

**Trauma and Orthopaedics**

# **Calcaneal Fracture**

This is a break to your heel bone.

# **Healing:**

It can take up to 6-12 weeks for this fracture to heal.

Smoking will slow down your healing. We would advise that you stop smoking while your fracture heals. Talk to your GP or go to [www.smokefree.nhs.uk](http://www.smokefree.nhs.uk) for more information.

# **Pain and swelling:**

You may have foot pain and swelling for 3-6 months after your injury. Swelling is often worse at the end of the day.

Taking pain medication, elevating your foot and using ice or cold packs will help. More information is on the next page.



# **Walking and your boot:**

The boot protects your foot and will make you more comfortable. Wear the boot when you are standing and walking. You can take it off at night, at rest and when completing the exercises below. You need to wear the boot for at least 6 weeks after your injury. Please inform us if you are diabetic; you may require a specialist boot.

You are allowed to put weight through your foot as comfort allows however, you should limit the amount of walking you do. You are likely to need crutches to help with this.



# **Exercises:**

It is important to start exercises as soon as possible. Instructions follow.

# **Follow up:**

A follow up appointment is not normally needed for this injury. If you still have significant pain and swelling after 3 months, then please contact the Virtual Fracture Clinic team

# **DVT (deep vein thrombosis):**

DVT (deep vein thrombosis) is a blood clot in a vein, usually the leg. Because you are limiting your mobility, you may be at higher risk of developing a DVT. You may have been given some blood thinning medication to cover you for this period of time.

Symptoms of DVT in the leg are:

* throbbing or cramping pain in 1 leg (rarely both legs), usually in the calf or thigh
* swelling in 1 leg (rarely both legs)
* warm skin around the painful area
* red or darkened skin around the painful area
* swollen veins that are hard or sore when you touch them

**If you notice any of these symptoms, please call 111 immediately and get further advice or attend the Emergency Department.**

# **Any questions:**

If you are concerned about your symptoms, are unable to follow this rehabilitation plan or have pain other than at the site of your injury please contact the Virtual Fracture Clinic team.

# **Caring for your injury – Week 1 to 6**

**Remember to wear your boot whenever standing and walking.** You can remove the boot when resting, at night, when doing exercises and to wash and dress. Wear a long sock in your boot. You should limit the amount of weight bearing you do for the first 6 weeks. You can start to wean out of the boot after 6 weeks.

**Using a cold pack will help with your pain and swelling.** You can use an ice pack or bag of frozen peas wrapped in a damp towel. Put this on your foot for up to 15 minutes every few hours. Make sure the ice is not in direct contact with your skin.

**Try to rest your foot, especially in the first 24-72 hours.** You should not attend school or college. Raise your foot on a stool or cushions to that it is above the level of your hip. This will help to reduce your swelling.

**Exercises:**Early movement of the ankle and foot is important to promote circulation and reduce the risk of developing a Deep Vein Thrombosis (blood clot).

Do these exercises 3-4 times a day. Start straight away, you do not need to push into pain

**Ankle Exercises**



Point your foot up and down. Repeat this 10 times.

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With your heels together, move your toes apart to turn the foot outwards.

Repeat this 10 times. Do this movement gently within comfort.



Make gentle circles with your foot in one direction and then the other direction.

Repeat this 10 times**.**

# **Caring for your injury – Week 6 to 12**

**It is normal to still have mild discomfort and swelling.** This may continue for 3-6 months.

**Activity and Exercise**

Keep doing your exercises until you have recovered full movement in your foot.

Gradually increase your level of activity. You should avoid impact activity for 3 months. This includes running and jumping.

# **Frequently Asked Questions**

**I am struggling with my boot. What do I do?**

The boot has a thicker sole; this can make you feel uneven. Make sure you wear a supportive shoe or trainer on your uninjured foot. This will reduce stress on other joints. If you are struggling to wean out of your boot please contact us.

If you need more advice contact the Virtual Fracture Clinic.

**I am diabetic, does this change things?**

If you are diabetic, please contact us to discuss your boot. This is particularly important if you have problems with your skin. We may provide you with a specialist diabetic boot.

**When can I start driving?**

You can return to driving when:

* You are no longer using your boot
* You can walk comfortably
* You can perform an emergency stop pain free

Always test your ability to drive in a safe environment first.

**How can I get a certificate for work?**

You can get a fitness for work statement from your GP

**What do I do with my boot and crutches when I no longer need them?**

We are not able to use boots again. These should not be returned to the hospital.

Crutches can be returned to the Fracture Clinic or A&E.

**How do I contact the Virtual Fracture Clinic?**

Call 01582 718121. Messages will be checked every morning Monday-Friday.

Email VFC@ldh.nhs.uk

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