
10-2-4 Legg-Calve-Perthes

Legg-Calve-Perthes syndrome is a form of avascular necrosis of the femoral head in children. It is characterized by a self-limiting process of bone death and subsequent regrowth. The condition is named after the two physicians who first described it: James H. Legg and John A. Calve. The disease is most commonly seen in children between the ages of 4 and 10, with a peak incidence between 5 and 7 years of age. The exact cause of the disease is unknown, but it is thought to be related to a temporary interruption of blood flow to the femoral head. The condition is more common in boys than in girls, with a male-to-female ratio of approximately 10:1. The disease is characterized by a characteristic radiographic appearance, including a fragmented and sclerotic femoral head, a widened epiphyseal plate, and a sclerotic and fragmented femoral neck. The disease is self-limiting, and the femoral head eventually regrows and remodels. The prognosis is generally good, with most children achieving a functional hip joint. However, some children may develop long-term complications, such as osteoarthritis or a shortened leg. Treatment is primarily supportive, focusing on pain management and maintaining the range of motion of the hip joint. In some cases, surgery may be necessary to correct deformities or to improve the blood flow to the femoral head.

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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) of the calcaneus (heel bone). The condition is named after the physician who first described it: James H. Sever. The disease is most commonly seen in children between the ages of 7 and 10, with a peak incidence between 8 and 10 years of age. The exact cause of the disease is unknown, but it is thought to be related to repetitive stress on the heel bone. The condition is more common in boys than in girls, with a male-to-female ratio of approximately 10:1. The disease is characterized by a characteristic radiographic appearance, including a fragmented and sclerotic calcaneus. The disease is self-limiting, and the calcaneus eventually regrows and remodels. The prognosis is generally good, with most children achieving a functional heel joint. However, some children may develop long-term complications, such as osteoarthritis or a shortened leg. Treatment is primarily supportive, focusing on pain management and maintaining the range of motion of the heel joint. In some cases, surgery may be necessary to correct deformities or to improve the blood flow to the calcaneus.

10-5 Freiberg's

Freiberg's disease, also known as Freiberg's infarction, is a rare form of avascular necrosis of the proximal phalanx of the second toe. It is characterized by a self-limiting process of bone death and subsequent regrowth. The condition is named after the physician who first described it: James H. Freiberg. The disease is most commonly seen in children between the ages of 10 and 15, with a peak incidence between 11 and 13 years of age. The exact cause of the disease is unknown, but it is thought to be related to a temporary interruption of blood flow to the proximal phalanx. The condition is more common in boys than in girls, with a male-to-female ratio of approximately 10:1. The disease is characterized by a characteristic radiographic appearance, including a fragmented and sclerotic proximal phalanx. The disease is self-limiting, and the proximal phalanx eventually regrows and remodels. The prognosis is generally good, with most children achieving a functional toe joint. However, some children may develop long-term complications, such as osteoarthritis or a shortened toe. Treatment is primarily supportive, focusing on pain management and maintaining the range of motion of the toe joint. In some cases, surgery may be necessary to correct deformities or to improve the blood flow to the proximal phalanx.

