METHODOLOGY
Thirty-eight patients with simple posterior hip dislocation admitted to Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II (HRPZII) from January 2002 until December 2009 were evaluated. All patients were treated with closed manual reduction. Plain radiograph of the hip was done to screen for occurrence of osteonecrosis of the femoral head. The duration of injury until the last x-ray done must be more than four months post injury. Patients were evaluated clinically and radiologically for clinical features of AVN. They were also asked to answer a questionnaire related to their health and quality-of-life.

RESULT
The mean age was 25 years (range 14 to 48). Majorities were males (92.1%) and motorcyclists (71.0%). 15.7% had associated femoral head fracture, while 31.6% had posterior acetabular fracture. Time to relocation for 42.1% of cases was less than six hours, with 28.9% of cases were reduced after twelve hours. Mean duration from the onset of injury until last x-ray done was 41 months (range 4 to 99). No case of AVN of the femoral head was reported. All of the hips had good to excellent functional and radiographic outcome.

REFERENCES

CONCLUSION
The findings were not consistent with previous reports concluding no good results achieved if reduction is delayed beyond twenty-four hours. This supports the claim that the severity of injury sustained rather than delay in treatment is the more important factor influencing the occurrence of femoral head osteonecrosis.

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