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OSTEOTOMY  
AND OSTEOCLASIS

FOR

DEFORMITIES OF THE LOWER  
EXTREMITIES.

BY

CHARLES T. POORE, M. D.,

SURGEON TO ST. MARY'S FREE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, NEW YORK; MEMBER OF THE NEW  
YORK SURGICAL SOCIETY, ETC.



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TO THE MEMORY  
OF  
MY UNCLE,  
CHARLES N. TALBOT, Esq.,  
THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED,  
AS A SLIGHT TRIBUTE OF AFFECTION, GRATITUDE,  
AND RESPECT.



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## P R E F A C E .

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THE author of this volume has had considerable experience both in the mechanical and in the operative treatment of the deformities considered in this book.

That there is a want of a concise treatise on osteotomy—one in which the methods of operating and the management of the wound and limb after section are considered—there can be no doubt. Whether the author has succeeded in this purpose the reader must determine.

Much time and reading have been devoted to its production, and he trusts that his labors have not been entirely in vain. Very free use has been made of Dr. Macewen's excellent work on Osteotomy, as well as of Campenon's thesis "Du redressement des membres par l'ostéotomie," and for which the author desires to express his indebtedness.

He is also under great obligations to his friends Dr. W. T. Bull, Dr. V. P. Gibney, Dr. F. Lange, of this city, and to Dr. E. H. Bradford, of Boston, for

valuable assistance; to Dr. A. T. Cabot, of Boston, Dr. E. M. Moore, of Rochester, and Dr. R. H. Wharton, of Philadelphia, for the use of specimens and wood-cuts; to the Librarian of the New York Hospital Library, and that of the Academy of Medicine, for aid in looking up references; and to the publishers for the trouble they have taken to meet his views.

CHARLES T. POORE.

5 WEST THIRTIETH STREET,  
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## OSTEOTOMY.

## CHAPTER I.

*THE RELATION BETWEEN RICKETS AND CERTAIN DEFORMITIES OF THE LOWER LIMBS.*

MANY of the deformities of the lower limbs whose treatment is considered in this volume have their origin in rickets. It has therefore been thought best to devote a short chapter to this disease, and to point out its connection with the subject under consideration.

Those who are connected with our large dispensaries are well aware of the prevalence of rickets among the applicants for medical aid. Whether it is as common in this country as in certain parts of Europe is doubtful. It is not alone confined to the children of the middle and lower classes, but is met with among the offspring of the wealthy, not perhaps in its more advanced stages, yet sufficiently well marked to be easily recognized if its manifestations are carefully looked for. It is seen among children who have been brought up in the country as well as those who live in crowded cities, but to a much less extent. It is a disease that merits the careful attention not only of the surgeon, but of the general prac-