

Fracture ankle dislocation

By

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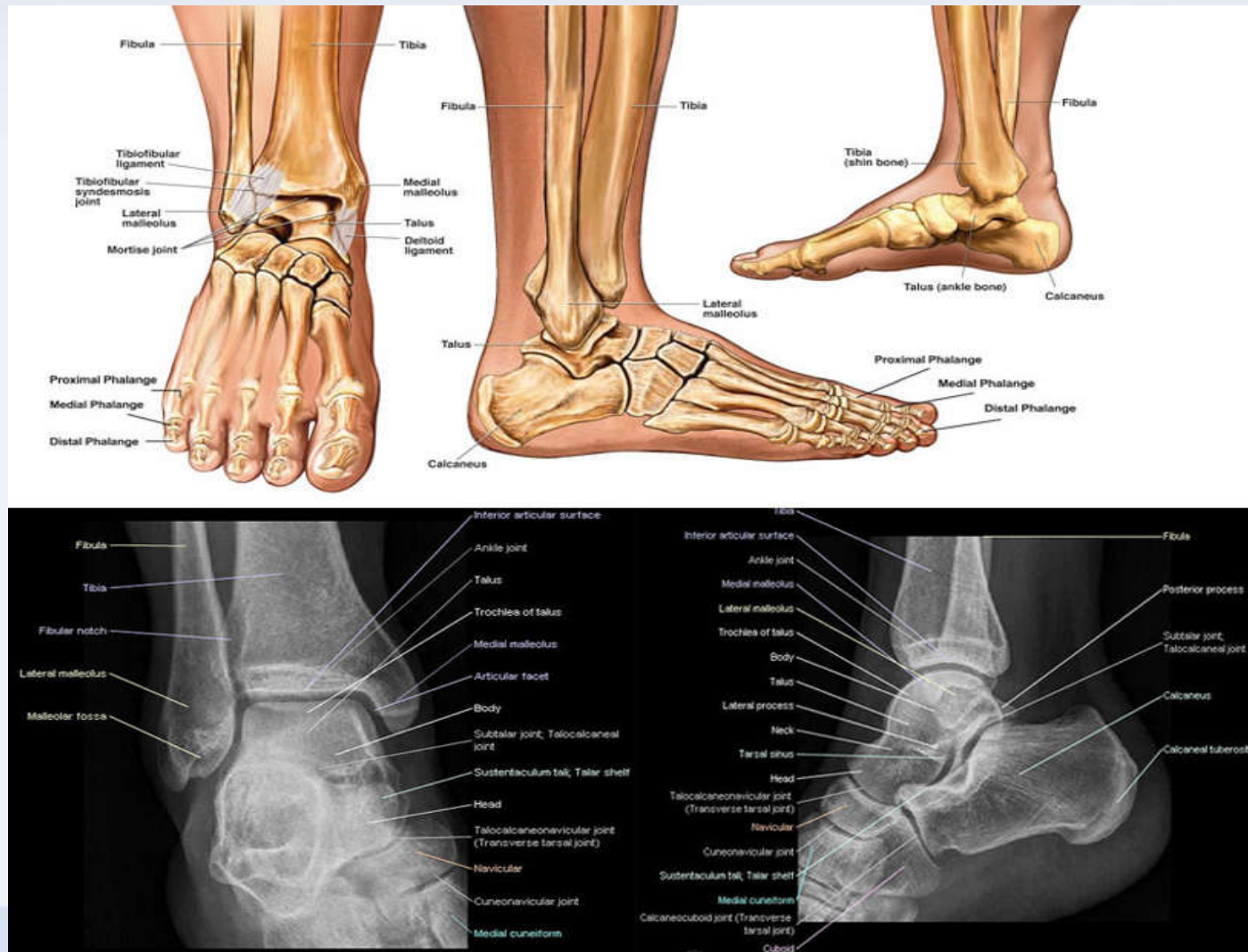
