CASE 3

- 27y/male
- Recreational soccer player
- Visited the ortho clinic on 17.9.2015 with c/o pain and swelling over the 1st MTPJ
- Sustained injury 8/52 ago

XR FOOT (L) & (R) AP

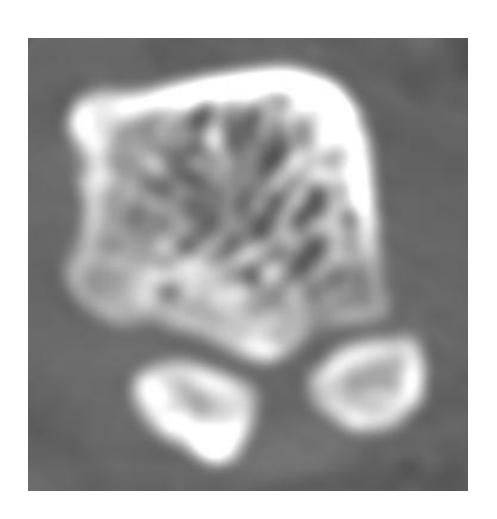


XR FOOT (L) & (R) OBLIQUE

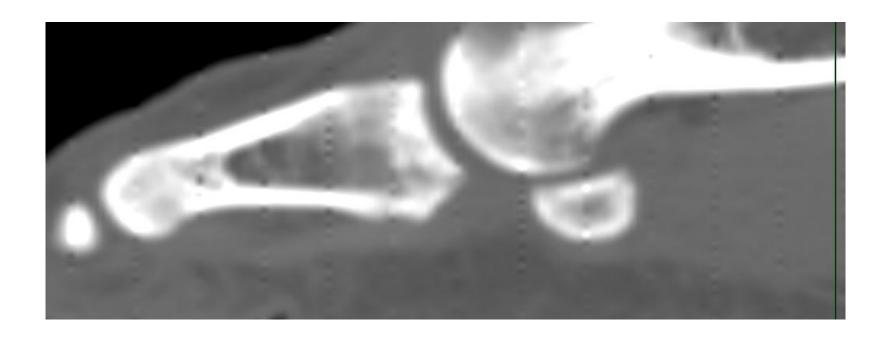




CT

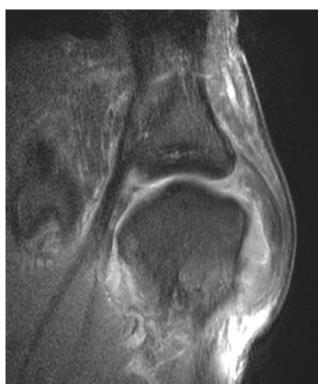


CT SAG

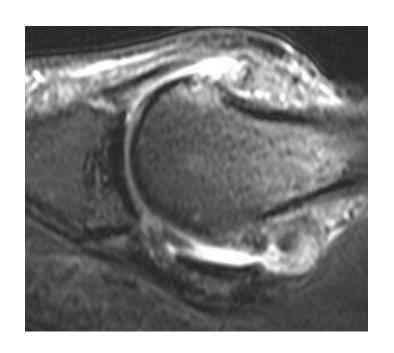


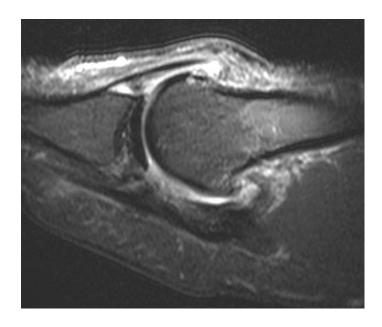
