

How To Rehab A Sprained Ankle

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Ankle sprains are surprisingly common. In the United States alone, 23,000 people sprain their ankle each day (1) (Fig. 1). The medical costs associated with treating ankle sprains exceeds \$1.1 billion annually (2). To make matters worse, these numbers do not take into account the long-term disability often associated with ankle sprains. In a 10-year follow-up of patients suffering ankle sprains, 72% showed signs of arthritis in the ankle joint (3).

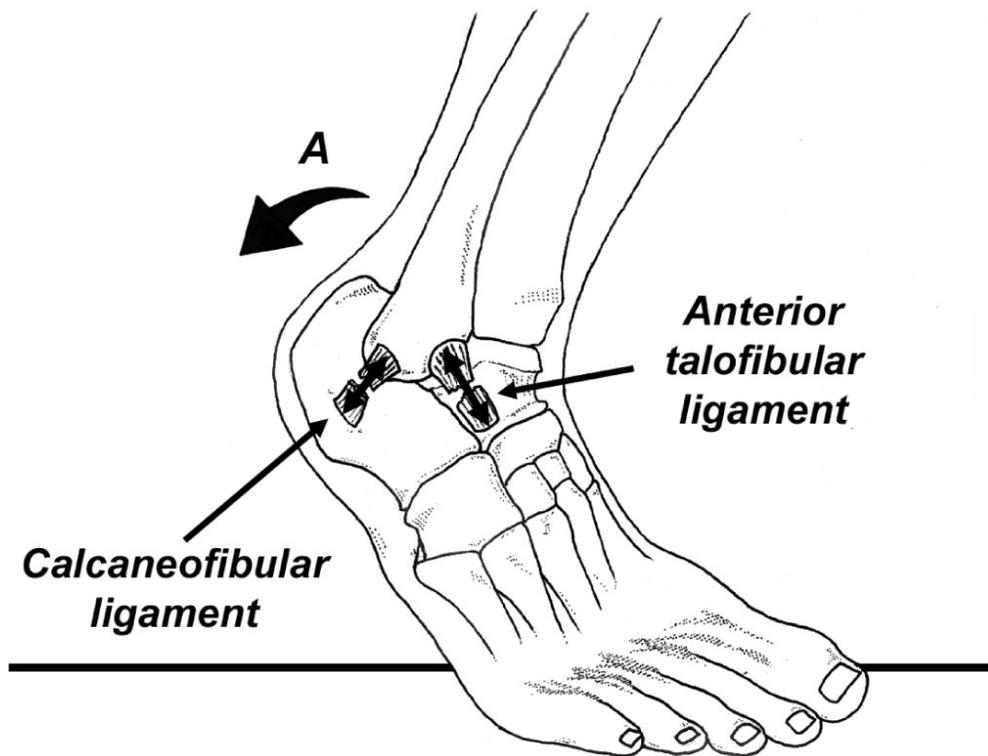


Fig. 1. Ankle anatomy. Although an ankle can be sprained in any direction, the most common ankle sprain occurs when the rearfoot inverts (**arrow A**). The sudden movement can damage the anterior talofibular ligament and/or the calcaneofibular ligament.

Given the serious long-term consequences associated with ankle sprains, it is important to know if you're prone to sprained ankles. Although numerous factors have been proven to correlate with the development of ankle sprains (such as high arches, poor balance, tight calves, and decreased overall fitness), by far, the best predictors of future ankle sprain are prior ankle sprain and being overweight. In fact, heavy runners with a prior history of ankle sprain are 19 times more likely to suffer another ankle sprain (4). Conversely, a previous ankle sprain can result in impaired coordination and calf tightness that can increase your potential for reinjury. In a three-dimensional study of motion in the foot and ankle while walking, individuals with a prior history of ankle sprain had reduced ground clearance during swing phase and the injured foot was tilted in excessively when it hit the ground (5).

