

The Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF
MEDICINE AND SURGERY

VOL. XVI. TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1904.

No. 3.

Original Contributions.

REPORT OF A CASE OF BILATERAL, CONGENITAL DIS- LOCATION OF THE HIP TREATED BY THE LORENZ BLOODLESS METHOD—A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE LORENZ METHOD.*

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E. L., aged two years and four months. I first examined this patient on February 26th, 1903. The parents sought advice because the child's gait had been peculiar from the time she began to walk, and was not improving. The waddling gait and the characteristic deformity of a patient with bilateral, congenital dislocation of the hip were very apparent, and the diagnosis could be easily and positively made by examination. Fig. 1 is reproduced from an X-ray picture taken a couple of days before treatment was commenced. While this is an exceptionally clear skiagraph, it is unfortunate that it was taken with the limbs rotated outward, so that the head, neck and trochanter are viewed in antero-posterior perspective, which makes it difficult to appreciate the proper shape and true relations of these parts of the femur. The fact that the head of the bone is not in the acetabulum, however, can be seen with perfect distinctness.

Fig. 2 shows the position of right-angled abduction in which the limbs were placed and retained by the plaster-of-Paris dressing. This first dressing was not disturbed for six months,

* Read before the Ontario Medical Association, June, 1904.