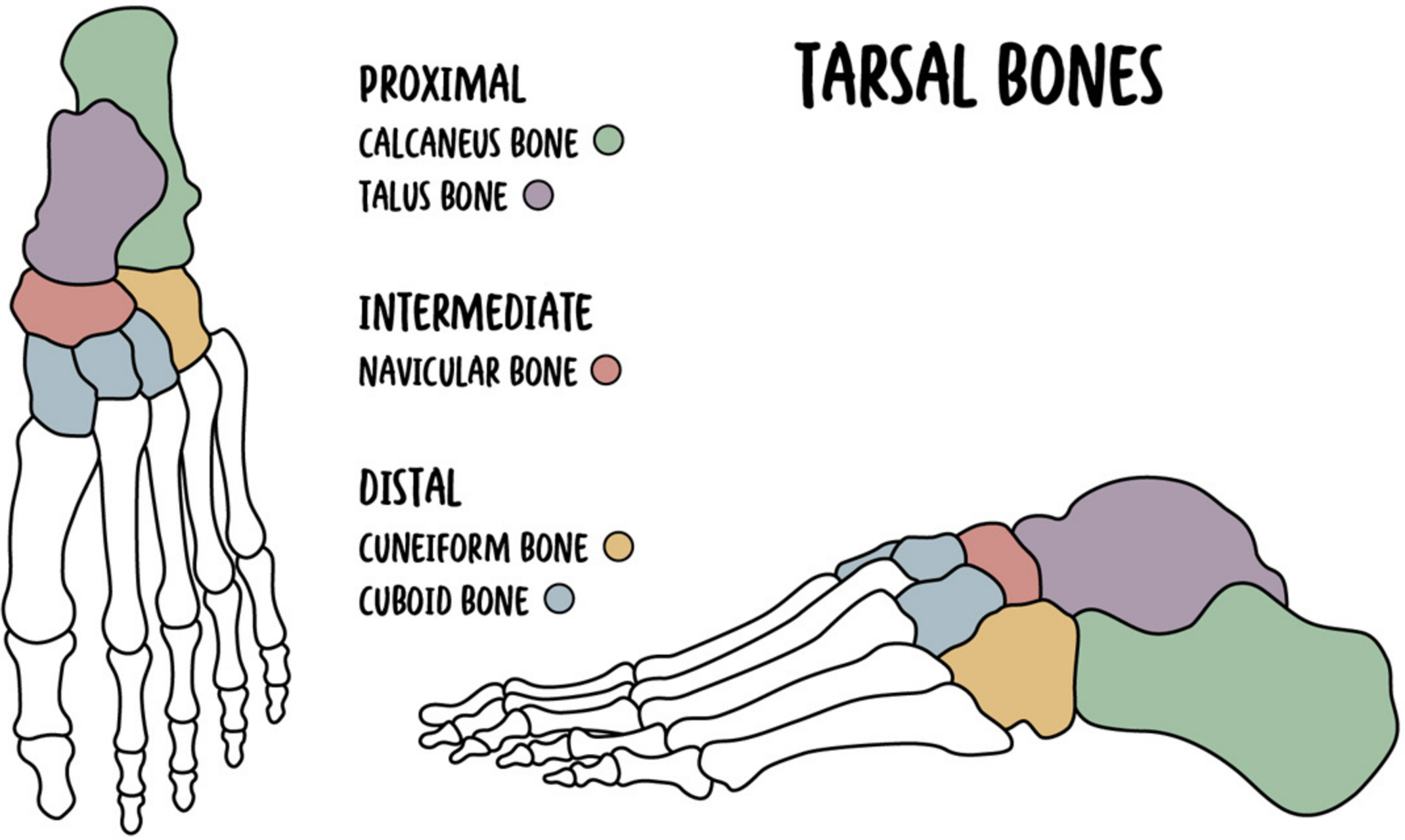
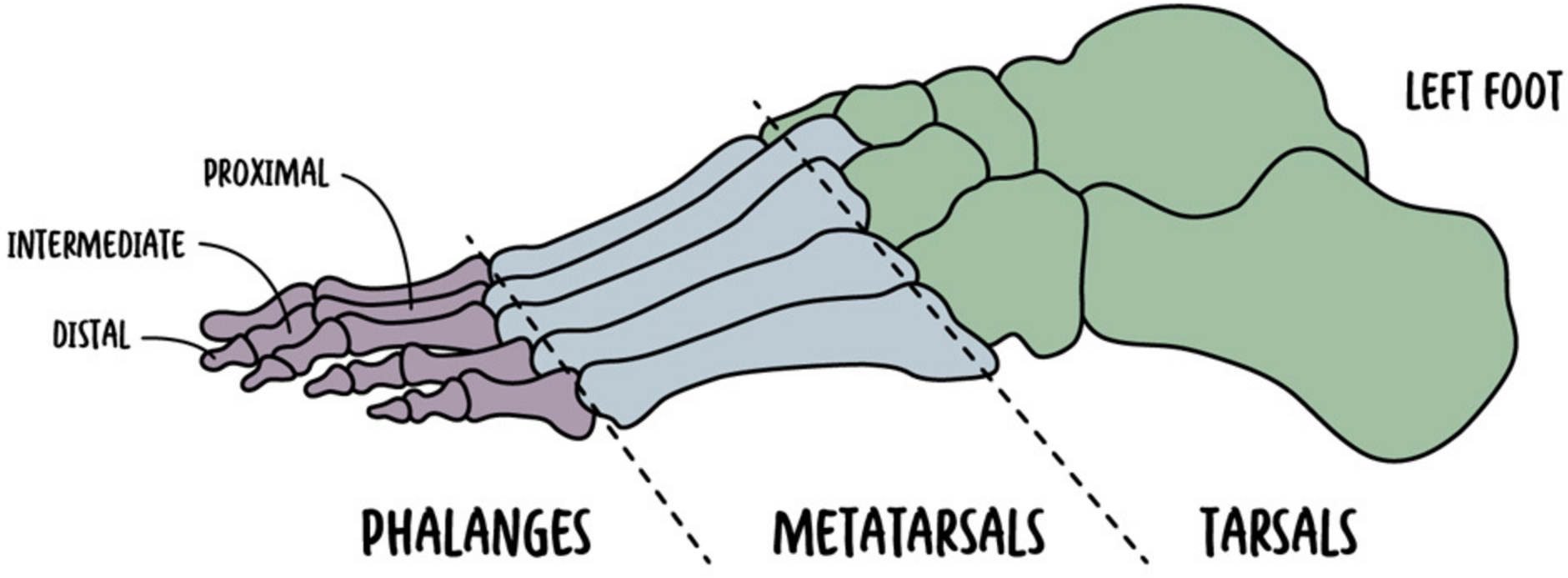


