

THE MINIMALLY INVASIVE ZADEK OSTEOTOMY

Dr. med. Frank Mattes

Frank Mattes MD

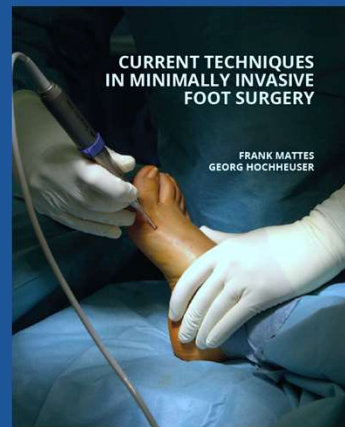
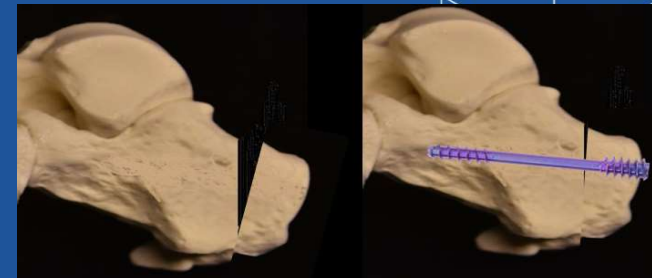
Orthopedic Surgeon, Trauma Surgeon, General Surgeon

Board member section minimally invasive foot surgery (German Society for Foot Surgery (Gffc))

Board member InterAlpes Foot and Ankle Academy

Hands-On Cadaver Seminar

February 21-23, 2024
Celebration, Florida



Academy of
Minimally Invasive
Foot & Ankle
Surgery

interALPES
foot and ankle academy
Ausbildung auf höchstem Niveau

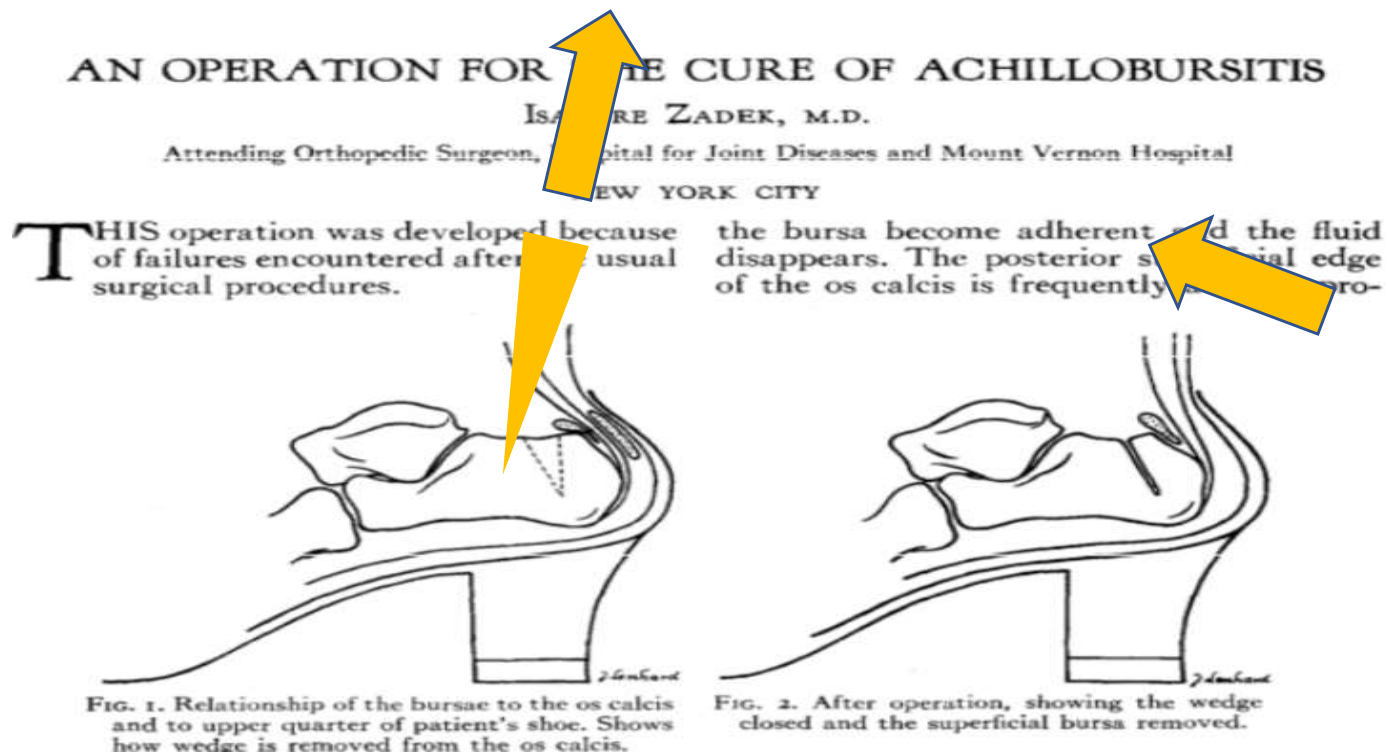
Conflict of Interest Disclosure

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What is a Zadek Osteotomy ?

It's a dorsal closing wedge osteotomy of the calcaneus

Dorsal closing wedge calcaneal osteotomy (=DCWCO)



Indication

Failed conservative insertional Achillodynie/ Haglund Deformity

AN OPERATION FOR THE CURE OF ACHILLOBURSITIS

ISADORE ZADEK, M.D.

Attending Orthopedic Surgeon, Hospital for Joint Diseases and Mount Vernon Hospital

NEW YORK CITY

THIS operation was developed because of failures encountered after the usual surgical procedures.

the bursa become adherent and the fluid disappears. The posterior superficial edge of the os calcis is frequently a sharp pro-

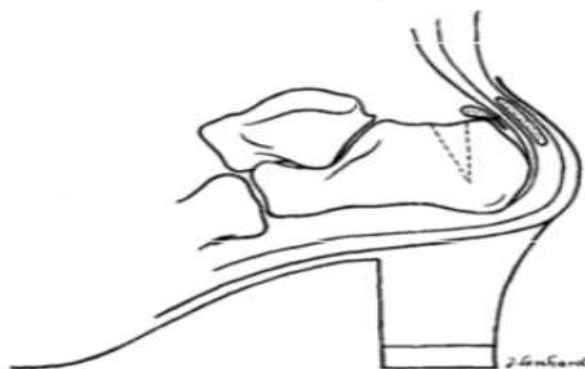


FIG. 1. Relationship of the bursae to the os calcis and to upper quarter of patient's shoe. Shows how wedge is removed from the os calcis.

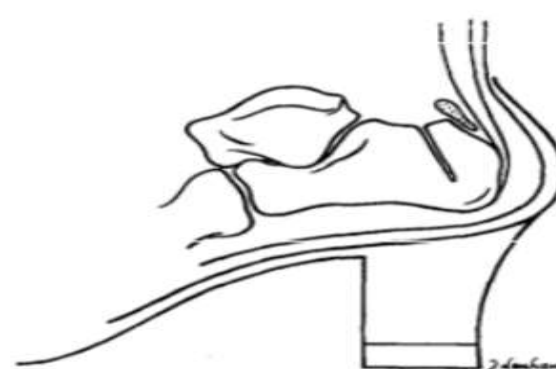


FIG. 2. After operation, showing the wedge closed and the superficial bursa removed.

There are existing two types of osteotomy

1 Zadek Osteotomy (1939)

Zadek I: *Am J Surg*, **1939**, 43, 542-546

2 Keck and Kelly Osteotomy (1965)

KECK SW, KELLY PJ. BURSITIS OF THE POSTERIOR PART OF THE HEEL; EVALUATION OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF EIGHTEEN PATIENTS *J Bone Joint Surg Am*. **1965** Mar;47:267-73.

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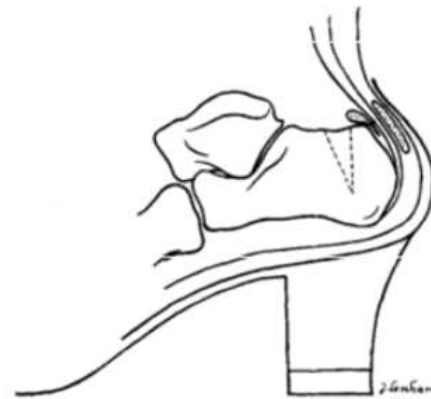


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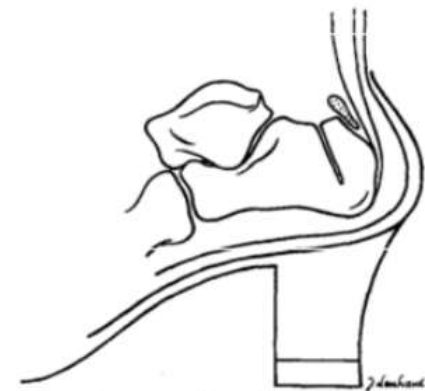


FIG. 2. After operation, showing the wedge closed and the superficial bursa removed.

