

Abstract

There are many risk factors and etiologies of the cause of developmental hip dysplasia. It can be diagnosed at any point during infancy or later in adolescence and treatment is dependent on time of diagnosis. In this study, we looked at adolescent onset of hip dysplasia and the definitive surgical treatment for it. Hip Arthroscopy and a periacetabular osteotomy can be performed on the same day or different days to treat dysplasia of the acetabulum or femoral head and damage to surrounding soft tissues. In this retrospective study we looked at the outcomes of the Arthroscopy/PAO combination surgery, complications, and return to activity. We found that there is no significant difference in long term outcomes if these surgeries were performed on the same day or different day in terms of pain or return to activity and identified that there is minimal risk for complications, and overall, is a safe treatment option for adolescent hip dysplasia.

