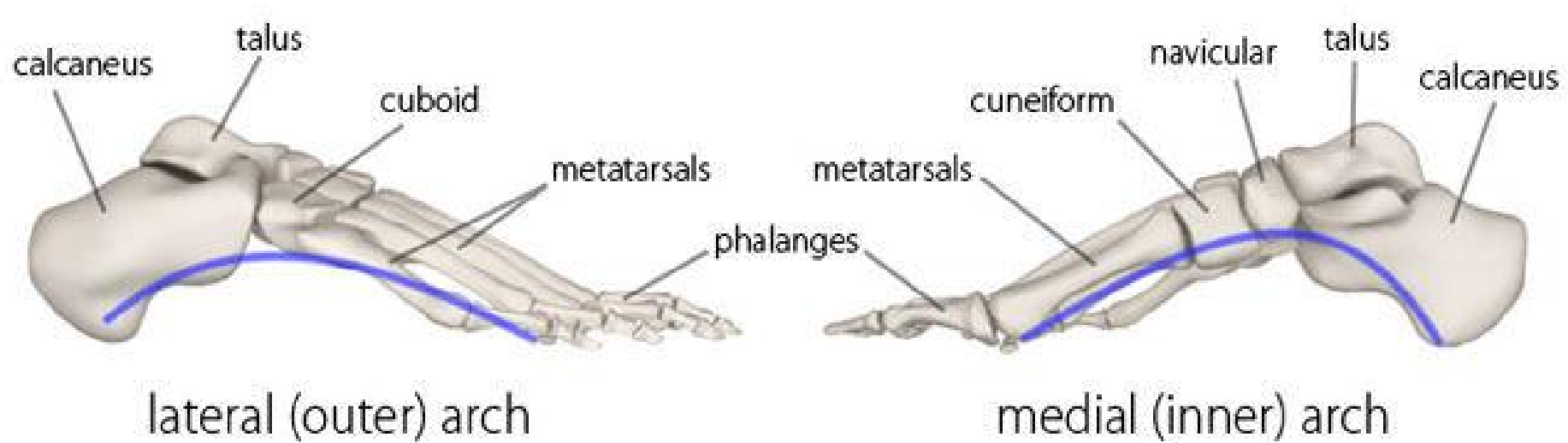
