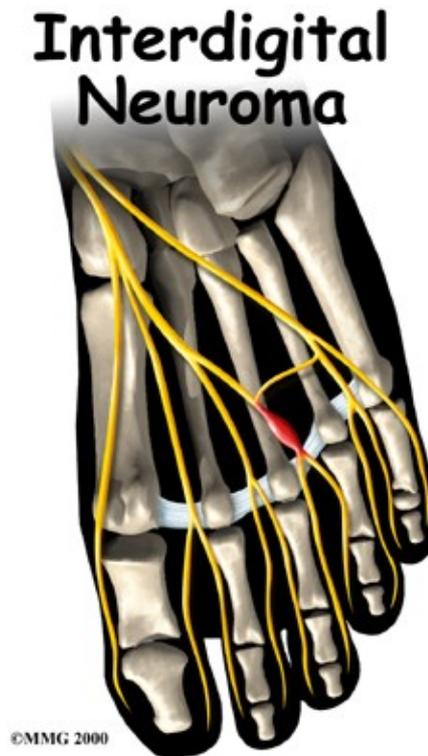


Interdigital Neuroma (Morton's Neuroma)

Introduction

Foot Physical Therapy in Naperville, Aurora, Lisle, Wheaton, Warrenville, DuPage County, Will County



Welcome to OMTA Physical Therapy's patient resource about Interdigital Neuroma (Morton's Neuroma).

Interdigital neuroma (sometimes called a Morton's neuroma) is the medical term for a painful growth in the forefoot. The pain is most commonly felt between the third and fourth toes but can also occur in the area between the second and third toes. The exact cause of this problem is not clear. Some studies suggest that it is due to swelling, scarring, or a noncancerous tumor in one of the small nerves of the foot. The symptoms seem to be caused by irritation of the nerve that runs in the space between each toe.

This article will help you understand:

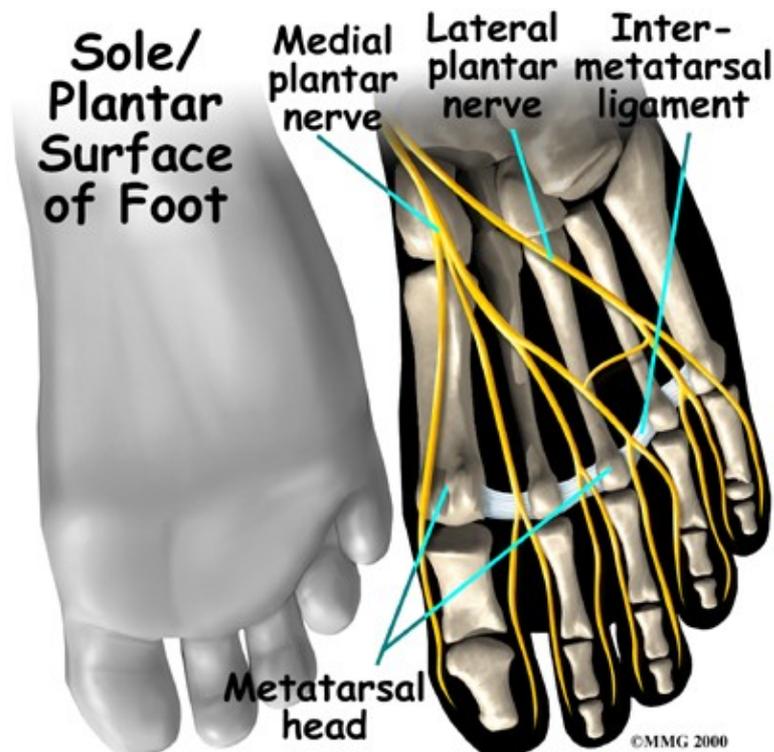
- what is known about the condition
- how the condition causes problems
- what can be done for your pain

Anatomy

What part of the foot is involved?

The nerves of the foot run into the forefoot and out to the toes between the long *metatarsal bones* of the feet. Each nerve splits at the end of the metatarsal bone and continues out to the end of the toe. Each nerve ending supplies feeling to two different toes. The interdigital neuroma occurs in the nerve just before it divides into the two branches, the area under the ball of the foot. A *neuroma* is formed by the swelling or thickening in this part of the nerve.