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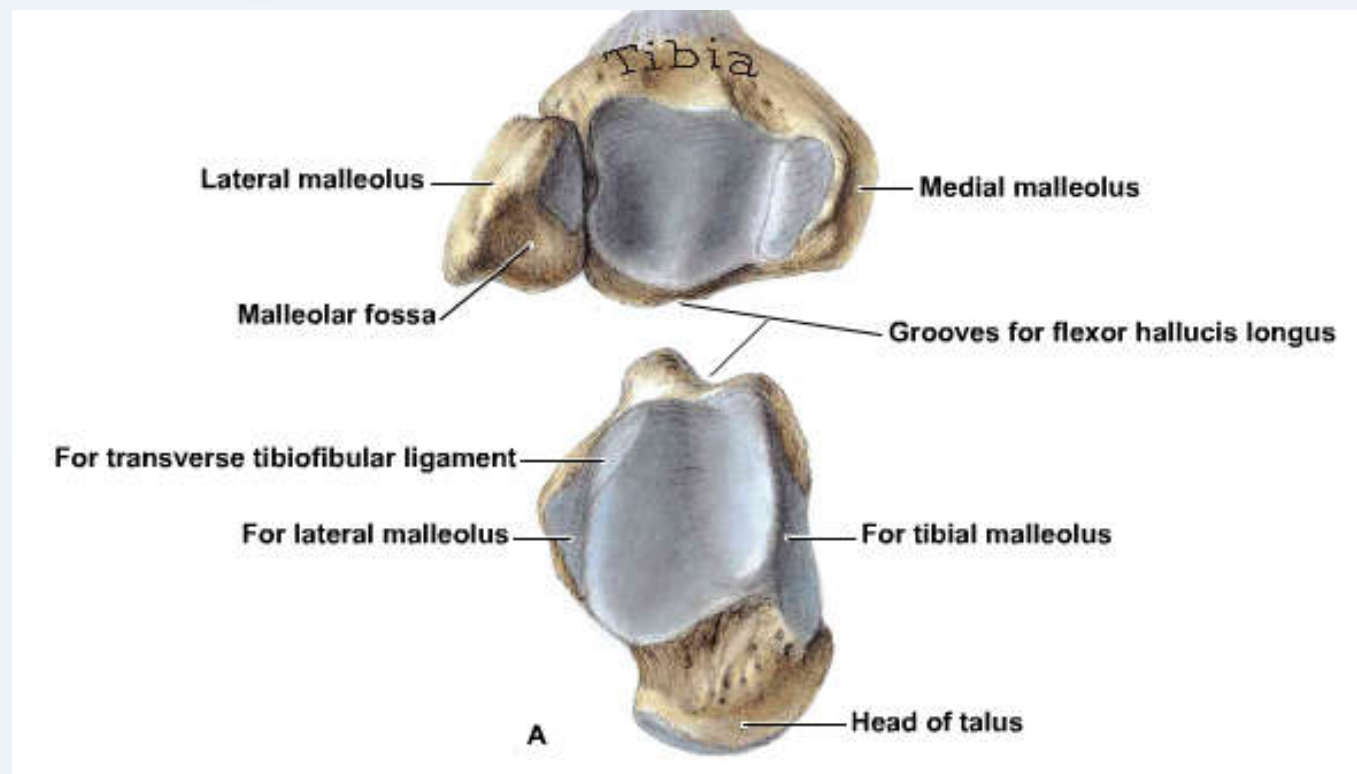


