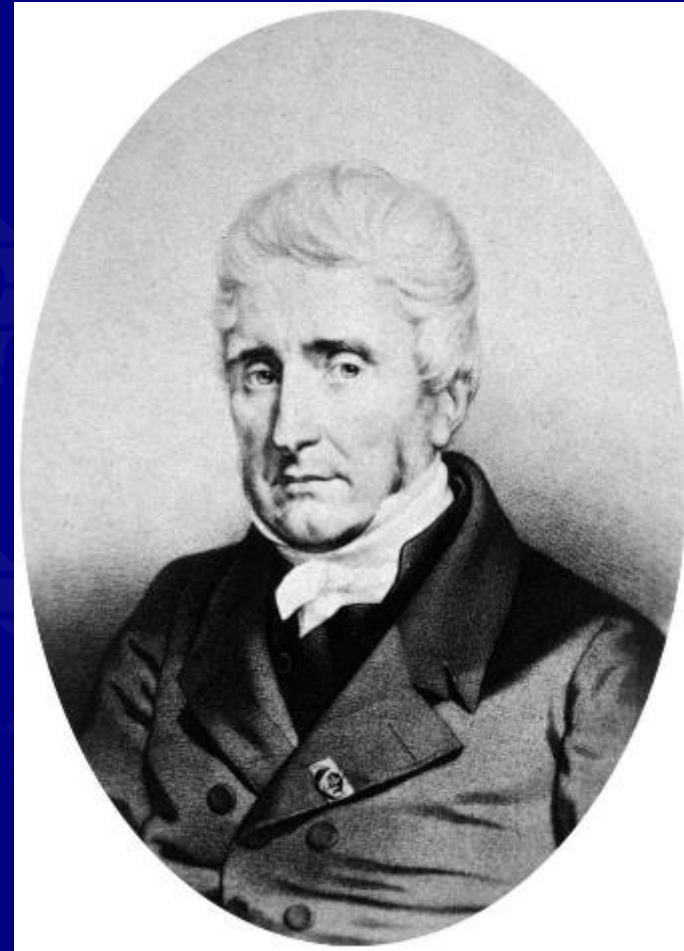


Tarsometatarsal joint injury/arthritis

John P. Negrine FRACS
Foot and ankle surgeon

Lisfranc injury

- Named after a Napoleonic surgeon who didn't actually describe the injury – he described an amputation through the joints



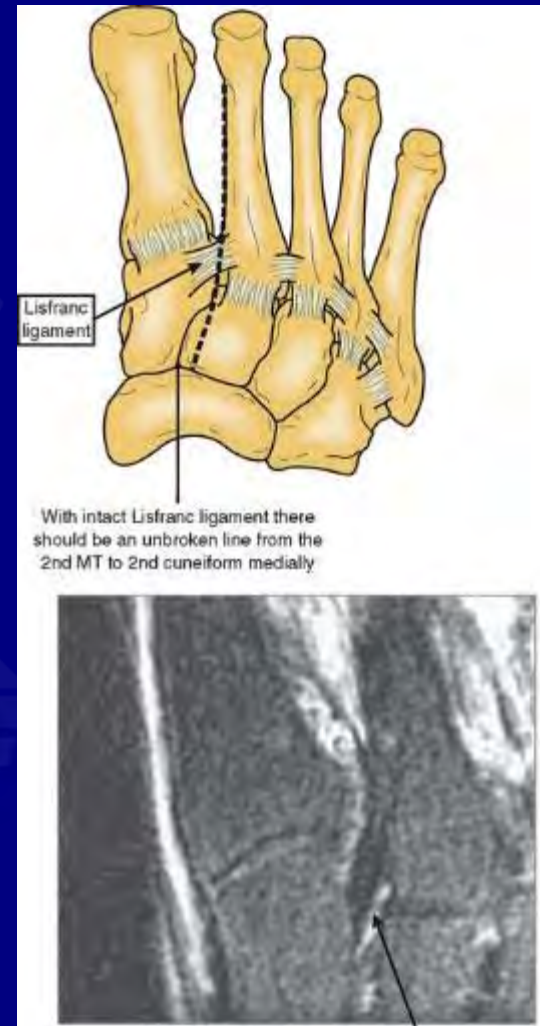
Jacques Lisfranc de St. Martin

- 1790 – 1847
- “A surgeon and gynaecologist”
- Trained as an assistant to Guillaume Dupuytren
- “Pioneered operations including removal of the rectum, lithotomy in women as well as amputation of the cervix”

What do we call the “Lisfranc joints?”

