

# Scarf 截骨联合软组织平衡松解治疗重度拇外翻

张奉琪<sup>1</sup>, 张宇<sup>2</sup>, 王欣<sup>1</sup>, 王晓猛<sup>1</sup>, 李彦森<sup>1</sup>, 罗子璇<sup>1</sup>

(1. 河北医科大学第三医院足踝外科, 河北 石家庄 050000; 2. 华北医疗健康集团邢台总医院骨科, 河北 邢台 054000)

**【摘要】** 目的: 探讨 Scarf 截骨联合软组织平衡治疗重度拇外翻的手术疗效。方法: 回顾性分析 2019 年 6 月至 2021 年 6 月采用 Scarf 截骨联合软组织平衡手术治疗的 38 例(50 足)重度拇外翻患者的临床资料, 男 6 例(8 足), 女 32 例(42 足); 年龄 29~64(54.7±6.8)岁; 左侧 26 足, 右侧 24 足; 病程 5~23(12.4±3.9)年。比较手术前后拇外翻角(hallux valgus angle, HVA)、第 1、2 跖骨间角(intermetatarsal angle, IMA)、跖骨远端关节面角(distal metatarsal articular angle, DMAA), 观察术后并发症发生情况。术前和末次随访时采用美国足与踝关节协会(American orthopedic foot ankle society, AOFAS)评分评价前足功能恢复情况, 采用视觉模拟评分法(visual analogue scale, VAS)评价患者疼痛缓解程度。结果: 38 例患者(50 足)均获随访, 时间 15~23(18.3±3.2)个月。HVA、IMA、DMAA 术前分别为(44.61±3.92)°、(18.74±2.51)°、(12.85±2.11)°, 末次随访时为(13.45±2.13)°、(7.83±1.36)°、(7.03±1.39)°, 手术前后比较差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。术后无截骨端延迟愈合或不愈合、内固定断裂或松动、拇内翻等并发症发生。VAS、AOFAS 评分别由术前的(6.81±2.14)、(43.6±8.4)分, 提高至末次随访时的(1.97±0.78)、(87.6±5.2)分, 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.01$ )。末次随访时根据 AOFAS 评分, 优 20 足, 良 28 足, 可 2 足。结论: Scarf 截骨联合软组织平衡松解治疗重度拇外翻具有良好的稳定性和矫形效果, 但需注意其学习曲线和术后并发症。

**【关键词】** 拇外翻; 截骨术; 软组织松解

中图分类号: R687.3

DOI: 10.12200/j.issn.1003-0034.2022.12.005

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):



**Scarf osteotomy combined with soft tissue balance release for severe hallux valgus** ZHANG Feng-qi, ZHANG Yu, WANG Xin, WANG Xiao-meng, LI Yan-sen, and LUO Zi-xuan. Department of Foot and Ankle Surgery, the Third Hospital of Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang 050000, Hebei, China

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore clinical effect of Scarf osteotomy combined with soft tissue balance in treating severe hallux valgus. **Methods:** Totally 38 patients (50 feet) with severe hallux valgus who underwent Scarf osteotomy combined with soft tissue balance surgery from June 2019 to June 2021 were retrospectively analyzed, aged from 29 to 64 years old with an average of (54.7±6.8) years old; 26 feet on the left side and 24 feet on the right side; the courses of disease ranged from 5 to 23 years with an average of (12.4±3.9) years. Hallux valgus angle (HVA), intermetatarsal angle (IMA), and distal metatarsal articular angle (DMAA) were compared before and after operation, and postoperative complications was observed. American orthopedic foot ankle society (AOFAS) score before operation and final follow-up was used to evaluate recovery of forefoot function, and visual analogue scale (VAS) was used to evaluate pain relief. **Results:** Thirty-eight patients (50 feet) were followed up from 15 to 23 months with an average of (18.3±3.2) months. Preoperative HVA, IMA and DMAA were (44.61±3.92)°, (18.74±2.51)°, (12.85±2.11)°, and improved to (13.45±2.13)°, (7.83±1.36)°, (7.03±1.39)° at final follow-up, which had statistical differences ( $P<0.05$ ). No delayed union or nonunion of osteotomy end, fracture or loosening of internal fixation, hallux varus occurred. VAS and AOFAS score improved from (6.81±2.14), (43.6±8.4) points before operation to (1.97±0.78), (87.6±5.2) points at final follow-up, which had statistical difference ( $P<0.01$ ). According to AOFAS at final follow-up, 20 feet got excellent result, 28 feet good and 2 feet moderate. **Conclusion:** Scarf osteotomy combined with soft tissue balance release for severe hallux valgus has good stability and corrective effect, but learning curve and postoperative complications should be paid attention.

