

Examining the short-term natural history of developmental dysplasia of the hip in infancy: A systematic review

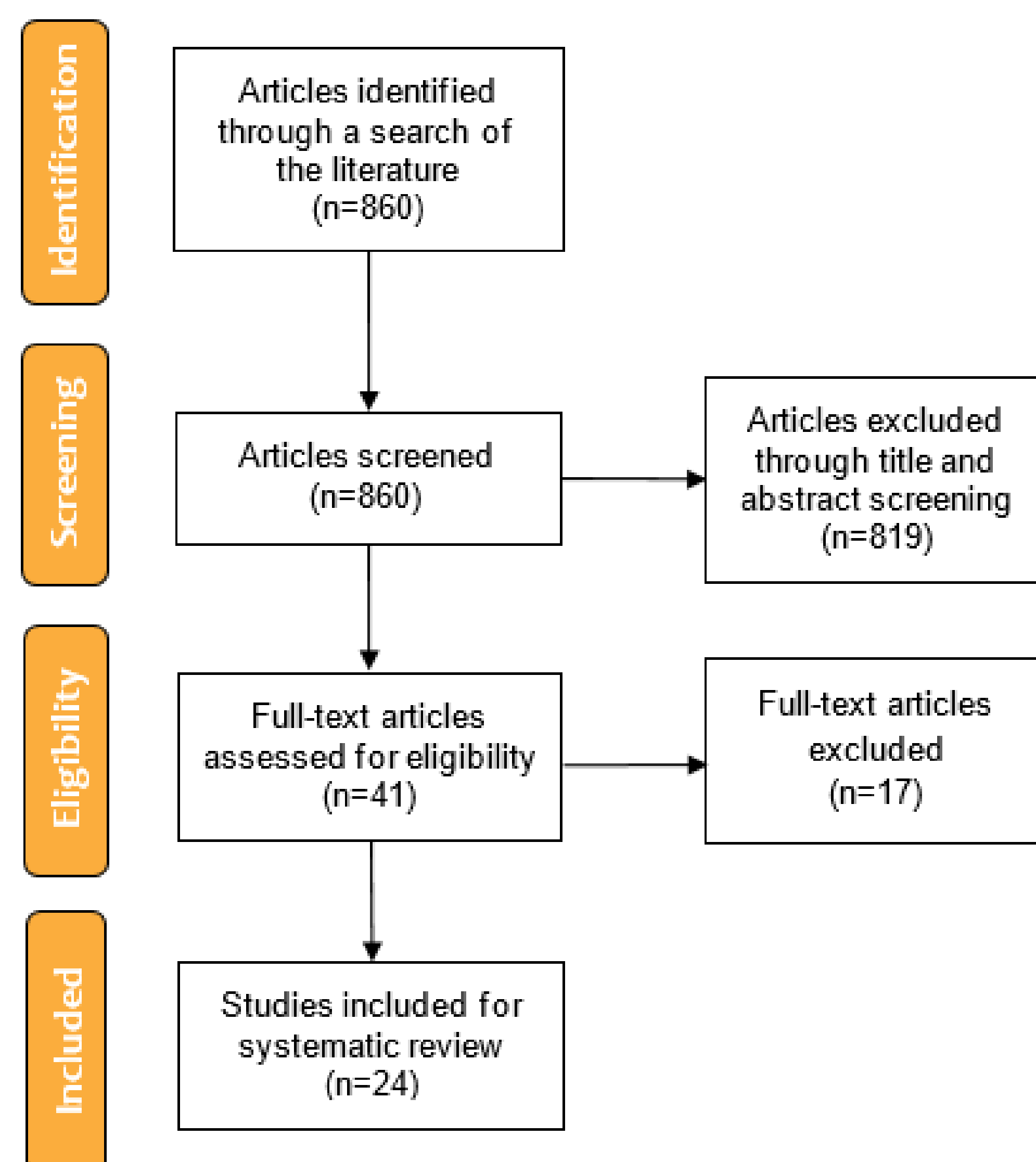


PRESENTER:
Bryn Zomar

BACKGROUND

This study was an update on the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS) clinical practice guideline's analysis of the natural history of developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH). The objective was to delineate the natural history of clinical instability or radiologic abnormalities of the hip in infants by identifying the proportion of cases that resolved without treatment compared to cases that progressed and/or required treatment.

METHODS



Most included studies were **RETROSPECTIVE**

Graf 2A hips were most common

Sample sizes ranged from **9 to 3251**

84.3% of cases resolved

Most studies were low quality with **Level of Evidence 3 or 4**

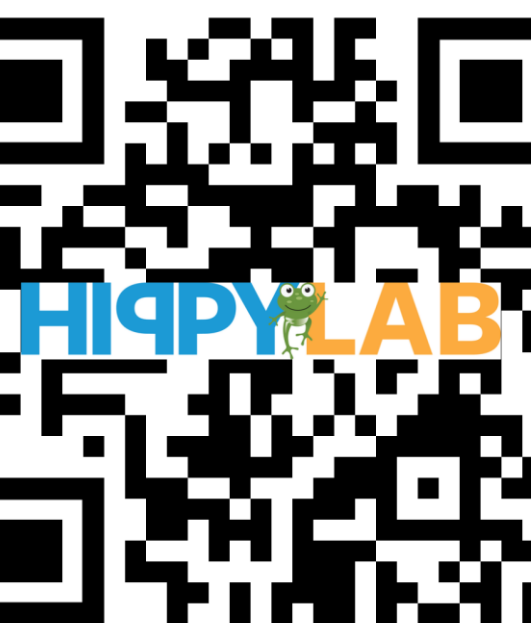
Most mild-to-moderate DDH *can resolve without treatment* in early infancy



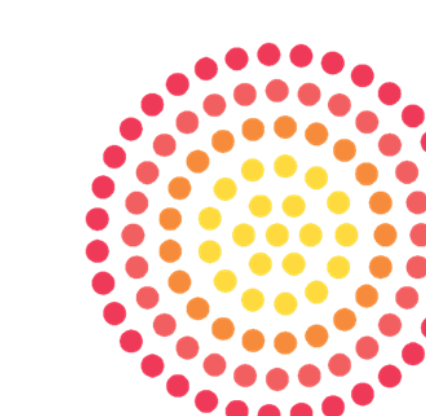
IMPLICATIONS

- Identifying which hips may not need treatment could **reduce overtreatment** without increasing the risk of missed or late diagnoses

To learn more about the research being done in the Hippy Lab



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Children's Healthcare Canada

Santé des enfants Canada