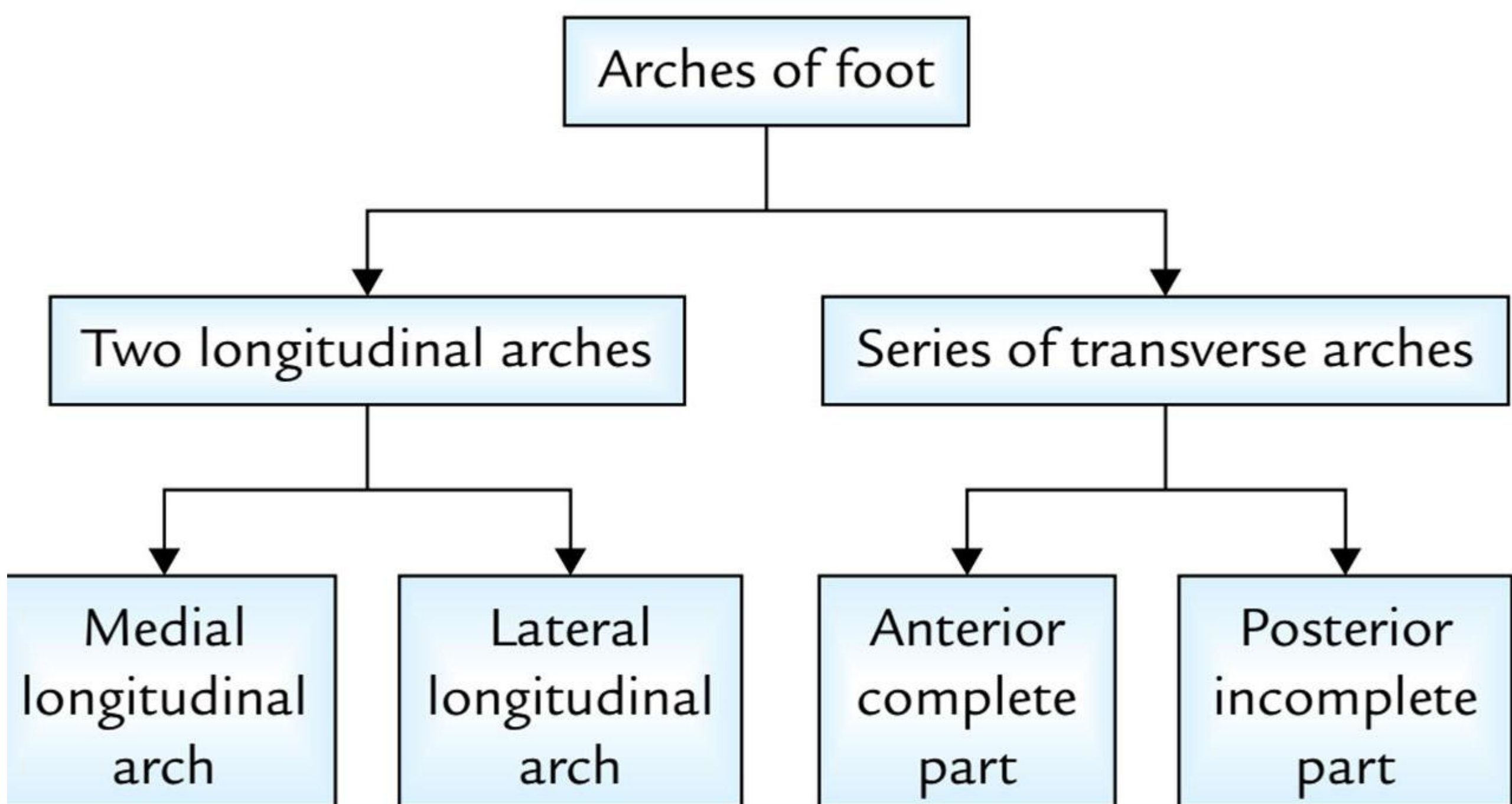
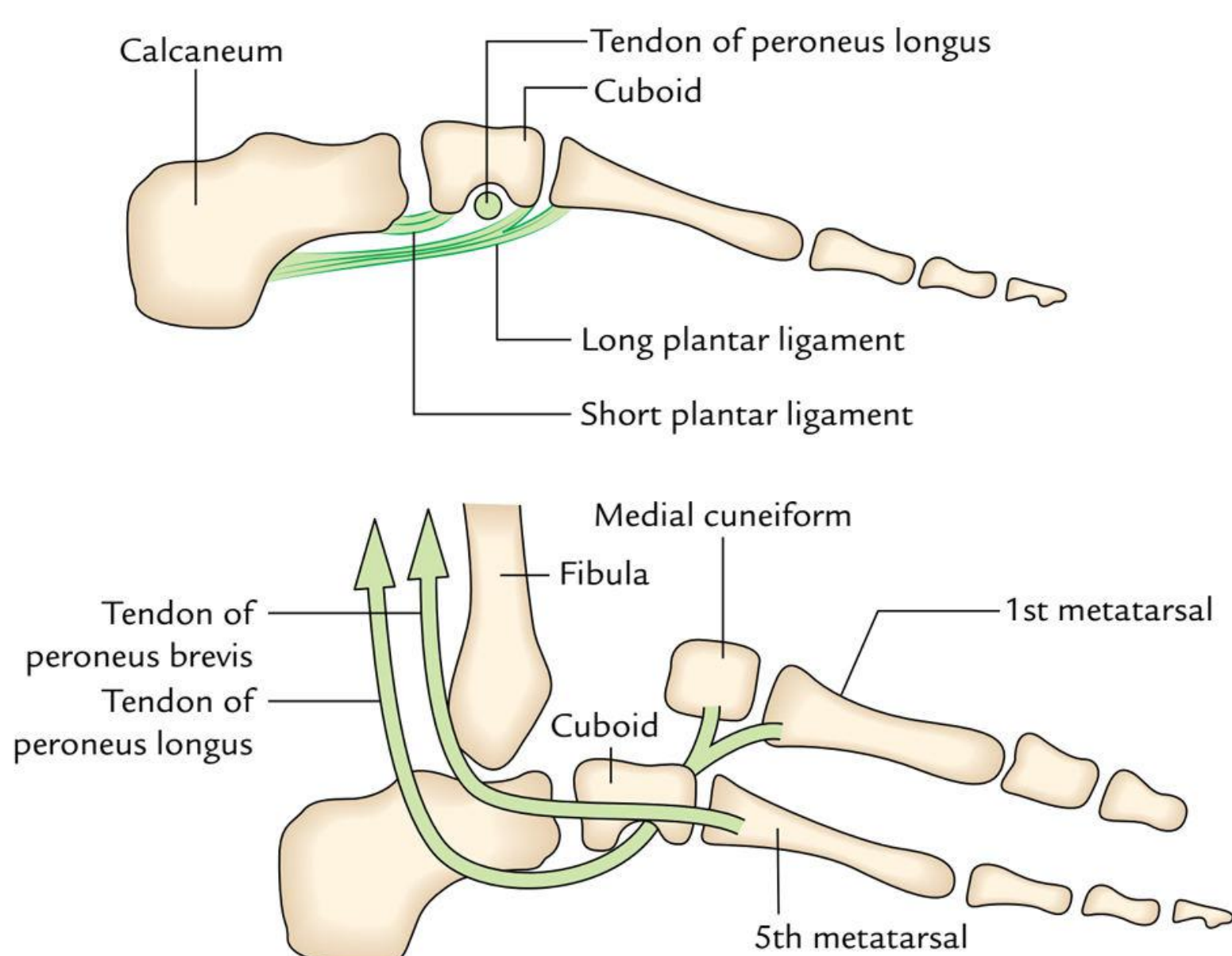
