




MIFAS
by Grecmip


GRECMIP
Morocco


SMACOT

DIRECTEURS DU COURS
Farid Ismael, MD, Morocco
Samir Karrakchou, MD, Morocco
DIRECTEUR TECHNIQUE
Miquel Dalmau-Pastor, PhD, SPAIN

Cours de Base sur Specimen
Chirurgie mini-invasive
et percutanée du pied
18 DECEMBER 2022
Barcelone - Espagne

www.mifas.org

Cours en français 

DMMO - LIMITES & CONTRE INDICATIONS

S. Karrakchou
Temara

Analyse Multifactorielle

1-Shoe

Forefoot closeness
High heels

2-Structural factors

- Metatarsal formula
- Relationship LF / BF
- Fat-pad quality
- Compliance upon tendon / GN muscles
- Soft tissue retraction
- Dysplastic factors



3- Dynamic factors

- Function of toes
- Weight bearing time limit
- Internal forces
- Kinematic

4-Acquired factors

- HV
- Iatrogenic

METATARSALGIES : *Limites ?*

Weil



1992

Foot Innovation Group



DMMO

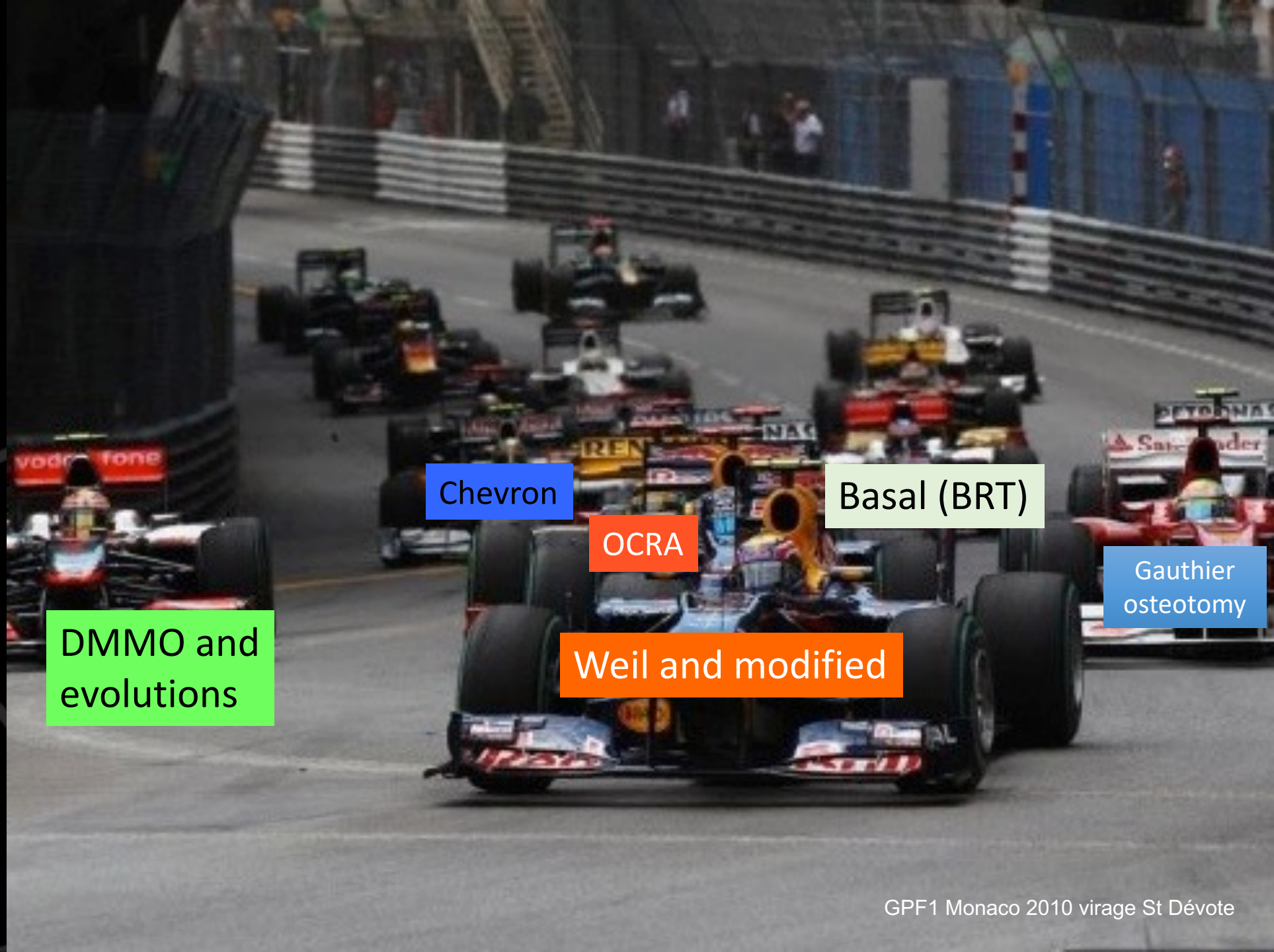


S. Isham

M. de Prado

2000 GRECMIP





Chevron

Basal (BRT)

