

Osteochondroses

1. Legg-Calve-Perthes disease

- a. Affects the capital femoral epiphysis of the hip in young children
- b. Represents a TRUE osteonecrosis
- c. occurs between infancy and age 16 (most common age is 5)
- d. Boys > girls

2. Freiberg's Disease

- a. TRUE osteochondrosis of the metatarsal head (most commonly seen in the 2nd)
- b. Females > males
- c. Most commonly seen in ages 10-15 (can occur in any age)

3. Kohler's Disease

- a. TRUE osteochondrosis of the navicular
- b. males > females
- c. onset between the ages of 3 and 7

4. Sever's Disease

- a. NOT a true osteochondrosis
- b. osteochondrosis of the calcaneal apophysis
- c. increased density of the calcaneal apophysis is normal and due to weight-bearing
- d. normal calcaneal apophysis is sclerotic and fragmented due to multiple ossification centers

5. Iselin's Disease

- a. apophysitis of the base of the 5th metatarsal bone (NO osteonecrosis noted)

6. Buschke's disease

- a. NOT a true osteochondrosis
- b. seen in the cuneiforms
- c. normal variation of endochondral ossification

7. Blount's Disease

- a. NOT a true osteochondrosis
- b. growth disturbance of the posteromedial part of the proximal tibial metaphysis and epiphysis
- c. results in a varus medial torsion of the tibia

8. Osgood Schlatter's disease

- a. due to traction or pull of the patellar tendon at the tibial tuberosity
- b. does NOT show osteonecrosis
- c. age of onset between 11-15

9. Renander's disease

- a. TRUE osteonecrosis of the sesamoids