A Single-Center Evaluation of Mid-Term Results of Ponseti Management for Nonidiopathic Congenital Clubfeet in Vietnam

Nam Quang Dinh Vo1, *, Giam Minh Trinh1, Khang Trien Truong2

1Hospital for Traumatology and Orthopaedics, Hochiminh City, Vietnam
2School of Medicine, Tan Tao University, Long An City, Vietnam

Email address: namvq4@hotmail.com (N. Q. D. Vo), minhgiam1310@gmail.com (G. M. Trinh), truongtrienkhang1611@gmail.com (K. T. Truong)
*Corresponding author

To cite this article:
doi: 10.11648/j.ajp.20200603.17

Received: April 23, 2020; Accepted: May 18, 2020; Published: May 29, 2020

Abstract: By comparing initial correction, early relapses, latest follow-up mid-term results between idiopathic and nonidiopathic congenital clubfeet, this study is to define the efficacy of the Ponseti method for the nonidiopathic clubfeet. 32 nonidiopathic congenital clubfeet (group 1) in 21 children and 118 idiopathic congenital clubfeet (group 2) in 82 children (newborn to 12 months) are recruited for this study, following treatment with the Ponseti method with a follow-up period of a minimum of two years. The clubfeet are classified and evaluated during casting, of initial correction, and for early relapse according to Diméglio’s score. The latest follow-up results are evaluated according to Richards’ classification. The initial correction is successfully 81.3% in group 1, and 96.6% in group 2 (p=0.019). The early relapses are 26.9% in group 1, and 7.0% in group 2 (p=0.003); for group 1, 57.1% of early relapses were subjected to medial posterior release and for group 2, all of early relapses were successfully managed by casting (p < 0.001). The latest follow-up results are good 21.9%, fair 46.8%, poor 31.3% in group 1, and good 76.3%, fair 22.0%, poor 1.7% in group 2 (p < 0.001). This study indicates that the Ponseti method is successfully applied to nonidiopathic clubfeet. However, the early relapse rate of nonidiopathic clubfeet is high and most of these relapsing clubfeet need to be managed by posteromedial release. In addition, posteromedial release should be indicated as the initially definite management for very severe clubfeet of arthrogryposis.

Keywords: Idiopathic Congenital Clubfoot, Nonidiopathic Congenital Clubfoot, The Ponseti Method, Percutaneous Tendoachilles Tenotomy, Foot Abduction Brace

1. Introduction

Despite the high success rates of the Ponseti method for the treatment of idiopathic congenital clubfeet have been reported from centers around the world, the equinovarus deformities associated with neuromuscular conditions or other syndromes (nonidiopathic clubfeet) have modestly been discussed of nonoperative management. In recent years, however, many studies have reported satisfactory results with nonidiopathic clubfeet treated by the Ponseti method [1-4].

According to current literature, it seems to be admitted that the Ponseti method would be successfully applied for all nonidiopathic clubfeet. However, the clubfoot is sometimes difficult to be defined idiopathic or nonidiopathic; on the other hand, the severity and the type of pathological condition will affect the result of the Ponseti method [2, 5, 6].

By comparing initial correction, early relapses, latest follow-up mid-term results between idiopathic and nonidiopathic congenital clubfeet, this study is to define the efficacy of the Ponseti method for the types of nonidiopathic clubfeet.

2. Methods

The Ponseti method has been applied at the Hospital for Traumatology and Orthopaedics since 2003 for both idiopathic and nonidiopathic clubfeet and the database has
been recorded since February 2004. From this database, the
patients are recruited according to the inclusion criteria. The
criteria are the idiopathic or nonidiopathic congenital clubfeet,
age of presentation 12 months or younger, follow-up period of
a minimum of two years.

At last, this study includes 32 nonidiopathic congenital
clubfeet in 21 children (group 1) and 118 idiopathic congenital
clubfeet in 82 children (group 2) from newborn to 12 months
of age treated between Feb 2004 and Feb 2011 with the
follow-up period of 24-93 months, avg. 38 months (group 1)
and 24-114 months, avg. 44 months (group 2).

