
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, 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 the age of 16.

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 exact cause is unknown, but it is believed to be related to a temporary interruption of blood flow to the femoral head. The disease progresses through several stages: initial avascular necrosis, fragmentation, 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 the age of 16.

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

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 exact cause is unknown, but it is believed to be related to a temporary interruption of blood flow to the femoral head. The disease progresses through several stages: initial avascular necrosis, fragmentation, 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 the age of 16.

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. Treatment is primarily supportive, focusing on rest, ice, and pain management. Prognosis is generally good, with most children achieving complete resolution of symptoms by the age of 16.

10-5 Freiberg's

Freiberg's disease is a rare condition characterized by avascular necrosis of the proximal phalanx of the second toe. It typically affects children and adolescents. The exact cause is unknown, but it is believed to be related to a temporary interruption of blood flow to the proximal phalanx. The disease progresses through several stages: initial avascular necrosis, fragmentation, 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 toe joint by the age of 16.

