

OPERATIVE TREATMENTS FOR HALLUX VALGUS

Daniel Wiernik D.PM.

Orlando Orthopaedic Center

Section Chief, Podiatry, Orlando Health
Faculty, Florida Hospital Podiatric Surgery

Decision Making

- Chief Complaint
- Physical Findings
- Radiographic Evaluation
- Age
- Neurovascular status
- Patient expectations

Chief Complaint

- “Bump pain”
- Joint Pain
- Limitation in shoe gear
- Limitation in activity
- Cosmesis

Physical Findings

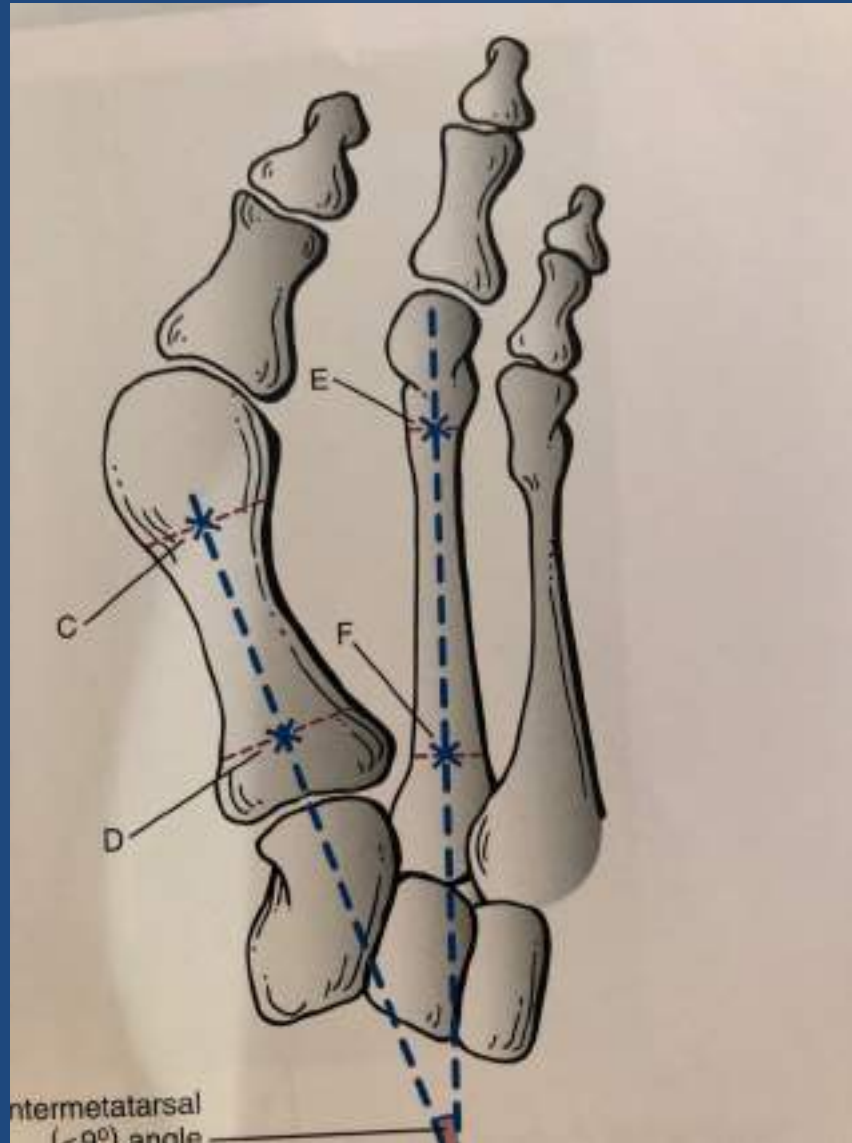
- Medial prominence
- Lateral hallux deviation
- First ray instability
- Second ray pathology



Radiographic Evaluation

- Hallux Valgus angle
- 1-2 Intermetatarsal angle
- 1st metatarsal length
- Hallux interphalangeal angle
- Articular set angles
- MP Joint Congruency
- Metadductus deformity

