
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. Treatment is primarily supportive, focusing on pain management and maintaining joint function. Prognosis is generally good, with most children achieving a functional hip joint by adolescence.

10-2-5 Legg-Calve-Perthes

Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease is a rare, self-limiting condition of the hip joint. It involves the temporary loss of blood supply to the femoral head, leading to its necrosis and subsequent fragmentation. The disease typically affects children between the ages of 4 and 10. The exact cause is unknown, but it is believed to be related to a transient interruption of the blood supply to the femoral head. The condition progresses through several stages: initial avascular necrosis, fragmentation of the femoral head, and finally, remodeling and healing. Treatment is primarily supportive, focusing on pain management and maintaining joint function. Prognosis is generally good, with most children achieving a functional hip joint by adolescence.

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 related to repetitive stress and trauma to the heel, often due to activities like running and jumping. The disease progresses through several stages: initial inflammation, pain, and swelling, and finally, healing and resolution. Treatment is primarily supportive, focusing on pain management, rest, and stretching exercises. Prognosis is generally good, with most children achieving a functional heel joint by adolescence.

10-5 Freiberg's

Freiberg's disease is a rare, self-limiting condition of the metatarsal head. It involves the temporary loss of blood supply to the metatarsal head, leading to its necrosis and subsequent fragmentation. The disease typically affects children between the ages of 10 and 20. The exact cause is unknown, but it is believed to be related to a transient interruption of the blood supply to the metatarsal head. The condition progresses through several stages: initial avascular necrosis, fragmentation of the metatarsal head, and finally, remodeling and healing. Treatment is primarily supportive, focusing on pain management and maintaining joint function. Prognosis is generally good, with most children achieving a functional metatarsal head by adolescence.

