

## A retrospective study on complications and risk factors in podiatric surgery.

Christy Neagu\*

Department of Foot & Ankle Surgery, Kaiser Permanente University, USA

### Introduction

As a way to treat a variety of foot and ankle disorders and enhance mobility and quality of life, podiatric surgery is essential. Nonetheless, knowledge on complications and related risk factors in podiatric surgical procedures is still developing. Analysing the frequency, kind, and possible risk factors for problems in different podiatric surgical procedures is the goal of this retrospective study. A thorough post-operative analysis was carried out over a predetermined time frame in order to pinpoint instances of problems from podiatric surgery. A thorough analysis was conducted on surgery logs, postoperative follow-up data, and electronic health information. The study covered a wide variety of podiatric surgical treatments, such as ankle arthroplasty, Achilles tendon repair, bunionectomy, and hammertoe correction. Preliminary results showed a wide range of complications following podiatric surgery, from less serious problems like delayed wound healing to more serious problems like infections and neuromas. In order to shed light on these issues' incidence, severity, and possible long-term effects, the study intends to classify and analyse them. This study's discussion section will examine the risk variables that have been found to be associated with problems following podiatric surgery.[1]

We'll be closely examining factors including patient demographics, pre-existing medical issues, surgical methods, and postoperative care guidelines. The insights gathered from this retrospective research are intended to guide best practices, resulting in improved patient outcomes and a decrease in the incidence of complications in subsequent podiatric surgical procedures. The goal of this retrospective study is to provide important new understanding of the spectrum of risks and problems related to podiatric surgery.[2]

Through a methodical analysis of a wide range of treatments and a comprehensive consideration of numerous aspects, our goal is to provide light on areas that could benefit from additional study, improved surgical methods, and enhanced patient selection criteria. The ultimate objective is to improve podiatric surgery's efficacy and safety, guaranteeing the best possible outcomes for patients undergoing these revolutionary procedures. Podiatric surgery, which aims to relieve pain, restore function, and enhance overall quality of life for people with diverse podiatric disorders, is an essential part of comprehensive care for the feet and ankles.[3]

Even if these surgical procedures have shown to be successful, problems are still a possibility, thus a thorough understanding is necessary to improve patient safety and get the best possible results. The goal of this retrospective study is to determine the risk factors that contribute to podiatric surgery problems and look into them. Podiatric surgery includes a wide range of procedures, from routine treatments like bunionectomy and hammertoe correction to more complex surgeries like ankle arthroplasty and Achilles tendon rehabilitation. Even if these surgeries have several advantages, the rate of complications necessitates a rigorous analysis to improve procedures and reduce unfavourable outcomes. This retrospective investigation was justified by the need to thoroughly examine and classify post-podiatric surgical complications.[4]

It is essential to comprehend the type, frequency, and severity of complications as well as the risk variables that are linked with them in order to progress the profession, improve surgical techniques, and eventually enhance patient outcomes. The purpose of this study is to present a thorough retrospective examination of complications that have arisen from various podiatric surgical treatments. Through the analysis of surgery logs, postoperative follow-up data, and electronic health records, our goal is to identify the many kinds of complications that arise and identify risk factors that may be involved in their development. The ultimate goal is to contribute to the continuous advancement of podiatric surgical care and to the understanding of evidence-based procedures.

Podiatric surgery is always changing as a result of technological and methodological breakthroughs. The importance of this research is in its ability to shed light on the variables affecting complications and unfavourable outcomes. By improving surgical procedures, patient selection standards, and postoperative care, practitioners can improve the safety and effectiveness of podiatric surgical operations. The design of the study will allow for a methodical examination of complications arising from different podiatric operations, including data analysis to identify trends and patterns. The parts that follow will examine certain issues, risk factors, and their consequences, laying the groundwork for further study and better clinical procedures.[5]

### Conclusion

Podiatric surgeons can improve their techniques by identifying the kinds of issues that could emerge and comprehending the

---

\*Correspondence to: Christy Neagu, Department of Foot & Ankle Surgery, Kaiser Permanente University, USA, Email: [christy@neagu.edu](mailto:christy@neagu.edu)

Received: 26-Dec-2023, Manuscript No. AAOSR-24-126174; Editor assigned: 29-Dec-2023, PreQC No. AAOSR-24-126174(PQ); Reviewed: 12-Jan-2024, QC No. AAOSR-24-126174; Revised: 17-Jan-2024, Manuscript No. AAOSR-24-126174(R); Published: 23-Jan-2024, DOI: 10.35841/aaosr-8.1.184

---

elements that lead to them. This in turn may improve surgical outcomes, protect patient safety, and direct the creation of evidence-based guidelines for podiatric surgical procedures. Recognising the limitations inherent in any retrospective investigation, including the dependence on pre-existing data and other biases, we urge more prospective research to corroborate our results. Subsequent research endeavours should delve more profoundly into particular difficulties, enhance risk factor evaluations, and investigate the influence of nascent technology on complications in podiatric surgery. We stress the retrospective study's importance as a first step towards improving our knowledge of risks and problems in podiatric surgery as we draw to a close. We may imagine a day in the future when podiatric surgical operations are not only successful but also marked by improved safety and reduced adverse events thanks to the path from identification to comprehension. Essentially, this study advances a culture of patient-centered treatment and continual improvement by adding to the ongoing conversation within the podiatric community. We hope to create a future where podiatric surgery is at the forefront of innovative healthcare solutions that improve the lives of people seeking relief from foot and ankle disorders through teamwork and a dedication to evidence-based methods.

## References

1. Nana AD, Joshi A, Lichtman DM. Plating of the distal radius. *J Am Acad Orthop Surg.* 2005;13(3):159-171.
2. McKissack HM. Does insurance status affect access to care among ankle fracture patients? An institutional retrospective study. *J Foot Ankle Surg.* 2021 ;60(3):520-2.
3. Court-Brown CM. The changing epidemiology of fall-related fractures in adults. *Injury.* 2017;48(4):819-824.
4. Colman M. Prolonged operative time increases infection rate in tibial plateau fractures. *Injury.* 2013;44(2):249-52
5. Osada D, Comparison of different distal radius dorsal and volar fracture fixation plates: a biomechanical study. *J Hand Surg Am.* 2003;28(1):94-104.
6. Orbay JL, Touhami A. Current concepts in volar fixed-angle fixation of unstable distal radius fractures. *Clin Orthop Relat Res.* 2006;445:58-67.
7. Li GQ, Guo FF, Ou Y, et al. Epidemiology and outcomes of surgical site infections following orthopedic surgery. *Am J Infect Control.* 2013;41(12):1268-71.
8. Liu X, Dong Z, Li J, et al. Factors affecting the incidence of surgical site infection after geriatric hip fracture surgery: A retrospective multicenter study. *J Orthop Surg Res.* 2019;14:1-9.
9. Willis AA, Kutsumi K. 3rd. Internal fixation of dorsally displaced fractures of the distal part of the radius. A biomechanical analysis of volar plate fracture stability. *J Bone Joint Surg Am.* 2006;88(11):2411-2417.
10. Court-Brown CM, Caesar B. Epidemiology of adult fractures: A review. *Injury.* 2006;37(8):691-697.