

Frederic Shapiro

Pediatric Orthopedic Deformities

Volume 2

Developmental Disorders of the Lower
Extremity: Hip to Knee to Ankle
and Foot

Contents

1	Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip	1
1.1	Terminology	1
1.1.1	Change in Terminology	1
1.2	Development of the Hip: Embryonic and Fetal Periods	2
1.2.1	Earliest Developmental Biology of the Hip. Chick Embryo Studies	2
1.2.2	General Aspects of Human Hip Development	2
1.2.3	Embryonic, Fetal, and Postnatal Development of the Femur	10
1.2.4	Embryonic, Fetal, and Postnatal Development of the Acetabulum	11
1.2.5	Embryonic, Fetal, and Postnatal Development of the Acetabular Labrum (Glenoid of the Hip)	13
1.3	Primary Etiologies of Hip Maldevelopment	14
1.4	Etiology and Pathoanatomy of Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip	15
1.4.1	Early Clinical-Pathoanatomic Descriptions	15
1.4.2	Later Clinical-Pathoanatomic Descriptions	35
1.4.3	Subsequent Clinical-Pathoanatomic Descriptions with Emphasis on Early Capsular Laxity	39
1.4.4	Multifactorial Causes of DDH Involving Late-Stage Structural Modifications of the Hip, Mesenchymal Tissue Abnormalities, and Intrauterine Mechanical Stresses due to Positioning (Wilkinson, Dunn, Seringe et al.)	48
1.5	Experimental Reproduction of Hip Dislocation	50
1.5.1	Developmental Changes in the Acetabulum Following Experimental Displacement of the Femoral Head During Early Growth	50
1.5.2	Breech Malposition and Hormonal Laxity Causing Hip Dislocation in Young Rabbits	51
1.5.3	Mechanical Induction of Hip Deformation and Dislocation In Vitro	53
1.6	Epidemiology and Its Relation to Pathophysiology	53
1.6.1	Sex Incidence	53
1.6.2	Incidence and Side of Hip Instability	53
1.6.3	Effects of Intrauterine Environment	53
1.6.4	Extrauterine Postnatal Environment	55
1.6.5	Genetic Considerations	55
1.6.6	Ethnic Considerations	55
1.6.7	Spontaneous Stabilization of Hips Without Treatment	55
1.6.8	Absence of Ligamentum Teres in DDH	56
1.7	Summary of Intrinsic and Extrinsic Environmental and Pathoanatomic Findings in DDH: Discussion of Pathogenetic Sequences	56
1.8	Natural History of Hip Dislocations, Subluxations, and Dysplasia	59

