



Monograph: Ankle

Role of arthroscopy in syndesmosis injuries

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ABSTRACT

Objective: to analyze the diagnostic and therapeutic role of arthroscopy in injuries of the syndesmosis and medial ligament complex of the ankle.

Methods: a review was made focused on the anatomy, biomechanics, clinical and imaging diagnosis, and the arthroscopic approach to both acute and chronic injuries of the syndesmosis and deltoid ligament. The most common surgical techniques, their indications and the evidence available in the literature are described.

Results: Ankle arthroscopy allows direct assessment of the syndesmosis and medial complex. The use of arthroscopy can reduce the incidence of syndesmosis malreduction (up to 16-52% with open techniques) and detect associated intra-articular lesions in up to 50% of the cases. Arthroscopic repair of the deltoid ligament allows effective reattachment of the deep fibers of the tibiotalar ligament.

Conclusions: arthroscopy offers diagnostic and therapeutic advantages in injuries of the syndesmosis and medial complex, improving the accuracy of reduction and allowing the minimally invasive treatment of associated injuries.

Level of evidence: III.

Key words: Deltoid ligament. Syndesmosis. Internal lateral ligament. Arthroscopy. Instability.

RESUMEN

Papel de la artroscopia en las lesiones de la sin-des-mosis

Objetivo: analizar el papel diagnóstico y terapéutico de la artroscopia en las lesiones de la sin-des-mosis y del complejo ligamentoso medial del tobillo.

Métodos: se realizó una revisión centrada en la anatomía, la biomecánica, el diagnóstico clínico y por imagen, y el abordaje artroscópico tanto de lesiones agudas como crónicas de la sin-des-mosis y del ligamento deltoideo. Se describen las técnicas quirúrgicas más frecuentes, sus indicaciones y la evidencia disponible en la literatura.

Resultados: la artroscopia de tobillo permite una evaluación directa de la sin-des-mosis y del complejo medial. El uso de artroscopia permite reducir la tasa de malreducción de la sin-des-mosis (hasta 16-52% con técnicas abiertas) y detectar lesiones intraarticulares asociadas en hasta el 50% de los casos. La reparación artroscópica del ligamento deltoideo permite la reinserción de las fibras profundas del ligamento tibiotalar de forma efectiva.

Conclusiones: la artroscopia ofrece ventajas diagnósticas y terapéuticas en las lesiones de la sin-des-mosis y del complejo medial, mejorando la precisión de la reducción y permitiendo un tratamiento mínimamente invasivo de lesiones asociadas.

Nivel de evidencia: nivel IV.

Key words: Ligamento deltoideo. Sin-des-mosis. Ligamento lateral interno. Arthroscopia. Inestabilidad.



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Introduction

Injuries affecting the syndesmosis (the fibrous attachment between the tibia and fibula at the ankle) and the medial ligament complex (deltoid ligament) are of great importance in the overall stability of the tibiotalar joint⁽¹⁾. Because they are not as common as lateral sprains, they sometimes go unnoticed or are underdiagnosed, leading to chronic instability, persistent pain and, in the long term, early osteoarthritis⁽²⁾.

The syndesmosis is composed of the anterior tibi-fibular ligament, the posterior tibiofibular ligament, the interosseous ligament and the transverse ligament⁽³⁾. Each of these elements is involved in containing the joint against axial and rotational loads. The medial complex, consisting of the superficial and deep deltoid ligament, ensures stability in the frontal plane and prevents excessive eversion⁽⁴⁾.

The arthroscopic approach has established itself as a highly valuable diagnostic and therapeutic tool. On the one hand, ankle arthroscopy offers a more accurate diagnosis by allowing direct observation of ligament integrity, the presence of chronic synovitis, and associated osteochondral lesions⁽⁵⁾. On the other hand, it facilitates minimally invasive surgical procedures, with less morbidity than open approaches, and with potentially shorter recovery times.

This chapter reviews the anatomical and biomechanical aspects of the syndesmosis and medial ligament complex, the relevance of their injuries, the use of arthroscopy in their diagnosis and treatment, and the surgical techniques most endorsed by the current literature.

Anatomy and biomechanics

Syndesmosis (Figure 1)

The syndesmosis is a fibrous ring that joins the tibia and fibula distally⁽¹⁾. Its main function is to maintain the congruence of the tibiofibular mortise and to allow physiological micromovements of separation and rotation of the fibula with respect to the tibia⁽⁶⁾.

