

3D Printing: 3D printing may be used to create custom-made implants or prosthetics, providing a more precise fit for patients.

Robotics: Robotic systems may be used to assist in complex procedures, allowing for greater precision and accuracy.

Post-operative Care: After surgery, patients may require materials such as casts, splints, or braces to support the affected area and aid in healing.

Open Surgery: This involves making an incision in the skin to access the affected area. Open surgery is typically used for complex procedures that require a more extensive approach.

Minimally Invasive Surgery: This technique involves making small incisions and using specialized instruments to perform the surgery. Minimally invasive surgery is often used for conditions such as plantar fasciitis, Achilles tendonitis, and Morton's neuroma. It results in less scarring, reduced pain, and a faster recovery time [13].

Arthroscopy: This is a minimally invasive surgical technique that involves making small incisions and inserting a tiny camera called an arthroscope. The camera allows the surgeon to visualize and treat the inside of the joint.

Fusion Surgery: This involves fusing two or more bones together to create a single, solid bone. Fusion surgery is typically used to treat conditions such as severe arthritis, joint instability, or deformities. Joint replacement surgery: This involves replacing a damaged joint with an artificial one. Joint replacement surgery is often used to treat severe arthritis or joint damage.

Debridement: This involves removing damaged or dead tissue from the affected area. Debridement is typically used to treat conditions such as diabetic foot ulcers or infected wounds.

Minimally Invasive Surgery: One of the most significant advancements in foot and ankle surgery is the use of minimally invasive surgical techniques. These procedures are less invasive than traditional surgery, resulting in reduced scarring, less pain, and a faster recovery time [14]. Minimally invasive procedures are commonly used to treat conditions such as plantar fasciitis, Achilles tendonitis, and Morton's neuroma.

3D Printing: The use of 3D printing has also impacted foot and ankle surgery. Custom-made implants and prosthetics can now be designed and printed, providing a more precise fit for patients. 3D printing has also allowed for the creation of surgical guides, which help surgeons perform procedures with greater accuracy.

Robotics: Robotic surgery is another development that has gained popularity in foot and ankle surgery. Robotic systems allow for

phgr5f1310gnt for p057Wswd s r82.16BJ -1.57-1.2 T(p)d12(123h g)5f135f357Wswd 0.mg)5f pvasiv.racing hes ger6i5 n5.1f(6)1.55(4.9s 6)16umd)rob6 h5f3571205f)B5(1.2 T(p)swd 0.m6)5)5(2.96)5p)5(in f82 T(p)6f)1.57 nRad5f35712105f(ao)1-5f 0.5

