Abstract
Background: metatarsus varus is a deformation in the transverse plane, in which the metatarsals deviate internally from the axial axis of the calcaneus with the apex of the deformation in the Lisfranc joint. Objective: to propose a clinical variant for the diagnosis of metatarsus varus. Methods: a longitudinal descriptive study was conducted in 81 children with the diagnosis of metatarsus varus, who were attended at the Orthopedics Department of the Eduardo Agramonte Piña Pediatric Teaching Hospital, from January, 2002 to December, 31st, 2007. From direct consultations to 30 specialists, the results were processed statistically until getting, by means of the Cronbach’s alpha test, a high reliability of the applied instrument. Results: the most frequent cause was congenital metatarsus varus in the 96.3 % of the patients, followed by bilateral feet in the 99.4 %. The 66.7 % of the patients were aged five-nine years old. The slight classification predominated in the 69.1%, and in the 100 %, metatarsus varus was diagnosed. Conclusions: the variant combines clinical and radiological criteria for a better diagnosis of metatarsus varus.

Keywords
FOOT DEFORMITIES/surgery; STATISTICAL ANÁLISIS; METATARSUS; CHILD; EPIDEMIOLOGY, DESCRIPTIVE.