1.8.1	Natural History of Complete Dislocations	59
1.8.2	Natural History of Dysplasia and Subluxation	60
1.8.3	Osteoarthritis in Adult Life Following Childhood CDH/DDH	60
1.9	Brief History of Treatment Approaches in Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip	61
1.9.1	Gradual Development of Reasonably Effective Closed and Open Treatments	62
1.10	Progressively Earlier Diagnosis and Treatment of Congenital Dislocation of the Hip	69
1.10.1	Hilgenreiner	70
1.10.2	Putti	71
1.10.3	Ortolani	71
1.10.4	Von Rosen and Barlow	71
1.10.5	Widespread Adoption of Neonatal Hip Examination	72
1.11	Assessments of DDH Treated by Closed Reduction	72
1.11.1	Radiographic Classification System (Severin)	72
1.11.2	Measurement of the CE Angle	72
1.11.3	Severin Classification for Radiographic Assessment of Long-Term Results	73
1.12	The Development of Modern Treatment for CDH and DDH	74
1.12.1	Hip Reduction and Stabilization in the Early Weeks of Life: “Functional” Method	74
1.12.2	Treatment by Closed Reduction	78
1.12.3	Treatment by Open Reduction	80
1.12.4	Acetabular Corrective Procedures for Treatment of Hip Dysplasia	83
1.12.5	Proximal Femoral Osteotomies	97
1.12.6	Comparison of Acetabular Development Following Open Reduction Combined with Innominate or Femoral Varus-Derotation Osteotomy	97
1.12.7	Combined Acetabular and Proximal Femoral Osteotomies	98
1.12.8	Timing of Osteotomies in Relation to Closed or Open Reductions	99
1.13	Imaging Techniques Used to Assess Hip Position	99
1.13.1	Plain Radiographic Indices	99
1.13.2	Arthrography in Assessing Hip Position and Anatomy	108
1.13.3	Ultrasonography in the Diagnosis of Newborn Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip	112
1.13.4	Long-Term Studies of Sonographic Indices in Normal and Abnormal Hip Development	126
1.13.5	CT Scan to Assess Hip Structure and Position	127
1.13.6	MR Imaging to Assess Position and Vascularity of the Femoral Head Postreduction	128
1.14	Assessments of Hip Growth and Development Following Closed and Open Treatments	129
1.14.1	Growth and Development of the Hip Following Closed Reduction in Early Infancy	129
1.14.2	Acetabular Development Following Hip Reduction by Closed, Open, or Varus Osteotomy Treatments	129
1.14.3	Acetabular Dysplasia and Its Implications for Early Degenerative Joint Disease	131
1.14.4	Acetabular Development After Removal of the Limbus in Infancy	131

1.14.5	Acetabular Growth and Positioning Following Acetabular Surgery	132
1.14.6	Growth Disturbance Lines in Proximal Femur: O'Brien	133
1.14.7	Proximal Femoral Growth Following Femoral Osteotomy	133
1.15	Current Treatment Based on Underlying Pathoanatomy, Including Secondary Changes	133
1.15.1	General Overview	133
1.15.2	Diagnosis Made in the Newborn Period	134
1.15.3	Diagnosis Made at 3 Months of Age	135
1.15.4	Diagnosis Made at 6 Months of Age	135
1.15.5	Diagnosis Made at 12 Months of Age	136
1.15.6	Diagnosis Made at 18 Months of Age	136
1.15.7	Diagnosis Made Between 18 Months to 2 Years and 4.5 Years of Age	138
1.15.8	Imperfect Hip Structure After 5 Years of Age	138
1.16	Avascular Necrosis as a Complication of Treatment of Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip	138
1.16.1	Blood Supply of the Proximal Femur	138
1.16.2	Epiphyseal Blood Supply: Cartilage Canals	147
1.16.3	Recognition of the Problem of Avascular Necrosis as a Complication of Treatment for Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip	148
1.16.4	Efforts at Understanding and Treating the Causes of Avascular Necrosis	149
1.16.5	Classification of Patterns of Avascular Necrosis Following Treatment of Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip	154
1.16.6	Avascular Necrosis Associated with Immobilization Devices Other Than a Hip Spica	158
1.16.7	More Recent Reports of the Incidence of AVN in Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip	158
1.16.8	Reports of AVN After 2000	161
1.16.9	MR Imaging to Detect Hip Ischemia due to Extreme Immobilization Positioning	164
	References	168
2	Legg-Calvé-Perthes Disease	183
2.1	Definition	183
2.2	Original Recognition of Disorder	183
2.2.1	General Review	183
2.2.2	Legg	184
2.2.3	Calvé	184
2.2.4	Perthes	186
2.2.5	Waldenström	186
2.2.6	Sourdat	187
2.3	Clinical Profile	187
2.3.1	General Features	187
2.3.2	Epidemiology of Legg-Calvé-Perthes Disease	189
2.4	Early Pathologic Reports of Cell and Tissue Changes in Legg-Calvé-Perthes Disease	193
2.4.1	Zemansky, 1928	193
2.4.2	Schwarz, 1914	194
2.4.3	Phemister, 1920	194
2.4.4	Axhausen, 1923	194

