Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease

Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease is a bone disorder that affects the hips. Usually, only one hip is involved, but in about 10 percent of cases, both hips are affected. Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease begins in childhood, typically between ages 4 and 8, and affects boys more frequently than girls.

In this condition, the upper end of the thigh bone, known as the femoral head, breaks down. As a result, the femoral head is no longer round and does not move easily in the hip socket, which leads to hip pain, limping, and restricted leg movement. The bone eventually begins to heal itself through a normal process called bone remodeling, by which old bone is removed and new bone is created to replace it. This cycle of breakdown and healing can recur multiple times. Affected individuals are often shorter than their peers due to the bone abnormalities. Many people with Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease go on to develop a painful joint disorder called osteoarthritis in the hips at an early age.

Frequency

The incidence of Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease varies by population. The condition is most common in white populations, in which it affects an estimated 1 to 3 in 20,000 children under age 15.

Causes

Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease is usually not caused by genetic factors. The cause in these cases is unknown. In a small percentage of cases, mutations in the COL2A1 gene cause the bone abnormalities characteristic of Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease. The COL2A1 gene provides instructions for making a protein that forms type II collagen. This type of collagen is found mostly in cartilage, a tough but flexible tissue that makes up much of the skeleton during early development. Most cartilage is later converted to bone, except for the cartilage that continues to cover and protect the ends of bones and is present in the nose and external ears. Type II collagen is essential for the normal development of bones and other connective tissues that form the body’s supportive framework.

COL2A1 gene mutations involved in Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease lead to production of an altered protein; collagen that contains this protein may be less stable than normal. Researchers speculate that the breakdown of bone characteristic of Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease is caused by impaired blood flow to the femoral head, which leads to death of the bone tissue (osteonecrosis); however it is unclear how abnormal type II collagen is involved in this process or why the hips are specifically affected.
Inheritance Pattern

When associated with COL2A1 gene mutations, the condition is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern, which means one copy of the altered COL2A1 gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder.

Most COL2A1-associated cases result from new mutations in the gene and occur in people with no history of the disorder in their family. These cases are referred to as sporadic. In other cases, the condition is passed through families. In these cases, referred to as familial, an affected person inherits the mutation from one affected parent.

Other Names for This Condition

• Calve-Perthes disease
• coxa plana
• LCPD
• Perthes disease

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing Information

• What is genetic testing?
  /primer/testing/genetictesting
• Genetic Testing Registry: Coxa plana

Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov

• ClinicalTrials.gov
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22Legg-Calve-Perthes+disease%22

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

• Seattle Children's Hospital

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus

• Health Topic: Bone Diseases
  https://medlineplus.gov/bonediseases.html
• Health Topic: Osteonecrosis
  https://medlineplus.gov/osteonecrosis.html
Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Legg-Calve-Perthes disease

Educational Resources

- Boston Children's Hospital
  http://www.childrenshospital.org/conditions-and-treatments/conditions/l/legg-calve-perthes-disease
- Children's Hospital of Philadelphia
  https://www.chop.edu/conditions-diseases/legg-calve-perthes-disease
- MalaCards: legg-calve-perthes disease
  https://www.malacards.org/card/legg_calve_perthes_disease
- Merck Manual Consumer Version: Osteonecrosis
  https://www.merckmanuals.com/home/bone,-joint,-and-muscle-disorders/osteonecrosis/osteonecrosis
- Orphanet: Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=2380
- Texas Scottish Rite Hospital

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- American Bone Health
  https://americanbonehealth.org/
- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD)
  https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/legg-calve-perthes-disease/

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28Legg-Calve-Perthes+Disease%5BMAJR%5D%29+AND+%28Legg-Calve-Perthes+disease%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+720+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- LEGG-CALVE-PERTHES DISEASE
  http://omim.org/entry/150600

Medical Genetics Database from MedGen

- Coxa plana
Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25150324

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21442341
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3094608/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17394019

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24916137

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18512791

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference: 

Reviewed: September 2014
Published: October 15, 2019

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications
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