

# Fracture ankle dislocation

By

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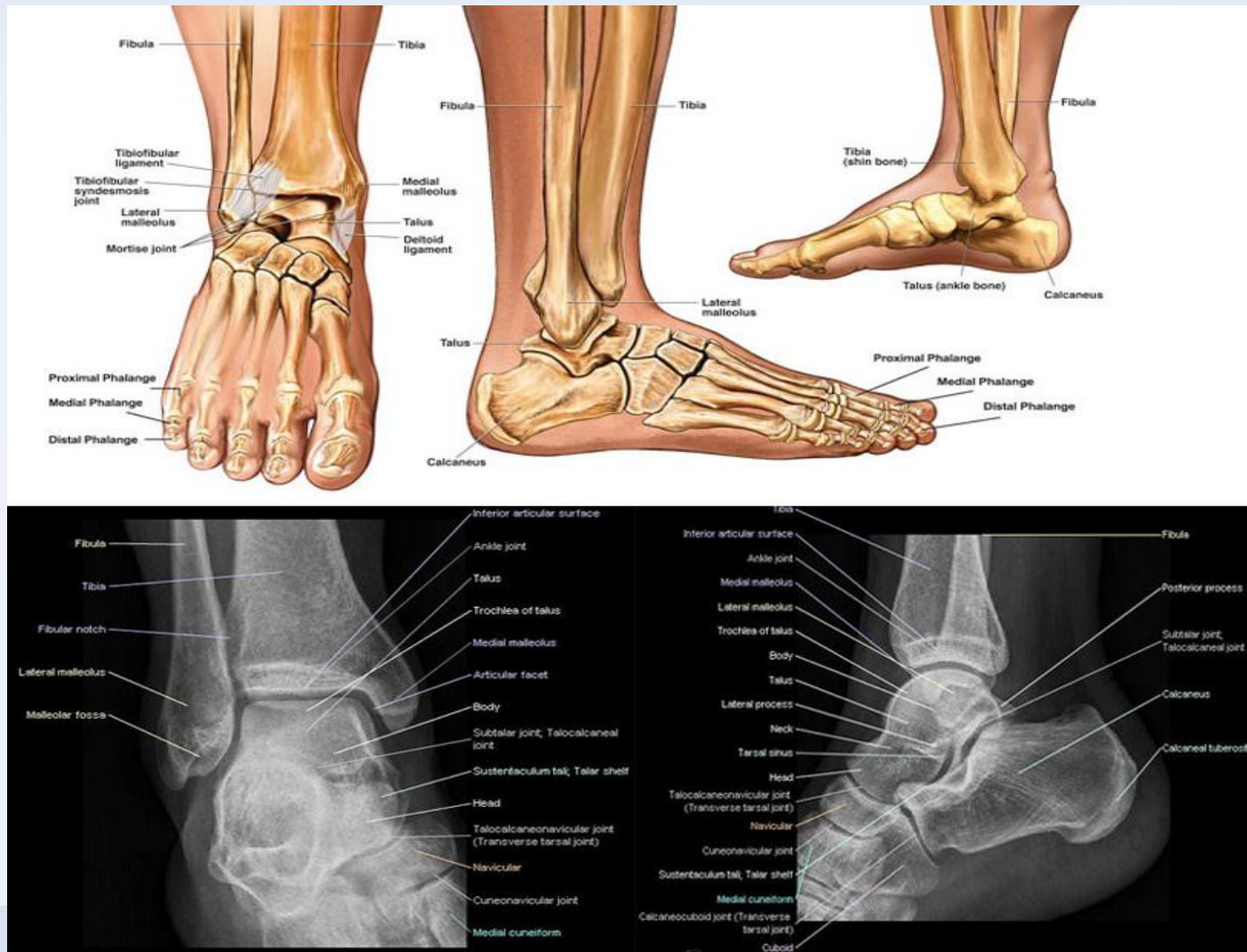
