

Radiographic evaluation of calcaneal fractures; To measure or not to measure

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Abstract

Objective

The aim of this study was to correlate the functional outcome after treatment for displaced intra-articular calcaneal fracture with plain radiography.

Design

Prognostic study of a retrospective cohort with concurrent follow-up.

Patients

A total of 33 patients with a unilateral calcaneal fracture and a minimum follow-up of 13 months participated. Patients filled in three disease-specific questionnaires, graded their satisfaction and the indication for an arthrodesis was noted. Standardised radiographs were made of the previously injured side and the normal (control) side. Different angles and distances were measured on these radiographs and compared with values described in the literature. The differences in values in angles and distances between the injured and uninjured (control) foot were correlated with the outcome of the questionnaires, and the indication for an arthrodesis.

Results

None of the angles correlated with the disease-specific outcome scores. Of the angles only the tibiotalar angle correlated with the VAS ($r=0.35$, $p=0.045$) and only the absolute foot height correlated with the indication for an arthrodesis (odds=0.70, CI=0.50–0.99).

Conclusions

In this study the radiographic evaluation correlated poorly with the final outcome. Measurements on plain radiographs seem not to be useful in determining outcome after intra-articular calcaneal fractures.

Introduction

The evaluation of calcaneal fractures and determination of the effect of treatment traditionally relies on three pillars, consisting of standardised questionnaires, physical examination and the use of radiographs in various projections. The standard lateral and axial views and the axial according to Harris (posterior oblique image) are well known. Less well known are the oblique views by Brodén¹, Isherwood², and Anthonsen³. These have proved useful in visualising the extent of the fracture lines in the posterior facet after trauma, but almost all have been replaced by computed tomography (CT) in the last two decades.⁴ After the implementation of CT scanning the usefulness of the standard radiographic projections was questioned, for example the need for an axial view.⁵ Besides the different plain radiographic projections, various angles and distances were determined in the lateral and axial view. The value of radiography at follow-up has been a point of discussion for some time. As early as 1955 Maxfield and McDermott⁶ concluded that the anatomy as seen radiographically did not correlate well with functional results and the point of view that radiography is of limited value in the evaluation of outcome is shared by several authors.⁷⁻⁹ In contrast, the plain radiograph is more readily available and reduces the risks of radiation significantly. The present study was conducted to investigate the usefulness of plain radiography in determining the outcome of treatment compared with different disease-specific outcome scores in the follow-up of patients with an intra-articular calcaneal fracture.

Material and methods

Patients with a unilateral intra-articular calcaneal fracture treated between 1998 and 2004 were informed about the study, following approval of the Internal Reviewing Board (IRB). Excluded prior to the study were patients who had deceased (n=2), emigrated (n=4), no known address (n=5), a bilateral fracture (n=9) or who had an arthrodesis performed (n=5). All patients were treated using the percutaneous distraction technique by Forgon¹⁰, which was introduced in our institute in 1998, and had a minimum follow-up of at least 13 months.

Outcome measurement

At follow-up patients were invited to the outpatient clinic and were asked to complete the Maryland Foot Score (MFS), the Creighton-Nebraska score (CN) and the American Orthopaedic Foot and Ankle Society Hindfoot score (AOFAS)

questionnaires.¹¹⁻¹³ The MFS, CN and AOFAS scores are disease-specific outcome scores consisting of 9, 7 and 10 individual items respectively and have a range of 0 points minimum and 100 points maximum each.

In addition to the three different outcome scores, patient satisfaction was assessed on a single question Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) analysed on a scale of 100 millimetres (mm). Zero millimetres represented the worst possible outcome and 100 mm was scored if patient satisfaction was excellent. The single question VAS is part of the multiple question VAS as proposed by Hildebrand et al., who found good correlation between the VAS and the disease-specific outcome score by Rowe as well as with the Short Form-36.¹⁴ The range of motion of both ankles and subtalar joints was measured as part of the different outcome scores.

Radiographic technique

Plain radiographs were taken of both feet in exactly the same fashion: a weight-bearing lateral view and an axial view. The film focus distance (FFD) was 105 cm in all cases. All distances from foot to camera and all settings were kept the same. In these radiographs different angles and distances were measured with a hand-held goniometer by two independent observers (TS, AG), and each set of two values was averaged. Any measurement discrepancy of more than 5° was settled by consensus. The angles were compared with reference values as mentioned in the literature.

