



(Fibular hemimelia) (aplasia) (hypoplasia)  
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3

(fibular hemimelia)

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(1).

(dysplasia)

(equinovarus)

(Fig. 1C, D).

(rocker - bottom deformity)

(metatarsal bone)

2

(aplasia)

(Fig. 1C, D).

(coalition),

(shortening)

(bowing)

(hypoplasia)

(disuse atrophy)

(1).

3

2

4

가

1

2/3

3

(Fig. 2A).

가

(cartilage type)

(Fig. 2A - C).

1

2/3

가

(anteromedial)

1/3

(Fig. 1A, B).

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(Fig.

(Fig. 2B, C).

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(Fig. 2A).

1A, B).

(talocalcaneal coalition),

(scoliosis)

1

2

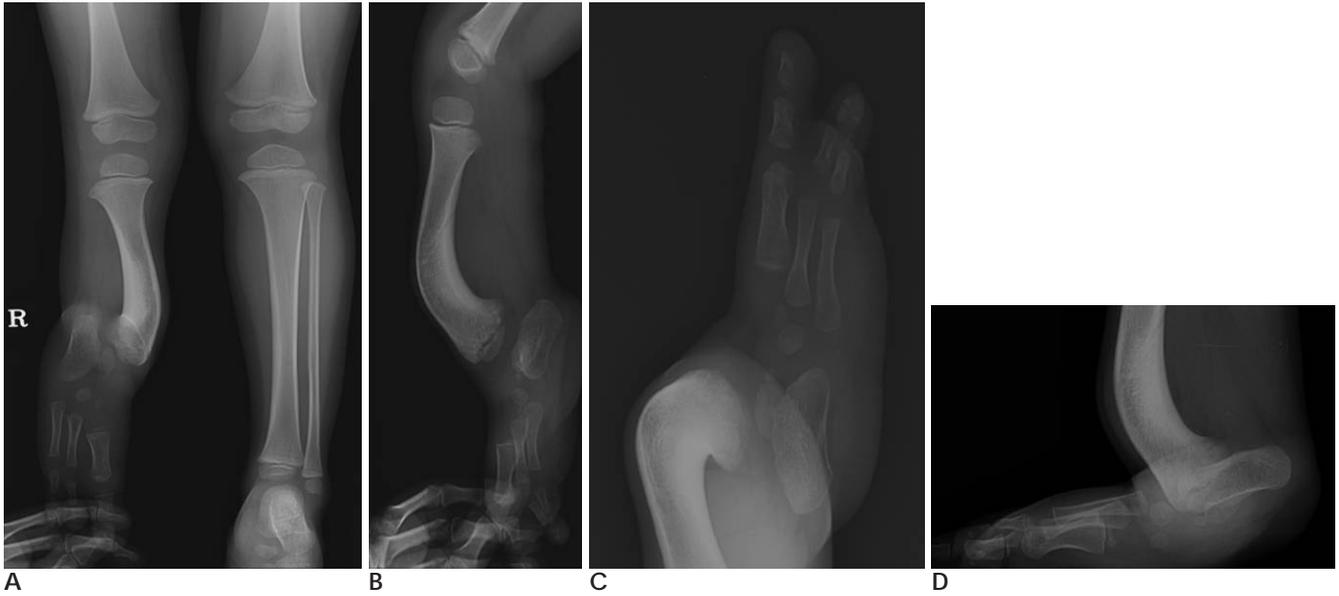
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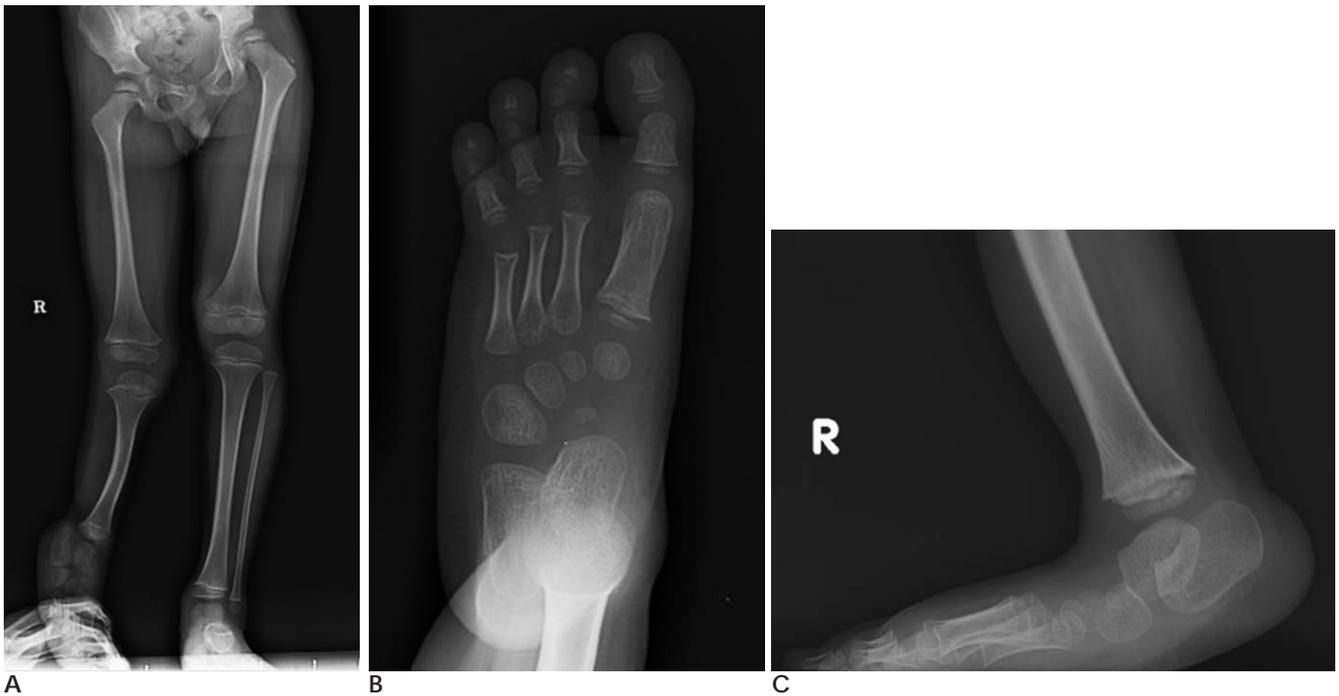
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**Fig. 1.** Both tibia anteroposterior (A) and right tibia lateral (B) views show complete absence of the right fibula, shortening, and anteromedial bowing of the ipsilateral tibia. Tibial apex is in the junction of middle and distal thirds of the tibia. Severe ankle valgus and hind foot equinovarus deformities are seen in right side. Anteroposterior (C) and lateral (D) radiographs of the right foot show severe hind foot equinovarus deformity, suspicious talocalcaneal coalition, delayed ossification of the tarsal bones, and severe rocker-bottom deformity. Lateral two rays of the foot are absent.



