

Arthrodesis and osteotomy of the foot: Tactics of the treatment and sequence of the surgeries in Ilizarov method

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Complex foot deformities

Post traumatic deformities

Congenital

Idiopathic clubfoot

Arthrogrypotic clubfoot

Hemimelia

Neurovascular deformities

Poliomyelitis

Diabetic Charcot foot

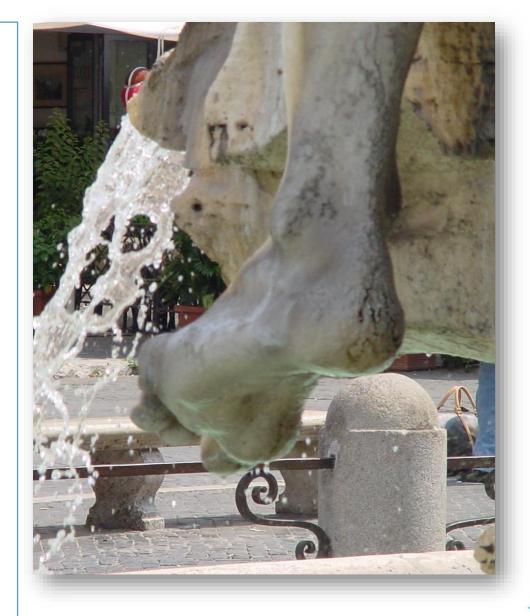
Cerebral palsy

Charcot Marie Tooth hereditary neuropathy

Spina bifida

Compartment syndrome

Burn contracture

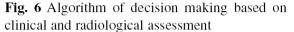






Clinical Equinus Clinical Heel Varus or Clinical Cavus deformity Deformity Valgus deformity Measure LDTA Normal = No distal tibial pathlogy Measure the Tibial sole angle If increased, the possibilities are: 1. True ankle equinus Measure Tibio-axial calcaneal angle. 2. Distal tibial pathology If abnormal = Hind-foot Pathology or 3. Anterior Cavus Compensation to Forefoot Pathology Differentiate clinically and Measure ADTA If abnormal = Distal Tibial Pathology radiologically between the 4 types: **1. Cavo-varus** 2. Calcaneo-cavus Normal **Supramalleolar Osteotomy** 3. Calcaneus 4. Antero cavus (Plantaris) Measure tibio-talar angle Normal Measure the talar-1st Increased with a less degree Increased with the same metatarsal angle and Differentiable than the tibial sole angle degree as the tibial sole angle the cavus angle clinically and by using the =Combined ankle equinus = Equinus at the level of If increased Coleman the ankle joint only = Cavus deformity and anterior cavus block test · Abnormal relation between the forefoot and hind foot Mid-Tarsal Osteotomy Marked cavus Forefoot deformity · Abnormal relation between the foot and the leg, in the form of equinus with heel varus or valgus V Osteotomy Abnormal relation between the forefoot and hind foot • Marked cavus • Flat-top talus • Forefoot deformity • Ankle joint stiffness Abnormal relation between the foot as a whole and the leg, either in the sagittal pane denoted by equinus deformity or in the coronal plane denoted by heel **U** Osteotomy varus or valgus • Normal relation between the forefoot and hind foot • No marked cavus • Flat-top talus • No forefoot deformity • Ankle joint stiffness • Mild and/or Short standing deformity Closed correction • Rounded top dome talus with No Osteotomies • No ankle joint arthritis

Attempt to create the algorithm of treatment of the foot deformity.







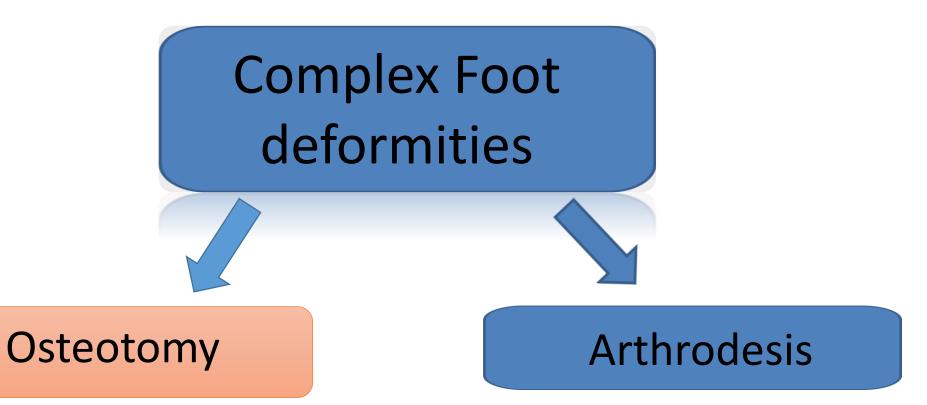
Decision making regarding the type of osteotomy needed

The findings from the medical history, clinical and radiological evaluation allow the surgeon to enter the treatment pathway as described in Figure 6. This algorithm guides the surgeon to the type of correction strategy needed as well as to the type of osteotomy. A majority of the severe long-standing deformities will fit the criteria for a V-osteotomy.

- The aetiology was
- neuromuscular in 12 feet (post-poliomyelitis in 7 patients, postmeningitis in 2 patients and Charcot Marie Tooth disease in 2 patients),
- a neglected congenital deformity (CTEV) in 4 feet,
- Posttraumatic deformity (calcaneal and Lisfranc fracture dislocation) in 2 feet
 - post-burn contractures in 2 feet.







