Congenital Hip Disease in Adults
Morphologic Variations of Low and High Dislocation

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Dysplasia  Low Dislocation  High Dislocation

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Dysplasia or Low Dislocation?  
Low or High Dislocation?
Materials and Methods

- 101 hips with low dislocation
- 74 hips with high dislocation

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Low Dislocation

Two subtypes are recognized
Type B1
Extended coverage

Type B2
Limited coverage
Low Dislocation, Type B1
(extended coverage)
Low Dislocation, Type B2
(limited coverage)
High Dislocation

Type C1

Type C2
High Dislocation, Type C1
(false acetabulum)
High Dislocation, Type C2
(no false acetabulum)
Results

**Low dislocation (101 hips)**
- Type B1, 54 hips (53.5%)
- Type B2, 47 hips (46.5%)

**High dislocation (74 hips)**
- Type C1, 46 hips (62%)
- Type C2, 28 hips (38%)
The description of the morphological variations of low and high dislocation aims to improve the accuracy of our classification system of CHD in adults, in borderline cases, and to support its clinical use.
Conclusions (2)

It is not a new classification, or even a modification of the original classification, but rather a refining of our classification previously suggested.
Conclusions (3)

Careful attention to the morphology of the hip joint in patients with CHD predicts from plain radiographs and from 3D CT scans the bone deficiencies encountered during THA and helps to select the proper method and implants.