

Practical Orthopaedics: Common Congenital Diagnoses in the Newborn

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GOALS

- 1. Identify opportunities to diagnose and treat in your office.
- 2. Understand diagnoses that do NOT require a work up.
- 3. Define clear referral guidelines for common conditions.









- Genetic
- Blacks > whites
- Small toe/finger most common





















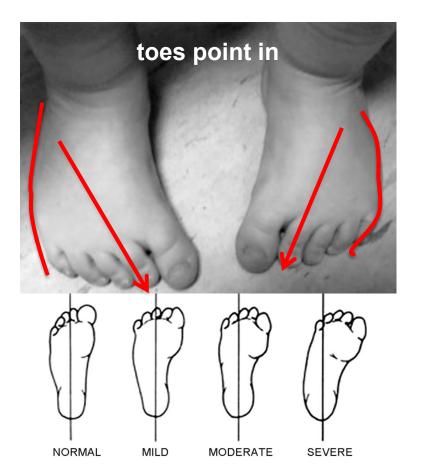






Metatarsus Adductus





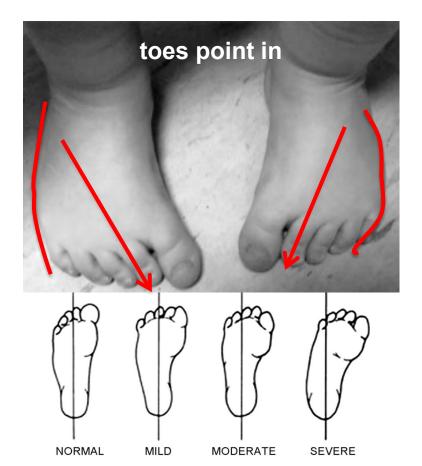
- Flexible = correctible
- Observe vs. casting

CURVED LATERAL BORDER



Metatarsus Adductus





- Flexible = correctible
- Observe vs. casting

CURVED LATERAL BORDER

NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH...

Clubfoot







Clubfoot talipes equinovarus



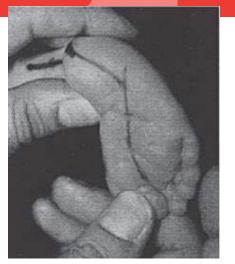




internal rotation



varus



adductus



equinus

cavus

CAN'T DORSIFLEX









Cast #2





Cast #3





Cast #4





Cast #5 (post tenotomy)







3 weeks later...







Key to success!





You can play a big role.





1 year old.

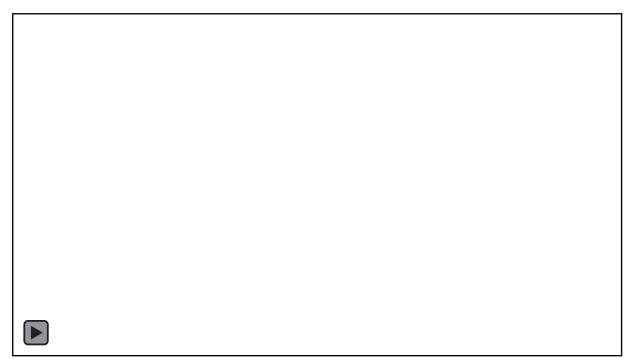




3 years old







7 years old





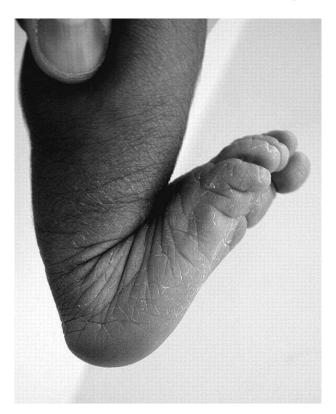




IF CASTING FAILS = SURGERY JUST BEFORE WALKING AGE

Calcaneovalgus foot





- Intrauterine positioning
- Resolve 1-2 months
- Cast if not
- Look for tibial bowing