It is composed of:

- The anterior tibi-fibular ligament (ATFL). Considered to be the first to be injured by external rotation or forced dorsiflexion forces. It extends obliquely from the anterior tubercle of the distal tibia, approximately 5 mm above the joint surface, to the anterior tubercle of the distal fibula, running proximal-medial to distal-lateral and crossing the anterolateral corner of the talus⁽⁷⁾.
- The ATFL has a constant distal fascicle (ATFL-DF) that contacts the anterolateral corner of the talus when the ankle is in neutral position. The distal fibers of

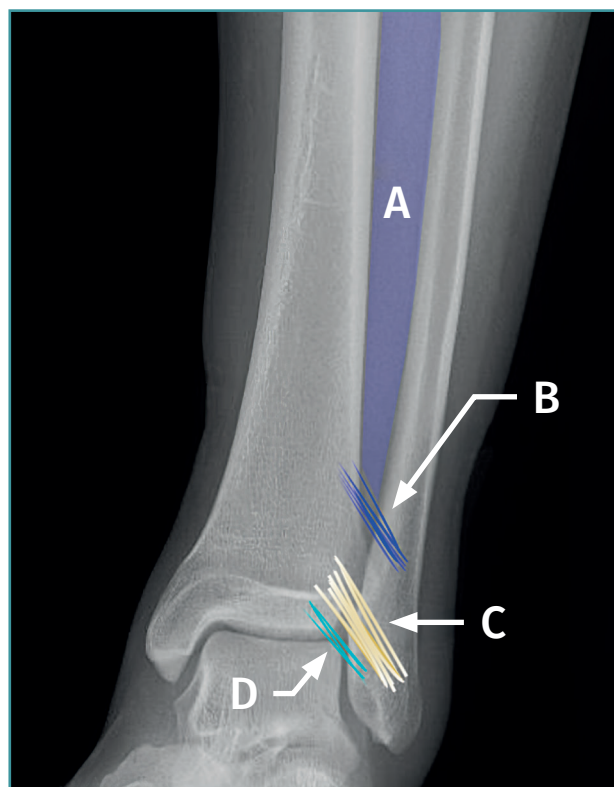


Figure 1. Schematic representation of the anterior syndesmosis. A: interosseous membrane; B: interosseous ligament; C: anterior tibi-fibular ligament; D: distal fascicle of the anterior tibi-fibular ligament.

the ATFL-DF continue with the upper bundle of the anterior talofibular ligament⁽⁸⁾.

- The posterior tibiofibular ligament (PTFL), which is stronger than the anterior ligament. It extends from the posterior tibial malleolus to the posterior tubercle of the fibula and runs proximal-medial to distal-lateral. It forms an angle of 20° to 40° with the horizontal plane.
- The interosseous ligament (IL), a distal thickening of the interosseous membrane that acts as a "spring" or dynamic stabilizer.
- The transverse ligament, located in the most posterior part, and considered by some authors as the distal portion of the PTFL.

Arthroscopic anatomy of the syndesmosis

Anterior arthroscopic view

Twenty percent of the ATFL is intra-articular⁽⁷⁾. On adopting an anteromedial access of the ankle, directing the arthroscope laterally, we can see the distal fibers of the ATFL

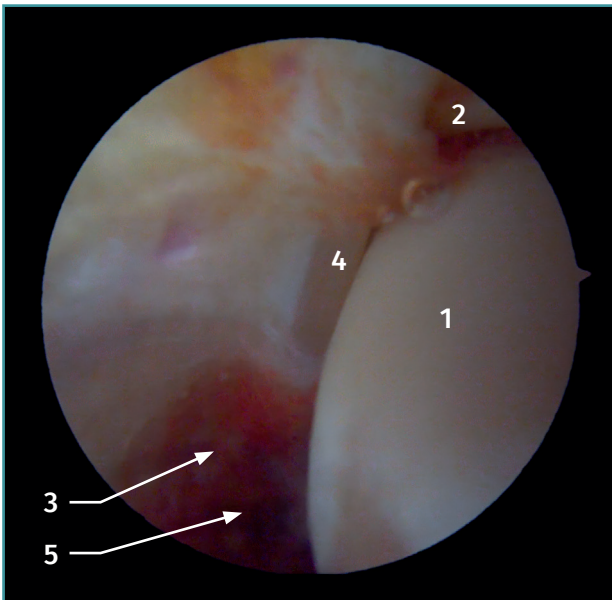


Figure 2. Anterolateral arthroscopic view of the right ankle. 1: talar dome; 2: anterior aspect of the tibia; 3: fibula; 4: distal fibers of the anterior tibiofibular ligament; 5: anterior talofibular ligament.

