

Stage III Posterior Tibial Tendon Dysfunction 9/9/11

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Disclosure

Synthes – Consultant Ascension - Consultant

I have no potential conflicts with this presentation.



Definition

Fixed hindfoot valgus with associated hindfoot abduction w/ or w/o forefoot supination secondary to chronic PTTD



Simplified definition Rigid Flatfoot (Just won't move) Long-standing PTTD **Coalition** Effectively functions as Stage III **Arthrosis Failed prior correction**

Clinical Symptoms/Signs

Pain

Posteromedial – over PTT Sinus Tarsi Subfibular impingement "Too many toes" sign Swelling PM over PTT Limited Hindfoot ROM Weak plantarflexioninversion Inability to perform **Single-limb heel rise**





















<u>Nonoperative Management</u> <u>Accommodate Deformity</u> <u>AFO/Arizona</u>





Surgical Intervention

Arthrodesis
 Talonavicular Joint
 T-N fusion LOCKS hindfoot motion
 Deland, 1997

Must Arthrodesis TN joint to correct the deformity

Surgical Intervention

Arthrodesis

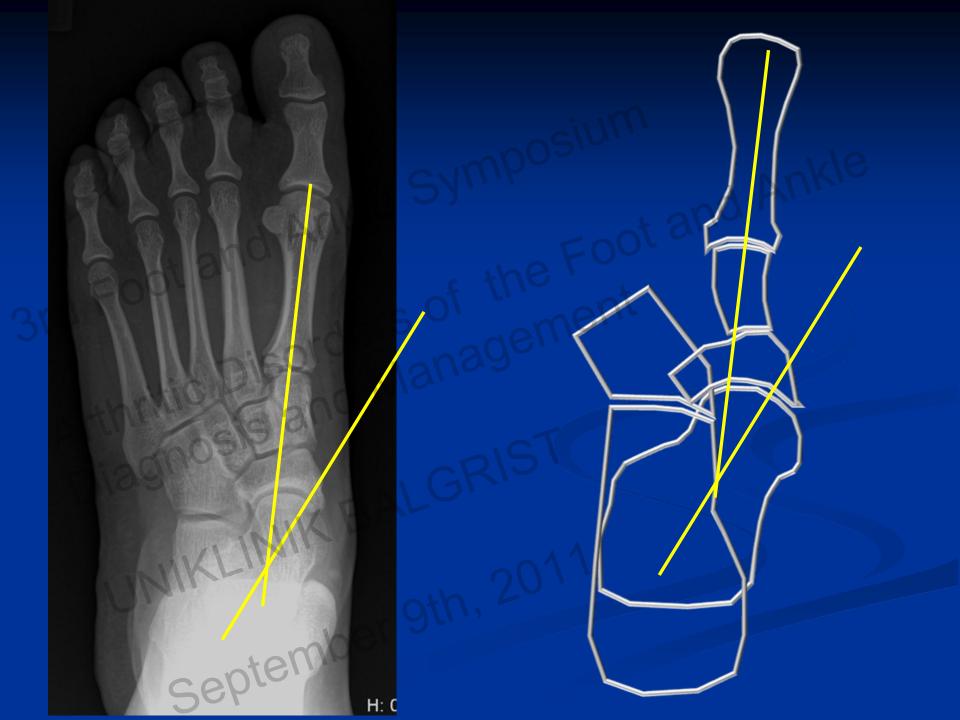
Subtalar joint
 Isolated subtalar fusion decreases T-N joint motion 26% and C-C motion 56%
 Deland, 1997

