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## A novel technique for management of osteonecrosis of the femoral head

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Osteonecrosis of the femoral head (ONFH) is a debilitating disease in orthopedics, frequently progressing to femoral head collapse and osteoarthritis. It is thought to be a multifactorial disease. ONFH ultimately results in femoral head collapse in 75-85% of untreated patients. Total hip arthroplasty yields satisfactory results in the treatment of the end stage of the disease in older patients. However, disease typically affects males between the ages of 20 and 40 years and joint replacement is not the ideal option for younger patients. Recently, mesenchymal stem cells and platelet rich plasma (PRP) have been used as an adjunct to core decompression to improve clinical success in the treatment of pre-collapse hips.

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## Percutaneous bunion surgery

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Percutaneous or minimally invasive surgical correction of foot deformities traditionally had a bad reputation because of perioperative pain, surgical imperfections, scars and risk of recurrence. Much of these complications were not related to the actual percutaneous surgery, but to the surgical execution and improper indications. Early reports of percutaneous hallux valgus surgery date back to the 1940s. Peter Bösch modified the popular Kramer osteotomy into his so-called subcapital osteotomy (SCOT) technique and was performed using a high-speed power bur. Percutaneous surgical techniques or minimally invasive surgery in foot and ankle surgery are becoming more desired by both patients and surgeons. Percutaneous surgery is defined by a soft tissue or osseous procedure being performed through the smallest possible incision without direct visualization of the underlying target structure(s). Percutaneous surgery has many potential advantages which include quicker operative times, smaller incisions, decreased scarring, lower complication rates and faster recovery times. Potential disadvantages are related to the need for specific equipment and an extensive learning curve. A commonly attempted percutaneous procedure is a first metatarsal osteotomy for correction of hallux abductovalgus or bunion. Presented are the author accurate preoperative and intraoperative techniques and results.

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