Intermetatarsal Angle



Age

- Physiologic age
- Co-morbidities
 - Diabetes
 - Smoking
- Neurovascular status

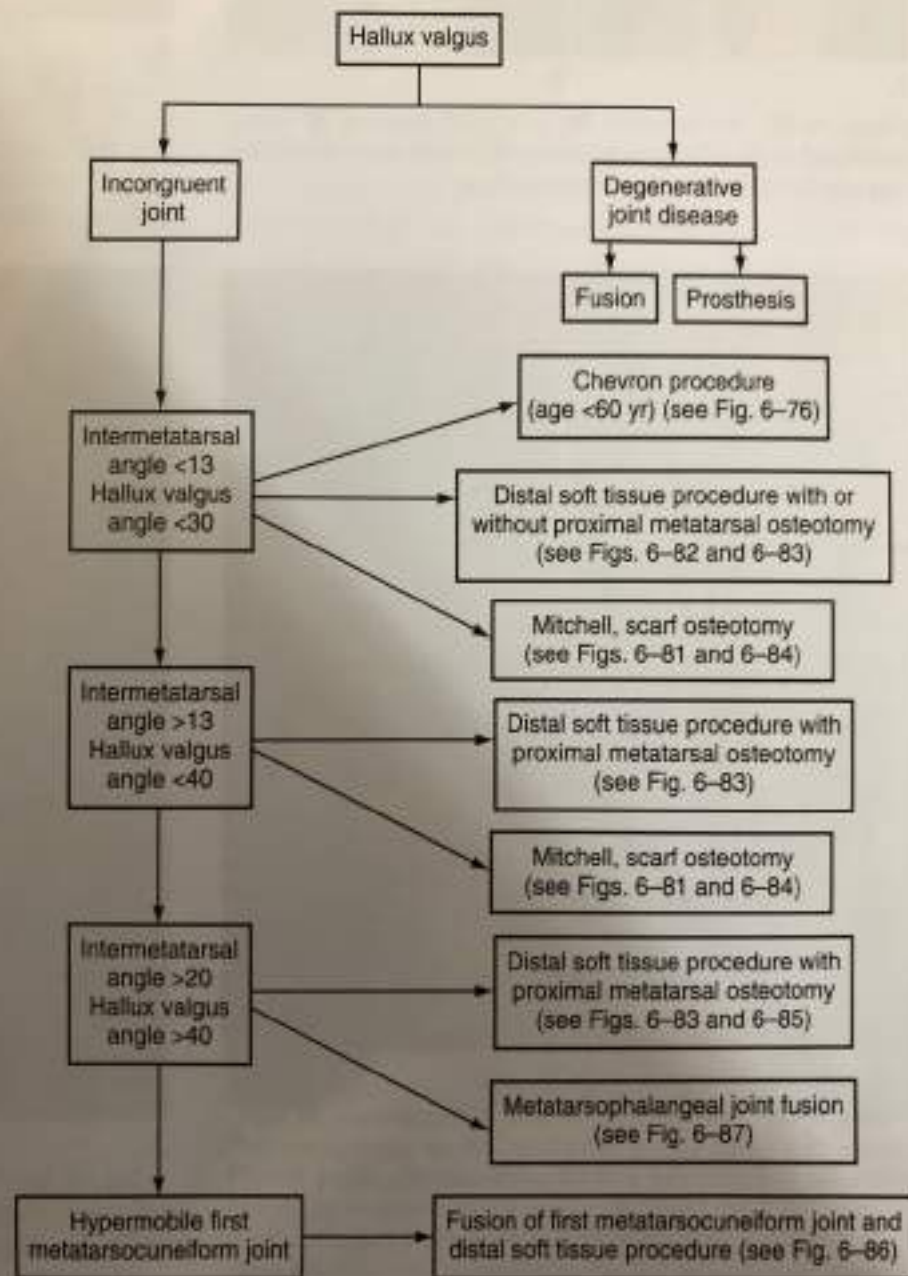
Patient Expectation

- Function/Shoegear
 - Occupation
 - Sports/Exercise
- Postoperative course
 - WB vs NWB
 - Right or Left
 - Missed time from work
- Cosmesis

Decision Time

**What is the number one criteria
used in deciding which procedure is
best for this patient??**

X-Rays



Intermetatarsal Angle Rule

- IM < 15 degrees
 - First metatarsal head procedure
- IM > 15 degrees
 - First metatarsal base procedure
- IM > 20 degrees and/or first ray instability
 - First metatarsal-cuneiform fusion (Lapidus)
 - First metatarsal-phalangeal joint fusion
- Real rule is there is no rule
 - Surgeon's choice