RIGID FIXED DEFORMITIES

UNSTABLE OR NEUROLOGIC (UNBALANCE STRENGTH)





Osteotomy indication

POSTRAUMATIC FIXED DEFORMITY

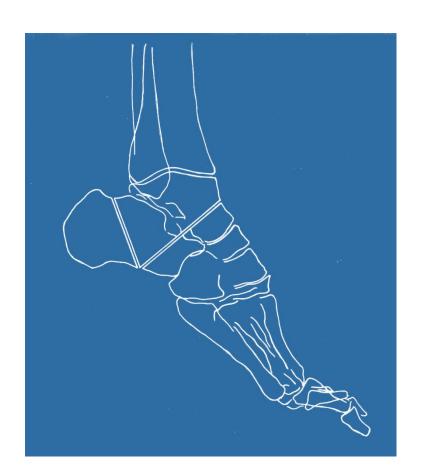
- RIGID CONGENITAL DEFORMITY (RECCURENT CLUB FOOT IN ADULTS, AFTER 12-13 YEARS OLD)
- HEMIMELIA FOOT DEFORMITY, (EARLY AGE TOO)
- FOOT PREVIOUSLY OPERATAD WITH ARTHRODESIS (NEUROLOGIC- POLIO, SPINA BIFIDA)

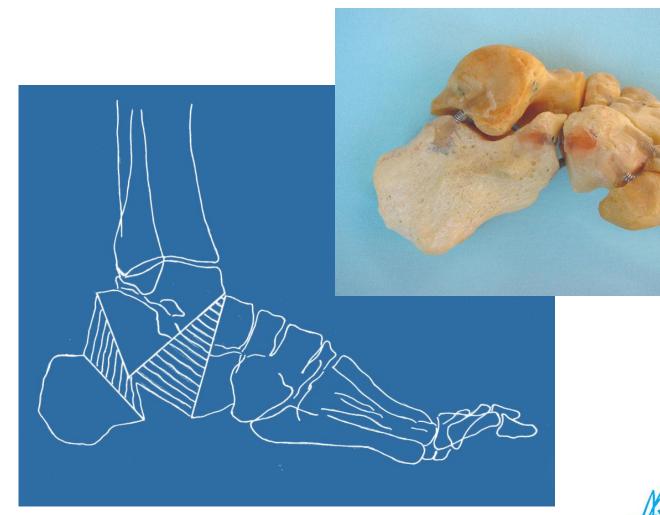




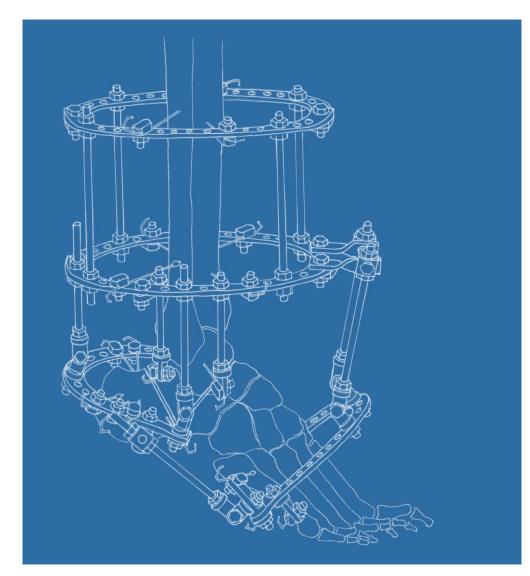
'V" osteotomy

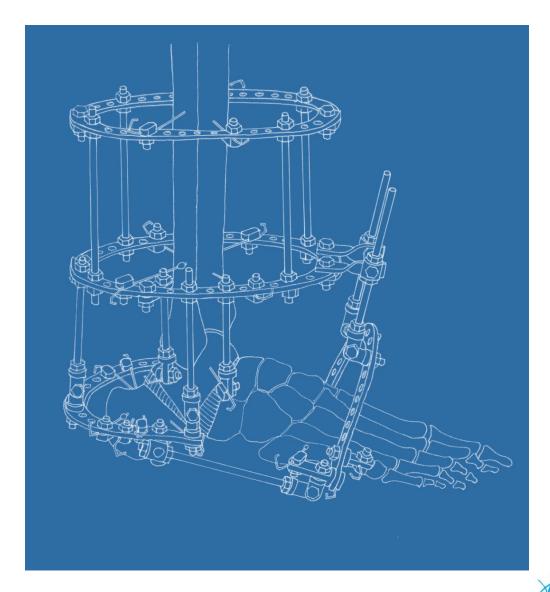
posterior calcaneus + anterior calcaneus and talus osteotomies







