

The Limping Child

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- 2013 OLCHC ED ~35,000 attendances
- Referrals containing “limp” in p/c- 186

- “Limp” diagnoses: 284
 - Transient Synovitis/ Irritable Hip 181
 - DDH 6
 - Perthes Disease 7
 - SUFE 6
 - *Limp- unspecified* 84

Limp- Cause by age



Preschool	School age	Adolescent
DDH	Trauma	Fracture
Transient Synovitis	Perthes Disease	Osteochondroses
Fracture	Transient Synovitis	SUFE
Foreign Body		Overuse syndromes
JIA		Osteochondritis dissecans
Malignancy	Malignancy	Malignancy
SA/OM	SA/OM	SA/OM
Discitis		Pain amplification syndromes

Cause by acuity



Acute	Sub-acute	Chronic
Fracture	JIA	Cerebral Palsy
Transient Synovitis	Malignancy	DDH*
SA		Perthes Disease*
SUFE		
OM		

Clinical presentations

Case 1

- Tommy, 2yo male
 - Reluctant to weight bear on left leg today
 - No trauma
 - URTI last week
 - Now mobilising post-paracetamol
 - Improving over this morning
 - No fever

Case 2

- Tommy, 2yo male
 - Reluctant to weight bear on left leg today
 - Caught left leg under him on slide yesterday

Toddler Fracture



Case 3

- Tommy, 2yo male
 - Reluctant to weight bear on left leg today
 - Temp 38.5c
 - Not coryzal
 - Upset on exam of left leg
 - Difficult to localise further

Septic Arthritis



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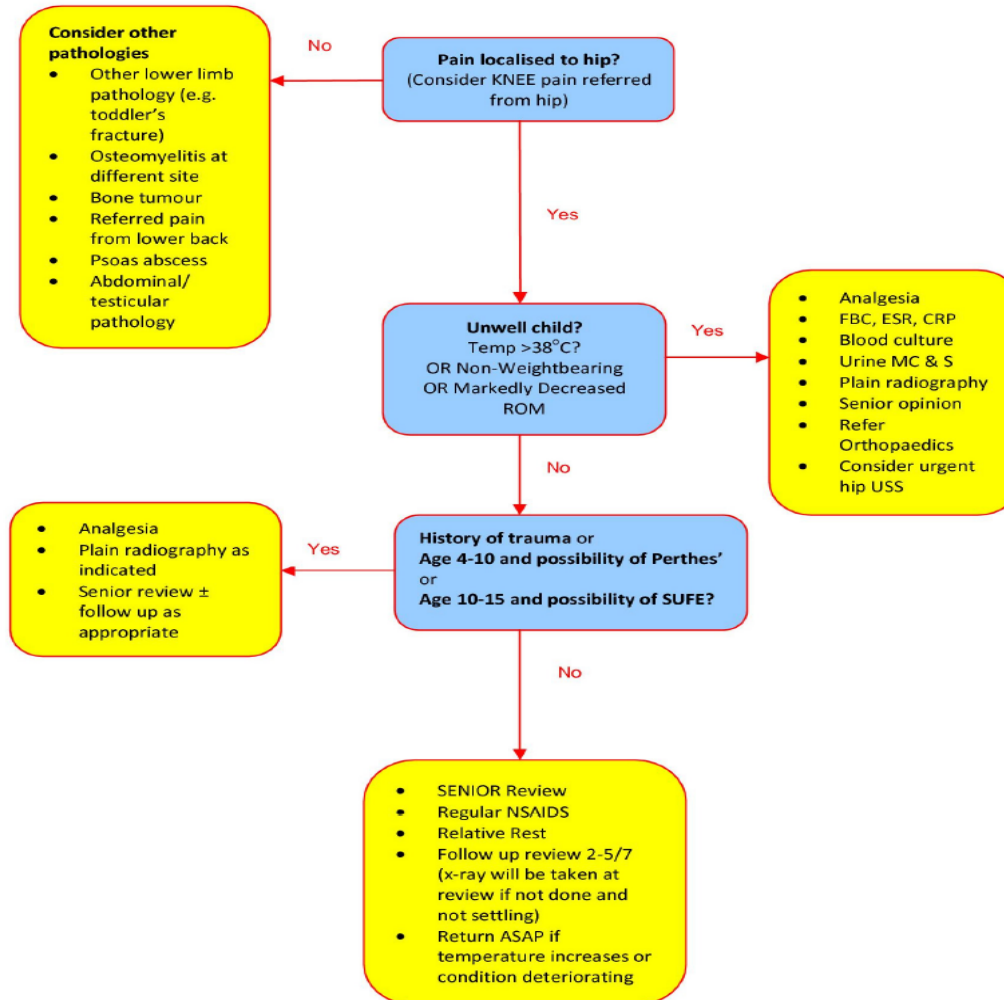


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Standardised approach

- Clinical practice guideline
 - *Implementation of an evidence based guideline reduces blood tests and length of stay for the limping child in a paediatric emergency department.* [McCanny PJ](#), [McCoy S](#), [Grant T](#), [Walsh S](#), [O'Sullivan R](#). Emerg Med J. 2013 Jan;30(1):19-23.
- Decision making tools

Limping Child



Decision tools

- Kocher's Criteria:
 - febrile $>38.5c$
 - non weight bearing
 - WCC $>12 \times 10^9$
 - ESR $> 40\text{mm/hr}$

J Bone Joint Surg 2004

When to Investigate

- Xray
 - Trauma
 - Apparent TS with duration > few days
 - Adolescent with sudden hip/groin pain + limp
- Bloods (FBC, CRP, ESR)
 - Apparent TS x > few days
 - Fever + limp
 - bone pain (sub acute)
- Ultrasound
 - Useful to evaluate for hip effusion (SA Vs TS)
 - May show subperiosteal pus (OM)
- Bone scan
 - Osteomyelitis
 - Superseded where available by MRI



Red flags

- Fever + limp
- Adolescent with sudden limp
- Nocturnal pain
- Ataxia
- Lower limb weakness

Neurological causes of Limp

- Intracranial tumour
- Guillian Barre
- Transverse Myelitis

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SUFE



DDH



When to refer to ED

- Acute limp:
 - unable to weight bear
 - fever with limp
 - painful limp
- Bloods suggestive of acute leukaemia
- XR suggestive of bony lesion
- Ataxia
- Lower limb weakness
- Abnormal neurology exam

When to refer to OPD

Prior to referral, if possible perform:

- X-ray
- FBC ESR CRP

When/ what to refer to OPD

Sub-Acute/ Chronic limp

- Intermittent
- Worse in mornings
- Atraumatic
- Reduction in ROM
- Raised inflammatory markers
- No fever usually
- Hypermobility

When to refer to OPD- Orthopaedics

- Osteochondroses
 - Non resolving Osgood Schlatter, Severs
- Chronic symptoms in absence of Xray / blood findings
- Apparent recurrent TS with normal hip X-rays
- Late Dx DDH or Perthes (via ED)

When to refer to OPD- Physiotherapy

- Symptoms suggestive of Osteochondroses
- Local Physiotherapy
- Orthopaedic OPD

Take-home message

- Causes of Limp vary with age
- Fever with painful limp needs investigation
- For recurrent/ chronic limp OPD referral may be most appropriate
- X-rays less useful in atraumatic limp <10yo
- Adolescents with acute hip OR knee pain warrant Xray to o/r SUFE