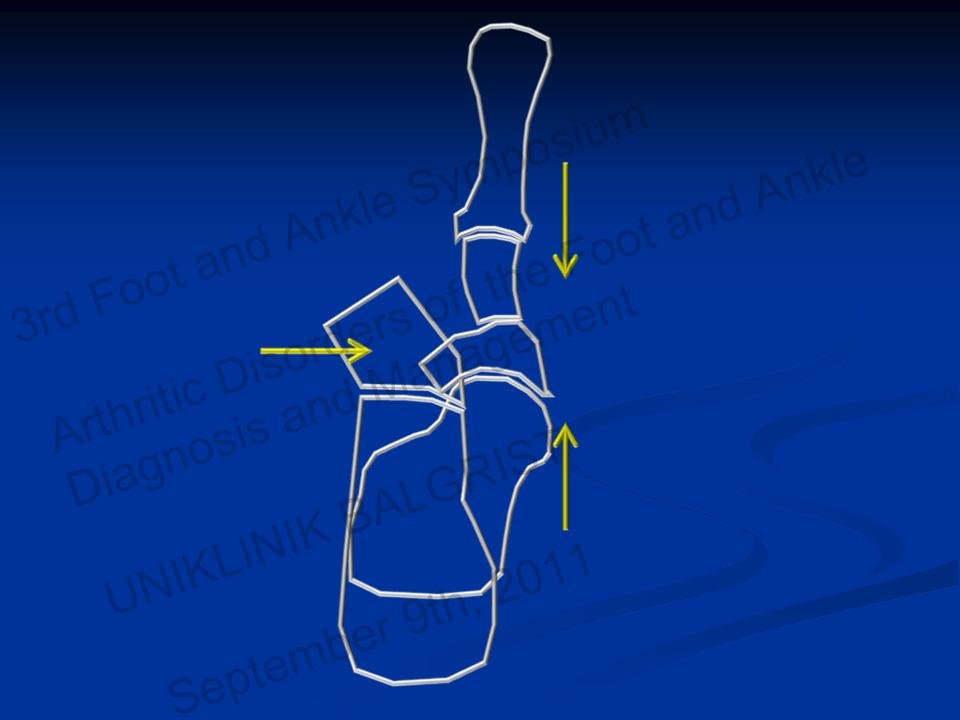
 Arthrodesis of the ST required in the setting of hindfoot stiffness
 Correct Hindfoot Valgus
 Subtalar joint will not passively correct

