

Osteotomias Distales Hallux Valgus



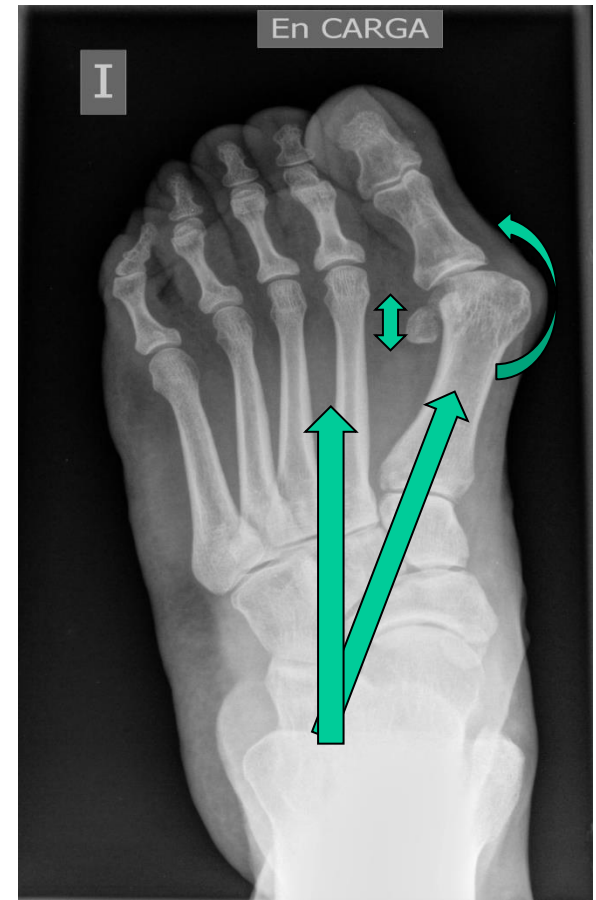
VIII CURSO
TEÓRICO PRÁCTICO
DE TÉCNICAS QUIRÚRGICAS
EN CIRUGÍA DE PIE Y
TOBILLO

Roberto de los Mozos
Unidad de Pie y Tobillo
Cirugía Ortopédica y Traumatología. H.Universitario de Alava

Objetivos de nuestra cirugía

- **Desequilibrio Abd/Add**

- **Metatarso Varo**



Objetivos de nuestra cirugía

- **Laxitud ligamentosa - CM**



- **Estilo de vida**



Objetivos de nuestra cirugía

TABLE I Potential Intrinsic and Extrinsic Factors

Extrinsic	Intrinsic
High-heeled narrow shoes	Genetics
Excessive weight-bearing	Ligamentous laxity
	Metatarsus primus varus
	Pes planus
	Functional hallux limitus
	Sexual dimorphism
	Age
	Metatarsal morphology
	First-ray hypermobility
	Tight Achilles tendon



Individualización

ESTUDIO RADIOLÓGICO EN HV

Ángulo MF



Ángulo IM



Ángulo IF



PASA y
DASA



Individualización

ESTUDIO RADIOLÓGICO EN HV

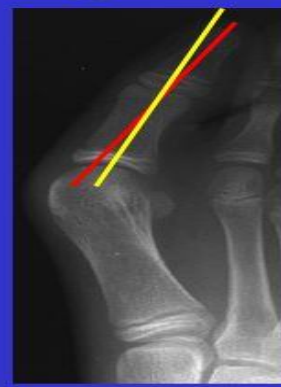
Ángulo MF



Ángulo IM



Ángulo IF



PASA y DASA



	HV leve	HV Moderado	HV grave
AIM	$< 11^\circ$	11 - 18 ⁰	$> 18^\circ$
AHV	$< 20^\circ$	20 - 40 ⁰	$> 40^\circ$



Aspectos Biomecánicos OD

Capacidad Correctora



13-14 mms
5-6 mms traslación
1 mms -1°



Aspectos Biomecánicos OD

Capacidad Correctora



doi: 10.1177/107110078500600103
Foot & Ankle International January 1985 vol. 6 no. 1 7-17

The Risks and Benefits of Distal First Metatarsal Osteotomies

Peter J. Meier, M.D., Resident*
John E. Kenzora, M.D., Director†

* Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Maryland Hospital, 22 South Greene St., Baltimore, Maryland 21201.
† Painful Foot Center, University of Maryland Hospital, 22 South Greene St., Baltimore, Maryland 21201.

