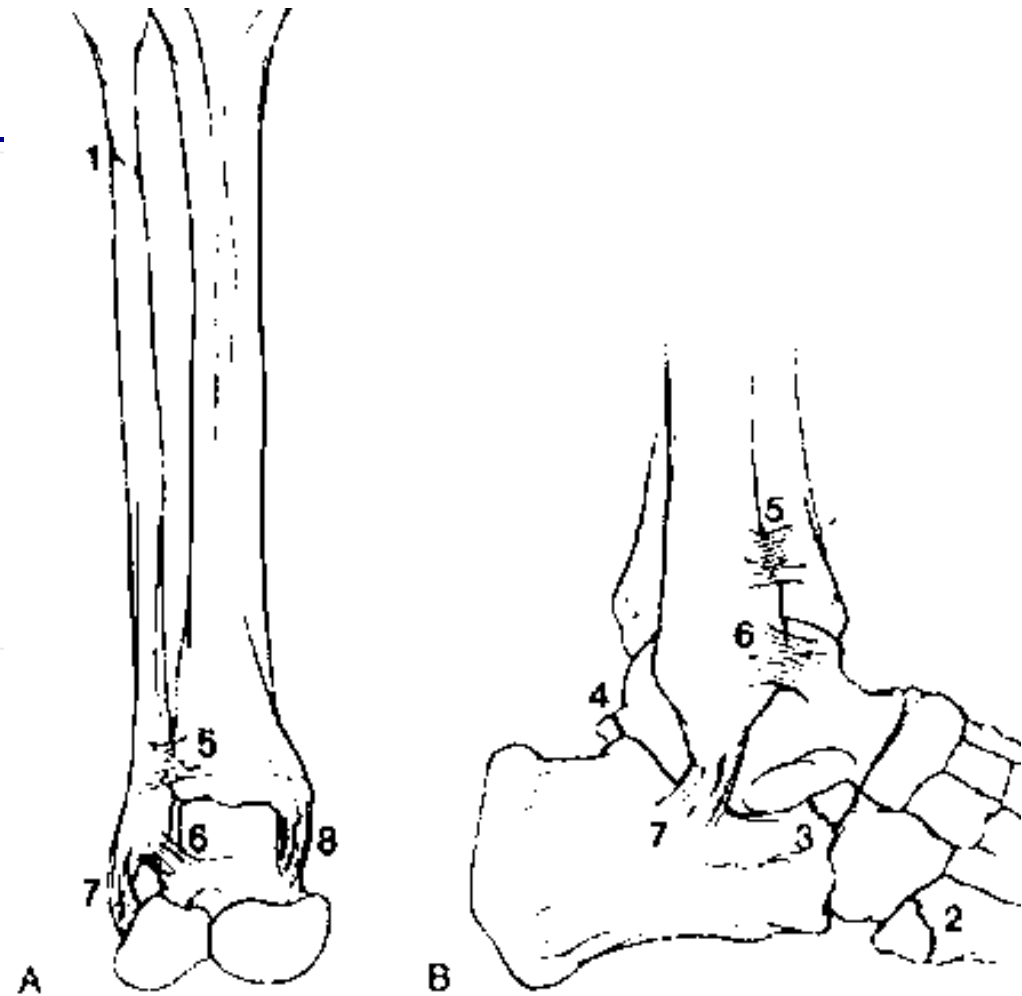


Sequalae of Ankle Sprains: Peri Articular Fractures of the Ankle in Sports Medicine

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Chronic Ankle Pain

- ◆ The most common cause of chronic pain following an ankle sprain is a missed or associated injury



*From Alexander,
Foot and Ankle Examination*

Chronic Ankle Pain

Differential Diagnosis

Extra-articular

- ◆ Bone (avulsions)
- ◆ Soft tissue
- ◆ Neural
- ◆ Venous stasis

Intra-articular

- ◆ OLT / tibia
- ◆ Impingement
- ◆ OA /
chondromalacia
- ◆ Synovitis

Bone Injuries (peri-articular avulsions)

Differential Diagnosis

- ◆ medial malleollus
- ◆ Lateral malleolus
- ◆ Posterior malleollus
- ◆ Talus
 - ❖ Posteromedial (Cedell #)
 - ❖ Posterior (os trigonum)
 - ❖ Lateral wall
- ◆ Anterior process calcaneus

Chronic Ankle Pain

Approach

- ◆ Detailed clinical exam
- ◆ Correlate symptoms with exam and imaging
- ◆ Most of these injuries are palpable (tenderness)
- ◆ Operative approach : open vs arthroscopic

