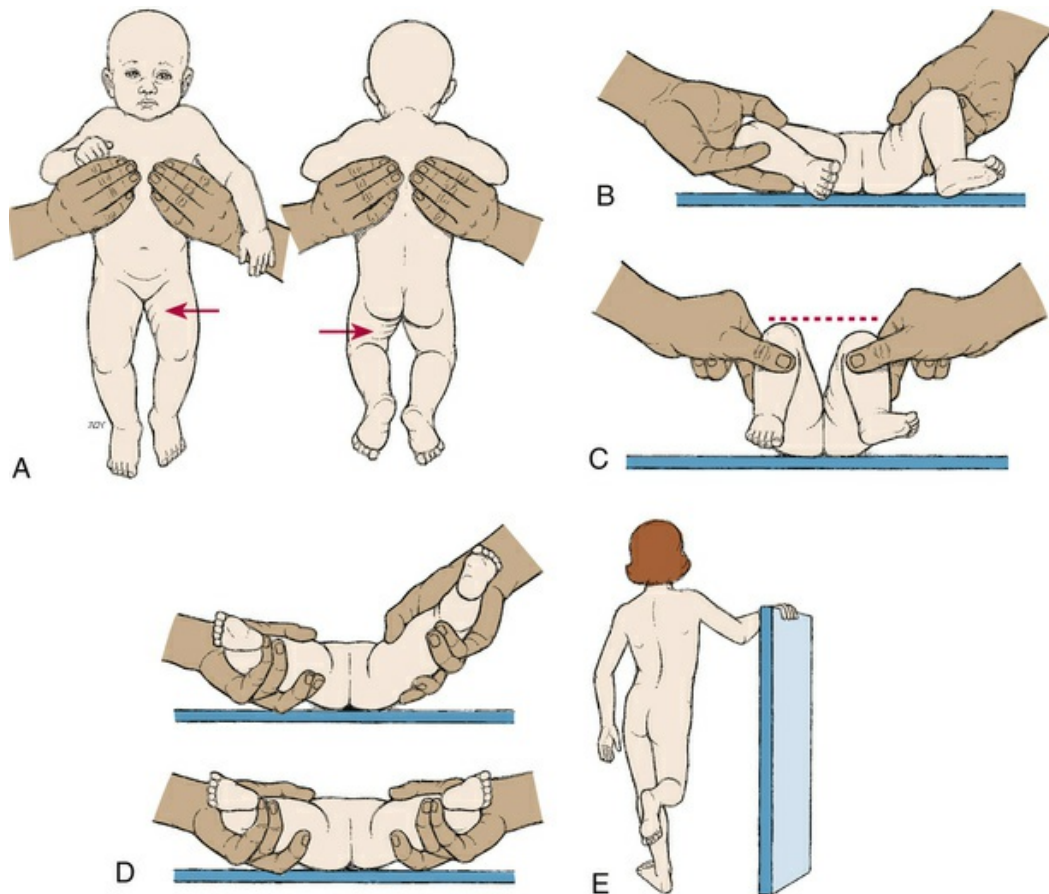


affected side (see Fig. 29-15, C), asymmetric thigh and gluteal folds (see Fig. 29-15, A), and decreased hip abduction on the affected side (see Fig. 29-15, B). See Box 29-5.

### Nursing Alert

These tests must be performed by an experienced clinician to prevent an injury to the infant's hip.



**FIG 29-15** Signs of developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH). **A**, Asymmetry of gluteal and thigh folds. **B**, Limited hip abduction, as seen in flexion. **C**, Apparent shortening of the femur, as indicated by the level of the knees in flexion (Galeazzi sign). **D**, Ortolani maneuver with clunk elicited. **E**, Positive Trendelenburg sign (if child is weight bearing).

### Box 29-5