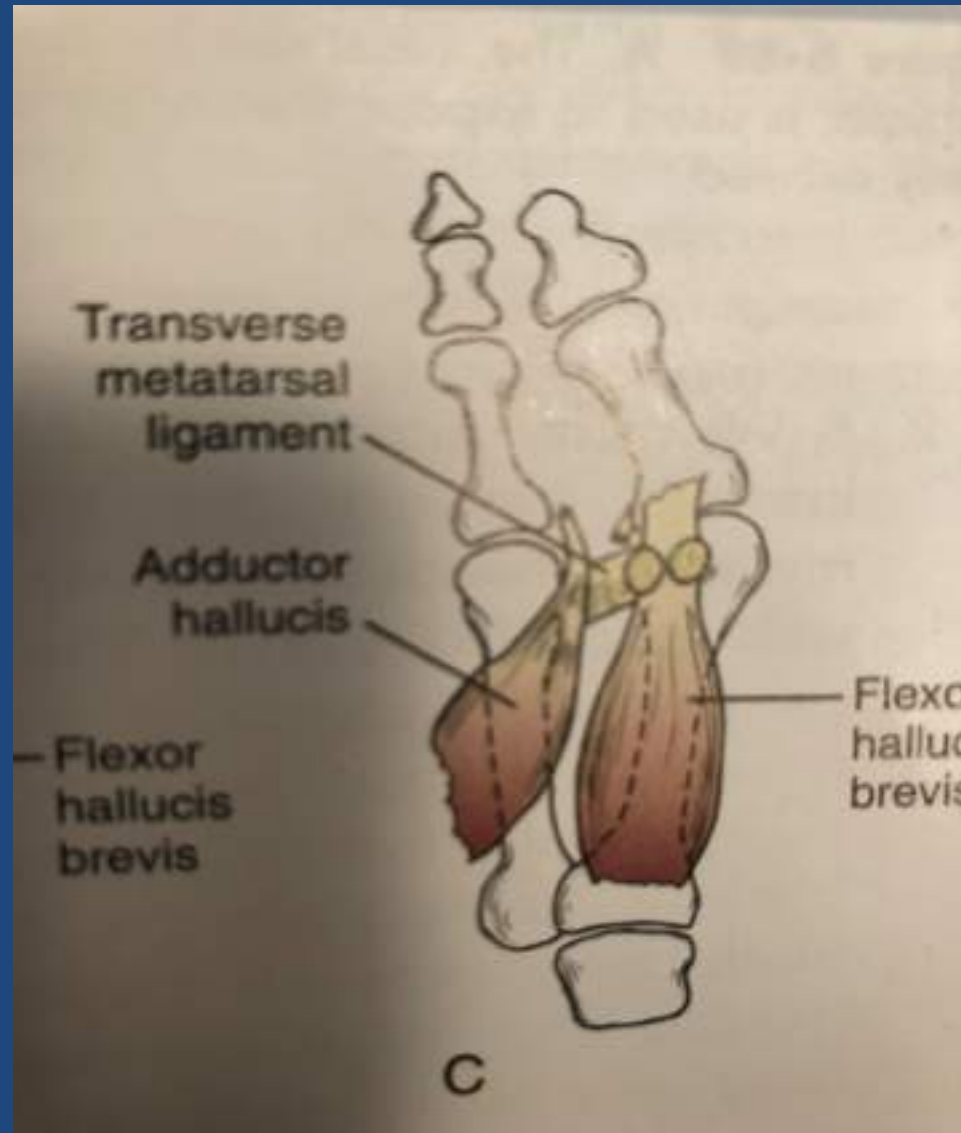
Surgery Approach

- Incision placement
- Soft tissue contracture release
- Medial eminence resection
- Osteotomy/Arthrodesis
- Soft tissue balancing
- Layered closure

