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# Common fractures of the foot and ankle

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# Based on last year's feedback – thank you

- This fracture topic was popular
- You would like me to speak faster
- You all enjoyed my politically incorrect sense of humour
- I should be cancelled



# Not a lecture about plates and screws







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### Diagnosis of fracture

History and mechanism of injury
Physical examination
Investigations



# "You see what you look for and recognise what you know"

The tragedy of missed diagnosis



# You do have to talk to the patient



#### History

Major Vs Minor trauma

Ability to continue at sport

A crack heard is not always a fracture









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#### Physical Examination

• Look for point tenderness over bone

Swelling

Deformity

Loss of joint movement



### You must examine the patient



# Investigations – all have their strengths

 Plain x-ray in at least two planes, including the joints above and below of good quality

Bone scanning

CT Scanning

MRI Scanning



## MRI no plain xray







## Upselling investigations

Always start with plain xrays

• Beware of the "upsell"



#### **CT Scanning**

The best way to image a fracture in 2023

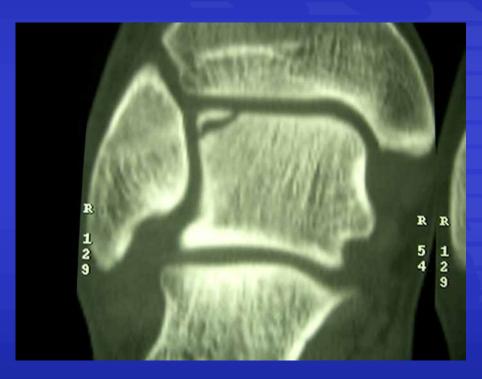
Bone is water poor and calcium rich

Allows fine detail in multiple plains

Will not see cartilage



#### CT of foot fractures







#### MRI scanning

Depends on water content in tissues

• Better for ligament, tendon, cartilage

Detail not as good for bone



74yo lady has a fall







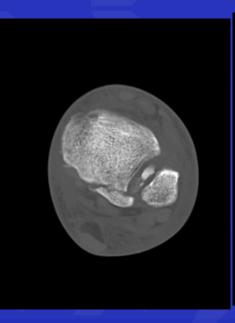
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#### Lateral view













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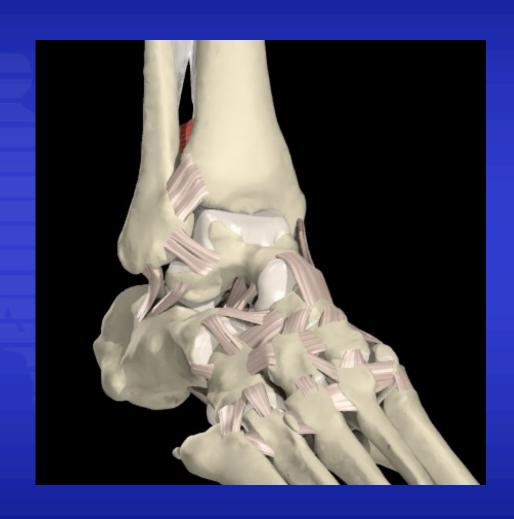
#### Ankle fractures

- Commonly seen in compression as well as rotation injuries
- Were classified according to mechanism of injury by Lauge-Hansen
- More often classified according to the level of the fibular fracture (AO classification)



### Ankle fracture anatomy

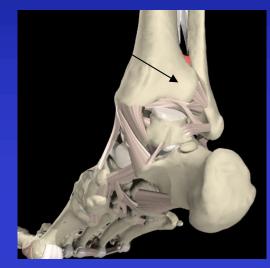
- Fractures below the syndesmosis are often ligament avulsions
- Fractures at the syndesmosis often rotational
- Fractures above are more unstable

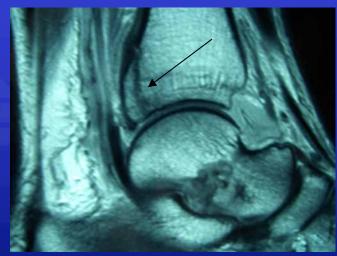




### The posterior malleolus

- The dorsal portion of the tibial articular surface
- Attachment of the posterior inferior tibio-fibular ligament
- A frequent site of avulsion fracture







# Weber classification and it's significance

Type A below the syndesmosis tend to be stable

 Type B at the syndesmosis may be stable or unstable (medial injury important)

Type C above the syndesmosis tend to be unstable



#### The x-ray that should never be taken

- An obvious dislocation
- Leaving this dislocation will result in skin breakdown medially
- Reduce the dislocation ASAP with pain relief – Then x-ray at leisure





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#### Weber A

- Below the syndesmosis
- Ligament avulsions
- Nearly always stable





#### Weber B fracture





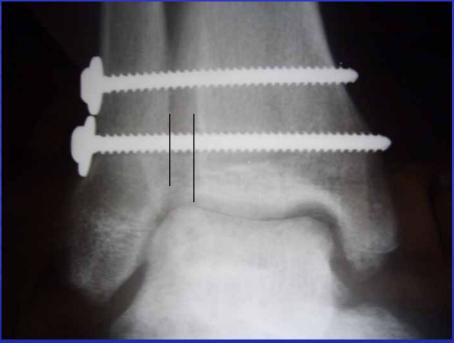


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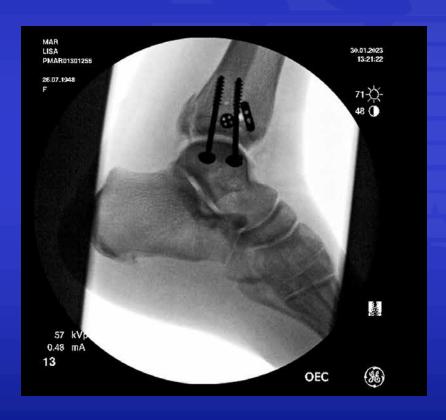
## Weber C injury







