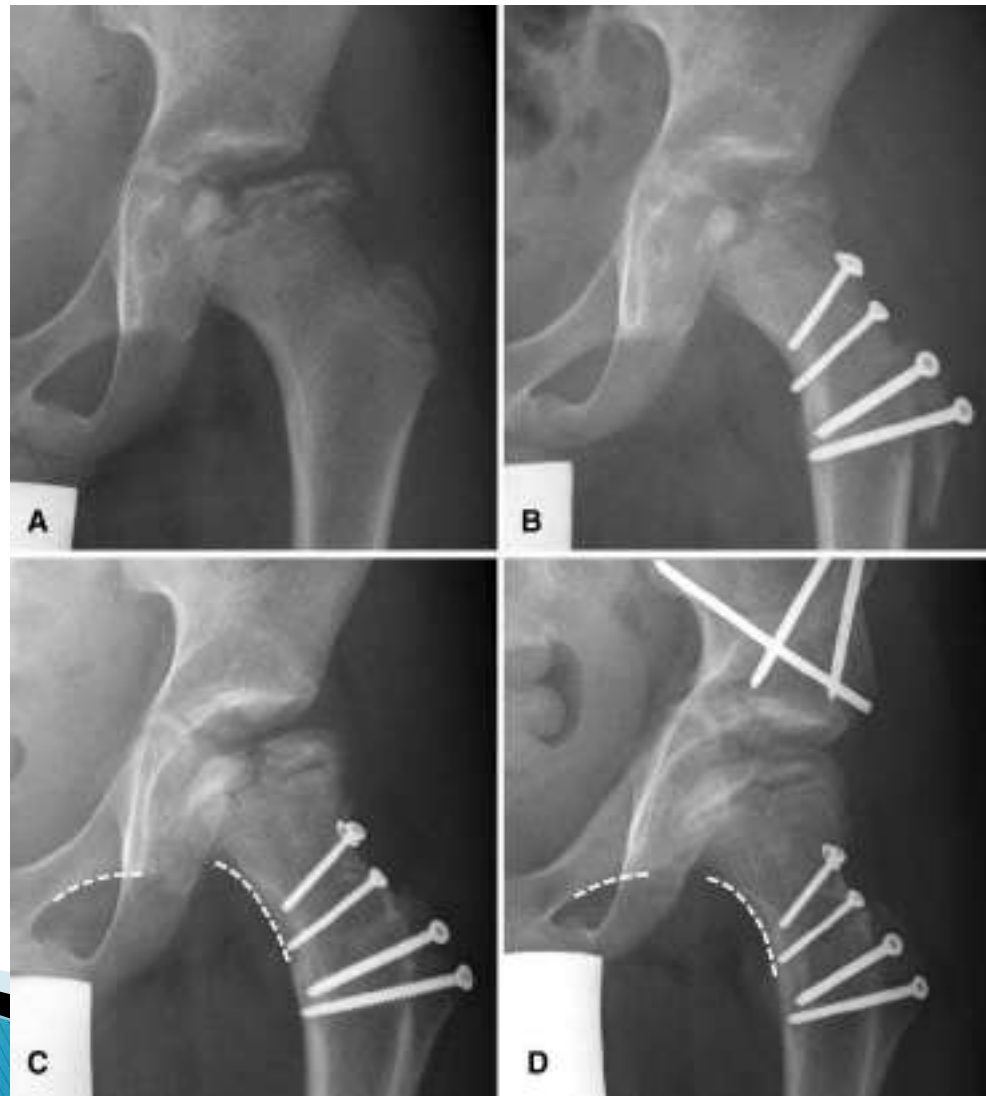
Head reduction osteotomy with additional containment surgery improves sphericity and containment and reduces pain in Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease.