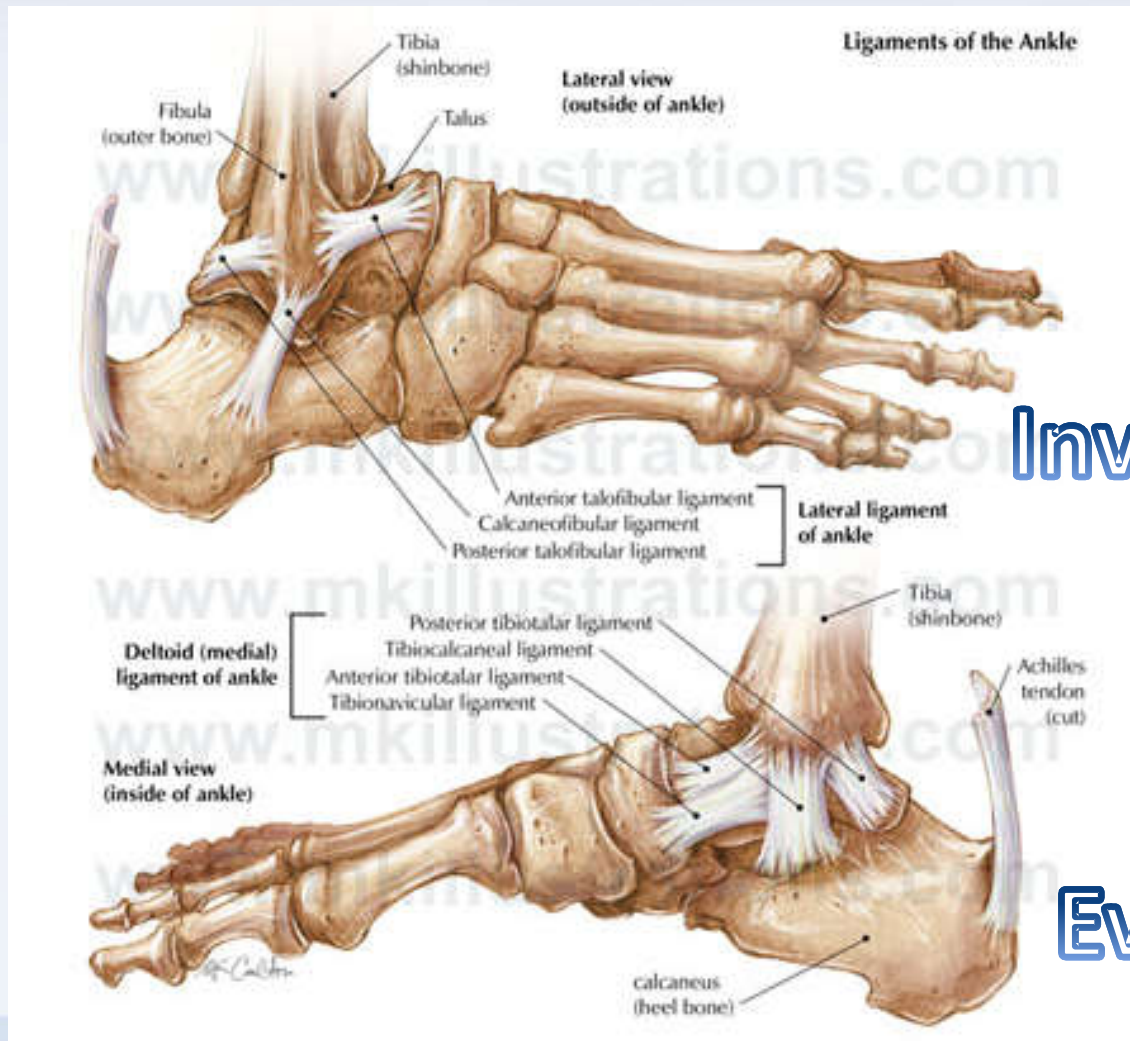
Epidemiology

- Fractures of the ankle are among the most common fractures requiring orthopaedic care.
- Risk factors including: age, increased body mass.
- Highest incidence in elderly women.
- Isolated malleolar fractures account for 2/3 of ankle fractures.

Anatomy and biomechanics







Inversion

Eversion



Mechanism of injury

- Rotational trauma (Low)
- Axial loading (High)
- Associated injuries



Clinical evaluation

- Mechanism of injury
- Medical history, DM
- Inspection for:
 - Open wounds (Em)
 - Skin condition (aff)
 - Swelling (time of s
 - Deformity
- Neurovascular examination
- Palpation for tenderness (isolated Fr)



Instability detection (Isolated fibular fracture)