Clubfeet’s severity is classified according to Diméglio’s
score [7]. The Diméglio’s score ranges from 0 to 20 points,
with 0 point indicating a normal foot. A clubfoot deformity
with a rating of < 5 is classified as mild; 5 to 9, as moderate; 10
to 14, as severe; and ≥ 15, as very severe.

The treatment protocol according the Ponseti’s steps [8] has
some modified features as following [9]: 1) cast is removed at
home as instruction before coming for the next cast; 2)
percutaneous tendoachilles tenotomy (PTT) was indicated in
case of dorsal flexion < 20° or rocker-bottom with forced
flexion (detected clinically or by lateral x-ray); 3) modified
foot abduction brace (FAB) is used at full-time for 2-3 months
and night-time up to 2 years of age.

The clubfeet are also evaluated during casting according to
Diméglio’s score. The points of the deformity’s components
are scored at each visit for casting. The initial correction is
considered as successful if all of cavus, adductus, varus,
internal rotation and equinus are corrected completely
(excellent) or not more than 1 point according to Diméglio’s
score (acceptable); otherwise the surgery is indicated (failed).
A relapse is defined if there is any reappearance of adductus,
varus, internal rotation and equinus (≥ 2 points of Diméglio’s
score). The clubfeet are classified and evaluated during
casting, of initial correction, and for early relapse by only one
person, the first author of this study. Parents’ self-report on
brace wear are used to assess compliance; noncompliance is
defined if the FAB has not been continuously used for at least
6 months since removal of the final cast [9].

The follow-up protocol schedules a monthly visit in the first
3 months after the last cast, a quarterly or half-yearly visit up
to 2 years of age to evaluate the early relapses in period of
bracing, and then a yearly visit to plan procedures for the late
relapses and sequelae. Anterior tibial tendon transfer (ATTT)
is indicated in children from 3 years of age. For forefoot
adduction deformity, cuboid shortening is indicated in
children from 3 years of age, and combined with 1st cuneiform
lengthening in children from 5 years of age [9].

The latest follow-up results are evaluated according to
Richards’ classification [10]. This classification is reasonable
for the mid-term follow-up like this study. The patient
outcomes are defined as good (a plantigrade foot achieved
either with or without a percutaneous heel-cord tenotomy),
fair (a plantigrade foot that required, or is scheduled for, a
limited posterior release, an ATTT; and/or a lateral column
shortening), or poor (a plantigrade foot that required, or is
scheduled for, a complete posteromedial release).

In statistical analysis, the variables are age of presentation,
severity, initial correction, bracing compliance, early relapse,
latest follow-up results. These variables are analyzed in
comparison between the idiopathic group and the
nonidiopathic group by Fisher exact test, Chi square, T test,
Anova in SPSS 18.0.

3. Results

The baseline characteristics of the group 1 and group 2
are showed in Table 1. For the group 1 (nonidiopathic), the
age at first presentation was 71.9% under 3 months (50.0%
newborn and 21.9% 1-3 months); 52.4% of patients (11/21)
had bilateral involvement; 19.2% feet had bracing noncompliance; and average follow-up was 38 months. For
the group 2 (idiopathic), the age at first presentation was
80.5% under 3 months (43.2% newborn and 37.3% 1-3
months); 43.9% of patients (36/82) had bilateral
involvement; 7.9% feet had noncompliant bracing; and
average follow-up was 44 months. Despite the baseline
characteristics have differences, the differences were not
statistically significant.

| Table 1. Baseline characteristics of nonidiopathic and idiopathic clubfeet. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                | Nonidiopathic N=32 feet (21pts) | Idiopathic N=118 feet (82pts) | Difference (p) |
| Age at first presentation (newborn: 1-3mos: 4-6mos: 7-12mos) | 50.0%: 21.9%; 21.9%: 6.3% | 43.2%: 37.3%; 16.9%: 2.5% | 0.335 |
| Unilateral-bilateral          | 10/11 (pts)      | 46/36 (pts)     | 0.486          |
| Bracing noncompliance         | 5/26* (19.2%)    | 9/114* (7.9%)   | 0.082          |
| Follow-up (mos.)              | 24-93 (avg. 38)  | 24-114 (avg. 44)| 0.215          |

*Missed values are 4 feet failed with casting; **Missed values are 6 feet failed with casting; pts: patients; mos.: months.

