

# ΑΝΙΣΟΣΚΕΛΙΑ

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# ανισοσκελία

- ▶ Φυσιολογική ασυμμετρία κάτω άκρων
- ▶ Simple population studies show that up to a quarter of the population have a LLD of at least 1 cm.
- ▶ Gross RH. [Leg length discrepancy: how much is too much?](#) *Orthopedics* 1978;1:307-10.
- ▶ Stanitski DF. [Limb length inequality: assessment and treatment options.](#) *J Am Acad Orthop Surg* 1997;7:143-53
- ▶ Kaufman KR, Miller LS, Sutherland DH. [Gait asymmetry in patients with limb-length inequality.](#) *J Pediatr Orthop* 1996;16:144-50.

- ▶ **Leg length discrepancy: how much is too much?**
- ▶ Gross RH Orthopedics. 1978 Jul–Aug;1(4):307–10..
  
- ▶ A survey of 74 skeletally mature patients with leg length discrepancies of 1.5 cm or more revealed that patients with less than a 2.0–cm discrepancy did not consider their short leg to be a problem in any way. As the amount of discrepancy increased, there were more problems, although there was no critical "cutoff" point. Some patients functioned well athletically with discrepancies of over 2.5 cm.
  
- ▶ A survey of pediatric orthopedists reflected the wide variety of opinion regarding indications for equalization of leg length discrepancy noted in the literature. It is concluded that there seems little indication for equalization of discrepancies less than 2 cm. For larger amounts of discrepancy, "clinical judgment" still must be weighed on an individual basis, as individual variation among patients with leg length discrepancy confounds any precise classification of functional disability

## Clinical lead, Mr Mark Paterson Limb Length Discrepancy: when to treat?



- ▶
- ▶ 12-year old Harry was a heart-sink patient whose longstanding low back pain had stubbornly resisted any organic explanation. His mother looked at me with a triumphant gleam in her eyes. “We know what’s causing it” she told me, “The physiotherapist says that Harry’s left leg is 3mm shorter than the right.”

# ανάπτυξη άκρων

- ▶ Επιφυσιακή πλάκα
- ▶ Αυξητική πλάκα
- ▶ Συζευκτικός χόνδρος
- ▶ Growth plate



# Επιφυσιική πλάκα

- ▶ Ζώνη μεσεγχυματικών κυττάρων
- ▶ Ζώνη πολλαπλασιασμού
- ▶ Ζώνη υπερτροφίας
- ▶ Ζώνη χονδροποίησης
- ▶ Ζώνη οστεοποίησης
- ▶ Ζώνη ανασχηματισμού

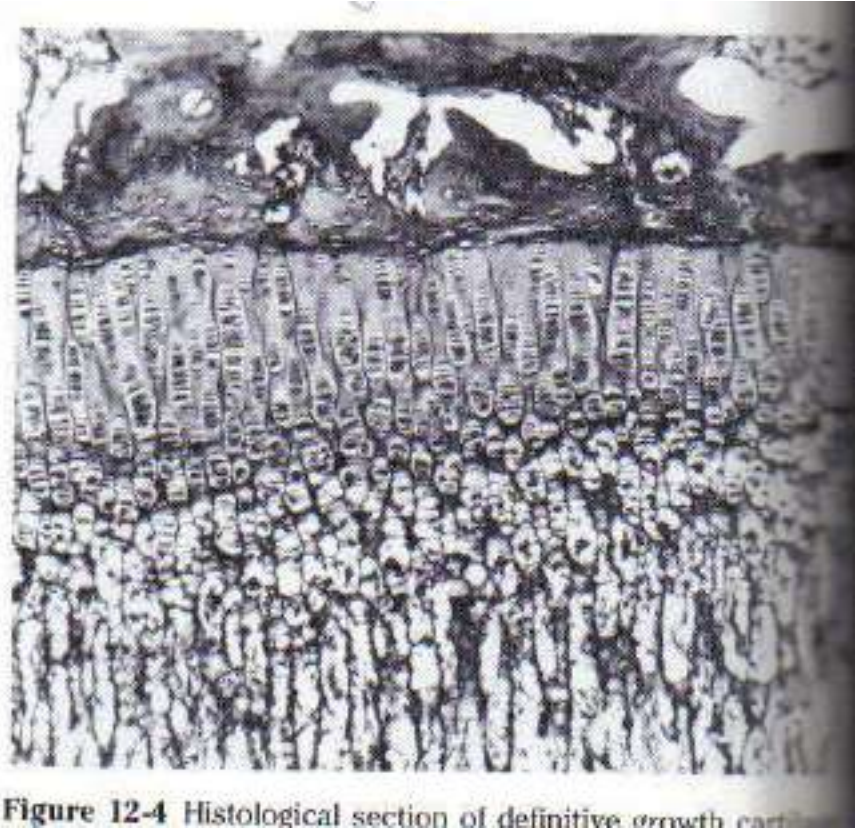
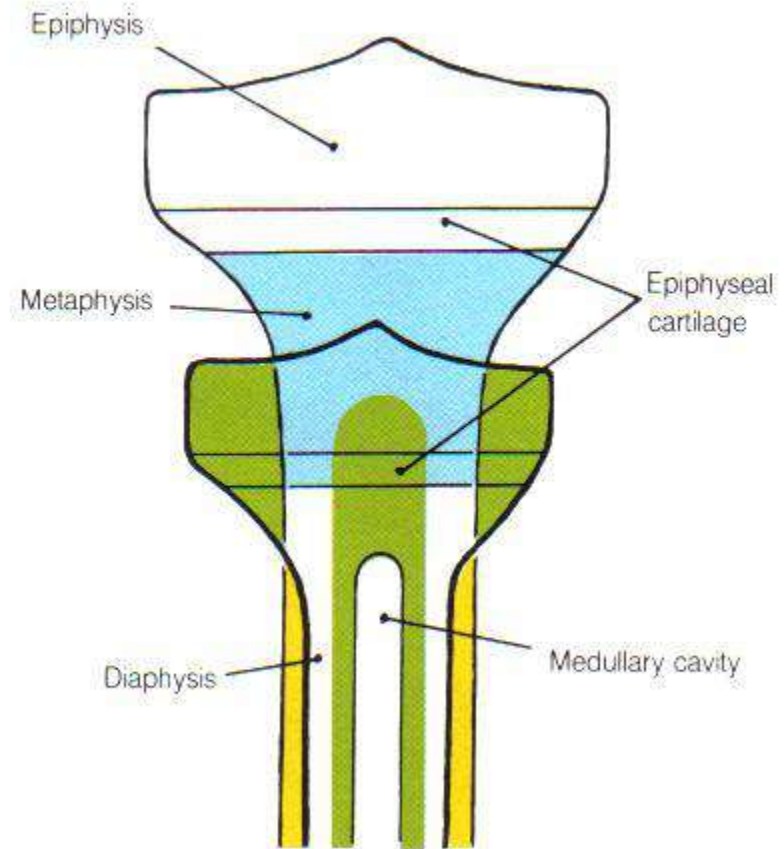


Figure 12-4 Histological section of definitive growth cartilage

# Κατά πλάτος ανάπτυξη του σκελετού

- ▶ Υποπεριοστική αναπόθεση οστίτη οστού
- ▶ Δράση του περιostίου



# Κατά μήκος ανάπτυξη του σκελετού

- ▶ Το 65% του ύψους των κάτω άκρων, προέρχεται από τις επιφυσιικές πλάκες στην περιοχή του γόνατος.
- ▶ Το 60% του ύψους των άνω άκρων, προέρχεται από τις επιφυσιικές πλάκες ΜΑΚΡΑΝ του αγκώνα