Meier, Kenzora
FAI 1985

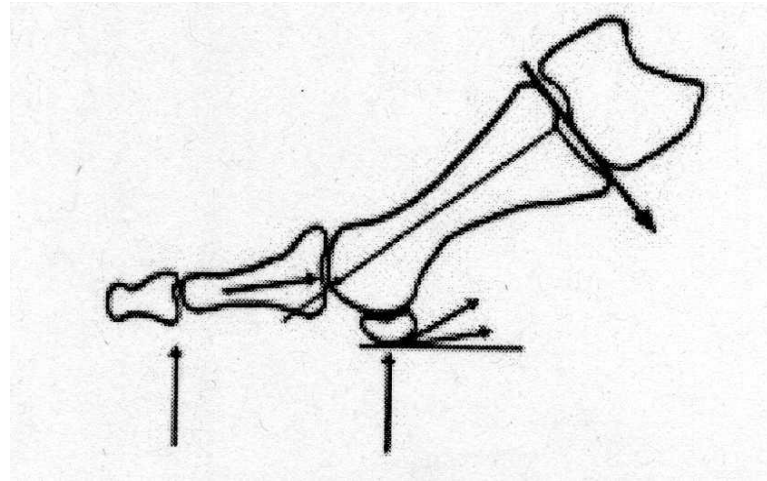
<12° --- 94%

>12° --- 74%

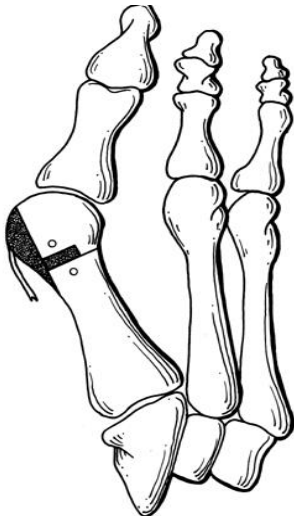


Aspectos Biomecánicos OD

Estabilidad Osteotomía



Stokes



■ Bone Resection

O. Mitchell

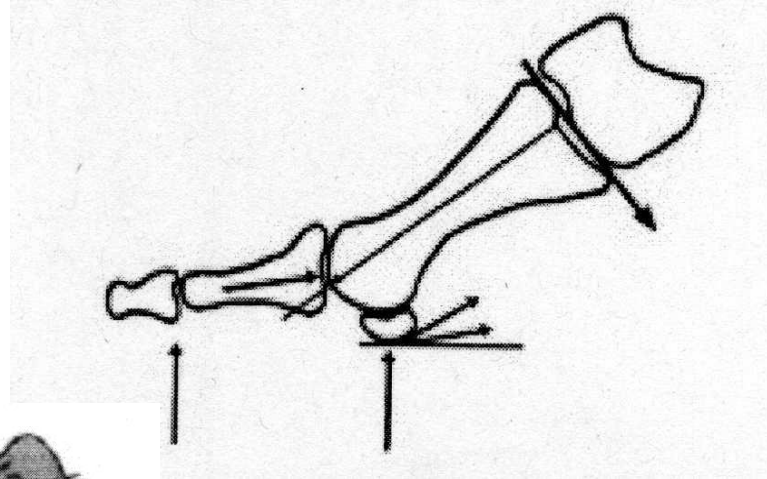


O. Wilson



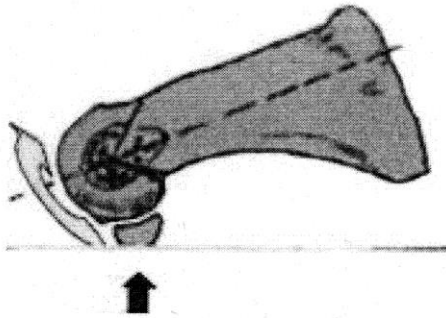
Aspectos Biomecánicos OD

Estabilidad Osteotomía



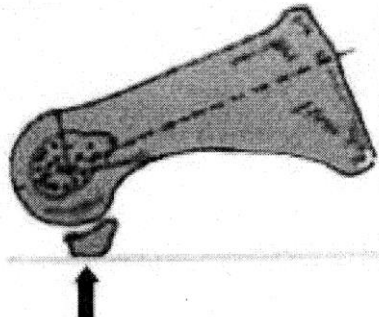
Stokes

A



70°

B



90°

O. Chevron



Aspectos Biomecánicos OD

Corrección PASA



8°

Resultados radiológicos de la osteotomía en *chevron* modificada por Johnson para la corrección del *hallux valgus*

J.E. Martínez Giménez, D. Bustamante Suárez de Puga, C.M. Verdú Román y A. Lizaur Utrilla
Servicio de Cirugía Ortopédica y Traumatología. Hospital General de Elda. Alicante. España.



Aspectos Biomecánicos OD

Acortamiento

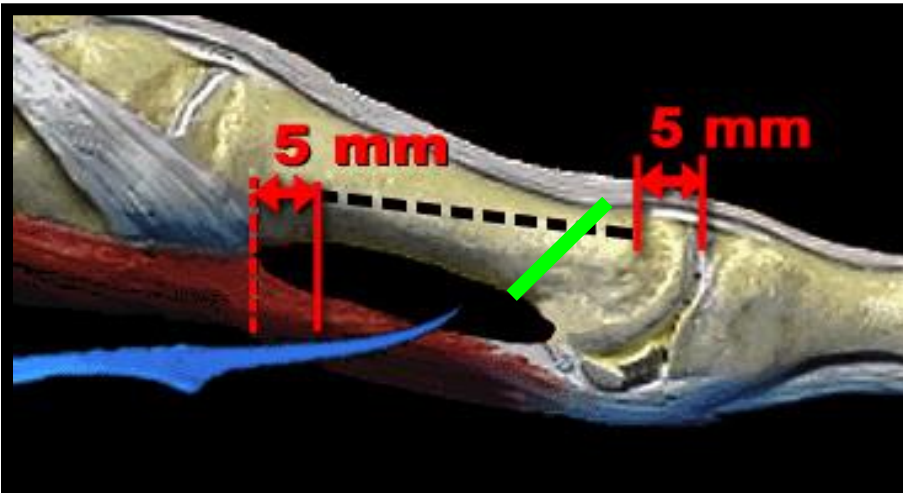
Metatarsalgia transferencia 20- 40%

Mitchell --- media 7 mms / descenso cabeza plantar



Aspectos Biológicos OD

Vascularización M1



ON > Mitchell > Chevron

No liberación adductor?



