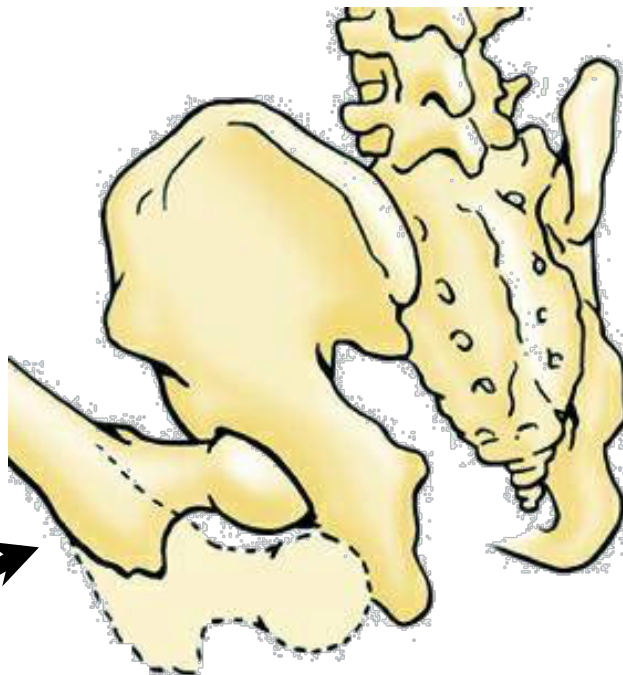


Femoral Head Dislocation (Posterior Hip Dislocation)