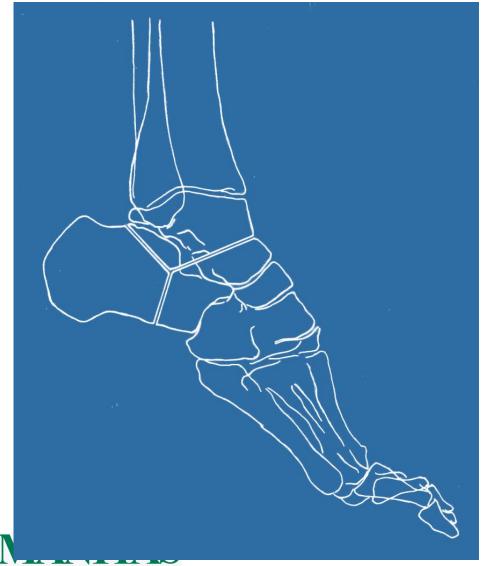


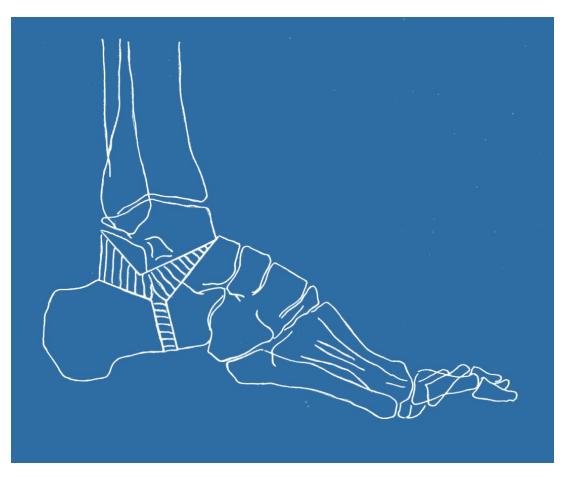






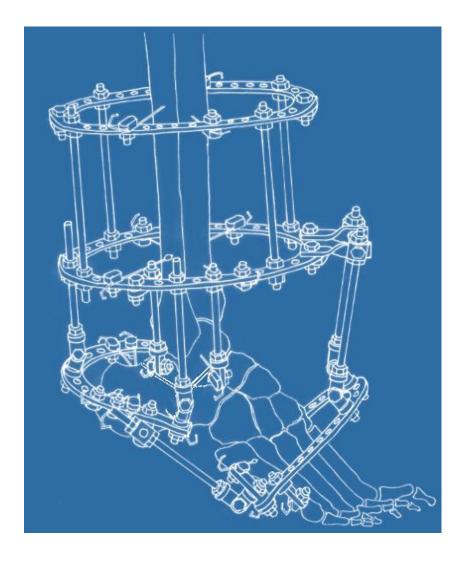
Y-osteotomy

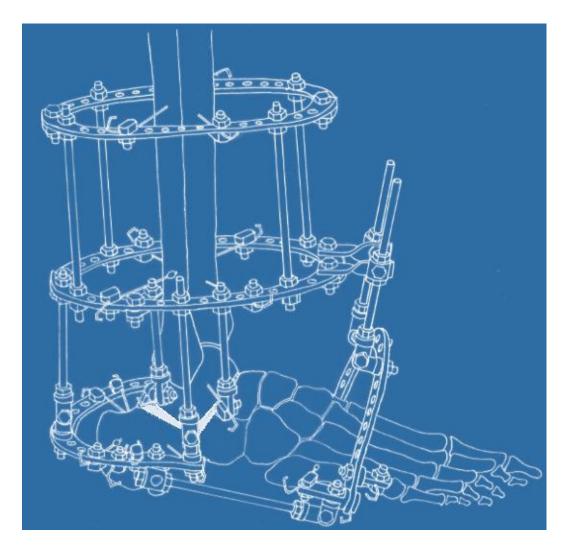






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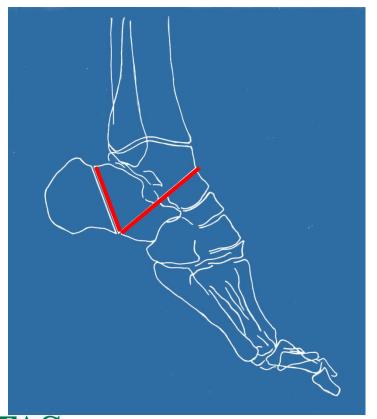


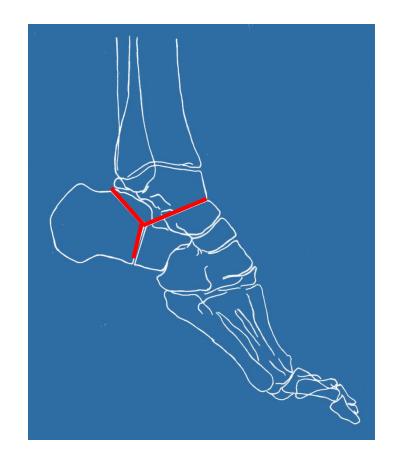


"V" osteotomy "Y"

Similarity:

the same possibility of simultaneous correction of the hind foot and forefoot deformities





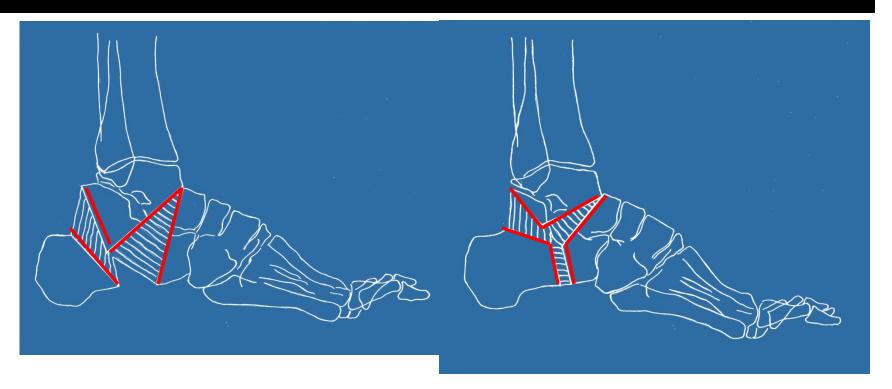




"V" osteotomy "Y"

Advantages of Y osteotomy:

- -less execessive lenghening of the foot
- -smaller bony regenerates
- -shorter healing time
- -less complications







