Foot and Ankle Problems: Top Tips

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Overview

- 1. HALLUX VALGUS
- 2. Hallux RIGIDUS
- 3. FLAT FOOT with examination
- 4. ACHILLES TENDONITIS with case studies

- A few tips on Management in Primary Care
 - When/Who to refer
- Some new operative techniques available
- O/E and case studies

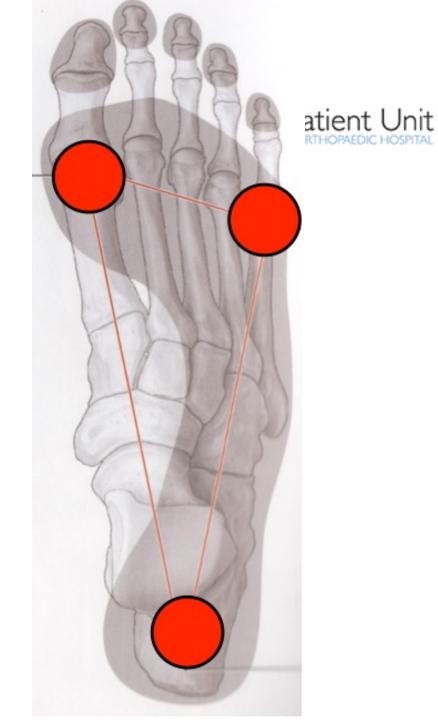
HALLUX VALGUS

- 'What causes bunions doctor?'
 - Intrinsic
 - Muscles (CP, SB),
 - Ligaments (Hyperlaxity, Pes planus),
 - Joints (RA),
 - Genetics
 - Extrinsic
 - Footwear.



Examination

- Hindfoot: ?pes planus
- MTPJ: Arthritis
- Lesser toes: MTS, deformity.





Pure cosmesis:

Generally not;

Length of recovery. Potential for stiffness.

Generally advise against high heels after.

Referral/Indications for Surgery



Pain: **eminence**, joint, toe crowding, shoe limitation



Lesser toe: MTS and Hammering

Progression



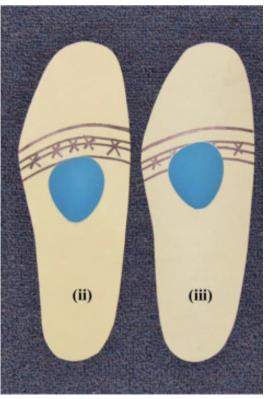
Conservative Treatment

- Footwear modification
- Bunion pads
- Toe separators
- Bunion splints darco
- Insoles: Flat feet, metatarsalgia.









Surgery

- No arthritis:
 - Osteotomy: Distal, midshaft, proximal +/- akin
 - Metatarso-sesamoid OA

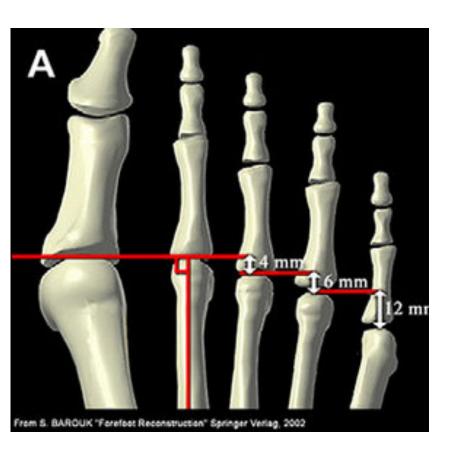


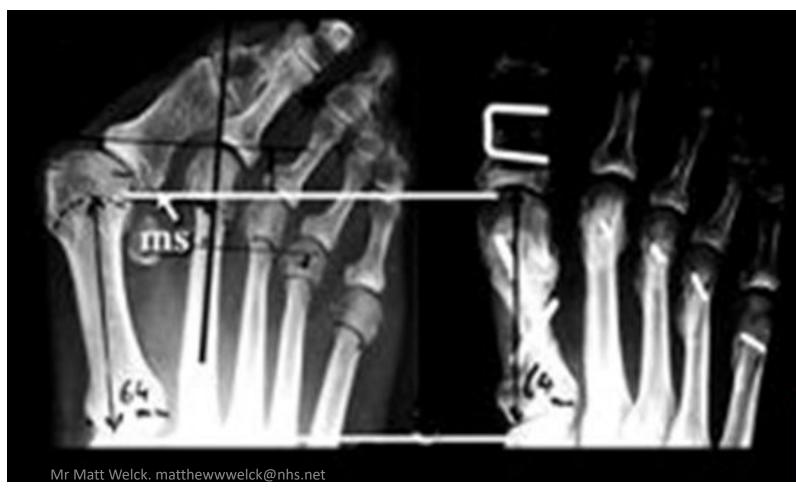
- Arthritis
 - Fusion



Development:

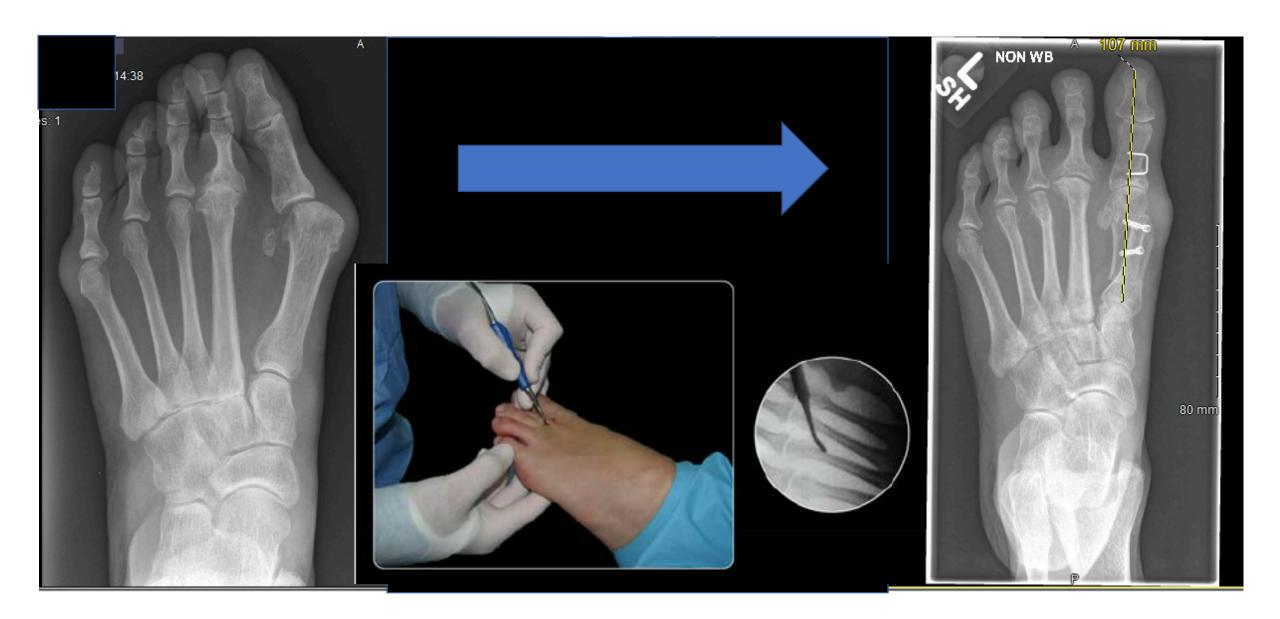
Distal Minimally Invasive Metatarsal Osteotomy.











Hallux Rigidus

• Literally - Stiff Great Toe!

Male > Female

- 80% Bilateral
- Aetiology unknown
 - 'wear and tear'?
 - Chronic repetitive injury
 - Osteophytes / loss of cartilage / altered mechanics



Hallux Rigidus

- Examination
 - Dorsal Bunion
 - Loss of movement
 - PAIN
 - DORSAL IMPINGEMENT?
 - Address a dorsal problem
 - AXIAL GRIND?
 - Whole joint affected





ication

Coughlin and Shurnas Classification		
	Exam Findings	Radiographic Findings
de 0	Stiffness	Normal
de 1	mild pain at extremes of motion	mild dorsal osteophyte, normal joint space
de 2	moderate pain with range of motion increasingly more constant	moderate dorsal osteophyte, <50% joint space narrow
de 3	significant stiffness, pain at extreme ROM, no pain at mid-range	severe dorsal osteophyte, >50% joint space narrowing
de 4	significant stiffness, pain at extreme ROM, pain at mid-range of motion	same as grade III

Classification

Hallux Rigidus

6.Fusion

5.(Replacement??)