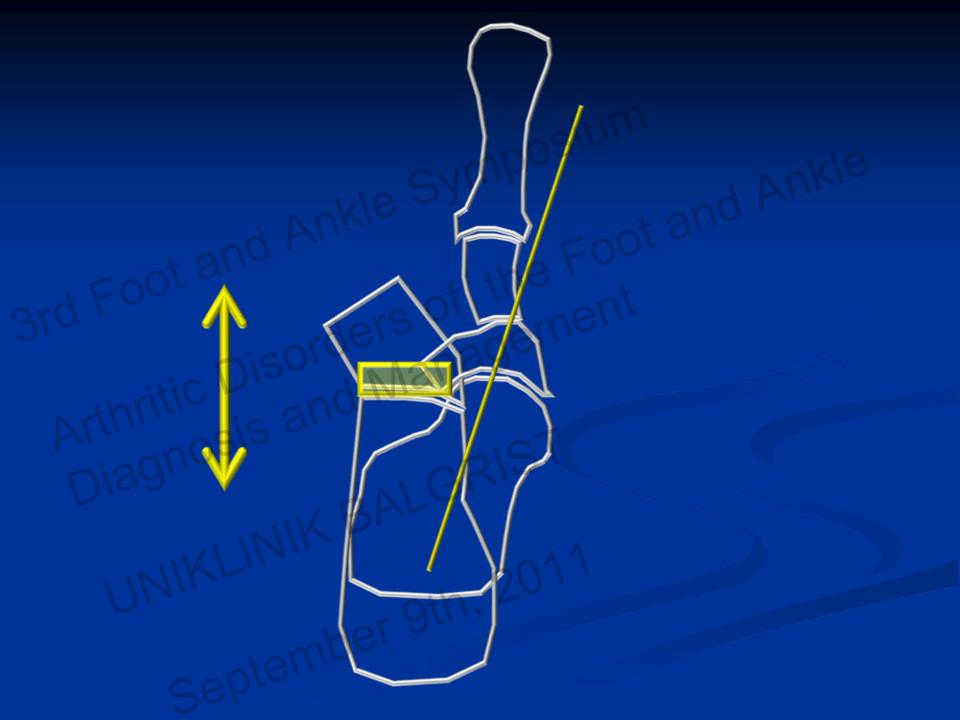
Surgical Intervention

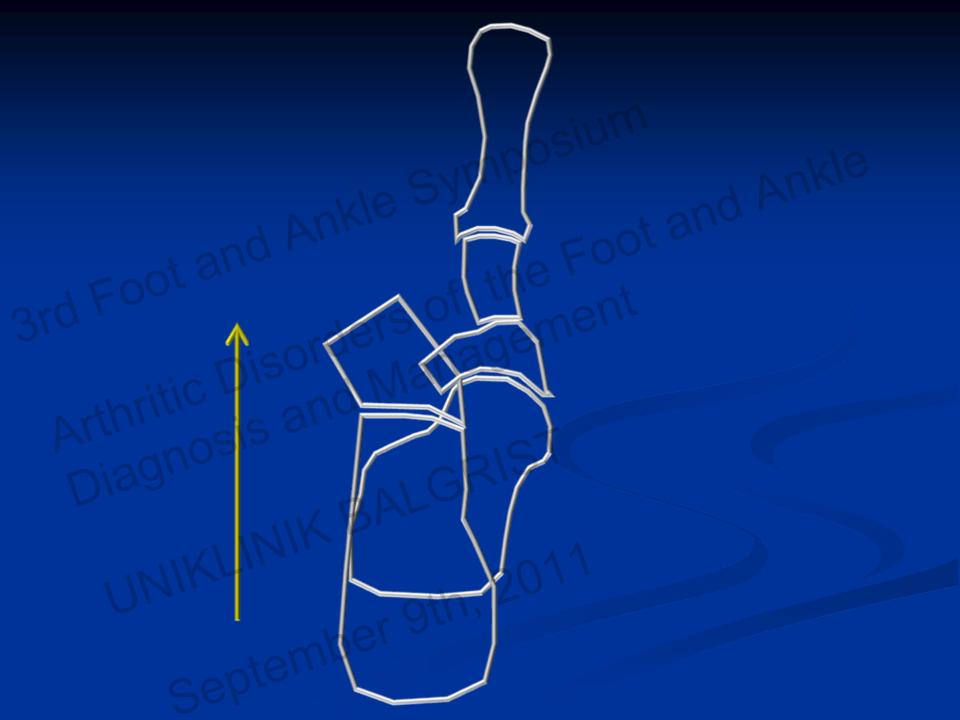
Arthrodesis

Calcaneo-cuboid joint C-C fusion decreases 67% T-N motion but has little effect on subtalar joint Arthrodesis is not required to correct deformity Exception CC Arthritis Coalition Revision of Stiff / Failed Stage II correction Inability to correct abduction