15 y.o.male reccurent club foot, equinovarus foot

OSTEOTOMY CORRECTION

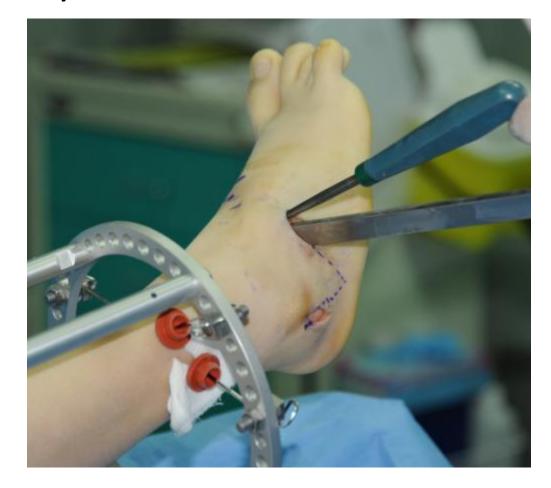








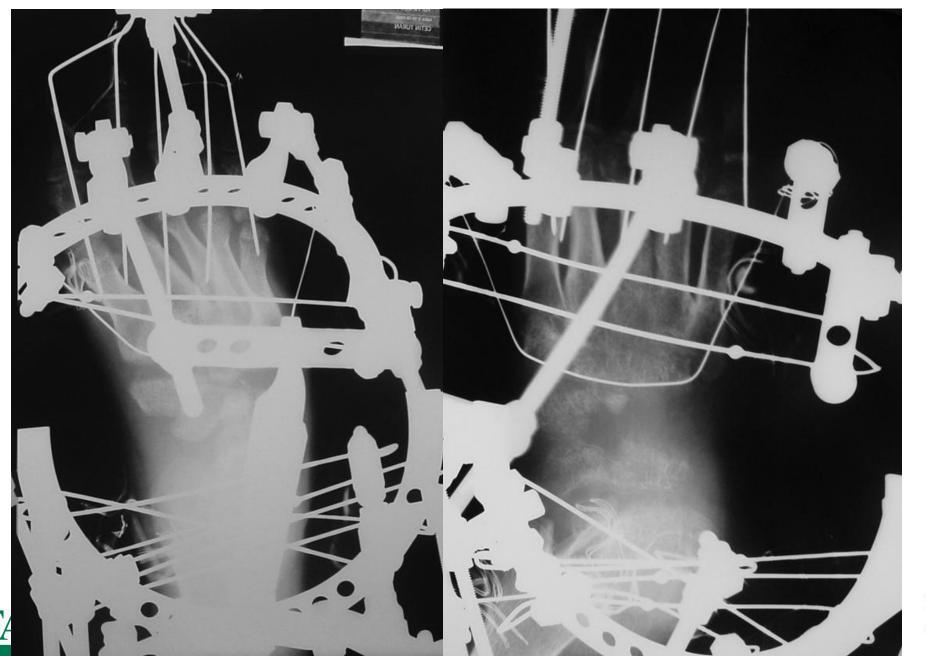
Osteotomy of cuboid and navicular bones





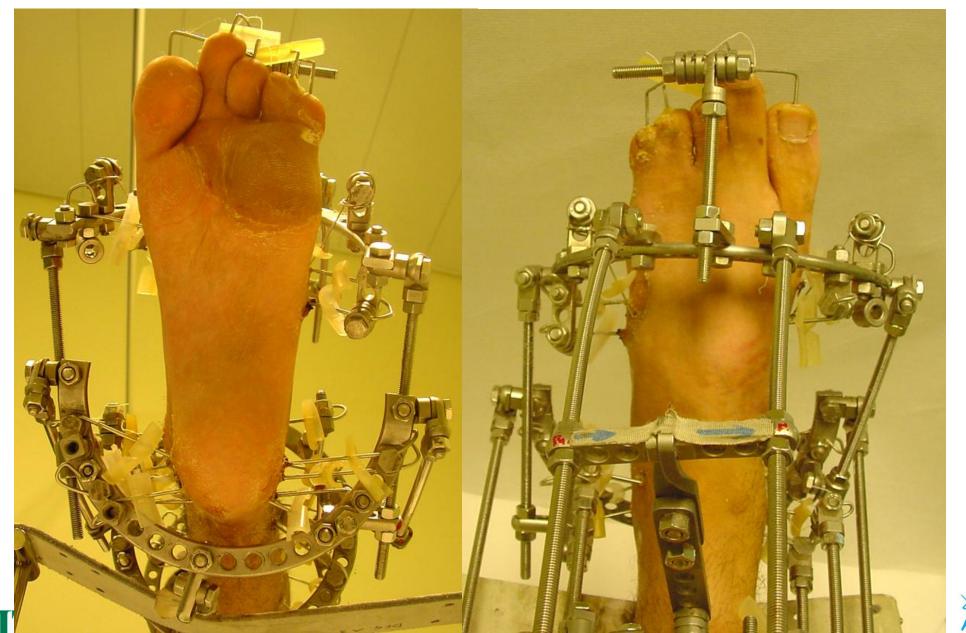


Forefoot correction





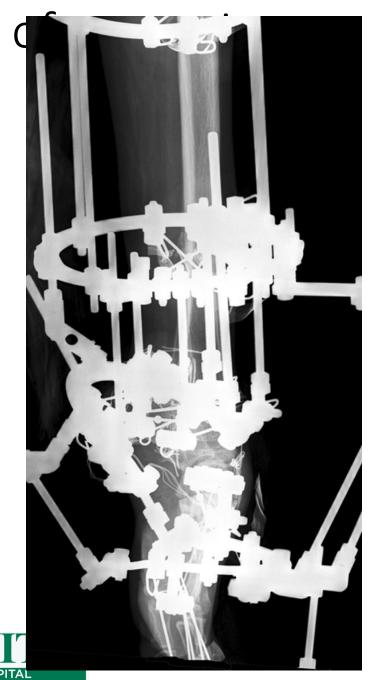
Plantar and dorsal view

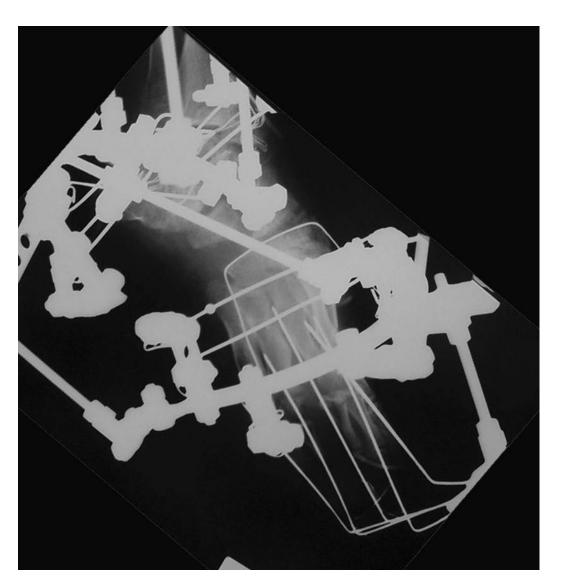




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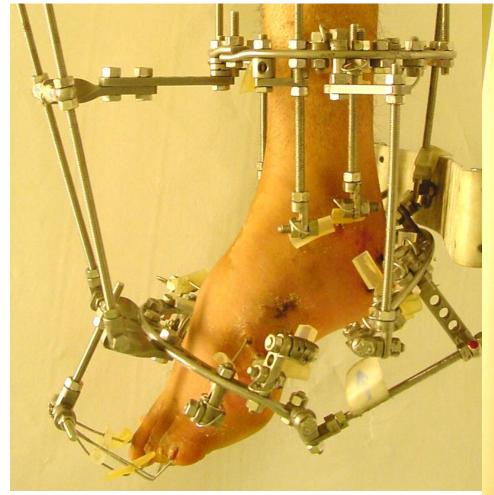
X-rays after surgery and in the beginning

