

**Clinical Image**

## Neglected Left Hip Dislocation Eight Months after a Road Traffic Accident

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A 40-year-old patient was involved in a road traffic accident (RTA) with polytrauma involving the left knee and left hip. Initially, 45 days of bed rest were prescribed, without reduction of the hip dislocation, which had been overlooked in the polytrauma context. After this immobilization period, the patient reported knee instability, leading to an anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) reconstruction. Upon gradual return to activity, persistent limping and left hip pain appeared, progressing over several months. Clinical examination revealed a Trendelenburg gait, shortening of the left lower limb, and slightly reduced range of motion of the hip in all planes, without major stiffness (Figure1). Standard radiographs then showed a neglected left hip dislocation associated with the formation of an iliac neocotyloid – a true secondary osseous adaptation (Figure2). Despite this neo-articulation, the patient was still able to walk, but

with a very marked antalgic limp. CT scan confirmed a posterosuperior dislocation of the femoral head, with a well-formed neocotyloid in a high iliac position, without major arthritic destruction of the proximal femur (Figures 3-4). Given this chronic dislocation evolving for more than eight months, a total hip arthroplasty (THA) was performed after rigorous preoperative planning to adapt the surgical approach and implants to this deformed anatomy. This case is a reminder that after polytrauma, systematic clinical and radiographic examination of the hip is essential, because a neglected dislocation – even with only slightly reduced mobility – can go unnoticed, progress to neocotyloid formation, and burden (compromise) the functional prognosis. THA remains an effective solution in the late stage, but its technical difficulty is increased by neo-osseous formation and cephalic migration.



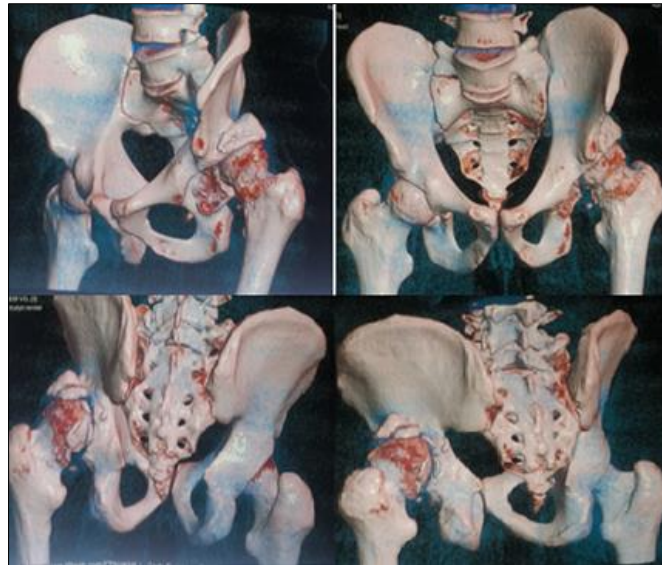
**Figure 1: Clinical image showing standing, walking, and left hip mobility**



**Figure 2: Anteroposterior radiograph of the pelvis showing neglected dislocation of the left hip with formation of a neo-acetabulum**



**Figure 3: CT scan slices showing neglected posteroinferior dislocation with neo-acetabular formation**



**Figure 4: 3D CT scan of the pelvis clearly showing the posterosuperior displacement of the femoral head outside the acetabulum**

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**Cite This Article:** Youness Mokhchani, Bouchaib Chafry, Driss Benchebba, A.S. Bouabid, Mustapha Boussouga (2026). Neglected Left Hip Dislocation Eight Months After a Road Traffic Accident. *East African Scholars J Med Surg*, 8(6), 238-240.

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