fotosearch.com/comp/LIF/LIF134/E501003.jpg



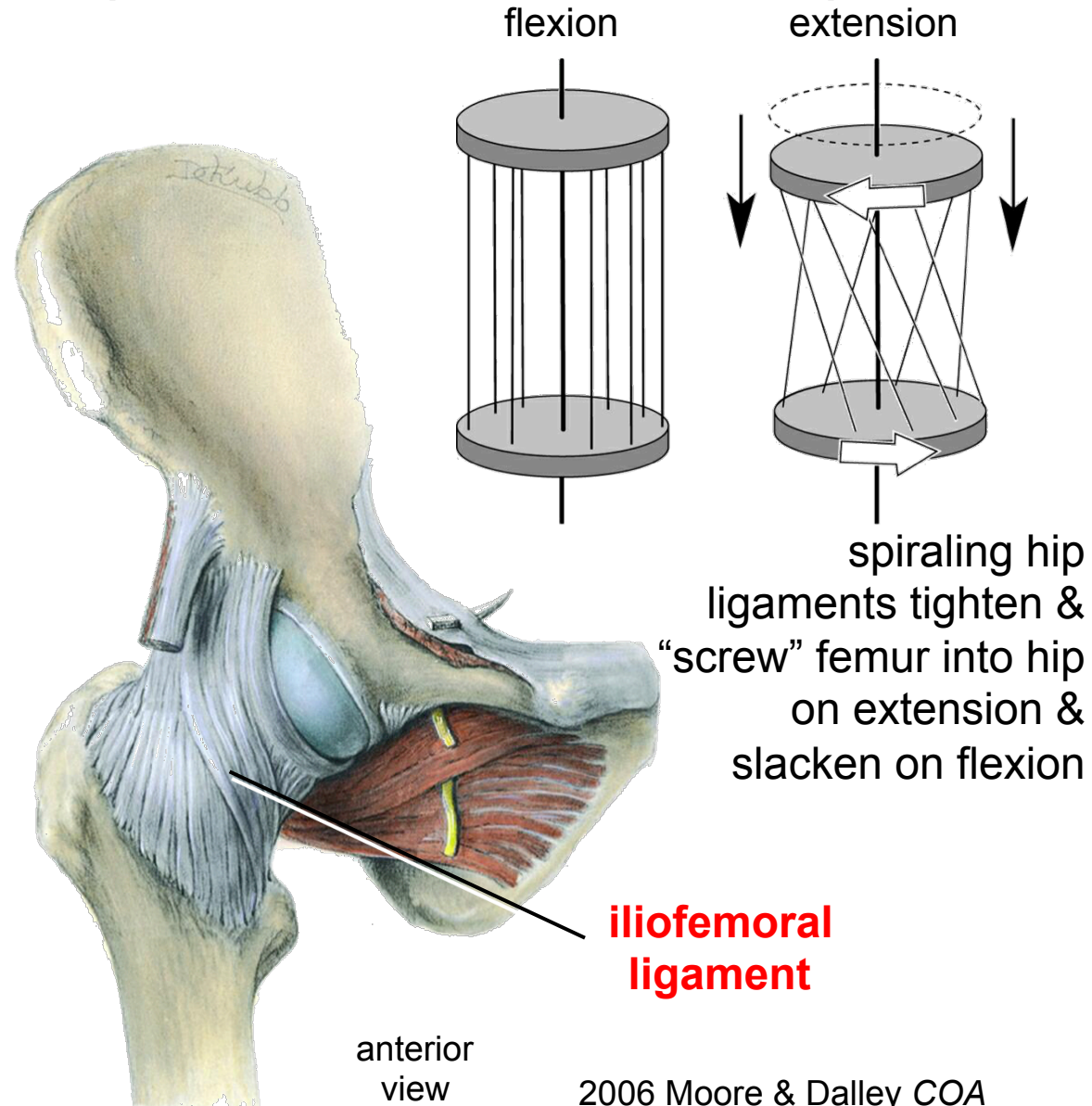
