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ACHILLES RECONSTRUCTION AND CALCANEAL OSTEOTOMY

INTRODUCTION

The Achilles tendon attaches the calf muscles to the heel bone (calcaneus). The Achilles tendon can be damaged or degenerate in the area where it attaches to the heel bone. The tendon can suffer further damage when there is a prominent bump present at the back of the heel. This causes pain at the back of the heel with inflammation and swelling.

THE SURGERY

Achilles tendon surgery involves:

- i. general anaesthetic, intravenous antibiotics
- ii. Incision at the back of the ankle
- iii. debridement of tendon
- iv. removal of the bump at the back of the heel (calcaneal osteotomy)
- v. re attach the tendon to heel bone with screws (if required)
- vi. wound closure with stitches
- vii. Infiltration of local anaesthetic
- viii. front slab plaster dressing

RISKS OF SURGERY

All surgical procedures carry some risk. Fortunately the risk of complications with Achilles reconstruction is relatively low. Some of the risks of surgery include:

- Infection
- Problems with wound healing
- Nerve injury causing numbness, tingling and/or pins and needles
- Deep venous thrombosis/pulmonary embolism. (The risks of DVT increase with smoking, the oral contraceptive pill and hormone replacement therapy, immobility and obesity)
- Anaesthetic complications
- Drug allergy
- Ongoing pain

GUIDELINES FOR EXPECTED POST OPERATIVE RECOVERY

Keep foot elevated as much as possible, especially for initial 72 hours. Keep dressings dry and intact until post operative appointment. The plaster remains on at all times for the first 2 weeks.

Removal of stitches/sutures at the first post operative appointment at 10-14 days.

Clexane injections: to prevent deep venous thrombosis: 10-14 days.

Antibiotics for two weeks. Pain killers may be required for 10 -14 days.

Weight bearing:

Crutches will be required post operatively

Touch weight bearing for first 2 weeks in front plaster slab.

Weight bearing as tolerated in Achilles boot from first post op appointment

Commence gentle range of motion exercises: 2 weeks.

Commence formal physiotherapy: 6 weeks.

Resumption of most activities with the exception of sports involving rapid acceleration and deceleration: 6 months.

Full recovery: up to 12 months.

Every patient's recovery is individual and depends on the severity of the injury and the complexity of the surgery.

ANY PROBLEMS

During office hours contact Dr Wines' office on (02) 9409 0500. After hours please contact the hospital where your surgery was performed.