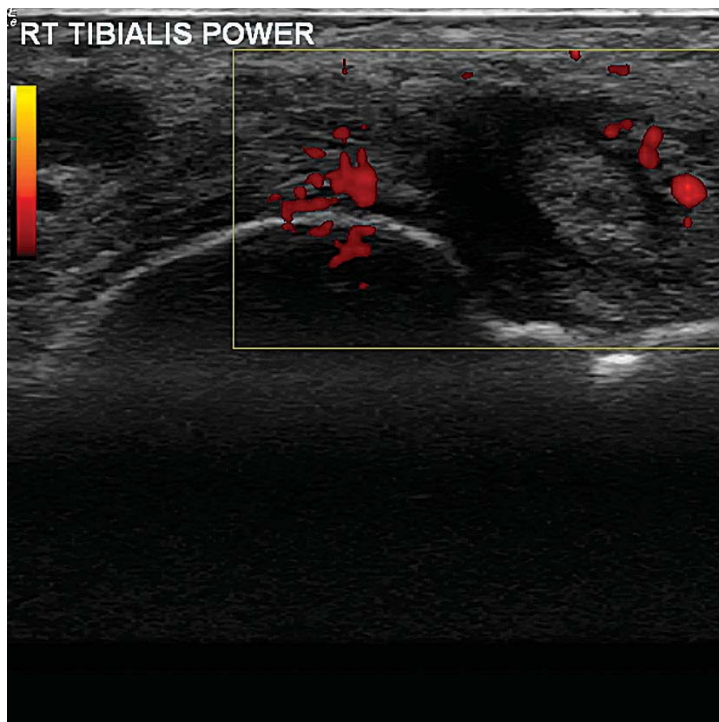
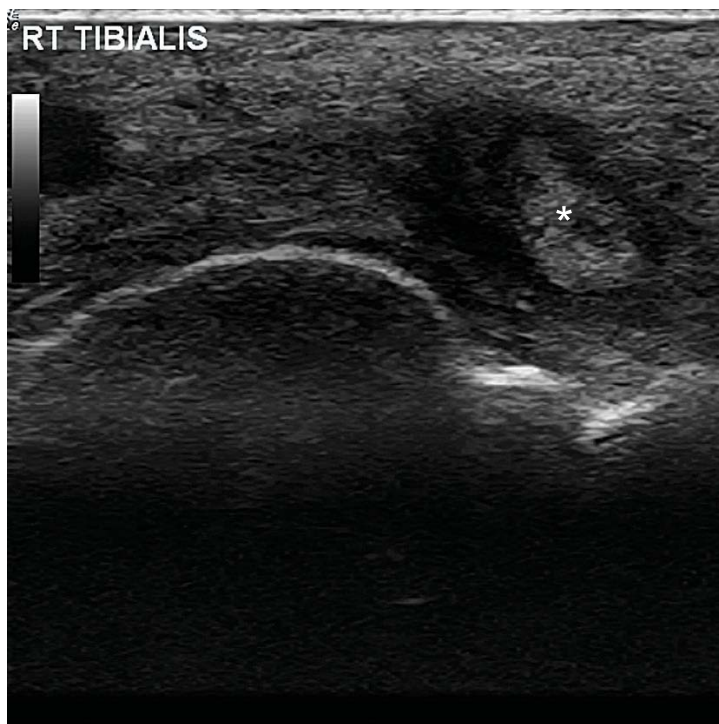


Ankle



Other Diseases

Ankle Sprain

Tibialis tendon(*)

