Peripheral Talus Fractures - A Clinical Observational Study of 16 Cases

Christina Roll* and Bernd Kinner**

*Center for Ambulatory Rehabilitation, Regensburg, Germany
**Department of Orthopaedic and Trauma Surgery, Robert Bosch Hospital, Stuttgart, Germany

Abstract

**Background:** Peripheral talar fractures are rare injuries. They comprise fractures of the lateral process, the lateral and medial tubercle of the posterior process, the medio-caudal ridge, and traumatic osteochondral fractures of the lateral talar dome. The objective of this observational case series was to report the clinical and radiological outcome after surgical treatment.

**Methods:** 16 peripheral talar fractures could be included in this retrospective case series. All patients were treated operatively and followed for a minimum of 12 months. Clinical and radiological outcome were recorded.

**Results:** Mean follow-up was 16 months. 13 subjects presented with concomitant injuries. 2 patients suffered an additional spine fractures, and 4 patients were polytraumatized. No non-union or mal-union were observed. One patient needed subtalar and calcaneo-cuboidal fusion during follow up due to a concomitant calcaneal fracture. Other secondary procedures like implant removal were necessary in 5/16 subjects. During the last follow-up the recorded AOFAS score (mean ± SD) was 87.3 ± 6.6 and the EQ5-D (mean ± SD) 0.91 ± 0.06.

**Conclusion:** With early diagnosis and timely surgical treatment good results can be expected after peripheral fractures of the talus. Less favourable outcomes are usually associated with concomitant injuries.

Keywords: Talus fracture; Snowboarders ankle; Lateral talar process; Posterior talar process; Osteochondral fracture of the talus

Introduction

Peripheral talar fractures comprise fractures of the lateral and posterior process with its lateral and medial tubercle, the medial or medio-caudal ridge, the talar head as well as traumatic osteochondral lesions of the lateral and medial talar dome [1]. They are a heterogeneous entity of injuries in terms of mechanism, pathology, treatment and outcome. However, they share some common traits, for which reason they are analysed together: they are rare, easily overlooked, and show poor results if neglected [2].

Peripheral talar fractures are more common than central body fractures of the talus or talar neck fractures [1]. The incidence of peripheral talar fractures has traditionally been estimated with 0.3 to 1% of all ankle injuries [2,3]. However, a recent radiological evaluation of 132 talar fractures showed that 18% of all talar fractures involved the lateral process and 16% involved the posterior process [4]. Generally, peripheral fractures of the talus are regarded as less severe, since they are associated with less severe soft tissue injury and lower incidence of avascular necrosis [1,2,5]. Injury mechanisms remain controversial. Before snowboarding, fractures of the lateral process were seen after falls from height, as dorsiflexion-inversion injuries, and as high-velocity injuries. Today this fracture is also referred to as snowboarders' ankle. Janes et al. were the first to describe this unusual fracture entity in 1990 [6]. Later the pathomechanism was explained as result from axial loading and sudden severe dorsiflexion with the hind foot in inversion, producing a shearing force transmitted from the calcaneus to the lateral process of the talus. Recent biomechanical studies, however, suggest that an external rotational component is an important momentum for lateral process fractures [7].

Two different injury mechanisms have been suggested for fractures of the lateral tubercle of the posterior process – also known as Shepherd’s fracture [8]: (1) forced hyper plantarflexion and inversion in some cases associated with medial subtalar dislocation [9,10] and (2) hyper dorsiflexion and inversion resulting in an avulsion of the posterior talofibular ligament [2].

Fractures of the medial tubercle of the posterior process – also known as Cedell’s fracture [11] are secondary to pronation-dorsiflexion forces causing an avulsion of the insertion of the posterior deltoid ligament [12,13]. These injuries may be associated with subtalar dislocations [10]. Fractures of the talar head are less common. Hence it is difficult to define a clear fracture mechanism. They may be associated with dislocations of the Chopart’s joint (transverse tarsal joint) and other fractures of the talus [14]. Osteochondral fractures of the talus are associated with twisting injuries of the ankle. They may occur with or without associated ankle fracture or acute lateral instability. They have to be distinguished from osteochondral lesions due to repetitive trauma [15,16].

The standard diagnostics are conventional X-ray in dorso-plantar and oblique projections. However, when suspected, e.g. with subtalar dislocation or adequate injury mechanism CT scans are mandatory. Standard secondary images reformations should include axial sagittal and coronal views. Moreover, 3D views (volume rendering technology, VRT) are helpful for analyzing the myriad fracture pathology and for planning surgical approaches [17]. Peripheral talus fractures are easily misdiagnosed using conventional x-rays and a high index of suspicion is necessary [2,18,19]. In a recent study the most common fracture missed by radiography was a compression fracture.