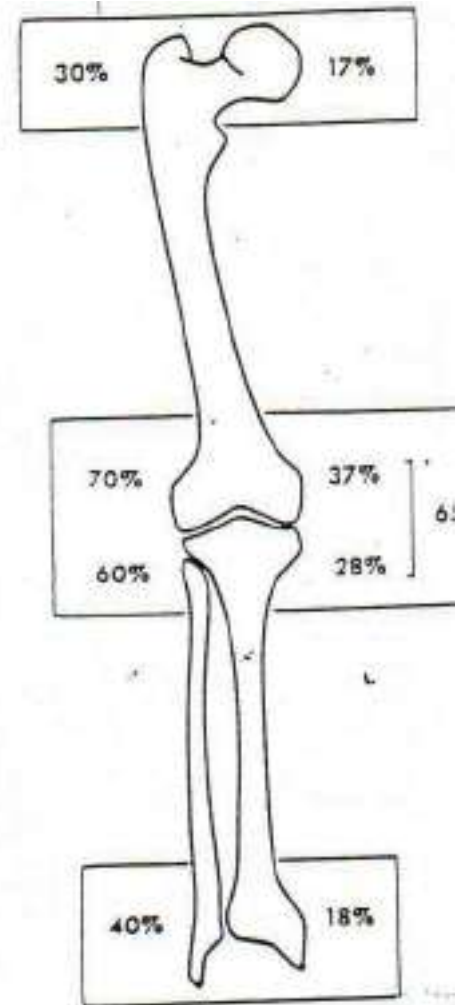


Fig. 2-3. Contributions made by the growth

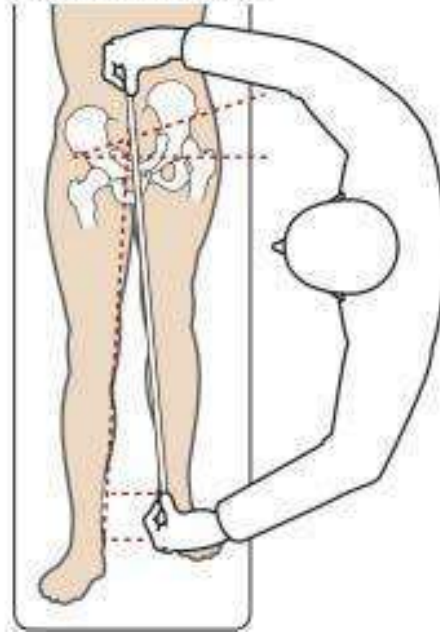


# Μετρηση ανισοσκελίας

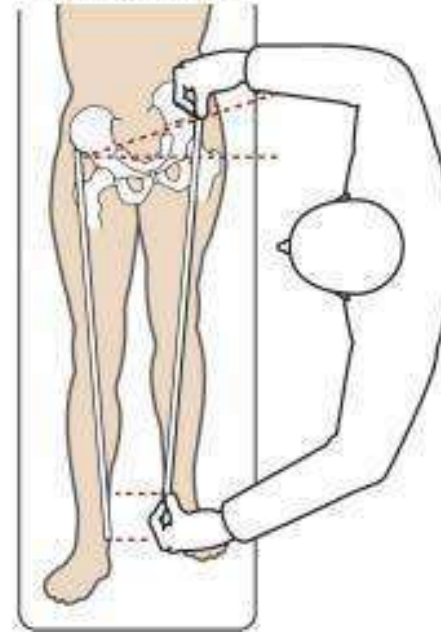
- ▶ Μέτρο – Μεζούρα
- ▶ Μπλόκ στο πέλμα
- ▶ Πελματογράφημα ?
- ▶ Ακτινολογική μέτρηση
- ▶ ΑΞΟΝΟΜΕΤΡΗΣΗ

# ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΘΕΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΠΥΕΛΟΥ

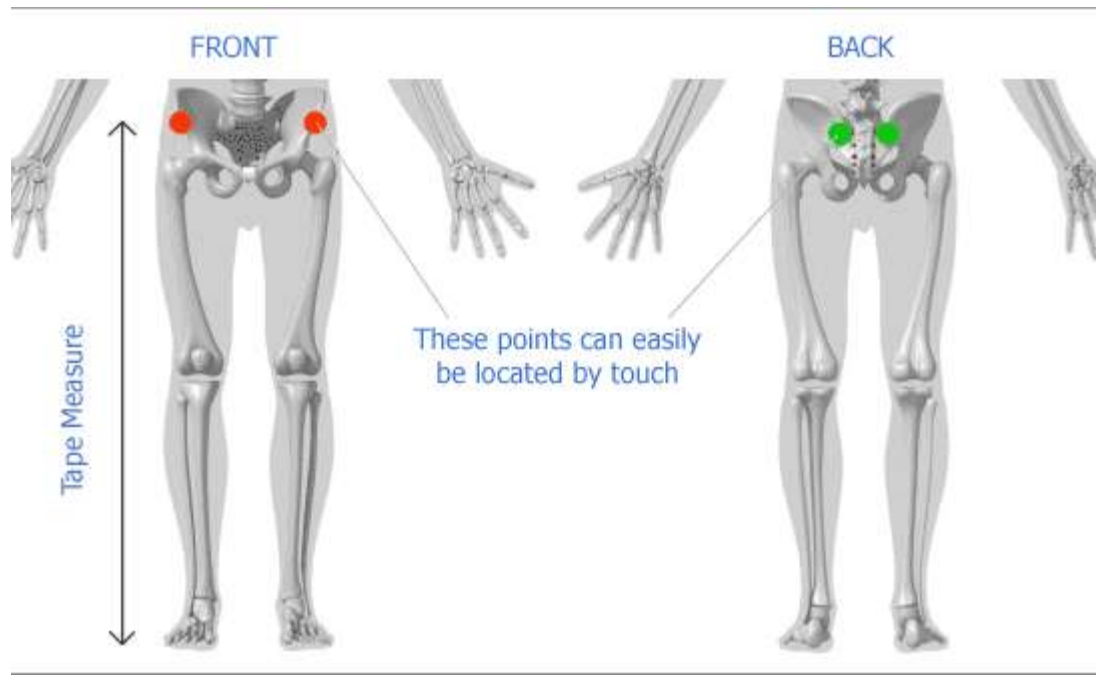
Apparent method



True method



# Κλινικά σημεία των μετρήσεων



# Ακτινολογική μέτρηση

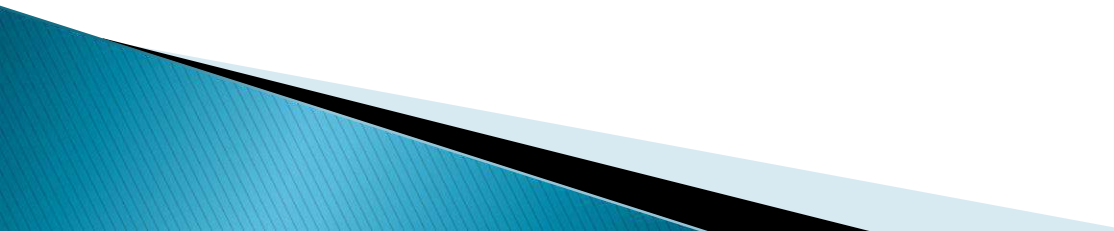
- ▶ Ψηφιακή ακρίβεια



# Αξονομέτρηση scanogram

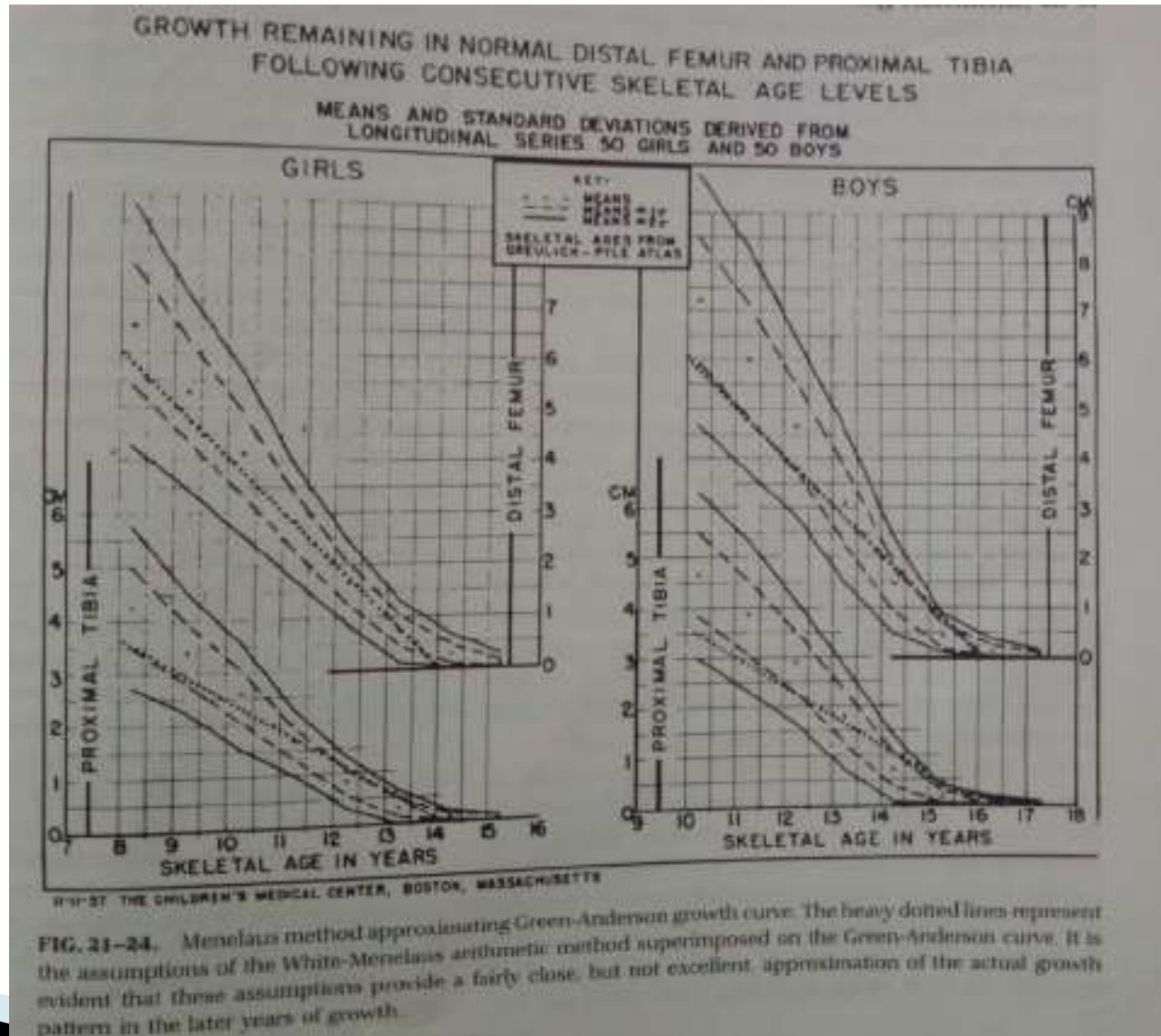


# Αξιολόγηση της ανισοσκελίας

- ▶ Αυθαίρετο όριο των 2 εκ
  - ▶ Μικρότερη από 2 εκ
  - ▶ 2-4 εκ
  - ▶ Μεγαλύτερη από 4 εκ
  - ▶ Μεγαλύτερη από 10 -15 εκ
- 

# Εξέλιξη της ανισοσκελίας

- ▶ Εκτίμηση της καμπύλης εξέλιξης
- ▶ Αλγόριθμοι (Green – Andersen, Moseley, multiplier)



# Εξέλιξη της ανισοσκελίας

## Determining Leg Length Discrepancy: The Arithmetic Method

**Leg length data**  
*(See examples for all three methods)*

Age (yr)	Desired age (yr)	Right leg length (cm)	Left leg length (cm)
7 + 16	3 + 10	80.0	82.0
8 + 2	3 + 2	88.4	88.6
9 + 2	10 + 3	70.0	86.0

**Prerequisite growth information**

Data: female grows 6.0 cm/yr Female that grew 5.2 cm/yr	Data: male growing at 10 years of age Male now growing at 15 years of age
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**1. Assessment of past growth**

<p>1. Complete time interval for data = age at last visit - age at first visit</p> <p>2. Years of growth remaining = 14 (16 for boys) - age at last visit</p> <p>3. Past growth of legs = present length - last measured length</p> <p>4. Growth rate of long leg <math>\frac{\text{past growth}}{\text{time interval}}</math></p> <p>5. Growth rate of short leg <math>\frac{\text{growth of long leg} - \text{growth of short leg}}{\text{growth of long leg}}</math></p>	<p>1. Complete time interval for data = 9 yr - 3 yrs = 7 yr - 10 yrs = 7 yr - 3 yrs = 4 yr</p> <p>2. Years of growth remaining = 14 yr - 9 yr - 3 yrs = 2 yr - 9 yrs = 4.75 yr</p> <p>3. Past growth of legs long leg = 80.0 - 86.0 = -6.0 cm short leg = 86.0 - 84.0 = 2.0 cm</p> <p>4. Growth rate of long leg <math>\frac{-6.0}{7.0} = -0.86 \text{ cm/yr}</math></p> <p>5. Unknown <math>\frac{(-6.0) - 2.0}{10.0} = -0.8 \text{ cm/yr}</math></p>
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**2. Prediction of future growth**

<p>1. Future growth of long leg = years remaining X growth rate</p> <p>2. Future increase in discrepancy = future growth of long leg X difference</p> <p>3. Discrepancy at maturity = present discrepancy + future increase</p>	<p>1. Future growth of long leg = 4.75 X -0.86 = -4.1 cm</p> <p>2. Future increase in discrepancy = 2.4 X 0.2 = 0.5 cm</p> <p>3. Discrepancy at maturity = (7.0) - 4.1 + 0.5 = 3.4 cm</p>
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**3. Prediction of effect of surgery**

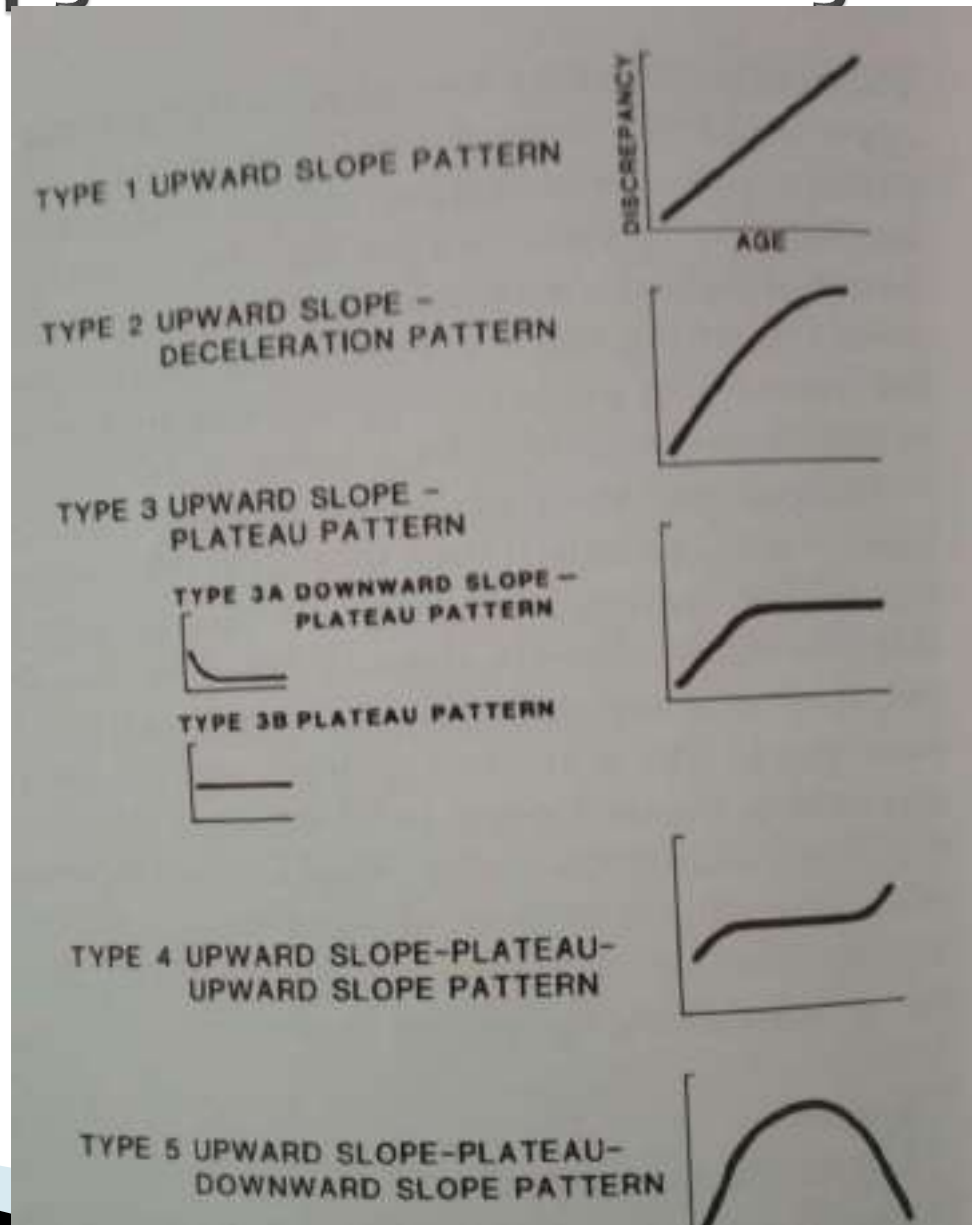
<p>Effect of arthroplasty = growth rate X years remaining</p>	<p>Effect of arthroplasty</p> <p>Female = 7.0 X 1.75 = 12.3 cm Male = 0.6 X 1.75 = 1.05 cm Both = 1.8 X 1.75 = 3.15 cm</p>
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# Εξέλιξη της ανισοσκελίας

- ▶ Slope pattern
- ▶ Shapiro



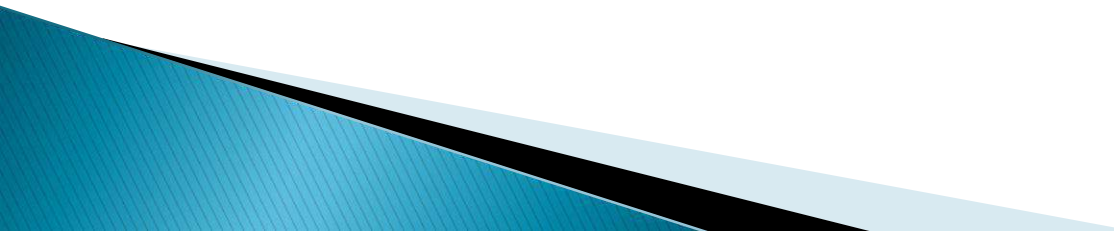
J Bone Joint Surg Am. 2000 Oct;82–A(10):1432–46.

