

Diagnosis and treatment of acute ankle injuries: development of an evidence-based algorithm

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Abstract

Acute ankle injuries are among the most common injuries in emergency departments. However, there are still no standardized examination procedures or evidence-based treatment. Therefore, the aim of this study was to systematically search the current literature, classify the evidence, and develop an algorithm for the diagnosis and treatment of acute ankle injuries. We systematically searched PubMed and the Cochrane Database for randomized controlled trials, meta-analyses, systematic reviews or, if applicable, observational studies and classified them according to their level of evidence. According to the currently available literature, the following recommendations have been formulated: i) the Ottawa Ankle/Foot Rule should be applied in order to rule out fractures; ii) physical examination is sufficient for diagnosing injuries to the lateral ligament complex; iii) classification into stable and unstable injuries is applicable and of clinical importance; iv) the squeeze-, crossed leg- and external rotation test are indicative for injuries of the syndesmosis; v) magnetic resonance imaging is recommended to verify injuries of the syndesmosis; vi) stable ankle sprains have a good prognosis while for unstable ankle sprains, conservative treatment is at least as effective as operative treatment without the related possible complications; vii) early functional treatment leads to the fastest recovery and the least rate of re-injury; viii) supervised rehabilitation reduces residual symptoms and re-injuries. Taken these recommendations into account, we present an applicable and evidence-based, step by step, decision pathway for the diagnosis and treatment of acute ankle injuries, which can be implemented in any emergency department or doctor's practice. It provides quality assurance for the patient and promotes confidence in the attending physician.

Introduction

Acute injuries of the ankle are among the most common injuries of the musculo-skeletal system.¹ It has been estimated that about one ankle sprain occurs per 10,000 people each day in Western countries.²⁻⁴ In sport, the incidence is even higher.⁵⁻⁷ Sixteen to 21% of all sports related injuries are sprained ankles.^{4,8} In 77-99% X-rays are taken,^{9,10} although in only 9-15% a fracture of the ankle or foot is present.¹⁰⁻¹² Consequently, soft tissue injuries are the most common and the majority of X-rays are not essential. Approximately 85% of sprained ankles involve the lateral ligament complex.^{5,13,14} In about 65% it is an isolated injury of the anterior talofibular ligament (ATFL), in 20% both the ATFL and the calcaneofibular ligament (CFL) are involved.¹⁵⁻¹⁷ Injuries of the posterior talofibular ligament (PTFL) are rare, and are only caused by severe dislocation of the ankle joint.^{18,19} Sprains of the deltoid ligament are usually associated with a fibular fracture and a tear of the tibiotalar syndesmosis.²⁰⁻²³ Isolated injuries of the talofibular syndesmosis are very uncommon.²³⁻²⁵ Because the injuries of the lateral ligament complex are by far the most common, and the number of patients with residual symptoms is 10-30%,^{5,26,27} we focus on their treatment. While it is widely agreed that a slight injury to the lateral ligament complex recovers quickly with non-operative management and have an excellent prognosis,^{4,28-30} there is still controversy about the best treatment for severe ankle sprains. Although many studies are available, their quality is often flawed and comparability is poor. Diagnostic tools to verify the severity of the injury are inconsistent, some authors use stress radiography or arthroscopy while others use clinical examination. Between studies, different grades of injuries are included and varying systems of classifications are used. Times for follow up and endpoints differ, *i.e.* time to return to sport/work, recurrence rate, persistent pain, range of motion or subjective/functional instability. The duration and character of treatment that will follow surgery differ. This inconsistency makes comparability difficult. Since ankle injuries are common, and there are numerous residual symptoms after ankle sprains, it is crucial to institute a standardized and evidence-based approach to diagnosis and treatment, based on the current literature, in order to provide the best treatment available.

Consequently, the aim of the present study was to systematically search the current literature, classify the evidence, and develop an algorithm for diagnosis and treatment of acute ankle injuries based on these findings. The questions addressed were the following: i) which diagnostic tools are required to identify

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fractures of the ankle, and ligament injuries?
ii) how should injuries of the lateral complex be classified? iii) should injuries of the lateral ligament complex be treated surgically, by immobilization or with functional treatment?
iv) which functional treatment is the most beneficial? v) what other treatments can positively influence the course of acute ankle ligament injuries?

This study presents a transparent algorithm with clear decision rules for the diagnosis and treatment of acute ankle injuries based on the currently available trials.

Materials and Methods

We conducted an extensive search in PubMed from its inception to March 2010 for the keywords *ankle sprain*, and a Mesh search for *ankle injuries*, AND *diagnosis*, OR *therapy*, OR *classification*, OR *therapy*, OR *rehabilitation*. Limits were validation studies, guide-