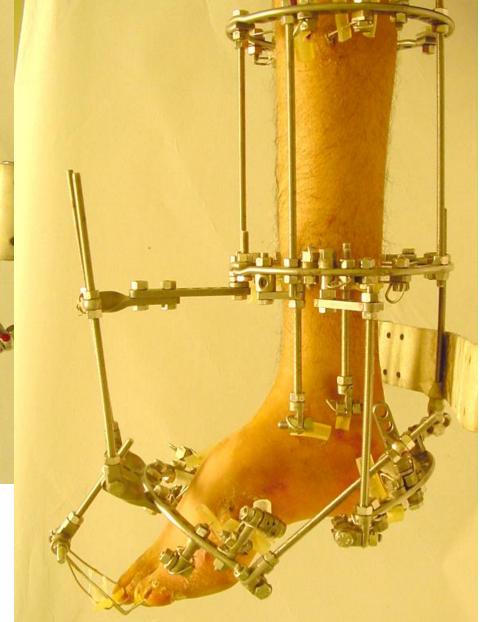






Ilizarov during correction

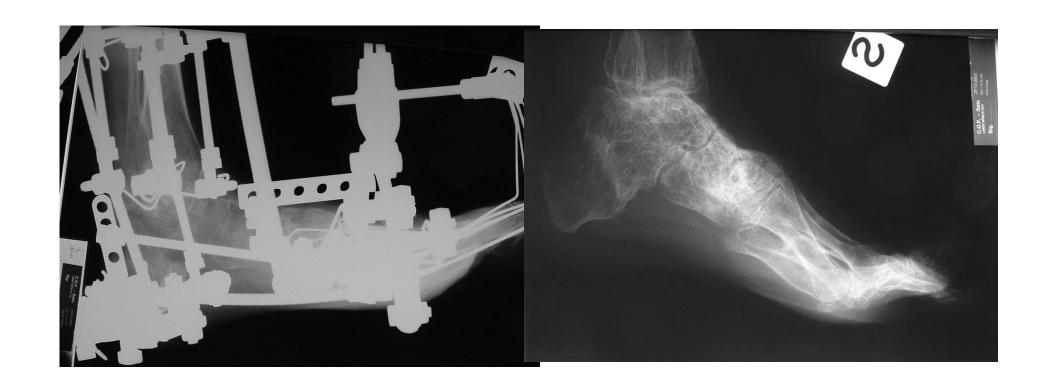








X-rays at the end of correction and after the frame removal



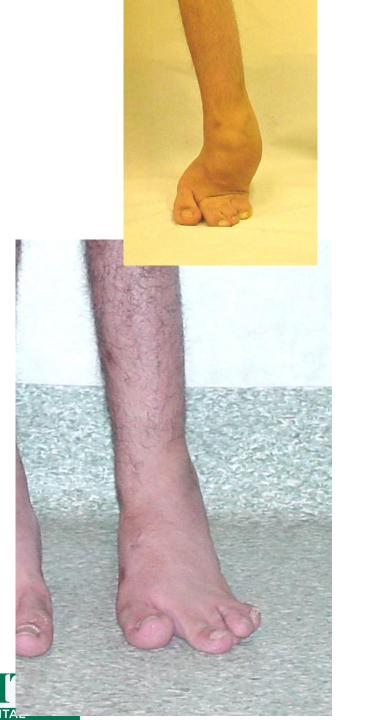




Clinical result







Before and after

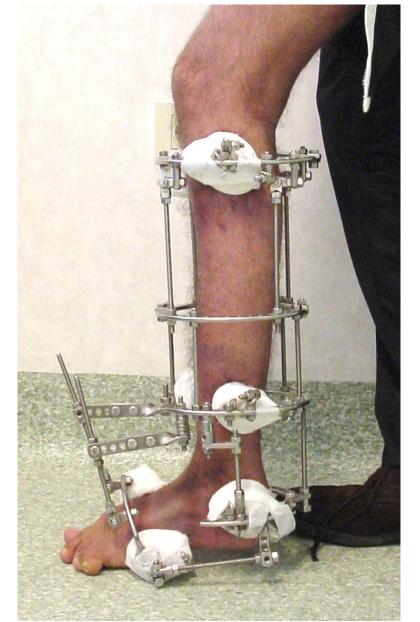




2nd step. Lengthening of the

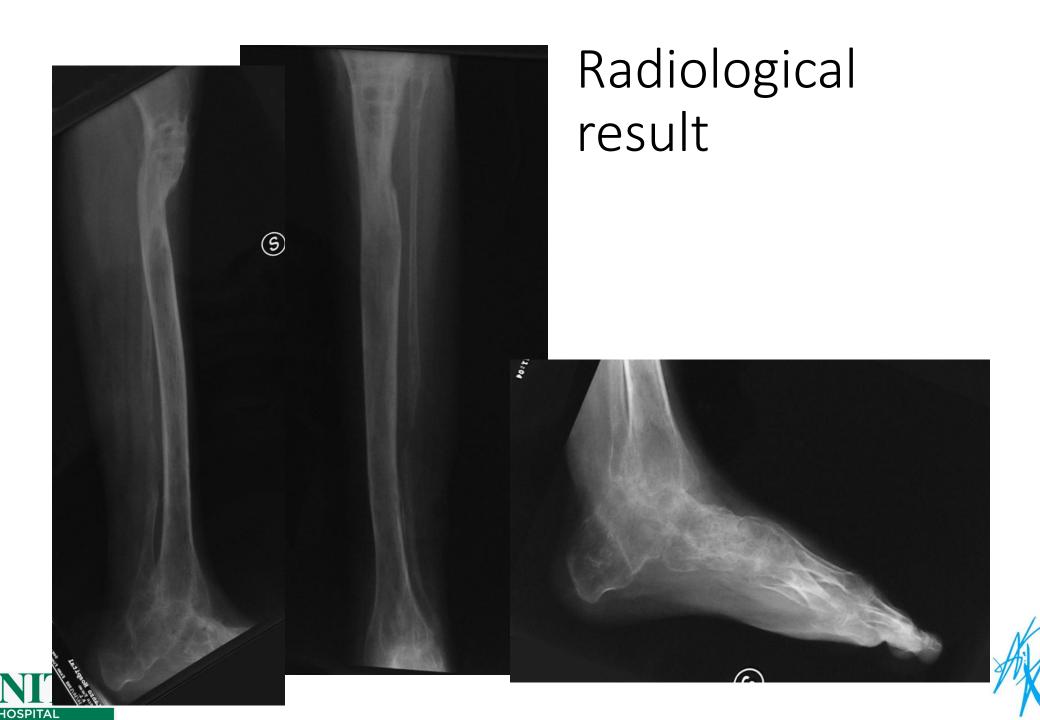
leg









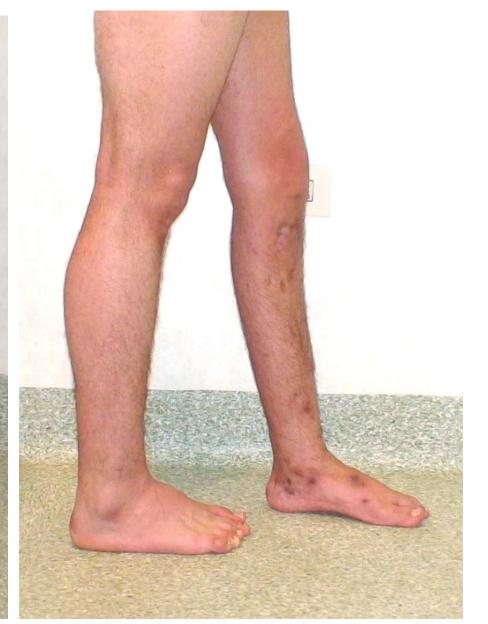


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1ETODICA DI ILIZ

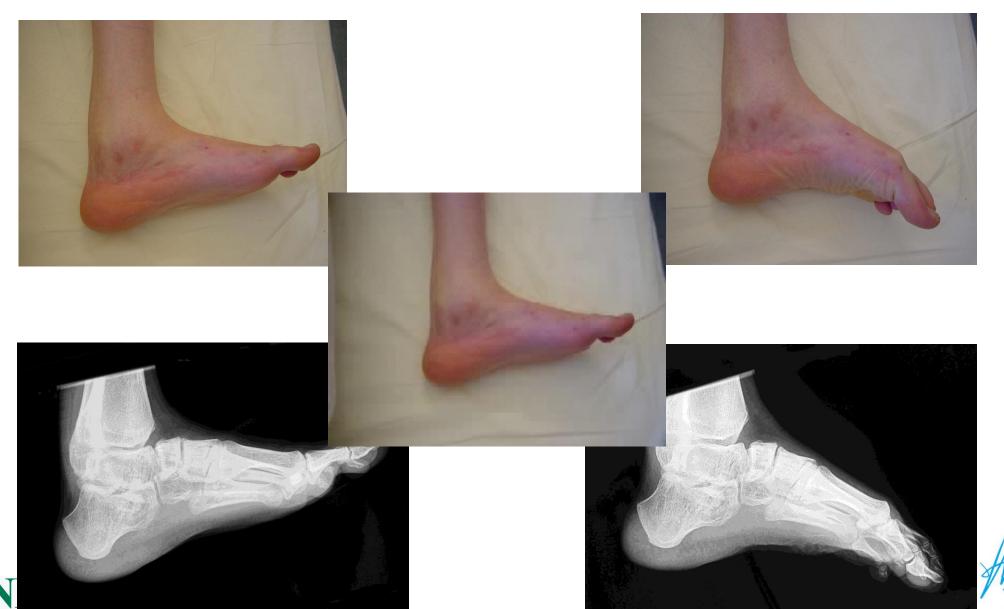
Clinical result after lengthening



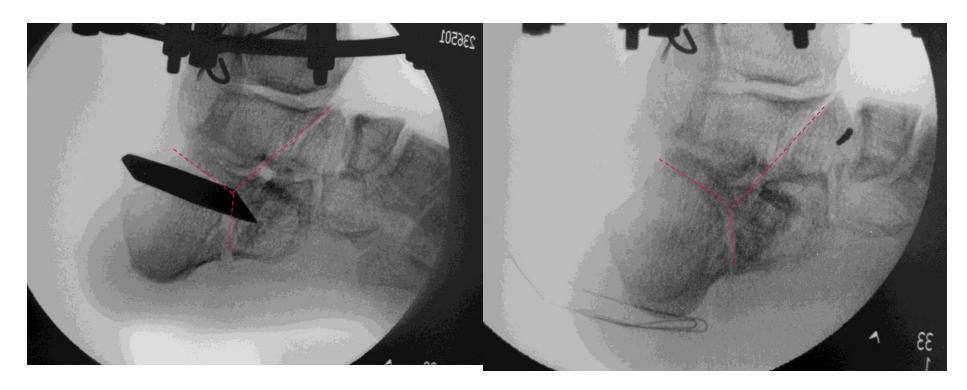