Despite the strong connection between prior sprain and future sprain, there is a counterintuitive inverse relationship between the severity of ligament damage and the potential for reinjury. In a two-year follow-up of 202 elite runners presenting with ankle sprains, researchers from Greece determined that runners with the worst ligament tears had almost a zero percent rate of reinjury, while nearly 20% of runners with less severe ankle sprains were reinjured (6). This study confirms that runners with even mild ankle sprains should be diligent with their ankle rehab.

Regardless of the degree of ligament damage, the goal of treating an ankle sprain is to restore strength, flexibility, balance, and endurance as quickly as possible during the first few days following injury. Adding an elastic bandage to a standard air cast has been proven to reduce the length of time to full recovery by 50% (7). The table on page 3t outlines a popular treatment protocol for managing ankle sprains (6), while figure 2 shows an effective tubing exercise that can be performed once symptoms of the acute sprain have resolved.

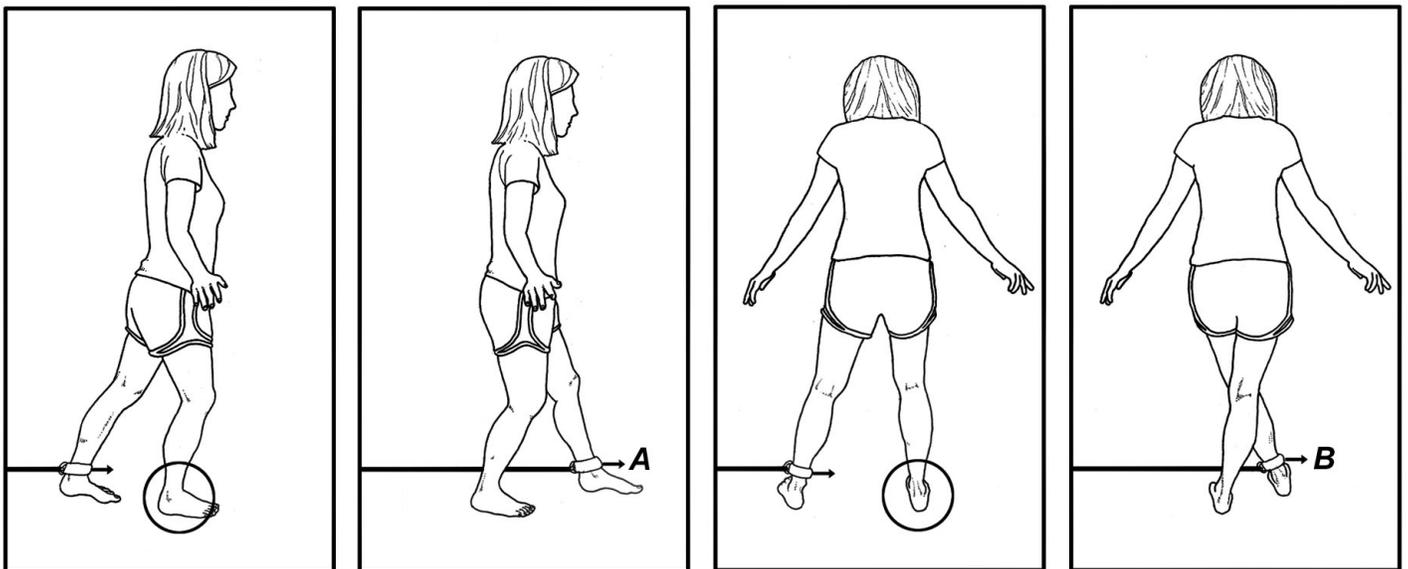


Fig. 2. Ankle exercise. The sprained ankle (**circled**) is placed on the ground and a resistance band with an ankle cuff is wrapped around the opposite ankle. While maintaining balance on the injured ankle, the uninjured leg pulls the elastic band forward (**A**), and to the side (**B**). You then rotate 180° and repeat the exercise by pulling the uninjured leg back and then out. This illustration was adapted from reference 10.

Phase 1: Runner is unable to bear weight.