Ankle pain ; history of recurrent sprains



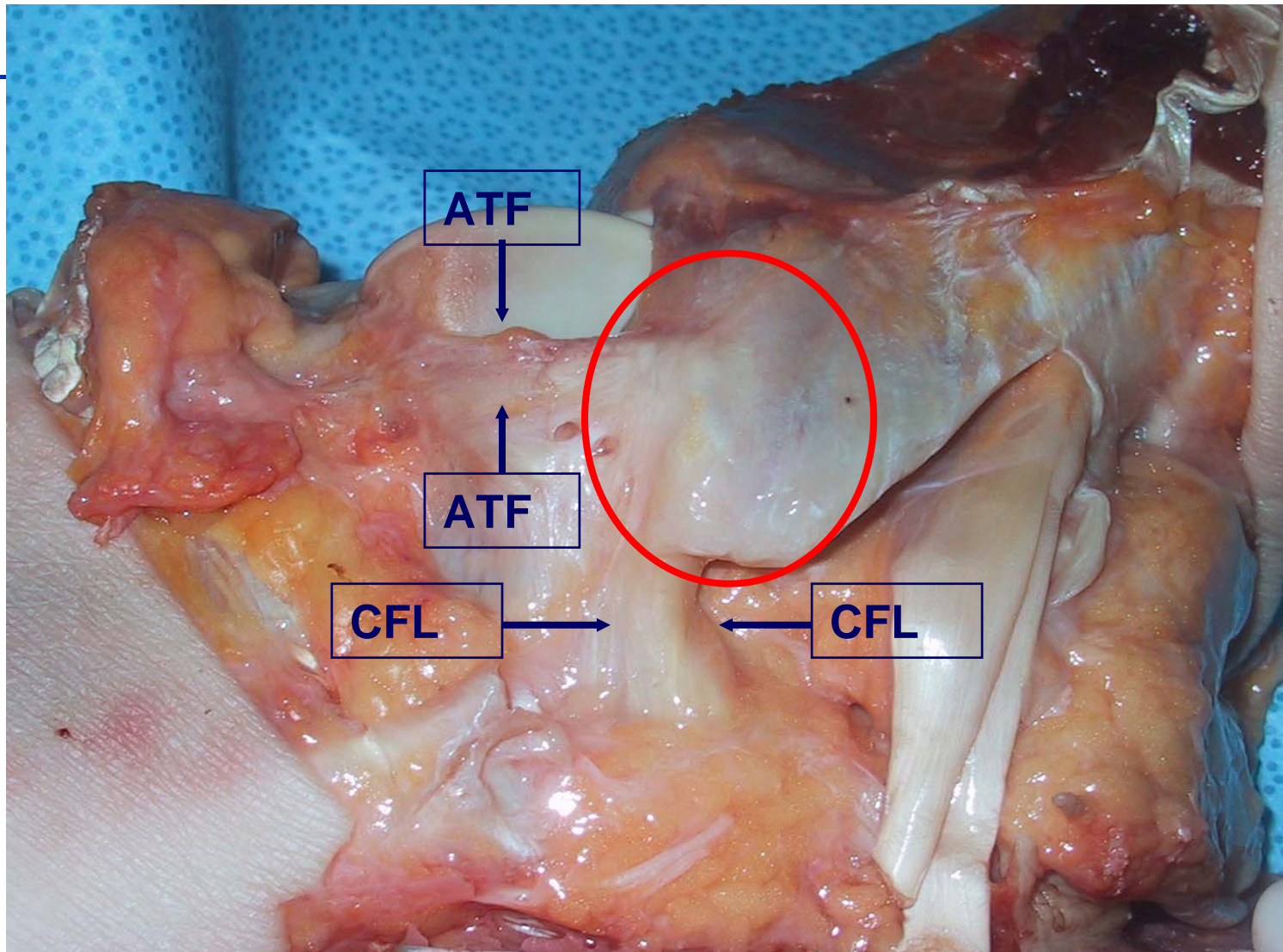
Ankle pain ; recurrent sprains
Anterior impingement and medial malleolar
avulsion



Lateral malleolar avulsions

- ◆ Usually associated with avulsion of CFL
- ◆ Usually not significant and CFL scars in or can be repaired to remaining fibula
- ◆ Rx if symptomatic
 - ❖ Excise if stable , pain only (arthroscopic)
 - ❖ Excise if unstable , repair CFL to fibula (open)(video)

Lateral Ligaments : fibular avulsion (CFL)

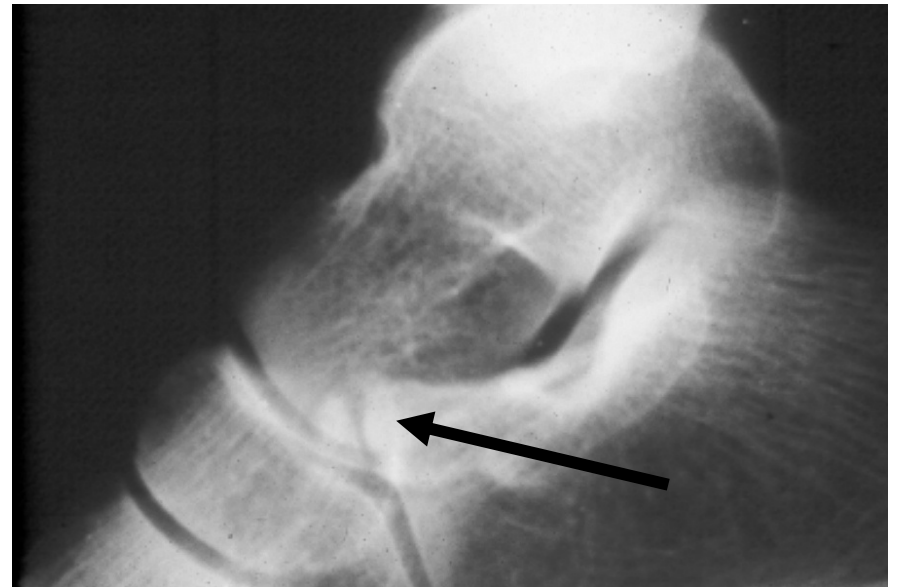


Lateral malleolar avulsions



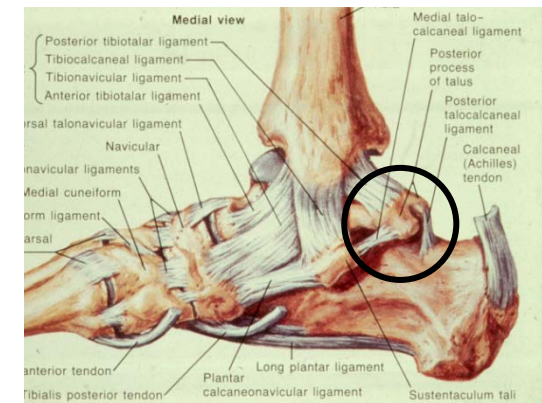
Calcaneus : Anterior process avulsion fracture

