

Pathophysiology

- Perineural fibrotic swelling of interdigital plantar nerve (nerve to sole of the foot)
- Nerve to sole of foot begins behind medial malleolus
- Nerve enters sole of the foot, posterior tibial nerve divides into medial and lateral plantar nerves
- Interdigital branches then bifurcate into proper digital nerves - supplies sensation to medial and lateral aspect of each toe
- Repetitive mechanical entrapment and ischemic tethering of the nerve
- Occurs at metatarsal heads just distal to intermetatarsal ligament
- Dorsiflexion of toes - interdigital nerves compressed by metatarsal heads - ischemically tethered beneath intermetatarsal ligament

Demographics/Risk factors

- Occurs in 3rd web space - greater shearing forces and physically larger (Between 3rd and 4th toes) or second webspace
- Females more than males
- Middle aged population
- Wearing shoes with tight toe box/high heeled
- Repetitive toe dorsiflexion (dancing, walking, squatting, running -forefoot)
- Hypertonic gastrocs
- Hyperpronation

Presentation

- Sharp burning sensation in 3rd/4th web space
- Pain usually begins on sole of the foot at the level of metatarsal heads - radiates to the toes
- Feels as though they are walking on a marble
- Can radiate proximally
- Numbness, paresthesias, cramping in the toes adjacent to neuroma
- Sharp pain lasts 5-10 minutes then dull ache that lasts a few hours
- Aggravated by constrictive shoes/high heels/activity
- Relieved by taking off shoe and gently massaging area
- Tenderness within affected space
- Palpate adjacent metatarsals and MTP joints (MTP synovitis - pain and swelling occurs, stress f#, metatarsalgia - focal pain on plantar aspect of MT head)
- PROM/AROM of toe dorsiflexion painful
- +ve Lateral squeeze test (clicking and pain - dorsal subluxation of neuroma)
- Diminished sensation over interdigital skin **if motor/reflex changes, consider alt diagnosis**
- Assess for arches, hyperpronation, gastroc hypertonicity, foot/ankle joint hypomobility

Imaging

- Hx and physical exam more effective than imaging
- Rule out metatarsal stress f#, osteonecrosis, osteochondrosis, OA
- Can show a radiopaque lesion = morton's neuroma



DDx

- MTP synovitis
- Stress f#
- Metatarsalgia
- Infection
- Neoplasm
- Freiberg's infarction (pain over dorsal second metatarsal head in young females)
- Ganglion cysts
- True neuroma
- Intermetatarsal bursitis
- Lumbar radiculopathy
- Peripheral neuropathy (tarsal tunnel syndrome)

Management

- Patient education
- Footwear modification
- Use of metatarsal pad (distributes pressure away from affected joint)
- Arch supports
- Nerve mobilisation/flossing
- Myofascial release/stretching of gastrocnemius
- Strengthening of FHL
- EMT of foot joints (MTP and calcaneocuboid joints)
- Avoid high heeled, narrow, or unpadded shoes
- Forefoot strike to mid foot strike
- If conservative care fails, consider injection /surgery



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Not published yet.
Last updated 3rd February, 2021.
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