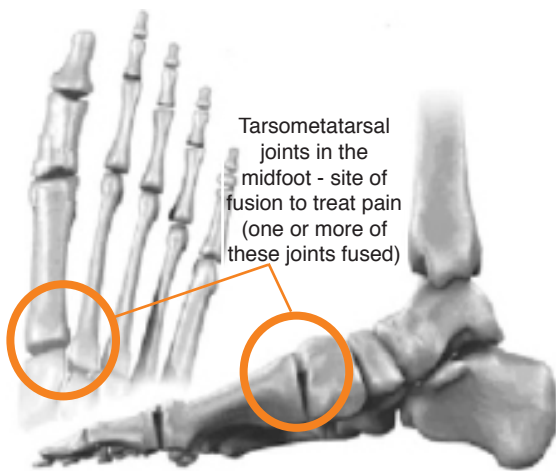


Midfoot Tarsometatarsal



This operation is intended to glue (fuse) one or more of the small joints in the midfoot together and may be performed in some cases as a day case procedure.

It is also called an arthrodesis of the tarsometatarsal joint(s), most often performed at the base of the first metatarsal. It is usually performed for painful arthritis of this joint, which may be affecting the function of the forefoot and which has not responded to other non-operative treatment. The joint surfaces are removed via an incision over the upper surface of the foot. The two 'raw' bone surfaces are then applied together and screw or a Plate/screws combination are used to compress them together and stabilize the joint in the desired position. These screws do not usually need to be removed subsequently although they can be if need be. Once fused, the joint will not move (although these joints do not usually have much motion) and this should greatly improve / abolish the painful symptoms from this joint. Once fusion is successful, you will be able to wear most shoes (but not necessarily all types). There are no limits to exercise activities after the fusion.

Sick Leave

In general 4 weeks off work is required for sedentary employment, 12 weeks for standing or walking work and 16 weeks for manual / labor intensive work. Our staff will help with any necessary paperwork from your employer.

Driving

IF you have an AUTOMATIC VEHICLE and ONLY LEFT leg surgery then it is likely you will be allowed to drive after your outpatient review at 2 weeks post surgery. IF you have a MANUAL VEHICLE or RIGHT leg surgery then you will NOT be able to drive until 3 months post surgery.

General Recovery Facts

- Operation performed under general anaesthetic or regional anaesthetic.
- You will be in a below knee cast / boot for 12 weeks post surgery.
- You may not drive after the surgery for six weeks unless you have an automatic vehicle and only the left foot has undergone surgery.
- It takes approximately 6 to 9 months for the swelling to settle and function to improve.

Alternatives to Surgery

Your surgeon may have discussed the following with you:

- Oral analgesics (pain relieving medication)
- Activity modification (reducing activity which brings on symptoms)
- Custom orthotics (insoles)
- Modified footwear
- Steroid injection

Main risks of Surgery

Swelling - Initially the foot will be very swollen and needs elevating. The swelling will disperse over the following weeks and months but will be apparent for up to 6-9 months.

Infection - The risk of deep infection occurring is approximately 1%. You will be given intravenous antibiotics to help prevent this. It is important to keep the foot elevated over the first 10 days to reduce the swelling and risk of infection. If there is an infection, it may resolve with a course of antibiotics but may result in failure of the fusion.

Mal position - ideally, the fusions are performed in a position that also optimum function and gives the best appearance. I take great efforts to judge the best position at surgery, but as you are asleep and lying down, it is not always possible to achieve this 'best' position. If the position is not optimal following surgery, this can usually be accommodated by custom insoles and footwear. Rarely is further surgery required.

Non-union - This is when the joint fails to fuse and bone has not grown across the joint. We won't know whether this is the case for 6-12 months. The risk of this is approximately 5%. Smoking increases this risk 16 times. If a non-union does occur and is painful, then further surgery is usually needed.

Nerve damage - Alongside the incisions are three nerves; the superficial peroneal, sural and saphenous nerves. They supply sensation to the sides and the top of the foot and toes. They may be damaged during the surgery and this may leave a patch of numbness, either at the side of the foot or over the top of the foot and toes. This numbness may be temporary or permanent. There is approximately a 10% risk of this happening.

Midfoot Tarsometatarsal

Main risks of Surgery (cont)

CRPS - This stands for complex regional pain syndrome. It occurs rarely (1%) in a severe form and is not properly understood. It is thought to be inflammation of the nerves in the foot and it can also follow an injury. We do not know why it occurs. It causes swelling, sensitivity of the skin, stiffness and pain. It is treatable but in its more severe form can take many months to recover.

Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) - This is a clot of blood in the deep veins of the leg. The risk of a clot occurring is reported as less than 1% after foot and ankle surgery which is generally substantially lower than after hip or knee surgery. Suspicion of DVT is raised if the leg becomes very swollen and painful. There are tests that can be performed to confirm/ exclude the presence of a DVT. If confirmed, you will probably require treatment with a blood thinning agent (heparin preparation and / or warfarin). The main concern with regards a DVT is that rarely (<1:1000 chance with foot and ankle surgery) a piece of clot can break away in the leg and travel to the lungs which is much more serious and can be life threatening. This is called a pulmonary embolus and signs of this include chest pain and shortness of breath. For the first 2 weeks following surgery it is likely that you will be treated with a blood thinning agent (LMWH - low molecular weight heparin injections) to minimise the risk of DVT / PE but this does not afford total protection and exercises to keep the toes and knee moving are advised, as well as remaining generally mobile. If you are concerned that the leg has become more swollen and painful (some swelling always occurs after surgery), or if you experience chest pain / shortness of breath, then you should contact the hospital, general practitioner, or accident and emergency department immediately

These notes are intended as a guide and some of the details may vary according to your individual surgery or because of special instructions from your surgeon.