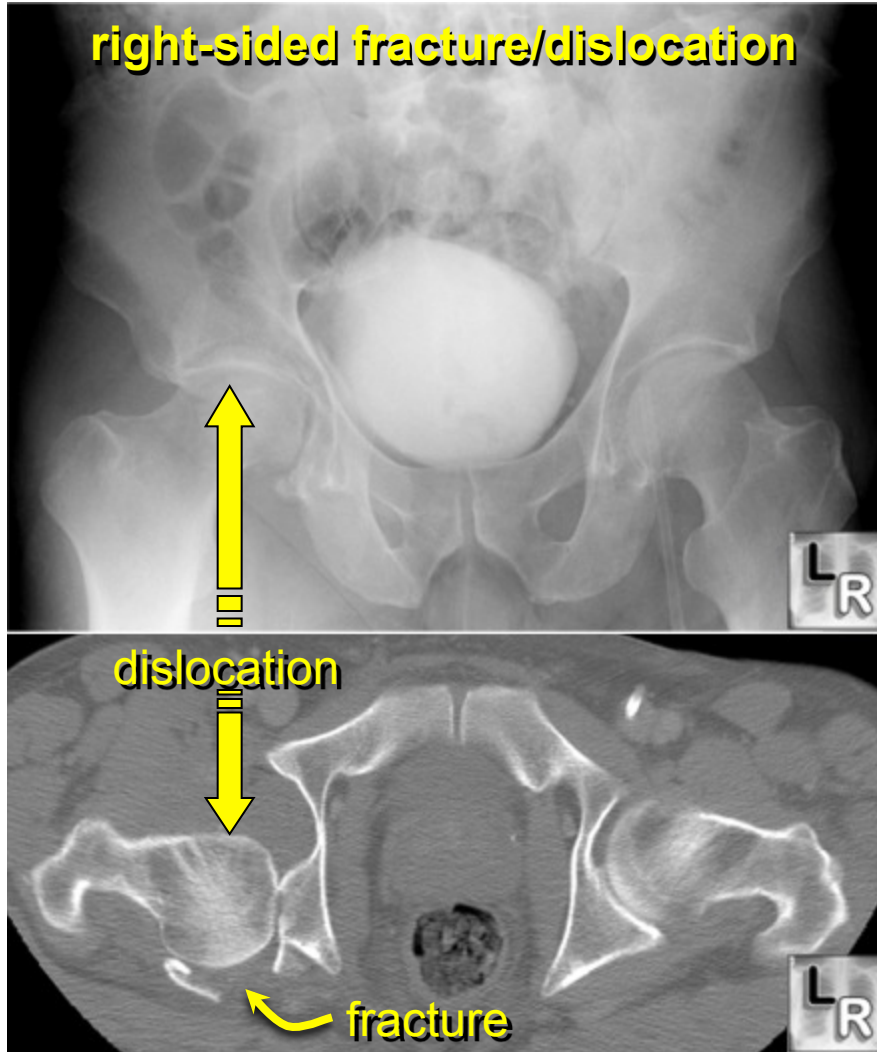
2006 Moore & Dalley COA