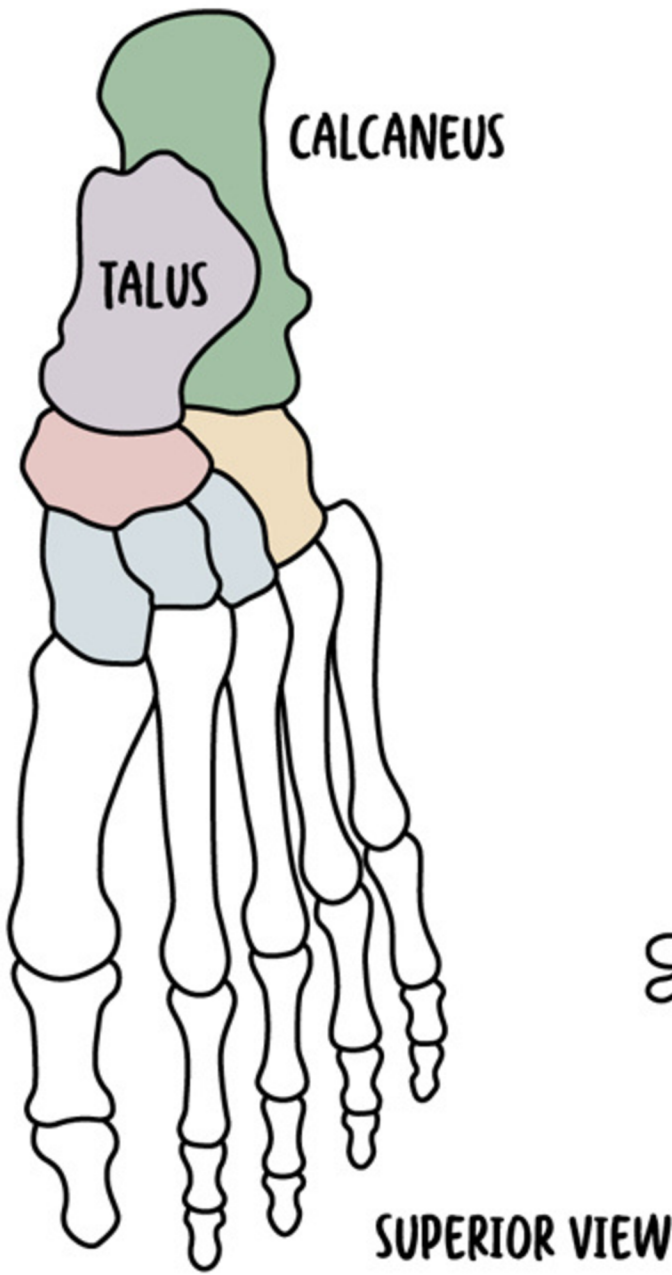
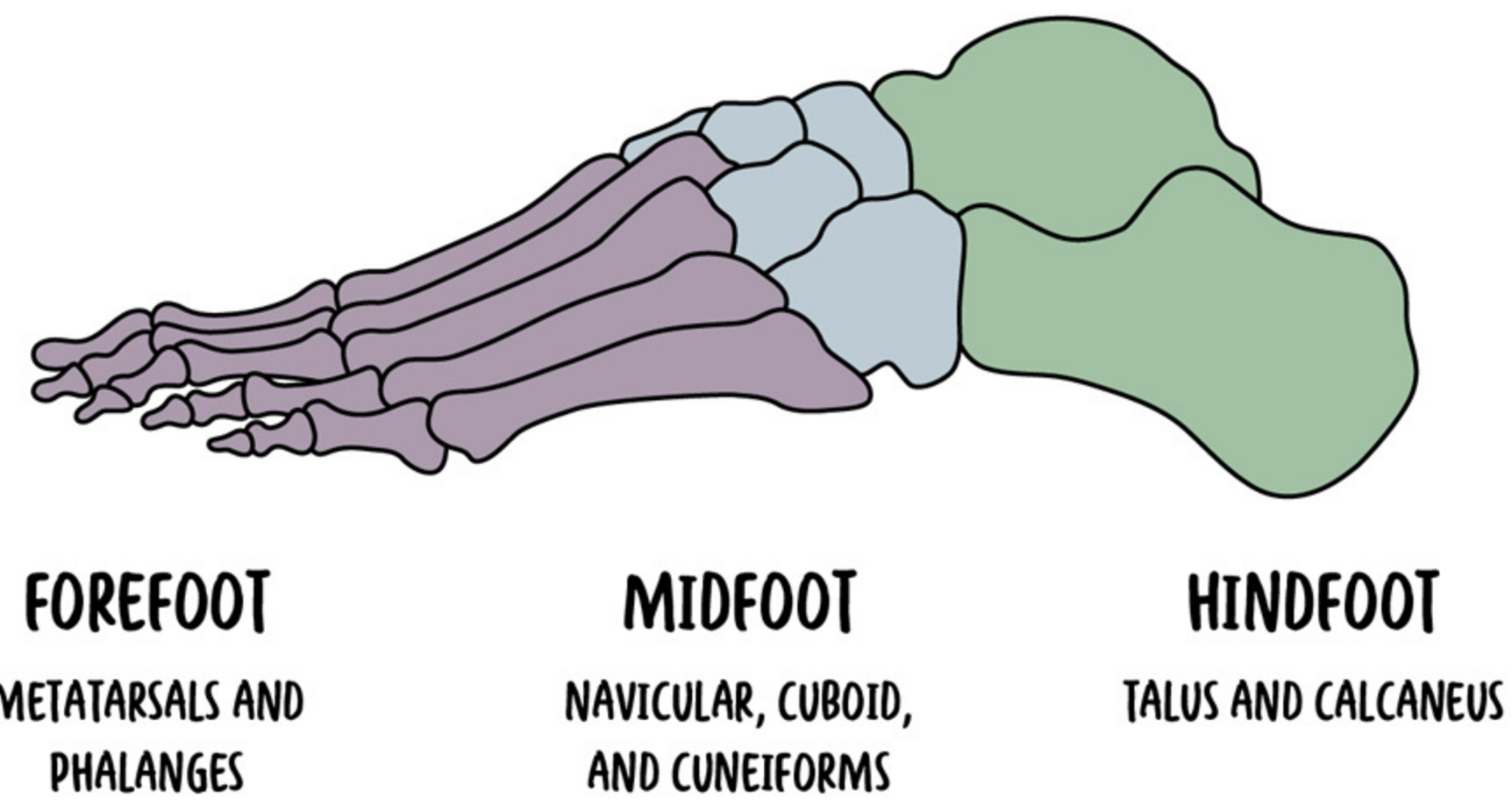
BONES OF THE FOOT

