



ANKLE SPRAIN NON-OPERATIVE GUIDELINES

Acute/High Irritability Phase

PRECAUTIONS

- Assess for severity of injury to supporting structures (e.g., peroneal tendon, flexor hallucis longus)

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- Gait and stair training
 - Focus on optimal loading and early weight bearing
 - Encourage symmetrical gait pattern
 - Train in use of assistive device if necessary
- Low-grade joint mobilizations focusing on the distal tibiofibular, talocrural, and subtalar joints (e.g., posterior talar glides and mobilizations with movement)
- PROM/active assisted range of motion (AAROM)/AROM of the ankle
 - Focus on non-weight bearing (NWB)/limited weight bearing interventions
- Proximal LE and core strengthening, upper extremity (UE) strengthening as needed
- Low irritability ankle/foot strengthening
 - Isometrics progressing to isotonics
 - Intrinsic strengthening
 - Consider blood flow restriction (BFR), with referring provider clearance
- Balance/proprioception
 - Seated multi-directional rocker board minimizing stress to injured tissues
- Taping/bracing as needed
- Swelling management
 - Protect, rest, ice, compression, elevation (PRICE), modalities

CRITERIA FOR ADVANCEMENT

- Maximize gait with appropriate assistive device
- Pain and swelling controlled

EMPHASIZE

- Swelling management
- Appropriate use of ankle support (i.e., bracing, taping)
- Limit motions which stress healing tissues
 - Anterior talofibular ligament (ATFL) limit: Inversion (INV) and Plantarflexion (PF)
 - Calcaneofibular ligament (CFL) and posterior talofibular ligament (PTFL) limit: INV
 - Deltoid ligament limit: Eversion (EV)
 - High ankle sprain limit: Weight-bearing (WB), INV, EV



ANKLE SPRAIN NON-OPERATIVE GUIDELINES

Sub-Acute/Moderate Irritability Phase

PRECAUTIONS

- Avoid premature return to activity
- Avoid stretching injured ligaments

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- Gait and stair training - Encourage symmetrical gait pattern
- Activities of daily living (ADL) specific training
 - Progressive community ambulation → Heel and toe walking → Descending stairs
- Swelling management - Consider compression sleeve
- Joint and soft tissue mobilizations targeting hypomobile structures in functional positions
- PROM/AROM of the ankle - Address persisting deficits
- Neuromuscular training
- Weight bearing balance/proprioception and strengthening
 - Progression from bilateral to unilateral
 - Progression from static to dynamic
 - Sagittal progressing to multidirectional
 - Progression from level ground to compliant surfaces
 - Multi-directional rockerboard, proprioceptive foam, hemispheric balance trainer
 - Heel rise progression
 - Proximal strengthening and control (focus on core/hip abductors)
 - Kneeling/half kneeling exercises
 - BFR, as needed
- Resume cardio activities if not symptomatic

CRITERIA FOR ADVANCEMENT

- Gait normal without assistive device
- Pain and swelling self-managed as activity increases



ANKLE SPRAIN NON-OPERATIVE GUIDELINES

Chronic/Low Irritability Phase

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- PROM/AROM of the ankle - Address persisting deficits in range of motion and joint mobility
- Weight bearing strengthening
 - Heel rise progression
 - Eccentric control
 - Increase load (reintroduce previously symptomatic movements)
 - Endurance training
- Weight bearing balance/proprioception
 - Progress to unilateral and dynamic stabilization
 - Multi-directional rockerboard, foam, hemispheric balance trainer
 - Sport specific balance/proprioception
 - Perturbations
 - Reactionary drills emphasizing directional and speed changes
 - Working into end ranges
- Incorporate instability into progression
- Work on inclines/declines/sport specific terrain
- Loaded squat variations
 - Bilateral → unilateral
- Progress to single leg side planks
- Return to running progression
- Sport specific progression
 - Plyometrics, agilities, hopping
 - Deceleration and cutting exercises

CRITERIA FOR DISCHARGE

- Full ankle PROM and AROM
- 5/5 strength of all muscle groups
 - At least **90%** closed chain, heel raise work (height x reps) compared to contralateral side
- SLS \geq **90%** of uninvolved side with minimal foot, hip, or core strategies
- STAR excursion balance test \geq **90%** of uninvolved side
- Ability to perform \geq 6" step ups/downs with control
- Patient appropriate functional testing (e.g., hop testing vs. 6-minute walk test)