- The tarsometatarsal joints
- Anatomy well known to you
- The second metatarsal base is recessed and the strong ligament is on the plantar surface connecting the medial cuneiform to the base of the second metatarsal...the “Lisfranc ligament”

Lisfranc anatomy



Common injury

- Commonly missed
- Commonly underestimated
- Long time to recovery
- Don't always do well!

Common - ?Really?

- No not really!
- 0.2% of fractures
- 1:70,000 people in a hospital catchment area
- 20% are missed

Mechanism of injury

- 43% Motor vehicle accidents
- 24% from falls, jumps or twisting injury
- 13% due to crush injury



Important to differentiate High velocity vs low velocity



55 y.o man – illustrative case

- Falls off a ladder
- Pain and tenderness midfoot unable to weight-bear
- Plantar ecchymosis sign



Examination

- Tender over midfoot
- “Piano key sign” causes intense pain



Initial x-rays



- “Something is going on at the 1-2 Interval?”
- Suspect Lisfranc injury

Examination under anaesthetic



Lisfranc injury – marked instability

- Needs reduction and fixation



Post - op

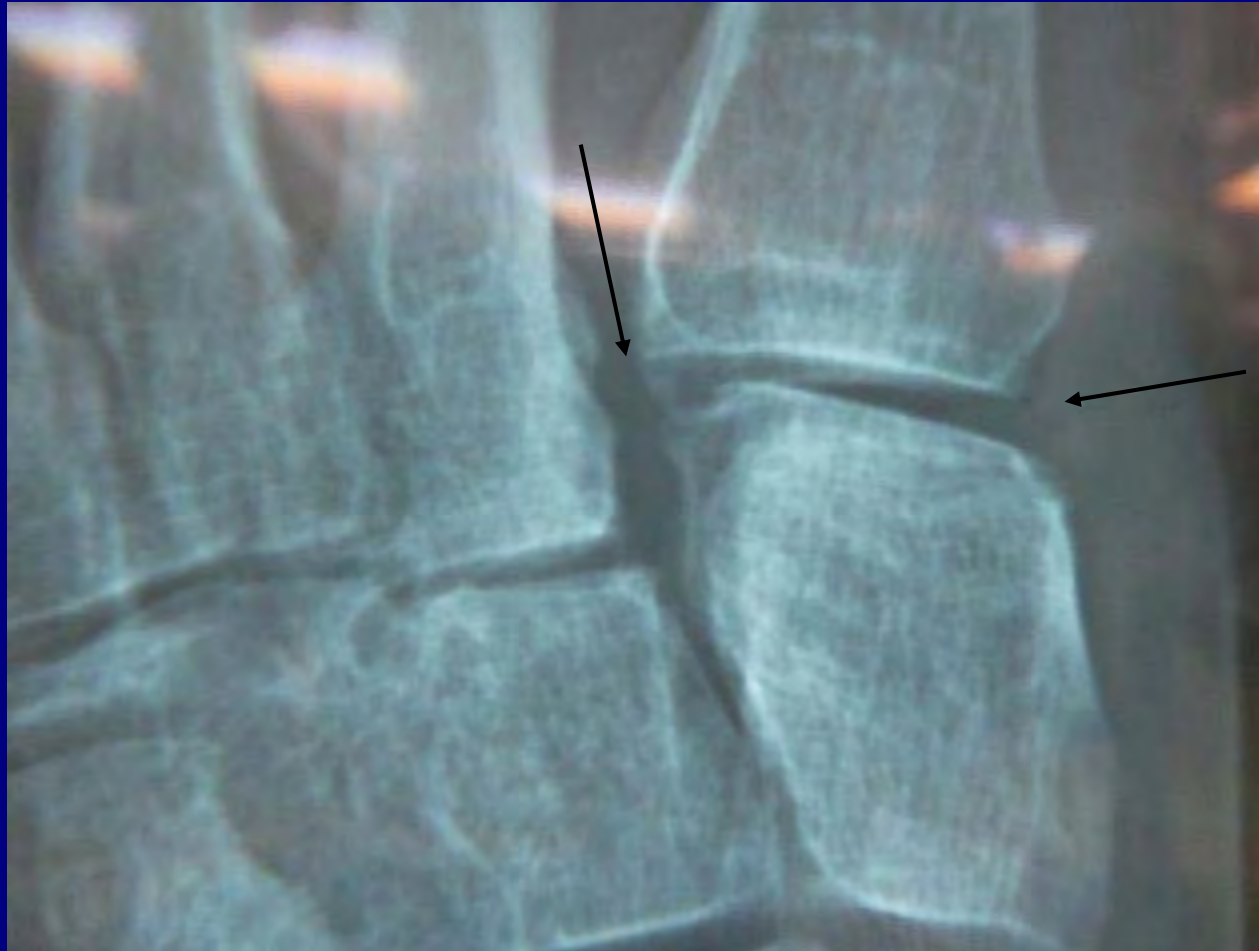
- 6 weeks non-weight bearing
- 4 weeks in a walking boot
- Patient doing very well
- Routine screw removal at 6 months
- “Pay the lady at the door”