lines, comparative studies, reviews, randomized controlled trial, practise guidelines, meta-analyses, clinical trials, humans, English, German. Biomechanical and cadaver studies were excluded. The Cochrane Database was then searched for *ankle sprain*. First, possibly eligible publications were identified by title. Selected abstracts of articles written in English or German were reviewed by 2 independent reviewers. The selected articles were retrieved and further analyzed. The reference lists of all retrieved papers were then searched manually for unidentified publications according to the initial search strategy. Randomized controlled trials (RCT), meta-analyses (MA) and systematic reviews (SR) of such trials were selected. If the issue was not suitable for testing in a randomized format, such as comparison of different diagnostic procedures, observational studies (OS) were included. Inclusion criteria required that the manuscript addressed at least one of the questions stated above (Figure 1). All studies were evaluated by 2 reviewers, one senior consultant and one senior resident, and graded according to the *Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma* (EAST, <http://www.east.org>) (Table 1). Class I evidence was considered to be that from prospective randomized controlled trials while class II evidence was derived from prospective clinical studies and retrospective analyses based on clearly reliable data, all other evidence was considered class III. Following the predefined questions stated above one at a time, only the studies with the highest class of scientific evidence available were selected. Thereafter, a synthesis of the results was made answering each individual question. According to the results of the trials available, a level I recommendation was given if consistent class I evidence was available, or based on class II evidence if the issue was not suitable for testing in a randomized format. Level II recommendation was given based on class II evidence. No recommendation was given if no class I or II evidence was available. Based on the level of evidence, we developed an algorithm for the diagnostic procedures required and the treatment of acute ankle injuries.

Results

Which diagnostic tools are required to identify fractures of the ankle and ligament injuries?

Medical history

Questioning should identify the exact mechanism of injury, previous injuries or operative intervention, as well as congenital or acquired instability of the ankle joint.

X-rays

Before extended physical examination, fractures must be excluded. Therefore, it is important to decide whether X-rays are required. The Ottawa Ankle Rule (OAR) and Ottawa Foot Rule (OFR) were developed by Stiell *et al.* to avoid unnecessary X-rays.³¹⁻³⁵ The exact areas that must be examined for bone tenderness

are shown in Figure 2. Plain X-rays of the ankle should be taken if there is pain in the malleolar zone and any one of the following: i) bone tenderness along the distal 6 cm of the posterior edge of the tibia or tip of the lateral malleolus; ii) bone tenderness along the distal 6 cm of the posterior edge of fibula or tip of the lateral malleolus; iii) inability to bear weight both

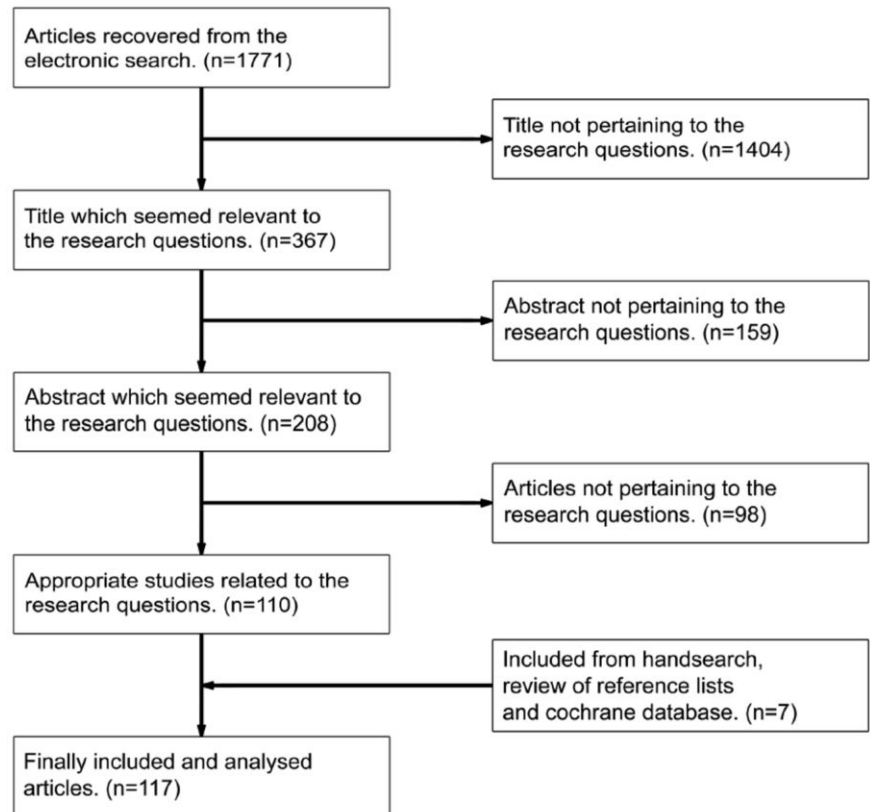


Figure 1. Flow chart for selecting articles to be included in the study.

Table 1. Grade of scientific evidence and level of evidence according to the Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma (EAST) (2001).

Grade of scientific evidence	
Class I	Prospective randomized controlled trials - may be poorly designed, have inadequate numbers, or suffer from other methodological inadequacies
Class II	Prospective clinical studies and retrospective analyses based on clearly reliable data (observational studies, cohort studies, prevalence studies and case control studies)
Class III	Retrospective studies (clinical series, database or registry review, large series of case reviews, expert opinion)
Level of recommendation	
Level 1	Convincingly justifiable based on the available scientific information, usually Class I data or strong Class II evidence, especially if the issue does not lend itself to testing in a randomized format. Conversely, low quality or contradictory Class I data may not be able to support a level 1 recommendation.
Level 2	Reasonably justifiable by available scientific evidence and strongly supported by experts opinion. Usually supported by Class II data or a preponderance of Class III evidence.
Level 3	Supported by available data but adequate scientific evidence is lacking, generally Class III data. Useful for educational purposes and in guiding future clinical research.

immediately and in the emergency department for four steps.

