

# Ankle distortion

**This leaflet provides you with information about ankle distortion. You should know that your personal situation may differ from the one described here.**

An ankle distortion or “twisted ankle” is often the result of twisting or overextending your ankle in an awkward way. Symptoms include pain, bruising and swelling of the ankle. This type of injury is treated at the emergency department and you will be discharged afterwards. You can read more about your injury and what you should do in the coming days in this pamphlet.

## Summary

- You have sprained your ankle as a result of an awkward movement, and the ligaments of your ankle have sustained a partial tear.
- This type of injury almost always heals well without any loss of function
- A routine follow-up is not necessary for this type of injury.
- The pressure bandage that you are given at the emergency department will support your ankle, but does contribute to the healing process of this injury.
- Walking will result in a faster recovery, try to walk as soon as your pain allows this.
- Try moving your ankle frequently to prevent stiffness. Biking is a good way to practice the movements of your ankle.
- You can find exercises for your ankle in this pamphlet or in the app: Virtual Fracture Care, Adrz.

If you have any questions, or are experiencing problems with your recovery, you can call the Breuklijn (fracture hotline) 088 125 4202 (+3188 125 4202)

After a sudden awkward movement, your foot can twist to the inside or outside. This is called a distortion, sprain, or twisted ankle. The ligaments of your ankle will be overstretched and sustain a partial tear. Full-length tears of ankle ligaments are extremely rare. This partial tearing can also result in ruptures in some of the smaller blood vessels, which causes bruising. After a distortion, swelling may also occur, usually on the outside of the ankle.

## What can you do if you have an ankle distortion?

- Avoid awkward movements with your ankle, for example, by using crutches. Crutches can be rented at the hospital. Depending on your situation, you will get a pressure bandage or elastic sock (called a tubigrip).
- A pressure bandage will support your ankle, but does not accelerate healing. You can leave the bandage on for 3-5 days. The elastic sock should be removed when taking a shower and at night.
- Walking will improve your recovery, so try walking as soon as you are able. Try to keep your foot straight when walking to avoid twisting it again. If walking makes the pain worse, stop, and try again next day.
- Avoid stiffness of the ankle by moving your foot regularly, even when you are sitting or lying down.
- Elevate your foot to reduce swelling and pain. Your foot should be above your knee, and your knee should be above the level of your hips. You can put a pillow underneath your mattress to achieve this.
- Cooling can reduce pain, but will not reduce swelling. You can cool the ankle with ice in a plastic bag or by using an ice-pack. Wrap the ice in cloth to avoid frostbite of your skin.
- Cycling is an excellent way to practice moving your ankle.
- Be extra careful when practicing sports that have a high risk of twisting your ankle, such as field sports.

## When will your ankle be re-examined?

Because of the swelling, thorough physical examination of your ligaments is not possible during your visit at the emergency department. This can be done after 4-7 days, when the swelling has decreased.

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{{{ ENG\_Enkeldistorsie\_onderzoek\_huisarts\_of\_Breuklijn }}} In some cases, we will make an appointment in the hospital in the outpatient clinic.

### **How long will your recovery take?**

#### *Overstretched ankle ligaments*

- Overstretched ligaments will heal well over time. For the first couple of days, your ankle may be painful and swollen. After 3-4 days, the pain will gradually decrease and you will be able to put weight on it again. You will no longer need crutches.
- After a few days, the swelling will be reduced. It is common for the heel of your foot, the outside of your foot and your toes to become blue due to the bruising. In a later stage, this color will change to green and yellow and eventually disappear.
- You are usually able to resume all normal activities within 2 weeks, including sports.

#### *Partial tear of the ankle ligaments*

- A partial tear of the ankle ligaments will heal well over time. Recovery takes slightly longer than it would take for overstretched ligaments. It will take at least 2 weeks before you can resume walking and cycling. You can use crutches in the meantime. It can take several months before you can resume sports.
- A partial tear is treated with a special tape or ankle brace, but only after the swelling has gone down. Contact your general practitioner or physical therapist for this.
- When your ankle has almost fully healed, it is common that there is some swelling around the ankle after certain activities such as walking. This is normal and not harmful. You do not need to refrain from these activities if this happens.

### **When should you contact your general practitioner?**

- If the swelling and pain do not improve after 4 days.
- If you still have complaints after 4 days and the swelling has gone down.
- If you need more pain medication.

### **Exercises**

After a distortion of the ankle, stiffness, loss of strength and loss of coordination may occur. The following exercises can be performed to support your recovery.

### **When to start and what to do**

It is important that you start exercising immediately as much as possible, if the pain allows it. This will prevent the ankle from becoming stiff. Start with non-weight bearing exercises, which are exercises you do without standing on the foot. Then start with weight bearing exercises. Exercise only when the pain allows it.

#### *Follow the instructions below*

- Perform the exercises at least 3 times per day.
- Repeat each exercise 10 to 15 times.
- Build up gradually, taking rest if necessary after doing exercises by putting the leg back up high.
- you can perform the exercises in warm water if preferred.

### **Non-weight bearing exercises**

Watch the videos in the Virtual Fracture Care app – under folder: ‘Ankle: Weber A or Avulsion fracture’.

Move foot unloaded in all directions: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tzW65jY6Rrk&feature=youtu.be>

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If the ankle is very stiff and you do not get far enough, you can help the ankle by pulling the toes toward you with a stiff scarf.

### **Weight bearing exercises**

Extend the exercises on advice and when the pain allows this.

Knee bending and stretching:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rIMqNnZlyU4>

note: the heel should not come off the ground

Stretching exercises standing:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=16qdo-KG2us>

Standing and walking on heels and toes:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LizeMljaZFk>

Knee bending with one leg with and without support:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HWrPw5xvcis>

Watch the videos in the Virtual Fracture Care app – under folder: ‘Ankle: Weber A or Avulsion fracture’.

### **Questions?**

If there are any questions after reading the information, please contact us or visit [www.adrz.nl](http://www.adrz.nl).

### **Contact**

Please call us: Breuklijn (fracture hotline) 088 125 4202 (+3188 125 4202). Monday – Friday: 8.30 am – 10.30 am.