The angles measured were: Böhler's tuber angle, Gissane's crucial angle, the calcaneal inclination angle, the talar declination angle, the tibiotalar, the talocalcaneal and the tibiocalcaneal angle (Figure 1). The distances measured were: the calcaneal width, the calcaneal facet height, the absolute foot height and the calcaneal length (Figure 1). In contrast to the angles above there are no reference values for length, height and width measurements. These have to be compared with the contralateral healthy side.

All angles and distances measured are shown in Figure 1.

Böhler's tuber joint angle by (Angle A) is measured using the highest points of the calcaneal tuberosity, the subtalar joint and the anterior process and is taken as a relative measurement of the degree of compression and deformity in calcaneal fractures.

The *crucial angle*, as described by Gissane (Angle B), is the angle formed by the posterior facet and the line from the calcaneal sulcus to the tip of the anterior process of the calcaneus.

The *calcaneal inclination* or calcaneal pitch angle (Angle C) is formed by the line connecting the most inferior part of the tuberosity of the calcaneus to the most distal and inferior part of the calcaneus along the calcaneocuboid joint (calcaneal axis) and the plane of support, which is defined by the line connecting the most inferior part of the calcaneal tuberosity with the most inferior part point of the fifth metatarsal head.¹⁵⁻¹⁷

The *lateral talocalcaneal angle* is formed by the calcaneal axis and the collum tali axis (Angle D). This angle is a measure of the hindfoot alignment. The angle decreases when there is varus angulation of the hindfoot or when the foot is in dorsiflexion. The talocalcaneal angle increases with valgus or plantar flexion.¹⁸ There are two ways of measuring this angle (depending on which line is to be chosen as the calcaneal axis). Some authors use the centre line of the calcaneus as axis.^{16,19} Others use the line formed by the most inferior part of the calcaneal tuberosity and the most inferior point of the calcaneocuboid joint.^{15,17} The latter is less likely to be affected by inter-observer variability, because of the use of fixed points, and was used in the current study.

The *tibiotalar angle* (Angle E) on the lateral radiograph is formed by the axis of the tibia and the axis of the talus.

The *tibiocalcaneal angle* (Angle F) is formed by the axis of the tibia and the axis of the calcaneus. The angle increases with plantar flexion and subsequently decreases with dorsal flexion of the foot.¹⁸

The *talor declination angle* (Angle H) is formed by the intersection of perpendicular lines drawn from the axis of the collum tali, which bisects the head and neck of the talus, and the plane of support. This line is essentially the same as the horizontal angle of the talus (Angle G), as described by Vanderwilde, and quantifies the anterior tibiotalar impingement according to Quill.¹⁸

The *posterior facet inclination* (Angle L), as described by Sarrafian, is the angle formed by the two intersecting lines drawn along the surface of the posterior facet and along the upper surface of the calcaneal tuberosity.

