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SURGICAL PREVENTION OF PURULENT INGROWN TOENAIL IN CHILDREN

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Abstract
Purulent inflammation caused by ingrown toenails is one of the most common problems in pediatric surgery. This condition can cause significant inconvenience to the child, accompanied by pain, swelling and inflammation, and in more complex cases— purulent discharge. Although in most cases it is possible to manage this disease by conservative methods, sometimes surgical intervention is necessary [9, 6, 4].

Introduction

Ingrown toenail is a pathological condition in which the corner of the nail plate grows into the skin, which causes pain, inflammation and swelling. This is often accompanied by the development of infection, with the formation of pus. Ingrown toenails can occur on any finger, but most often the big toes are affected.

The condition can be caused by a number of factors:

improper nail cutting;

by wearing uncomfortable or tight shoes;

- injuries to the nail plate;
- hereditary predisposition;

violation of hygiene habits.

If an ingrown toenail is not treated in a timely manner, it can lead to chronic inflammation and recurring infections [7, 1, 10].

In the early stages of the disease, ingrown toenails can be treated with conservative methods, such as changing hygiene habits, using antiseptics, special bandages, or pharmaceutical preparations to relieve inflammation. However, in some cases, when conservative treatment fails or the disease has serious complications, surgical intervention may be recommended [2, 5].

Surgical prevention of purulent ingrown toenail in children is indicated in the following cases:

If the problem persists after applying topical medications, baths, and other ways to eliminate inflammation, surgery may be necessary.

If the inflammation occurs over and over again, despite attempts to correct the situation using conservative methods, this may indicate that the problem requires deeper intervention.

If the inflammation develops into a purulent stage, more radical intervention is needed to remove the infection and prevent further complications [8, 3].

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In some children, the nail plates may have an unusual shape, prone to ingrowth. In such cases, surgical prophylaxis may be necessary to prevent recurrence.

Types of surgical intervention

1. Removal of a part of the nail plate. The most common method is partial removal of the ingrown corner of the nail. The procedure is performed under local anesthesia, and the surgeon removes only the part of the nail that grows into the skin. This approach helps to eliminate the source of inflammation and prevent further ingrowth. In most cases, patients recover quickly after this operation, and relapses of the disease are significantly reduced.
2. Removal of the entire nail, followed by treatment of the nail bed. In more complex cases, when an ingrown toenail has caused prolonged inflammation and changes in the structure of the nail bed, complete removal of the nail may be required. After the nail is removed, the tissue is treated to ensure proper growth of the new nail and minimize the chance of regrowth.
3. Coagulation or chemical destruction of a part of the nail. In some cases, it is possible to use chemicals or laser coagulation to destroy part of the nail plate, which helps prevent ingrown toenails in the future. These methods are less traumatic, but may require long-term follow-up.
4. Correction of the shape of the nail (plastic nail plate). If there are hereditary factors, such as the irregular shape of the nail, which is prone to ingrowth, surgery to change the shape of the nail may be recommended. This is done by plastic correction or removal of parts of the nail plate to normalize growth.

After surgery, certain recommendations must be followed to prevent purulent ingrown toenails: It is important to keep the wound clean and dry to prevent the development of infection. Usually, the doctor prescribes antiseptics for treatment.

In the first few days after surgery, the child may experience discomfort, so painkillers may be prescribed to relieve pain.

After surgery, it is important to avoid stress on the operated leg in order to prevent complications and accelerate healing.

Regular checkups with a doctor will help to detect possible problems in time and prevent relapses.

Advantages of surgical prevention:

Surgical intervention helps not only to get rid of the current inflammation, but also prevents possible recurrence of the disease.

The operation eliminates the problem itself — ingrown toenail, which significantly reduces the likelihood of its regrowth.

If an ingrown toenail is not treated, more serious complications may occur, such as chronic inflammation or the development of purulent processes. Surgical intervention helps to avoid these risks.

Conclusion

Surgical prevention of purulent ingrown toenails in children is an effective treatment method that is used in case of ineffectiveness of conservative therapy and the presence of serious complications. Surgical intervention helps to eliminate the causes of inflammation, prevent

recurrence and restore the normal growth of the nail plate. After surgery, it is important to follow the doctor's recommendations and follow all nail care measures to speed up the recovery process and ensure a long-term effect.

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