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# Update on Syndesmosis Ankle Sprains

By
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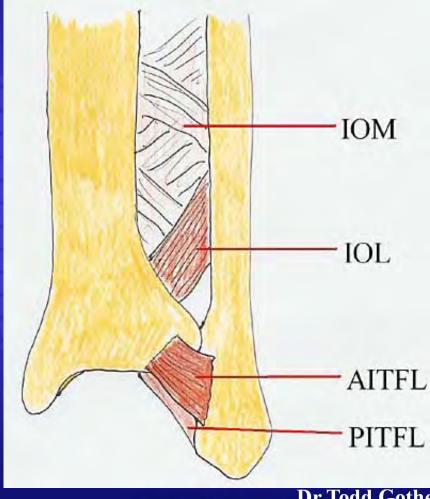
## **Epidemiology**

- 1-18% of all ankle sprains are syndesmosis injuries
- Lateral ankle sprains are far more common



#### Anatomy

- Syndesmosis controls tib/fib stability
- IOM
- IOL
- AITFL
  - Usually first injured
  - Rotational injury
- PITFL







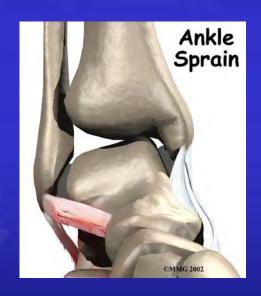
## Mechanism of Injury

External rotation injury



#### Lateral Ankle Sprain

- Usually different mechanism
- Inversion injury
- Tearing of ATFL and CFL ligaments
- Deltoid and syndesmosis unlikely to be injured





## Syndesmosis Ankle Sprain





#### Classification

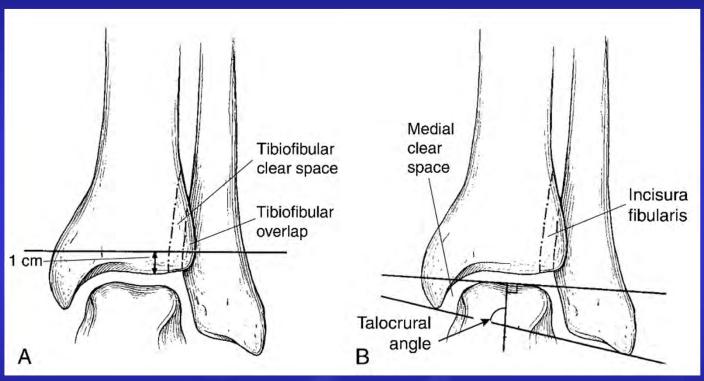
- Gerber described based on grades of stability
- I- No instability
- II- Some instability
  - Not evident on static radiographs.
- III- Frank instability
  - Evident on static radiographs.



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### Radiographs



Medial Clear Space and Tib-fib clear space



#### Grade I Ankle Sprain

- Stable on all views
  - Non weight bearing xrays
  - Weight bearing xrays
- Treatment
  - Period of immobilisation
  - Reduced WB
  - Gradual rehab







#### Grade III syndesmosis

- Severe displacement
  - Non weight bearing xrays
  - Weight bearing xrays
  - CT
  - MRI
- Generally agreed that surgery is a necessity





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#### **Grade II Syndesmosis**

- Latent Diastasis
- NWB Xrays normal
- WB x-rays widening
- Wide range of instability here
- Treatment controversial
- Some do well, somedon't





#### Dilemma

- Grade IIs do not always improve.
- It is hard to assess the severity with current imaging techniques.
- Difficult to determine who would benefit from surgery.





## Why Syndesmosis Requires Surgical Treatment

- Bekerom VD, Lamme B. J Foot and Ankle Surg 2007.
- Talar displacement
   >2mm results in 90%
   degenerative changes.
- Jenkinson RJ, Sanders DW et al.
   J Orthop Trauma 2005.
- A 1mm lateral talar shift, joint contact area decreases by 42%.