Foot Nerves



Related Document: [OMTA Physical Therapy's Guide to Foot Anatomy](#)

Causes

Why does the condition develop?

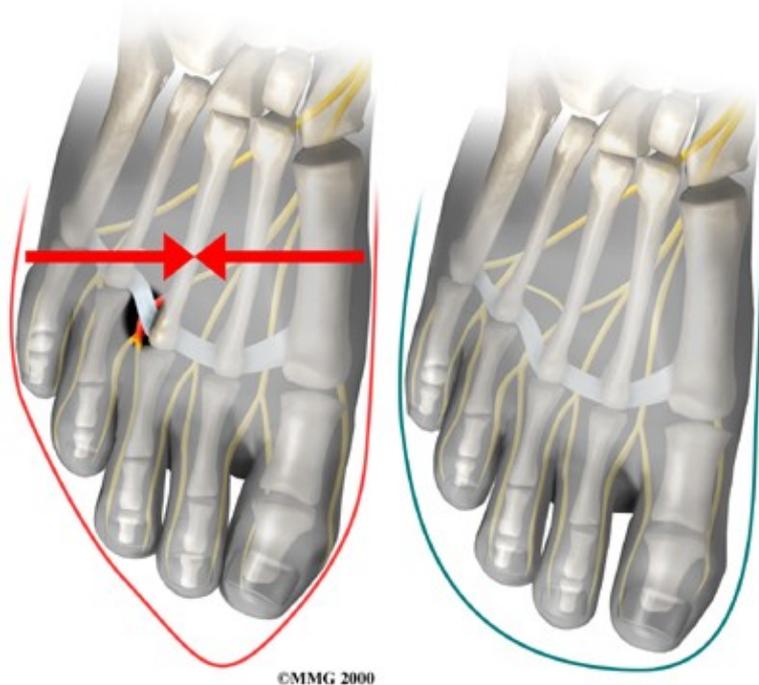
It is not entirely understood why an interdigital neuroma forms. Most likely, it results from repeated injury to the nerve in this area. Many theories have been put forth as to the cause of the chronic injury, but none has been proven.

The most common cause of pain is thought to be irritation on the nerve. The chronic nerve irritation is believed to cause the nerve to scar and thicken, creating the neuroma. Many foot surgeons feel that the

problem may arise because the metatarsal bones squeeze in on the nerve, and the ligament that joins the two bones irritates, or *entraps*, the nerve. Entrapment of the nerve is thought to lead to the chronic irritation and pain.

Cause of Pain

Shoewear



Symptoms

What does an interdigital neuroma feel like?

The neuroma usually causes pain in the ball of the foot when weight is placed on the foot. Many people with this condition report feeling a painful catching sensation while walking, and many report sharp pains that radiate out to the two toes where the nerve ends. You may feel swelling between the toes or a sensation similar to having a rock in your shoe. This can feel like electric shocks, similar to hitting the funny bone on your elbow.

Diagnosis

How will my health care provider know it's an interdigital neuroma?

When you first visit OMTA Physical Therapy, our Physical Therapist will examine your foot and speak with you about the history of your problem. Diagnosis of interdigital neuroma is generally made during the history and physical examination.

Some patients may be referred to a doctor for further diagnosis. Once your diagnostic examination is complete, the Physical Therapists at OMTA Physical Therapy have treatment options that will help speed

your recovery, so that you can more quickly return to your active lifestyle.

Our Treatment

Non-surgical Rehabilitation

When you begin Physical Therapy at OMTA Physical Therapy, our treatment of an interdigital neuroma usually begins with our Physical Therapist evaluating your shoes and recommending changes in your foot wear. Our Physical Therapist may suggest firm-soled shoes that have a wide forefoot, or *toe box*. The added space in this part of the shoe keeps the metatarsals from getting squeezed inside the shoe. We may also place a special metatarsal pad within your shoe under the ball of your foot. The pad is designed to spread the metatarsals apart and take pressure off the neuroma.

These simple changes to your footwear may allow you to resume normal walking immediately. But we recommend that you cut back on more vigorous activities for several weeks to allow the inflammation and pain to subside.

