

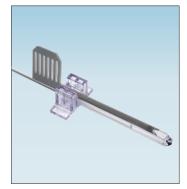
CASE STUDY

Endoscopic Decompression of a Morton's Neuroma / Nerve Compression Syndrome

of the Third Intermetatarsal Space



Gary M. Lepow, DPM, MS, FACFAS



ClearGuard LE[™] Endoscopic Soft Tissue Release System



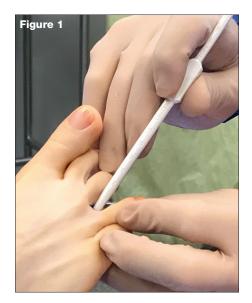
Nerve Decompression



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Introduction

A middle age female presented with symptoms of burning, radiating pain, and paresthesias which were exacerbated with shoes and exercise. The patient has an active lifestyle and was training for a competitive triathlon event.





She had increasing symptoms for two years and attempted conservative care which included, adjusting her training schedule, modifying her shoes and socks, utilizing over-the-counter anti-inflammatories, rest, and icing after exercise. On examination, there was pain on palpation of the distal third intermetatarsal space with paresthesias radiating distally into the third and fourth digits. X-rays revealed mild separation of the third and fourth digits.

Initial conservative treatment consisted of a series of three steroid injections over two months. In addition, she was provided off-loading metatarsal pads and modified orthotics, all of which gave inconsistent relief of symptoms. After several attempts of conservative care with unsatisfactory results, the recommendation was made for a surgical decompression procedure.

Procedure

The patient was admitted for outpatient surgery. While in a supine position, a one centimeter linear, web



space incision was made. This was followed by wide dissection to locate the superficial and deep transverse intermetatarsal ligament. The sequential Dilators from the ClearGuard LE[™] system (Figure 1) were used to dilate the intermetatarsal space and the Synovial Elevator (Figure 2) was used to release the soft tissue. The slotted cannula was then inserted. (Figure 3) The cannula was dried with cotton tip applicators before inserting a 4 mm, 30-degree arthroscope. (Figure 4) Photographs were taken to confirm the location and pathology. The forward cutting blade was then inserted, (Figure 5) and direct visualization with the transparent cannula was achieved during the incising of the deep transverse intermetatarsal ligament. (Figure 6) The release was confirmed via arthroscopic imaging, and the blade was removed. (Figure 7)

Closure was performed with subcutaneous tissue and skin sutures, followed by a posterior tibial nerve block and local infiltration with Marcaine 0.5% and 1 cc of dexamethasone. A light





dressing was applied, and the patient was discharged with a postoperative shoe.

Post Operative Course

The patient was instructed to continue with partial weight-bearing for two days, followed by increased weight-bearing as tolerated. The sutures were removed in 10 days, and the patient returned to a soft, lowheeled shoe for three weeks. The return to higher heeled shoes and aerobic exercise began at that time. The exercises included cycling with regular tennis shoes and another non-impact aerobic exercise for approximately three weeks.

The patient was very pleased with the outcome, due to the successful relief of symptoms with a minimal scar, and a quick return to shoes and exercises.



Figure 6



Discussion

I began utilizing endoscopic decompression of neuromas approximately 30 years ago. As the systems have evolved over the years to provide a safer release with greater visibility, the ClearGuard LE" System has improved upon previous systems by allowing for 360-degrees of visualization and a "stop" at the end of a cannula to prevent excessive cutting of nonpathologic tissue. The "wings" at the entry point of the cannula allows for nice retraction of the toes. The streamlined, fully sterile, and single-use instrument set is extremely efficient and allows for cost savings compared to having to process reusable instruments. The ClearGuard LE[™] Endoscopic Soft Tissue Release System can also be used for other lower extremity procedures including plantar fasciotomy, gastroc recession, and tarsal tunnel release.



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