

# FLEXIBLE PES PLANUS



Pes planus or flat feet, is a condition where the arches of the feet are flattened. Loss of the medial longitudinal arch of the foot, heal valgus deformity, and medial talar prominence.

### **PRESENTATION**

- Generally asymptomatic in children
- Pain and discomfort in bilateral arches, heels, lower legs, feet or ankles
- Cramps at night
- Difficulty standing on tiptoes
- Foot fatigue
- Swelling

## PHYSICAL EXAM

- Observation in standing, calcaneal valgus is apparent, the medial arch will appear dropped and there will be foot eversion
- Assess arch height when sitting, standing, and on tiptoes
- Arch should be present on tip toes if not, rigid pes planus → requires further investigations & surgical referral
- Foot shape
- Range of motion of foot and ankle
- Joint stability
- Tendon & muscle strength
- Gait & footwear assessment

#### **CAUSE**

- Genetic factors leading to insufficient arch development
- Injuries to the foot or ankle
- Weakness or dysfunction in muscles and tendons supporting the arch



Infants have flexible flat feet with arch development observed around 3 years. It takes until 7 to 10 years for the arch height to reach adult values.

### **DIAGNOSIS**

### **CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS:**

Generally, investigations are unnecessary. **X-rays** can be considered for severe pain or concern regarding bone alignment or other structural abnormalities

# **CO-MORBIDITIES**

- Cerebral palsy
- Trisomy 21
- Marfan Syndrome
- **Ehlers-Danlos**
- Charcot joint
- Tibialis posterior dysfunction
- Obesity
- Arthropathies

#### **TYPES**

- Flexible flat feet: arches appear when not weight-bearing
- Rigid flat feet: arches remain flat regardless of weight-bearing



#### **MANAGEMENT**

- Orthotic devices, such as over the counter. arch supports or custom insoles
- Appropriate and supportive footwear
- Physical therapy exercises to strengthen foot muscles
- Maintaining a healthy weight to reduce stress on the feet