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| II. | | 3 |
| 1. | | 3 |
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| 3. | | 4 |
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| 5. | | 5 |
| 6. | | 6 |
| III. | | 7 |
| 1. | | 7 |
| 2. | | 7 |
| 3. | | 8 |
| 4. | | 9 |
| 5. | | 9 |
| 6. | | 9 |
| IV. | | 13 |

| | | |
|----|-------|----|
| V. | | 18 |
| | | 20 |
| | | 23 |

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| 1 | 13 |
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33

Lauge-Hansen

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Lauge-Hansen

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19 ,

- 5 ,

- 2 ,

- 7 .

3.2mm ,

5mm

5 .

11 ,

20

20 ,

4 ,

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19

8 ,

10 ,

2 .

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5 ,

12 .

($p>0.05$) .

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< >

I.

가

80%

1,2,3)

가

1,3)

가

4) .

가

5,6,7,8) Niek

76%

9) .

가

10,11) ,

II.

1.

1999 5 2000 5

가 33

. 17 , 16

38.2 (: 12-64) . 21 ,

10 , 1 , 1 .

2.

.

20 , 4 , 9 .

Lauge-Hansen -

(supination-external rotation), - (pronation-external

rotation), - (supination-adduction), -

(pronation-abduction) 4 가

3.

. 4.5mm, 30

24 (: 14 - 37)

4.

, (,)
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5mm

5.

30%

가

4

가

6.

가.

Spearman

(SAS system)

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Spearman

(SAS system)

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0.05

가

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III.

1.

Lauge-Hansen - 19 (1
: 1 , 2 : 5 , 3 : 5 , 4 : 8)
, - 5 (1 : 2 , 2 : 3), -
2 , - 7 (1 ; 2 , 2 : 3 ,
3 : 2) .

3.2mm , 5mm

5 .

2.

11 ,

20 ,

20 , 7 .

20 , 20

, 1 .

-

6 , 12 , 14 ,

4 , - 3 ,
 3 , 6 , 1 , -
 1 , 3 ,
 2 , 1 , -
 1 , 2 , 1
 (Table 1).

18
 6 (33%)
 23 14 (64%) , 4 (17%)

3.
 20 (61%) 12
 , 8
 2 , 5 , 13
 - 14 , - 3 , -
 3 , - (Table. 2).

4.

(, , ,) (, , ,)
(p>0.05).

(p>0.05)

5.

(, , ,)
(p>0.05).

6.

33 32 .

. 12 30% 3

3

가

20

19

Table 1. The type of the ligament injuries according to Lauge-Hansen classification

| | SER ¹ | | | | PER | | PA | | | SA |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Fracture Stage | I | II | III | IV | I | II | I | II | III | I |
| (Total cases ²) | (1) | (5) | (5) | (8) | (2) | (3) | (2) | (3) | (2) | (2) |
| Ant.T-F ³ | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| C-F | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Deltoid | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Syndesmosis | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Ant.Distal T-F | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |

1 : SER: supination-external rotation, PER: pronation-external rotation, PA: pronation-abduction, SA: supination-adduction

2 : Number of cases in each type fracture

3 : Ant.T-F: anterior talofibular ligament, C-F: calcaneofibular ligament, Ant. distal T-F: anterior distal tibiofibular ligament

Table 2. The incidence of occult injuries according to Lauge-Hansen classification

| Fracture stage | SER ¹ | | | | PER | | PA | | | SA |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | I | II | III | IV | I | II | I | II | III | I |
| (Total cases ²) | (1) | (5) | (5) | (8) | (2) | (3) | (2) | (3) | (2) | (2) |
| Tibial TALS ³ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Talus TALS | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Loose body | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Osteochondral fracture | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

1: SER: supination-external rotation, PER: pronation-external rotation, PA: pronation-abduction, SA: supination-adduction

2: Number of cases in each type fracture

3: TALS: traumatic articular surface lesions

IV.

12)

, Torretta

26%

13)

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4)

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^{14, 15, 16)} Loren

(Traumatic articular surface lesion, TASL)

62% ¹¹⁾

^{16, 17)}

33

23 (70%)

18 6 (33%)

23 14 (64%)

, 4 (18%)

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가

13)

5

20 (61%)

5,6,7)

33 20 (61%)

12 , 8

13 가

가 가

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($p > 0.05$)

10, 15)

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V.

33
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11 ,
20 , 20 ,
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18 6
23 14
4 .
20 (61%) 12 , 8
2 ,
5 , 13 .

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Abstract

The role of ankle arthroscopy in diagnosis of occult injuries
in the fresh ankle fractures

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(Directed by Professor Chong Hyuk Choi)

This prospective study was designed to evaluate the efficiency of ankle arthroscopy for detection of occult injuries in the fresh ankle fracture.

From May, 1999 to May, 2000, thirty-three patients who sustained with undisplaced ankle fracture, were included. The fractures were classified with Lauge-Hansen and anatomical location. We investigated the entire ankle joint through arthroscopy before open reduction. Also, we investigated the relationship between types of fractures and occult injuries of the ankle.

There were 19 cases of supination-external rotation type, 5 cases

of pronation-external rotation type, 2 cases of supination-adduction type, and 7 cases of pronation-abduction type. Under the arthroscopic examination, there were 11 medial deltoid ligament injuries, 20 lateral ligament complex injuries, and 20 syndesmosis injuries. Osteochondral injuries were identified in 20 of 33 cases with 8 lesions in talus, 12 lesions in tibia. Types of osteochondral injuries were 2 osteochondral fractures, 5 loose bodies, and 13 traumatic articular surface lesions. There was no relationship between types of fractures and the incidence of the occult injuries in ankle joint($p>0.05$).

The occult injuries of the ankle joint would be combined with any types of ankle fracture and the arthroscopy of the ankle joint was suggested to be worthwhile for evaluation and treatment of these lesions. However, in spite of high incidence of occult injuries, we could not explain why the most of ankle fractures have favorable prognosis. Further study would be necessary to investigate the natural course of these lesion and long term effect to ankle joint.

Key words: ankle fracture, occult injury, arthroscopy