4.Cheilectomy (Debridement)

3.Injection and manipulation

Refer

2.Injection

1.Stiff-soled shoes

Hallux Rigidus – treatment ladder

- Appropriate footwear
 - Stiff soled shoes

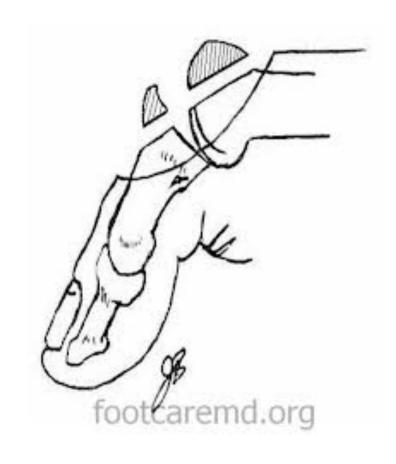
- Steroid Injection
 - Useful in 50% pts with early condition
- Surgery
 - Cheilectomy
 - Fusion
 - Replacement



Hallux Rigidus - Cheilectomy

Open





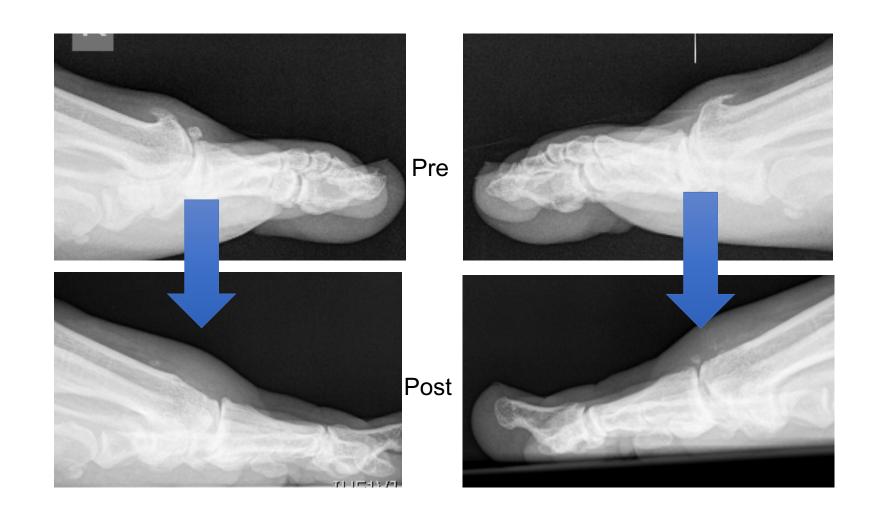
