

Oversight of Midfoot Cavus

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Abstract

Midfoot cavus is a common foot deformity characterized by an abnormally high arch, which can lead to various ranging from foot pain and instability to gait disturbances and increased risk of musculoskeletal injuries. Therefore, a thorough assessment is essential to determine the underlying cause, severity of deformity, and associated impairments.

Keywords: Midfoot cavus; Foot deformity; Biomechanical abnormalities; Valgus deformity; Congenital abnormalities; Metatarsal alignment

Introduction

Midfoot cavus, a common foot deformity characterized by an abnormally high arch, is a challenging clinical condition. It is often associated with various underlying causes, including congenital abnormalities, neuromuscular disorders, and trauma. The deformity is characterized by an exaggerated medial longitudinal arch, which can lead to foot pain, instability, and gait disturbances. The pathophysiology of midfoot cavus is complex, involving both structural and functional factors. The condition is often associated with a high medial longitudinal arch, which can lead to foot pain, instability, and gait disturbances. The pathophysiology of midfoot cavus is complex, involving both structural and functional factors. The condition is often associated with a high medial longitudinal arch, which can lead to foot pain, instability, and gait disturbances. The pathophysiology of midfoot cavus is complex, involving both structural and functional factors.

Description

Akleijie is a common foot deformity characterized by an abnormally high arch, which can lead to various ranging from foot pain and instability to gait disturbances and increased risk of musculoskeletal injuries. Therefore, a thorough assessment is essential to determine the underlying cause, severity of deformity, and associated impairments.

ijie e eli cle eak e adibala ce, a ic la i he cle dighe a kleji. Phie he a i e e i fce e ghe ig he e cle h gh ge e e i a ce e e cie, bala ce ai ig, a df ci alac i i e. S e ghe ig he a kle c la ei e e ji abili e ha ce i ce i e, a d e e e i al bi echa ic d i g eigh-bea i g ac i i e, h ed ci g he i k of e-i j [9]. Bala ce a d i ce i e ai i g a e e e ial c e of a kle i j e habili a i e. I ai ed i ce i e, he b d a a e e f i i i i ace, i c e f l l i g a kle' i j i e a d ca edi e i di id al e c e ai a di abili Ph i e h e a i e bala ce b a d, b b l e c h i e, a d i ce i e e e c i e i e e i ce i e feedback a d e e a kle abili e abli g a i e a f e e h e i e-i j a c i i e [10,11].

Conclusion

I a h i e a i i e g al h e c e h e i e a age e f a kle i j i e, e i g a h l i c a ach e habili a i e ha adde e ai, e e f c i e, a d e e e c e ce. g h a c b i a i e f a al h e a h e a e i c e e c i e, bala ce ai ig, a d a i e ed ca i e, h i e h e a i hel i di id al egai c e de ce i hei a kle f c i e a d a ch i e e i al e c e e e.

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