- Compressive wrap with U-shaped felt balance around outer ankle. Change every four hours.
- Actively separate your toes for 5 seconds, repeat 10 times.
- Write out the alphabet with the tips of your toes. Repeat five times per day.
- Stationary bike, 15 minutes per day.
- Ankle rock board performed while seated (off weight-bearing), 30 circles, performed clockwise and then counter-clockwise 2 times per day.

Phase 2: The injured runner can walk with minimal discomfort and the sprained ankle has 90 percent full range of motion.

- Stretch all stiff joints in the legs and hips.
- Perform the elastic band exercises illustrated in figure 2; three sets of 25 in each direction.
- Double-leg and then single-leg heel raises on the involved side, three sets of 10 reps, two times per day.
- Standing closed-eye balance, 30 seconds, five times per day.
- Standing single-leg ankle rock board, one minute, five times per day.

Phase 3: You can finally hop on involved ankle without pain.

- Running at 80 percent full speed; avoid forefoot touch-down
- Mini-trampoline; three sets of 30 jumps forward, backward and side to side. Begin on both legs; progress to single-limb
- Plyometrics on a 50 cm and 25 cm box, positioned 1 meter apart. Jump from one box to the ground, then to the other box, landing as softly as possible. Three sets of five reps. Note that this is an advanced drill and should be initially performed with a knowledgeable rehab expert.

Treatment Protocol for Managing Ankle Sprains.

Besides the standard exercise routines, it is also important that problems with balance be addressed. Regularly using an inexpensive foam balance pad can significantly reduce the risk of injury. In one study, there was a 77% decrease in the rate of reinjury when overweight athletes with a prior history of ankle sprain performed balance training on a foam stability pad for five minutes on each leg for four weeks (8). Another study from the Netherlands (9) found that individuals treated with balance board exercises reduced their subsequent reinjury rates by 47%. Because foam pads and balance boards do not put your foot through a full range of motion, I recommend a rock board that forces your foot to tilt in more than it tilts out (which is how your ankle is designed to move, see figure 3). The board places your foot in the position of a future sprain and then forces you to use your muscles to pull yourself out of the risky position. At first, perform this exercise while seated; after a few days, it can be done while standing. Of course, if you have excessive bruising or swelling you should see your health care provider to make sure nothing is broken. Many inversion sprains result in small fractures that need to be identified prior to initiating a home exercise program.

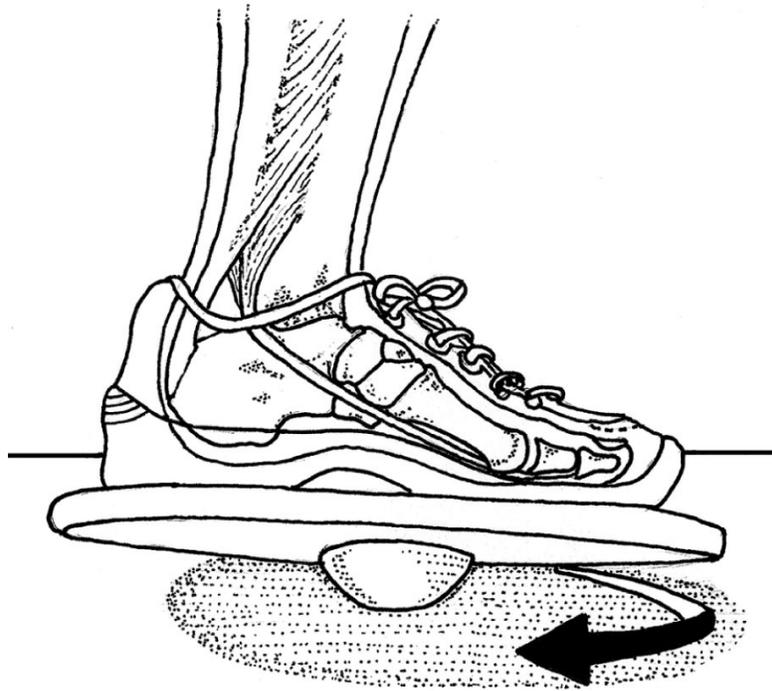


Fig. 3. The Two-to-One Ankle Rockboard.

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