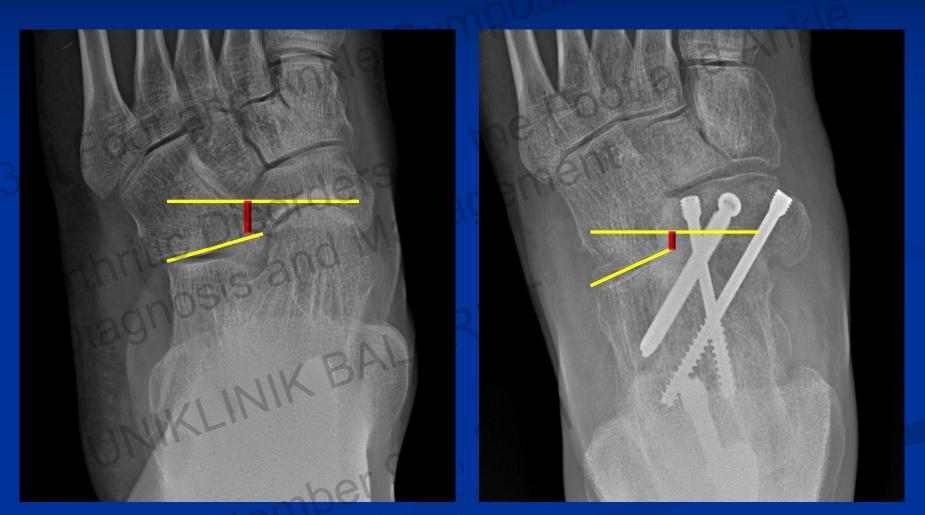








Septer



Septer

T-N fixation

Dorsolateral screw

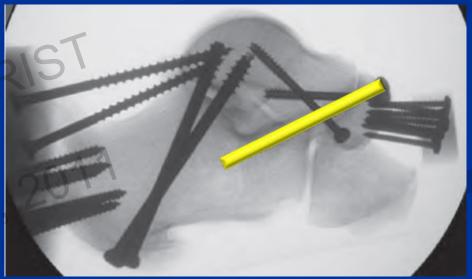
(Campbell et. al. AOFAS Summer Meeting 2010)

Superior compression with 1 medial screw and 1 dorsolateral screw **Talonavicular Joint Fixation Using Augmenting Naviculocalcaneal Screw in Modified Double Hindfoot Arthrodesis**

Carter D. Kiesau, MD; Connor R. LaRose, MD; Richard R. Glisson, BS; Mark E. Easley, MD; James K. DeOrio, MD

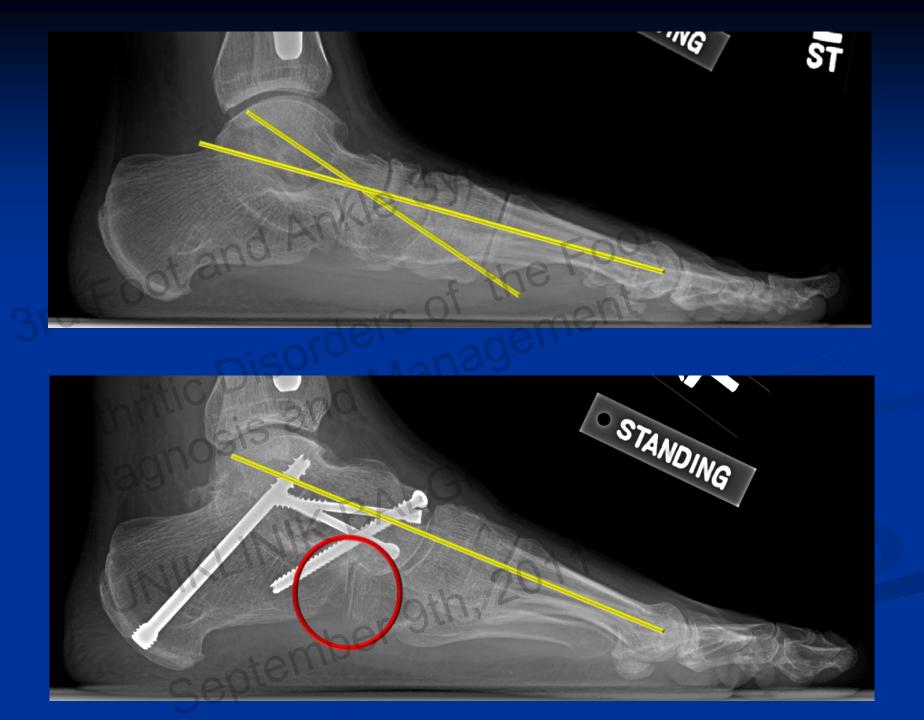
N-C screw increased rigidity to dorsal/plantar and medio-lateral stress





