

This worksheet is solely for the purpose of recording preliminary data and does not constitute a final report of any kind.

INFANT HIP ULTRASOUNDS (IHU)

Patient Name: _____ MR#: _____
Date: _____ Tech initial: _____ Ext _____
Patient Age: _____ Facility: MWH / ICW / SH

Indication: ☐ Hip click (**Right / Left / Bilateral**) ☐ Clinically subluxed/dislocated hip ☐ Breech delivery
☐ Other: _____

Comparison: ☐ None ☐ Prior exams _____

Technique: A linear, high frequency transducer was utilized to perform ultrasonography of the hips. Coronal and transaxial imaging of the hips was performed in the neutral, flexion, and extension positions as well as during the Barlow (flexed adduction) and Ortolani (flexed abduction) maneuvers.

FINDINGS:

RIGHT HIP: The femoral head is (**normal / abnormal**) in appearance.

There is (**normal / abnormal and incomplete**) coverage of the femoral head by bony and cartilaginous acetabulum.

The cartilaginous labrum is (**normal / abnormal**) in appearance.

The alpha angle measures _____ degrees. (Normal. Range is >60 degrees).

The beta angle measures _____ degrees. This is a measure of shallowness of the entire acetabulum, taking into account both bony and cartilaginous components.

There (**is / is no**) evidence of baseline hip subluxation or dislocation.

During the Barlow maneuver of forced flexed adduction (**Choose one**):

- ☐ there is *no* evidence of inducible subluxation or dislocation.
- ☐ there is evidence of inducible subluxation.
- ☐ there is evidence of inducible dislocation.

LEFT HIP: The femoral head is (**normal / abnormal**) in appearance.

There is (**normal / abnormal and incomplete**) coverage of the femoral head by bony and cartilaginous acetabulum.

The cartilaginous labrum is (**normal / abnormal**) in appearance.

The alpha angle measures _____ degrees. (Normal Range is >60 degrees).

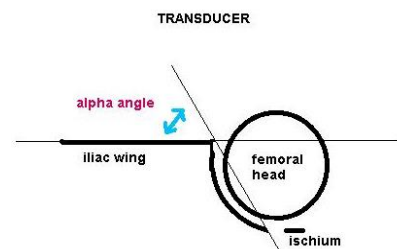
The beta angle measures _____ degrees. This is a measure of shallowness of the entire acetabulum, taking into account both bony and cartilaginous components.

There (**is / is no**) evidence of baseline hip subluxation or dislocation.

During the Barlow maneuver of forced flexed adduction, (**Choose one**):

- ☐ there is *no* evidence of inducible subluxation or dislocation.
- ☐ there is evidence of inducible subluxation.
- ☐ there is evidence of inducible dislocation.

Sonographic Hip Type	Alpha angle*
I Normal	> 60°
2A Physiologic Immaturity < 3 months old	50 - 59°
2B Delayed ossification > 3 months old	50 - 59°



PATIENT NAME: _____ MRN: _____

Impression: *Preliminary findings/impression subject to radiologist review.*

☐ Normal neonatal hip ultrasound examination.

☐ Physiologic immaturity of the (**left / right / bilateral**) hip(s) (age less than 3 months, alpha angle between 50-59 degrees): Consider follow-up neonatal hip ultrasound at 12-14 weeks of age to confirm resolution.

☐ Mild dysplasia of the (**left / right / bilateral**) hip(s) (age greater than 3 months, alpha angle between 50-59 degrees)

☐ Abnormal (**left / right / bilateral**) neonatal hip ultrasound:

☐ Shallow bony acetabulum. *

☐ Inducible subluxation. *

☐ Inducible dislocation.*

*Please note that the optimum age for ultrasonographic diagnosis of clinically suspected developmental dysplasia of the hip is between 4 and 6 weeks of age, in order to minimize the incidence of ultrasonographic false positive diagnosis due to immaturity of the infant hip.