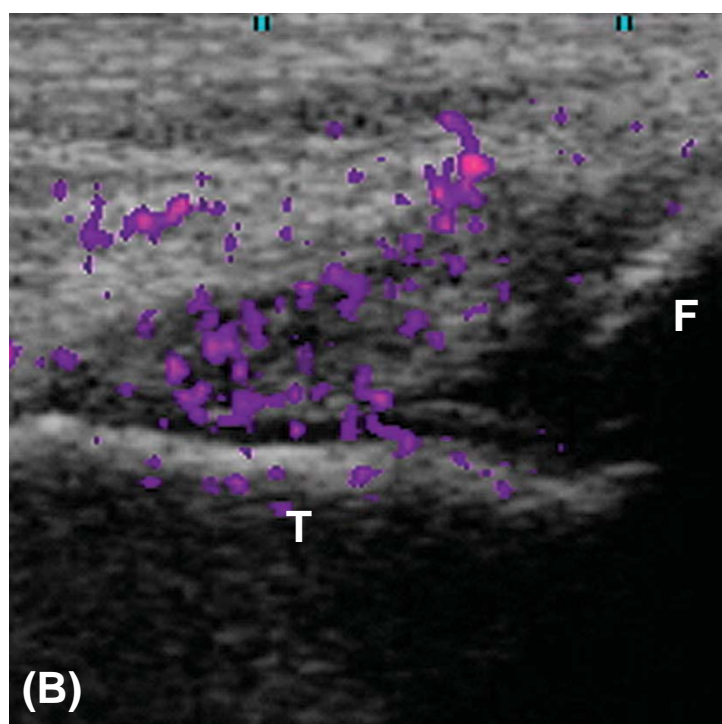
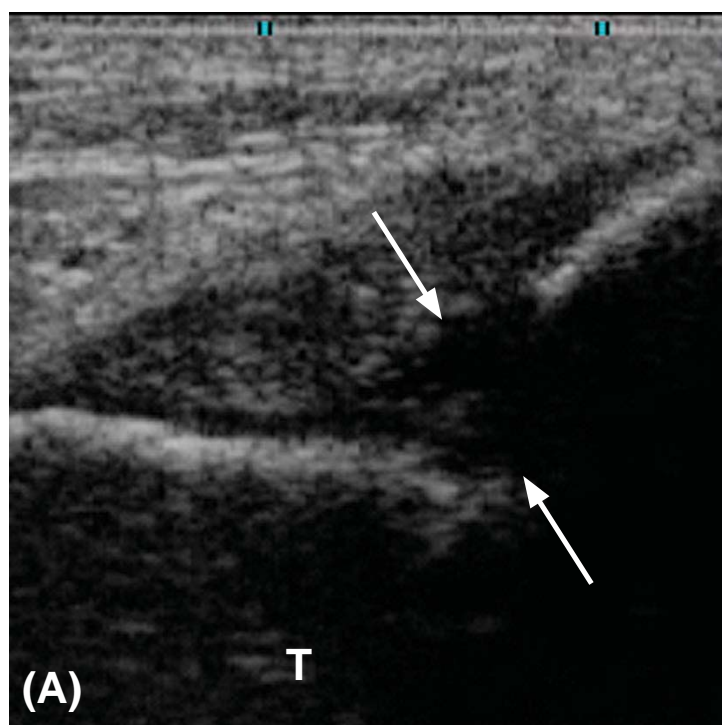
Transverse scan

Extended tendon sheath with marked fluid accumulation, constituting a typical target sign. High vascularity was found by power doppler mode.

Kuo, Chang-Fu

Grey scale US using a Logiq 9 (General Electrics Medical Systems,Milwaukee,WI) with a volumetric probe (4D16L), with power doppler

Ankle



Other Diseases

Ankle Sprain (ATFL tendinitis)

