Magnetic resonance imaging of the ankle, with its excellent soft tissue contrast resolution and multiplanar capability, has become the imaging modality of choice for the assessment of many pathologies of the ankle and foot. It is particularly useful for the assessment of soft tissue disorders including ligament and tendon injuries, as well as impingement syndromes, compressive neuropathies, synovial proliferative disorders and soft tissue neoplasms. High resolution sequences demonstrate articular cartilage injury, and MR imaging is highly sensitive in the depiction of bone marrow oedema in the setting of bone contusion, osteochondral injury and stress/insufficiency fracture. MRI has been shown to be very useful in imaging the diabetic foot for soft tissue infection and osteomyelitis.

The following is an outline of the course, which will review imaging technique, and the present the imaging in many of the common and relevant pathologies occurring in and around the ankle.

1. Imaging technique
   - Coils, plane of imaging, sequences

2. “Ankle sprain”
   - Ligament injuries: ankle joint and tibiofibular syndesmosis.
   - Osteochondral injury talar dome
   - Impingement lesions

3. Tendons
   - Posteromedial long flexor tendons
   - Peroneal tendons (and retinacular injury)
   - Achilles tendon: tendinosis, tear, insertional enthesopathy, Haglund’s syndrome

4. Compressive neuropathy : tarsal tunnel pathology eg ganglion

5. Soft tissue neoplasms and tumour-like conditions
   - PVNS; plantar fasciitis vs fibromatosis.

6. Bone pathology
   - Stress/insufficiency fracture; tumours

7. Diabetic foot
   - Neuropathic vs infection