2.4.5	Heitzmann, 1923	195
2.4.6	Riedel, 1923	196
2.4.7	Konjetzny, 1926/1934	196
2.4.8	Delchef, 1926	196
2.4.9	Rockemer, 1927	196
2.4.10	Lippmann, 1929	196
2.4.11	Nagassaka, 1930	198
2.4.12	Summary of Histopathologic Changes After Two Decades of Study (Zemansky)	198
2.5	Subsequent Pathologic Reports with Better Defined Clinical and Radiographic Correlations	199
2.5.1	Ferguson and Howorth, 1934	199
2.5.2	Gall and Bennett, 1942	200
2.5.3	Haythorn, 1949	200
2.5.4	Jonsater, 1953	201
2.5.5	Ponseti, 1956	202
2.5.6	Mizuno, Hirayama, Kotani, and Simazu, 1966	202
2.5.7	Dolman and Bell, 1973	203
2.5.8	Larsen and Reimann, 1973	203
2.5.9	McKibbin and Ralis, 1974, and McKibbin, 1975	204
2.5.10	Jensen and Lauritzen, 1976	205
2.5.11	Inoue, Freeman, Vernon-Roberts, and Mizuno, 1976	206
2.5.12	Inoue, Ono, Takaoka, Yoshioka, and Hosoya, 1980	206
2.5.13	Catterall et al., a and b, 1982	206
2.5.14	Ponseti et al., 1983	208
2.6	Experimental Piglet Models Reproducing Femoral Head Avascular Necrosis	208
2.6.1	Overview	208
2.6.2	Piglet Model: Structural Changes, Histologic Changes, and Magnetic Resonance Imaging Assessment	215
2.7	Pathoanatomic Changes and Their Relation to the Clinical, Radiologic, and Other Imaging Findings	225
2.7.1	Overview of Plain Radiographic Changes in Legg-Perthes Disease	225
2.7.2	Pathologic Changes and Their Demonstration by Varying Imaging Modalities Including Ultrasonography, Scintigraphy, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, and Computerized Axial Tomography	229
2.7.3	Subsequent Pathologic Changes Presenting as a Relative Decrease in Size of the Involved Secondary Ossification Center	234
2.7.4	Nutrition of the Proximal Femoral Epiphysis and Its Bearing on Legg-Calvé-Perthes Disease	234
2.7.5	Gage Sign/Catterall Sign: Lateral-Proximal Neck Convexity/Lateral Epiphyseal Lysis	234
2.7.6	Subchondral Fracture: Crescent Sign	234
2.7.7	Increased Radiodensity of the Secondary Ossification Center	238
2.7.8	Alternating Areas of Radiodensity and Radiolucency	238
2.7.9	Responses of the Cartilage Model of the Femoral Head	240
2.7.10	Assessment of Cartilage Model of Proximal Femur Using Arthrography	244
2.7.11	Responses of the Physis	245
2.7.12	Sagging Rope Sign	246
2.7.13	Responses of the Femoral Neck (Metaphysis)	246

