

# Maisonneuve fracture

A **Maisonneuve fracture** [mezonöv] is a storied combined fracture in the area of the tibia and ankle. It is caused by eversion or external rotation of the ankle, often in athletes. The force is transmitted through the interosseous membrane to the proximal third of the fibula, where a subcapital fracture occurs.

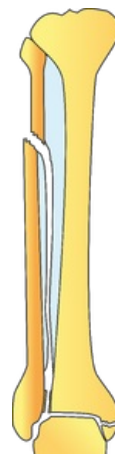
The fracture corresponds to a high ankle fracture type Weber C with:

- fracture of the medial ankle or rupture of the lig. deltoid
- disruption of the "tibiofibular syndesmosis"
- tearing of the *membrana interossea* up to the fracture site (with tibiofibular fork spacing)
- fracture of the fibula up to *in the proximal third*

**Classification:**

- According to AO: **44-C3**
- According to Lauge-Hansen: *pronounced eversion*

A **Maisonneuve fracture** comprises approximately **5% of all ankle fractures**. A X-ray image of the proximal diaphysis of the fibula is therefore also necessary in their diagnosis. Treatment includes character and fractures including soft tissue damage. In addition, a neurological examination *may be indicated for the possibility of injury to the peroneal nerve*. Usually, this type of fracture is very unstable and requires an operative solution.



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## Links

### Related Articles

- Ankle fractures
- Tibia
- Fibula
- Articulatio talocruralis

### Sources

- VOKURKA, Martin, et al. Velký lékařský slovník. 7. vydání. Praha : Maxdorf, 2007. 0 s. ISBN 978-80-7345-130-1. }}
- Listing of Fracture Eponyms (<http://www.gentili.net/fracture.asp?ID=73>)
- Bimalleolar ankle fracture with proximal fibular fracture (<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs00402-005-0035-z>)