

# **SUMMARY**

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**Acetabular dysplasia is an abnormal acetabular development . It has its significant effects on the stability and biomechanics of the hip joint.**

**Normal development of the acetabulum leads to a normal stable hip joint. on the other hand abnormal development has a great biomechanical and biological disadvantage for the hip joint.**

**Remodelling of the acetabulum occurs up to the age of 18 month (Salter 1961-1974). So early diagnosis, proper assessment and early treatment of acetabular dysplasia is essential for saving the affected hip.**

**Early clinical assessment for a newly born especially those with thigh fold asymmetry , leg length inequality, limitation of abduction and clicking hip is essential.**

**The recent advance in the techniques and modern equipment add much to the diagnosis of acetabular dysplasia and the detection of its mechanical effects on the stability of the hip joint. Nowadays roentgenogram alone cannot diagnose acetabular dysplasia and its pathomechanical effects as it gives static views while recently ultrasonography, magnetic resonant imaging and computed tomography can evaluate the effect of acetabular dysplasia on the stability of the hip joint.**

**Treatment of acetabular dysplasia should be started as early as possible. The principle lines of treatment at various age groups and with each associated systemic disease (if present) is explained with reference to the prognosis of the treated and untreated cases.**

**Lastly, it is to be hoped that this essay satisfies its purpose and gives sufficient ideas about the subject (acetabular dysplasia) all inclusive.**