

CASE REPORT**A CASE REPORT OF FIBULAR HEMIMELIA****Samrendra Nath Pathak and Priyanka Rathore**

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ABSTRACT

Authors in this case presentation are going to describe a rare case of fibular hemimelia. Fibular Hemimelia is congenital but nonhereditary condition characterized by either complete or partial absence of fibula. It may be associated with other abnormality of foot, ankle, Femur, tibia and other bones.

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INTRODUCTION

Fibular hemimelia is congenital but non hereditary lower limb anomaly characterized by either complete or total absence of fibula. Although rare, it is most common long bone deficiency and also most common skeletal deformity of lower limb. It is more common in males than females. It is mostly an isolated condition but may be associated with abnormality of foot, ankle, femur, tibia etc.

Case Report

This 8 months old male child was brought by his mother to orthopedic outdoor of our hospital with a complaint of shortening and deformity of right lower limb. In view of clinical presentation and examination he underwent X-Ray AP and lateral of Right lower limb. X-Ray film shows complete absence of fibula, along with bowing of tibia and medial rotation of foot.

**Figure 1** picture showing small and rotated right lower limb.**Figure 2** X-Ray AP and lateral of right lower limb showing complete absence of fibula, medial rotation of tibia and foot, normal femur**DISCUSSION**

Fibular hemimelia is a rare nonhereditary congenital condition characterized by either partial or complete absence of fibula. It is more commonly seen among boys. It can be diagnosed antenatal by ultrasound so early treatment can be planned. It may present as isolated anomaly or in association with other anomalies like talipes and bowing of tibia. Soft tissue involvement may be seen in some. There are several classification systems but most popular is on the basis of treatment.

TYPE 1.-Unilateral

1a-Normal femur

1b-Proximal focal femoral deficiency present.

TYPE 2.-Bilateral

2a-Normal femur

2b-proximal focal femoral deficiency present.

Accurate diagnosis of this condition and correct interpretation of associated abnormalities are important from treatment point of view.

Treatment

Treatment options includes either Amputation or limb lengthening.

1. Amputation is standard treatment for severe cases with significant limb length discrepancy. Two type of amputations: a). Boyd b). Symes
2. Limb lengthening and ankle reconstruction is done for less severe cases.

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