In addition to changing the shoes that you wear, our Physical Therapist will also apply direct treatments to the painful area to help control pain and swelling. Examples include ultrasound, moist heat, and soft-tissue massage. Our therapy sessions sometimes include *iontophoresis*, which uses a mild electrical current to push anti-inflammatory medicine, prescribed by your doctor, into the sore area. This treatment is especially helpful for patients who can't tolerate injections.

Post-surgical Rehabilitation

You may require crutches for a few days after surgery, and our Physical Therapist can help you learn to properly move about without further injuring your foot. Your foot will remain tender for several days. The incision will be protected with a bandage or dressing for about one week after surgery. The stitches are generally removed in 10 to 14 days. However, if your surgeon chose to use sutures that dissolve, you won't need to have the stitches taken out.

When you visit OMTA Physical Therapy after your surgery, our Physical Therapist will develop a personalized rehabilitation program to help speed our recovery. When your recovery is well under way, regular visits to OMTA Physical Therapy will end. Although we will continue to be a resource, you will eventually be in charge of doing therapeutic exercises as part of an ongoing home program.

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Surgery

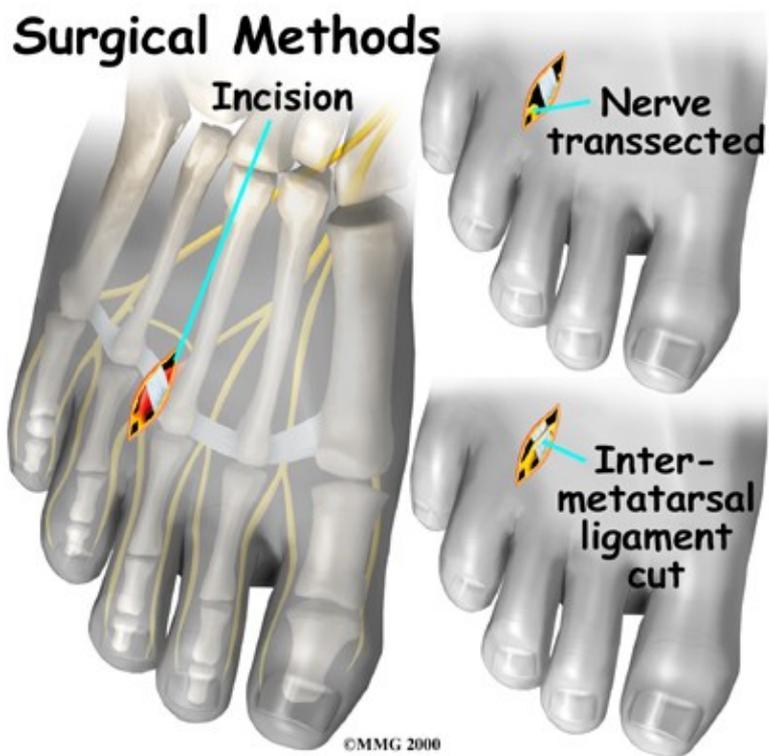
If these nonsurgical measures fail to resolve the pain, surgery may be suggested. There are several different approaches to treating the neuroma surgically.

Neuroma Removal

The more traditional procedure involves removing the neuroma. Since the neuroma is part of the nerve, the nerve is removed, or *transected*, as well. This results in permanent numbness in the area supplied by the nerve.



To remove a neuroma surgically, a small incision is made in the skin between the two toes that are affected by the neuroma. The neuroma is located and removed by cutting the nerve. The skin incision is repaired with stitches and a dressing applied.



Ligament Release

Many foot surgeons believe that removing the nerve as the initial surgery may be too radical. These surgeons suggest that a simple operation to release the ligament between the metatarsal bones will reduce the squeezing action by the metatarsals and remove the irritation on the nerve by the ligament. If this surgery fails, the more traditional approach to removing the nerve can be done later. One of the benefits to this procedure is that you are not left with any numbness in the toes.

These surgical procedures can be done either under *general anesthesia*, where you are put to sleep, or with a type of *regional anesthesia*. Regional anesthesia means that the nerves of the foot are blocked by injecting a local anesthetic, similar to lidocaine, into the area around the nerves leading to the foot. Only the foot goes to sleep. The surgery is most commonly done as an outpatient procedure, meaning you can go home the same day.

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