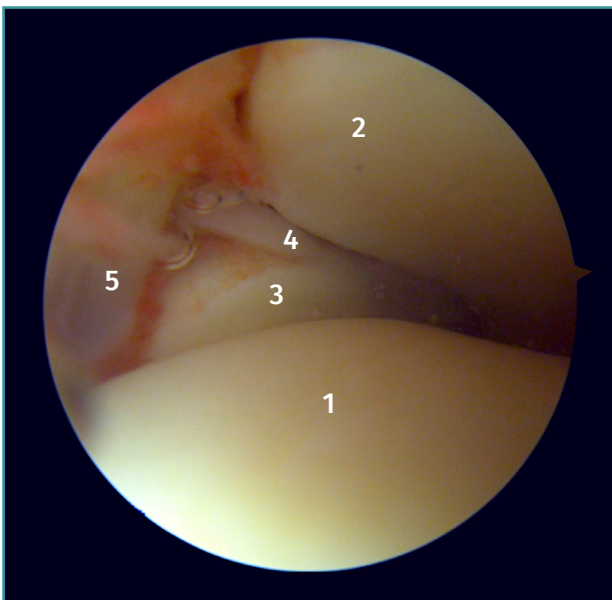


Figure 3. Anterolateral arthroscopic view of a right ankle on entering the tibiotalar zone. 1: talar dome; 2: articular aspect of the tibia; 3: fibula; 4: distal tibiofibular joint; 5: distal fibers of the anterior tibiofibular ligament.

with their oblique distribution and their continuation with the anterior talofibular ligament (Figure 2). If we move into the tibiotalar joint, we see the distal tibiofibular joint with the syndesmotomic recess occupied by synovial tissue (Figure 3).

Posterior arthroscopic view

From the posterolateral approach we identify the lateral (fibular) malleolus and, from here, we visualize the intra-articular fibers of the PTF, which run obliquely and insert into the distal portion of the tibia. We also see the distal thickening of the PTF (transverse ligament) in continuity with the posterior lip of the distal tibia (Figure 4).

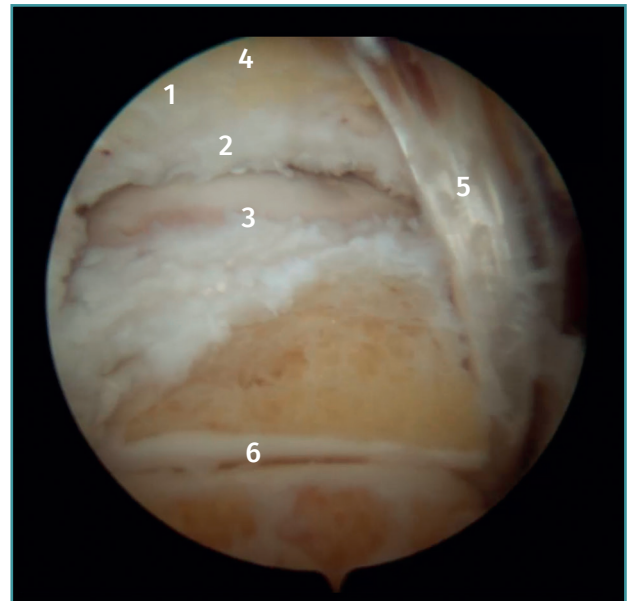


Figure 4. Posterior arthroscopic view of a right ankle in which a symptomatic Stieda process has been resected. 1: posterior tibiofibular ligament; 2: transverse ligament; 3: talar dome; 4: distal tibia; 5: posterior subtalar joint; 6: flexor hallucis longus.

Medial complex

The medial ankle complex, also known as the medial collateral ligament, is a broad, tough fibrous structure located on the medial (internal) side of the joint. Anatomically, this ligament exhibits a fan- or delta-shaped configuration and is made up of two main layers: superficial and deep⁽⁹⁾.