Aspectos Biológicos OD

Vascularización M1

Foot & Ankle International

fai.sagepub.com

doi: 10.1177/107110070502600705

Foot & Ankle International July 2005 vol. 26 no. 7 526-529

Blood Flow to the Metatarsal Head After Chevron Bunionectomy

Michael A. Kuhn, M.D. 

Frederick G. Lippert III, M.D.

Michael J. Phipps, M.D.

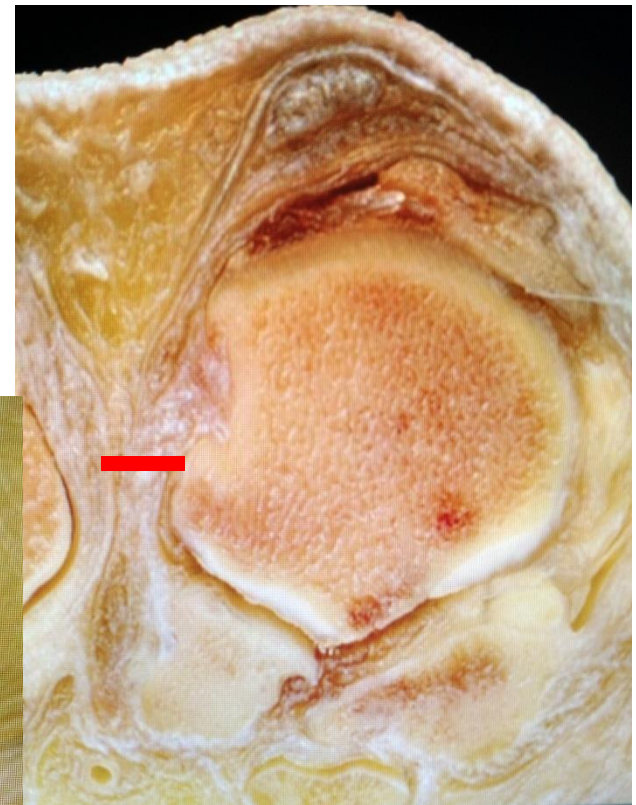
Craig Williams, D.P.M.

Orthopaedics, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD

Corresponding Author: Michael A. Kuhn, M. D., Orthopaedics, NNMC Bethesda, 8901 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20889, E-mail: MAKKGK@msn.com

ON > Mitchell > Chevron

No liberación adductor?



13%

13%

45%



Indicaciones OD

HV doloroso con deformidad clínica moderada
Pacientes edad inferior 65 años
HV 20° - 30° ángulo MTF



Angulo M1M2 2° - 4°

Angulo MTF 15° - 20°



No corrige pronación

Corrección parcial sesamoideos



Contraindicaciones OD

Artrosis articular MTF

M1 corto

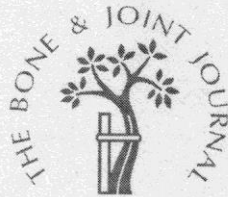
HV Severo

Articulación congruente con PASA $> 15^\circ$

Osteoporosis > 60 años



Dogmático con OD?



■ FOOT AND ANKLE

Comparison of outcomes between proximal and distal chevron osteotomy, both with supplementary lateral soft-tissue release, for severe hallux valgus deformity

110 pies
54 O. distal
56 O. proximal

H-W. Park,
K-B. Lee,
J-Y. Chung,
M-S. Kim

From Chonnam
National University
Hospital and Medical
School, Gwang-ju
City, Korea

Bone Joint J
2013;95-B:510-16.
Received 20 July 2012;
Accepted after revision 10
January 2013

Nivel osteotomía / AOFAS

Table II. Comparison of American Orthopaedic Foot and Ankle Society (AOFAS) hallux metatarsophalangeal-interphalangeal scores between proximal and distal chevron osteotomies

Mean (SD) AOFAS score	Proximal chevron	Distal chevron	p-value*
Pre-operative score (SD; range)	54.0 (11.9; 39 to 79)	56.6 (11.8; 39 to 75)	0.309
Pain subscale	21.3 (5.6)	23.0 (6.1)	0.484
Function subscale	30.2 (5.4)	31.0 (5.1)	0.613
Alignment subscale	2.5 (1.7)	2.6 (1.8)	0.509
Post-operative score (SD; range)	91.9 (5.6; 78 to 100)	92.7 (7.1; 75 to 100)	0.373
Pain subscale	36.8 (4.4)	37.4 (4.8)	0.342
Function subscale	40.6 (3.7)	41.0 (2.9)	0.661
Alignment subscale	14.5 (1.9)	14.3 (3.1)	0.697
p-value†	< 0.001	0.001	

* Mann-Whitney U test for comparison between groups

† paired t-test for comparison between pre- and post-operative total AOFAS score



Dogmático con OD?



■ FOOT AND ANKLE

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110 pies
54 O. distal
56 O. proximal

Edad ?

