

Alaraajan deformiteettien myöhäisvaikutukset

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A deformity of the lower extremity can be divided into static, dynamic and rotational components. In orthopaedic surgery the correction of a static deformity, for example tibia vara, is often the main focus of treatment. However, late sequelae of deformity in lower limb consists of all three of these components. Great variation of so called "normal" also contributes to making things complicated. The equilibrium of static alignment and dynamic muscle function explains why some people with noticeable malalignment in the lower limb manage throughout their life without major symptoms. Osteoarthritis is generally agreed to evolve mainly from mechanical reasons and secondarily from inflammatory factors. Other factors like genetics and trauma are also contributing to premature wear and tear of a joint in some cases. To be able to predict the effect of deformity, for example malunion, to lower extremity function in the long term, it is essential to understand the boundaries of normal and abnormal in static, dynamic and rotational respect. Systematic evaluation of obvious deformity and possible underlying deformities with malalignment test, thorough clinical and radiological examination and understanding of normal and abnormal biomechanics of lower extremity function are helpful tools in achieving this goal.