OCRA

Gauthier
osteotomy

DMMO and
evolutions

Weil and modified

LIMITES



Femme 56 ANS, HV + DMMO 2-5



3 ans

LIMITES

HV percutanée non fixé
DMMO 2, 3,4,5



LIMITES



LIMITES



LIMITES

- Femme, 63 ans
- 2003: Scarf + P1
- Chaussage difficile
- douleur T3 (supradductus) & T4 (mallet toe)
- HV non douloureux
- Récurrence

• Révision



Courtesy B. Piclet, MD



LIMITES

- 1^{er} rayon
Chevron modifié avec raccourcissement + Akin non fixé
- Rayons latéraux DMMO 2,3,4
- Orteils
arthrolyse MTP joint 3 - Ténotomies des extenseurs T3 - P1 T2, T3, T4 avec raccourcissement 2 & 4



LIMITES



LIMITES



LIMITES..... ATTENTION!!!

COMBIEN ?

EVALUATION CLINIQUE

HPK M2	DMMO 2-3	++++
HPK M3	DMMO 2-3	ATTENTION
HPK M4	DMMO 3-4	ATTENTION

Global HPK DMMO 2-4



**JAMAIS ISOLEE
DMMO**

LIMITES



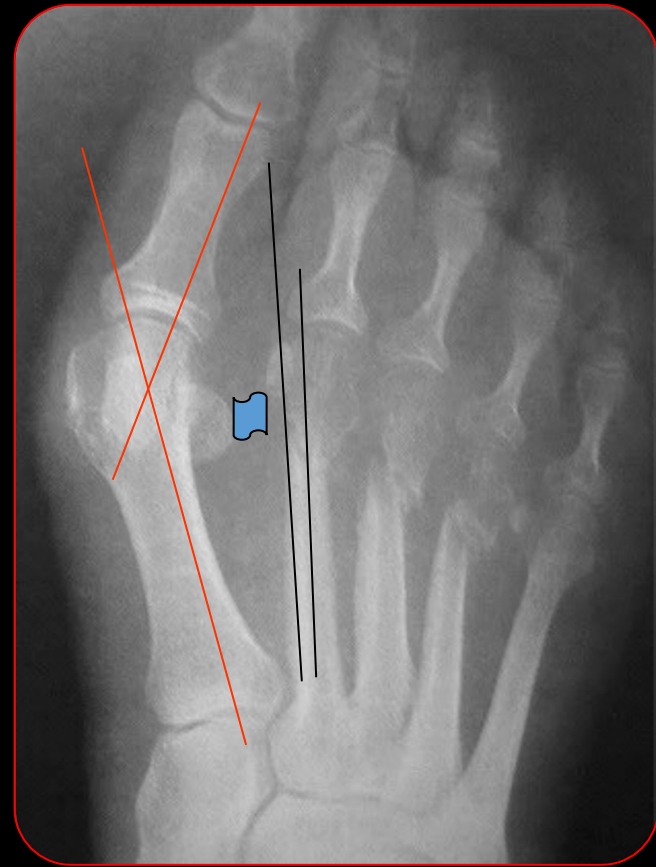
M5 ?

LIMITES



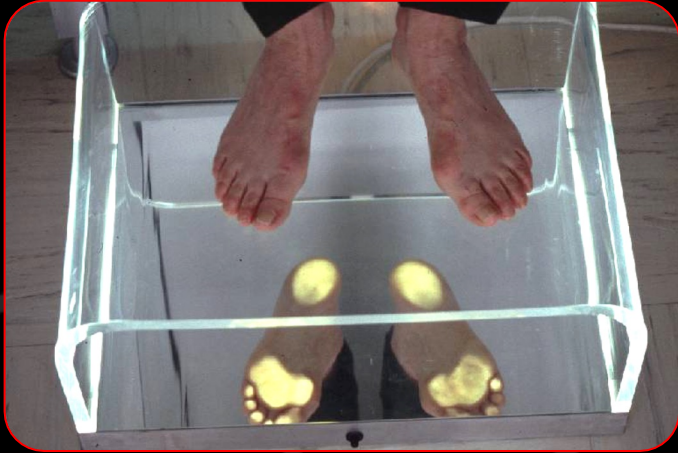
LIMITES

Aggravation de l'hallux valgus après des DMMOs isolées



LIMITES

Pied Creux....ATTENTION !!



CONTRE-INDICATIONS

Symposium : Minimally-invasive treatment of static metatarsalgia
3rd International Foot & Ankle meeting - 2011- Bruges

- Subluxation (st3) : 5mm limite de raccourcissement
- Luxation (st4)



	Pre op	Post op
M2 st3	9	0
M2 st4	6	2
M3 st3	3	0
M3 st4	7	3
M4 st3	2	0
M4 st4	4	3
M5	0	0

CONTRE-INDICATIONS

DMMO non recommandée

- Raccourcissement: max 5mm (subluxation grade 3)
- Sauf cas spéciaux

WEIL OSTEOTOMIE - RACCOURCISSEMENT > 10mm
(seule indication LS Barouk - GRECMIP Sept 2011)

- Reduction of the dislocation
- Postoperative care, stiffness...



CONTRE-INDICATIONS



Luxation St4 de M2



CONCLUSION

REEDUCATION

Auto rééducation

Etirement des Gastrocnémiens: stretching



MESURES PODOLOGIQUES

Chaussures confortables

Semelles



Gajdosik RL et al. A stretching program increases the dynamic passive length and passive resistive properties of the calf muscle-tendon unit of unconditioned younger women. *Eur J Appl Physiol.* 2007 Mar;99(4):449-54.

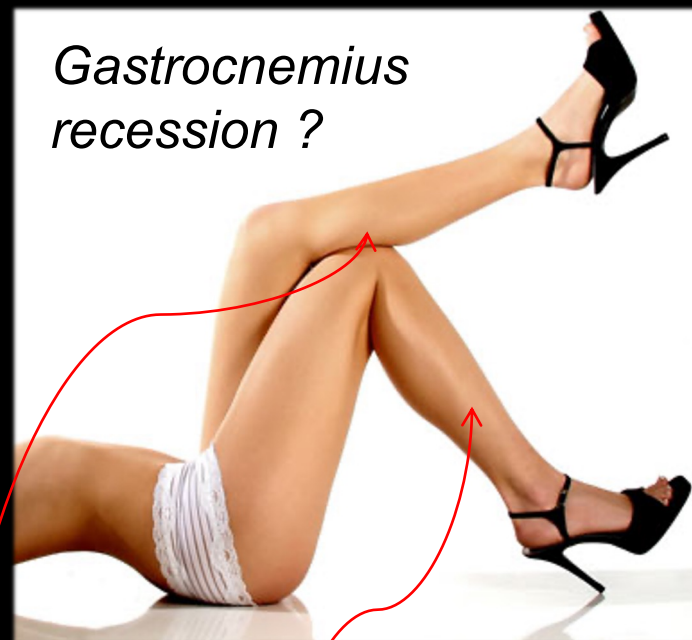
Chang AH et al. Multistep measurement of plantar pressure alterations using metatarsal pads. *Foot Ankle Int.* 1994 Dec;15(12):654-60.

Hsi WL et al. Optimum position of metatarsal pad in metatarsalgia for pressure relief. *Am J Phys Med Rehabil.* 2005 Jul;84(7):514-20.

CONCLUSION

La technique chirurgicale depend de l'origine biomécanique de la douleur .

« Classique » ostéotomie ? DMMO ?



Gastrocnemius
recession ?

ENDOSCOPIC
Barett, Rabat

PROXIMAL

Medial gastrocnemius
muscle (white muscle
fibers) OPEN CLASSIC
L.S. & P. Barouk

DISTAL

OPEN MINI
M.Delmi

OPEN CLASSIC
Stryer

CONCLUSION

Weil ou DMMO ?

Luxation MTP

Métatarsalgie localisée +
longueur métatarsienne
déséquilibrée



WEIL

*Selon la
planification
radiologique*

Métatarsalgie diffuse

+ avant pied rond +/- anomalie
de longueur des Metatarsiens



DMMO

*En général 2-4
Jamais isolée*

association

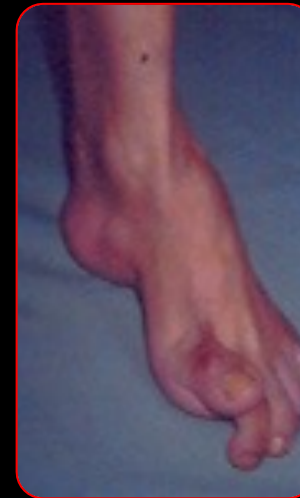




1. Sans anomalie du premier rayon

Pathologie du médio et arrière pied

- Pied creux
- Equinisme,
- Pied plat,
- Varus - valgus ,
- Pied neurologique...



1- surtout conservateur

- *Débridement des lésions,*
- *Semelles, adaptation de la chaussure*
- *Étirement des chaines postérieures*



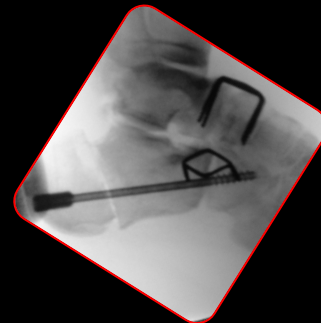
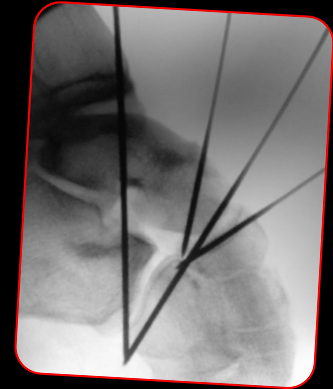
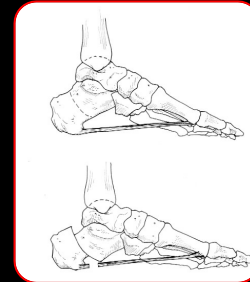
1. Sans anomalie du premier rayon