Patient returns at 12 months

- Doc it hurts
- I can't walk long distances
- I certainly can't run
- I have developed a lump on the inside of my foot



Look carefully



The ligament didn't heal

- But Doc' – I've already spent 6 weeks in plaster and 4 weeks in a boot
- I was told you were the second best in town
- What do I do now?

- My foot is terrible – I can't go on like this!

Non- operatively – “Jolly him along”

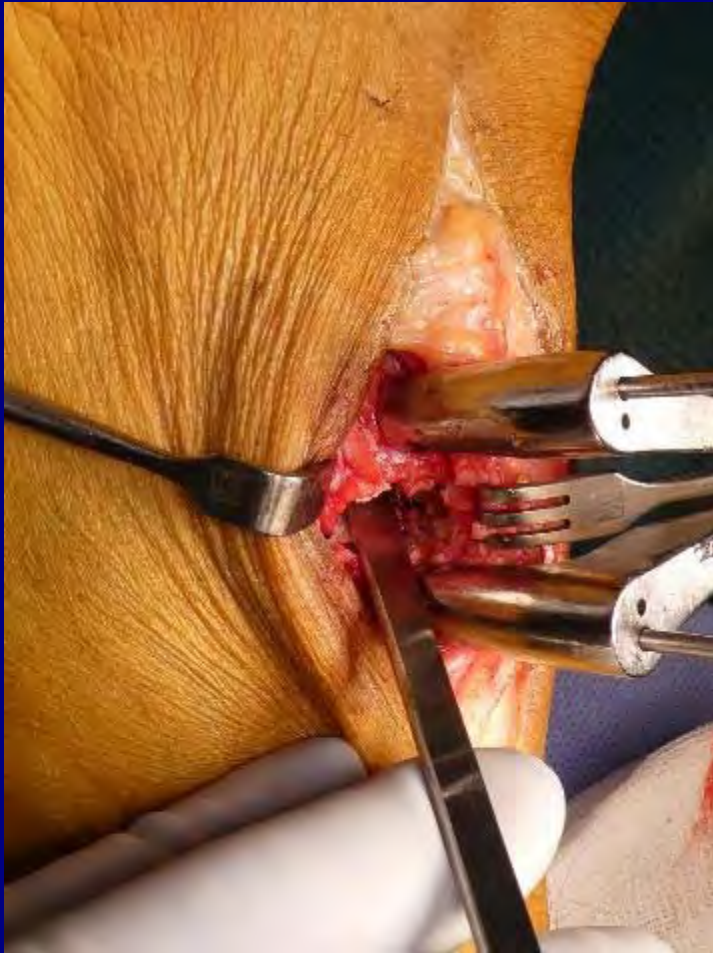
- Buy a bike
- Take up swimming
- Firm insole
- Cortisone injection under ultrasound control by a reliable radiologist
- Anti- inflammatories

Doc' is there nothing else that can be done?

