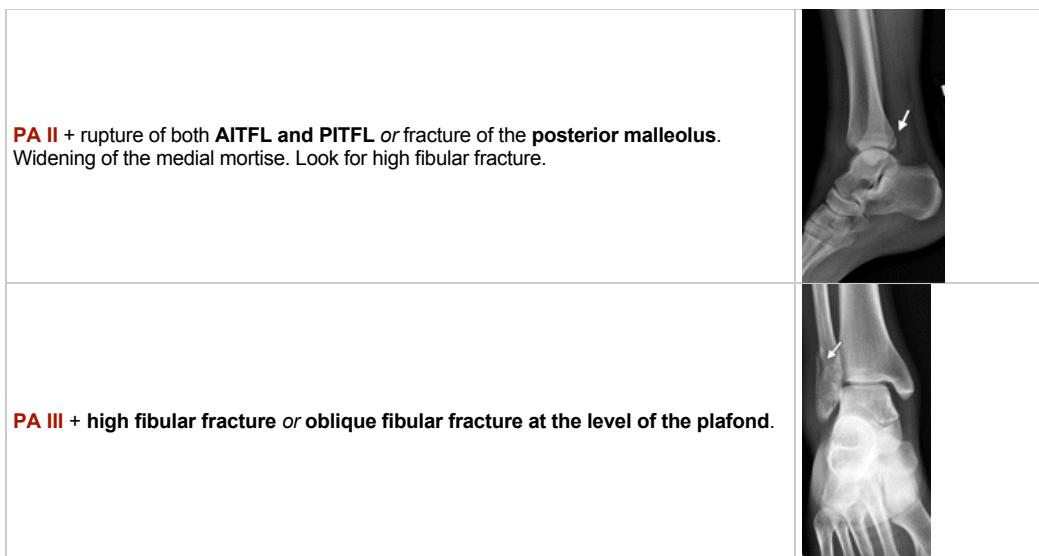


Lauge-Hansen Classification of Ankle Injuries

<p>SER I Supination external rotation mechanism. Lateral rotation of the talus pushes the lateral malleolus posteriorly leading to AITFL rupture. No fractures.</p>	
<p>SER II + low anterior, high posterior orientation spiral fracture of the fibula at the level of the plafond</p>	
<p>SER III + posterior malleolar fracture or rupture of the PITFL</p>	
<p>SER IV + rupture of the deltoid ligament or medial malleolus fracture</p>	
<p>SA I Supination Adduction- talus is adducted causing pressure under the medial ankle structures and traction on the lateral ankle. ATFL ± CFL rupture \pm transverse fibula fracture at the level of the plafond</p>	

<p>SA II + vertical fracture of the medial malleolus</p>	
<p>PER I Pronation external rotation. Talus rotates externally, leading to rupture of the deltoid ligament or avulsion of the medial malleolus</p>	
<p>PER II + rupture of the AITFL with widening of the tibiofibular space, indicative of rupture of the AITFL with extension into the interosseous membrane. Widening of the medial mortise</p>	
<p>PER III + high fibular fracture, typically 6 cm above the tibio-talar joint level</p>	
<p>PER IV + PITFL rupture or fracture of the posterior malleolus from extreme external rotation of the talus</p>	
<p>PA I Pronation abduction. The talus is abducted, resulting in traction of the medial ankle structures and pressure under the lateral ankle structures. Rupture of the deltoid ligament or transverse medial malleolus fracture (looks like PER I)</p>	



PA III + high fibular fracture or oblique fibular fracture at the level of the plafond.