Plain X-rays of the foot should be taken if there is pain in the midfoot zone and any one of the following: i) bone tenderness at the base of the fifth metatarsal; ii) bone tenderness at the navicular bone; iii) inability to bear weight both immediately and in the emergency department for four steps.

If X-rays of the ankle are indicated, the antero-posterior view should be taken with 10-20° internal rotation, in order to evaluate abnormalities of the joint space.³⁶ A meta-analysis of 15,581 patients investigating these decision rules, showed an overall sensitivity of 98% and a specificity of 32%. When applied during the first 48 h after trauma, sensitivity could be increased to 99.6% and specificity reduced to 27.9%. Although developed for application in adults, this meta-analysis found a sensitivity of 99.3% and a specificity of 26.7% in children.³⁷ A meta-analysis evaluating the use of the OAR/OFR specifically in children also found a sensitivity of 98.5% and a reduction of X-rays by 24.8%.³⁸ If no x-rays are indicated the patient must be informed and must agree with the proceeding. Implementation of these decision rules can lead to tremendous cost savings.³⁹ Many authors consider stress X-rays for diagnosis of sprained ankle to be obsolete.⁴⁰⁻⁴³ The procedure is painful and requires at least local anesthesia, otherwise the result is inconclusive. Frost *et al.* systematically reviewed 7 trials that used open exploration as the gold standard and concluded that the use of stress views for evaluating ankle instability cannot be supported.⁴² There was an appreciable degree of variability in values defined as normal for the different views (5-30°), and manual or mechanical techniques were used to acquire stress views.⁴²⁻⁴⁶ It could not be guaranteed that the injury was worsened by the acquisition of the stress views.^{47,48}

Recommendation: when applied within 48 h after trauma the Ottawa Ankle/Foot Rule proved to have a sensitivity of 99.6%. These rules can be applied with a similar sensitivity to children older than one year (level I) (Figure 3). Due to the unreliability and the disadvantages associated with obtaining stress views, X-rays are not recommended.

Ligament testing

After a fracture has been ruled out, a careful physical examination should be carried out starting with observation of swelling, deformity and ecchymosis, as they are indicative of acute injury. To assess stability of the lateral ankle ligaments, two provocative maneuvers are essential. They must both be performed in comparison with the uninjured leg. If there is increased laxity, the tests are considered positive. The anterior drawer test assesses the integrity of the anterior talofibulare ligament

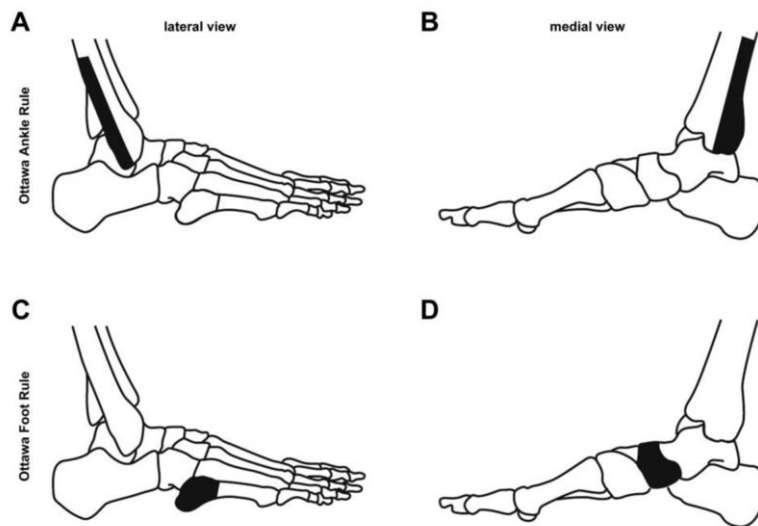


Figure 2. Ottawa foot and ankle rule. Anatomy of the right foot and ankle. The regions that must be examined for bone tenderness are labeled in black. (A-B) Ottawa Ankle Rule. (C-D) Ottawa Foot Rule.

