

A Patient's Guide to **Limping in Children**



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LONG ISLAND SPINE SPECIALISTS, P.C.
Committed to Excellence, Committed to You

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Long Island Spine Specialists, P.C.




Long Island Spine Specialists, P.C. is a team of experienced spine experts consisting of accredited Fellowship trained Board Certified Orthopaedic Spine Surgeons, multi-Board Certified Physiatriests specializing in interventional pain management, and Physician Assistants. The team focuses exclusively on the specific issues relating to the spine. Our medical professionals have years of experience and expertise in all spinal conditions including traumatic injuries and deformities.

Listed among the leading national physicians in spine health with State-of-the-Art facilities in Commack, West Islip, Garden City and Manorville. LISS offers patients across the region the most advanced resources in spinal medicine today. We are committed to delivering the highest quality of individualized comprehensive care to each patient with compassion and integrity.

We identify the cause of the symptoms & develop an individual effective treatment plan by exploring a variety of medical options which may include nonsurgical treatment and when specifically indicated, operative intervention to return patients to active healthy lifestyles.

Our Mission:

At Long Island Spine Specialists, P.C., we know how debilitating back and neck disorders can be for our patients. We also know that when it comes to treating these conditions, finding the treatment option that best meets each patient's individual needs is perhaps the most important aspect to successfully alleviating or managing back and neck pain.



Limping in Children

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Introduction

Limping in a child is a concern. Limping in a child is never normal. It can be caused by many things, sometimes by something minor, like a blister or cut. The most common cause of a limp in young children is a fracture. Sometimes it is caused by a serious infection. Although rare, it can be caused by a tumor.

This guide will help you understand

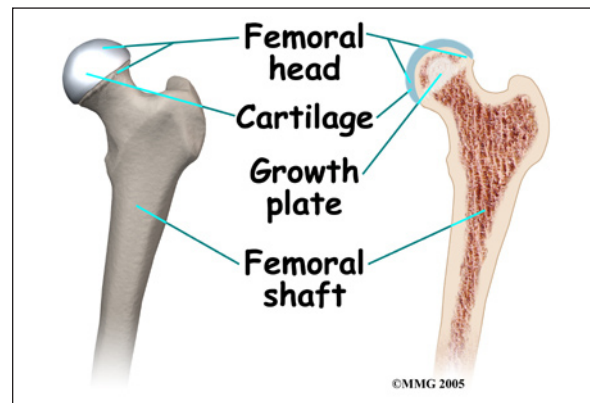
- what can cause the condition
- what the symptoms are
- how doctors diagnose the condition
- what treatment options are available

Anatomy

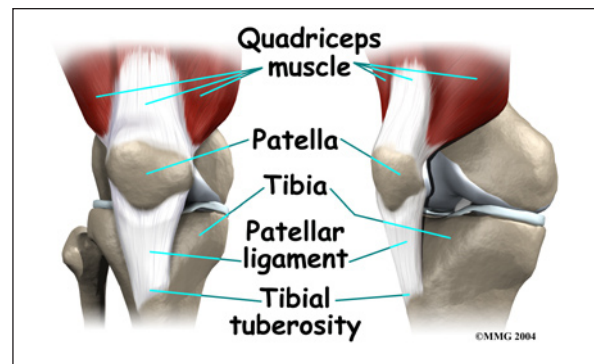
What parts of the body can be affected?

Sources of limping can involve many parts of the body. The hip, knee, shin bone, ankle, and foot are common parts that can cause limping. Limping can also be caused by problems in the back or pelvis.

The hip is a ball-and-socket joint. It is covered by a tough lining called the *synovium*. The ball of the joint is the end of the thigh bone, called the *femur*. Like other ends of bones in children, the ball has an area called a *growth plate*. A growth plate has cells that produce new bone. The growth plate is weaker than other parts of the bone. This makes this area more likely to fracture.



The socket part of the hip joint is called the *acetabulum*. It is actually part of the pelvis. The acetabulum forms a cup where the ball of the femur sits. It is covered with *articular cartilage*. Articular cartilage is the material that covers the ends of the bones of any joint. It is a rubbery, slippery substance that allows the surfaces to slide against one another without damage to either surface.