Pathologie du médio et arrière pied

1- Surtout conservateur

2- Traitement chirurgical de l'étiologie

- *Ostéotomie calcanéenne,*
- *Tarsectomies,*
- *Triple arthrodèse,*
- *Section des gastrocnémiens,*
- *Allongement du tendon d'Achille,*
- *Section de l'aponévrose plantaire...*



1. Sans anomalie du premier rayon

Métatarsalgie isolée : Longueur métatarsienne

1- Longueur mét. harmonieuse

- **Rétraction gastrocn.** : stretching +/- allongement
- **Instabilité de la MTP** : gestes sur les tissus mous, arthrodèse IPP, DICMO, Weil, ostéotomies ou prothèse pour luxation fixée.
- **OA (Freiberg...)** : Ostéotomie de Gauthier, prothèse.
- **Pied creux**: BRT type basal, DMMO inversé.

2- Longueur mét. dysharmonieuse

- Les mêmes principes chirurgicaux qu'avec HV
- Préfère le ttt conservateur
- Attention à la chirurgie (risque de complications) et préférer les gestes percutanés.



2. Avec anomalie du premier rayon

Aucune modification de longueur ou de profondeur des rayons inférieurs

- Le plus important: réparer le 1^{er} rayon
 - ✓ Correction HV
 - ✓ Arthrodeuse MTP1 ou CM1 Lapidus
- Généralement ostéotomies inutiles sur les rayons inférieurs
- Avec des procédures de tissus mous supplémentaires sur demande



2. Avec anomalie du premier rayon

Associé à des modifications de longueur ou de profondeur des rayons inférieurs

- Ostéotomie latérale associée à la correction du 1er rayon
- OA mi-pied ou tarso-métatarsien associé
- Type de métatarsalgie?



Merci





GRECMIP

**OSTEOTOMIES
METATARSIENNES**

REVUE DE LA LITTERATURE



Les bénéfices théoriques du percutané Vs Ciel ouvert?

Plusieurs questions ???

1. Satisfaction ?
2. Résultat cosmétique ?
3. Récupération plus rapide ?
4. Temps opératoire plus court ?
5. Moins de complications ?
6. Moins couteuse ?

REVUE DE LITTERATURE

PubMed.gov US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health

PubMed DMMO Search

Create RSS Create alert Advanced Help

Article types: Clinical Trial, Review, Customize ...

Text availability: Abstract, Free full text, Full text

Format: Summary - Sort by: Best Match - Per page: 20 - Send to - Filters: Manage Filters

Search results

Items: 6

Your default sort order has been changed to **Best Match**.

- [Comparison of early outcome of Weil osteotomy and distal metatarsal mini-invasive osteotomy for lesser toe metatarsalgia.](#)
Yeo NE, Loh B, Chen JY, Yew AK, Ng SY. J Orthop Surg (Hong Kong). 2016 Dec;24(3):350-353. PMID: 28031504 **Free Article**
[Similar articles](#)
- [Distal osteotomy of the lateral metatarsals: a series of 72 cases comparing the Weil osteotomy and the DMMO percutaneous osteotomy.](#)
Henry J, Besse JL, Fessy MH, AFCP. Orthop Traumatol Surg Res. 2011 Oct;97(6 Suppl):S7-65. doi: 10.1016/j.otsr.2011.07.003. Epub 2011 Aug 27. PMID: 21873138 **Free Article**
[Similar articles](#)
- [Percutaneous Surgery for Metatarsalgia and the Lesser Toes.](#)
Redfern DJ, Vernois J. Foot Ankle Clin. 2016 Sep;21(3):527-50. doi: 10.1016/j.fcl.2016.04.003. Review. PMID: 27524704
[Similar articles](#)

[Clear all](#)
[Show additional filters](#)

PubMed.gov US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health

PubMed distal metatarsal percutaneous osteotomy for metatarsalgia Search

Create RSS Create alert Advanced Help

Article types: Clinical Trial, Review, Customize ...