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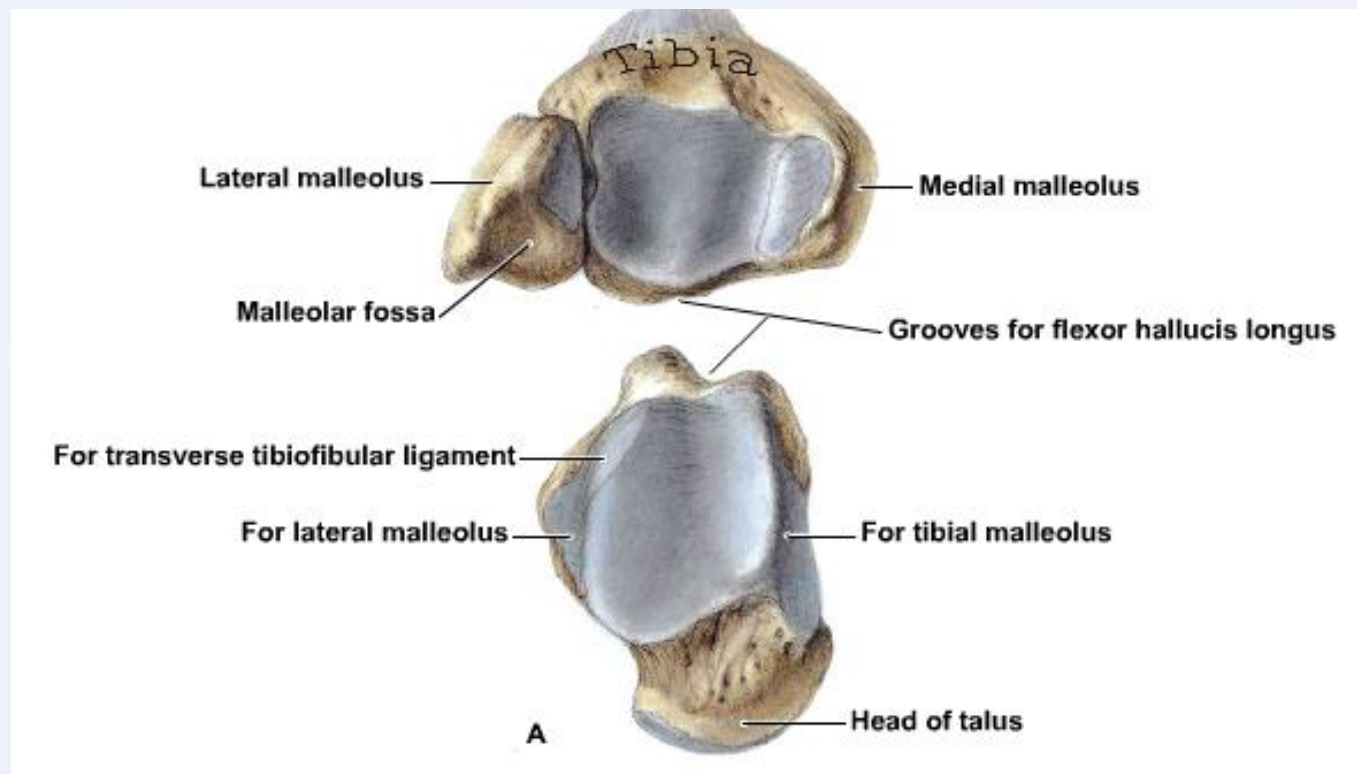