PROVIDE MECHANICAL SUPPORT FOR THE SOFT TISSUES
HELPING THE FOOT WITHSTAND THE WEIGHT OF THE BODY

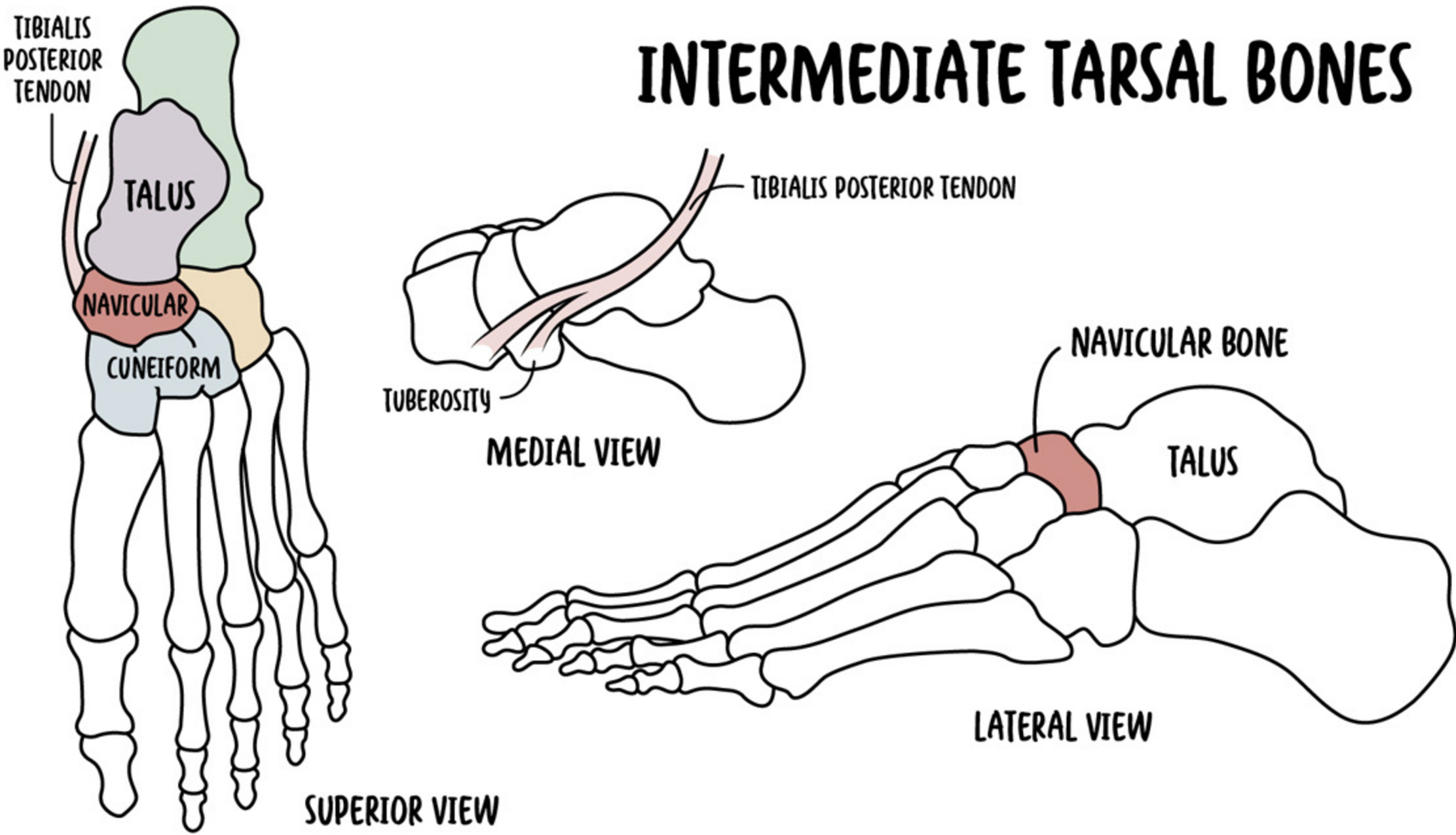
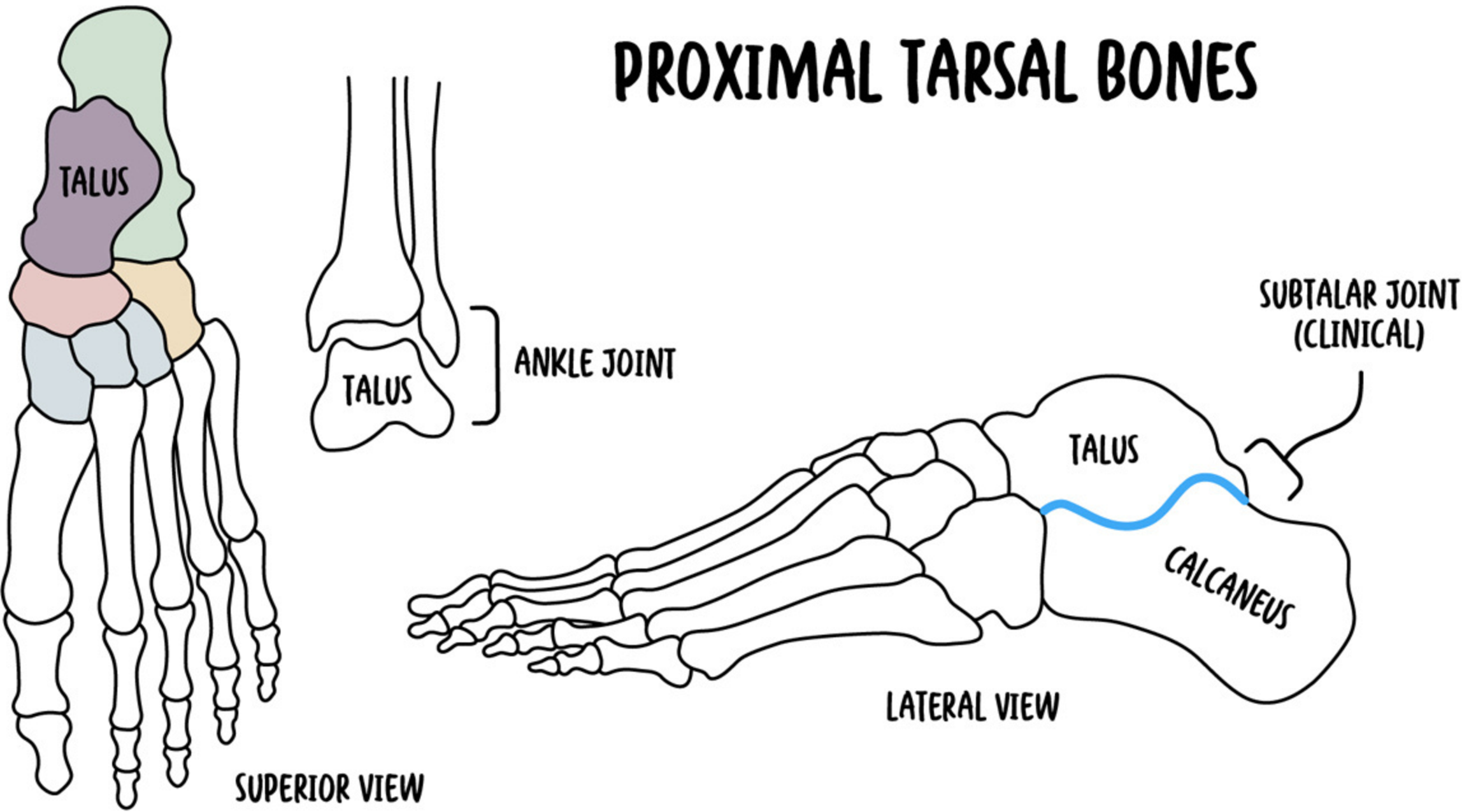
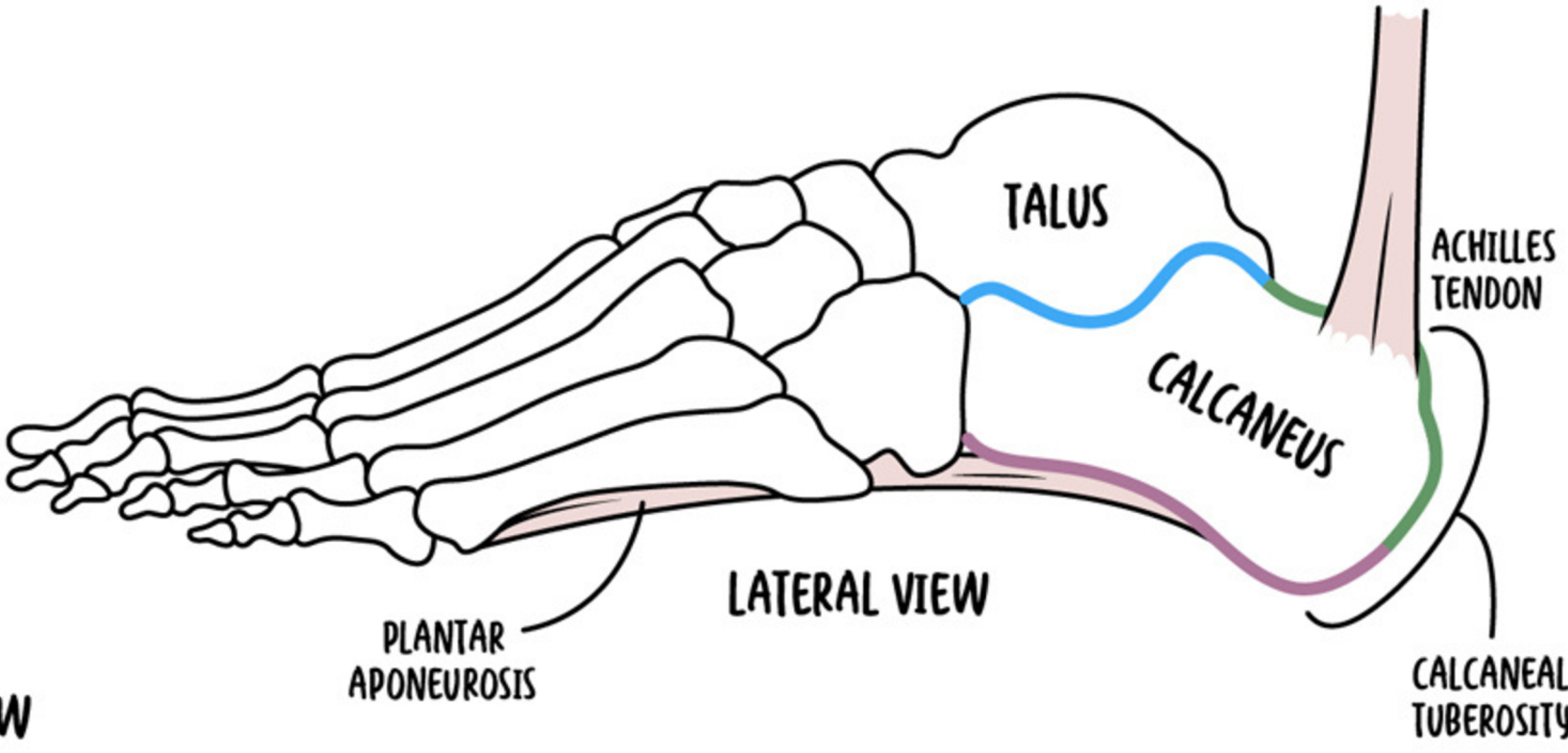
DIVIDED INTO THREE GROUPS:



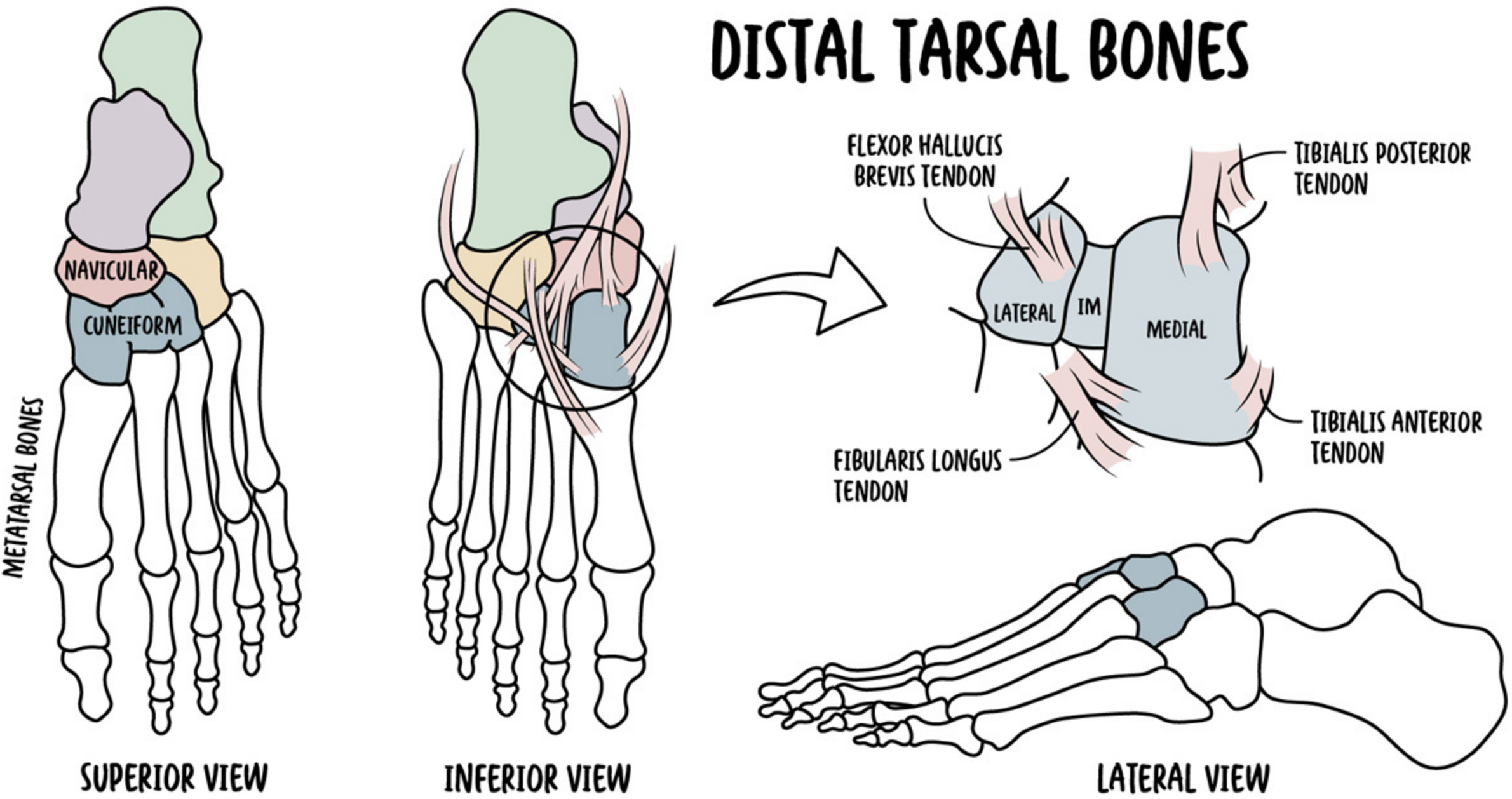
THE FOOT CAN ALSO BE DIVIDED UP INTO THREE REGIONS:



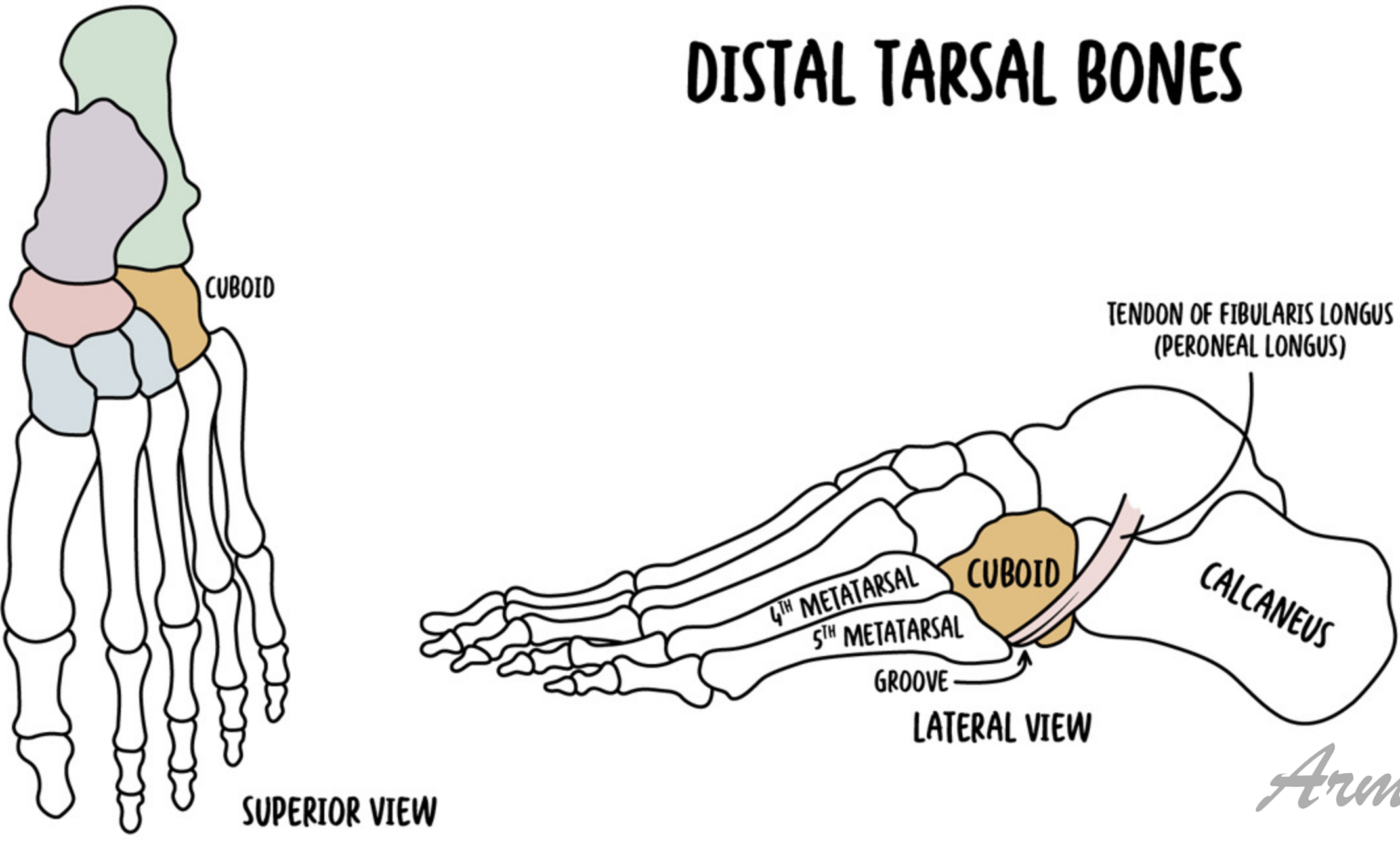
PROXIMAL TARSAL BONES



INTERMEDIATE TARSAL BONES



DISTAL TARSAL BONES

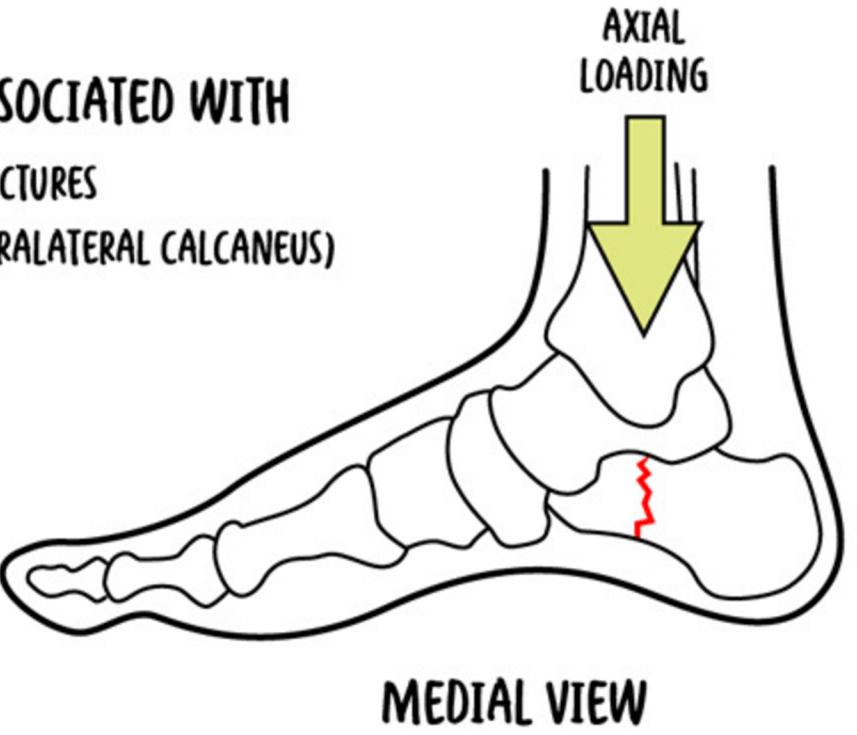


DISTAL TARSAL BONES

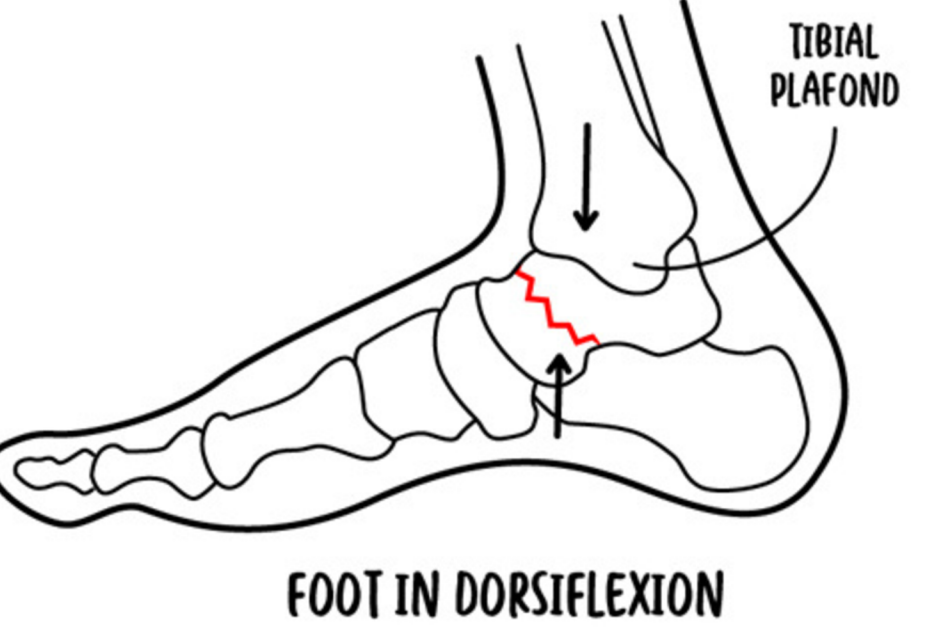
TALUS AND CALCANEUS FRACTURES

CALCANEUS
THE MOST COMMONLY FRACTURED

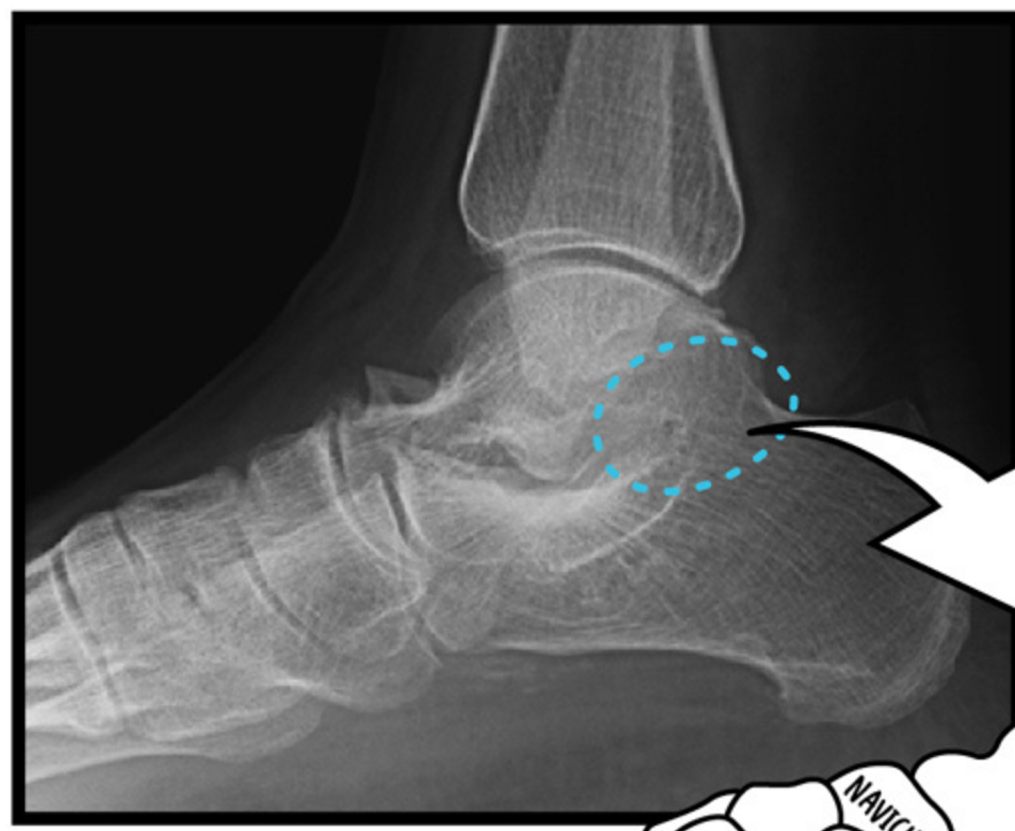
INJURY IS ASSOCIATED WITH