Table III. Comparison of clinical and radiological outcomes between proximal and distal chevron osteotomy according to age

Mean (sd) outcome	Proximal chevron osteotomy		p-value*	Distal chevron osteotomy		p-value*
	< 50 yrs (n = 22)	≥ 50 yrs (n = 34)		< 50 yrs (n = 24)	≥ 50 yrs (n = 30)	
Pre-operative						
AOFAS score	58.1 (13.6)	56.3 (11.2)	0.689	60.6 (12.0)	55.4 (11.6)	0.175
Hallux valgus angle (°)	40.3 (7.7)	41.2 (7.5)	0.971	39.2 (5.8)	40.6 (5.9)	0.107
Intermetatarsal angle (°)	18.4 (2.4)	18.5 (4.0)	0.845	17.8 (0.9)	18.3 (2.0)	0.112
Tibial sesamoid position grade	2.9 (0.5)	3.0 (0.4)	0.457	2.8 (0.6)	3.0 (0.3)	0.261
Post-operative						
AOFAS score	91.1 (7.1)	90.4 (7.3)	0.796	94.6 (6.6)	90.9 (8.1)	0.195
Hallux valgus angle (°)	12.0 (6.8)	12.9 (4.9)	0.296	12.8 (5.1)	13.3 (6.0)	0.901
Intermetatarsal angle (°)	7.5 (3.0)	8.2 (3.7)	0.731	8.2 (2.3)	8.5 (3.9)	0.212
Tibial sesamoid position grade	1.4 (0.6)	1.6 (0.5)	0.135	1.4 (0.5)	1.5 (0.6)	0.113

* Mann-Whitney U test

† AOFAS, American Orthopaedic Foot and Ankle Society hallux metatarsophalangeal-interphalangeal score



Dogmático con OD?



■ FOOT AND ANKLE

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110 pies
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Comparativas Angulos ?

Table V. Current outcome studies of various osteotomy for severe hallux valgus deformities

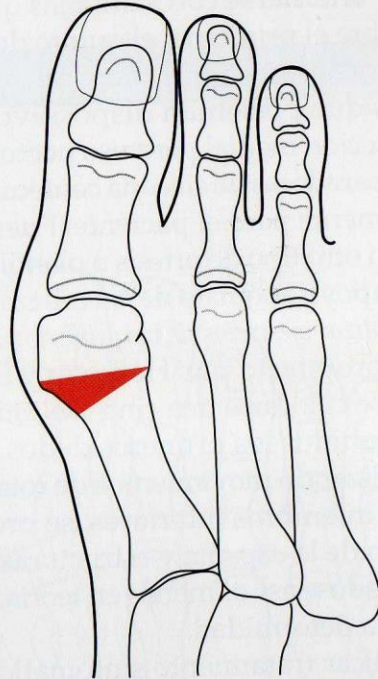
Author/s	Patients (feet) (n)	Osteotomy	Mean hallux valgus angle (sd/range)		Mean intermetatarsal angle (sd/range)		Mean AOFAS score* (sd/range)	
			Pre-op	Post-op	Pre-op	Post-op	Pre-op	Post-op
Abbühl et al ²⁴	54 (70)	Basal valgus	41	16	14	8	N/A	N/A
Tanaka et al ²⁵	39 (51)	Proximal spherical	46 (5.6)	12 (9.1)	19 (2.3)	5.9 (3.5)	38 (14)	85 (16)
Okuda et al ²⁶	41 (54)	Proximal crescentic	40.3 (8.3)	15.5 (0.4)	19.2 (2.0)	8.9 (4.0)	56.0 (5.8)	95.6 (5.1)
O'Donnell et al ²⁷	26 (26)	Basal chevron	49 (38 to 58)	17 (4 to 24)	23.9 (20 to 29)	13 (6 to 16)	24 (17 to 40)	82 (42 to 100)
Perugia et al ²⁸	33 (45)	Shaft	32.1 (6.4)	11.0 (1.8)	18.3 (3.4)	8.4 (1.6)	35.7 (15.1)	89.8 (10.1)
Mean	38.6 (49.2)		41.7	14.3	18.9	8.8	38.4	88.1
Current study	56 (56)	Proximal chevron	41.0 (7.2)	12.2 (6.9)	18.8 (3.2)	7.7 (3.9)	54.0 (11.9)	91.9 (5.6)
	54 (54)	Distal chevron	39.9 (7.6)	12.9 (7.3)	18.0 (2.9)	8.3 (3.4)	56.6 (11.8)	92.7 (7.1)

* AOFAS, American Orthopaedic Foot and Ankle Society hallux metatarsophalangeal-interphalangeal score