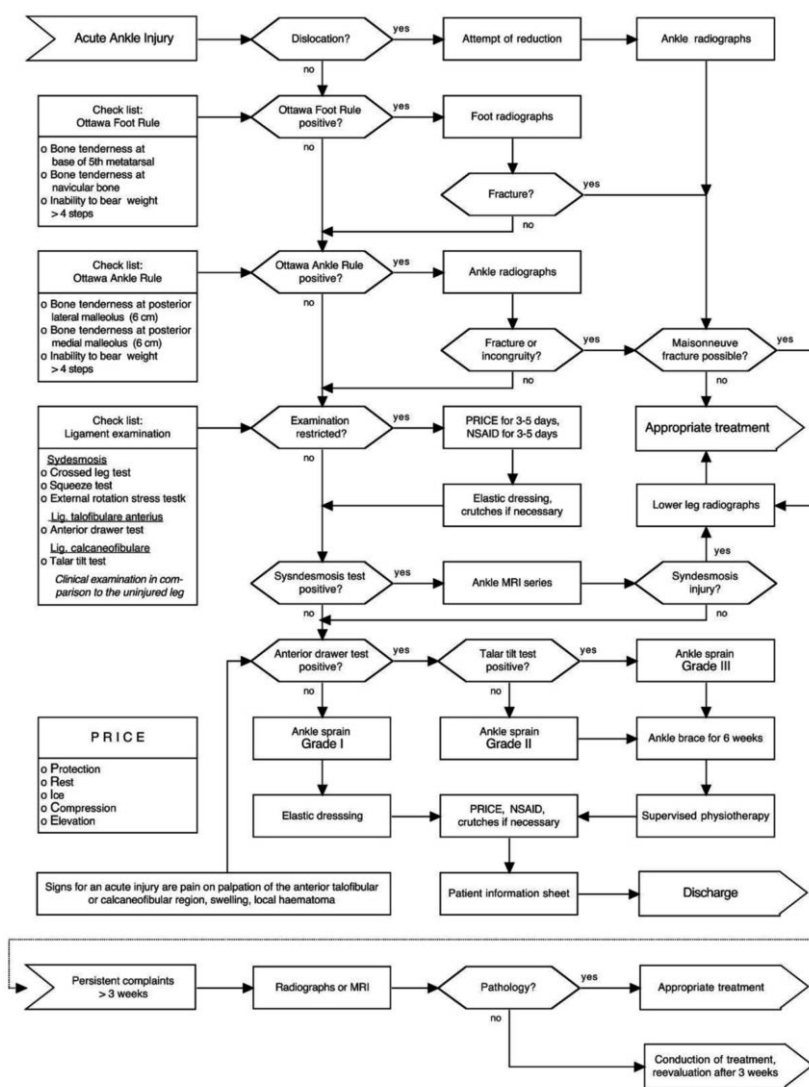


Figure 3. Algorithm for diagnosis and treatment of acute ankle injuries.

(ATFL).⁴⁹⁻⁵¹ It is described in detail in Figure 4A. If the ATFL is ruptured, in 50% of cases a *dimple sign* can be seen in the anterior aspect of the joint.^{52,53} The talar tilt test for the ATFL and the calcaneofibular ligament (CFL) are shown in Figure 4B.^{30,50,51} If physical examination is limited due to pain and swelling the patient should be treated with protection, rest, ice, compression, and elevation (PRICE) and physical examination should be performed again after 3-5 days. In two studies, van Dijk *et al.* compared physical examination and delayed physical examination after 3-5 days of treatment with PRICE with findings indicating the need for surgery in 282 patients. In comparison to stress radiography, arthrography, and sonography, the delayed physical examination produced the best results with a sensitivity of 96% and a specificity of 84%.^{49,54} In summary, if in doubt after initial physical examination, further examination should be repeated after 3-5 days. A positive stress test, in addition to pain on palpation at the site of ligament, and sign of hematoma have been shown to have a sensitivity of 96% for diagnosing a ruptured ligament. Injury of the syndesmosis requires a longer recovery time and shows more disabling symptoms than a lateral sprain of the ankle.^{55,56} Patients who have an acute syndesmotic injury present with pain in the anterolateral aspect of the ankle joint that is aggravated by forced dorsal flexion. The anterolateral aspect of the ankle is tender to palpation. Several clinical tests can be used to examine the syndesmosis. The external rotation test according to Frick,⁵⁷⁻⁶¹ the squeeze test^{57,62} and the crossed leg test⁶³ are shown in detail in Figure 5. They all have in common that they are considered positive if pain is triggered in the area of the syndesmosis after stress is applied. It must be noted that these tests have been validated only in small numbers of patients, since isolated injuries of the syndesmosis are rare.⁶⁴ Consequently, no sensitivity has been calculated. Therefore, whenever there is a hint of such an injury, further imaging should be performed, as described below.

Recommendation: in 282 patients, physical examination, and especially delayed examination, demonstrated a sensitivity of 96% when compared to operative findings (Figure 3) (level I). Clinical tests for injuries of the syndesmosis have been validated only in small numbers of patients, since isolated injuries of the syndesmosis are rare (Figure 3) (level II). If in doubt, early MRI should be performed.

Sonography

Sonography is a valuable tool for examining the tendons of the ankle joint such as the Achilles or the peroneal tendons for rupture or displacement.^{20,44,45} Only a few studies have evaluated the capacity of sonography to diagnose injuries of the lateral ligaments of the

ankle. Milz *et al.* performed sonographic evaluation in 20 patients using MRI as the gold standard with a sensitivity of 92% and a specificity of 83% for injury and rupture of ATFL.⁶⁵ In 34 patients, sonography was confirmed at arthroscopy with a sensitivity of 100% and a specificity of 33%.⁶⁶ However, sonographic evaluation is strongly dependent on the expertise of the technician.⁶⁷ Furthermore, state of the art equipment and examination techniques are the prerequisite to assess ligament integrity.⁶⁸

Recommendation: the expertise of the technician is of extreme importance for sonographic examination. Furthermore, there is a considerable difference in sensitivity according to the different ligaments and the number

of patients in the observational study is low (level III). It is not, therefore, included in the standard protocol.

Arthrography

Rupture of the ATFL can be diagnosed with a sensitivity of 96-100% using arthrography.⁶⁹⁻⁷¹ For the PTFL, sensitivity decreases to 75% for anatomical reasons.^{44,70} Further arthrography is invasive and is not able to provide images of the ligament itself, but it is an indirect tool for the diagnosis of rupture. Therefore, it should not be considered a standard tool for diagnosis of ligament rupture in the ankle.