Multiplier method for predicting limb–length discrepancy.

Paley D<sup>1</sup>, Bhave A, Herzenberg JE, Bowen JR

▶ **CONCLUSIONS:**

- ▶ The multiplier method allows for a quick calculation of the predicted limb–length discrepancy at skeletal maturity, without the need to plot graphs, and is based on as few as one or two measurements. This method is independent of percentile groups and is the same for the prediction of femoral, tibial, and total–limb lengths. The multiplier values are also independent of generation, height, socioeconomic class, ethnicity, and race. We verified the accuracy of this method clinically by evaluating patients who had been managed with limb–lengthening or epiphysiodesis. The method was also comparable with or more accurate than the Moseley method of limb–length prediction

- ▶ [J Child Orthop](#). 2016 Aug; 10(4): 313–319.
  - ▶ An improved spreadsheet for calculating limb length discrepancy and epiphysiodesis timing using the multiplier method
  - ▶ [Gavin Mills](#) and [Scott Nelson](#)
- 

## Congenital LLD Worksheet

### Demographics

[Clear Data](#)

Date of birth:  Date of X-ray:

Years      Months

Age:

Sex:  Male  Female

Multiplier: 1.32

### Current Radiographs

mm  cm

Lengths:	Right	Left	Δ
Femur	442	430	R 12
Tibia	352	345	R 7
Foot height difference	10		R 10
Segmental LLD	29		

### Previous Lengthenings

Surgery Date/Details	Right	Left
28 Dec 2010/Lenthening Lt Tib		50

### Projected Length at Maturity

Right Long

Projected LLD: 55 mm  
2.1 in

### Epiphysiodesis Timing Considerations

	Years	Months	
Distal Femoral (DF)	10	+	8
Proximal Tibial (PT)	9	+	1
DF and PT	11	+	10

## Developmental LLD Worksheet

### Demographics

[Clear Data](#)

Date of Birth:  Date of X-ray:

Years      Months

Age:

Sex:  Male  Female

Multiplier: 1.31

### Radiographs

mm  cm

Lengths:	Right Current	Left Current	Right Prior	Left Prior
Femur	450	425	430	407
Tibia	330	330	318	318
Total Length:	780	755	748	725
Growth Inhibition	6%			

### Projected Length at Maturity

Right Long

Projected LLD: 40 mm  
1.6 in

### Epiphysiodesis Timing Considerations

	Years	Months	
Distal Femoral (DF)	13	+	6
Proximal Tibial (PT)	11	+	10
DF and PT	14	+	6

## Previous Lengthenings

Surgery Date/Details	Right	Left
28 Dec 2010/Lenthening Lt Tib		50

discrepancy  
d

## Projected Length at Maturity

Projected LLD:      Right Long  
                                 55 mm  
                                 2.1 in

Worksheet

Clear Data

Date of X-ray: 11-Feb-2016

## Epiphysiodesis Timing Considerations

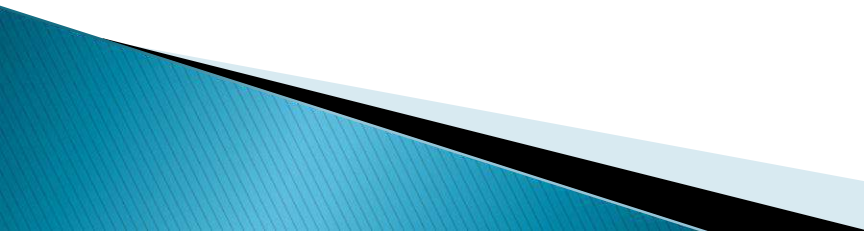
	Years	Months
Distal Femoral (DF)	10 +	8
Proximal Tibial (PT)	9 +	1
DF and PT	11 +	10

Multiplier: 1.31

mm  cm

Lengths:	Right Current	Left Current	Right Prior	Left Prior
Femur	450	425	430	407
Tibia	330	330	318	318

# ανισοσκελία

- ▶ Συγγενείς διαμαρτίες
  - ▶ Κατάγματα της επιφυσιακής πλάκας
  - ▶ Λοιμώξεις
  - ▶ Φλεγμονές ( Ρευματοειδής αρθρίτιδα)
  - ▶ Ημιυπερτροφία ημιατροφία
  - ▶ Ογκοι
  - ▶ Νευρομυικές διαταραχές
  - ▶ Perthes
  - ▶ Παθήσεις του ισχίου
- 

# Congenital limb deficiencies συγγενείς διαμαρτίες των άκρων

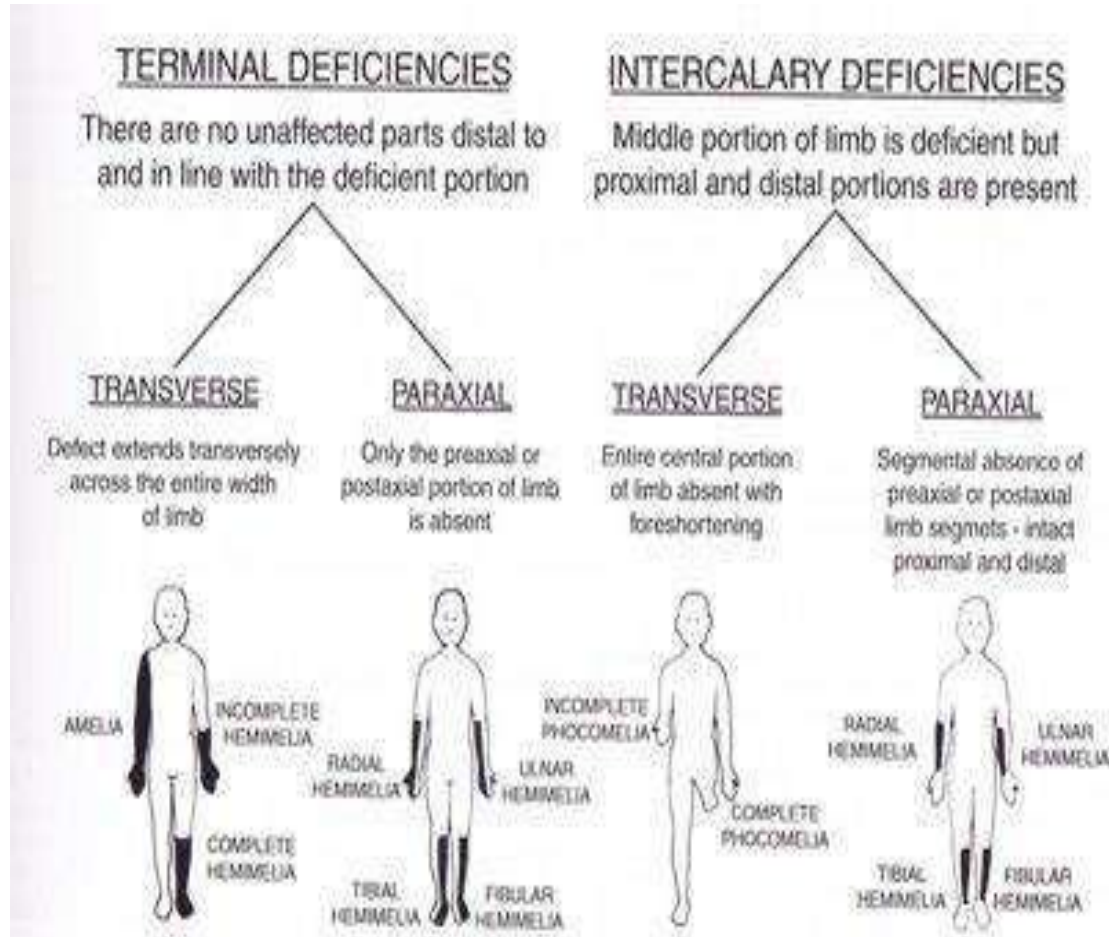
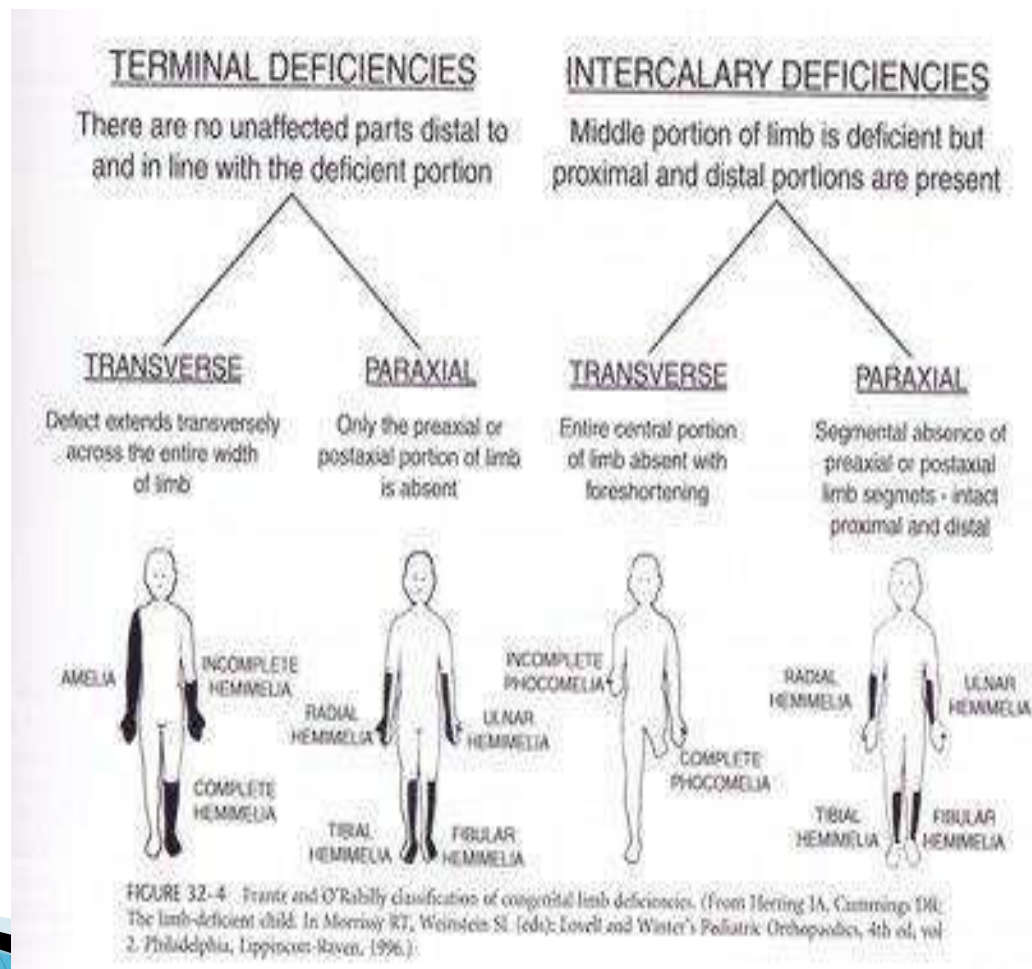


