

Evaluation of high cut Dega osteotomy for management of developmental hip dysplasia in children

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Abstract

Background: Developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH) is a spectrum of pathologic changes affect the developing hip. Dega acetabuloplasty is considered one of the favorable reshaping procedures and it is most valuable in severe dysplasia without need for internal fixation. High cut Dega osteotomy is a modification for the typical Dega procedure by making the osteotomy at a higher level close to salter osteotomy. So, it facilitates the basic Dega procedure and produces a Salter-like effect.

Objectives: to evaluate the clinical and radiological outcomes of the management of DDH by high cut Dega osteotomy.

Patients and Methods: This prospective study included 20 patients with 25 involved hips who presented with DDH between walking age and under 3 years of age, High cut Dega osteotomy were conducted in 13 patients in Abo-Elreesh-Hospital and 7 patients in Qena University Hospital between March 2017 and March 2021.

Clinical status was assessed using modified McKay criteria; radiological evaluations were assessed using the modified Severin classification, the mean acetabular index (AI), and center edge (CE) angles.

Results: The final clinical results were satisfactory in 24 hips (96%) and unsatisfactory in one (4%), there was a statistically significant improvement in acetabular index and center edge at the final follow up.

Conclusions: Our modified technique gives similar results to the Dega procedure but avoid iatrogenic insults to the acetabulum and rare early closure of the triradiated cartilage, which might lead to acetabular dysplasia.

Keywords: DDH, High cut Dega, pelvic osteotomy

Introduction

Developmental dysplasia of the hip refers to a spectrum of pathologic changes in the developing hip, ranging from acetabular dysplasia to subluxation of the hip or dislocation. (Lieberman, 2009)

DDH is the most common childhood hip disorder. 10 in 1,000 children (1%) are born with hip subluxation or dysplasia. One in 1,000 children (0.1%) are born with a dislocatable hip. 80% of affected children are females. The left side is more commonly affected (60%). (Vitale and Skaggs, 2001; Lieberman, 2009)

In untreated cases over 18 months operative management is usually suggested. Surgical treatment of DDH includes open reduction, capsulorrhaphy plus or minus a suitable type of pelvic osteotomy and or femoral osteotomy. (Grudziak and Ward, 2001; Karlen et al., 2009; Lieberman, 2009)

Selection of the pelvic osteotomy is based on the degree of the dysplasia and the age of the child. Regarding types of pelvic osteotomies there are reorientation procedures and reshaping procedures. (Campbellet al., 2008; López et al., 2008)

The Salter osteotomy is a single osteotomy at the inferior gluteal line. It is a reorientation osteotomy, lead to increase the anterior and lateral coverage, but reduce the posterior coverage. A drawback of Salter technique is need for another surgery to remove hardware. (Pekmezci and Yazici, 2007)

Dega osteotomy is considered one of the reshaping pelvic osteotomies. It is supraacetabular semicircular osteotomy in which semicircular cut through the lateral

cortex of the ilium directed towards the medial cortex of the ilium just above the triradiate cartilage. (López et al., 2008; Karlen et al., 2009)

The high osteotomy cut is a modification of Dega procedure was found to be effective for improving radiographic and clinical results but includes less complications for walking DDH patients, as iatrogenic damage to triradiate cartilage and further acetabular dysplasia. (Ming-Hua et al., 2016) The aim of our study is to evaluate clinical and radiological outcomes of the management of DDH by high cut Dega osteotomy.

Patients and methods

This prospective study included 20 patients with 25 involved hips who presented with DDH between walking age and under 3 years of age, the surgeries were conducted in 13 patients in Abo-Elreesh-Hospital and 7 patients in Qena University Hospital between March 2017 and March 2021. an institutional ethical committee approval was taken. Informed Consent was taken from all parents.

Patients were included if they were below 3 years of age and who received no operative treatment before. Patients with teratologic, postseptic, syndromatic, or recurrent dislocation were not included in the study.

The study included 17 girls and 3 boys, mean age 1.77 ± 0.557 years (range 1–3 years). 5 patients had bilateral dislocation, whereas 10 had left-sided and 5 had right-sided dislocation.

