### Kurzzusammenfassung

Magnetic resonance (MR) imaging has opened new horizons in the diagnosis and treatment of many musculoskeletal disorders of the ankle and foot. It demonstrates abnormalities in the bones and soft tissues early and before they become evident using other imaging modalities. The exquisite soft-tissue contrast resolution, non-invasive nature, and multiplanar capabilities of MR imaging make it especially valuable for the detection and assessment of a variety of soft-tissue disorders of the ligaments (e.g. sprain), tendons (tendinosis and peritendinosis, tenosynovitis, rupture, dislocation), and other soft-tissue structures (eg, posterior and anterolateral impingement syndrome, sinus tarsi syndrome, Morton neuroma, plantar plate injury, synovial disorders). MR imaging has also been shown to be highly sensitive in the detection and staging of a number of musculoskeletal infections including soft-tissue abscesses, and osteomyelitis. In addition, MR imaging is excellent for the early detection and assessment of a number of osseous abnormalities such as bone contusions, stress and insufficiency fractures, osteochondral fractures, osteonecrosis, and transient bone marrow edema. Today MR imaging is being recognized as the modality of choice for assessment of pathologic conditions of the ankle and foot.

### Lernziele

- To understand the technical aspects of MRI of the foot and ankle and relevance of sequence selection
- To understand the most common traumatic findings around the ankle and foot with a focus on ligament injury
- To learn about the differential diagnoses of metatarsalgia
- To differentiate the most common bone marrow disorders common to the foot and ankle
- To learn about cartilage pathology and impingement syndromes