# Epidemiology

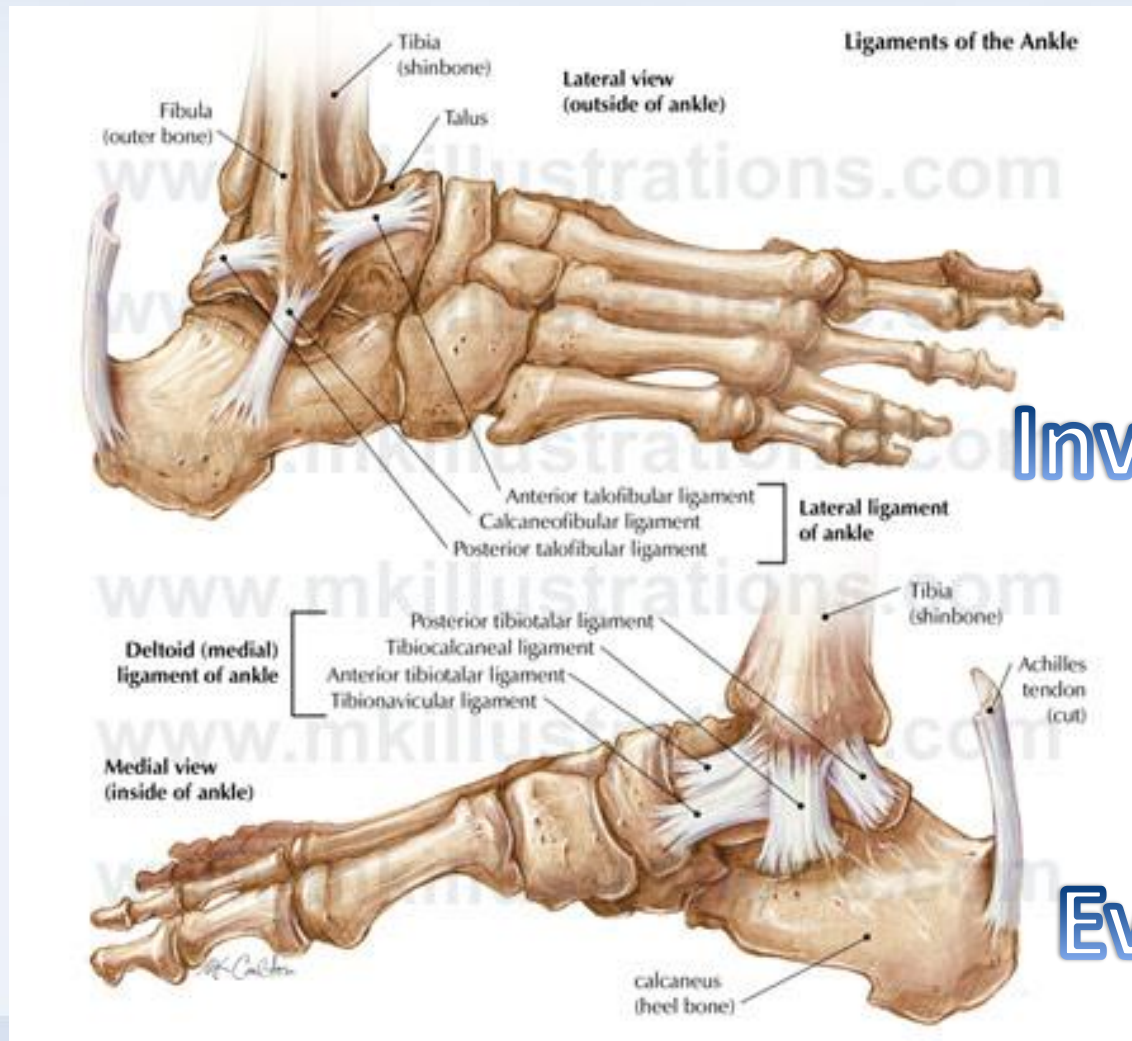
- Fractures of the ankle are among the most common fractures requiring orthopaedic care.
- Risk factors including: age, increased body mass.
- Highest incidence in elderly women.
- Isolated malleolar fractures account for 2/3 of ankle fractures.