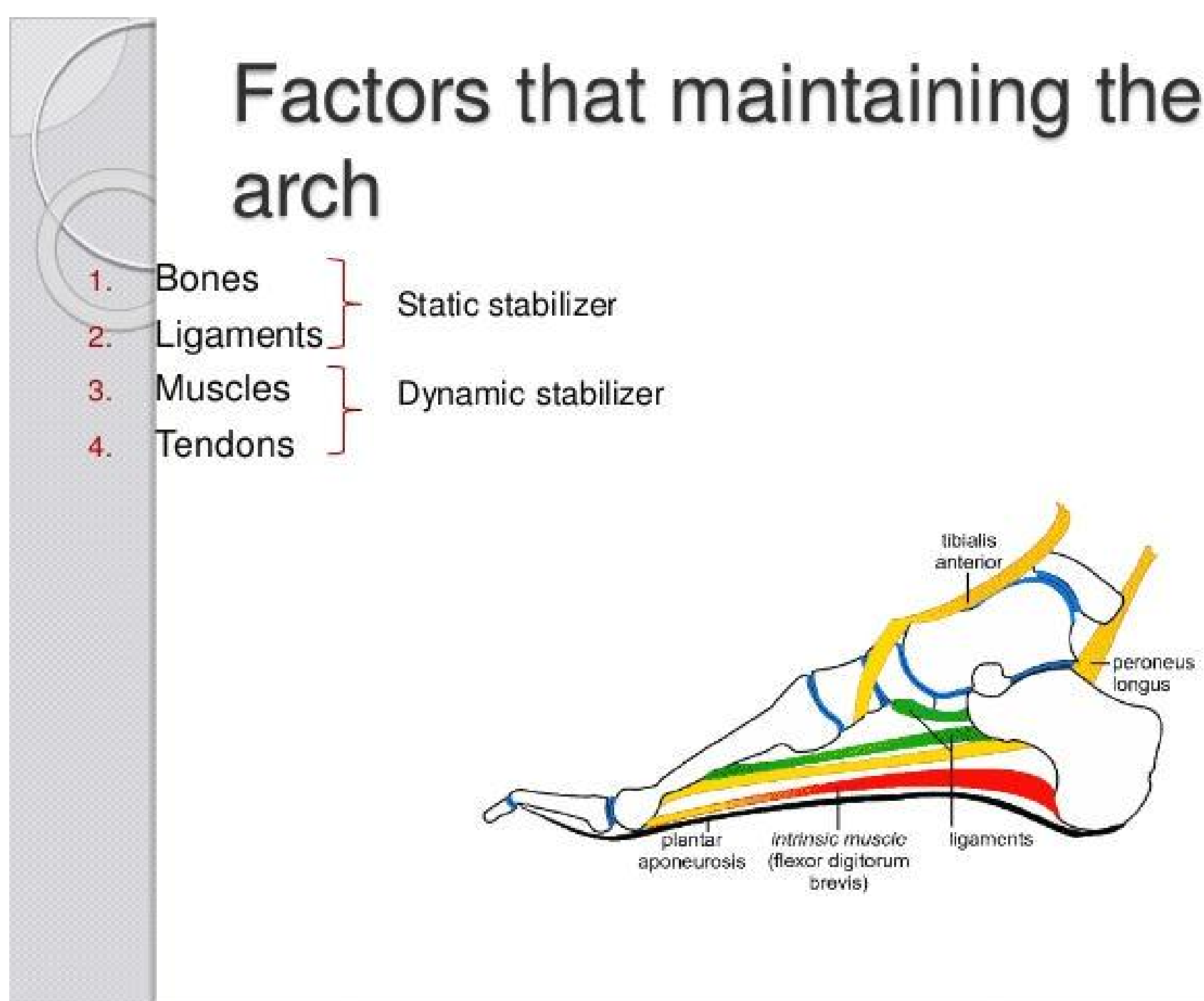
