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= Abstract =

Radiologic Evaluation of the Ankle Joint

- Comparison of Different Criteria & its Availability of Clinical Practice -

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Generally it is known that the best clinical results in treatment of injuries of the ankle are obtained by anatomical restoration of the joint. For objective measurements of tibiotalar joint, some investigators used different criteria and defined the specific reference points under variable angle of internally rotated anteroposterior projection. But, occasionally we didn't acquire the accurate roentgenographic finding that was suggested by investigators. So, we check the variable angle of internal rotation film in addition to angle suggested by investigators and compare the criteria between them. The purpose of this study is to evaluate availability of internally rotated mortise view and its criteria in clinical practice. Following results was acquired. First, there was no significant difference in measuring the medial clear space on depend on variability of rotation angle. Second, the overlapping distance of tibiofibular

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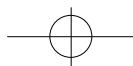
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syndesmosis decreased by increasing internal rotation angle, but was not under 1mm (ie, index of injury). A third, to measure the Weber's 3 criteria, we need to check the variable internal rotation angle, if necessary. Finally, we acquired the normal range of measurement about Tile's 2 criteria by variable internal rotation angle.

Key Words : Ankle joint, Radiologic evaluation, Internally rotated mortise view

(, 가 plate
90) ,
1cm
2cm ,
5 table
1,2,13)
10, 15, 20, 25
(Fig 1). 10 X-
Petrone⁸⁾ 25
, Weber¹²⁾ 20
, Tile¹⁰⁾ 15
3가
2가
8,10,12)
가
가 가
mortise
가
가
가
21 50 30 10
5 , 5
Hoffman⁴⁾ 1m

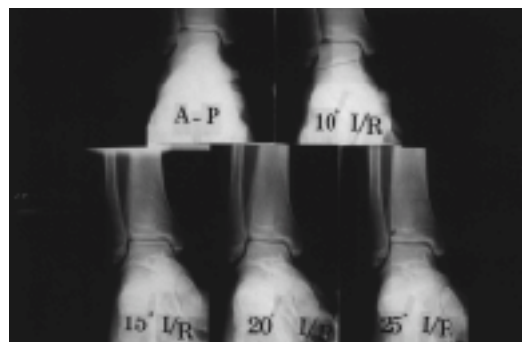


Fig 1. Anteroposterior and variable internal rotation radiograph.

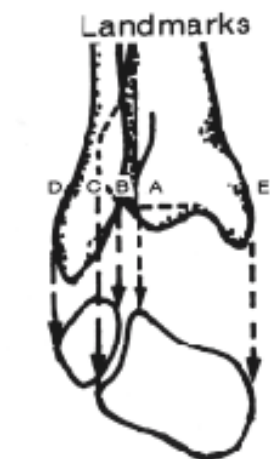
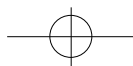


Fig 2. Diagrams showing the landmarks on the radiograph. Syndesmosis ; distance between B and C on the anteroposterior or mortise radiograph-tibiofibular overlap (B ; medial border of fibula, C ; lateral border of anterior tibial prominence).

1. Pettrone criteria
 Pettrone⁸⁾ (medial clear space)
 Joy⁶⁾ †
 3.0mm ,
 Joy
 15
 가
 2.7mm
 (medial clear space)
 (tibiofibular overlap) 가
 2). Pettrone
 3mm, 25
 1mm
 mortise
 (Table 1, 2).

(Fig

Table 1. Criteria to identify derangement of injured structure by Pettrone

Structure	Radiograph used	Radiographic criteria
Deltoid ligament	Anteroposterior	Medial clear space at least 3mm wide
Syndesmosis	Anteroposterior	Tibiofibular overlap of less than 10mm
	Mortise	Tibiofibular overlap of 1mm or less

Table 2. Comparison of data with normal volunteer 's variable internal rotation film according to Pettrone 's criteria

Case	Medial clear space(mm)					Syndesmotic distance(mm)				
	A-P*	10 I/R	15 I/R	20 I/R	25 I/R	A-P	10 I/R	15 I/R	20 I/R	25 I/R
1	3	2	4	4	4	9	3	3	2	2
2	3	3	2	2	3	10	7	5	3	0
3	3	3	4	3	3	10	6	3	1	0
4	3	3	2	2	2	10	7	5	2	2
5	3	3	3	3	2	11	6	5	5	4
6	3	4	4	4	3	9	5	3	2	1
7	3	4	2	2	2	11	6	4	3	2
8	3	3	2	3	2	11	7	5	5	4
9	4	4	3	2	2	10	9	6	4	2
10	3	3	2	2	2	9	7	6	2	1
average	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	10.0	6.3	4.4	2.9	1.8