# Anatomy and biomechanics



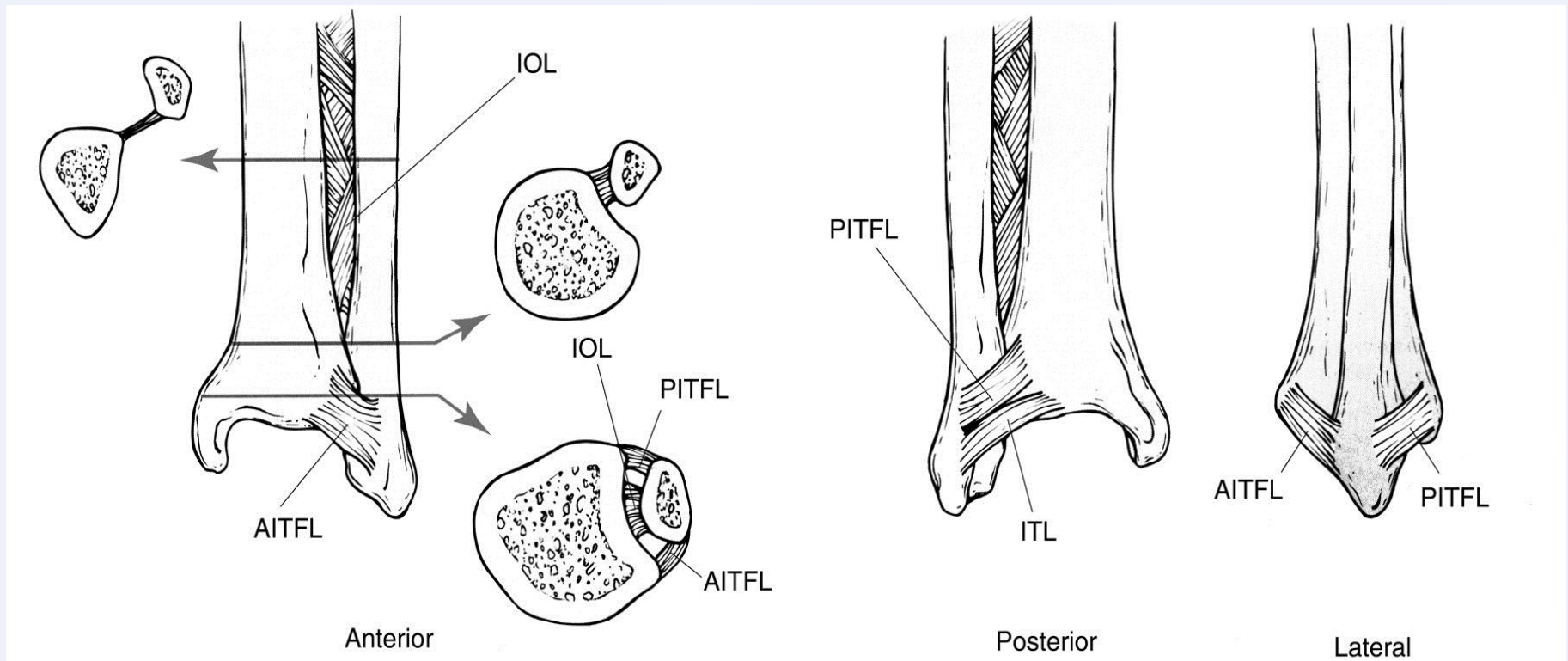






Inversion

Eversion



# Ext Rotation



# 