FIGURE 32-4 Franke and O'Rahilly classification of congenital limb deficiencies. (From Herring JA, Cummings DR: The limb-deficient child. In Morrissy RT, Weinstein SL (eds): Lovell and Winter's Pediatric Orthopedics, 4th ed, vol 2. Philadelphia, Lippincott-Raven, 1996.)

# Congenital limb deficiencies συγγενείς ελλείψεις-δυσπλασίες των άκρων





# Femoral hypoplasia

- ▶ Coxa vara
- ▶ Congenital Short Femur
- ▶ PFFD



# Femoral deficient child

## Congenital short femur syndrome

- ▶ Spectrum of dysplasia, with severe leg length discrepancy



# Hypoplasia of the femur

- ▶ Type of femoral deficiency, where all femoral elements are present, but there is LLD > 4 cm



# Severe shortening of the limb



# PFFD

## Proximal Femoral Focal Deficiency b



- ▶ Pappas VII classification

# PFFD c



# PFFD d

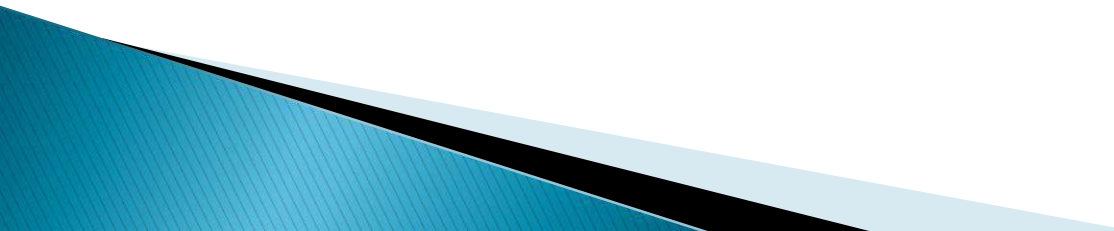


# PFFD e





# ΑΝΙΣΟΣΚΕΛΙΑ

- ▶ Αυτόματη διαδικασία κινητικής εξέλιξης
  - ▶ Διαφορές από τις βλάβες του ΚΝΣ
  - ▶ Εξαιρετική προσαρμογή των παιδιών
- 

## Mal sof walking

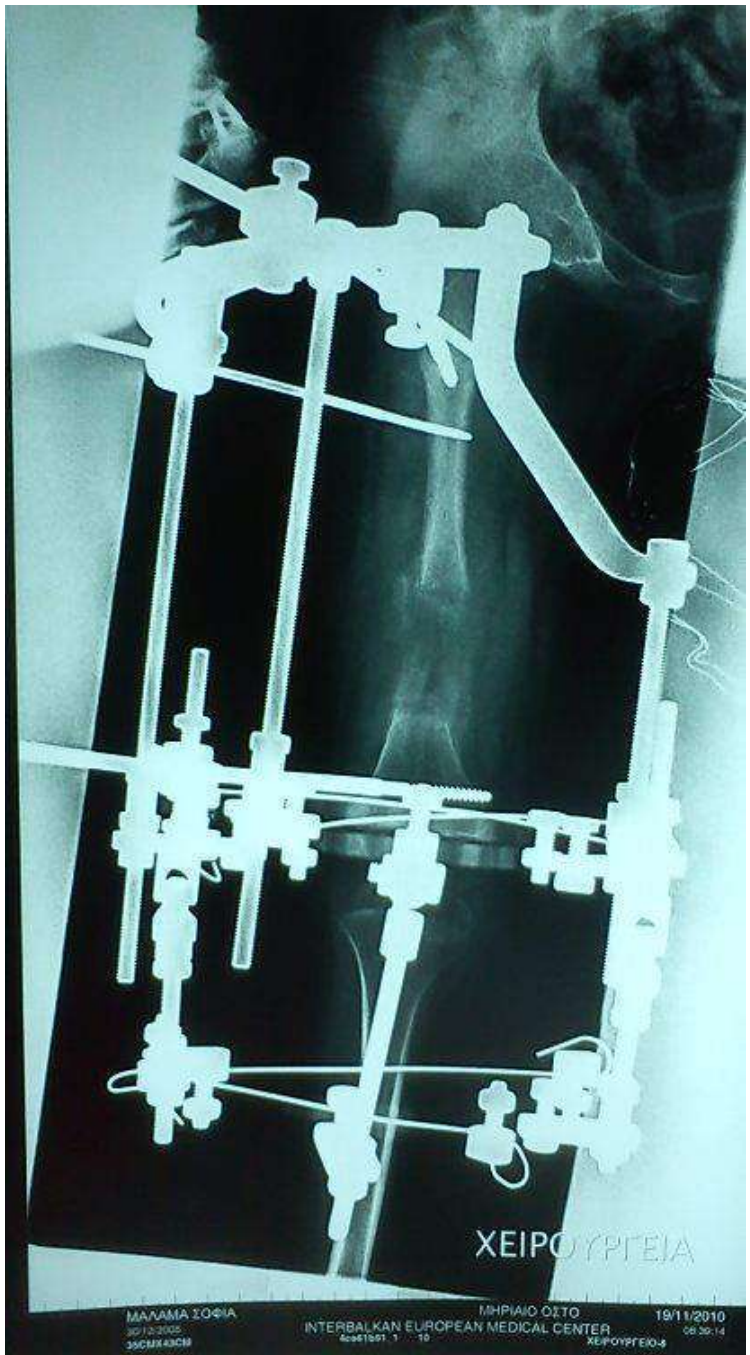
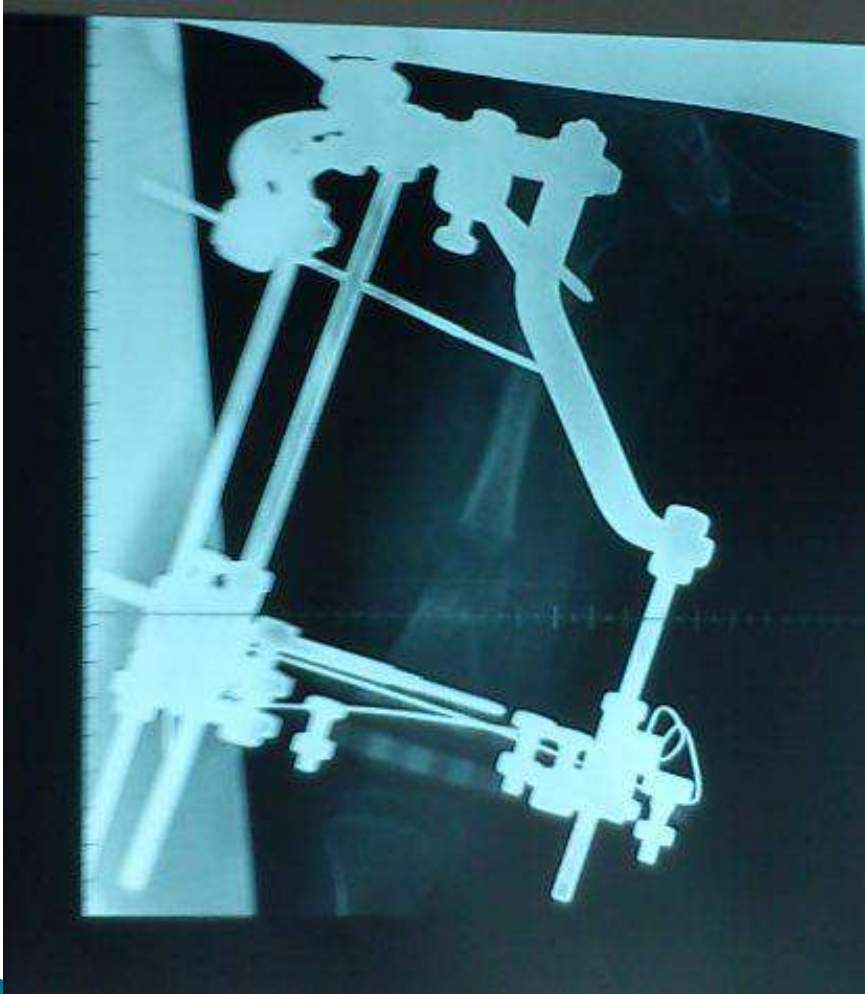