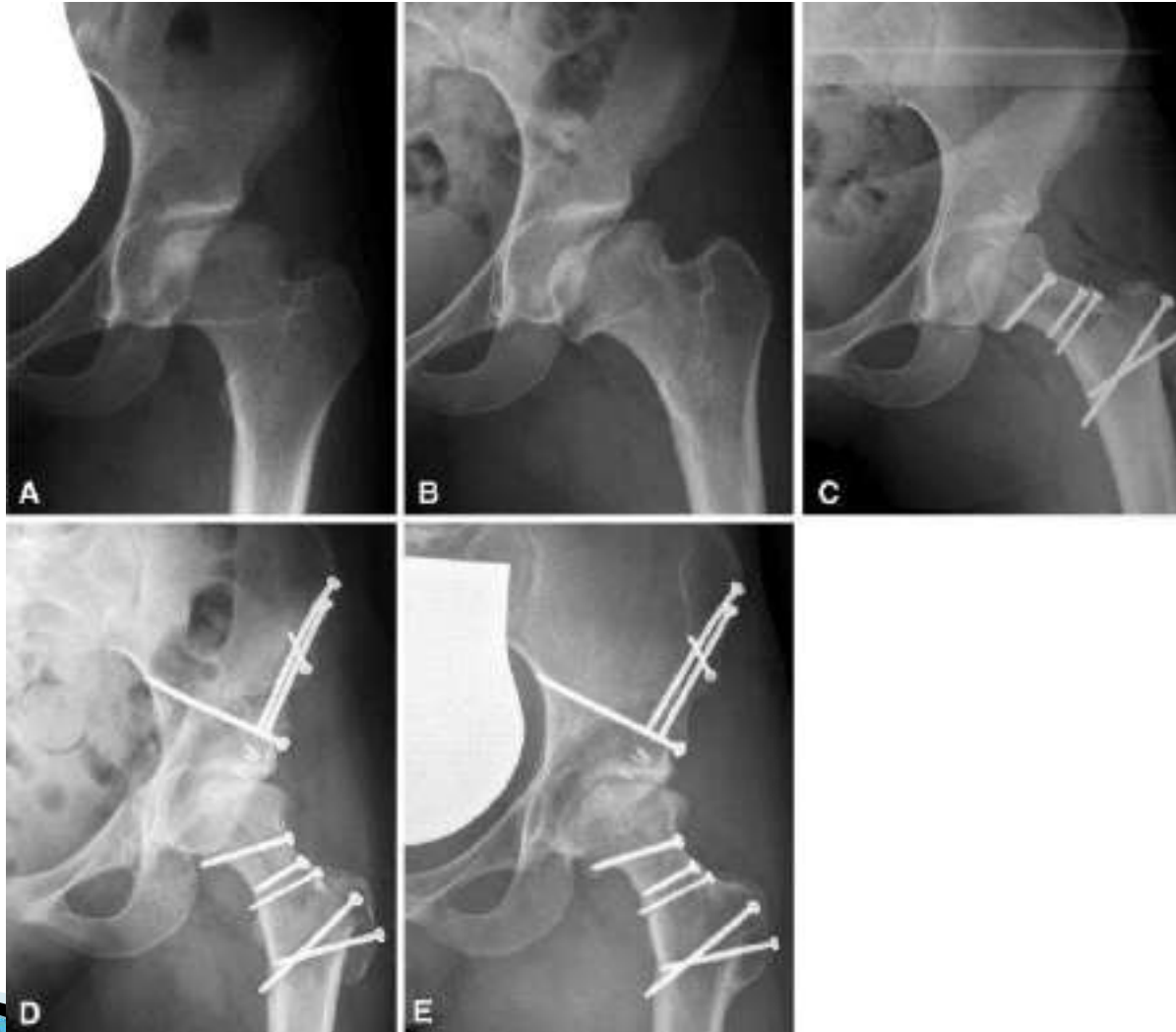
Head reduction osteotomy with additional containment surgery improves sphericity and containment and reduces pain in Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease.



Head reduction osteotomy with additional containment surgery improves sphericity and containment and reduces pain in Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease.



Head reduction osteotomy with additional containment surgery improves sphericity and containment and reduces pain in Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease.



## Head reduction osteotomy with additional containment surgery improves sphericity and containment and reduces pain in Legg–Calvé–Perthes disease.