The superficial layer is composed of several bands which are divided into:

1. The tibionavicular ligament, which arises from the anterior aspect of the medial malleolus and runs towards the navicular bone.
2. The tibiocalcaneal ligament, with insertion in the sustentaculum tali.
3. The *tibiospring* ligament, which reinforces the junction with the *spring* ligament (calcaneonavicular ligament) and stabilizes the medial aspect of the ankle.
4. The superficial tibiotalar band, which is directed towards the medial aspect of the talus, reinforcing containment.

The deep layer in turn is composed of:

1. The deep anterior tibiotalar ligament, which arises from the anterior aspect of the medial malleolus and inserts on the medial surface of the talus.
2. The more robust deep posterior tibiotalar ligament, which runs to the posterior portion of the talus and contributes to anteroposterior stability.

Both layers are in close relationship with the tibialis posterior tendon sheath, which enhances mechanical effectiveness in containing the joint, counteracting excessive hindfoot eversion and avoiding lateral translation of the talus.

Arthroscopic anatomy of the medial complex

Arthroscopy allows us to see the deep fibers of the deltoid ligament, corresponding to the intra-articular portion of the ligament. Medial and proximal to the tip of the malleolus we have the insertion of the deep layer of the deltoid ligament. If there is no injury, we will see the anterior portion of the deep tibiotalar fibers. When injury is present, we can visualize the intermediate and posterior portion. The superficial bands, due to their more external location, are not visible by arthroscopy, unless there is no lesion of the deep bands (**Figure 5**).

Biomechanics

The deltoid ligament and syndesmosis act together to limit movement of the fibula relative to the tibia, mainly blocking external rotation of the talus. This effect is achieved by keeping the mortise reduced, avoiding lateral displacement of the talus towards the lateral malleolus.

In practice, the deltoid ligament and the syndesmosis should be considered as a single unit performing the

same biomechanical function. Therefore, when a lesion of one of these structures is detected, it is essential to examine the other, since the lesions are very often combined⁽¹⁰⁾.

Epidemiology and clinical relevance

Although isolated lesions of the syndesmosis or medial complex represent a smaller percentage than lateral lesions, their relevance has been increasing. Epidemiological studies in contact sports athletes (football, *rugby*, basketball) describe that 10-20% of all ankle sprains may involve some degree of syndesmotic injury⁽¹¹⁾. These injuries can be associated with significant morbidity and a delayed return to sports compared to an isolated lateral ankle sprain⁽¹²⁾.

The posterior syndesmosis plays the most important role, providing 40-45% of the resistance to diastasis, while the ATFL contributes about 35%. Injuries to two of the components of the syndesmosis result in a loss of more than 50% of diastasis resistance, which can lead to instability⁽¹³⁾.

Isolated deltoid ligament injuries account for approximately 3-4% of all ankle ligament injuries⁽¹⁴⁾. Isolated injury to the deltoid ligament usually affects the superficial portion, is rotationally stable, and has a good prognosis. In contrast, in deltoid injuries associated with injury to the syndesmosis, rupture is complete in both layers (deep and superficial)⁽¹⁵⁾.

Diagnosis

A correct diagnosis is essential, as many injuries are underdiagnosed and will lead to sequelae. The most important point is to be able to differentiate between stable injuries, which can be treated on a conservative basis, and unstable injuries.

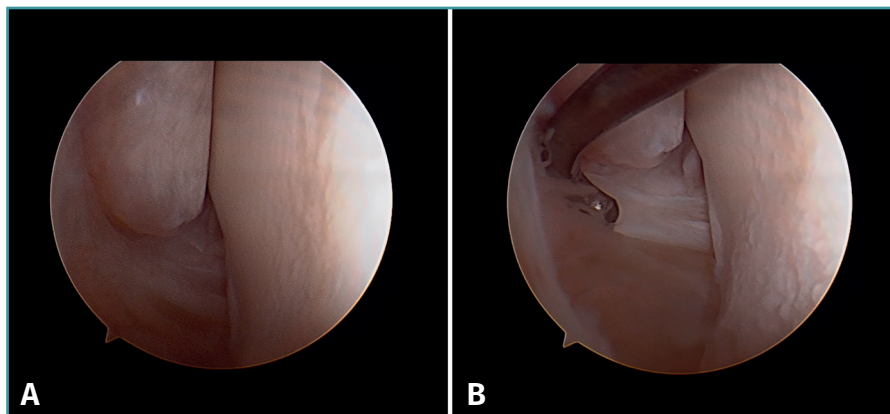


Figure 5. A: anterior view of the medial recess of the ankle; B: the fibers of the deep tibiotalar ligament are tightened with the palpation probe.

