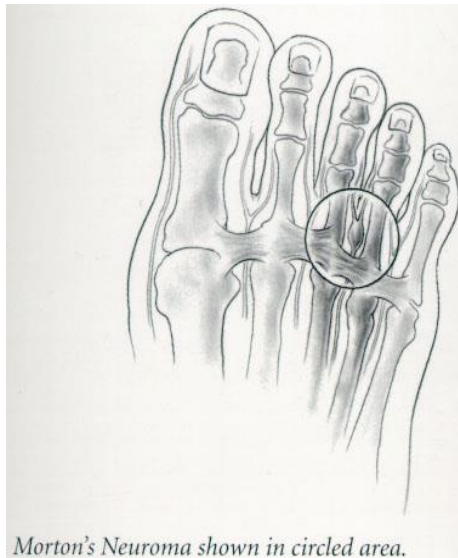


Morton's Neuroma

Morton's neuroma is a cause of a painful forefoot, which is not related to an outward deformity of the foot. It is a swelling of a nerve.

Non-surgical methods such as foot orthoses and/or steroid injections occasionally help but when well established sometimes the only satisfactory curative treatment for this painful condition is excision of the neuroma. This is performed through a small incision on the top of the forefoot.



Problems / Risks associated with Neuroma Excision Surgery

- Thickened scar and/or tender scar – generally reduce over 12 months. Your risk of this is 1 in 2
- Area of numbness between toes – occurs in all patients because the nerve is removed
- Infection - sudden increase in pain and swelling at 2 – 3 days after surgery or sometimes at a later stage. Your risk of this is low (1 in 100).
- Regrowth of nerve from resection site / entrapment of nerve stump within scar tissue – may require steroid injection therapy or re-excision possibly through an incision on the bottom of the foot. This is rare.
- Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) - A blood clot in the calf or thigh in the muscles of the leg is possible with any surgery. Your risk is very low (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 of this is extremely low (less than 1 in 1000)
- Post-operative swelling – can last up to 12 months