- Swelling
- Tenderness
- Ecchymosis
- Stress examination



Radiographic evaluation

- AP
- Lateral
- Mortise
- Stress







Stress view

Manual

Gravity



Classifications

Lauge- Hansen

AO/Weber

Classifications

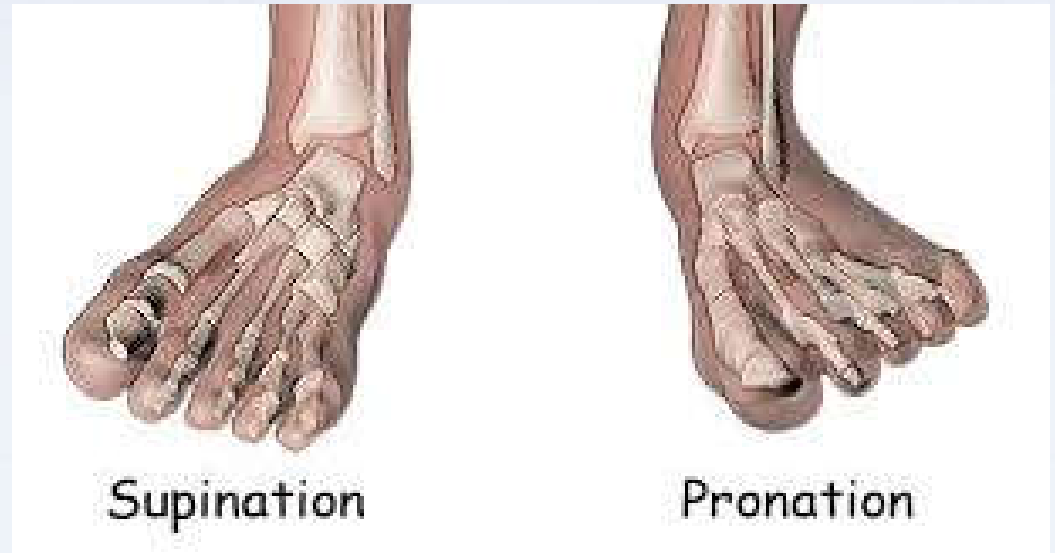
Lauge- Hansen

Position

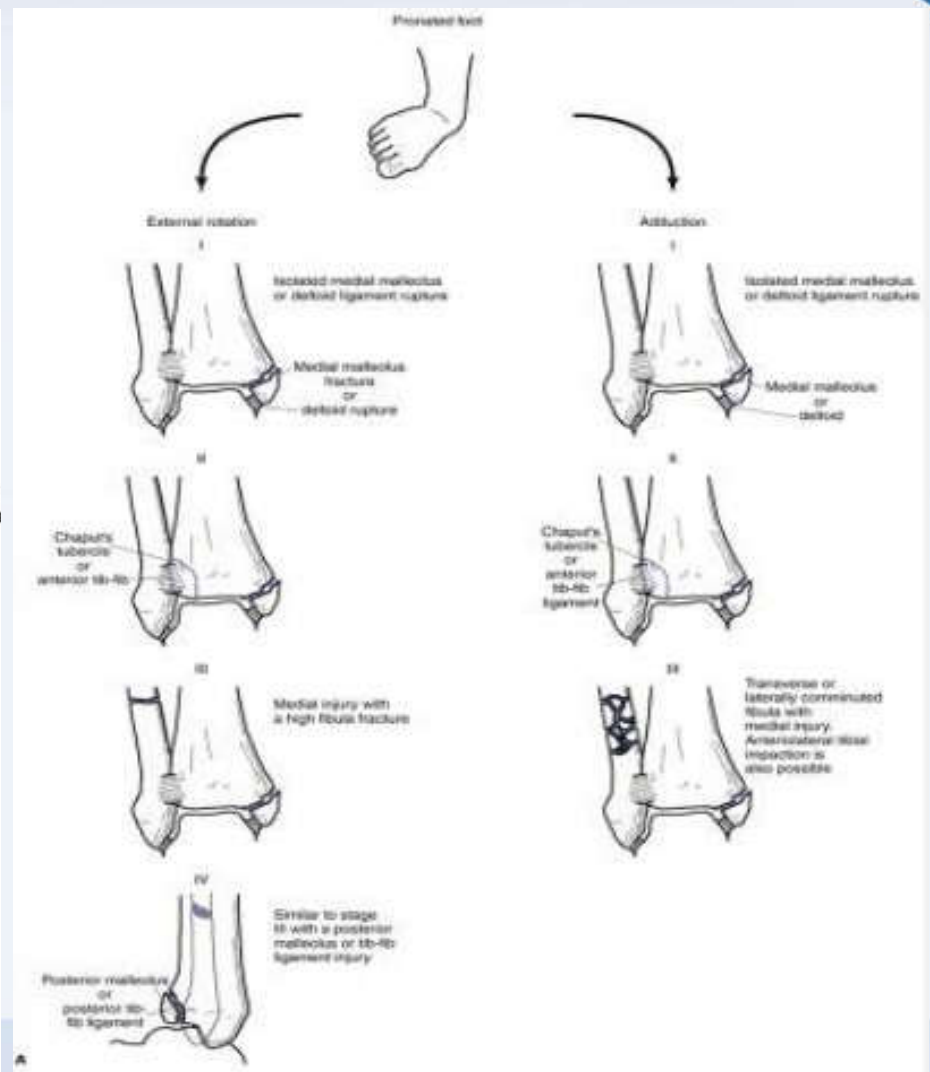
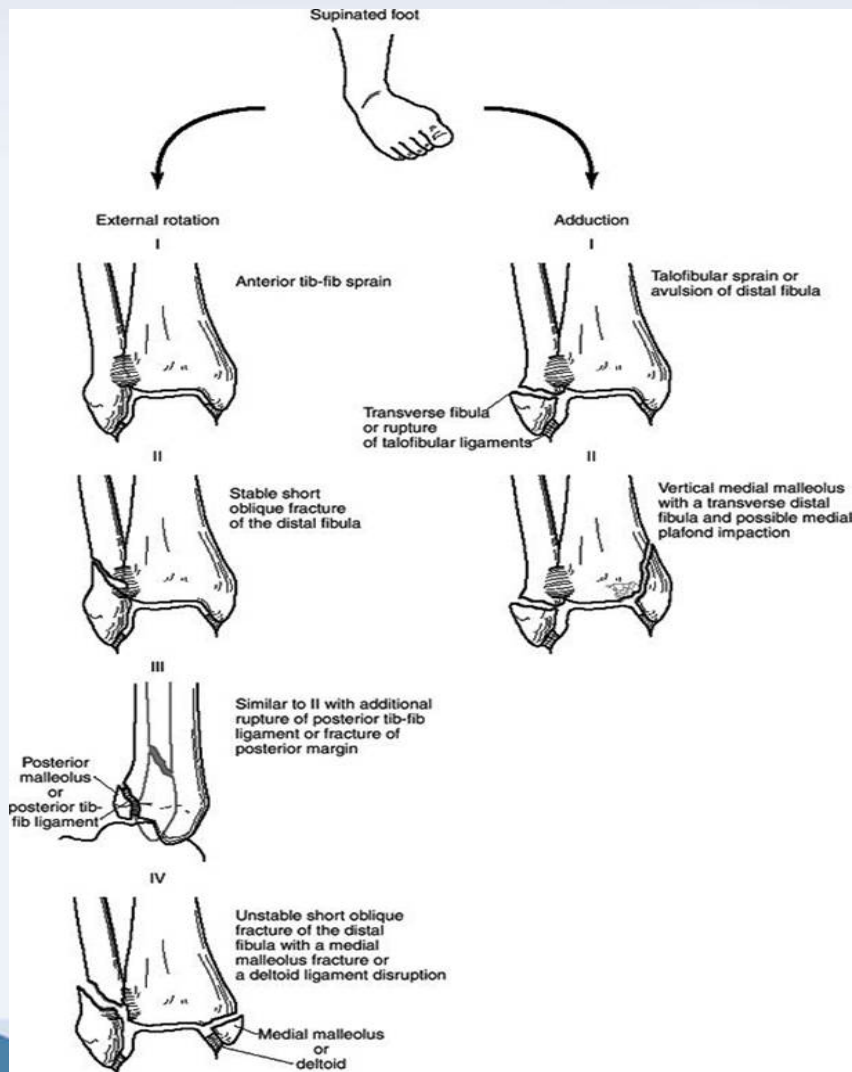
- Supination
- Pronation