Text availability: Abstract, Free full text, Full text

Format: Summary - Sort by: Best Match - Per page: 20 - Send to - Filters: Manage Filters

Search results

Items: 7

- [Metatarsalgia and Morton's Disease: Comparison of Outcomes Between Open Procedure and Neurectomy Versus Percutaneous Metatarsal Osteotomies and Ligament Release With a Minimum of 2 Years of Follow-Up.](#)
Bauer T, Gaumetou E, Klouche S, Hardy P, Maffulli N. J Foot Ankle Surg. 2015 May-Jun;54(3):373-7. doi: 10.1053/j.jfas.2014.08.009. Epub 2014 Dec 4. PMID: 25481724
[Similar articles](#)
- [Percutaneous dorsal closing wedge osteotomy of the metatarsal neck in management of metatarsalgia.](#)
Lui TH. Foot (Edinb). 2014 Dec;24(4):180-5. doi: 10.1016/j.foot.2014.08.008. Epub 2014 Aug 18. PMID: 25190183
[Similar articles](#)
- [Distal osteotomy of the lateral metatarsals: a series of 72 cases comparing the Weil osteotomy and the DMMO percutaneous osteotomy.](#)
Henry J, Besse JL, Fessy MH, AFCP.

[Clear all](#)
[Show additional filters](#)

Find related data
Database: Select

Find items

Best match search information
MeSH Terms: osteotomy; metatarsal bones; metatarsalgia

Recent Activity
Turn Off Clear
distal metatarsal percutaneous osteotomy for metatarsalgia (7) PubMed
distal metatarsal percutaneous osteotomy (7)

PubMed.gov US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health

PubMed weil osteotomy Search

Create RSS Create alert Advanced Help

Article types: Clinical Trial, Review, Customize ...

Text availability: Abstract, Free full text, Full text

Format: Summary - Sort by: Best Match - Per page: 20 - Send to - Filters: Manage Filters

Search results

Items: 1 to 20 of 121

- [Effectiveness of the dorsal thermoplastic locking orthosis to prevent floating toes in postoperative follow-up of Weil osteotomies: pilot study.](#)
Godoy-Santos AL, Diniz Fernandes T, Luzzo C, Ortiz RT, Sakaki M, Weil L Jr. Foot Ankle Spec. 2014 Oct;7(5):356-62. doi: 10.1177/1938640014532131. Epub 2014 May 2. PMID: 24793084
[Similar articles](#)
- [\[Treatment of the injury of the plantar plate on the second metatarsophalangeal joint with dorsal approach and Weil osteotomy\].](#)
Zhou HB, Chen L, Liu CL. Zhongguo Gu Shang. 2015 Nov;28(11):1059-63. Chinese. PMID: 26757538
[Similar articles](#)

[Clear all](#)
[Show additional filters](#)

PubMed.gov US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health

PubMed distal metatarsal mini invasive osteotomie Search

Create RSS Create alert Advanced Help

Article types: Clinical Trial, Review, Customize ...

Text availability: Abstract, Free full text, Full text

Format: Summary - Sort by: Best Match - Per page: 20 - Send to - Filters: Manage Filters

Search results

Items: 16

Showing results for *distal metatarsal mini invasive osteotomies*. Your search for *distal metatarsal mini invasive osteotomie* retrieved no results.

- [Mini-invasive mitchell-kramer method in the operative treatment of hallux valgus deformity.](#)
Gądek A, Liszka H. Foot Ankle Int. 2013 Jun;34(6):865-9. doi: 10.1177/1071100713475356. Epub 2013 Feb 4. PMID: 23696190
[Similar articles](#)
- [Correction of moderate and severe hallux valgus deformity with a distal metatarsal osteotomy using an intramedullary plate.](#)
Palmanovich E, Myerson MS. Foot Ankle Clin. 2014 Jun;19(2):191-201. doi: 10.1016/j.fcl.2014.02.003. Epub 2014 Mar 21. Review. PMID: 24793084
[Similar articles](#)

[Clear all](#)
[Show additional filters](#)

Sort by: Best match Most recent

Find related data
Database: Select

Find items

Best match search information
MeSH Terms: osteotomy; metatarsal bones

Etude de séries



	J.E Salinas Gilabert 2007	T.Bauer 2015
Séries	37 patients, 44 feet, 110 DMMO Âge: 58 +/-10 years F-U: 15 mois	26 patients Âge: 58 +/-10 years F-U: 4 ans (2-17)
Satisfaction	93,2%	88,5 %
AOFAS	Pré-op: Post-op:91 pts	Pré-op: 35pts Post-op:96 pts
No pain	67%	96%
	Normal MTP mobility: 100% Axe: 100% Consolidation 8,8w(6-15)	Normal shoes: 6w (4-10)
Complications	Floating toes: 7 (16%) Recurrence: 5 (11%) Metatarsalgia: 2 (5%) sepsis: 1	Metatarsalgia(4%) CRPS: 1 (4%) Morton neuroma: 1 (4%) HV: 1 (4%)



AFCP, 2009, 5 : 229-242, Sauramps Ed

LE IV

Prise en charge des métatarsalgies
statiques par ostéotomies distales
percutanées : suivi prospectif de 222 pieds

V. Darcel, L. Villet, D. Chauveaux, O. Laffenêtre

Prospective
195 patients, 222 pieds
698 ostéotomies
Age moyen de 58,5 ans
Recul moyen de 15 mois

RÉSULTATS

- * Satisfaction: 95%
- * AOFAS: 92,3 pts +/-8
- * Normale ou subnormale mobilité de la MTP 99,5%