25 y.o. male. Overcorrection of equno-varus foot, vertical calcaneus, weakness of plantar flexion



Intra-operative radiographs during and after Y osteotomy









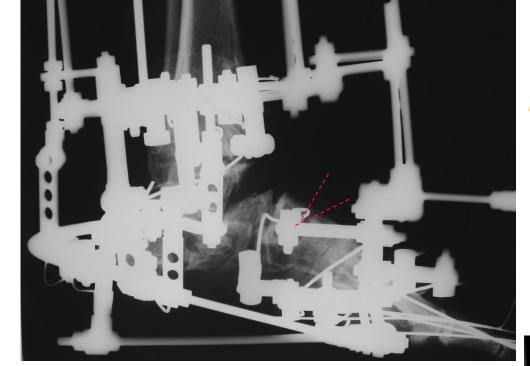
7 days of correction



20 days of correction

30 days of correction





End of distraction

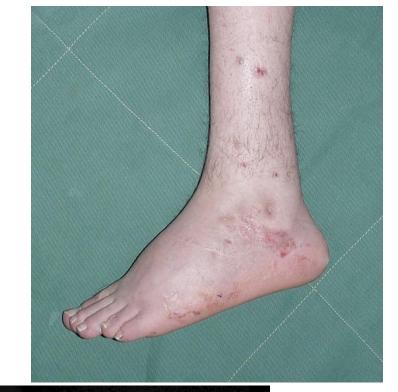






Clinical result







Radiograph 1 month after frame removal





1 year follow up







Indication for arthrodesis with Ilizarov - insability

- Posttraumatic degenerative arthritis
- Reumatoid arthritis
- Neromuscular deformities with severe muscules imbalance pes
- Diabetic foot
- Neglected club foot in adults
- Sequelae of Compartment syndrom

