

Patient Information

Trauma & Orthopaedics**Discharge Advice – Fibula Fracture**

You have sustained a fracture to your outside ankle bone (fibula).

This takes approximately 6 to 8 weeks to heal, although pain and swelling can continue for three to six months. You can walk on the foot as comfort allows although you may find it easier to walk with crutches in the early stages. The swelling is often worse at the end of the day; elevating your foot will help.

If you have been given a boot to wear it is for your comfort only and is not needed to aid healing.

Initial Advice**Painkillers**

You should have been advised about painkillers. We recommend that you take these regularly for the first few days both for your comfort and to enable you to move the ankle.



Patient Information

Rest

We recommend relative rest for the first 24 hours but this does not mean keeping the injured part completely still. If you don't move the injured limb it will become stiffer and more painful.

We do not routinely follow up patients with this type of injury. However, if after 6 weeks you are

- Still experiencing significant pain and swelling or
- Struggling to wean out of the boot

Please do not hesitate to contact us using the telephone at the bottom of this leaflet.

Ice/ice packs

For the first 24 hours you should treat the injured part with relative rest and apply icepacks.

Wrap the ice / ice pack / bag frozen peas in a damp cloth then apply to the injured area. Repeat this every one to four hours during the first couple of days. **Do not leave the icepack on for longer than 20 minutes at a time**

Rest and elevation

Try to rest the foot for the first 24-72 hours to allow the early stage of the healing to begin. Elevate your ankle above the level of your hips to reduce swelling; you can use pillows or a stool to keep your foot up.

Stop smoking

Smoking reduces the ability of the body to heal itself and can delay and even prevent your fracture from healing. It can also increase the risk of an infection by suppressing your body's immune system.

Early movement and exercise

Early movement of the ankle and foot is important to reduce stiffness and maintain movement at the ankle.

Patient Information

Early weight bearing (putting weight through injured foot) helps to increase the speed of healing. Try to walk as normally as possible as this will help recovery.

Please follow the management/rehabilitation plan shown below

Weeks since injury	Rehabilitation plan
0-2	If supplied, wear the boot for walking. You can wear it at night however this is up to you. It is fine to remove the boot to wash and air the foot when not walking. Begin the 'initial exercises' If necessary wean yourself off the crutches as able
2-4	Try to wean yourself out of the boot and walk without crutches. Try walking around the house first.
4-6	You should now be out of the boot all the time. Continue elevation if swelling is still present.
6-12	The fracture is now healed and you can resume normal activity but be governed by pain and swelling you are experiencing. You should be able to carry out day to day activities although arduous tasks / long walks may cause discomfort and swelling.

Initial exercises to start straight away (three to four times a day)

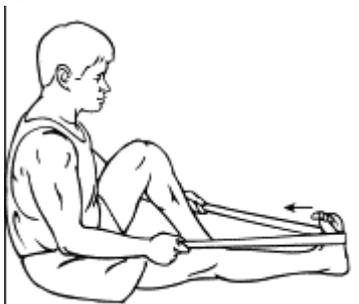
1. Point your injured foot up and down, within comfortable range of movement.
2. Keeping heels together, move your toes apart



Patient Information

Exercises from two weeks onwards

1. Sit with your injured leg straight out in front of you. Put a towel/bandage around your foot and pull it towards you. Feel a stretch in the back of your calf.



2. Balance work (for those who could stand on one leg before injury) – holding a firm surface, attempt to stand on one (your injured) leg. Hold for 30 seconds, making sure it does not induce pain. Once this is pain free try without holding on to a firm surface. Hold for 30 seconds.

Should you have any worries or concerns following discharge from hospital, please contact:

Virtual Fracture Clinic Hotline: 024 7696 9237

(Monday to Friday 9am- 4pm)

Whilst the clinic is running, we are unable to take calls so leave a voicemail with your full name and number and you will receive a call back

For emergencies out of these hours please attend A&E.

Images sourced from: Elsevier ClinicalKey

Exercise images sourced from: Safran, Marc R., MD, Instructions for Sports Medicine Patients, 392-397

The Trust has access to interpreting and translation services. If you need this Information in another language or format please contact **024 7696 9237** and we will do our best to meet your needs.

The Trust operates a smoke free policy.

Document History

Department:	Trauma & Orthopaedics
Contact:	29237
Updated:	August 2020
Review:	August 2021
Version:	1
Reference:	HIC/LFT/2499/20