



Cheilectomy: a guide to your recovery

This leaflet aims to answer your questions about having surgery for a Cheilectomy procedure. It explains the benefits, risks and alternatives, as well as what you can expect when you come to hospital.

What a Cheilectomy?

Based on your medical complaint, the clinical examination of your toe and the imaging, a diagnosis has been made of wear and tear arthritis (osteoarthritis) of your big toe. It may be due to previous trauma or can just happen because of the congenital shape of your foot bones. It is a common condition. In mild or moderate cases a large amount of the pain can be coming from the new bone that has grown on the top of the joint. It stretches the nerves, tendons and can catch on the shoe or when the toe bends. Cleaning out these bumps is called a Cheilectomy. It does not cure the underlying arthritis but can ease the pain in the majority of patients.

Why should I have Cheilectomy surgery?

Non-surgical treatment methods may have been tried first. These include appropriate wide and soft shoes or shoe inserts to cushion the sole of the foot. Sometimes an injection helps the symptoms. If these measures all fail, then you may wish to consider surgery. The operation aims to help improve the pain you get as the big toe bends up during walking and activity. Some swelling will remain in the forefoot and toes for up to six months after surgery. In addition to improving pain, some improvement in movement of the big toe is also a goal but not always possible due to the arthritis. This is why moving the big toe immediately after surgery is vital to ensure the best return of movement possible. Because the joint is still arthritic, final outcome depends on whether there is further development of this arthritis.

What are the risks?

In general, the risks of any operation relate to the anaesthesia and the surgical procedure itself. In most cases you will have a general anaesthetic. You will be able to discuss this with the anaesthetist and they will identify the best method for your individual case. The main surgical risks are listed below:

Swelling: Your foot will swell after the operation as part of the response to surgery and the healing process. This will reduce gradually but it may take more than six months for the swelling to go down completely. It is important to elevate your foot in the early stages.

Infection: The incision (cut) usually heals within two weeks, but may leak a small amount of fluid. In a small number of cases (5%), the wounds may become infected and you may need to be prescribed antibiotics.

Persistent or recurrent pain: A proportion of patients (10 - 20%) experience persistent pain after surgery, or their symptoms may recur. Further surgery may be necessary. A Cheilectomy is a tidy up procedure, the underlying arthritis is still there, and we are doing it to make the already damaged joint less painful. In a small proportion of patients the pain can persist despite cleaning the bumps.

Are there any alternatives?

Simple non-surgical measures, as detailed above, can be tried before undergoing surgery.

How can I prepare for Cheilectomy surgery?

You should make arrangements to be collected from the hospital. Someone should stay with you overnight if you have a general anaesthetic and your operation is a day case. You will need some time off work after the surgery. This will be at least 1-3 weeks but maybe longer if you have a manual job. We advise you speak to your employer before surgery to make plans.

Giving my consent (permission):

We need to ask your permission to perform the cheilectomy surgery. You will be asked to sign a consent form that says you have agreed to the treatment and that you understand the benefits, risks and alternatives. If there is anything you don't understand or you need more time to think about it, please tell us or the staff caring for you. Remember, it is your decision. You can change your mind at any time, even if you have signed the consent form. Let staff know immediately if you change your mind. Your wishes will be respected at all times.

Will I feel any pain?

There will be some pain after the surgery. While you are asleep local anaesthetic may be injected into your foot to reduce the pain after the operation even if you go to sleep for the surgery. You will be given medicines to take home to control the pain. The nurse will go through the medicines with you, including how often and when to take them. There will be a combination of strong and weak pain killers. It is essential that you maintain an adequate level of pain relief after your surgery so make sure that you regularly take your prescribed painkillers. However the tablets are not compulsory and if you have little pain you may not need to take them. If your pain does not settle, you can either be reviewed in your scheduled outpatient appointment or you should seek further advice and management from your GP.

The Day of the Surgery:

Your surgeon will see you before and after your operation. The anaesthetist will also see you before your operation on the ward or in theatre, any queries about the anaesthesia are best discussed with him/her directly on the day.

Waiting for your operation:

Please note that you may not be the first patient on the operating list and therefore have a variable amount of time during which you will be waiting to go to theatre; how long will depend in your place on the list. If you are the last patient to be scheduled for surgery, it may be up to three or four hours; you should therefore come prepared for a wait. Some reading material is provided by the day case unit but we appreciate a wait of several hours can be tedious; as such you may wish to bring a book, some work or other material to keep yourself occupied.

