







浜松市の健診の問題点として、健診システムの確立が不十分で現状の把握ができていない点と健診を担当する小児科医・産婦人科医と小児整形外科医の間に健診に対する認識の差があり、精査率が低い点が挙げられた。

今後の改善点として、精査の紹介法などのシステムの確立と精査率の向上のため、開排制限陽性例は全例精査とすること、問診による精査追加することが必要と考えた。

### 結語

浜松市の検診体制について調査し検討した。浜松市での検診は、全例の把握ができていなかっ

た。浜松市は精査率が低く、検診体制の改善が必要である。

### 文献

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### Abstract

Neonatal Routine Screening for Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip,  
in Hamamatsu City

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We report the findings from routine screening for developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH) in all neonates at 4 months old, in Hamamatsu City. A total of 97.8% of all neonates were examined and, among these, 4.2% presented limited flexion and/or limited abduction of the hip. Of note, only half of these were assigned to an orthopaedic specialist for follow-up. In all cases there was screening for hip abduction, but only half also used the required questionnaire. Among all cases of neonatal DDH referred to the orthopaedic specialists, in our university, 87.4% involved limited flexion or abduction, and none of these had completed the DDH-screening questionnaire. The referral rate of 2.1% of neonates screened is extremely low compared to nationwide statistics. These findings suggest improvements are needed in completing the DDH-screening questionnaire, and in assuring all those found with suspected DDH are referred for further examinations and follow-up by orthopaedic specialists.