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

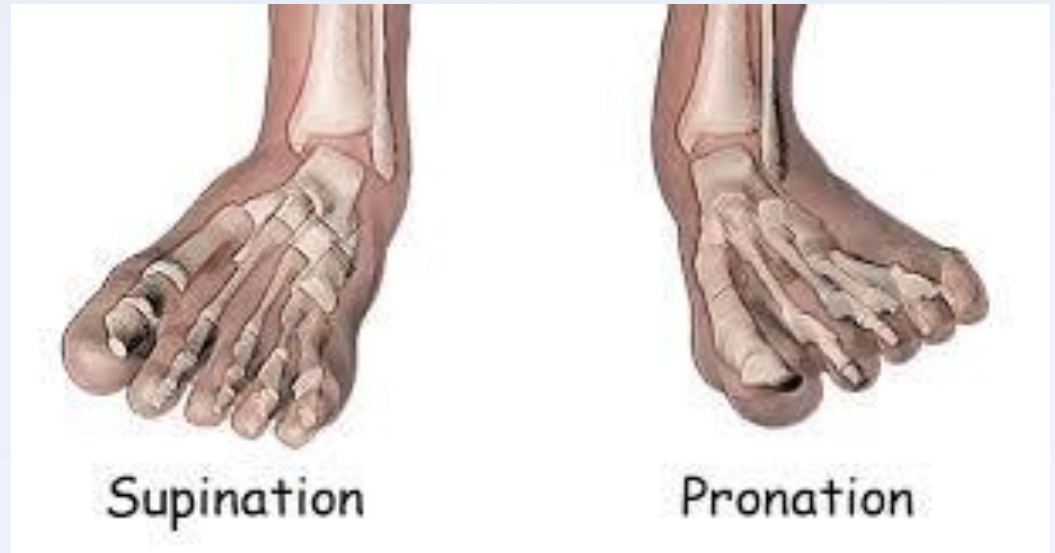
Lauge- Hansen

Position

