

Surgery for Problems of the Small Toes

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This fact sheet is for general information about this procedure only. It is not intended to be used as medical advice or to replace advice that your relevant healthcare professional would give you. If you have a particular medical problem, please consult a healthcare professional.

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What problems can happen to the small toes?

There are three main problems that can happen to the small toes.

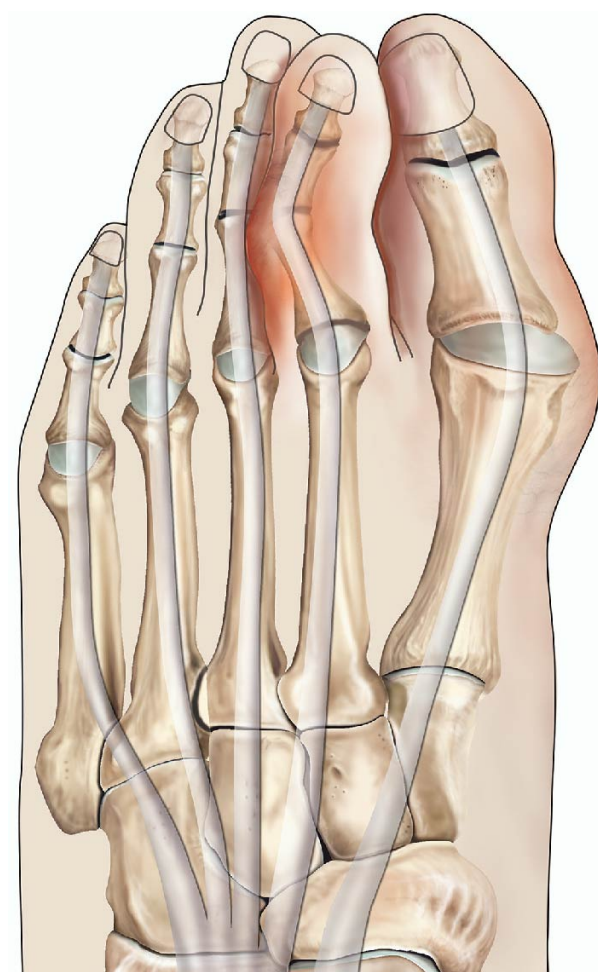
- Deformity – Change in the shape of a toe
- Pain in your toe joints
- Metatarsalgia – Pain in the ball of your foot

Toe deformities, such as claw toe and hammer toe, happen when the tendons that move your toes get too tight or out of balance. The toe can rub on other toes and on the inside of your shoe, causing pressure and pain.

Inflammatory arthritis such as rheumatoid arthritis can damage your toe joints and this may make them come out of position (dislocate).

What are the benefits of surgery?

Your toes should be straighter, so your foot should fit more comfortably in a normal shoe.



The problems caused by a hammer toe

Are there any alternatives to surgery?

Putting padding between your toes and strapping them in place can help give you relief from the pain caused by your toes rubbing.

Using soft shoes from a good-quality shoe shop may be enough. If not, the orthotics (surgical appliances) department at the hospital will be able to give you advice about insoles or special shoes.

What does the operation involve?

Various anaesthetic techniques are possible.

The operation usually takes 15 minutes to an hour.

Your surgeon will discuss with you which of the following procedures the operation is likely to involve.

- Releasing or lengthening tendons
- Putting joints back into place
- Straightening a toe by removing some bone
- Stiffening one of your toe joints
- Cutting and realigning the bones of your toes

What complications can happen?

Some complications can be serious and can even cause death.

General complications of any operation

- Pain
- Bleeding
- Infection of the surgical site (wound)
- Allergic reaction to the equipment, materials or medication
- Unsightly scarring of your skin
- Difficulty passing urine
- Blood clot in your leg
- Blood clot in your lung

Specific complications of this operation

- Damage to nerves
- Damage to blood vessels
- Infection in your toe
- Problems with bone healing

- Loss of movement in your toes
- Severe pain, stiffness and loss of use of your foot
- Pain in the ball of your foot
- The deformity coming back

How soon will I recover?

You should be able to go home the same day or the day after.

Spend most of the time during the first week with your leg raised so that the swelling settles.

After that, you can usually start to be a little more active.

It can take 6 weeks or longer before the swelling has gone down enough for you to wear a normal soft shoe.

The healthcare team will tell you when you can return to normal activities. Regular exercise should help you to return to normal activities as soon as possible. Before you start exercising, ask the healthcare team or your GP for advice.

The swelling often takes up to 6 months to go down completely.

Summary

If you have problems with your small toes that are causing pressure and pain, surgery should straighten your toes and make your foot fit more comfortably into a normal shoe.

Keep this information document. Use it to help you if you need to talk to the healthcare team.

Some information, such as risk and complication statistics, is taken from global studies and/or databases. Please ask your surgeon or doctor for more information about the risks that are specific to you.

This document is intended for information purposes only and should not replace advice that your relevant healthcare team would give you.

Acknowledgements

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