



Review of treatments for brachymetatarsia and lengthening at our center (2007-2025): evolution of therapy and clinical indications

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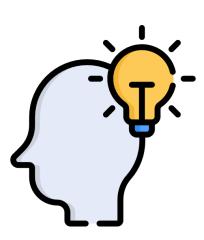
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- Review of brachymetatarsia treatment.
- Evolution of techniques used.
- Treatment indications.







- Incidence: 0.02-0.05% of the population.
- Predominantly in **females** (25:1)
- Bilateral in 72% of cases
- The 4th metatarsal is the most frequently affected





ETIOLOGY

Congenital

- Premature physeal closure
- Embryonic development disorder
- Endochondral ossification defects

Adquired

- Traumatic: Fractures with physeal injury
- Infectious:Osteomyelitis
- latrogenic: Previous surgery
- Tumoral: Enchondromatosis

Syndromic associations

- Down syndrome
- Turner syndrome
- Pseudohypoparathyroidism
- Albright's disease



LAMM CLASSIFICATION

Number: Affected MTT number

Letter:

- A → shortened length
- B → shortened length + diaphyseal axis involvement
- C → shortened length + MTT-phalanx joint involvement

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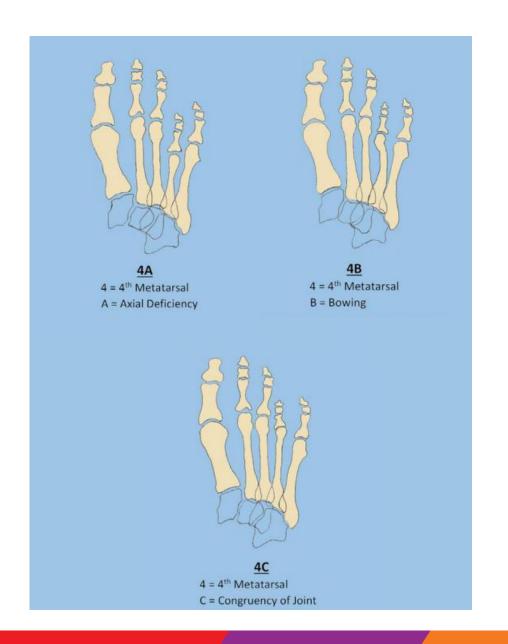
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Brachymetatarsia: A Classification for Surgical Treatment

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Morphofunctional Study of Brachymetatarsia of the Fourth Metatarsal

Pedro V. Munuera Martínez, DP* Guillermo Lafuente Sotillos, DP*

Gabriel Domínguez Maldonado, DP*

José Luis Salcini Macías, DP*

Luis Martínez Camuña, DP*

Brachymetatarsia is abnormal anatomical shortness of the metatarsals. We describe a new diagnostic test that enables quantification of the shortening of the fourth metatarsal in brachymetatarsia. The metatarsodigital alterations most frequently related to this deformity are presented. (J Am Podiatr Med Assoc 94(4): 347-352, 2004)





- 20 pacients with 4th metatarsal brachymetatarsia
- Treated between 2007-2025.
 - 17 with external fixator
 - 3 acute lenghtening



Review Summary (2007–2025)

1. Patient Demographics

- Age at surgery
- Sex distribution
- Laterality (unilateral vs. bilateral)

2. Surgical Techniques

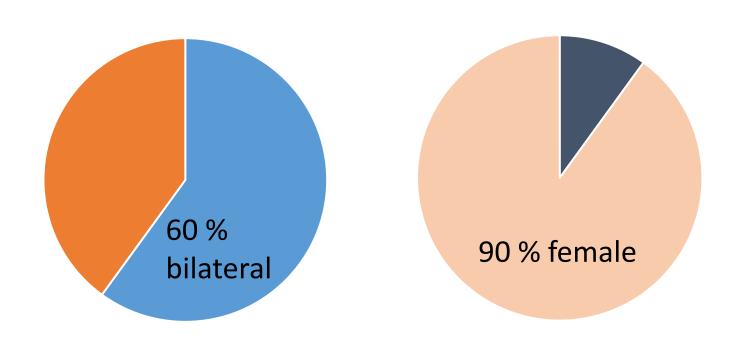
- Gradual vs. acute lengthening
- Postoperative management

3. Complications

- Digital Malalignment
- Delayed bone healing
- Infections
- Others

4. Evolution of the techniques





14'82 main age



Details of the external fixator technique



Two distals pins and two proximals pins were placed.