### Weber C – tightrope fixation







#### Talar fractures

- Less than 1% fractures
- High energy...MVA, fall from horse, aviator's astragalus
- Lateral process increasingly seen in snowboarders
- Talar dome seen in ankle sprains
- Always image with CT



#### Talar fractures





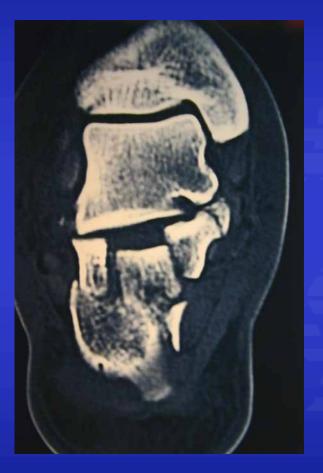


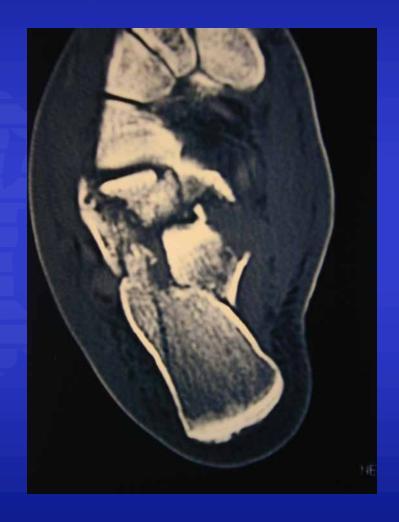
#### Calcaneal fractures

- Most common is anterior process avulsion
- Major fractures seen in fall from height and associated with lumbar spine fractures
- Major advances in internal fixation techniques – Seattle rains 40"/year



#### Joint involvement requires review







#### Reduction and fixation







#### Navicular fractures

Unusual except for dorsal avulsions

 Major compression forces which often also fractures cuboid or anterior calcaneus

Results of treatment very poor



#### Navicular fractures





### Navicular stress fracture

- Midfoot pain
- Common in athletes
   who impact
   load....hurdlers, javelin
   throwers
- Diagnosis often missed





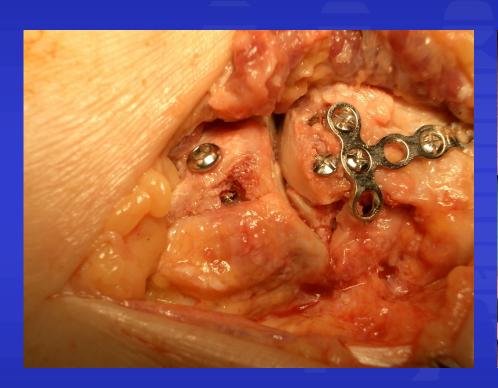
### Cuboid fracture

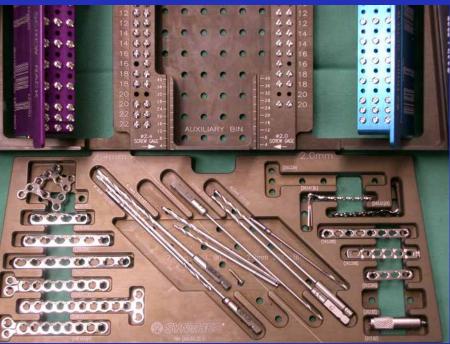
- Articular or nonarticular
- Important to keep length of lateral column





### Cuboid fracture fixation







## Fractured 5<sup>th</sup> metatarsal

- The commonest foot fracture
- Tuberosity fracture benign
- Shaft fracture benign
- Jones fracture nasty



# 5<sup>th</sup> metatarsal anatomy

- Base is joined to cuboid/4<sup>th</sup> metatarsal by ligaments
- Peroneus brevis inserts at tubercule
- Peroneus tertius inserts at dorsal shaft





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# Tuberosity fracture

- Associated with ankle sprains
- Will become painless even if bony union does not occur
- A fracture through cancellous bone
- Don't wait for callus!!





### Shaft fracture

- Often spiral
- Some call them the "dancer's" fracture
- Do well without surgery even if comminuted





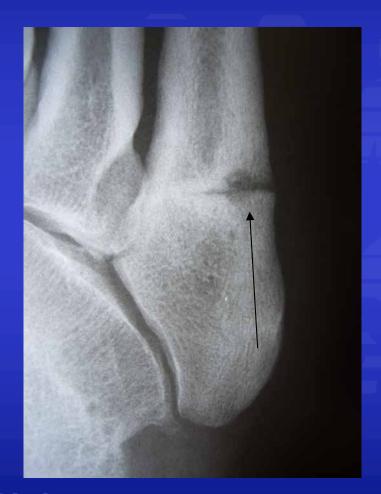


#### Jones fracture

- At the diaphyseal metaphyseal junction
- Between cancellous and cortical bone
- A vascular watershed
- Manage in a cast non-weightbearing for 6 weeks and 25% incidence of non-union
- Consider immediate ORIF in athletes



### Jones fracture – Non-union







#### Non-union treatment

- Internal fixation
- Add bone graft to fill the defect
- 6 weeks in cast
- Address hindfoot varus
- Return to sport when united as assessed by CT scan





# Isolated single metatarsal

- Exclude Lisfranc injury
- Manage symptomatically
- Very rarely cause problems





### Toe fractures

- If bent straighten under local
- Consider ORIF if great toe and articular involvement
- Warn patients that toes will swell for 6/12
- Coban tape useful to decrease swelling