## Assessing an Ankle Injury Dr. Gs seven point exam

- Achilles tendon
- Midfoot lisfranc
- Deltoid ligament
- Syndesmosis
- Peroneal tendons
- ATFL ligament
- Bony tenderness





### **Physical Examination**

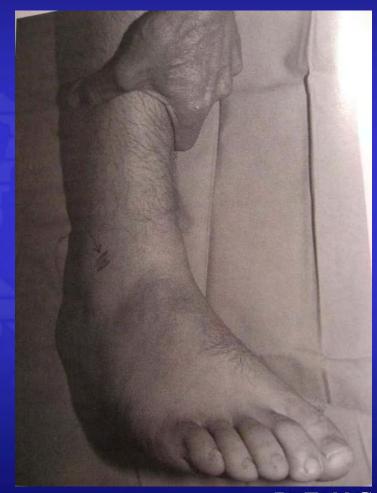
- Point Tenderness
- Anterior talofibular ligament (ATFL)
- Anterior Inferior Tib
   Fib Ligament (AITFL)
- Deltoid Ligament





## Squeeze Test

- Compressing proximal tibia and fibula at midcalf
- Pain at the level of the ankle joint





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#### Tenderness Interosseous Membrane

- Distance tenderness extends upward from ankle- "tenderness length"
- Correlates well with degree of injury and return to sports participation.
  - Nussbaumb et al., Am J Sports Med 2001.
- 2 cm up- 5 days lost
- 8cm 15 days lost
- 14 cm- 24 days lost

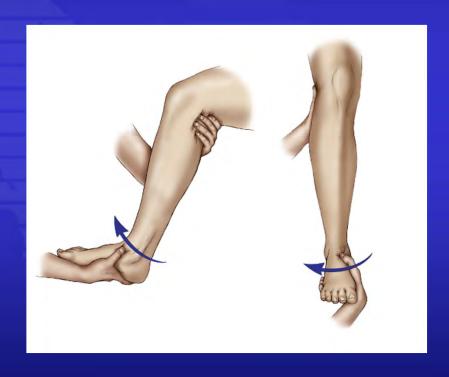




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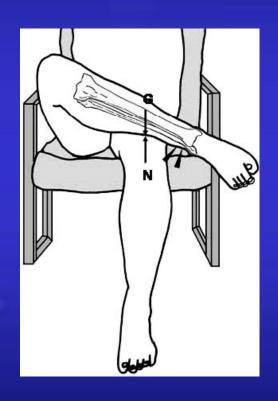
#### **External Rotation Stress Test**

- Foot and ankle are held with one hand and upper leg stabilised with other hand
- Foot is externally rotated, pain is reproduced.
- Stresses deltoid and itsib/fib ligaments



### Crossed-leg Test

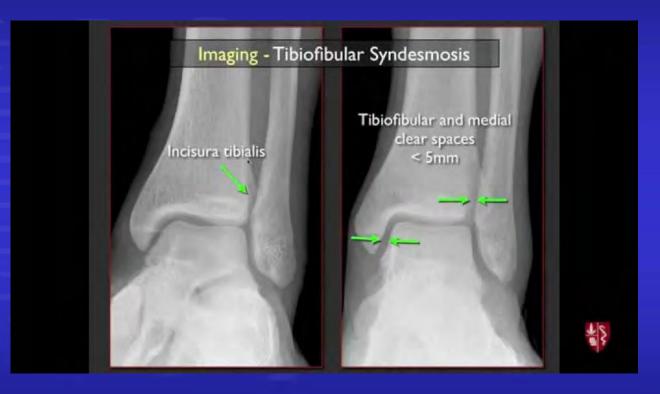
- Kiter and Bozkurt. Foot Ankle Int, 2005.
- Sitting Crossed leg.
- A gentle downward force on the medial side of the knee
- Positive if pain at syndesmosis.





#### X-rays

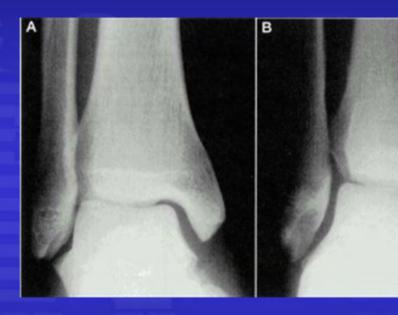
- Medial Clear Space
- Tib/fib overlap and space between
- < 5mm