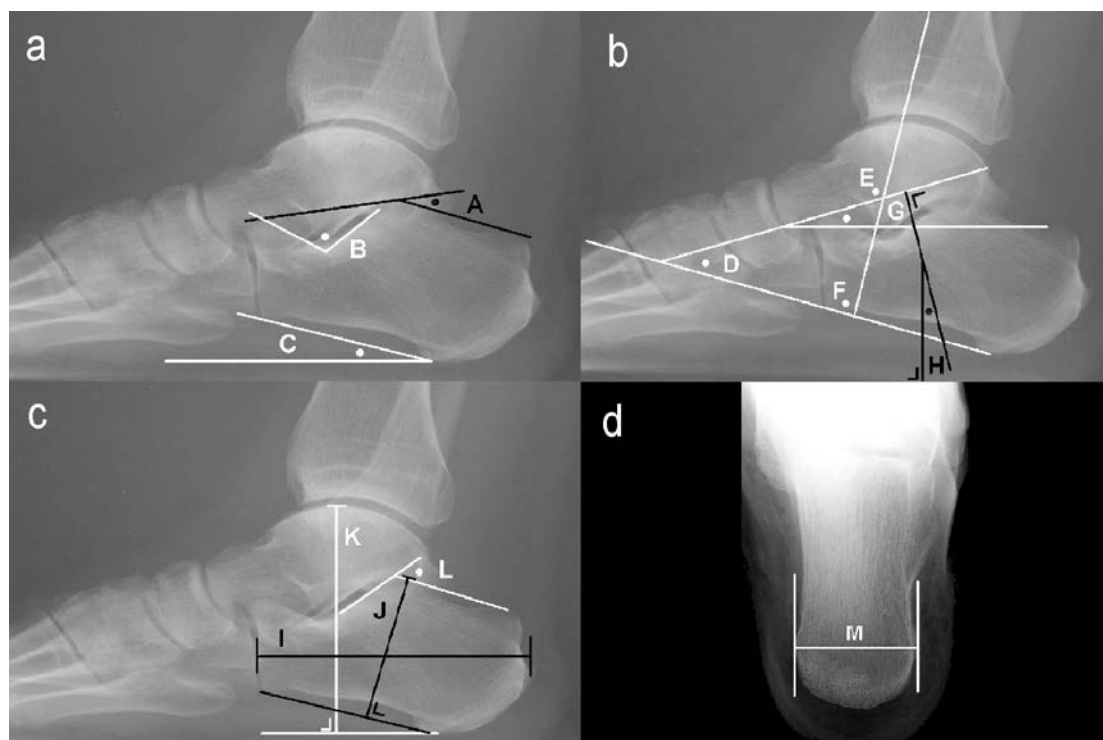
The *length* of the calcaneus (Distance I) is measured on the lateral view from the most posterior point of the tuberositas to the calcaneocuboid joint.

The *height* of the posterior facet (Distance J), as described by Leung et al., is measured by a line perpendicular on the calcaneal axis to the highest point of the posterior facet.²⁰

The *absolute foot height* or talocalcaneal height (Distance K) is measured from the plane of support to the upper point of the talus.¹⁹

The *width* of the calcaneus (Distance M) is measured on the axial view, as described by Böhler, or on the Harris-Beath projection.²⁰⁻²²

Figure 1. Graphical representation of measurement of different angles and distances (for explanation see Material and methods). a–c Weight-bearing lateral view. A Böhler's angle; B Gissane's angle; C calcaneal inclination angle; D talocalcaneal angle; E tibiotalar angle; F tibiocalcaneal angle; G talarhorizontal angle; H talar declination angle; I length of calcaneus; J calcaneal facet height; K absolute foot height; L facet inclination angle. d Axial view. M width of calcaneus



Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 11.0 (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA). The Spearman rank correlation coefficient was used for the correlation of ordinaly scaled data.

For the dichotomous outcome variable “indication for an arthrodesis (yes/no response)” the odds ratio, including the 95% confident interval (CI), was calculated. Within-patient difference between the injured and the uninjured side were tested using the Wilcoxon signed rank test. Correlations were considered statistically significant with a p value of ≤ 0.05 . An independent statistician performed all analyses.

Results

A total of 33 patients was available at follow-up. The average follow-up was 29 months (range 13–75 months). The average age at trauma was 46 years (range 18–65 years), 76% were male. The right foot was injured in 16 patients and the left foot in 17. Four patients (12%) had an indication for a secondary arthrodesis because of disabling residual pain during follow-up. These patients filled in the questionnaires and had the standardised radiographs taken prior to the operation. The mean outcome scores were: AOFAS 85 points, MFS 80 points and CN 78 points out of 100 points each, and the VAS reached 7 out of 10 points.

Radiographic data

Böhler's angle According to Böhler, the angle normally ranges from 25 to 40°. ²¹ One study reported an average angle of 30±6° in 120 patients with a normal radiograph. ²³ In this study the average angle measured 16° on the injured side, compared with an average of 32° on the uninjured side.

Gissane's angle Gissane's angle varies between 120 and 145° in the literature. ²⁴ In the present study the mean angle was 113° on the uninjured side, and 108° on the injured side.

Facet inclination In the literature, the posterior facet inclination angle measures an average of 65°, with a range of 55–75°. ²⁵ It measured 54° on the injured side and 66 on the uninjured side in the study group.

