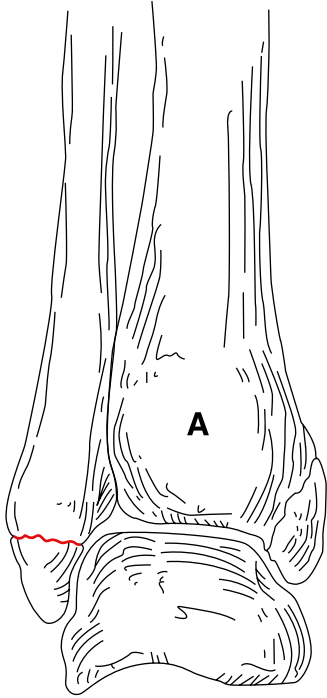
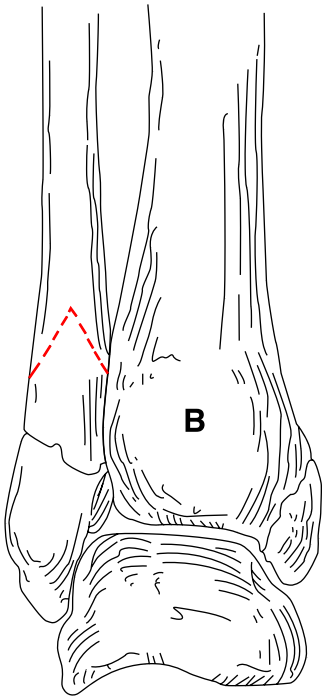


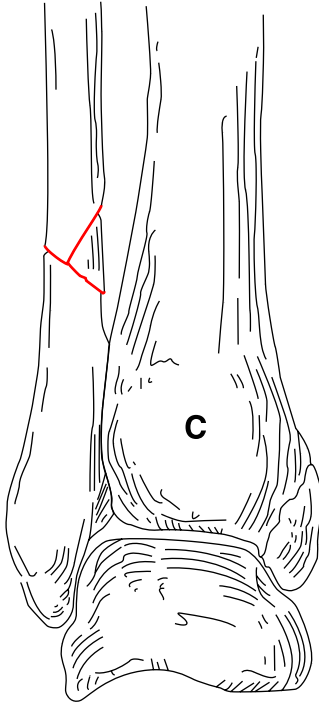
# Danis Weber Classification

This template is designed to aid healthcare professionals in the classification and management of ankle fractures using the Danis Weber system. It includes high-quality radiographic images and detailed descriptions of each type of fracture—Type A, Type B, and Type C. Each section provides insights into the fracture's characteristics, implications for stability, and potential treatment options, helping clinicians make informed decisions swiftly and accurately.

Classification details	
<b>1. Type A fractures</b>	
<b>Image:</b> 	<b>Location:</b>
	Below the level of the syndesmosis.
	<b>Characteristics:</b>
	Usually transverse with the tibiofibular syndesmosis intact; deltoid ligament intact; medial malleolus occasionally fractured.
	<b>Stability:</b>
	Typically stable.
	<b>Common treatment approaches:</b>
	Non-surgical methods such as immobilization in a boot or cast; physical therapy as needed.
<b>Additional notes:</b>	
Often managed conservatively unless complications or additional injuries are present.	
<b>2. Type B fractures</b>	
<b>Image:</b> 	<b>Location:</b>
	At the level of the syndesmosis.
	<b>Characteristics:</b>
	Often spiral; may show signs of syndesmotic injury; medial malleolus may be fractured or deltoid ligament may be torn.
	<b>Stability:</b>
	Variable, dependent on the integrity of the medial structures and the syndesmosis.
	<b>Common treatment approaches:</b>
	Combination of surgical and non-surgical methods depending on the severity and presence of associated injuries.
<b>Additional notes:</b>	
Requires careful evaluation for syndesmotic injury which may necessitate surgical intervention for optimal recovery.	

### 3. Type C fractures

**Image:**



**Location:**

Above the level of the syndesmosis.

**Characteristics:**

Tibiofibular syndesmosis disrupted; often associated with a medial malleolus fracture or deltoid ligament injury.

**Stability:**

Usually unstable.

**Common treatment approaches:**

Surgical intervention to stabilize the ankle and ensure proper healing.

**Additional notes:**

These fractures require a thorough diagnostic assessment, often including additional imaging to fully understand the extent of injury and plan appropriate surgical procedures.

This sheet is intended to be a practical resource in everyday clinical practice, enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of fracture assessment and management in the orthopedic setting.

### Reference

University of Washington . (n.d.). *Danis-Weber classification of ankle fractures*. UW Emergency Radiology. <https://faculty.washington.edu/jeff8rob/trauma-radiology-reference-resource/11-lower-extremity/danis-weber-classification-of-ankle-fractures/>