Keck and Kelly

A vertical closing-wedge osteotomy at the posterior end of the calcaneus

The Idea:

To relocate the insertion area of the achilles tendon more distally

→ more space for the achilles tendon



Keck and Kelly

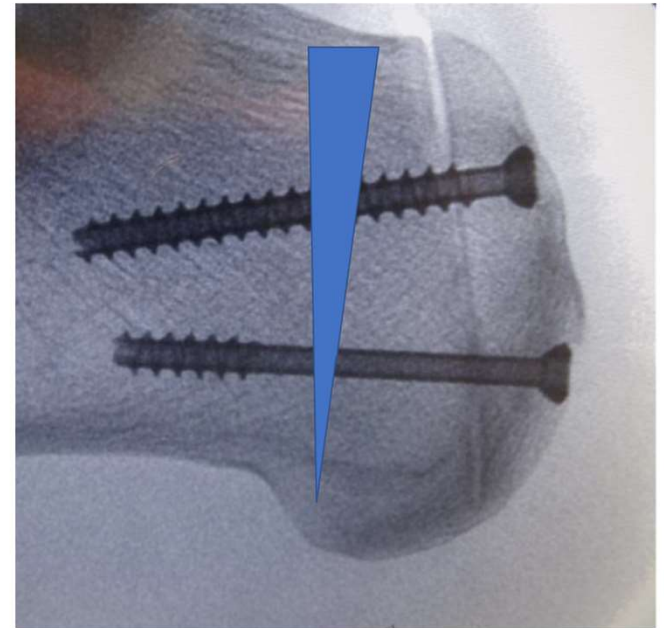
A vertical closing-way osteotomy at the posterior end of the calcaneus

The Idea:

To relocate the insertion area of the achilles tendon more distally

→ more place for the achilles tendon

Zadek did the same but
more distally



Is this difference important?

Keck and Kelly

A vertical closing-way osteotomy at the posterior end of the calcaneus

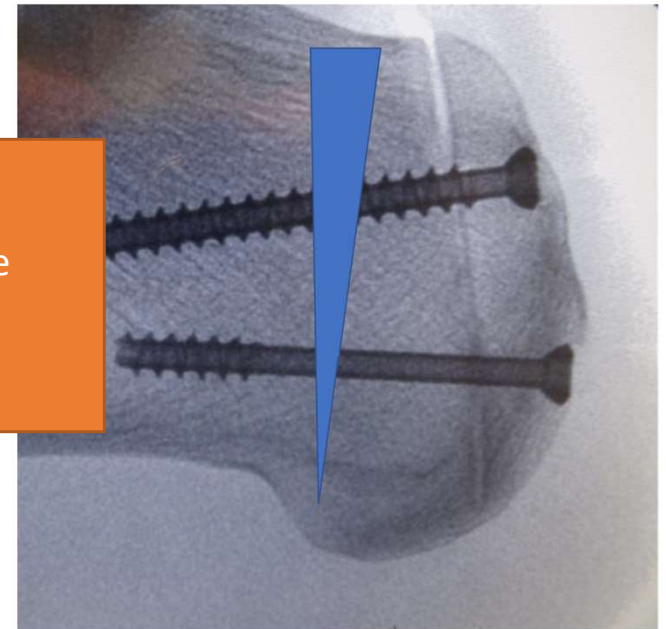
The Idea:

To relocate the insertion area of the achilles tendon more distally

→ more pl

Yes: The wedge determines whether the heel is changed in the horizontal plane (whether it flattens)

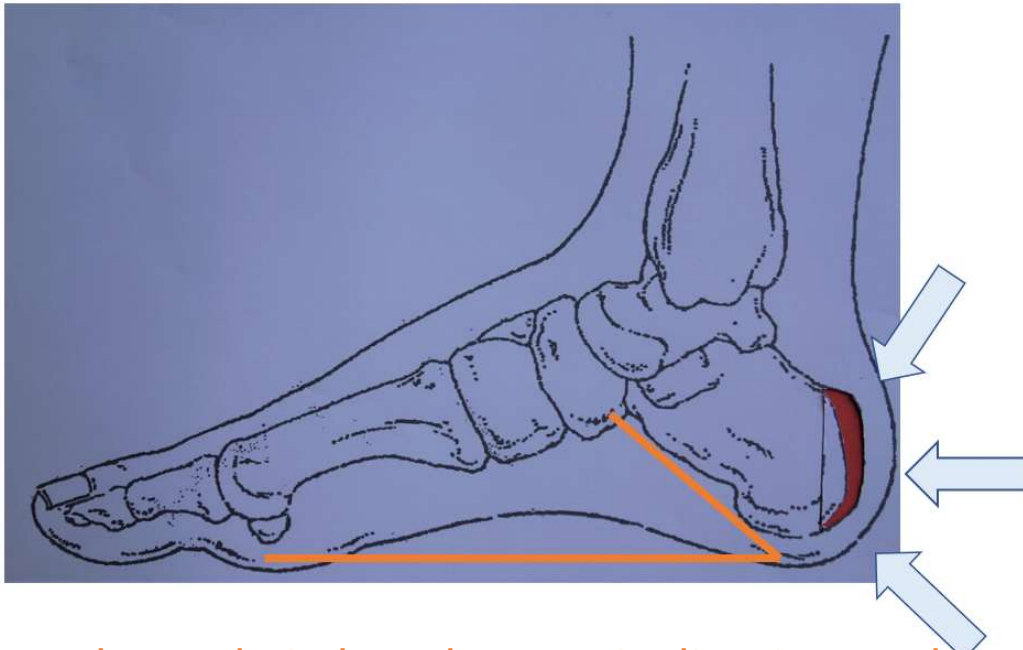
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Is this difference important?

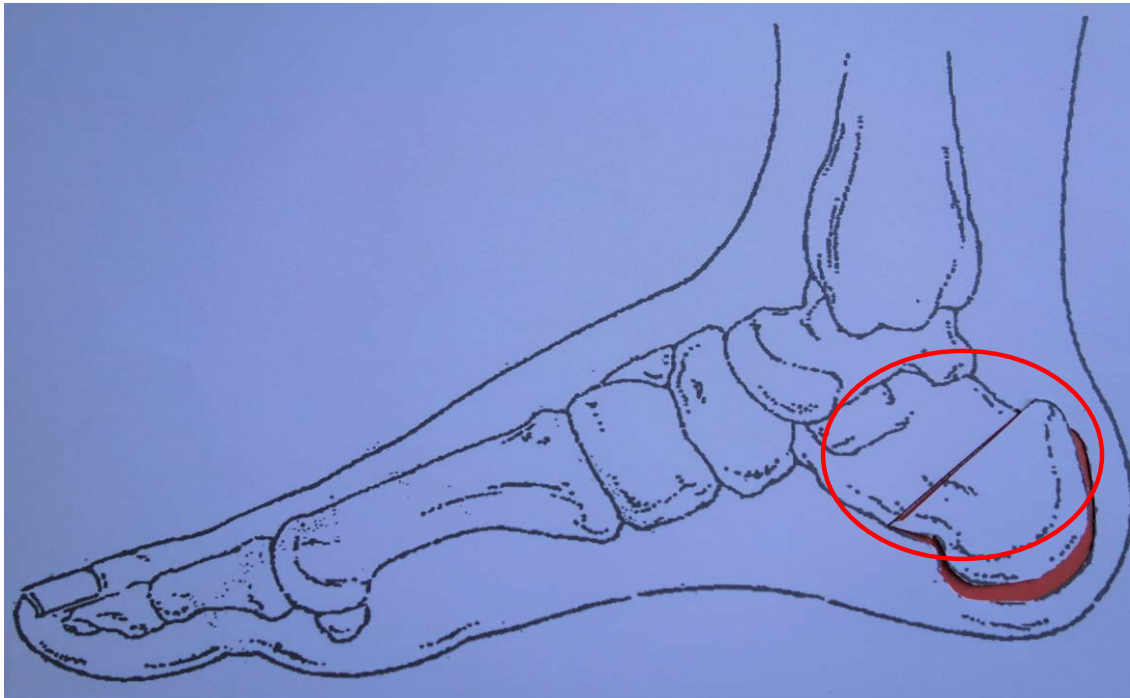
With an Keck and Kelly osteotomy the calcaneus becomes shorter.

→ But the calcaneus inclination angle does not change

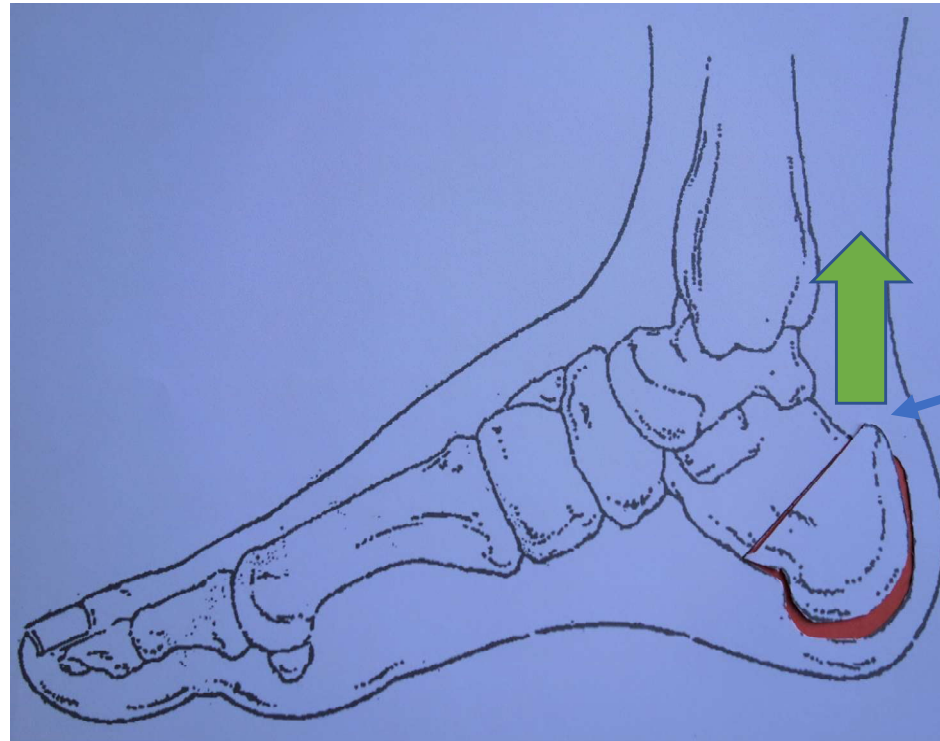


Calcaneal pitch=Calcaneas inclination angle

If the osteotomy is more distal and more horizontal.....