Pas d'influence sur le résultat :

-Sexe

-Age

-BMI

--Bunion surgery during the same time





AFCP, 2009, 5 : 229-242, Sauramps Ed

LE IV

Prise en charge des métatarsalgies
statiques par ostéotomies distales
percutanées : suivi prospectif de 222 pieds

V. Darcel, L. Villet, D. Chauveaux, O. Laffenêtre

Prospective
195 patients, 222 pieds
698 ostéotomies
Age moyen de 58,5 ans
Recul moyen de 15 mois

COMPLICATIONS

Oedème persistant > 4 mois : 21% (disparaît à 8 mois)

Métatarsalgie persistante ou hyperkératose: 5,8%

Métatarsalgie de transfert: 2,9%

Retard de consolidation >1 an: 1,2%

PSA: 0,1%





Outcome of Minimally Invasive Distal Metatarsal Metaphyseal Osteotomy (DMMO) for Lesser Toe Metatarsalgia

Foot & Ankle International®
1–6

© The Author(s) 2015

Reprints and permissions:

sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav

DOI: 10.1177/1071100715598601

fai.sagepub.com

**Syed Haque, MRCS¹, Rajesh Kakwani, FRCS¹, C. Chadwick, FRCS¹,
Mark Bowen Davies, FRCS¹, and Chris M. Blundell, FRCS¹**

Conclusion

Minimally invasive DMMO produced good patient satisfaction, functional improvement, and low complication rates in most cases.

Etude de série

2017 rétrospective 106 DMMO

Percutaneous distal osteotomy of lesser metatarsals (DMMO) for treatment of metatarsalgia with metatarsophalangeal instability.

Magnan Bruno, Bonetti Ingrid, Negri Stefano, Maluta Tommaso, Dall'Oca Carlo, Samaila Elena.

Foot and Ankle Surgery <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.fas.2017.04.012>



57 patients (70 pieds)
Age moyen 60 ans
Recul moyen de 45 mois

SCORE AOFAS

Etude de série

2017 rétrospective 106 DMMO

Bon résultat clinique et fonctionnel
Amélioration du score AOFAS avec le recul

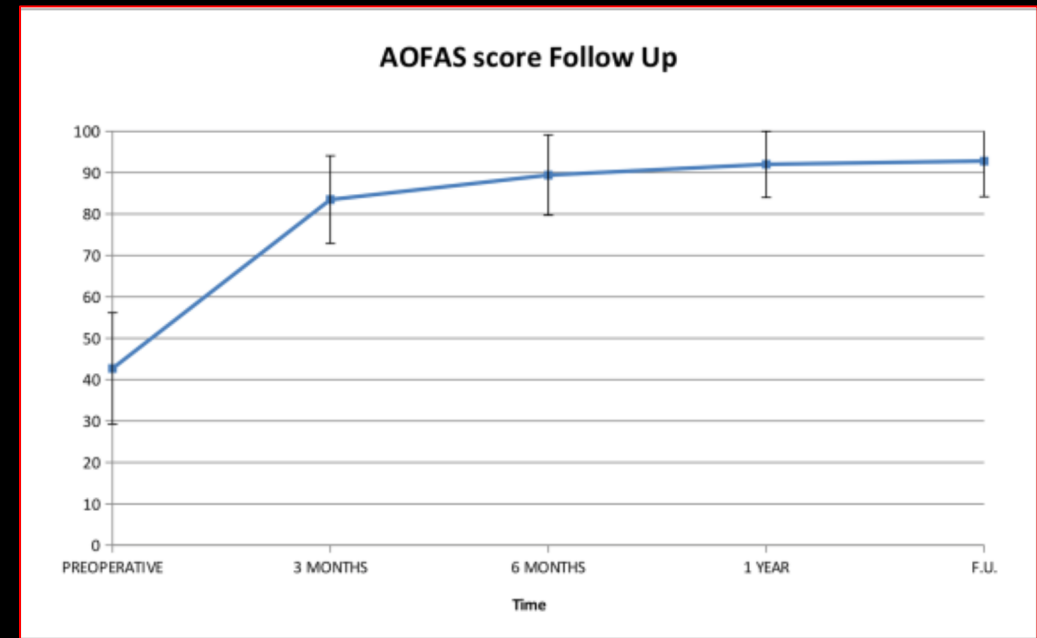
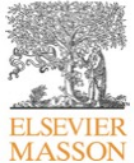


TABLE I A.O.F.A.S. Scores before, at 3-6 months, one year after surgery and at time of final follow-up