2.7.14	Femoral Neck Anteversion	249
2.7.15	Responses of the Greater Trochanter	249
2.7.16	Responses of the Acetabulum	249
2.7.17	Acetabular Retroversion	252
2.7.18	Remodeling in the Residual Phase of the Disease Between the Termination of Healing and Skeletal Maturity	252
2.7.19	Imperfect Healing of Legg-Calvé-Perthes with Persistence of an Osteochondritis Dissecans Lesion at Skeletal Maturity	253
2.7.20	Hinge Abduction: Imperfect Healing with a Flattened Femoral Head and a Superolateral Prominence Impeding Smooth Abduction	253
2.7.21	Femoral Shortening as a Sequel to Legg-Perthes Disease	253
2.8	Lower Extremity Length Discrepancies with Legg-Perthes Disease	255
2.8.1	Maximum Total Femoral and Tibial Discrepancy During Growth Years	255
2.8.2	Femoral and Tibial Discrepancy at Skeletal Maturity	256
2.8.3	Maximum Femoral Discrepancy	256
2.8.4	Maximum Tibial Discrepancy	256
2.8.5	Developmental Patterns of Discrepancies in Legg-Perthes Disease	256
2.9	Prognostic Indicators During the Active Disease Process	257
2.9.1	General Considerations	257
2.9.2	Age of Occurrence of the Disease	258
2.9.3	Plain Radiographic Classifications	259
2.9.4	Comparison of Classification Schemes	266
2.9.5	Expansion of Waldenström Grading System: Joseph et al.	267
2.10	Classifications Defining Results at Skeletal Maturity at the End of Repair	268
2.10.1	General Considerations	268
2.10.2	Sundt Classification	268
2.10.3	Stulberg Classification	268
2.10.4	Butel, Borgi, and Oberlin Grading System	269
2.10.5	Quantitative Indices of Femoral Head: Acetabular Repair	269
2.10.6	Additional Long-Term Studies of Adult Results of Childhood Perthes	274
2.11	Treatment Approaches to Legg-Perthes Disease	276
2.11.1	Early Major Reviews of Treatment Approaches	276
2.11.2	Range of Approaches to the Disorder	278
2.11.3	Other Factors Concerning Results	301
2.11.4	Late-Stage Surgical Intervention to Treat the Sequelae of Legg-Perthes Disease	303
2.11.5	Summary of Treatment Approaches	309
	References	314
3	Slipped Capital Femoral Epiphysis: Developmental Coxa Vara	323
3.1	Coxa Vara	323
3.1.1	Terminology	323
3.1.2	Causes of Coxa Vara	323
3.1.3	Clinical Presentation of Coxa Vara	325
3.1.4	Imaging Assessments in Coxa Vara	325
3.2	Slipped Capital Femoral Epiphysis	327
3.2.1	Terminology	327
3.2.2	Evolving Clinical Awareness and Description of the Disorder	327
3.2.3	Etiology of Slipped Capital Femoral Epiphyses	329

3.2.4	Pathoanatomy	331
3.2.5	Interpretation of the Studies on Pathogenesis and Pathoanatomy	340
3.2.6	Medical Disorders Predisposing to Slipped Capital Femoral Epiphysis	342
3.2.7	Types of Classification for SCFE	346
3.2.8	Epidemiologic Characteristics of Slipped Capital Femoral Epiphysis: Age, Sex, Weight, Symptom Time, Bilaterality, and Associated Disorders	349
3.2.9	Diagnostic Imaging Studies	356
3.2.10	Treatment	358
3.2.11	More Detailed Review of Complications of Treatments for Slipped Capital Femoral Epiphysis	396
3.2.12	Long-Term Follow-Up Studies	401
3.3	Developmental Abnormalities of the Femur: Including Proximal Femoral Focal Deficiency (PFFD), Congenital Short Femur, and Infantile Coxa Vara	402
3.3.1	Terminology	403
3.3.2	Proximal Femoral Focal Deficiency	403
3.3.3	Clinical Characteristics	409
3.3.4	Pathoanatomic Findings	410
3.3.5	Treatment	411
3.3.6	Infantile Coxa Vara	412
3.3.7	Clinical and Radiographic Presentation of Infantile Coxa Vara	413
3.3.8	Pathoanatomy of Infantile Coxa Vara	414
3.3.9	Evolution of Radiographic Change	417
3.3.10	Pathomechanics of Deformity in Infantile Coxa Vara	418
3.3.11	Clinical-Radiographic Correlations	420
3.3.12	Management of Infantile Coxa Vara	420
	References	426
4	Femoroacetabular Impingement	435
4.1	Brief Introduction to Femoroacetabular Impingement (FAI)	435
4.1.1	Terminology	435
4.1.2	Overview of Pathogenesis	435
4.1.3	Types of Impingement	435
4.2	Earliest Descriptions of Hip Disorders Consistent with FAI	435
4.2.1	Smith-Petersen	435
4.2.2	Royal Whitman	436
4.2.3	Vulpus and Stoffel	437
4.2.4	Heyman, Herndon, and Strong	437
4.3	Growing Awareness of Association Between Imperfect Healing of Childhood and Adolescent Hip Disorders and Their Association with Osteoarthritis of the Hip	438
4.3.1	Murray	438
4.3.2	Solomon	438
4.3.3	Harris, Stulberg, and Colleagues	438
4.3.4	Ganz and Colleagues	439
4.4	Development of Femoroacetabular Impingement into a Formal Pathomechanical Entity	439
4.5	Etiology	440
4.5.1	Structural Abnormality in Hip	440
4.5.2	Basic Groups of Disorders Predisposing to FAI in Childhood and Adolescence	440