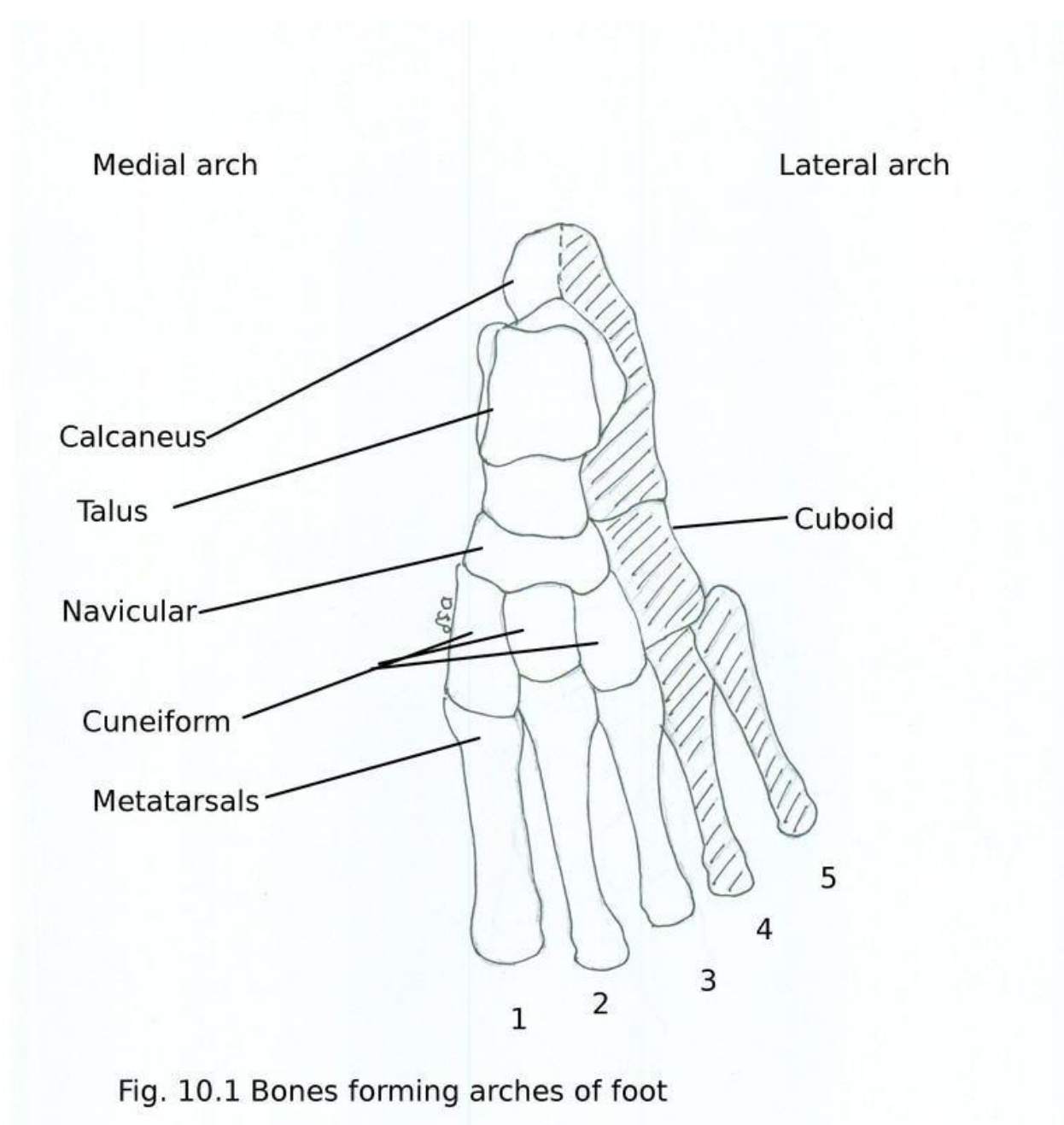
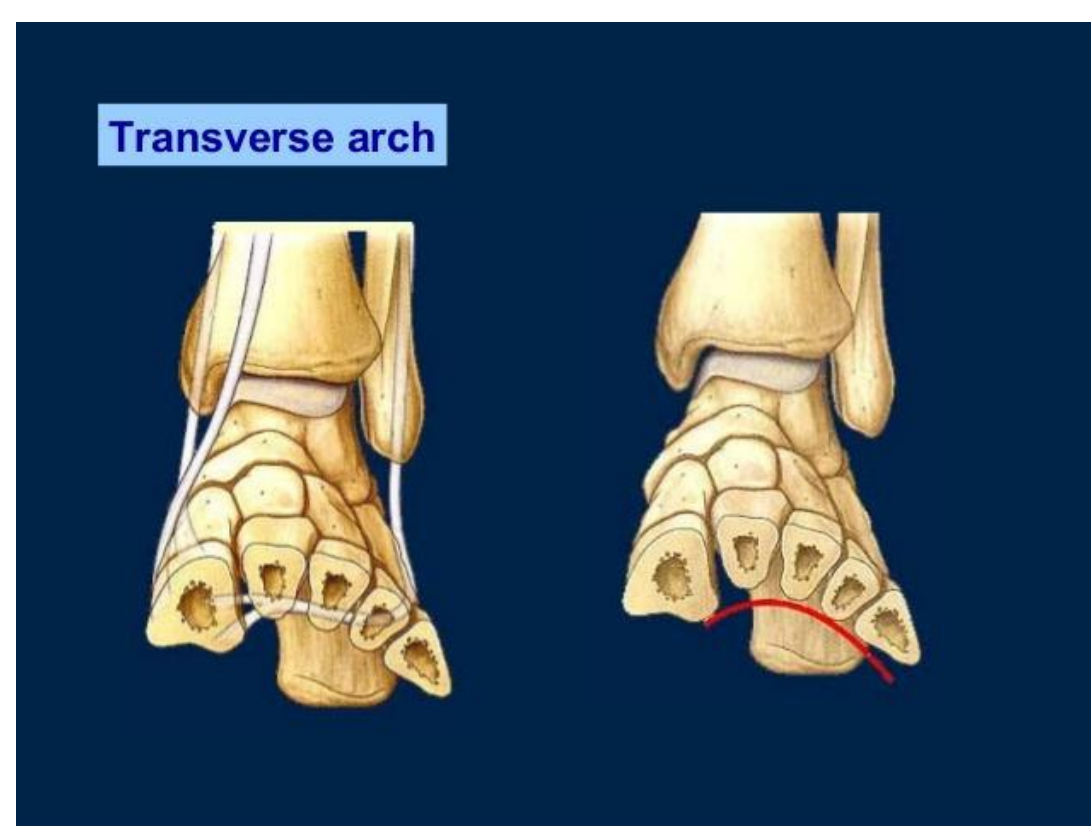