**limb shortened, flexed,
& medially rotated**

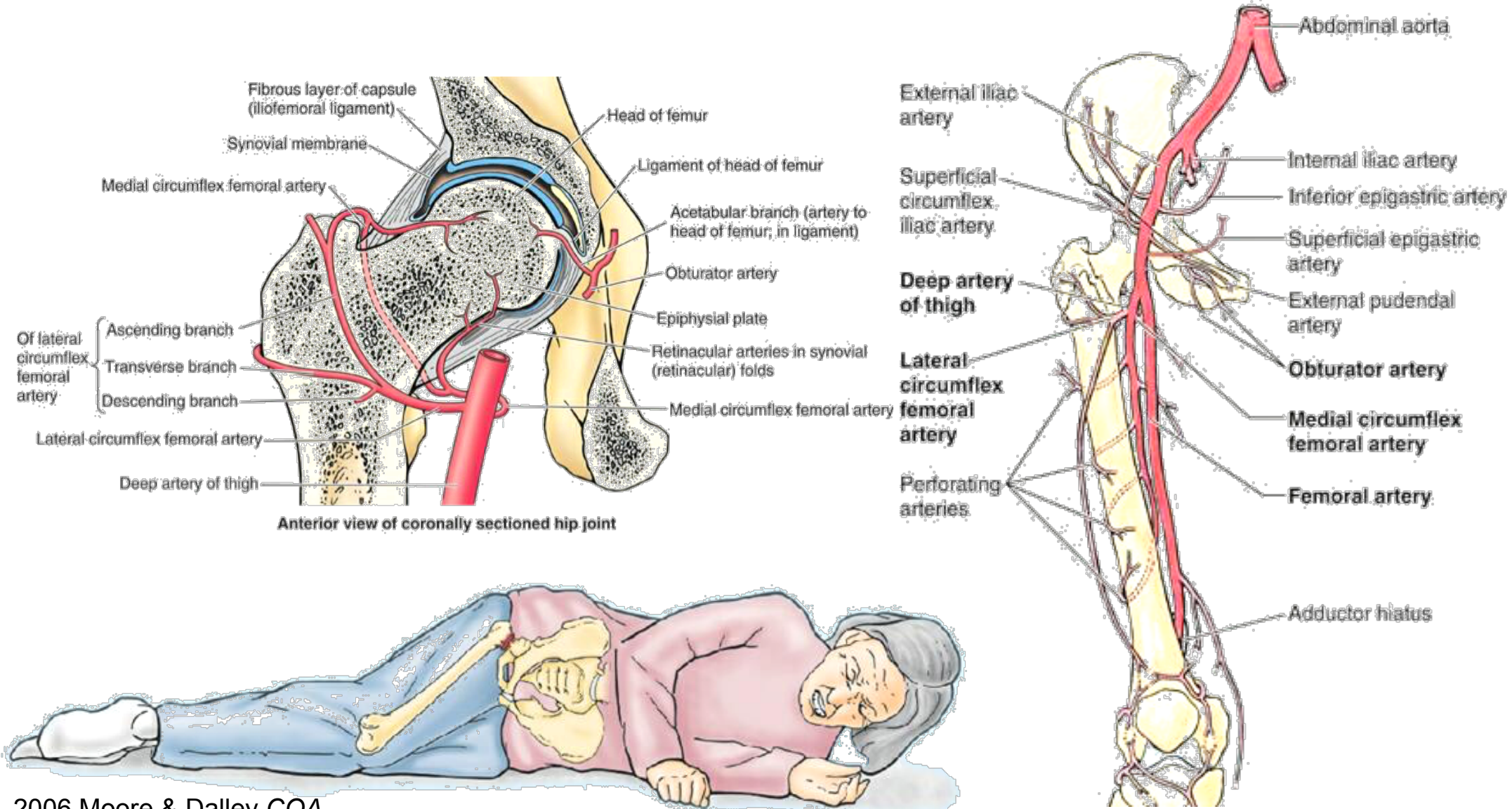


[www.fammed.washington.edu/
network/sfm/Orthorama/Hippose.jpg](http://www.fammed.washington.edu/network/sfm/Orthorama/Hippose.jpg)

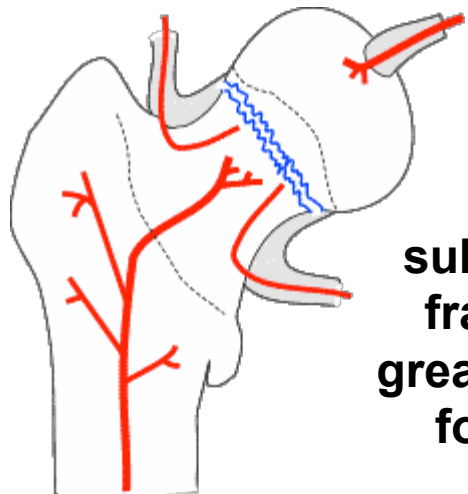
Femoral Head Dislocation (Posterior Hip Dislocation)



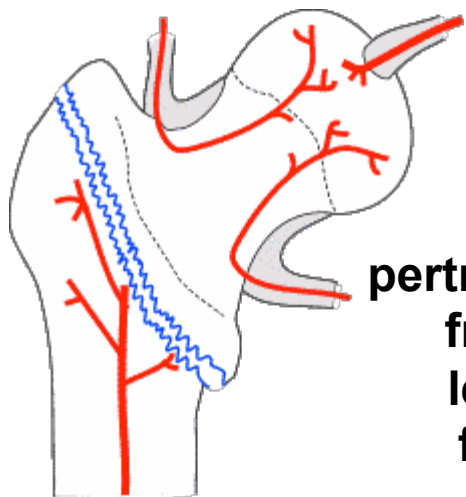
Hip Fractures: Avascular Necrosis of Femoral Head