PD FS COR



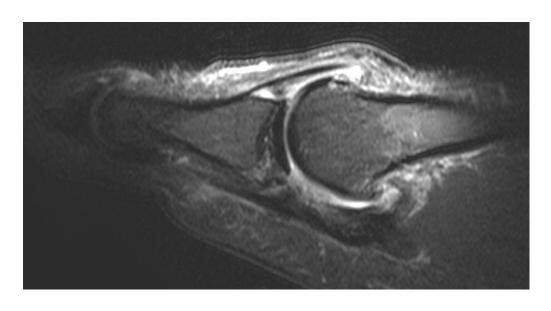


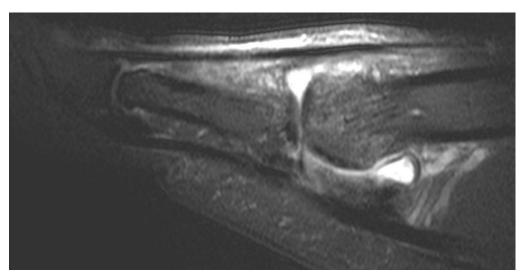
PD FS SAG



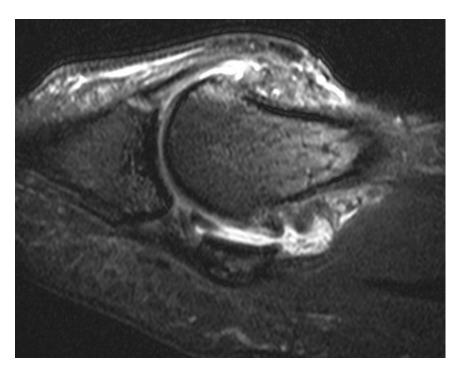


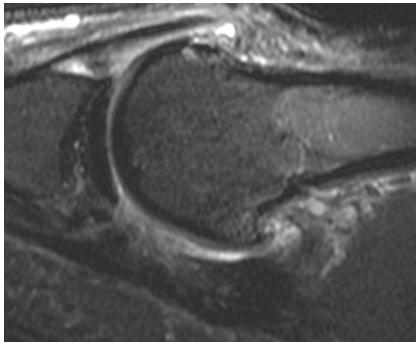
PD FS SAG



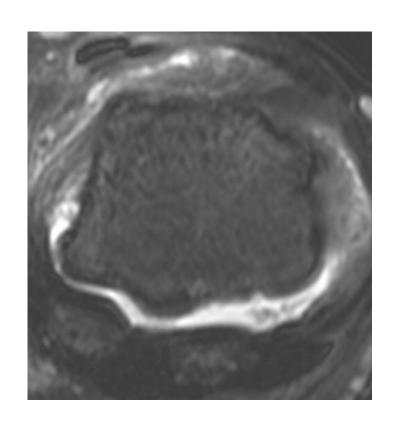


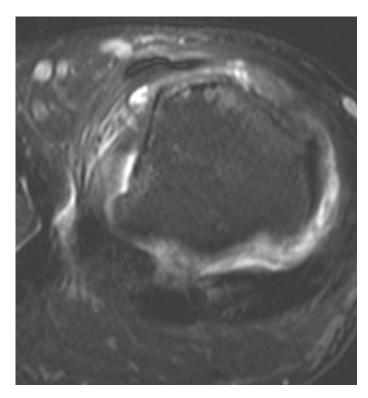
T2 FS SAG



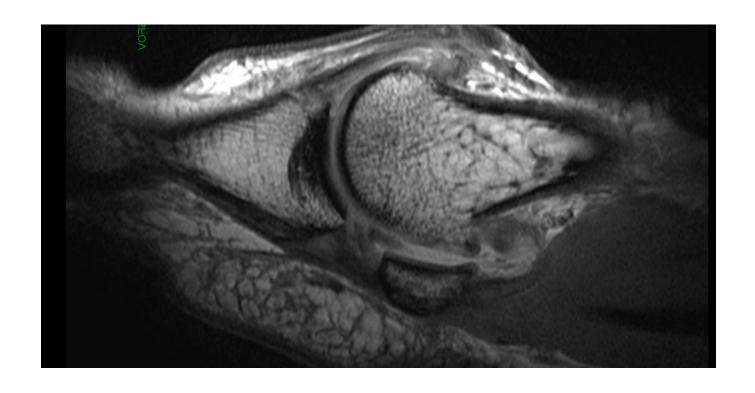


T2 FS AX

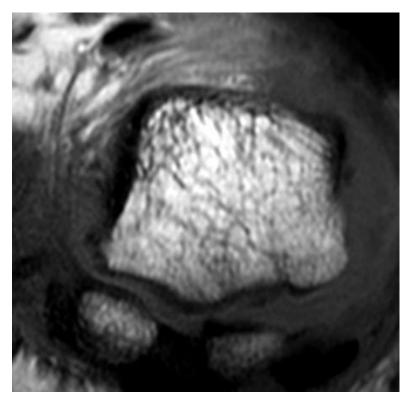