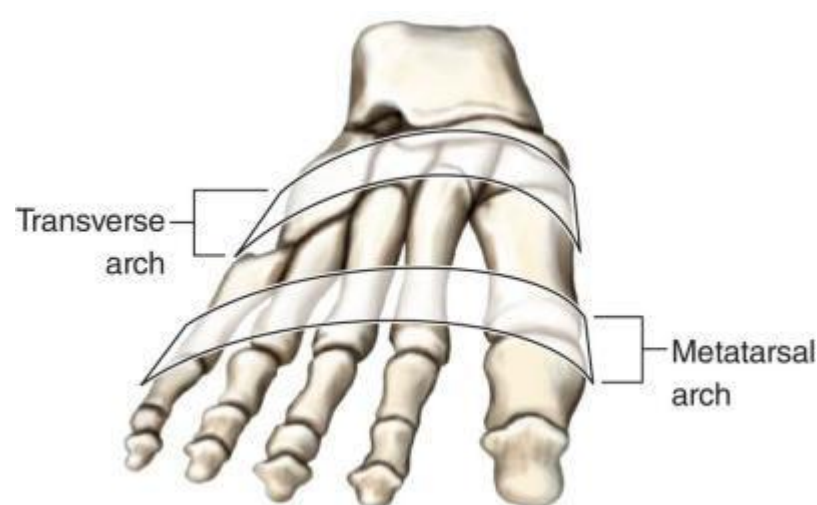


