

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS IN THE FOOT AND ANKLE



American College of
Foot and Ankle Surgeons

What is Rheumatoid Arthritis?

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a disease in which certain cells of the immune system malfunction and attack healthy joints.

RA causes inflammation in the lining (synovium) of joints, most often the joints of the hands and feet. The signs of inflammation can include pain, swelling, redness, and a feeling of warmth around affected joints. In some patients, chronic inflammation results in damage to the cartilage and bones in the joint. Serious damage can lead to permanent joint destruction, deformity, and disability.

How Does RA Affect the Foot and Ankle?

When joints become inflamed due to RA, the synovium thickens and produces an excess of joint fluid. This overabundance of fluid, along with inflammatory chemicals released by the immune system, cause swelling and damage to the joint's cartilage and bones.

Foot problems caused by RA most commonly occur in the forefoot (the ball of the foot, near the toes), although RA can also affect other areas of the foot and ankle. The most common signs and symptoms of RA-related foot problems—in addition to the abnormal appearance of deformities—are pain, swelling, joint stiffness, and difficulty walking.

Deformities and conditions associated with RA may include:

- Rheumatoid nodules (lumps)—these cause pain when they rub against shoes or, if they appear on the bottom of the foot, pain when walking
- Dislocated toes
- Hammertoes
- Bunions
- Heel pain
- Achilles tendon pain
- Flatfoot
- Ankle pain

How is RA Diagnosed?

Usually a patient has already been diagnosed with RA prior to visiting the foot and ankle surgeon. However, occasionally a patient first receives a diagnosis of RA from the foot and ankle surgeon. RA is diagnosed on the basis of a clinical examination as well as blood tests.

To further evaluate the patient's foot and ankle problems, the surgeon may order x-rays and/or other imaging tests.



Treatment by the Foot and Ankle Surgeon

While treatment of RA focuses on the medication prescribed by a patient's primary doctor or rheumatologist, the foot and ankle surgeon will develop a treatment plan aimed at relieving the pain of RA-related foot problems. The plan may include one or more of the following options:

- **Orthotic devices.** The surgeon often fits the patient with custom orthotic devices to provide cushioning for rheumatoid nodules, minimize pain when walking, and give needed support to improve the foot's mechanics.
- **Accommodative shoes.** These are used to relieve pressure and pain and assist with walking.
- **Aspiration of fluid.** When inflammation flares up in a joint, the surgeon may aspirate (draw out) fluid to reduce the swelling and pain.



- **Steroid injections.** Injections of anti-inflammatory medication may be applied directly to an inflamed joint or to a rheumatoid nodule.
- **Surgery.** Often the pain and deformity associated with RA in

the foot is relieved through surgery. The foot and ankle surgeon will select the procedure best suited to the patient's condition and lifestyle.

Rheumatoid arthritis in the foot and ankle can cause considerable pain and deformity, making walking difficult. Through the treatment approaches selected by the foot and ankle surgeon, substantial relief can be obtained. ▲



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**American College of
Foot and Ankle Surgeons**

This information has been prepared by the Consumer Education Committee of the American College of Foot and Ankle Surgeons, a professional society of 6,200 foot and ankle surgeons. Members of the College are Doctors of Podiatric Medicine who have received additional training through surgical residency programs.

The mission of the College is to promote superior care of foot and ankle surgical patients through education, research and the promotion of the highest professional standards.

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