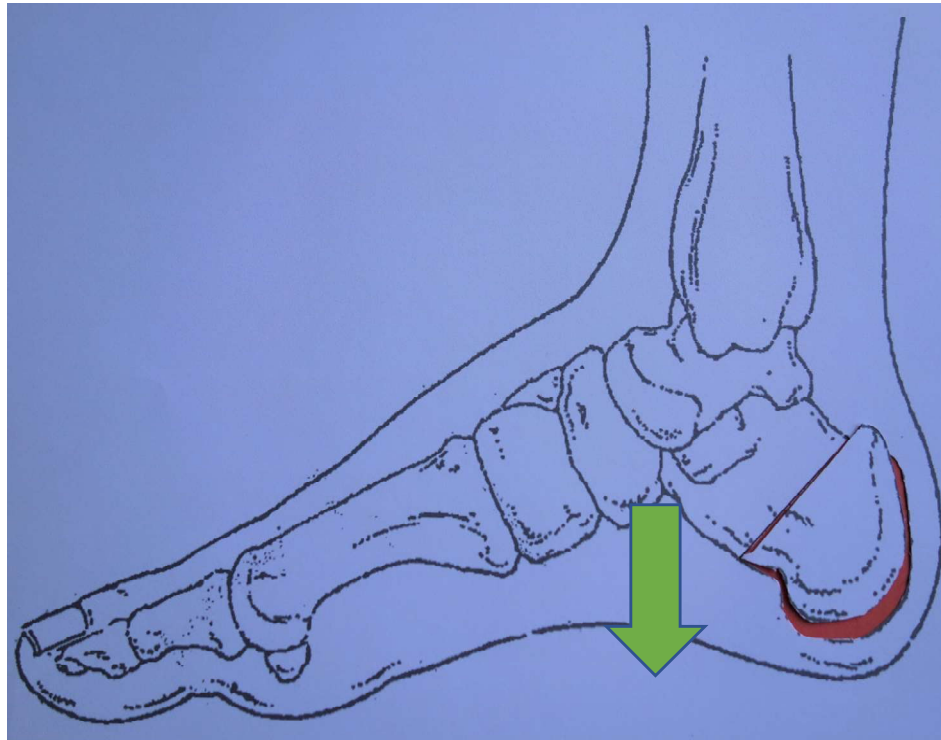


If the osteotomy is performed more distally and more horizontally.....



the tuber of the calcaneus
will be raised

If the osteotomy is more distal and more horizontal.....



the foot becomes flatter
(good in a cavus foot)

My technique

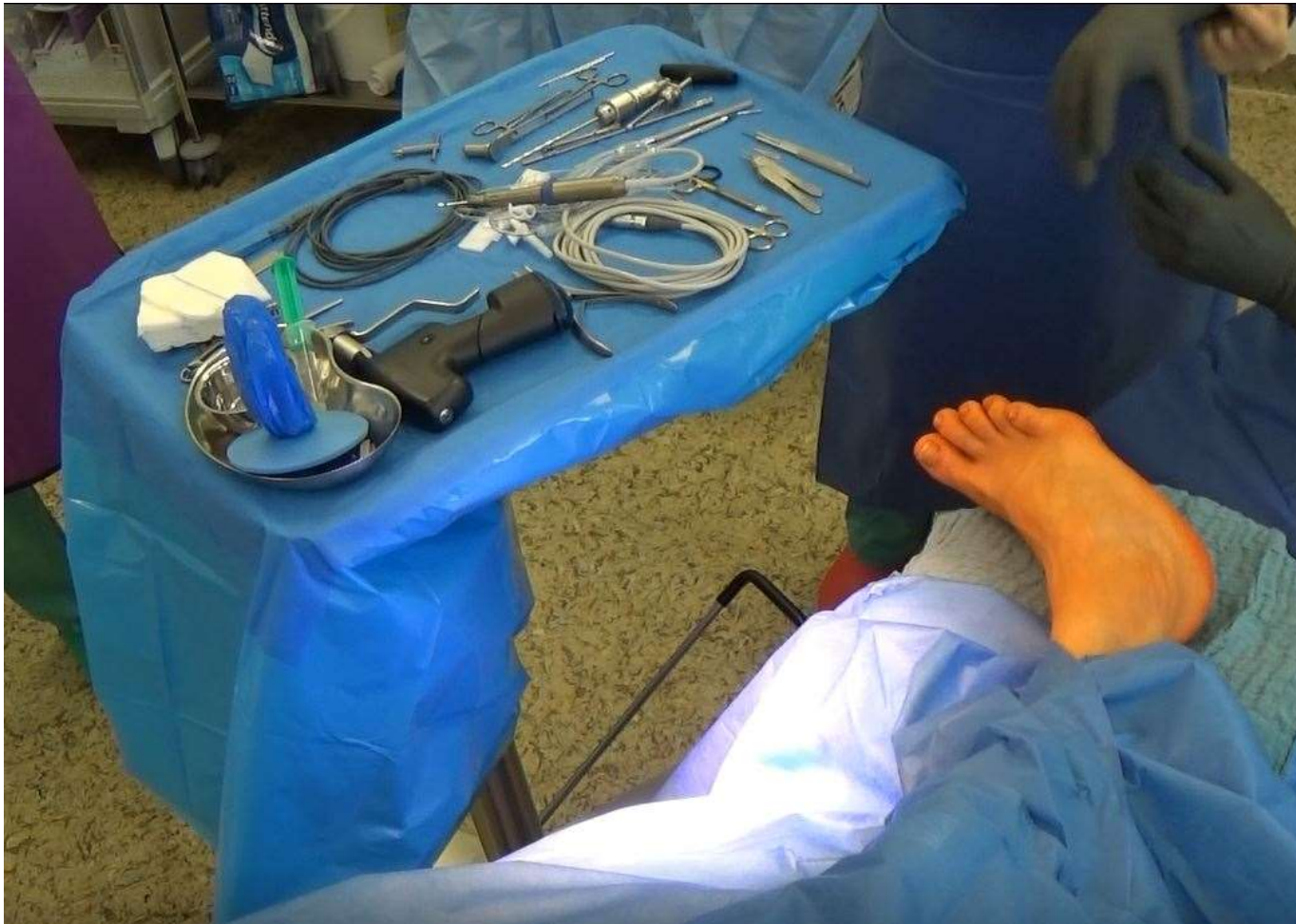


Pat. in lateral position

tight tourniquet (not closed)

general anaesthesia

Medial foot is positioned on the mini x ray image converter





Marking the screw position saves time and X-rays

The size and position of the wedge will be determined with 2 plantar 2 mm k wires



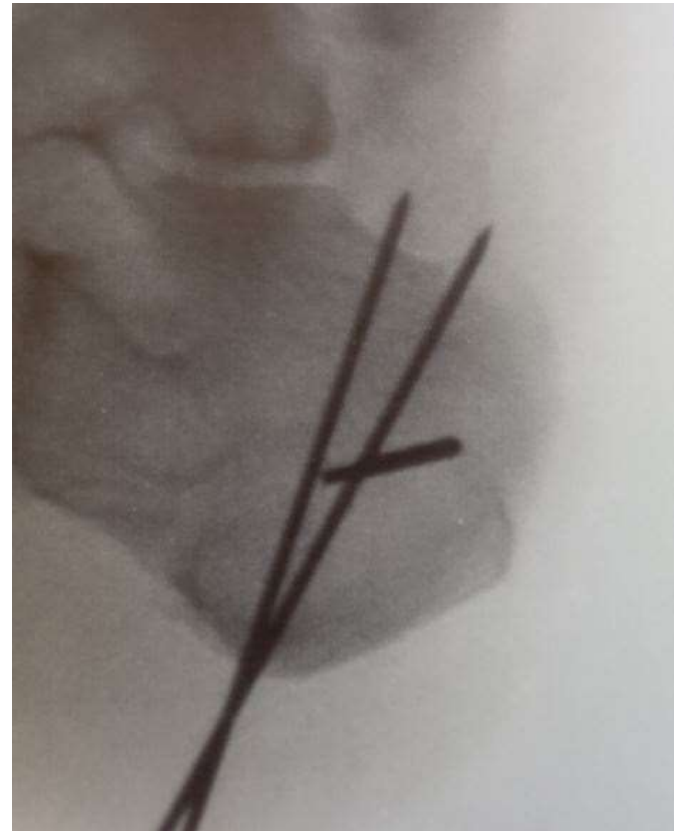
We need a intact
plantar hinge



Incision etween
the K-wires
under x-ray
control



Location of the burr will be x-ray controlled



Wich burr ?