Learning Objectives

- Introduction
- Classification
- Medial Longitudinal Arch
- Lateral Longitudinal Arch
- Proximal Transverse Arch
- Distal Transverse Arch
- Mechanism of Arch Support
- Deformities of Foot

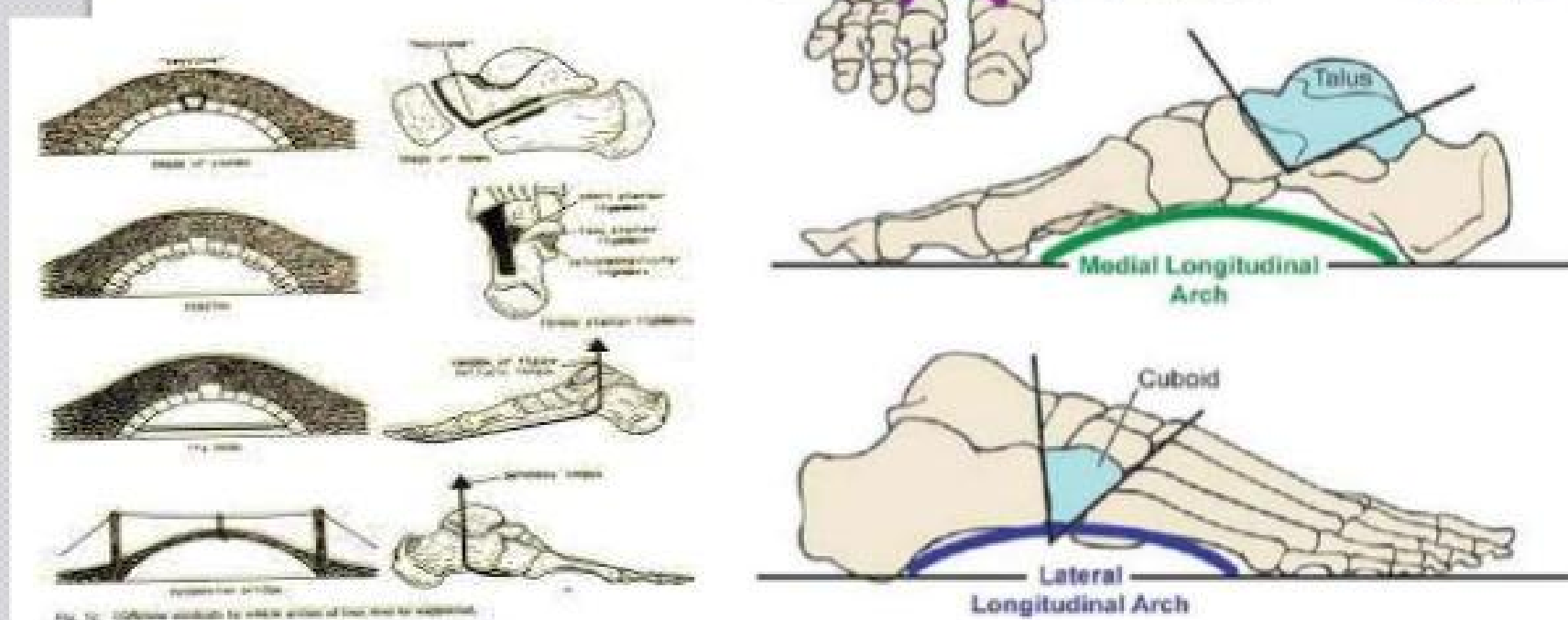
Foot Prints





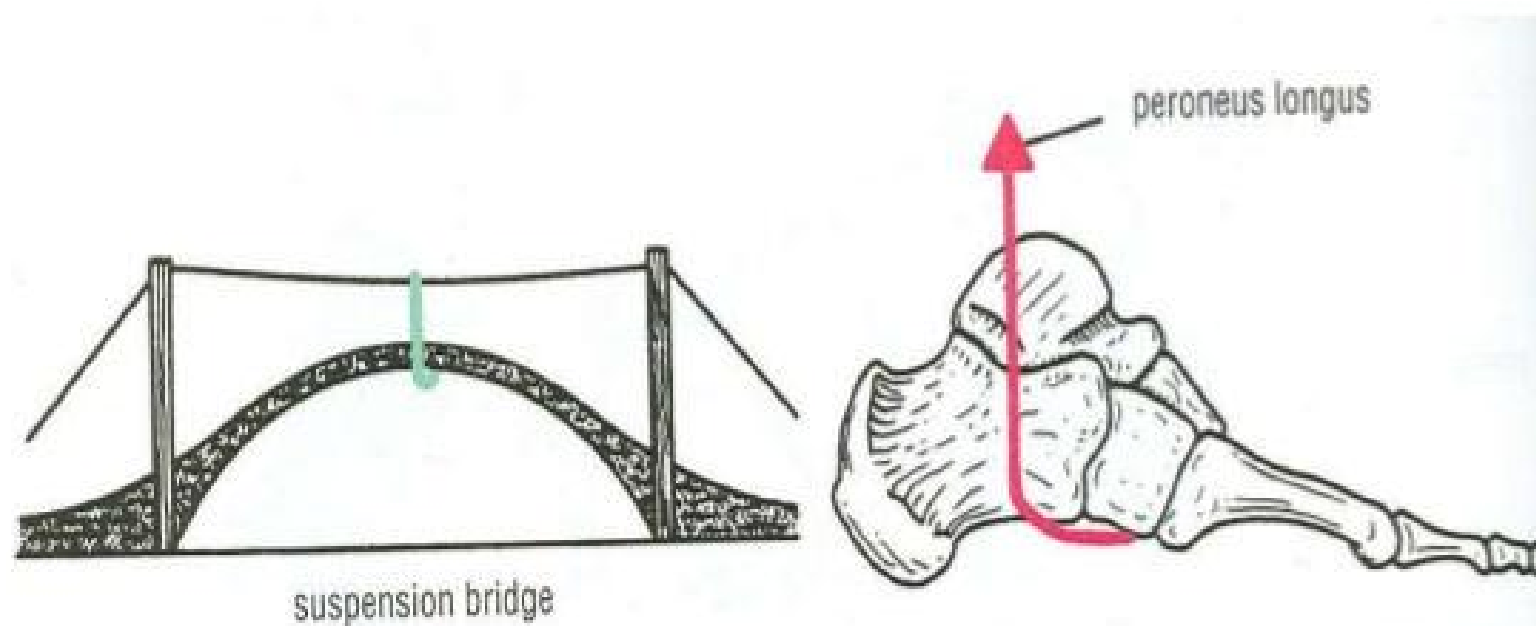
Method of maintaining the arch

- Shape of stones
- Intersegmental ties
