

Ingrown toenails

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ABSTRACT

Onychocryptosis or ingrown toenail is a very common pathology of the toenail unit, chiefly affecting adolescents and young adults. The ingrown toenail is responsible for disabling complaints like pain and difficulty in walking. It is associated with significant morbidity, hampering the quality of life as it interferes with sporting activities, school, or work. It principally occurs in the hallux. It is ascribed to poor trimming of the nails in combination with local pressure due to ill-fitting footwear, hyperhidrosis, poor foot hygiene and nail abnormalities. Pain, swelling and discharge are the main clinical features. Four stages of the condition have been described. Diagnosis is usually evident, but it should be differentiated from subungual exostosis and tumors of the nail bed. The current standard of care focuses on conservative treatment like the gutter splint technique in the initial stages, and in cases that are resistant to medical management or recurrent, surgical correction is the treatment of choice. There are various surgical techniques that are described in literature. Although there is no ideal technique, lateral nail plate avulsion with lateral matricectomy by phenol is commonly used and reported to be more effective in reducing recurrences. The aim of this review article is to focus on this common pathology of the nail, the various techniques employed in management and aid in the selection of treatment according to the stage and severity of the disease.

Key words: Gutter splint technique, ingrown toenail, matricectomy, onychocryptosis, phenol

INTRODUCTION

Onychocryptosis (from Greek *onyx* nail and *kryptos* hidden) also known as ingrown toenail, or unguis incarnatus^[1] is a common and painful form of nail disease. It is most common in teenagers and young adults during the second and third decades of life. The commonest symptom is pain in the affected nail which, if left untreated leads to infection, discharge and difficulty in walking, greatly hampering the quality of life of the individual. Diagnosis is apparent and several treatment approaches exist, ranging from a conservative medical approach to extensive surgical treatment

options. The therapeutic approach chosen is dictated by the severity and stage of the ingrown toe nail.

PATHOGENESIS

The widely accepted theory is that onychocryptosis occurs when the lateral nail fold is penetrated by the edge of the nail plate, resulting in pain, sepsis and, later the formation of granulation tissue.^[2] Penetration is often caused by spicules of nail at the edge of the nail plate, which incite an inflammatory response. The great toes are the most often affected.^[3]

Various theories have been proposed to explain the aetiology of the ingrown toenail and they can be broadly classified according to whether the primary fault is the nail itself or the soft tissues at the side of the nail.^[4-6] One theory is that the nail is not the real culprit, and it is actually the excess skin surrounding the nail which is the real problem.^[6] The persons who develop this condition have an unusually wide area of tissue medial

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and lateral to the nail and that with weight bearing, this tissue tends to bulge up around the nail, leading to pressure necrosis.^[6,7] A prospective study by Pearson and colleagues^[8] failed to demonstrate any abnormality of the nail in patients with symptomatic ingrown toenails, and suggested that treatment should not be based on the correction of a nonexistent nail deformity. Although it is still believed that the real defect lies in the nail, the controversy of whether there is a nail plate abnormality or overgrown nail folds still exists.

PREDISPOSING FACTORS

Although an ingrown toenail can affect any age group, teenagers are usually most prone to the development of this abnormality. In adolescence, increased perspiration causing the nail fold to become soft and participation in sports result in the production of nail spicules, which can pierce the lateral skin fold of the nail apparatus. In older persons, spicule formation can be caused by reduced ability to care for their nails secondary to reduced mobility or impaired vision. In addition, the natural aging process causes toenails to thicken, making them more difficult to cut and more inclined to exert pressure on the lateral skin at the sides of the nail plate, often becoming ingrown, painful, and infected.^[7] Particular nail shapes may be at greater risk of developing this problem. The condition is unilateral in 80% of cases and mostly affects the hallux. Usually males are more commonly affected.