Tibial Bowing



Bowing	Diagnosis
Anterolateral	Congenital pseudarthrosis (NF1)
Posteromedial	Benign
Anterior (+/- medial)	Fibula hemimelia

Anterolateral Tibial Bowing







NF type 1

Brace to avoid fracture
Surgery for fracture

Posteromedial Tibial Bowing







Calcaneovalgus foot and LLD

Foot deformity will improve

Leg length discrepancy will need treatment

Anterior Tibial Bowing





Fibular deficiency

Reconstruction of leg or amputation depending on foot and length of leg

Congenital Knee Dislocations



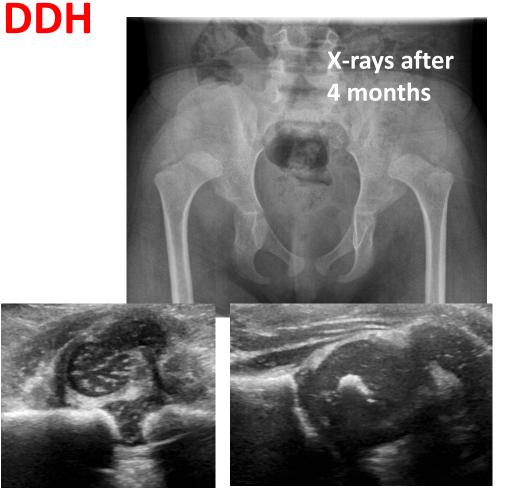




After casting/splinting...





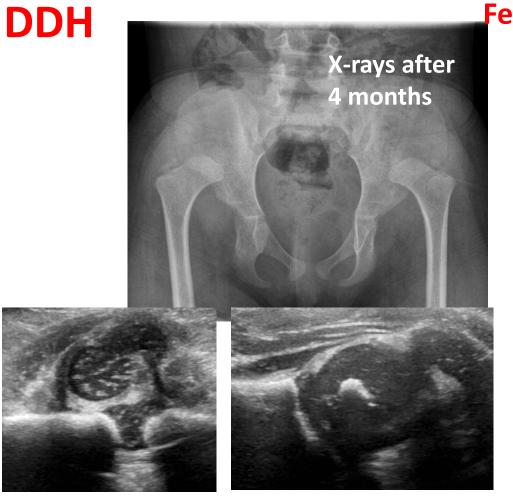


U/S until 6 months old

- Spectrum of disease
- Common cause of OA
 - Most <40 yo female

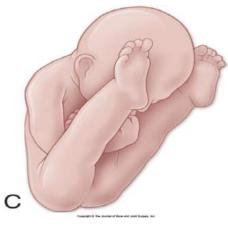
• 5-10% all





Female w/o risk factor = 75% cases

- *Breech (2-27%)
- *Family history (12x 1° relative)
- Swaddling
- Female
- First born
- L>R



U/S until 6 months old

DDH

Galeazzi's sign difference in knee height



look for asymmetric thigh folds – not specific

Decreased abduction



DDH

В

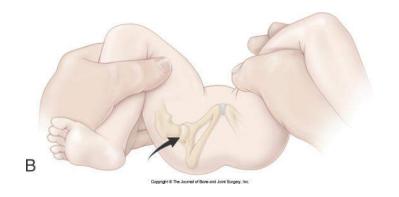
instability common at birth → most resolves

Barlow positive hip "dislocatable"



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Ortolani positive hip "relocatable"



hip clicks = soft tissues moving over bony prominences;

NO ASSOCIATION WITH DDH





AAP Guidelines

Abnormal exam → Ortho

Inconclusive 2 week exam ->
Orthor U S 3-1 weeks

+FH (F) or breech (M+F) → U/S 6 wks or XR 4 months

AAP Guidelines – Surveillance concept

Consider imaging before 6 months of age for male or female infants with normal findings on physical examination and the following risk factors:

- Breech presentation in third trimester (regardless of cesarean or vaginal delivery)
- 2. Positive family history
 - History of previous clinical instability
 - 4. Parental concern
- 5. History of improper swaddling
 - 6. Suspicious or inconclusive physical examination

Referral

- +Ortolani
- Dislocated hip
- Limited/asymmetry abduction > 4 weeks age
- Relative: risk factors, questionable exam, pediatrician/parent concern

Shaw BA, Segal LS. Evaluation and Referral for Developmenatal Dysplasia of the Hip in Infants. Pediatrics. 2016.

