
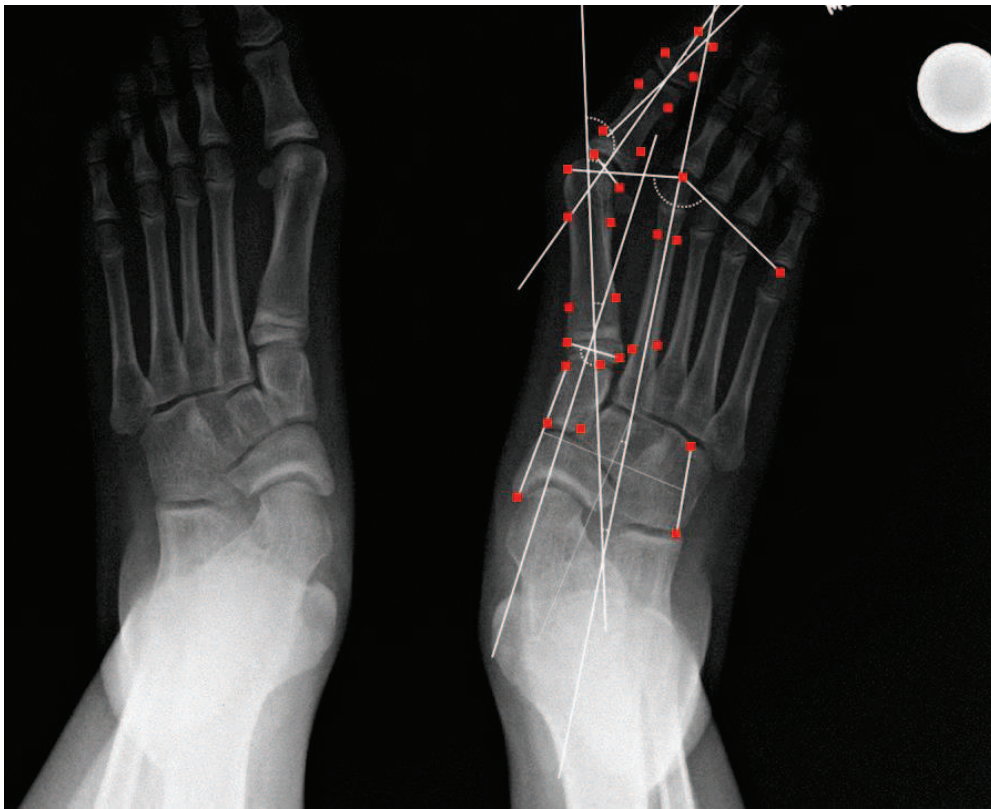


### 6.2.32 Podiatry Analysis

Button	Description
	Checks the overall deformity of toe bones at a time.

- Application Example: Hallux Varus, Hallux Valgus

- 1 Select an image from the desired study.
- 2 Mark each point on medial/outer sides of the distal metaphyseal –diaphyseal junction of the first distal phalanx.
- 3 Mark each point on medial/outer sides of the proximal metaphyseal-diaphyseal junction at the lower part of the first distal phalanx.
- 4 Mark each point on medial/outer sides of the distal metaphyseal-diaphyseal junction of the first proximal phalanx.
- 5 Mark each point on medial/outer sides of the proximal metaphyseal-diaphyseal junction at the lower part of the first proximal phalanx.
- 6 Mark a point on the most distal aspect at the top of the first metatarsal.
- 7 Mark each point on medial/outer sides of the articular cartilage of the first metatarsal head.
- 8 Mark a point on the lateral aspect of the distal articular cartilage of the first metatarsal.
- 9 Mark each point on medial/outer sides of the proximal metaphyseal-diaphyseal junction at the lower part of the first metatarsal.
- 10 Mark each point at the most proximal medial/outer sides at the lower part of the first metatarsal.
- 11 Mark each point on medial/outer sides of the most distal part of the first cuneiform.
- 12 Mark each point on medial/outer sides of the first cuneiform.
- 13 Mark a point on the most distal aspect of the second metatarsal.
- 14 Mark each point on medial/outer sides of the distal metaphyseal-diaphyseal junction of the second metatarsal.
- 15 Mark each point on medial/outer sides of the proximal metaphyseal-diaphyseal junction at the lower part of the second metatarsal.
- 16 Mark a point on the most distal aspect of the fifth metatarsal.
- 17 Mark a point on the most distal lateral aspect of cuboid-fourth metatarsal articulation.
- 18 Mark a point on the most proximal lateral aspect of the cuboid.
- 19 Mark a point on the most proximal lateral aspect of the talo-navicular articulation.




- Refer to <5.2.25 Guide Funtionality> to use the guide function of **QXLink Viewer** for setting exact location during the measurement.

Measurement Result	Description
HVIA	Hallux Valgus Interphalangeus Angle
HVA	Hallus Valgus Angle
MPVA	Metatarsus Primus Varus Angle
IMA	Intermetatarsal Angle
DMAA	Distal Metatarsal Articular Angle
PMAA	Proximal Metatarsal Articular Angle
MAA	Metatarsus Adductus Angle
MBA	Metatarsal Break Angle



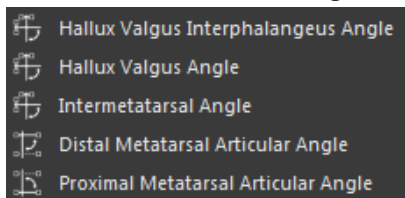
- Place a mouse cursor on the measured part after completing the podiatry analysis. Then the part is highlighted and the matched value of analysis result is indicated.