The main factors implicated in the development of an ingrown toenail are as follows:

1. *Poorly fitting shoes:* Extrinsic compression of the great toe by tight footwear and narrow shoes places constant pressure directly on the medial nail wall and indirectly on the lateral wall as the great toe is pushed against the second toe.
2. *Improperly trimmed toenails:* The toenails should be cut straight across, instead of rounded.^[3] [Figure 1]. Cutting the nail too short will allow more bulging of soft tissue leading to an inflammatory reaction and pressure necrosis.^[7]
3. *Excessive sweating:* Excessive sweating and maceration causes the skin of the nail folds to become soft that can be easily penetrated by the nail.
4. *Nail infections:* In tinea unguium or onychomycotic nails, the nail plate becomes brittle resulting in easy breaking off of nail spicules, making it easier for the nail to pierce the surrounding skin.
5. *Nail apparatus abnormalities:* Improper shape of the nail plate, thick nail folds, medial rotation of the hallux (eversion) and reduced nail thickness can play a role in the development of the ingrown toenail.^[7] A nail that is more curved from side to side rather than being flat is more likely to become an ingrown nail. The most severe type is called a 'pincer nail'.
6. *Others:* Congenital onychocryptosis is an infrequent form of presentation, believed to be due to intrauterine trauma or hereditary transmission.^[9,10] Kinds of ingrown toenails during infancy include hypertrophy of the lateral nail folds, distal-lateral nail embedding, congenital malalignment of the great toenails and overcurvature of the nail plate.^[11,12] In some cases a genetic predisposition has been noted and familial cases have been reported.^[13] Diabetic patients have been found to have a higher incidence of ingrown nails compared with nondiabetic patients.^[14] Ingrown toenail and paronychia have been reported secondary to drugs, such as indinavir and indinavir/ritonavir combination.^[15,16] Excess nail fold granulation tissue and ingrown toenail have also been reported with retinoids,^[17] docetaxel,^[18] cyclosporine^[19] and oral antifungal treatment.^[20] Subungual neoplasms may cause ingrown toenails due to compression of the nail plate against the nail fold.

CLINICAL FEATURES

Initially, there is pain and redness, followed by swelling and pus formation. Granulation tissue then forms, increasing the compression, which adds to the swelling and discharge. A recent classification by Mozena^[21] has described four stages of onychocryptosis [Figure 2 and Table 1].

DIAGNOSIS

Ingrown toenail is not difficult to diagnose. Differential diagnosis includes subungual exostosis, primary osteomyelitis of the phalanx and tumors of the nail bed, including subungual melanoma. Various other tumors, primary or metastatic, can mimic the presentation of an ingrown toenail.^[22,23]

COMPLICATIONS

Paronychia or secondary infection of the nail fold

Table 1: Mozena classification system for onychocryptosis and treatment modalities^[38]

Stage	Clinical features	Treatment
I	Inflammatory stage - Erythema, mild edema, and pain on pressure applied to the lateral nail fold. The nail fold does not extend over the nail plate.	General measures Conservative techniques In recurrent cases, excision of the spicule and partialmatricectomy in adults and type I diabetes mellitus. In recurrence in young patients, chemical partial matricectomy with phenol.
IIa	Abscess stage - Increased pain, edema, erythema, hyperesthesia, oozing and/ or infection. Nail fold extends over the nail plate and measures less than 3 mm.	In young patients and controlled diabetics, chemical partial matricectomy with phenol.
IIb	Similar to stage IIa. The hypertrophic nail fold extends over the nail plate and measures more than 3 mm.	Wedge resection of the toenail and nail fold by aesthetic reconstruction technique.
III	Hypertrophic stage- Granulation tissue and chronic hypertrophy of the nail fold, which widely covers the lateral nail plate.	Wedge resection of the toenail and nail fold by Winograd technique.
IV	Distal hypertrophic stage- Serious chronic deformity of the toenail, both lateral nail folds, and the distal fold. Hypertrophic tissue completely covers lateral, medial, and distal nail plate.	In young patients, wedge resection of the toenail and nail fold by Winograd technique. In adults, total matricectomy with phenol.

is common and can be caused by *Staphylococcus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Candida*, and superficial dermatophytes. It is important to treat any secondary infections resulting from or following ingrown toenails. Scarring of the nail fold and skin and rarely, cellulitis and osteomyelitis can occur. In diabetics, it may lead to amputations or life-threatening infections.

TREATMENT

There are various methods to treat ingrown toe nail. The selection of technique depends on the stage and severity of the condition, expertise of the surgeon and the previous treatment of the patient, in cases of recurrence. Mild to moderate lesions with minimal to moderate pain, little erythema and no purulent drainage can be treated with conservative therapies. Moderate to severe lesions with severe, disabling pain, substantial erythema and purulent drainage usually require surgical intervention.