**KEYWORDS** Hallux valgus; Osteotomy; Soft tissue release

拇外翻是一种导致前足疼痛的常见畸形, 表现

为第 1 跖骨头内侧骨赘增生, 第 1 跖趾关节及籽骨向外侧偏斜移位<sup>[1]</sup>。其发病率为 23.0%~35.7%, 男女比例约为 1:15, 多累及中老年女性<sup>[2]</sup>。根据拇外翻畸形程度, 当拇外翻角(hallux valgus angle, HVA)>40°,

通讯作者: 张奉琪 E-mail: drfqzhang@126.com

Corresponding author: ZHANG Feng-qi E-mail: drfqzhang@126.com

第 1、2 跖骨间角 (first-second intermetatarsal angle, I-MA)  $>16^\circ$  时, 为重度拇外翻<sup>[3]</sup>, 此时保守治疗效果不佳, 为了维持前足功能, 减轻疼痛则需要手术治疗。虽然文献中介绍的术式多达上百种, 但对于重度拇外翻最常用的是跖骨截骨或跖楔关节融合术<sup>[4]</sup>, 其中以 Scarf 截骨术应用最为广泛。Scarf 截骨术是第 1 跖骨干的“Z”形截骨, 通过外移、旋转、抬高或降低跖骨头纠正畸形, 具有矫正能力强、手术方式灵活、稳定性强、早期可负重等优势<sup>[5]</sup>。但单纯 Scarf 截骨治疗严重拇外翻畸形矫正效果欠佳, 需要同时联合软组织平衡松解。本研究回顾性分析 2019 年 6 月至 2021 年 6 月收治的重度拇外翻患者的临床资料, 旨在探讨 Scarf 截骨联合软组织平衡治疗重度拇外翻的临床疗效。

## 1 临床资料

纳入标准: 拇外翻重度畸形, X 线测量 HVA  $>40^\circ$ ,  $16^\circ < \text{IMA} < 23^\circ$ ; 患足疼痛可伴有拇囊炎、胼胝体、锤状趾、跖趾关节半脱位等症状, 影响生活, 保守治疗无效<sup>[6]</sup>; 患者初次接受足部手术且患足骨骼发育正常。排除标准: 轻中度拇外翻畸形; 严重骨质疏松患者; 患足曾有重大外伤或手术史; 合并有下肢血管神经肌肉方面疾病; 存在全身或局部感染, C-反应蛋白、降钙素原等指标异常; 第 1 跖趾关节中重度骨关节炎。

本研究共纳入重度拇外翻患者 38 例 (50 足), 其中男 6 例 (8 足), 女 32 例 (42 足); 年龄 29~64 (54.7 $\pm$ 6.8) 岁; 病程 5~23 (12.4 $\pm$ 3.9) 年; 左侧 26 足, 右侧 24 足。本研究获得我院医学伦理委员会批准, 且所有患者签署知情同意书。

