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EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS OF HIP ULTRASOUND SCREENING FOR DEVELOPMENTAL DYSPLASIA OF THE HIP AMONG INFANTS IN A TERTIARY SETTING

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Background The aim of our study was to investigate the rate of developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH), and the association between the risk factors for DDH and the results of the hip ultrasound (US) findings among healthy infants

Methods The study group consisted of healthy infants who admitted to the outpatient Healthy Child Clinics of Istanbul University, Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty for their routine control between December 2014 and May 2015. Files of the patients who were followed up at least 1 year of age were reviewed with regard to risk factors (sex, birth weight and length, type of delivery, order of birth, type of presentation, maternal age, history of oligohydramnios, multiple pregnancy, swaddling history, family history of DDH) and hip US findings. All infants had their hip US performed at 4 to 6 weeks of age in the Radiology Department of Istanbul University.

Results A total of 300 infants (175/125: male/female) with a birth weight and length of 3137.03 ± 557.23 gr and 49.69 ± 2.68 cm, respectively were enrolled. Fifteen infants had a history of maternal oligohydramnios (5%), 70 (23.3%) were born vaginally, 27 (9%) were born as twins and 2 (0.7%) had a breech presentation. Family history of DHH was present in 17 infants (5.7%) and 28 (9.3%) had a swaddling history. US finding of immature hip was detected in 52.9% of those with a family history of DHH and 13.6% of those with a swaddling history. There was a statistically significant association between family history of DHH and swaddling, and finding of immature hip on US ($p=0.0001$). In those with findings of immature hip, left hip was affected in 28 (56%) and right hip was affected in 13 (26%) infants. Involvement of left hip was significantly more frequent in case of an immature hip on US ($p=0.04$). Only one infant had a finding of DDH (Type 2b) on US.

Conclusions The rate of DHH in this study was 0.3% while the rate of immature hip was 16.7%. Positive family history and swaddling were found to have a strong association with immature hip on US with a significantly more frequent involvement of the left hip. We want to emphasize that family history of DHH should be sought during evaluation of an infant with regard to DHH. We realized that swaddling was still a common practice in Turkey for which the parents should be warned about its associated risk for DHH.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF MRI IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF PELVIC OSTEOMYELITIS IN CHILDREN – 2 CASE REPORTS

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Case 1 In a 7-year-old boy with right inguinal pain, limp, fever and CRP of 288 mg/l, X-rays and ultrasound of both

hips showed normal findings. On day 3 of treatment with ibuprofen and intravenous ceftriaxone MRI of pelvis and hips was performed, showing widening and increased signal of the inferior ramus of the right pubis with oedema of the surrounding obturator muscles. The antibiotics were changed to clindamycin. Skeletal scintigraphy was performed on day 7 with the finding of changes in the right pubis. Within 15 days of treatment, laboratory findings normalised. Clinical symptoms disappeared within 3 weeks. The antibiotic treatment was continued for 6 weeks altogether. The last MRI performed after 10 weeks revealed partial resolution of the oedema of the pubis.

Case 2 13-year-old boy was investigated by his community paediatrician for fever and left inguinal pain. X-rays of the pelvis and lower extremities were normal. We admitted the boy 8 days after the start of fever for the suspicion of acute osteomyelitis. Paediatric orthopedist ruled out coxitis, both X-rays and ultrasound examination of the hips were normal. CT scan of the abdomen, pelvis and the left hip showed normal findings on the bones and muscles. We started treatment with bed rest and intravenous ceftriaxone. On day 3, blood culture proved positive for *Staphylococcus aureus* and the treatment was switched to intravenous clindamycin. MRI of the pelvis and hips performed on day 4 showed changes in the superior ramus of the left pubis and the obturator muscles. Pain in the left hip disappeared within a week of treatment. Laboratory findings showed an increase of CRP level up to 370 mg/l on day 3. The level normalised within 10 days of treatment. The boy was discharged home after 24 days of inpatient stay. The treatment continued with 3 weeks of oral cefuroxime. Follow-up MRI performed 39 days after admission showed partial resolution of the inflammatory oedema of the left superior pubis.

Conclusion Our findings correspond to the 2017 ESPID guidelines: MRI has a primary role in the diagnosis of paediatric acute osteomyelitis. MRI changes of bones and muscles are present in the early stage of the disease and they persist for weeks/months at a minimum. Provided the location of the inflammation is clinically apparent, radionuclide study is not a necessary part of the investigation. CT is of little value in the diagnosis of acute osteomyelitis.

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BONE MINERAL DENSITY IN CYSTIC FIBROSIS CHILDREN IN SAINT PETERSBURG

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Background Bone mineral disturbances are often complication of the cystic fibrosis (CF) patients with impact linear growth, quality of life and life expectation and may be contraindication for lung transplant. Osteoporosis is a complex multifactorial diseases which started in the childhood.

The aim of our study was to evaluate bone mineral metabolism in CF children in the Saint-Petersburg.

Materials In the present study 57 CF children, aged 5–18 years were included. For assessment of bone health we evaluated: i) number of significant fractures; ii) dual-energy X-