



RESEARCH

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A new radiographic view of the hindfoot

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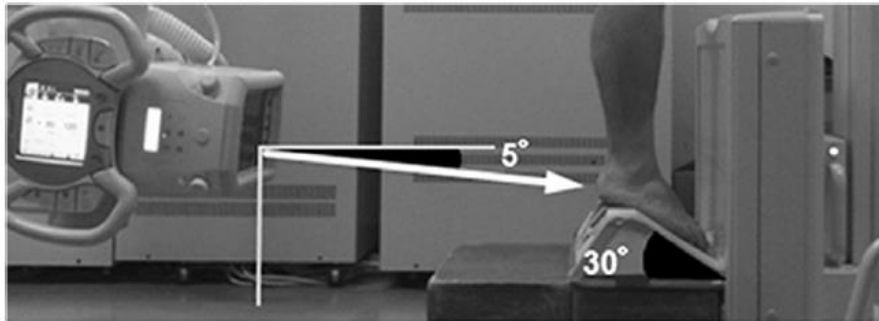


Figure 1 Our radiographic technique. Participants stood on a radiolucent platform with equal weight on both feet. This platform was flat in the rear part and inclined by 30 degree in the front part, so that the midfoot and forefoot of participants was planter-flexed. The x-ray beam was oriented down 5 degree from the horizontal.

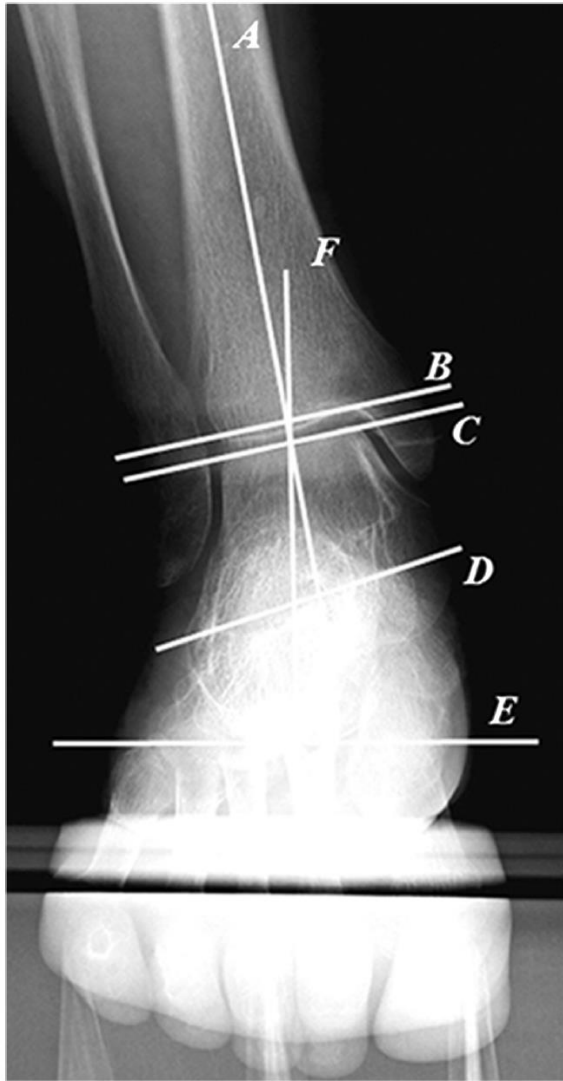


Figure 2 Hindfoot alignment view. The ankle joint and the middle and posterior subtalar facets are visualised clearly. **A** shows the axis of the tibia. **B** shows the surface of the distal tibia, and **C** shows the surface of the proximal talus. **D** shows the line from the top of the sustentaculum tali to the lateral-inferior end of the posterior facet of the calcaneus. **E** shows the horizontal line through the contact point of the heel. **F** shows the line from the cross point of **A** and **C** to the contact point of the heel.

A 脛骨の軸
B 脛骨遠位の端
C 距骨近位の端
D 踵骨前内側のトツプから踵骨後外側の端
E 踵に対する水平線
AとDのなす角度を後足部のアライメントの指標とした。
平均値は76.4±3.6度