*Corresponding author: Bernd Kinner, Department of Orthopaedic and Trauma Surgery, Robert Bosch Hospital, Stuttgart, Germany, Tel: +49 (0)711-8101-6012; E-mail: Bernd.Kinner@bbk.de

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of the talar dome (31% not seen on radiography), followed by isolated lateral process (21%) and posterior tubercle (15%) fractures [4].

Non operative treatment is possible for non-displaced fractures and comprises cast immobilization for 6 weeks as well as limited weight bearing combined with physical therapy (lymphatic drainage, cooling, etc.). However, most authors advocate operative treatment for dislocated fractures – gaps or steps with more than 2 mm [1,2]. The primary aim is to reduce and fix the fracture. This, however, is not always easy. Depending on fragment size resection of the fragment may be the only choice. The same may also be necessary in multifragmentary situations. Surgical approaches depend on the exact location and configuration of the fracture. Arthroscopic and mini-open approaches have been suggested [1,2]. In selected cases osteotomies of the medial or lateral malleolus might be necessary.

The objective of this consecutive case series was to describe injury mechanisms, the diagnostic algorithm, surgical treatment and outcome of peripheral talus fractures in order to add some more information to the existing literature, which consists mainly of case reports and small cohorts.

Patients and Methods

The hospital data base was searched for all acute fractures of the talus between 2010 and 2014. A total of thirty-one subjects could be identified. Patients with complex trauma of the foot, as defined by Zwipp (>5 points on the Zwipp scale) [20,21], talar neck and body fractures, as well as all patients with chronic osteochondral lesions due to repetitive trauma were excluded.

The institutional review board was informed about the study, formal consent, however, was not required.

16 subjects with a peripheral fracture of the talus were included in the retrospective case series. Figure 1 displays talus anatomy and Figure 2 the distribution of the fractures.

All included fractures were treated surgically (by 4 different surgeons). In cases of severe soft tissue injury, a joint-bridging, triangular external fixator was applied according to AO principles of damage control. Definitive treatment followed after soft tissue recovery. Approaches and implants are highlighted in Table 1 and Figures 3-7. For lateral process fractures a (limited) direct lateral approach, or Ollier’s approach were used (Figures 3E and 3F). In the case of concomitant injuries extended or combined approaches had to be used. For fractures of the posterior process a postero-lateral approach was used. Fractures of the medio-caudal ridge were more variable. According to the exact anatomy and location of the fracture a postero-medial approach or an osteotomy of the medial malleolus was used.

Fixation of the fractures was achieved using different types (small and mini fragment cortical screws, headless cannulated compression screws) and sizes (2.0–3.5 mm) of screws.

All patients received pain treatment perioperatively. A single-shot antibiotic treatment was administered preoperatively. None of the subjects received postoperative antibiotic treatment.

Postoperatively all subjects received a walker (VACoped®) for 6 weeks. Free range of motion was allowed after wound healing. Partial weight-bearing was encouraged for 6 weeks. All patients received physical therapy postoperatively (lymphatic drainage, mobilization).

Mean follow up was 16 months (range 12–20 month). The records of all patients were analyzed retrospectively for trauma mechanism, concomitant injuries, the number and type of surgical interventions,
timing of surgery and complications. All Subjects had routine follow-up visits at 6 and 12 weeks, 6 months and one year with a clinical and radiological evaluation. All subjects were seen by two senior foot and ankle surgeons during their visits. The American Orthopaedic Foot and Ankle Score (AOFAS hindfoot score) and the EQ-5D, a standardized instrument for measuring generic health status, were recorded [22].

The radiological investigation consisted in standing anterior-posterior and lateral views of the ankle, dorso-plantar and lateral views of the foot as well as Broden views to evaluate fracture reduction, implant integrity and foot position. Bony union was assessed at 12 months using CT scans.

### Statistical analysis

Data are reported either as mean and standard deviation (SD) or median and range. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 21.0. Nonparametric statistical tests (Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficient) were used to determine a meaningful association or difference between the parameters and groups where indicated for this small series. Statistical significance was assumed with $p<0.05$.