- Tie beams
- Slings or suspension bric



MECHANISM OF ARCH SUPPORT

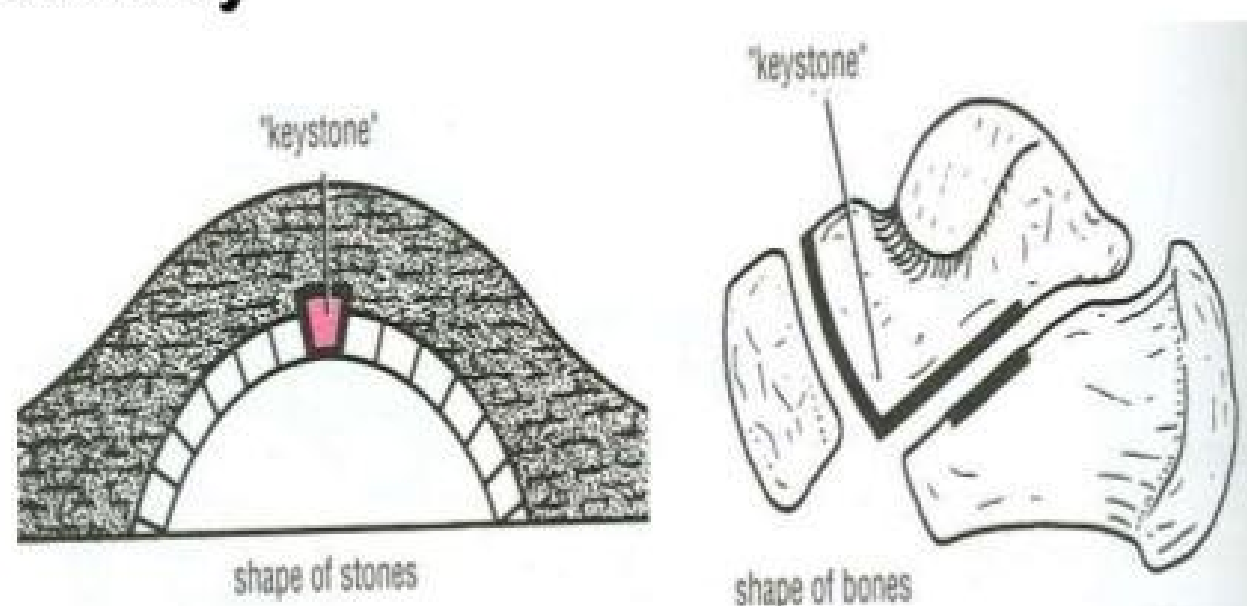
SUSPENDING THE ARCH FROM ABOVE



MECHANISM OF ARCH SUPPORT

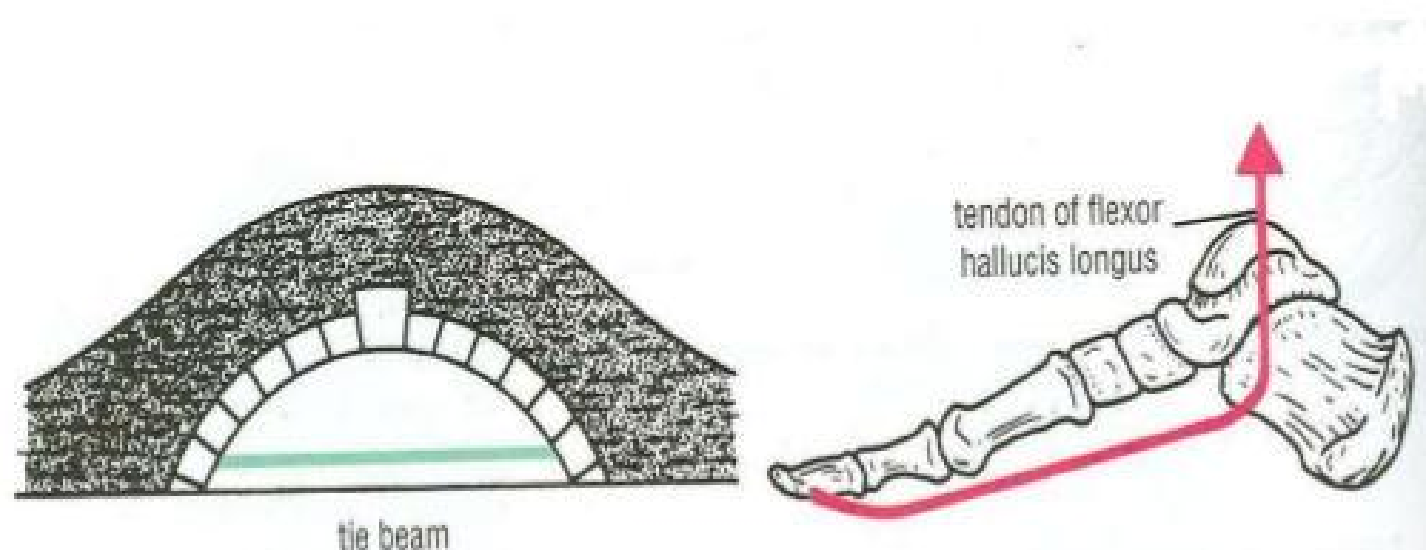
SHAPE OF BONES

- Bones are wedge-shaped with the thin edge lying inferiorly
- This applies particularly to the bone occupying the center of the arch **"keystone"**



