
10-2-4 Legg-Calve-Perthes

Legg-Calve-Perthes syndrome is a form of avascular necrosis of the femoral head. It is characterized by a self-limiting process of bone death and subsequent regrowth. The condition is most common in children aged 4-10 years. The etiology is unknown, but it is thought to be related to a temporary interruption of blood flow to the femoral head. The disease progresses through several stages: initial avascular necrosis, fragmentation of the femoral head, and finally, remodeling and healing. The prognosis is generally good, with most children achieving a functional hip joint by the age of 16. Treatment is primarily supportive, focusing on pain management and maintaining range of motion. In severe cases, surgery may be required to correct deformities.

10-2-5 Legg-Calve-Perthes

Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease is a rare childhood condition characterized by avascular necrosis of the femoral head. It typically affects children between the ages of 4 and 10. The disease is thought to be caused by a temporary interruption of blood flow to the femoral head, leading to bone death and subsequent fragmentation. The condition progresses through several stages: initial avascular necrosis, fragmentation of the femoral head, and finally, remodeling and healing. The prognosis is generally good, with most children achieving a functional hip joint by the age of 16. Treatment is primarily supportive, focusing on pain management and maintaining range of motion. In severe cases, surgery may be required to correct deformities.

10-2-6 Legg-Calve-Perthes

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10-3 Legg-Calvé-Perthes

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10-4 Sever's

Sever's disease, also known as calcaneal apophysitis, is a common cause of heel pain in children and adolescents. It is characterized by inflammation of the growth plate (apophysis) at the back of the heel. The condition is most common in children aged 7-10 years. The etiology is thought to be related to repetitive stress and trauma to the heel, often during activities like running and jumping. The disease progresses through several stages: initial inflammation, pain, and swelling. The prognosis is generally good, with most children achieving a functional heel joint by the age of 16. Treatment is primarily supportive, focusing on pain management and reducing activity. In severe cases, surgery may be required to correct deformities.

10-5 Freiberg's

Freiberg's disease is a rare condition characterized by avascular necrosis of the proximal phalanx of the second toe. It is most common in children and adolescents. The disease is thought to be caused by a temporary interruption of blood flow to the proximal phalanx, leading to bone death and subsequent fragmentation. The condition progresses through several stages: initial avascular necrosis, fragmentation of the proximal phalanx, and finally, remodeling and healing. The prognosis is generally good, with most children achieving a functional toe joint by the age of 16. Treatment is primarily supportive, focusing on pain management and maintaining range of motion. In severe cases, surgery may be required to correct deformities.