Recommendation: arthrography shows a similar sensitivity only in diagnosing injuries of the ATFL compared to delayed physical

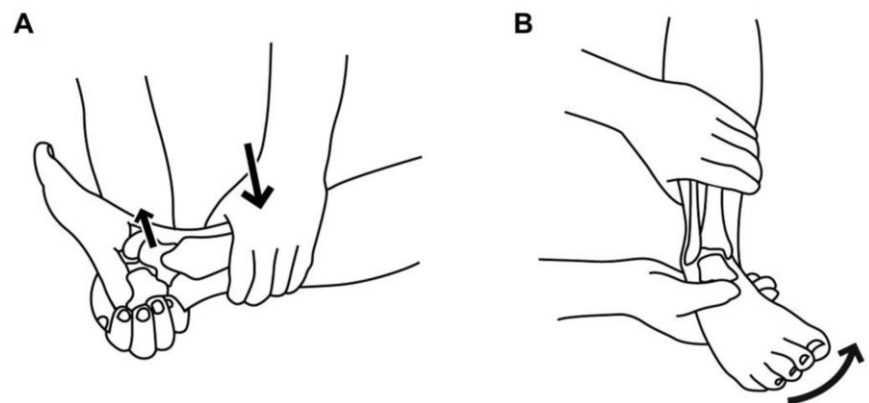


Figure 4. Clinical tests of the lateral ligament complex. (A) The anterior drawer test for the anterior talofibular ligament (ATFL) is performed with the knee joint flexed. The ankle joint is held in 10-15° plantar flexion, and the clinician presses the heel forward while holding back the tibia. (B) The talar tilt test for the ATFL and calcaneofibular ligament (CFL) is carried out with the ankle in the neutral position. The heel is held stable while inverting the talus and calcaneus on the tibia.

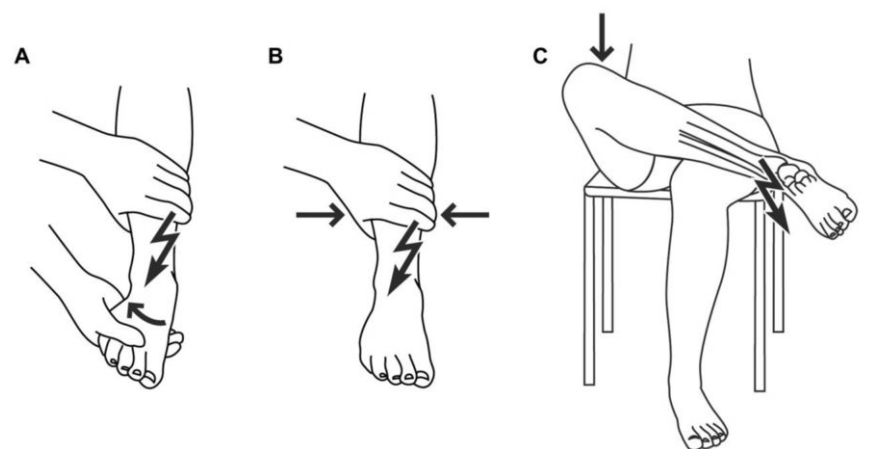


Figure 5. Clinical tests for injury of the syndesmosis. The tests are considered positive if pain is triggered in the area of the syndesmosis. (A) The external rotation test is performed with the tibia fixed and an external rotation is applied. (B) For the squeeze test, the tibia and fibula are compressed above the midpoint of the calf. (C) For the crossed leg test, the patient places the leg to be tested across the kneecap of the other leg. The pivot point is at the junction of the middle and distal thirds of the tibia and a gentle force is applied on the medial side of the knee by the patient.

examination. It is, however, an invasive procedure and should not, therefore, be recommended for routine practice.

Magnetic resonance imaging

Ruptures of lateral ligaments of the ankle can be diagnosed on MRI with a sensitivity of 75-100%.⁷²⁻⁷⁸ However, the clinical course of the injury in terms of osteoarthritis or chronic instability cannot be estimated.^{44,79,80} In a prospective series of 95 patients with sprained ankle, there was an incidence of bone bruises in 27%. The presence of a bone bruise on MRI did not influence the clinical course and, therefore, does not require treatment.⁸¹ MRI showed a sensitivity of 100% and a specificity of 70-100% for anterior and posterior syndesmosis compared with arthrography.⁷⁵ Despite the ability of MRI to depict ligamentous injuries of the ankle, it has limited indications because of the high costs, the high incidence of sprained ankle and the poor availability. It is a particularly powerful tool for patients with chronic instability of the ankle, osteochondral lesions, occult fractures or injuries of the tibiofibular syndesmosis.^{50,75,82-85} In a prospective trial, arthrography, physical examination, helical CT and MRI were compared in 103 patients for the diagnosis of osteochondral lesions of the talus. Arthroscopy, MRI, and helical CT proved to be equally effective in diagnosing these injuries.⁸⁶

Recommendation: MRI shows a high sensitivity for diagnosing ligament injuries of the ankle. Due to the high incidence of ankle injuries, the poor availability and high costs it should be limited to chronic instability of the ankle or reasonable suspicion of osteochondral lesions, occult fractures or injuries of the tibiofibular syndesmosis (Figure 3) (level I).

How should injuries of the lateral complex be classified?

