



Predrag KLISIĆ

(1921, Belgrade, Yugoslavia – 1995, Belgrade, Serbia)

EPOS Founder (1982), 1st Vice-President (1983-1985)

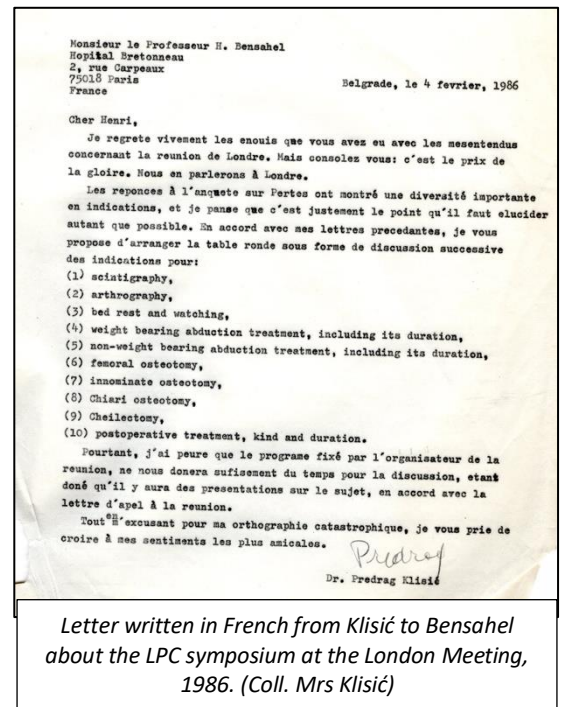
2nd EPOS President (1985-1987)

Contribution to EPOS

Predrag Klisić was invited to attend the 1st Meeting held in Paris on 13th March 1982. He attended the 2nd Annual Meeting in Paris, 19th March 1983 and during the General Assembly, the 13 present members elected him as the first Vice President of EPOS. He was the 2nd President of EPOS from 1985 to 1987.

Klisić edited the Meeting Highlights of the papers presented during the 2nd Annual Meeting held in Paris on 19th March 1983 (1).

- Current practice in a paediatric orthopaedic service. PJ Moll (The Hague, The Netherlands)
- The radiological evolution of fracture callus in infants. PJ Witherow (Bristol, England)
- The functional anatomy of clubfoot and its therapeutic application. H Bensahel (Paris, France)
- The treatment of hip dislocation in the walking child. F Grill (Vienna, Austria)
- Development of the acetabular roof after Chiari Osteotomy. R Bauer (Innsbruck, Austria)
- Idiopathic anteversion of the femoral neck (A follow-up study of the natural history in 148 patients). L Jani (Mannheim, West Germany)
- The importance of arthrography in the treatment of congenital hip dislocation. D Tönnis (Dortmund, West Germany)
- The examination of the infant's hip. F Moore (Cork, Ireland)
- Adductor transfer or tenotomy in spastic cerebral palsy? J Reimers (Copenhagen, Denmark)
- The management of hamstring contractures in children and adolescents with cerebral palsy. JH Baumann (Basel, Switzerland)
- The surgical treatment of length discrepancies of the upper limb. A Dal Monte (Bologna, Italy)



Honorary Membership was awarded posthumously to his widow Dr. Beba Klisić in 1997, by President Klaus Parsch. In 2007 (Sorento), the awards committee (E Ippolito, M Yazici and F Hefti) recommended the introduction of the Predrag Klisić Best Basic Science Research Award.

Contribution to Paediatric Orthopaedics:

In 1950, Predrag Klisić graduated from the Medical Faculty of Belgrade. He completed his training in orthopaedics, and practiced in Tuzla, Bosnia & Herzegovina. In 1961, he returned to Belgrade, where he founded the “Banjica” Orthopaedic Hospital, and he worked there until 1987.

