

## Medical Conditions Potentially Requiring Pedorthic Treatment

The following is a non-exhaustive list of medical conditions potentially requiring pedorthic treatment by a Canadian Certified Pedorthist:

- Accessory navicular
- Achilles tendinitis (Achilles tendinopathy/Achilles tendinosis)
- Amputations: hallux, digital, transmetatarsal, Syme, Chopart
- Ankle fusion (ankle subtalar arthrodesis)
- Ankle impingement syndrome
- Ankle ligament sprains
- Ankle subtalar arthrodesis (ankle fusion)
- Balance impairment
- Bunion
- Bunionette (tailor's bunion)
- Calcaneal apophysitis (Sever's disease/syndrome)
- Calcaneal exostosis/pump bump
- Calcaneal fat pad contusion/rupture
- Calcaneal spurs
- Callus (intractable plantar keratosis [hard corn])
- Cerebral palsy
- Charcot foot
- Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease
- Chondromalacia patella
- Chronic ankle instability
- Clubfoot (congenital talipes equinovarus, CTEV)
- Compartment syndrome
- Complex regional pain syndrome (RSD)
- Congenital talipes equinovarus (clubfoot, CTEV)
- Congenital flat foot (calcaneovalgus) (rigid flat foot)
- Crossover toe deformity
- Cuboid syndrome
- Degenerative disc disease
- Diabetes mellitus
- Diabetic foot ulcer
- Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- Dupuytren's contracture
- Equinus
- Extensor tendinitis/tendinopathy
- Fat pad atrophy
- Fibromyalgia
- Fibularis muscle strain
- First metatarsal – medial cuneiform dorsal exostosis
- Flexor tenosynovitis
- Forefoot Varus deformities
- Forefoot Valgus deformities
- Fracture: calcaneus, fifth metatarsal avulsion, and Jones
- Freiberg's disease/infraction
- Functional hallux limitus
- Ganglion cyst
- Greater trochanteric bursitis
- Gluteus maximus tendinitis/tendinopathy
- Gouty arthritis
- Haglund's deformity (pump bump, Bauer bump, calcaneal exostosis)
- Hallux abducto valgus
- Hallux adductus deformities
- Hallux limitus
- Hallux rigidus
- Hallux valgus
- Hammer toe, claw toe, mallet toe
- Iliotibial band friction syndrome (ITBFS)
- Infrapatellar bursitis
- Interdigital (soft) corns
- Interdigital neuritis
- Intermetatarsal neuroma
- Intractable plantar keratosis (hard corn) (callus)
- Kohler's disease
- Legg-Calve-Perthes disease
- Leg length discrepancy (LLD)
- Lisfranc injury
- Lower back pain
- Medial calcaneal nerve entrapment (tarsal tunnel syndrome)
- Medial tibial stress syndrome (MTSS, shin splints)
- Metatarsalgia
- Metatarsus adductus
- Meniscal tear
- Morton's (foot) syndrome
- Morton's neuroma
- MTP joint capsulitis
- MTP joint synovitis
- Multiple sclerosis
- Osgood-Schlatter disease
- Osteoarthritis – foot and ankle
- Osteoarthritis – hip
- Osteoarthritis – knee
- Osteochondrosis
- Parkinson's disease
- Patellar instability/subluxations
- Patellar tendinopathy/tendinitis
- Patellofemoral pain syndrome
- Peripheral neuropathy
- Peroneal muscle strain
- Peroneal tendinitis/tendinopathy
- Peroneal syndrome

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- Peroneal tendon subluxation
- Pes cavus
- Pes planus
- Piriformis syndrome
- Plantar fasciitis/fasciopathy/fasciosis
- Plantar fibromatosis
- Plantar plate tear/dysfunction/turf toe
- Plantar wart
- Posterior tibial tendon dysfunction/tibialis posterior tendinitis/tendinopathy/dysfunction
- Post-poliomyelitis syndrome
- RSD (complex regional pain syndrome)
- Psoriatic arthritis
- Retrocalcaneal bursitis (Achilles tendon disorders, heel pain, pump bump, bursitis, winter heel, cucumber heel, high-prow heel, knobby prow-beak deformity, tendo Achilles bursitis, hatchet heel, Albert's disease)
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Rigid flat foot (congenital flat foot [calcaneovalgus])
- Sacroiliac joint dysfunction
- Scoliosis
- Sesamoiditis
- Sever's disease/syndrome (calcaneal apophysitis)
- Shin splints
- Sinus tarsi syndrome/sinus tarsi impingement
- Stress fractures (metatarsal, cuboid march fracture)
- Tailor's bunion (bunionette)
- Talar dome lesion
- Tarsal coalition
- Tarsal tunnel syndrome
- Tibialis anterior tendinopathy/tenosynovitis
- Turf toe
- Vascular impairment