

Phalanx Fractures of the Foot

See also Phalanx Fx, Foot

Background

1. Very common fracture
2. Seen in sports not requiring footwear
 - Martial arts
 - Yoga
 - Gymnastics

Pathophysiology

1. Mechanism
 - Axial force
 - Stub toe on turf / floor
 - Crush injury (player steps on foot)
 - Hyperextension injury
 - Less common
 - May cause spiral or avulsion fracture
 - Stress fractures are rare

Diagnostics

1. Swelling, bruising, pain worse w/standing
2. Always evaluate capillary refill
3. Evaluate toenail for hematoma
4. X-ray: AP, lateral, oblique

Therapeutics

1. Acute phase
 - RICE
 - NSAIDs
2. Stable non-displaced fracture
 - Buddy tape to adjacent toe until no tenderness
 - Rigid sole shoe
3. Lesser toe displaced fracture
 - Reduction
 - Buddy tape
4. First toe displaced fracture
 - Reduction
 - Post-reduction x-ray
 - Rigid immobilization w/cast shoe or walking boot
5. Surgical referral
 - Circulatory compromise
 - Open toe fractures: high osteomyelitis risk
 - First toe fractures
 - Unstable fractures that spontaneously displace
 - >25% intra-articular involvement
 - Difficult fracture reduction

Prognosis

1. Return to play
 - 4-6 wks after non-operative case
 - Sport-specific activity allowed when radiographic union verified and full ROM restored
2. Complications
 - Persistent pain
 - Activity intolerance
 - Malunion
 - Degenerative joint dz
 - Osteomyelitis (open fracture)

Patient Education

1. <http://www.footphysicians.com/footankleinfo/metatarsal-fractures.htm>

References

1. Hatch RL, Hacking S. Evaluation and management of toe fractures. *Am Fam Physician* 2003; 68(12):2413-2418.
2. Umans HR. Imaging sports medicine injuries of the foot and toes. *Clin Sports Med* 2006;25(4):763-80
3. <http://www.aafp.org/afp/20031215/2413.html>
4. <http://aapgrandrounds.aappublications.org/cgi/content/extract/5/4/40-a>

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