- ◆ Pain post sprain
- ◆ Easily missed on X-rays
- ◆ High index of suspicion
- ◆ Scrutinize X-rays
- ◆ Bone tenderness always present
- ◆ Rx : *Open* excision if problematic

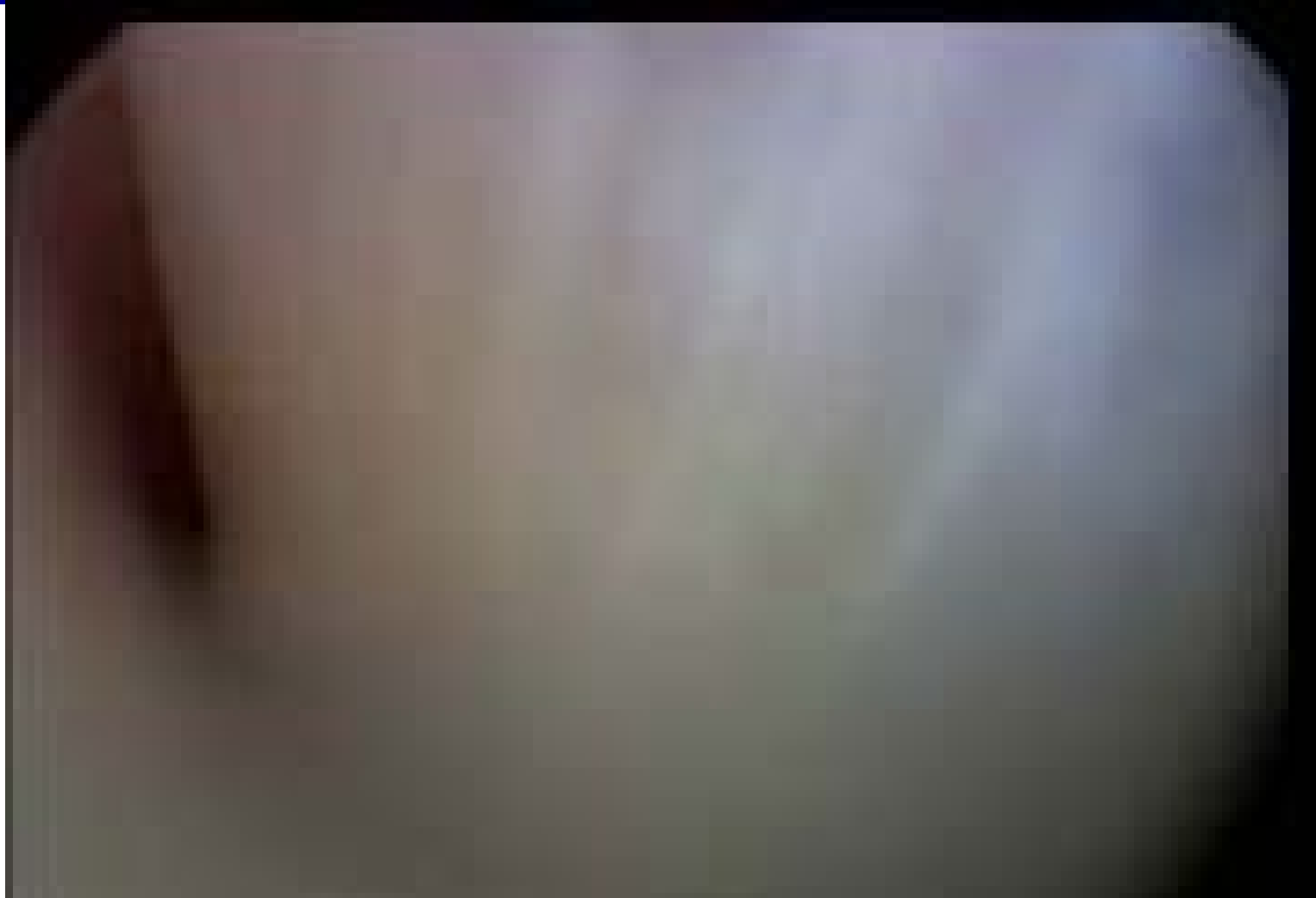


Talus Fractures

- ◆ Osteochondral
- ◆ Shear / sagittal / coronal
- ◆ **Posterior process**
 - ◆ Os trigonum
 - ◆ Posteromedial (Cedell) / posterolateral process
- ◆ **Lateral process**



Video Os trigonum fracture , 17yoM



Lateral Talar process fx

- ◆ “Snowboarder’s fracture ”
- ◆ Diagnosis delayed & associated with ankle sprains
- ◆ Need a high degree of suspicion