The results of treatment of the group 1 and group 2 are
summarized in Table 2. We assessed 25.0% clubfeet as
moderate, 59.4% clubfeet as severe, and 15.6% clubfeet as
very severe in group 1, and 51.1% clubfeet as moderate,
42.4% clubfeet as severe, and 2.5% clubfeet as very severe
in group 2. The average number of casts was 5.3 in group 1
and 4.6 in group 2. The PTT was done in 29/32 (90.6%)
clubfeet of group 1 and 97/118 (82.2%) clubfeet of group 2.
Despite significant difference (<0.001) of the severity,
there were not significant differences of the average
number of casts (p=0.056) and of the PTT (p=0.249)
between group 1 and group 2. The initial correction was
successful in 81.3% feet, with excellent results in 50.0%
feet, acceptable results in 31.3% feet, and failed in 18.7%
feet of group 1; and the initial correction was successful
96.6% feet, with excellent results in 72.9% feet, acceptable
results in 3.7% feet, and failed in 3.4% feet of group 2. For
group 1, the early relapse was encountered in 7/26 (26.9%)
clubfeet and 42.9% clubfeet with early relapse were subjected to second PTT, 57.1% to medial posterior release; for group 2, the early relapse was encountered in 8/114 (7.0%) clubfeet and all clubfeet with early relapse were recorrected successfully by casting, with 75% clubfeet subjected to second PTT. When the latest follow-up results for group 1 were evaluated, 21.9% clubfeet showed good results, 46.8% fair, and 31.3% poor; for group 2, the results were 76.3% good, 22.0% fair, and 1.7% poor. There were significant differences between the 2 groups of the initial correction (p=0.003), the relapse (p=0.003), the management of early relapse (p < 0.001), and the latest follow-up results (p < 0.001).

The results of treatment of the group 1 (nonidiopathic clubfeet) are detailed in Table 3. Arthrogryposis and amniotic band syndrome had the average numbers of casts 6.7 and 6.2 while the average number of casts of the group was 5.3. Arthrogryposis was most popular among nonidiopathic clubfeet (12/32 nonidiopathic clubfeet), and had the highest percentage of early relapse 4/8 (50%) and the highest percentage of poor latest results 6/12 (50%). Hypodysplasia and spina bifida had moderate percentages of early relapses (40% and 20%) and poor latest results 2/6 and 1/5 (33% and 20%).

On the other hand, the complications of casting of the group 1 were erythema in 5 feet (15.6%), slippage of cast in 9 feet (28.1%) including 2 feet with erythema, and rocker-bottom in 2 feet (6.3%). Among 6 feet with the failure of cast, 2 feet had slippage, 2 feet had erythema, and 1 foot had both. Amniotic band syndrome was most complicated in cast with 2/5 feet of slippage, 2/5 feet of both slippage and erythema. No patient of the group 1 had pressure-related problems with our modified FAB.

**Table 2. The results of treatment of the 2 groups.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity (moderate: severe: very severe)</th>
<th>No idiopathic N=32 (21pts)</th>
<th>Idiopathic N=118 (82pts)</th>
<th>Difference (p)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of casts (avg.)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>0.056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTT</td>
<td>29/32 (90.6%)</td>
<td>97/118 (82.2%)</td>
<td>0.249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial results (excellent: acceptable: failed)</td>
<td>50.0%: 31.3%: 18.7%</td>
<td>72.9%: 23.7%: 3.4%</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of early relapses</td>
<td>7/26** (26.9%)</td>
<td>8/114* (7.0%)</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of relapse (cast: PTT: PMR)</td>
<td>0%: 42.9%: 57.1%</td>
<td>25.0%: 75.0%: 0.0%</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latest follow-up results (good: fair: poor)</td>
<td>21.9%: 46.8%: 31.3%</td>
<td>76.3%: 22.0%: 1.7%</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Missed values are 4 feet failed with casting; ** Missed values are 6 feet failed with casting; PTT: percutaneous tendoachilles tenotomy, PMR: posterior medial release.