Conservative treatment

Conservative therapy is a reasonable approach in

Table 2: General Measures for treatment of onychocryptosis

Proper footwear - “wide toe box” or “open toe”
Proper trimming of nails – “straight across”
Addressing underlying pathogenic factors such as hyperhidrosis and onychomycosis
Warm water soaks
Cleaning with hydrogen peroxide/iodine
Silver nitrate application for granulation tissue

patients with a mild to moderate ingrown toenail, although clinical trials proving its value do not exist. The advantage of conservative therapy is that it provides a cost-effective approach that obviates the need for a minor surgical procedure and its attendant short-term disability and pain.^[24] There are various options which exist.

General measures

Proper footwear with a “wide toe box” or “open toe” should be adopted. The patient should be instructed to cut the nail straight across and avoid cutting back the lateral margins in a curved manner. The nail edge should extend past the tissue of the lateral nail fold. Underlying pathogenic factors such as hyperhidrosis, and onychomycosis should be managed. Soaking the affected toe and foot for 10 to 20 minutes in warm, soapy water, followed by a topical antibiotic ointment gives relief. Application of silver nitrate to the granulation tissue may decrease inflammation. Hydrogen peroxide and iodine can be used for cleaning, predominantly in stage I ingrown toenail [Table 2].

Conservative techniques

1. *Gutter splint or sleeve technique*
A gutter splint is prepared by slitting a small appropriately cut sterilized vinyl intravenous drip infusion tube from top to bottom with one end cut diagonally for smooth insertion. Under local anesthesia, the lateral edge of the nail plate including the spicule is splinted with this lengthwise-incised flexible plastic tube. The splint is pushed proximally till the nail spicule is totally covered by the split plastic tube. The plastic tube is then attached with either adhesive tape, cyanoacrylate adhesive or wound closure strips [Figure 3].^[24-27] After splinting, patients experience instant relief of pain. They are instructed to wash the toe once daily with, povidone-iodine for up to 3 or 4 weeks. The splinted spicule grows out without injuring the nail fold and the granulation tissue subsides.

2. *Cotton-wick insertion in the lateral groove corner*
Wisps of cotton are placed under the ingrown lateral nail edge using a nail elevator or a small curette. A 79% rate of symptomatic improvement using cotton wisps over a mean follow-up period of 24 weeks was seen in an uncontrolled case series.^[28]
3. *Band-aid method*^[29]
One end of the tape is placed against the side of the ingrown toenail, along the granulation tissue, and the rest is twisted around the toe at an angle so that the other end overlaps the first, but does not cover the wound itself [Figure 4]. The principle is that by physically pulling the side of the nail bed away from the nail, one can decrease pressure while simultaneously improving drainage of accumulated pus and drying of the wound. There are no controlled studies on this technique.
4. *Dental floss technique*
This noninvasive technique is used in the early stages of ingrown toenail. Without local anesthesia, a string of dental floss is inserted obliquely under the ingrown nail corner and pushed proximally. The lateral edge of the nail plate, including the spicule, is covered and separated with it. The technique is simple, easy to perform and is easily repeated by the patient, producing a fair chance of long-term remission from the ingrown toenail.^[30]
5. *Nail wiring*
In this technique, two holes are made with 23-G needles at the distal free edge of the nailplate. An elastic wire is inserted until the degree of the nail plate becomes less than 60°. The wire is bent forward, cut with clippers, so that it does not protrude from the nail end and the small hole made by the needle is filled with an ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate adhesive agent [Figure 5]. The elasticity of the wire helps in curing the deformity of the ingrown nail. It was reported in five patients with no recurrence 6 months after treatment.^[31]
6. *Angle correction technique*
The principle of this procedure is to correct the convexity of the nail by filing the whole surface of the nail, reducing its thickness by 50-75%. The procedure is repeated by the patient every 2 months, making the nail thin and soft. Recurrence was not seen in any of the eight patients at the end of 6 months.^[32]

7. Others

Using an acrylic artificial nail^[33] and a nail brace^[34] are other conservative techniques that have been used.

Anesthesia for ingrown toenail surgery

Local anesthesia of the great toe should be performed cautiously to avoid vascular complications as toe necrosis has been reported as a rare serious complication of ingrown toenail surgery.^[35] It has been suggested that metatarsal block is safer as compared to a digital block as collateral circulation is well developed, and the subcutaneous tissue is more expandable in the metatarsal area as compared to great toe^[36] [Figure 6]. A 2% lignocaine solution is preferable as a smaller volume is required. Contrary to popular belief, Kronic *et al.*,^[37] suggest that addition of epinephrine may reduce the need for a tourniquet and produce better and longer pain control during surgery.

Surgical techniques

There are various surgical treatment options for ingrown toenails, although none of the techniques have been able to establish themselves as the technique of choice. The ideal surgical procedure should result in a high level of patient satisfaction, both functional and aesthetic, a rapid return to normal activities, and a low rate of recurrence.^[38] Despite the lack of scientific evidence for the superiority of any one technique, many studies have shown greater success with the phenol-alcohol technique compared with other techniques.^[5,39,40] Simple nail avulsion alone leads to high recurrence rates, up to 70%.^[27,41]

Excision of the spicule and partial matricectomy: Suppan I technique

It is carried out in individuals with a Stage I ingrown toenail affecting the nail plate without hypertrophy of the nail fold and in adults or elderly patients, in whom tissue-regeneration capacity is reduced and likelihood of recurrence is lower. The technique consists of excision of the affected portion of the toenail and partial mechanical matricectomy (with curet or scalpel). Persichetti *et al.*,^[42] affirm that simple excision of the matrix using mechanical procedures is most effective, leading to fewer complications and infections and with a shorter healing time. Other studies, however, have found no significant differences between mechanical resection of the matrix and phenolization of the matrix, but discouraged the use of phenol as it

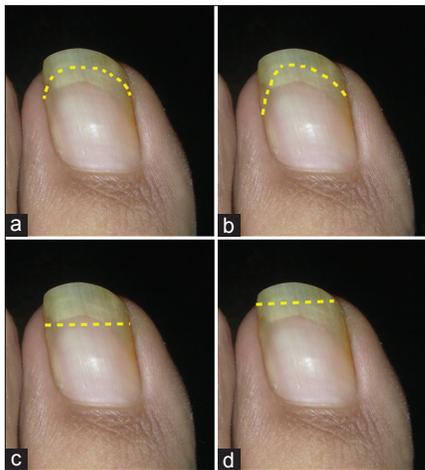


Figure 1: Correct method of trimming of toenails. (a) Improperly rounded. (b) Improper – V-shaped. (c) Improper – too short. (d) Proper – straight across beyond the nail bed



Figure 2: Stages of ingrown toenails. (a) Stage I. (b) Stage IIa. (c) Stage IIb. (d) Stage III

