

# Talar Dome Lesion

The ankle joint is composed of the bottom of the tibia (shin) bone and the top of the talus (ankle) bone. The top of the talus is dome-shaped and is completely covered with cartilage, a tough, rubbery tissue that enables the ankle to move smoothly. A talar dome lesion is an injury to the cartilage and underlying bone of the talus within the ankle joint. It is also called an osteochondral defect (OCD) or osteochondral lesion of the talus (OLT). “Osteo” means bone and “chondral” refers to cartilage.

Talar dome lesions are usually caused by an injury, such as an ankle sprain. If the cartilage doesn’t heal properly following the injury, it softens and begins to break off. Sometimes a broken piece of the damaged cartilage and bone will “float” in the ankle.



## Signs and Symptoms

- Chronic pain deep in the ankle, typically worse when bearing weight on the foot
- An occasional “clicking” or “catching” feeling in the ankle when walking
- A sensation of the ankle “locking” or “giving out”
- Episodes of swelling of the ankle occurring when bearing weight and subsiding when at rest

## Treatment: Non-Surgical Approaches

Treatment depends on the severity of the talar dome lesion. If the lesion is stable (without loose pieces of cartilage or bone), one or more of the following non-surgical treatment options may be considered:

- **Immobilization:** Depending on the type of injury, the leg may be placed in a cast or cast boot to protect the talus.
- **Oral medications:** Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), such as ibuprofen, may be helpful in reducing the pain and inflammation.
- **Physical therapy:** Range-of-motion and strengthening exercises are beneficial once the lesion is adequately healed.
- **Ankle brace:** Wearing an ankle brace may help protect the patient from re-injury if the ankle is unstable.

## When is Surgery Needed?

If non-surgical treatment fails to relieve the symptoms of talar dome lesions, surgery may be necessary. Surgery may involve removal of the loose bone and cartilage fragments within the joint and establishing an environment for healing. A variety of surgical techniques is available to accomplish this.

## Complications of Talar Dome Lesions

Depending on the amount of damage to the cartilage in the ankle joint, arthritis may develop in the joint, resulting in chronic pain, swelling and limited joint motion. Treatment for these complications may include one or more of the following:

- Non-steroidal or steroidal anti-inflammatory medications
- Physical therapy
- Bracing
- Surgical intervention