Treatment protocol

was designed for the management of these cases in the form of open reduction, capsulorrhaphy accompanied with high Dega pelvic osteotomy with or without femoral osteotomy when needed.

Operative technique

Following open reduction, high cut Dega osteotomy was performed, starting above the anterior inferior iliac spine, propagating toward the greater sciatic notch as a greenstick, leaving the posterior portion of the iliac cortex intact so creating a hinge at the remaining incomplete fractured posterior ilium and sciatic notch.

After that, a bone graft is inserted in the osteotomy gap. **(Figure 1)**

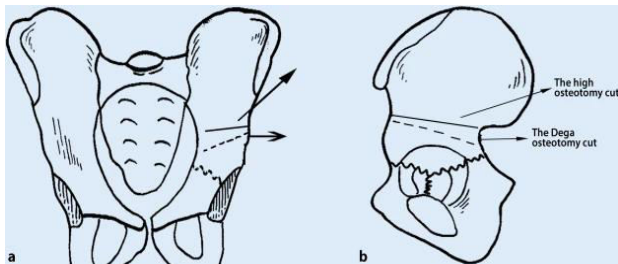


Figure 1: The high cut Dega osteotomy. A: anteroposterior view; B: lateral aspect of the ilium. **(Ming-Hua et al., 2016)**

Postoperative immobilization

A plaster or a fiberglass hip spica cast is made, with the hip in slight abduction, flexion, and neutral rotation.

Evaluation of the results

Patients were followed up clinically and radiologically using modified McKay criteria and Severin classification, respectively.

Statistical analysis:

Data were verified, coded by the researcher, and analysed using IBM-SPSS v. 21.0.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Continuous variables were expressed as mean ± standard deviation and analysed with the Student t test. Categorical ones were expressed as percent value and analysed with Fischer test or Chi-square test, where appropriate. P < 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

(Table 1): Clinical evaluation by Modified McKay’s criteria. **(Badgley, 1943)**

Excellent	Stable, painless hip, no limp, negative Trendelenburg sign, full range of motion
Good	Stable, painless hip, slight limp, negative Trendelenburg sign, slight loss of hip movement
Fair	Stable, painless hip, limp, positive Trendelenburg sign, moderate stiffness
Poor	Unstable and/or painful hip; positive Trendelenburg sign

(Table 2): Radiographic grading of results using Severin’s radiological criteria.(Badgley, 1943)

Grade 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Normal hip ● CE angle >15 degrees in children ● CE angle >25 degrees in adults
Grade 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mild deformity of head or neck ● Hip deeply and concentrically reduced. ● CE angle as grade 1
Grade 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dysplastic hips without subluxation ● CE angle <15 degrees in children ● CE angle <20 degrees in adults
Grade 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Subluxation
Grade 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Head articulating with a false acetabulum in the upper part of the original acetabulum
Grade 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Redislocation

Results

25 hips in 20 patients were included in this study. *Table 3* demonstrates patients’ demographic characteristics in terms of age, gender, bilaterality and follow up duration. Preoperatively, according to Tonnis classification, 13 hips were grade IV, 10 hips were grade III, and 2 hips were grade II(Figure 2).

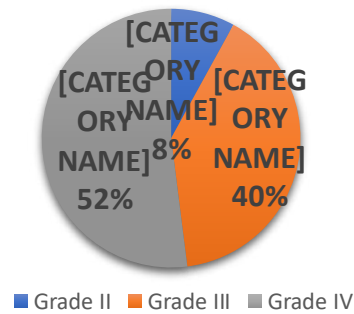


Figure 2 : Tonnis classification

(Table 3): Demographic Data

	N	%	Mean ± SD	Range
Age, y	-	-	1.77 ± 0.557	1 – 3
Gender				
Female	17	85	-	-
Male	3	15		
Injured side				
Right	5	25	-	-
Left	10	50		
Bilateral	5	25		
Follow up, months	-	-	33.3 ± 10.04	18 - 48

20 patients, 25 limbs

As shown in *Table 4*, all 25 hips underwent high Dega osteotomy. Two hips (8%) required femoral shortening. Average operative time was 98.25 min (SD; 12.9), and ranged from 80 to 125 min. Average blood loss was 100.5 ml (SD; 13.46), and ranged from 85 to 130ml. patients were followed up both clinically and radiologically for a period ranged from 18 to 48 months. At the final follow up, final clinical and radiological results were evaluated.