There is much confusion in the classification systems for injuries to the ligaments of the lateral ankle. Older texts described a purely anatomical classification, whereas more recent papers have described a more functional system.^{30,50,87,88} Grade I injuries involve stretched ligaments without macroscopic tearing, little swelling or tenderness, minimal or no functional loss, and no mechanical instability of the joint. A grade II injury is a partial macroscopic tear in the ligament with moderate pain, swelling, and tenderness over the involved structures. There is some loss of joint movement in the joint and mild to moderate instability. A grade III injury is a complete rupture of the ligament with marked swelling, hemor-

Table 2. Classification of lateral sprains of the ankle according to the stability of the joint. Swelling and signs of hematoma should be present over the site of the ligament. ATFL, anterior talofibulare ligament; CFL, calcaneofibulare ligament [5;47;81;82].

Grade	Hematoma/ swelling/ pain on palpitation	Anterior drawer test	Talar tilt test	Anatomic lesion	
I	Positive	Negative	Negative	Incomplete tear of ATFL	Stable
II	Positive	Positive	Negative	Complete tear of ATFL Incomplete tear of CFL	Unstable
III	Positive	Positive	Positive	Complete tear of ATFL Complete tear of CFL	Unstable

rhage, and tenderness. There is loss of function, and abnormal motion and instability of the joint. We think that these two classification systems are of little value in the emergency department. A more useful approach divides the injuries into stable and unstable injuries^{5,51,89,90} (Table 2) based on the findings of the anterior drawer test and talar tilt test. A stable injury (grade I) demonstrates no increased laxity in the upper ankle joint, there is no complete tear of any ligament of the lateral complex. Unstable injuries (grades II and III) show increased laxity in the joint under provocative maneuvers. The anterior talofibulare ligament (grade II) and the calcaneofibulare ligament (grade III) are ruptured. This classification can be used in the emergency department. Injuries are classified by clinical examination and from our point of view it is most important to decide whether they are stable or unstable.

Recommendation: a classification should allow reproducible and easy grading of the injury without elaborate techniques and also provide relevant information for treatment. Consequently, classification criteria for stable and unstable injuries, based on clinical findings, is the most suitable approach for use in an emergency department or doctor's practice (Figure 3).

Should injuries to the lateral ligament complex be treated by surgery, immobilization or functional treatment?

Because injuries of the lateral ligament complex are by far the most common, we will focus on their treatment. For treatment of injuries to the syndesmosis, systematic reviews and evidence-based guidelines are available.^{25,36,91} For treatment of fractures, evidence-based approaches are available on <http://www.aofoundation.org>.

Stable injuries (grade I) of the lateral complex recover quickly with non-surgical manage-

ment and have an excellent prognosis.^{4,28-30,40,87,88,92} Here we will focus on the treatment of unstable injuries (grades II and III). Three treatment options are available: surgery, immobilization, and functional treatment. The main goal is to prevent residual symptoms and to provide fast recovery without harm to the patient.

Recommendation: stable injuries of the lateral ligaments of the ankle should be treated using an elastic bandage and protection, rest, ice, compression and elevation (PRICE), since these provide a good prognosis (Figure 3) (level I).

Surgery compared with conservative treatment

Kerhoffs *et al.* compared conservative treatment with surgery in a meta-analysis and stated that the data available failed to show which treatment was superior.^{93,94} While surgery seemed better for objective stability, there were no differences in subjective instability, range of motion was reduced compared with conservative treatment, and no significant differences were observable in the other outcome measurements. Most trials reported a shorter time to return to normal activities after conservative treatment.^{4,29,41,93-95} High costs and the significantly higher rate of complications for surgery led the authors to favor conservative treatment. This is in line with the findings of Tiling *et al.* who systematically reviewed 24 eligible trials and found no significant difference between conservative and surgery. They concluded that there was no need for initial surgical treatment.²⁹ Kannus *et al.* reported a shorter time to return to sport and work, and a better range of motion in early follow up for conservative treatment.⁴ Almost all complications in their systematic review occurred in patients who had undergone surgery. This was stated in all reviews and trials analyzed. None of the studies reviewed favored surgery. Shrier *et al.* identified eight trials in favor of functional treatment and three trials in favor of surgery concerning residual symptoms. All the trials that supported surgery had methodical weaknesses as stated by Shrier. They concluded that

primary repair and immobilization in a cast increase short-term disability compared with functional treatment, while comparable results were found during long-term follow up.⁴¹ Ogilvie-Harris *et al.* found significant differences in favor of conservative treatment only for time to return to sport and/or work, otherwise there were no significant differences.⁹⁶ They concluded, that as no significant benefits were found in favor of surgery, ... *one could not recommend operative intervention.* Pijneburg *et al.* performed a meta-analysis and included seven trials that compared surgery and conservative treatment.⁹⁵ They found that surgery was superior only as far as subjective stability was concerned. But they still did not recommend surgery as the treatment of choice due to possible complications, higher costs, and because secondary reconstruction is equally effective to primary reconstruction of the ligaments.⁹⁵ It must also be noted that the study by Prins *et al.* was included in their meta-analysis.⁹⁷ This trial was strongly in favor of surgery and was excluded by many other authors due to methodical shortcomings and the heterogeneous results.^{4,93,94} Reviews and meta-analyses including this trial should be interpreted with caution. In an RCT, also by Pijneburg *et al.*, objective stability and residual pain were significantly better after surgery. Again, the authors conclude that surgery should not be the treatment of choice due to higher costs, possible complications and since secondary reconstruction produces results comparable to primary reconstruction.⁹⁸⁻¹⁰⁸ There is no evidence to support the suggestion from some authors to adopt a surgical treatment approach for athletes.¹⁰⁹⁻¹¹² There are no randomized controlled trials that compare surgery and functional treatment in elite athletes. However, as time to return to sports has been reported to be shorter for functional treatment, this is favored by most authors also for competitive athletes.^{4,29,30,41,113-115} All authors agree that complications such as scar tenderness, sensory loss or disturbance, infection, and Sudeck's atrophy, apart from deep vein thrombosis that also develops in immobilized patients, only occur in those patients who underwent surgery.^{4,29,41,93-95} Follow-up times in the present studies and reviews are too short to draw any conclusions about the development of osteoarthritis in the ankle joint.

