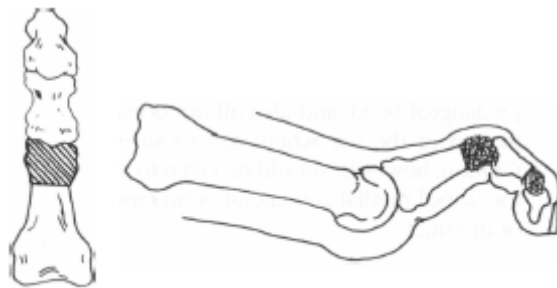


Lesser Toe Excision Arthroplasty

The problem toe will be dealt with by removing a section of joint in order to reduce the prominence. This is usually performed under general anaesthetic. The toe will be repaired in a realigned position. The toe may not be completely straight but will be improved. The toe may remain slightly swollen for some months after the operation.



Problem areas on a lesser toe



Lesser toe arthroplasty sites

Problems associated with Lesser Toe Excision Arthroplasty Surgery

- Thickened scar and/or tender scar – may reduce over 12 months. Your risk of this is 1 in 2
- Infection (sudden increase in pain and swelling at 2 – 3 days after surgery or sometimes at a later stage). Your risk of this is small (1 in 100).
- Insufficient correction maintained and/or recurrence of deformity – risk/occurrence?
- Toe may not touch the ground
- Amputation – caused by loss of blood supply or deep infection
- Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) - A blood clot in the calf or thigh of the leg is possible with any surgery. Your risk is very small (less than 1 in 250)
- Complex Regional Pain Syndrome (CRPS) - Pain, which will not resolve. Occasionally the 'pain tap' is turned on with surgery and does not switch off again. Your risk is extremely small (less than 1 in 1000)
- Post-operative swelling – may last for up to 12 months