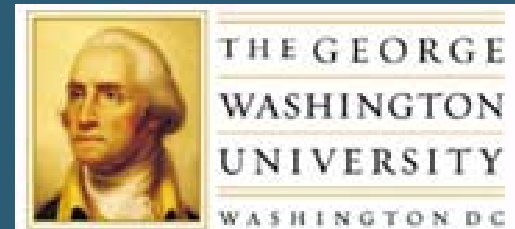


# MR Imaging of the Ankle

Raymond W. Sze, M.D.

Children's National Medical Center

George Washington University Medical Center



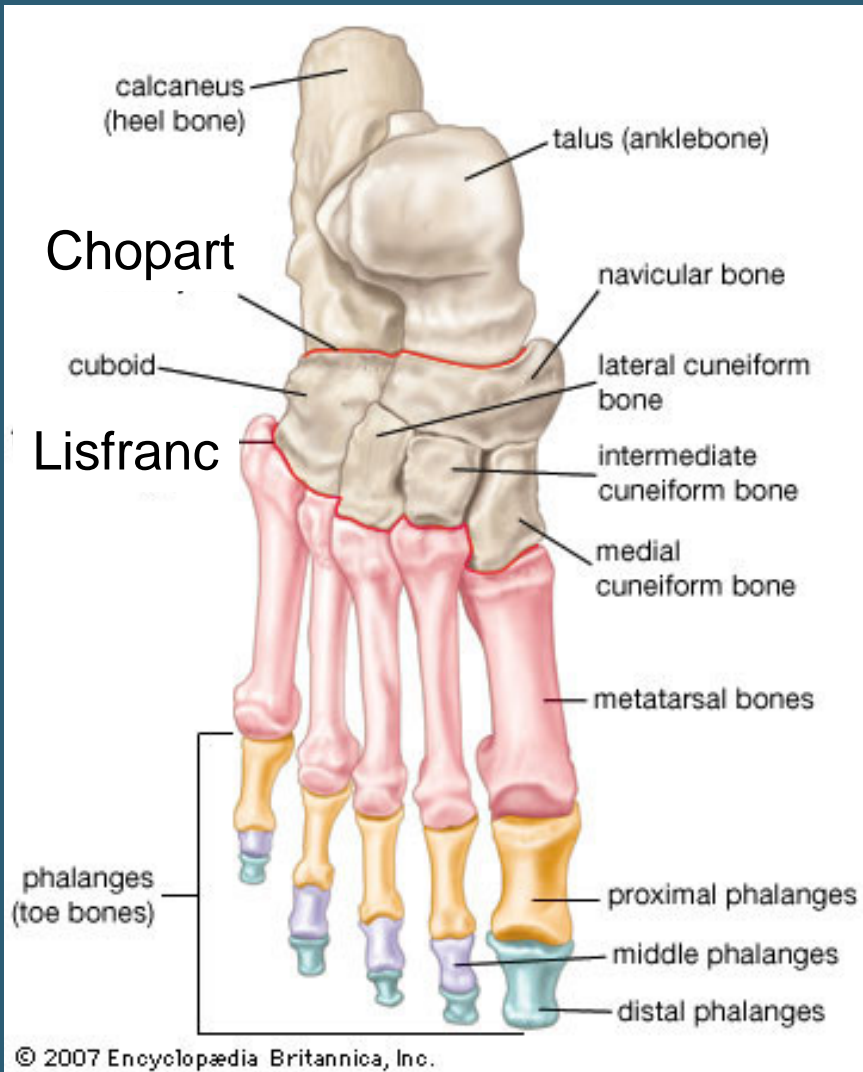
# Outline of Presentation

- Normal Anatomy
- Imaging Technique
- Selected Pathology

# Normal Anatomy

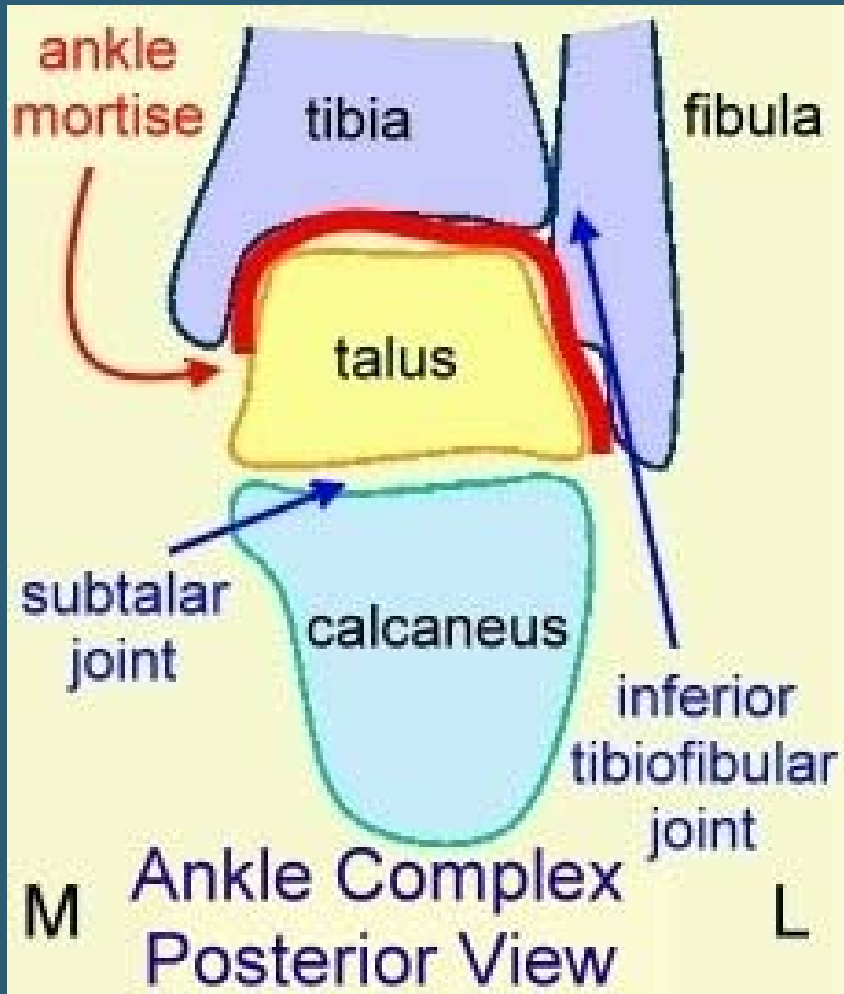
- Bones and Joints
- Tendons
- Ligaments

# Bones and Joints: Foot



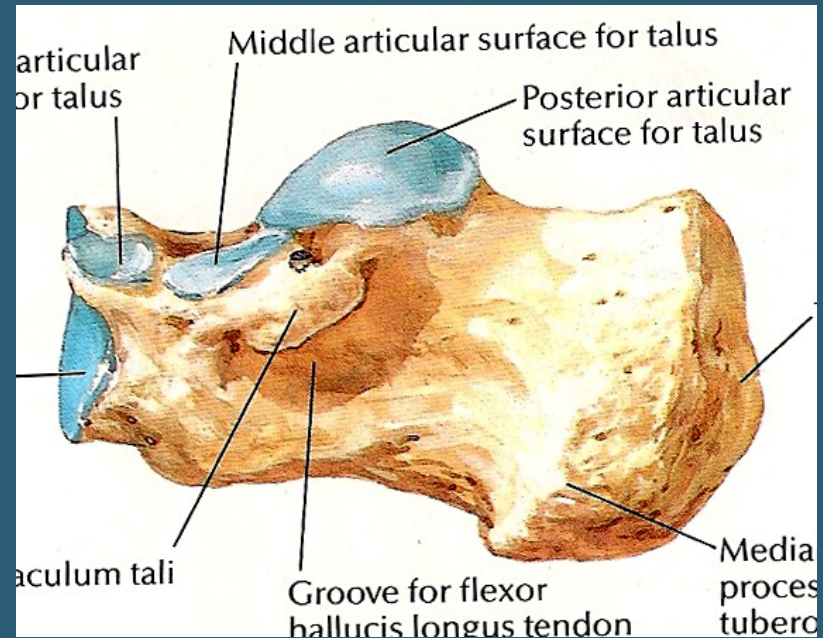
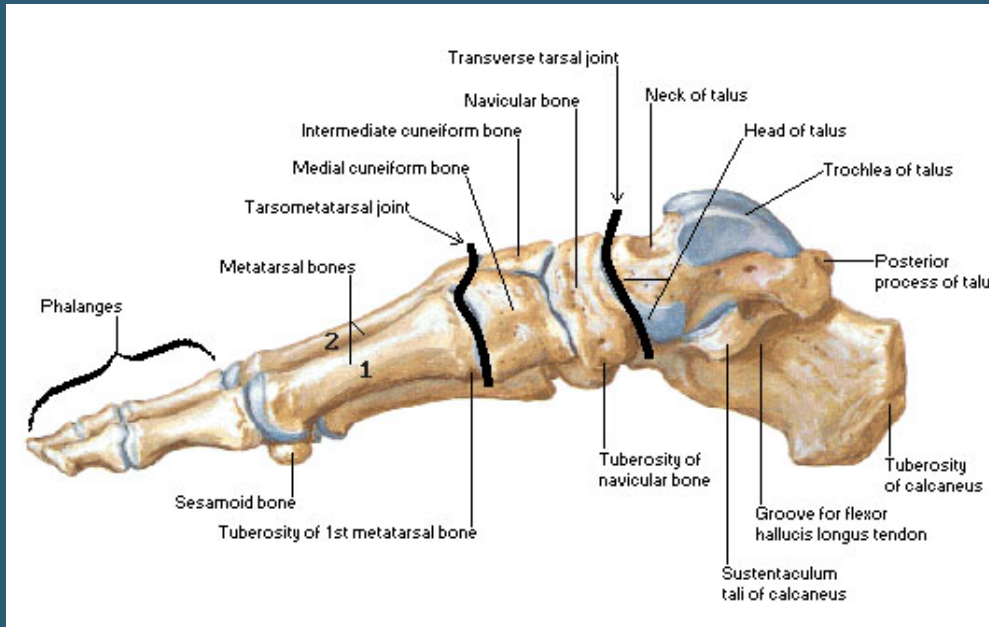
- **Hindfoot**
  - Talus and calcaneus
- **Midfoot**
  - Navicular, cuboid, 3 cuneiforms
- **Forefoot**
  - Metatarsals & phalanges

# Bone and Joints: Ankle Joint



- **Joint**=Articulation between bottom of tibia (plafond) and top of talus (talar dome)
- **Mortise**=rectangular opening formed by medial malleolus, plafond, and lateral malleolus

