**Definition:** A forefoot valgus deformity is a structural deformity in which the forefoot is everted relative to the rearfoot, when the subtalar joint is in its neutral position and the midtarsal joint is locked.

The forefoot motions of inversion and eversion commonly function above the longitudinal midtarsal joint axes and the normal amount of forefoot inversion available from the locked midtarsal joint neutral position is approximately 4 - 6 degrees.

Therefore, a foot with a forefoot valgus greater than 6 degrees will generally be unable to compensate completely about the longitudinal midtarsal joint axes and thus require secondary compensation about the oblique midtarsal joint axes and subtalar joint axes.

When a foot diagnosed with a large forefoot valgus deformity strikes the ground during the gait cycle then the ground reaction forces placed under the big toe joint, then the 1st metatarsal is forced up according to the degree of the forefoot valgus deformity.

However, a foot with a forefoot valgus greater than 6 degrees will be unable to fully compensate or adjust around the longitudinal axes without additional midfoot and/or rearfoot compensation.