

Isolated Stieda Process Fracture of Talus: A Case Study



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ABSTRACT

Objective: The purpose of this case report is to describe a patient with a fracture of the Stieda process.

Clinical Features: A 39-year-old woman presented with pain and swelling of her left ankle immediately following a boogie boarding accident a few days earlier. Her clinical presentation was similar to that of an ankle sprain.

Intervention and Outcome: Radiographs were ordered, and a fracture of a normal variant, the Stieda process, was identified. Non-displacement of the fracture fragment was managed with conservative treatment consisting of a short-leg cast for 6 weeks. The fracture healed without complications.

Conclusion: The importance of early recognition of this fracture helped with proper management and a favorable outcome. (J Chiropr Med 2018;17:68-71)

Key Indexing Terms: *Diagnostic Imaging; Ankle Fractures; Differential Diagnosis; Chiropractic*

INTRODUCTION

The incidence of ankle fractures is 9% and, along with fractures of the distal radius, metacarpals, proximal femur, and finger phalanges, constitutes 60% of the fractures seen by orthopedic surgeons.¹ Recognition of ankle fractures is paramount to good patient management. Radiologists and clinicians need to be mindful of uncommon and easily missed fractures that necessitate a modified search pattern to improve accuracy of radiographic interpretation. The purpose of this case report is to describe a rare fracture of the Stieda process that can be easily misdiagnosed as a sprain or mistaken for a normal variant and, if not recognized as a fracture, will negatively affect patient management.

The Stieda process is an elongation of the lateral tubercle of the posterior process of the talus (Fig 1). It is larger than the medial tubercle and is considered the most variable aspect of hindfoot anatomy.²⁻⁵ This process is the insertion point of the posterior talofibular ligament.^{2,4,6} Fractures of the posterior process usually occur in 1 of 2 ways: forced plantar flexion of the ankle causing a nutcracker-like compression between the

calcaneus and the posterior malleolus of the tibia,^{2,3,5-8} or ankle inversion resulting in avulsion by the posterior talofibular ligament, known as a Shepherd fracture.^{5,8}

Physical examination of a patient with a Stieda process fracture will reveal pain with plantar flexion that may be aggravated with flexion of the hallux.^{3,6,8} Tenderness on palpation is usually found in the posterolateral ankle, medial to the peroneal tendons and anterior to the lateral Achilles tendon.^{3,6,8} Patients will frequently present with swelling in the posterolateral ankle as well.^{3,8} The purpose of this case report is to describe a patient with a fracture of the Stieda process.

Case Report

A 39-year-old woman presented to a chiropractic office with pain and swelling of her left ankle immediately following a boogie boarding accident a few days earlier. She reported that while boogie boarding at the beach, her foot caught in the sand and was forced by a wave into plantar flexion. She felt immediate pain in the posterior portion of her ankle. She noted swelling of the left ankle that began almost immediately and persisted for the next few days. Her pain was made worse with plantar flexion and any weight bearing on the left foot.

Radiographic examination revealed an acute vertical fracture line through the Stieda process of the left talus (Fig 2). The fracture fragment was non-displaced with good apposition and alignment. No other fractures were present. The ankle mortise joint was intact with no radiographic evidence of syndesmotom injury. Incidentally noted was a small enthesophyte at the insertion of the Achilles tendon into the calcaneus.

The patient was diagnosed with an acute fracture of the Stieda process of the talus and instructed to be in protected

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Paper submitted September 11, 2017; in revised form November 15, 2017; accepted November 16, 2017.
1556-3707

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcm.2017.11.001>



Fig 1. Normal Stieda process (elongated lateral process of talar tubercle).

non-weight bearing for 6 weeks, followed by 2 weeks of limited weight bearing. The patient was closely monitored with serial follow-up radiographs at 2, 4, and 8 weeks to observe healing. The first radiographic series revealed no displacement of fracture fragment and there was good evidence of healing, so conservative management of immobilization continued. After 8 weeks, the patient reported painless weight bearing and plantar flexion. Radiographs at 8 weeks postinjury revealed excellent fracture healing (Figs 3 and 4). If the patient had failure of conservative care, a referral to an orthopedic surgeon would have been initiated. The fracture healed without complications. The patient gave consent for the publication of this study.



Fig 2. Initial image obtained following trauma. Note the subtle non-displaced fracture involving the Stieda process (arrow).



Fig 3. Two-week follow-up image, when compared with initial radiographs, reveals no displacement of fracture fragment. Subtle haziness of the fracture line is observed (arrow).

DISCUSSION

Fracture of the Stieda process of the talus is a rare injury and must be differentiated from an os trigonum and simple ankle sprains. The os trigonum, an accessory bone from a secondary ossification center, is located directly posterior to the lateral tubercle (Fig 5). The os trigonum may persist as a separate ossicle attached to the lateral process by a cartilaginous synchondrosis and can be a source of pain.^{3,4,6} Because of its similar appearance and location, many Stieda process fractures are misdiagnosed as an os trigonum.⁶ To differentiate the two, it is important to thoroughly inspect the appearance of the bone. An os trigonum will be rounded with corticated edges. In contrast, a Stieda process fracture will have a rough and irregular surface with no cortical edge at the fracture site.⁹



Fig 4. Eight-week follow-up image reveals osseous union of the fracture fragment with the host bone.

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