# Bones and Joints: Subtalar joint



- Articulation between talus and calcaneus
- Posterior, middle, and anterior facets

# Normal Anatomy

- Bones and Joints
- Tendons
- Ligaments

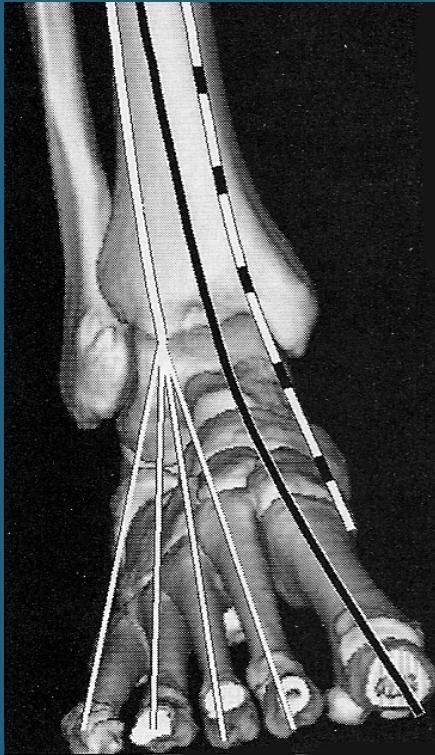
# Tendons: Grouping



- Anterior
- Medial
- Lateral
- Posterior



# Tendons: Anterior Tendons

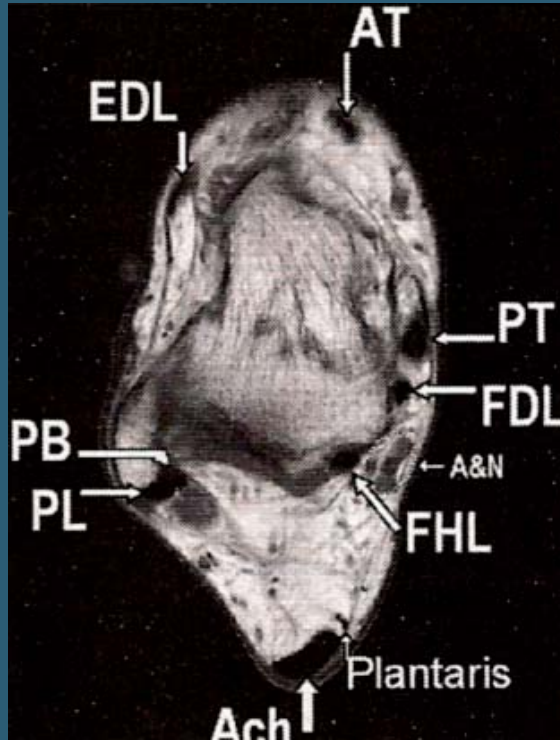


- Tibialis anterior

- Insertion: plantar base 1<sup>st</sup> metatarsal & cuneiform
- Internal standard: largest tendon (except Achilles)



# Tendons: Anterior Tendons

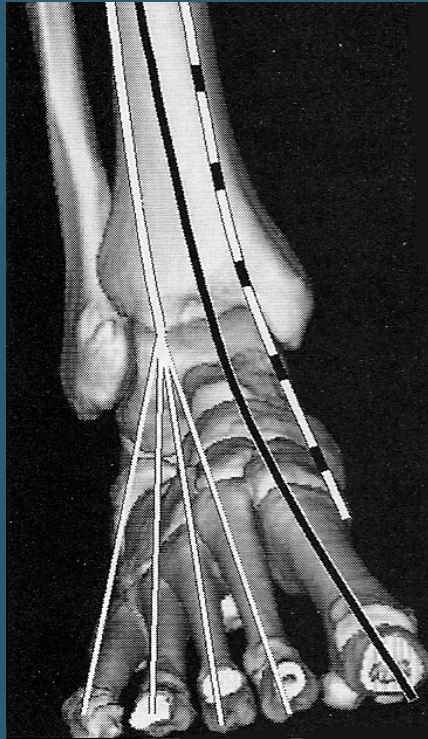


- Extensor Hallucis Longus

- Insertion: dorsal base of great toe distal phalanx
- Common to not see over midfoot 2° to magic angle

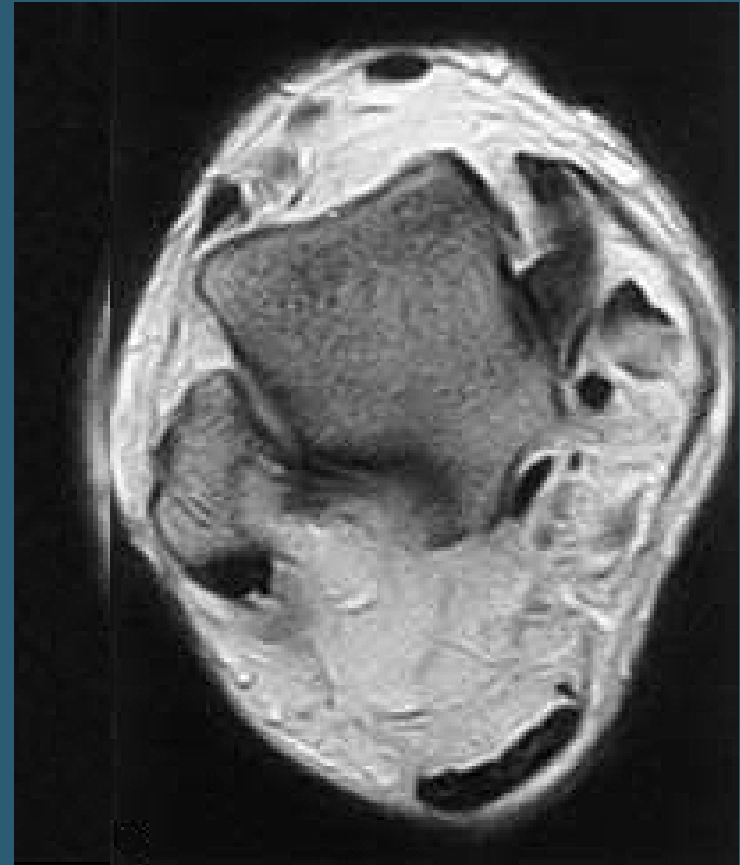
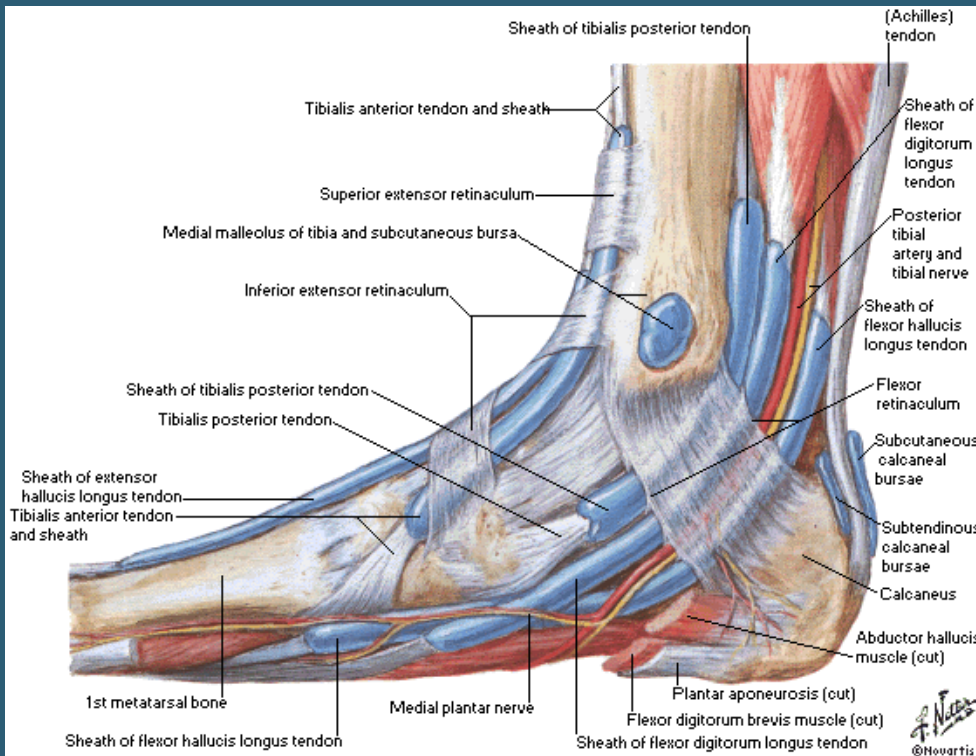


# Tendons: Anterior Tendons



- Extensor Digitorum Longus
  - Fans into 4 slips at midfoot
  - Insertion: base of 2<sup>nd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> middle & distal phalanges

# Tendons: Posterior Tendons



- Achilles

- straight and black all sequences
- Distal tendon should "smile"