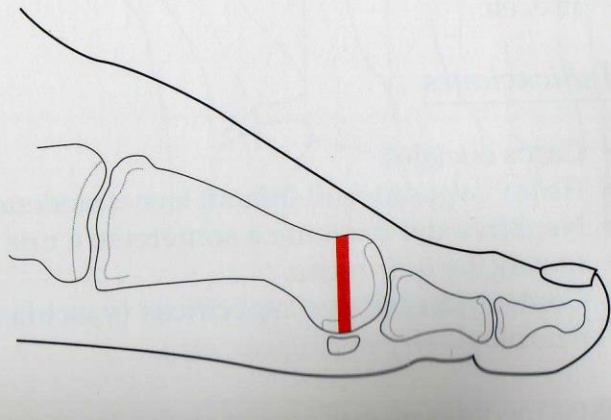


O. Reverdin

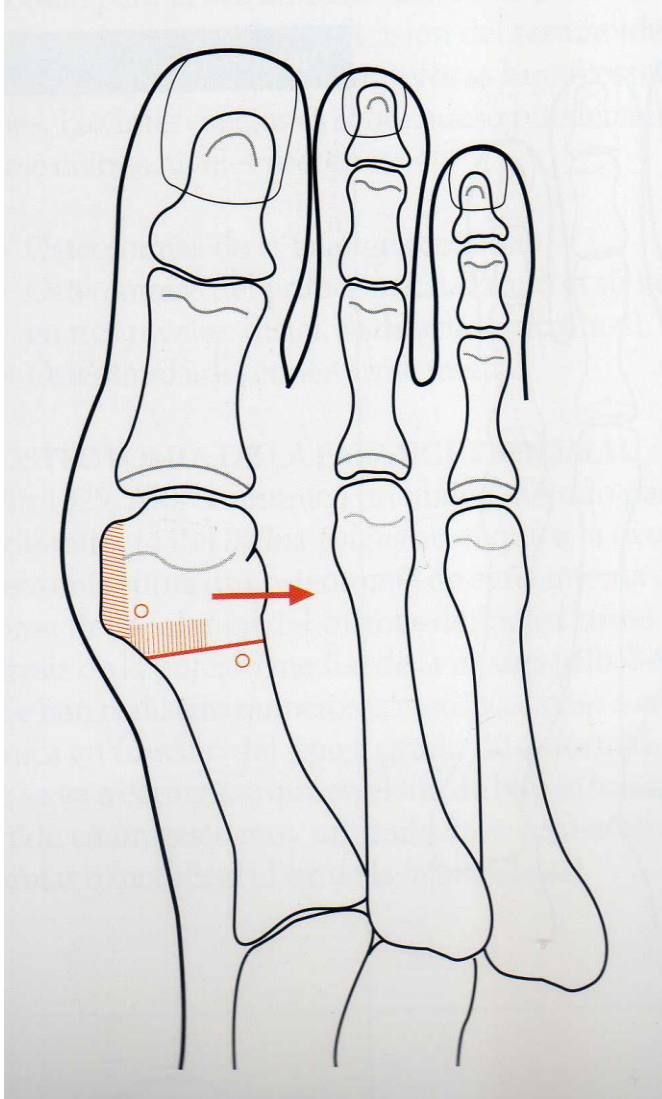
- 1881 JL Reverdin
- 1970 Funk y Wells



- Resección cuña base interna
- Inmediatamente detrás borde articular



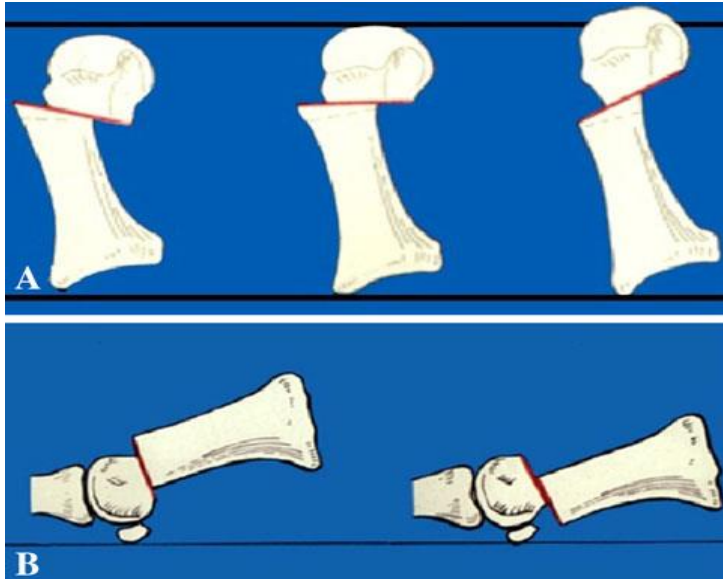
O. Mitchell



- 1945 Hawkins y Mitchell

- 1º perpendicular a diáfisis M1 2/3 espesor
- 2º completo 3 mms proximal al primero

- ON
- Pérdidas corrección
- Consolidación Viciosa



Rev esp cir ortop traumatol. 2010;54(3):174-178



Revista Española de Cirugía Ortopédica y Traumatología

www.elsevier.es/rot



ORIGINAL

Resultados a largo plazo de la osteotomía percutánea del metatarso distal (técnica de Bösch modificada) para la corrección del hallux valgus

J. Merino Pérez*, I. Ibor Ureña, J.M. Rodríguez Palomo, L.M. Fernández Rioja, N. Martín Larrañaga y J.I. Vicinay Olabarria

Departamento de Patología del Aparato Locomotor, Hospital de Cruces, País Vasco, España



A

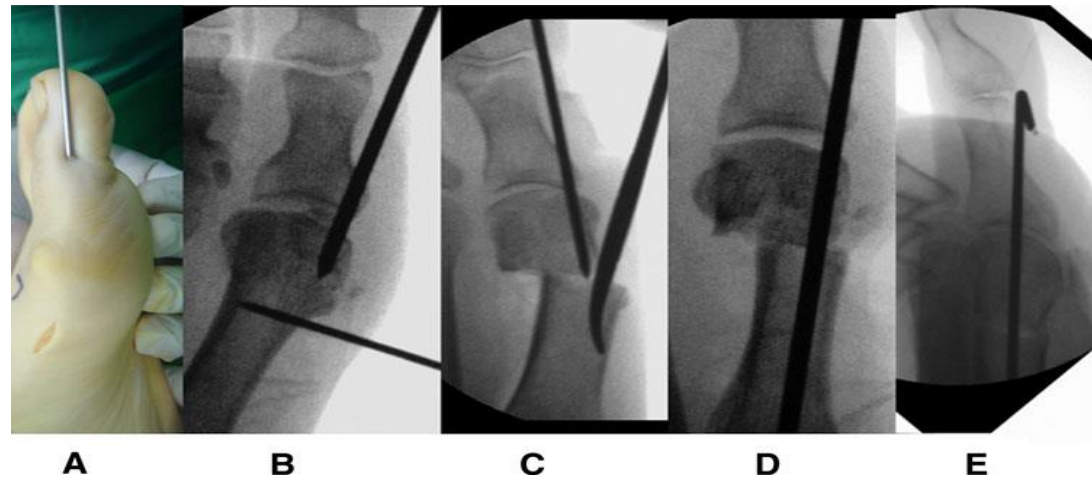
B

C

D

E

70 pies
AOFAS 87



O.SERI vs Scarf

Simple/efectiva/rápida/económica vs Scarf



Clin Orthop Relat Res (2013) 471:2305–2311
DOI 10.1007/s11999-013-2912-z

Clinical Orthopaedics
and Related Research®
A Publication of The Association of Bone and Joint Surgeons®