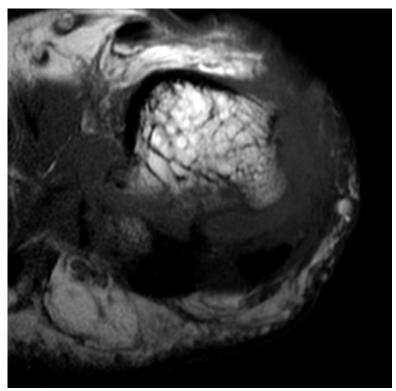


PD SAG



T1 AX





TURF TOE

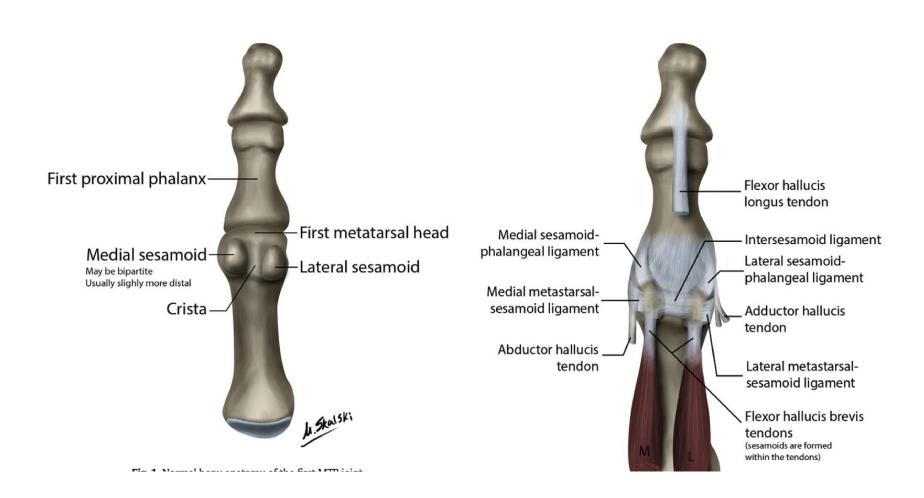
 Sprain of the plantar capsuloligamentous complex of the metatarsophalangeal (MTP) joint of the great toe.

Valgus - hyperextension

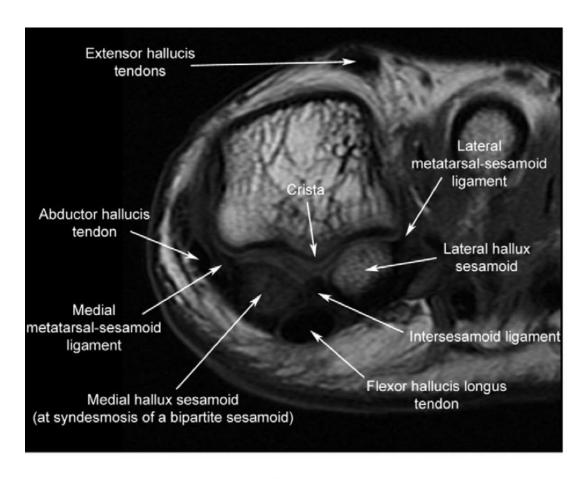


Illustration of the mechanism of a turf toe injury. Axial loading forces are ap st MTP joint while in the equinovarus position.