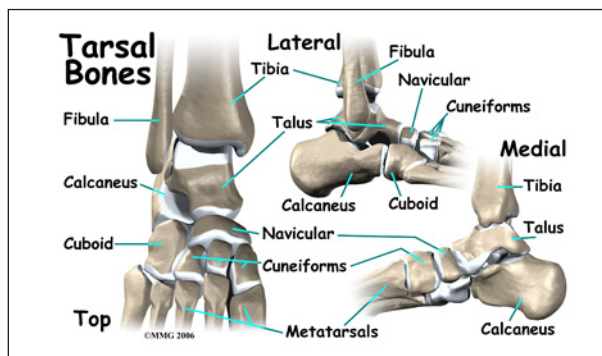


The knee joint is made up of the other end of the femur and the end of the shin bone. The knee cap, or *patella*, also is part of the knee joint. In children, pain in the knee can actually be caused by a problem in the hip.

The lower leg is made up of two main bones. The larger bone is the shin bone, called the *tibia*. The smaller bone runs along the outside of the tibia it's called the *fibula*. These bones, along with a saddle shaped bone at the top of the foot called the *talus* form the ankle.

The foot has many bones. There are short bones below the ankle towards the back of the

foot called the *cuboids*. The long bones of the foot from the arch to the joints of the toes are called the *metatarsals*.

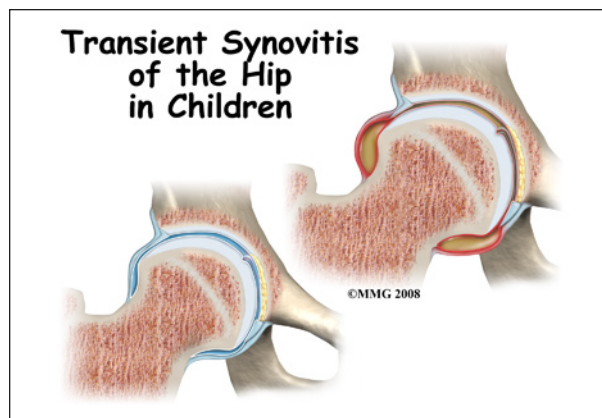


Causes

How can this condition develop?

The most common cause of a limp in small children is a fracture. *Toddler's fractures* involve buckling or bowing of the tibia (shin bone). This usually happens when a child trips or falls up stairs.

Bunk-bed fractures are caused by jumping. The cuboid bone and first metatarsal in the foot are the bones that are usually broken in this type of injury.

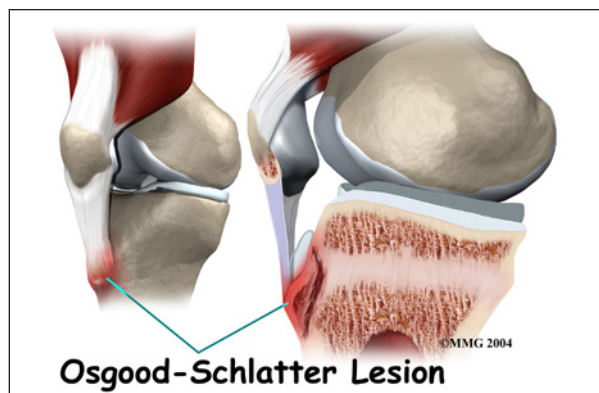


In children from two to ten years old, the most common cause of hip pain is *transient synovitis* (TS). This involves swelling or inflammation of the *synovium* of the hip. The synovium is a tough covering of the joint. Often, the child will have had a cold or viral

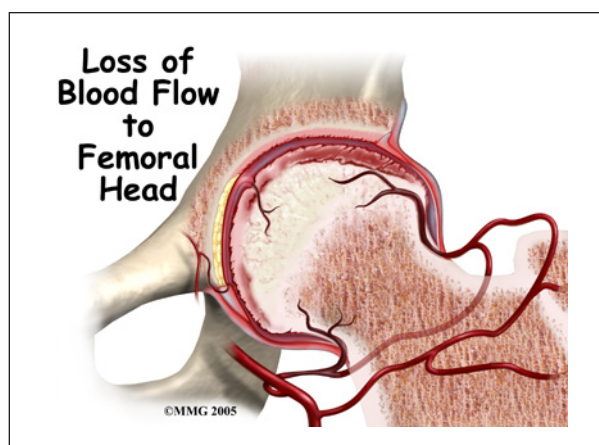
infection just before the hip pain started. Transient synovitis usually lasts ten days. It generally gets better on its own.