(Table 4): Operative Data

	N	%	Mean ± SD	Range
High Dega Osteotomy	25	100	-	-
Femoral shortening	2	8	-	-
Operative time, min	-	-	98.25 ± 12.9	80 - 125
Blood Loss, ml	-	-	100.5 ± 13.46	85 – 130

20 patients, 25 limbs

Clinical results (Table 5)

The final result was excellent in 22 hips (88%), good in two (8%), fair in one (4%), and no cases had poor results. Therefore, satisfactory results were obtained in 24 hips (96%) and unsatisfactory in one (4%) (**Figure 3**).

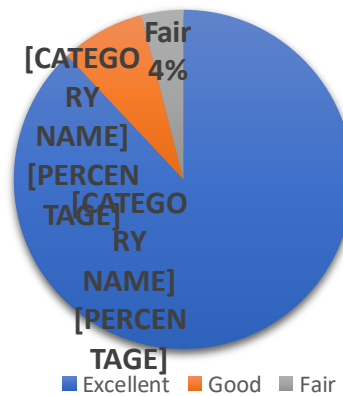


Figure (3): McKay Criteria

(Table 5): Clinical Results

	N	%
Stability		
Stable	25	100
Unstable	0	0
Pain		
No	25	100
Yes	0	0
ROM		
No limitation	22	88
Mild limitation	2	8
Moderate limitation	1	4
Limping		
No	22	88
Yes	3	12
Trendelenburg		
No	24	96
Yes	1	4
McKay Criteria		
Excellent	22	88
Good	3	8
Fair	1	4
Poor	0	0

20 patients, 25 limbs

(Table 6): Radiological results

	N	%
Shenton Line		
Intact	24	96
Broken	1	4
Severin Classification		
Class 1	17	68
Class 2	7	28
Class 3	1	4
Class 4	0	0

20 patients, 25 limbs

(Table 7): Comparison of Radiological parameters Preoperatively, Postoperatively and Last Follow Up (20 patients, 25 limbs)

	Preoperative	Postoperative	Last Follow up	P value
AI, deg	35.76 ± 4.9	25.84 ± 3.93	21.52 ± 2.85	.024 ^a
CEA, deg	-	27.04 ± 8.58	31.88 ± 6.8	.015 ^b

^a Repeated measure ANOVA, ^b Wilcoxon test

Radiological results (Tables 6,7)

The radiological result was evaluated according to Severin's radiological criteria (Figure 4). It was class 1 (excellent) in 17 hips (68%), class 2 (good) in 7 (28%), and class 3 (fair) in one hip (4%). Therefore, satisfactory results were obtained in 24 hips (96%) and unsatisfactory in one (4%). In addition, postoperative imaging showed 24 hips with intact Shenton line, while only one hip had a broken Shenton line.

The preoperative acetabular indices ranged from 24° to 49° degree with mean of 35.76°.

The acetabular index was improved in all hips at last evaluation. The postoperative acetabular indices on the last examination ranged from 15° to 25° with a mean of 21.52°.

There was statistically significant improvement after surgery ($P = .000$).

Preoperatively, the CE angle of Weiberg was negative in all hips. There was a statistically significant improvement in center edge angle from a postoperative mean of 27.04° ± 8.58° (range from 15° to 50°) to a mean of 31.88° ± 6.8° (range from 22° to