ANATOMY

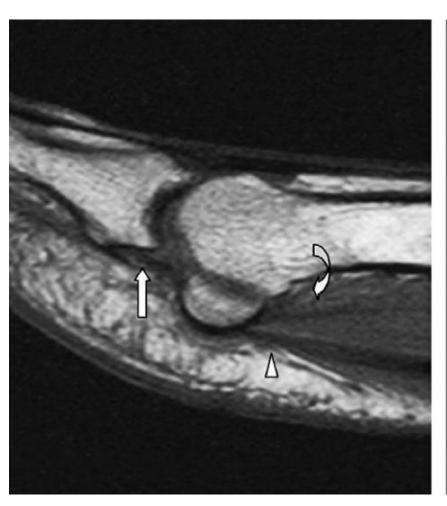


MRI ANATOMY



ig. 4. Short-axis T1W image through the first metatarsal head, showing normal anatomy.

MRI ANATOMY





TURF TOE

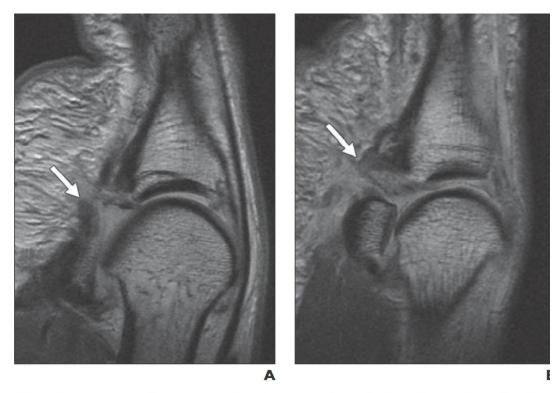


Fig. 1—24-year-old male professional cricketer who presented with right hallucal pain, swelling, and inability to weight bear on hallux following acute injury sustained while batting, pivoting on foot with resultant hyperextension mechanism.

A, Sagittal proton-density image shows distal avulsion (*arrow*) of lateral plantar plate (sesamophalangeal ligament), with retracted proximal stump.

B, Sagittal proton-density MRI shows proximal avulsion (*arrow*) of medial plantar plate (sesamophalangeal ligament), with retracted proximal stump.

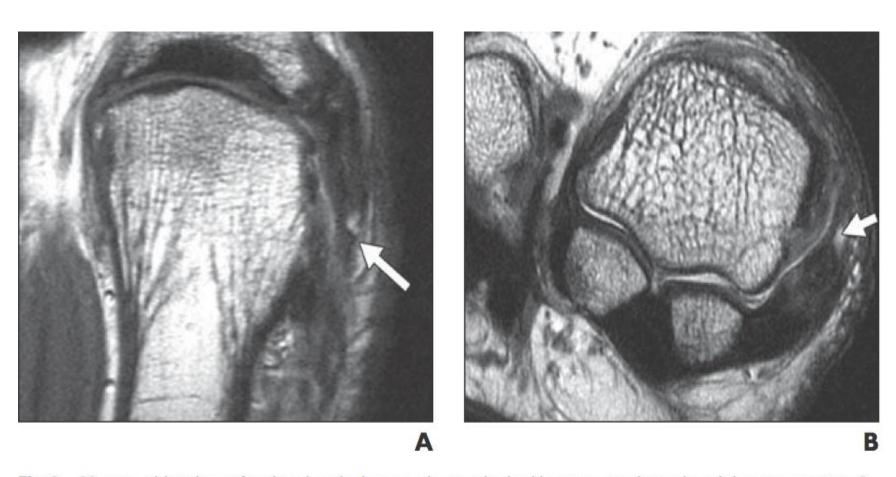


Fig. 2—22-year-old male professional rugby league player who had hyperextension valgus injury to great toe 6 months prior.

A, Long-axis (axial) proton-density MRI shows nonacute complete tear (*arrow*) of medial collateral ligament at first metatarsal head insertion, with ineffective subsequent scar response.