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Long term functional outcomes of hallux amputations at various anatomic levels

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: Hallux amputations have long been used for treatment of hallux osteomyelitis as a result of ulcerations at various levels of the hallux. The aim of this study is to expand on a previously presented poster and to assess the long-term functional outcomes in patients with various levels of hallux amputations and determine whether there is an ideal anatomic level that will limit the amount of post-operative complications.

Methodology and procedure: A retrospective review of 148 feet with hallux amputations performed at various levels from 7/1/2013 to 7/16/2020 was performed. Two years minimum follow up was required for inclusion in the study. Re-ulceration, further amputation, healing of index procedure, and revascularization status were evaluated. Statistical analysis utilizing chi square analysis was performed to calculate p values where \(<0.05\) was statistically significant.

Results: A tendency for amputations performed at the level of the head of the proximal phalanx (67%) or at the metatarsophalangeal joint (52%) to have less re-ulceration rates.

Analysis and discussion: Although partial hallux amputations have historically been considered more successful than full hallux amputations, our study shows that there is no statistically significant difference between levels of hallux amputations, particularly when looking at re-ulceration rates.

Format: Scientific
Length of follow up: Minimum 2 year follow up
Level of evidence: III
Classification: Diabetic foot
Disclosures: None

Supplementary materials

Supplementary material associated with this article can be found in the online version at doi:10.1016/j.fastrc.2023.100281.

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