(1st surgery-closed correction and 2nd -open arthrodesis)





Types of Ilizarov arthrodesis

One-step surgery

-Joint fusion only

-Joint fusion and distraction through the fusion site

-Joint fusion and distraction in the adjacent osteotomy site

Two-step surgery

1st Closed deformity correction2nd Subsequent joint fusion





Types of arthrodesis of the foot joints with distraction

- Subtalar arthrodesis with lengthening
- Chopart joint arthrodesis with distraction
- Triple arthrodesis with progressive correction
- Triple arthrodesis with vertical or horizontal osteotomy of the calcaneus
- Lisfranc joint arthrodesis with distraction
- Pantalar arthrodesis and correction









16 y.o male

lesion of the external peronal nerve after knee flexion correction





X-rays before treatment

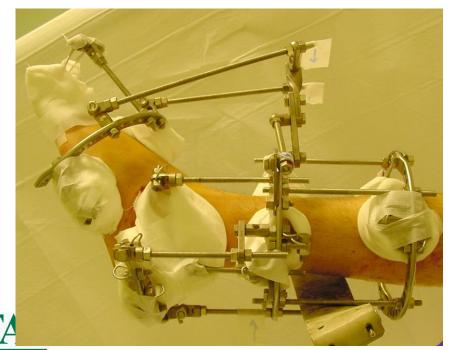








Progressive correction after Surgery





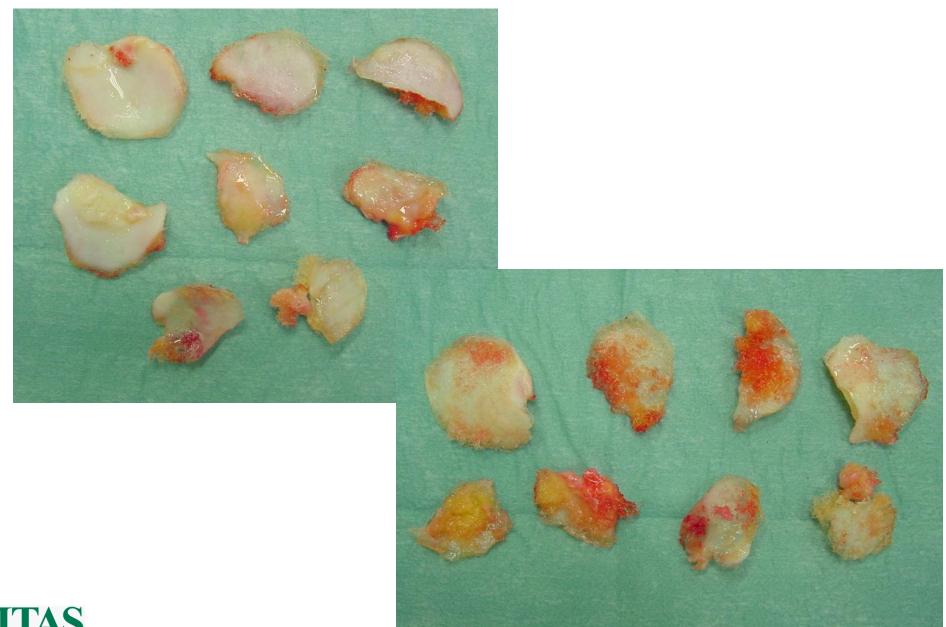


Surgery





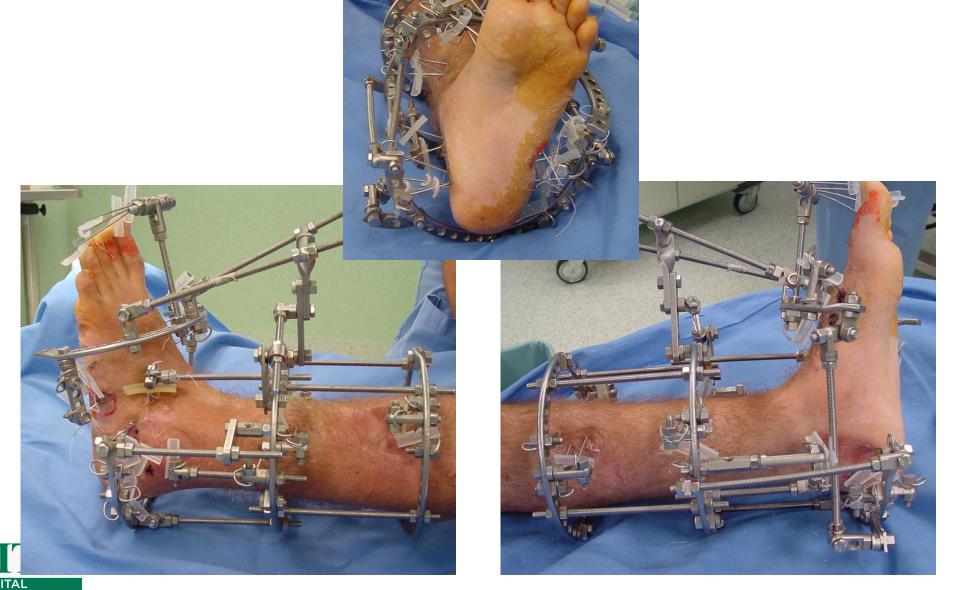
Surgery







At the End of correction





16 y.o. Male residual club foot and schiatic n. palsy





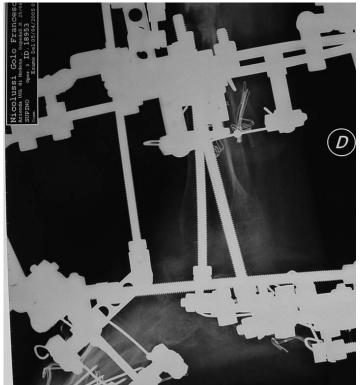
X-rays before treatment



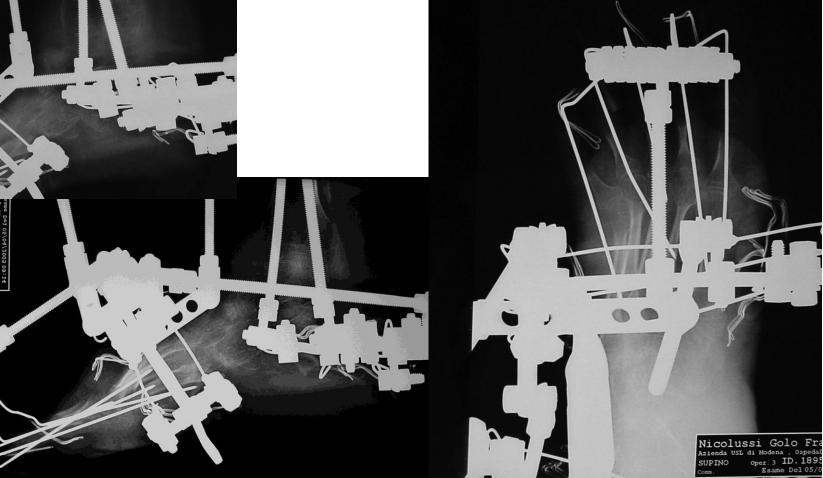