CONCURRENT FRACTURES
(SPINAL OR CONTRALATERAL CALCANEUS)



TALUS
TALAR FRACTURES OCCURS FOLLOWING
HIGH-ENERGY TRAUMA



Armando H. Faigl

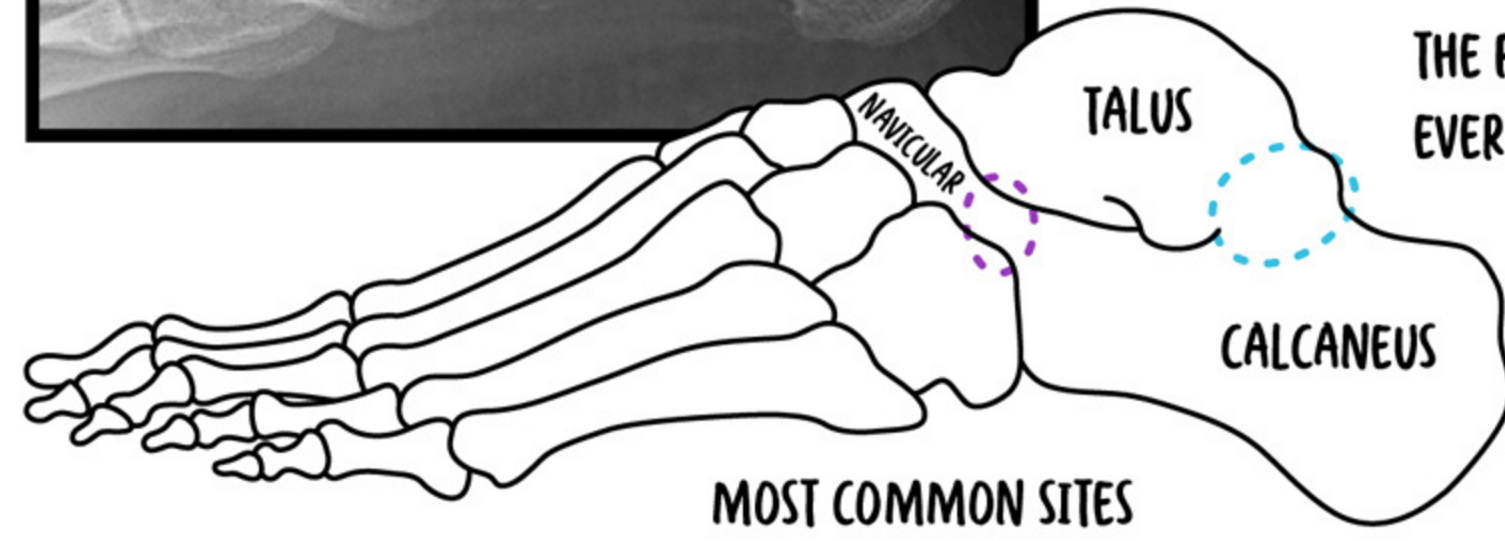


TARSAL COALITION

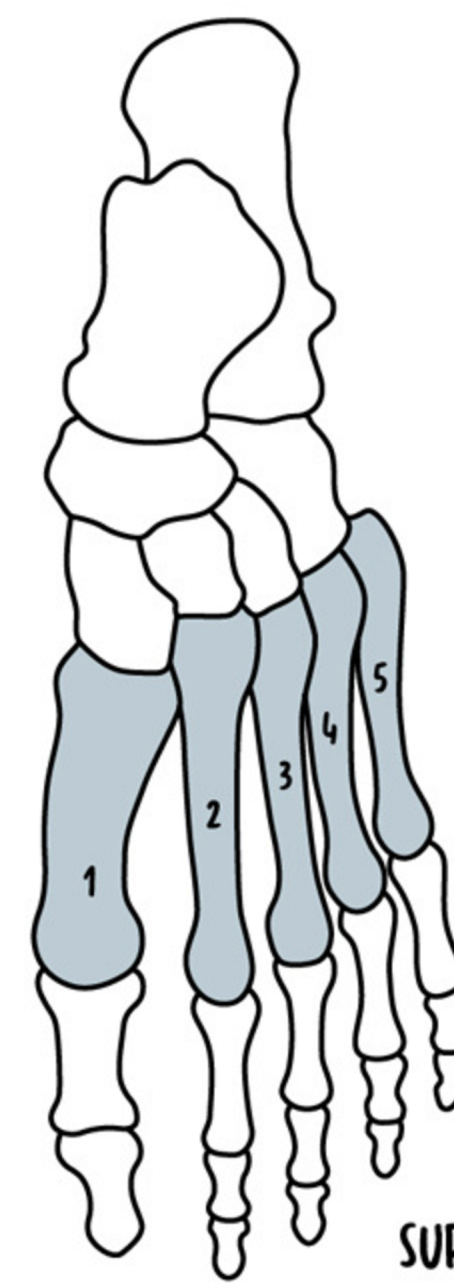
TWO BONES GROW INTO ONE ANOTHER, CONNECTED BY:
BRIDGE OF BONE, CARTILAGE, OR STRONG, FIBROUS TISSUE