## 2 治疗方法

### 2.1 手术方法

患者取仰卧位, 使用大腿止血带, 全身麻醉或腓窝坐骨神经阻滞加局部麻醉成功后常规消毒铺单。在第 1 跖骨内侧靠近中线处自趾骨基底至内测跖楔关节方向行约 6~8 cm 的纵行切口, 逐层切开皮肤皮下, 暴露关节囊, 锐性分离组织并保护趾背侧皮神经。切开关节囊显露跖趾关节, 分离跖骨骨膜, 摆锯去除第 1 跖骨头内侧增生的骨赘。使用电刀于跖骨内侧标记“Z”形截骨线, 远端截骨线一般在距离关节面 5~7 mm, 近端截骨线的位置根据 IMA 的大小决定, 可在距离跖楔关节 1.5~2 cm 的跖骨干骺端处, 截骨线夹角  $45^\circ\sim 60^\circ$ 。按照标记的截骨线“Z”形截骨, 截骨完成后在第 1、2 跖骨间背侧使用尖刀切开皮肤后切断拇收肌横头及籽骨悬韧带并松解外侧关节囊, 巾钳固定近端骨块后轻柔地向外侧推移旋转并适当压低远端跖侧的骨块, 避免暴力操作导致医源

性骨折, 远端骨块推移距离最多为跖骨干直径的 2/3<sup>[7]</sup>。点式复位钳临时固定, 使用 2 枚导针交叉固定截骨端并在 C 形臂 X 线机下透视观察矫形效果及导针位置满意后拧入 2 枚直径 2.7 mm 的空心钉, 再次透视确认内固定长度、位置适宜后用摆锯修整骨质边缘, 观察足趾末节血运。

合并其他手术情况: 42 足合并趾骨 Akin 截骨术, 16 足合并跖骨头 Weil 截骨术, 24 足合并跖间关节成形术, 24 足合并伸趾肌腱“Z”形延长术, Akin 截骨: 显露远端近节趾骨, 在距离跖趾关节面 5 mm 处向趾骨外侧横行截骨, 根据术前 X 线在截骨线远端做第 2 次斜线截骨, 完成后取出楔形骨块, 推移截骨端使截骨面闭合, 使用直径 1.5 mm 钛针固定。Weil 截骨: 纵行切开跖骨远端后逐层分离暴露跖趾关节, 屈曲足趾暴露跖骨头, 在跖骨远端距关节面近端 5~10 mm 处从跖骨背侧根据术前规划截下楔形骨块, 推移截骨端使截骨面闭合, 复位半脱位或脱位的跖骨头, 截骨处用 1 枚 1.5 mm 钛针固定。跖间关节成形术: 纵行切开趾背侧皮肤显露跖间关节, 于近节趾骨远端距关节面 5 mm 处截骨, 取出近端截骨块后逐层缝合。伸趾肌腱“Z”形延长术: 于足背侧纵行切开暴露伸趾肌腱, “Z”形切开松解挛缩的肌腱使足趾能够在适宜张力下进行屈伸活动。

完成所有主要手术操作后大量生理盐水冲洗切口后紧缩缝合内侧关节囊, 去除止血带严密止血, 逐层缝合切口, 无菌敷料覆盖, 弹力绷带包扎缠绕使拇趾略有内翻。

### 2.2 术后处理

术后无须支具或石膏固定, 麻醉清醒肌力恢复后即可进行直腿抬高练习与踝泵运动, 在可耐受的前提下尽早开始被动拇趾跖趾关节, 术后第 2 天可穿前足减压鞋下地行走, 切口隔日换药, 依据切口情况 2 周左右拆线。6~8 周时门诊复查, 依据影像学检查情况逐渐开始负重行走。术后 12~14 周复查如截骨端骨折线消失, 则可完全负重行走, 逐渐恢复正常生活。

## 3 结果

### 3.1 疗效评价标准

比较术前及末次随访患者疼痛视觉模拟评分法 (visual analogue scale, VAS)<sup>[8]</sup> 和美国足踝骨科学会 (American Orthopedic Foot and Ankle Society, AOFAS) 评分<sup>[9]</sup> (从疼痛、关节功能、穿鞋需求、前足关节活动度、前足关节稳定性、是否存在前足胼胝体、拇趾力线评分方面进行前足功能恢复情况评价, 满分 100 分, 90~100 分为优, 75~89 分为良, 50~74 分为可, 50 分以下为差)。比较术前及末次随访时 HVA、





