

Hip surveillance practice for children with cerebral palsy in Hospital Rehabilitasi Cheras, Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hip displacement is a common musculoskeletal complication for children with cerebral palsy (CP) that may lead to pain and disability. Hip surveillance is a routine practice in the management of children with CP to monitor and identify early hip displacement and thus facilitate the provision of early interventions to the patient. **Methods:** Medical records of CP patients aged 18 years and below from January 2018 to December 2021 attending the Pediatric Rehabilitation Clinic, Hospital Rehabilitasi Cheras were reviewed to analyse the data on hip surveillance practice. Hip Migration Percentage (MP) on a pelvis radiograph of more than 30% is considered as having hip displacement whereas MP of more than 90% is classified as a hip dislocation. **Results:** A total of 320 medical records of CP patients who underwent hip surveillance were reviewed. The data consists of 57.5% male and 42.5% female. The age group is 49.7% (below 6 years old), 41.6% (6 to 12 years old) and 8.8% (Above 12 years old) with a mean age of 6.3 years old. About 31.9% (n=102) of subjects have hip displacement meanwhile only 11.6% (n=37) have hip dislocation. Hip displacement is found most in CP patients with GMFCS level 5 (41.7%) and GMFCS level 4 (41.2%) respectively. **Conclusion:** There is a high prevalence of hip displacement among children with CP especially those with higher GMFCS levels. In conclusion, hip surveillance practice is essential in the continuous management of hip displacement in CP patients.