REGIONAL HEALTH

Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the biomechanical improvements of gait after a Brostrom-Gould procedure for lateral ankle stabilization.

Methods and Procedures

- Patient inclusion criteria
 - 18-70 years old, with clinical diagnosis of lateral ankle instability and history of at least one significant ankle sprain
 - Current complaints 'giving way' or 'unstable' ankle
 - Failure of conservative therapy
 - Independent community ambulation
- Patient exclusion criteria
 - Acute injury to spine or LE in last 3 months
 - Recent LE surgery
 - Current PT patients
 - Uncontrolled DM with neuropathy
- 10 patients were initially recruited into the study.
- All included patients underwent a pre-procedure biomechanical gait exam by students of the DPT program at Nazareth College by video capture analysis, STAR excursion balance testing, and Foot and Ankle Disability Index testing.
- All patients had a single ankle Brostrom-Gould procedure performed by fellowship trained surgeons.
 - PT started 4-6 weeks post-op including range of motion, strength, balance and proprioception exercises
- Patients returned for biomechanical re-evaluation at four months post-op. • Only four of the initial patients followed up for re-evaluation.
- Statistical analysis was performed in Microsoft Excel using Students T-Test with significance at 0.05.

Literature Review

- The Brostrom-Gould procedure has been extensively studied, and results consistently demonstrate its effectiveness in the treatment of lateral ankle instability.¹
- Several publications report high-level athletes returning to pre-injury levels of performance.^{2,3}
- Cadaveric studies supplement and support clinical data with respect to the strength of the construct, and additional modifications to the procedure have been utilized for certain types of cases.⁴
- There is a lack of consensus on the appropriate time frame for return to various physical activities. ⁵
- Outcome measures in this large body of research range from subjective questionnaires to validated quantitative functional scoring systems.⁶
- Previous studies have identified biomechanical categories associated with ankle instability, including stride velocity, step length, and single leg excursion. ^{7,8}
- No study has performed a pre- and post-operative comprehensive biomechanical analysis and FADI score with our relatively short follow-up period of 4 months to our knowledge.

Financial Disclosure

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ROCHESTER The Brostrom-Gould Lateral Ankle Stabilization: A Pre- and Post-Operative Biomechanical Analysis

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Results

- Improved FADI score was the only value to be determined to meet a p of 0.05.
- Several values approached significance, Step Length on both surgical and non-surgical side, and posteromedial balance.
- The level of significance was limited by the number patients available to follow up.

Figure 1 – Pre and Post Surgical Biomechanical Values



	Pre	Post	p-value
Velocity (cm/sec)	91.375	111.1	0.09
Step Length (cm) S	55.7	63.1	0.06
Step Length (cm) NS	55.2	63.0	0.10
Stride Length (cm) S	110.9	126.1	0.08
Stride Length (cm) NS	111.4	126.7	0.07
FADI	58.0	91.1	0.01
Anterior S (cm)	49.7	54.2	0.23
Posterolateral S (cm)	56.1	66.6	0.11
Posteromedial S (cm)	68.3	79.3	0.06

S – Surgical limb NS – Non-surgical limb

Analysis and Discussion

- significance.

 - Improved post operatively
- - withdrawn in follow up.

Conclusions

- FADI score.

Thank You

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• Surgery improved FADI scores within significance. • All biomechanical values were improved after surgery, but remained under 0.05 for

Posteromedial direction has strong correlation with lateral ankle instability

• Results were suggestive but hampered by limited follow up.

• Patients initially received compensation in the form of fuel cards, but funding was

• The Brostrom-Gould procedure improved the patient's quality of life as evidenced in the

Biomechanical measurements were all improved post surgery, but the limited follow up patients affected the statistical significance of those improvements. • Further study is warranted to demonstrate statistical significance.

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