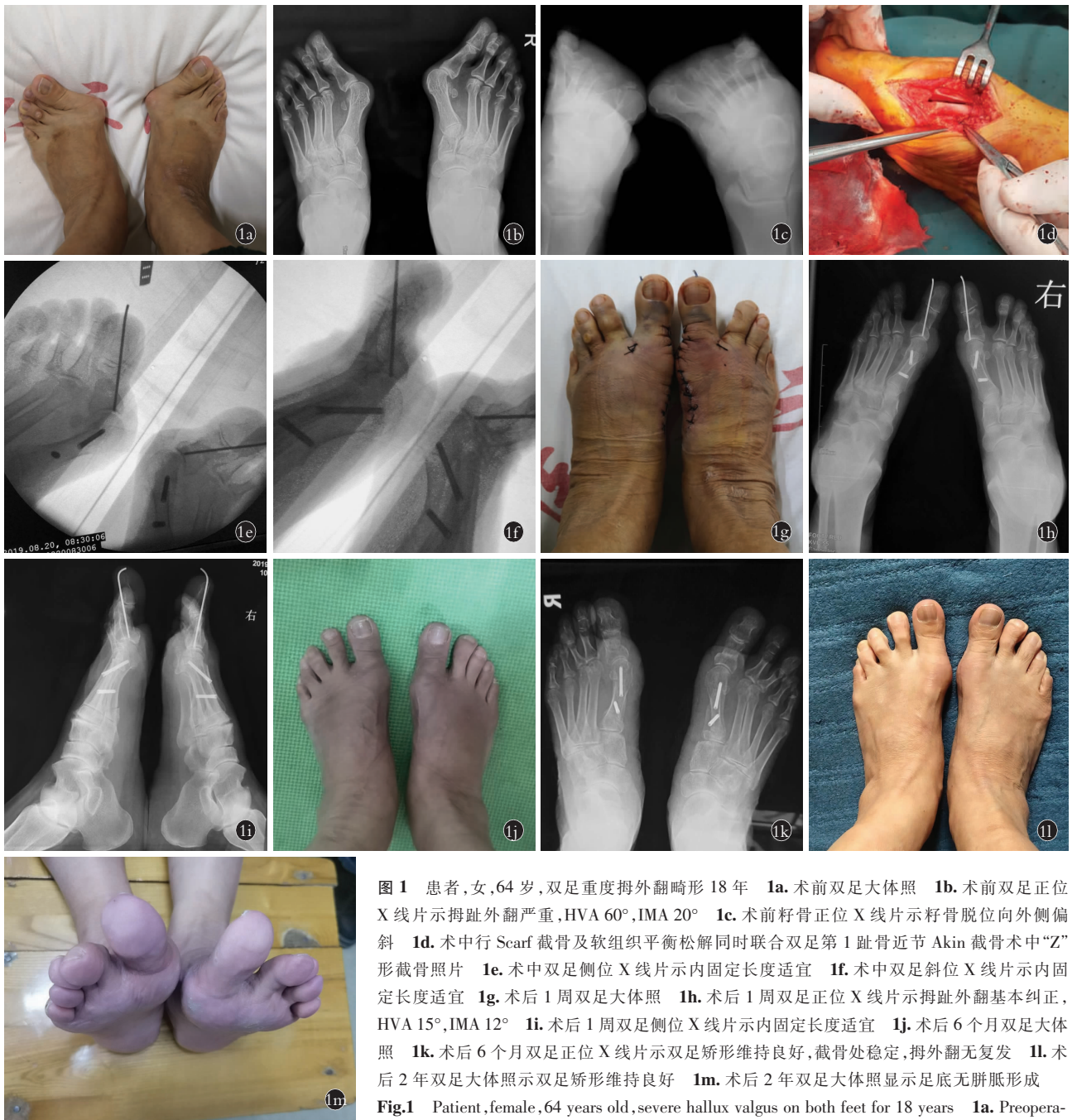


图 1 患者,女,64 岁,双足重度拇外翻畸形 18 年 1a. 术前双足大体照 1b. 术前双足正位 X 线片示拇趾外翻严重, HVA 60°, IMA 20° 1c. 术前籽骨正位 X 线片示籽骨脱位向外侧偏斜 1d. 术中行 Scarf 截骨及软组织平衡松解同时联合双足第 1 趾骨近节 Akin 截骨术中“Z”形截骨照片 1e. 术中双足侧位 X 线片示内固定长度适宜 1f. 术中双足斜位 X 线片示内固定长度适宜 1g. 术后 1 周双足大体照 1h. 术后 1 周双足正位 X 线片示拇趾外翻基本纠正, HVA 15°, IMA 12° 1i. 术后 1 周双足侧位 X 线片示内固定长度适宜 1j. 术后 6 个月双足大体照 1k. 术后 6 个月双足正位 X 线片示双足矫形维持良好, 截骨处稳定, 拇外翻无复发 1l. 术后 2 年双足大体照示双足矫形维持良好 1m. 术后 2 年双足大体照显示足底无胼胝形成

**Fig.1** Patient, female, 64 years old, severe hallux valgus on both feet for 18 years 1a. Preoperative general picture of both feet 1b. Preoperative AP X-ray showed severe hallux valgus, and HVA was 60°, IMA was 20° 1c. Preoperative AP X-ray of sesamoid bone showed lateral deviation of sesamoid dislocation 1d. Intraoperative photo showed Scarf osteotomy and soft tissue balance release combined with Z-type osteotomy of proximal segment of the 1st phalangeal bone of both feet 1e. Intraoperative lateral X-ray of both feet showed length of internal fixation was appropriate 1f. Intraoperative oblique X-ray film of both feet showed length of internal fixation