

## DEVELOPMENTAL DYSPLASIA OF THE HIP AMONG INFANTS

Ilir Smailaj<sup>1\*</sup>, Edi Gjika<sup>2</sup>, Dritan Ulqinaku<sup>3</sup>, Rrahman Shala<sup>1</sup>, Afrim Avdaj<sup>1</sup>, Mustafa Abdullah<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Regional Hospital Centre, Prizren, Kosovo;

<sup>2</sup>University Trauma Hospital, Tirana, Albania;

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Public Health, Tirana, Albania;

\*Correspondent author, Ilir Smailaj, e-mail: [ilir.smailaj@gmail.com](mailto:ilir.smailaj@gmail.com);

Received March 2019; Accepted April 2019; Published May 2019;

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31407/ijeess9213>

UOI license: <http://u-o-i.org/1.01/ijeess/19602435>

### ABSTRACT

Developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH) describes the spectrum of structural abnormalities that involve the growing hip. This article represents a retrospective study of 3306 newborns and infants examined in the Regional Hospital Centre in Prizren, Kosovo. 2878 (87.1%) out of 3306 infants were not treated as the majority of them (99%) belonged to stages Ia/Ib (2845/2878) and the rest (1%) (33/2878) belonged to the stage IIa. According to gender, a significant linear trend of increasing proportion of females in stages IIIa to IV was found ( $p=0.02$ ). Bilateral coxofemoral dysplasia was found in 62 (47.7%) of boys (62/130) and in 146 (49%) of girls (146/298), without a significant difference between them ( $p=0.8$ ). Early diagnosis and treatment is critical to provide the best possible functional outcome. Different screening programs have been devised to recognize DDH as soon as possible.

**Keywords:** developmental dysplasia, hip, infant