Incision Placement



Soft Tissue Contracture Release

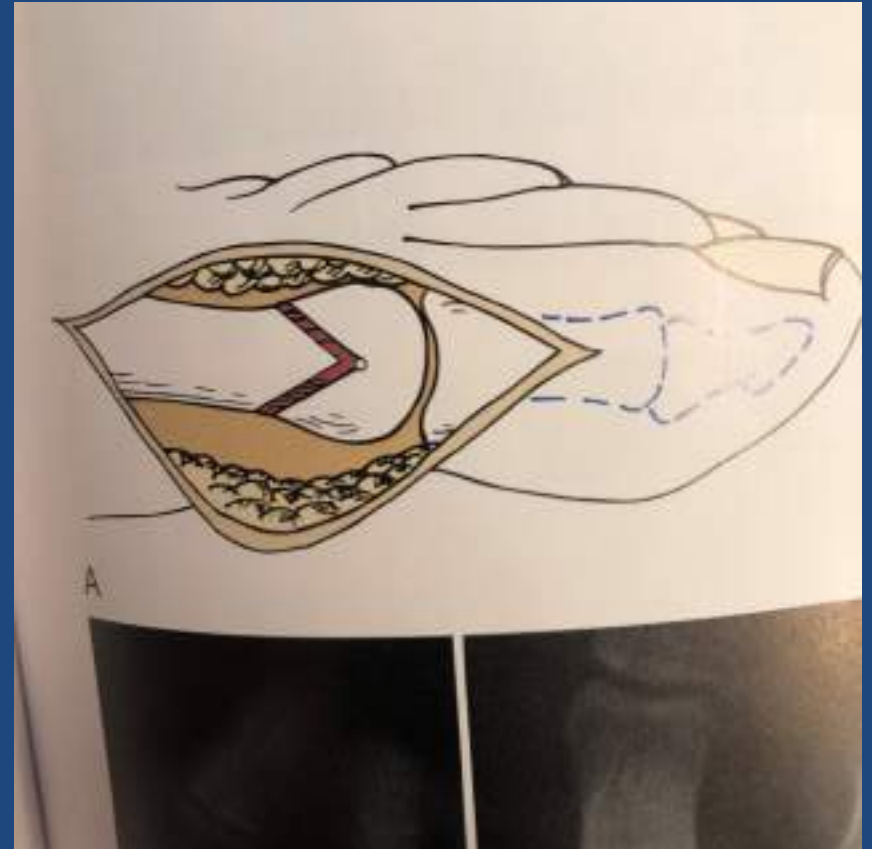


Medial Eminence Resection



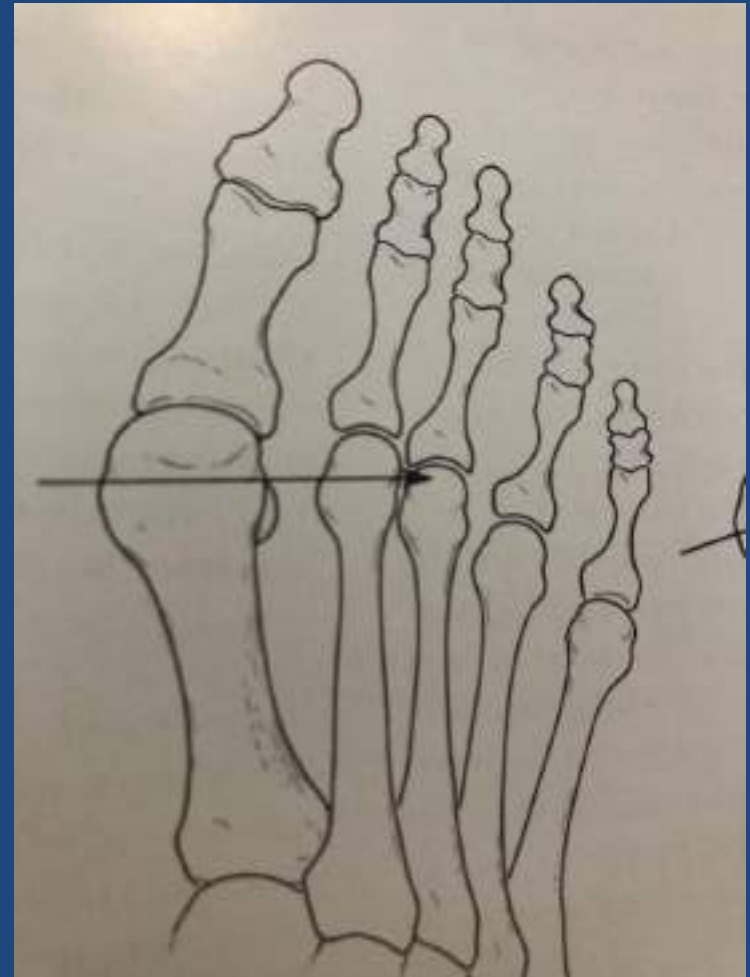
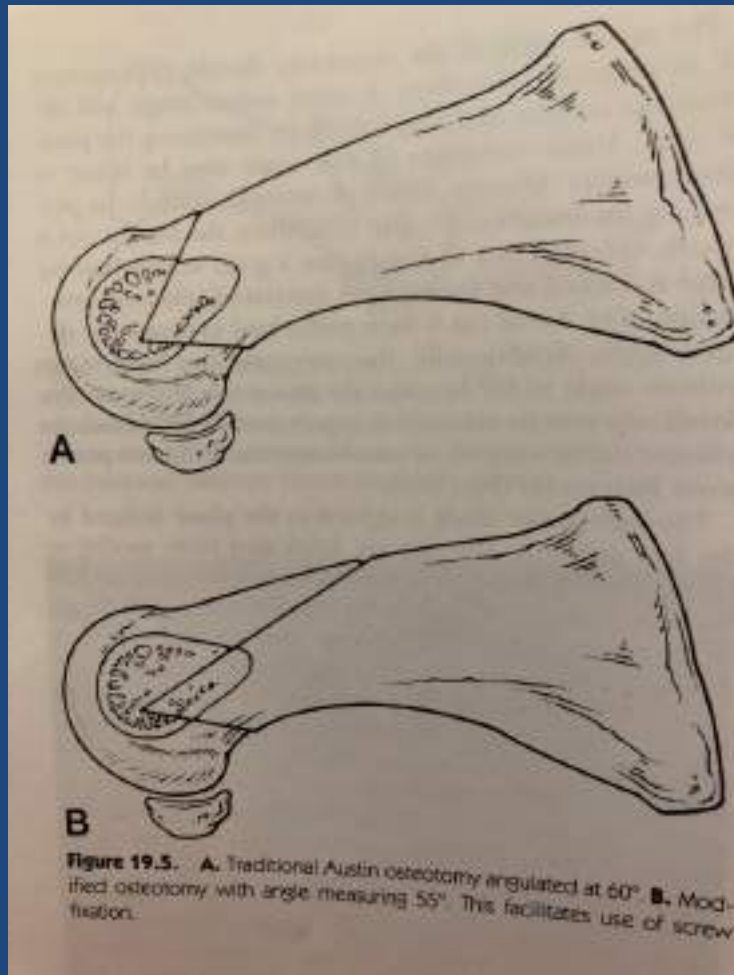
Osteotomy/Arthrodesis

- IM < 15 degrees = Head Procedure