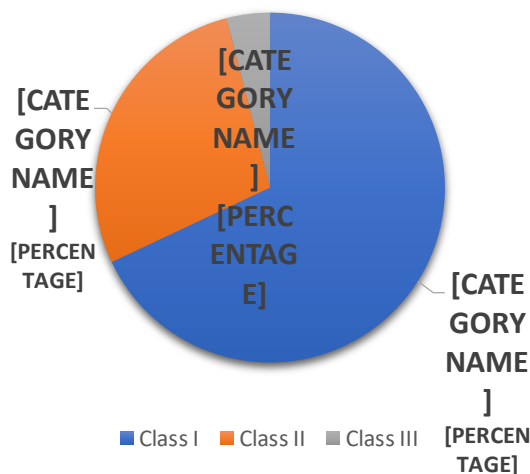


Figure (4): Severin classification

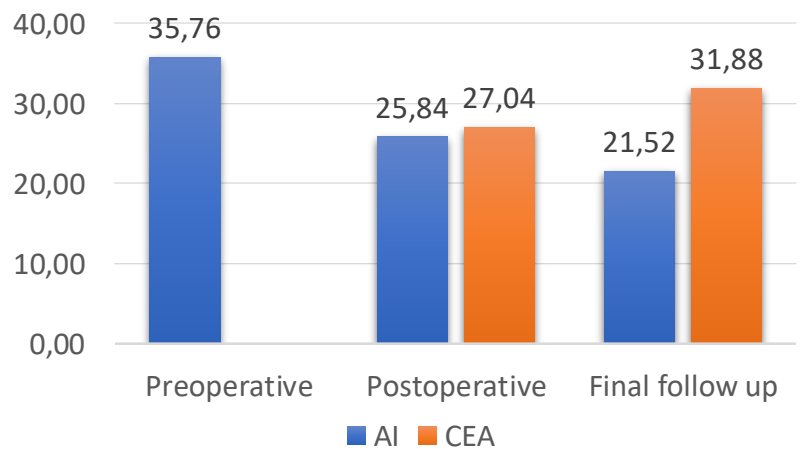


Figure (5): Comparison between the radiographic parameters pre-operatively, postoperatively and at last follow up

45°) at the final follow up ($P = .000$) (Figure 5).

Relation between the final radiological and clinical results (Table 8)

There were 17 hips (68%) with Severin's class I; all of them had satisfactory clinical results (15 were excellent and 2 were good). Seven hips (28%) with Severin's grade II; six had satisfactory clinical results (all were excellent) and one hips had unsatisfactory outcomes (fair). one (4%) with Severin's class III had satisfactory clinical result.

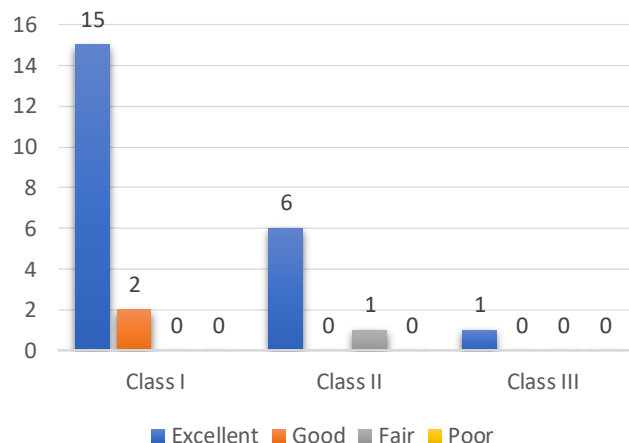


Figure (6): Relation Between Radiological and Clinical Outcomes

(Table 8): Relation Between Radiological Outcome on Clinical Outcome

	McKay Criteria				P value
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
Severin *					.041 ^a
Class 1	15	2	0	0	
Class 2	6	0	1	0	
Class 3	1	0	0	0	
Class 4	0	0	0	0	

* Data are presented as No. (%)

^a Chi-square test

None were Severin grade IV (Figure 6).

There was a statistically significant relation between final radiological and clinical results. ($P = .041$).

Postoperative complications (Table 9)

Twenty hips (80%) had no postoperative complications. Two cases of subluxation were reported, one case of recurrent dislocation, one case developed hip stiffness and one case had skin ulcer.

(Table 9): Postoperative complications

	N	%
None	20	80
Subluxation	2	8
Re-dislocation	1	4
Stiffness	1	4
Ulcer	1	4
20 patients, 25 limbs		

Discussion

In our study we introduce this modification on dega osteotomy in a simple manner by making the osteotomy at a higher level close to salter osteotomy. So, it simplified the initial Dega procedure and avoid iatrogenic insult to acetabulum and triradiate cartilage.

Our hypothesis suggests that our modified technique will give similar results to the Dega procedure but avoid iatrogenic insults to the acetabulum and rare premature closure of the triradiated cartilage, which might also lead to residual acetabular dysplasia via cut away from the open triradiate cartilage and avoided the inconvenience of creating fragment instability or requirement for internal fixation as in salter osteotomy.

