

Talus fracture

Anatomy & Pathophysiology

- Osteochondral lesions of the talus are located in the anteromedial dome, as demonstrated by CT scans showing craters and fragments [1].
- The morphology of osteochondral lesions includes both medial and lateral variants [1].
- A “floating” fragment in an osteochondral lesion is actually a loose fragment turned upside down within the crater [1].
- In osteochondral lesions of the talus, the subchondral bone is described as yellowish and hard [1].
- Lesion size measured on MRI does not accurately reflect arthroscopic measurement in talar osteochondral lesions [2].

Investigations

- Coronal CT scan locates talar osteochondral lesions as anterior, middle, or posterior, a distinction that is often difficult to determine on radiograph [1].
- Axial CT scan demonstrates the crater and fragments of talar osteochondral lesions [1].
- Diagnosis of talar osteochondral lesions involves history, physical examination, and arthroscopy [2].

References

[1] Campbell S Operative Orthopaedics 4 Volume Set. RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PATELLOFEMORAL AND PATELLOTIBIAL LIGAMENTS WITH A SEMITENDINOSUS TENDON GRAFT > EXCISION OF OSTEOCHONDRAL FRAGMENT OF THE TALUS.

[2] Campbell S Operative Orthopaedics 4 Volume Set. ARTHROSCOPIC EXAMINATION AND DEBRIDEMENT OF THE ANKLE JOINT > OSTEOchondral Lesions of the Talus.