**Fig. 2.** Anteroposterior radiograph (A) of both lower extremities shows complete absence of the fibula, shortening, slight anteromedial bowing of the tibia, and slight femoral hypoplasia in the right leg. Distal epiphysis of the right tibia shows wedge shaped deformity with ankle valgus. Anteroposterior (B) and lateral (C) radiographs of the right foot show equinovarus deformity of hind foot with rocker-bottom deformity. Lateral one ray of the right foot is absent.

가 (Fig. 3A). 가 (pes planus) 가 (Fig. 3A - C). (metatarsophalangeal joint) (syndactyly) (Fig. 3C). (tilt) (pseudoarthrosis) (leg - length discrepancy) 2 (Achterman IB, Type II) Kalamchi (5). Type IA Type IA, Type (2, 3). 2 가 (30 - 40% 가 )가 Type II 3 (4). 1, 2) ( 3) Type II



**Fig. 3.** Anteroposterior radiograph (A) of the right tibia shows slight shortening, anteromedial bowing of the tibia, and wedge shaped distal tibial epiphysis with ankle valgus deformity. The right fibula is nearly invisible except the top and the lowest portion that are fused to lateral tibia and calcaneus respectively. Lateral (B) and oblique (C) radiographs of the right foot show absence of central two rays, fused 1st & 2nd toes in MTP joint level, equinovarus deformity in hind foot with large area of talocalcaneal osseous coalition, and pes planus deformity.

가 (1).

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Type I  
, Type II  
, Type

가

III

가

V

H

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, S

- ball - and - socket

coalition

' c '

1 5

Achterman Kalamchi

가

가 (1).

type IIIVc

3

type IIIVc3,

3

type IIIVc3

type IIIVc4,

60%

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## Fibular Hemimelia: A Case Report<sup>1</sup>

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Fibular hemimelia is the most common congenital absence or hypoplasia of long bone. In addition to fibular absence or hypoplasia, this entity also includes various combined abnormalities of the lower limbs. We present here three cases of fibular hemimelia who underwent diagnosis and treatment in our hospital. We especially focus on the imaging findings of the plain radiographs, and we compare them with the findings found at another presentation.

**Index words :** Extremities  
Foot, abnormalities  
Ankle, abnormalities  
Fibula

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