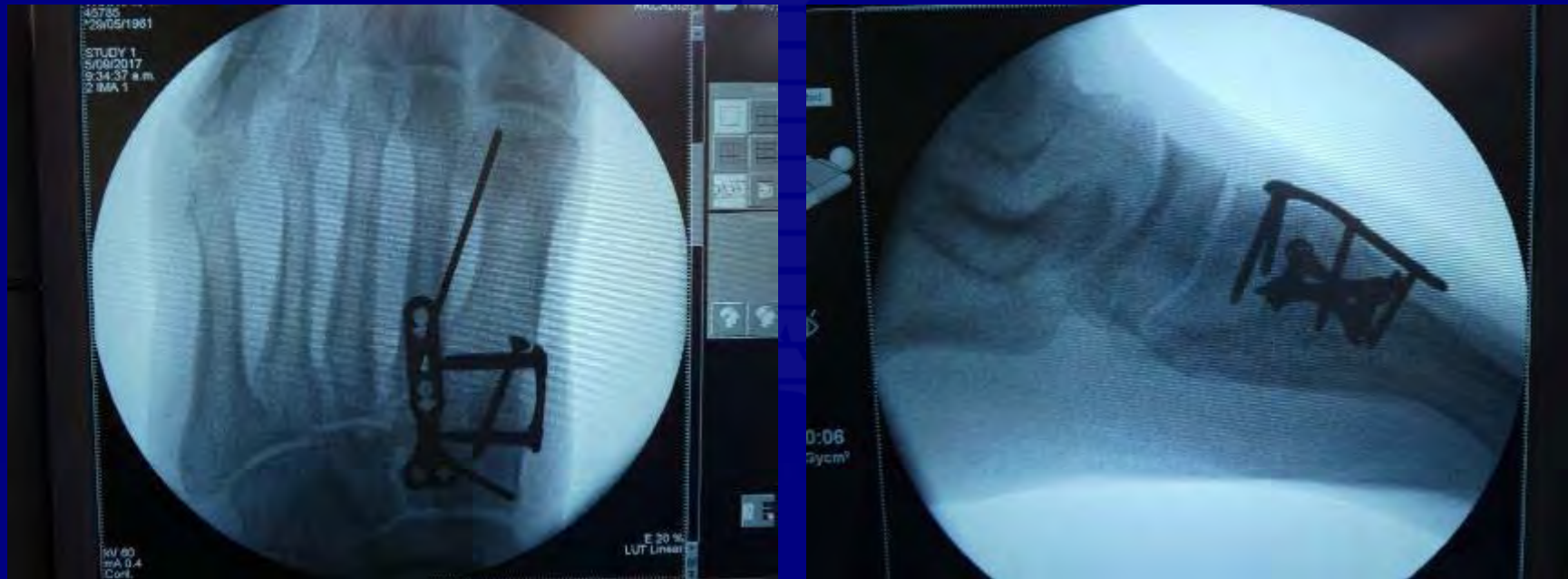
Salvage is a fusion



How is it done?



X-rays on the table



What next?

- 6 weeks non-weight bearing/ 4 weeks in a boot
- Swelling for 6 months
- Fusion rate is 90%
- Function surprisingly good!



What does the literature say?

- No demonstrable instability (<2mm) separation on x-ray (EUA stable)
- Non-weight bearing 6 weeks protected weight bearing 4 weeks
- 16 weeks off sport

RCT pure ligamentous injury ORIF vs primary fusion

- ORIF Reduction and fixation 20 patients
- Primary arthrodesis 21 patients
- The arthrodesis patients did better (92%) rated their recovery to pre-injury level compared to (65%) in the ORIF group

Ly and Coetzee JBJS Am 88(3) 2006

Another RCT

- 40 patients comparing ORIF to primary arthrodesis
- No difference at any point in time – SF-36/patient reported satisfaction
- Obviously fewer operations in the primary arthrodesis group.