Time	Preoperative	3 months	6 months	1 year	Final F.U.
Pain (0-40 pts)	16.4±6.4	33.1±6.7	35.7±5.8	37.3±5.4	38.0±6.0
Functional capability (0-45 pts)	20.8±1.3	37.6±1.1	40.5±2.0	40.9±2.1	41.1±2.2
Activity limitation	4.6±2.9	8.2±1.6	8.9±1.5	9.3±1.4	9.4±1.2
Footwear	4.6±2.5	6.9±2.4	8.4±2.3	8.6±2.3	8.5±2.3
Metatarsophalangeal joint motion	4.1±3.1	7.9±2.5	8.4±2.3	8.4±2.3	8.4±2.3
Interphalangeal joint motion	3.3±2.4	4.6±1.3	4.7±1.2	4.7±1.2	4.6±1.3
Joint stability	3.1±2.4	5	5	5	5
Callus	1.1±2.1	5	5	5	5
Alignment (0-15 pts)	5.5±5.1	12.8±3.4	13.19±3.14	13.7±2.7	13.8±2.6
Total (0-100 pts)	42.7±13.4	83.5±10.6	89.44±9.70	92.0±8.0	92.8±8.6

Orthopaedics & Traumatology: Surgery & Research (2011) 97S, S57–S65



Available online at
ScienceDirect
www.sciencedirect.com

Elsevier Masson France
EM|consulte
www.em-consulte.com/en



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Distal osteotomy of the lateral metatarsals: A series of 72 cases comparing the Weil osteotomy and the DMMO percutaneous osteotomy

J. Henry*, J.L. Besse, M.H. Fessy, AFCP¹

LE III

Etude rétrospective

72 pieds

39 DMMO / 33 Weil

Recul 14,8 mois

Toutes lésions de la MTP (dislocation, subluxation, normal,..)

	Groupe 1 (DMMO) n=39	Groupe 2 (Weil) n=33
Luxation MTP	31 %	37 %



Etudes comparatives

2011: 39 DMMO/ 33 Weil

3 mois

Récupération plus longue

	DMMO	Weil	p
Oedeme 3 mois	59%	24%	0,009
Consolidation 3 mois	79%	100%	<0,001

12 mois

même résultats

...MAIS....

Mobilité meilleure DMMO group??

Score AOFAS	Groupe 1 (DMMO) n = 37	Groupe 2 (Weil) n = 30	p
Préopératoire	44,2 (14-69)	46,2 (34-67)	ns
Dernier recul	86,5 (62-100)	85,3 (63-100)	ns
p	<0,0001	<0,0001	

	Groupe 1 (DMMO) n = 37	Groupe 2 (Weil) n = 30	p
Œdème	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	ns
Métatarsalgie	5 (14%)	4 (13%)	ns

(FD + FP)	Groupe 1 (DMMO) n = 37	Groupe 2 (Weil) n = 30	p
Normale ou légère ($\geq 70^\circ$)	23 (62%)	13 (43%)	ns
Modéré (31-69)	13 (34%)	17 (57%)	
Sévère (< 31)	1 (2,7%)	0	

MODIFICATION DE NOTRE PRATIQUE

Si Luxation MTP ou un seul rayon >>> **WEIL**

Etudes comparatives



Weil osteotomy Vs Its percutaneous variation for metatarsalgia

Jesus Castro; Pilar Aparicio; Gemma Casellas; Javier Abarca; Mariano Matas; and Gloria Alberti

Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery - British Volume, Vol 93-B, Issue SUPP_II, 148

We would like to remark the differences with statistical significance: mean age is lower in group P, time to **bone healing is longer in group P** but time to wear comfort shoes is shorter in these patients.

There are no statistical differences for metatarsal curve. According to AOFAS scale there are no differences except for the alination items (better in group O). No differences neither for global satisfaction of the patients nor for visual analogic scale.

Complications are predictable for each technique: skin problems in group O and union problems in group P.

We conclude that **both procedures are acceptable in the treatment of metatarsalgia with similar objective and subjective results.**

[J Orthop Surg \(Hong Kong\)](#). 2016 Dec;24(3):350-353.

Comparison of early outcome of Weil osteotomy and distal metatarsal mini-invasive osteotomy for lesser toe metatarsalgia.

[Yeo NE](#)¹, [Loh B](#), [Chen JY](#), [Yew AK](#), [Ng SY](#).

- The 2 groups were comparable in terms of age, gender, and preoperative MTP joint range of motion (ROM).
- At 6 months, the Weil osteotomy group had a higher RAND-36 (mental) score (92 vs. 78, $p=0.026$), and the DMMO group had a higher percentage of toes with greater MTP joint ROM ($p=0.043$).
- All patients achieved bone union within 6 months.
- Two patients in the DMMO group had prolonged oedema until 3 months post-surgery.

CONCLUSION:

DMMO is a safe and reliable alternative to Weil osteotomy for metatarsalgia and can preserve ROM of the MTP joints.

Les bénéfices théoriques du percutané Vs Ciel ouvert

Plusieurs questions ???

1. Satisfaction +/-
2. Résultat cosmétique ???
3. **Récupération plus rapide ??? NO LE III**
4. Temps opératoire plus court ???
5. Moins de complications ???
6. Moins couteuse ???