 - Most common = Chevron (Austin)



Chevron Procedure

Austin Bunionectomy



Chevron Procedure Austin Bunionectomy



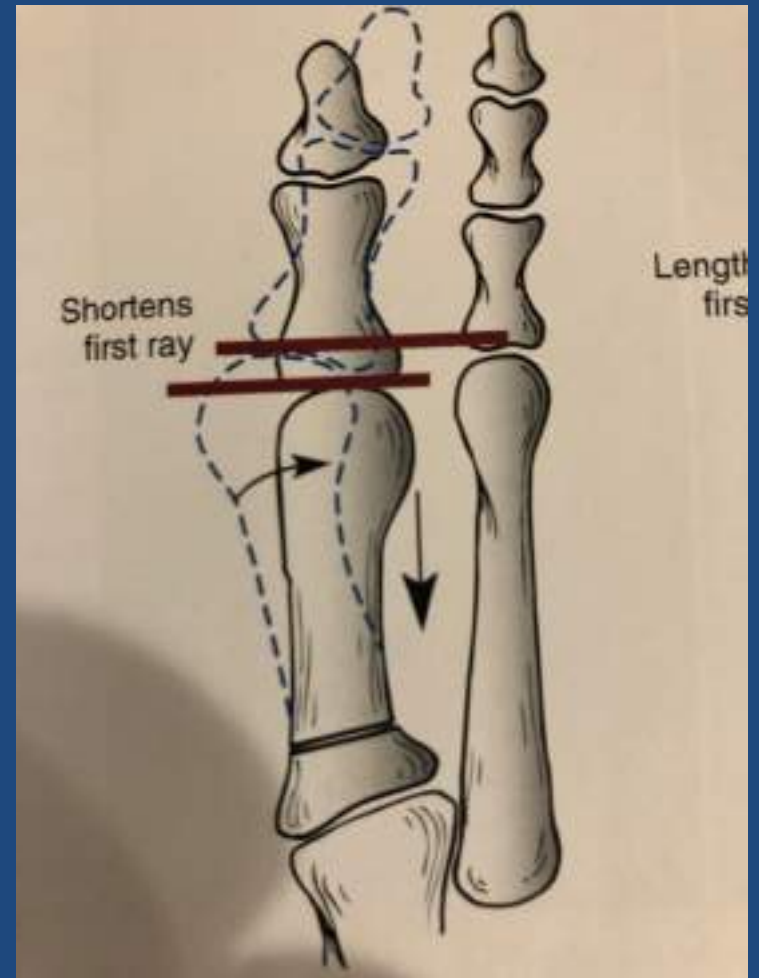
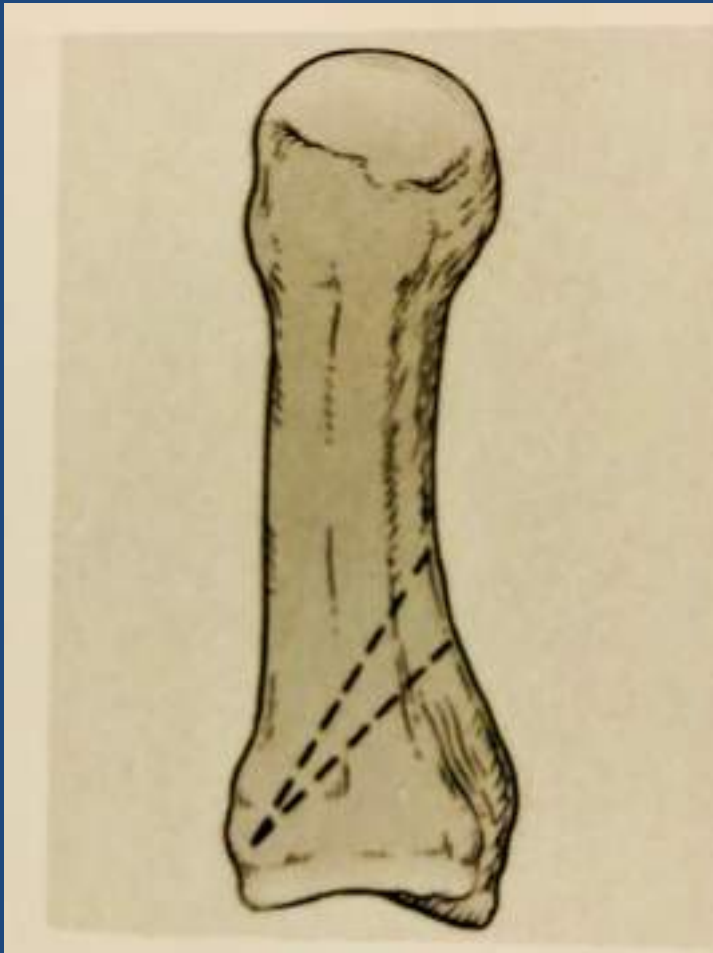
Chevron Procedure Austin Bunionectomy