Lengthening protocol was 0,5 mm per day.

The average duration of lengthening was 57,88 days.

The average time for neutralization was 97 days.

The duration of external fixator use range between 130 and 160 days.

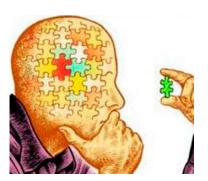




COMPLICATIONS

- 29 % stiffness, metatharsal subluxation or claw deformity of the toe
- 17,64% needed a surgery to solve this complication





To Fix or not to fix How long to fix

















COMPLICATIONS

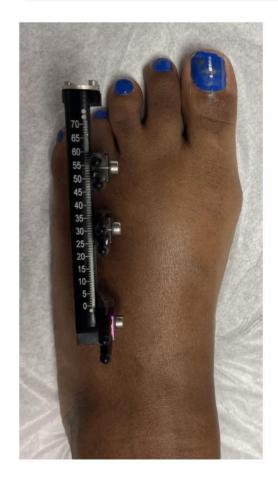
Pseudoarthrosis 17,74 %









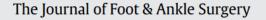




Risk of stiffness and metatarsalgia

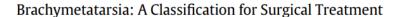
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Lengthening



Time for neutralization

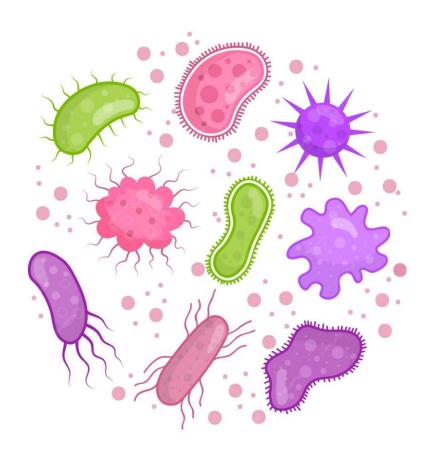




COMPLICATIONS

Infection

- 58,82 % used antibiotics for superficial infection
- 1 case required surgical debridement





Details of the acute lengthening technique used in our department







Non-weight-bearing period: 4 to 6 weeks.

Hardware removal: Pin removal followed by initiation of weight-bearing using regular footwear.

Rehabilitation: Patient-directed mobilization of the metatarsophalangeal joint.

Follow-up: At three monts, patients showed satisfactory weight-bearing and ambulation without pain.

Complications: No infectious complications or associated metatarsalgias were observed in our series.





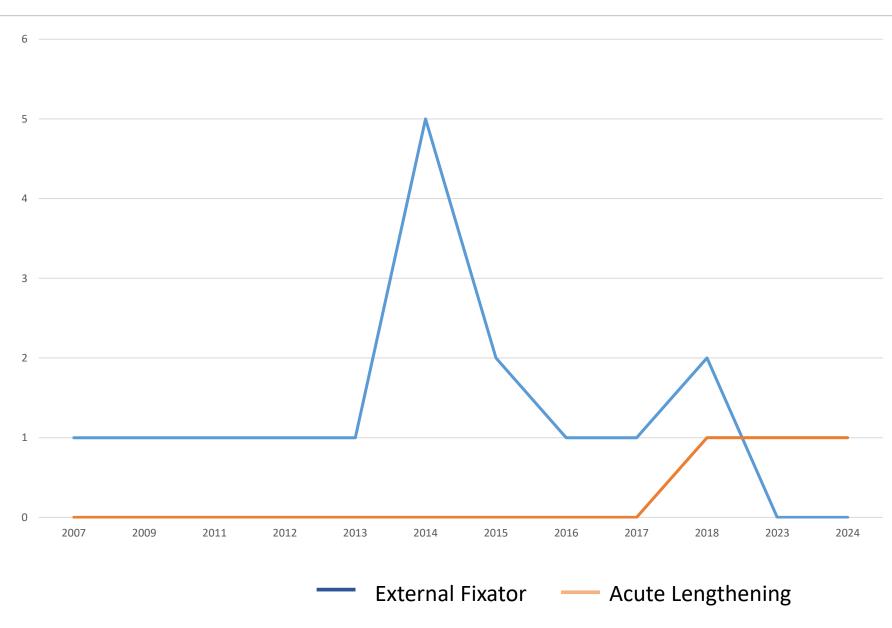






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Evolution of the indications



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