

Generic Foot Fracture

Information for patients

Outpatient Fracture Care Team: Shared care plan

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This is a follow-up letter to your recent telephone consultation with the Fracture Care Team explaining the ongoing management of your injury. Your case has been reviewed by an Orthopaedic Consultant (Bone Specialist) and Fracture Care Extended Scope Physiotherapist.

You have sustained a fracture to a bone in your foot. Please see the picture below to understand where this injury is. You may walk on the foot as comfort allows but you may find it easier to walk on your heel in the early stages. The swelling is often worse at the end of the day and elevating your injured foot will help. The boot you may have been given is for your comfort only and is not needed to aid healing. Take pain killers as prescribed. If you are worried that you are unable to follow this rehabilitation plan, or have any questions, then please phone the Fracture Care Team for advice.



Please see the picture below to understand where this injury is.

We do not routinely follow up patients with this type of injury. If after six weeks you are

- still experiencing significant pain and swelling
- or struggling to wean out of the boot please do not hesitate to contact us for a further consultation.

If you are experiencing pain or symptoms, other than at the site of the original injury or surrounding area, please get in touch using the telephone or email details at the top of this letter.

Please follow the management/rehabilitation plan shown below:

Weeks since injury	Rehabilitation plan
0-6	If supplied, wear the boot for comfort when walking. Whether you wear it at night in bed is up to you. It is fine to remove the boot to wash and air the foot when not walking. Begin the 'Initial exercises'.
6-8	Try to wean yourself out of the boot and walk without the crutches. Try walking around the house at first. You may want to wear the boot if you go on a long walk. Continue with the exercises to regain flexibility in your foot and ankle.
8-12	The fracture should be healed and you can begin to resume normal activity but be governed by any 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 advice

Cold packs:

A cold pack (ice pack or frozen peas wrapped in a damp towel) can provide short term pain relief. Apply this to the sore area for up to 15 minutes every few hours, ensuring the ice is never in direct contact with the skin.

Rest and elevation:

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

Early movement and exercise:

Early movement of the ankle and foot is important to promote circulation and reduce the risk of developing a DVT (blood clot). Follow the exercises below without causing too much pain. This will ensure your ankle and foot do not become too stiff. These exercises will help the healing process.

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

Smoking cessation

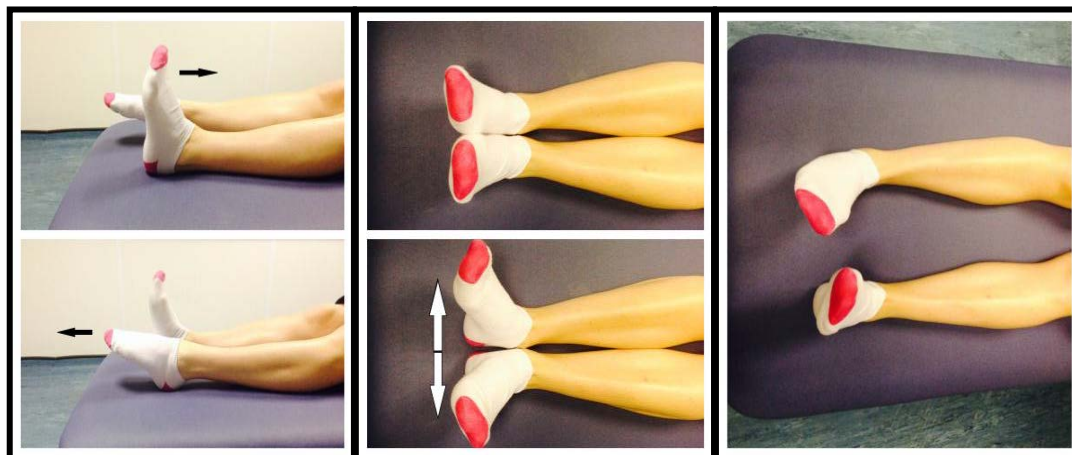
Medical evidence suggests that smoking prolongs fracture healing time. In extreme cases it can stop healing altogether. It is important that you consider this information with relation to your recent injury. Stopping smoking during the healing phase of your fracture will help ensure optimal recovery from this injury.

For advice on smoking cessation and local support available, please refer to the following website: <http://smokefree.nhs.uk> or discuss this with your GP.

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


Ankle and foot range of movement exercises. Repeat these 10 times each.

1. Point your injured foot up and down within a comfortable range of movement.
2. With your heels together, move your toes apart, as shown in the picture.
3. Make circles with your injured foot in one direction and then change direction.





Further information and advice can be obtained from:

NHS 111
NHS Choices online

 **111**
www.nhs.uk

MTW NHS Trust is committed to making its patient information accessible in a range of languages and formats. If you need this leaflet in another language or format please ask one of your clinical care team or the Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS). We will do our best to arrange this.

Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust welcomes all forms of feedback from our service users. If the standard of service you have received from the Trust does not meet your expectations, we want to hear from you. Please speak with the ward manager or the nurse in charge in the first instance, or you can contact the **Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS)** on:

Telephone:  01622 224960 or  01892 632953

Email: mtw-tr.palsoffice@nhs.net

or visit their office at either Maidstone or Tunbridge Wells Hospital between 9.00am and 5.00pm, Monday to Friday.

You can be confident that your care will not be affected by highlighting any areas of concern or making a complaint. The Trust will retain a record of your contact, which is held separately to any medical records. If you are acting on behalf of a patient, we may need to obtain the patient's consent in order to protect patient confidentiality. More information on PALS or making a complaint can be found on the Trust's website: www.mtw.nhs.uk or pick up a leaflet from main reception.

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