- Supination
- Pronation

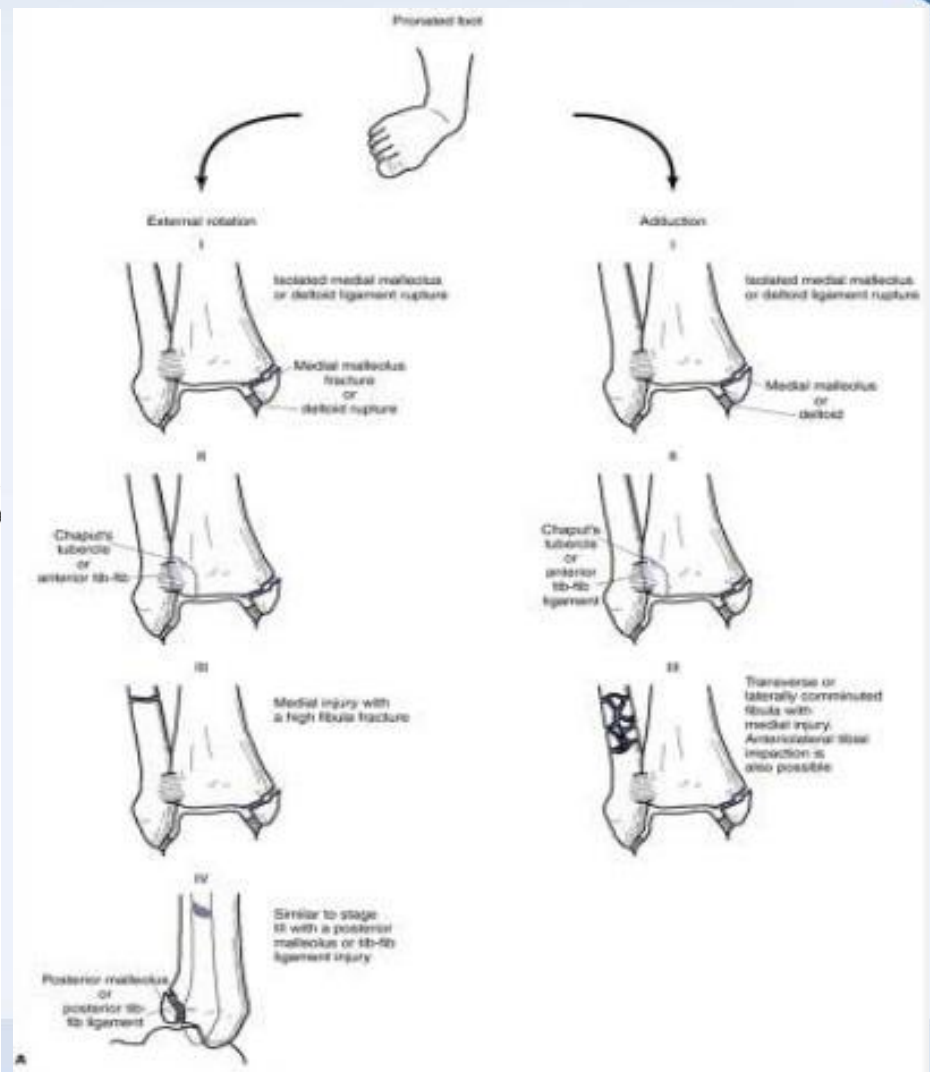
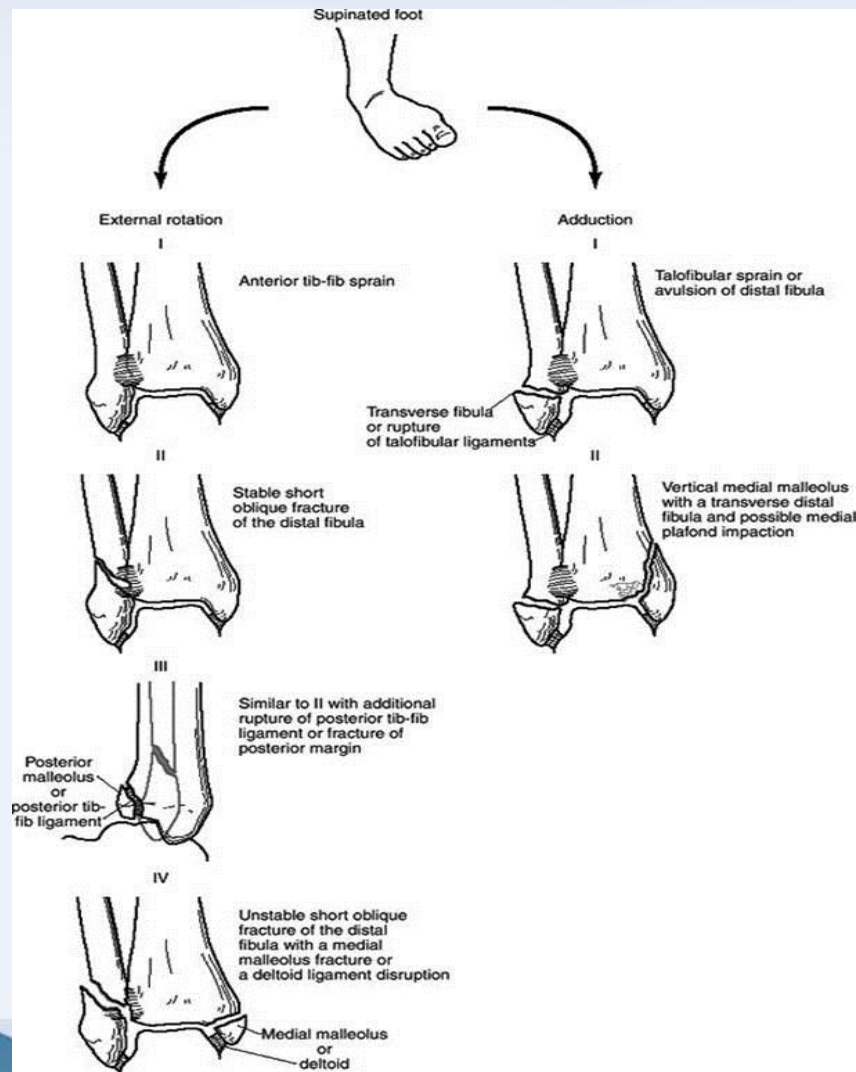
Deforming force