CLINICAL RESEARCH

The SERI Distal Metatarsal Osteotomy and Scarf Osteotomy Provide Similar Correction of Hallux Valgus

Sandro Giannini MD, Marco Cavallo MD,
Cesare Faldini MD, Deianira Luciani MD,
Francesca Vannini MD, PhD

Received: 7 September 2012 / Accepted: 4 March 2013 / Published online: 14 March 2013
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20 pacientes
AOFAS similar



O.SERI vs Scarf

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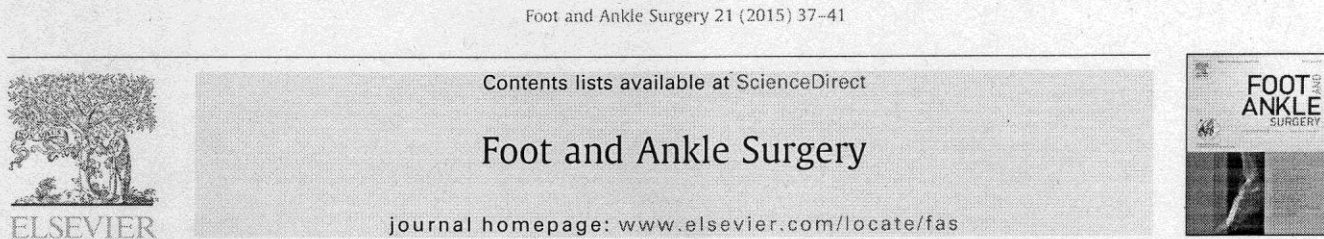
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- Menor incisión y tiempo quirúrgico
- Menor coste económico
- No EMO
- AOFAS y estudio rx similares.



O.SERI vs Scarf



Comparison of postoperative costs of two surgical techniques for hallux valgus (Kramer vs. scarf)



Daniel Poggio^{a,*}, Rodrigo Melo^b, Julio Botello^c, Carlos Polo^c, Pablo Fernández de Retana^d, Jordi Asunción^a

^aFoot and Ankle Unit, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Hospital Clínic, Barcelona, Spain

^bHospital Clínic and San Rafael Hospital, University of Barcelona, Spain

^cUniversity of Barcelona, Spain

^dHospital Clínic, Barcelona, Spain

- AOFAS al año
- Mejor SCARF

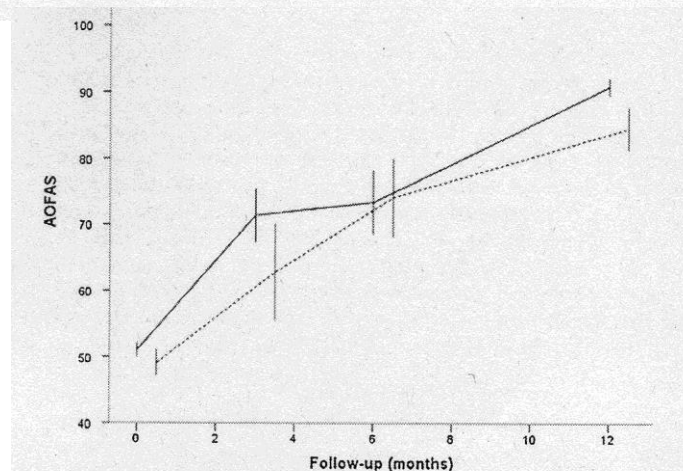


Fig. 2. Evolution of the AOFAS scale for Kramer (dotted line) and scarf (solid line). The results are expressed as means (\pm) 2 * standard error.



O.SERI vs Scarf

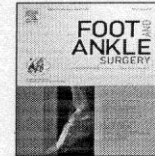
Foot and Ankle Surgery 21 (2015) 37–41



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^aFoot and Ankle Unit, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Hospital Clínic, Barcelona, Spain

^bHospital Clínic and San Rafael Hospital, University of Barcelona, Spain

^cUniversity of Barcelona, Spain

^dHospital Clínic, Barcelona, Spain

Table 3
Analysis of type and number of visits.