CLINICALLY

THE FOOT MAY BECOME STIFF AND PAINFUL
EVERYDAY PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES ARE DIFFICULT

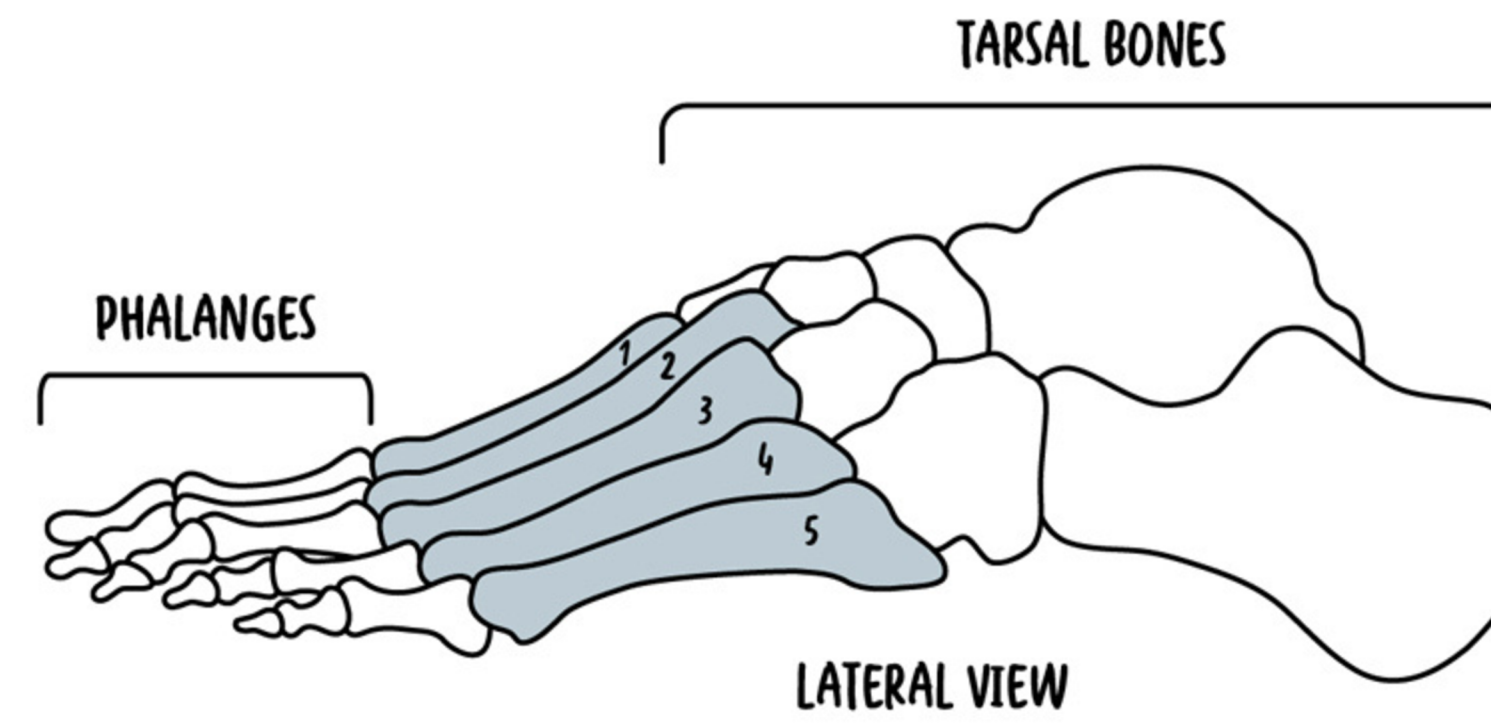


MOST COMMON SITES



SUPERIOR VIEW

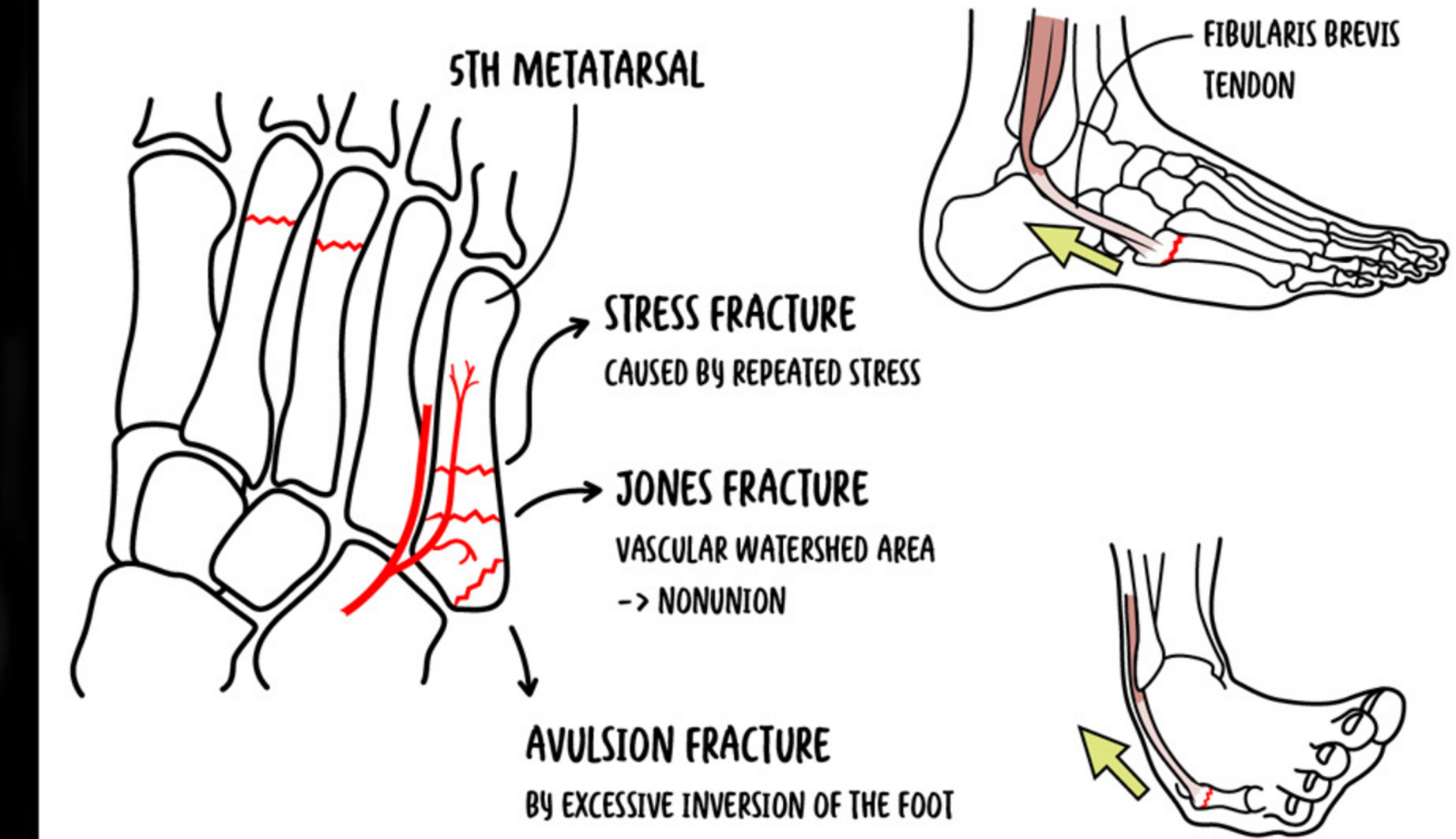
METATARSAL



LATERAL VIEW



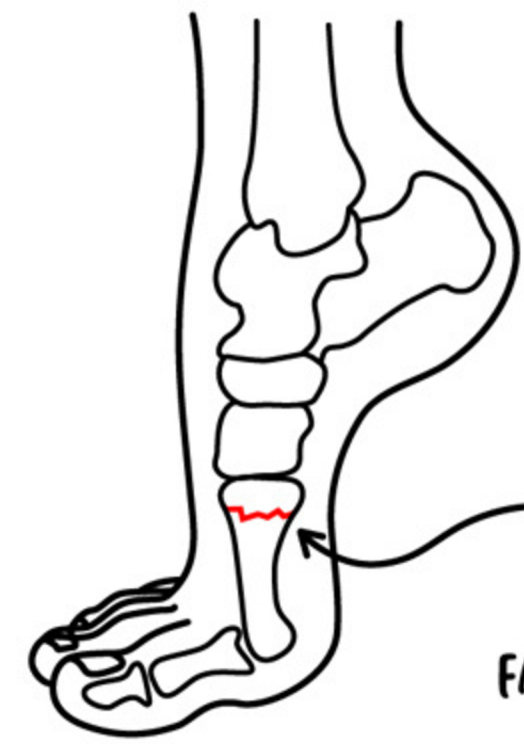
FRACTURE OF 5TH METATARSAL



METATARSAL FRACTURES 1-4

