Researches Into the Pathology and Treatment of Deformities in the Human Body // Highley and Son, 1852 // John Bishop // 1852

An examination into the treatment of individuals with physical deformities and how this has changed through time. A presentation synthesising the main points from my thesis. A discussion of how attitudes towards the disabled have changed throughout time, with reference to the archaeological record. As per today's trend people are more inclined and of course dependent in using modern techniques for examining, diagnosing and treating the cause. It takes very less time in diagnosing and giving the appropriate treatments for the cause. But not many problems get over by such treatments. Sometime, it stands as the end of the problem; sometimes it invites other package of problems, sometimes gives chances for further problems in future. Preface This book about the human body represents the latest and best information available. The Human Body in Health & Disease is a guide for future health professionals who are just beginning their exploration of the complex human organism. It not only introduces and shapes the elegance and efficiency of the healthy human body but also shows what happens when things go wrong. The Science Applications boxes summarize the few of the professions that make use of the concepts in the chapter to improve our quality of life. These essays also feature significant individuals who have contributed to human science and medicine. Thus they help place the study of the human body in a historical, global, and social context.

Deformities of the lesser toes are common and can be associated with significant morbidity. These deformities are often multiple, and numerous treatment strategies have been described in the literature. The goal of surgical treatment is to improve symptoms by restoring alignment and function, and avoiding recurrence. In order to achieve this, it is essential for the treating surgeon to understand the normal anatomy and pathology of the various deformities. There is a paucity of prospective studies and randomised-controlled trials assessing the efficacy of specific interventions. We describe th