

DMMO (distal metatarsal metaphyseal osteotomy)

Operative technique



PROstep[™] DMMO (distal metatarsal metaphyseal osteotomy)

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Introduction

NOTICE

This is an instrument-only operative technique.

The PROstep Distal Metatarsal Metaphyseal Osteotomy (DMMO) is an extra-articular osteotomy, performed using a cutting burr with a diameter of 2mm and a cutting length of 12mm (57SR0212). The osteotomy is made at the metaphyseal diaphyseal junction on the lesser metatarsals and is not fixed with an implant.

This procedure is an alternative to the Weil osteotomy, which is fixed with a screw.

Since the DMMO is extra-articular and unfixed, it allows for possible benefits such as greater range of movement in the metatarsal phalangeal joint (MTPJ), less stiffness, and greater range of movement postoperatively.

57SR0212 2mm x 12mm burr

Patient positioning and setup

NOTICE

Patient positioning based on right-handed health care professional.

Patient positioning and equipment setup is extremely important when performing any PROstep procedure.

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.

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 1



Patient positioning and setup **Figure 2**

Patient positioning and setup Figure 3



Patient positioning and setup $\ Figure \ 4$

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

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.

Operative technique

Surgical approach

Standing at the end of the table, locate the MTP joint with the thumb of the non-dominant hand. The stab incision is then made proximal to the thumb, on the osteotomy side, using the blade and blade handle (5751M107).

This incision needs to go no deeper than the skin. Avoid extensive stripping of periosteum, especially on the plantar surface of the neck, as this is both unnecessary and may potentially compromise the blood supply to the head of the metatarsal.





Surgical approach and stab incision Figure 5

Osteotomy with burr

Select the 12mm burr for this osteotomy (57SR0212). The burr is inserted through the portal and placed against the right wall of the metatarsal neck. The correct position is felt at the neck of the diaphyseal – metaphyseal junction.



(57SR0212)

It is helpful to fix the relevant lesser MTPJ between the thumb and index finger of the non-dominant hand and mildly plantarflex the toe within this grasp. With experience, x-ray confirmation of burr positioning is unnecessary, but those with less experience may find it useful.



Osteotomy Figure 6



Position of the burr before osteotomy Figure 7

The osteotomy is created by a sawing action to form a slight channel for the burr to sit in.

Then, while making sure the plantar cortex is cut, the surgeon should make a supination of their dominant hand until the burr and handpiece are perpendicular to the metatarsal heads.

Then the burr should be lifted, slowly and under control, until the burr exits the dorsal cortex. The plane of the osteotomy should be at 45 degrees to the axis of the metatarsal.

When performed correctly, the osteotomy is extracapsular with respect to the MTPJ. Completion of the osteotomy can be confirmed by mobility of the metatarsal head and by observing movement on x-ray views.

Postoperative care is the responsibility of the medical professional.

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Extra-articular starting position of the burr Figure 8



Supination of hand Figure 9





V-shaped osteotomy as seen on AP x-ray Figure 11

Ordering information

Part number	Description
57SR0212	MICA Burr 2mm x 12mm
57S1MI07	MIS sterile instrument pack Blade handle Curved elevator Straight elevator Double-ended rasp Blade

stryker

Foot & Ankle

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