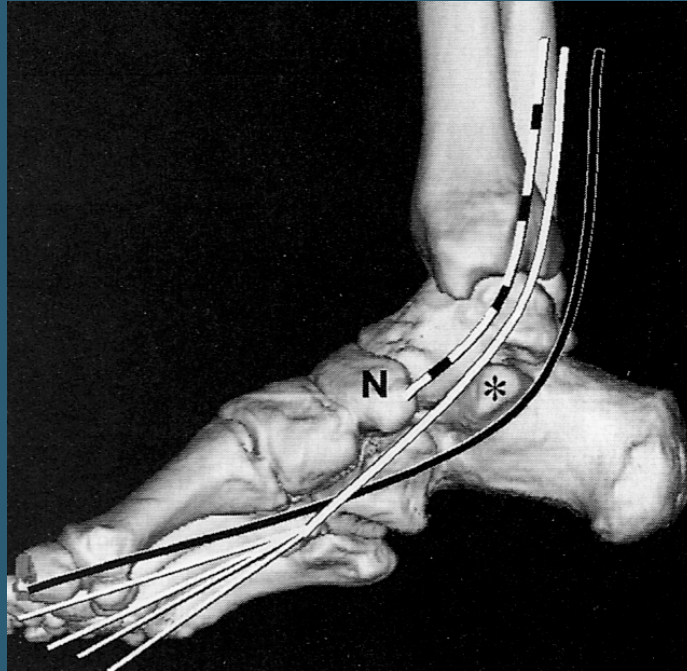


# Tendons: Posterior Tendons

- Plantaris
  - Clinically insignificant

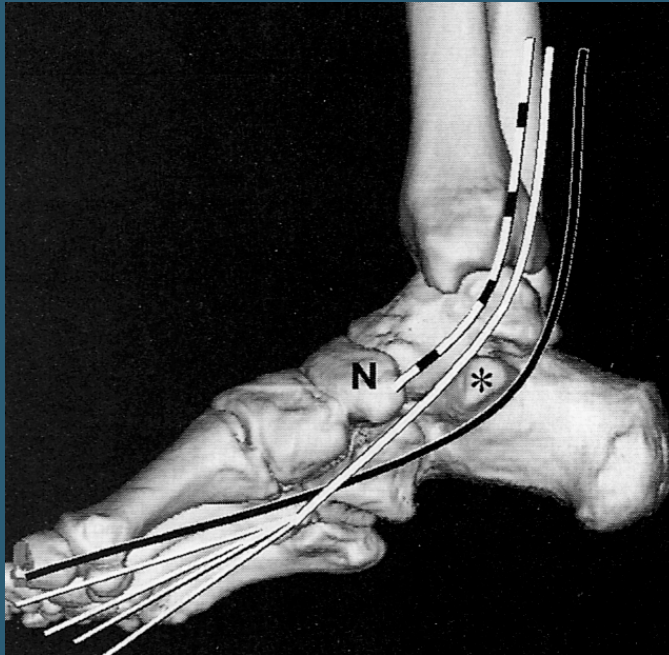


# Tendons: Medial Tendons



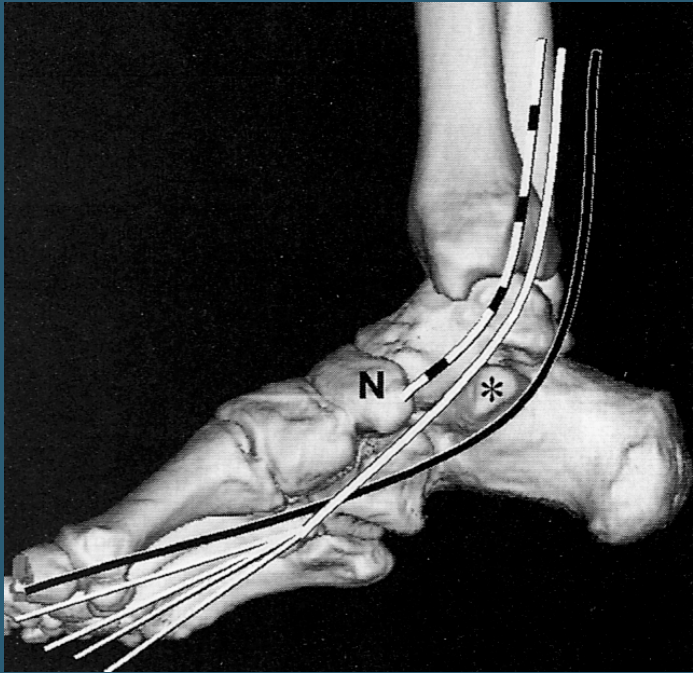
- Tibialis posterior
  - Pulley: medial malleolus
  - Insertion 1<sup>o</sup>: medial navicular (navicular tubercle)
  - Insertion 2<sup>o</sup>: cuneiform & bases of 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> metatarsals

# Tendons: Medial Tendons



- Flexor Digitorum Longus
  - Pulley: medial malleolus
  - Insertion: bases of 2<sup>nd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> distal phalanges
  - Cross superficial to FHL at "Master knot of Henry"

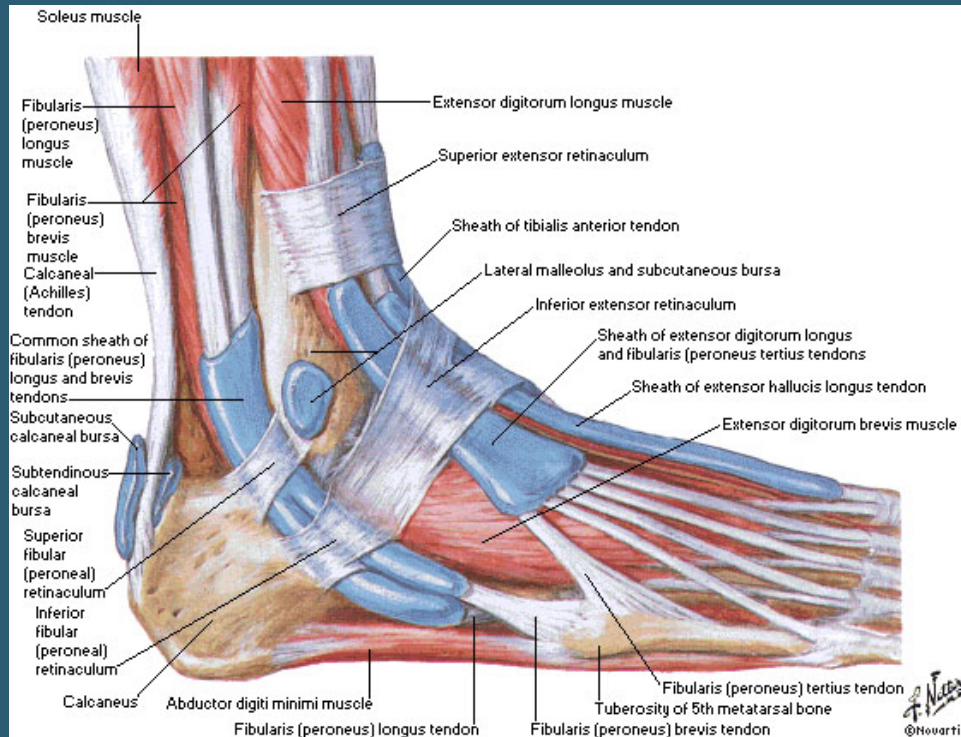
# Tendons: Medial Tendons



- Flexor Hallucis Longus
  - Pulley: sustentaculum tali
  - Insertion: base of great toe distal phalanx
  - Cross deep to FDL at “Master knot of Henry”



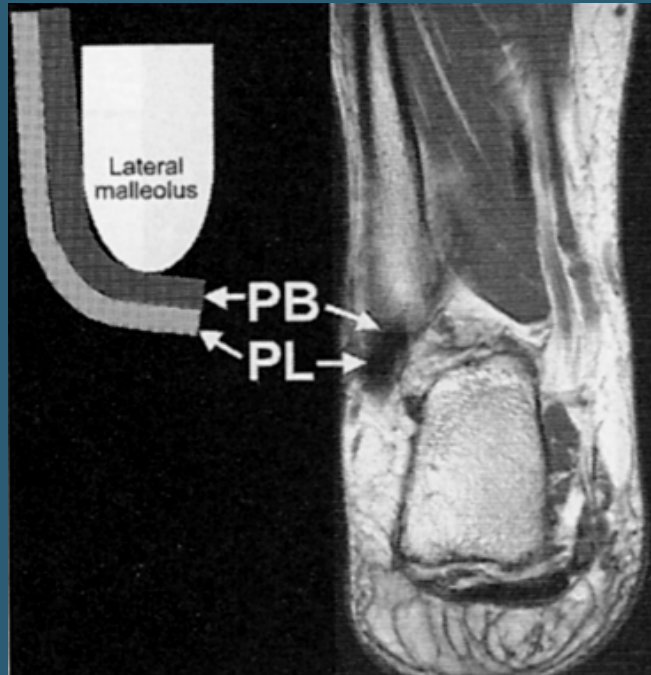
# Tendons: Lateral Tendons



- **Peroneus Brevis**

- Proximal: common sheath; distal: separate sheath
- Pulley: lateral malleolus
- Insertion: tuberosity lateral base 5<sup>th</sup> metatarsal

# Tendons: Lateral Tendons



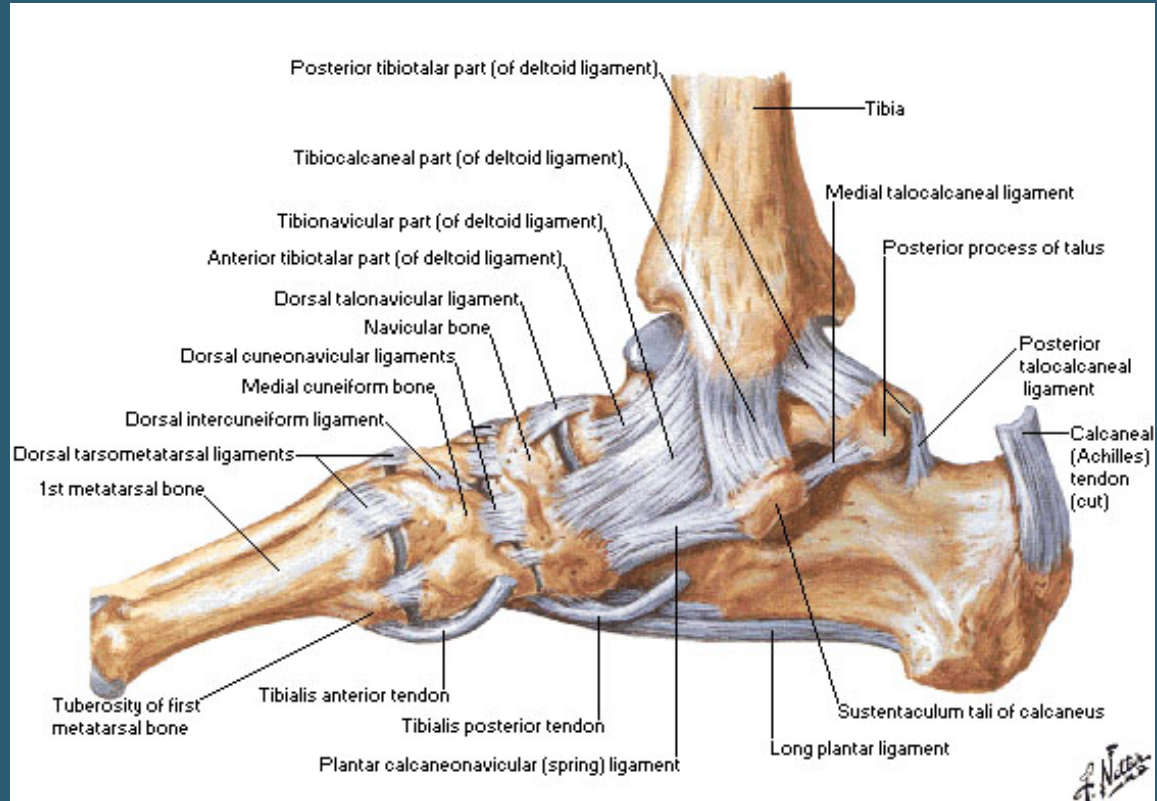
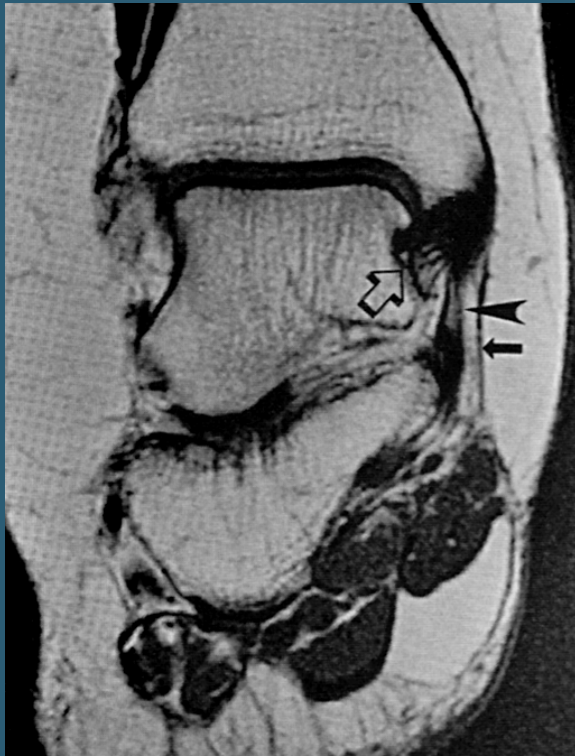
- Peroneus longus
  - Pulley: lateral malleolus
  - Insertion: medial cuneiform; base of 1<sup>st</sup> metatarsal
  - Race track: shorter tendon of PB hugs inside



