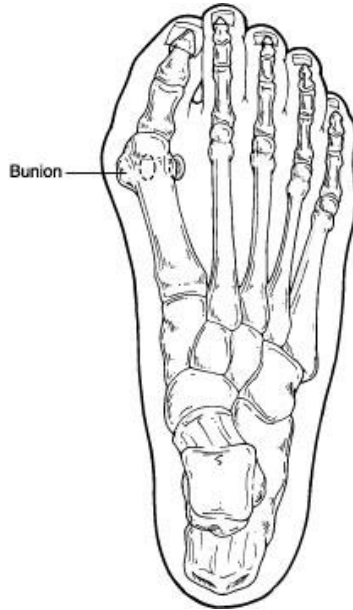


What is a Bunion?

A bunion (also referred to as hallux valgus or hallux abducto valgus) is often described as a bump on the side of the big toe. But a bunion is more than that. The visible bump actually reflects changes in the bony framework of the front part of the foot. The big toe leans toward the second toe, rather than pointing straight ahead. This throws the bones out of alignment – producing the bunion's "bump." Bunions are a progressive disorder. They begin with a leaning of the big toe, gradually changing the angle of the bones over the years and slowly producing the characteristic bump, which becomes increasingly prominent. Symptoms usually appear at later stages, although some people never have symptoms.



Causes

Bunions are most often caused by an inherited faulty mechanical structure of the foot. It is not the bunion itself that is inherited, but certain foot types that make a person prone to developing a bunion. Although wearing shoes that crowd the toes won't actually cause bunions, it sometimes makes the deformity get progressively worse. Symptoms may therefore appear sooner.

Symptoms

Pain, soreness- sharp or shooting, intermittent or constant
Inflammation and redness
A burning sensation
Possible numbness

Symptoms occur most often when wearing shoes that crowd the toes, such as shoes with a tight toe box or high heels. This may explain why women are more likely to have symptoms than men. In addition, spending long periods of time on your feet can aggravate the symptoms of bunions.

Diagnosis

Bunions are readily apparent – the prominence is visible at the base of the big toe or side of the foot. X-rays help to determine the degree of the deformity and assess the changes that have occurred. Because bunions are progressive, they don't go away, and will usually get worse over time. Symptoms may reduce depending on lifestyle and shoe gear. Not all cases are alike – some bunions progress more rapidly than others.



Non-Surgical Treatment

Sometimes, observation of the bunion is all that's needed. To reduce the chance of damage to the joint, periodic evaluation and x-rays are recommended. In many other cases, however, some type of treatment is needed. Early treatments are aimed at easing the pain of bunions, but they won't reverse the deformity itself.

Changes in shoe wear. Wearing the right kind of shoes is very important. Choose shoes that have a wide toe box and forgo those with pointed toes or high heels which may aggravate the condition.

Padding. Pads placed over the area of the bunion can help minimize pain. These can be obtained from your surgeon or purchased at a drug store.

Activity modifications. Avoid activity that causes bunion pain, including standing for long periods of time.

Medications. Oral nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), such as ibuprofen or Aleve, may be recommended to reduce pain and inflammation.

Icing. Applying an ice pack several times a day helps reduce inflammation and pain.

Injection therapy. Although rarely used in bunion treatment, injections of corticosteroids may be useful in treating the inflamed bursa (fluid-filled sac located around a joint) sometimes seen with bunions.

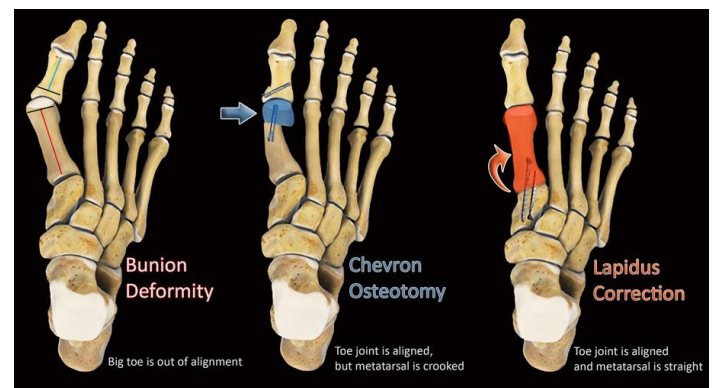
Orthotic devices. In some cases, custom orthotic devices may be provided to reduce the progression of the deformity.

Surgical options:

If non-surgical treatments fail to relieve bunion pain and when the pain of a bunion interferes with daily activities, surgery may be recommended. A variety of surgical procedures is available to treat bunions. The procedures are designed to remove the "bump" of bone, realign and correct the changes in the bony structure of the foot, and correct soft tissue changes that may also have occurred. The goal of surgery is the reduction of pain. The procedure for your case will take into consideration the extent of your deformity based on the x-ray findings, your age, your activity level, and other factors. The length of the recovery period will vary, depending on the procedure or procedures performed. Realignment surgery generally takes 3-6 months for full recovery.

Chevron bunionectomy:

Lapidus bunionectomy:



Minimally invasive bunionectomy:

