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Interventions for ingrowing toenails

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Interventions for ingrowing toenails (Review)

Eekhof JAH, Van Wijk B, Knuistingh Neven A, van der Wouden JC



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[Intervention Review]

Interventions for ingrowing toenails

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ABSTRACT

Background

Ingrowing toenails are a common problem in which part of the nail penetrates the skinfold alongside the nail, creating a painful area. Different non-surgical and surgical interventions for ingrowing toenails are available, but there is no consensus about a standard first-choice treatment.

Objectives

To evaluate the effects of non-surgical and surgical interventions in a medical setting for ingrowing toenails, with the aim of relieving symptoms and preventing regrowth of the nail edge or recurrence of the ingrowing toenail.

Search methods

We updated our searches of the following databases to January 2010: the Cochrane Skin Group Specialised Register, CENTRAL in *The Cochrane Library*, MEDLINE, and EMBASE. We also updated our searches of CINAHL, WEB of SCIENCE, ongoing trials databases, and reference lists of articles.

Selection criteria

Randomised controlled trials of non-surgical and surgical interventions for ingrowing toenails, which are also known by the terms 'unguis incarnatus' and 'onychocryptosis', and those comparing postoperative treatment options. Studies must have had a follow-up period of at least one month.

Data collection and analysis

Two authors independently selected studies, assessed methodological quality, and extracted data from selected studies. We analysed outcomes as risk ratios (RR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI).

Main results

This is an update of the Cochrane review 'Surgical treatments for ingrowing toenails'. In this update we included 24 studies, with a total of 2826 participants (of which 7 were also included in the previous review). Five studies were on non-surgical interventions, and 19 were on surgical interventions.

The risk of bias of each included study was assessed; this is a measure of the methodological quality of several characteristics in these studies. It was found to be unclear for several items, due to incomplete reporting. Participants were not blinded to the treatment they received because of the nature of the interventions, e.g. surgery or wearing a brace on the toe. Outcome assessors were reported to be blinded in only 9 of the 24 studies.

None of the included studies addressed our primary outcomes of 'relief of symptoms' or 'regrowth', but 16 did address 'recurrence'. Not all of the included studies addressed all of our secondary outcomes (healing time, postoperative complications - infection and haemorrhage, pain of operation/postoperative pain, participant satisfaction), and two studies did not address any of the secondary outcomes.

Surgical interventions were better at preventing recurrence than non-surgical interventions with gutter treatment (or gutter removal), and they were probably better than non-surgical treatments with orthonyxia (brace treatment).

In 4 of the 12 studies in which a surgical intervention with chemical ablation (e.g. phenol) was compared with a surgical intervention without chemical ablation, a significant reduction of recurrence was found. The surgical interventions on both sides in these comparisons were not equal, so it is not clear if the reduction was caused by the addition of the chemical ablation.

In only one study, a comparison was made of a surgical intervention known as partial nail avulsion with matrix excision compared to the same surgical intervention with phenol. In this study of 117 participants, the surgical intervention with phenol was significantly more effective in preventing recurrence than the surgical intervention alone (14% compared to 41% respectively, RR 0.34, 95% CI 0.17 to 0.69).

None of the postoperative interventions described, such as the use of antibiotics or manuka honey; povidone-iodine with paraffin; hydrogel with paraffin; or paraffin gauze, showed any significant difference when looking at infection rates, pain, or healing time.

Authors' conclusions

Surgical interventions are more effective than non-surgical interventions in preventing the recurrence of an ingrowing toenail.

In the studies comparing a surgical intervention to a surgical intervention with the application of phenol, the addition of phenol is probably more effective in preventing recurrence and regrowth of the ingrowing toenail. Because there is only one study in which the surgical interventions in both study arms were equal, more studies have to be done to confirm these outcomes.

Postoperative interventions do not decrease the risk of postoperative infection, postoperative pain, or healing time.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Treatments for ingrowing toenails

Ingrowing toenails are a common problem and occur when the edge of the nail grows into flesh at the side of the nail, causing a painful injury. This punctured skin can become inflamed and infected.

This is an update of the Cochrane review 'Surgical treatments for ingrowing toenails'. We have broadened the scope of this review to include all types of treatment for ingrowing toenails. As well as including non-surgical treatments for ingrowing toenails, we have also looked at surgical interventions with pre- and postoperative interventions to reduce postoperative complications.

We included 24 randomised controlled trials, with a total of 2826 participants, and our aim was to determine which is the most effective treatment.

By comparison with non-surgical interventions, surgical interventions are more effective in preventing the recurrence of an ingrowing toenail.

We found that none of postoperative treatments used, such as antibiotics or manuka honey; povidone-iodine with paraffin; hydrogel with paraffin; or paraffin gauze, reduced the risk of postoperative infection or postoperative pain, or gave a shorter healing time.

Different non-surgical and surgical interventions for ingrowing toenails are available, but there is no agreement about a standard first-choice treatment.

BACKGROUND

Description of the condition

Ingrowing toenails, also known as 'onychocryptosis' or 'unguis incarnatus', are a common problem among the general population. Most commonly, the big toe is involved, but it may also involve the lesser toes (DeLauro 2004). Ingrowing toenails occur when the periungual skin (around the nail) is punctured or traumatised by one of the distal angles of the nail plate. This results in a cycle of invasion by foreign bodies, which is sometimes followed by infection with signs of inflammation and then repair processes. The person develops a painful and draining lesion, with the formation of granulation tissue at the side of the puncture (Heidelbaugh 2009). These symptoms cause a great deal of discomfort, and they often have an impact on everyday activities (Yang 2008).

Based on clinical experience, a number of causes have been suggested, including improper trimming of the nail, tearing nails off, or wearing constricting footwear (Yang 2008). In barefoot populations, a lower incidence of onychocryptosis has been found, so it is assumed that wearing shoes is a possible risk factor (Gunal 2003). It has been suggested that thin and flattened nails increase the risk of ingrown toenails, but this has never been properly studied. Other risk factors that may increase the likelihood of ingrowing toenails are diabetes and obesity; as well as cardiac, renal, and thyroid disorders that may predispose people to lower extremity oedema (Heidelbaugh 2009). In adolescence, the feet perspire more often, causing the nail and skin to become soft. This results in nails that easily split, allowing a part of the nail to pierce the soft skin. In older people ingrowing nails are more often caused by a reduced ability to care for their nails (DeLauro 2004).

Epidemiology

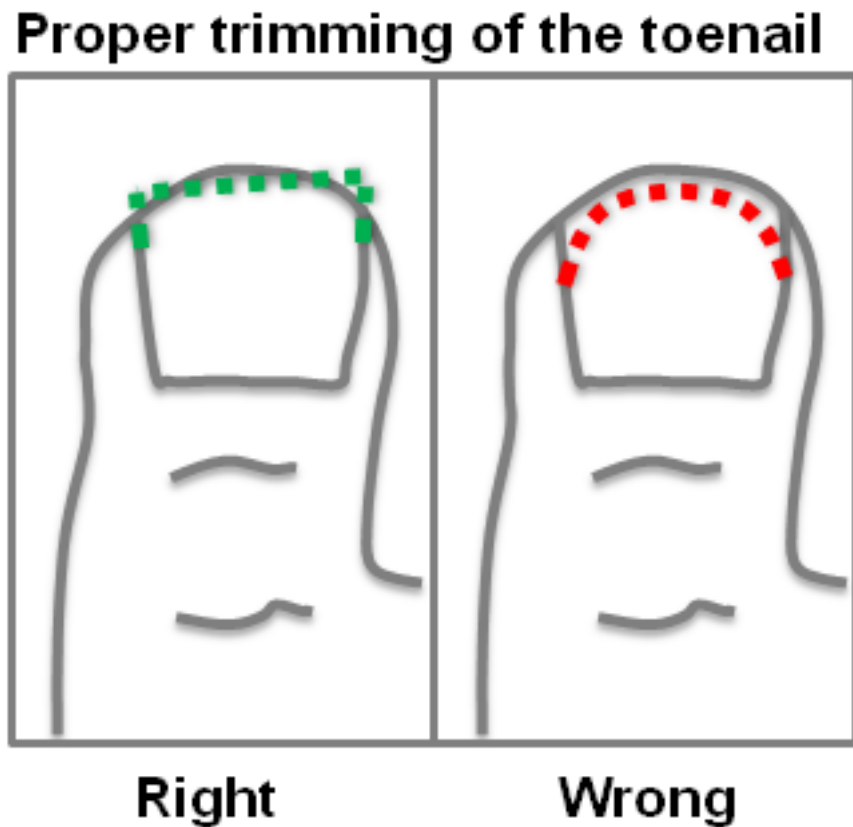
The 1990 US National Health Survey reported that ingrown toenails were more common with advancing age, in women, in those

earning less than \$10,000 per year, and in those living in the southern United States. Also, ingrowing toenails are reportedly less common in black people than in white people in nearly all age groups (DeLauro 2004). Based on foot type, a higher prevalence is found in people in which the first toe is shorter than the second toe. Also, in people in which the first and second toes are equal in length, but in which the first metatarsal is shorter than the second, a higher prevalence is found (Gunal 2003). In a multiethnic community-based study about prevalence of foot and ankle conditions, the most common conditions were toenail disorders (74.9%), of which 7.4% were ingrown nails. There was no significant difference in gender or race/ethnicity (Dunn 2004). Approximately 20% of those presenting to a general practitioner with a foot problem have an ingrowing toenail (Reyzelman 2000). The Second Dutch National Survey of General Practice gives a prevalence in Dutch general practice of 54/10,000 registered patients per year, with a peak between 15 and 24 years of age (Westert 2005).

Pathophysiology (natural history)

History and physical examination reveal that the most common cause of ingrowing toenails is improper trimming of the nail. Proper toenail trimming involves cutting the nail straight across (Figure 1). When an attempt is made to round off the corners of the nails, a barb can be created that anchors itself in the soft tissue around the nail. As the nail plate grows from the matrix distally, this barb will penetrate these tissues more deeply. If the person does not seek care, the condition can become chronic. At the side of the puncture, local inflammatory processes can lead to enzymatic digestion of the offending nail portion. The inflammatory process can lead to a granuloma, and it can result in permanent hypertrophy of the nailfold. These additional soft tissue masses can create new pressures on the periungual tissues, fostering recurrence of the problem (DeLauro 2004).

Figure 1. Proper Trimming of the Toenail



Ingrown toenails can be classified into three stages: mild (or stage I), moderate (or stage II), and severe (or stage III) (Figure 2). Mild cases are characterised by nail-fold swelling, oedema, erythema, and pain (with pressure), resulting from the puncture of the skin by the nail plate. Moderate cases are associated with the same symptoms as in mild cases, but they also lead to inflammatory granuloma tissue, accompanied by seropurulent discharge; infection; and sometimes ulceration of the nail fold. The most severe cases resemble mild and moderate cases, but they mostly exhibit chronic inflammation; the formation of epithelialised granulation tissue; and sometimes marked nail-fold hypertrophy. Indications for treatment of ingrowing toenails, therefore, include significant pain or infection or chronic, recurrent inflammation of the nail fold (DeLauro 2004; Gerritsma-Bleeker 2002).

Figure 2. The Three Stages of Ingrown Toenails



When an ingrowing toenail is presented to a physician, in almost all cases it will be treated. In general it is assumed that an ingrowing toenail is not a self-limiting problem, but it can only be cured if treated properly. When an ingrowing toenail is left untreated, stage I will develop into stage II, creating more discomfort, and it may prevent the person from carrying out their normal daily activities. Stage II will become a stage III ingrown toenail with no intervention. This results in an even more painful toe and a greater impact on the person's daily life. In the literature we found little information on the complications when an ingrown toenail is left untreated. We found only one study in which the possibility of osteomyelitis secondary to an ingrown toenail was described (Cox 1995).

Description of the intervention

A large number of interventions are used for ingrowing toenails. These can be divided in two major categories:

Non-surgical (or conservative) interventions

Non-surgical (or conservative) interventions aim to relieve symptoms, prevent the ingrown toenail getting worse, help cure the problem, and prevent recurrence (e.g. in time, repenetration of the nail fold leads again to clinical symptoms). Non-surgical interventions are most likely to be of use when the ingrowing toenail is at a mild or moderate stage of development (stage I and stage II). Gutter treatment (plastic) and orthonyxia are explained below. Many other non-surgical or conservative interventions are also available, for example, soaking the toe in warm water or placing a cotton wisp under the ingrowing nail edge (Heidelbaugh 2009).

Surgical interventions

Surgical interventions aim to remove the troublesome part of the nail (in combination with matrix destruction), thus, relieving symptoms and preventing regrowth of the nail, which prevents recurrence. Surgical interventions are most likely to be of use when the ingrowing toenail is at a more severe stage of development (stage II and stage III).

Recurrence is defined as repenetration of the nail fold over time, resulting in a repeat of clinical symptoms.

Regrowth is defined as when the (part of the) nail that has been operatively removed has returned.

There are a lot of different surgical interventions. Almost every surgical intervention aims to remove the troublesome part of the nail and destroy the underlying matrix so that there is a small risk of recurrence. The techniques used nowadays are mostly modifications of the techniques originally described by Winograd, Zadik, and Ross (Ross 1969; Winograd 1929; Zadik 1950). The nomenclature in the classification of the interventions is based on the description of the technique, instead of the names of the inventor of the technique.

The following techniques and combinations of techniques are used as surgical interventions (see below for explanations).

1. radical excision of the nail fold (also known as 'Vandenbos procedure')
2. rotational flap technique of the nail fold
3. wedge excision, wedge segmental excision, or wedge resection (also known as 'Winograd')
 - i) combined with application of a caustic liquid, like phenol (Ph) or sodium hydroxide (sod)
4. total nail avulsion
 - i) combined with total (chemical or surgical) excision of the matrix (also known as 'Zadik')
5. partial nail avulsion (PNA, also known as 'Ross')

- i) combined with surgical (partial) matricectomy (removing the matrix of the nail)
- ii) combined with chemical (partial) matricectomy with phenol (Ph) or sodium hydroxide (sod)
- iii) combined with physical (electrofulguration) matricectomy (electrofulguration is a method of electrosurgery used to produce superficial desiccation of tissue)

How the intervention might work

Non-surgical interventions

Figure 3 relates to the following three treatments.

Figure 3. Three Non-surgical Interventions



Gutter treatment

With gutter treatment (also known as gutter removal or splint technique), a small vinyl or plastic tube slit from top to bottom

with one end diagonally cut is placed over the ingrowing nail side, separating the nail from the nail wall, and, thus, preventing it from

growing further into the skin. The tube can be affixed with tape or with sutures (Schulte 1998).

Orthonyxia

Orthonyxia (also known as brace treatment) is an intervention in which a small metal brace is placed on the nail after the troublesome part of the nail is removed. The metal brace has an omega shape on its highest level and U-shaped hooks on both sides. These hooks are placed around both edges of the nail, then the brace is put under tension, placed on the dorsum of the nail, and attached with gel. The aim of this intervention is relieving nail pressure on the soft tissue and correcting the nail bed deformity (Larsen 1971).

Band-aid method

With adhesive bandage, the nailfold is pulled away from the nail. The idea of this technique is that it will reduce the pressure of the nail on the edge of the nail.

Surgical interventions

The preparation for a surgical procedure is the same for almost all techniques: The affected toe is cleaned with an antiseptic, like iodine or alcohol, then a ring block anaesthetic (with lidocaine or procaine) at the base of the toe is applied. A tourniquet is applied to

prevent excessive bleeding, then one of the following interventions is carried out. (With the first three techniques, the pressure of the nailplate on the nailfold is taken away by removing the nailfold. With the last two techniques, the pressure of the nailplate on the nailfold is taken away by removing (a part of) the nailplate.)

Radical excision of the nail fold (no figure)

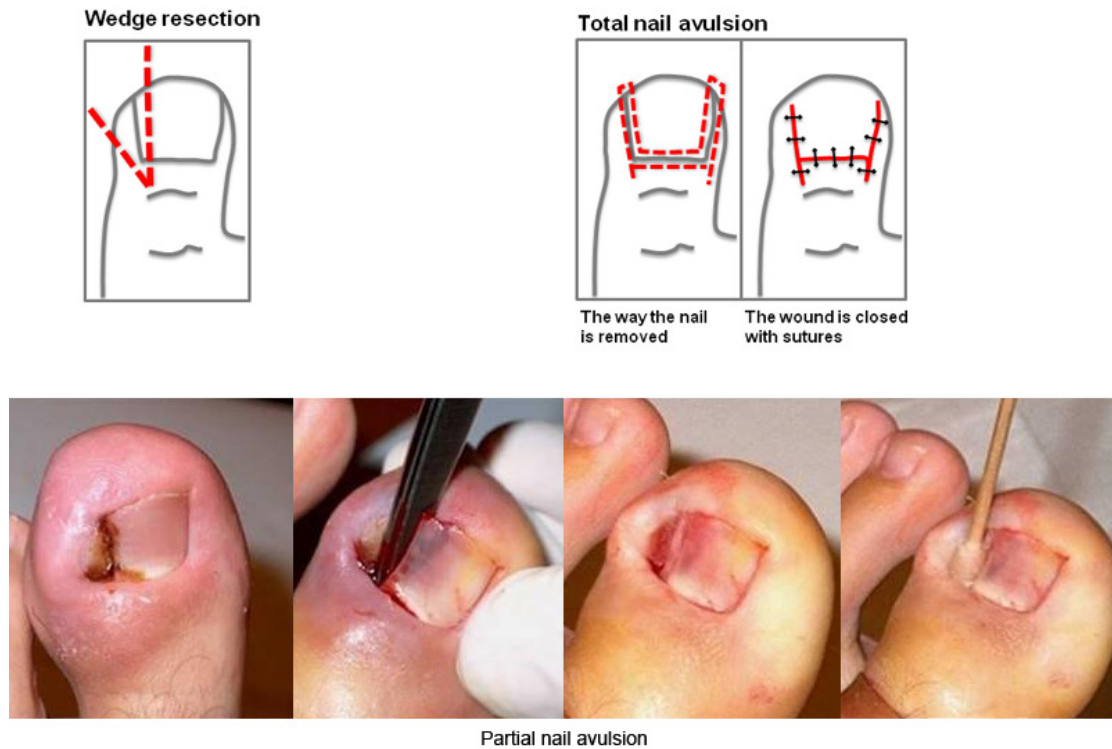
A surgical blade is inserted vertically between the nail fold and the edge of the nail until it protrudes through the plantar surface of the toe. The blade is then pushed in distally, slicing the nail fold from the toe. The flap is then cut off at the base, leaving a raw defect, which is covered with a gauze and pressure dressing (Antrum 1984).

Rotational flap technique (no figure)

A V-shaped area is excised from the proximal nail fold, allowing rotation of the lateral nail fold to cover the exposed area after excision. Another downward incision is made on the distal end of the lateral nail fold. The whole lateral nail fold is then dissected free and retracted away from the nail bed. This allows for excision of the ingrown part of the nail plate and the related matrix. The lateral nail fold flap is then rotated upward and adjusted to the new size of the nail plate, thereby, achieving anatomical and aesthetic closure (El-Shaer 2007).

Figure 4 relates to the following three treatments.

Figure 4. Surgical Interventions



Wedge resection

The wedge resection was first described by Winograd; nowadays, several modifications are still used. The aim of this technique is to remove the troublesome part of the nail and the offending nail fold. A small incision in the soft tissue of the nail fold and eponychium (proximal nailfold) is made. Chiefly by blunt dissection, the soft tissue is separated from the ingrowing piece of nail until the lateral edge of the nail is reached. With small pointed scissors the nail is cut, the incision extending back to the end of the matrix. The loose piece of nail is retracted and separated from the nail bed. With a small surgical curette, the matrix and nail bed is destroyed to prevent recurrence ([Winograd 1929](#)).

Total nail avulsion

Total nail avulsion seems to be the easiest way to relieve symptoms. The whole nail is removed and, if necessary, the granuloma is excised. This technique can be combined with total excision of the underlying matrix ([Zadik 1950](#)). Excision of the matrix can be

done in two different ways: by excising the matrix (surgical) with a surgical knife or scraping away the matrix, or by application of a caustic liquid (chemical), like phenol or sodium hydroxide. These liquids destroy living cells and so prevent regrowth of the nail and, thus, recurrence.

Partial nail avulsion

Partial nail avulsion was first described by Ross. Nowadays modifications of his technique are widely used in treating ingrown toenails. The aim of this technique is to remove the troublesome part of the nail. This is done by cutting down the longitudinal axis of the nail and removing the troublesome part of the nail using artery forceps ([Ross 1969](#)). This technique, similar to total nail avulsion, can be used in combination with several other techniques. Those that are most used are surgical and chemical matrixectomy, which can be done in two different ways: by excising the matrix (surgical matrix excision (Surg ME)) with a surgical knife or scraping away the matrix, or by application of a caustic liquid (chemical), like phenol or sodium hydroxide. These techniques can be used

separately, but they are also often used together. First the matrix is scraped away, and then a caustic liquid is applied to destroy the remaining matrix. Also, electrofulguration can be used as a way to destroy the underlying matrix and, so, prevent recurrence. Surgical and chemical matricectomy are both interventions only performed in addition to a surgical intervention. They are used in addition to wedge resection, total nail avulsion, and partial nail avulsion.

For all surgical procedures, the need of a tetanus injection has to be considered.

Postoperative interventions

Several interventions to reduce postoperative complications are available. The aim of these interventions is to reduce postoperative infection or inflammation. For this review, we found several studies looking at the following postoperative interventions:

- oral or topical antibiotics before or after a surgical intervention;
- povidone-iodine with paraffin gauze after surgical intervention;
- hydrogel with paraffin gauze after surgical intervention;
- paraffin gauze after surgical intervention; and
- manuka honey dressing after surgical intervention.

Why it is important to do this review

There are several interventions for the treatment of ingrowing toenails. It is not clear which interventions give the best results when looking at recurrence, healing time, postoperative complications (e.g. infection, bleeding), and satisfaction. Although there is no consensus about a standard first-choice treatment, most physicians prefer surgical treatment over non-surgical (conservative) treatment. Surgical interventions are carried out by a wide variety of healthcare professionals, such as general practitioners, surgeons, and podiatrists. Non-surgical interventions could be effective for ingrowing toenails at stage I and maybe even at stage II, but these interventions are often overlooked, although they could provide a cost-effective approach in treatment before a surgical intervention is carried out.

The object of performing a surgical intervention on an ingrowing toenail is to cure the actual problem and to prevent its regrowth and recurrence. The object of performing a non-surgical intervention is to cure the problem and prevent recurrence, but not to prevent regrowth. Therefore, the primary outcome measures are the relief of symptoms and prevention of recurrence and/or regrowth (including nail spikes/spicules).

In this review we have evaluated different surgical and non-surgical interventions for ingrowing toenails as well as several interventions to prevent postoperative complications.

OBJECTIVES

To assess the effects of interventions in preventing the recurrence of ingrowing toenails.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

We included randomised controlled trials for the treatment of ingrowing toenails (and for the synonyms 'unguis incarnatus' and 'onychocryptosis'). Randomised trials comparing postoperative treatment were also included. The studies must have had a follow-up period of at least one month.

Types of participants

We included men and women of any age who required a treatment for ingrowing toenail(s).

Types of interventions

We included all treatments for ingrowing toenails, including the following:

- surgical interventions;
- non-surgical interventions; and
- interventions to reduce postoperative complications.

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

- 1) Relief of symptoms
- 2) Recurrence
- 3) Regrowth (including nail spicules/nail spikes)

Secondary outcomes

- 1) Healing time
- 2) Postoperative complications (infection and haemorrhage)
- 3) Pain of operation/postoperative pain
- 4) Participant satisfaction

Search methods for identification of studies

We aimed to identify all relevant randomised controlled trials (RCTs) regardless of language or publication status (published, unpublished, in press, or in progress).

Electronic searches

For this update, we searched the following databases up to 20 January 2010:

- the Cochrane Skin Group Specialised Register using the terms (ingrow* and toenail*) or onychogryphosis or onychocryptosis or (unguis and incarnatus);
- the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) in *The Cochrane Library* using the search strategy in [Appendix 1](#);
- MEDLINE using the strategy in [Appendix 2](#); and
- EMBASE using the strategy in [Appendix 3](#).

A final prepublication search of the above databases was undertaken on 15 November 2011. We also searched the following databases up to 15 November 2011:

- CINAHL (Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature) using the search strategy in [Appendix 4](#); and
- Web of Science using the search strategy in [Appendix 5](#).

Ongoing trials

We searched the following registers of ongoing trials on 15 November 2011, using the terms 'ingrown toenail', 'ingrowing toenail', 'ingrown toenails', 'ingrowing toenails', 'onychocryptosis', and 'unguis incarnatus':

- The metaRegister of Controlled Trials (www.controlled-trials.com).
- The US National Institutes of Health Ongoing Trials Register (www.clinicaltrials.gov).
- The Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry (www.anzctr.org.au).
- The World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry platform (www.who.int/trialsearch).
- The Ongoing Skin Trials Register (www.nottingham.ac.uk/ongoingskintrials).

Searching other resources

We checked the bibliographies of included and excluded studies for further references to relevant trials.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

In two rounds, two authors independently (AKN and BvW) selected all randomised controlled trials that met the inclusion criteria.

In the first round, we judged whether the study focused on ingrowing toenails and if it was a randomised controlled trial. In the second round, the same authors judged the follow-up period for relief of symptoms (one month or more) and if the outcome measure met our criteria (recurrence, clinical judgement of effect, participant satisfaction, improvement of symptoms).

Data extraction and management

Two authors (BvW and JCvdW) extracted data independently using a pre-defined data extraction form. After comparison and reaching agreement, they entered the data into Review Manager (RevMan).

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Two authors (BvW and JCvdW) critically appraised the studies independently using a structured form and pre-defined standards. The studies were assessed on sequence generation, concealment of allocation, blinding, intention-to-treat analysis, baseline comparability, and completeness of follow-up (see the 'Characteristics of included studies' table and 'Risk of bias' table for each included study).

Measures of treatment effect

For dichotomous outcomes, we expressed the results as risk ratios with 95% confidence intervals (CI). For continuous outcomes, the results were expressed as mean differences (MD) with 95% CI.

Assessment of heterogeneity

Heterogeneity between the studies was explored using the I^2 statistic, and if substantial heterogeneity (I^2 statistic > 50%) existed between studies for the primary outcome, reasons for heterogeneity were explored (e.g. using sensitivity analyses to examine the effects of excluding studies with lower reported methodological quality).

Data synthesis

We examined trials relevant to the focus of this review in greater detail. We provided a systematic synthesis of included trials, presenting the characteristics of trials and their results.

For studies with a similar type of intervention, we carried out meta-analyses to calculate a weighted treatment effect across trials using a random-effects model (DerSimonian and Laird model).

When studies had more than two arms, we conducted pair-wise analyses. When data from these studies could be pooled, we adjusted the size of the study groups by dividing by the number of arms.

Sensitivity analysis

We carried out sensitivity analyses in two instances: Where we were looking at the outcome 'recurrence' in a comparison of non-surgical and surgical treatments, we excluded a study without gutter treatment, and where we were looking at the outcome 'post-operative infection', we excluded incomparable surgery.

RESULTS

Description of studies

See: [Characteristics of included studies](#); [Characteristics of excluded studies](#); [Characteristics of studies awaiting classification](#); [Characteristics of ongoing studies](#).

Results of the search

With our sensitive search we found 982 articles about ingrowing toenails. For 401 of these, based on the title or abstract, we could not exclude the possibility that it was a RCT, and we requested a printed article.

Forty-five studies matched our first selection criteria for possible inclusion in the review. From these, 24 matched our second selection criteria and were included in the review, 18 were excluded, 1 study is awaiting assessment, and 2 are ongoing.

Included studies

Twenty-four studies met the inclusion criteria, with a total number of 2826 participants ([Anderson 1990](#); [Arista 2006](#); [Beck 1984](#); [Bos 2006](#); [Dovison 2001](#); [Flores 2006](#); [Gem 1990a](#); [Gem 1990b](#); [Gerritsma-Bleeker 2002](#); [Greig 1991a](#); [Issa 1988](#); [Kim 2003](#); [Kruijff 2008](#); [Leahy 1990](#); [McIntosh 2006](#); [Morkane 1984](#); [Perry 1984](#); [Reyzelman 2000](#); [Shaath 2005](#); [Sykes 1988b](#); [Sykes 1988c](#); [van der Ham 1990](#); [Varma 1983](#); [Wallace 1979b](#)). Three of these studies were about interventions to reduce postoperative complications ([Dovison 2001](#); [McIntosh 2006](#); [Reyzelman 2000](#)). Please see the 'Characteristics of included studies' tables for details.

In the previous review, nine studies were included. In this update, 7 of the 24 included studies were also included in the previous review ([Anderson 1990](#); [Greig 1991a](#); [Issa 1988](#); [Leahy 1990](#); [Morkane 1984](#); [van der Ham 1990](#); [Varma 1983](#)). The two studies that were part of the previous review, but which we did not include, were quasi-randomised ([Andrew 1979](#); [Tait 1987](#)). Seven of our 24 included studies were found when a search was run (October 2002) prior to publication of the review 'Surgical treatments for ingrowing toenails' by [Rounding 2003](#). They were not fully incorporated into that review.

In our analysis, we ignored the fact that in some studies participants could contribute more than one toenail: Firstly, because several

of these studies only reported outcomes per participant, not per toenail. Secondly, because in most of these studies the number of participants with more than one contributing toenail was small.

Design

All studies were parallel studies except for one ([Beck 1984](#)), which was a within-patient trial. The studies were divided into two, three, or even four treatment arms: Two studies had four groups ([Bos 2006](#); [Perry 1984](#)), and two had three groups ([Dovison 2001](#); [Issa 1988](#)).

Sample sizes

The 24 included studies had a median number of 118 participants. The samples sizes in the studies varied from 31 to 424 participants (mean 111).

Setting

All studies were hospital-based.

Participants

Six studies did not report their inclusion and exclusion criteria ([Issa 1988](#); [Kim 2003](#); [Perry 1984](#); [Sykes 1988b](#); [Sykes 1988c](#); [Varma 1983](#)).

Only two studies reported their inclusion criteria ([Leahy 1990](#); [Shaath 2005](#)). The remaining studies reported both their inclusion and exclusion criteria. Three studies ([Greig 1991a](#); [Morkane 1984](#); [van der Ham 1990](#)) excluded participants who had had previous toenail surgery, and one study ([Anderson 1990](#)) only included participants who had previously had two or more surgical procedures on their toenail.

Interventions

Of our 24 included studies examining the effect of a total of 25 different interventions for ingrowing toenails, 5 examined non-surgical interventions, 16 examined surgical interventions, and 4 examined postoperative interventions.

We found five studies about non-surgical interventions: Two studies described orthonyxia ([Beck 1984](#); [Kruijff 2008](#)), and three studies described (plastic) gutter treatment ([Kim 2003](#); [Perry 1984](#); [Wallace 1979b](#)). We did not find any studies about the band-aid technique. Three studies compared non-surgical interventions with surgical interventions ([Kruijff 2008](#); [Perry 1984](#); [Wallace 1979b](#)), one study compared two non-surgical interventions ([Beck 1984](#)), and one study compared treatment duration of a non-surgical intervention ([Kim 2003](#)).

We found 18 studies about surgical interventions: 3 compared any surgical intervention with any other surgical intervention ([Bos 2006](#); [Greig 1991a](#); [Perry 1984](#)), 16 added the use of a caustic

liquid to a surgical intervention and compared this to the surgical intervention alone (Anderson 1990; Arista 2006; Bos 2006; Gem 1990a; Gem 1990b; Gerritsma-Bleeker 2002; Greig 1991a; Issa 1988; Leahy 1990; Morkane 1984; Reyzelman 2000; Shaath 2005; Sykes 1988b; Sykes 1988c; van der Ham 1990; Varma 1983), 1 study added the use of electrofulguration to a surgical intervention (Flores 2006), and 1 study compared 2 different surgical interventions both with the addition of phenol (Issa 1988). The shortest follow-up period for recurrence was six months.

Four studies were about different pre- and postoperative interventions to reduce postoperative complications: Two studies compared pre- and postoperative use of antibiotics following surgical intervention (Bos 2006; Reyzelman 2000), and the other two studies compared different postoperative interventions, e.g. different types of gauze (Dovison 2001; McIntosh 2006).

For most comparisons, we found only one study for inclusion. We found more studies eligible for inclusion for the following comparisons: phenol and partial avulsion versus wedge/segmental excision (five studies), phenol and partial avulsion versus total avulsion (two studies), and phenol and partial avulsion versus partial matrix excision (two studies).

Outcomes

The outcomes measured in these studies varied. Almost all studies had recurrence as an outcome measure, but seven studies did not measure recurrence (Arista 2006; Beck 1984; Dovison 2001; Flores 2006; McIntosh 2006; Reyzelman 2000; Wallace 1979b). Six studies used infection as an outcome measure (Anderson 1990; Bos 2006; Greig 1991a; Leahy 1990; McIntosh 2006; Reyzelman 2000), and 10 studies measured postoperative pain (Arista 2006; Flores 2006; Gem 1990a; Gem 1990b; Issa 1988; Kim 2003; McIntosh 2006; Morkane 1984; Shaath 2005; Wallace 1979b). Two of these studies measured postoperative pain in the use of analgesics (Arista 2006; van der Ham 1990). Four studies also used postoperative haemorrhage as an outcome measure (Arista 2006; Flores 2006; Kruijff 2008; Leahy 1990), 10 studies had healing time as an outcome measure (Arista 2006; Dovison 2001; Flores 2006; Gem 1990a; Gem 1990b; McIntosh 2006; Perry 1984; Reyzelman 2000; van der Ham 1990; Varma 1983), and 3 studies used participant satisfaction as an outcome measure (Anderson 1990; Beck 1984; Greig 1991a).

Some studies used postoperative erythema/redness and exudate as an outcome measure (Flores 2006; Gerritsma-Bleeker 2002; Kruijff 2008). Because this is not an objective outcome for infection, we decided not to include these outcomes in the review. Only data from studies that reported on infection were included. Also, Arista 2006, Gerritsma-Bleeker 2002, and Shaath 2005 reported on healing time, but classified this outcome measure as returning to work or daily activities, returning to hobbies or sports, and problems with shoe wear. Furthermore, Gerritsma-Bleeker 2002 reported on participant satisfaction, but classified this using a scar,

symptoms, and cosmetic score. Three studies had a loss to follow up larger than 20% (Gem 1990a; Gem 1990b; Shaath 2005).

We ignored the fact that in seven studies (Gerritsma-Bleeker 2002; Greig 1991a; Issa 1988; Kruijff 2008; Morkane 1984; Perry 1984; van der Ham 1990) participants could contribute more than one toenail, because several of these studies only reported outcomes per participant, not per toenail. Also, in most of these studies the number of participants with more than one contributing toenail was small.

Excluded studies

We excluded 18 studies after the second selection. See the 'Characteristics of excluded studies' tables for details.

Three studies were not about ingrowing toenails (Boberg 2002; Foley 1994; Holt 1987); two studies did not compare interventions (Greig 1991b; Sykes 1988a). Four studies were not randomised controlled trials (Aksahal 2001; Arai 2004; Schütte 1980; Tada 2004). Seven studies were quasi-randomised (Andrew 1979; Bossers 1992; Bostanci 2007; Burssens 1987; Herold 2001; Kocyigit 2005; Tait 1987), and one study had a follow-up period shorter than one month (Córdoba-Fernandez 2008). One study allocated the participants based on the stage of the ingrown toenail, therefore, introducing bias (Cameron 1981).

Studies awaiting classification

One study is awaiting clarification and data from the authors (Zaba 2002). Because it is an abstract, the methodology is not adequately described, and it is not clear whether randomisation was adequate. Therefore, the study could not be definitely excluded until this is clarified.

In November 2011, three studies were found (Altinyazar 2010; Peyvandi 2011; Tatlican 2009), which are awaiting classification. These will be incorporated in the next update of this review.

Ongoing studies

We found two ongoing studies (ISRCTN32883274; NCT00641433). We attempted to contact the authors, but this was not successful. It is unclear if these trials are complete and whether they have been published.

Risk of bias in included studies

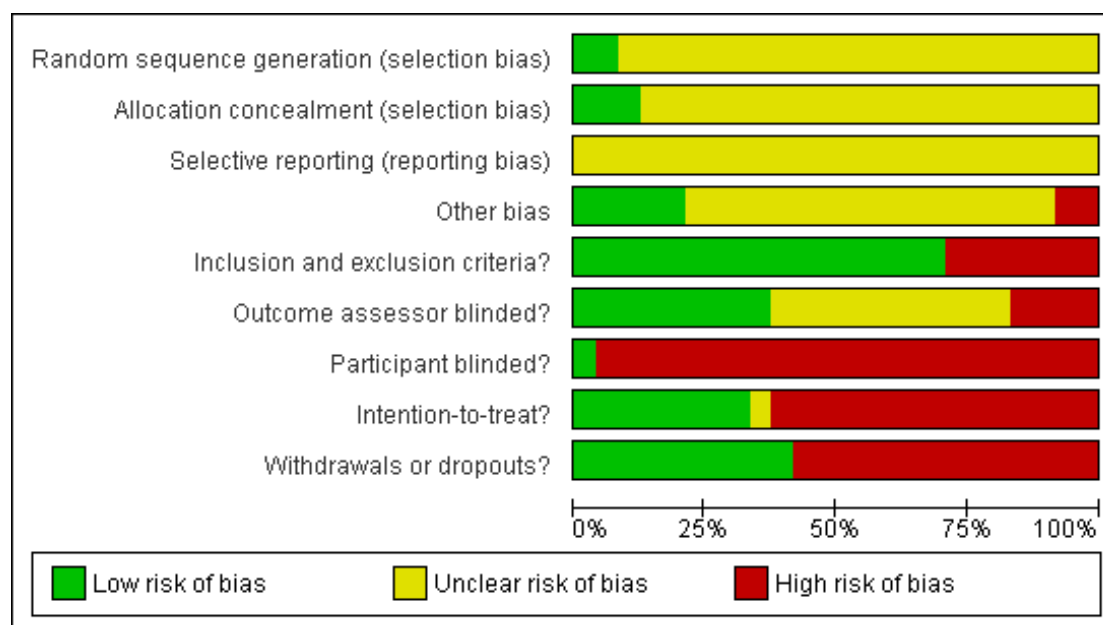
We used the Cochrane Collaborations' recommended tool for assessing risk of bias (Higgins 2008) and assessed 10 domains for each study (see the 'Characteristics of included studies' tables). We summarised the 'Risk of bias' tables into the review authors' judgements about each methodological quality item for each included study (Figure 5) and a methodological quality graph (Figure 6),

which gives the review authors' judgements about each methodological quality item presented as percentages across all included studies.

Figure 5. 'Risk of bias' table: Review authors' judgements about each methodological quality item for each included study.

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias	Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	Outcome assessor blinded?	Participant blinded?	Intention-to-treat?	Withdrawals or dropouts?
Anderson 1990	?	?	?	+	+	+	-	+	+
Arista 2006	?	?	?	?	+	-	-	+	+
Beck 1984	?	+	?	?	+	-	-	-	+
Bos 2006	?	?	?	?	+	+	-	-	+
Dovison 2001	?	?	?	?	+	?	-	-	-
Flores 2006	?	?	?	?	+	?	-	+	+
Gem 1990a	?	?	?	?	+	?	-	-	-
Gem 1990b	?	?	?	?	+	?	-	-	-
Gerritsma-Bleeker 2002	?	?	?	-	+	+	-	-	+
Greig 1991a	?	?	?	?	+	+	-	-	-
Issa 1988	+	?	?	+	-	?	-	-	-
Kim 2003	?	?	?	?	-	?	-	+	+
Kruijff 2008	?	?	?	+	+	+	-	-	-
Leahy 1990	?	?	?	+	-	+	-	-	-
McIntosh 2006	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	+
Morkane 1984	?	?	?	?	+	?	-	+	+
Perry 1984	?	?	?	?	-	?	-	+	-
Reyzelman 2000	+	?	?	?	+	?	-	-	-
Shaath 2005	?	+	?	?	+	+	-	-	-
Sykes 1988b	?	?	?	?	-	?	-	?	-
Sykes 1988c	?	?	?	-	-	?	-	-	-
van der Ham 1990	?	?	?	?	+	-	-	+	-
Varma 1983	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
Wallace 1979b	?	?	?	?	+	+	-	+	+

Figure 6. Methodological quality graph: Review authors' judgements about each methodological quality item presented as percentages across all included studies.



If the method of randomisation was not mentioned in the article, we contacted the authors. Depending on the additional information provided about the method of randomisation, the study was included or excluded. Studies from authors who did not respond were still included in the review, although the method of randomisation was not known.

Allocation

All of the included studies were described as randomised. We classed all of the studies as at an unclear risk of bias, except two ([Issa 1988](#); [Reyzelman 2000](#)). These used random number generation, which we classed as at low risk of bias. Nine studies were randomised using (prearranged) sealed envelopes ([Beck 1984](#); [Bos 2006](#); [Gerritsma-Bleeker 2002](#); [Kruijff 2008](#); [Leahy 1990](#); [Shaath 2005](#); [van der Ham 1990](#); [Varma 1983](#); [Wallace 1979b](#)), and one used remote randomisation via a telephone call to an independent assistant ([McIntosh 2006](#)). Twelve studies stated that they randomised the participants, but they did not specify the method that was used ([Anderson 1990](#); [Arista 2006](#); [Dovison 2001](#); [Flores 2006](#); [Gem 1990a](#); [Gem 1990b](#); [Greig 1991a](#); [Kim](#)

[2003](#); [Morkane 1984](#); [Perry 1984](#); [Sykes 1988b](#); [Sykes 1988c](#)).

In three studies, we judged allocation concealment to be satisfactory, and we classed these as at a low risk of bias ([Beck 1984](#); [McIntosh 2006](#); [Shaath 2005](#)).

Blinding

Due to the nature of the interventions, it was not possible to blind the caregiver to the procedure, so none of the included studies blinded the caregiver to the intervention. Therefore, we decided not to include this item in the 'Risk of bias' assessment. Blinding the participant to the procedure was done in one study ([McIntosh 2006](#)), which we judged to be at low risk of bias; no other included study attempted to do this.

Nine studies ([Anderson 1990](#); [Bos 2006](#); [Gerritsma-Bleeker 2002](#); [Greig 1991a](#); [Kruijff 2008](#); [Leahy 1990](#); [McIntosh 2006](#); [Shaath 2005](#); [Wallace 1979b](#)) used an independent observer to evaluate the intervention, which we judged to be at low risk of bias. Four studies were judged as high risk ([Arista 2006](#); [Beck 1984](#); [van](#)

der Ham 1990; Varma 1983). The other studies did not state if the evaluation of the intervention was done by an independent observer, so we classed these as at unclear risk of bias.

Incomplete outcome data

Six of the 24 included studies had no dropouts or withdrawals and provided an intention-to-treat analysis (Anderson 1990; Arista 2006; Flores 2006; Kim 2003; Morkane 1984; Wallace 1979b). Four studies were also low risk because details were given about the loss to follow up (Beck 1984; Bos 2006; Gerritsma-Bleeker 2002; McIntosh 2006). Two studies provided an intention-to-treat analysis (Perry 1984; van der Ham 1990), but without clear information about withdrawals or dropouts.

All 14 other studies were judged as high risk of bias because no reasons were given. Of these, 2 studies had a loss to follow up larger than 5%, but less than 10% (Dovison 2001; Varma 1983), and 6 studies had a loss to follow up of 5% or less (Greig 1991a; Issa 1988; Kruijff 2008; Leahy 1990; Reyzelman 2000; van der Ham 1990). In one study, no information was given about the number lost of follow up (Sykes 1988b). The remaining 5 studies had losses to follow up of 15% (Perry 1984), 19% (Sykes 1988c), 21% (Shaath 2005), 28% (Gem 1990a), and 42% (Gem 1990b), respectively.

Selective reporting

None of the studies reported about possible selective reporting, so we classed them all as unclear risk of bias.

Other potential sources of bias

In seven studies, no information was given about the inclusion and exclusion criteria (Issa 1988; Kim 2003; Leahy 1990; Perry 1984; Sykes 1988b; Sykes 1988c; Varma 1983) so we classed these as at high risk of bias. In all other studies, information was given about inclusion and exclusion criteria, so we classed these as at low risk of bias.

In two studies, there was a potential risk of other bias (Gerritsma-Bleeker 2002; Sykes 1988c) (see the 'Characteristics of included studies' tables). In four studies, there was a low risk of other bias because there was no baseline imbalance (Issa 1988; Kruijff 2008; Leahy 1990; McIntosh 2006), and one other study was also classed as at low risk of bias (Anderson 1990) because, although there was an imbalance for sex and age, we judged this to be without risk of bias.

Effects of interventions

We have discussed the primary and secondary outcomes under the following comparisons:

- Non-surgical procedures

- Non-surgical interventions with or without pre- or postoperative treatment versus (vs) non-surgical interventions with or without pre- or postoperative treatment

- Non-surgical vs surgical procedures
- Surgical procedures

- Chemical ablation and surgery vs surgical procedures

- Different types of surgical procedures

- Chemical ablation and partial avulsion vs chemical ablation and surgery

- Surgery with electrofulguration vs surgery

- Pre- and postoperative procedures

Primary outcomes

1) Relief of symptoms

2) Recurrence

3) Regrowth (including nail spicules/nail spikes)

None of the included studies addressed our primary outcomes of 'relief of symptoms' or 'regrowth', but 16 did address 'recurrence' (Anderson 1990; Bos 2006; Gem 1990a; Gem 1990b; Gerritsma-Bleeker 2002; Greig 1991a; Issa 1988; Kim 2003; Kruijff 2008; Leahy 1990; Reyzelman 2000; Shaath 2005; Sykes 1988b; Sykes 1988c; van der Ham 1990; Varma 1983).

Secondary outcomes

1) Healing time

2) Postoperative complications (infection and haemorrhage)

3) Pain of operation/postoperative pain

4) Participant satisfaction

Not all of the included studies addressed all of our secondary outcomes, and two studies did not address any of the secondary outcomes (Sykes 1988b; Sykes 1988c).

Arista 2006, Dovison 2001, Flores 2006, McIntosh 2006, Perry 1984, Reyzelman 2000, van der Ham 1990, and Varma 1983 reported on 'healing time'.

Flores 2006, Greig 1991a, Kruijff 2008, Leahy 1990, and Reyzelman 2000 reported on 'postoperative infection and haemorrhage'.

Arista 2006, Flores 2006, Gerritsma-Bleeker 2002, Issa 1988, Kim 2003, Leahy 1990, McIntosh 2006, Morkane 1984, van der Ham 1990, and Wallace 1979b reported on 'postoperative pain'.

Anderson 1990, Beck 1984, Greig 1991a, and Leahy 1990 reported on 'participant satisfaction'.

Primary outcome:

2) Recurrence

Non-surgical procedures

Non-surgical interventions with or without pre- or postoperative treatment vs non-surgical interventions with or without pre- or postoperative treatment

There was no significant difference in the risk of recurrence after 12 months when gutter removal (a non-surgical intervention without pre- or postoperative treatment) after 3 days was compared with gutter removal (another non-surgical intervention without pre- or postoperative treatment) after 2 weeks, in the study by [Kim 2003](#) (RR 0.69, 95% CI 0.12 to 3.83) (see [Analysis 1.1](#)).

Non-surgical vs surgical procedures

In three studies, non-surgical interventions were compared to surgical interventions. We chose not to show totals because of the different nature of the studies.

For 2 of the studies ([Perry 1984](#); [Wallace 1979b](#)) in which the non-surgical intervention with gutter treatment was compared to surgical treatment (we pooled the 2 control surgical groups), surgical treatment was significantly more effective at preventing recurrence (RR 0.63, 95% CI 0.47 to 0.85) (see [Analysis 2.1](#)). The bigger study did not find a significant difference ([Perry 1984](#)).

In 1 study ([Kruijff 2008](#)), there was no significant difference in recurrence when non-surgical treatment with orthonyxia was compared to surgical treatment (RR 0.89, 95% CI 0.77 to 1.04) (see [Analysis 2.1](#)).

We did a sensitivity analysis for [Analysis 2.1](#); I^2 statistic was 81%. Excluding the study without gutter treatment ([Kruijff 2008](#)) dramatically reduced this (I^2 statistic = 0%). The total effect for this subgroup of studies was 0.57 (0.47 to 0.67) ($P = 0.00001$).

Surgical procedures

Chemical ablation and surgery vs surgical procedures

In 4 of the 12 studies in which a surgical intervention with chemical ablation was compared with a surgical intervention without chemical ablation, there was a significant reduction of recurrence in favour of chemical ablation (RR 0.25, 95% CI 0.09 to 0.69 - [Morkane 1984](#); RR 0.12, 95% CI 0.06 to 0.27 - [Greig 1991a](#); RR 0.09, 95% CI 0.05 to 0.17 - [Sykes 1988c](#); RR 0.26, 95% CI 0.12 to 0.53 - [Shaath 2005](#)) (see [Analysis 3.1](#)). However, the surgical interventions on both sides in these comparisons were not equal, so it is not clear if the reduction was caused by the addition of the chemical ablation. The observation period of the studies in which recurrence was reported was 6 to 30 months.

[Sykes 1988b](#) only reported on the overall percentage of recurrences (14%) without specifying this by treatment group.

In one study, a comparison was made with a surgical intervention with matrix excision, referred to as PNA (partial nail avulsion), compared to the same surgical intervention with phenol ([Bos](#)

[2006](#)). The outcome of 'recurrence at one year' was presented for the 'no antibiotic' and for the 'antibiotic' group. We took both groups ('no antibiotic' and 'antibiotic') together because we presumed that antibiotic application after the surgical intervention had no effect on recurrence. In this study ([Bos 2006](#)), there were 123 participants, but 6 were lost to follow up: 5 from the PNA with phenol group, leaving 58 participants, and 1 from the PNA-alone group, leaving 59 participants. PNA with phenol was significantly more effective than PNA alone (RR 0.34, 95% CI 0.17 to 0.69) (see [Analysis 3.1](#)).

Different types of surgical procedures

The study by [Greig 1991a](#) showed there was no significant difference in prevention of recurrence when nail edge excision (SurgProc A) was compared with total avulsion of the nail (SurgProc B) (RR 1.01, 95% CI 0.82 to 1.24) (see [Analysis 4.1](#)).

The study by [Perry 1984](#) showed wedge resection (SurgProc A) was significantly better after 12 months in preventing recurrence than the more invasive rotational flap technique (SurgProc B) (RR 0.19, 95% CI 0.05 to 0.80) (see [Analysis 4.1](#)). Also, radical excision of the nail fold (SurgProc A) was significantly better after 12 months in preventing recurrence than the rotational flap technique (SurgProc B) (RR 0.17, 95% CI 0.04 to 0.72) (see [Analysis 4.1](#)). There was no significant difference after 12 months in prevention of recurrence between wedge resection (SurgProc A) and radical excision of the nail fold (SurgProc B) (RR 1.13, 95% CI 0.17 to 7.53) (see [Analysis 4.1](#)).

Chemical ablation and partial avulsion vs chemical ablation and surgery

One study ([Issa 1988](#)), in which phenol with partial nail avulsion (PNA + Ph) was compared to phenol and wedge resection (wedge + Ph), found no significant difference in recurrence after 6 months (RR 10.50, 95% CI 0.58 to 190.65) (see [Analysis 5.1](#)). Also, no significant difference was seen after 12 months when sodium hydroxide was added to partial nail avulsion (PNA + Sod, recurrence 13%) compared to phenol and partial nail avulsion (PNA + Ph, recurrence 8%) (RR 0.61, 95% CI 0.24 to 1.57 - [Gem 1990a](#)) (RR 1.35, 95% CI 0.40 to 4.55 - [Gem 1990b](#)) (see [Analysis 5.1](#)).

Surgery with electrofulguration vs surgery

We did not find any study which addressed our primary outcomes when surgery with electrofulguration was compared to surgery alone.

Pre- and postoperative procedures

There was a significant difference seen after 12 months in recurrence in the study by [Bos 2006](#), when partial nail avulsion with matrix excision and application of antibiotic (PNA + surg ME + AB) was compared with partial nail avulsion with application of phenol and antibiotic (PNA + Ph + AB) (RR 9.52, 95% CI 1.29 to 70.11) (see [Analysis 7.1](#)) in favour of phenol and antibiotic. In this comparison, it is likely that the significant difference is due to the nature of the intervention and not due to the addition of antibiotics.

In the following comparisons, there was no significant difference in recurrence between the two postoperative procedures: when partial nail avulsion with matrix excision and application of antibiotic (PNA + surg ME + AB) was compared with partial nail avulsion with matrix excision (PNA + surg ME) (RR 0.90, 95% CI 0.47 to 1.75) (see [Analysis 8.1](#)), when partial nail avulsion with matrix excision and antibiotic (PNA + surg ME + AB) was compared with partial nail avulsion with phenol (PNA + Ph) (RR 1.80, 95% CI 0.76 to 4.22) (see [Analysis 9.1](#)), and when partial nail avulsion with application of phenol and antibiotic (PNA + Ph + AB) was compared with partial nail avulsion with application of phenol (PNA + Ph) (RR 0.19, 95% CI 0.02 to 1.44) (see [Analysis 10.1](#)). When partial nail avulsion with phenol plus antibiotic (PNA + Ph + AB) was compared with partial nail avulsion with matrix excision (PNA + surg ME), the former intervention was significantly less likely to result in recurrence at 12 months (RR 0.10, 95% CI 0.01 to 0.67) (see [Analysis 11.1](#)).

However, it must be borne in mind with [Analysis 7.1](#) and [Analysis 11.1](#) that it is not likely that a pre- or postoperative intervention can reduce regrowth or risk of recurrence.

Secondary outcomes

We have addressed these outcomes under the same intervention headings as before.

1) Healing time

Surgical procedures

Chemical ablation and surgery vs surgical procedure

[van der Ham 1990](#), [Perry 1984](#), and [Varma 1983](#) reported on healing time, but they provided insufficient data to enable analyses for this outcome measure. [van der Ham 1990](#) found no significant difference in mean healing time between partial avulsion with phenol (PNA + Ph) and wedge excision (2.2 weeks vs 2.5 weeks), and [Varma 1983](#) also found no significant difference between wedge excision with and without phenol (2 weeks vs 2 weeks). [Perry 1984](#)

found no significant differences in mean healing time for wedge excision, radical excision of the nailfold, and plantar rotation of the nailfold.

Surgery with electrofulguration vs surgery

[Flores 2006](#) reported on healing time (healed after 14 days with oral antibiotics 65% and with local antibiotics 42%), but did not provide standard deviations; therefore, we could not use the data.

Pre- and postoperative procedures

In the study by [Dovison 2001](#), there was no significant difference in healing time when comparisons were made between the postoperative use of gauzes with manuka honey, povidone-iodine with paraffin, hydrogel with paraffin, or paraffin gauze alone (see [Analysis 7.4](#)).

In the study by [Reyzelman 2000](#), there was no significant difference in healing time when a surgical intervention (partial nail avulsion with phenol) with 1 week of antibiotic afterwards (PNA + Ph + AB after) was compared with a surgical intervention (PNA + Ph) (MD -0.10, 95% CI -0.40 to 0.20) (see [Analysis 10.3](#)), or when surgical intervention with 1 week's antibiotic in advance (PNA + Ph + AB advance) was compared with surgical intervention without antibiotic (PNA + Ph) (MD 0.30, 95% CI -0.02 to 0.62) (see [Analysis 13.2](#)).

There was a significant difference in healing time in favour of antibiotics after treatment, when surgical intervention with 1 week's antibiotic in advance (PNA + Ph + AB advance) was compared with surgical intervention with 1 week's antibiotic afterwards (PNA + Ph + AB afterwards) (MD 0.40, 95% CI 0.11 to 0.69) (see [Analysis 12.1](#)).

2) Postoperative complications (infection and haemorrhage)

Surgical procedures

Chemical ablation and surgery vs surgical procedure

In 4 studies ([Anderson 1990](#); [Bos 2006](#); [Greig 1991a](#); [Leahy 1990](#)), phenol did not significantly increase the postoperative infection rate (RR 1.51, 95% CI 0.53 to 4.34) (see [Analysis 3.3](#)). (In a sensitivity analysis of [Analysis 3.3](#), excluding incomparable surgery did not reduce the I² statistic.)

In the study by [Greig 1991a](#), no significant difference was found in postoperative infection between those undergoing nail edge excision compared to total nail avulsion (RR 3.75, 95% CI 0.16 to 90.00) (see [Analysis 4.3](#)).

For postoperative haemorrhage, 2 studies (Arista 2006; Leahy 1990) showed no significant difference between partial nail avulsion and phenol (PNA + Ph) compared to wedge resection and matrix excision (wedge + surg ME) (RR 1.18, 95% CI 0.08 to 18.24) (see Analysis 3.4), and partial nail avulsion and phenol (PNA + Ph) compared to partial nail avulsion and matrix excision (PNA + surg ME) (RR 0.38, 95% CI 0.08 to 1.67) (see Analysis 3.4).

Pre- and postoperative procedures

There was no significant difference in postoperative infection when partial nail avulsion with matrix excision and antibiotics (PNA + surg ME + AB) were compared with partial nail avulsion with phenol and antibiotics (PNA + Ph + AB) in the study by Bos 2006. Nor was there a significant difference in postoperative infection when manuka honey was compared with paraffin-impregnated tulle gras (McIntosh 2006), when hydrogel with paraffin gauze was compared with paraffin gauze only, or when povidone-iodine with paraffin gauze was compared with paraffin gauze only or with hydrogel with paraffin gauze (Dovison 2001) (see Analysis 7.2).

None of the following comparisons in the study by Bos 2006 showed a significant difference in postoperative infection: partial nail avulsion with matrix excision and antibiotics (PNA + surg ME + AB) compared with partial nail avulsion with matrix excision (PNA + surg ME) (RR 0.95, 95% CI 0.55 to 1.65) (see Analysis 8.2), partial nail avulsion with matrix excision and antibiotics (PNA + surg ME + AB) compared with partial nail avulsion with phenol (PNA + Ph) (RR 0.83, 95% CI 0.48 to 1.41) (see Analysis 9.2), partial nail avulsion with phenol with 1 week's antibiotic afterwards (PNA + Ph + AB after) compared with partial nail avulsion with phenol alone (PNA + Ph) (RR 0.90, 95% CI 0.56 to 1.46) (see Analysis 10.2), or partial nail avulsion with phenol and antibiotics (PNA + Ph + AB) compared to partial nail avulsion with matrix excision (PNA + surg ME) (RR 1.04, 95% CI 0.64 to 1.70) (see Analysis 11.2).

Reyzelman 2000 gave antibiotics before and after the surgical interventions and compared this to giving no antibiotics. When partial nail avulsion with phenol with 1 week's antibiotic afterwards (PNA + Ph + AB after) was compared with partial nail avulsion with phenol alone (PNA + Ph), there was no significant difference in postoperative infection (RR 0.18, 95% CI 0.01 to 3.61) (see Analysis 10.2). When partial nail avulsion with phenol with 1 week's antibiotic in advance (PNA + Ph + AB advance) was compared with partial nail avulsion with phenol alone (PNA + Ph), there was no significant difference in postoperative infection (RR 0.20, 95% CI 0.01 to 3.98) (see Analysis 13.1).

3) Pain of operation/postoperative pain

Surgical procedures

Chemical ablation and surgery vs surgical procedure

For the outcome 'pain of operation', there was no significant difference between partial nail avulsion with application of phenol (PNA + Ph) compared to wedge excision and matricectomy (wedge + surg ME) (RR 0.53, 95% CI 0.05 to 5.58 - Leahy 1990) (see Analysis 3.2).

When phenol was added to the surgical intervention, there was significantly less postoperative analgesic used in the phenol group in the study by van der Ham 1990 (RR 0.36, 95% CI 0.25 to 0.54) (see Analysis 3.5). However, there was no significant difference in postoperative analgesic use in the 2 groups in the study by Arista 2006 (RR 1.27, 95% CI 0.69 to 2.37) (see Analysis 3.5).

There was no significant difference in postoperative pain in the study by Gerritsma-Bleeker 2002, when partial nail avulsion and phenol (PNA + Ph) was compared to partial nail avulsion and matrix excision (PNA + surg ME) (MD 0.40, 95% CI -0.41 to 1.21) (see Analysis 3.6), or in the study by Morkane 1984 when partial nail avulsion and phenol (PNA + Ph) was compared with wedge excision and matricectomy (wedge + surg ME) (MD -3.86, 95% CI -14.22 to 6.50) (see Analysis 3.6).

Chemical ablation and partial avulsion vs chemical ablation and surgery

With regard to the outcome 'postoperative pain', there was no significant difference between chemical ablation with phenol and partial nail avulsion (PNA + Ph) and chemical ablation with phenol and wedge resection (wedge + Ph) (RR 0.98, 95% CI 0.76 to 1.26) (see Analysis 5.2). It is important to bear in mind that these conclusions are based on the data of one study (Issa 1988). There was also no significant difference in postoperative pain intensity after 24 hours in either group (MD -2.70, 95% CI -7.55 to 2.15) (see Analysis 5.3).

Surgery with electrofulguration vs surgery

The addition of electrofulguration (to destroy the underlying matrix) to a surgical intervention did not significantly reduce postoperative pain (RR 0.81, 95% CI 0.35 to 1.86) (see Analysis 6.1) or postoperative haemorrhage (RR 1.08, 95% CI 0.28 to 4.18 - Flores 2006) (see Analysis 6.2).

Pre- and postoperative procedures

In the study by McIntosh 2006, there was no significant difference in postoperative pain between manuka honey dressing compared

to paraffin-impregnated tulle gras (MD 0.03, 95% CI -0.47 to 0.53) (see [Analysis 7.3](#)).