Recommendation: conservative treatment should be favored over surgery due to comparable results with fewer complications after conservative treatment and significantly lower costs. Surgery should, therefore, be reserved for patients with persistent symptoms, particularly since secondary reconstruction of the ruptured ligaments is possible even years after the injury with results equal to those of primary repair (level I).

Functional treatment compared with immobilization

The two approaches to conservative treatment are: i) immobilization, usually using a cast, and ii) functional treatment, with a short period of protection using tape, a bandage, or a brace, followed by early weight-bearing, including exercises and neuromuscular training of the ankle.⁴ Kerkhoff *et al.* published a meta-analysis that compared immobilization and functional treatment.^{19,116} Twenty-one trials met the inclusion criteria and standards. They found no findings concerning outcome in favor of immobilization. However, seven measurements of outcome produced significantly better results in favor of functional treatment. These were: number of patients who returned to sport and work, time to return to sport and work, objective instability, persistent swelling, and patient satisfaction. They concluded that immobilization should no longer be the conservative treatment of choice for patients with acutely sprained ankles. These findings are in line with reviews by Kannus *et al.*,⁴ Jones *et al.*,¹¹⁷ and Tiling *et al.*,²⁹ who found that the time to return to sport/work was significantly shorter for functional treatment. Kannus *et al.* stated ... *it is not difficult to select functional treatment as the treatment of choice for acute complete tears of the lateral ligaments of the ankle.*⁴ Shrier *et al.* showed that functional treatment resulted in a shorter period of disability, whereas no studies were found supporting immobilization.⁴¹ Pijneburg *et al.* found significantly less residual pain, better subjective stability and less time before return to work (15 compared with 38 days) for functional treatment.⁹⁵ Ogilvie-Harris *et al.* included fourteen RCT for their review, eight of which showed significant differences in favor of functional treatment.⁹⁶ This is supported by the results of the RCT by Ardevol *et al.* with results favoring functional treatment.¹¹⁸ One recent RCT by Lamb *et al.*, promoted the use of a cast for treatment of acutely sprained ankles.¹¹⁹ But this trial suffers from various shortcomings and failed to compare the different methods of immobilization with the current gold standard, *i.e.* functional treatment. Therefore, this trial does not contribute to the ongoing debate about the best treatment for acutely sprained ankles.¹²⁰⁻¹²² A further disadvantage of immobilization is that prophylaxis of thrombosis is mandatory while this is not mandatory in functional treatment.¹²³ Further, immobilization causes atrophy of musculature which is of special concern for a return to sporting activity,³⁰ and direct and indirect costs of functional treatment are lower than those of immobilization.¹²⁴

Recommendation: there is consistent evidence that functional treatment should be considered the treatment of choice. It leads to a

faster recovery with greater patient satisfaction at lower costs (Figure 3) (level I).

Which functional treatment is most beneficial?

Functional treatment includes a short period of protection with tape, bandage, or an ankle brace, and allows early weight-bearing. Exercises for range of motion, and neuromuscular training of the ankle, should begin as early as possible.⁴ Initial management involves control of pain, swelling, and maintenance of range of motion. Consequently PRICE (protection, rest, ice, compression, and elevation) is appropriate in the acute stage to achieve these goals.¹²⁵ This should be followed by early range of motion exercises, which should, at least partly, be supervised, and proprioceptive treatment (*e.g.* using a balance board). In a meta-analysis by Kerkhoff *et al.* taping caused skin irritations, mainly itching and eczema. A semi-rigid ankle brace, compared with an elastic bandage, is associated with less time before return to work/sport and less subjective instability in short-term follow up. Lace-up ankle supports reduced persistent swelling better than a semi-rigid ankle brace. However, there are not sufficient data available to allow definitive conclusions to be drawn.^{126,127} Boyce *et al.* supported the use of a semi-rigid ankle brace instead of an elastic bandage.¹²⁸ The findings of Beynon *et al.* propose, that the use of an elastic bandage, combined with a semi-rigid ankle brace, could further reduce the time needed to return to sport/work.¹²⁹ Wearing external ankle support could significantly reduce the number of ankle sprains, especially among subjects with a previous history of such an injury.^{130,131} Proprioceptive training seems to be effective in reducing residual symptoms and further injuries.¹³²⁻¹³⁶ In a systematic review, Zoch *et al.* concluded that specialized training is the most effective method for restoring range of motion and proprioception. Further isokinetic training increased the strength of the injured leg.⁶⁴ Karlsson *et al.* showed that early functional treatment could significantly reduce the time to return to sport/work.¹³⁷ A systematic review by Van Os *et al.* found evidence, although limited, that functional treatment combined with supervised rehabilitation training is superior to functional treatment alone as far as persistent swelling and time to return to work are concerned.¹³⁸ Mohammadi *et al.*,¹³⁹ Hupperets *et al.*,¹⁴⁰ Handoll *et al.*,¹³⁰ McKeon *et al.*¹⁴¹ and Holme *et al.*¹⁴² reported a significant reduction in further injuries as a result of proprioceptive rehabilitation training. The study by van Rijn *et al.* could not identify significant differences between supervised rehabilitation compared to