Joint infection of the hip causes a more sudden onset of pain. Children will usually not walk at all when the joint is infected.

Osteomyelitis is an infection of the bone. It usually happens near the ends of the bones, close to the growth plate.

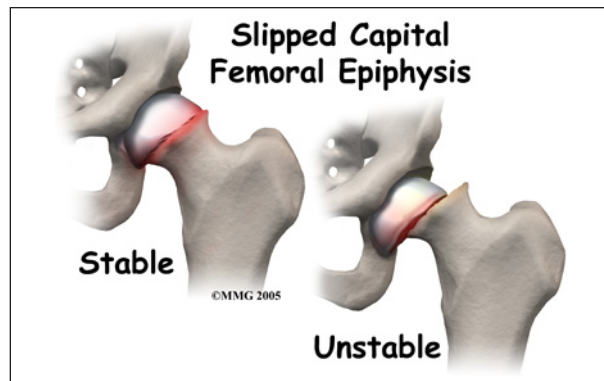


Overuse syndromes are common in active adolescents. Stress fractures of the foot, patellofemoral joint problems, and Osgood-Schlatter's disease are examples of overuse syndromes.



Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease typically affects boys between the ages of five and ten. It is also called *osteonecrosis* or *avascular necrosis* of the hip. It literally means death of bone. The ball of the hip dies because the blood supply

has been cut off. When this happens, the femoral head and acetabulum will change their shapes over one to three years. The ball of the femur will flatten out. This problem with the hip is often missed at first. It is frequently misdiagnosed as synovitis of the hip.



Slipped Capital Femoral Epiphysis is the slipping of the growth plate of the ball of the hip joint. It usually happens in obese, older children.

Tumors in bone are rare in children. *Ewing's sarcoma* is a cancerous tumor that starts in the bone. More often, a tumor found in the bone is from cancer somewhere else in the body. Neuroblastoma and leukemia are both known to cause destruction of bones.

Rheumatoid arthritis is an auto-immune disease. It can affect children. When it does it is called *juvenile onset rheumatoid arthritis*. When left untreated it can destroy the synovium of joints, causing deformity, pain, and loss of mobility.

Neuromuscular disease such as muscular dystrophy or other genetic problems may also cause limping.

Back problems, appendicitis, or other problems in the abdomen or pelvis can cause limping, usually in older children.

Symptoms

What are the symptoms of this condition?

In addition to limping, or not walking at all, other symptoms may occur.

Swelling or redness near a joint often means infection or inflammation. Fever or chills can also mean infection. Tenderness of a specific area could be suspicious for a possible fracture.

Transient synovitis often happens after having a cold or viral infection.

Diagnosis

How do doctors diagnose the problem?

Making a diagnosis can be difficult. It is not surprising that it can require more than one evaluation by more than one doctor. In many cases, laboratory testing and imaging tests (x-rays) are needed to make the right diagnosis.

Your child's doctor will want to do a thorough history and physical examination.

It is important to know whether or not the limping started suddenly. It is important to determine if there has been an accident or fall. Repetitive or strenuous activity may also be the cause of limping. Your doctor will want to know if your child has had any recent illness, such as a cold, or strep throat.

Your child's doctor will want to look at your child's skin and joints. He/She is looking for things such as cuts, blisters, rash, insect bites, joint swelling and deformity of bones. Range of motion of the joints may also be evaluated.

Since fractures are the most common cause of limping in children, x-rays are done in most cases. In young children, x-rays of the pelvis, hips, and lower legs are recommended.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) allows your doctor to look at slices of the area in question. The MRI machine uses magnetic waves, not x-rays, to show the soft tissues of the body. It is best at evaluating soft-tissue injury and tumors. The test may require the use of dye in an IV. Children may need to have sedation or anesthesia in order to lie still for the test.