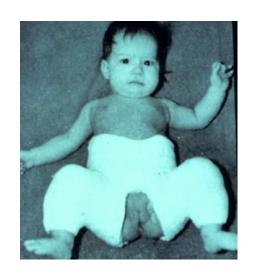
DDH



Associated conditions (?):

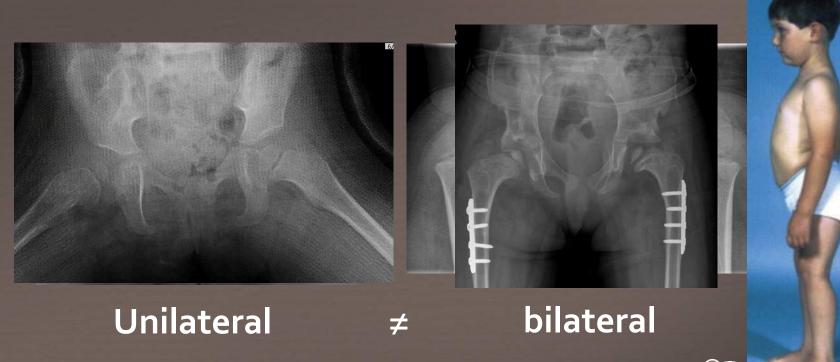


metatarsus adductus



- Pavlik (<6 months)
- NO DOUBLE DIAPERS
- Closed vs. open reduction when older

DDH – dislocated hip





Congenital Muscular Torticollis



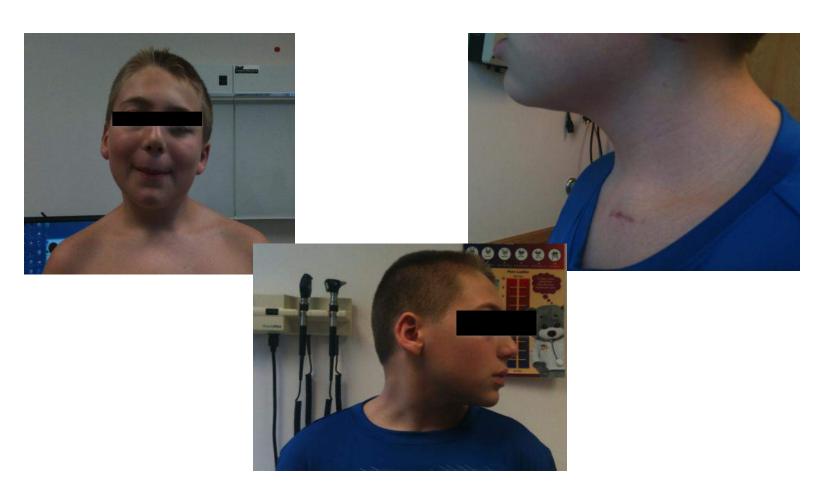
- "packing" problem
- infant
- +/- SCM mass

- Associated with DDH
- Different than paroxysmal torticollis



stretching program

Congenital Muscular Torticollis



Torticollis

Туре	Features
Muscular torticollis	Fetal positioning
(not painful)	SCM mass
	stretching
Congenital spine anomalies	Need x-rays
(not painful)	
Infectious (Grisel's)	Retropharyngeal abscess
(painful)	After ENT surgery
Traumatic (painful)	C1-C2 subluxation
Neoplasms	Posterior fossa tumor
	Upper motor signs (♠DTR)
Paroxysmal	Migraine variant
	Lasts only for minutes
	recurrent

Thank you!

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