Clinical assessment

Patients often present with anterior ankle pain, a feeling of instability and limited dorsiflexion. Specific clinical tests include:

- *Squeeze test*. This test is more specific of syndesmosis injuries. With the patient seated, the examiner presses with both hands on the tibia and fibula, starting just above the ankle. If the pressure causes pain in the distal syndesmosis, injury to its ligaments is suspected.

- The dorsiflexion maneuver. This is performed to push the wider anterior portion of the talar trochlea into the ankle mortise, causing separation of the distal fibula and tibia and pain in the distal tibiofibular syndesmosis.
- Deltoid stress maneuver. This is performed with the patient seated on the stretcher and the feet dangling. First, valgus pressure to the heel is applied, comparing the response with that of the sound ankle. The anterior drawer maneuver is then performed and the result is also contrasted with that of the contralateral side. The external lateral ligament is also involved in anterior drawer stability.
- Selective palpation of the syndesmosis and deltoid ligament. Pain on deltoid palpation is associated with injury, with Hinterman reporting a correlation of 100%⁽¹⁶⁾. In contrast, for the diagnosis of syndesmotic injuries, the figure drops to 56%⁽¹⁷⁾.

Imaging tests

- Plain radiography: in anteroposterior, mortise and lateral views, signs of diastasis of the syndesmosis are observed if the tibiofibular space exceeds 5-6 mm or in the absence of tibiofibular overlap below 6 mm. In many cases the degree of diastasis is not clearly visible in subacute or chronic stages.
- Computed tomography (CT): this technique helps to assess the position of the fibula in the tibial incisura and to detect small anterior or posterior subluxations.
- CT in weight bearing: most useful in cases of suspected subtle lesions of the syndesmosis and deltoid ligament. Three-dimensional (3D) volume measurements by CT in weight bearing reach a sensitivity of 95.8% and a specificity of 83.3% in detecting unstable lesions of the syndesmosis⁽¹⁸⁾.
- Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI): this is the most sensitive test, reaching a sensitivity of 100% and a specificity of 93% in ATFL lesions⁽¹⁹⁾. However, unlike the weight bearing CT scan, MRI has the limitation that it is not always possible to determine with certainty whether the lesion is accompanied by obvious instability of the syndesmosis.

Ankle arthroscopy

Ankle arthroscopy is the gold standard technique for ligament

injuries of the ankle. It provides the diagnosis in doubtful cases and is able to define the real extent of the lesion. In addition, it allows the assessment of intraoperative stability.

Arthroscopic evaluation of the syndesmosis

From the anteromedial portal we can directly visualize the distal fibers of the ATFL. Disinsertion of these fibers does not always result in instability of the syndesmosis, but it does require us to check it. In our experience, we prefer assessment of the coronal plane of the syndesmosis. We introduce the arthroscope into the tibiotalar joint directing the camera cranially. In this way we have a direct view of the distal tibiofibular joint. We then assess stability by attempting to insert the palpation probe into the joint. If it is possible to do so, we classify the syndesmosis injury as unstable (**Figure 6A**).

Arthroscopic evaluation of the deltoid ligament

There are multiple methods for assessing instability of the medial complex; using the anterior ankle portals it is possible to assess the stability of the deltoid ligament in its main plane of action, corresponding to the coronal plane. Chun *et al.*⁽²⁰⁾ described instability when it is possible to introduce an arthroscopic palpation probe into the medial tibiotalar space (**Figure 6B**). Vega *et al.*⁽²¹⁾ reported that, in the majority of injuries, the most anterior portion of the deltoid ligament is detached from the medial malleolus, while its proximal insertions remain intact. In this situation, the arthroscopic palpation probe can be inserted between the medial wall of the internal malleolus and the deep fibers of the deltoid ligament.