was appropriate 1g. General picture of both feet at one week after operation 1h. AP X-ray of both feet at one week after operation showed hallux ectosis was corrected basically, HVA was 15°, IMA was 12° 1i. Lateral X-ray of both feet at one week after operation showed a suitable length of internal fixation 1j. General picture of both feet at 6 months after operation 1k. AP X-ray of both feet at 6 months after operation showed rthosis of both feet maintained well with stable osteotomy without recurrence of hallux ectosis 1l. General picture of both feet at two years after operation showed orthosis of both feet maintained well 1m. General images of both feet at two years after operation showed no callose formation on planta

完成后跖楔关节不稳情况好转, 笔者认为跖楔关节不稳的原因是由于重度拇外翻 IMA 过大导致跖楔关节间隙大, 不匹配造成, 而 Scarf 截骨时将远端骨块向外侧推移使跖楔关节间隙相对缩小, 活动度减

少, 所以截骨后跖楔关节更加稳定。

对于拇外翻的治疗, 截骨是基础, 软组织力量的平衡才是关键<sup>[21]</sup>。Bock 等<sup>[22]</sup>随访 108 例 Scarf 截骨术后拇外翻患者发现软组织松解不充分会导致拇外

翻的复发概率上升。因此,为了保证治疗效果,术中要积极进行软组织的松解,首先是切断拇收肌横头、外侧籽骨悬韧带及外侧关节囊,为避免切断周围的血管神经,应使用血管钳阻挡深部组织,一边切一边外翻拇指观察松解是否彻底,此时如果仍不能纠正籽骨脱位,则需要切断与腓侧籽骨外侧相连的跖骨间韧带,这样才能复位籽骨,平衡内外侧力量,降低术后复发率。