# PFFD

## Proximal Femoral Focal Deficiency 5yrs



# PFFD Ilizarov treatment



# PFFD Ilizarov treatment



# PFFD Ilizarov treatment

- ▶ Initial length 15 cm
- ▶ Increase 6.2 cm
- ▶ 41% increase
- ▶ Healing index 18 days/cm



# PFFD Ilizarov treatment

- ▶ No fall
- ▶ Gradual oedema
- ▶ Refusal of weight bearing



# PFFD Mal Sof 4-2015 end of 2<sup>nd</sup> lengthening





# PFFD mal sof 2016



# PFFD mal sof 2016



# Lep



# Lep



# PFFD Lep 3yrs



# PFFD Lep 6yrs



# PFFD Lep 6yrs



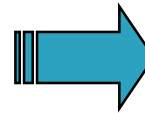
# PFFD Lep 2013







# Proximal deficiency with foot deformity



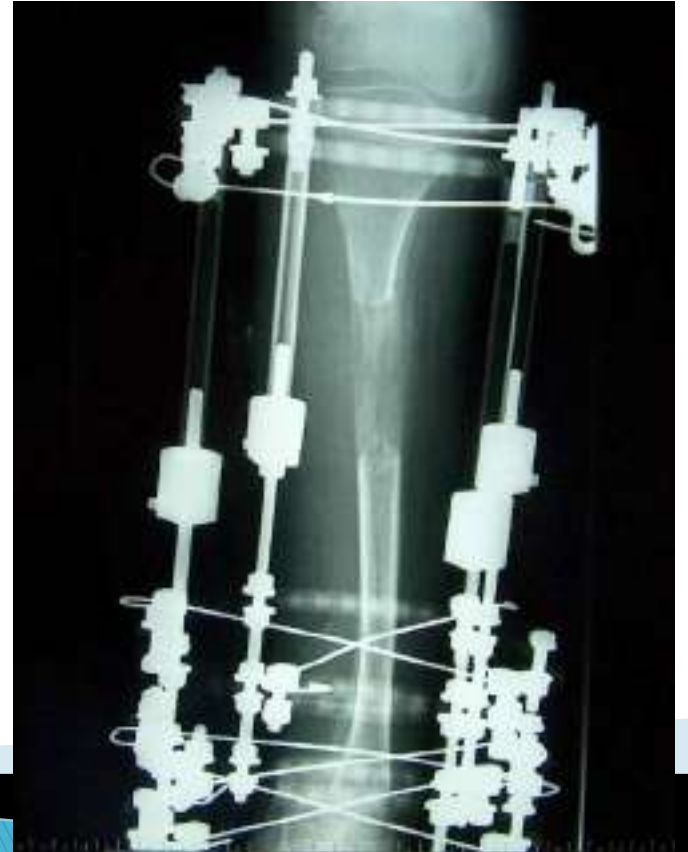
# Longitudinal fibular deficiency



# Fibular hemimelia braces for ambulation



# Fibular hemimelia treatment with Ilizarov



# Fibular hemimelia treatment with Ilizarov



# Fibular hemimelia treatment with Ilizarov



# Βράχυνση με απουσία ακτίνος Ν θ.





# Βράχυνση με απουσία ακτίνας Ν θ.



# Αντιμετώπιση της ανισοσκελίας με διόρθωση του υποδήματος



# Αντιμετώπιση της ανισοσκελίας με διαόλωση του υποδόμιου



Αντιμετώπιση  
με διόρθωση



οσκελίας  
ματος

# Αντιμετώπιση της ανισοσκελίας με διόρθωση οπίσθιου πελίκτου



# Αντιμετώπιση της ανισοσκελίας με επιφυσιόδεση

- ▶ Σταματά την ανάπτυξη του ΜΕΓΑΛΥΤΕΡΟΥ ΑΚΡΟΥ
- ▶ Παροδική ή μόνιμη
- ▶ ΗΛΙΚΙΑ που γίνεται
- ▶ Κάλυψη ανισοσκελίας έως 4 εκ
- ▶ ΕΥΚΟΛΑ ΑΠΟΔΕΚΤΗ ΣΤΟΝ ΑΣΘΕΝΗ

# Ανισοσκελία 4 εκ Χασ Ραφ



# Ανισοσκελία 4 εκ Χασ Ραφ

- ▶ Ισότιμη κατανομή σε μηρό και κνήμη
- ▶ Σταθερή εικόνα εξέλιξης
- ▶ Άμεσα με την εμφάνιση δευτερογενών χαρακτηριστικών του ύψους