### 6.2.33 Foot Angle

Button	Description
	<p>Measures the hallux valgus or the degree of deformity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hallux Valgus Interphalangeus Angle</li> <li>• Hallus Valgus Angle</li> <li>• Intermetatarsal Angle</li> <li>• Distal Metatarsal Articular Angle</li> <li>• Proximal Metatarsal Articular Angle</li> </ul>

1 Select an image from the desired study.

2 Click on the bottom of **Foot Angle** icon (▼) and select a foot angle option to use from the popup menu.

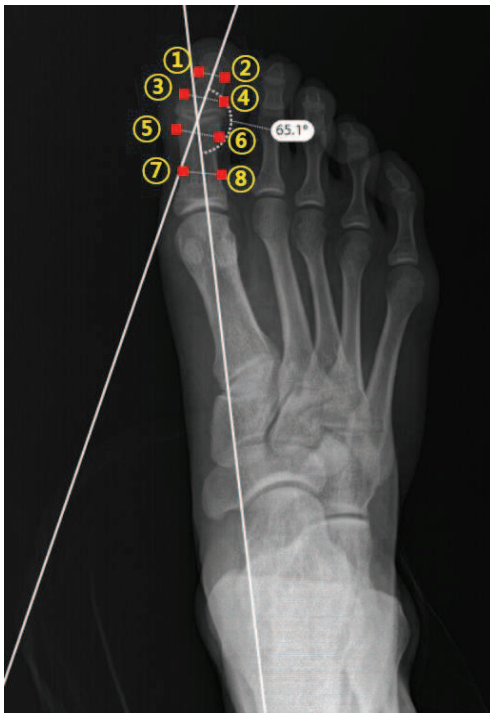


#### Hallux Valgus Interphalangeus Angle (HVIA)

This tool is used for measuring the degree of deformity on hallux valgus.

- Application example: hallux valgus

- 1 Click on the **Podiatry Analysis** button from tool menus and move a mouse pointer to the screen.
- 2 Click four points along the first distal phalanx of the left / right sides to create a centerline.
- 3 Click four points along the first proximal phalanx of the left / right sides to create a centerline.
- 4 Check the angle between the two straight lines.



### Hallux Valgus Angle (HVA)

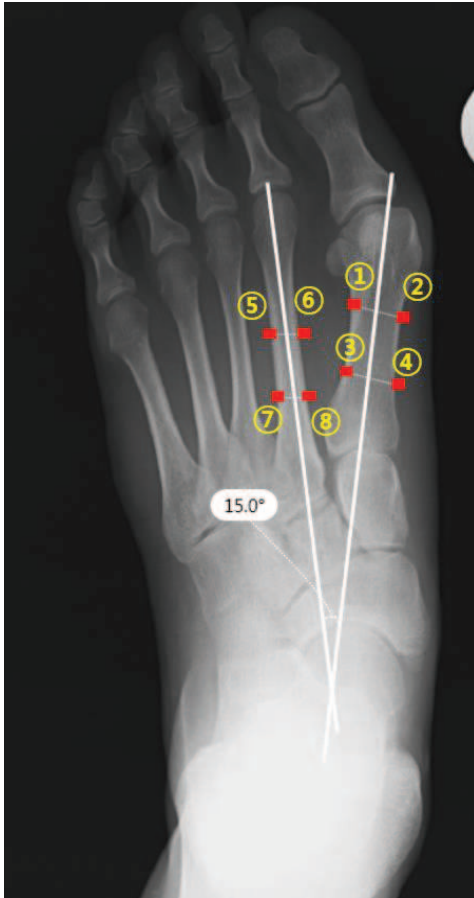
- This tool is used for measuring the degree of deformity on the hallux.

- 1 Click four points on the left / right side of the first proximal metatarsal (①~④) to create a longitudinal axis of proximal phalanx.
- 2 Click four points on the left / right side of the first metatarsal (⑤~⑧) to create a longitudinal axis of proximal phalanx.
- 3 Check the measured angle as below.



### Intermetatarsal Angle (IMA)

- This tool is used for measuring the intermetatarsal angle to check the deformity of hallux.
- 1 Click four points on the left / right side of the first metatarsal (①~④) to create a longitudinal axis.
  - 2 Click four points on the left / right side of the second metatarsal (⑤~⑧) to create a longitudinal axis.
  - 3 Check the measured angle as below.



### Distal Metatarsal Articular Angle (DMAA)

- This function is used for measuring the deformity of hallux.

- 1 Click four points on the left / right side of the first metatarsal on hallux (①~④) to create a longitudinal axis.
- 2 Click the widest distal parts of the left / right of the first metatarsal (⑤,⑥) to create a line.
- 3 Check the measured angle as below.



### Proximal Metatarsal Articular Angle (PMAA)

- This function is used for measuring the deformity of hallux.

1 Click four points on the left / right side of the first metatarsal (①~④) to create a longitudinal axis.

2 Click the widest proximal parts of the left / right metatarsal (⑤,⑥) to create a line.