Type of visit	Type of osteotomy			
	Kramer		Scarf	
	<i>n</i> = 69 ft.	Rate	<i>n</i> = 133 ft.	Rate
	No.	(no. visits per case in 12 months of follow-up)	No.	(no. visits per case in 12 months of follow-up)
Postoperative care (<i>p</i> < 0.05)	289	4.1884	430	3.2331
First visit + follow-up or control visits	309	4.4783	610	4.5865
Emergency visits (<i>p</i> < 0.05)	24 (in 19 ft.)	0.3478	22 (in 14 ft.)	0.1654
Total (<i>p</i> < 0.05)	622	9.0145	1062	7.9850

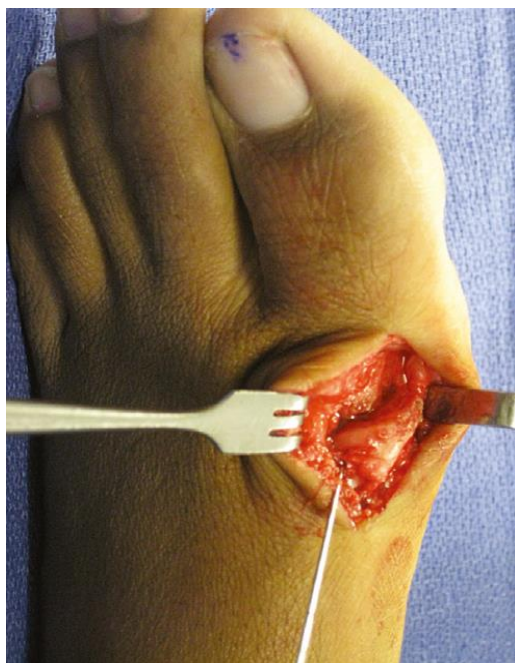
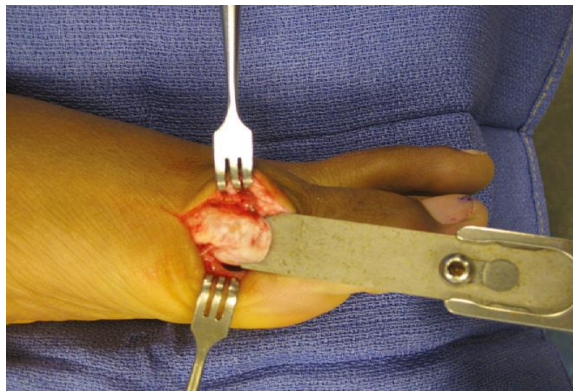
Table 2
Types and numbers of complications.

No. complications	Procedure	
	Kramer <i>n</i> = 69 ft.	Scarf <i>n</i> = 133 ft.
Hallux valgus relapse	3	1
Trouching with elevation	0	4
Transfer metatarsalgia	1	0
Long second toe	0	1
Excessive displacement of osteotomy	2	0
Fracture of first metatarsal	0	1
Delay in consolidation	3	0
CRPS	3	1
Superficial infection	5	1
Deep infection	2	0
Total (<i>p</i> value < 0.05)	19 (27.5%)	9 (6.7%)



O.Chevron

Técnica Quirúrgica



O.Chevron vs Scarf

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DOI: 10.3113/FAI.2008.1209

Equivalent Correction in Scarf and Chevron Osteotomy in Moderate and Severe Hallux Valgus: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Axel Deenik, MD; Henk van Mameren, MD, PhD; Enrico de Visser, MD, PhD; Maarten de Waal Malefijt, MD, PhD; Frits Draijer, MD; Rob de Bie, MSc, PhD
The Hague, The Netherlands

Level of Evidence: I, Prospective Randomized Study

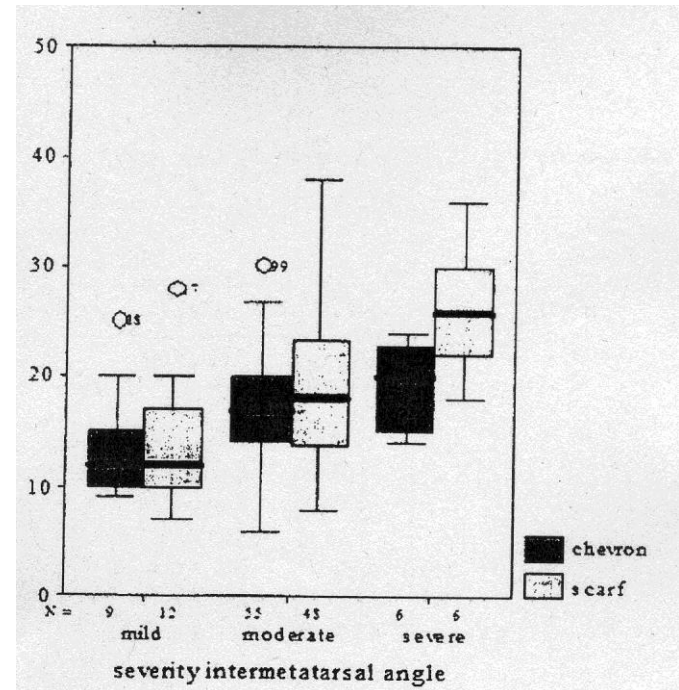
136 pies

66 O. Scarf

56 O. Chevron

Angulo M1M2 - MTF

- Similar formas leves – moderadas
- Mejor Chevron en HV severo



O.Chevron vs Scarf

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Level of Evidence: I, Prospective Randomized Study

AOFAS



Table 2: Overall group: Scarf versus chevron

Variable	Chevron (N = 70)	Scarf (N = 66)	p value
Hallux valgus angle			
Preoperative	30.5 ± 6.7	30.0 ± 6.9	0.66
Postoperative	17.2 ± 5.2	19.0 ± 7.7	0.12
Intermetatarsal angle			
Preoperative	13.4 ± 2.4	13.1 ± 2.6	0.49
Postoperative	9.5 ± 2.0	9.4 ± 2.2	0.65
Distal metatarsal articular angle			
Preoperative	13.0 ± 6.9	12.1 ± 6.8	0.47
Postoperative	12.4 ± 6.3	12.1 ± 6.8	0.80
Subluxated joint			
Preoperative	61	59	
Postoperative	5	7	
AOFAS			
Preoperative	46	47	0.61
Postoperative	86	88	0.38
Complications			
Avascular necrosis	3	0	
CRPS	1	7	