- 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

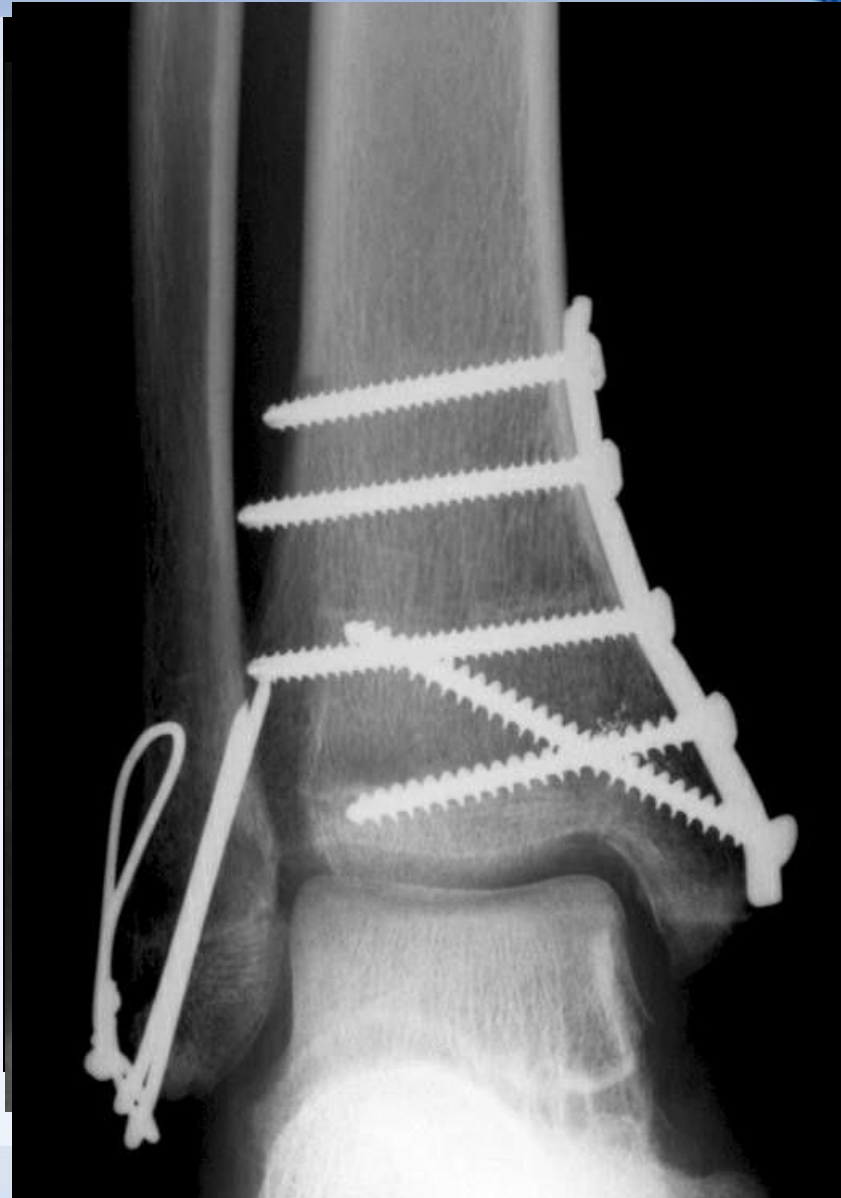
Medial malleolus

Posterior malleolus

Tibiofibular syndesmosis

# Treatment

- Surgical



# Treatment

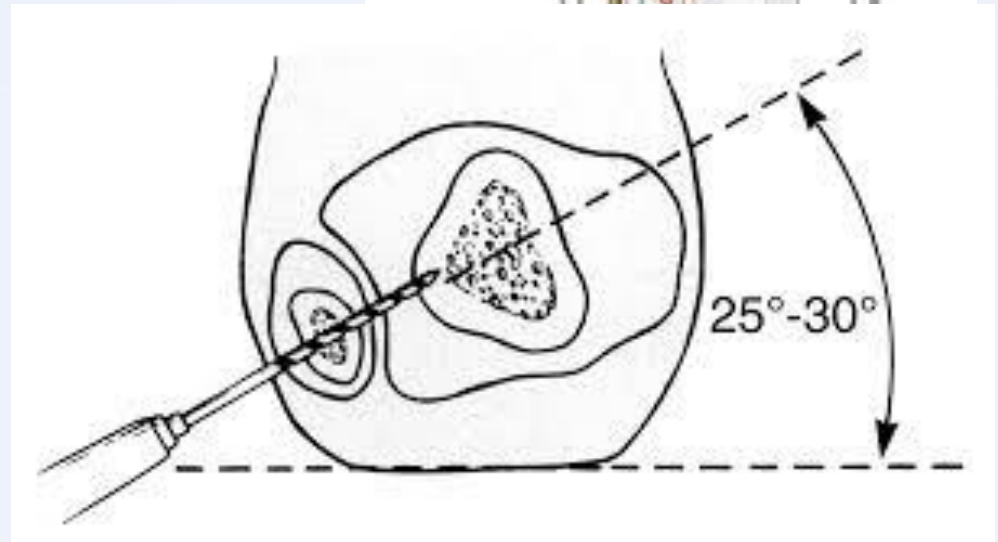