4) Participant satisfaction

Non-surgical procedures

Non-surgical interventions with or without pre- or postoperative treatment vs non-surgical interventions with or without postoperative treatment

One study ([Beck 1984](#)) looked at participant satisfaction in a within-patient trial. From after four months of treatment continued until six months after treatment, there was a significant difference in favour of orthonyxia (brace treatment). Participant satisfaction after 6 months follow-up was 60% after orthonyxia compared to 14% after conservative treatment (RR 4.20, 95% CI 1.82 to 9.77). A forest plot could not be provided because of the within-patient comparison.

Non-surgical vs surgical procedures

When looking at postoperative haemorrhage, no significant differences were seen. However, there is unlikely to be any postoperative haemorrhage with a non-surgical intervention. [Kruijff 2008](#) reported on participant satisfaction, but did not provide a percentage of the treated groups. Instead, the study measured this on a visual analogue scale. Healing time was also reported, but no standard deviations were provided. Therefore, we did not include this data.

Surgical procedures

Chemical ablation and surgery vs surgical procedure

There was no significant difference in participant satisfaction in the study by [Anderson 1990](#) when total avulsion with phenol was compared with total avulsion and matrix excision (surg ME) (RR 0.40, 95% CI 0.02 to 9.12) (see [Analysis 3.7](#)), or in the study by [Greig 1991a](#) in which nail edge excision was compared with total avulsion (RR 0.94, 95% CI 0.65 to 1.36) (see [Analysis 4.2](#)).

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

Twenty-four studies examined the effect of a total of 25 different interventions for ingrowing toenails. Five examined non-surgical interventions, 16 examined surgical interventions, and 4 examined postoperative interventions.

Although there are no results about recurrence for non-surgical intervention with orthonyxia (brace treatment), it does lead to significantly better participant satisfaction than other non-surgical interventions. Surgical interventions were better at preventing recurrence than non-surgical interventions with gutter treatment and probably better than non-surgical treatments with orthonyxia. However, it is likely that there is a decreased risk of postoperative complications when a non-surgical intervention is carried out, due to the less destructive nature of the intervention.

The evidence identified by this systematic review shows that for surgical interventions, more invasive interventions with phenol are likely to reduce recurrence more effectively than less invasive surgical interventions with phenol. In the only study in which a surgical treatment with phenol was compared to the same surgical treatment without phenol, the addition of phenol led to significantly better results.

When looking at postoperative pain, infection, and haemorrhage, no statistically significant differences were found, regardless of the non-surgical interventions performed. We conclude that adding a pre- or postoperative intervention to a non-surgical intervention is not effective when looking at postoperative infection rate, postoperative pain, and healing time. There was a significant reduction in healing time in favour of antibiotics given after a surgical intervention (partial nail avulsion with phenol) when this was compared to antibiotics given before the same surgical intervention. However, because no significant difference in healing time was found when the surgical intervention with antibiotics afterwards was compared with the surgical intervention alone without any antibiotics, this effect was judged as not clinically relevant ([Reyzelman 2000](#)).

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

The previous review included nine studies. In our review we included 24 studies, of which 7 were also included in the previous review ([Anderson 1990](#); [Greig 1991a](#); [Issa 1988](#); [Leahy 1990](#); [Morkane 1984](#); [van der Ham 1990](#); [Varma 1983](#)). The two studies that were part of the previous review, but which we did not include, were quasi-randomised ([Andrew 1979](#); [Tait 1987](#)). We found seven studies that were published after the date of the last search (October 2002) for the previous review. Although we found nine new studies about surgical interventions, the overall conclusions for the effectiveness of surgical interventions did not change. We found many studies comparing surgical interventions, but we only found a few studies about non-surgical interventions ([Kim 2003](#); [Kruijff 2008](#); [Perry 1984](#); [Wallace 1979b](#)). This is remarkable, given the fact that non-surgical interventions are thought to be effective in stage I, and some cases of stage II, ingrown toenails.

For severe stage II and stage III ingrowing toenails, surgical interventions are likely to be more effective than non-surgical interventions. However, the studies comparing non-surgical interventions with surgical interventions did not mention if they distinguished between different stages of the ingrowing toenail. One can argue that a stage III ingrown toenail will not benefit from a non-surgical intervention, e.g. onychonychia, but a stage I ingrown toenail will. In this review, the place of non-surgical interventions in the treatment of ingrowing toenails is unclear. There is a lack of evidence proving the value of non-surgical interventions; therefore, no hard conclusions can be made about the effect of non-surgical interventions compared to surgical interventions. Because the studies made no distinction between different stages of presentation of ingrowing toenails, it is not possible to make recommendations at this stage with regard to whether more radical surgical treatments are needed for more severe disease.

In this review, no conclusions can be made for short-term outcome measures, such as relief of symptoms, participant satisfaction, and postoperative pain. The included studies used different outcome measures, which makes comparison difficult. Because it is not possible to make a distinction between the pain/impact caused by an intervention and the pain/impact of the ingrowing toenail itself, outcome measures that measure both aspects are needed. The use of uniform, short-term outcome measures, such as healing time as an objective measurement and participant satisfaction as a subjective measurement, are needed to give information about which interventions give adequate relief of symptoms.

Quality of the evidence

The included studies had a median number of 118 participants, divided into 2, 3, or even 4 treatment arms. The largest study (Sykes 1988c) had 424 participants divided into 3 treatment arms. However, due to unsatisfying results in one arm, they decided to close this arm, which resulted in a high number of participants in the other arms. The loss to follow up varied between studies, with the smallest being 1% (Issa 1988) and the largest being 42% (Gem 1990b).

For only a small proportion of items in the 'Risk of bias' table, a high risk of bias could be assigned (Figure 5). This is largely due to the fact that most studies did not report details on several methodological issues and the follow-up period. Blinding the participant for a non-surgical intervention is difficult; only one study (McIntosh 2006) blinded the participant. It is not possible to blind a participant for onychonychia or gutter treatment, both of which have to be worn for several days/weeks. We don't make a comparison here with surgical interventions.

Potential biases in the review process

Due to our thorough searching efforts, we do not expect that we missed relevant randomised controlled trials. There are two ongoing studies (ISRCTN32883274; NCT00641433), and four studies are awaiting classification (Altinyazar 2010; Peyvandi 2011; Tatlican 2009; Zaba 2002).

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

In the previous review (Rounding 2003), the authors decided to divide recurrence into symptomatic and asymptomatic recurrence. In this review, we decided not to divide recurrence in this way, but to use regrowth and recurrence as primary outcomes. We defined 'regrowth' as growth of the nail after surgical intervention, but without symptoms; and 'recurrence' as being new penetration of the nailfold by the nail, causing symptoms (after an intervention). However, regrowth is not an appropriate outcome measure for non-surgical interventions. For example, when comparing a non-surgical intervention with a surgical intervention, there is no regrowth because with a non-surgical intervention the troublesome part of the nail is not removed. Recurrence is a suitable outcome for non-surgical interventions, but not for postoperative interventions, given the fact that these interventions aim to reduce postoperative complications and that they (probably) do not have an impact on the risk of recurrence.

In the former version of the review, it was concluded that phenolisation combined with a simple avulsion was more effective than the use of more invasive excisional surgical procedures to prevent symptomatic recurrence at six months or more. This is not found in this review because the surgical procedures in the comparison were not comparable. Because the surgical procedures were not comparable, the other conclusion of the former version of this review cannot be confirmed, which is that the addition of phenol, when performing a total or partial nail avulsion, dramatically reduces the rate of symptomatic recurrence.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

Surgical interventions are more effective than non-surgical interventions with gutter treatment in preventing recurrence of the ingrowing toenail.

In the studies comparing a surgical intervention to a surgical intervention with application of phenol, the addition of phenol is probably more effective in preventing recurrence and regrowth. Because there is only one study in which surgical interventions in both study arms were equal and where the addition of phenol leads to better results, more studies have to be done to confirm these outcomes. A more invasive surgical intervention with application

of phenol is likely to reduce the risk of recurrence more effectively than a less invasive surgical intervention with the application of phenol.

Postoperative interventions do not decrease the risk of postoperative infection or postoperative pain, or give a shorter healing time. This means that there is no evidence to give antibiotics to prevent postoperative infections.

Implications for research

New trials are needed to determine the place of non-surgical interventions in the treatment of stage I and II ingrowing toenails.

New trials are needed to determine if the addition of chemical ablation to a surgical procedure gives a reduction of the risk of recurrence compared to the surgical procedure alone.

New trials should also examine relevant, uniform short-term outcomes, such as healing time as an objective measurement and participant satisfaction as a subjective measurement, as well as the primary outcome of recurrence or regrowth.

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* Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

Anderson 1990

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (UK).	
Participants	31 participants (age range = 15 to 73 years) attending the general surgery departments of hospitals, who had undergone at least 2 previous surgical procedures Onychogryphosis was excluded.	
Interventions	A: zadik (17) B: phenol and Zadik (14)	
Outcomes	<u>Outcomes of the trial</u> 1) Symptomatic recurrence 2) Total recurrence after 12 months 3) Postoperative infection after 1 month 4) Participant satisfaction	
Notes	-	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Low risk	There was an imbalance for sex and age, without risk of bias
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	Low risk	Quote: "The study included..." Quote: "All patients had recurrent..." Quote: "Onychogryphotic nails were excluded."
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Low risk	After 2 weeks the assessor was not blinded, but after 1 year the assessor was blinded
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	Low risk	All included participants were included in the final analysis

Anderson 1990 (Continued)

Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	Low risk	There were no withdrawals or dropouts.
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Arista 2006

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (Mexico).	
Participants	33 participants with 37 ingrown toenails were randomly selected (M/F = 17/16). Their age was not reported.	
Interventions	A: partial lateral matricectomy and phenol cauterization (17) B: partial lateral matricectomy only (16)	
Outcomes	Outcomes of the trial 1) Postoperative pain 2) Time to heal	
Notes	-	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	Low risk	Quote: "...included onychocryptosis stage III..." Quote: "...excluded..."
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	Low risk	All included participants were included in the final analysis
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	Low risk	There were no withdrawals or dropouts

Beck 1984

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (Denmark).
Participants	Participants (36) with bilateral unguis incarnatus
Interventions	A: conservative treatment (35) B: orthonyxia (brace treatment) (35)
Outcomes	Outcomes of the trial 1) Participant satisfaction
Notes	In this 'within patient' trial, 36 patients with bilateral ingrowing toenails participated. Every pair of toes was randomised: 1 toe was treated conservatively; the other with a brace

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	This was not reported.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Third party randomisation was undertaken using prearranged closed envelopes
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was not reported.
Other bias	Unclear risk	This was not reported.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	Low risk	Quote: "...inclusion bilateral unguis incarnatus..." Quote: "Exclusion: impaired..."
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	High risk	Dropouts were not included in the final analysis.
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	Low risk	4/36 participants were not included in the final analysis, due to different reasons

Bos 2006

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (Netherlands, Departments of Surgery/Pharmacology)
Participants	123 participants (age range = 9 to 73 years, M/F = 72/45) with ingrowing toenail. All participants had partial nail avulsion (PNA).
Interventions	A: partial nail avulsion (PNA) with excision of the matrix (38) B: PNA with excision of the matrix and application of antibiotics (22) C: PNA with application of phenol (37) D: PNA with application of phenol and application of antibiotics (26)
Outcomes	Outcomes of the trial 1) Recurrence after 12 months 2) Infection after 1 week 3) Regrowth/spike formation
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Third party independent randomisation was not mentioned.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Unclear risk	No baseline characteristics were given.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	Low risk	Quote: "Patients included had..." Quote: "Exclusion criteria were..."
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "All outcomes were assessed by independent observers who were blinded for initial treatment."
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	High risk	Not all of the participants were analysed at the end of the study
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	Low risk	6/123 participants were lost to follow up.

Dovison 2001

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (Australia, Faculty of Public Health Medicine)	
Participants	42 Participants were included (M/F = 20/22). Age was reported for each treatment group separately.	
Interventions	A: paraffin gauze (13) B: povidone-iodine 10% and paraffin gauze (13) C: amorphous hydrogel and paraffin gauze (16)	
Outcomes	<u>Outcomes of the trial</u> 1) Postoperative symptoms 2) Healing time	
Notes	-	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	Low risk	Quote: "Participants were selected...and Table 1 gives a list of the exclusion criteria."
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	High risk	6/42 participants were not included in the final analysis.
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	High risk	6/42 participants were excluded, but no reason why was given

Gem 1990a

Methods	This was a randomised prospective study (UK).
Participants	219 participants were randomly allocated.
Interventions	A: chemical ablation with a 3-minute application of 80% phenol (109) B: chemical ablation with a 2-minute application of 10% sodium hydroxide (110)
Outcomes	Outcomes of the trial 1) Recurrence 2) Time to become pain free 3) Healing time
Notes	There was a large loss to follow up: 28%.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	Low risk	Quote: "Patients were accepted...symptoms persisted despite conservative management." Quote: "Patients with systemic or vascular disease were excluded."
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	High risk	Not all of the participants were analysed.
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	High risk	62 participants were lost to follow up (28%), but no reasons were given

Gem 1990b

Methods	This was a randomised prospective study (UK).	
Participants	● 203 participants were randomly allocated.	
Interventions	A: chemical ablation with a 2-minute application of 10% sodium hydroxide (110) B: chemical ablation with a 1-minute application of 10% sodium hydroxide (93)	
Outcomes	<u>Outcomes of the trial</u> 1) Recurrence 2) Time to become pain free 3) Healing time	
Notes	There was a large loss to follow up: 42%.	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	Low risk	Quote: "...patients were accepted...symptoms persisted despite conservative management..." Quote: "...patients with systemic or vascular disease were excluded."
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	High risk	Not all of the participants were analysed.
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	High risk	85 participants were lost to follow up (42%), but no reasons were given

Gerritsma-Bleeker 2002

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (Netherlands, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery)	
Participants	60 consecutive participants, but 2 withdrew leaving 58 participants, with a total of 63 ingrowing toenails (age range = 9 to 76 years, M/F = 30/33)	
Interventions	A: partial matrix excision (34) B: phenolization (31)	
Outcomes	<u>Outcomes of the trial</u> 1) Recurrence after 13 months 2) Postoperative morbidity (pain, wound exudates, scar tissue) 3) Time to complete recovery (wearing shoes, return to normal activities/work)	
Notes	-	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Third party randomisation was not explicitly stated.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was not reported.
Other bias	High risk	There was only 1 bilateral procedure in 1 participant.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	Low risk	Quote: "All patients with ingrowing toenail of the hallux, who also had...were included." Quote: "Patients with diabetes...excluded."
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Examinations were done by independent observers."
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "Evaluation was oriented to each procedure separately, so we concentrated the evaluation of the outcomes on 63 procedures."

Gerritsma-Bleeker 2002 (Continued)

Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	Low risk	In total, 8/60 participants withdrew - 2 because of personal reasons, and 6 because of an ineffective intervention
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Greig 1991a

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (Scotland, Hairmyres Hospital Glasgow)	
Participants	204 procedures on 168 participants (age range = 12 to 77 years, M/F = 113/50) referred to hospital during 1 year and for whom conservative treatment had failed.	
Interventions	A: nail edge excision (47) B: total nail avulsion (59) C: nail edge excision and phenol (57)	
Outcomes	Outcomes of the trial 1) Symptomatic recurrence 2) Total recurrence after 12 months 3) Postoperative infection after 2 weeks 4) Participant satisfaction	
Notes	-	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	Low risk	Quote: "...included all patients with ingrowing toenails." Quote: "Recurrent ingrowing or onychogryphotic toenails were excluded."
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Low risk	The first observation was done by the surgeon. The final assessment was done by an independent assessor
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.

Greig 1991a (Continued)

Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	High risk	5 participants were lost to follow up and excluded from the final analysis
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	High risk	5/168 participants were lost to follow up, but no reason was given

Issa 1988

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (Ireland, Adelaide Hospital)	
Participants	170 procedures on 140 participants (age range = 9 to 54 years, M/F = 2.7:1) referred from general practitioners and accident and emergency departments were performed.	
Interventions	A: phenol (45) B: winograd (42) C: phenol and Winograd (53)	
Outcomes	Outcomes of the trial 1) Recurrence (symptomatic or asymptomatic) after 6 months 2) Pain duration first week 3) Pain intensity (linear pain analogue scale)	
Notes	-	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Random number generation..."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Low risk	There was no baseline imbalance.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	High risk	No details were given.
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.

Issa 1988 (Continued)

Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	High risk	Not all of the included participants were included in the final analysis
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	High risk	There were 2/140 participants lost to follow up, but no reasons were given

Kim 2003

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (Korea, Chosun University Hospital)	
Participants	57 participants were included (M/F = 19/38) and treated with the nail splinting technique. Age was not reported.	
Interventions	A gutter is placed over the ingrowing nail side A: gutter removal after 3 days (28) B: gutter removal after 2 weeks (29)	
Outcomes	Outcomes of the trial 1) Recurrence after 12 months 2) Tissue status 3) Pain after 1 and 2 weeks and 1 month	
Notes	-	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	High risk	This was not reported.
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	Low risk	All included participants were included in the final analysis

Kim 2003 (Continued)

Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	Low risk	There were no dropouts.
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Kruijff 2008

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (Netherlands, Departments of Surgery)	
Participants	105 participants with 109 ingrown toenails (M/F = 73/36, mean age = 25/33 years) were included.	
Interventions	A: partial matrix excision (58) B: orthonyxia (51)	
Outcomes	Outcomes of the trial 1) Recurrence after 12 months 2) Postoperative complications (infection, bleeding) after 1 week 3) Return to normal activities/wearing shoes	
Notes	-	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	This was not reported.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Third party independent randomisation was not mentioned.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Low risk	There was no baseline imbalance.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	Low risk	Quote: "All patients with ingrown toenail." Quote: "We excluded patients..."
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Low risk	Examination of long-term outcomes was done by independent observers who were unaware which of the procedures had been carried out
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	High risk	Not all included participants were included in the final analysis

Kruijff 2008 (Continued)

Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	High risk	5 participants were lost to follow up - 2 participants withdrew. No reasons were given
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Leahy 1990

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (Ireland, Department of Surgery)	
Participants	68 participants (mean age = 24 years in each group) with symptoms for more than 1 month who were referred to hospital over a fixed 6-month period	
Interventions	A: phenol (32) B: wedge excision (34)	
Outcomes	Outcomes of the trial 1) Symptomatic recurrence after 16 months 2) Asymptomatic recurrence after 16 months 3) Postoperative infection 4) Postoperative haemorrhage 5) Degree of pain 6) Participant satisfaction	
Notes	-	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	It is not clear if sealed, consecutively numbered envelopes were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Low risk	Gender imbalance does not appear to be clinically relevant.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	High risk	Inclusion criteria are mentioned, but not exclusion criteria
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "...patients were examined by an independent observer."
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.

Leahy 1990 (Continued)

Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	High risk	Not all included participants were included in the final analysis
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	High risk	There were 2/68 participants lost to follow up, but no reasons were given

McIntosh 2006

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (UK, general hospital setting)	
Participants	100 participants with ingrown toenails older than 16 years were included (M/F = 42/58). Mean age was reported for both groups separately. All participants underwent toenail surgery.	
Interventions	A: honey dressing (52) B: paraffin tulle gras dressing following toenail surgery (48)	
Outcomes	Outcomes of the trial 1) Pain (visual analogue scale) 2) Time to heal in days	
Notes	-	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	This was not reported.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "...a telephone call to an independent assistant located outside of the study setting..."
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Low risk	Gender imbalance does not seem to be clinically relevant.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	Low risk	Quote: "Patients who matched the inclusion criteria..." Quote: "Exclusion criteria were..."
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "The outcome assessor was blinded for the intervention."

McIntosh 2006 (Continued)

Participant blinded? All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "The patient was blinded for the intervention."
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	High risk	13/100 participants were not included in the final analysis.
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	Low risk	6/100 participants were lost to follow up, and 7/100 participants withdrew because of non-concordance

Morkane 1984

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (New Zealand, Christchurch Hospital)	
Participants	107 procedures on 103 participants (M/F = 3.5/1) referred from general practitioners and accident and emergency departments who have had symptoms for longer than 2 months. Participants who had undergone surgery previously were excluded	
Interventions	A: phenol (54) B: winograd (53)	
Outcomes	Outcomes of the trial 1) Recurrence (symptomatic or asymptomatic) after 14 months 2) Pain intensity (linear analogue scale) at 1 week (Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test used)	
Notes	-	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	Low risk	Quote: "Operative treatment...ingrowing toenail longer than 2 months." Quote: "Patients with shorter...treated by conservative measures." Quote: "...previously undergone surgery were excluded."

Morkane 1984 (Continued)

Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: "Patients were seen at...after treatment."
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	Low risk	There were no withdrawals or dropouts.
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	Low risk	There were no withdrawals or dropouts.

