Abstract

The malleability of a child’s skeleton, a characteristic that lasts through infancy, allows the infant hip with late diagnosis of Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip (DDH) to return in a “physiological” manner to a normal state by way of orienting the natural forces that act upon the coxofemoral joint. This avoids anesthetic-surgical risks in infancy and “catastrophic” coxoarthritis a condition which is inexorable with an orthopedic-surgical solution, one that is applied globally to late detection DDH cases.

Keywords

Physiological treatment, skeletal malleability, developmental dysplasia of the hip, coxofemoral joint.