Hallux Rigidus - Cheilectomy

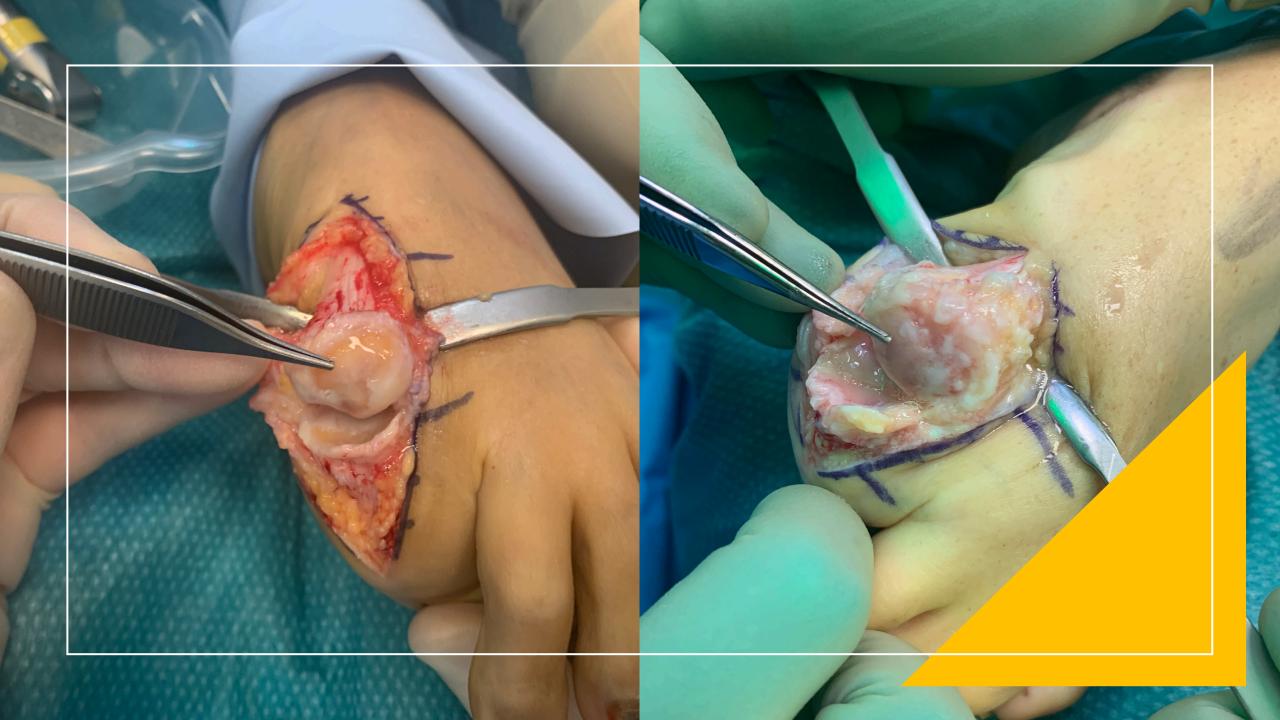
• Minimally Invasive

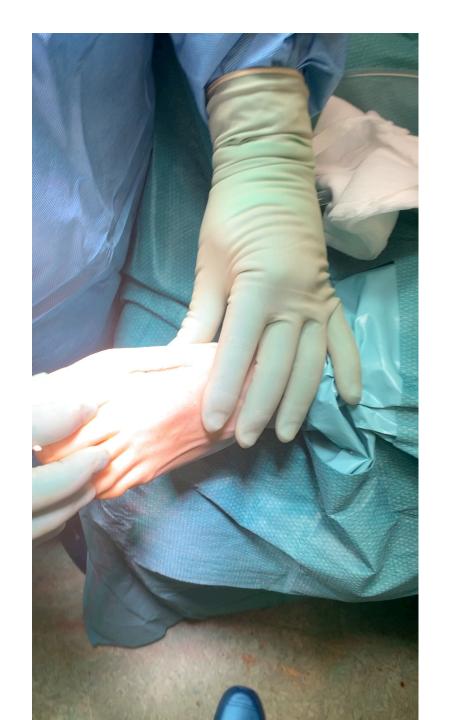




Hallux Rigidus - Cheilectomy



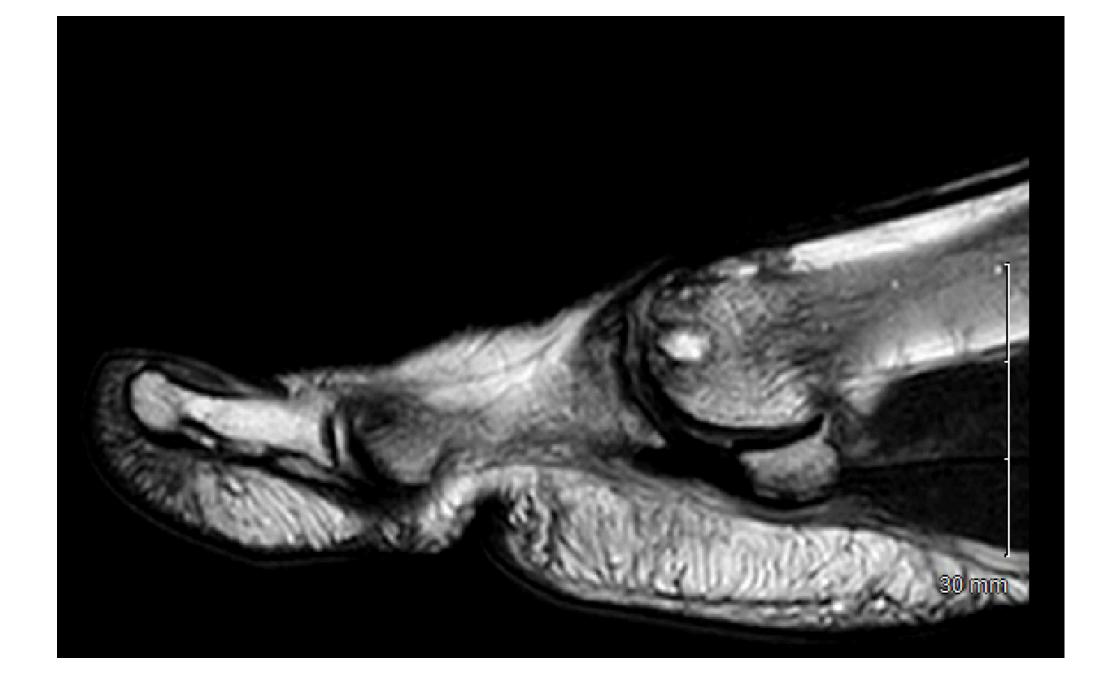






A word of caution!









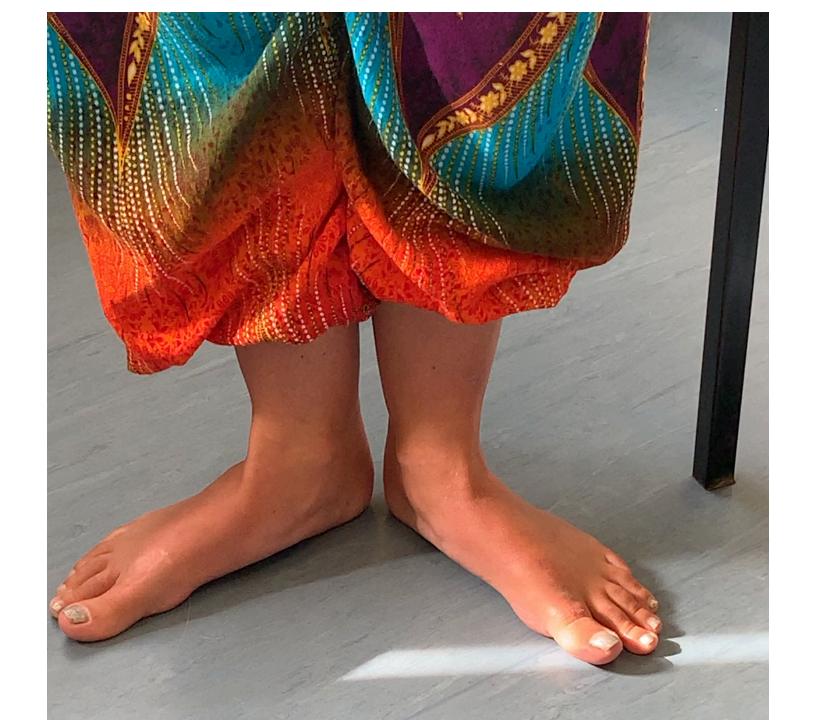
Hallux Rigidus - Fusion

- "Gold-Standard" for advanced arthritis
- Painful stiff joint ——— Painless stiff joint
- Women seem less keen??!!!

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Hallux Rigidus -Replacement

- 56 yr old lady
 - 3 yr hx pain
 - Adamant NO FUSION!





Hallux Rigidus - Replacement





PES PLANUS

• CAUSE:



- CONGENITAL
 - COALITION, FLEXIBLE, ACCESSORY NAVICULAR
- ACQUIRED
 - TRAUMA: LISFRANC (CRUSHED MIDFOOT)
 - INFLAMM: RA, PA
 - DEGEN: PTTD, MIDFOOT OA