4.6	Pathomechanical Mechanisms Underlying FAI and the Pathoanatomic Sequelae	441
4.6.1	Acetabular Retroversion with Pincer Impingement.	441
4.6.2	Head-Neck Offset with Cam Impingement	442
4.6.3	Pathoanatomy.	447
4.7	Diagnosis	448
4.7.1	Clinical Awareness.	448
4.7.2	Physical Examination.	448
4.8	Imaging in Assessment of FAI.	448
4.8.1	Plain Radiographs	449
4.8.2	CT Scans	451
4.8.3	MR Imaging	451
4.8.4	Direct Observation of Femoroacetabular Region	453
4.9	Specific Anatomic Studies in Relation to the FAI Entity.	453
4.9.1	Acetabular Retroversion	453
4.9.2	Structure of the Labro-Acetabular Complex	453
4.9.3	Blood Supply of the Labrum	454
4.9.4	Blood Supply of the Proximal Femur and Its Relation to Open Surgical Dislocation of the Hip	454
4.9.5	Anatomic Study of the Acetabulum in Relation to Clinical Applications to Hip Arthroscopy	456
4.9.6	Frequency Associations of Abnormal Anatomic Findings and Development of Osteoarthritis	458
4.10	Additional Considerations of the FAI Entity Regarding Diagnosis and Treatment	458
4.10.1	Regarding Diagnosis	458
4.10.2	Regarding FAI Morphology on Hip Radiographs in Asymptomatic Persons.	459
4.10.3	Regarding Relationship of FAI Findings to the Need for and Timing of Corrective Surgery	460
4.11	Treatment	461
4.11.1	Overview of Management Profile	461
4.11.2	Types of Surgical Treatment for Adolescent and Young Adult FAI	461
4.12	Additional Detail on Surgical Approaches at the Hip for FAI.	462
4.12.1	Surgical Dislocation of the Hip	462
4.12.2	Hip Arthroscopy.	468
4.12.3	Periacetabular Osteotomy	468
4.12.4	Trimming of the Anterior Acetabular Bony Rim.	468
4.12.5	Refixation of Labrum to Acetabular Rim.	468
4.12.6	Biologic Resurfacing of Damaged Articular Cartilage	470
4.13	Complications of Surgical Treatments for FAI	470
4.14	Results of Interventions	470
	References.	471
5	Developmental Disorders of the Knee.	473
5.1	Normal Development.	473
5.1.1	Knee Components	473
5.1.2	Histologic Features of Knee Development	473
5.1.3	Clinically Relevant Features of Knee Development	476
5.2	Normal Developmental Variability	479
5.2.1	Physiologic Genu Varum and Genu Valgum in Childhood	479
5.2.2	Normal Radiographic Developmental Variants of the Distal Femoral and Proximal Tibial Epiphyses	480