Deforming force

- Adduction
- Abduction
- Ext rotation



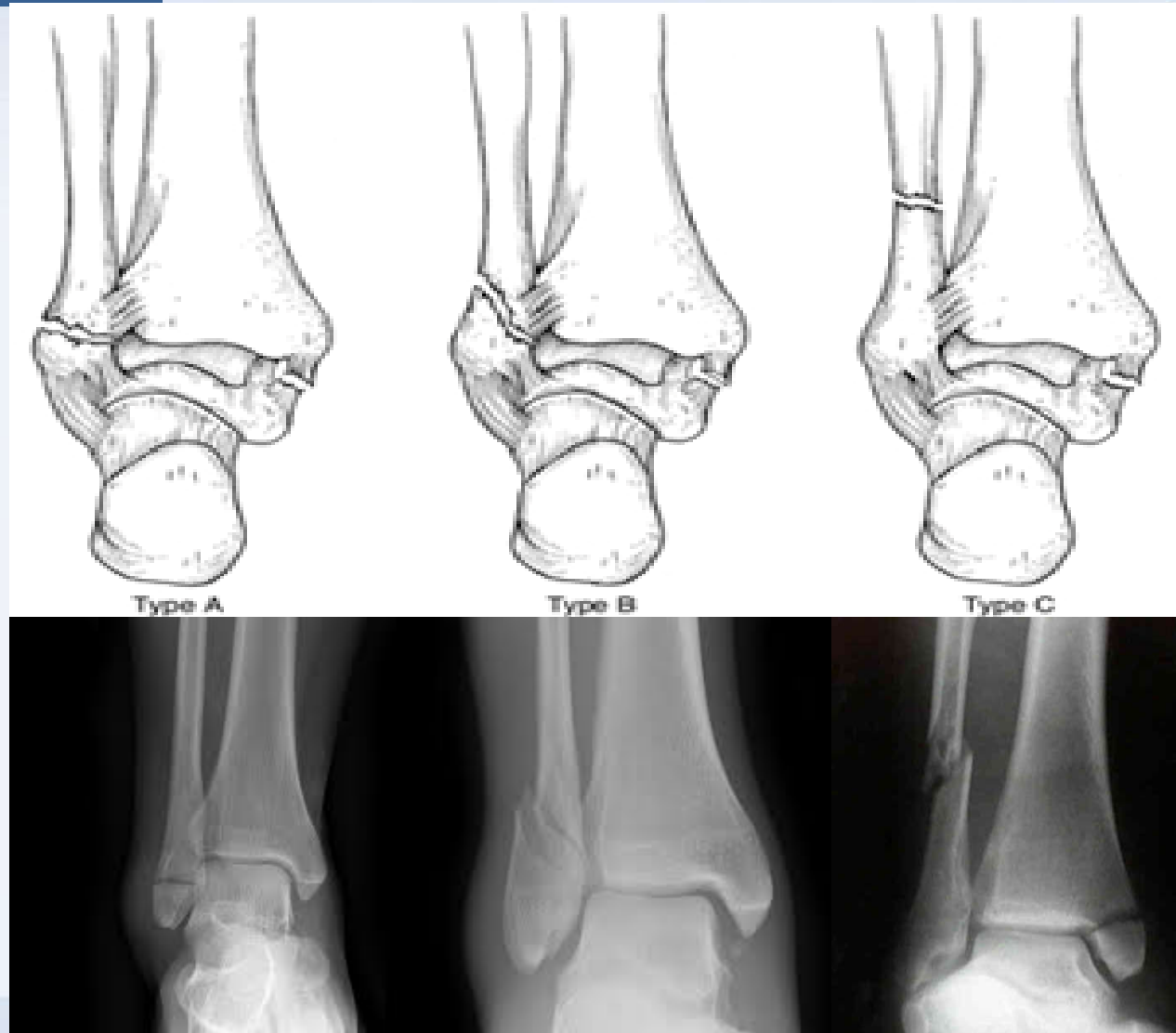
Classifications





Classifications

AO/Weber



Treatment

- Non surgical

- Surgical

Unstable fractures

Timing of surgery

Closed reduction

Temporary immobilization & elevation

Treatment

- Surgical

Lateral malleolus

Medial malleolus

Posterior malleolus

Tibiofibular syndesmosis

Treatment

