

N201 CLASS PREP: INFANT MUSCULOSKELAL

- 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?

Occurs around the time of childbirth, the hip can be completely dislocated, the hip could also be in the socket just shallow.

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

Most children have no symptoms, pediatricians it is part of their normal training, they have to see if the hip is actually coming out of the socket. You can really only tell if it is shallow by getting an ultrasound. Can test for stability under ultrasound.

3. Describe the Ortolani and Barlow's tests

Barlow's purpose is to detect a hip that is dislocated, a hip that is located in the socket but can be pushed out of place.

Ortolani test is to detect a dislocated hip that can be reduced, while the baby is laying on their back, the hips and knees are flexed to 90 degrees.

4. How is hip dysplasia usually treated in infants?

Have to get the hip deep into the socket and have to get the socket to develop. Always try nonsurgical first, the pavlik harness is one of the devices that is designed to correctly position the hip joint as it forms and solidifies.

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

Holds the infants' hips in flexion and abduction to allow the hip to form properly, it is important to understand proper positioning, skin care.