

**Location Distribution of 2,087 Osteochondral Lesions of the Talus**, van Diepen, Pascal R et al. *Cartilage* vol. 13,1\_suppl (2021): 1344S-1353S.

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**Level of Evidence:** 2

**Reviewer:**

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Osteochondral lesions of talus (OLT) are lesions involving the articular cartilage of the talus and associated subchondral bone. Understanding the location and size of the lesion is the first important step in making a decision for whether it can be treated conservatively or surgically. The purposes of this study were to evaluate the exact location distribution in patients with osteochondral lesions of the talus (OLTs) using a 9-grid scheme and to match lesion location to lesion size.

51 studies were included for analysis in this study, with a total number of patients being 2054 with 2087 reported lesions. There were 1,212 (59%) male patients and 842 (41%) female patients and the average preoperative lesion size was 86 (range, 44-250) mm<sup>2</sup>. With the analysis of all 2087 reported lesions using the 9-grid scheme, the common locations were centromedial (31.2%, 95% CI 29.3-33) and posteromedial, (28.2%, 95% CI 26.3-30.2). Out of 9-grid zones, the centrodirect zone was shown to have the largest size lesions with average of 205 mm<sup>2</sup> compared of lesions in other zones.

While this study did not show statistical significance comparison of individual location sizes within the 9-zone grid (due to having underreporting data of OLT sizes), this study successfully showed the largest OLTs were localized in the central zone. Furthermore, through the systematic data in this study, it can be concluded that the centro-posteromedial zone may be regarded as one of the most frequent locations of osteochondral lesions on the talar dome.

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