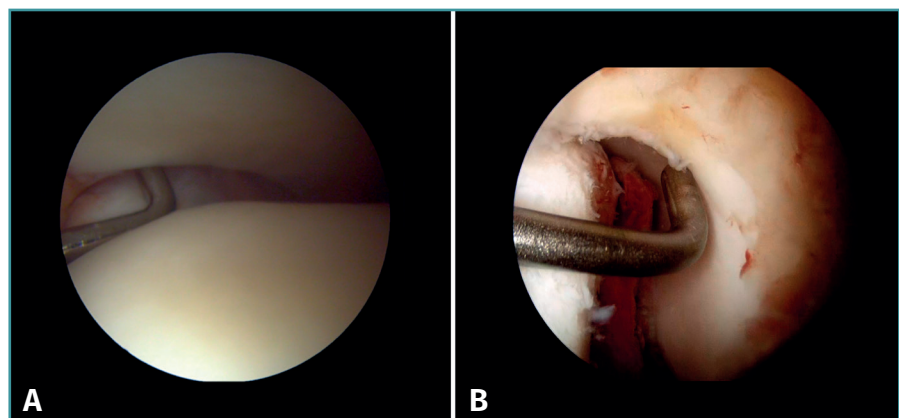


Figure 6. Maneuvers to demonstrate ligament instability. A: lesion of the syndesmosis allowing insertion of the palpation probe into the distal tibiofibular zone; B: lesion of the deltoid ligament allowing insertion of the probe into the medial tibiotalar space.

Arthroscopic treatment of the syndesmosis and medial complex

Arthroscopic treatment of syndesmosis injuries

There is consensus that a stable injury can be treated on a conservative basis, which includes a period without weight bearing, followed by protected partial weight bearing (with a walking boot) and a rehabilitation protocol⁽²²⁾.

An unstable injury requires surgery to avoid long-term sequelae⁽²³⁾. Ankle arthroscopy remains central to diagnosis and treatment, and it is vital to decide which injuries need to be repaired. Direct visualization of the distal tibiofibular joint is the most accurate way to assess the degree of injury. The association of a deltoid ligament lesion is strongly predictive of an unstable injury.

In addition, up to half of all injuries of the syndesmosis may have concomitant intra-articular disorders (osteochondral lesions or loose bodies)⁽²⁴⁾, which reinforces the role of arthroscopy for both diagnosis and simultaneous treatment.

It should be noted that injury to the syndesmosis causes disruption of the tibiofibular joint in the coronal and/or sagittal plane. The incidence of joint malreduction when compression clamp reduction is used is 16-52%^(25,26). Given these percentages, the use of arthroscopy as a method for controlling reduction is growing in importance.

Surgical technique: arthroscopic treatment of acute syndesmosis injuries

The technique should be performed using the conventional anteromedial and anterolateral portals. The anterome-

dial portal is used for visualization, while the anterolateral portal serves as the working portal. Once the tibiofibular space is visualized, the inflamed synovial component is resected with an arthroscopic *shaver* to facilitate reduction (Figure 7A). Then, under direct vision, we restore the tibiofibular space, carefully taking into account possible malrotation of the fibula, especially in Maisonneuve type fractures. For fibular reduction we use a Verbrugge clamp, which allows us to correct the rotation. In our experience, once the space has been cleaned and if the position is correct, it is infrequent to have to use a compression clamp between the tibia and fibula.

Once the desired reduction has been achieved, we visually check the position and temporarily fix it using a Kirschner pin.

For definitive fixation, the surgical options range between rigid fixation with screws and dynamic fixation. Screws have been the standard procedure for decades, but involve complications, such as loosening or rupture. Furthermore, some surgeons advocate their removal, with the inherent risk of recurrence of instability⁽²⁷⁾. Dynamic fixation was designed to overcome some of these problems by allowing a degree of physiological movement of the syndesmosis, facilitating early weight bearing, reducing the risk of rupture, and eliminating the need to remove the implant (Figure 7B).

Grassi *et al.*, in a meta-analysis involving over 300 patients, demonstrated an overall decrease in the relative risk of complications ($RR = 0.55$, $p = 0.003$) with dynamic systems⁽²⁸⁾. Raeder *et al.*, in a randomized trial of 97 patients contrasting screw fixation versus a dynamic system, reported a lower incidence of osteoarthritis with *suture buttons* of 65% versus 35% ($p = 0.009$) at 5 years⁽²⁹⁾. *Suture button* constructions afford a degree of micro-mobility, mimicking physiological mobility, which can promote ligament healing. Likewise, flexible implants are better able to tolerate an imperfect reduction, as a possible complication, even if arthroscopic control of the joint is performed.

Surgical technique: arthroscopic treatment of chronic syndesmosis injuries

Chronic lesions of the syndesmosis are usually underdiagnosed and remain unidentified in a significant percentage of cases. Ankle arthroscopy is an essential tool, with clearly proven efficacy, for the diagnosis and assessment of this type of injury.