After your operation, prior to discharge:

Your foot will be heavily bandaged to protect it and reduce the swelling. The gauze bandage which is applied in theatre in a sterile environment will stay on for 2 weeks. There will be no plaster cast. The physiotherapist will issue you with crutches and a special surgical sandal to wear. If you already have either of these, please bring them with you. The crutches are not essential, but as the foot is sore when weight bearing you may find it helpful to use them. You should acquire a waterproof shower cap for your foot (LimbO or Seal-Tight)

The hospital may bill for any incidentals such as the crutches, surgical shoe, shower cap and any medications. You will be given medications to take home to control the pain. When you feel comfortable and ready you will be allowed to go home. You should have made arrangements to be picked up from the hospital and have someone staying with you at least overnight if you are a day case. As a day case patient, you can normally go home about 3-5 hours following surgery. As an overnight patient, you will be discharged around 10 am the next day.

What happens after Cheilectomy surgery?

The day of your surgery:

The surgery will be through a cut on the top of the big toe. When you have recovered from the anaesthetic, normally you can get up and walk freely in a special sandal that will help protect the operation site. Your foot and ankle will be securely bandaged to protect it and to reduce the swelling. The gauze bandage which is applied in the operating theatre will stay on for two weeks. There will not be a plaster cast. You must keep your foot elevated. Most patients can go home on the same day as the surgery.

What do I need to do after I go home?

This is a general guide only. Patients will progress and recover from their surgery at different rates. If your surgeon gives you different advice, then you should follow that.

Days 1 - 7 after surgery:

The local anaesthetic in the joint will start to wear off, so you will need to start taking painkillers. You should keep the foot elevated when not walking or exercising for the first week after the operation. Whenever the foot is put down, it will swell and become sore. It is normal to see mild bruising and some dry blood on the foot. By the end of this week the post operative pain will have significantly reduced. Try to start bending the toe with the bandage as much as you can.

Day 8 - 13 after surgery:

Continue to elevate the foot as much as possible. You may walk short distances within your home or to a car from this week, ensuring you are wearing the special sandal. In week two you can start working from home and possibly return to work but you must try and keep the foot elevated. Depending on the nature of your employment, you may be signed off from working for longer. You will be seen approximately two weeks after your operation in the outpatient clinic. At this time the wounds will be checked and any stitches removed.

Days 14 - 21 after surgery:

You can start driving after two weeks if you can safely control your car. The Drivers Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) regards it as your responsibility to judge when you can safely control a car. You should contact your GP or the DVLA and your insurance company if you are concerned about this.

Days 22 - 28 after surgery:

You should remove all the remaining wound dressings at home, by soaking the dressings off in the shower. You should apply skin emollient such as a vitamin E moisturiser around the healing wound. Once the wound is completely healed, you should apply the moisturiser over the wound as well. You may go swimming if the wound is dry and healed. At this stage, your foot will still be swollen. Do not expect to fit into your normal shoes. You may start wearing a pair of wider, looser fitting shoes. A good option includes trainers, with loosened laces. Low impact exercise, such as exercise bike, cross trainer can be started.

5 - 6 weeks after surgery:

You can start gentle exercises and activities earlier and gradually increase your activity level with time.

6 - 12 weeks after surgery:

Your mobility will continue to improve. You can usually return to work after six weeks. Low impact exercise, such as walking, can be started after 6 weeks.

3 - 6 months after surgery:

Your foot may continue to be swollen for up to 6 months following this surgery.

What should I do if I have a problem?

If you experience any of the following symptoms, please contact us, your GP or go to your nearest A&E department:

- increasing pain
- increasing redness, swelling or oozing around the wound site
- fever (temperature higher than 38°C).
- suspect you have DVT (deep vein thrombosis) - symptoms include pain and/or burning in the back of your lower leg. You may also feel unwell and have a temperature

If you have an infection at any time during your recovery, either suspected by you or diagnosed by your GP or an A&E doctor, please contact your surgeon's secretary.

Contact Details

If you have any questions or concerns about ankle arthroscopy surgery, please contact the following:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Lindo Wing, Paddington• Hospital of St John & St Elizabeth• The BMI Blackheath Hospital	<p>Andre</p> <p><i>tel:</i> 0207 8673747 <i>mob:</i> 07432 572000 <i>fax:</i> 02076919330 <i>email:</i> contact@otlclinic.co.uk</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Out of Hours (Emergency)	<p>Please contact your GP or go to your local A&E department if you have any urgent medical concerns outside these normal working hours.</p> <p>Please also inform Mr Mushtaq's team at the earliest opportunity.</p>