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PROstep[™] Calcaneal Osteotomy

Operative technique



PROstep[™]

Calcaneal Osteotomy

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Introduction

The PROstep MIS calcaneal osteotomy is similar to the open technique, but performed through a minimally invasive incision, using a cutting burr with a diameter of 3mm and a working length of 20mm (57SC320L).

This could be in the case of a patient suffering with a flatfoot deformity or a posterior tibial tendon dysfunction (PTTD).

This procedure will require fixation of the osteotomy. The decision of the appropriate implant is the responsibility of the healthcare provider.

57SC320L

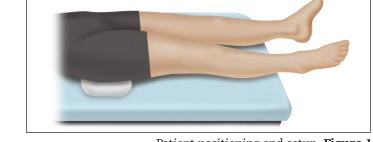
 $3 \text{mm} \times 20 \text{mm}$ cutting burr, long

Patient positioning and setup

NOTICE

Patient positioning based on right-handed health care professional.

The patient's feet should be positioned off the end of the table, enabling ease of access for the x-ray, thereby ensuring consistent x-rays throughout the procedure.



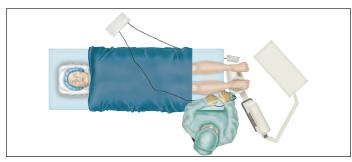
Patient positioning and setup Figure 1

The x-ray itself should come in from the patient's right and should be rotated to a slight oblique angle.



Patient positioning and setup Figure 2

The PROstep Power Box can then be positioned to the patient's left.



Patient positioning and setup Figure 3

This setup enables free movement around the patient's feet, to either stand at the side or the end of the table as the operation demands. The position of the equipment is independent of whether the operative side is left or right.



Patient positioning and setup Figure 4

Operative technique

Surgical approach

The patient is positioned supine with a sandbag under the hip of the side to be operated. The recommended surgeon position and x-ray position are as shown. The x-ray is positioned under the foot so that the surgeon can easily obtain a lateral view of the calcaneum when required without moving the foot.



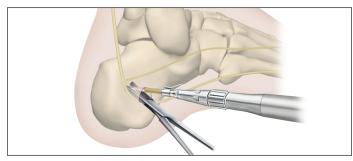
Patient positioning and setup Figure 5

The plane of the desired osteotomy is marked on the skin on the lateral surface of the heel with a surgical marker pen and straight metal instrument under x-ray guidance. The osteotomy path should be well away from the posterior facet of the subtalar joint.



Mark intended osteotomy on the skin and use as a guide Figure 6

The portal is then positioned at the center of the path of the desired osteotomy (osteotomy apex if planning a chevron). Only the skin is cut, producing a portal approximately 6mm-8mm in diameter. The surgeon must remember the proximity of the sural nerve and, due to anatomical variability, must assume this to be at risk. A hemostat can be used to create a clear path to the bone.



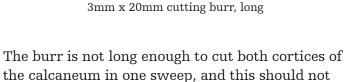
Initial burr insertion point Figure 7

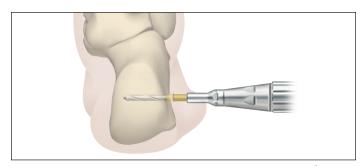
Calcaneal osteotomy

be attempted.

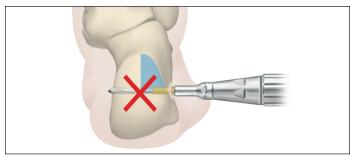
The burr is introduced into the calcaneum through the portal. The surgeon should ensure that the full length of the burr's cutting surface is inserted into the bone immediately to minimize the possibility of cutting soft tissue during the procedure.







Incorrect osteotomy Figure 8



Osteotomy Figure 9

Instead, the surgeon should cut the near cortex first and then the far (medial) cortex.

The skin mark acts as a useful guide to the surgeon during creation of the osteotomy, and the handle of the burr is maintained in the same plane as the skin mark. However, the surgeon should regularly check the position of the burr and the path of the osteotomy, using the x-ray, and adjust the path of the burr if required.

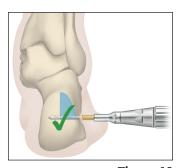


Figure 10 Correct osteotomy in quadrants

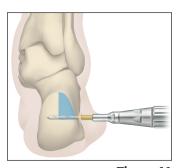


Figure 11 Osteotomy – near dorsal cortex

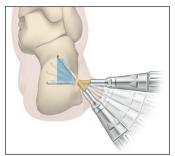


Figure 12 Osteotomy – near dorsal cortex

Once the near dorsal cortex has been cut, the surgeon can complete the osteotomy by cutting the far dorsal cortex.

This is achieved by following the path already created when cutting the near cortex. Care should be taken not to over insert the burr through the far (medial) cortex during this procedure, as this may place the neurovascular bundle at risk of injury. Over insertion is avoided by employing a prodding action to cut the far (medial) cortex. Tactile feedback from the burr handpiece can help the surgeon determine when the burr is through the cortex to be cut. The plantar limbs can be cut in a similar fashion.

The osteotomy becomes mobile once completed and can then be easily displaced as desired.

The straight periosteal elevator (57S1MI07) is introduced through the portal to lever the osteotomy and assist with desired displacement and control of the osteotomy.

Screw fixation can be undertaken as per surgeon preference.



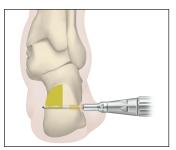


Figure 13
Osteotomy – far dorsal cortex

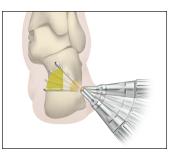


Figure 14 Osteotomy – far dorsal cortex

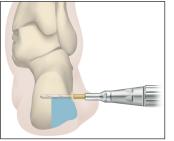


Figure 15
Osteotomy – near plantar cortex

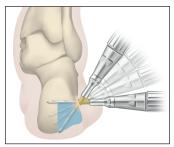


Figure 16
Osteotomy – near plantar cortex

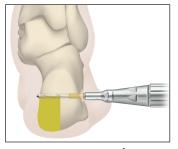


Figure 17
Osteotomy – far plantar cortex

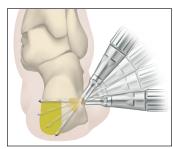


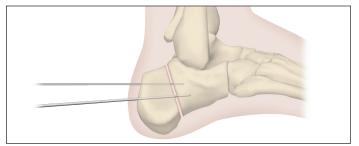
Figure 18 Osteotomy – far plantar cortex



Figure 19 Displacement



Figure 20 Displacement



K-wire placement and screw fixation Figure 21



Ordering information

Part number	Description
57SC320L	3mm x 20mm cutting burr, long
57S1M107	MIS sterile instrument pack Blade handle Curved elevator Straight elevator Double-ended rasp Blade

Foot & Ankle

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