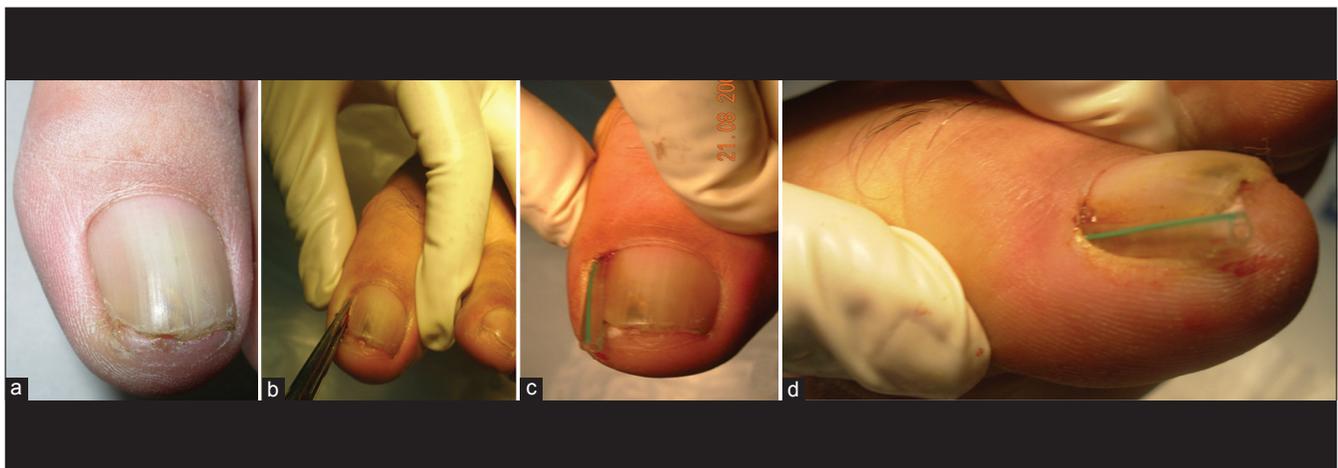


Figure 3: Gutter splint or sleeve technique. (a) Ingrown toenail stage I. (b) Freeing the nail margin. (c) Insertion of vinyl IV tubing cut lengthwise. (d) Trimmed tube to let nail grow beyond the nail bed



Figure 4: Band Aid® method of conservative treatment

is toxic.^[43] Use of phenol for matricectomy can lead to tissue necrosis, pain and persistent exudative drainage



Figure 5: Schematic diagram of nail wiring. (a) Ingrown toenail. (b) Two holes made with a 23 G needle at the sides of the nail plate. (c) Elastic wire inserted. (d) Elastic wire straightened, cut and fixed with cyanoacrylate adhesive

post operatively. Rarely, systemic toxicity may ensue, due to longer duration of contact, which includes abdominal pain, dizziness, cyanosis, hemoglobinuria and cardiac arrhythmias.

Chemical partial matricectomy: Phenol-Alcohol technique

Phenolic ablation has a high success rate up to 90%. It is less painful, has a lower morbidity and has a higher success rate than surgical excision of the matrix. It is likely that there is some phenolic nerve damage at the site of surgery, which provides a degree of analgesia, but does not result in any long-term deficit. Indications for a phenolic ablation include stage I, stage IIa disease, young or adolescent patients because they have great tissue-regeneration capacity and diabetic patients with controlled type 1 or 2 diabetes. The phenol-alcohol technique is safe in diabetic patients who have no vascular risk and have good control of their diabetes.^[38] Although there is no reported systemic side effects after phenol application for the treatment of ingrown nail, phenol application results in chemical burn and intense inflammatory changes. Though the recurrence rate is low (5%), post-operative complications like delayed healing and oozing are more common.^[44] Oozing may continue for upto 6 weeks, although daily washing, potassium permanganate soaks or usage of 20% ferric chloride^[45] will shorten this. The ooze is sometimes mistaken for infection and, although this can occur, it is rare. There is a single case report wherein poor healing after chemical ablation unmasked significant vascular disease of the lower extremities in two patients.^[46] The details of phenol-alcohol procedure are given in Table 3 [Figure 7]. Studies comparing phenol applications of different durations revealed that 1-minute phenol cauterization of the germinal matrix has a better safety profile than prolonged applications in the treatment of ingrown nails.^[47] According to a review of various surgical treatment modalities, phenolisation combined with avulsion of a nail is more effective than more invasive excisional surgical procedures to prevent symptomatic recurrence at six months or more (OR 0.44; 95% CI 0.24 to 0.80)⁵. The other agents that can be employed in chemical matricectomies are sodium hydroxide,^[48,49] and trichloroacetic acid^[50] [Table 4].

Wedge resection of the toenail and nail fold

This procedure can be carried out via the aesthetic reconstruction technique^[42] or the Winograd technique.^[51] Both techniques are very similar and are indicated for stage IIb and stage III onychocryptosis

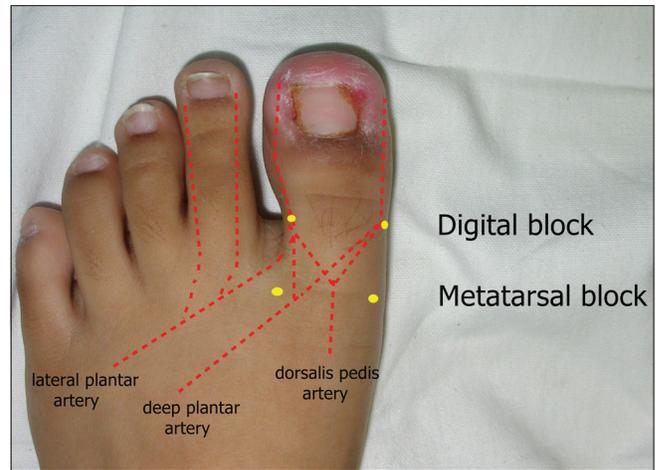


Figure 6: Anesthesia for toenail surgery



Figure 7: Treatment with phenol matricectomy. (a) ingrown toenail Stage III. (b) frontal view showing granulation tissue and hypertrophy around the ingrowing nail plate. (c) Lateral nail plate avulsion with excision of granulation tissue. (d) Lateral chemical matricectomy with 88% phenol. (e) Neutralization of phenol with povidone-iodine alcohol solution. (f) Regrowth of a narrow nail without recurrence at 6 months