Perry 1984

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (UK, Leicester Royal Infirmary)
Participants	84 participants on whom 135 procedures were performed (age and sex were not reported).
Interventions	A: insertion plastic gutter (33) B: wedge resection (32) C: radical excision of the nail fold (36) D: plantar rotation of the nail fold (24)
Outcomes	Outcomes of the trial 1) Recurrence after 12 months 2) Time to heal in weeks (no standard deviations)
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Unclear risk	No baseline characteristics were given.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	High risk	Neither inclusion nor exclusion criteria were provided.
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Unclear risk	No details were given.

Perry 1984 (Continued)

Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	Low risk	All participants/procedures were included in the final analysis, although this was not stated
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	High risk	20/84 participants were lost to follow up, but no reasons were given

Reyzelman 2000

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (US, Department of Orthopaedics)	
Participants	154 participants were included (M/F = 91/63, mean age = 20/7 years).	
Interventions	A: 1 week of antibiotics and a chemical (phenol) matricectomy simultaneously (53) B: antibiotics for 1 week and then a chemical matricectomy (51) C: chemical matricectomy alone (50)	
Outcomes	Outcomes of the trial 1) Time to heal in weeks 2) Infection	
Notes	-	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "...computerized randomisation table and variable block randomisation..."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	Low risk	Quote: "All subjects had..." Quote: "Patients with...were excluded."
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.

Reyzelman 2000 (Continued)

Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	High risk	6/154 participants were not included in the final analysis.
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	High risk	6/154 participants were lost to follow up, but no reasons were given

Shaath 2005

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (UK, Department of Orthopaedics)	
Participants	105 participants (M/F = 53/30, 22 were lost to follow up, average age = 39.4)	
Interventions	A: total nail ablation (52) B: partial nail avulsion with chemical ablation by sodium hydroxide (53)	
Outcomes	Outcomes of the trial 1) Recurrence 2) Postoperative pain 3) Number of dressings 4) Return to normal shoe wear 5) Return to normal activity and work	
Notes	There was a large loss to follow up: 21%.	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Once a patient...details sent to a member of staff who was not taking part in the research. The staff member kept all the opaque envelopes for the randomization.. .As each envelope was opened the participant was assigned to a list."
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	Low risk	Quote: "...only foot problems were ingrowing toenails."

Shaath 2005 (Continued)

Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "The patient was examined by a nurse not taking part in the trial." Quote: "Final assessment was done by a midwife who had no training in the treatment of ingrowing toenails."
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	High risk	Analysis was not undertaken using intention-to-treat.
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	High risk	There was a 21% loss to follow up.

Sykes 1988b

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (UK, Department of Surgery)
Participants	152 participants were included. Age and sex were not reported.
Interventions	A: total phenolic ablation B: total excision of the nail bed (Zadik's operation)
Outcomes	Outcomes of the trial 1) Recurrence
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	High risk	Neither inclusion nor exclusion criteria were provided.
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Unclear risk	No details were given.

Sykes 1988b (Continued)

Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	High risk	There was no description of withdrawals and/or dropouts.

Sykes 1988c

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (UK, Department of Surgery)	
Participants	424 participants were included. Age and sex were not reported. The participants allocated to receive segmental phenolic ablation were added to the participants presenting to chiropodists. From this common pool, participants were randomly allocated to surgeons or chiropodists.	
Interventions	A: nail avulsion (45) B: segmental phenolic ablation by chiropodist (182) C: segmental phenolic ablation by surgeon (197)	
Outcomes	Outcomes of the trial 1) Recurrence after 12 months	
Notes	Because of preliminary disappointing results in the avulsion group, they stopped assigning participants to this group	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	High risk	Due to unsatisfying results in 1 arm (avulsion by chiropodists), investigators decided to close this arm, which resulted in a higher number of participants in the other arms
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	High risk	Neither inclusion nor exclusion criteria were provided.

Sykes 1988c (Continued)

Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	No details were given.
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	High risk	Not all included participants were included in the final analysis
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	High risk	7, 37, and 35 participants were lost to follow up/result not known, but no reasons were given

van der Ham 1990

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (Netherlands, Department of General Surgery)	
Participants	249 participants (age range = 3 to 97 years, M/F = 158/91) referred by general practitioners Participants who had undergone previous surgery were excluded	
Interventions	A: phenol (125) B: wedge excision (124)	
Outcomes	Outcomes of the trial 1) Recurrence 2) Re-operation required 3) Healing time (no standard deviation reported) 4) Pain relief required 5) Time required off work	
Notes	-	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	It is not clear if sealed, consecutively numbered envelopes were used
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Unclear risk	This was unclear.

van der Ham 1990 (Continued)

Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	Low risk	Quote: "Patients with ingrowing toenails are included." Quote: "...excluded if they had recurrence after previous surgery."
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	High risk	The outcome assessors were not blinded.
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	Low risk	Although not stated, recurrence was calculated using the number of participants at the start of the study
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	High risk	There were 244 participants available for follow-up - 3 were missing from group 1, and 2 were missing from group 2. No reasons were given

Varma 1983

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (UK, Department of Surgery)	
Participants	67 participants undergoing ingrown toenail surgery during a fixed 8-month period (age and sex were not reported).	
Interventions	A: standard surgical wedge excision (35) B: phenol wedge cauterisation (28)	
Outcomes	<u>Outcomes of the trial</u> 1) Symptomatic recurrence at least 6 months 2) Total recurrence after 6 months 3) Healing time (no standard deviation reported)	
Notes	-	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No details were given.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	It is not clear if sealed, consecutively numbered envelopes were used

Varma 1983 (Continued)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	High risk	Neither inclusion nor exclusion criteria were provided.
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	High risk	There were 4/67 participants not included in the final analysis
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	High risk	4 participants were lost to follow up, but no reasons were given

Wallace 1979b

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial (UK, Newcastle General Hospital)
Participants	68 participants were included (age range = 10 to 73 years). Sex was not reported.
Interventions	A: wedge resection (32) B: gutter treatment (36)
Outcomes	Outcomes of the trial 1) Failure of treatment after 6 to 15 months 2) Reoperation 3) Pain after 1 day
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	This was not reported.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Third party independent randomisation was not mentioned.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	This was unclear.
Other bias	Unclear risk	This was unclear.

Wallace 1979b (Continued)

Inclusion and exclusion criteria?	Low risk	Quote: "Patients were selected using the following criteria..."
Outcome assessor blinded? All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "An independent observer examined the patients..."
Participant blinded? All outcomes	High risk	This was not reported.
Intention-to-treat? All outcomes	Low risk	All included participants were included in the final analysis
Withdrawals or dropouts? All outcomes	Low risk	There were no withdrawals and/or dropouts.

Characteristics of excluded studies [ordered by study ID]

Study	Reason for exclusion
Aksahal 2001	This was not a randomised controlled trial.
Andrew 1979	Participants were quasi-randomised (based on an odd or even number)
Arai 2004	This was not a randomised controlled trial.
Boberg 2002	The study was not about an ingrowing toenail.
Bossers 1992	Participants were quasi-randomised (based on their date of birth)
Bostanci 2007	Participants were quasi-randomised (based on their attendance at the surgery unit)
Burssens 1987	Participants were quasi-randomised (based on an odd or even number)
Cameron 1981	Participants were randomised (based on the stage of their ingrown toenail)
Córdoba-Fernandez 2008	The follow-up period was shorter than 1 month.
Foley 1994	There was no obvious distinction between onychocryptosis and onychogryphosis
Greig 1991b	2 studies were reported in the same paper. The second study was observational (not comparing interventions)
Herold 2001	Participants were quasi-randomised (based on their address).
Holt 1987	There was no obvious distinction between onychocryptosis and onychogryphosis

(Continued)

Kocyigit 2005	Participants were quasi-randomised (based on their order of attendance)
Schütte 1980	This was a retrospective study.
Sykes 1988a	This was not a trial (no comparison groups).
Tada 2004	This was not a randomised controlled trial.
Tait 1987	Participants were quasi-randomised (based on their date of birth)

Characteristics of studies awaiting assessment [ordered by study ID]

Altinyazar 2010

Methods	The participants were randomly divided into 2 groups.
Participants	44 participants with ingrown toenails were randomly divided into 2 groups.
Interventions	Intervention A: lidocaine with epinephrine Control intervention B: lidocaine without epinephrine The plain lidocaine group (n = 22) underwent digital anaesthesia using 2% plain lidocaine, and the lidocaine with epinephrine group (n = 22) underwent digital anaesthesia with 2% lidocaine with 1:100,000 epinephrine In the postoperative period, the participants were evaluated for pain, drainage, and peripheral tissue destruction and were followed for up to 18 months for recurrence
Outcomes	Primary outcomes of the trial 1) Recurrence Secondary outcomes of the trial 1) Pain
Notes	-

Peyvandi 2011

Methods	This was a prospective, randomised clinical trial.
Participants	100 participants aged 12 to 50 with a stage III ingrowing toenail of hallux.
Interventions	Intervention A: wedge resection Control intervention B: gutter treatment

Peyvandi 2011 (Continued)

Outcomes	<u>Primary outcomes of the trial</u> 1) Recurrence <u>Secondary outcomes of the trial</u> 1) Postoperative infection
Notes	-

Tatlican 2009

Methods	This was a randomised controlled trial.
Participants	110 participants with 148 ingrowing nails (grade 2 to 3) (M/F = 54/56).
Interventions	<u>Intervention</u> A: 1 minute phenol <u>Control intervention</u> B: 2 and 3 minutes phenol The participants were randomised to 3 groups for 1-, 2-, and 3-minute applications of phenol cauterisation of the germinal matrix following surgical removal of ingrowing nails. Postoperative evaluations were made on days 2, 10, 16, 24, and 30 for pain, drainage, and tissue damage. Recurrences were recorded during a follow-up of 24 months
Outcomes	<u>Primary outcomes of the trial</u> 1) Recurrence <u>Secondary outcomes of the trial</u> 1) Postoperative pain
Notes	The article was published in Turkish.

Zaba 2002

Methods	This was a 3-arm randomised prospective study.
Participants	34 participants
Interventions	A: total nail edge excision B: CO ₂ laser C: Nd:YAG laser therapy
Outcomes	<u>Primary outcomes of the trial</u> 1) Recurrence
Notes	-

Characteristics of ongoing studies *[ordered by study ID]*

ISRCTN32883274

Trial name or title	Radio surgery versus 80% phenol for toe nail matrix ablation: a randomised comparison study
Methods	This is a single-centre blinded randomised comparative trial
Participants	<u>Planned</u> 60 participants <u>Inclusion criteria of the trial</u> - Participants aged 18 to 88 years with an ingrowing toenail or other nail conditions (involuting nail, fungal infection, thickening or hypertrophy of the nail)
Interventions	<u>Intervention</u> A: radio surgery <u>Control intervention</u> B: matrix ablation with phenol
Outcomes	<u>Primary outcomes of the trial</u> - Recurrence - Postoperative pain - Postoperative infection - Healing time <u>Secondary outcomes of the trial</u> - Not provided at time of registration
Starting date	1st September 2005
Contact information	Mr Ian Robinson Podiatry Dean Clarke House Southernhay East dhmail@doh.gsi.org.uk
Notes	The status of the trial is completed.

NCT00641433

Trial name or title	Topical Collagen-Silver Versus Standard Care Following Phenol Ablation of Ingrown Nails: A Randomized Controlled Trial
Methods	This is a randomised, single-blind, parallel study.
Participants	<u>Planned</u> 80 participants <u>Inclusion criteria of the trial</u> - Participants aged 18 years and older with ingrown toenails defined as any incurvated nail border that digs into the skin of the nail fold and causes pain and discomfort <u>Exclusion criteria of the trial</u>

NCT00641433 (Continued)

	Participants with immunocompromised states (chronic steroid use, diabetes mellitus, collagen vascular disease, HIV infection)
Interventions	<u>Intervention</u> A: topical collagen-silver <u>Control intervention</u> B: standard care following phenol ablation of ingrown nails
Outcomes	<u>Primary outcomes of the trial</u> 1) Healing time <u>Secondary outcomes of the trial</u> 1) Days to recovery
Starting date	1st November 2005
Contact information	David G Armstrong, DPM, PhD Rosalind Franklin University david.armstrong@rosalindfranklin.edu 847-578-8440
Notes	Contact with the author was sought, but it was not successful

DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Non-surgical procedures

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Recurrence	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
1.1 Gutter removal 3 days vs 2 weeks after treatment	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

Comparison 2. Non-surgical vs surgical procedures

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Recurrence	3		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 Plastic gutter vs surgical treatment	2	181	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.63 [0.47, 0.85]
1.2 Orthonyxia vs part matr exc	1	102	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.89 [0.77, 1.04]

Comparison 3. Surgical procedures: Chem abln & surg vs surg proc

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Recurrence	11		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
1.1 PNA + Ph vs wedge + surg ME	5		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
1.2 PNA + Ph vs nail edge exc	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
1.3 PNA + Ph vs total avul	2		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
1.4 Ph + total avul vs total avul + surg ME	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
1.5 PNA + Ph vs PNA + Surg ME	2		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
1.6 PNA + sod vs total avul	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
1.7 PNA + ph vs PNA	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2 Pain of operation	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2.1 PNA + Ph vs wedge + surg ME	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
3 Postoperative infection	4	407	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.51 [0.53, 4.34]
3.1 PNA + Ph vs wedge + surg ME	1	85	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.57 [0.37, 6.60]

3.2 PNA + Ph vs nail edge exc	1	104	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	5.77 [0.74, 45.26]
3.3 PNA + Ph vs total avul	1	116	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	15.52 [0.91, 265.55]
3.4 Total avul + Ph vs total avul + surg ME	1	31	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.17 [0.02, 1.25]
3.5 PNA + Ph vs PNA + surg ME	1	71	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.15 [0.75, 1.77]
4 Postoperative haemorrhage	2		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
4.1 PNA + Ph vs wedge + surg ME	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
4.2 PNA + Ph vs PNA + surg ME	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
5 Postoperative analgesic use	2		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
5.1 PNA + Ph vs wedge + surg ME	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
5.2 PNA + Ph vs PNA + surg ME	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
6 Postoperative pain at 2 weeks (VAS)	2		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
6.1 PNA + Ph vs PNA + surg ME	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
6.2 PNA + Ph vs wedge + surg ME	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
7 Participant satisfaction	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
7.1 Total avul + Ph vs total avul + surg ME	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

Comparison 4. Surgical procedures: Different types of surg proc

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Recurrence	2		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
1.1 Nail edge exc vs total avul	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
1.2 Wedge resec vs rad exc of the nail fold	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
1.3 Wedge resec vs rotational flap technique	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
1.4 Rad exc of the nail fold vs rotational flap technique	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2 Participant satisfaction	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2.1 Nail edge exc vs total avul	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
3 Postoperative infection	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
3.1 Nail edge exc vs total avul	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

Comparison 5. Surgical procedures: Chem abln & partial avul vs chem abln & surg

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Recurrence	3		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
1.1 PNA + Ph vs wedge + Ph	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
1.2 PNA + Ph vs PNA + sod	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
1.3 2 min sodium hydr vs 1 min sodium hydr	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2 Postoperative pain (yes/no)	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2.1 PNA + Ph vs wedge + Ph	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
3 Postoperative pain intensity after 24h duration	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
3.1 PNA + Ph vs wedge + Ph	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

Comparison 6. Surgical procedures: Wedge + electroful vs wedge + surg ME

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Postoperative pain at 2 weeks	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
1.1 Wedge + electroful vs wedge + surg ME	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2 Postoperative haemorrhage at 2 weeks	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2.1 Wedge + electroful vs wedge + surg ME	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

Comparison 7. Postoperative procedures

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Recurrence	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
1.1 PNA + surg ME vs PNA + Ph	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2 Postoperative infection	3		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2.1 PNA + surg ME + AB vs PNA + Ph + AB	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2.2 Povidone-iodine with paraff gauze vs hydrogel with paraff gauze	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2.3 Povidone-iodine with paraff gauze vs paraff gauze only	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

2.4 Hydrogel with paraff gauze vs paraff gauze only	1	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2.5 Manuka honey dressing vs paraff-impregn tulle gras	1	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
3 Postoperative pain (VAS)	1	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
3.1 Manuka honey dressing vs paraff-impregn tulle gras	1	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
4 Healing time (days)	2	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
4.1 Povidone-iodine with paraff gauze vs hydrogel with paraff gauze	1	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
4.2 Povidone-iodine with paraff gauze vs paraff gauze only	1	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
4.3 Hydrogel with paraff gauze vs paraff gauze only	1	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
4.4 Manuka honey dressing vs paraff-impregn tulle gras	1	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

Comparison 8. Surgery plus postoperative treatment vs surgery

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Recurrence	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
1.1 PNA + surg ME + AB vs PNA + surg ME	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2 Postoperative infection	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2.1 PNA + surg ME + AB vs PNA + surg ME	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

Comparison 9. Surgery plus postoperative treatment vs phenol

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Recurrence	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
1.1 PNA + surg ME + AB vs PNA + Ph	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2 Postoperative infection	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2.1 PNA + surg ME + AB vs PNA + Ph	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

Comparison 10. Phenol plus postoperative treatment vs phenol

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Recurrence	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
1.1 PNA + Ph + AB vs PNA + Ph	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2 Postoperative infection	2		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2.1 PNA + Ph + 1wk AB after vs PNA + Ph	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2.2 PNA + Ph + 1wk AB after vs PNA + Ph	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
3 Healing time (weeks)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
3.1 PNA + Ph + 1wk AB afterwards vs PNA + Ph	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

Comparison 11. Phenol plus postoperative treatment vs surgery

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Recurrence	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
1.1 PNA + Ph + AB vs PNA + surg ME	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2 Postoperative infection	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2.1 PNA + Ph + AB vs PNA + surg ME	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

Comparison 12. Preoperative treatment vs postoperative treatment

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Healing time (weeks)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
1.1 PNA + Ph + 1wk AB advance vs PNA + Ph + 1wk AB afterwards	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

Comparison 13. Preoperative treatment vs surgery

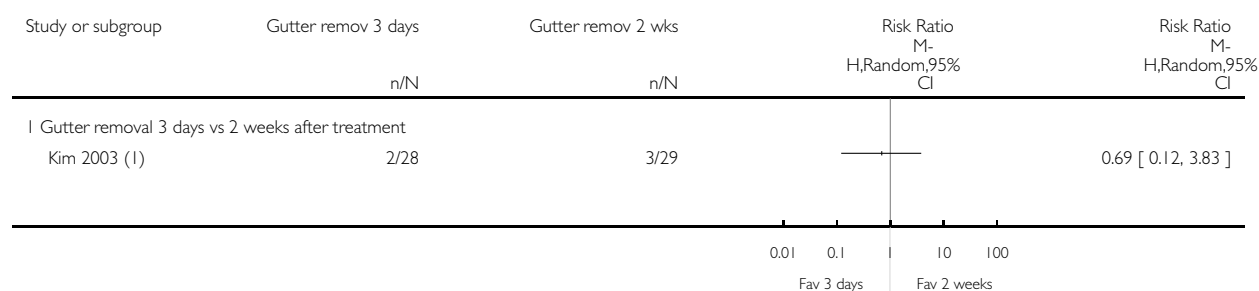
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Postoperative infection	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
1.1 PNA + Ph + 1wk AB advance vs PNA + Ph	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2 Healing time (weeks)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2.1 PNA + Ph + 1wk AB advance vs PNA + Ph	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Non-surgical procedures, Outcome 1 Recurrence.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 1 Non-surgical procedures

Outcome: 1 Recurrence



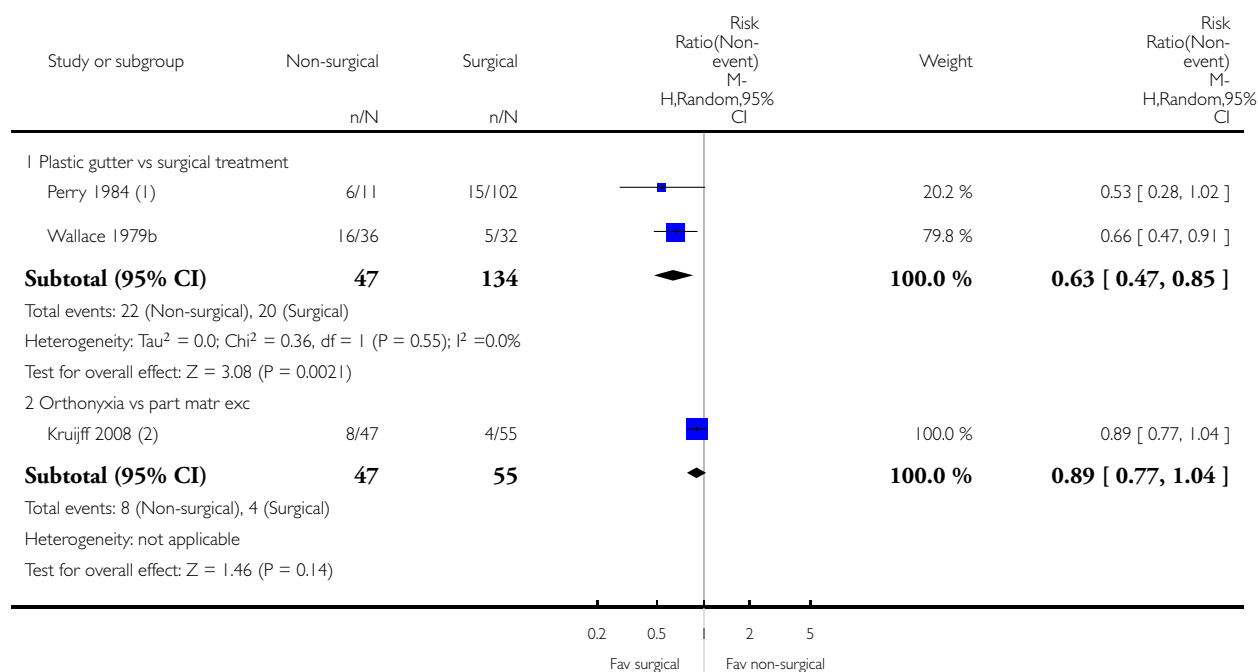
(1) n = number of patients

Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 Non-surgical vs surgical procedures, Outcome 1 Recurrence.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 2 Non-surgical vs surgical procedures

Outcome: 1 Recurrence



(1) n = number of nail edges

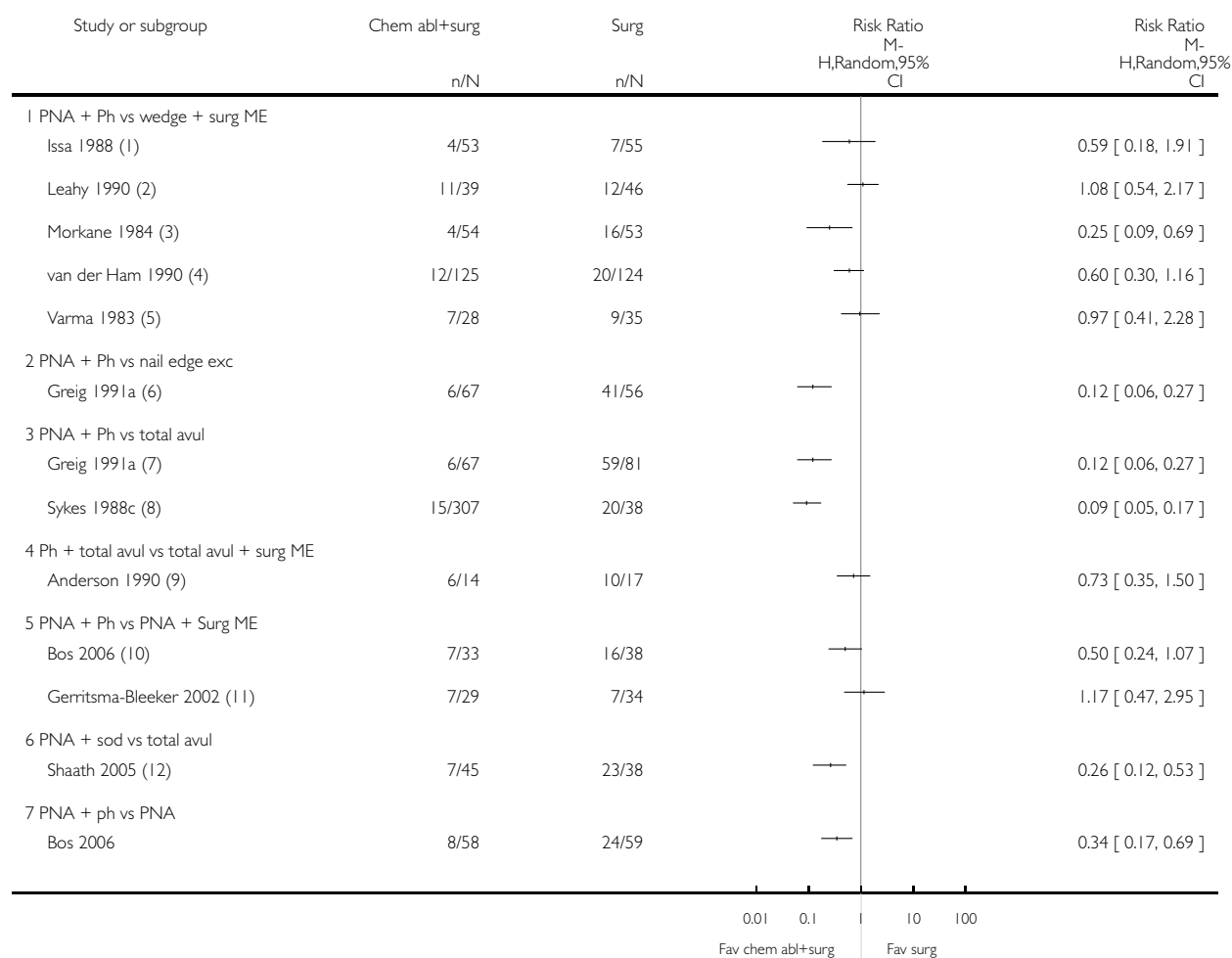
(2) n = number of toenails

Analysis 3.1. Comparison 3 Surgical procedures: Chem abln & surg vs surg proc, Outcome 1 Recurrence.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 3 Surgical procedures: Chem abln % surg vs surg proc

Outcome: 1 Recurrence



(1) n = number of nails

(2) n = number of nail edges

(3) n = number of toes

(4) n = number of participants

(5) n = number of participants

(6) n = number of nails

(7) n = number of nail edges

(8) n = number of participants

(9) n = number of participants

(10) n = number of participants

(11) n = number of toenails

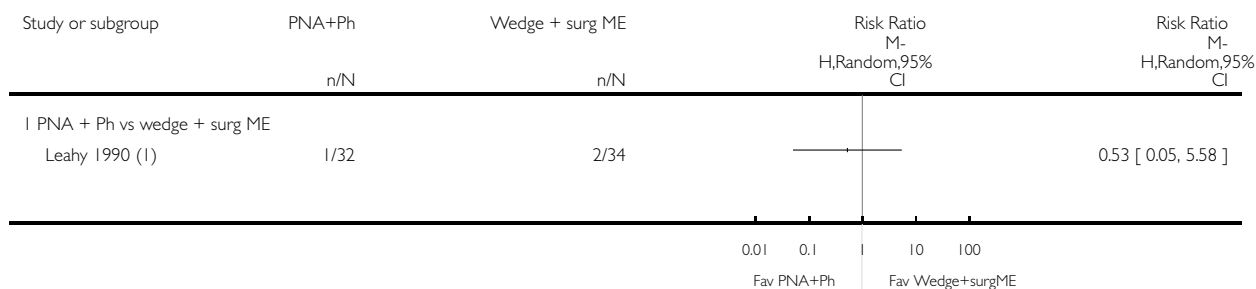
(12) n = number of participants

Analysis 3.2. Comparison 3 Surgical procedures: Chem abln & surg vs surg proc, Outcome 2 Pain of operation.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 3 Surgical procedures: Chem abln % surg vs surg proc

Outcome: 2 Pain of operation



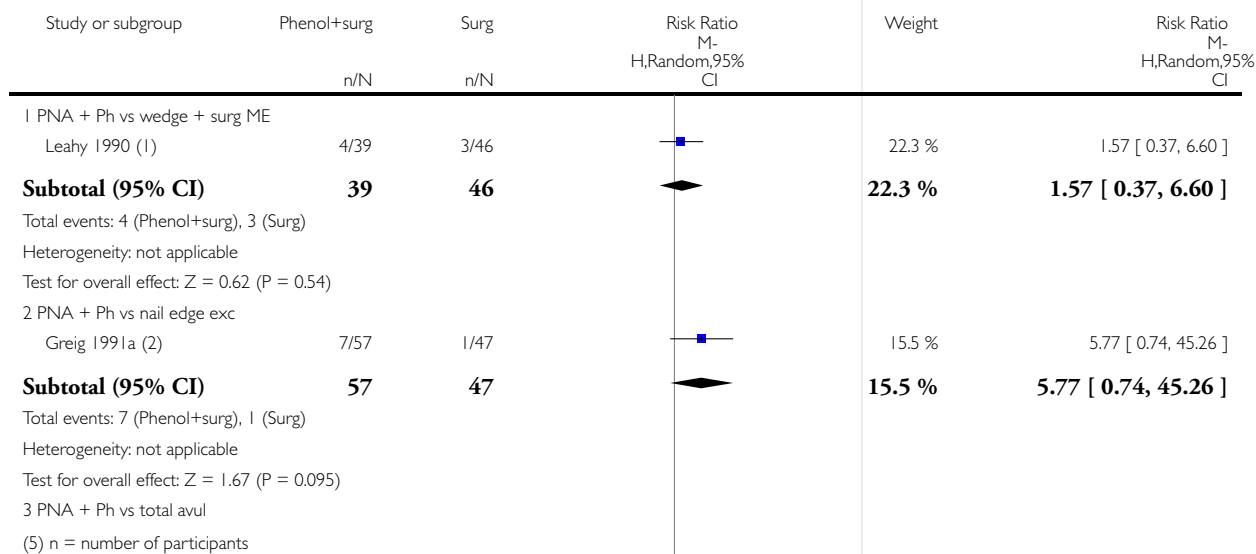
(1) n = number of patients

Analysis 3.3. Comparison 3 Surgical procedures: Chem abln & surg vs surg proc, Outcome 3 Postoperative infection.

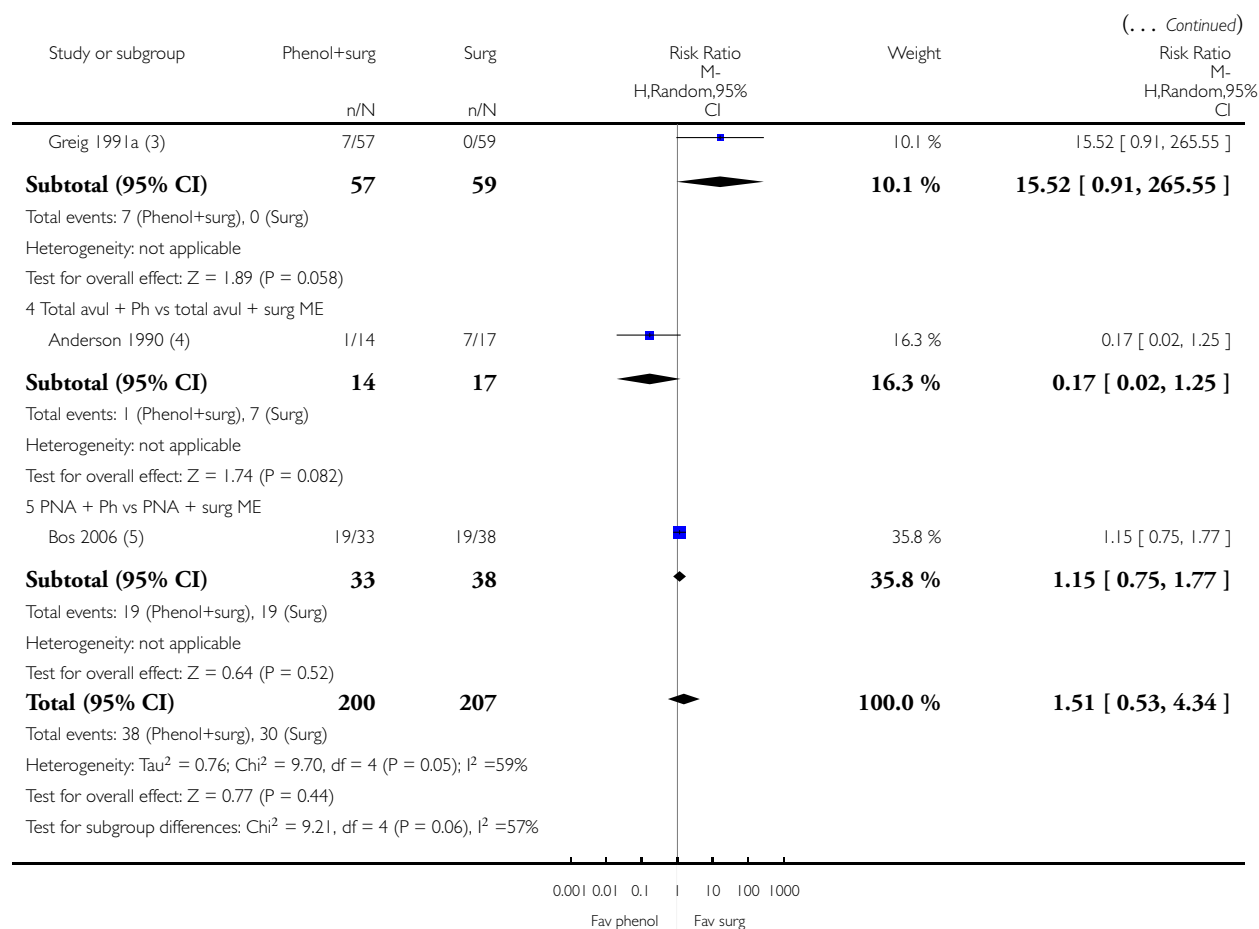
Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 3 Surgical procedures: Chem abln % surg vs surg proc

Outcome: 3 Postoperative infection



(Continued ...)



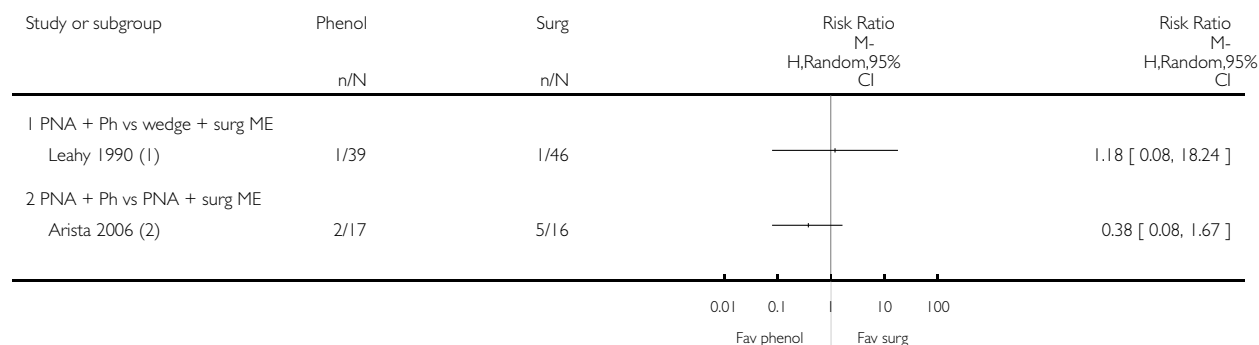
- (1) n = number of nail edges
 (2) n = number of participants
 (3) n = number of participants
 (4) n = number of participants
 (5) n = number of participants

Analysis 3.4. Comparison 3 Surgical procedures: Chem abln & surg vs surg proc, Outcome 4 Postoperative haemorrhage.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 3 Surgical procedures: Chem abln % surg vs surg proc

Outcome: 4 Postoperative haemorrhage



(1) n = number of nail edges

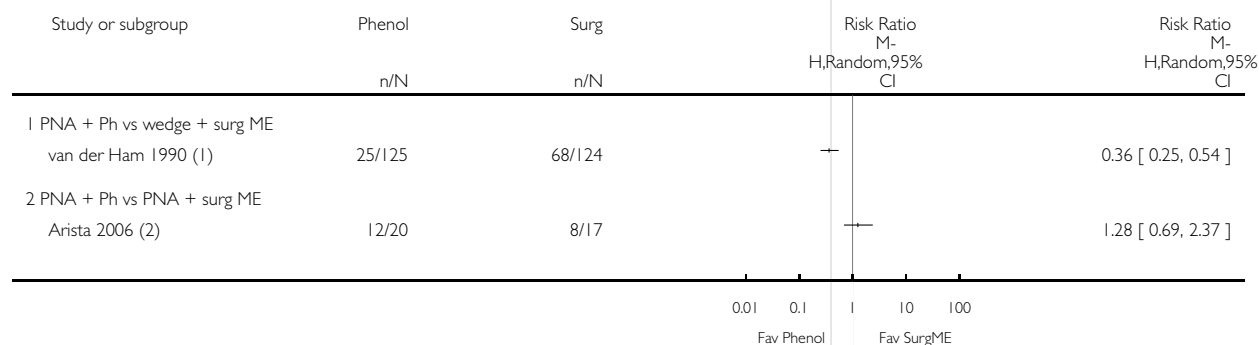
(2) n = number of participants

Analysis 3.5. Comparison 3 Surgical procedures: Chem abln & surg vs surg proc, Outcome 5 Postoperative analgesic use.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 3 Surgical procedures: Chem abln % surg vs surg proc

Outcome: 5 Postoperative analgesic use



(1) n = number of patients

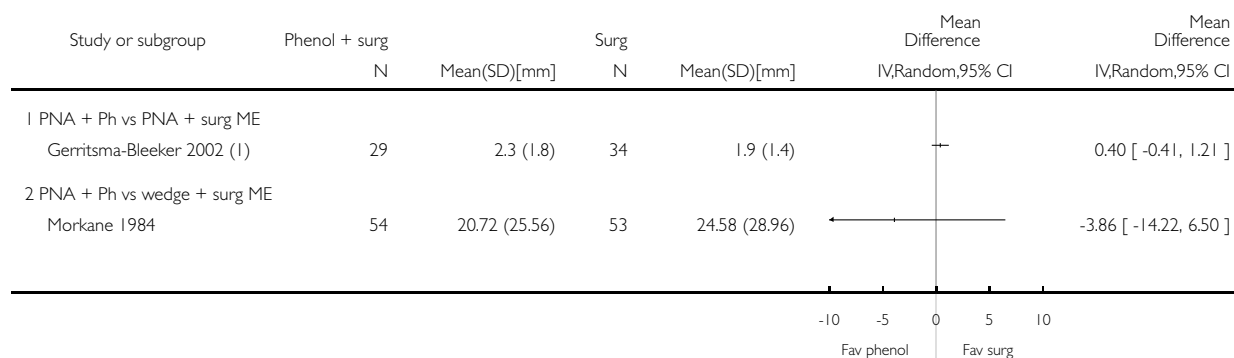
(2) n = number of toenails

Analysis 3.6. Comparison 3 Surgical procedures: Chem abln & surg vs surg proc, Outcome 6 Postoperative pain at 2 weeks (VAS).

