

A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide.

15 y/o M presents with right foot pain

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Pseudo-Jones fracture (Dancer Fracture)



Frontal radiograph demonstrates an oblique fracture extending to the articular surface of the base of the 5th metatarsal

Oblique view shows
a fracture of the 5th
metatarsal base



Pseudo-Jones Fracture

Pseudo-Jones Fracture is an intra-articular fracture at the base of the 5th metatarsal. A Jones Fracture is an extra-articular fracture of the base of the 5th metatarsal.

This fracture involves avulsion of the base of the fifth metatarsal at the insertion of the peroneus brevis tendon and results from forcible inversion of the foot in plantar flexion.

The first best imaging modality is radiograph where there is a horizontally oriented fracture at the meta-diaphyseal junction of the 5th metatarsal, approximately 2cm from the tip of the 5th metatarsal. The fracture does not extend distally or involve the articular surface.

Differential considerations include stress fracture of the 5th metatarsal, normal apophysis of the proximal 5th metatarsal, and Jones Fracture.

References

- Gorbachova T: Midfoot and forefoot injuries. Top Magn Reson Imaging. 24(4):215-21, 2015
- Carreira DS et al: Radiographic factors and effect of fifth metatarsal Jones and diaphyseal stress fractures on participation in the NFL. Foot Ankle Int. 34(4):518-22, 2013