# Normal Anatomy

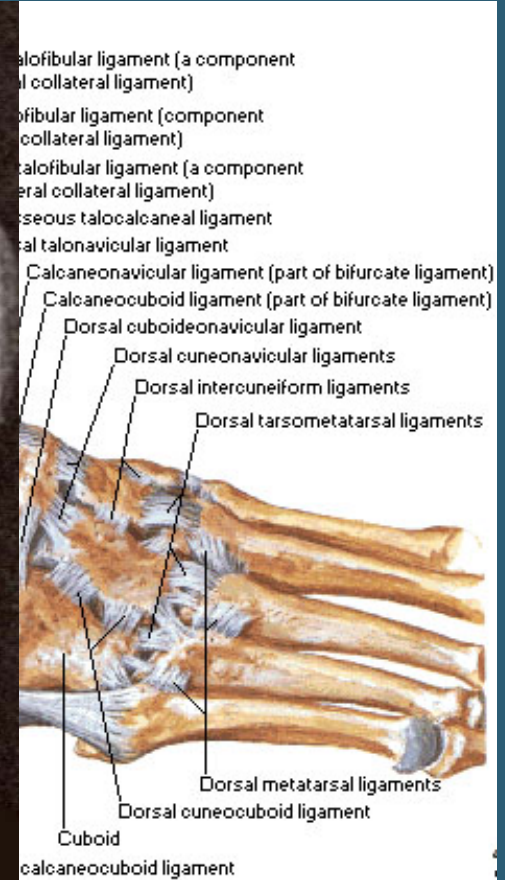
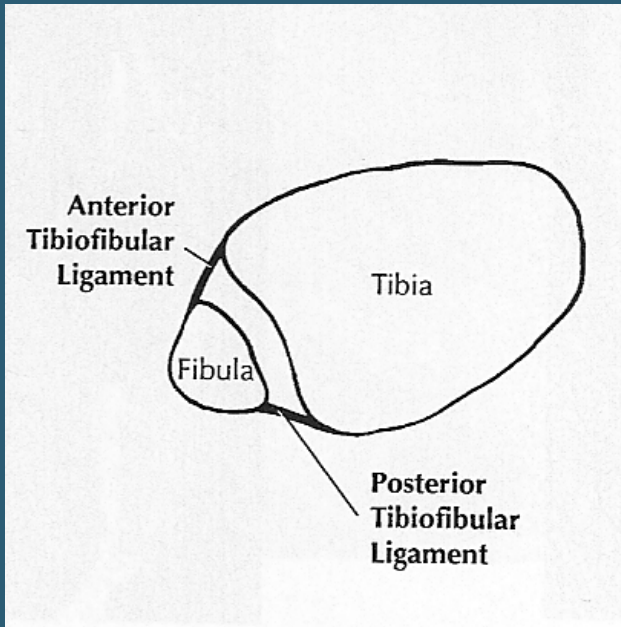
- Bones and Joints
- Tendons
- Ligaments

# Ligaments: Medial



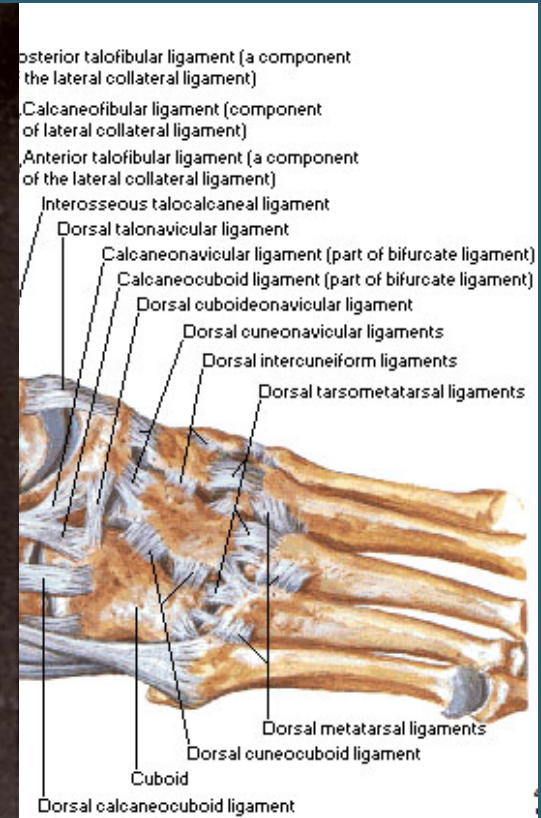
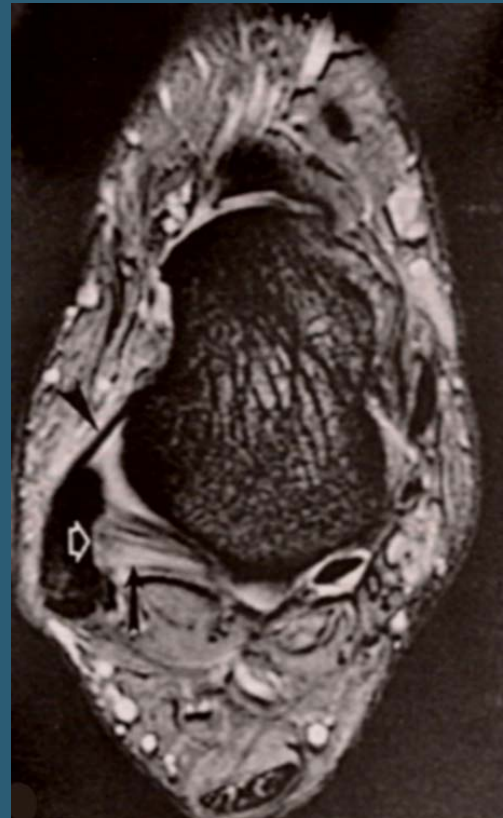
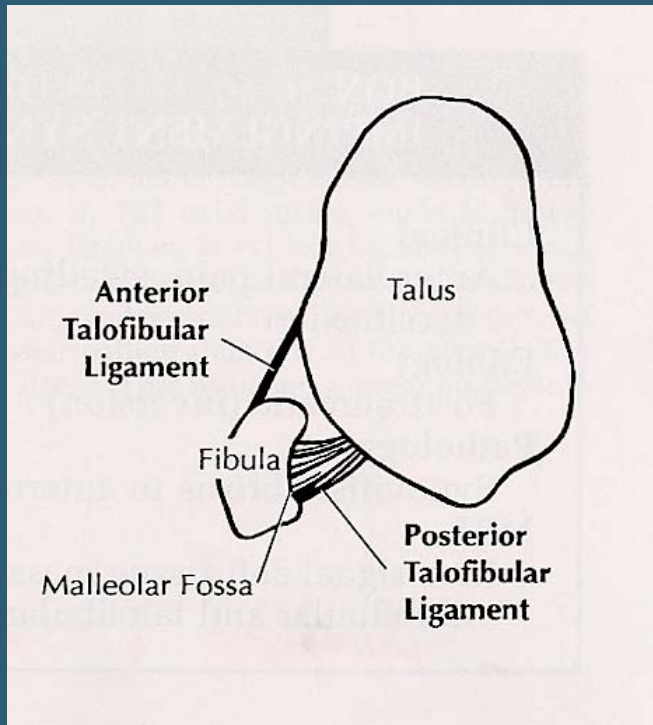
- Deltoid ligament
  - Tibiotalar (deep)
  - Tibiocalcaneal (superficial)

# Ligaments: Lateral



- Superior group
  - Anterior & Posterior Tibiofibular ligaments

# Ligaments: Lateral



- Inferior group
  - Anterior & Posterior Talofibular
  - Calcaneofibular

# Mental Health Break I



# Outline of Presentation

- Normal Anatomy
- Imaging Technique
- Selected Pathology

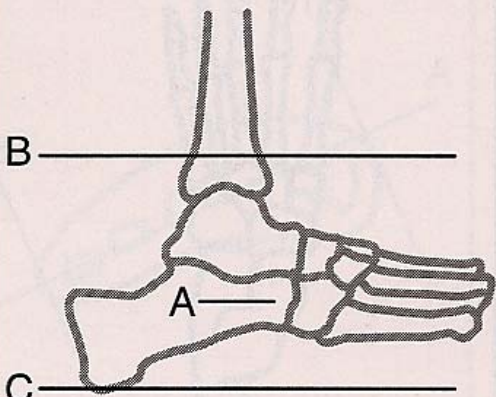
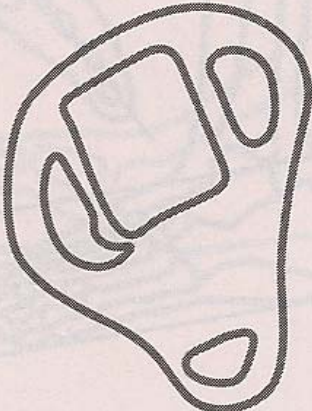