- ▶ Over a 10–year period, we performed femoral head reduction osteotomies in 11 patients (11 hips) with severe head asphericities resulting from LCPD (10 hips) or disturbance of epiphyseal perfusion after conservative treatment of developmental dysplasia (one hip). Five of 11 hips had concomitant acetabular containment surgery including two triple osteotomies, two periacetabular osteotomies (PAOs), and one Colonna procedure.
- ▶ **CONCLUSIONS:**
- ▶ Femoral head reduction osteotomy can improve femoral head sphericity. Improved head containment in these hips with an often dysplastic acetabulum requires additional acetabular containment surgery, ideally performed concomitantly. This can result in reduced pain and avascular necrosis seems to be rare. With the number of patients available, function did not improve. Therefore, future studies should use more precise instruments to evaluate clinical outcome and include longer followup to confirm joint preservation

# Επηρεάζει το φύλο, στην επιλογή της θεραπείας, στο τελικό αποτέλεσμα?

- ▶ Review of 105 girls and 470 boys (1940–1996)
- ▶ Same age distribution, onset of disease, Herring classification

Guille et al J Bone Joint Surg 1998  
A d Ponte Wilmigton

# Επηρεάζει το φύλο, στην επιλογή της θεραπείας, στο τελικό αποτέλεσμα? 2

- ▶ Closure of affected proximal femoral epiphysis in boys at 15.8 and in girls at 12.9
- ▶ Girls have a shorter potential period for remodeling

Guille et al J Bone Joint Surg 1998  
A d Ponte Wilmigton

# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα

## Caterall periacetabular augmentation



# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα Cateral periacetabular augmentation 2



# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα

## Caterall periacetabular augmentation 3



Οστεοχονδρίτιδα

Caterall periacetabular augmentation 4



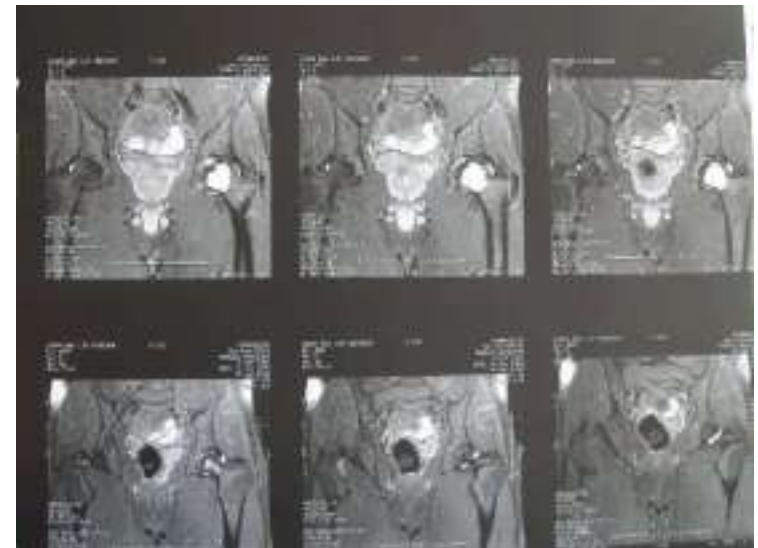
Οστεοχονδρίτιδα

Caterall periacetabular augmentation 5



# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα

## Caterall periacetabular augmentation 6



# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα our case salacha...



# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα στην εφηβεία

- ▶ Ανάπλαση μερική, ωοειδής κεφαλή
- ▶ Μερική καθίζηση, συνήθως κεντρικά
- ▶ Καταστροφικός τύπος

Perthes disease in adolescent B  
Joseph

J Bone Joint Surg Br 2001  
report in 62 children

# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα στην εφηβεία



# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα στην εφηβεία Υπάρχει λύση?



# Οστεοχονδρίτιδα στην εφηβεία

- ▶ The repair process of containment, appears GROSSLY impaired, in adolescents. They didn't benefit by ANY method of containment

Perthes disease in adolescent  
B Joseph J Bone Joint Surg Br 2001  
report in 62 children

# Bilateral Perthes disease. Different from unilateral disease?

- ▶ The majority ( 39 out of 50) treated conservatively
- ▶ 80% presented as Herring B, C or Catterall 3,4
- ▶ 48% rated Stulberg 4,5 at maturity

Moens, Dimeglio et al Leuven et  
Montpellier JPO 1999

The outcome and prognostic factors in children with bilateral Perthes' disease: a prospective study of 40 children with follow-up over five years.

