

Guidelines for management of confirmed or suspected Lisfranc injuries in ED

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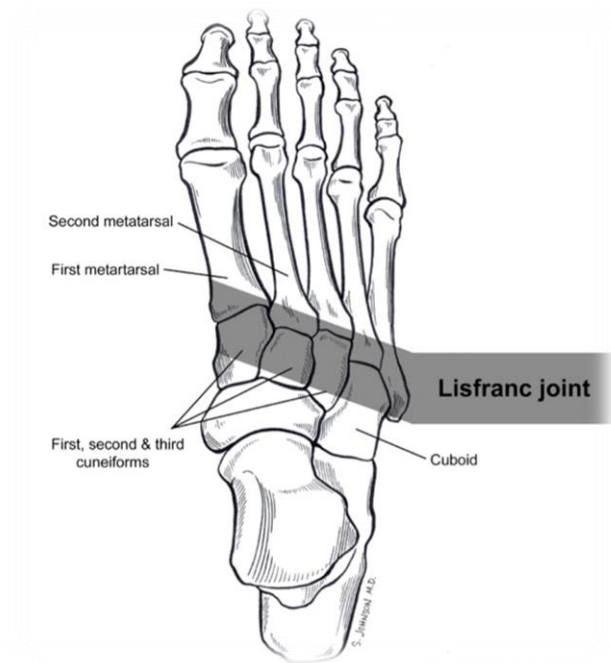


Guidelines for the management of Lisfranc injuries in ED

Lisfranc injury:

A condition characterised by the disruption between the articulation of the medial cuneiform and the base of the second metatarsal.

- All involve disruption of the tarso-metatarsal joint complex.
- Injuries range through sprains to severe dislocations.
- Treatment implications vary depending on whether ligamentous or bony injury.



Symptoms:

- Swelling of the foot.
- Pain throughout the midfoot when weight bearing.
- Inability to weight bear (in severe injuries)
- Bruising or blistering on the plantar aspect of the foot are important signs of Lisfranc injury – bruising may also occur on the top of the foot.
- Abnormal widening of the foot.

Mechanism:

- Commonly as a result of a significant force but can occur after missing your footing.

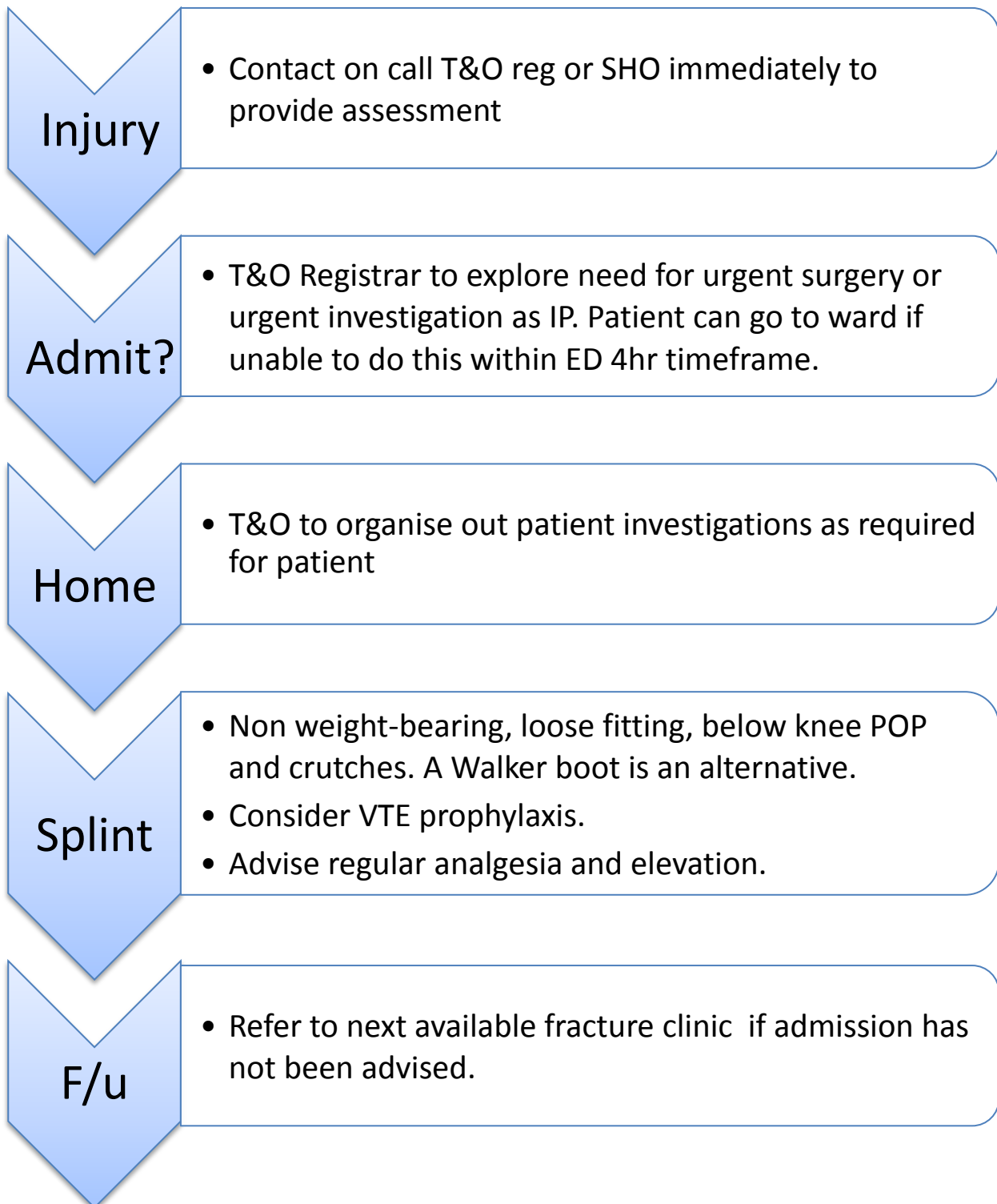
Diagnosis:

- Missed in up to 50% of initial attendances.
- X-rays can be normal or only show subtle changes
- Further imaging may well be necessary after plain films to assess the extent of the injury.

Further management:

- These are often fixed via ORIF. Missing these fractures can lead to significant morbidity, complaints and litigation.

Confirmed Acute Lisfranc Injury



Suspected Lisfranc or Non-acute Injury

