Flexible Flat Feet in Children: A Real Problem?

Antonio García-Rodríguez*; Felipe Martín-Jiménez‡; Manuel Carnero-Varo*; Enrique Gómez-Gracia*; Jorge Gómez-Aracena*; and Joaquín Fernández-Crehuet*

ABSTRACT. Objectives To estimate the prevalence of flexible flat feet in the provincial population of 4- to 13-year-old schoolchildren and the incidence of treatments considered unnecessary.

Setting. Province of Málaga, Spain.

Methods. We examined and graded by severity a sample of 1181 pupils taken from a total population of 198 858 primary schoolchildren (CI: 95%; margin of error: 5%). The sample group was separated into three 2-year age groups: 4 and 5 years, 8 and 9 years, and 12 and 13 years. The plantar footprint was classified according to Denis into three grades of flat feet: grade 1 in which support of the lateral edge of the foot is half of that of the metatarsal support; grade 2 in which the support of the central zone and forefoot are equal; and grade 3 in which the support in the central zone of the foot is greater than the width of the metatarsal support.

The statistical analysis for the evaluation of the differences between the groups was performed with Student's t and χ² tests as appropriate.

Results. The prevalence of flat feet was 2.7%. Of the 1181 children sampled, 168 children (14.2%) were receiving orthopedic treatment, but only 2.7% had diagnostic criteria of flat feet. When we inspected the sample, we found that a number of children were being treated for flat feet with boots and arch supports. Most of them did not have a flat plantar footprint according to the criteria that we used for this work. Furthermore, in the group of children that we diagnosed as having flat feet, only 28.1% were being treated. We found no significant differences between the number of children receiving orthopedic treatments and the presence or absence of a flat plantar footprint. Children who were overweight in the 4- and 5-year-old group showed an increased prevalence for flat feet as diagnosed by us.

Conclusion. The data suggest that an excessive number of orthopedic treatments had been prescribed in the province. When extrapolated to the 1997 population of schoolchildren within the age groups studied the figures suggested that ~28 167 children in Málaga province probably would have been receiving orthopedic treatments with boots and insoles at the time of our study. Consequently, the total expenditure on orthopedic boots and insoles that year could be estimated as 676 008 000 pesetas ($4 447 422 in US currency). Pediatrics 1999;103(6).

METHODS

We obtained a representative sample and a random sample from the total population of 198 858 Málaga schoolchildren who are receiving primary education (CI: 95%; margin of error: 5%). We examined 1181 pupils who were separated into three 2-year age groups 4 and 5 years, 8 and 9 years, and 12 and 13 years (Table 1). The children were divided also into groups of town or country dwellers and again into another two groups according to the type of schooling that they were receiving: private or public.

When the different sample groups were separated clearly, we established an experimental protocol that used several variables such as age, height, weight, social class, etc, and other variables that are associated directly with the foot such as plantar footprint, valgus calcaneus, abducted forefoot, and whether or not the child had orthopedic supports such as insoles (Tables 2 and 3).

The plantar footprint was classified according to Denis into three grades of flat feet: grade 1 in which the support of the lateral edge of the foot is half of that of the metatarsal support; grade 2 in which the support of the central zone and forefoot are equal; and grade 3 in which the support in the central zone of the foot is greater than the width of the metatarsal support. This is described in detail in Fig 1.

In this study, we defined those children who displayed a second or third degree plantar footprint as flat-footed. Children with first degree plantar footprints were not included in this study, because they were considered to have evolutionary foot problems without pathologic significance according to Meary and Stewart.
RESULTS

The prevalence of flat feet in our series was 2.7%. This differs greatly from the prevalence of 12.3% that was mentioned by Denis,1 but it is very similar to the prevalence that Gil 13 reports.

Some relevant results of the different variables that were studied such as height, weight, knee valgus, internal and external rotation of hip are shown in Table 4.