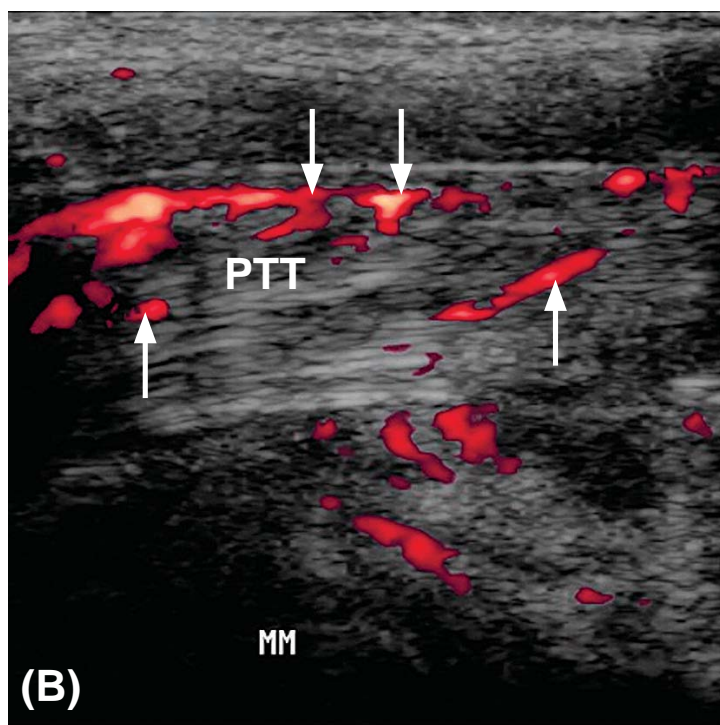
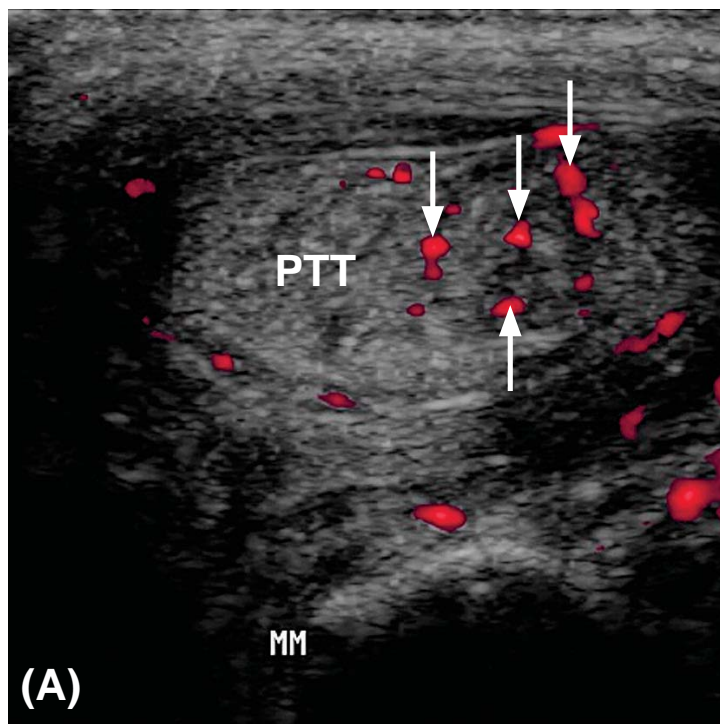
Longitudinal scan over anterior talofibular ligament (ATFL) (A) and power Doppler image (B).

Increased thickness of ATFL with hypoechogenicity. PDUS shows some Doppler signals in the ligament.

Chen, Hsin-Hua

Grey scale and power Doppler US using a Logiq 500 (General Electrics Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI) with a linear probe (7-12MHz)

Ankle



Other Diseases

Ankylosing Spondylitis Ankle

Transverse (A) and longitudinal scan (B) over medial aspect of ankle

(A) Note the ovoid hyperechoic posterior tibialis tendon (PTT) in the centrum of the power Doppler US image using transverse scan. The tendon is widened with some hypoechoic lesions inside, which reveal many power Doppler signals (arrows), suggesting active tendinitis rather than tenosynovitis.

(B) Longitudinal scan over the corresponding region.

PTT = posterior tibialis tendon

MM = medial malleolus

Chen, Hsin-Hua

Power Doppler US using a Philip iU22 with a volumetric probe (4D, 5-13MHz)