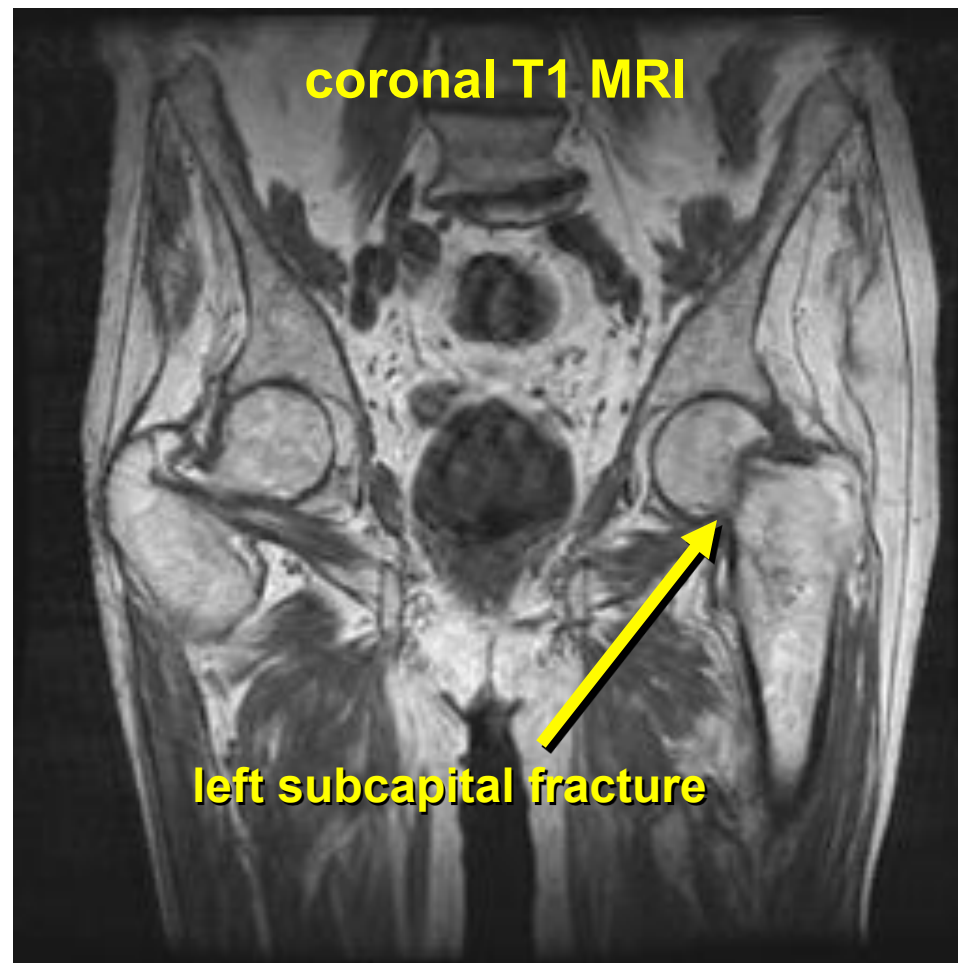
Hip Fractures: Avascular Necrosis of Femoral Head