- Surgical



Treatment

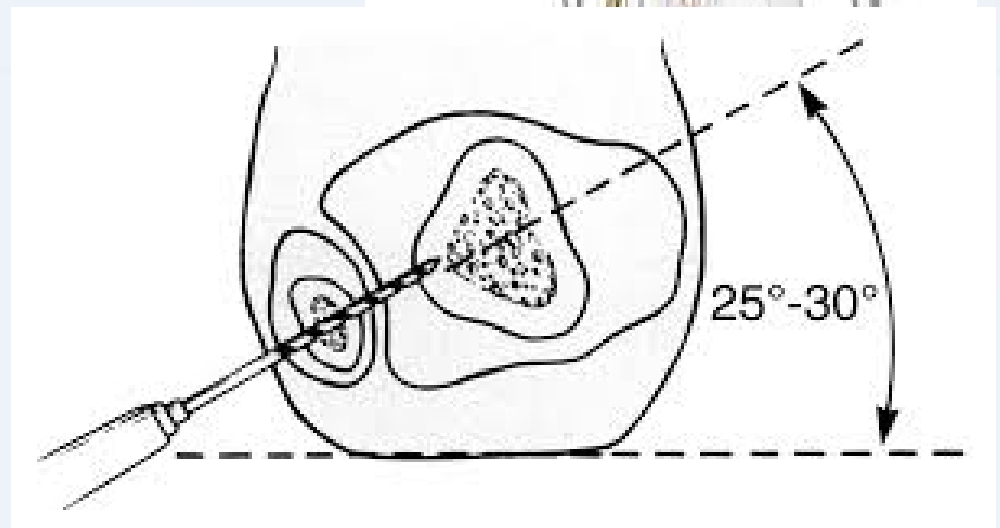
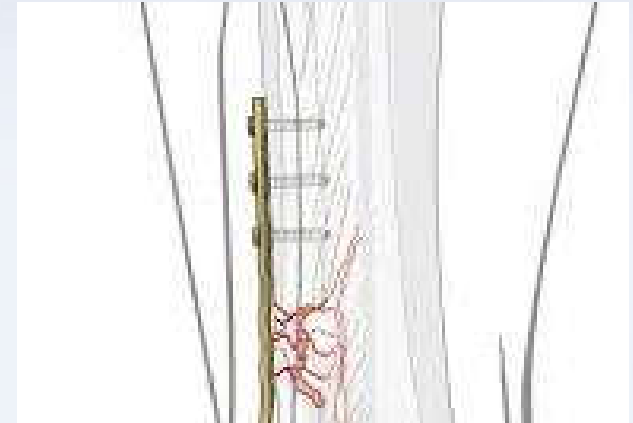
- Surgical
Posterior



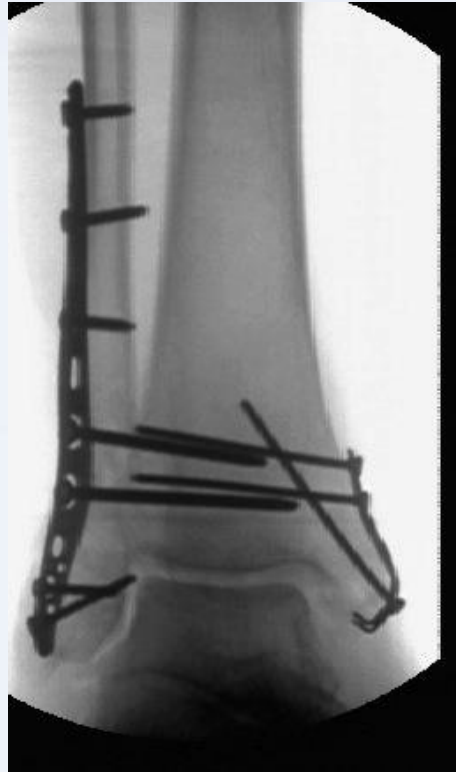
Treatment

- Surgical

Tibiofibular syndesmosis



Treatment



Complications

- Nonunion
- Malunion
- Wound complications
- Infection
- Osteoarthritis
- Reflex sympathetic dystrophy
- Compartment syndrome
- Tibiofibular synostosis



THANK YOU