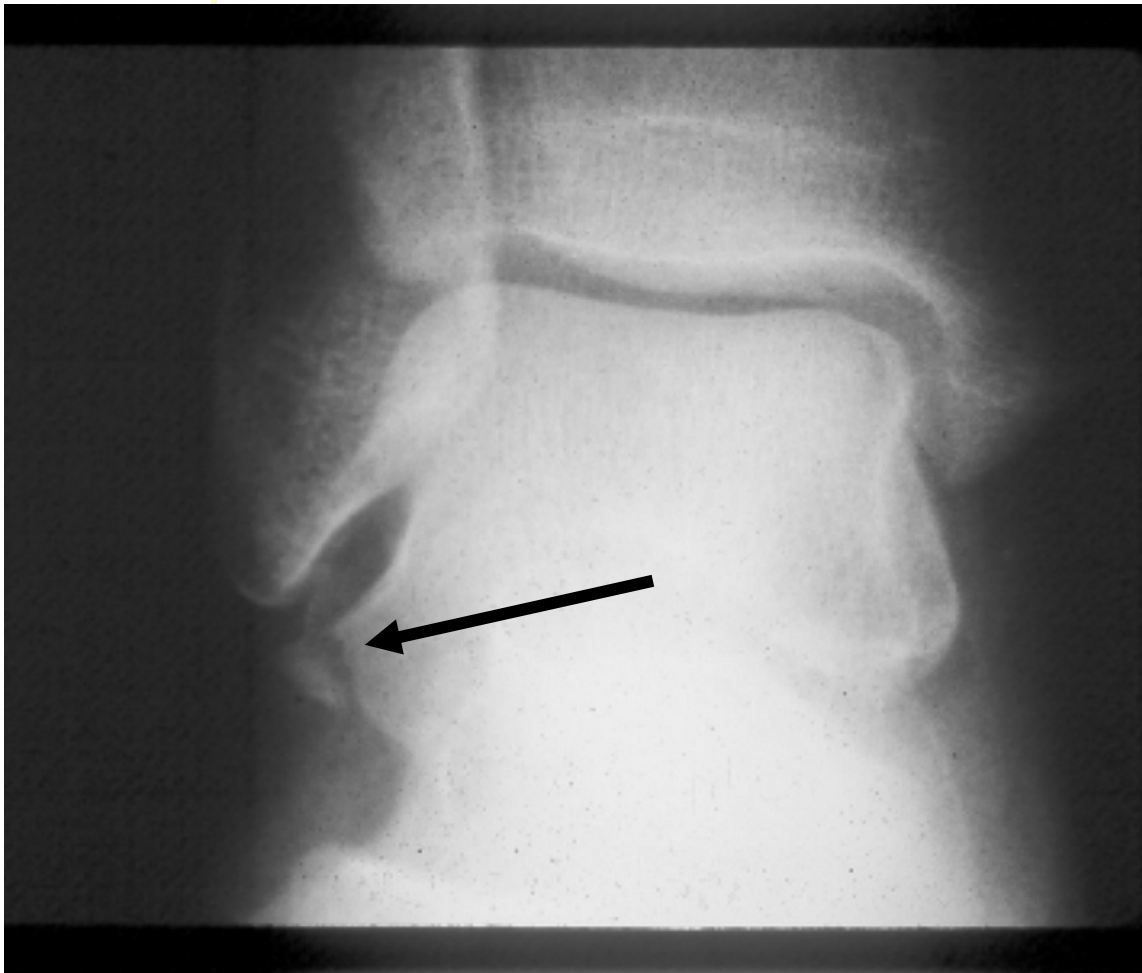


Treatment : lateral process

- ◆ Acute - nondisplaced:
cast treatment NWB
- ◆ Acute - displaced: **ORIF** or
excise
- ◆ Late: **excise** or ORIF based
on size (usually chronic
subfibular pain)
 - ❖ **Excise open or
arthroscopic**



Lateral talar process avulsion



◆ Rx : excision

Excision lat talar process : chronic



Post Talar Body fracture



Post talar body fracture (video)



Post talar body fracture fixation ARIF (video)



Periarticular (avulsion) Fractures Sports Trauma

Summary:

- ◆ Common cause of Chronic dysfunction / pain
- ◆ Ankle arthroscopy is an excellent procedure for evaluation and treatment
- ◆ minimal morbidity with careful technique
- ◆ Excision is the common treatment , unless fixation warranted

Ankle Arthroscopy

Acute Ankle Fractures:

■ *Advantages*

- ❖ avoids extensive exposure
- ❖ improves visualization of articular surface
- ❖ maintains existing blood supply

Disadvantages

- ❖ time consuming
- ❖ technically more challenging
- ❖ swelling of soft tissues

■

Ankle Arthroscopy

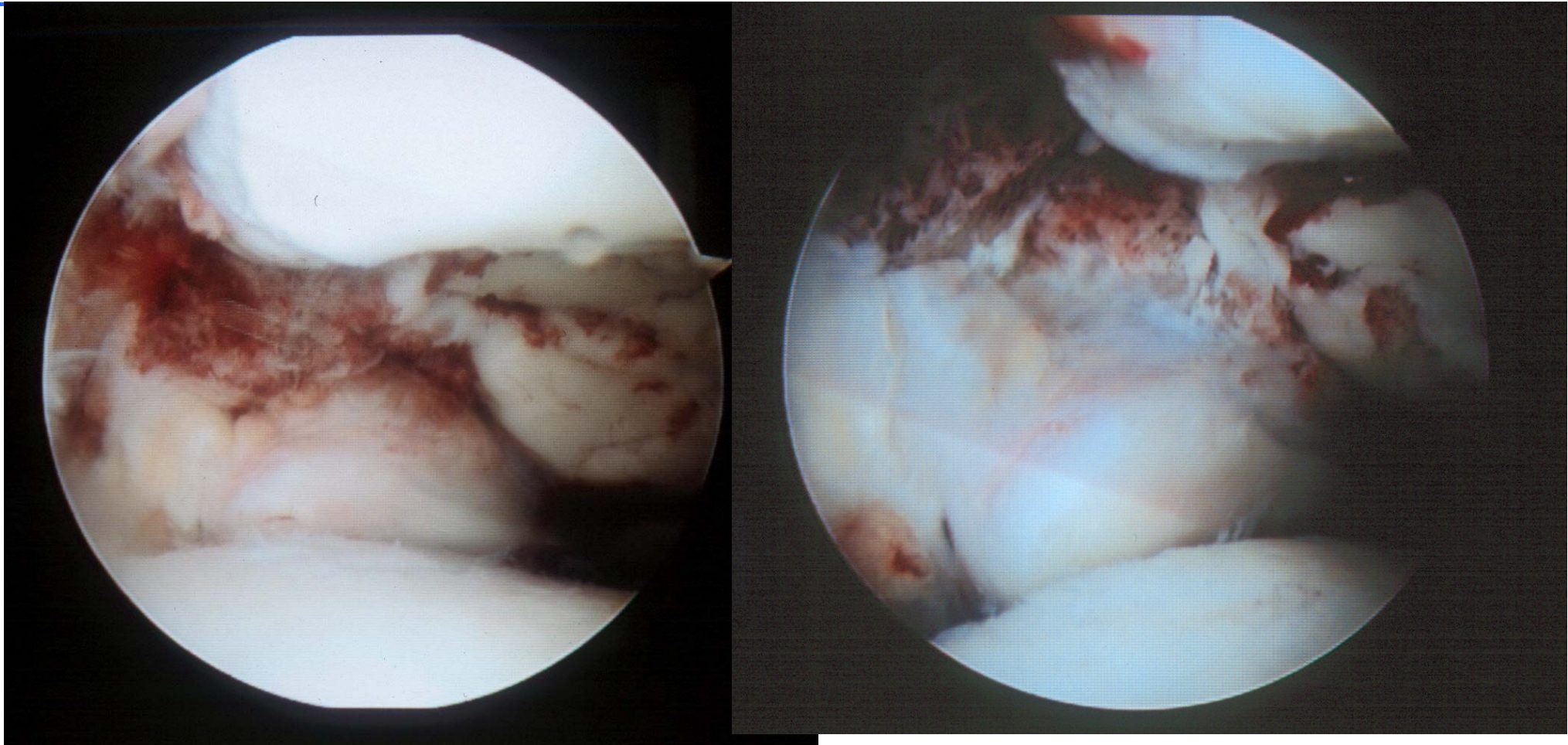
Acute Ankle Fractures:

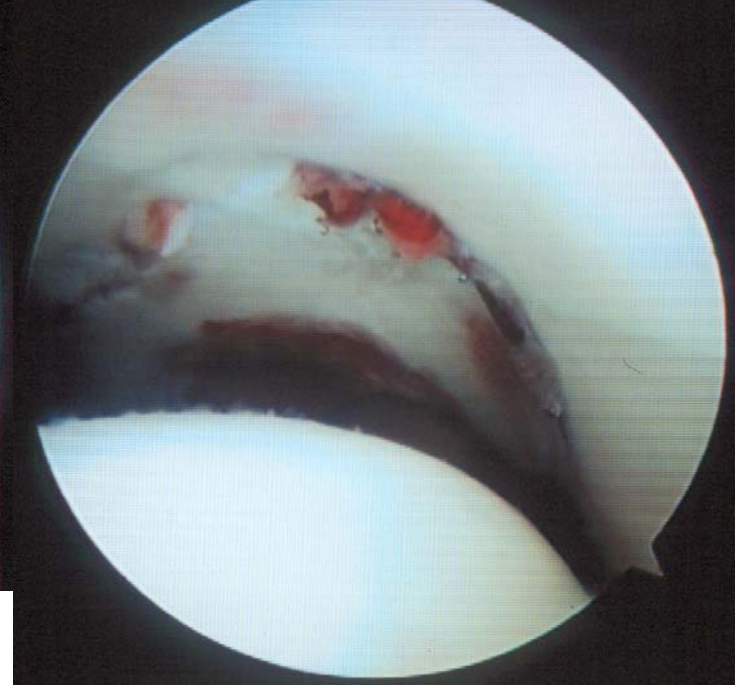
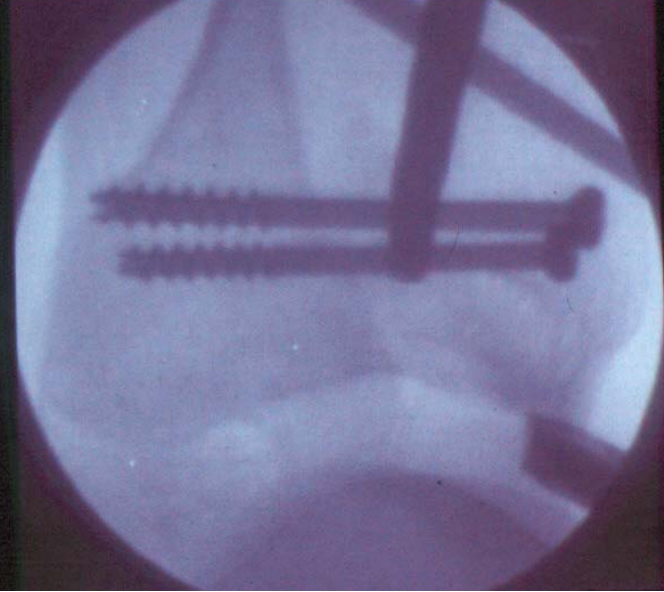
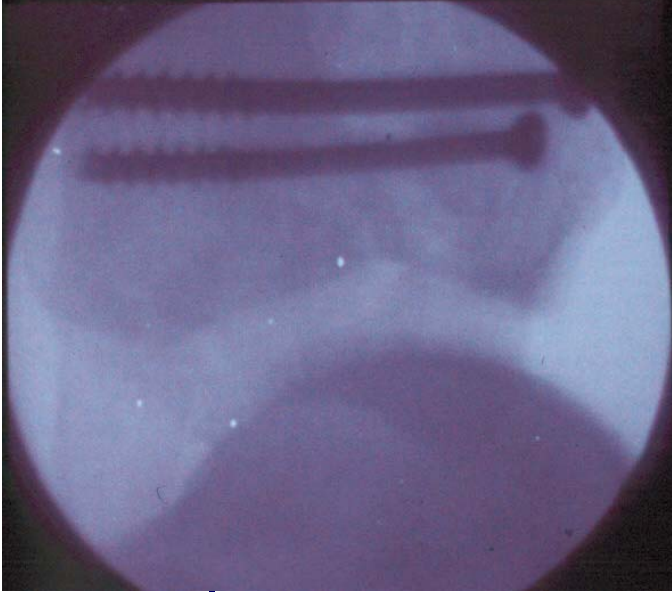
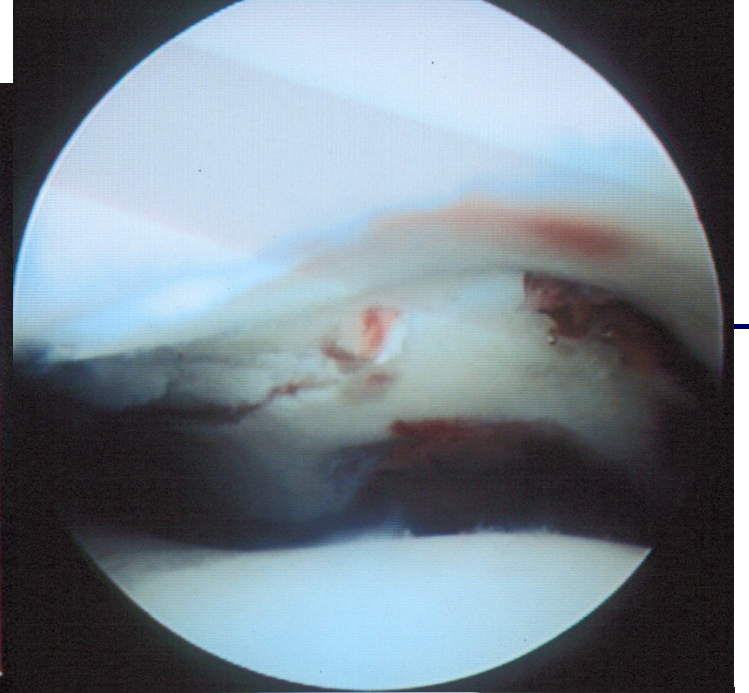
- Indications