![Figure 2: Fracture distribution.](image)

| No | Type of Fracture                  | Timing of surgery [days] | Procedures                     | Approach                      |
|----|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1  | Lateral process                  | 17                       | Mfx*, resection of fragment    | Ollier                        |
| 2  | Lateral process                  | 4                        | Screw fix, Resection of flake  | Ollier                        |
| 3  | Osteochondral fracture           | 4                        | Screw fix, Brodstrom proc      | Lateral                       |
| 4  | Lateral process                  | 10                       | Screw fixation, locking plate  | Extended lateral              |
| 5  | Lateral process                  | 7                        | Screw fix, resection of flake  | Ollier extended lateral       |
| 6  | Lateral process                  | 8                        | Screw fix, Resection of flake  | Extended lateral              |
| 7  | Medio-caudal ridge               | 21                       | Screw fix, resection of flake  | -                             |
| 8  | Osteochondral fracture           | 10                       | Arthroscopy fix with Ethipin®  | Arthroscopy copy              |
| 9  | Posterior process (lateral tubercle) | 15                   | Screw fix, Ethipin®, M        | Med. mall. osteotomy          |
| 10 | Osteochondral fracture           | 7                        | Ex. fix, ORIF ankle fx, Fibrin glue | Lateral, medial              |
| 11 | Osteochondral fracture           | 8                        | Ex. fix, ORIF ankle fx, Mfx    | Lateral, medial              |
| 12 | Osteochondral fracture           | 10                       | Ethipin®                      | Osteotomy lat. Mall.          |
| 13 | Medio-caudal ridge               | 0                        | Ex. fix                       | -                             |
| 14 | Lateral process                  | 7                        | Screw fix                     | Medial                        |
| 15 | Posterior process (lateral tubercle) | 0                      | Ex fix, screw fix             | Posterolateral                |
| 16 | Medio-caudal ridge               | 7                        | Screw fix                     | Osteotomy med. mall.          |

*fx=Fracture, Mfx=Microfracturing

Table 1: Timing of surgery, procedures and approaches.
Results

During the 5-year period 16 consecutive peripheral talus fractures (52% of all fractures of the talus) were recorded in our hospital information system. They consisted in 3 isolated fractures. 13 subjects presented with concomitant ipsilateral (12) and contralateral (1) injuries. 2 subjects suffered additional spine fractures, and 4 subjects were polytraumatized (ISS>16). None of the patients had relevant comorbidities affecting treatment or outcome.

Table 2 summarizes the demographic data. Mean age was 38 years (18-61). During initial workup all subjects obtained conventional x-rays and CT scans. 9 subjects received an additional MRI scan (Table 2).

All fractures were treated surgically after careful preoperative planning. Surgical timing approaches and implants used are elaborated in Table 1. Fracture fixation was considered for all articular steps or gaps
of more than 2 mm. Fragments smaller than 2 mm were resected. If chondral delamination was present microfracturing of the subchondral bone was considered. Screws-size for fixation was based on fragment dimensions (2.0 – 3.5 mm).

During the follow up (mean 16 months) no general complications were recorded. Specifically, no wound healing problems, or infections were seen. The recorded AOFAS (mean ± SD) score was 87.3 ± 6.6 and the EQ5-D 0.91 ± 0.06. Four subjects showed mild osteoarthritis,
Figure 5A: 28-year-old patient, who fell from height (7m) during climbing. Anterior projection.

Figure 5B: Lateral radiographs.

Figure 5C: Axial radiographs.

Figure 5D: Sagittal radiographs.

Figure 5E: Coronal reformations of CT scans showing an entire fracture of the posterior process and a Sanders type IIIbc calcaneal fracture (arrows). Open reduction and internal fixation (Sanders' calcaneal plate and small fragment screws) was achieved via an extended lateral approach, which allows not only the fixation of the calcaneal fracture, but also the fixation of the fracture of the posterior talar process in the same procedure.

Figure 5F: Postoperative lateral radiographs of hind foot.
Discussion

Even if all fractures of the talus are taken together, they remain a rare injury. The epidemiology of talar fractures, central or peripheral, remains unclear. Most studies are case series. Even so-called epidemiological studies on talus fractures do not report more than 30 fractures [23]. In our case series peripheral fractures were seen as
Figure 6A-6D: 24-year-old female patient, who suffered ankle injury during boulder. A) Anterior projection B) lateral radiographs of the ankle. C) Coronal and D) Sagittal CT images revealed a fracture of the medio-caudal ridge with one fragment incarcerated into the tarsal canal.

Figure 6E and 6F: The Fragment was reduced and fixed with mini-fragment screws using medial malleolar osteotomy. Postoperative E) AP and F) Lateral radiographs.

Figure 7A-7E: 39-year-old patient (F3). Severe ankle sprain with dislocation of foot and talus after jumping off a tree. A) AP and B) lateral radiographs of the ankle. CT scan with C) coronal and D) sagittal views showing an osteochondral fracture of the lateral talar shoulder (arrow) and E) a fracture of the anterior edge of the distal tibia (arrow).