O.Chevron vs Scarf

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The Hague, The Netherlands

Level of Evidence: I, Prospective Randomized Study

Riesgos

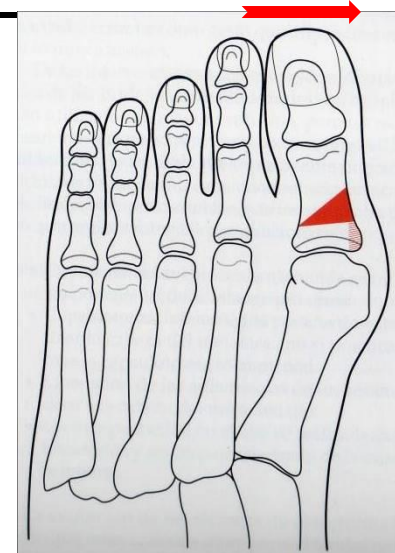


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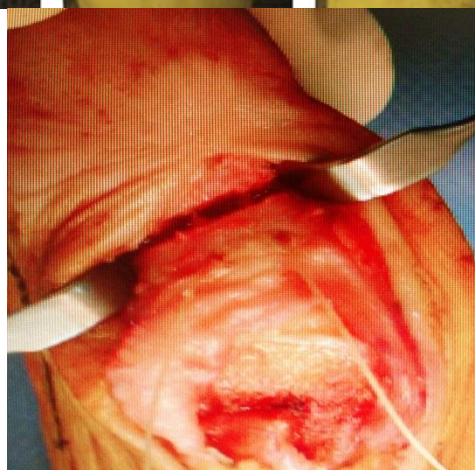
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AOFAS			
Preoperative	46	47	0.61
Postoperative	86	88	0.38
Complications			
Avascular necrosis	3	0	
CRPS	1	7	

O. Akin

- No aislada por alta tasa recidivas
- Morfología triangular
- HV leves – moderados con pie griego – cuadrado
- Mínimo acortamiento, osteoclasia ----- no desrotación hallux
- Tras O. Distales:
 - Corrección DASA
 - Congruencia articular
 - Mejoría aspecto estético

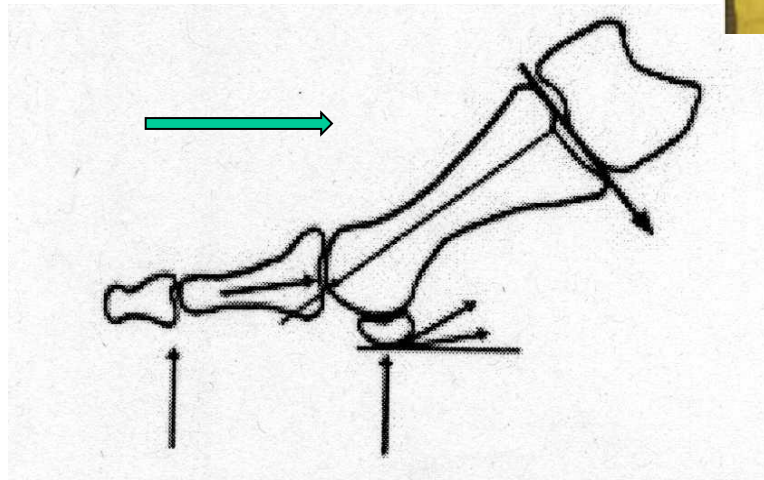
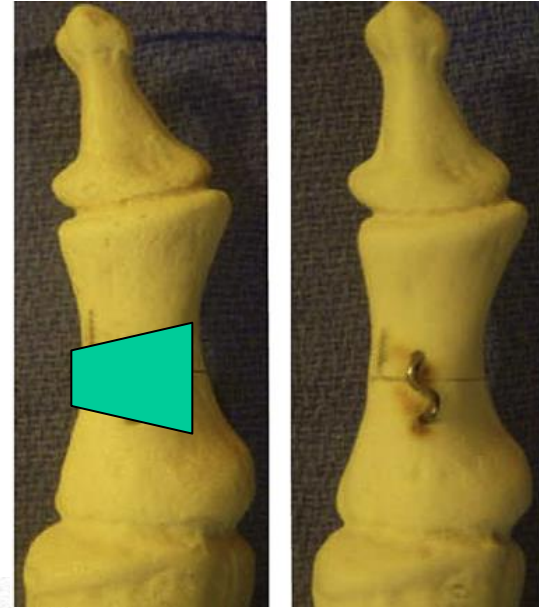


O. Akin



O. Acortamiento F1

- Morfología trapezoidal - diafisaria
- HV leves – moderados
 - Con pie egipcio
 - Sin osteoclasia – desrotadora
- Acortamiento - ↓ Brazo palanca fase impulso pie



Complicaciones osteotomias F1

Material osteosíntesis



Complicaciones osteotomias F1

Material osteosíntesis



Conclusiones Osteotomías Distales en HV

- No son todas iguales biomecánicamente
- Diferentes complicaciones
- O. Chevron equiparable a O.Scarf en HV Moderados
- Experiencia cirujano amplia posibilidades y mejora resultados



Futuro





Muchas gracias