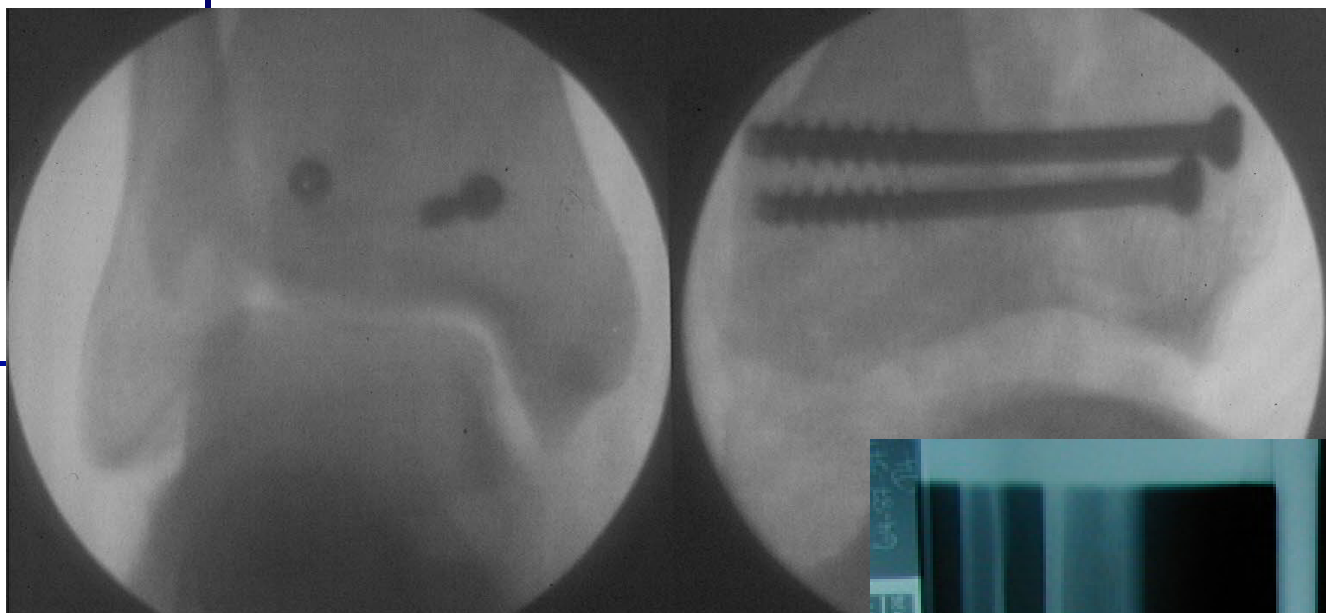
- 1. *Mild to moderate pilon fractures/
impaction*

- ❖ To ensure articular surface reduction
- ❖ Remove loose fragments/ hematoma/
chondral injury

