Surgical Correction of Hallux Valgus Complicated with Adult-type Pes Planus

Abstract

Hallux valgus, an illness that is known to affect many middle-aged and older women, is commonly complicated with pronation deformity, or pes planus. The purpose of this retrospective study was to investigate the efficiency of simultaneous correction of moderate to severe hallux valgus deformity and adult-type pes planus. Twenty cases of moderate to severe hallux valgus complicated with adult-type pes planus in 19 consecutive patients (15 [79%] women, 4 [11%] men; mean age: 44.50 ± 17.13 years; mean follow-up duration: 19.30 ± 17.02 months) were included. Medial calcaneal sliding osteotomy was performed to correct hindfoot valgus, whereas treatments of hallux valgus were case-dependent. The mean postoperative hallux valgus angle, intermetatarsal angle, hindfoot alignment angle, and hindfoot alignment ratio were 25.45 ± 3.48º, 10.59 ± 9.72º, 3.09 ± 2.92º, and 0.41 ± 0.17, respectively. Although a hallux varus deformity occurred as a postoperative complication in 1 case (5%), there were no cases of postoperative recurrence. This demonstrates the efficiency of simultaneous correction of moderate to severe hallux valgus and adult-type pes planus.

Level of Clinical Evidence: 4

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Conflict of Interest: None reported.

Key words: flat foot, foot deformity, forefoot surgery, hindfoot surgery, hindfoot realignment