#### 4.3 本研究治疗体会

虽然研究表明 Scarf 截骨治疗拇外翻较其他截骨方式更加稳定,并且术后患者满意度高<sup>[23]</sup>,但是 Scarf 截骨学习曲线长,需要广泛的暴露组织,操作不慎可能导致拇外翻复发,切口感染、转移跖骨痛、跖骨头缺血性坏死、继发性骨折骨不连等并发症<sup>[24]</sup>,因此,治疗过程中需要谨慎操作及选择适应证。笔者的治疗体会如下:(1)术中操作时截骨面如果没有一定的倾斜角度,则可能会影响截骨端的推移旋转,造成跖骨头抬高,从而术后发生转移性跖骨痛<sup>[25]</sup>。(2)术前 X 线 DMAA $>8^{\circ}$ 时需要行旋转 Scarf 截骨,旋转后将截骨端皮质骨相抵可有效防止术后“沟槽效应”,DMAA $>20^{\circ}$ 时不宜使用 Scarf 截骨<sup>[5,26]</sup>。(3)为了保证截骨端稳定避免骨不连发生,Scarf 截骨最多可推移 2/3 的跖骨干直径,由于推移距离与矫正程度正相关,所以对于跖骨干直径较小的严重拇外翻患者不适宜用 Scarf 截骨<sup>[27]</sup>。(4)术中应该根据畸形矫正程度调整手术方案,当近端关节面固有角(proximal articular set angle,PASA)较大时,使用 Scarf 截骨推移截骨端会增大 PASA,可能会加重畸形。(5)为了避免重度拇外翻术后足趾坏死,术前有条件尽量行双下肢动静脉超声,术中截骨固定后注意足趾远端的血运情况。(6)当完成截骨和软组织松解后。如果术前 X 线片第 1 跖趾远近端关节面形成的夹角 $>8^{\circ}$ 并伴拇指的旋前畸形,此时应补充 Akin 截骨来纠正拇指力线,防止畸形复发<sup>[28]</sup>,注意在 Akin 截骨时应注意保留跖骨外侧皮质的连续性,避免被完全截断。

#### 4.4 并发症

本研究术后并发症发生率为 16%(8/50),符合文献报道的拇外翻术后 10%~55%的并发症发生率<sup>[29]</sup>。其中 1 足出现切口延迟愈合,其原因可能与手术创伤大,止血不彻底有关;5 足术后第 1 跖趾关节僵硬,这提示在缝合关节囊时不要追求盲目的“紧”,应在适当张力下缝合,同时加强围手术期宣教,帮助患者进行及时、有效、科学的康复治疗;2 足出现转移性跖痛症,这可能与术中截骨操作造成跖骨短缩抬高有关,李焱等<sup>[30]</sup>认为当跖骨长度短缩 2 mm 及以上就会有转移性跖骨痛的风险,因此,在术中截骨

时应适当延长压低第 1 跖骨,必要时使用 Weil 截骨抬高非生理负重位点的跖骨头。

#### 4.5 本研究局限性

本研究属于回顾性分析,结果可能存在一定偏倚。虽然术后末次随访时大部分患者足外形、功能及生活质量得到提升,但存在样本量较小、随访时间较短、评分标准不够全面等问题,今后需要扩大样本量进行长期研究。