ABRUPT INCREASE IN ACTIVITY
OR CHRONIC OVERLOAD

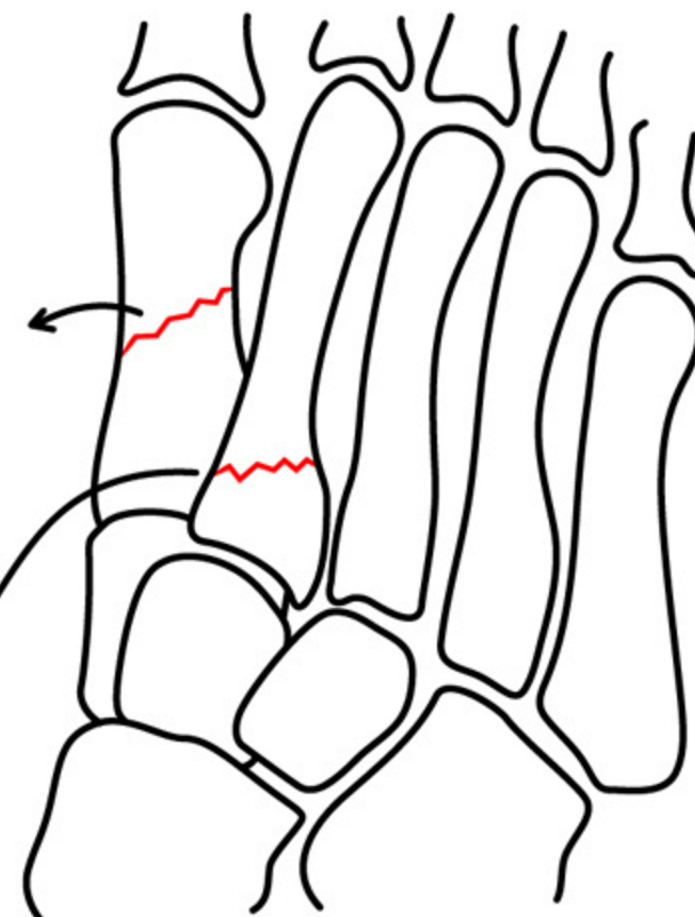
→ STRESS FRACTURES



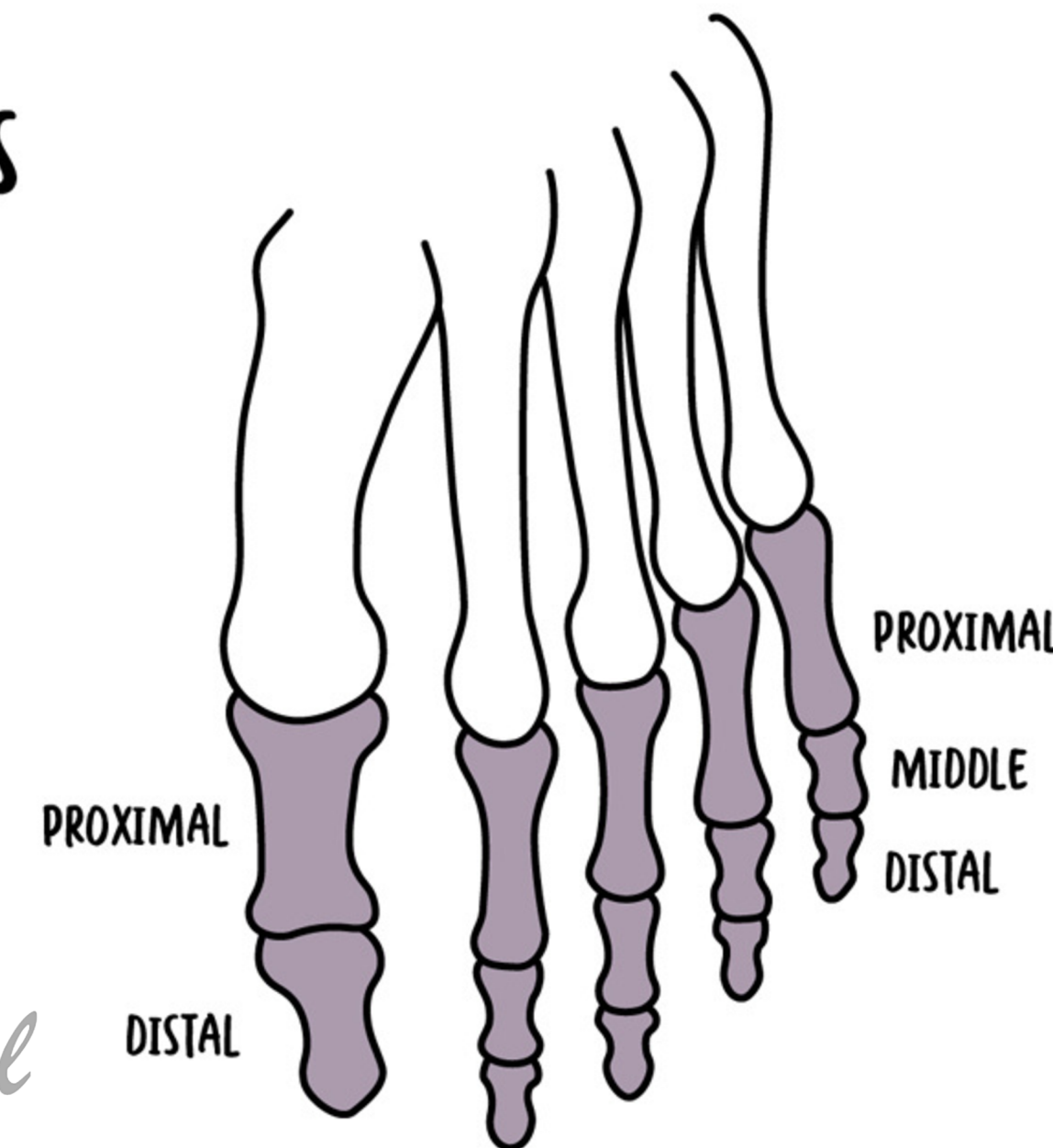
PLANTAR FLEXION

SHAFT FRACTURES
CAUSED BY DIRECT BLOWS OR TWISTING FORCES

PROXIMAL METATARSAL FRACTURES
CAUSED BY CRUSH INJURIES OR DIRECT BLOWS
FALLING FORWARD OVER A PLANTAR-FLEXED FOOT



PHALANGES



Armando H. Faigl