Tibiotalar angle Vanderwilde found a quite constant mean tibiotalar angle of about 110° on the non-weight-bearing lateral view. ¹⁸ Our population showed a normal tibiotalar angle of 105° versus 103 on the injured side.

Talar declination angle Values vary slightly in the literature between 19 and 25°. ¹⁵ In the present study it measured 16° on the injured side compared with 20° on the uninjured side.

Calcaneal inclination angle The angle varied between 20 and 30°, according to Bryant et al. ¹⁵ In the current study the uninjured side measured 23° and on the injured side 21°.

Talocalcaneal angle The normal range varies between 35 and 50° and between 25 and 45° in the literature. ^{17,26} However, an even larger range, from 15 to 60°, is mentioned. ¹⁸ In our population of unilateral fractures the angle on the uninjured side measured 43° versus 37° on the injured side.

Tibiocalcaneal angle It ranged from 60 to 75° on the nonweight-bearing lateral X-ray in the literature. ¹⁸ There was a slight increase in the angle after trauma in this series from 62° on the uninjured side to 65° on the injured side.

Table 1. Differences in calcaneal angles between injured and uninjured feet

Angle	Reference	Uninjured	Injured	p-value
Böhler (degree)	25-40	32 (25 - 40)	16 (-10 - 40)	< 0.001
Gissane (degree)	120-145	108 (90 - 125)	113 (80 - 140)	0.023
Facet inclination (degree)	55-75	66 (51 - 80)	54 (15 - 75)	< 0.001
Tibiotalar (degree)	110	105 (94 - 128)	103 (92 - 110)	0.101
Talar declination (degree)	19-25	20 (15 - 28)	16 (10 - 26)	< 0.001
Calcaneal inclination (degree)	20-30	23 (12 - 33)	21 (13 -29)	0.028
Talocalcaneal (degree)	25-45	43 (32 - 58)	37 (23 -57)	< 0.001
Tibiocalcaneal (degree)	60-75	62 (45 - 81)	65 (35 - 80)	0.011

Normal values as mentioned in the literature on various plain radiographic angles, compared with the mean normal values of uninjured feet and mean follow-up values of injured feet in 33 patients in this study (range). A p value<0.05 indicates a significant difference in angles between the injured and uninjured feet using the Wilcoxon signed rank test

Width Width increased from 40 mm on the uninjured side to 46 mm on the injured side.

Facet height On the uninjured normal side it measured 50 mm, whereas it was 47 mm on the injured side.

Absolute foot height The normal value was 81 mm and on the injured side it was 77 mm.

Length The length measured 82 mm on both sides.

Table 2 Differences in calcaneal distances between injured and uninjured feet

Size	Uninjured	Injured	p-value
Width (mm)	40 (35 - 46)	46 (37 - 56)	< 0.001
Facet height (mm)	50 (43 - 56)	47 (38 - 58)	0.001
Absolute foot height (mm)	81 (67 - 92)	77 (65 - 90)	< 0.001
Length (mm)	82 (71 - 93)	82 (71 - 92)	0.701

Normal values of various distances as measured on the lateral and axial plain radiographs and mean values of injured feet as measured in 33 patients (range) with a unilateral calcaneal fracture. A p value <0.05 indicates a significant difference in distance between the injured and uninjured feet using the Wilcoxon signed rank test.

All differences in angles between the injured side at follow-up and the uninjured side were significant, except for that of the tibiotalar angle (Table 1). Of the distances measured all differences between the injured and uninjured side were statistically significant, except for the length of the calcaneus (Table 2). When correlating the angle and distance differences with the outcome scores and the VAS, only the tibiotalar angle correlated significantly with the VAS ($r=0.35$, $p=0.045$).

When correlating the angles and distances with the indication for an arthrodesis, only a significant correlation with the decrease in absolute foot height was found (odds=0.70, CI=0.50–0.99). The AOFAS, MFS, CN and VAS were significantly related to the indication for an arthrodesis (odds=0.91 [CI=0.83–0.99], 0.93 [CI=0.87–0.99], 0.93 [CI=0.87–0.99], and 0.14 [CI=0.023–0.825] respectively).