# Imaging Technique

- Planes of the Ankle-Direct
- Planes of the Ankle-Oblique
- Dueling Sequences

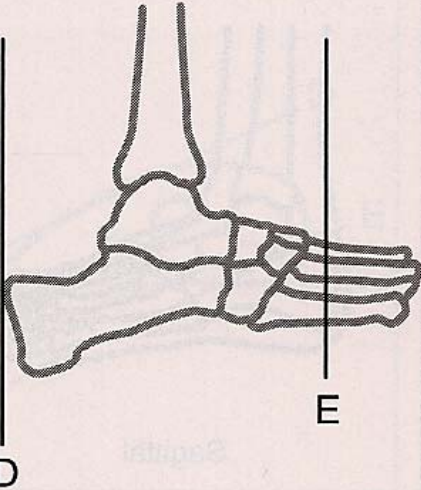
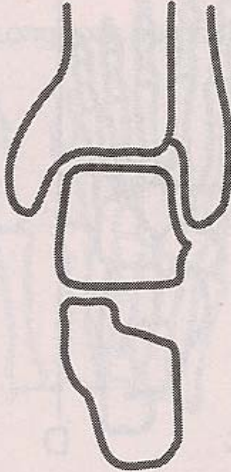
# Planes of the Ankle- Direct

- Axial

Scout		Final Image
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sagittal scout</li><li>• Obtain axial images parallel to axis of calcaneus (line A)</li><li>• Cover from line B to line C (bottom of calcaneus)</li><li>• Obtain axial plane as first plane (most valuable)</li><li>• Base of metatarsals should be included on final images</li></ul>	 <p data-bbox="1481 1076 1641 1105">Axial ankle</p>

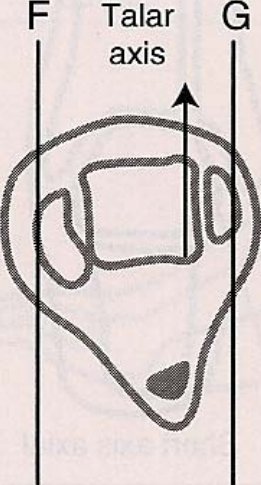
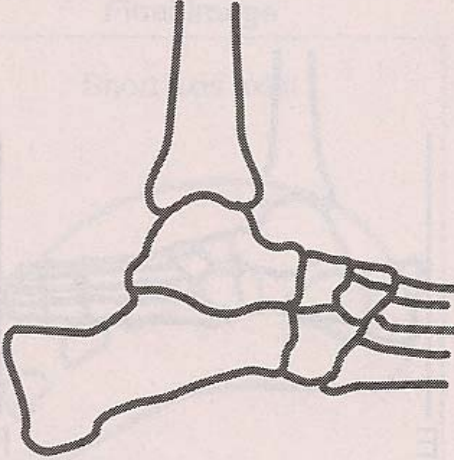
# Planes of the Ankle- Direct

- Coronal

Scout		Final Image
 <p>A line drawing of a sagittal view of the ankle and foot. Two vertical lines are drawn: line D is on the left side of the ankle, and line E is on the right side, passing through the base of the metatarsals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sagittal scout</li><li>• Obtain coronal images perpendicular to axials</li><li>• Cover from line D to line E to include base of metatarsals</li></ul>	 <p>A line drawing showing the final coronal image of the ankle, which is a cross-section perpendicular to the sagittal plane.</p> <p data-bbox="1443 1068 1639 1096">Coronal ankle</p>

# Planes of the Ankle- Direct

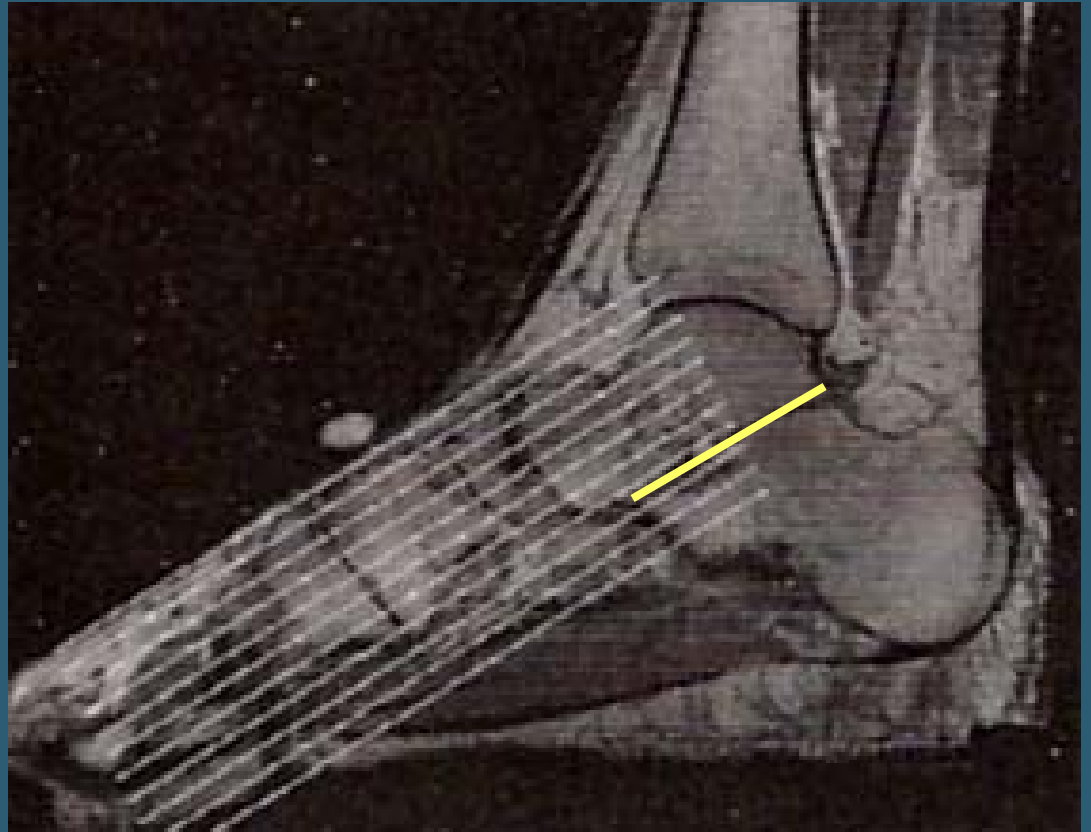
- Sagittal

Scout	Final Image	
 <p>The diagram shows a top-down view of an ankle. Two vertical lines, labeled 'F' on the left and 'G' on the right, represent the collimator edges. An arrow labeled 'Talar axis' points upwards from the center of the ankle, indicating the orientation of the talar bone.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Axial scout</li><li>• Obtain sagittal images parallel to talar axis</li><li>• Cover from line F to line G including malleoli</li><li>• Obtain sagittals as last plane (least valuable)</li></ul>	 <p>The diagram shows a sagittal view of an ankle, illustrating the bones of the foot and ankle in profile. The talar bone is visible at the top, and the metatarsals and phalanges are visible at the bottom.</p> <p data-bbox="1487 1072 1595 1100">Sagittal</p>

# Imaging Technique

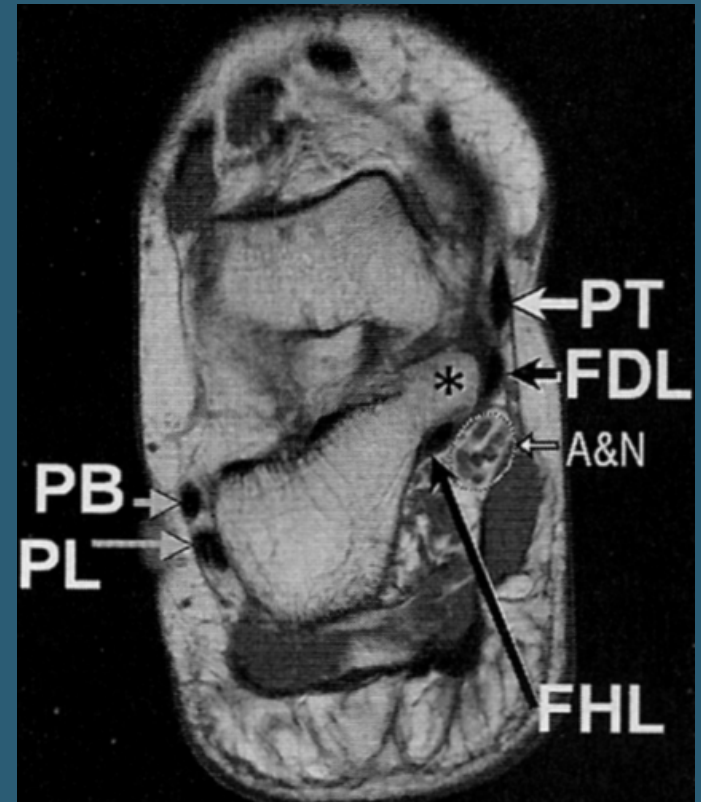
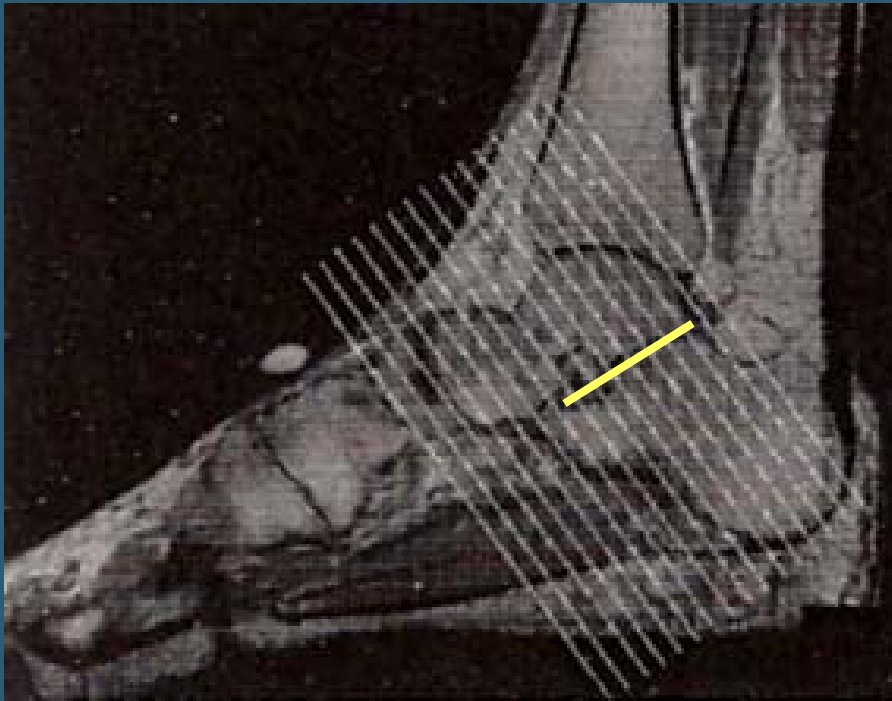
- Planes of the Ankle-Direct
- Planes of the Foot-Oblique
- Dueling Sequences