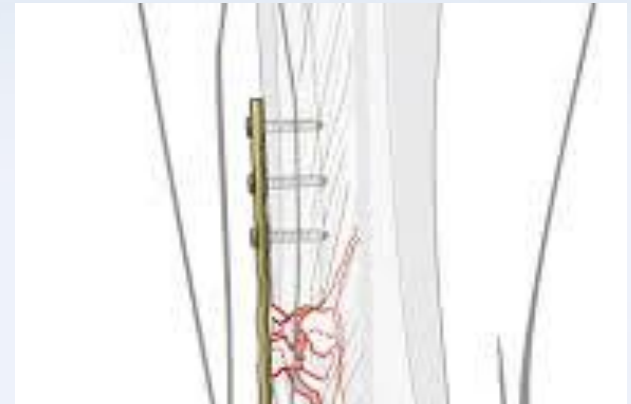
- Surgical  
Posterior



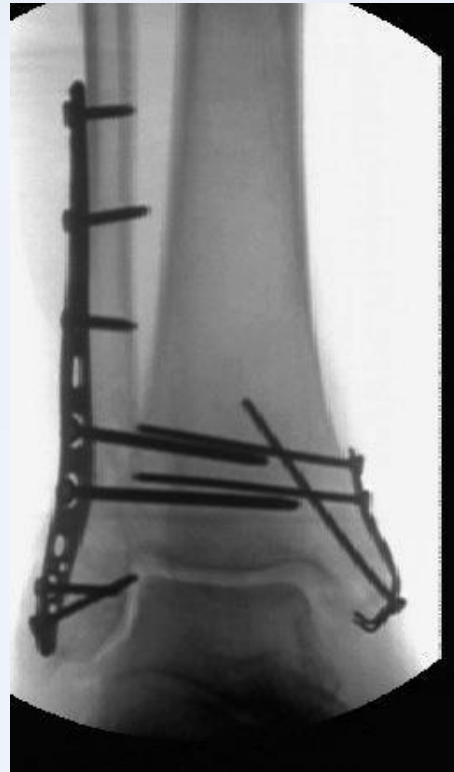
# Treatment

- Surgical

Tibiofibular syndesmosis



# Treatment





# Complications

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



**THANK YOU**