home rehabilitation alone, but conclude...*there is a slight possibility that usual care combined with supervised exercises is the preferred treatment option for this population.*¹⁴³ This is in line with the findings of Bassett *et al.*¹⁴⁴ Overall, there is a consensus about the importance of ankle support, rehabilitation and proprioceptive training to improve short-term symptoms and to reduce reoccurrence of ankle sprains.^{64,125,130,135-137,140,141,145-149} Initial treatment of a sprained ankle using a semi-rigid ankle brace is more expensive than that using an elastic bandage. However, reduced time to return to work means that socioeconomic savings may be high.¹⁵⁰ Leandersson *et al.* found the use of a semi-rigid ankle brace could lead to potential economic savings in Sweden as high as 8 million US dollars per year.¹⁵¹

Recommendation: ankle braces are more convenient and cost effective than tape or elastic bandage. Furthermore, supervised rehabilitation was also shown to reduce time to return to sport and/or work. Consequently, unstable ankle sprains should be treated by early functional treatment using a semi-rigid ankle brace and supervised rehabilitation (Figure 3) (level II).

What other treatments can positively influence the course of acute ankle ligament injuries?

Cryotherapy

Cryotherapy has been proved to be effective in the treatment of soft tissue injuries.^{96,152-155} The quality of studies of sprained ankles is poor, as cryotherapy has usually been combined with other treatments. However, it seems to reduce swelling and the need for pain killers, particularly when used soon after the injury, and it should, therefore, be part of the initial standard regimes.^{96,154-156} Furthermore, it improves reliability of the clinical examination.^{49,54} The duration, frequencies and the technique of ice application remains controversial.^{154,157,158}

Recommendation: cryotherapy is effective in reducing pain and swelling in acute injuries of the soft tissues, especially when applied soon after the injury for 3-5 days (Figure 3) (level I).

Drug treatment

Ogilvie-Harris *et al.* reviewed 18 RCTs, and concluded that the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) leads to a significant reduction in pain at short-term follow up. No particular NSAID (diclofenac, ibuprofen, piroxicam, diflunisal, or celecoxib) was superior

or to any of the others. Their review provided reasonable evidence that patients recovered faster and with less pain when treated with NSAID.⁹⁶ Most other RCTs and systematic reviews found significant differences in favor of NSAIDs for short-term follow ups concerning pain relief.¹⁵⁸⁻¹⁶² A few studies could not find any significant differences between NSAID and placebo during short-term follow up.^{3,163-165} During long-term follow up, no significant differences could be observed for the different treatment groups in any of the studies. So far there is some evidence that comfrey root ointment also can improve short-term symptoms.^{158,166} Hydrolytic enzymes treatment did not show to be superior to placebo treatment.¹⁶⁷

Recommendation: NSAIDs reduce pain during short-term follow up. In addition to cryotherapy, they should be applied when treating acute ankle injuries for 3-7 days (Figure 3) (level I).

Other treatments

Laser therapy,^{158,168} ultrasound,^{158,169-172} electrotherapy,¹⁵⁸ homeopathic therapy, hyperbaric oxygen therapy,¹⁷³ prolotherapy, platelet rich plasma, hyaluronic acid¹⁷⁴ or topical nitroglycerin injection¹⁷⁵ were not effective, or available data were insufficient to prove their benefit in the treatment of acute ankle injuries. In order to prove their benefit, new treatment options must be superior to placebo and to the current gold standard, *i.e.* functional treatment. Consequently, they should not be part of a standard protocol for treatment of acute ankle sprains.^{19,125}

Recommendation: so far, none of these treatments have been shown to enhance recovery from acute ankle injuries. Therefore, they should not be considered as part of the standard regime in treating acute ankle injuries.

Conclusions

Although current literature concerning acute ankle sprains is partly inconclusive and difficult to compare we extracted distinct trends in diagnosing and treatment of such injuries, and evaluated the level of evidence of the current literature. Based on these findings, we developed a comprehensive algorithm (Figure 3) with simple step by step decision rules. Using this algorithm helps to ensure quality of treatment. It can be easily implemented in any emergency department or doctor's practice. By application of the Ottawa Foot and Ankle Rule, the number of X-rays can be significantly reduced. Physical examination is sufficient for the diagnosis of soft tissue damage. Classification into stable and unstable injuries seems to be the most practical and

important approach. MRI should be performed if symptoms persist or if there is evidence of injury to the syndesmosis. To treat injury to the lateral ligaments of the ankle, functional treatment is currently the treatment of choice, this should consist of PRICE, NSAID, early weight-bearing, and exercises for range of motion. For unstable injuries (grades II and III), a semi-rigid ankle brace and supervised rehabilitation should be provided. Operative treatment is recommended in cases of chronic instability only. Based on the currently available studies, this algorithm is safe and effective for diagnosing and treating acute ankle injuries. The algorithm is currently being validated in our department. Development of the algorithm is transparent and, therefore, helps in the decision process when choosing the most appropriate diagnostic procedure and treatment.

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