# Planes of the Ankle- Oblique



- Oblique axial
  - Parallel to subtalar joint
  - Bones of mid & forefoot

# Planes of the Ankle- Oblique



- Oblique coronal
  - Perpendicular to subtalar joint
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> look at medial and lateral tendons

# Imaging Technique

- Planes of the Ankle-Direct
- Planes of the Foot-Oblique
- Dueling Sequences



# Dueling Sequences: Leanne Seeger, MD

- Sagittal T1
  - Achilles
- Axial PD & T2
  - Tendons: Medial, lateral, anterior, posterior
  - Lateral ligaments
- Coronal T2 fat saturation
  - Lateral ligaments

# Dueling Sequences: Ken Schreibman, MD, PhD

- **Sagittal FSE T2 with fat sat or STIR**
  - “bone scan”: tarsal stress fx; good coverage of mid- and hindfoot
- **Axial CSE PD & T2 without fat sat**
  - Ankle tendons
  - PD=spatial resolution between tendons and adjacent structures
  - T2=contrast resolution for fluid in tendons and sheaths

# Dueling Sequences: Kaplan et al.

Pain	Infection/Mass
Sagittal T1 & STIR	Sagittal T1 & STIR & T1 Gad ft st
Axial T1 & T2*	Axial T1 & T1 Gad ft st
Coronal T1 & T2*	Coronal STIR

# Mental Health Break II



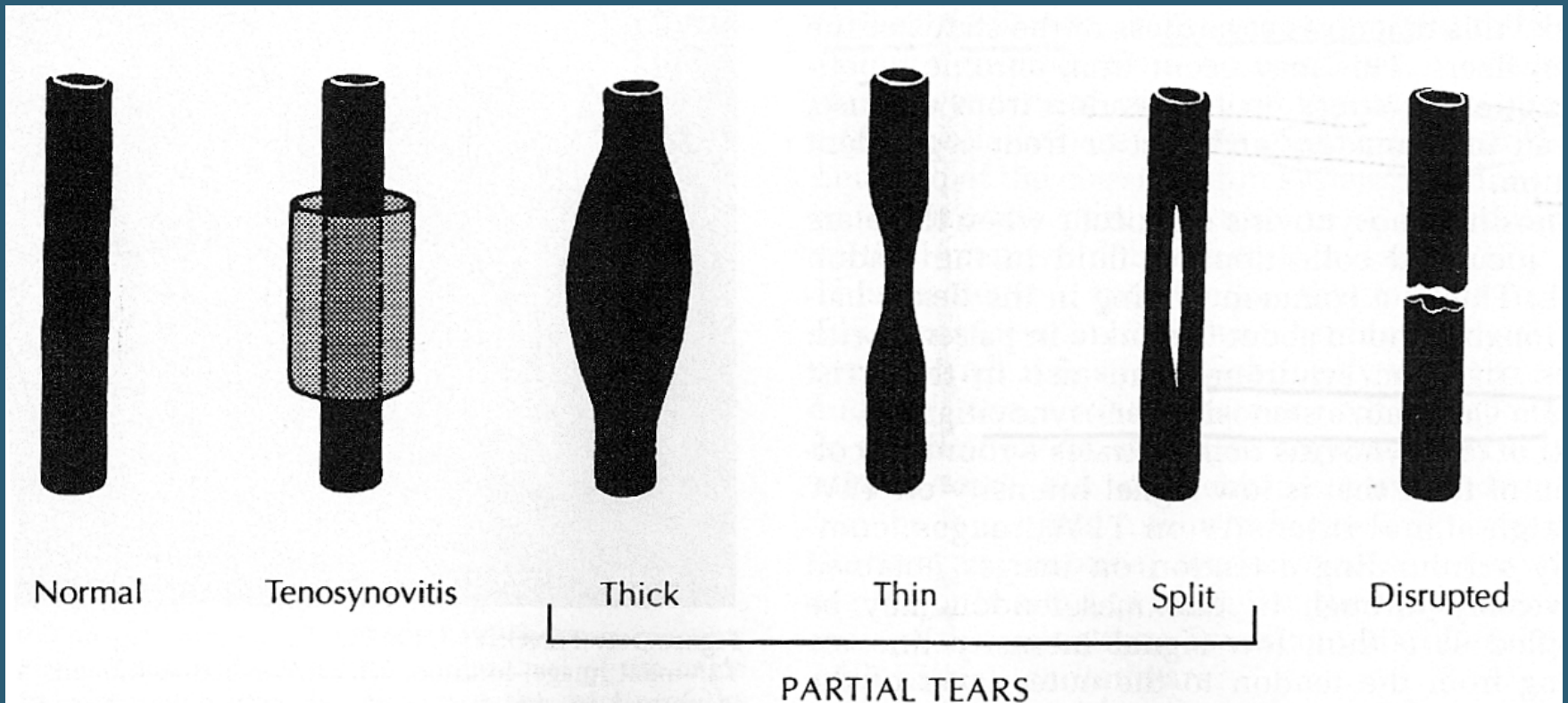
# Outline of Presentation

- Normal Anatomy
- Imaging Technique
- Selected Pathology

# Selected Pathology

- Tendon and Ligament trauma
- Impingement Syndromes
- Osseous Pathology

# Spectrum of Tendon Pathology



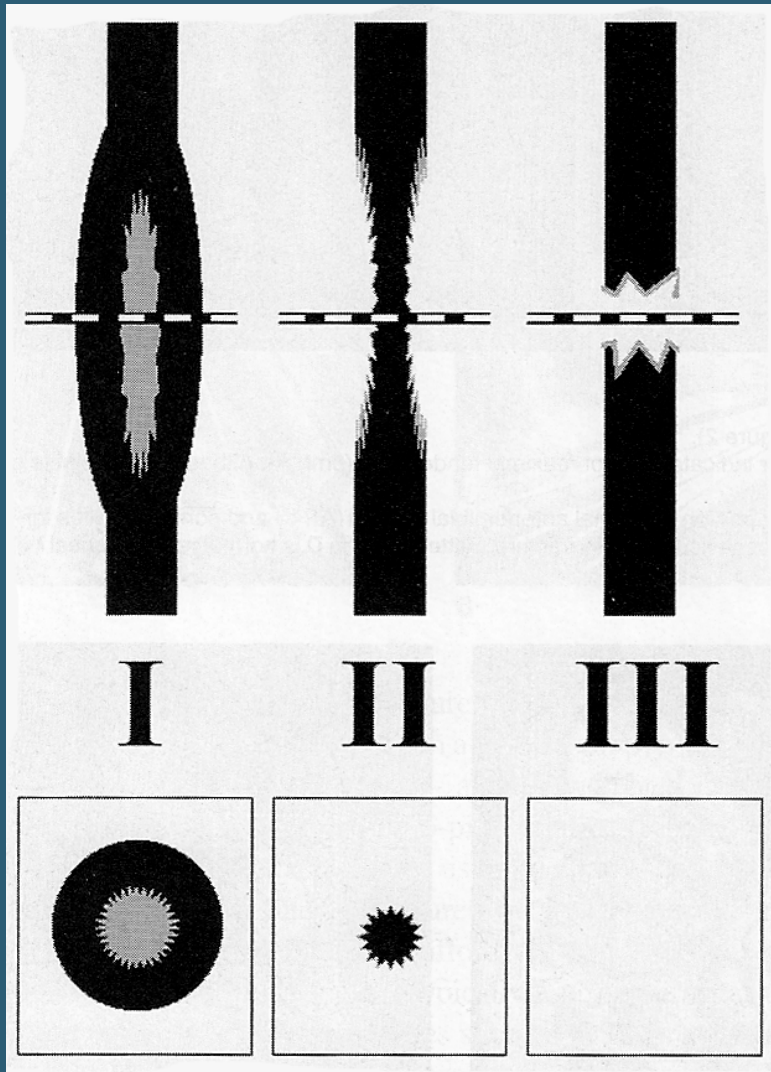
# Tendon Trauma: Anterior Tendons



- Tibialis anterior most likely (hill runners)