1 st Step: Progressive closed correction of the deformities









Open triple arthrodesis







Clinical result









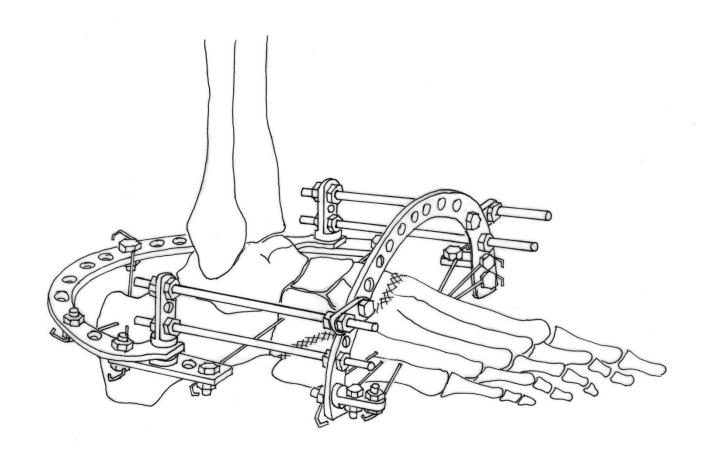
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Lisfranc joint arthrodesis



















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Risult





METODICA DI ILIZARC

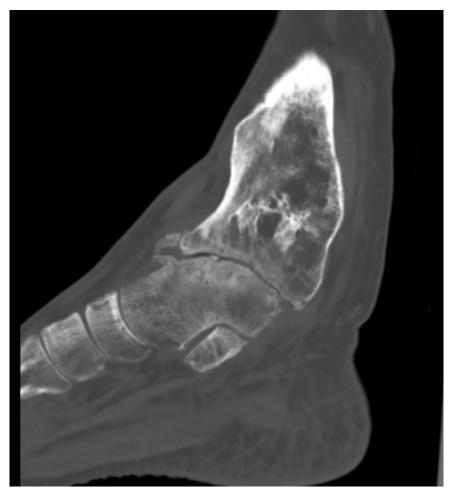
CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ Ilizarov method gave possibilities to correct axial deviation of complex foot deformity by progressive distraction.
- ✓ Osteotomy and progressive correction with formation of distraction regenerated bone indicate for rigid foot, more frequently posttraumatic, hemimelic or in sequelae of many surgical procedures
- ✓ In the cases of instability, muscular imbalance or neurologic problem indicate arthrodesis



















• AMPUTAZIONE TRANSTIBIALE

• PROTESI DI CAVIGLIA

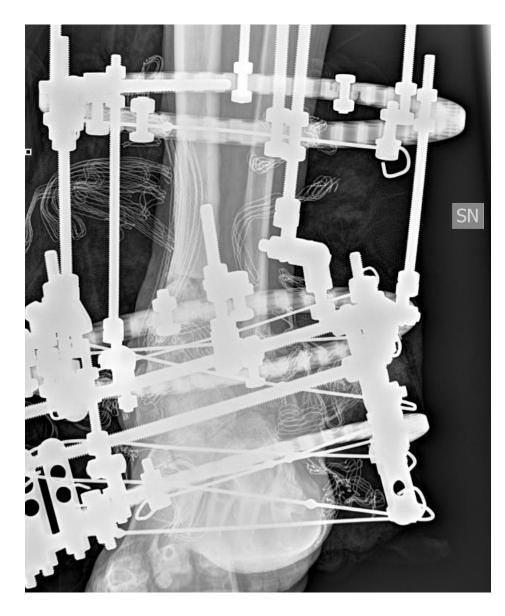
• PLANTARE

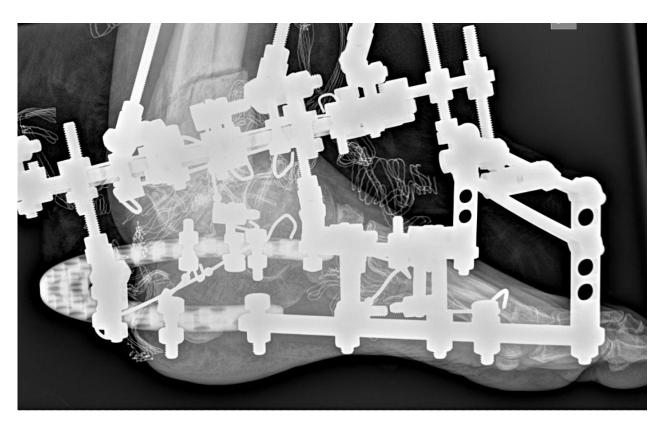
• OSTEOTOMIA

ARTRODESI













LENGTHENING OF THE HUMERUS WITH ILIZAROV METHOD: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY