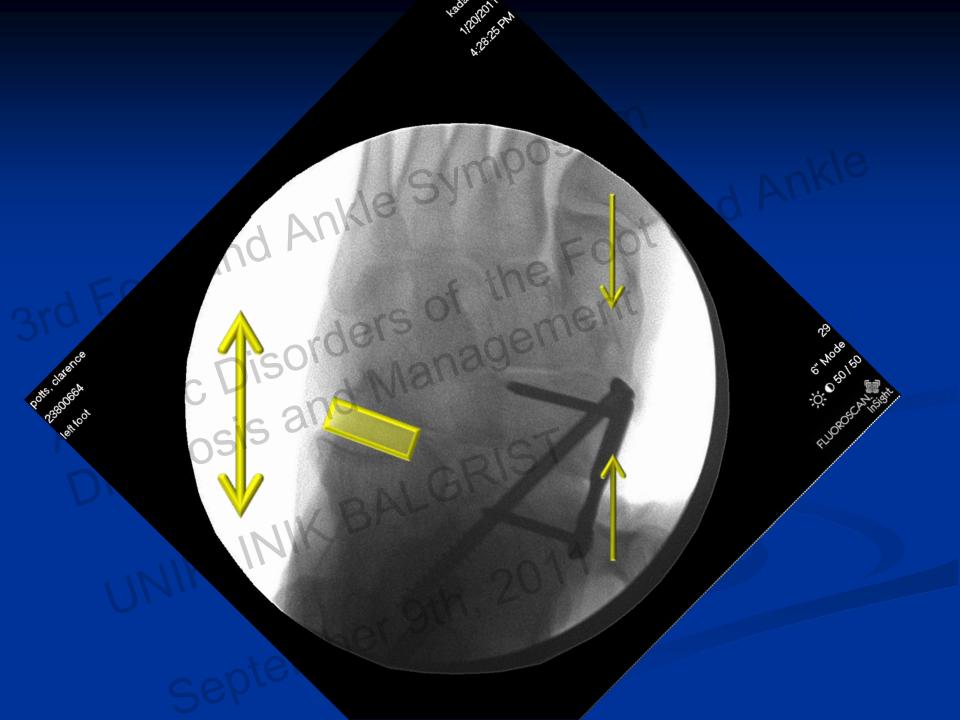
Durham, NC

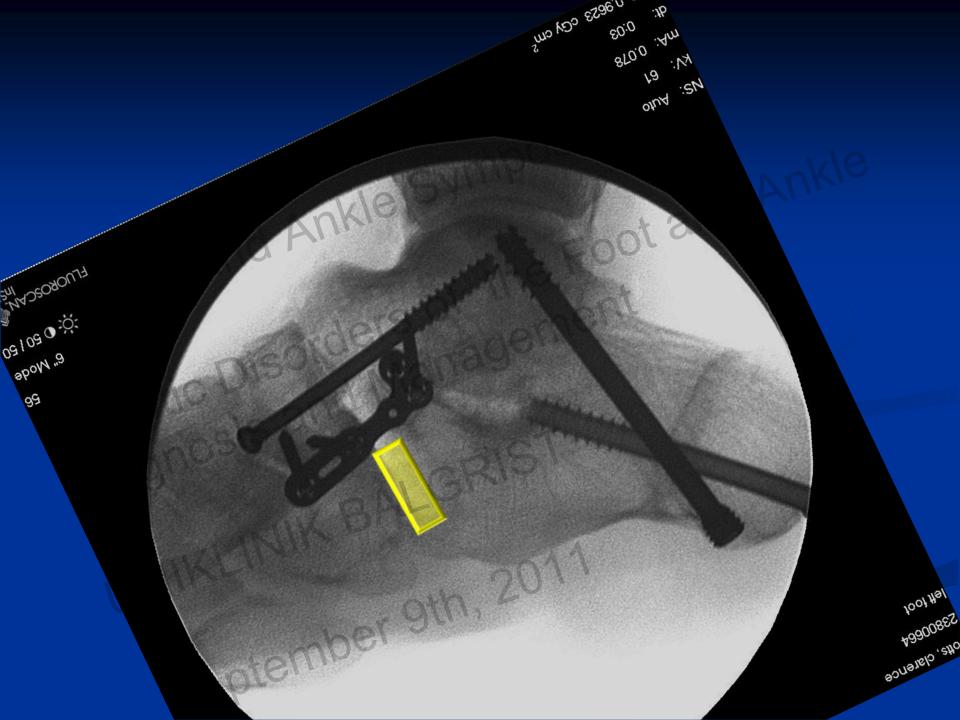




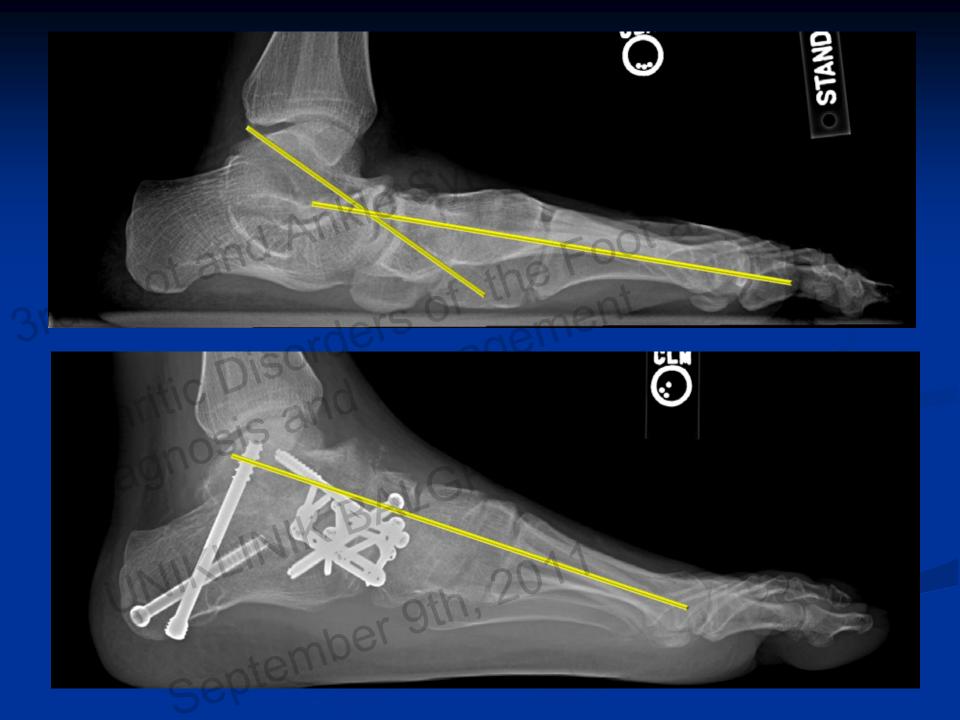
Stiff ST joint – Different approach











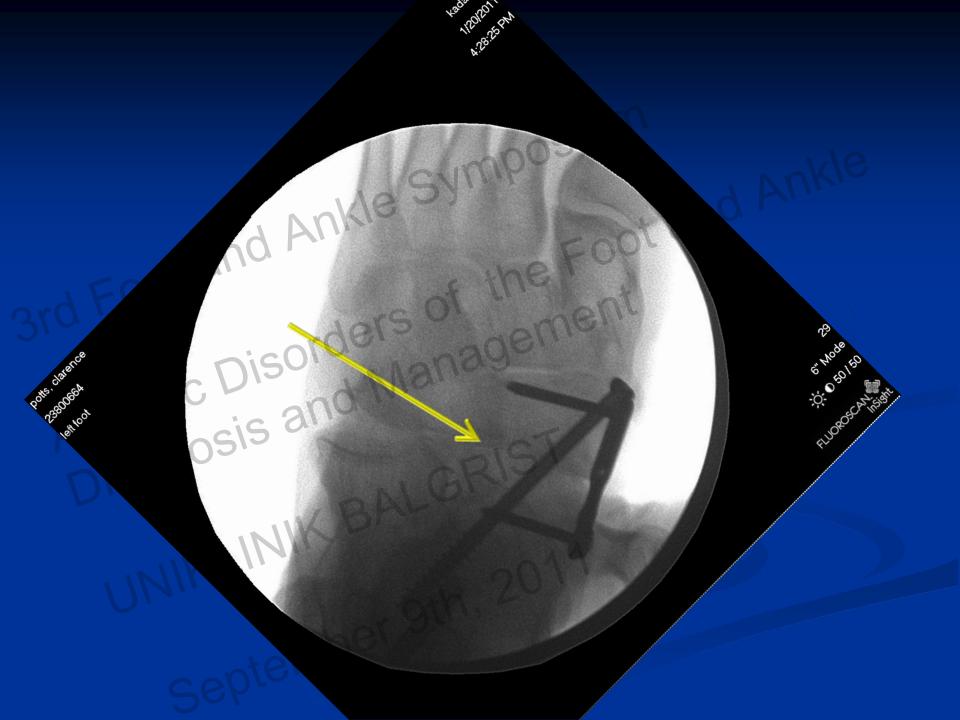
Lamina spreader – Lateral process talus to anterior process calcaneus

