

## 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?

DDH occurs at the time of birth with different severities of how much the hip is out of its socket or abnormalities of the joint.

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

Doctors can assess through movement of the legs and hips to feel if the hip is coming out of socket. For more milder types, where the hip joint is just shallower rather than popping out of place, an ultrasound is needed.

3. Describe the Ortolani and Barlow's tests

Ortolani Test- The infant is placed laying on their back with their legs flexed. The provider then moves the legs outward to test for any feelings of the hip being out of socket

Barlow Test- The infant is laying on their back while the provider has one finger on the inner thigh and one finger on the outer hip. The hip is flexed and moved inward, and the provider assess for feelings of the hip sliding out of the socket.

4. How is hip dysplasia usually treated in infants?

Hip dysplasia is usually treated by first stabilizing the joint to ensure that the femur is settled in the joint. Then, the ball needs to develop in the hip to create a deeper hole for it to lay in. The hip can be stabilized and can further develop with the use of devices such

as Pavlik harness or braces. Surgeries that can be used later down the line if the problem persists is a close reduction, then an open reduction.

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

Key nursing considerations of a Pavlik harness or a hip spica cast include skin integrity and neurovascular checks. With the skin, skin breakdown can occur from not repositioning the child or not cleaning around the area of the cast or harness. Neurovascular checks are needed to ensure that the cast is not too tight and cutting off circulation to the lower extremities.