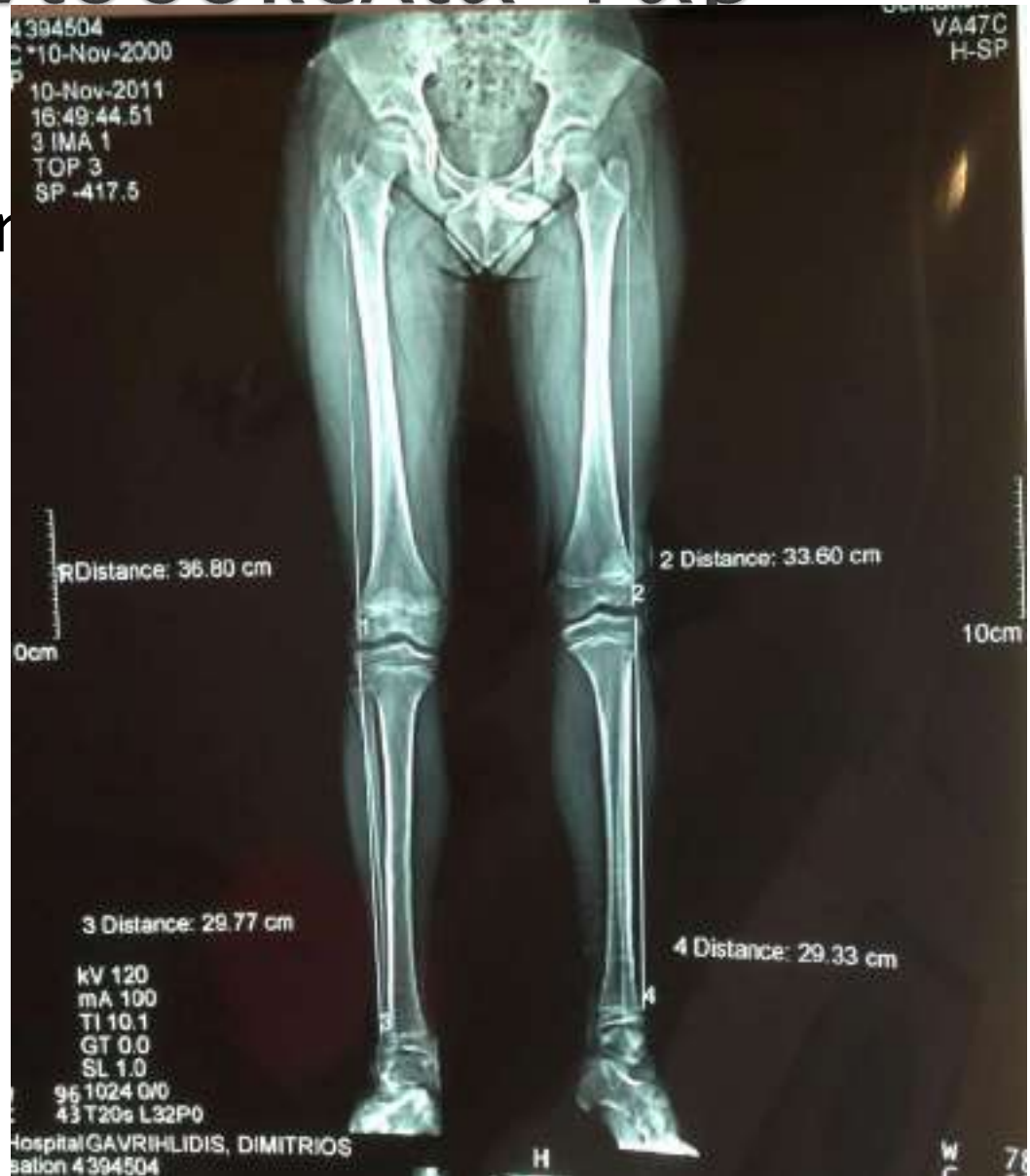
# Ιδιοπαθής ανισοσκελία Γαβ Γιωργ

- ▶ Αντιρόπηση στην στήρ



# Ιδιοπαθής ανισοσκελία Γαβ Γιωργ

- ▶ Αντιρόπηση στη



# Ιδιοπαθής ανισοσκελία Τζογκ διόρθωση



# Ιδιοπαθής ανισοσκελία MORAITIS διόρθωση



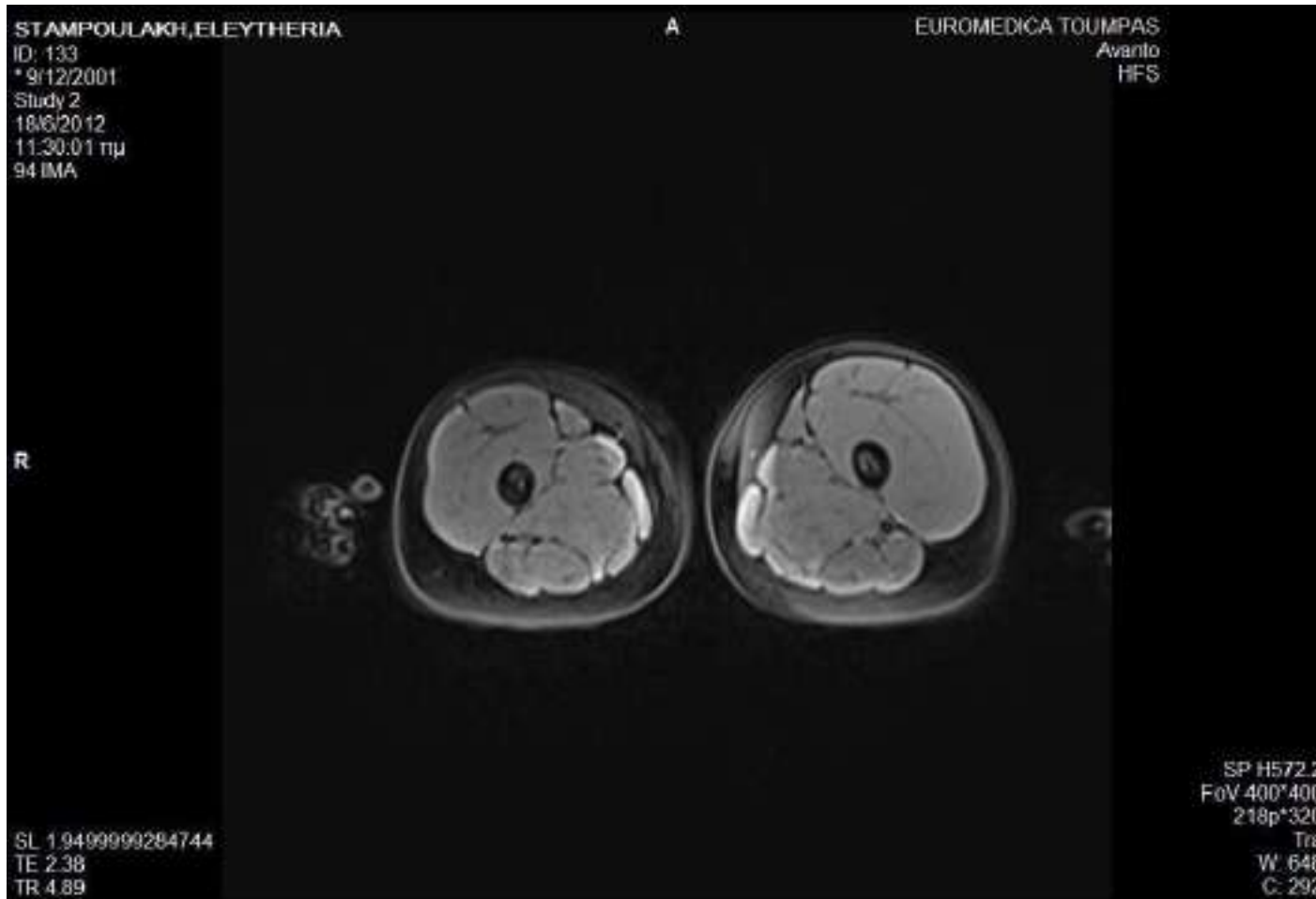
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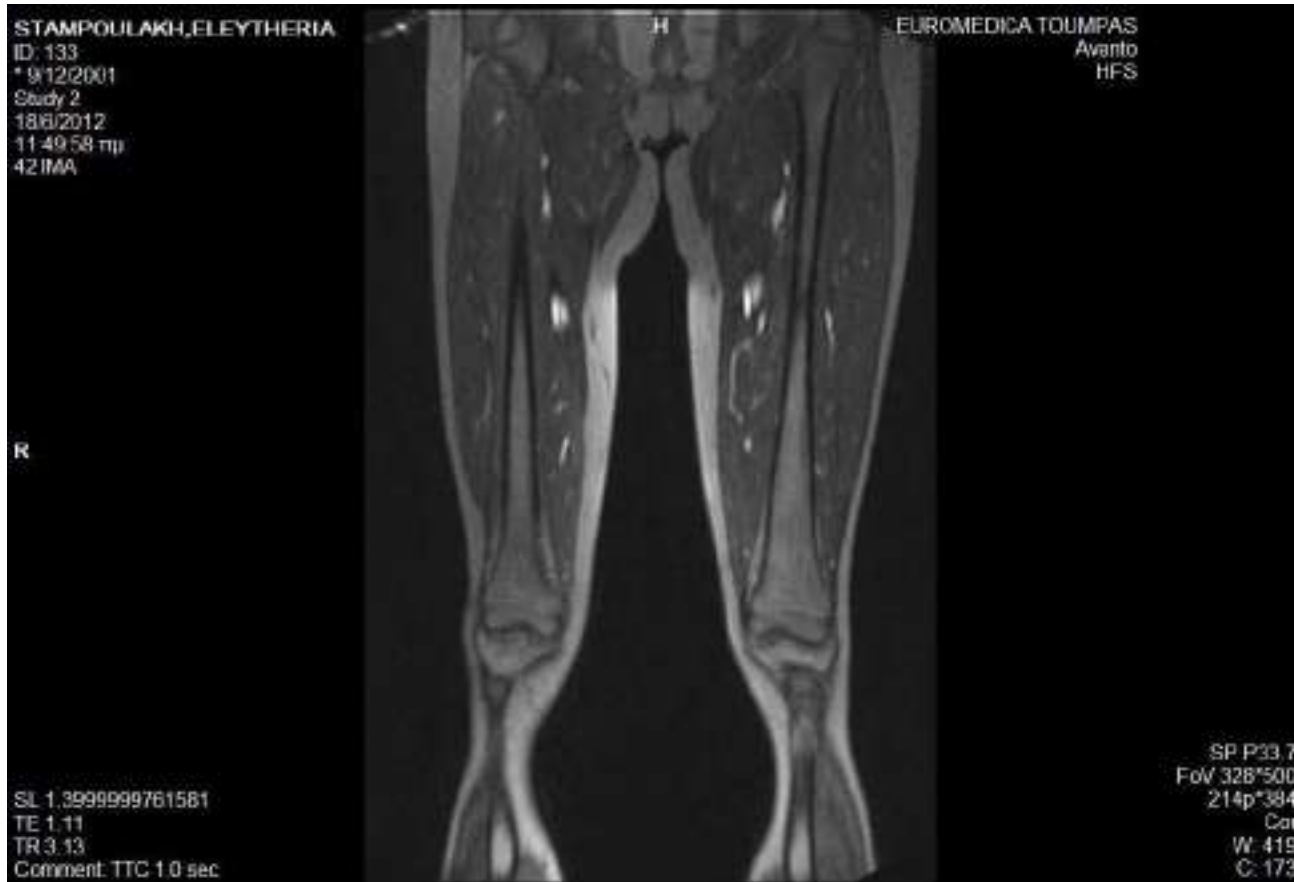
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# Ημι υπερτροφία ημι ατροφία



