

- Click on the link to watch a video on Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip (DDH)
<https://youtu.be/whDkHL8xeao?si=ahb2FjK71SayB258>.
- Review pgs. 1467 – 1470 in your Maternal Child Nursing Care Book then complete the following questions:

1. What is developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH) in babies?

DDH describes a spectrum of disorders. A change in terminology from congenital hip dysplasia and congenital dislocation of the hip to DDH reflects a variety of hip abnormalities such as shallow acetabulum, subluxation, or dislocation. Some factors are physiologic factors like intrauterine position, mechanical factors like breech presentation or oligohydramnios, and genetic factors.

Two categories: idiopathic (infant is neurologically intact) and teratologic (neuromuscular defect)

2. How can doctors tell if a baby might have hip dysplasia?

in the newborn phase, it usually appears as a hip joint laxity. They can do the Ortolani or Barlow maneuvers. Other signs are shortening of the limb on the affected side, asymmetric thigh and gluteal folds, and decreased hip abduction on the affected side

3. Describe the Ortolani and Barlow's tests

Ortolani involves abducting the thighs and placing anterior pressure at the hip to see if the femoral head slips forward into the acetabulum. Barlow's is the thigh is adducted light pressure is applied to see if the femoral head can be felt to slip posteriorly out of the acetabulum.

4. How is hip dysplasia usually treated in infants?

As soon as the condition is spotted, dynamic splinting in a safe position with the proximal femur centered in the acetabulum in a degree of flexion. A Pavlik harness can be used, surgical closed reduction of the hip and application of a hip spica cast is performed, hip abduction orthosis. In older (6 to 24 months) = hip abduction orthosis, traction, surgery. Older children = operative reduction, cast

5. What are some nursing considerations related to the care of infant requiring the wear of a Pavlik harness or hip spica cast?

The primary nursing goal is teaching the parents how to operate the devices. The Pavlik harness allows for easy handling of the infant and produces less apprehension in the parent than other casts. Remove during bath time, do not adjust harness, check skin frequently, always place diaper under straps. Other casts can be harder because they cannot be removed during routine care.