- ▶ [Bone Joint J.](#) 2016 Apr;98-B(4):569–75.
- ▶ [Wiig O<sup>1</sup>](#), [Huhnstock S<sup>1</sup>](#), [Terjesen T<sup>1</sup>](#), [Pripp AH<sup>1</sup>](#), [Svenningsen S<sup>2</sup>](#)
- ▶ We identified 40 children with a mean age of 5.9 years (1.8 to 13.5), who were managed non-operatively for bilateral Perthes' disease from our prospective, multicentre study of this condition, which included all children in Norway who were diagnosed with Perthes' disease in the five-year period between 1996 and 2000.
- ▶ All children were followed up for five years.
- ▶ The hips were classified according to the Catterall classification.
- ▶ A modified three-group Stulberg classification was used as an outcome measure, with a spherical femoral head being defined as a good outcome, an oval head as fair, and a flat femoral head as a poor outcome.

The outcome and prognostic factors in children with bilateral Perthes' disease: a prospective study of 40 children with follow-up over five years.

- ▶ [Bone Joint J.](#) 2016 Apr;98-B(4):569-75.
- ▶ [Wiig O<sup>1</sup>](#), [Huhnstock S<sup>1</sup>](#), [Terjesen T<sup>1</sup>](#), [Pripp AH<sup>1</sup>](#), [Svenningsen S<sup>2</sup>](#)
- ▶ **Concurrent**, simultaneous bilateral Perthes' disease was seen in 23 children and 17 had the **sequential onset** of bilateral disease.
- ▶ **The mean delay in onset for the second hip** in the latter group was 1.9 years (0.3 to 5.5).
- ▶ The five-year radiographic outcome was good in 30 (39%), fair in 25 (33%) and poor in 21 (28%) of the hips. **The strongest predictors of poor outcome** were > 50% necrosis of the femoral head, with odds ratio (OR) 19.6, and age at diagnosis > 6 years (OR 3.3).
- ▶ Other risk factors for poor outcome were the timing of the onset of disease, where children with the sequential onset of bilateral disease had a higher risk than those with the concurrent onset of bilateral disease ( $p = 0.021$ , chi-squared test). Following a diagnosis of Perthes' disease in one hip, there was a 5% chance of developing it in the contralateral hip.