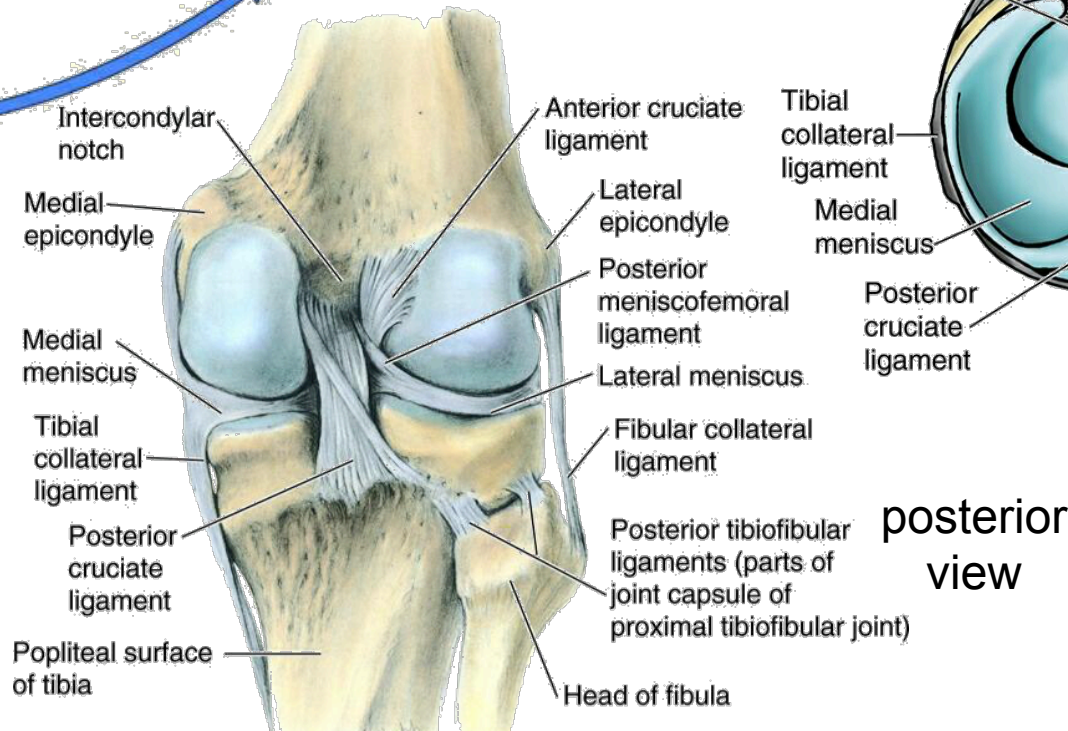
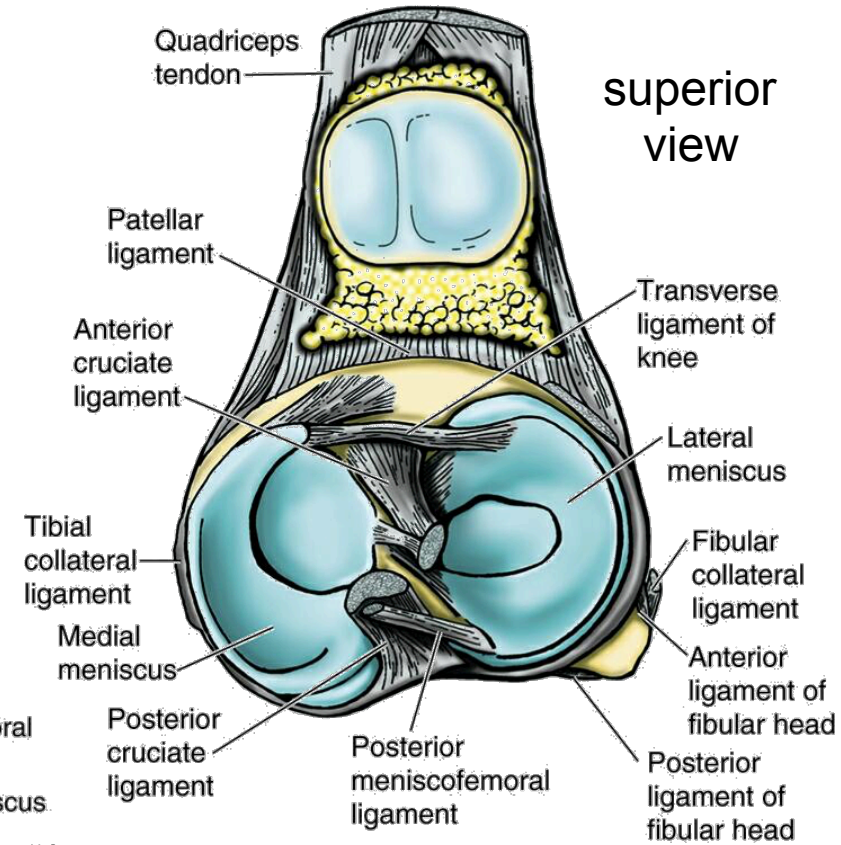