The study of **Ming-Hua** et al was a retrospective study of the results of Dr Xu Rui-Jiang's operative experience with the high Dega osteotomy procedure for the treatment of children below 6 years of age between September 2000 and September 2010. data from this study demonstrated that the application of a high osteotomy cut Dega procedure for children below 6 years old was effective treatment in improving clinical and radiographic outcomes in hip rehabilitation. And avoid complication that would occur with initial Dega osteotomy. (**Ming-Hua et al., 2016**)

In our study, 20 patients (25 hips) with developmental dislocation of the hip had different combinations of open reduction and high cut Dega pelvic osteotomy ± femoral osteotomy when needed. The age ranged from 1 to 3 years. 24 hips (22 excellent and 2 good) (96%) had satisfactory clinical result and unsatisfactory results in one (4%).

The AI in our study was used as one of the references of the acetabular remodelling after high cut Dega osteotomy. It improved from mean of 35.76° (range 24° to 49°) preoperatively to mean of 21.52° (range 15° to 25°) at final follow up. This shows the high efficacy of high cut Dega pelvic osteotomy in restoration of AI close to normal values.

The CE angle in our study improved from negative in all the patients preoperatively to mean of 31.88° (range 22° to 45°) at the final follow up.

There were 17 hips (68%) with Severin's class I; all of them had satisfactory clinical results (15 were excellent and 2 were good). Seven hips (28%) with Severin's grade II; six had satisfactory clinical results (all were excellent) and one hips had unsatisfactory outcomes (fair). one (4%) with Severin's class III had satisfactory clinical result. None were Severin grade IV. There was a

statistically significant relation between final radiological and clinical results.

The study of **Ming-Hua**on 2016 involved A 162 patients (191 hips) retrospectively were included in this study: 28 male and 134 female, 29 bilateral hips and 133 unilateral hips (right 47, left 86), 7 residual dysplastic, 32 subluxated and 152 dislocated hips respectively at the time of the index procedures. The average age was 3.6 years (range 1.5 to 6.0), mean duration of follow up 11.3 years (range 5.0 to 16.9). high cut Dega acetabuloplasty were done for all the patients. The results were 77% excellent, 15.7% good, regarding the clinical fineness ratio (favorable and good) as 92.7%; and radiological evaluations 74.3% (142 hips) as excellent, 16.8% (32 hips) as good, regarding the radiological fineness ratio (favorable and good) to be 91.1%.**(Ming-Hua et al., 2016)**

In the previous study the high cut dega osteotomy was not intended by the surgeon as it is discovered accidentally While discussion of postoperative radiographic results of Dega procedure as described by Grudziak and Ward in their institution.**(Ming-Hua et al., 2016)**

Nakamura reported the results of treatment of 11 hips with congenital dislocation treated by femoral varusderotation and shortening concomitant with open reduction.

Age was averaged 2 years and 1 month; period of follow up averaged 15 years and 7 months; and age at last follow up averaged 17 years and 8 months. At the last follow up eight (75%) and five (45%) of hips had good clinical and radiographic results respectively. They added that the six hips that had poor radiological results were complicated by mild femoral head avascular necrosis, five of which had had abnormal ossific nuclei pre-operatively. **(Arslan et al., 2007).**

In our study there was no femoral head avascular necrosis at the time of last follow up.

Zionts and **MacEwen** have major AVN in two (5%) of their patients after 5 to 20 years follow up.**(Zionts and MacEwen, 1986)**

Conclusion

Acetabular index, CE angle, were found to be the most important predictive factors to be measured pre and postoperatively.

High cut Dega osteotomy is sufficient treatment in improving clinical and radiographic results in DDH. It could be used as a reconstructive method for treatment of DDH patients, it is stable with no need for fixation hence no need for another operation to remove the wires. the remaining incomplete fractured posterior ilium and sciatic notch act as a hinge, with rotation of the open triradiate cartilage and

unrestricted symphysis pubis. so, in high cut Dega osteotomy the risk of damage of the triradiate cartilage is much less than in typical dega osteotomy.

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