Shannon 2.0 x 20 mm

For the osteotomy



4.3 x 13 mm Wedge Burr

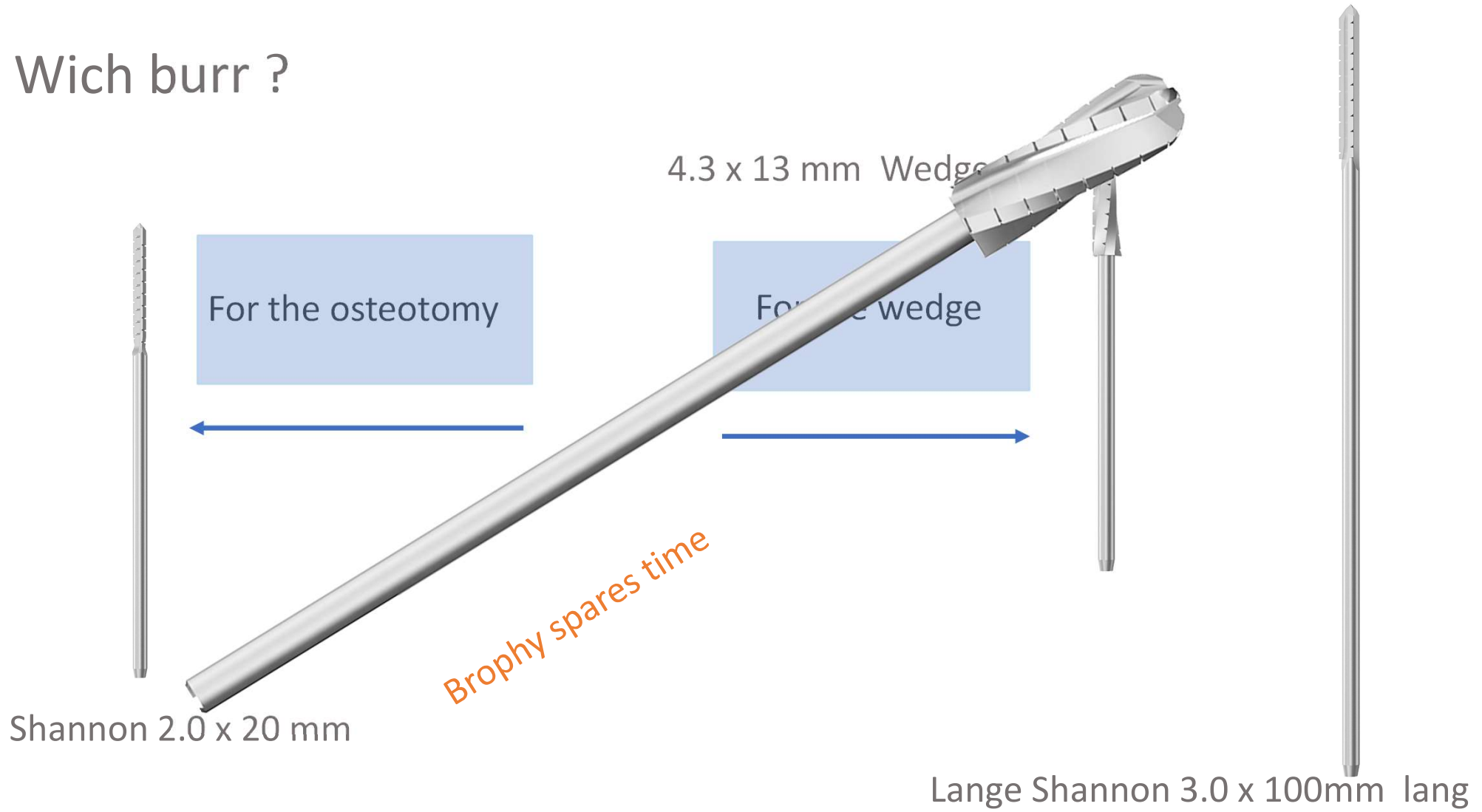
For the wedge



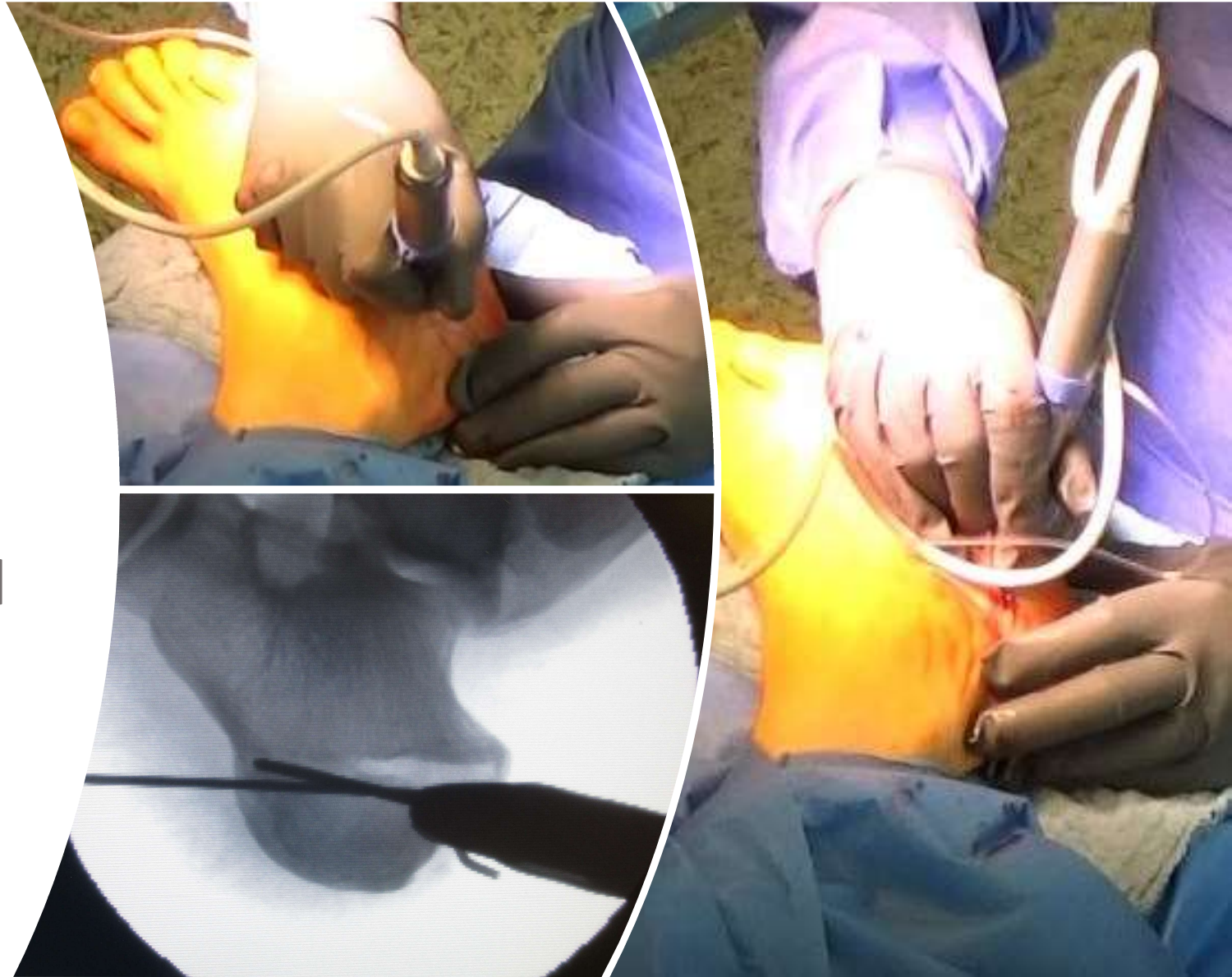
Lange Shannon 3.0 x 100mm lang



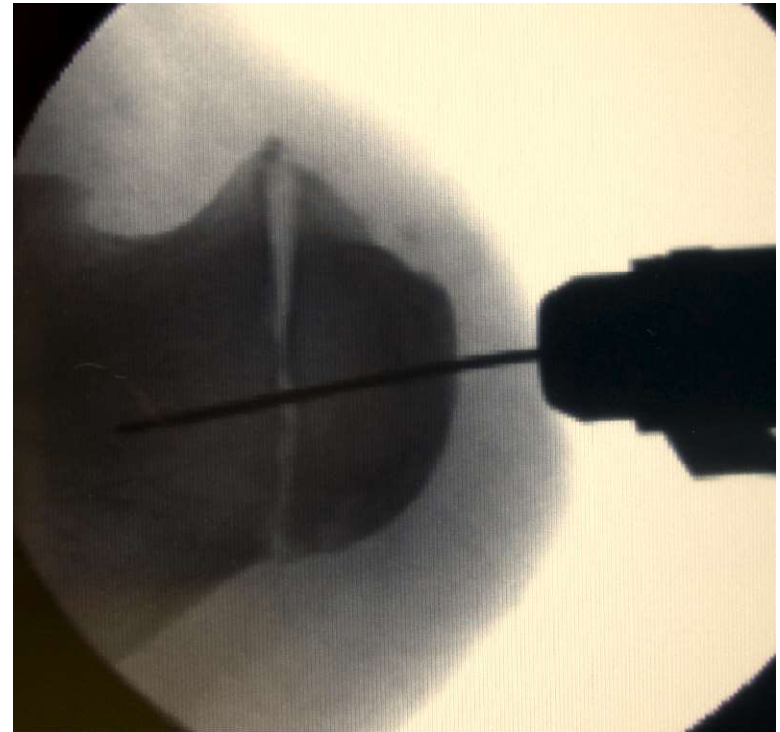
Wich burr ?



