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## 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 ischemia, fragmentation, and finally reossification. 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 condition that affects the femoral head in children. 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 ischemia, fragmentation, and finally reossification. 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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## 10-2-7 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. The disease progresses through several stages: initial inflammation, pain, and finally resolution. Treatment is primarily supportive, focusing on pain management and reducing activity. Prognosis is generally good, with most children achieving a functional heel joint by adolescence.

## 10-5 Freiberg's

Freiberg's disease is a rare condition that affects the metatarsal head in children. It is characterized by a self-limiting process of bone death and subsequent regrowth. The condition is most common in children aged 10-15 years. The etiology is unknown, but it is thought to be related to a temporary interruption of blood flow to the metatarsal head. The disease progresses through several stages: initial ischemia, fragmentation, and finally reossification. 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.