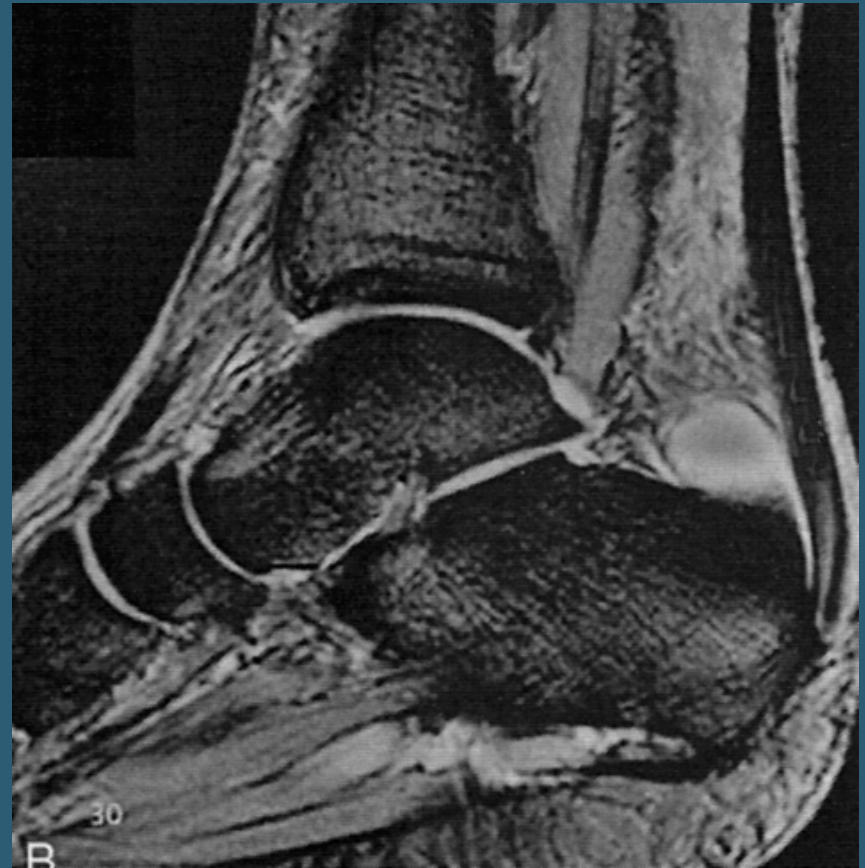


# Tendon Trauma: Posterior Tendons

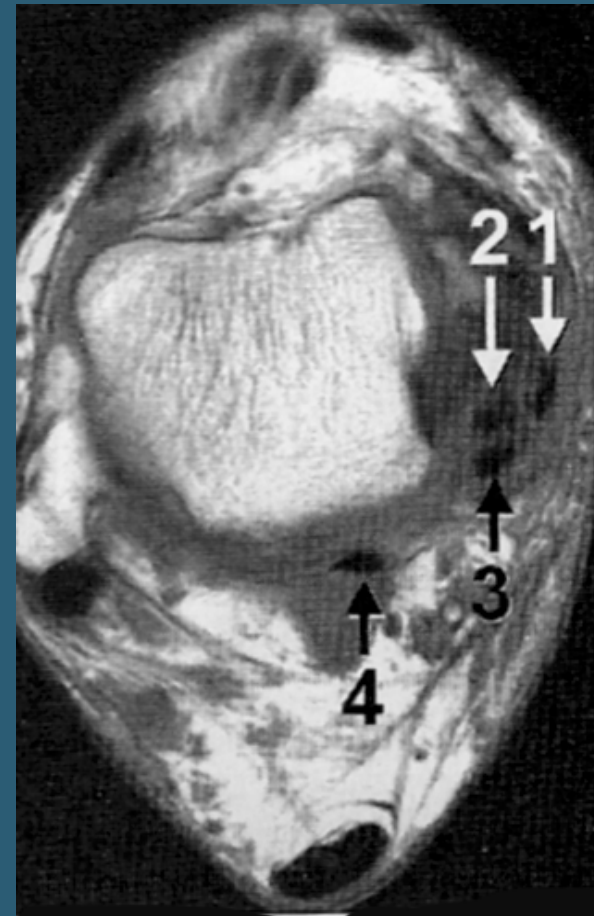
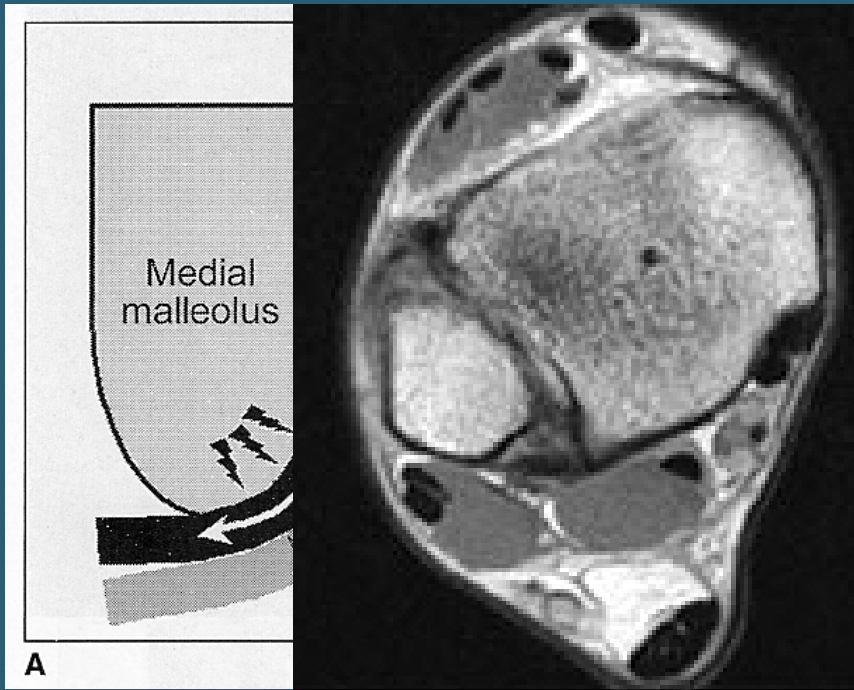


# Tendon Trauma: Posterior Tendons

- Haglund's deformity
  - Retrocalcaneal bursitis
  - Retroachilles bursitis
  - Thickening of Achilles



# Tendon Trauma: Medial Tendons



- Tibialis posterior

- Tear at medial malleolar curve

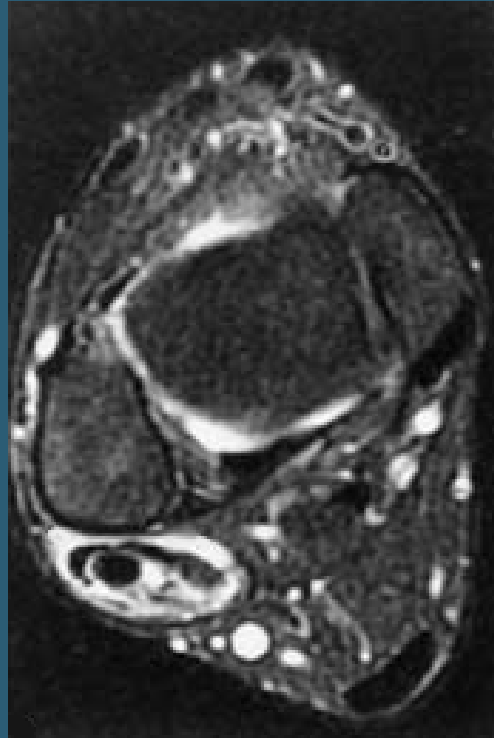
- Longitudinal friction lead to longitudinal split ("4 tendon")

# Tendon Trauma: Medial Tendons

- Flexor Hallucis Longus
  - Tenosynovitis>tear
  - 20% FHL synovial tendon sheath communicates with ankle joint



# Tendon Trauma: Lateral Tendons

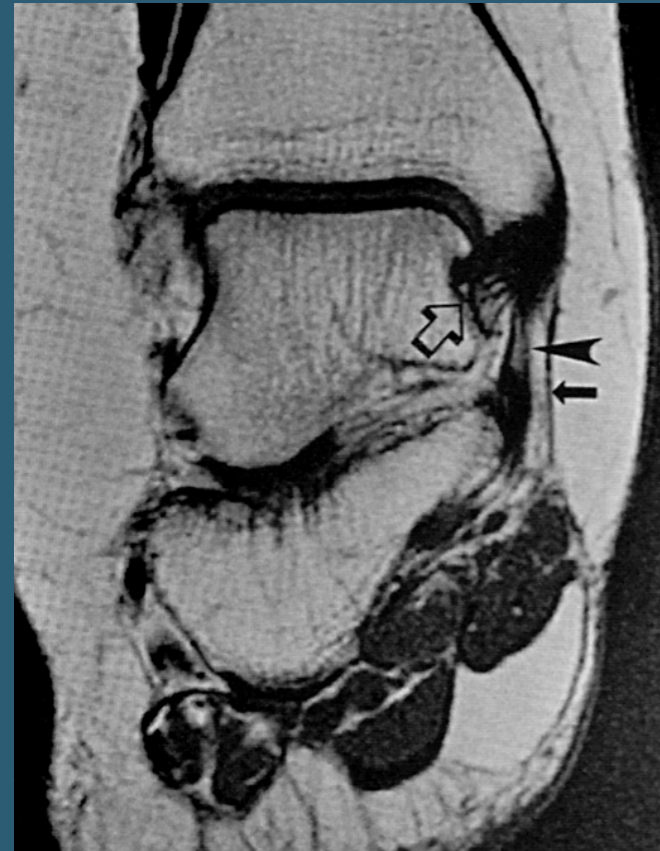


- Peroneus brevis splits
  - Longitudinal tear of PB (recurrent sprain and inversion)
  - "C" is abnormal