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 3 Surgical procedures: Chem abln % surg vs surg proc

Outcome: 6 Postoperative pain at 2 weeks (VAS)



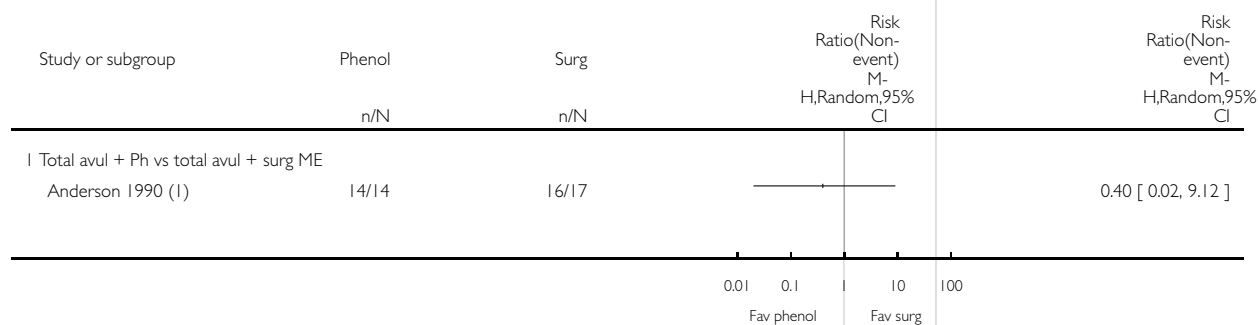
(I) n = number of toenails

Analysis 3.7. Comparison 3 Surgical procedures: Chem abln & surg vs surg proc, Outcome 7 Participant satisfaction.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 3 Surgical procedures: Chem abln % surg vs surg proc

Outcome: 7 Participant satisfaction



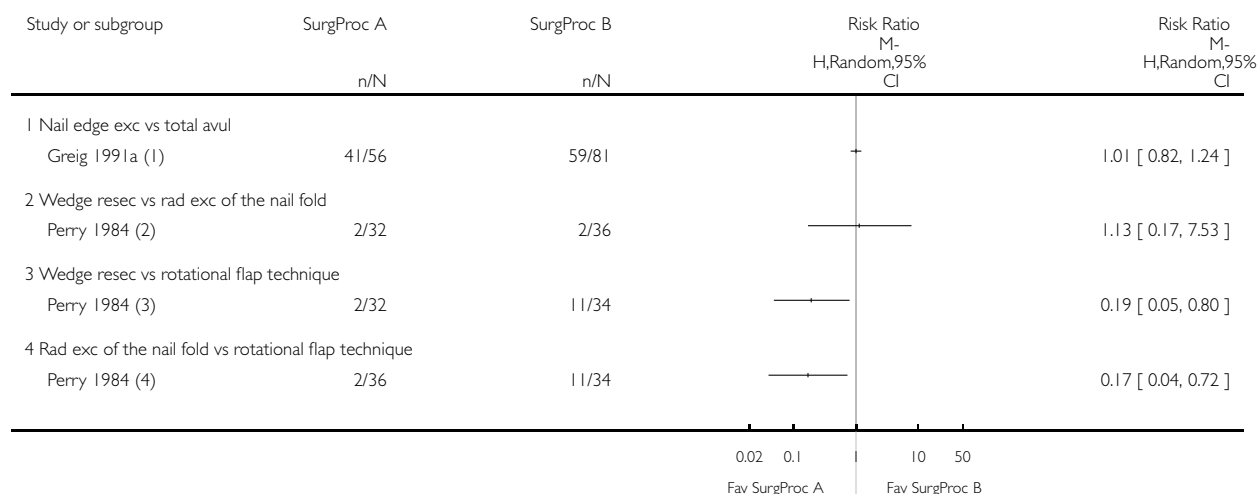
(I) n = number of patients

Analysis 4.1. Comparison 4 Surgical procedures: Different types of surg proc, Outcome 1 Recurrence.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 4 Surgical procedures: Different types of surg proc

Outcome: 1 Recurrence



(1) n = number of nails

(2) n = number of nails

(3) n = number of nails

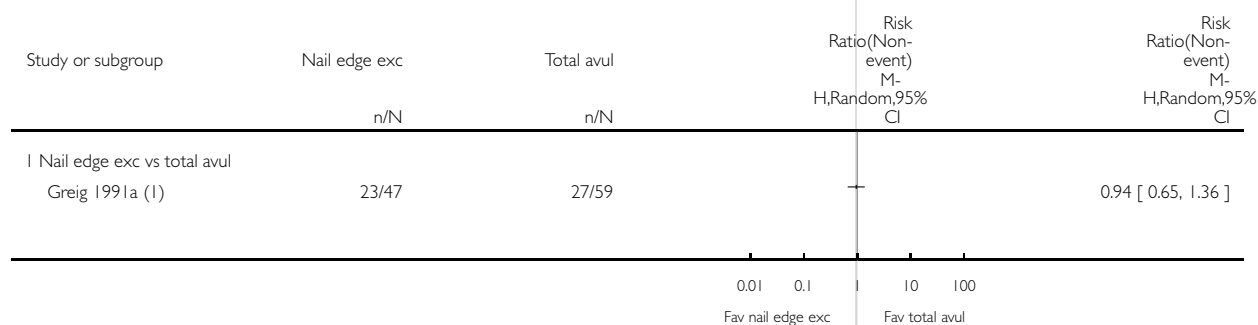
(4) n = number of nails

Analysis 4.2. Comparison 4 Surgical procedures: Different types of surg proc, Outcome 2 Participant satisfaction.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 4 Surgical procedures: Different types of surg proc

Outcome: 2 Participant satisfaction



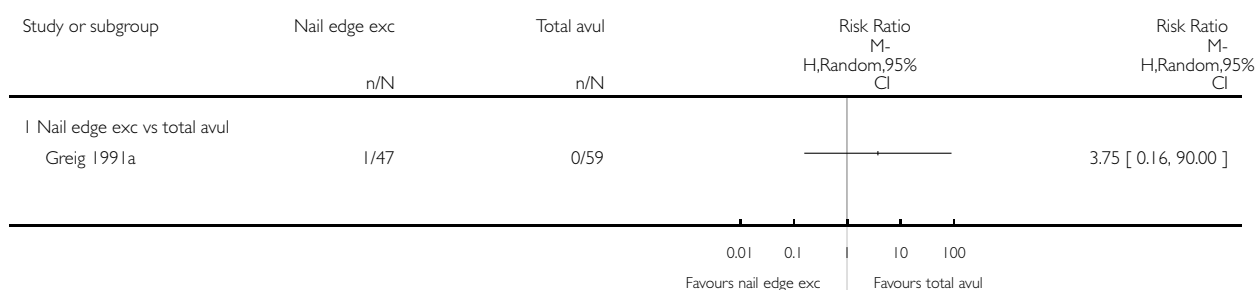
(1) n = patients

Analysis 4.3. Comparison 4 Surgical procedures: Different types of surg proc, Outcome 3 Postoperative infection.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 4 Surgical procedures: Different types of surg proc

Outcome: 3 Postoperative infection

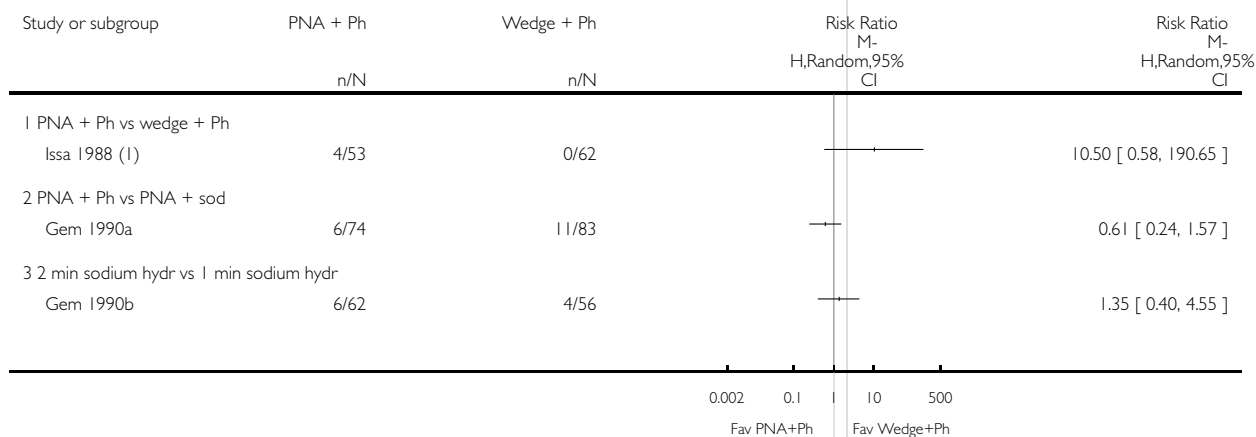


Analysis 5.1. Comparison 5 Surgical procedures: Chem abln & partial avul vs chem abln & surg, Outcome 1 Recurrence.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 5 Surgical procedures: Chem abln % partial avul vs chem abln % surg

Outcome: 1 Recurrence



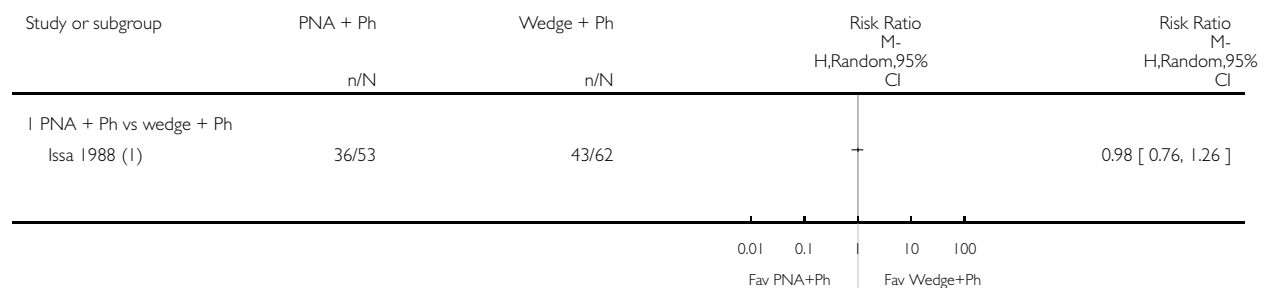
(1) n = number of nail edges

Analysis 5.2. Comparison 5 Surgical procedures: Chem abln & partial avul vs chem abln & surg, Outcome 2 Postoperative pain (yes/no).

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 5 Surgical procedures: Chem abln % partial avul vs chem abln % surg

Outcome: 2 Postoperative pain (yes/no)

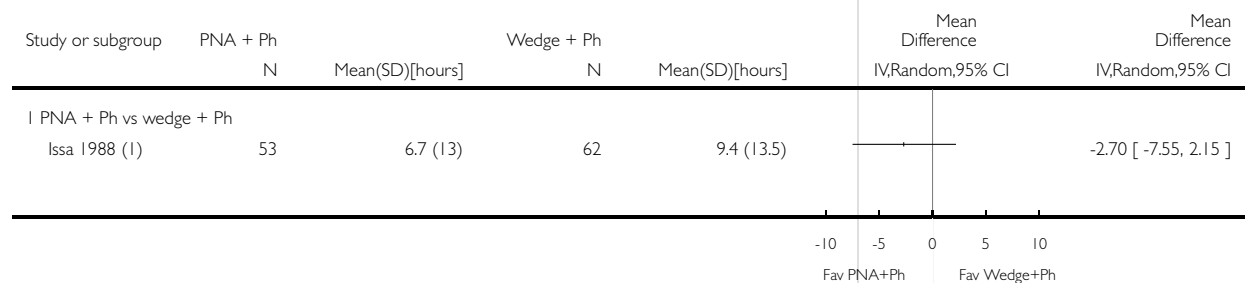


Analysis 5.3. Comparison 5 Surgical procedures: Chem abln & partial avul vs chem abln & surg, Outcome 3 Postoperative pain intensity after 24h duration.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 5 Surgical procedures: Chem abln % partial avul vs chem abln % surg

Outcome: 3 Postoperative pain intensity after 24h duration

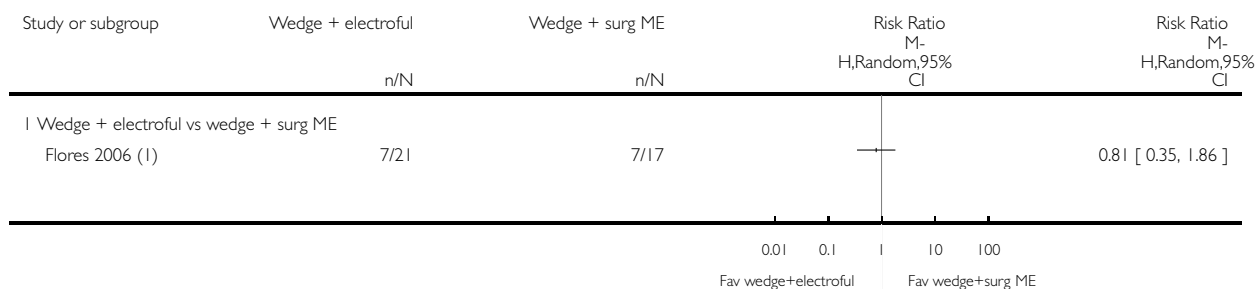


Analysis 6.1. Comparison 6 Surgical procedures: Wedge + electroful vs wedge + surg ME, Outcome 1 Postoperative pain at 2 weeks.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 6 Surgical procedures: Wedge + electroful vs wedge + surg ME

Outcome: 1 Postoperative pain at 2 weeks



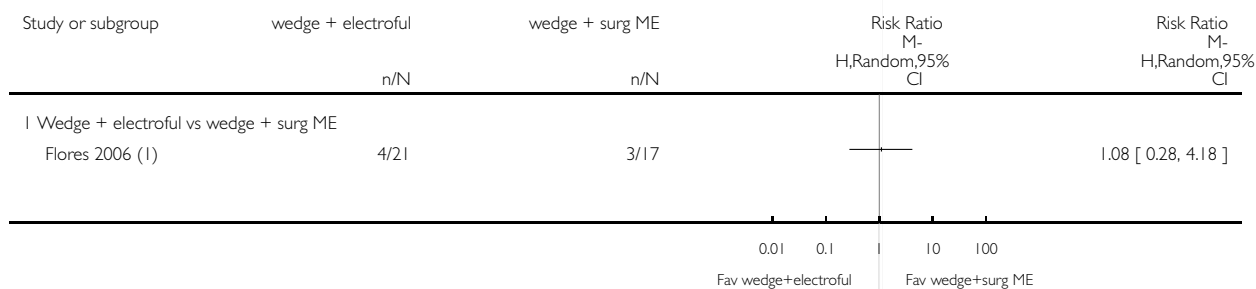
(1) n = number of nail edges

Analysis 6.2. Comparison 6 Surgical procedures: Wedge + electroful vs wedge + surg ME, Outcome 2 Postoperative haemorrhage at 2 weeks.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 6 Surgical procedures: Wedge + electroful vs wedge + surg ME

Outcome: 2 Postoperative haemorrhage at 2 weeks



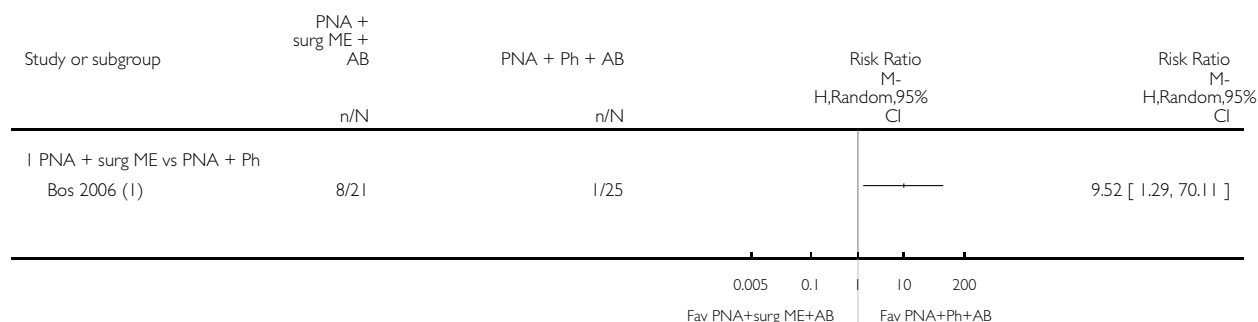
(1) n = number of nail edges

Analysis 7.1. Comparison 7 Postoperative procedures, Outcome 1 Recurrence.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 7 Postoperative procedures

Outcome: 1 Recurrence

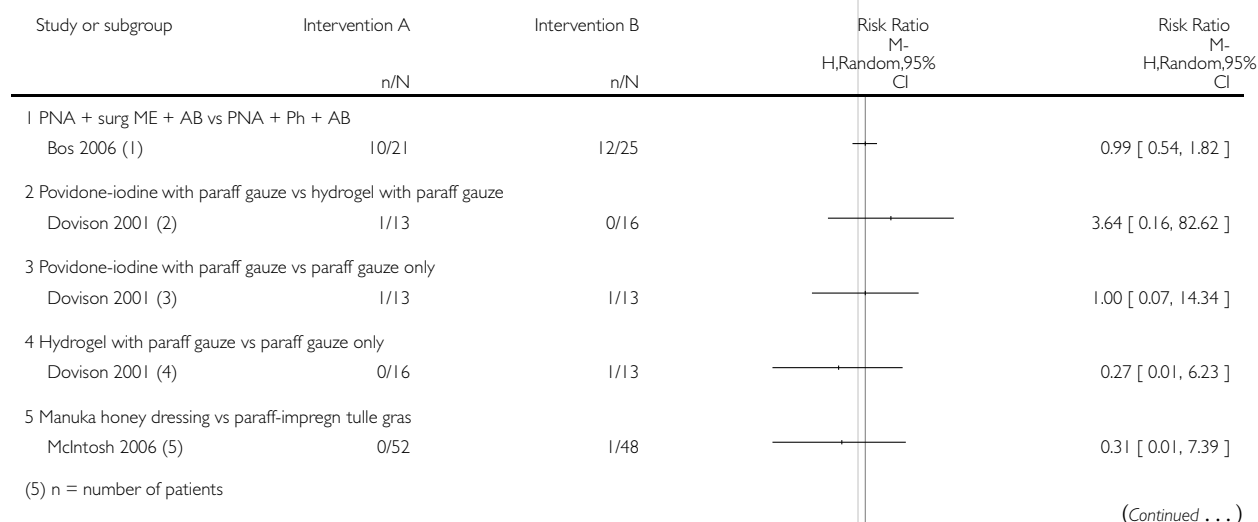


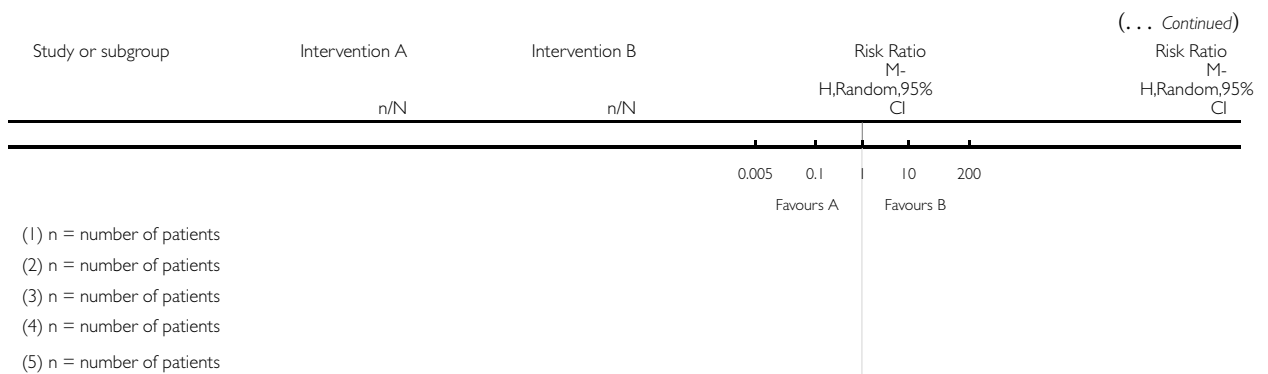
Analysis 7.2. Comparison 7 Postoperative procedures, Outcome 2 Postoperative infection.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 7 Postoperative procedures

Outcome: 2 Postoperative infection



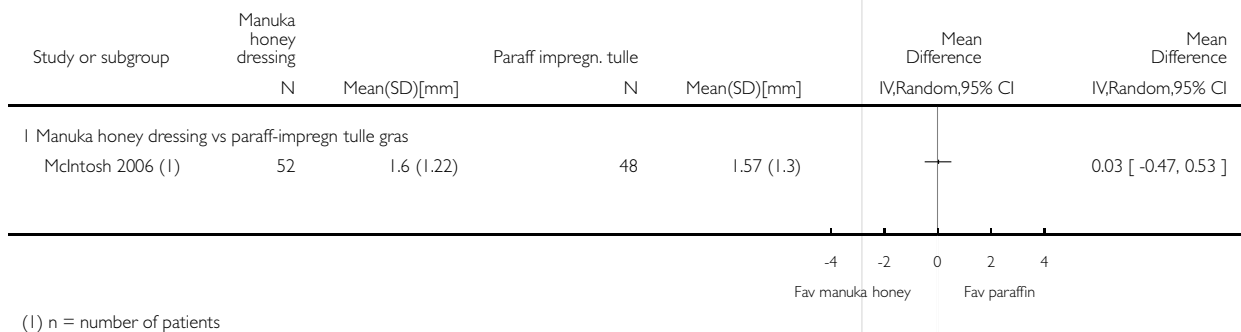


Analysis 7.3. Comparison 7 Postoperative procedures, Outcome 3 Postoperative pain (VAS).

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 7 Postoperative procedures

Outcome: 3 Postoperative pain (VAS)

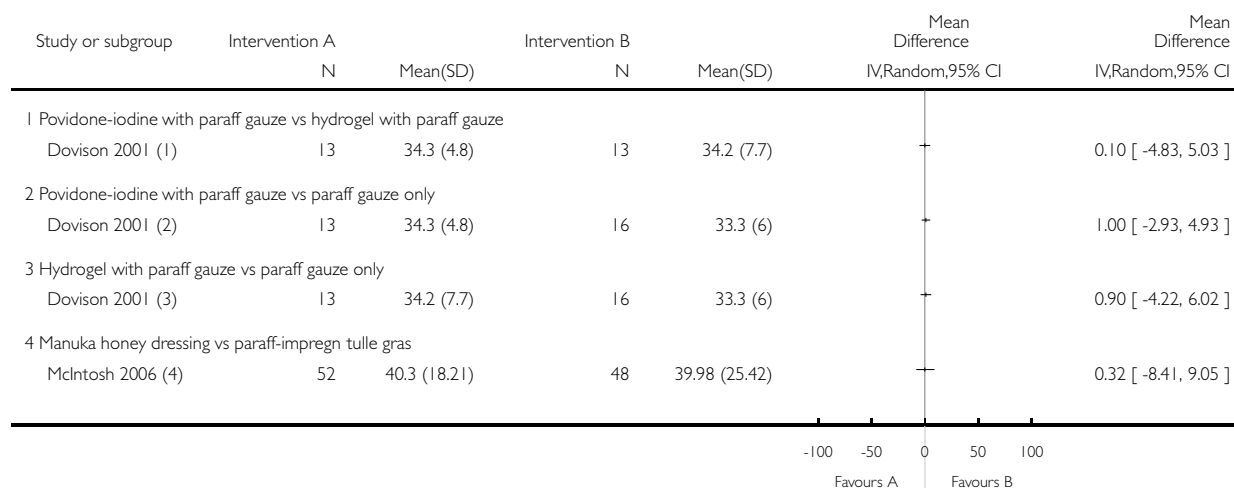


Analysis 7.4. Comparison 7 Postoperative procedures, Outcome 4 Healing time (days).

