

Ankle Sprain

What is an Ankle Sprain?

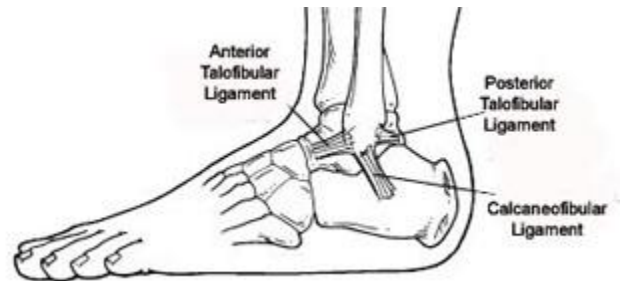
An ankle sprain is an injury to one or more ligaments in the ankle, usually on the outside of the ankle. Ligaments are bands of tissue—like rubber bands—that connect one bone to another and bind the joints together. In the ankle joint, ligaments provide stability by limiting side-to-side movement.

Some ankle sprains are much worse than others. The severity of an ankle sprain depends on whether the ligament is stretched, partially torn, or completely torn, as well as on the number of ligaments involved. Ankle sprains are not the same as strains, which affect muscles rather than ligaments.

What Causes a Sprained Ankle?

Sprained ankles often result from a fall, a sudden twist, or a blow that forces the ankle joint out of its normal position. Ankle sprains commonly occur while participating in sports, wearing inappropriate shoes, or walking or running on an uneven surface.

Sometimes ankle sprains occur because of weak ankles, a condition that some people are born with. Previous ankle or foot injuries can also weaken the ankle and lead to sprains.



Signs and Symptoms

The signs and symptoms of ankle sprains may include:

- Pain or soreness
- Swelling
- Bruising
- Difficulty walking
- Stiffness in the joint

These symptoms may vary in intensity, depending on the severity of the sprain. Sometimes pain and swelling are absent in people with previous ankle sprains—instead, they may simply feel the ankle is wobbly and unsteady when they walk. Even if you don't have pain or swelling with a sprained ankle, treatment is crucial. Any ankle sprain—whether it's your first or your fifth—requires prompt medical attention.

If you think you've sprained your ankle, contact Dr. Peterson for an appointment as soon as possible. In the meantime, immediately begin using the "R.I.C.E." method—Rest, Ice, Compression, and Elevation—to help reduce swelling, pain, and further injury.



Why Prompt Medical Attention is Needed

There are four key reasons why an ankle sprain should be promptly evaluated and treated.

1. An untreated ankle sprain may lead to chronic ankle instability, a condition marked by persistent discomfort and a "giving way" of the ankle. You may also develop weakness in the leg.
2. You may have suffered a more severe ankle injury along with the sprain. This might include a serious bone fracture that could lead to troubling complications if it goes untreated.
3. An ankle sprain may be accompanied by a foot injury that causes discomfort but has gone unnoticed thus far.

4. Rehabilitation of a sprained ankle needs to begin right away. If rehabilitation is delayed, the injury may be less likely to heal properly.

In evaluating your injury, Dr. Peterson will take your history to learn more about the injury. He will examine the injured area, and may order x-rays, an MRI study, or a CT scan to help determine the severity of the injury.

Non-Surgical Treatment and Rehabilitation

When you have an ankle sprain, rehabilitation is crucial—and it starts the moment your treatment begins. Dr. Peterson may recommend one or more of the following treatment options:

Immobilization with a cast or a walking boot, early physical therapy, medications, icing, compression wraps

When is Surgery Needed?

In more severe cases, surgery may be required to adequately treat an ankle sprain. Surgery often involves repairing the damaged ligament or ligaments. Dr. Peterson will discuss the surgical procedure best suited for your case based on the type and severity of your injury as well as your activity level.

After surgery, rehabilitation is extremely important. Completing your rehabilitation program is crucial to a successful outcome. Be sure to continue to see Dr Peterson during this period to ensure that your ankle heals properly and function is restored.