Discussion

In this study, only two correlations were found between the measurements on the standardised radiographs and the outcome scores. The tibiotalar angles correlated significantly with the VAS and the absolute foot height correlated significantly with the indication for a secondary arthrodesis. All other angles and distances showed no significant correlation with the outcome. The outcome scores, which consist of clinical items and measurements at physical examination, did correlate significantly with the indication for an arthrodesis. The correlation coefficient between the tibiotalar angle and the VAS was 0.35, indicating a weak correlation, which possibly occurred by chance because of multiple testing.

Weight-bearing radiographs provide a reflection of the structural and functional aspects of the foot, and are therefore frequently used in the pre- and postoperative assessment of conditions of the foot.¹⁵ Bryant showed in his study that repeated measurements on weight-bearing foot radiographs taken on two different occasions have a strong correlation, indicating that weight-bearing foot radiographs can be reliably reproduced.²⁷ Another study showed that measurements are not significantly affected by slightly different central ray centring points.²³ Three precautions have to be taken into account when making these radiographs: the normal side must be used for comparison; true lateral projections must be used; and the X-ray cassette must be

placed on the same side of the foot every time.²⁸ Several other authors concur that comparison with radiographs of the uninjured side is helpful, especially to determine the normal value for the different angles, like that of Böhler.²⁹⁻³²

Böhler's angle and Gissane's angle, as measured on the lateral radiograph of the calcaneus, are the most frequently assessed angles in the evaluation of calcaneal fractures. They can give some idea of the severity of the injury, but cannot clearly delineate the location and extent of the lesion.¹¹ Many authors use different reference values, as mentioned above. Several studies found correlations with the outcome and measurements of Böhler's angle, usually with extremes of Böhler's angle or when division of Böhler's angle into three groups was applied ("less than zero degrees", "zero to 15°" and "16° or higher").³³⁻³⁶ Frequently, there is no correlation between the angle and functional results of treatment.^{9,11,37,38} Correlations between the crucial angle, as described by Gissane, and the final outcome were never found.^{11,20,37}

The angles and distances measured in the current study give an adequate comparison of bone anatomy between the two feet, but do not take into account the condition of the posterior facet. Earlier studies graded osteoarthritis and the postoperative step-off in the posterior talocalcaneal facet, but their correlation with outcome is unclear.^{20,35} The grading of osteoarthritis and postoperative step-off is difficult and most likely prone to interobserver variability. Second, Letournel stated that plain radiographs are not successful in the assessment of the posterior facet at follow-up.⁸ This is in concordance with earlier findings. In their study of freshly amputated lower extremities, in which the bony landmarks were marked with lead wires, Shereff and Johnson showed that only the central third of the posterior subtalar joint could be visualised on the lateral projection and the axial view showed only the anterior third.³⁹ To overcome this problem various radiographic angles were defined; each showing a different part of the articulating surfaces of the calcaneus.^{1-3,22} Still, the tarsal bones superimpose and the articular surfaces can be extremely difficult to access.⁴⁰ Also, the problem of reproducing the highly specialised projections makes evaluating the calcaneus, especially after a fracture, difficult and time-consuming.²

In 1975, Soeur and Remy stated that the use of CT scanning had not been proven useful and was not recommended.³¹ CT became increasingly available in the early 1980s and was used to visualise hindfoot pathology, especially calcaneal fractures.

This brought about important change in the understanding of complex intraarticular calcaneal fractures.⁴ Nowadays, fast multislice CT scanning with multiplanar reconstructions, is considered the preoperative imaging modality of choice. Only a few retrospective studies show a correlation between the condition of the posterior facet, as seen on CT, before and after surgical treatment and final outcome.^{13,41} However, it remains unclear whether or not it is also a more appropriate tool for assessment at follow-up.⁴²

Conclusion

Of the traditional three pillars on which the evaluation of outcome after treatment of intra-articular calcaneal fractures rests, outcome scores, physical examination and plain radiography, the latter appears to give very little information concerning the outcome of treatment. It is useful in determining fracture healing, alignment and the restoration of anatomy as aimed for by operation. For the actual measurement of outcome physical and clinical evaluations remain the most important tools. The role of CT assessment at follow-up has to be further investigated.

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