5.3	Osteochondritis Dissecans of Distal Femur	483
5.3.1	Disease Profile	483
5.3.2	Historical Recognition and Definition of Osteochondritis Dissecans	483
5.3.3	Original Descriptions by Paget, Teale, and Koenig	483
5.3.4	Three Stages of the Disorder	484
5.3.5	Age of Occurrence	485
5.3.6	Regions of Involvement of Distal Femur	486
5.3.7	Etiology	486
5.3.8	Pathogenesis and Pathoanatomic Findings	488
5.3.9	Assessment for Stable and Unstable Lesions	495
5.3.10	Imaging for Osteochondritis Dissecans	495
5.3.11	Classifications for Osteochondritis Dissecans	498
5.3.12	Age at Occurrence, Treatment, and Relation to Healing	501
5.3.13	Treatment in Childhood OCD	503
5.3.14	Treatment in Young Adult OCD	516
5.4	Infantile Tibia Vara (Blount Disease)	516
5.4.1	Terminology	516
5.4.2	Clinical Profile of Infantile Tibia Vara	516
5.4.3	Description of the Disorder by Blount	516
5.4.4	Clinical-Radiographic Grading Scheme of Langenskiold: Stages I–VI	517
5.4.5	Pathogenesis of Varus Deformity	519
5.4.6	Pathoanatomy	521
5.4.7	Imaging Assessments in Relation to Tibia Vara	523
5.4.8	General Management Considerations	529
5.4.9	Recurrent Deformity Following Osteotomy	531
5.4.10	Spontaneous Correction	532
5.4.11	Surgical Approaches to Tibia Vara	533
5.4.12	Adult Sequelae of Childhood Tibia Vara	540
5.5	Late-Onset Tibia Vara (Juvenile and Adolescent Tibia Vara)	541
5.5.1	Terminology	541
5.5.2	Clinical Profile	541
5.5.3	Variable Opinions on Whether Late-Onset Tibia Vara is Superimposed on a Pre-existing Varus Deformity	542
5.5.4	Physcal Height and the Question of Distal Femoral Varus Tilt	542
5.5.5	Association of Femoral Varus with Tibia Vara in Late-Onset Blount Disease	543
5.5.6	Radiographic Assessments	543
5.5.7	Pathoanatomy of Adolescent Tibia Vara	544
5.5.8	Treatment	544
5.6	Osgood-Schlatter Disease (Tibial Tubercle Chronic Traumatic Apophysitis)	546
5.6.1	Terminology and Description	546
5.6.2	Pathophysiology	548
5.6.3	Tibial Tuberosity Development	549
5.6.4	Structure of the Mature Tibial Tuberosity	551
5.6.5	Pathoanatomic Changes in Osgood-Schlatter Disease	552
5.6.6	Clinical and Radiologic Features of Osgood-Schlatter Disease	555
5.6.7	Clinical Symptoms	555
5.6.8	Management	556
5.6.9	Complications of Osgood-Schlatter Disease	558

