

Mr Stephen Milner DM FRCS (Tr & Orth)
Consultant Trauma, Orthopaedic and Foot & Ankle Surgeon
Email: steve.milner@nhs.net

Secretary: Marilyn Wayman
01332 783057 (direct dial)
Email: marilyn.wayman@derbyhospitals.nhs.uk

OS34lite Arthroscopy of the Ankle

Expires end of December 2012
Issued December 2011

You can get more information and share your experience at www.aboutmyhealth.org
Tell us how useful you found this document at www.patientfeedback.org



www.rcseng.ac.uk

www.bads.co.uk

www.rcsed.ac.uk



This document will give you information about an arthroscopy of the ankle. If you have any questions, you should ask your GP or other relevant health professional.

What is an arthroscopy of the ankle?

An arthroscopy (also called 'keyhole' surgery) allows your surgeon to see inside your ankle using a camera inserted through small cuts in the skin. Your surgeon can diagnose problems such as damage to the joint surface or ligaments and arthritis.

What are the benefits of surgery?

The main benefit of surgery is to confirm exactly what the problem is and in many cases to treat the problem at the same time.

Are there any alternatives to surgery?

Problems inside the ankle can often be diagnosed using a MRI scan. However, you may then need an arthroscopy to treat the problem.

What does the operation involve?

A variety of anaesthetic techniques is possible. The operation usually takes between half an hour and three-quarters of an hour.

Your surgeon will insert a special camera through small cuts around your ankle (see figure 1). They will wash out any loose material caused by wear of the joint surfaces and remove any spurs of bone or swelling of the lining of your ankle joint.

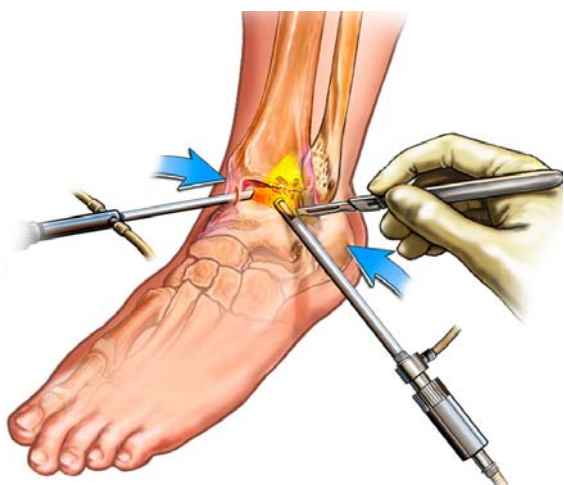


Figure 1
Arthroscopy of the ankle

If you have torn your ankle ligaments, you may need a reconstruction operation.

What complications can happen?

1 General complications

- Pain
- Bleeding
- Infection of the surgical site (wound)
- Unsightly scarring
- Blood clots
- Difficulty passing urine

2 Specific complications

- Damage to nerves around the ankle
- Compartment syndrome, where the calf muscles swell and get tight
- Infection in the ankle joint
- Severe pain, stiffness and loss of use of the ankle (complex regional pain syndrome)

How soon will I recover?

You should be able to go home the same day.

It is common for the ankle to be a little swollen for a few weeks. Walking can be uncomfortable.

Regular exercise should help you to return to normal activities as soon as possible. Before you start exercising, you should ask a member of the healthcare team or your GP for advice.

Most people make a good recovery and can return to normal activities.

Summary

An arthroscopy allows your surgeon to diagnose and treat some common problems affecting the ankle, without the need for a large cut in the skin. This may reduce the amount of pain you feel and speed up your recovery after surgery.

Acknowledgements

Author: Mr Stephen Milner DM FRCS (Tr. & Orth.)
Illustrations: Medical Illustration Copyright © 2011
Nucleus Medical Art. All rights reserved.
www.nucleusinc.com

This document is intended for information purposes only and should not replace advice that your relevant health professional would give you.