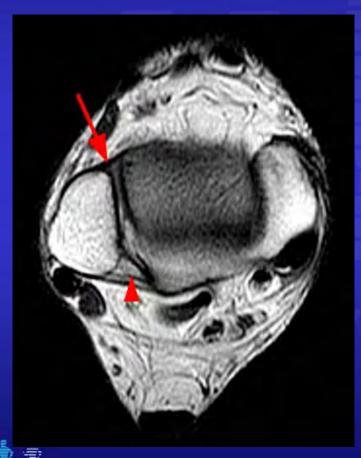
### WB X-rays

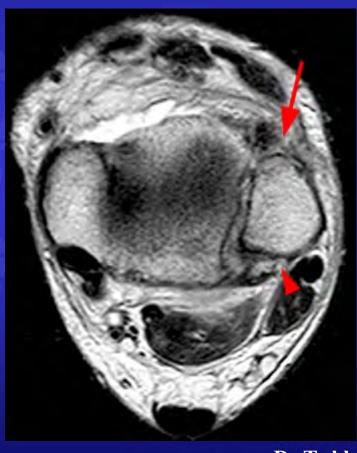
- Weight bearing Radiographs
  - Dynamic Test
  - Compare normal with abnormal side
- Not always reliable as can be subtle





## MRI







## How to determine which grade Ils need fixation?

Stable Versus Unstable Grade II High Ankle Sprains: A Prospective Study Predicting the Need for Surgical Stabilization and Time to Return to Sports



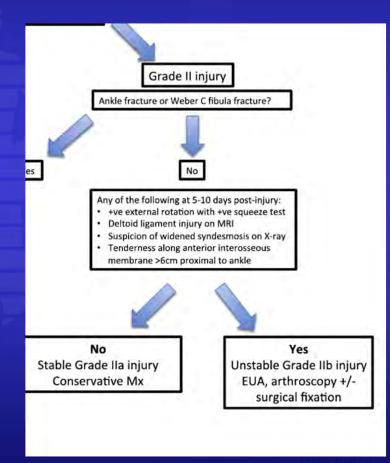
James D. Calder, M.D., F.R.C.S.(Tr&Orth), F.F.S.E.M.(UK), Richard Bamford, M.Sc., Aviva Petrie, B.Sc., M.Sc., C.Stat., C.Sci.F.H.E.A., and Graham A. McCollum, F.C.S.Orth.(SA), M.Med.(UCT)

- Prospective study to determine which Grade II injuries needed surgery and which did not.
- Defined a IIa (stable) and IIb (unstable) and treated
   them boot or scope.

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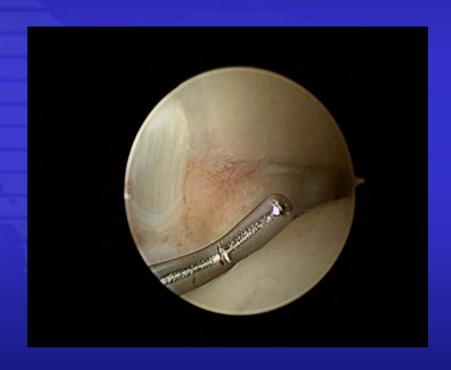
#### Unstable vs Stable?

- Criteria
  - + ER stress and +Squeeze
  - Tenderness >6cmabove ankle alongsyndesmosis
  - MRI- Deltoid or PITFL injury
  - X-ray- Widened syndesmosis
- Stable- Boot
   Unstable Arthroscopy



### Arthroscopy

- Can visualise AITFL and PITFL
- Can Assess Tib/fib space
- Can assess medial clear space
- Can visualise reduction





#### Arthroscopy

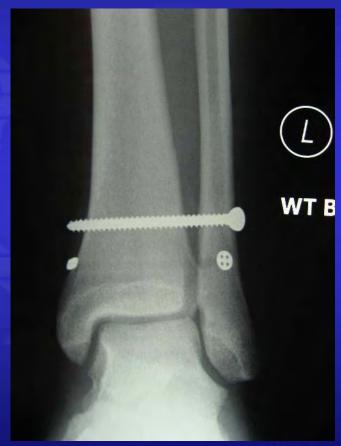
- Rupture and widened tib/fib interspace
- Tear AITFL
- Widened medial clear space





#### Results

- 64 Grade IIs
- 26 stable Grade IIa
  - Boot three weeks and rehab
  - Average 45 days to return to sport
- 38 unstable Grade IIB
  - Underwent arthroscopy
  - 2 were stable at scope
  - Rest had surgery
    - 65 days to return to sport



#### How I treat Grade II

- Physical Examination
   Suggests Syndesmosis
- WB X-rays of both ankles
- MRI
- If AITFL and PITFL torn on MRI, or any evidence of widening, then arthroscopy

