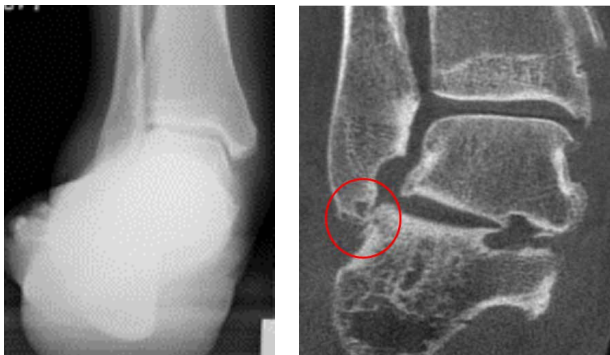


Progressive Collapsing Foot Deformity

Progressive Collapsing Foot Deformity (PCFD), previously known as adult-acquired flatfoot deformity, is a multifactorial disorder characterized by concurrent multiplanar bony deformities. These deformities include, but are not limited to, hindfoot valgus, flattening of the medial longitudinal arch, peritalar subluxation, and midfoot abduction.

A weight bearing CT scan can:

- Provide an assessment of important anatomical markers of pronounced hindfoot deformity and peritalar subluxation (PTS), difficult to visualize on conventional two-dimensional radiographs¹.
- Allow for accurate evaluation of subtalar joint subluxation as well as sinus tarsi and subfibular impingement².
- Allow optimized and reliable evaluation of three-dimensional bone alignment under physiological standing loading³.
- Assist in planning operative reconstruction by determining the need for osteotomies and fusions as well as better estimating the amount of surgical correction necessary to properly realign the foot⁴.



Subfibular impingement shown on WBCT scans (left) but not well visualized on radiographs (right).

Diagnosis

Because PCFD is a complex and dynamic three-dimensional deformity, WBCT offers several unique advantages including an improved spatial resolution. The multiplanar three-dimensional evaluation minimizes rotational and positional bias and bone overlap¹.

In addition, WBCT better quantifies the structural deformity of PCFD compared to conventional radiography and non-weight bearing CT images¹.

Treatment Planning

The high reliability and reproducibility of WBCT images in the three-dimensional evaluation of the PCFD can help the orthopedic surgeon to determine the amount of correction needed to achieve the best realignment of the patient's foot¹.

It can also be used to effectively assess joint morphology⁵, demonstrating a standard baseline threshold of normal anatomy, with implications for surgical planning in hindfoot reconstructive surgery.

Postoperative Assessment

For postoperative evaluation of operative treatment of PCFD, a WBCT can:

- Accurately assess the adequacy of correction⁴.
- Evaluate and follow postoperative deformity correction over time.
- Accurately assess healing of hindfoot and midfoot joint fusions⁶.
- Accurately assess subtalar and subfibular impingement².

Progressive Collapsing Foot Deformity

Evaluation of the Progressive Collapsing Foot Deformity

33 yo female who sprained her left ankle while dancing at a party and felt a pop on the medial side of her ankle. Although she has had flat feet since childhood, she has noted the progressive collapse of her medial arch in comparison with the contralateral side.



The WBCT scan was able to demonstrate subluxation at the medial facet of the subtalar joint and hindfoot valgus.



Post-Op Assessment

45 yo female was completing a kickboxing drill and felt sudden pain in her left foot while kicking an object. She has had flat feet since childhood. She underwent fusion of the first tarsometatarsal (TMT) joint with a Cotton osteotomy and calcaneus osteotomy to address her instability.

Postoperative WBCT assisted in the visualization of adequate reduction of the peritalar subluxation and allowed assessment of healing of the osteotomies and fusions.



Use the QR code to get direct links to the latest studies using WBCT scans for Progressive Collapsing Foot Deformity Studies.



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