* A-P ; Anteroposterior view

† I/R ; Internal rotation view

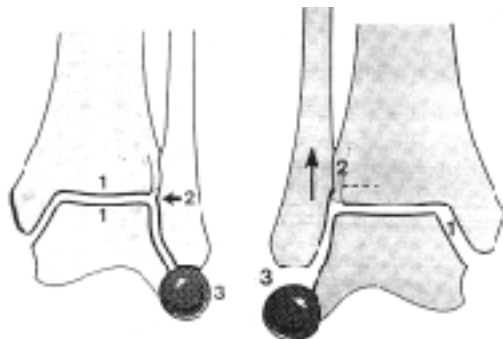
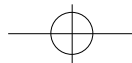


Fig 3. Normal ankle joint with 20° internal rotation view by Weber ; 1.Parallel joint space, 2.Spike of fibula, 3.Unbroken curve(Left). A case of a lateral sprung mortise(Right).



Fig 4. Measurement of valgus talar tilt and mortise width by Tile : Valgus talar tilt (degree); difference between T & t(Left), Mortise width (mm); ab minus cd(Right).

2.Weber criteria

Weber¹²⁾

20° mortise
37가 ,
가 15 (spike)가
5 ,
15 20 7

3.Tile criteria

Tile¹⁰⁾

15 (congruity)
, valgus talar tilt
0.4 0.8 Tile
(-1.5 +1.5) , mortise
width 4.3 5.1 (2.0 6.0mm)
(Fig 4, Table 4).

(Fig 3, Table 3).

Table 3. Comparison of data with normal volunteer's according to Weber's criteria

Case	Parallel joint space					Spike of fibula					Unbroken curve				
	AP	10°	15°	20°	25°	AP	10°	15°	20°	25°	AP	10°	15°	20°	25°
1	-	++	+	-	-	-	+	++	++	+	++	++	+	+	-
2	-	+	++	+	-	-	-	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
3	-	+	++	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	++	++	++	++	++
4	-	+	+	++	+	-	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	++	++
5	-	-	+	+	++	-	-	-	-	+	++	++	++	++	++
6	-	++	+	+	-	-	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+
7	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	++	++
8	-	-	++	++	++	-	+	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
9	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	++	++	++	++	++	-	-	-
10	-	+	++	-	-	-	++	++	++	++	++	-	-	-	-

++ : best visible + : borderline - : nonvisible

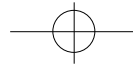
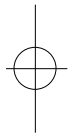


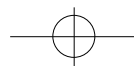
Table 4. Comparison of data with normal volunteer 's according to Tile criteria

Case	Valgus talar tilt (degree)				Mortise width (mm)			
	10 I/R*	15 I/R	20 I/R	25 I/R	10 I/R	15 I/R	20 I/R	25 IR
1	1	1	1	1	4	5	6	6
2	1	1	0	0	5	4	4	5
3	0	1	0	1	4	4	5	6
4	0	1	1	1	5	4	4	5
5	0	0	0	1	6	5	5	5
6	1	1	0	1	4	4	4	5
7	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4
8	0	1	2	0	3	4	5	5
9	0	0	1	2	4	4	4	5
10	1	1	0	2	4	5	5	5
Average	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.1

* I/R : Internal rotation view



mortise
 ,
 mortise
 Greenspan 10
 Pettrone 25
 mortise
 Pettrone⁸⁾
 1914
 3mm
 ,
 10mm , 25 mortise
 1mm ,
 10 mortise 3.2mm
 (Table 2).
 Weber¹²⁾
 20 mortise 37가
 , 1)
 , 2)
 (spike) , Shenton 's line
 , 3) 가



(Fig 3).

가 , 37

가 ,

15 mortise

5

Tile¹⁰⁾ (valgus talar tilt)

mortise 15 mortise

-1.5 +1.5 , 4.0mm(2.0 6.0mm)

97.2% .

15 가

Tile

mortise

가 .

1. (medial clear space)

가 .

2. (tibiofibular overlap)

가 가 ,

1mm .

3. Weber 3 criteria 15

가 .

4. Tile 2 criteria .

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