Now the wedge
will be removed



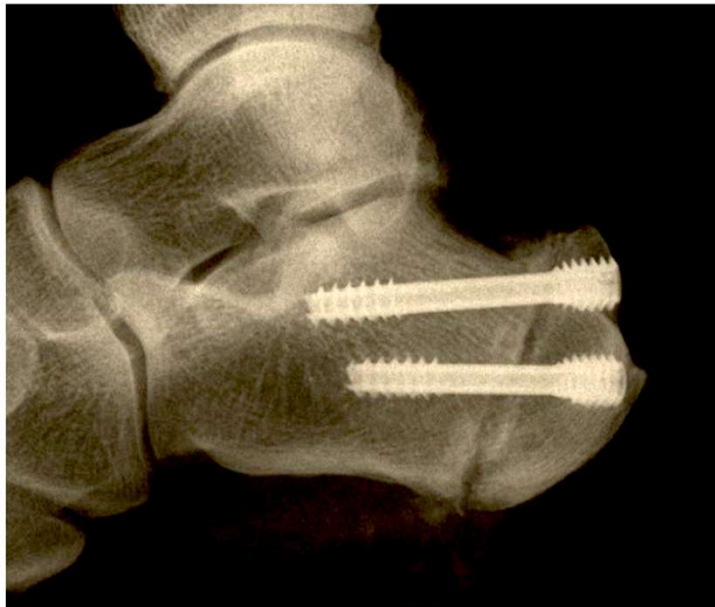
Bring in the first K-wire



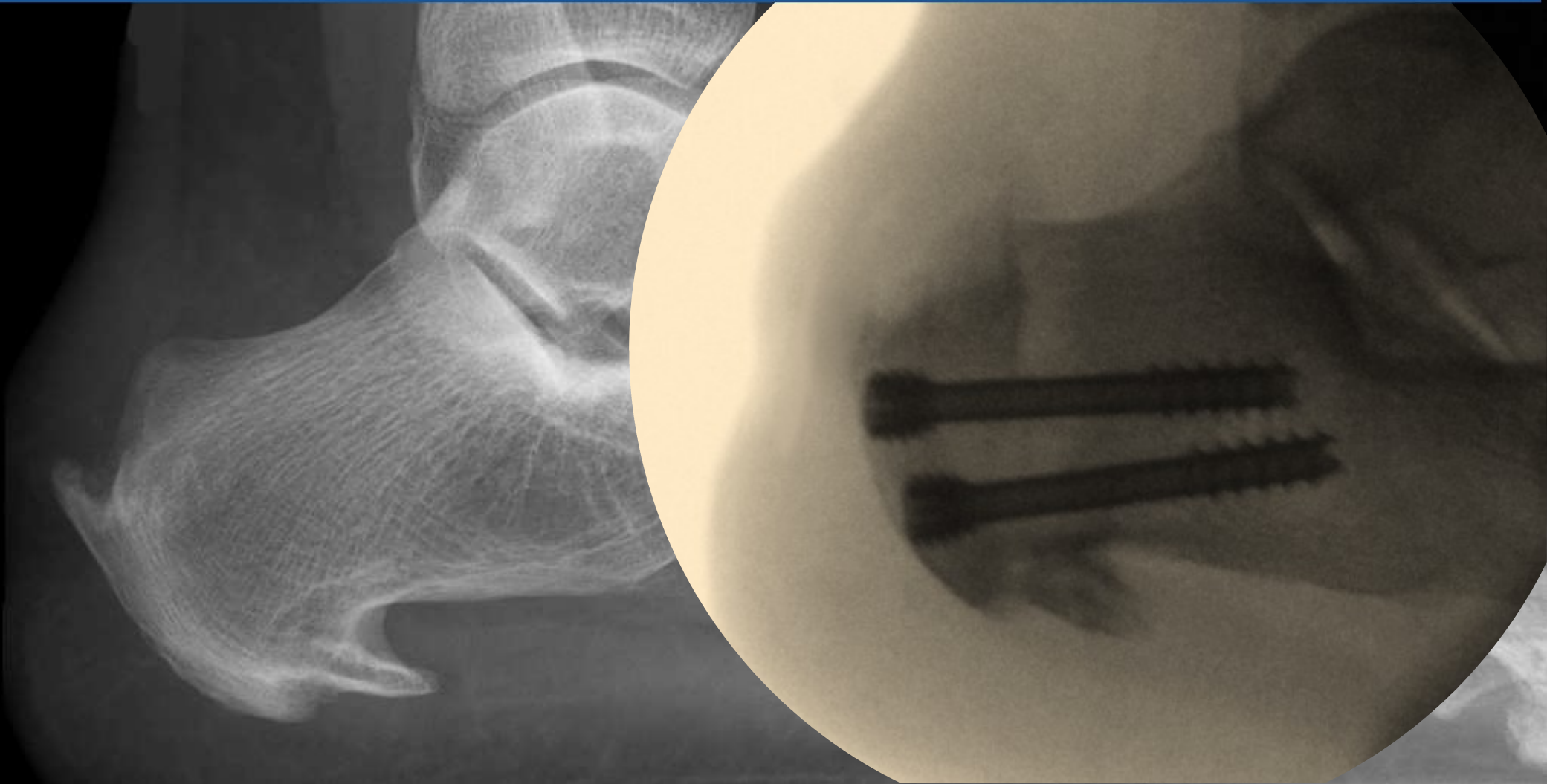
The gap is closed and 1 or 2 6.5 mm screws are used



With intact plantar hinge 1 screw without 2 screws



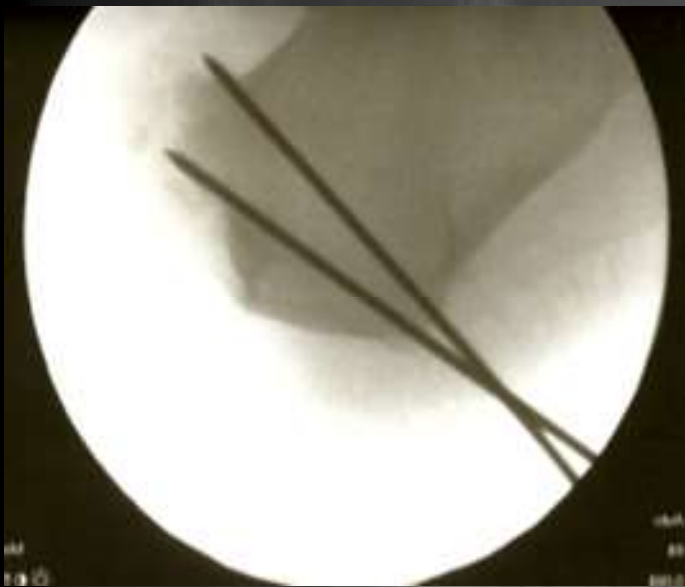
Disturbing exostoses can still be milled off percutaneously or removed mini open



This I would remove mini open



In such cases my wedge is based in the haglund deformity



When do a Zadek, When do a Calcaneoplasty ?

Use The X/Y Ratio

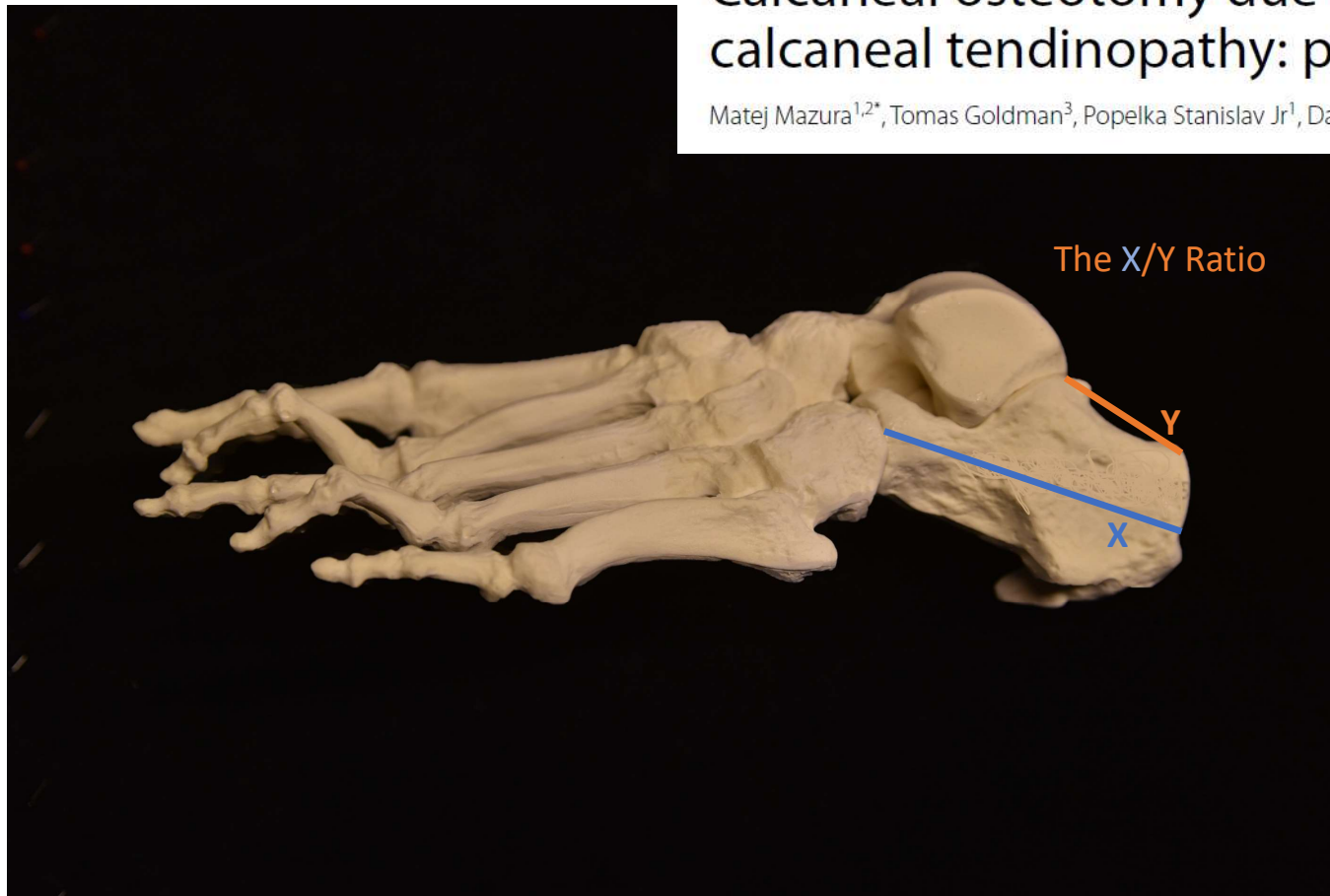
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Calcaneal osteotomy due to insertional calcaneal tendinopathy: preoperative planning