Computed tomography (CT) scan may be ordered. It is best for evaluating problems with bones. It is usually tolerated by children, however, it exposes them to radiation.

Bone scans, also called nuclear scans can be used to detect fractures, osteomyelitis, and Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease. A radioactive tracer, *Technetium*, is injected into your child's vein. Where there is an increase in metabolic activity, such as in the case with inflammation, fracture, infection, or tumor, the Technetium will be more concentrated.

Ultrasound is another form of imaging that may be used. It uses sound waves to create a picture. Ultrasound of the hip can show osteomyelitis, septic arthritis, transient synovitis, and Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease.

Laboratory studies may help your child's doctor make a diagnosis. Most common is a *complete blood count* (CBC). This checks the white blood cell count which can increase during an infection. When inflammation and infection are present your *Erythrocyte sedimentation rate* (ESR), and *C-reactive protein* increase, these lab tests may also be done. Other lab tests may be done, such as rheumatoid factor, sickle cell tests, and lyme disease tests.

If joint or bone infection is suspected, blood cultures can be helpful. Your child's doctor will likely want the joint aspirated. The bone may need to have a biopsy. A needle is placed in the joint or bone, and some of the fluid is removed and tested. In the case of infection, the bacteria causing the infection can be determined and an appropriate antibiotic treatment can then be chosen.

Treatment

What treatment options are available?

Nonsurgical Treatment

Most of the causes of limping can be treated without surgery. Most children respond well

to therapy and resume walking normally without any long-term problems.

In toddler's fractures and bunk-bed fractures, sometimes casts must be used. Limiting weight bearing when walking may mean your child will have to use crutches, or be in a wheelchair for awhile.

Overuse syndromes require rest from activity. Stress fractures and Osgood-Schlatter's usually respond well to a discontinuation of the activity that caused them. Exercises like swimming and exercise biking are usually encouraged to maintain conditioning. Patellofemoral joint problems usually respond to physical therapy, taping, and bracing.

Transient synovitis usually responds to anti-inflammatory medication and rest. Symptoms generally improve after 10 days, with an eventual return to activity.

In the case of infection, six weeks of intravenous (IV) antibiotics is usually required. Sometimes antibiotics taken by mouth can be effective instead of such a long period of IV antibiotics. Your child may need to be in the hospital for a few days at first. Sometimes surgery is necessary to drain the area that is infected.

Referral to a doctor who specializes in arthritis will be necessary if your child is diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis.

Although tumors are rare in children, they do occur. Some tumors may respond to chemotherapy or radiation. Sometimes the tumor has to be surgically removed.

Surgery

Surgical treatment is specific to the cause of the problem.

In the case of slipped capital femoral epiphysis, surgery is often required. The femur can be pinned through the skin (*percuta-*

neous pinning). The surgeon may need to open the joint to place pins in it. Sometimes the hip that is not affected is also pinned because it is also likely to slip.

Tumors are rare in children but they do occur. Your child will probably be referred to a specialist to determine the best method of treatment for the type of tumor discovered. Some tumors respond to chemotherapy or radiation. Surgical *excision* (removal) may be necessary.

Osteomyelitis sometimes requires a surgeon to open the area. This allows drainage of the infectious fluid and removal of damaged tissue and bone if needed.

Rehabilitation

What should I expect after treatment?

Nonsurgical Rehabilitation

Depending on the cause of limping, physical therapy may be recommended. Range-of-motion exercises may be given to you by a physical therapist to do with your child in the home. Conditioning programs for older children can allow activity without making the problem worse. Taping, bracing, the use of modalities such as heat or cold, and anti-inflammatories can also benefit some causes of limping.

Your child's doctor will want to follow up periodically. Sometimes this requires repeat blood work and/or imaging studies.

After Surgery

The particular type of surgical procedure required will have rehabilitation guidelines specific to that surgery. Your healthcare providers will talk with you and your child about what to expect during the rehabilitation process.

After a period of immobility, your child's surgeon will likely prescribe physical therapy. The physical therapist will work on walking, range of motion, and strengthening.

Periodic follow-up will be necessary. This will probably include the need for repeat imaging and lab tests.

Notes