

# Foot & Ankle GP Protected Learning @ Crawley

Richard Bell Foot and Ankle Pathway Lead

Rbell1@nhs.net (m)07880933283

## Learning Areas

- The Foot and Ankle Pathway
  - Differentiation:
    - MSK, Secondary Care, Podiatry, Physiotherapy
- Examination for Common Disorders
  - Shoes and socks off
- Q&A

## **Pathway**

A patient might say:

"I can plan my care with people who work together to understand me (and my carer[s]), allow me control and bring together services to achieve the outcomes important to me".

National voices 2013

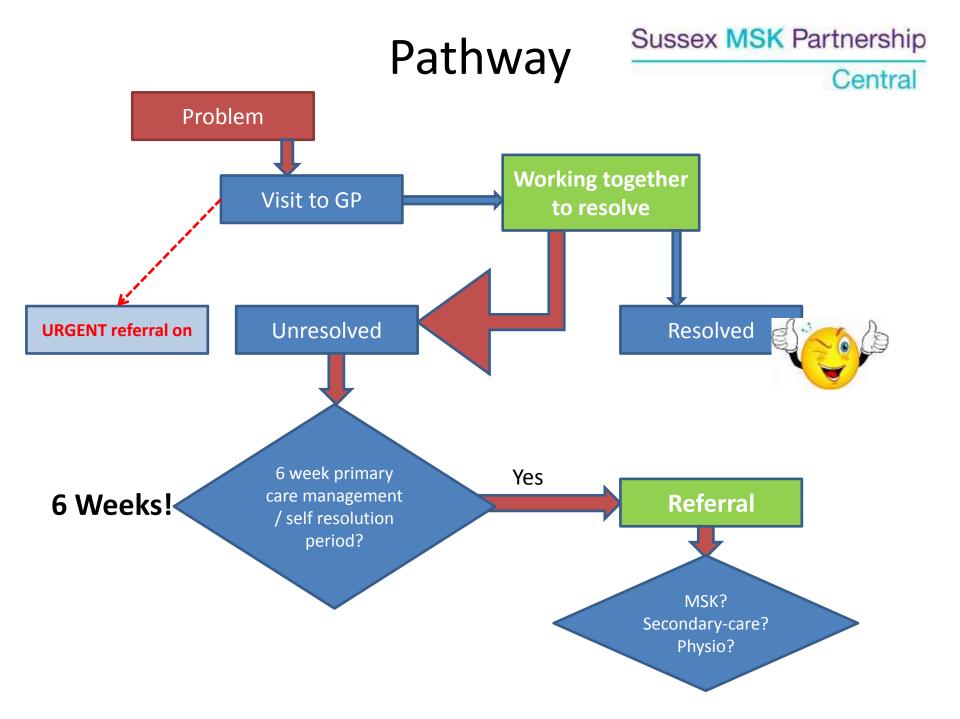
**Quoted in:** Patient Centred Care in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Royal College of General Practitioners 2013

## Pathway

A patient presents to the GP....

### **History:**

- Red flag, infection?
- Disruptive?
- Patient self-management (self care)
- Advice and reassurance
- Pain management

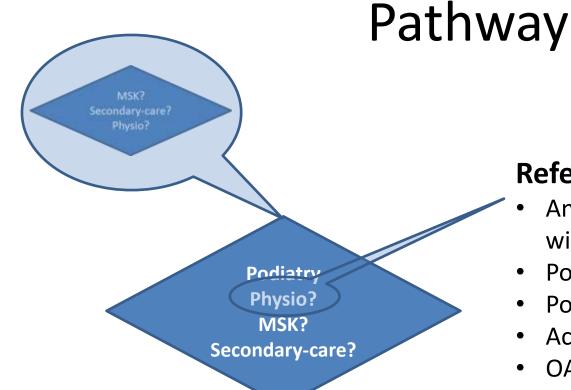


## Pathway

**Podiatry** Physio? MSK? Secondary-care?

### **Refer directly to Podiatry**

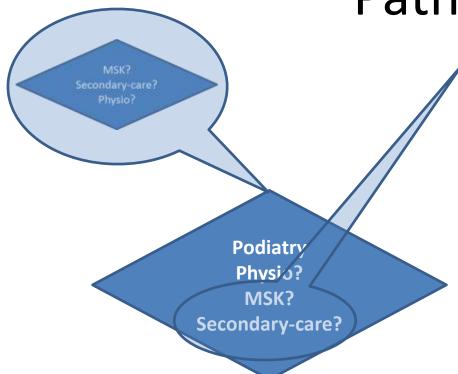
- Nail problems
- Diabetes
- Hammer Toe
- In Growing Toe Nails
- Corns / Callouses
- Ulcerations/INFECTION/ INFLAMATION (upgrade to URGENT)
- Poor Circulation
- Heel Fissures
- Neuropathy
- Gangrene (upgrade to URGENT)
- Claudication



### **Refer directly to Physiotherapy**

- Ankle sprains that are not improving within the first 6 weeks
- Post Fracture rehabilitation
- Post Surgical rehabilitation
- Achilles tendonopathy
- OA Ankle

