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## Surgical management of hallux valgus paralytic in the children's orthopedic hospital foundation

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Deformities in the feet are the common occurrence in children with cerebral infantile paralysis, can produce multiple functional deficits. Among these deformities stands out after the flat foot, Hallux Valgus (HV), which causes a painful foot, which is not plantigrade or stable, leading to a loss of the pre-requisites of walking for those wandering patients, and impossibility of use of orthosis for both ambulatory and for those with potential for standing and walking. HV is a component of the ankle-foot malalination complex that is often present in children with cerebral palsy, this deformity is acquired during the years of growth, as a result of the intrinsic and extrinsic muscle imbalance. In this research was raised to compare the surgical management of the deformity of hallux valgus paralytic by the technique of fusion technical vs. Kramer Bosch in patients with PCI, review the group age, gender, and type of motor dysfunction, radiological characteristics pre-operative and post-operative, identify complications associated with the procedure. This study is of type documentary, retrospective, descriptive, observational, analytical level of cohort, correlation, and evaluation. You were evaluated 31 patients (49 feet ) met the inclusion criteria. There were clearly satisfactory results for both techniques; still the technique of percutaneous distal osteotomy of the first metatarsal with Kramer-Bosch technique most used in the clinic of NeurOrthopedic.

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