

POUL MORVILLE:

COMMENTS ON THE X-RAY FINDINGS
IN A PATIENT WITH CALVÉ-PERTHES' DISEASE

The case is mentioned to disprove the theory of *Calot*, that the entity of osteoarthritis deformans juvenilis coxæ would be altogether a product of diagnostic errors, as in every instance it would merely be a question of non-recognized congenital subluxation.

Mention is made of *Calot's* criteria of this congenital malformation; and in one case — observed in the Clinic for Cripples — it is demonstrated how the changes, which *Calot* insists on considering congenital, are gradually developing during the course of Calvé-Perthes' disease.

(This case will be further mentioned in a subsequent paper on diseases of the hip.)

DISCUSSION:

Sundt

is in agreement with *Morville* that *Calot* is wrong on this point. For S. has also followed such a case from month to month.

Calvé-Perthes' disease does not set in after puberty; and it is met with almost exclusively in boys. It develops after trauma or infection.

There is no definite explanation of the acetabular changes.