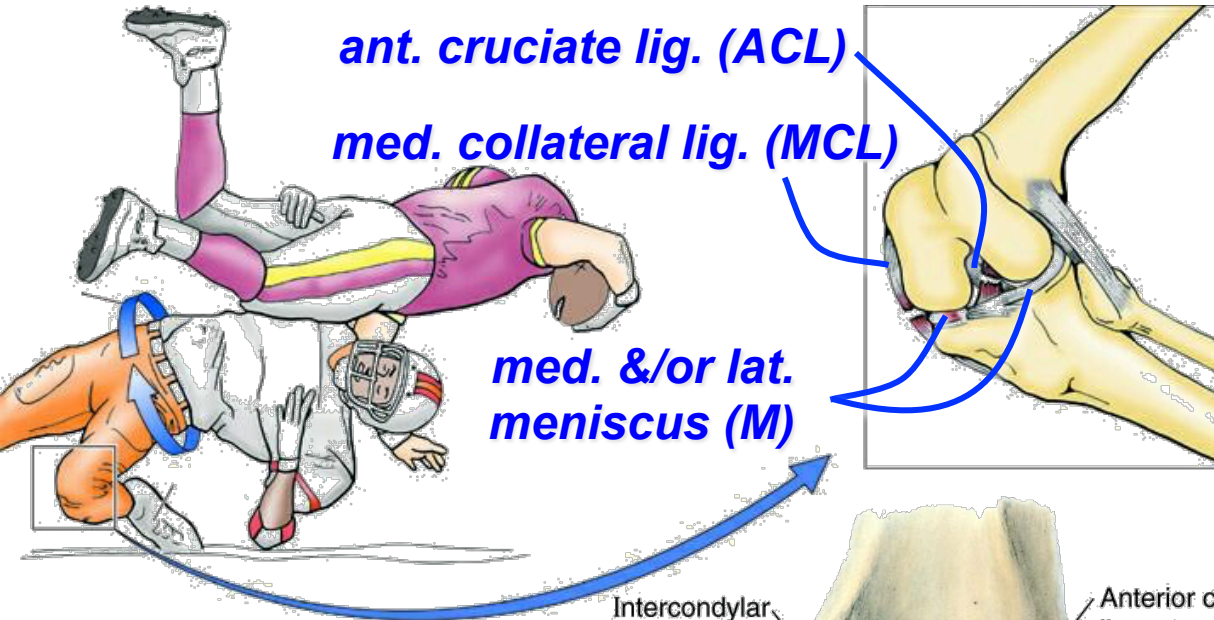
**subcapital
fracture:
greatest risk
for AVN**