Figure 7F and 7G: Anterolateral approach to the lateral ligament complex. Fixation of the talar fragment with a mini-fragment screw. The head of the screw was safely placed subchondrally. Additional fixation with Ethipin® Anker augmented modified Brodotist procedure for ligament repair and direct screw fixation of the anterior tibial edge. F) AP and G) Lateral views postoperatively.

Although peripheral fractures are a heterogeneous entity they shared some common traits. Most of the fractures in our series (12/16) were associated with sports activities. All fractures were related to high energy injuries: fall from height, boulder, climbing, trampoline. These findings are supported by almost all case series [7,26-29].

Peripheral fractures of the talus need a high index of suspicion due to the difficulty to diagnose and classify these fractures on plain x-rays. Recognition of these fractures is important because they can lead to severe limitations in ankle and subtalar function [29]. In this series all patients received CT scans for diagnosis and...
9/16 subjects obtained MRI scans in addition. Important information can be gained using CT scans with multiplanar reformation. 3D reconstructions of the CT scans (volume rendering technology (VRT) with or without segmentation) might be helpful to better understand fracture morphology and to plan surgical treatment [17]. If ligament, tendon, or cartilage injuries are suspected and conservative treatment is aimed at MRI scans are mandatory [30].

In this case series fractures of the lateral process were seen with the highest incidence, followed by osteochondral fractures of the lateral talar shoulder. Fractures of the posterior process or medio-caudal ridge of the talus were observed less frequently. This is well supported by literature [12,13,31-33]. We had no problems to differentiate types of fractures. It might, however, be difficult to discern fractures of the entire posterior process from posteriorly located body fractures. Concomitant injuries were frequent (13/16). This was reported by others as well [4]. Complex injuries of the foot were excluded in this series due to the severe soft tissue compromise, and therefore different outcome.

Subtle OCL associated with ankle fractures might have been missed due to limitations of documentation or data-base search, although we routinely checked for osteochondral lesion in all ankle dislocation fractures intraoperatively, as proposed by Aktas et al. [34]. In their retrospective study of 86 arthroscopically assisted ankle fractures they found osteochondral lesions - above all - in distal fibular fractures (14/20).

Isolated trauma of the foot was recorded in 11/16 cases. One case was associated with a contralateral calcaneal fracture (Figure 5) and 4 patients were polytraumatized.

Almost all case reports and review articles on the topic stress the importance of MRI in the diagnosis of ankle fractures [35].

Table 2: Demographic data, fracture type, injury mechanism and diagnostics.

| No | Age (years) | Fracture type | Injury mechanism | Concomitant injury | Multiple injury | Soft tissue injury* | MRI |
|----|-------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----|
| 1  | 54          | Lateral process | Fall from height | Wrist fx**, Soft tissue injury knee | x | 2° | - |
| 2  | 32          | Lateral process | Fall from height/ Climbing | - | - | 1° | - |
| 3  | 39          | Osteochondral fracture | Jumping | Dislocation of the foot, tibia fx | - | 2° | x |
| 4  | 28          | Lateral process | Fall from height | Calcaneal fx | - | 3° | - |
| 5  | 49          | Lateral process | Supination | - | - | 2° | - |
| 6  | 62          | Lateral process | Fall from height | Calcaneal fx, TH 12, L1 fx | x | 2° | - |
| 7  | 31          | medio-caudal ridge | Supination | Subtalar dislocation | x | 2° | x |
| 8  | 17          | Osteochondral fracture | Gymnastics | Syndesmosis | - | 1° | x |
| 9  | 19          | posterior process (lateral tubercle) | Fall from height | L1 fx | x | 2° | - |
| 10 | 60          | Osteochondral fracture | Black ice | Ankle fx | - | 3° | x |
| 11 | 28          | Osteochondral fracture | Boulder | Ankle fx | - | 3° | x |
| 12 | 21          | Osteochondral fracture | Jumping | Contralateral calcaneal fracture. | - | 2° | x |
| 13 | 60          | medio-caudal ridge | Fall from height | Extrusion of talus | - | 3° | x |
| 14 | 23          | Lateral process | Mountain bike | Calcaneal fx Talar head fx | - | 2° | - |
| 15 | 45          | posterior process (lateral tubercle) | Trampoline | Extrusion of talus | - | 3° open | x |
| 16 | 24          | medio-caudal ridge | Boulder | - | - | 2° | x |

Table 3: Follow-up, outcome.