**Table 3. The results of treatment of the group 1 (nonidiopathic clubfeet).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arthrogryposis</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0:8:4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2:6:4</td>
<td>4/8 (50%)</td>
<td>0:2:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amniotic band syndrome</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1:4:0</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>3:1:1</td>
<td>0/4 (0%)</td>
<td>0:0:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spina bifida</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4:1:0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3:2:0</td>
<td>1/5 (20%)</td>
<td>0:0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot hypodysplasia</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3:2:1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3:2:1</td>
<td>2/5 (40%)</td>
<td>0:1:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ehler-Danlos syndrome</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0:4:0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4:0:0</td>
<td>0/4 (0%)</td>
<td>0:0:0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PTT: percutaneous tendoachilles tenotomy, PMR: posterior medial release.

**Figure 1. Foot Abduction Brace for one leg.**

The Ponseti method included the same steps and follow-ups for both the idiopathic and nonidiopathic clubfeet. However, the nonidiopathic clubfeet had specific characters changing the process of management; for example, the manipulation and casting was for both clubfeet and knees’ stiffness in some patients with arthrogryposis, or the patient of amniotic band syndrome with an amputated leg must wear the special FAB (Figure 2).

Like some recent studies [1-4, 11-14], this study showed satisfactory results with nonidiopathic clubfeet treated by the Ponseti method as initial successful results 81.3%, early relapses 26.9%, and poor latest follow-up results 31.3%. However, the Ponseti method was less successful in the syndromic and neuromuscular patients when compared with the group of idiopathic clubfeet in this study (Table 2); these results were almost similar to the results of other studies over the same follow-up period despite there were different results of some variables in detail (Table 4).
In fact, average number of casts in this study had difference between 2 groups (5.3 in group 1 and 4.6 in group 2) in spite of its insignificance (p=0.056); however, other studies reported significant differences of number of casts as the studies of Moroney et al. [1], Janicki et al. [2], Funk et al. [3], and Gurnett et al. [11]. Like these other studies, our study also found the insignificant differences of PTT between 2 groups; this is reasonable because PTT is basically indicated in the Ponseti method [8]. On the other hand, the initial failure rate of group 1 (18.7%) was significantly higher than the initial failure rate of group 2 (3.4%) with p=0.003; this difference is due to the different severity (15.6% very severe of group 1, 2.5% very severe of group 2) besides pathological factors. Whereas, the initial results of Funk et al. [3] and Gerlach et al. [12] did not show significant differences between the idiopathic and nonidiopathic clubfeet (p=0.331, 0.096 and 0.16); these authors strongly recommended the Ponseti method for nonidiopathic clubfoot.

In the group of nonidiopathic feet (Table 3), we recognized that the clubfeet with arthrogryposis had longest casting period (avg. 6.7 casts); the result was similar to Boehm et al. [16] with average 6.9 casts. The complications’ rates of casting of this group with erythema in 5 feet (15.6%), slippage of cast in 9 feet (28.1%) including 2 feet with erythema, and rocker-bottom in 2 feet (6.3%) were higher than the complications’ rates of casting of the clubfeet in the first paper in 2013 [17], both idiopathic and pathological, with erythema in 5 feet (4.5%), slippage of cast in 19 feet (16.9%) including 3 feet with erythema, and rocker-bottom in 2 feet (1.8%) although our skill of casting has been essentially improved day after day. Rocker-bottom in 2 feet was due to aggressive foot dorsiflexing without tenotomy; this complication was warned by Ponseti in 1963 [18]. Our study also found that arthrogryposis was the most popular cause (37.5%), and had the most severe clubfeet (very severe clubfeet 33.3%), the worst initial correction (failed 33.3%), the most frequent early relapse (50.0%), and the worst latest follow-up result (poor result 50.0%); all 4 very severe clubfeet with arthrogryposis failed by casting and needed postoperative medial release. So, these very severe clubfeet should be initially managed by postoperative release instead of the Ponseti method. On the other hand, the early relapse did not appear in 4/5 clubfeet of amniotic band syndrome with success of initial casting, but the additional surgery was necessary (a limited posterior release, an ATTT, and/or a lateral column shortening as fair latest

