


PATIENT INFORMATION SHEET

43	TOPIC	Painful skin lesion sole of foot	
PROCEDURE		Excision of plantar lesion – Rotation Flap & Suture	
			
AIMS OF SURGERY		To reduce pain and lesion formation To reduce the need for regular treatment / use of insoles / orthoses	
ADVANTAGES OF THIS OPERATION		<input type="checkbox"/> Removes the problem lesion and pulls across normal skin to replace it N.B. The procedure may need to be undertaken in conjunction with an osteotomy if mechanical overload is associated with the lesion.	
SPECIFIC RISKS OF THIS OPERATION		<input type="checkbox"/> Recurrence of lesion <input type="checkbox"/> Breakdown of skin flap	<input type="checkbox"/> Painful thickened scar with corn / callus formation
OVERVIEW			
Operation time		Usually between 15 – 30 minutes	
Incision placement		Directly around and next to the lesion	
Stitches		Stitches are necessary and are usually simple stitches which require removal	
Fixation		None required for this procedure	
Will I have plaster?		This may be necessary. If your particular operation requires a plaster we will let you know in advance	
Is this a Day Procedure?		Yes, you can usually go home the same day (you will usually be admitted for half a day)	
Estimated time off work		Non-manual work approximately 4-6 weeks Manual work 6-8 weeks	
INDICATIONS FOR THE PROCEDURE		A painful / recurrent skin lesion which has not responded to the range of other treatments including regular podiatry treatment	
ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS		Manage your symptoms by altering activity levels, using painkillers, changing footwear/ extra-width or special footwear possibly with an in-shoe foot support. Regular routine podiatry treatment	
GENERAL RISKS OF SURGERY		The anaesthetic options and general risks of foot surgery are outlined in the Generic Pre-operative Information Booklet for Patients with which you will have already been provided YOU SHOULD READ THIS LEAFLET IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GENERIC PRE-OPERATIVE INFORMATION BOOKLET FOR PATIENTS (Numbered 1)	
MORE INFO BY:		1. Speaking with your consultant or one of the clinical team 2. Reading the information provided 3. Looking at our Department's NHS Choices information or the Faculty of Surgery website 4. See our Podiatric Surgery public facing website pages on http://www.herefordshire.nhs.uk/	

Excision of plantar lesion

Answers to Common Questions

The Operation

The operation is usually performed under a local anaesthetic, usually around the ankle or behind the knee. Most patients find this to be more comfortable than a dental injection.

Although the operation is relatively short, you will be in the Day surgery Unit for longer. You must have a competent adult at home for the first day and night after surgery. This allows us to be sure you will be safe for the first night.

First 2-4 days

- This is the worse time for pain but you will be given painkillers to help. You must rest completely for 2-4 days.
- You should not bear any weight on the foot. You will need to be non-weightbearing for up to 3 weeks.
- You should restrict your walking to going to the bathroom and when getting about use your crutches in the way you will have been shown.
- You can get about a little more after 3 days.

3 to 5 days after surgery

- You will need to attend for your foot to be checked and re-dressed.
- You must remain non-weightbearing on the operated foot.

Two weeks after surgery

- You must attend again. Alternate sutures may be removed.
- You must remain non-weightbearing on the operated foot.

Three weeks after surgery

- The remaining sutures will be removed.
- You will be able to start to walk on the foot

6-8 weeks after surgery

- There may be residual swelling.
- You may return to work but may need longer if you have an active job
- You may return to driving if you can perform an emergency stop. You must check with your insurance company before driving again.
- Sport can generally start between 8-12 weeks.

Six months after surgery

- You will have a final review between 3- 6 months following surgery.
- The swelling should now be slight and you should be getting the full benefit of surgery.

Twelve months after surgery

- The foot has stopped improving with all healing complete.

Please note; if a complication arises, recovery may be delayed.