# Ημι υπερτροφία ημι ατροφία





# Ανισοσκελία λόγω αιμαγγειώματος

- ▶ Klippel-Trénaunay-Weber syndrome



# Ανισοσκελία λόγω αιμαγγειώματος

- ▶ Klippel-Trénaunay-Weber syndrome



- ▶ Klippel-Trénaunay syndrome (KTS or KT), formerly Klippel-Trénaunay-Weber syndrome and sometimes angioosteohypertrophy syndrome and hemangiectatic hypertrophy, is a rare congenital medical condition in which blood vessels and/or lymph vessels fail to form properly. The three main features are nevus flammeus (port-wine stain), venous and lymphatic malformations, and soft-tissue hypertrophy of the affected limb

# Ανισοσκελία από παθήσεις του ισχίου



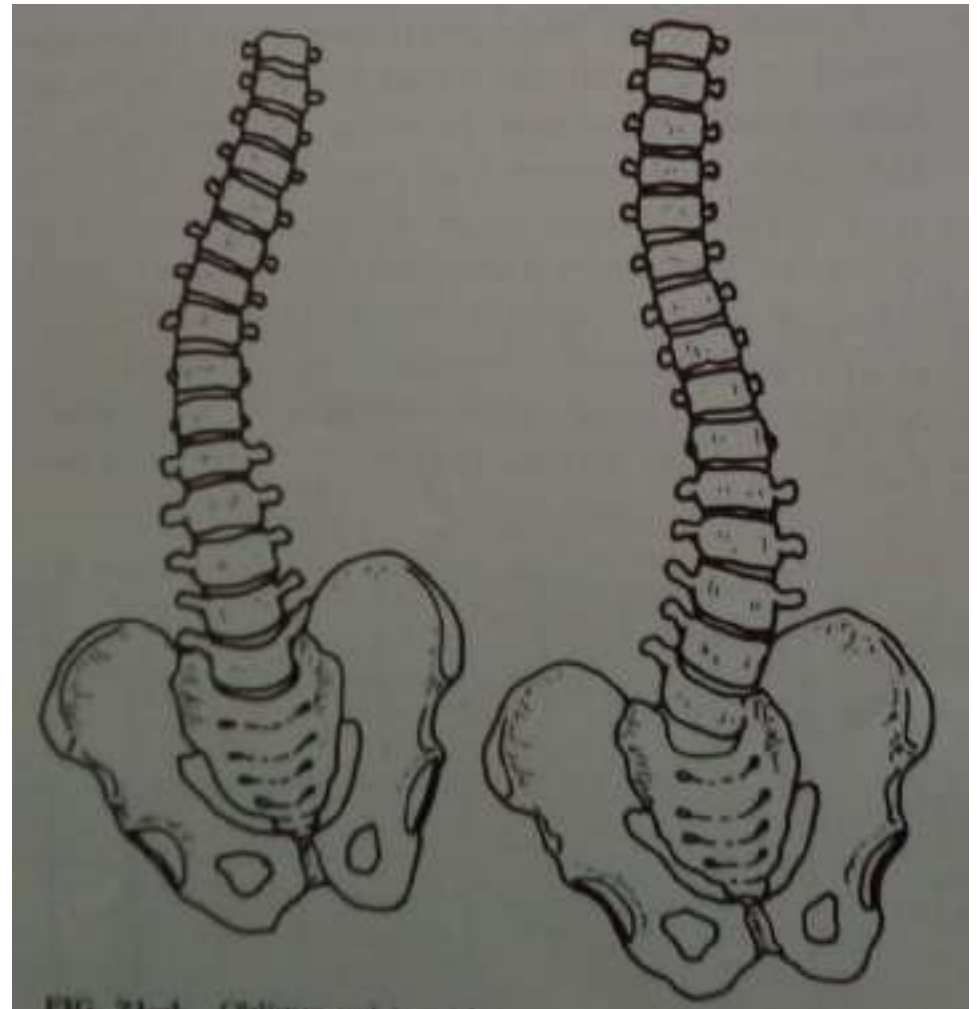
# Ανισοσκελία από παθήσεις του ισχίου



# ΑΝΙΣΟΣΚΕΛΙΑ

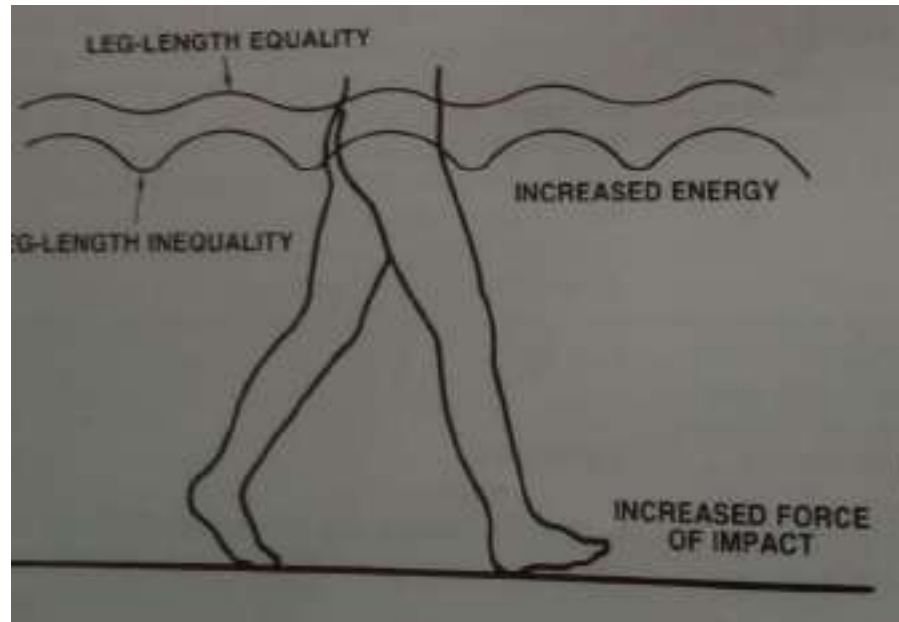
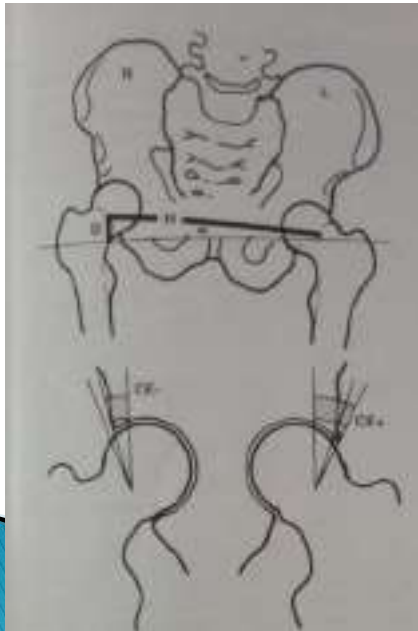
# ΣΚΟΛΙΩΣΗ

- ▶ ΑΔΙΕΥΚΡΙΝΙΣΤΗ η ΤΕΛΙΚΗ εικόνα της ΣΣ σε ανισοσκελία
- ▶ ΔΕΝ δημιουργεί ΟΡΓΑΝΙΚΗ σκολίωση
- ▶ Αντιμετώπιση λειτουργικής σκολίωσης



# ΑΝΙΣΟΣΚΕΛΙΑ ΒΑΔΙΣΗ

- ▶ Αντισταθμιστικοί μηχανισμοί
- ▶ Κλίση της πυέλου
- ▶ Ακάλυπτη μηριαία κεφαλή
- ▶ Συμμετοχή σε αθλητικές δραστηριότητες



# Ανισοσκελία ενοχλήσεις ΟΜΣΣ

- ▶ Clinical lead, Mr Mark Paterson
- ▶ Limb Length Discrepancy: when to treat?
- ▶
- ▶ 12-year old Harry was a heart-sink patient whose longstanding low back pain had stubbornly resisted any organic explanation. His mother looked at me with a triumphant gleam in her eyes. “We know what’s causing it” she told me, “The physiotherapist says that Harry’s left leg is 3mm shorter than the right.”
- ▶ After the use of the insole, he STOP of any complaints
- ▶ Physio 1      Orthopedics 0



# Take home messages

- ▶ Αξιολόγηση της ανισοσκελίας σε ΦΥΣΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΑ ΑΤΟΜΑ
- ▶ Προβληματισμός στην γκρίζα ζώνη των 2 εκ
- ▶ Η ΒΕΛΤΙΩΣΗ της ανισοσκελίας
- ▶ Εξέλιξη
- ▶ Αιτιολογία
- ▶ ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΒΕΛΤΙΩΣΗ

# Thank you