| No | Type of fracture | Follow-up | Outcome AOFAS | Outcome EQ5-D | Outcome, interventions |
|----|------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 1  | Lateral process  | 15        | 85            | 0.887         | -                      |
| 2  | Lateral process  | 17        | 85            | 0.887         | -                      |
| 3  | Osteochondral fracture | 15    | 90            | 0.887         | -                      |
| 4  | Lateral process  | 15        | -             | -             | Subtal arthrodesis     |
| 5  | Osteochondral fracture | 20    | 85            | 0.887         | -                      |
| 6  | Lateral process  | 15        | 85            | 0.887         | Implant removal        |
| 7  | medio-caudal ridge | 12        | 90            | 0.999         | -                      |
| 8  | Osteochondral fracture | 15    | 100           | 1             | -                      |
| 9  | posterior process (lateral tubercle) | 18    | 87            | 0.877         | -                      |
| 10 | Osteochondral fracture | 18    | 83            | 0.788         | Implant removal        |
| 11 | Osteochondral fracture | 18    | 87            | 0.867         | Implant removal, arthroscopy |
| 12 | Osteochondral fracture | 18    | 90            | 0.999         | Implant removal        |
| 13 | Medio-caudal ridge | 18        | 87            | 0.887         | -                      |
| 14 | Lateral process  | 18        | 77            | 0.887         | -                      |
| 15 | posterior process (lateral tubercle) | 12    | 78            | 0.867         | -                      |
| 16 | Medio-caudal ridge | 12        | 100           | 1             | Implant removal        |
fact that surgical treatment of displaced fractures of the talus processes seems to be the best choice for successful outcome [2]. In these case series screw fixation of the fragments, or—if too small—removal is advocated. Delayed union, non-union, posttraumatic subtalar arthritis, are reported as the typical complications of peripheral talar fractures [2]. A few reports also describe impingement or tarsal tunnel syndrome as sequela of this fracture entity [35-38]. Secondary interventions are frequent, they comprise implant removal, arthrolysis and debridement of the joint surface. For osteochondral lesions secondary cartilage repair procedures like microfracturing, osteochondral transfer or autologous chondrocyte transplantation have been described as well [39-42]. However, these interventions did not play any role in this series.

Subtalar and calcaneo-cuboidal joint fusion was necessary in one patient with a fracture of the entire posterior process. However, rather due to the concomitant calcaneal fracture (Sanders type III) than due to the peripheral talar fracture (Figures 5H and 5K).

Outcome was generally excellent, unless combined injuries were present, like ipsilateral calcaneal fractures. In this respect peripheral talar fractures are in clear contrast to talar neck or body fractures [43]. AOFAS scores ranged between 77 and 100. Several authors reported less favourable outcome if a talar or subtalar dislocation was present [9,10,44,45]. In our series this was the case in 4/16 patients. However, we did not observe a significant worse outcome (AOFAS-Score) in patients with dislocations (Spearman rank correlation, p=0.823). This might be attributed to the small number of patients and the heterogeneous collective of patients with different types of peripheral talar fractures. Mild osteoarthritis was seen radiographically in 2 additional patients and cartilage damage on MRI in another two patients. Therefore, we cannot exclude the development of further osteoarthritic changes with longer follow-up.

Parsons et al. reviewed the existing case series of fractures of the lateral process in 2003 [46]. They reported good result in almost all cases if treated surgically, whereas non-operatively treated patients showed good results only in 60%. They reported non-unions in 60% (vs. 5%) for conservative treatment. Much less data is available for fractures of the posterior process and, due to the heterogeneity, also for osteochondral fractures of the lateral shoulder of the talus. The tenor of the existing reports, however, is the same as above: excellent results with surgical treatment and bad results when fractures are neglected [12,47].

The major limitation of this case series—as with all publications on the topic—is the limited number of patients. As with other rare injuries only case reports or limited case series have been published. However, it is one of the few case series comparing peripheral talar fractures and presenting objective and patient reported outcome measurements after a minimum follow-up of 12 months. Several publications emphasize that fracture of the postero-medial tubercle may lead to posterior ankle impingement [48]. Therefore, we advocate surgical treatment. However conservative treatment has been shown to be successful as well [36].

Conclusion

Peripheral talar fractures are uncommon but important injuries, that may result in significant disability if the diagnosis is neglected and proper treatment delayed. To avoid this a high index of suspicion is necessary in all patients with acute ankle pain and suitable trauma.

CT scans are mandatory to analyse the injury properly and to plan surgical treatment, which is indicated for fragments larger than 5 mm or, fracture displacement of more than 2 mm involving the articular surface. In the majority of the cases a mini-open or arthroscopic-assisted reduction and (cannulated) screw fixation is required. Very small and comminuted fragments may be excised. With this long-term complication, including mal-union, non-union or severe subtalar joint osteoarthritis is avoided.

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