



DuVries Arthroplasty



Overview

This procedure is used to correct deformities such as hammertoe and claw toe. The surgeon shortens a bone in the toe to allow the toe to straighten and return to a more natural posture.

Preparation

After anesthesia is administered, the patient is positioned and the foot is cleansed and sterilized. The surgeon makes an incision along the top of the toe to access the tendons and bones. The incision may travel horizontally across the toe or vertically along the length of the toe.

Freeing the Bones

The surgeon focuses on the joint between the middle phalanx and the distal phalanx. The surgeon carefully cuts the ligaments and soft tissues that surround this joint, allowing the bones to be separated.

Correcting the Deformity

The surgeon removes the end of the middle phalanx, shortening the bone and creating space to allow the toe to straighten. A metal pin is then inserted through the distal and middle phalanxes, locking these bones together. Over time, these two bones will fuse together or fill in with scar tissue.

End of Procedure and Aftercare

The incision is closed, and the foot is bandaged. The pin will be removed in four to six weeks.