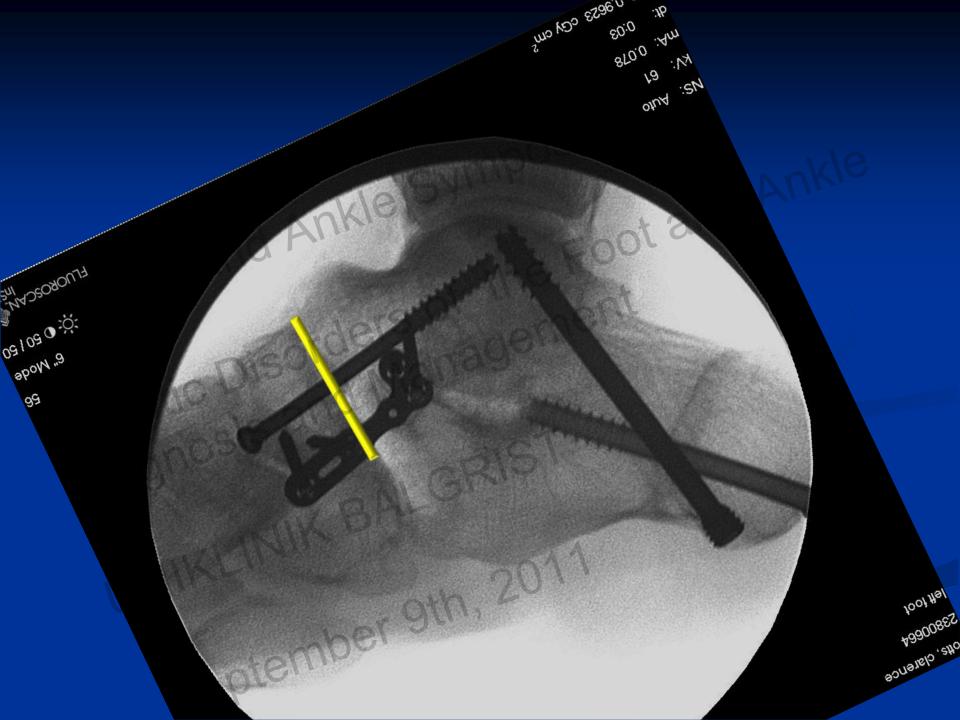
TN reduction aid

- If TN is key to deformity why not focus reduction there 1st?
 Less powerful tools to force reduction
 - Reliant on Strength of K-wires
 - Reliant on brute strength

Flat Cuts

- Persistently rigid subtalar joint
- Tight lateral soft tissue (peroneals)
- Calcaneus does not have to translate distally
- Decreases lateral soft tissue tension

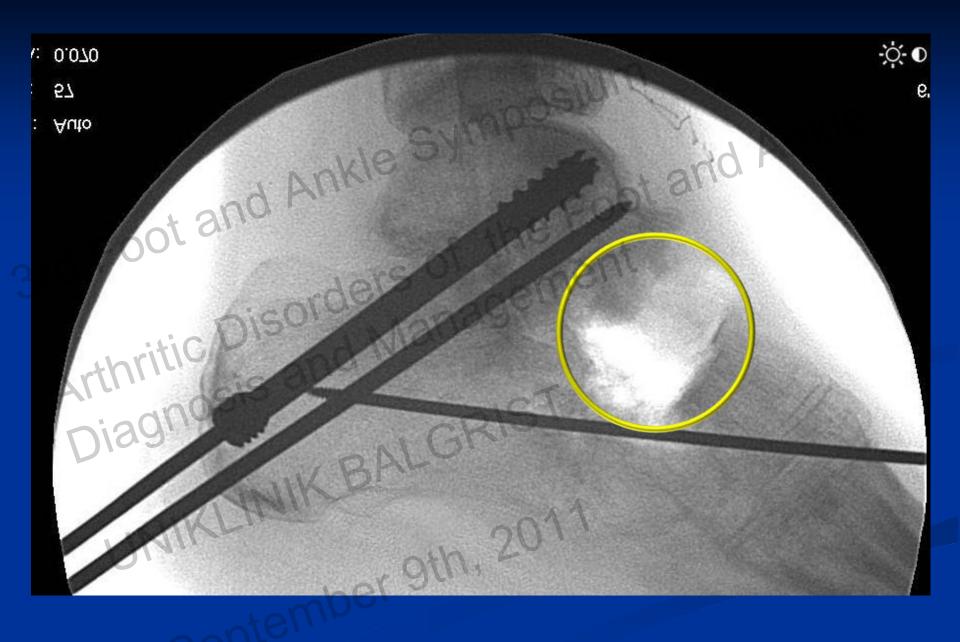


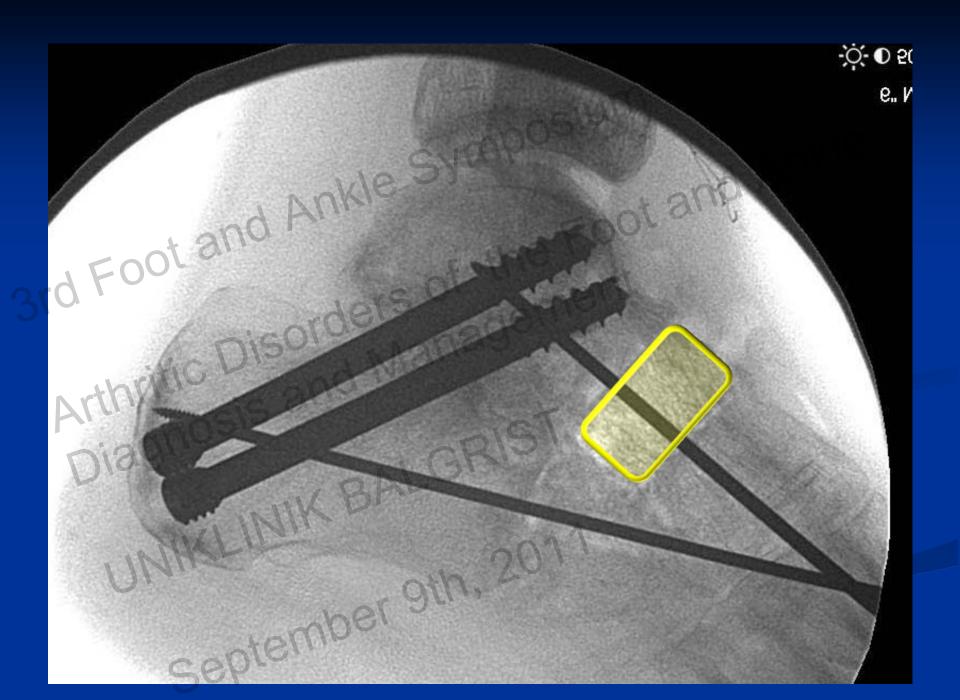




Failed TN fusion
Disruption of TN stability
Nonunion Evans Calc Ost















Summary

TN fixation

Superior compression

 1 medial and 1 dorsolateral screw

 Superior stability

 Naviculocuneiform screw

Summary

Reduction Maneuvers – Mobile ST joint Lamina spreader b/w lateral process talus and anterior process calcaneus **Recreate the sinus tarsi** K-wires medially Reduction Maneuvers – Rigid ST joint Flat cut Talus and Navicular <u>C-C joint fusion</u> Arthrosis Required to correct deformity Rigid ST joint (gapping in CC joint) Lengthening required to obtain correction