5.6.10	Findings in Young Adults Following Adolescent Osgood-Schlatter Disease	559
5.6.11	Follow-Up of Patients with No Specific Treatment in Acute Phase	559
5.7	Congenital Dislocation of the Knee	559
5.7.1	Terminology	559
5.7.2	Historical Recognition	559
5.7.3	Clinical Profile	560
5.7.4	Etiology	560
5.7.5	Classification	561
5.7.6	Pathoanatomy	561
5.7.7	Diagnostic Considerations	563
5.7.8	Treatment	563
5.8	Discoid Lateral Meniscus	567
5.8.1	Terminology	567
5.8.2	Clinical Overview	567
5.8.3	Early Recognition of the Discoid Meniscus as a Pathologic and Clinical Entity	567
5.8.4	Pathoanatomy and Theories of Pathogenesis of Discoid Meniscus	568
5.8.5	Current Classifications of Discoid Menisci	570
5.8.6	Clinical Treatment Profile	571
5.8.7	Technique of Arthroscopic Saucerization and Repair	573
5.8.8	Clinical/Arthroscopic Approaches and Results	573
5.8.9	Meniscus Allograft Transplantation	577
5.8.10	Discoid Medial Meniscus	577
5.9	Developmental Abnormalities of the Cruciate Ligaments	577
5.10	Valgus Angulation Following Proximal Tibial Metaphyseal Fractures in Childhood	577
5.10.1	Description and Clinical Profile	577
5.10.2	Etiological Considerations Underlying Valgus Deformation	578
5.10.3	Guidelines for Treatment	579
5.11	Developmental (Congenital) Dislocation of the Patella	579
5.11.1	General Considerations Regarding the Patella	579
5.11.2	Terminology: Developmental Dislocation of the Patella	579
5.11.3	Pathoanatomy of Patellar Displacement	582
5.11.4	Imaging for Patellar Disorders	582
5.11.5	Treatment Approaches	584
5.11.6	Difficulties Maintaining Correction in All Types of Patellar Dislocations	589
5.12	Other Childhood Disorders of the Patella	590
5.12.1	Bipartite Patella	590
5.12.2	Sinding-Larsen-Johansson Disorder	592
5.12.3	Abnormal Patellar Position and Size	592
5.13	Disorders of the Proximal Fibular Epiphysis	594
5.13.1	Congenital Proximal Tibial-Fibular Synostosis	594
5.13.2	Proximal Fibular Elongation	594
5.13.3	Hypoplasia of Fibula	594
5.13.4	Hereditary Multiple Exostosis	594
5.13.5	Proximal Fibular Overgrowth Secondary to Damage to the Proximal Tibial Physis	594

5.14 Disorders of the Knee in Skeletal Dysplasias	594
5.14.1 Knee Disorders Are a Common Feature of Many Skeletal Dysplasias	594
References.	595
6 Torsional, Angular, and Deficiency Disorders of the Lower Extremity	605
6.1 In-Toeing and Out-Toeing	605
6.1.1 Overview	605
6.1.2 Clinical and Imaging Assessments Used to Describe In-Toeing and Out-Toeing	605
6.1.3 Descriptive Terminology	606
6.1.4 Clinical Assessments of the Hip (Regarding Anteversion) and Leg, Ankle, and Foot (Regarding Tibial Torsion)	608
6.1.5 Ranges of Rotational/Torsional Values	610
6.1.6 General Overview of Rotational Deformities Based on Age Groups	614
6.1.7 Specific Management Considerations for In-Toeing	614
6.1.8 Internal Tibial Torsion (ITT)	617
6.1.9 Out-Toeing	619
6.1.10 Out-Toeing Due to Markedly Everted, Pronated Flat Foot	620
6.1.11 Combined Rotational Deformities (of the Femur and Tibia, in Opposite Directions); Torsional Malalignment Syndrome	620
6.1.12 Diagnostic Categories in Large Series	621
6.2 Marked Diaphyseal/Metaphyseal Curvature of the Femur and/or Tibia with Normal Joint Alignment at the Hip, Knee, and Ankle	622
6.3 Congenital Pseudarthrosis of the Tibia	622
6.3.1 Overview	622
6.3.2 Clinical and Radiographic Descriptions	622
6.3.3 Findings at First Manifestation of the Disease	624
6.3.4 Pathology	624
6.3.5 Classifications	625
6.3.6 Evolution of Management Approaches	627
6.3.7 Complications of Surgical Management	633
6.3.8 Lower Extremity Length Discrepancies	633
6.4 Posteromedial Tibial and Fibular Bowing	636
6.4.1 Terminology and Clinical Overview	636
6.4.2 Patient Studies	637
6.5 Congenital Lower Extremity Limb Deficiencies	638
6.5.1 Terminology	638
6.5.2 Congenital Abnormalities (Limb Deficiencies) of the Femur	640
6.5.3 Congenital Developmental Abnormalities (Limb Deficiencies) of the Fibula: Fibular Hemimelia	647
6.5.4 Congenital Developmental Abnormalities (Limb Deficiencies) of the Tibia; Tibial Hemimelia	654
References.	662
7 Developmental Disorders of the Foot and Ankle	665
7.1 Development of the Foot and Ankle; Embryologic, Fetal, and Postnatal	665
7.1.1 Early Development	665
7.1.2 Vascularization and Ossification of the Foot Bones	665
7.1.3 Additional Observations on Ankle and Foot Embryonic and Fetal Development	666
7.1.4 Descriptive Divisions of the Foot	666