综上,Scarf 截骨联合软组织平衡松解可有效治疗重度拇外翻,畸形矫正能力强,稳定性良好,取得了较好的中短期结果。

#### 参考文献

- [1] Tsikopoulos K,Papaioannou P,Kitridis D,et al. Proximal versus distal metatarsal osteotomies for moderate to severe hallux valgus deformity:a systematic review and meta-analysis of clinical and radiological outcomes[J]. *Int Orthop*,2018,42(8):1853-1863.
- [2] Molloy A,Widnall J. Scarf osteotomy[J]. *Foot Ankle Clin*,2014,19(2):165-180.
- [3] 中国医师协会骨科医师分会足踝基础与矫形外科学组,中国医师协会运动医学医师分会足踝专业学组,中国中西医结合学会骨伤科分会足踝专家委员会,等. 第 3 代微创拇外翻技术规范专家共识[J]. *中国骨伤*,2022,35(9):812-817. *Foot Ankle Committee of Orthopaedic Branch of Chinese Medical Doctor Association, Foot Ankle Committee of Sports Medicine Branch of Chinese Medical Doctor Association, Foot Ankle Expert Committee of Orthopaedic Branch of Chinese Association of Integrative Medicine, et al. Expert consensus of the third-generation minimally invasive technical specification for hallux valgus[J]. Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma*,2022,35(9):812-817. Chinese with abstract in English.
- [4] Nyska M. Principles of first metatarsal osteotomies[J]. *Foot Ankle Clin*,2001,6(3):399-408.
- [5] 丰波,邹英财,林立功,等. 无螺钉固定 Scarf 截骨术治疗中重度外翻畸形的早期临床疗效[J]. *中华骨与关节外科杂志*,2021,14(11):929-935,953. FENG B,ZOU Y C,LIN L G,et al. Early clinical efficacy of Scarf osteotomy without screw fixation on moderate and severe hallux Valgus deformity[J]. *Zhonghua Gu Yu Guan Jie Wai Ke Za Zhi*,2021,14(11):929-935,953. Chinese.
- [6] Miranda MAM,Martins C,Cortegana IM,et al. Complications on percutaneous hallux valgus surgery:a systematic review[J]. *J Foot Ankle Surg*,2021,60(3):548-554.
- [7] 王欣文,汶倩,李毅,等. 改良 Scarf 截骨术对青年拇外翻患者跖骨远端关节面角矫正作用的临床研究[J]. *中华骨与关节外科杂志*,2019,12(12):978-982. WANG XW,WEN Q,LI Y,et al. A clinical study on the correction of the distal articular surface angle of the metatarsal bones by modified Scarf osteotomy in young patients with valgus[J]. *Zhonghua Gu Yu Guan Jie Wai Ke Za Zhi*,2019,12(12):978-982. Chinese.
- [8] Turner NM,van de Leemput AJ,Draaisma JM,et al. Validity of the visual analogue scale as an instrument to measure self-efficacy in resuscitation skills[J]. *Med Educ*,2008,42(5):503-511.
- [9] Analay Akbaba Y,Celik D,Ogut RT. Translation,cross-cultural