Pathway



### Refer to Sussex MSK partnership

**Plantar Fasciitis** 

Orthotics (Insoles /Foot Supports)

**Heel Pain** 

**Bunions** 

Flat Feet /Pes Planus /Pes Cavus

Achilles Tendon Pain /Tendonitis

Metatarsalgia

Morton's Neuroma /Bursitis

Over Pronation

Fibromas /lump /bump /ganglion

(Bio)Mechanical foot, leg knee, back pain

Leg length Difference

Posterior tibial tendon Dysfunction (PTTD)

Foot/Ankle Arthritis

Mid/ Rear /Forefoot / Ankle pain

Gait/ walking abnormalities

Fallen arches

## Caveats - Red Flags

- Sudden foot drop (Neurological, spinal)
- Sudden change in foot posture (tendon rupture)
- Infection:
  - Post surgical
  - Septic arthritis
  - Osteomyelitis
  - Late effect of metal implant
  - Charcot foot.
- Acute compartment syndrome

**Consider referral to:** A&E

**Diabetes MDT** 

Fracture clinic

MSK ICATS marked urgent!

Don't be afraid to phone for advice

## Referral Check List





### **Acute History:**

Wait or refer urgently



### **Red Flags:**

Considered and when found, moved on.



### **Primary care management:**

- Clinical diagnosis
- Analgesia
- First level advice and information
- Before referral provide the patient with an information leaflet
   Available from our website:

http://sussexmskpartnershipcentral.co.uk/foot-and-ankle/

- Promotion of patient led remedies (exercise/stretches, Shoe gear,
- *over the counter* insoles)

All ticked? Refer on



Home Foot and Ankle



Central

### http://sussexmskpartnershipcentral.co.uk/foot-and-ankle/

#### The Foot and Ankle Service

The Foot and ankle service receives referrals from GPs and other Health Professionals. The service focus is on foot and ankle problems, however sometimes. Knee, Hip and low back problems may benefit from and assessment from a foot and ankle specialist.

#### What is the Foot and Ankle Service?

The Foot and Ankle Service forms part of a range of services provided through the Sussex MSK Parthership. It is a service provided by clinicians, such as Podiatrists, with specialist knowledge and skills in caring for patients with Foot and Ankle conditions called Extended Scope Practitioners. The aim of the service is to provide patients with a high quality Foot and Ankle service that is based in a variety of settings, usually away from main hospital sites.

The following information provides more detail about how the service is run, what you can expect and how to contact us,

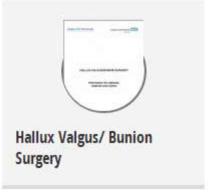












## Triage

### **Givens:**

- We all want the patient to get to the correct place ASAP
- We are required to work in the MSK contract agreed with the CCG.

## Where the patient goes depends on the information received in the referral.

- How did it start?
- What have you and the patient done so far?
- What previous treatments have happened?
- Does the patient want surgery are the suitable?
- Anything else that may help us decide where the patient should go?

### Manage the patients expectation

## What can the ESPs do?

- Expertise in the anatomical pathway
- Access to imaging
- Direct referral for guided injections
- Direct referral to Orthopaedic colleagues and Podiatric Surgery
- Injection therapy
- Orthotics (in-shoe)

### Examination for common disorders

- Common disorders
  - Fore-footlkjh
  - Mid-foot
  - Hind-foot
- Practical

### Genesis of foot pain

Medical

Biomechanical

Over loading

**Activity** 

Trauma

Metabolic

Shoes

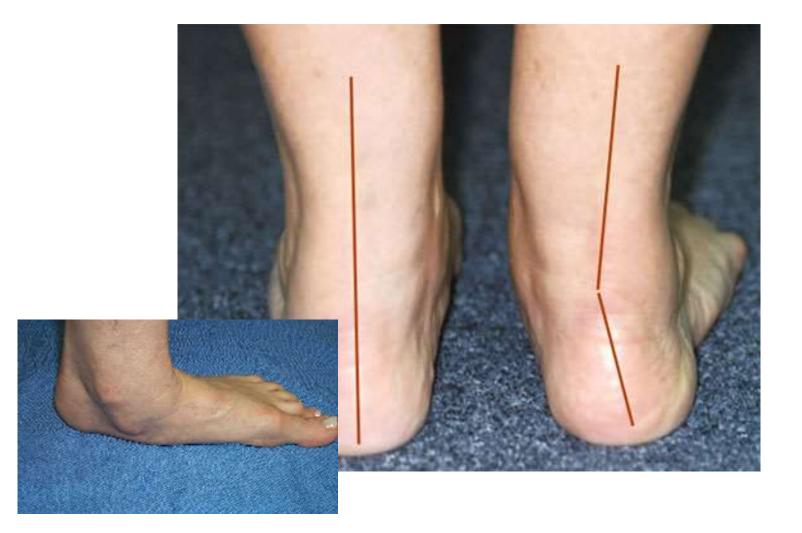
Occupation

# Bunions (Hallus Abducto Valgus) Neuroma





## Pronated foot (flat f., Pes planus)



## Rear Foot

