PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES AFTER LONG-TERM FOLLOW-UP OF LISFRANC INJURIES TREATED SURGICALLY

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Background: Lisfranc injuries are thought to contribute to debilitating outcomes in polytrauma patients. However, there remains a paucity of data regarding long-term patient reported outcomes following these injuries.

Objective: We sought to collect long-term clinical outcome data following Lisfranc injuries using PROMIS Physical Function (PROMIS-PF) and Visual Analogue Scale-Foot and Ankle (VAS-FA).

Methods: A chart review was performed to identify all patients who had surgical treatment of an acute Lisfranc injury at our institution from 2005 to 2014. Of forty-five patients identified, we were able to recruit nineteen for a follow-up clinic visit consisting of physical exam, administration questionnaires addressing pain, and medication usage, radiographs, and completion of outcome surveys including PROMIS-Physical Function and Visual Analogue Scores.

Results: There were 14 female and 5 male patients enrolled in the study with a mean time of 6.25 years from the time of injury. Within this cohort, the mean PROMIS-PF score was 52.4±8.2 and the mean VAS-Foot and Ankle Score was 76.6±22.3. The risk factors of age, gender, BMI, smoking status, depression, and time from injury showed no statistically significant association with PROMIS-PF, VAS-FA, and VAS-Function scores using p<0.05.

Conclusions: The results confirmed our hypothesis that Lisfranc injuries lead to a significant decrease in physical function and increase in pain, but the small sample size limits our ability to further predict which patients would be expected to do worse postoperatively.