- adaptation, reliability, and validity of turkish version of the american orthopaedic foot and ankle society ankle-hindfoot scale[J]. *J Foot Ankle Surg*, 2016, 55(6): 1139-1142.
- [10] Weil L Jr, Bowen M. Scarf osteotomy for correction of hallux abducto valgus deformity[J]. *Clin Podiatr Med Surg*, 2014, 31(2): 233-246.
- [11] Hatch DJ, Santrock RD, Smith B, et al. Triplane hallux abducto valgus classification[J]. *J Foot Ankle Surg*, 2018, 57(5): 972-981.
- [12] Thomas M, Jordan M. Proximal corrective osteotomy: Correction of hallux valgus deformity[J]. *Orthopade*, 2017, 46(5): 414-423.
- [13] 中国医师协会骨科医师分会足踝专业委员会, 中华医学会骨科学分会足踝外科学组. 拇外翻治疗专家共识[J]. *中华医学杂志*, 2017, 97(35): 2726-2732.
- Orthopaedic Branch of Chinese Medical Doctor Association Foot and Ankle Professional Committee, Chinese Medical Association Osteology Branch of Foot and Ankle Surgery Group. Expert consensus of treatment of hallux valgus[J]. *Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi*, 2017, 97(35): 2726-2732. Chinese.
- [14] Abdelazeem A, Fahmy M, Abdelazeem H. Modified Ludloff's medial approach for management of Pipkin's type I femoral head fracture[J]. *Int Orthop*, 2021, 45(6): 1591-1598.
- [15] 丰波, 田维庆, 邹英财, 等. Lapidus 手术治疗中重度外翻畸形的中期疗效[J]. *中华骨与关节外科杂志*, 2021, 14(3): 215-221.
- FENG B, TIAN WQ, ZOU YC, et al. The mid-term effect of Lapidus surgery in the treatment of moderate to severe valgus deformity[J]. *Zhonghua Gu Yu Guan Jie Wai Ke Za Zhi*, 2021, 14(3): 215-221. Chinese.
- [16] Zygmunt KH, Gudas CJ, Laros GS. Z-bunionectomy with internal screw fixation[J]. *J Am Podiatr Med Assoc*, 1989, 79(7): 322-329.
- [17] Weil LS. Scarf osteotomy for correction of hallux valgus. Historical perspective, surgical technique, and results[J]. *Foot Ankle Clin* 2000, 5: 559-80.
- [18] Selmene MA, Zitouna K, Barsaoui M. The effect of Scarf osteotomy on the distal metatarsal articular angle in hallux valgus: a case series[J]. *Tunis Med*, 2022, 100(1): 66-71.
- [19] Clarke TAC, Platt SR. Treatment of hallux valgus by Scarf osteotomy-rates and reasons for recurrence and rates of avascular necrosis: A systematic review[J]. *Foot Ankle Surg*, 2021, 27(6): 622-628.
- [20] Brookes-Fazakerley SD, Platt SR, Jackson GE. A simple technique to achieve parallel transverse cuts in the scarf osteotomy[J]. *Ann R Coll Surg Engl*, 2015, 97(3): 238-239.
- [21] 耿翔, 王之枫, 王晨, 等. 微创 Chevron 合并外侧软组织松解治疗轻中度拇外翻畸形的短期疗效分析[J]. *中国骨伤*, 2022, 35(9): 830-835.
- GENG X, WANG ZF, WANG C, et al. Short-term results of minimally invasive Chevron osteotomy with lateral soft tissue release in treating mild to moderate hallux valgus[J]. *Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma*, 2022, 35(9): 830-835. Chinese with abstract in English.
- [22] Bock P, Kluger R, Kristen KH, et al. The Scarf osteotomy with minimally invasive lateral release for treatment of hallux valgus deformity: intermediate and long-term results[J]. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*, 2015, 5: 97(15): 1238-1245.
- [23] Ma Q, Liang X, Lu J. Chevron osteotomy versus scarf osteotomy for hallux valgus correction: A meta-analysis[J]. *Foot Ankle Surg*, 2019, 25(6): 755-760.
- [24] 王诚, 施忠民. 拇外翻术后复发的危险因素分析和翻修手术治疗进展[J]. *中国骨伤*, 2022, 35(9): 893-897.
- WANG C, SHI ZM. Analysis of risk factors and progress on revision surgery for postoperative recurrence of hallux valgus[J]. *Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma*, 2022, 35(9): 893-897. Chinese with abstract in English.
- [25] Filippi J, Briceno J. Complications after metatarsal osteotomies for hallux valgus: malunion, nonunion, avascular necrosis, and metatarsophalangeal osteoarthritis[J]. *Foot Ankle Clin*, 2020, 25(1): 169-182.
- [26] Bock P, Lanz U, Kröner A, et al. The Scarf osteotomy: a salvage procedure for recurrent hallux valgus in selected cases[J]. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*, 2010, 468(8): 2177-2187.
- [27] 吴辉, 罗栩伟, 冯刚, 等. 软组织平衡术联合 Scarf 和 Akin 截骨治疗中重度拇外翻畸形[J]. *西部医学*, 2020, 32(11): 1642-1645.
- WU H, LUO XW, FENG G, et al. Soft tissue balance combined with Scarf and Akin osteotomy for moderate to severe valgus deformity[J]. *Xi Bu Yi Xue*, 2020, 32(11): 1642-1645. Chinese.
- [28] Kaufmann G, Hofmann M, Ulmer H, et al. Outcomes after scarf osteotomy with and without Akin osteotomy a retrospective comparative study[J]. *J Orthop Surg Res*, 2019, 2614(1): 193.
- [29] Monteagudo M, MartínezdeöAlbornoz P. Management of complications after hallux valgus reconstruction[J]. *Foot Ankle Clin*, 2020, 25(1): 151-167.
- [30] 李焱, 陈万, 陶旭, 等. 跖骨干“Z”字旋转截骨对伴有跖趾关节不匹配的中重度拇外翻的临床疗效[J]. *中华医学杂志*, 2020, 100(31): 2423-2428.
- LI Y, CHEN W, TAO X, et al. Clinical effect of metatarsal "Z" rotational osteotomy on moderate-to-severe valgus with metatarsophalangeal joint mismatch[J]. *Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi*, 2020, 100(31): 2423-2428. Chinese.

(收稿日期: 2022-11-08 本文编辑: 李宜)