MECHANISM OF ARCH SUPPORT

TYING THE ENDS OF THE ARCH TOGETHER



Deformities of Foot

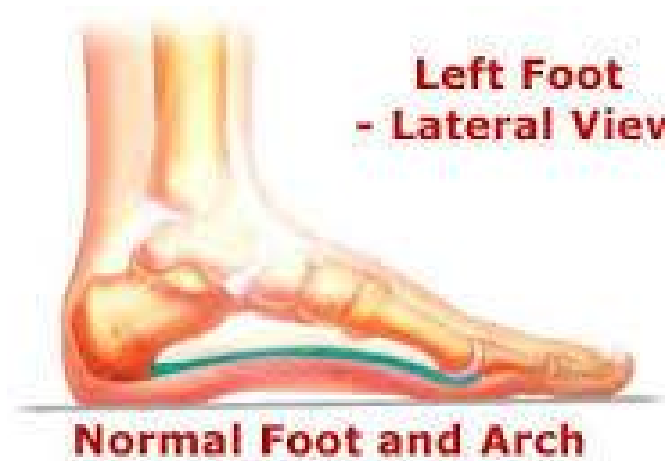
Hallux Valgus



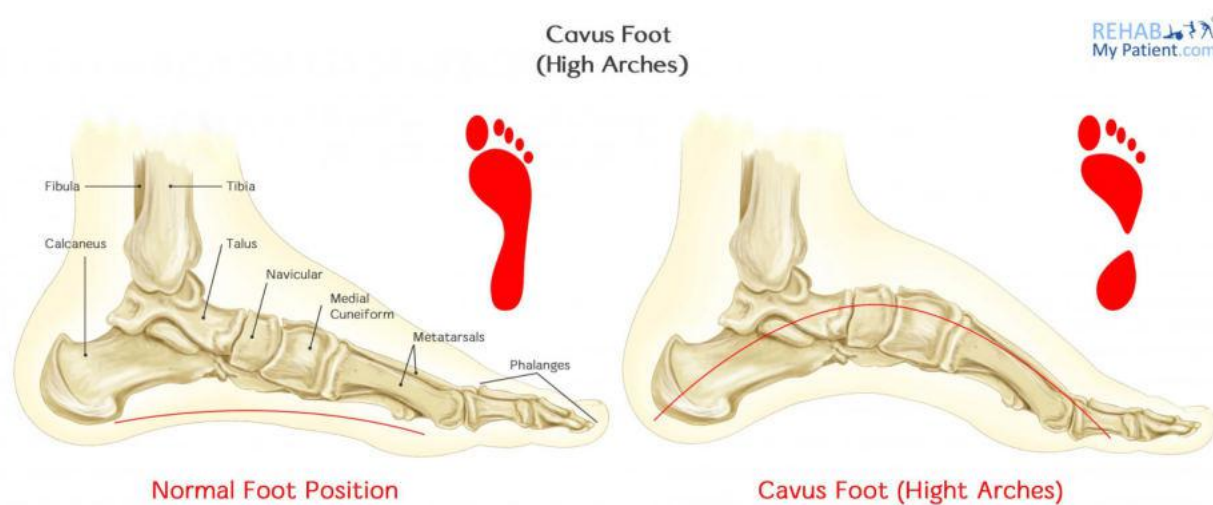
Hammer Toe



Pes Planus



Pes Cavus/High Arch Foot



Club Foot / Talipes



MCQs

Q. A patient during her visit to orthopaedician was diagnosed to have hammer toes. Which of the following set of deformities are best explanation of this condition?

- a. Flexion at MP, extension at PIP and flexion at DIP joints
- b. Extension at MP, extension at PIP and flexion at DIP joints
- c. Extension at MP, flexion at PIP and extension at DIP joints
- d. Flexion at MP, flexion at DIP joints and extension at PIP

Q.A patient visiting to orthopaedics OPD, for pain in foot during his long walk, is diagnosed to have flat foot. Which of the following structure is least likely to be involved?

- a. Plantar ligaments
- b. Plantar aponeurosis
- c. Calcaneonavicular ligament
- d. Dorsal talocalcaneal interosseous ligament