**pertrochanteric
fracture:
less risk
for AVN**

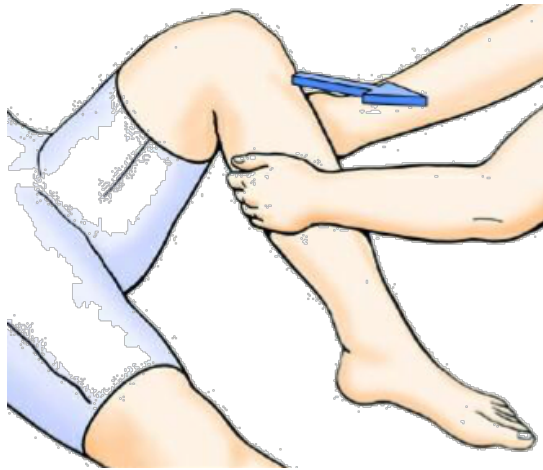


ACL-MCL-M Tear (“Unhappy Triad”)

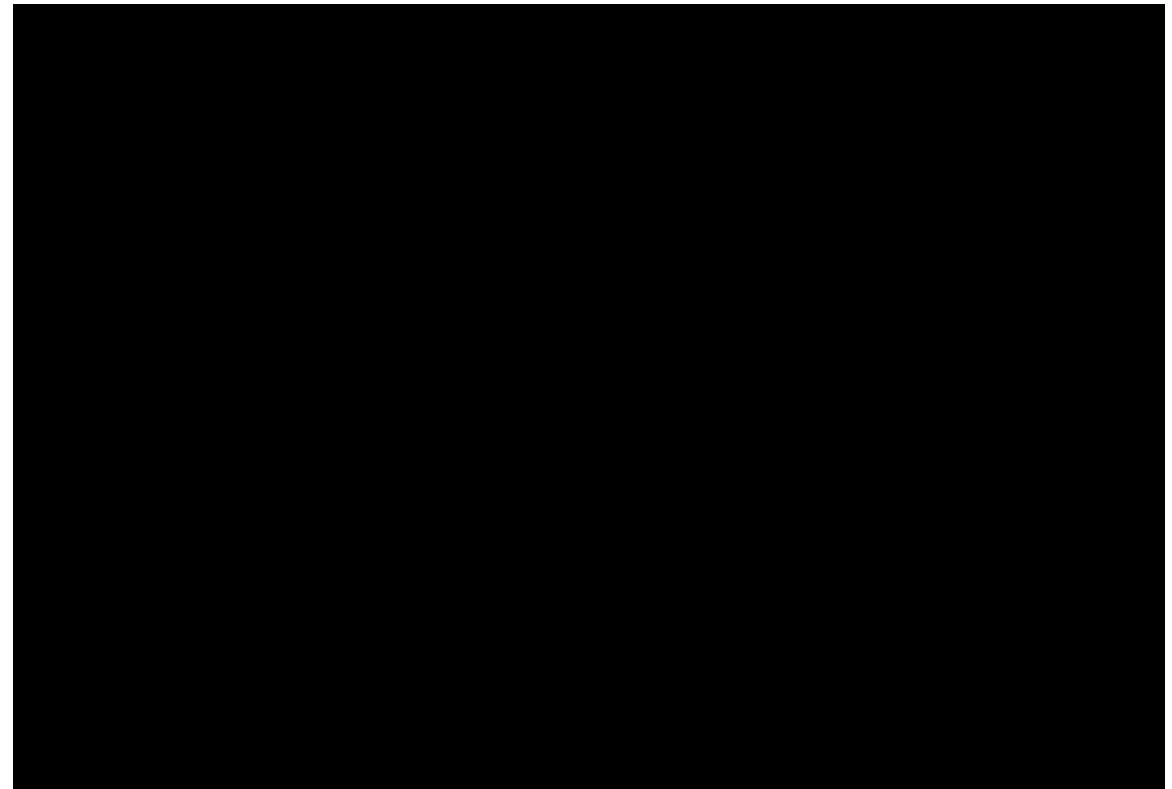


Note: Lateral meniscus is not usually included in “unhappy triad” but studies show it is often injured in acute ACL tears.

ACL-MCL-M Tear (“Unhappy Triad”)

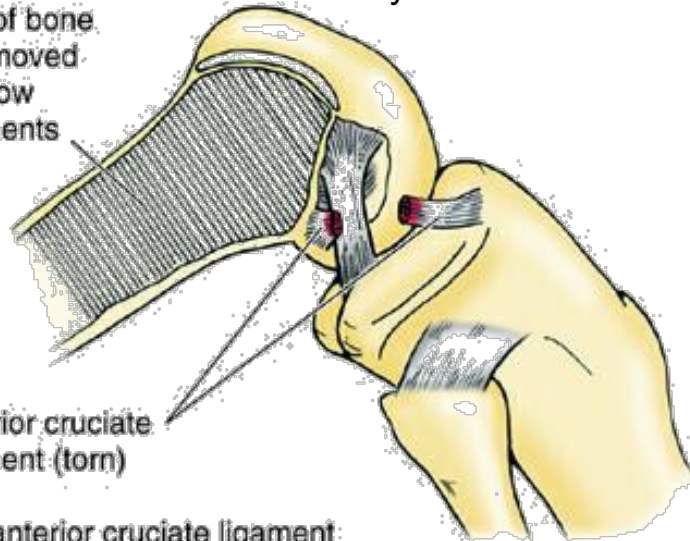


Anterior Drawer Sign



2006 Moore & Dalley COA

Half of bone
is removed
to show
ligaments



Anterior cruciate
ligament (torn)

The anterior cruciate ligament prevents the femur from sliding posteriorly on the tibia and hyperextension of the knee and limits medial rotation of the femur when the foot is on the ground, and the leg is flexed.