Diseases and injuries by site

3.1 Spine, trunk – 57
  3.1.1 Examination of the back – 57
  3.1.2 Radiography of the spine – 63
  3.1.3 Can the »nut croissant« be straightened out by admonitions? – or: To what extent is a bent back acceptable? – Postural problems in adolescents – 66
  3.1.4 Idiopathic scolioses – 72
  3.1.5 Scheuermann’s disease – 95
  3.1.6 Spondyloysis and spondylolisthesis – 101
  3.1.7 Congenital malformations of the spine – 108
  3.1.8 Congenital muscular torticollis – 117
  3.1.9 Thoracic deformities – 120
    3.1.9.1 Funnel chest – 120
    3.1.9.2 Keeled chest – 122
    3.1.9.3 Atypical thoracic deformities – 124
  3.1.10 Neuromuscular spinal deformities – 124
    3.1.10.1 Predominantly spastic paralyses – 124
    3.1.10.2 Predominantly flaccid paralyses – 129
    3.1.10.3 Myelomeningocele – 130
    3.1.10.4 Muscular dystrophies – 132
  3.1.11 Spinal deformities in systemic diseases – 134
    3.1.11.1 Neurofibromatosis – 134
    3.1.11.2 Marfan syndrome – 135
    3.1.11.3 Osteogenesis imperfecta – 135
    3.1.11.4 Ehlers-Danlos syndrome – 136
    3.1.11.5 Apert syndrome – 137
    3.1.11.6 Fibrodysplasia ossificans progressiva – 137
    3.1.11.7 Mucopolysaccharidoses – 137
    3.1.11.8 Achondroplasia – 137
    3.1.11.9 Diastrophic dwarfism – 138
    3.1.11.10 Spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia – 138
    3.1.11.11 Larsen syndrome – 139
  3.1.12 Spinal injuries – 143
  3.1.13 Inflammatory conditions of the spine – 147
    3.1.13.1 Spondylitis, Spondylodiscitis – 147
    3.1.13.2 Spinal changes associated with juvenile rheumatoid arthritis – 149
    3.1.13.3 Juvenile ankylosing spondylitis – 150
    3.1.13.4 Intervertebral disk calcification – 150
  Why do backs that are as straight as candles frequently cause severe pain? – or: the differential diagnosis of back pain – 157
  3.1.14 Tumors of the spine – 151
  3.1.15 Summary of indications for imaging investigations for the spine – 162
  3.1.16 Indications for physical therapy for back problems – 162

3.2 Pelvis, hips and thighs – 164
  3.2.1 Examination of hips – 164
  3.2.2 Radiographic techniques – 168
  3.2.3 Biomechanics of the hip – 169
  3.2.4 Developmental dysplasia and congenital dislocation of the hip – 177
  3.2.5 Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease – 201
  3.2.6 Slipped capital femoral epiphysis – 216
3.2.7 Congenital malformations of the pelvis, hip and thigh – 225
   3.2.7.1 Localized disorders – 225
   3.2.7.2 Changes in the pelvis and hips in systemic illnesses – 231

3.2.8 Neuromuscular hip disorders – 235
   3.2.8.1 Primarily spastic disorders – 235
   3.2.8.2 Primarily flaccid locomotor disorders (myelomeningocele, paraplegias) – 245

3.2.9 Fractures of the pelvis, hip and thigh – 249
   3.2.9.1 Pelvic fractures – 249
   3.2.9.2 Proximal femoral fractures – 251
   3.2.9.3 Diaphyseal femoral fractures – 254

3.2.10 Transient synovitis of the hip – 258

3.2.11 Infections of the hip and the femur – 261
   3.2.11.1 Septic arthritis of the hip – 261
   3.2.11.2 Osteomyelitis of the thigh – 264

3.2.12 Rheumatoid arthritis of the hip – 265

3.2.13 Tumors of the pelvis, proximal femur and femoral shaft – 267

3.2.14 Differential diagnosis of hip pain – 276

3.2.15 Differential diagnosis of restricted hip movement – 277

3.2.16 Indications for imaging procedures for the hip – 278

3.2.17 Indications for physical therapy in hip disorders – 278

3.3 Knee and lower leg – 279

3.3.1 Examination of the knees – 279

3.3.2 Radiographic techniques – 284

3.3.3 Knee pain today – sports invalid tomorrow? – Pain syndromes of the knee and lower leg – 285
   3.3.3.1 »Growing pains« – 286
   3.3.3.2 Anterior knee pain – 286
   3.3.3.3 Osgood-Schlatter disease – 289
   3.3.3.4 Sinding-Larsen-Johansson disease – 290
   3.3.3.5 Bipartite patella – 290
   3.3.3.6 Medial shelf syndrome – 291
   3.3.3.7 Stress fractures of the lower leg – 292

3.3.4 Osteochondritis dissecans – 294

3.3.5 Dislocation of the patella – 300

3.3.6 Congenital deformities of the knee and lower leg – 308
   3.3.6.1 Fibular deficiency (Fibular hypoplasia / aplasia) – 308
   3.3.6.2 Tibial deficiency (including tibiofibular diastasis) – 311
   3.3.6.3 Congenital dislocation of the knee – 312
   3.3.6.4 Congenital absence of cruciate ligaments – 314
   3.3.6.5 Congenital pseudarthrosis of the tibia – 314
   3.3.6.6 Discoid meniscus – 317
   3.3.6.7 Changes to the knee and lower leg in systemic disorders – 319

3.3.7 Neurogenic disorders of the knee and lower leg – 321
   3.3.7.1 Primarily spastic paralyses – 321
   3.3.7.2 Primarily flaccid paralyses of the knee – 326
   3.3.7.3 Muscular dystrophy – 328

3.3.8 Meniscal and ligamentous lesions – 330

3.3.9 Fractures of the knee and lower leg – 336
   3.3.9.1 Fractures of the distal femur – 336
   3.3.9.2 Patellar fractures – 339
   3.3.9.3 Fractures of the proximal tibia – 340
   3.3.9.4 Fractures of the tibial diaphysis – 345

3.3.10 Infections of the knee and lower leg – 347
   3.3.10.1 Septic arthritis of the knee – 347
   3.3.10.2 Infections in the lower leg – 349

3.3.11 Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis of the knee – 350

3.3.12 Tumors in the knee area – 352

3.3.13 Knee contractures – 361

3.3.14 Differential diagnosis of knee pain – 364

3.3.15 Indications for imaging procedures for the knee – 365

3.3.16 Indications for physical therapy in knee disorders – 365