

Stepping into a New Shoe - A Cinderella Story of Macroductyly

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INTRODUCTION:

Macroductyly is a rare condition resulting in the overgrowth of any digit, hand or limb which can be debilitating, also resulting in adverse psychological implications especially in children. This is a case of a child with macroductyly who was operated in our center.

REPORT:

A 6-year-old child presented to us with gross enlargement of her right 2nd and 3rd toes. Though ambulating well, she was unable to wear shoes, and had suffered from psychological distress from her peers due to this deformity.

We proceeded with disarticulation of 2nd and 3rd toe at the metacarpophalangeal joint (MTPJ), epiphysiodesis and soft tissue debulking via racket incisions made around the base of the 2nd and 3rd right toes. Intraoperatively, the bones and soft tissue appeared normal but hypertrophied, with enlarged fat pads at the plantar aspect of the 2nd and 3rd MCPJs.

After disarticulation, the wound was extended proximally over dorsal aspect to visualize the physal plates which were drilled and curetted.

Postoperatively, she was ambulate in the ward and discharged with follow up appointments to monitor potential further growth of the remaining metatarsals.

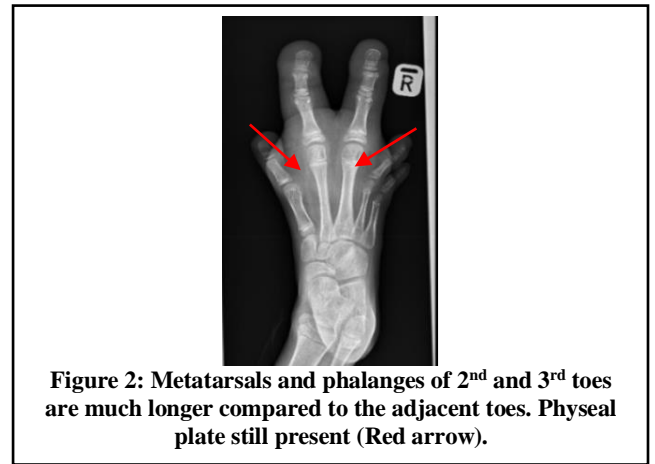


Figure 2: Metatarsals and phalanges of 2nd and 3rd toes are much longer compared to the adjacent toes. Physal plate still present (Red arrow).



Figure 3: 2nd and 2rd toes disarticulated at the MTPJ joints. Postoperative picture (Right)



Figure 1: Initial clinical findings

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

Due to its rarity, there are no proper guidelines to manage this condition. Reports have shown that there is still a risk of further progression of the bone growth despite early surgical intervention.¹

Deeper research and better reporting on similar cases need to be done to facilitate comparisons between cases for greater insight on management strategies.

REFERENCES:

1. Stor et al (2021). The long-term progression of macroductyly. JPRAS open, 31, 10–21.