Bilateral Congenital Dislocation of Knee – Rare Case of Abnormal Position

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INTRODUCTION:

Congenital knee dislocation is a rare condition. It comprises spectrum of deformities from subluxation to complete dislocation. Incidence is estimated at 1 per 100000 live births. It may be isolated deformity, or associated with other musculoskeletal anomalies for instance developmental dysplasia of hip or clubfoot. It is often observed in patient with arthrogryposis, Larssen's syndrome or myelomeningocele. It is characterized by hyperextension of knee with anterior tibia displacement.

REPORT:

A 35 weeks baby girl, born via emergency caesarean section for non-reassuring fetal status. Antenatal ultrasound shows singleton breech with oligohydramnios and non-lethal skeletal dysplasia.

Immediately after birth, her bilateral knee was noted recurvatum with anterior thigh skin fold, associated with bilateral ankle in varus and equinus.

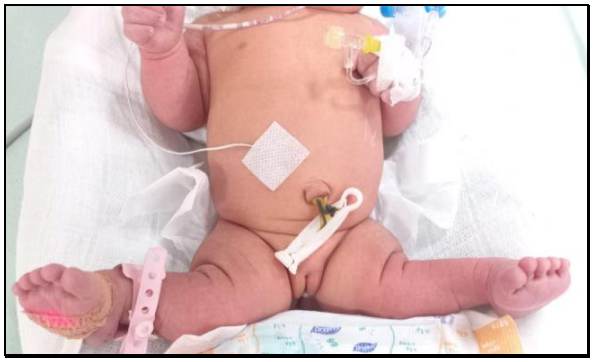

Figure 1: Clinical presentation of bilateral lower limbs

Radiographs both knees were performed, revealed that both knees were dislocated. Diagnosis of bilateral congenital dislocation of knee were established.

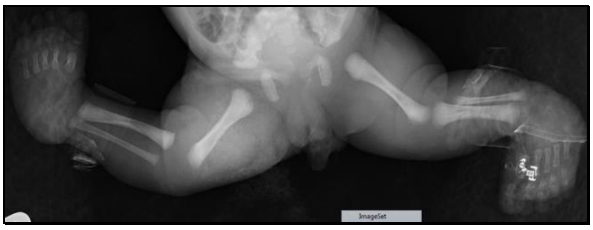

Figure 2: Radiograph of knees shows dislocation of knee joints.

Clinical examination noted the bilateral knee correctable up to 20 degrees of flexion. She was put on slab and serial casting of bilateral lower limbs.

Tarek classification based on grading the severity by passive range of flexion and radiologic appearance. This can guide the management, which depends on the severity. Mode of treatment includes physiotherapy, serial casting or with surgery.

CONCLUSION:

Early diagnosis and early reduction and casting afford favorable outcomes. Other predisposing factors such as fetal malposition and oligohydramnios should be routinely watch out.

REFERENCES:

1. Tomohiro Hirade et al., Bilateral Congenital Dislocation of Knee, The Journal of Paediatrics, Volume 229, Pg 299-300