# Ligament Trauma: Medial

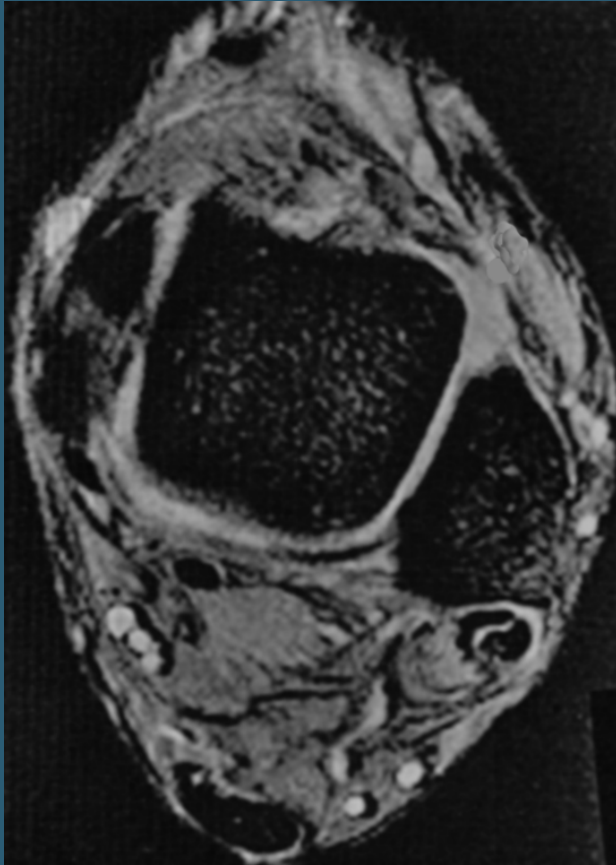


Tibiotalar ligt tear

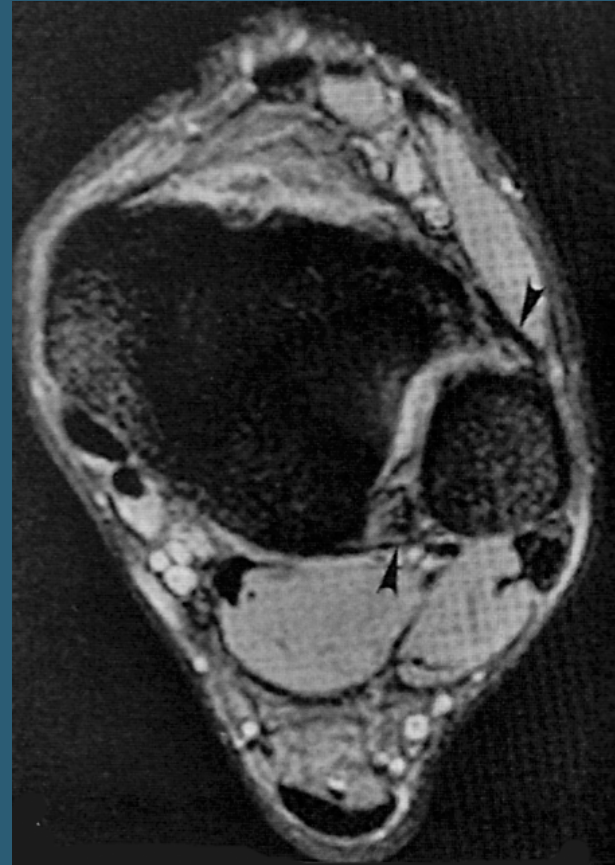


Normal comparison

# Ligament Trauma: Lateral



Anterior Tibiofibular  
Ligament Tear



Normal comparison

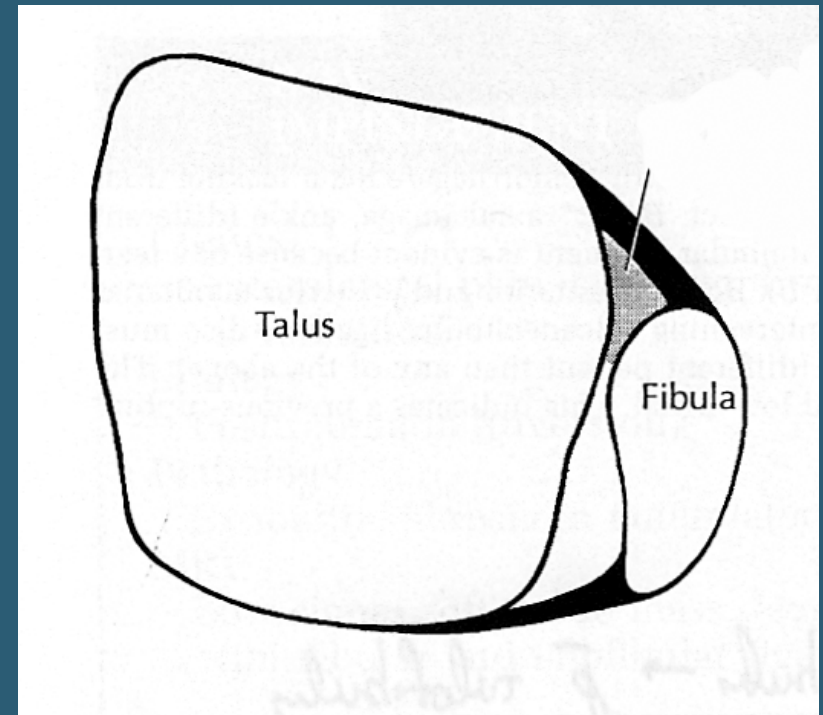
# Selected Pathology

- Tendon and Ligament trauma
- Impingement Syndromes
- Osseous Pathology



# Impingement Syndromes: Anterolateral

- Anterolateral Gutter
  - Anterior: Anterior Tibiofibular & Talofibular ligts
  - Medial: Talus
  - Lateral: Fibula
  - Superior: Plafond, Syndesmosis
  - Inferior: Calcaneofibular ligts

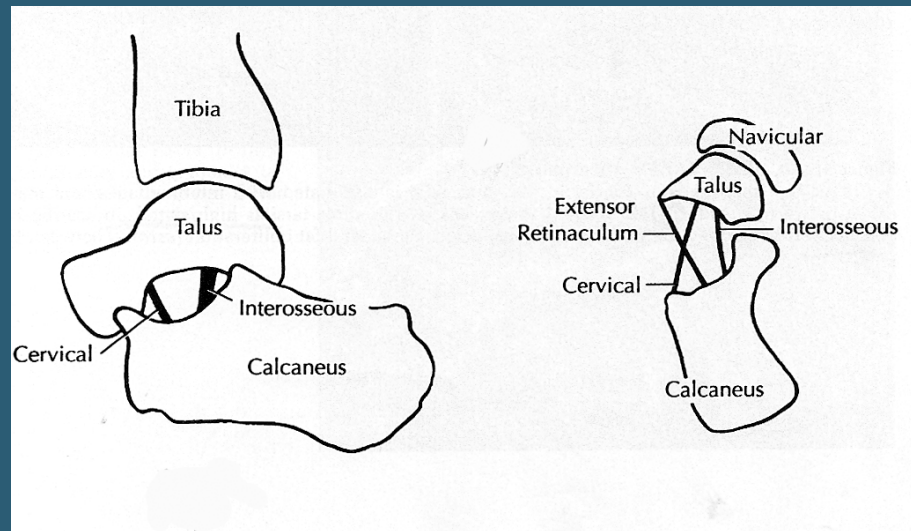


# Impingement Syndromes: Anterolateral

- Pathology
  - Hypertrophic synovium, fibrotic scar
- Symptoms
  - Anterolateral pain, swelling, limited dorsiflexion



# Impingement Syndromes: Sinus Tarsi



- **Anatomy**

- Cone (lateral base) between calcaneus and talus
- Fat, ligts, nerve endings for proprioception of hind foot

# Impingement Syndromes: Sinus Tarsi

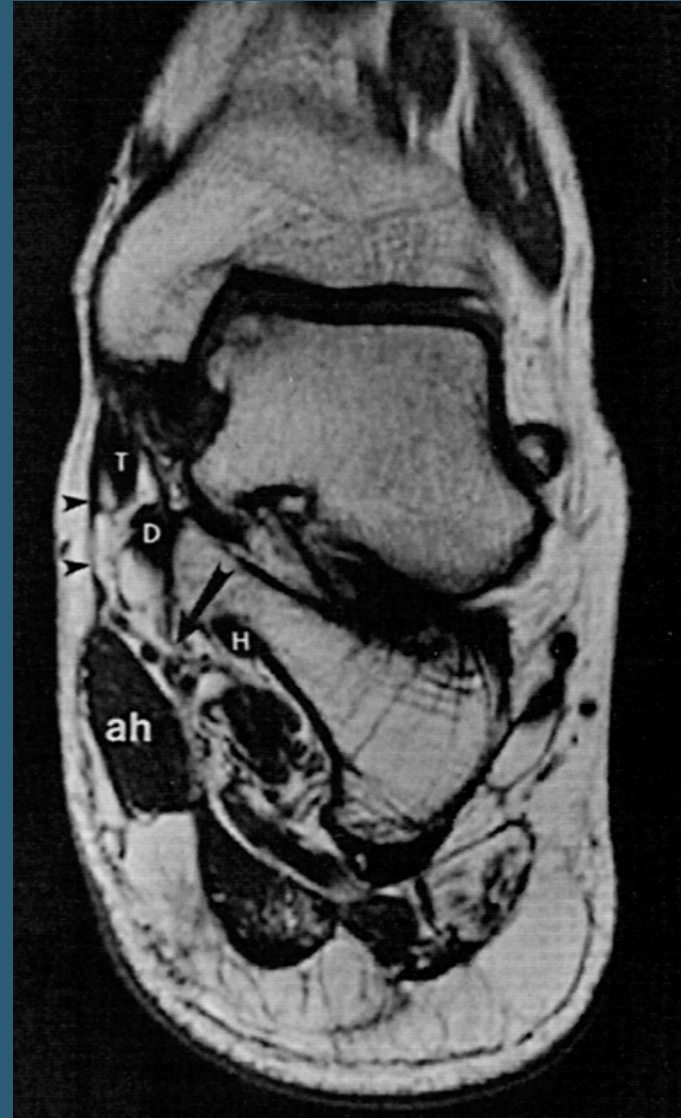
- Pathology
  - Inflammatory tissue or fibrosis
  - Trauma with tears of anterior talofibular & calcaneofibular ligts
- Symptoms
  - Lateral foot pain
  - Subjective hindfoot instability



# Impingement Syndromes: Tarsal Tunnel

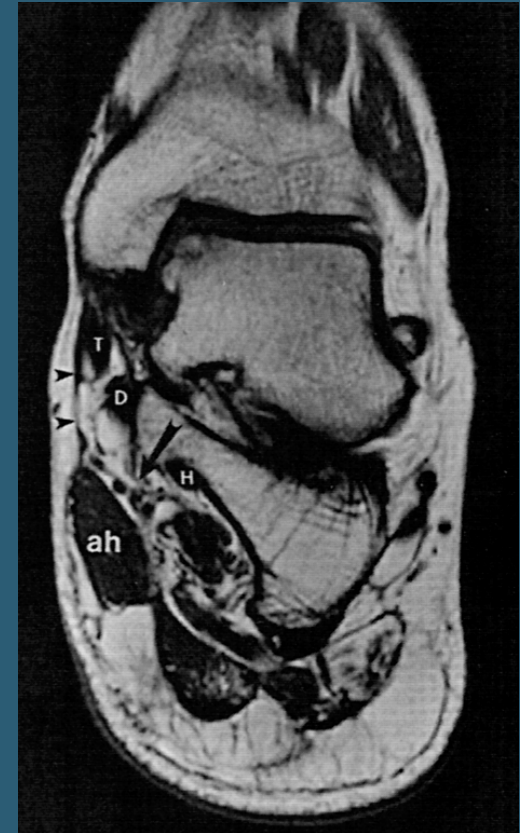
- **Anatomy**

- Superior to Inferior: medial malleolus to navicular
- Lateral: talus & calcaneus
- Medial: flexor retinaculum, abductor hallucis
- Contains:
  - TP, FHL, FDL tendons
  - Posterior tibial **nerve**, artery, vein



# Impingement Syndromes: Tarsal Tunnel

- Pathology
  - Ganglion cysts, nerve sheath tumors
- Symptoms
  - Compression of PT nerve
  - Burning and paresthesias along sole of foot and toes



# Selected Pathology

- Tendon and Ligament trauma
- Impingement Syndromes
- Osseous Pathology

# Osseous Pathology: Tarsal Coalition



- Symptoms
  - Limited motion of subtalar joint
  - Spasm of peroneals and extensors & flat foot



# Osseous Pathology: Os Trigonum

- Compression between posterior tibia and calcaneus during plantar flexion
  - Fracture of synchondrosis
  - Compression of FHL tendon



# Osseous Pathology: Accessory Navicular

- Tibialis posterior tendon tears 2° altered stresses



# Summary of Presentation

- **Normal Anatomy**
  - Bones and Joints
  - Tendons
  - Ligaments
- **Imaging Technique**
  - Planes of the Ankle- Direct
  - Planes of the Ankle- Oblique
  - Dueling Sequences
- **Selected Pathology**
  - Tendon and Ligament Trauma
  - Impingement Syndromes
  - Osseous Pathology

Thank you!

