ABOUT BUNIONS
1. **WHAT IS A BUNION**
   - A "bunion" or "Hallux Valgus" is a lump at the base of the big toe, caused by sideways drifting and angulation of the big toe.
   - It will usually get worse with time
   - A "bunion" is **not** simply a ‘bump’ of bone on the side of the foot.
   - It is caused by angulation of the bones in the foot.

Sometimes it is painful in itself, but more commonly it causes symptoms by pressure on shoe-wear or, on occasions, by crowding or crossing the smaller (lesser) toes. The second toe can become so crowded that it becomes ‘clawed,’ and crosses over the big toe.

In people between 18-65 years old about 23% will have a bunion. This increases to 35% in people over 65 years old. Bunions are about three times more common in ladies than men. Footwear is not the main reason people develop bunions. There are strong genetic factors although footwear and flat feet may play a part.

2. **IS SURGERY THE ONLY WAY TO CORRECT BUNIONS?**
   Early and mild bunions may respond to padding or adapting your shoes. Some bunions are made worse by flat foot and collapse of the arches. These can be sometimes be helped by arch supports.
   Bunions will nearly always get worse with time and therefore there is little point in waiting to have them corrected as sometimes this can mean the operation and recovery will be longer and more complicated.
   Bunions can only be corrected by surgery. Surgery should only be undertaken if the symptoms are significant and appropriate non-operative management has been considered.

3. **ABOUT BUNION SURGERY**
   There are many different types of bunion correction but three have proven to be very reliable providing good correction of the bunion deformity:

   1. Distal metatarsal osteotomy
   2. Scarf osteotomy
   3. Lapidus arthrodesis

The choice depends on the severity of your bunion and your general health. All operations can be performed under local or general anaesthetic. You will find more specific information on these other operations from my website [www.footconsultant.com](http://www.footconsultant.com)
4. **What is an osteotomy?**

An ‘osteotomy’ is an operation when the bone, in this case, the metatarsal bone is divided and ‘moved’ into the correct position. The bony bump is usually trimmed at the same time. The operation aims to narrow the forefoot. Because the operation involves cutting the bone, it is held in position afterwards with screws or pins until the bone heals together again. During this time, foot is usually protected in a special post-operative shoe.

5. **About bunion surgery**

There are many different types of bunion correction but three have proven to be very reliable providing good correction of the bunion deformity:

- **Distal metatarsal osteotomy**
- **Scarf osteotomy**
- **Lapidus arthrodesis**

The choice depends on the severity of your bunion and your general health. All operations can be performed under local or general anaesthetic. You will find more specific information on these other operations from my web site. [www.footconsultant.com](http://www.footconsultant.com)

6. **DISTAL METATARSAL OSTEOTOMY**

In this operation the metatarsal head is cut and slid toward the second metatarsal head and is then fixed with a pin or a screw. The operation is suitable for minor to medium severe types of bunion correction. The operation has the advantage of being very stable and allowing patients to be able to weight-bear quite soon after the operation.
The bone is divided into toe using a "Z" shape cut. The head of the metatarsal and shaft of bone are then relocated moving the first metatarsal toward the second metatarsal. This allows correction of the bunion and correction of the splayed forefoot. The operation is very reliable for the correction of mild to moderate bunions. It provides a very stable operation site.

The operation involves removing a small section of bone from the joint at the base of the first metatarsal in a wedge shape (yellow lines) This then allows the metatarsal to be rotated into the correct new position. This has the effect of making the foot narrower. Additional procedures may be undertaken at the same time to fully correct the foot deformity. These might include lengthening of the tendon to the big toe and releasing tight tissues around the big toe joint.

DO I HAVE TO STAY IN HOSPITAL FOR THIS OPERATION?
No, most patients go home the same day after this operation. This is referred to as a "Day Case" operation. In the past patients would have been in hospital for several days after a foot operation like this. With modern surgical techniques by specialists in foot surgery this is not necessary.
10. **DO I HAVE TO HAVE A GENERAL ANAESTHETIC?**

No, most patients can choose between a local or general anaesthetic for their operation. A local anaesthetic means you will be awake during the operation although you will not be allowed to watch. A general anaesthetic means you will be unconscious throughout the procedure.

12. **TYPICAL RECOVERY TIMES**

I have provided a table which provides a guide as what you can expect week by week following this particular operation. Remember it is only a guide and your own healing may be different.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>DAYS 1-7</th>
<th>DAYS 8 - 14</th>
<th>DAY 21</th>
<th>WEEK 4-5</th>
<th>WEEK 6-8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heel weight-bearing with minimal activity. Resting with leg elevated mostly. Using crutches</td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeping the foot clean and dry</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking on heel with no weight on the ball of the foot</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitches removed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First postoperative x-ray</td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begin toe exercises</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move into a normal / comfort shoe</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking without crutches</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return to work non-manual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return to sport / aerobics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**FOOT CONSULTANT CLINIC LOCATIONS**

**HAMPSTEAD**
Waterfront & Solent Surgery, Jones Lane, Hythe, SO45 6AW
Fenwick Health & Wellbeing Centre, Pikes Hill, Lyndhurst, SO43 7NG

**BIRMINGHAM**
Spire Parkway Hospital, Damson Parkway, Solihull, B91 2PP

**LONDON**
9 Harley Street, London, W1G 9AL
Foot & Ankle Centre, 66 Station Road, Chingford, E4 7BA

**SECRETARY**
Anne Fellows
☎ 07960 472824
a2footconsultant@hotmail.com

**APPOINTMENTS**
☎ 07960 472824
☎ 07741 493235
appointments@footconsultant.com
12 CASE EXAMPLE

13 COMPLICATIONS OF SURGERY

Although great care is taken with the operation and aftercare, a small number of people (up to 10%) may have a less than perfect result due to problems such as:

1. Recurrence of the bunion
2. Over-correction of the bunion, so that the big toe points inwards
3. Pain in the foot due to damage to the small nerves or blood vessels in the foot.
4. Non-healing of the bone
5. Stiffness of the big toe
6. The screws become prominent and require removal at a later date
7. Weight transfer to the second toe (a corn under the second toe)
8. Infection of the skin, and rarely of the bone
9. Blood clots
10. Anaesthetic problems.

Most problems can be treated by medications, therapy and on occasions by further surgery, but even allowing for these, sometimes a poor result ensues. For this reason we do not advise surgery for cosmetic reasons. The level of symptoms before surgery must worth the risk of these complications. We also advise against prophylactic surgery (surgery to avoid problems that are not yet present). You can reduce the risk of complications by preparing yourself and your foot, as described in our hand out ‘preparing for foot surgery’

If you are at particular risk of complication, this will be discussed with you. If you have any general or specific worries, you should ask the doctor treating you who will explain it to you.
14  NOTE

This leaflet has been written to help you understand more about your intended operation. Some patients will want to know more details. If you would like to know more, please ask, we will be happy to provide as much information as you feel you need.

Above all else please do not proceed with surgery unless you are satisfied you understand all that you want to about the operation.

15  RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY MR METCALFE

Some useful research about bunions.[1-5]