Figure 8: Wedge Resection of the toenail and nail fold

[Figure 8]. The techniques involve excision of the affected portion of the nail plate, partial matricectomy and wedge extirpation of the hypertrophic nail fold and the nail bed. Winograd’s technique is a type of wedge excision with more elaborate attention to the removal of the lateral matrix horn and better preservation of the

lateral nail fold, whereas in an aesthetic reconstruction technique the aim is to reduce the convexity of the nail fold, with more attention given to the lateral nail fold. The aesthetic reconstruction technique involves complete removal of the nail plate and debridement of the granulomatous tissue, after which wedge-shaped ellipsis of skin and subcutaneous tissue, lateral to the affected nail fold, is removed. In a comparative study of 100 patients with ingrown toe nail, 50 were treated with the Winograd technique and 50 with the conservative sleeve or gutter splint method. Recurrence was observed in five (10%) patients who underwent sleeve surgery and six (12%) who underwent the Winograd technique. Postoperatively loss in work days was 2.0 weeks with Winograd technique and 1.1 weeks with gutter-splint method. These authors concluded that the sleeve method is more economical and appropriate for patients planning to go back to work soon. The sleeve method also resulted in greater matrix preservation and allowed regrowth of a normal nail with less signs of previous surgery, excellent cosmetic results and immediate pain relief.^[52]

Table 3: Procedure for lateral nail avulsion and phenol-alcohol technique

- i. Obtain surgical consent and explain the risks, benefits, and alternatives of the procedure.
- ii. Prepare surgically with povidone iodine solution. Give a digital block using lidocaine with or without epinephrine for local anesthesia.
- iii. Use a tourniquet around the toe for hemostasis for a short duration. The tourniquet can be left on safely for up to 20-25 minutes. Use with caution in patients with known peripheral vascular disease or diabetes.
- iv. The lateral 20-25% of the ingrown nail is the site of the partial lateral nail avulsion. Use a nail elevator under the nail to separate it gently from the nail bed.
- v. Use a nail splitter to cut from the distal end of the toenail straight back toward the cuticle beneath the nail fold.
- vi. Grasp the avulsed lateral nail fragment with a hemostat down to just past the cuticle. Remove it by twisting the avulsed nail outward. Ensure that the entire nail fragment and flat edge of the nail bed is retrieved to prevent formation of a nail spicule and the potential for recurrence of an ingrown nail.
- vii. Release the tourniquet after adequate hemostasis is achieved. Destruction of the nail-forming matrix beneath the nail plate includes phenolization or mechanical destruction of the nail matrix. For phenolization, apply an 80-88% phenol solution directly to the nail matrix three times for 1 minute each round. Then cleanse with 70% isopropyl alcohol to neutralize the phenol. Apply phenol only to the matrix and not the nail bed or surrounding tissue, which may delay wound healing. Phenol should not be used during pregnancy.
- viii. If excessive lateral granulation tissue is present, it is destroyed with radiosurgery ablation. A 5-mm ball electrode is moved back and forth over the lateral granulation tissue, coagulating with 40 to 50 W of current (setting, 4-5).
- ix. Antibiotic ointment is applied; a bulky gauze dressing is placed. Systemic antibiotics may be given for 7-10 days.