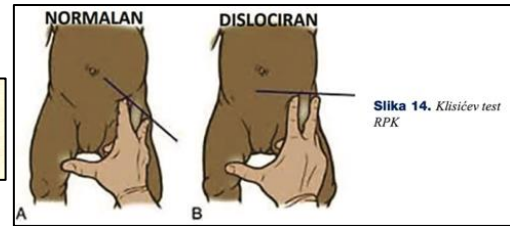
His research on DDH is well-known. Klisić described three major difficulties in the surgical treatment of CDH: “1-difficulty to bring the femoral head down to the acetabulum; 2- difficulty to maintain the head in the reduced position; 3- difficulty to obtain a satisfactory function of the hip joint”. For these reasons, he described his surgical treatment with the association of: 1- femur shortening and 2-capsulotomy, excision of ligamentum teres, and removal of the pulvinar as described by Ombredanne; 3- pelvic osteotomy as the Ombredanne-Stojimirovic procedure; 4- transfer of the psoas-iliac tendon to the medial femoral neck, ½ cm above the osteotomy; 5- correction of the femoral anteversion, varisation to 115°, and fixation with a plate (2).

The “Klisić triple prevention of CDH” consisted of a hip screening with an early examination of newborns, a treatment if needed, and a regular reexamination till the walking age (3).

In (3) Triple prevention of congenital dislocation of the hip consists of (a) examining newborns so as to apply treatment as early as possible in symptomatic and suspected cases, (b) regular diapering in abduction of all presumably healthy hips by means of soft abduction pants so as to direct possible cases of dysplasia toward normal development, and (c) reexamination of these hips until the child can walk so as to discover missed cases. Pri-

In 1987 he introduced the term of RPK (*razvojni poremećaj kuka*) or developmental dysplasia of the hip. He wrote the modern term “*Developmental Displacement of the Hip*” (DDH) which is much better than the previous one. It realistically indicates a dynamic disorder as the baby develops, of getting better or getting worse (4). This term included all variations of the disorder (dislocation, subluxation, dysplasia), regardless of whether it developed in the antenatal or postnatal period.

Klisić, P.: Hajde da usvojimo naziv: Razvojni poremećaj kuka (RPK)! – Developmental displacement of the hip (DDH). Nauč.-edukat.sast. o zbrinjavanju kukova u beba. Beograd, 86, 1987.



Slika 14. Klisićev test RPK

To obtain good containment in the Legg Perthes Calvé disease, he proposed different options according to the shape of the hip joint and the age of the child: non-operative treatment, femoral osteotomy, Salter’s osteotomy, Chiari’s osteotomy and cheilectomy. (5).

Less known is his contribution to the spinal deformities. He was an active member of the Scoliosis Research Society, and Vice-President of the European Society of Spine Deformities (ESDS). He introduced into Yugoslavia the modern concept of surgical and conservative treatments for spine deformities, and he used, in the early 60s, an anterior approach to spinal deformities.



During his professional life, he worked on the health protection of the youngest patients in Bosnia and Serbia.

Predrag Klisić was invited to 20 universities and institutes in North and South America, Europe and Africa, and on many occasions, he was faculty member of M.O.Tachdjian’s course in San Francisco and Chicago.

Top 5 references (English)

1. Klisić P. Meeting Highlights EPOS. J Pediatr Orthop. 1984; 4: 137-9.
2. Klisić P, Janković L. Combined procedure of open reduction and shortening of the femur in treatment of congenital dislocation of the hips in older children. Clin Orthop Relat Res. 1976; 19: 60-9.
3. Klisić P, Rakić D, Pajić D. Triple prevention of congenital dislocation of the hip. J Pediatr Orthop. 1984; 4: 759-61.
4. Klisić PJ. Congenital dislocation of the hip--a misleading term: brief report. J Bone Joint Surg Br. 1989; 71: 136.
5. Klisić PJ. Treatment of Perthes' disease in older children. J Bone Joint Surg Br. 1983; 65: 419-27.



Predrag Klisić with his grand-daughter, 1991