# **Proximal Fifth Metatarsal Fracture**

See also Metatarsal Fractures

### **Background**

- 1. Most common site of midfoot fractures
- 2. Two types
  - Jones fractures
  - Pseudo-Jones fractures: "Ballet Dancer's Fracture"

## **Pathophysiology**

- 1. Proximal fifth metatarsal comprised of three zones
  - Zone 1: most proximal area
    - Attachment of peroneus brevis
    - Lateral plantar aponeurosis
    - Articulation w/cuboid
    - Pseudo-Jones fracture seen in this zone
      - Proximal avulsion fracture
      - Associated w/lateral ankle sprain
  - o Zone 2: metaphyseal diaphyseal junction
    - Jones fracture
      - Transverse fracture at base of 5th metatarsal
      - 1.5-3cm distal to tuberosity
      - Associated w/
        - Pivoting foot or cutting w/ankle plantar flexed (w/heel off ground)
        - o Adduction force to forefoot
  - o Zone 3: proximal diaphysis
    - Prone to stress fractures

### **Diagnostics**

- 1. X-ray: AP, lateral, oblique
- 2. Jones Fracture Torg Classification System:
  - o Type I
    - No intramedullary sclerosis
    - Well-delineated fracture line
    - Minimal cortical hypertrophy
  - Type II (delayed union)
    - Fracture line involves both cortices w/periosteal new bone
    - Widened fracture line
    - Intramedullary sclerosis
  - Type III (nonunion)
    - Wide fracture line w/periosteal new bone and radiolucency
    - Sclerotic bone
    - Obliterated medullary canal

#### **Therapeutics**

- 1. Pseudo-Jones fracture
  - o Conservative/ symptomatic tx
  - Wt bearing as tolerated

- Most heal in 6-8 wks
- 2. Jones fracture
  - o Type I
    - Non-wt bearing
    - Immobilized for 6-8 wks
  - o Type II & III:
    - Operative tx w/bone graft or intramedullary screw fixation
      - Shown to reduce time to clinical union by 50%
    - Fitted w/well-padded splint/ cast
    - Wt bearing 7-10 days post-op

## **Prognosis**

- 1. Return to play
  - Pseudo- Jones fracture
    - Gradual return to play (verify radiographic union)
  - Jones fracture
    - Start moderate aerobic work 2-3 wks post-op
    - 12 wks for sport-specific activities (verify radiographic union)
- 2. Complications
  - Sural nerve damage from intramedullary screw
  - o Non-union
  - o Refracture
  - Screw breakage

#### **Patient Education**

1. http://orthopedics.about.com/cs/lowerfx/g/fifthmetatarsal.htm

#### References

- 1. Dameron TB Jr. Fractures of the proximal fifth metatarsal: selecting the best treatment option. J Am Acad Orthop Surg 1995; 3:110-4.
- 2. Fetzer, GB, Wright RW. Metatarsal shaft fractures and fractures of the proximal fifth metatarsal. Clin Sports Med 2006; 25(1):139-50.
- 3. Holmes GB Jr. Treatment of delayed unions and nonunions of the proximal fifth metatarsal with pulsed electromagnetic fields. Foot Ankle Int 1994; 15:552-6.
- 4. Mologne TS, Lundeen JM, Clapper MF, O'Brien TJ. Early screw fixation Med 2005; 33:970-5.
- 5. Nunley JA. Fractures of the base of the fifth metatarsal: the Jones fracture. Orthop Clin North Am 2001; 32:171-80.
- 6. Quill GE Jr. Fractures of the proximal fifth metatarsal. Orthop Clin North Am 1995; 26:353-61.
- 7. Rooks YL, Corwell B. Common urgent musculoskeletal injuries in primary care. Prim Care Clinic Office Pract 2006; 33:751-777.
- 8. Wall J, Feller JF. Imaging of stress fractures in runners. Clin Sports 2006; 25(4):781-802.
- 9. Zenios M, Kim WY, Sampath J, Muddu BN. Functional treatment of acute metatarsal fractures: a prospective randomised comparison of management in a cast versus elasticated support bandage. Injury 2005; 36:832-5.

# **Evidence-based Inquiry**

1. What is the most effective management of acute fractures of the base of the fifth metatarsal?

Authors: Jonathan Chan, DO, Manual Diaz, DO, & Tiffany Barnett, MD

Editor: Carol Scott, MD, University of Nevada Reno FPRP