Matej Mazura^{1,2*}, Tomas Goldman³, Popelka Stanislav Jr¹, David Kachlik² and Rastislav Hromadka¹



Use The X/Y Ratio

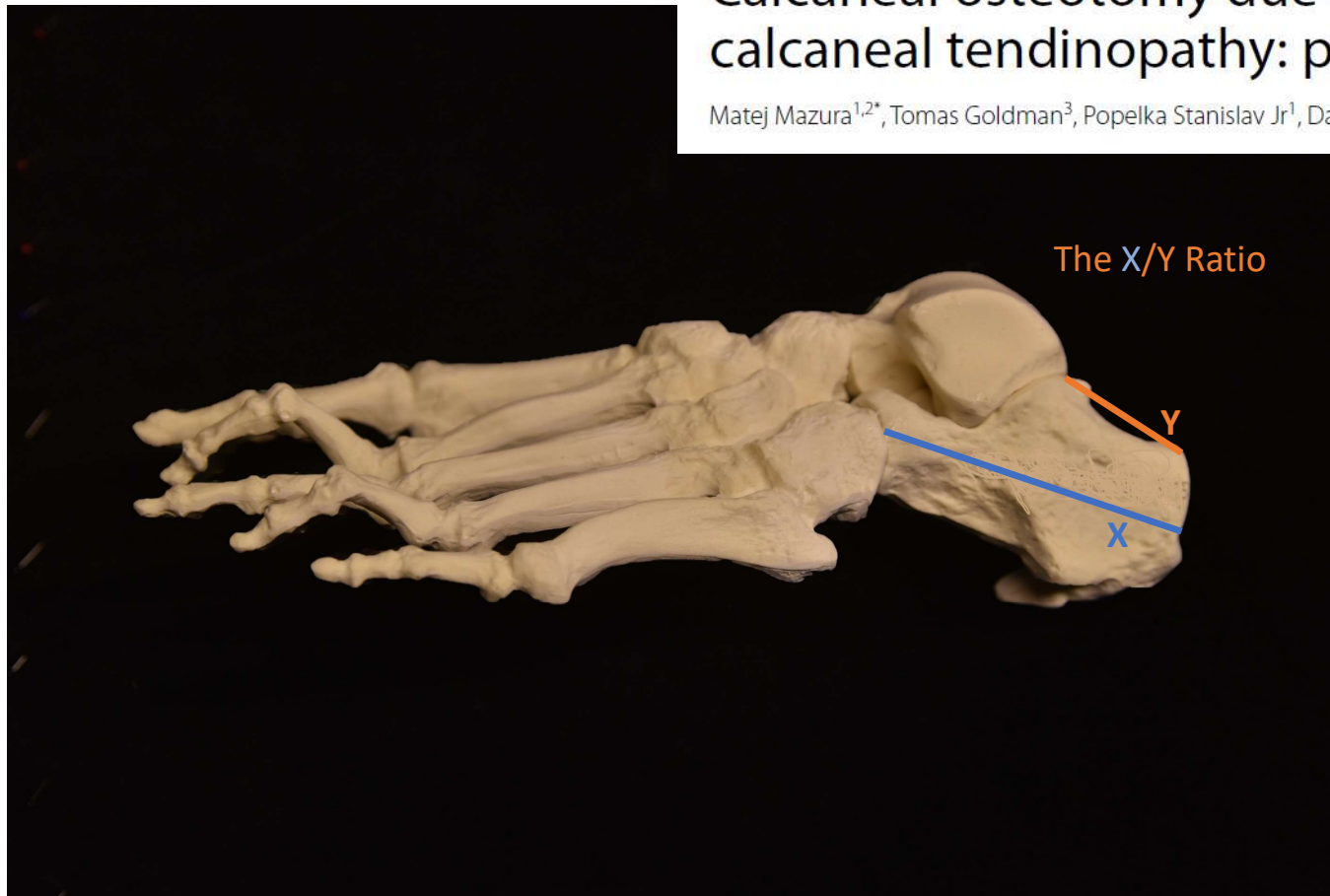
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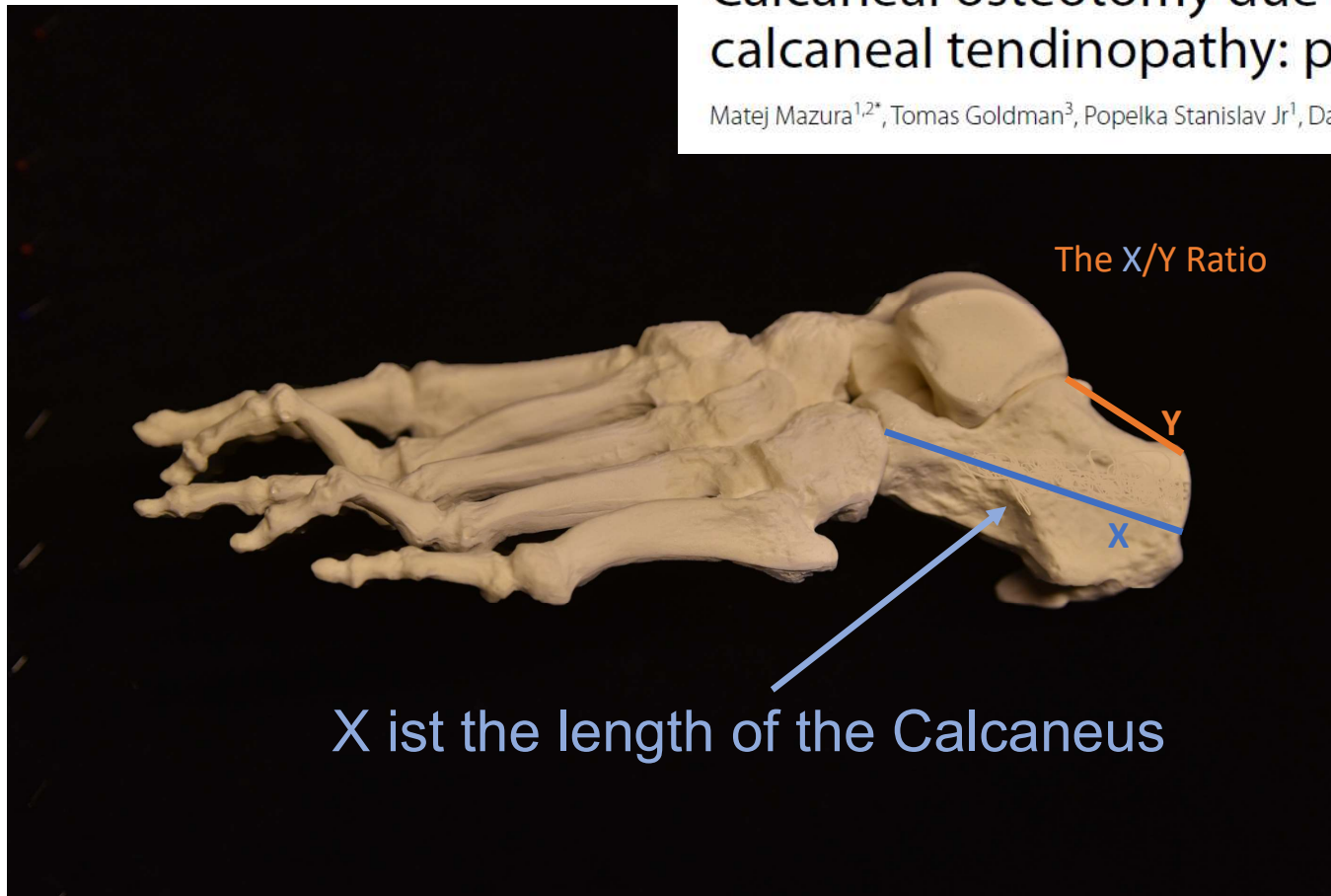
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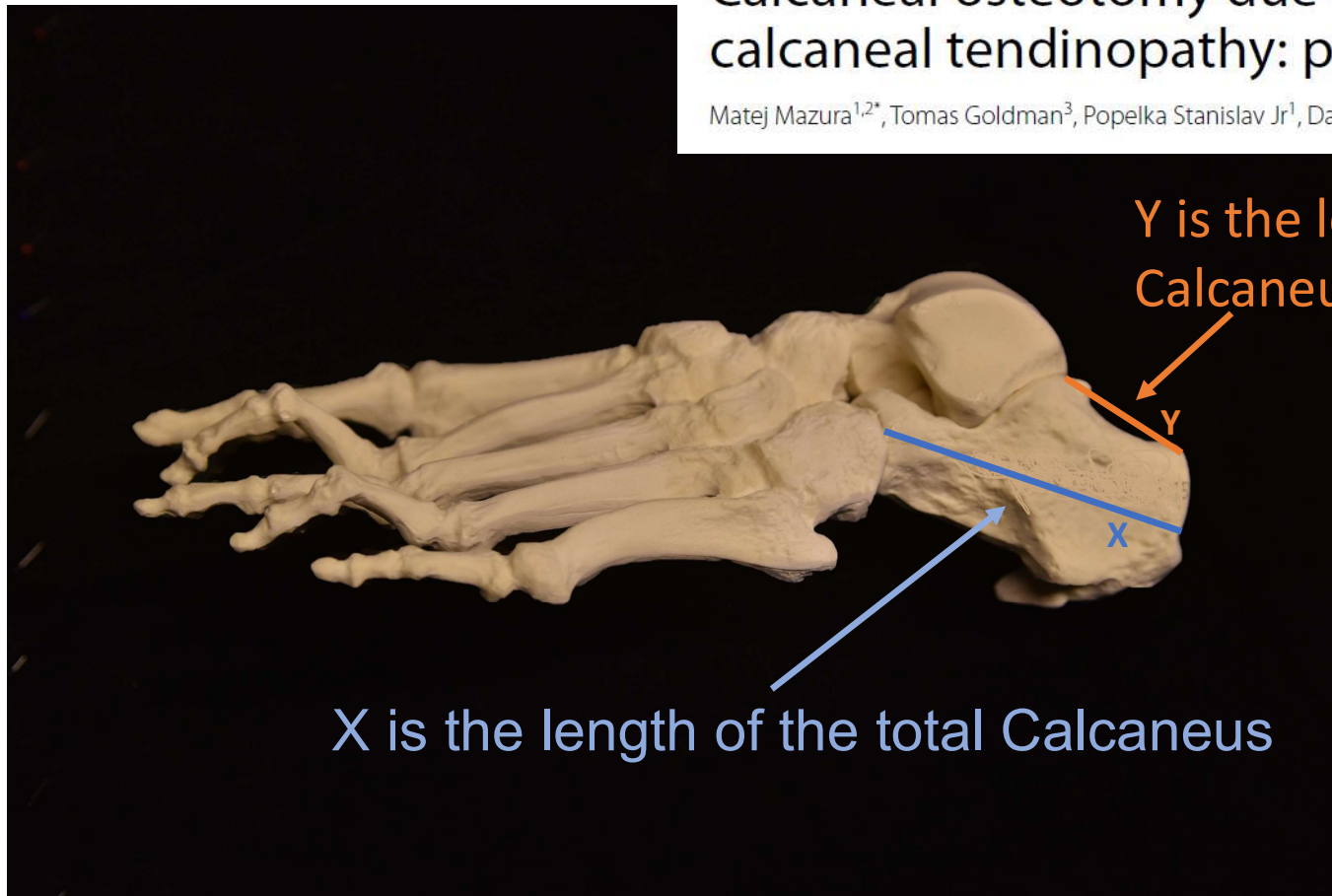
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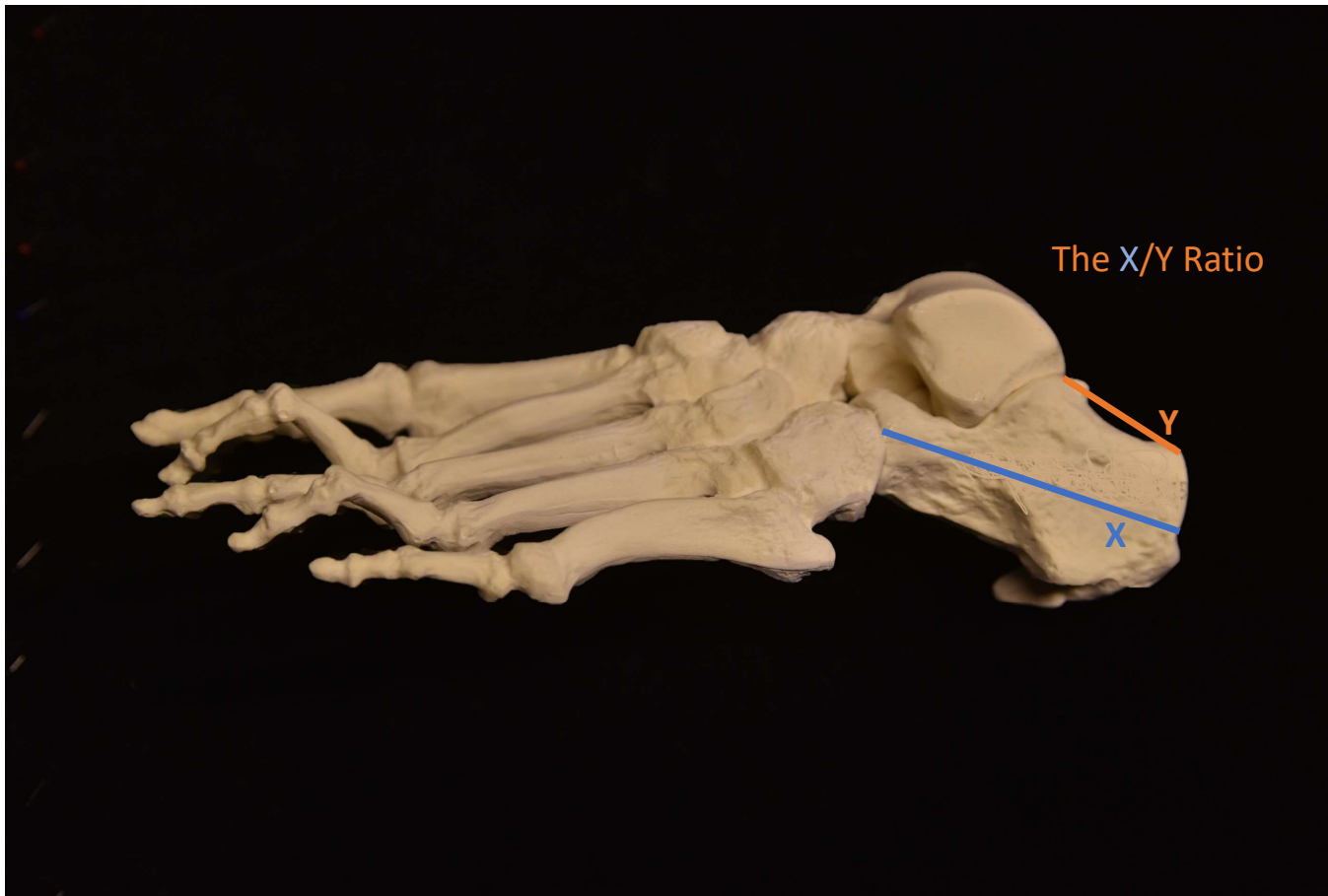
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X/Y Ratio < 2.5 and / or pitch angle > 18 degrees \rightarrow **Zadek osteotomy**