Our analysis of data aimed to determine whether the existence of flat feet was related to the presence or absence of other independent variables that may cause the development or evolution of flat feet. The three variables that revealed a significant relationship (P < .05) were age, social level or class of the family or parents, and sex. Table 5 shows that 75% of flat feet were found in the first 2-year age group (4 and 5 years). The remaining 25% were distributed between the second and third groups (8 and 9 years, and 12 and 13 years, respectively).

We detected a decreased prevalence of flat feet in the children of lower and lower-middle class families, and males predominated in both classes.

The effect of obesity on the incidence of flat feet was calculated by using the body mass index. We found no significant differences in our series, but when the results were adjusted by age, being overweight was seen to increase the prevalence of flat feet diagnosed in group 1 (4 and 5 years). At the time that we inspected the samples, 168 of the 1181 children (14.2%) were receiving orthopedic treatment (Table 6). We considered this percentage excessive because only 2.7% of these children had the diagnostic criteria of flat feet. Paradoxically, we must emphasize that we found no significant difference between the number of children who received orthopedic treatments and the number of children who were diagnosed as flat-footed, and this figure suggests that an excessive number of orthopedic treatments had been prescribed. It was even more surprising that only 9 of the 32 children who were diagnosed as having flat feet (28.1%) were receiving orthopedic treatment.

When we extrapolated these figures to the 1997 population of schoolchildren within these age groups, we found that ~28 167 children in the Málaga province probably would have been receiving orthopedic treatments with boots and insoles at the time of our study. If we take into account normal wear and tear and growth, we can assume that each pair of orthopedic boots (12 000 pesetas; $79 in US currency) will need changing every 6 months. Consequently, the total expenditure on orthopedic boots and insoles that year was $4 447 422.

DISCUSSION

Our study of the literature revealed that there is a great variation in the prevalence of infantile flexible flat feet reported by different authors.2,3,13,14 In our opinion, these differences could be explained by the fact that the authors used different age groups or perhaps only made their diagnosis at the end of the usual evolutionary period when additional evolution toward healthy feet was improbable.

Rose3 states that the critical age for development of the plantar arch is 6 years, and consequently, if the prevalence of flat feet is evaluated before this age, the finding will overestimate the problem.

Our figures agree with those that have been quoted previously. We found that 75% of all the flat feet found in this present work were in the youngest
age group (4 and 5 years), our group 1. This percentage is comparable with that of the epidemiologic studies of Gil.13

The controversy about the treatment of flat feet arises from the contradictory opinions expressed by different authors. Viladot6 recommends starting treatment at 2 or 3 years of age. Rose3 asserts that treatment should never be undertaken after 6 years. However, Staheli15 observes that most flat feet conditions correct themselves spontaneously and that those that remain deformed do not benefit from orthopedic treatment, and Smith14 states that a flat foot that does not correct itself will not be corrected with orthopedic insoles.

The results of this study suggest that an excessive number of young schoolchildren in the Málaga province were receiving orthopedic treatment for flat feet and that because most of these children had normal feet, the cost of the special footwear represented a considerable unnecessary expense for parents and health services. Moreover, many of the children would have suffered psychologically by having to wear ugly boots that become increasingly unacceptable as the child grows older. A more serious consideration is the fact that orthopedic corrective footwear confines the foot in a rigid mold that limits the normal function of the extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of the foot. Furthermore, the insole arch supports remove the usual alternating stimuli that strengthen the foot muscles that maintain the arch, and without this exercise, the muscles tend to lose tone and weaken. In this way, unnecessary orthopedic arch supports cause twofold damage; they initiate and then perpetuate the problem for which they were prescribed ostensibly to correct.

If we take into account the years of treatment received by each young school child (Table 7), the group of children in our study received 1377 years of treatment. We assumed that each child would receive two treatments and need two replacements of footwear per year. When we extrapolated this figure to the total population of schoolchildren within these age groups in Málaga province, we obtained the figure of 546 276 571 treatments during the period of elementary schooling. After this, in disgust, we decided not to make any more calculations; the results had revealed an embarrassing situation that spoke more of opportunism than professionalism.

### CONCLUSION

In summary, according to our study, we have noted that an excessive number of orthopedic treatments have been prescribed unnecessarily.

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### REFERENCES

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