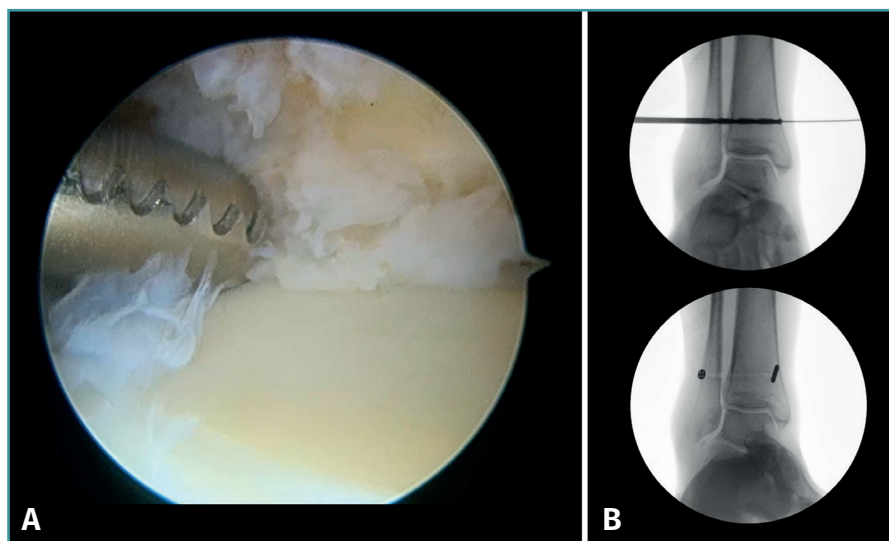


Figure 7. A: debridement of the tibiofibular space; B: stabilization of the syndesmosis using a suspension system.

The principles referred to fixation are the same, but a more solid option should be chosen, with double screws, double dynamic fixation, or mixed techniques^(30,31). Some authors describe techniques involving syndesmosis plasty procedures with autografts (hamstring or peroneus).

Currently, there is insufficient scientific evidence in favor of one surgical technique over another in patients with chronic injuries of the syndesmosis^(32,33), and there is a lack of clinical trials to decide which treatment is superior.

The technique used in our practice is the arthroscopic technique without reinforcement plasty. Meticulous arthroscopic debridement of the lower tibiofibular joint is essential to allow complete reduction of the joint. Regarding the type of fixation, we consider that chronic injuries have a higher degree of instability that requires greater fixation, with our preference being the use of a double dynamic system.

Injuries of the medial complex

The deltoid ligament is essential for medial stability of the ankle, as it limits valgus, excessive rotation and anterior translation of the talus. There are usually three main reasons for damage to this ligament: an isolated injury caused by valgus and forced external rotation, associated with chronic lateral instability or in relation to posterior tibial deficiency, producing medial instability as a result⁽³⁴⁾. Clinically, it presents as anteromedial pain and a feeling of laxity.

The aim of deltoid ligament repair is to reduce external rotation, eversion and anterior translation, since increasing these movements can lead to early osteoarthritis of the ankle⁽³⁵⁾. In lateral instability in patients with hyperlaxity or severe injury, repair of the anterior portion of the deltoid ligament provides greater fixation to limit anterior translation of the talus⁽²¹⁾.

Arthroscopic treatment of medial complex injuries

The deltoid ligament of the ankle can be repaired by open or arthroscopic surgery. While there is ample evidence supporting the safety and efficacy of the open technique⁽³⁶⁾, comparative studies have emerged in recent years showing similar clinical and radiological results with arthroscopic repair⁽³⁷⁾. The latter has the advantage of being less aggressive on the soft tissues, which is particularly relevant in trauma patients. It also allows us to simultaneously address other intra-articular lesions.

Surgical technique: arthroscopic treatment of acute medial complex injuries

In terms of surgical technique, the working portals are established in the same way as in conventional ankle ar-

throscopy: one anteromedial portal and one anterolateral portal. We always start with diagnostic arthroscopy to confirm the injury to the deltoid ligament. A probe can be used to verify the laxity of the fibers, and a test can be performed by inserting the probe through the medial groove: the lesion is confirmed if the instrument passes through. For repair, the viewing portal will be the anterolateral portal, thus allowing us to work more directly through the anteromedial portal. The anterior fibers of the superficial tibiotalar and intermediate fibers of the deep portion of the deltoid ligament are the ones that can be repaired with the arthroscopic technique⁽³⁸⁾. Once the ligament has been identified and dissected, a suture is passed between the fibers using a suture passer. The medial malleolus anchorage zone is prepared with a shaver or a small burr. With the ankle in neutral position, the anchor is inserted while maintaining the tension of the sutures. The intersection of the line parallel to the tibiotalar joint and a perpendicular line marked from the tip of the malleolus and along the lateral border of the malleolus can be used as an anatomical reference for placement⁽²¹⁾. After reduction, we again test the fibers for tension and passage of the probe through the medial groove, to confirm adequate repair (Figure 8).