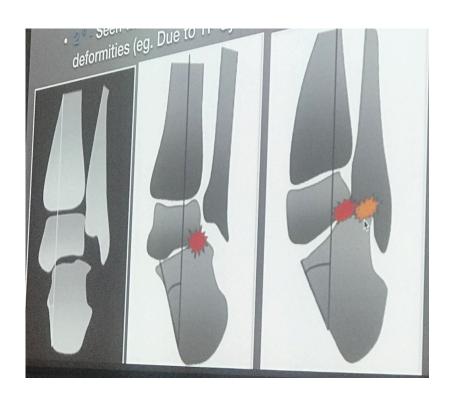
PES PLANUS - TPPD

SYMPTOMS

- MEDIAL PAIN
- LATERAL PAIN
- ACHILLES/PLANTAR FASCIA PAIN
- HV/LESSER TOES

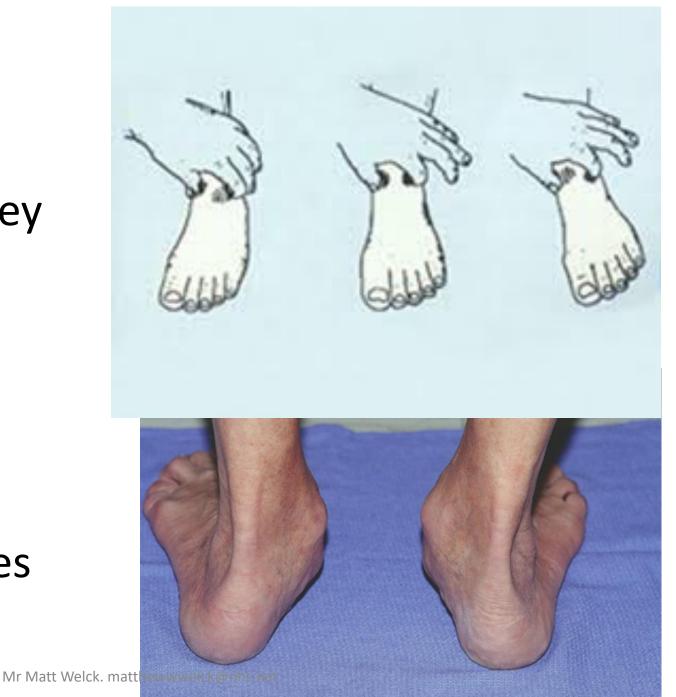
EXAMINATION

- VALGUS HEEL
- TOO MANY TOES SIGN
- FLEXIBILITY *
- SLHR
- ONCE REDUCED TO TALAR NEUTRAL FOREFOOT : SUPINATION, ABDUCTION
- ACHILLES



O/E

- How to establish they are flat
- How to determine cause
- How to determine flexibility
- How to see if achilles is tight



CONSERVATIVE

- INSOLES
 - MEDIAL ARCH, MEDIAL HINDFOOT POST
- PTTD BRACE
- ACTIVITY MODIFICATION
- PHYSIO
 - TENDO ACHILLES, ECCENTRIC STRETCHING TIB P
- WHEN TO REFER
 - 6 MONTHS CONSERVATIVE RX

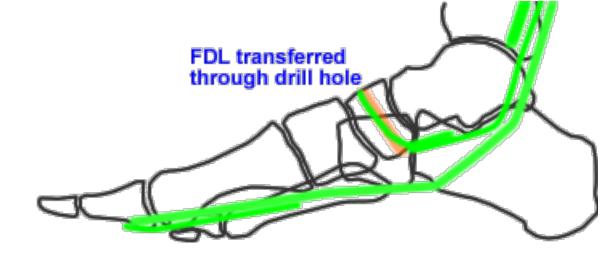


OPERATIVE

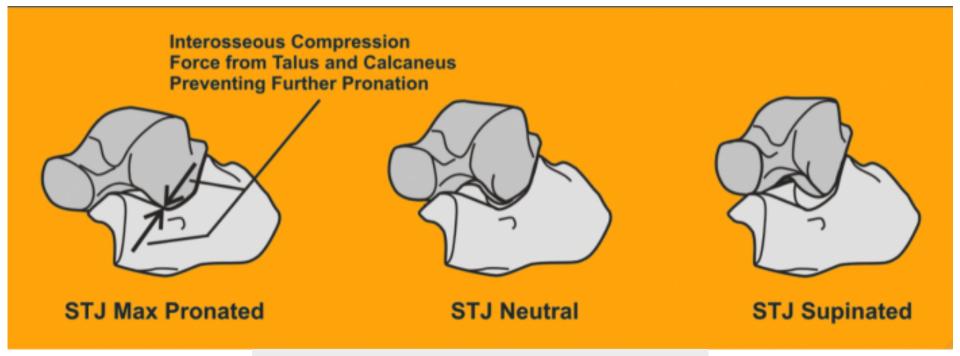
- FLEXIBLE
 - MEDIALISING CALCANEAL OSTEOTOMY
 - FDL TRANSFER FOR TIB POST
 - SPRING LIGAMENT REPAIR

• BUT RECURRENCE...!





