腿直筋の切離のように十分な筋延長を行うことも 検討すべきと考えている³⁾⁸⁾.

まとめ

脳性麻痺児の股関節亜脱臼の改善や脱臼予防には、関節内操作や骨性手術を行わない軟部組織の選択的延長だけでもある程度の効果が期待でき、その効果は中長期的に維持される。しかし、完全脱臼の整復と維持には骨切りや観血的整復術などの併用手術が必要である。

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Abstract

Orthopaedic Selective Spasticity-Control Surgery on the Hip in Children with Cerebral Palsy

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This study evaluated the effects of orthopaedic selective spasticity-control surgery on the hip without open reduction or osteotomy in children with cerebral palsy. We performed bilateral selective muscle-release surgery using fractional or sliding lengthening on 100 hips of 50 children who were under the age of 11 at the time of operation. The mean age of the patients at operation was 5 years and 11 months. The mean follow-up period was 9 years and 10 months. Hip subluxation was evaluated based on the migration percentage on anteropoterior radiographs. At the time of the final examination, 16 cases showed an increase, and 3 cases a decrease, in hip function compared to the preoperative function. Hip subluxation had improved in 41 cases, but was exacerbated in 9 cases. Only 1 in 4 cases of hip dislocation achieved a normal migration percentage under 30%. Orthopaedic selective spasticity-control surgery without open reduction or osteotomy was effective for improving subluxation and preventing dislocation of the hip; however, open reduction or osteotomy is necessary for reducing dislocation and preventing re-dislocation.