



# **Ankle Ligaments on MRI: Appearance of normal and injured ligaments**

## **Thesis**

**Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree  
in Diagnostic Radiology**

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**October 6<sup>th</sup> University – Egypt**

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**2019**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قالوا

سببنا انك لا تعلم لنا  
إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت  
العليم الكبير

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية: ٣٢



## Acknowledgments

*First and foremost, I feel always indebted to **Allah**, the Most Beneficent and Merciful who gave me the strength to accomplish this work,*

*My deepest gratitude to my supervisor, **Prof. Dr. Hanan Mahmoud Arafa**, Professor of Diagnostic Radiology, Faculty of Medicine – Ain Shams University, for her valuable guidance and expert supervision, in addition to her great deal of support and encouragement. I really have the honor to complete this work under her supervision.*

*I would like to express my great and deep appreciation and thanks to **Dr. Merhan Ahmed Nasr**, Lecturer of Diagnostic Radiology, Faculty of Medicine – Ain Shams University for her meticulous supervision, and her patience in reviewing and correcting this work,*

*Special thanks to my **Parents** and my **Wife**, and all my **Family** members for their continuous encouragement, enduring me and standing by me.*

✍ **Mohamed Ibrahim Mohamed Harraz**

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## List of Abbreviations

Abbrev.	Full-term
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## Introduction

The ankle ligaments stabilize the bones of the hindfoot during motion, guide and constrain the complex movement of these bones with respect to the leg and midfoot bones, and transmit motion from one hindfoot bone to another. Bones and ligaments, together with the joint capsule, are functionally linked to form the hindfoot joint complex (*Guillo et al., 2013*).

The foot and ankle are among the most difficult anatomic sites to image, simply because of the angle formed between the foot and ankle. Even the terminology for plane orientation in the foot and ankle is confusing and certainly not universal (*Helms et al., 2009*).

The most common clinical presentation of patients with ankle and foot pathology is pain and swelling followed by pain alone who attends the musculoskeletal clinic or orthopedic department. This leads to disability in performing regular normal activities (*Kumar et al., 2017*).

Clinical examination may be difficult in the immediate period following an acute injury. If there is concern for a ligamentous ankle injury, consideration can be given to delaying a definitive examination for up to 5 days as this permits the partial resolution of swelling and inflammation.