ARTHROREISIS SCREW



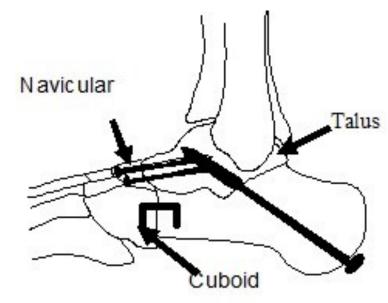


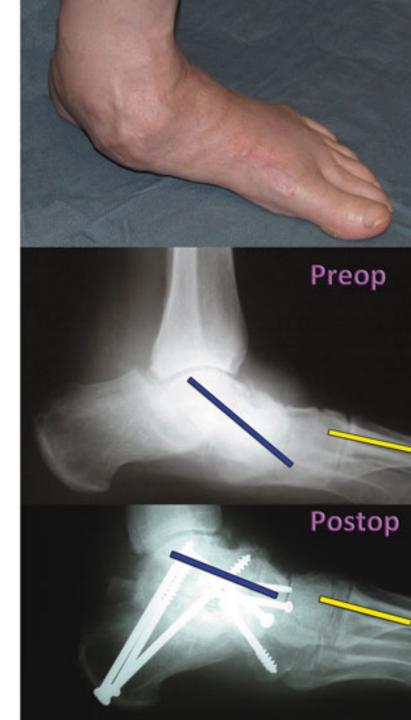


TRIPLE FUSION









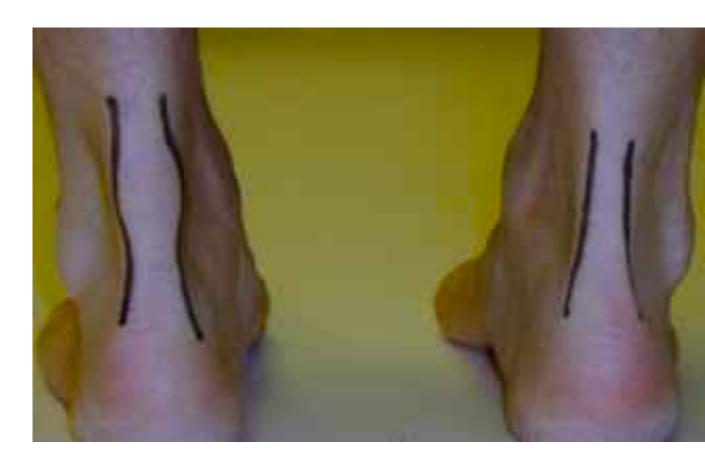
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Achilles Tendonitis – Case study

- 55M. High BMI, DM on metformin.
- Painful posterior heel 6/12.
- Gradually noticed bony bump
- Walking and shoes are painful
- IX:
- RX:



- 29M.Keen Runner.
- Recently increased distances and changed shoes.
- 2/12 pain and swelling achilles.
- Worse in morning
- IX ?
- RX?



Non insertional vs Insertional





O/E - both

Look: Hindfoot alignment: Cavus or planus * Where is lump (proximal or distal).

Erythema: Esp with RC bursitis.

Feel: Along Achilles and insertion – tender,

firm.

Plantar Fascia

Move: Achilles tightness (or laxity...)

Silvferskiold test

IX

- Xray
 - Insertional: Haglunds, ossification of insertion.
 - Less useful non insertional.

USS

Useful for both. Can also see neovascularisation.

MRI

Tendon, bursa

• US or MRI?

Both equally useful.

Rx – Non insertional.



Rest/Activity Modification.

Analgesia: NSAID, cold compress

Self Physio: If tight. ECCENTRIC. 12 weeks *.

Orthotics – change trainers

refer

Formal Physio – kinesiotape, deep frictional massage?

Shock wave

Injections
Night splints?

Gastroc release

Tendon
Debridement
+/- FHL
transfer

Primary care



Rx —Insertional.

Rest/Activity Modification. BOOT 6 weeks.

Analgesia: NSAID, cold compress

Self Physio: Eccentric. LESS EFFECTIVE (90 vs 30%)

> Orthotics heel lift.

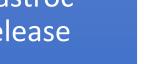


Shock wave – LESS but still **EFFECTIVE**

Injections?

Gastroc release

Open/Arth haglunds debridement.





DEBRIDEMENT WITH **SPEEDBRIDGE** REINSERTION.





THANK YOU

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