Osteotomy/Arthrodesis

- IM > 15 degrees = Base Procedure
 - Closing wedge osteotomy
 - Opening wedge osteotomy
 - Crescentic osteotomy
 - Metatarsal-Cuneiform Arthrodesis (Lapidus)
 - Metatarsal-Phalangeal Jt Arthrodesis

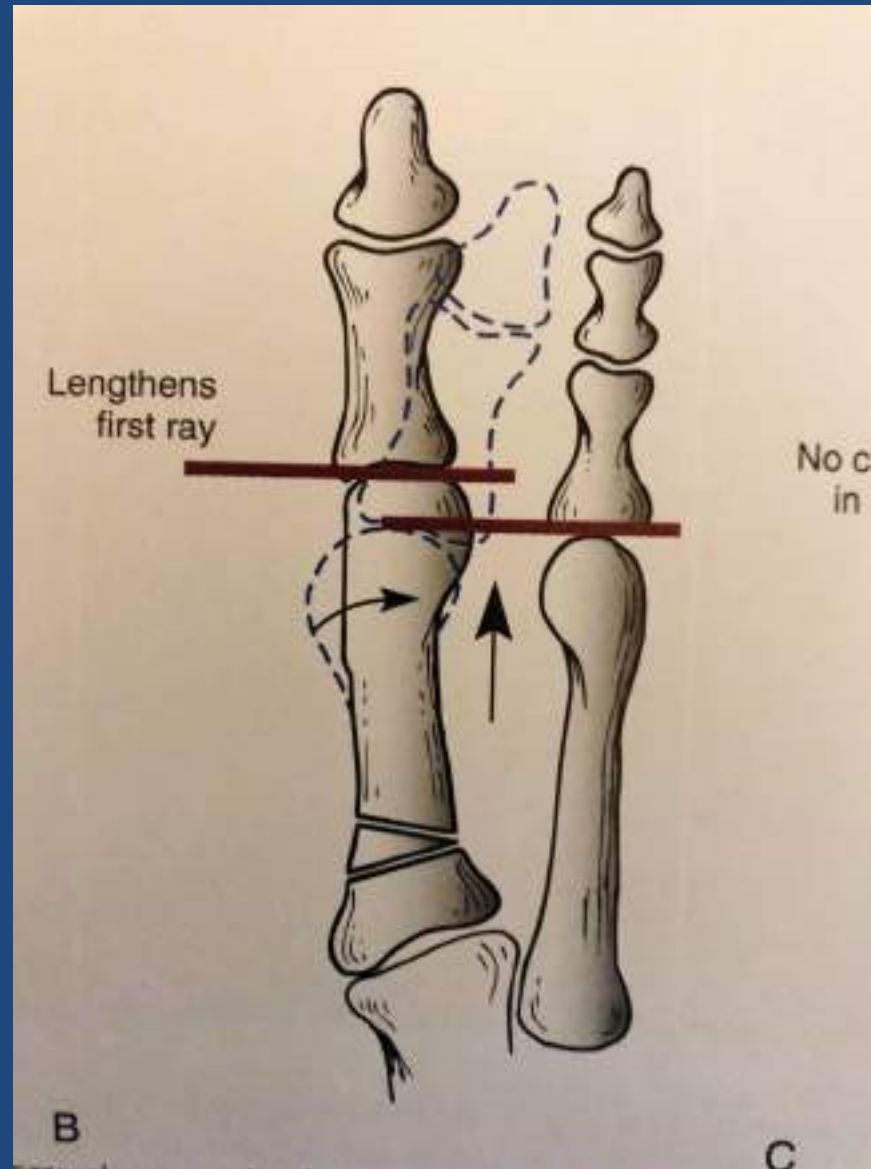
Closing Wedge Osteotomy



Closing Wedge Osteotomy



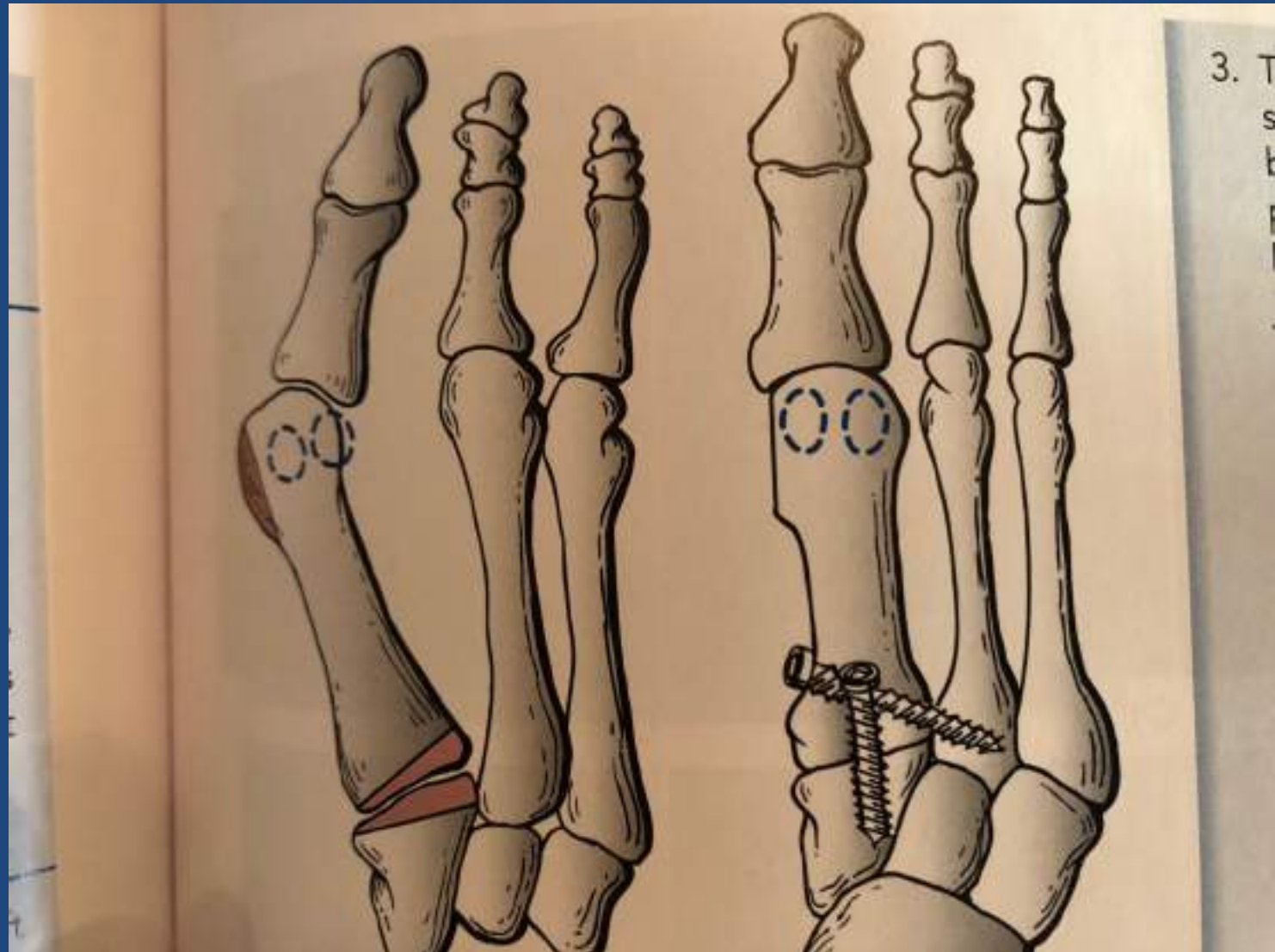
Opening Wedge Osteotomy



Opening Wedge Osteotomy



Metatarsal-Cuneiform Arthrodesis (Lapidus)



