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= Abstract =

## The Acute Surgical Treatment in Superior Peroneal Retinacular Injury in Ankle

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The superior peroneal retinacular injury in ankle is often diagnosed as an ankle sprain and treated conservatively because of normal bony contour in type 1,2 injury according to Eckert's classification and small bony fragment with early union, evenly displaced in type 3. But its complications such as peroneal tendinitis and recurrent subluxation or dislocation of peroneal tendons sometimes develop late. Compared to peroneal tendinitis, the surgical treatment method for recurrent subluxation or dislocation of peroneal tendons is known superior to conservative method in results. And many reconstructive methods have been reported. In spite of their good results, harmfulness to normal structures, recurrences and technical difficulties may be a problem. So we performed 10 cases of acute surgical repair in superior peroneal retinacular injuries in ankle from March 1993 to February 1997 and prospectively analysed their clinical and radiological results with complications. Preoperative radiological diagnosis was done by

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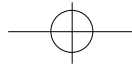
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plain films, peroneal tenography with computed tomography and also postoperatively evaluated with plain films and peroneal tenography.

1. The most common cause of injury was sports(6 cases) including ski injury(4 cases) and average age of the patient was 29(17-56) years.

2. 4 cases of bony avulsion(type 3) were fixed with mini-screws and mean duration of bony union was 3.6 months.

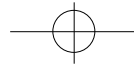
3. The incidental subluxation or dislocation of peroneal tendons was not found intraoperatively and postoperatively.

4. All patients are able to participate in active exercise postoperatively except one patient who complains of lateral ankle discomfort due to peroneal tendinitis.

In conclusion, acute surgical repair of superior peroneal retinacular injury in ankle is a recommended method to prevent it 's complications such as peroneal tendinitis and subluxation or dislocation of peroneal tendons especially, in young and active patients.

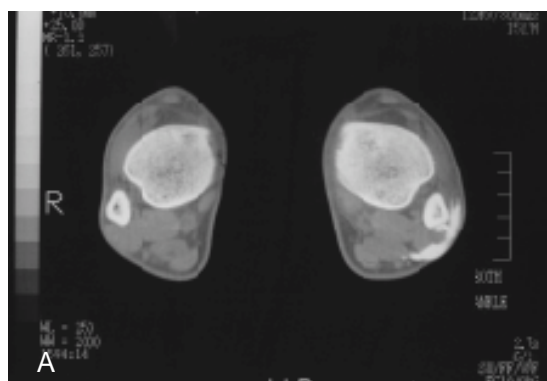
**Key Words :** Peroneal tendons, Superior peroneal retinacular injury, Acute surgical repair

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가 6 , 3 , 가 1 ,  
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(Fig 1-A). 3



**Fig 1-A.** Computed tomogram with peroneal tenography of a 22-year-old male shows leakage of dye into anterolateral side due to superior peroneal retinacular injury without subluxation or dislocation of peroneal tendons in Lt. side.  
**B.** Postoperative peroneal tenography shows irregular surface and filling defect without subluxation or dislocation of peroneal tendons due to peroneal stenosing tenosynovitis.

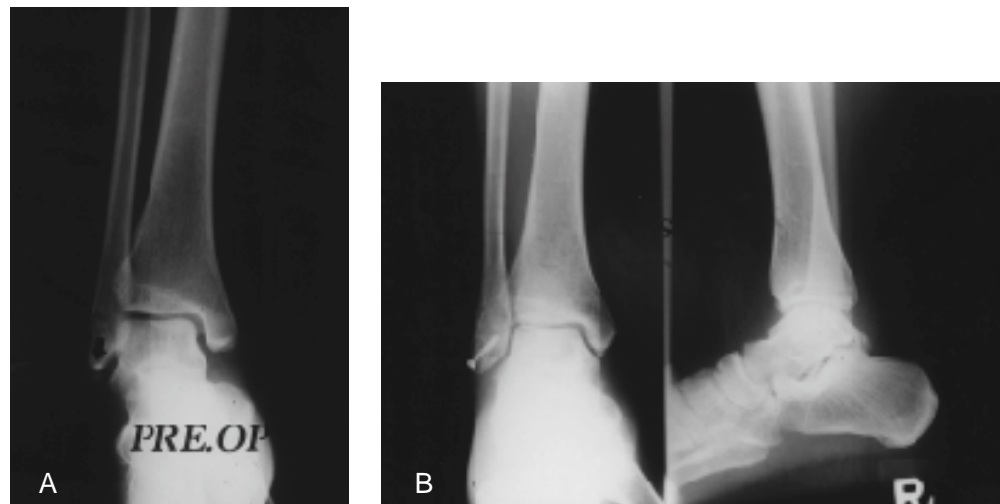
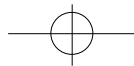
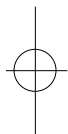


Fig 2-A. Preoperative radiography of a 17-year-old male shows type 3 avulsion of superior peroneal retinacular injury (arrow).

B. The fracture was treated with open reduction and mini-screw fixation.



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(Fig 1-B),

Eckert<sup>12)</sup>

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11,12,14,21,25)

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(Fig 2-A), 2

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(Fig 2-B), 4

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. Edwards<sup>13)</sup>

18%

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6,9,10,16-18,20,24-29)

procedure)

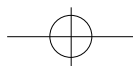
Kelly<sup>17)</sup>

Du Vries

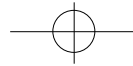
(bone block<sup>10)</sup>

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Watson-Jones<sup>28)</sup> (periosteal flap) ,  
가 . Jones<sup>16)</sup> ,  
(tenoplasty) ,  
, Sarmiento<sup>24)</sup> ,  
(rerouting procedure)<sup>23)</sup> . McLennan<sup>19)</sup> 44%  
Thompson<sup>29)</sup> (groove deepening 가 , Slatis<sup>25)</sup>  
procedure) . 25% 1 (10%)  
가 , 6  
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12,19,22) 가  
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12,14,20) 가 가  
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4,7,15,23) 가  
Gilula<sup>15)</sup> 1,2 3  
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