50 yo M , impacted pilon #

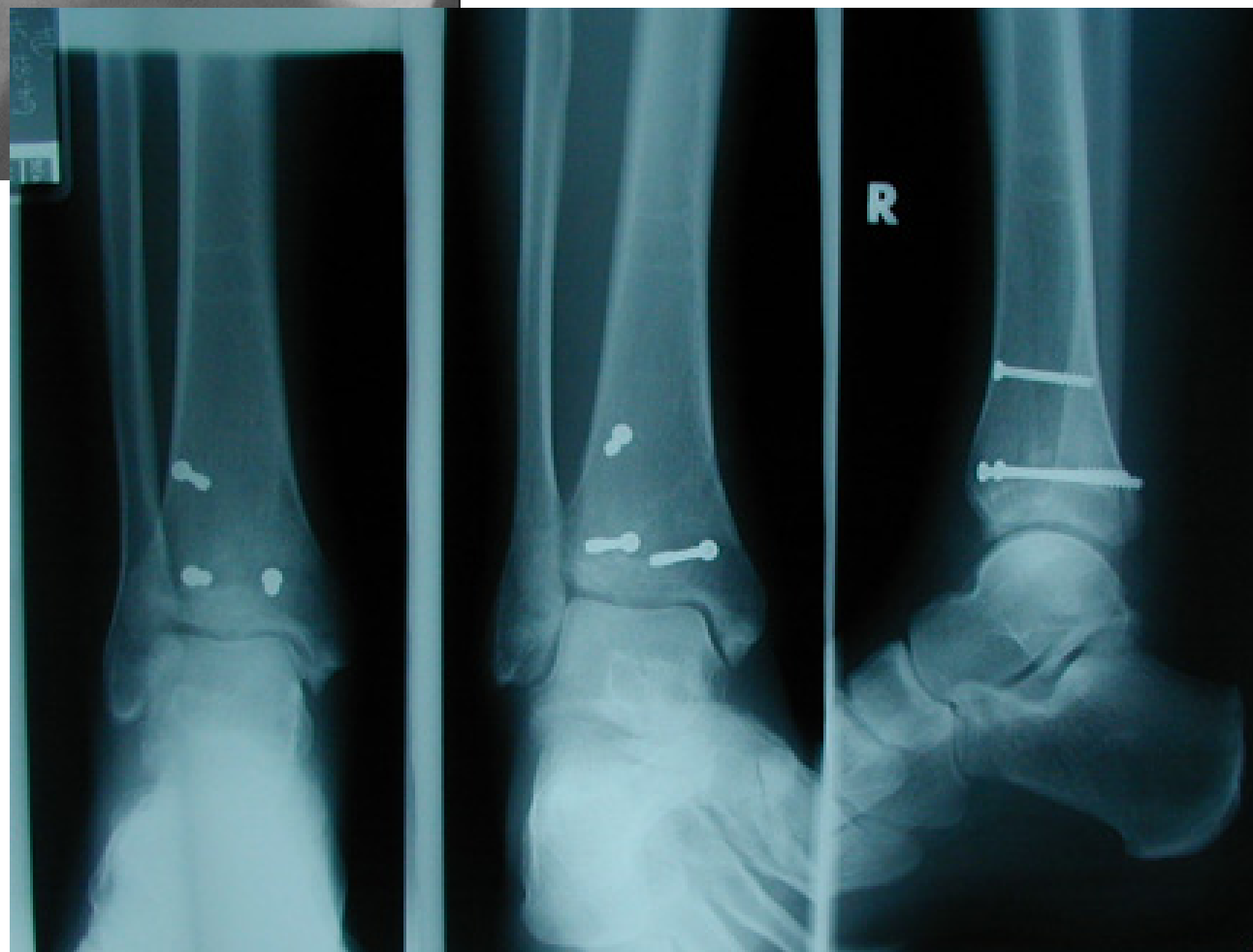






Post op

1 year post op

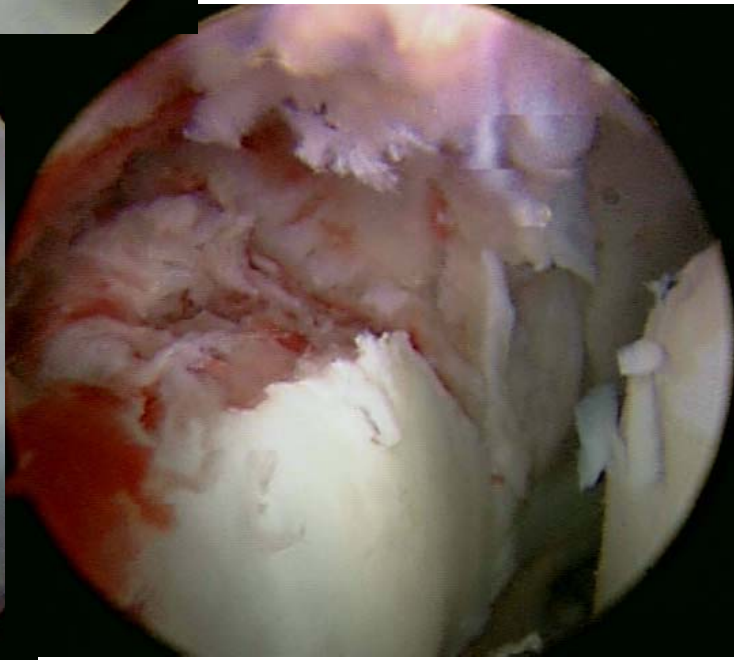
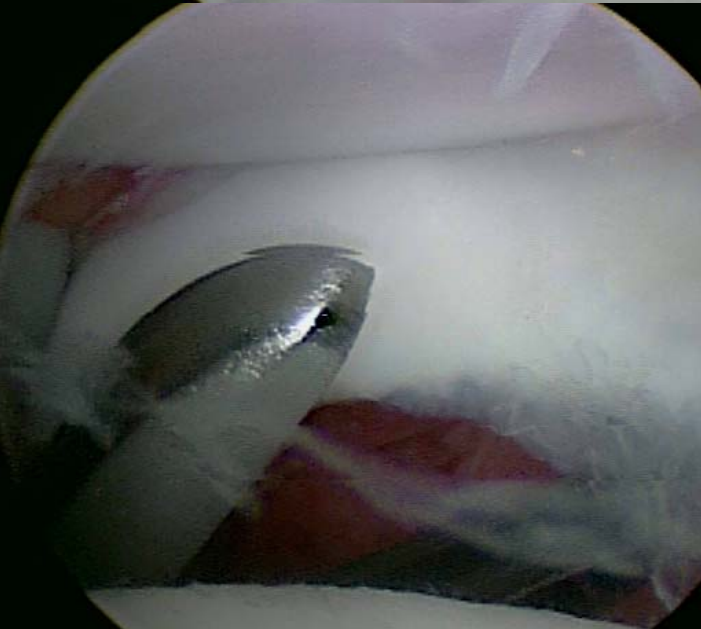