Henning et. al Foot Ankle 30(10) 2009

Should we be doing primary arthrodesis?

- Consider in high energy injuries
- Consider in severe articular cartilage damage
- Athletic injuries I would still treat with reduction and fixation but always warn the patient that they do not always heal

How not to miss a Lisfranc?

- Suspicion
- Try to get weight bearing xrays
- Look for the gap between the bases of first and second metatarsals
- Is the second metatarsal aligned with the intermediate cuneiform?
- A comparison weight bearing film of the other foot is very useful.

Note the relationships



I rarely order an MRI

(for Lisfranc injuries)

Tarso-metatarsal arthritis

Midfoot arthritis

- More common in older patients
- Presents with pain and swelling across the midfoot



Why are the second and third joints more frequently involved?

- Sagittal motion at the tarso-metatarsal joints

1	1.6
2	0.6
3	3.5
4	9.6
5	10.2

ie. Motion increases laterally

Primary vs secondary arthritis

- Primary occurs in the 6th decade
- Secondary most often after a Lisfranc injury occurs in the 4th decade
- Either can be associated with a flat foot

Symptoms

- Pain
- Swelling
- Pressure in shoes
- Night pain

Good plain xrays

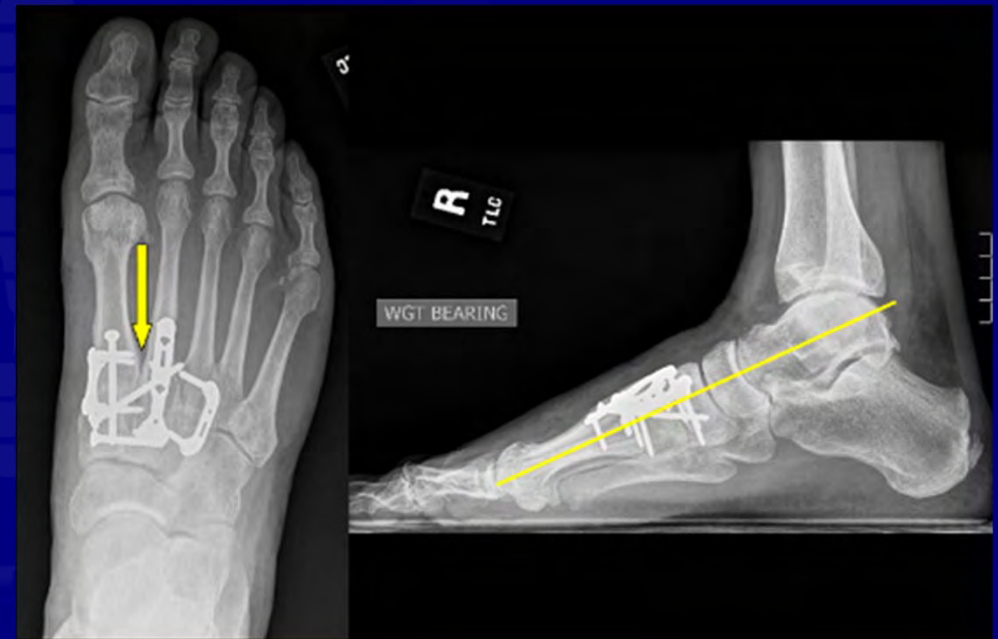


Treatment – Non surgical

- Anti-inflammatories
- Rocker soled shoes
- “Skip lacing” the shoes
- Cortisone – 3 months relief (Drakonaki EE, Kho JS, Sharp RJ, Ostlere SJ. Efficacy of ultrasound-guided steroid injections for pain management of midfoot joint degenerative disease. Skeletal radiology 2011;40:1001-6)
- No evidence for PRP and stem cells

Surgical treatment

- Fusion of the first, second and third joints
- Fourth and fifth joints no perfect solution
- Good operation long recovery



“Bob’s Balls” zirconium arthroplasty

