

Examination of the Learning Curve Associated with Minimally Invasive Surgery for Hallux Valgus: A Systematic Review

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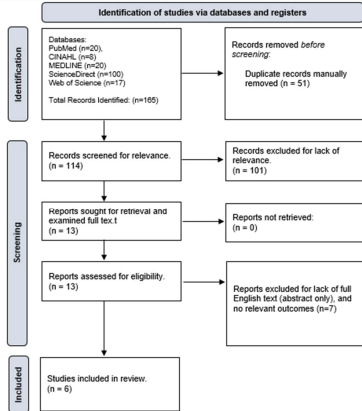
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INTRODUCTION: Hallux valgus (HV) is a common orthopaedic foot and ankle condition involving deformity and subsequent pain and dysfunction of the first ray. In recent years, minimally invasive surgery (MIS) has been increasingly used and has been regarded as one of the most innovative surgical interventions for HV. However, limited data exists on the nature of the learning curve associated with MIS for HV and its impact on surgeon training, complication rates, and patient outcomes. The purpose of this systematic review is to examine the learning curve associated with MIS for the treatment of HV.

METHODS: A systematic review was performed using PubMed, ScienceDirect, Web of Science, CINAHL, and MEDLINE databases from database inception to February 16, 2023. Full search terms used in each database was ("Minimally invasive surgery" OR "percutaneous") AND ("hallux valgus" OR "bunion") AND "learning curve." Inclusion criteria was articles with level of evidence I-III, any outcomes associated with learning curve, MIS, and diagnosis of HV in adult patients. Exclusion criteria was articles not examining the learning curve, open surgeries, and no diagnosis of HV.

RESULTS: Six articles out of 165 articles meet inclusion criteria. For all six articles, 368 total patients (422 total feet) were included in the study with an average age of 55.69 years. Three studies reported the number of surgeries needed to reach the plateau phase of the learning curve of MIS for HV, with a frequency weighted mean of 35.5 surgeries (range 27 – 40). In the selected articles, significant results were found for increased OR time and fluoroscopy shots in the learning phase. There was no significant increase in complications in the learning phase. There was no significant decrease in patient outcomes, or the quality of correction performed during the learning phase.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION: An average of 35.5 surgeries (range 27 – 40) are needed to reach the plateau phase for MIS for HV. The learning phase of the learning curve of MIS for HV has a significant increase in OR time and fluoroscopy usage. However, the learning phase of the learning curve of MIS for HV is not associated with decreased outcomes or higher complication rates.



Number	Author (Year)	Group	N (Patients)	N (Feet)	Age (Years)	Number of Surgeries until Learning Curve	First Surgeon Learning Curve (OR Time (min))	First Surgeon Learning Curve (Fluoroscopy Shots)	Last Surgeon Learning Curve (OR Time (min))	Last Surgeon Learning Curve (Fluoroscopy Shots)	Mean Fluoroscopy Shots Taken (SD)	Mean OR Time (min) (SD)
1	Fitzpatrick (2020)	One Group	50	50	52 (range 45-57)	27	140 (one patient)	238 (one patient)	44 (one patient)	57 (one patient)	111 (range 30-250)	66 (range 34-180)
2	Chouh (2022)	Two Groups	30	30	55.43 (range 45-65)	-	55.43 (range 30-80)	52.46 (range 40-70)	-	-	-	-
3	Chouh (2022)	Two Groups	30	30	55.43 (range 45-65)	-	55.43 (range 30-80)	52.46 (range 40-70)	-	-	-	-
4	Yongler (2022)	One Group	47	56	55.69 (range 45-70)	35.5	156.4 (SD 40.8, range 85-231)	111.7 (SD 27.3, range 31-181)	81.3 (range 47-101)	46.3 (range 31-61)	116.4 (SD 27.1, range 62-210)	121.1 (SD 31.9)

Number	Author (Year)	N (Patients)	N (Feet)	Age (Years)	Number of Surgeries until Learning Curve	Mean Fluoroscopy Shots Taken (SD)	Mean OR Time (min) (SD)
1	Fitzpatrick (2020)	50	50	52 (range 45-57)	27	111 (range 30-250)	66 (range 34-180)
2	Chouh (2022)	53	58	53.41 (range 45-65)	40	86.5 (SD 21.5, range 31-181)	121.1 (SD 31.9)
3	Yongler (2022)	47	56	55.69 (range 45-70)	35.5	116.4 (SD 27.1, range 62-210)	121.1 (SD 31.9)