Résultat clinique équivalent

PARADOXE

EVIDENCE CLINIQUE

Sentiment des chirurgiens

- Plus répandue
- Bon résultat
- Peu de complications
- Rapide
- Courbe d'apprentissage facile
- Double Avantage: patient/chirurgien



PAS DE PREUVE SCIENTIFIQUE

Peu d'articles publiés

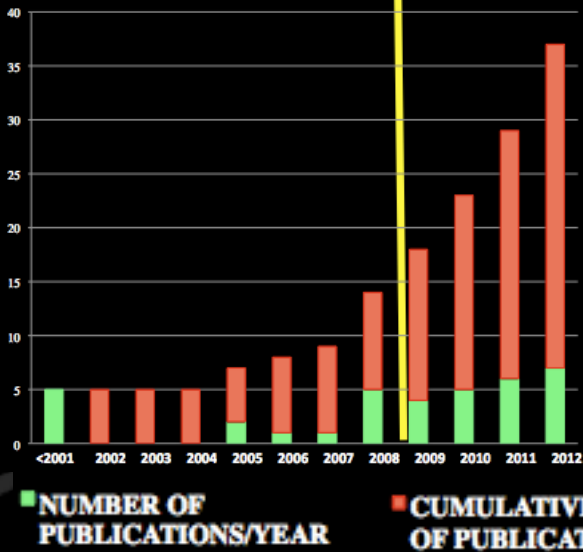
- un article de niveau III



Pourquoi arrêter ?

Barrière scientifique
(entraîné de disparaître)

Conclusion



- Not more comparative studies
- Not more answer from the EBM....
...more on series of cases or expert feeling

• Learning Curve: IMPORTANT +++

Minimally Invasive Distal Metatarsal Diaphyseal Osteotomy (DMDO) for Chronic Plantar Diabetic Foot Ulcers.

Blz C¹, Gastaldo S¹, Dalmau-Pastor M^{2,3,4}, Corradin M¹, Volpin A^{1,5}, Ruggieri P¹.

@ Author information

Abstract

BACKGROUND: The aims of this prospective study were first to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of minimally invasive distal metatarsal diaphyseal osteotomies (DMDOs) for treating a consecutive series of diabetic patients with chronic plantar diabetic foot ulcers (CPDFUs) and second to assess their clinical-functional and radiographic outcomes.

METHODS: A consecutive series of patients affected by diabetes mellitus with CPDFUs, not responsive to previous nonoperative management, underwent DMDO. The CPDFUs were evaluated using the University of Texas Diabetic Wound Classification System (UTDWC), Demographic parameters, Foot & Ankle Society (AOFAS) scores, visual analog scale (VAS) scores, healing times, and complications were recorded. Maestro et al criteria and bone callus formation were analyzed radiologically. Statistical analysis was carried out ($P < .05$). Thirty consecutive enrolled patients with a mean age of 66.7 (range, 53-75) years presented 35 CPDFUs with a mean diameter of 16.3 mm and a mean duration of 10.3 months. The most frequent grade of the UTDWC was IIB (42.9%).

RESULTS: All ulcers recovered with a mean healing time of 7.9 ± 4.0 (range, 4-17) weeks. AOFAS scores improved significantly from 55.3 to 81.4 points ($P < .001$). At a mean follow-up of 25.3 months (range, 18-71), no cases of ulcer recurrence were recorded, while a major complication or a wound infection required longer healing time.

CONCLUSION: Minimally invasive DMDO was a safe and effective method in promoting CPDFU healing, regardless of the grade of severity, by the reduction of the high plantar pressure under the metatarsal heads. This technique improved functional and radiographic outcomes with few complications.

LEVEL OF EVIDENCE: IV, case series.

FOOT & ANKLE INTERNATIONAL
Copyright © 2012 by the American Orthopaedic Foot & Ankle Society
DOI: 10.3113/FAL.2012.1139

Minimally Invasive Forefoot Surgery: A Cadaveric Study

Vivekanandan Dhanakaram, MS(Orth), FRCS (Tr & Orth); Anna Prasthofer Chapman, MMedEd, FRCS (Tr & Orth); Piyush Kumar Upadhyay, MRCS, PhD
Coventry, UK

provided an invaluable opportunity to practice a new and challenging technique. In light of this, we recommend a cadaveric training session as part of a training course to further progress on the learning curve when introducing MIS techniques into one's practice.

And if you want to learn more...

Welcome in Brazil



VENUE Windsor Barra Hotel

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE English 

6th International Congress of Foot & Ankle Minimally Invasive Surgery

5-7 October 2023 | Rio de Janeiro Brazil



Merci



ALGORITHMME

2. Avec anomalie du premier rayon

Weil or DMMO ?

Dislocation MTP
Métatarsalgie localisée
+ longueur métatarsienne déséquilibrée



WEIL

*En accord avec le
planning radiologique*

DICMMO

Oblique
DMMO



Métatarsalgie diffuse
+ pied plantaire rond clinique
+/- anomalie de métat. longueur



DMMO

Généralement 2-4