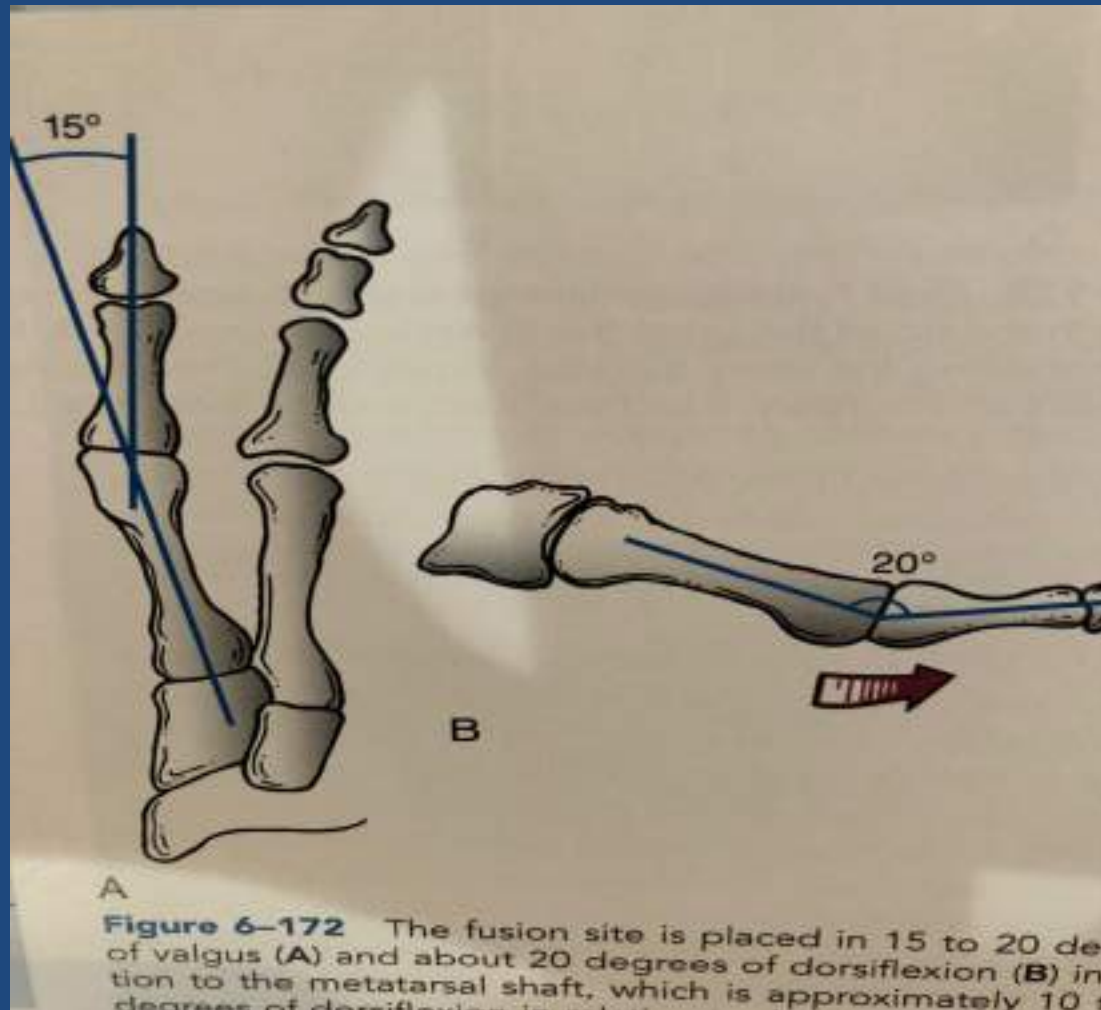
Metatarsal-Cuneiform Arthrodesis (Lapidus)



Metatarsal-Cuneiform Arthrodesis (Lapidus)