Table 4. The comparisons between this study’s results and the other studies’ results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No. of clubfeet (I:N)</th>
<th>Avg. follow-up (mos)</th>
<th>Avg. No. of casts (p)</th>
<th>PTT (p)</th>
<th>Failures (p)</th>
<th>Early relapses (p)</th>
<th>Poor latest results (p)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This study</td>
<td>118:32</td>
<td>44:38</td>
<td>4.65:3 (0.056)</td>
<td>82.9%:90.6% (0.249)</td>
<td>3.4%:18.7% (0.003)</td>
<td>7.0%:26.9% (0.003)</td>
<td>1.7%:31.3% (&lt;0.001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moroney et al. [1]</td>
<td>138:38</td>
<td>35:39</td>
<td>5.1:6.4 (&lt;0.001)</td>
<td>0%:3.6% (0.16)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>4.0%:14.9% (0.009)</td>
<td>2.7%:8.5% (0.096)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janicki et al. [2]</td>
<td>249:40</td>
<td>31:32.6</td>
<td>4.8:6.4 (&lt;0.001)</td>
<td>75.0%:68.0% (0.31)</td>
<td>2.8%:10.0% (0.027)</td>
<td>26.0%:68.0% (0.001)</td>
<td>(0.16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funk et al. [3]</td>
<td>111:48</td>
<td>36 both</td>
<td>(&lt;0.001)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurnett et al. [11]</td>
<td>149:47 (pts)</td>
<td>≥ 24 both</td>
<td>4.6:5.3 (0.016)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>6.4%:28.0% (&lt;0.001)</td>
<td>(0.331)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerlach et al. [12]</td>
<td>35:28 (Spina bifida)</td>
<td>37:34</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>7.5%:21% (&lt;0.001)</td>
<td>(0.16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richards et al. [13]</td>
<td>827:82</td>
<td>24 both</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>6.0%:36.0% (&lt;0.001)</td>
<td>6.0%:26.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunkley et al. [14]</td>
<td>77:69</td>
<td>55 both</td>
<td>5:7</td>
<td>63.0%:83.0%</td>
<td>0.0%:4.0%</td>
<td>6.0%:36.0% (&lt;0.001)</td>
<td>(0.16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to surgery following the Ponseti method, 31.3% of our nonidiopathic clubfeet needed posteromedial release (poor latest follow-up result). As mentioned above, 50% of the clubfeet with arthrogryposis needed posteromedial release after the Ponseti method; this result was similar to the result of Janicki et al. [2] with surgical requirement in 50% of clubfeet with arthrogryposis. On the other hand, we found posteromedial release in 20% of clubfeet with spina bifida; this result was the same with the result of Janicki et al. [2]. Matar et al. [5] also reported 3/18 clubfeet of spina bifida (16.7%) failed with the Ponseti method after the 3-9 year follow-up; Abo El-Fadl et al. [6] applied open Achilles lengthening combined, when necessary, with posterior release in the management of neurologic clubfoot in infants with spina bifida following the Ponseti method with minimum follow-up of 2 years, and only three infants (5/48 feet, 10.4%) failed to show any improvement. In general, the posteromedial release was less than 20% among clubfeet with spina bifida. By the way, this is the first study that classified foot hypoplasia as nonidiopathic type; this type had the kindled high percentages of early relapse (40%) and poor latest result (33%).

5. Conclusion

On the basis of mid-term follow-up evaluation, this study indicates that the Ponseti method is successfully applied to nonidiopathic congenital clubfeet. However, the early relapse rate of nonidiopathic congenital clubfeet is high and most of these relapsing clubfeet need to be managed by posteromedial release. In addition, the posteromedial release should be indicated as the initially definite management for the very severe clubfeet in the group of arthrogryposis.

References