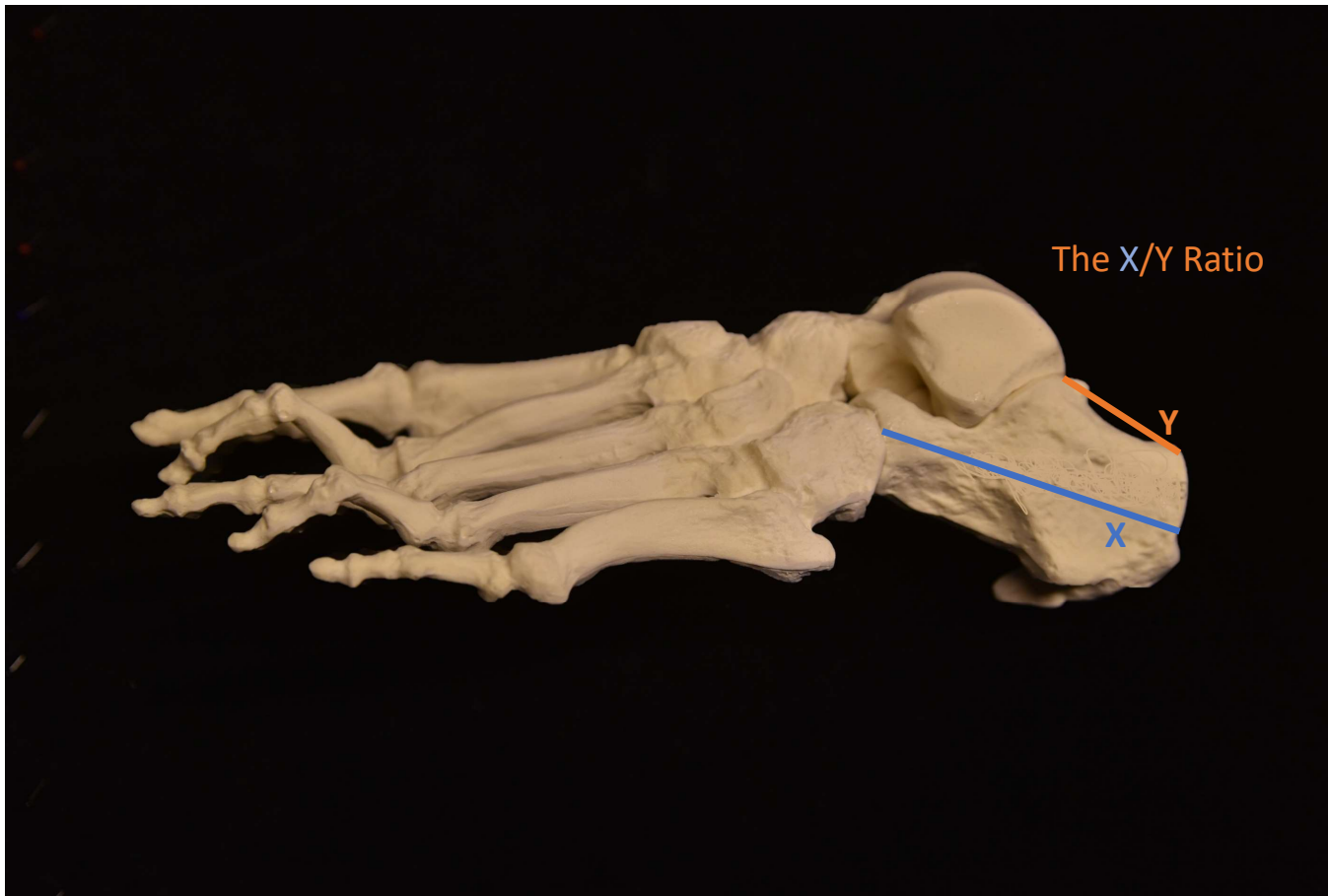
X/Y ratio > 2.5 could lead to an **isolated calcaneoplasty**



