



Fig. E-1A

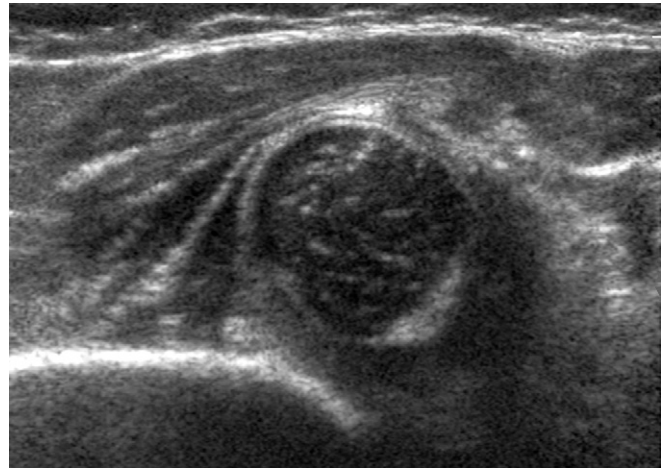


Fig. E-1B

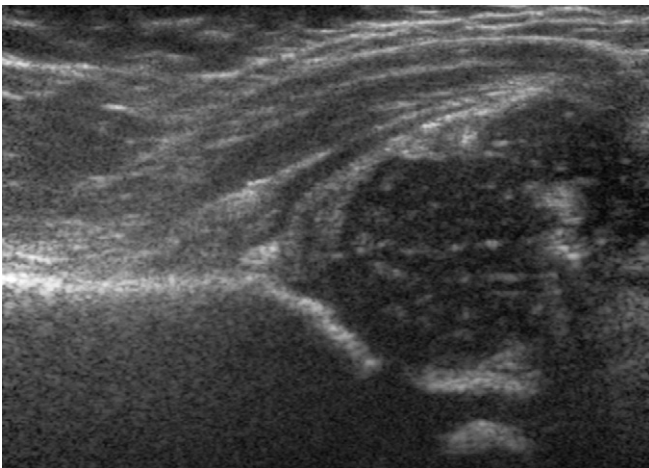


Fig. E-1C

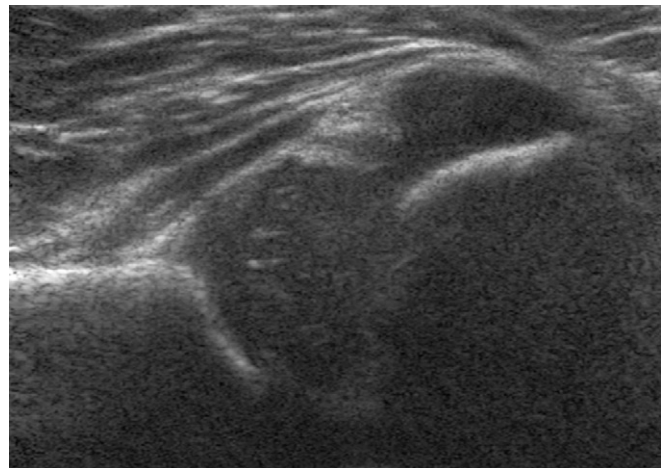


Fig. E-1D

**Figs. E-1A through E-1E** A female infant with bilateral DDH. **Fig. E-1A** Coronal ultrasonographic image of the left hip, obtained when the infant was one week old prior to the start of Pavlik harness treatment. **Fig. E-1B** Repeat ultrasonographic image, obtained after four weeks of harness treatment, demonstrates persistent dislocation and acetabular dysplasia. **Fig. E-1C** After two weeks of Ilfeld bracing, the left hip appears located and there has been some improvement of the acetabular dysplasia. **Fig. E-1D** Ultrasonographic image, obtained at the end of brace treatment, shows a well-reduced femoral head and normalized alpha angle.



Fig. E-1E

Anteroposterior radiograph of the pelvis, made at the age of seventeen months, shows a mildly dysplastic left acetabulum (acetabular index is 30°) but well-located hips and no evidence of osteonecrosis.



Fig. E-2

Anteroposterior radiograph of the pelvis in a thirty-four-month-old girl, made after previous closed reduction and spica casting of the left hip, demonstrates osteonecrosis.