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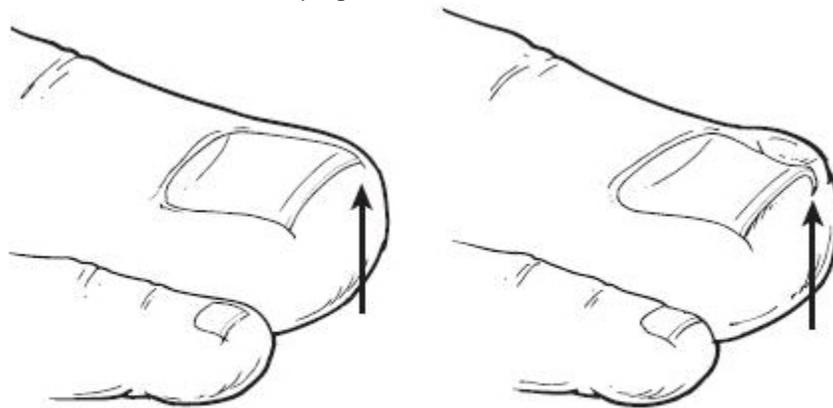
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## Ingrown Toenail

### What Is an Ingrown Toenail?

When a toenail is ingrown, the nail is curved downward and grows into the skin, usually at the nail borders (the sides of the nail). This "digging in" of the nail irritates the skin, often creating pain, redness, swelling, and warmth in the toe. If an ingrown nail causes a break in the skin, bacteria may enter and cause an infection in the area, which is often marked by drainage and a foul odor. However, even if your toe isn't painful, red, swollen, or warm, a nail that curves downward into the skin can progress to an infection.



Normal nail

Ingrown nail

### What Causes an Ingrown Toenail?

Ingrown toenails can develop for various reasons. In many people, the tendency to have this common disorder is inherited. In other cases, an ingrown toenail is the result of trauma, such as stubbing your toe, having an object fall on your toe, or engaging in activities that involve repeated pressure on the toes, such as kicking or running. The most common cause of ingrown toenails is improper trimming. Cutting your nails too short encourages the skin next to the nail to fold over the nail. Another cause of ingrown toenails is wearing shoes that are tight or short. Certain nail conditions are often associated with ingrown toenails. For example, if you have had a toenail fungal infection or if you have lost a nail through trauma, you are at greater risk for developing an ingrown toenail.

### Treatment

Sometimes initial treatment for ingrown toenails can be safely performed at home. However, home treatment is strongly discouraged if you suspect you have an infection, or if you have a medical condition that puts your feet at high risk—for example, diabetes, nerve damage in the foot, or poor circulation.

#### **Home care:**

If you don't have an infection or any of the above conditions, you can soak your foot in room-temperature water (add Epsom's salt if you wish), and gently massage the side of the nail fold to help reduce the inflammation. Avoid attempting "bathroom surgery." Repeated cutting of the nail can cause the condition to worsen over time. If your symptoms fail to improve, it's time to see a foot and ankle surgeon.

#### **Physician care:**

The foot and ankle surgeon will examine your toe and select the treatment best suited for you. Treatment may include:

- **Oral antibiotics.**

If an infection is present, an oral antibiotic may be prescribed.

- **Surgery.**

A simple procedure, often performed in the office, is commonly needed to ease the pain and remove the offending nail. Surgery may involve numbing the toe and removing a corner of the nail, a larger portion of the nail, or the entire nail.

- **Permanent removal.**

Various techniques may be used to destroy or remove the nail root. This treatment prevents the recurrence of an ingrown toenail. Your surgeon will determine the most appropriate procedure for you.

Following nail surgery, a light bandage will be applied. Most people experience very little pain after surgery and may resume normal activity the next day. If your surgeon has prescribed an oral antibiotic, be sure to take all the medication, even if your symptoms have improved.

## **Preventing Ingrown Toenails**

Many cases of ingrown toenails may be prevented by following these two important tips:

### **Myths**

Cutting a notch (a "V") in the nail will reduce the tendency for the nail to curve downward. Repeated trimming of the nail borders is a good way to treat ingrown toenails. Cotton placed under the nail will relieve the pain. You can buy effective ingrown toenail treatments at the drug store.

### **Truths**

Cutting a "V" does not affect the growth of the toenail. New nail growth will continue to curve downward. Repeated nail trimming fails to correct future nail growth and can make the condition worse. Cotton placed under the nail can be harmful. It can easily harbor bacteria and encourage infection. Over-the-counter topical medications may mask the pain, but they fail to address the underlying problem.