X/Y Ratio < 2.5 and / or pitch angle > 18 degrees \rightarrow **Zadek osteotomy**

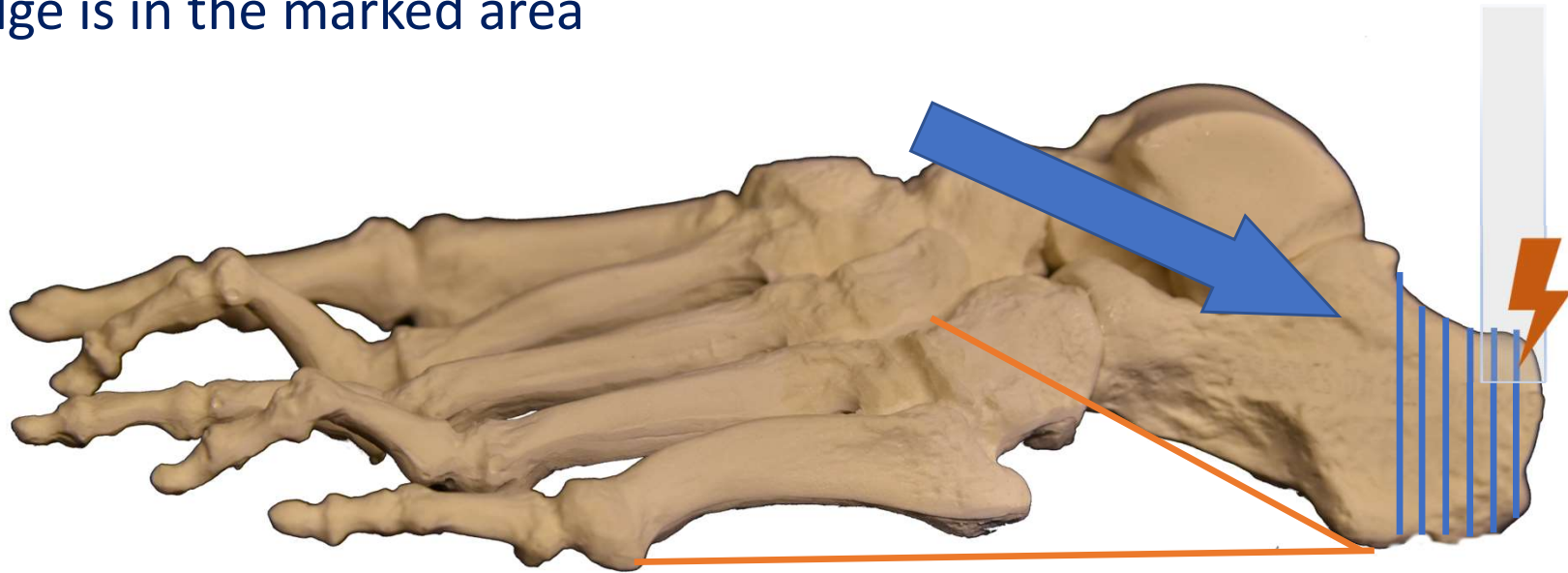
X/Y ratio > 2.5 could lead to an **isolated calcaneoplasty**

simplified:
the longer the tuber
the more zadek



Calcaneal Pitch Normal

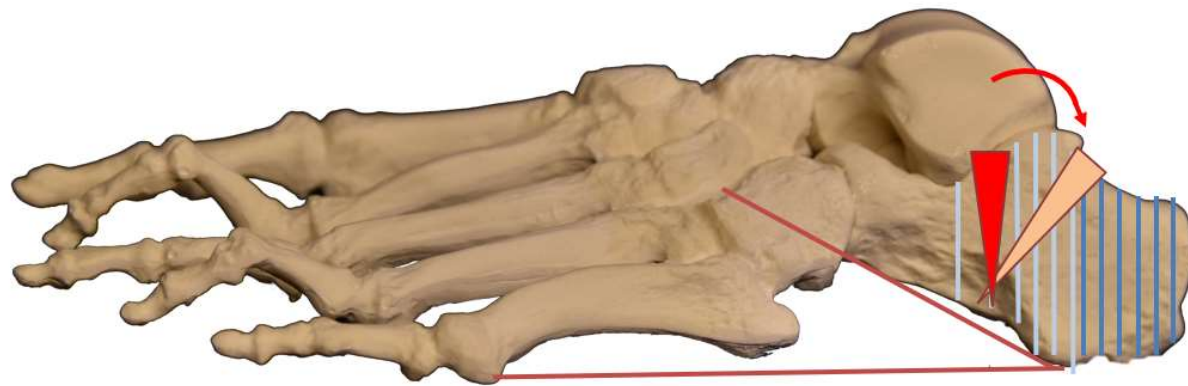
The wedge is in the marked area



THE OSTEOTOMY HAS NO EFFECT ON THE CALCANEAL PITCH HERE

Calcaneal Pitch > 20 degrees

The osteotomy lies more distal and more horizontal





The wedge is normally not bigger than 1-2 cm

IAT/ Haglund + calcaneal pitch > 20 degrees \rightarrow a horizontal Zadek OT

IAT/ Haglund + normal calcaneal pitch \rightarrow a vertical Keck and Kelly OT

Post operative treatment

Long walker for 4 weeks

1 week no weight bearing

3 weeks full weight bearing in the walker

X-ray after 4 weeks full weight bearing without walker

Return to sports after 3 month

Advantages:

Few wound problems with intact soft tissue mantle

Low level of pain

Rapid convalescence phase

Technology can be learned quickly

No tourniquet necessary

The ventral rotation of the calcaneus tuberosity relieves the Achilles tendon without directly addressing the Achilles tendon

Disadvantages:

The crushed bone can induce inflammation

Higher X-ray radiation than with the open technique

Longer operation time than the open technique

Results are promising

2019



Percutaneous Zadek osteotomy for the treatment of insertional Achilles tendinopathy

Andrea Nordio^{a,*}, Jimmy J. Chan^b, Javier Z. Guzman^b, Rohit Hasija^b, Ettore Vulcano^{b,c}

^a Department of Medical Surgical and Health Sciences of Trieste University, Orthopaedics and Traumatology Unit, Cattinara Hospital-ASUITS, Strada Di Fiume 447, Trieste, Italy

^b Leni and Peter W. May Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, 5 E 98th St, 9th Fl, New York, NY, 10029, United States

^c Foot and Ankle West Hospital Mount Sinai, NY, United States

2020

Rev Esp Cir Ortop Traumatol. 2020;64(1):22-27



ORIGINAL

Osteotomía calcánea con cuña de sustracción dorsal como tratamiento quirúrgico en la tendinopatía insercional de Aquiles



L. López-Capdevila^{*}, A. Santamaria Fumas, A. Domínguez Sevilla, J.M. Ríos Ruh, E. Pich Aguilera, N. Boo Gustems, J. Roman Verdasco, J. Gordillo Uribe y M. Sales Perez

Orthopaedic Proceedings Vol. 96-B, No. SUPP2

2018

ZADEK'S CALCANEAL OSTEOTOMY FOR INSERTIONAL ACHILLES PATHOLOGY

N.K. Kelsall, A.W. Chapman, A. Sangar et al-

Published Online: 21 Feb 2018

Conclusions:

ZO is a safe and effective procedure for the treatment of IAT.

The use of a minimally invasive surgical approach is associated with excellent pain reduction (VAS score) and improved clinical function (FFI score).

When compared to the open surgical approach, the percutaneous ZO may decrease recovery time and postoperative complications.

Hands-On Cadaver Seminar

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THANK YOU

CONTACT ME:
frank.mattes1@gmail.com



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