7.1.5	Angular Radiographic Measurements of Talus and Calcaneus	669
7.1.6	Anatomy of the Talocalcaneal Joint	670
7.1.7	Tibiofibular Torsion	670
7.2	Terminology of Foot and Ankle Deformities	672
7.2.1	Deformities of the Foot Alone	672
7.2.2	Deformities of Both Foot and Ankle	672
7.3	Metatarsus Adductus	673
7.3.1	Terminology and Deformity	673
7.3.2	Developmental Pattern of Deformity	674
7.3.3	Non-operative Treatment	674
7.3.4	Surgical Treatment	676
7.4	Clubfoot	677
7.4.1	Terminology	677
7.4.2	Incidence	677
7.4.3	Etiology	678
7.4.4	Types of Clubfeet	680
7.4.5	Overview of Responses to Therapy and Possible Relationship to Etiology	681
7.5	Pathogenesis and Pathoanatomy of Congenital Clubfoot	682
7.5.1	Scarpa	682
7.5.2	Little	682
7.5.3	Guérin	683
7.5.4	Adams	683
7.5.5	Evans	686
7.5.6	Irani and Sherman	686
7.5.7	Settle	687
7.5.8	Gross and Histological Abnormalities of the Talus in Clubfoot	687
7.5.9	Muscle, Nerve, and Connective Tissue Abnormalities in Clubfoot Studies	689
7.5.10	Rotational Abnormalities in the Clubfoot Deformity	691
7.5.11	Structural Abnormalities of the Calcaneus in Clubfoot	691
7.5.12	Initial Clinical Assessment of Clubfoot Deformities	691
7.5.13	Imaging for Clubfoot Deformities	697
7.5.14	Historic Overview of Treatment, Ancient Times to Present: Manipulation (Kite, French Functional, Ponseti); Entire Range of Surgical Procedures; Current Approaches to Management	699
7.6	Flatfoot Deformities	737
7.6.1	Terminology	737
7.6.2	Flexible Flatfoot	738
7.6.3	Rigid Flatfoot: Tarsal Coalition, Congenital Vertical Talus	740
7.7	Calcaneovalgus Foot	758
7.8	Pes Cavus	758
7.8.1	Terminology	758
7.8.2	Pathogenesis	758
7.8.3	Clinical Presentation	762
7.8.4	Radiographic Indices	762
7.8.5	Treatment	762
7.9	Sesamoid and Supernumerary Bones of the Foot	771
7.9.1	Accessory Navicular Bone	772
7.10	Foot Discomfort Accompanied by Radiographic Osteochondroses	776
7.10.1	Kohler's Disease	776
7.10.2	Sever's Disease	776
7.10.3	Freiberg Disease (Kohler 2 Disease)	777

7.11 Deformities of the Big Toe.....	778
7.11.1 Hallux Valgus.....	778
7.11.2 Hallux Varus.....	780
7.12 Other Toe Deformities.....	781
7.12.1 Overlapping Toes.....	781
7.12.2 Syndactyly.....	782
7.12.3 Polydactyly.....	782
7.12.4 Deformities of the Lesser Toes.....	782
7.12.5 Macroductyly.....	783
7.13 Osteochondritis Dissecans of the Talus.....	784
7.13.1 Terminology.....	784
7.13.2 Clinical Profile.....	784
7.13.3 Classification.....	785
7.13.4 Progression of Disorder.....	786
7.13.5 Management Profile.....	787
References.....	788
Index.....	799