# Bilateral Perthes disease. Initial diagnosis with US



# Bilateral Perthes disease.

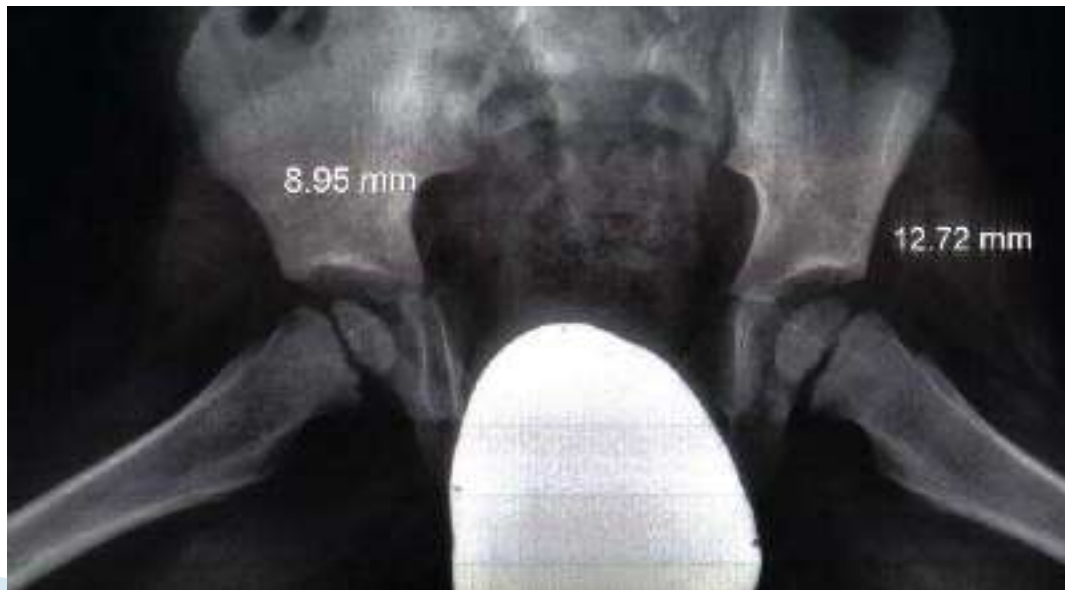


# Bilateral Perthes disease ? DYSPLASIA.

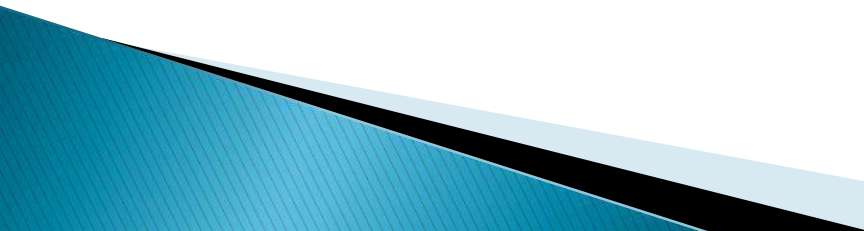


# Οστεοχονδρίτιδος πορεία

- ▶ Γιατί ορισμένες μορφές εξελίσσονται καλά και άλλες φαίνονται ανεξέλεγκτες από την θεραπεία?  
Π Μελίσισης



- ▶ [J Pediatr Orthop.](#) 2012 Oct–Nov;32(7):697–705. doi: 10.1097/BPO.0b013e318269c55d.
- ▶ **Operative versus nonoperative treatments for Legg–Calvé–Perthes disease: a meta–analysis.**
- ▶ [Nguyen NA](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Klein G](#), [Dogbey G](#), [McCourt JB](#), [Mehlman CT](#)

- ▶ Twenty–three studies, 1232 patients, and 1266 hips met the inclusion criteria.
  - ▶ Among patients younger than 6 years, operative and nonoperative treatments are equally as likely to result in a successful radiographic outcome
  - ▶ In patients older than 6 years, operative treatment is nearly twice as likely to result in a successful radiographic outcome
  - ▶ Among patients ages 6 or older, pelvic procedures were equally as likely as femoral procedures to yield a successful radiographic outcome
- 

# Legg–Calvé–Perthes disease at 100: a review of evidence–based treatment.

- ▶ [J Pediatr Orthop.](#) 2011 Sep;31(2 Suppl):S137–40.
- ▶ [Herring JA](#)
- ▶ The reviewed studies noted 3 factors related to outcome in patients treated for LCPD as follows: the age at onset, the classification of severity of femoral head involvement, and the type of treatment.

# Legg–Calvé–Perthes disease at 100: a review of evidence–based treatment.

- ▶ [J Pediatr Orthop.](#) 2011 Sep;31(2 Suppl):S137–40.
- ▶ [Herring JA](#)
- ▶ In patients over age 8 at onset, surgical treatment with femoral varus osteotomy or Salter innominate osteotomy was associated with improved Stulberg outcomes compared with nonoperative treatment, in those who had lateral pillar B or B/C border class involvement.
- ▶ Children under age 6 at onset had a good prognosis except for a small number of patients between age 4 and 6 years with lateral pillar C involvement.

# Legg–Calvé–Perthes disease.

- ▶ [Orthop Traumatol Surg Res.](#) 2017 Nov 16.
- ▶ [Leroux J](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Abu Amara S](#)<sup>2</sup>, [Lechevallier J](#)
- ▶ Current knowledge of the causes and risk factors of Legg–Calvé–Perthesdisease (LCPD) does not allow effective preventive strategies. The outcome in adulthood is usually good. **Hip osteoarthritis rarely develops before 50 years of age.** The risk of osteoarthrosis depends chiefly on the final degree of joint incongruence. **Age at onset and the lateral pillar classification are the two main outcome predictors** and serve to guide the surgical indications based on the studies by Herring's group. Non-operative treatment is not effective. In contrast, femoral varus osteotomy and Salter's innominate osteotomy provide good outcomes. In severe forms, however, combining these two techniques or performing a triple pelvic osteotomy seem preferable.
- ▶ Surgery is now performed considerably less often than in the past, as it is effective only in patients with lateral pillar group B or B/C disease with onset after eight years of age. In other situations, therapeutic abstention is recommended