Case : fibular # ; medial dome talus



Case :: fibular # ;medial dome talus

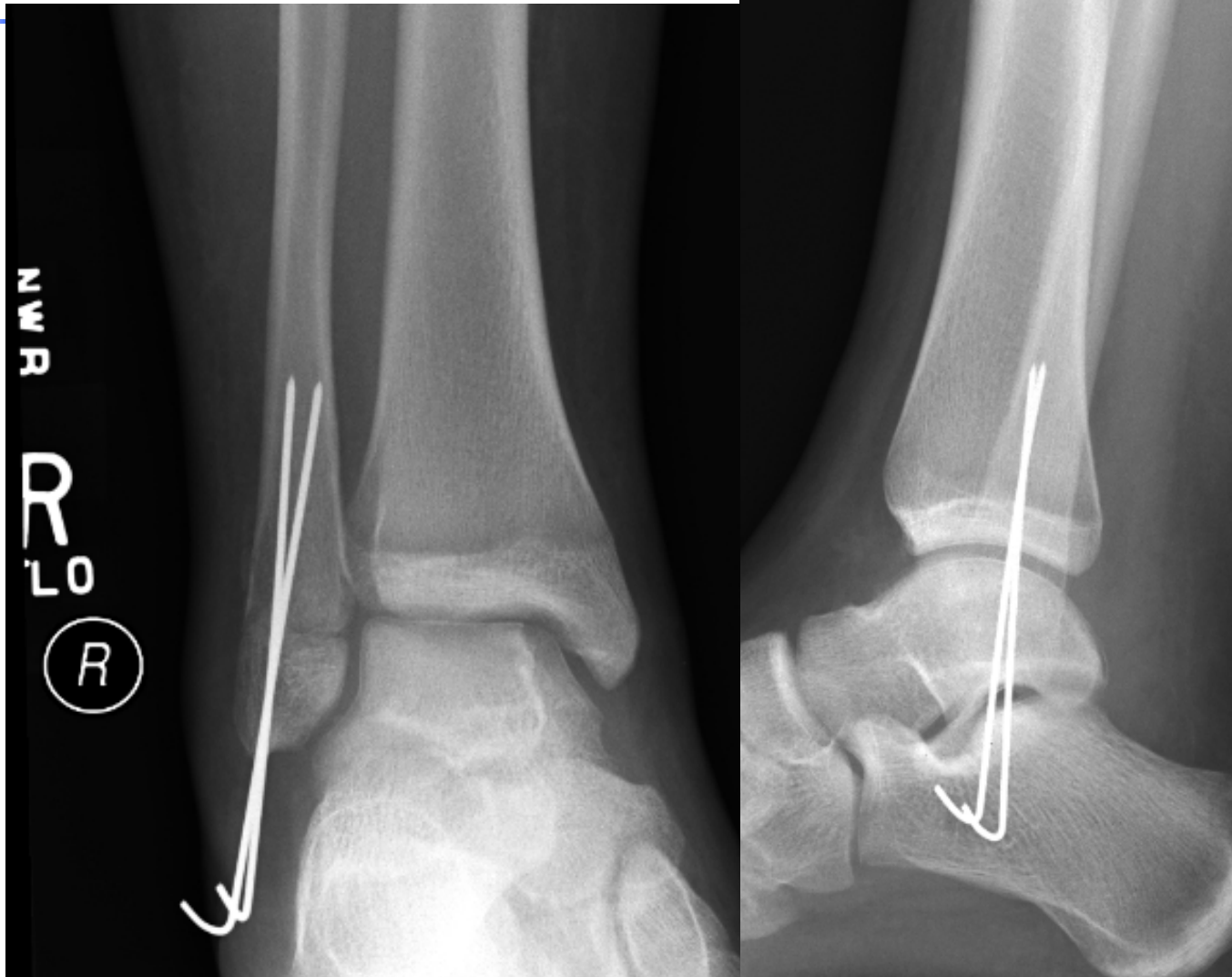




Case : fibular # ; medial dome talus



Case : fibular # ; medial dome talus



Literature Review

Hintermann B, Regazzoni P, Lampert C, Stutz G, Gächter A.

Bone Joint Surg Br. 2000 Apr;82(3):345-51.

Arthroscopic findings in acute fractures of the ankle.

Prospective study

Ankle # in 288 consecutive patients (148 men and 140 women)

AO-Denis-Weber , 14 type-A, 198 type B and 76 type C.

- Chondral lesions in 228 ankles (79.2%), the talus (69.4%) ; distal tibia (45.8%), the fibula (45.1%), medial malleolus (41.3%).
- worse in patients under 30 years and in those over 60 years of age.
- The frequency and severity of the lesions increased from type-B to type-C fractures ($p < 0.05$).

Literature Review : ARIF Ankle

Ono A, Nishikawa S, Nagao A, Irie T, Sasaki M, Kouno T.
Arthroscopy. 2004 Jul;20(6):627-31.

Arthroscopically assisted treatment of ankle fractures:
arthroscopic findings and surgical outcomes.

- 105 patients (105 joints) ; malleolar fractures
- Cartilaginous damage was noted in 21 patients
- distal tibiofibular joint diastasis + fixation in 8 patients.
- good result in 100 cases and a fair outcome in 5
- (no control group).

Use of Ankle Arthroscopy with Fractures

Summary

- ◆ Useful adjunct in diagnosis and treatment
- ◆ Biologic exposure
- ◆ Needs further experience and investigation