Metatarsal-Phalangeal Joint Arthrodesis



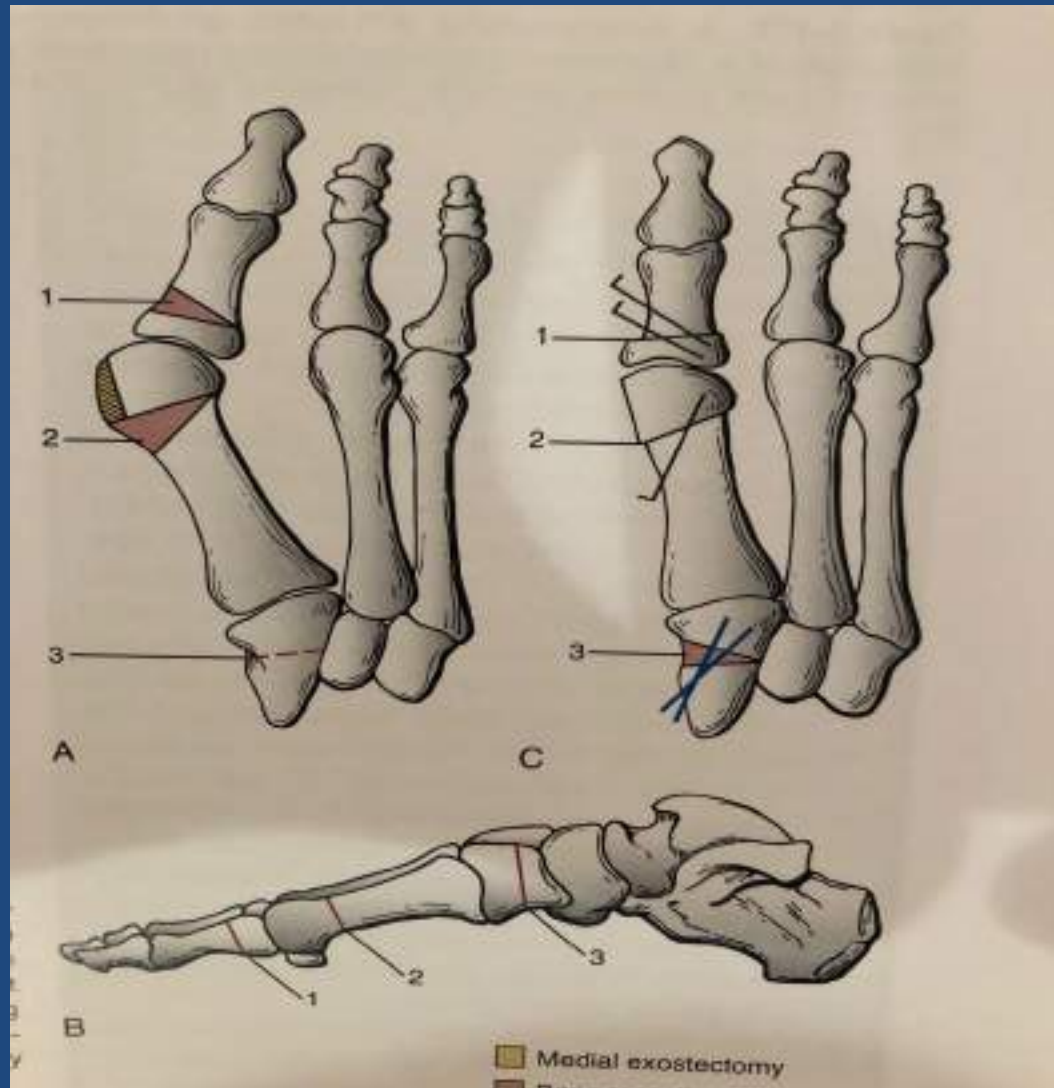
Metatarsal-Phalangeal Joint Arthrodesis



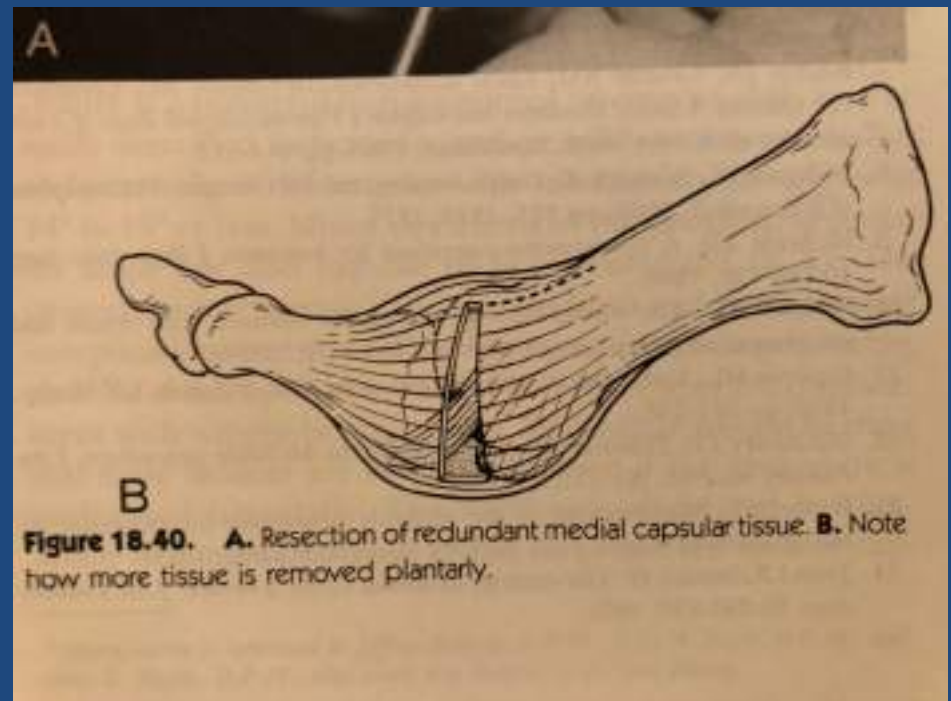
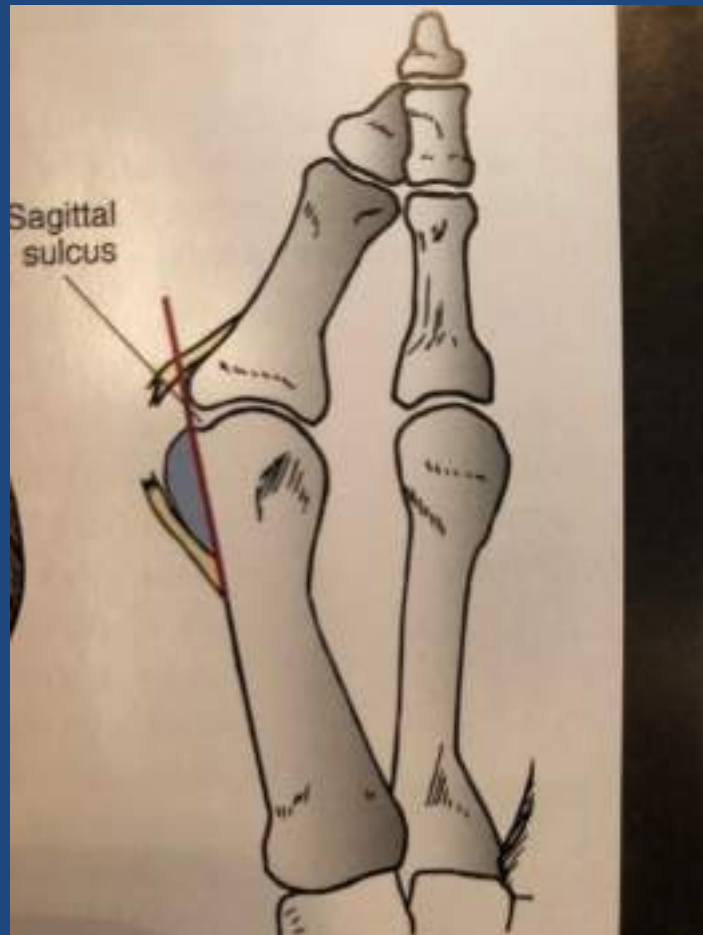
Other Procedures

- Shaft Osteotomies
 - Scarf, Ludloff
- Phalangeal Osteotomy
 - Akin
- Cuneiform Osteotomy
 - Opening wedge

Other Procedures



Soft Tissue Balancing



Post-op Treatment

- WB vs NWB
 - Head – Immediate WB
 - Base – Prolonged NWB 4-8 weeks
- Protection
 - Post-op shoe
 - Fracture Boot
 - Cast
- Physical Therapy

Final Thoughts

- Choosing procedure based on:
 - Degree of deformity
 - Surgeon's training
 - Surgeon's experience
 - Patient's goals and expectations
 - Long term outcome
 - Limit risk of complications
 - Cosmesis

THANK YOU

Daniel Wiernik D.PM.

Orlando Orthopaedic Center

Section Chief, Podiatry, Orlando Health
Faculty, Florida Hospital Podiatric Surgery