Total matricectomy

This procedure is indicated for stage IV onychocryptosis in adult patients, onychogryphosis, onychodystrophy and chronic hypertrophy of the distal and lateral folds. Nail excision and total matricectomy with phenol is performed.^[53,54]

Alternative techniques

CO₂ laser, radiofrequency and electrocautery for matricectomy

CO₂ laser has been recommended as an effective primary modality of treatment with a success rate of 50–100%.^[55] Well-established advantages of the

Table 4: Comparison of different agents used for chemical matricectomy^[47-50]

Agent used	Concentration (%)	Duration of application	Advantages	Disadvantages
Phenol	80-88	Three rounds of 1 min each round	High success rates (90%) and low recurrence rate (5%)	Local - Pain, postoperative oozing, chemical burn, tissue necrosis. Rare systemic toxicity
TCA	100	30 sec – 1 min	Overall success rate (95%) Can be stored for a long period Short healing time No neutralization required. No systemic toxicity	Pain, postoperative drainage and tissue destruction – relatively less as compared to phenol. Very few controlled studies.
NaOH	10	3 sec – 3 min (no standardization)	Success rates (95%) Rapid healing times No systemic toxicity	Pain, post operative drainage - relatively less as compared to phenol. Alkali burns – when longer duration of contact. Very few controlled studies.

CO₂ laser technique are less bleeding, reduced postoperative pain, immediate sterilization of infected tissue, and limited thermal damage to the surrounding tissues.^[55,56] Moreover, the possibility to selectively direct the laser beam into the deep recesses of the lateral horns of the matrix makes laser the therapeutic modality of choice.^[57] The disadvantage is that re-epithelialization and healing of the tissues by secondary intention takes 3–6 weeks. The Er: YAG laser^[58] radiofrequency ablation and electrocautery are other techniques employed for matricectomy.

Decompression technique

This procedure entails unilateral soft tissue resection of the nail fold combined with partial nail plate avulsion technique without permanent matricectomy. No permanent injury is incurred on the matrix, though recurrences are common.^[59]

Soft-tissue nail fold excision technique

The procedure pioneered by Vandenbos and Bowers was based on the assumption that the nail is not the causative factor in development of the ingrown toenail. Chapeskie performed this procedure on over 560 patients with no recurrences.^[6] This procedure does not touch the nail. After local anesthesia, the soft tissue enveloping the nail is excised widely in an elliptical manner. It is important that all the skin at the edge of the nail be removed. The wound is left open to close by secondary intention. Postoperative management involves soaking of the toe in warm water three times a day for 15–20 minutes. The wound heals by 4–6 weeks. The advantage of this technique is the preservation of the nail and its matrix, excellent cosmetic results, no recurrences and high rates of patient satisfaction.^[60] Noel also reported excellent short-term results without recurrences in the 12 month follow-up period in 23 patients treated with soft tissue resection without matricectomy.^[61] A major, although rare, postoperative complication that can occur following wide excision of soft tissue is a loss of cutaneous innervation.

Silicone gel sheets

This simple technique involves the excision of the one-quarter part of the lesional side of the nail plate without excising the granulation tissue. After 24 hours, the silicone gel sheet is placed on the granulation tissue and the exposed nail bed and bandaged loosely without applying any pressure. The silicone gel sheets are successful in reducing the

thickness of the hypertrophic nail fold and prevent the recurrence of the condition during the regrowth of the nail plate. The advantage of the method is that it is not destructive to the nail matrix and the adjacent tissue.^[62]

Role of antibiotics

Oral antibiotics are considered as an essential component in the treatment course of ingrown toenails.^[63,64] However, antibiotic necessity remains controversial. Some physicians feel that instituting oral antibiotics before performing a phenol matrixectomy or at the time of the phenol matrixectomy reduces the risk of developing further infection.^[65] Other investigators have indicated that once the offending nail is removed, the localized infection will resolve without the need of antimicrobial agents.^[66] Initial treatment with oral antibiotics may not decrease healing times and it may be responsible for the delay in the actual matricectomy, which further leads to prolonged healing times. Furthermore, there was not a significant difference in healing between groups that received concomitant antibiotics and matrixectomy compared with the group that received matrixectomy alone.^[67] If at all antibiotics are considered, they must be efficacious against coagulase-negative staphylococcal species, specifically *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, which is the most commonly cultured pathogen in infected ingrown toenails.^[68]

Postoperative care and analgesics

Typically post operative care includes, advising the patient to avoid wearing shoes for 3 days,^[69] and to keep the leg elevated for 24-48 hours. The dressing can be removed by the patient on the day after the surgery and is followed by cleaning with betadine or epsom salt soaks for 10-15 minutes, twice daily for a week. Following the soaks the patient is advised to apply antibiotic ointment and a small bandage. Analgesic requirement depends upon the method used to treat the ingrown toenail; usually analgesics prescribed for 2-3 days are enough. The patient can resume work usually after 48 hours. The patient is called for follow-up after 1 week.