Arthroscopic treatment of chronic medial complex injuries

Ankle arthroscopy is also useful in the treatment of chronic deltoid ligament injuries. Initially, arthroscopy helps to assess the severity of the injury, as well as in treating associated disorders such as osteophytes or cartilage lesions. In severe cases where there is already axial involvement leading to flat foot, additional repair procedures such as correction via calcaneal osteotomy should be considered.

The quality of the ligament with a chronic injury sometimes does not allow repair; in such cases we consider reconstruction performing an autologous graft plasty, e.g., using a *gracilis* graft or allograft. Loozen *et al.* recommended reconstruction of both the posterior deep fibers and the anterior tibiotalar fibers, and also added repair to the *spring* ligament⁽³⁶⁾. The results obtained with reconstruction are optimal. However, as Savage-Elliott *et al.* comment in their article, the repair of a reconstruction is not comparable, since in the latter case there are usually many more associated lesions due to the chronicity of the disorder, and what is intended is mainly to salvage the joint⁽³⁹⁾.

Conclusions

Ankle arthroscopy is a valuable diagnostic and therapeutic tool for ankle ligament injuries. In the case of the syndesmosis, direct visualization allows accurate assessment

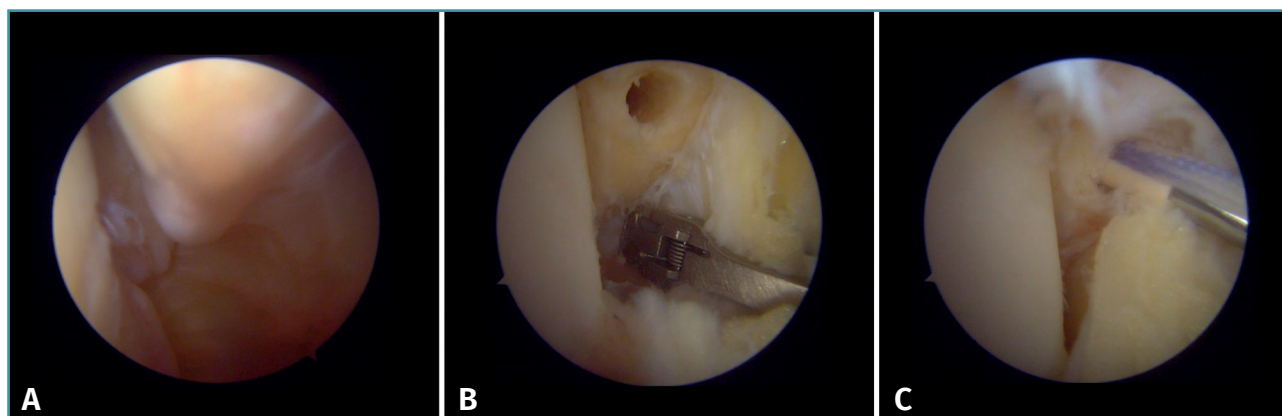


Figure 8. A: anterior view of the deep fibers of the deltoid ligament; B: capture of the intermediate fibers of the deep tibiotalar ligament using mini-forceps; C: reinsertion into the tibia using knotless anchorage.

of stability, reduces the high incidence of malreduction seen with open techniques, and facilitates the simultaneous treatment of associated intra-articular lesions. In the case of the deltoid ligament, arthroscopy makes it possible to accurately identify the tear, repair the deep fibers and address concomitant injuries, with the advantage of less aggression to the soft tissues - this being particularly relevant in trauma patients.

Ethical responsibilities

Conflicts of interest. The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Financial support. This study has received no financial support.

Protection of people and animals. The authors declare that this research has not involved human or animal experimentation.

Data confidentiality. The authors declare that the protocols of their work centre referred to the publication of patient information have been followed.

Right to privacy and informed consent. The authors declare that no patient data appear in this article.

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