Prognosis

Whatever procedure is employed, recurrences can occur. The primary cause for recurrence following these procedures is ineffective or incomplete matrix eradication, and regrowth of keratin tissue, from the matrix as a nail or from the lateral horn as a spicule. The spicule is most commonly located at the junction

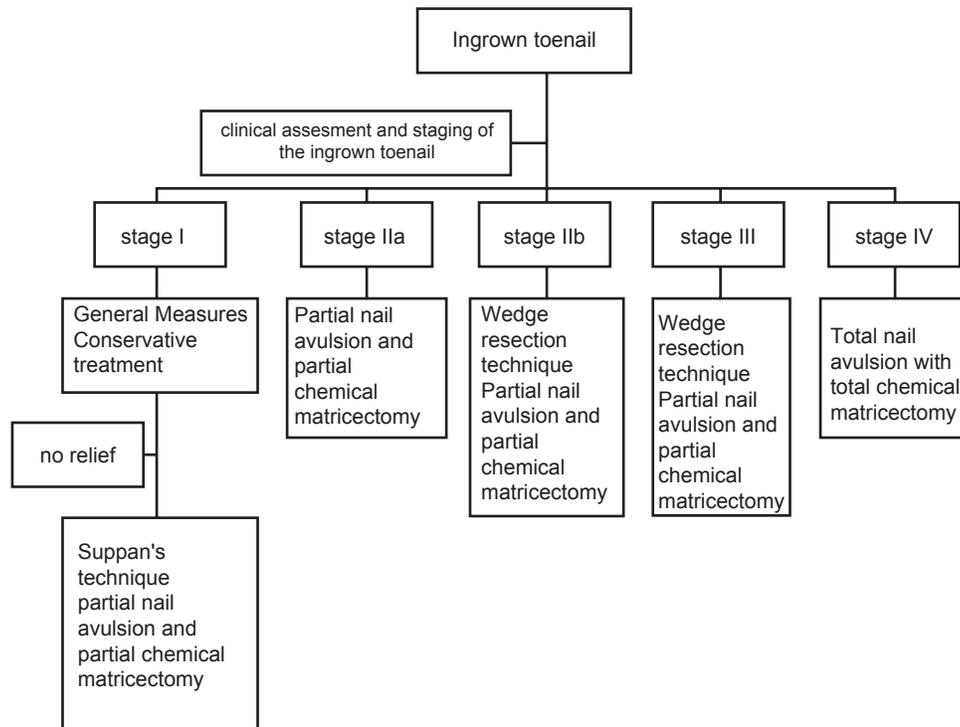


Figure 9: Algorithm for treatment of ingrown toenail

of the proximal and lateral nail folds or in the lateral groove, and represents one of the most frequent forms of surgical failure. It may easily be treated by superficial keratolytics or by excision and phenolization under local anesthesia.

Simple nail avulsion alone has high recurrence rates (about 70%) and is not advocated.^[41] Elliptical longitudinal wedge resection has a reported recurrence rate of 5-20%.^[6] Chemical matricectomy with phenol, with a recurrence rate of 5% is a good option for the nonsurgically oriented dermatologist.^[40] However, postoperative complications may be more frequently reported. Almost the same therapeutic results have been obtained with laser matricectomy. Although the lowest recurrence rates with the best cosmetic outcome have been seen in soft tissue nail fold excision technique, it has not been widely reported.

CONCLUSIONS

The ingrown toenail continues to be a common source of morbidity worldwide and has a significant impact on the quality of life of an individual. Correct management of onychocryptosis requires identification of the stage and evaluation of the affected tissues [Figure 9]. Nail surgery should be considered in cases of pain, recurrent onychocryptosis, surgical

relapse, and failure of conservative treatment. It is important to select the surgical technique that is best suited to the patient’s particular clinical situation. The evidence suggests that simple nail avulsion combined with the use of phenol, is more effective at preventing symptomatic recurrence of ingrowing toenails, though with an increased risk of infection. Despite innumerable treatment options, ideal technique with a low recurrence rate, low downtime and high cosmetic acceptability is still to be elucidated.

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