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 7 Postoperative procedures

Outcome: 4 Healing time (days)



(1) n = number of patients

(2) n = number of patients

(3) n = number of patients

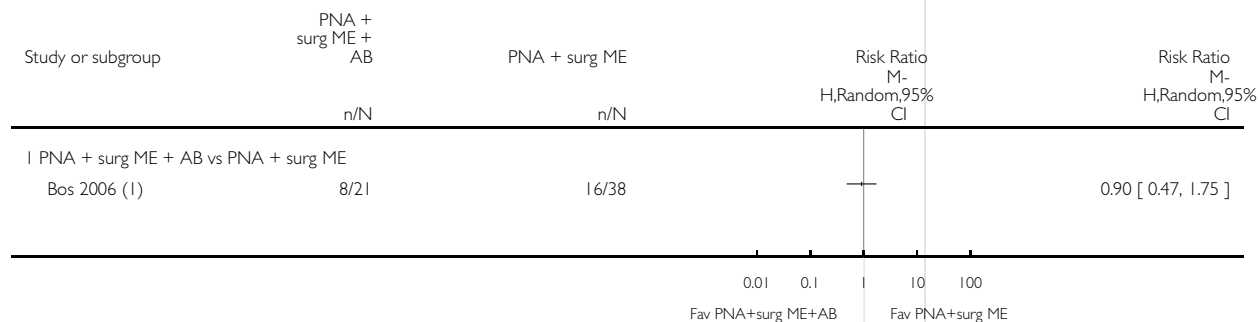
(4) n = number of patients

Analysis 8.1. Comparison 8 Surgery plus postoperative treatment vs surgery, Outcome 1 Recurrence.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 8 Surgery plus postoperative treatment vs surgery

Outcome: 1 Recurrence



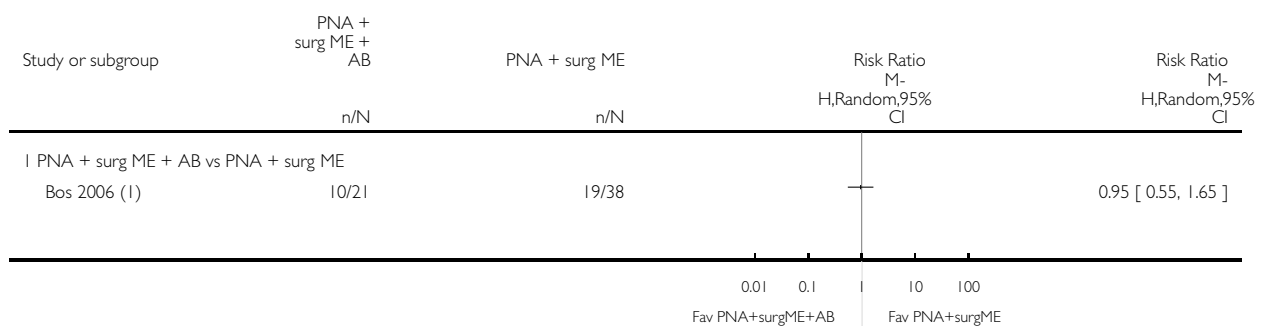
(1) n = number of patients

Analysis 8.2. Comparison 8 Surgery plus postoperative treatment vs surgery, Outcome 2 Postoperative infection.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 8 Surgery plus postoperative treatment vs surgery

Outcome: 2 Postoperative infection



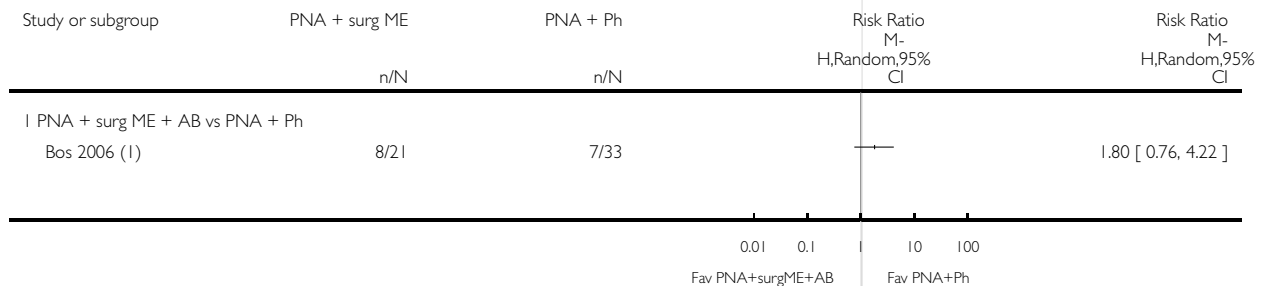
(1) n = number of patients

Analysis 9.1. Comparison 9 Surgery plus postoperative treatment vs phenol, Outcome 1 Recurrence.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 9 Surgery plus postoperative treatment vs phenol

Outcome: 1 Recurrence



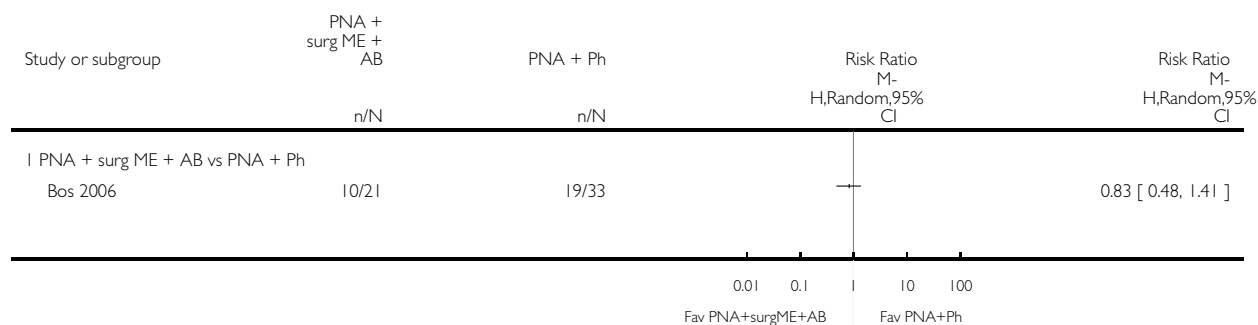
(1) n = number of patients

Analysis 9.2. Comparison 9 Surgery plus postoperative treatment vs phenol, Outcome 2 Postoperative infection.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 9 Surgery plus postoperative treatment vs phenol

Outcome: 2 Postoperative infection

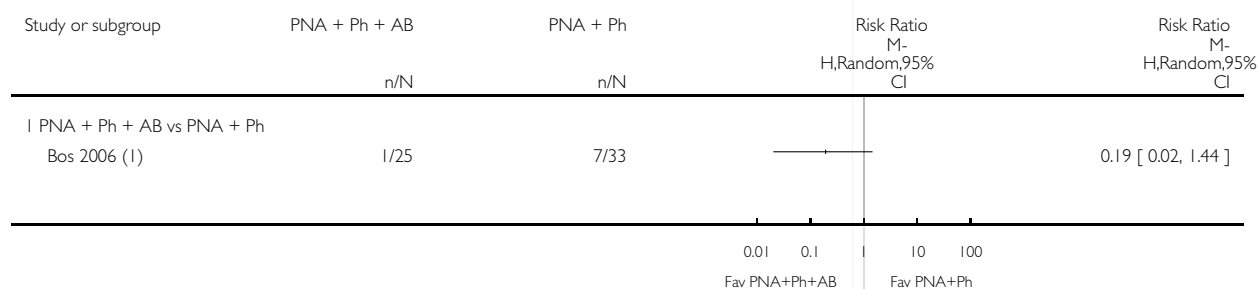


Analysis 10.1. Comparison 10 Phenol plus postoperative treatment vs phenol, Outcome 1 Recurrence.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 10 Phenol plus postoperative treatment vs phenol

Outcome: 1 Recurrence



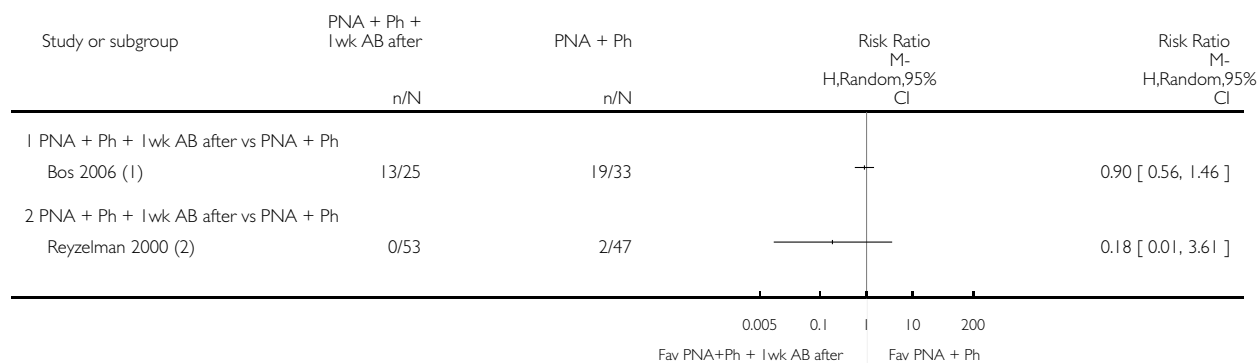
(1) n = number of patients

Analysis 10.2. Comparison 10 Phenol plus postoperative treatment vs phenol, Outcome 2 Postoperative infection.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 10 Phenol plus postoperative treatment vs phenol

Outcome: 2 Postoperative infection



(1) n = number of patients

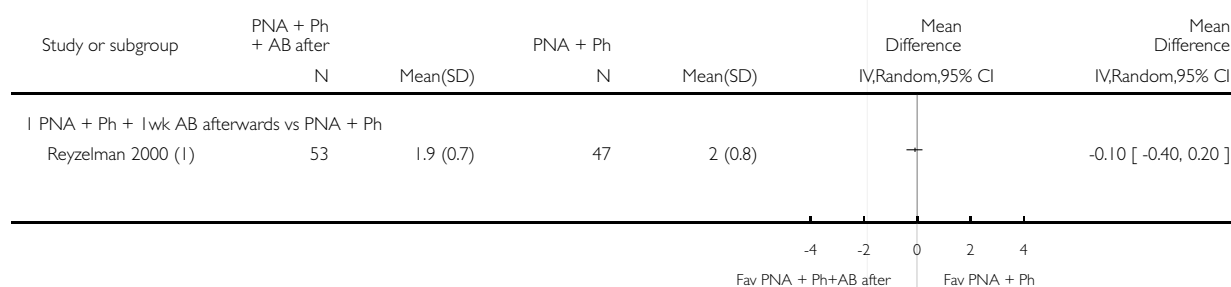
(2) n = number of patients

Analysis 10.3. Comparison 10 Phenol plus postoperative treatment vs phenol, Outcome 3 Healing time (weeks).

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 10 Phenol plus postoperative treatment vs phenol

Outcome: 3 Healing time (weeks)



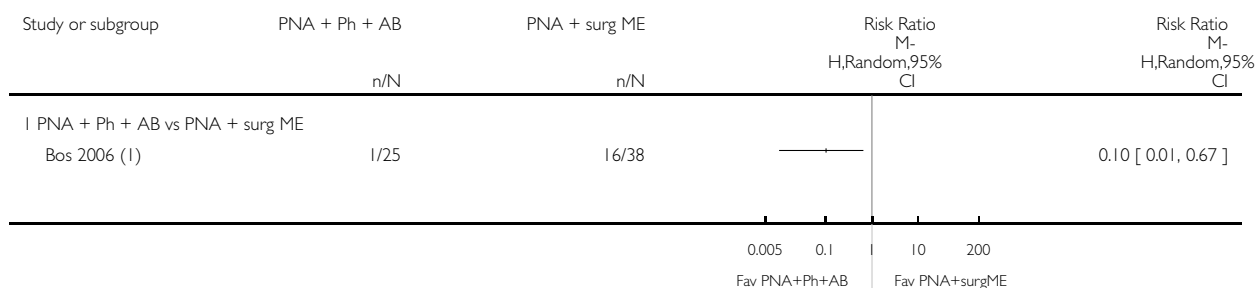
(1) n = number of patients

Analysis 11.1. Comparison 11 Phenol plus postoperative treatment vs surgery, Outcome 1 Recurrence.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 11 Phenol plus postoperative treatment vs surgery

Outcome: 1 Recurrence

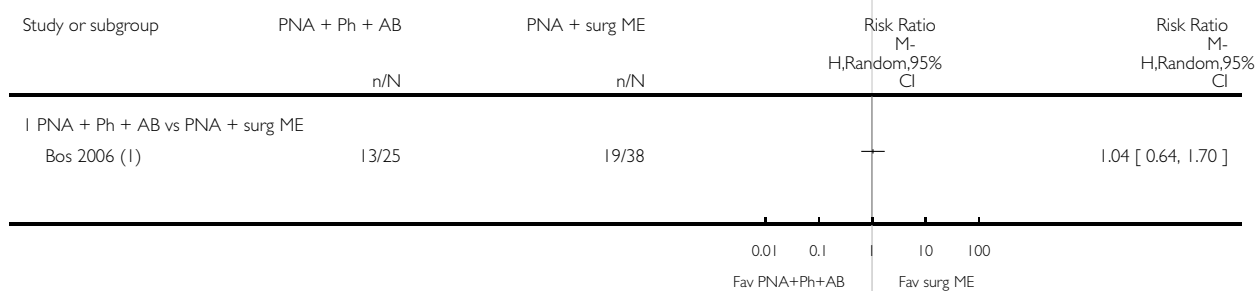


Analysis 11.2. Comparison 11 Phenol plus postoperative treatment vs surgery, Outcome 2 Postoperative infection.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 11 Phenol plus postoperative treatment vs surgery

Outcome: 2 Postoperative infection

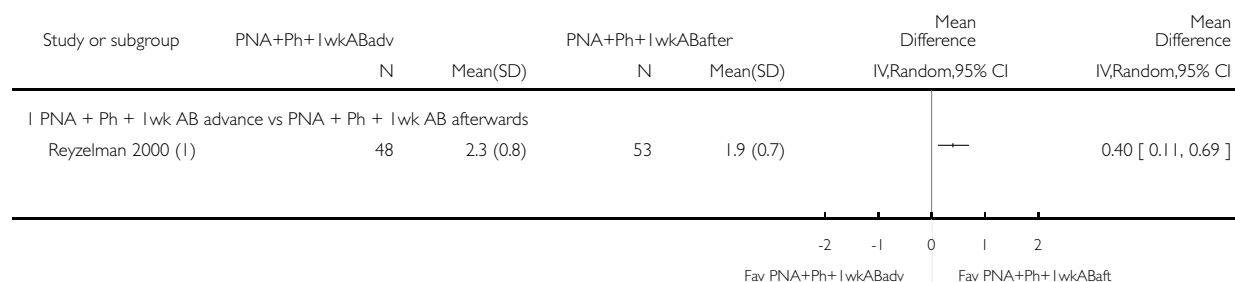


Analysis 12.1. Comparison 12 Preoperative treatment vs postoperative treatment, Outcome 1 Healing time (weeks).

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 12 Preoperative treatment vs postoperative treatment

Outcome: 1 Healing time (weeks)

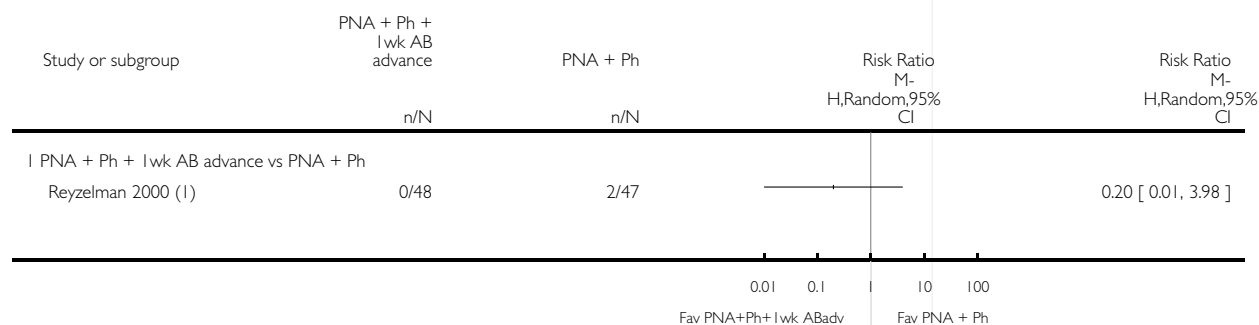


Analysis 13.1. Comparison 13 Preoperative treatment vs surgery, Outcome 1 Postoperative infection.

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 13 Preoperative treatment vs surgery

Outcome: 1 Postoperative infection

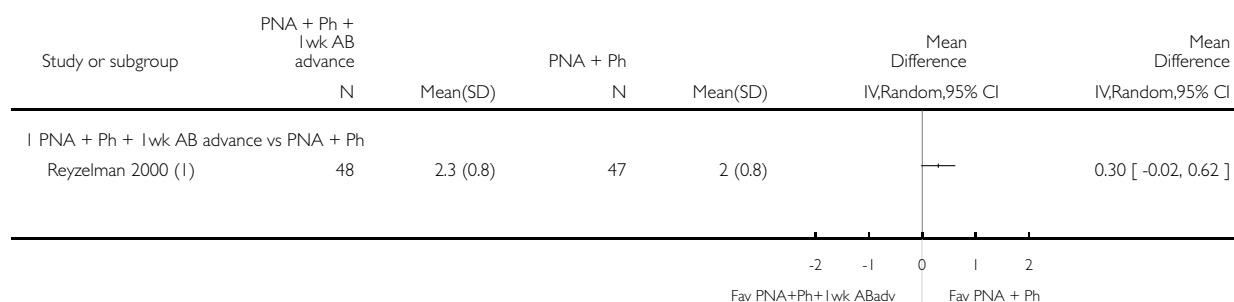


Analysis 13.2. Comparison 13 Preoperative treatment vs surgery, Outcome 2 Healing time (weeks).

Review: Interventions for ingrowing toenails

Comparison: 13 Preoperative treatment vs surgery

Outcome: 2 Healing time (weeks)



APPENDICES

Appendix 1. CENTRAL (Cochrane Library) search strategy

ingrowing toenail OR ingrown toenail OR ingrown nail OR unguis incarnatus OR onychocryptosis OR onychogryphosis OR involuted toenail OR embedded toenail OR eingewachsenen Zehnennagel OR ingrowing toenails OR ingrown toenails OR ingrown nails OR involuted toenails OR embedded toenails OR eingewachsenen Zehnennagels OR ingrowing nail OR involuted nail OR embedded nail OR eingewachsenen nagel OR ingrowing nails OR ingrown nails OR involuted nails OR embedded nails OR eingewachsenen nagels

Appendix 2. MEDLINE search strategy

(Nails, Ingrown/ OR ("ingrowing toenail" OR "ingrown toenail" OR "ingrown nail" OR "unguis incarnatus" OR onychocryptosis OR onychogryphosis OR "involved toenail" OR "embedded toenail" OR "eingewachsenen Zehnennagel" OR "ingrowing toenails" OR "ingrown toenails" OR "ingrown nails" OR "involved toenails" OR "embedded toenails" OR "eingewachsenen Zehnennagels" OR "ingrowing nail" OR "involved nail" OR "embedded nail" OR "eingewachsenen nagel" OR "ingrowing nails" OR "ingrown nails" OR "involved nails" OR "embedded nails" OR "eingewachsenen nagels").af) AND (Randomized Controlled Trial/ OR (randomized controlled trial OR randomized controlled trials OR random allocation OR double-blind method OR single-blind method OR ((single OR double OR treble OR triple) AND (mask OR masks OR masking OR blind OR blinds OR blinded)) OR "latin square" OR placebos OR placebo* OR random* OR randomised controlled trial OR randomised controlled trials OR randomized active control trials OR randomized active control trial OR randomised active control trials OR randomised active control trial OR RaCT OR RaCTs OR RCT OR RCTs).af)

Appendix 3. EMBASE search strategy

(Ingrown Nail/ OR (“ingrowing toenail” OR “ingrown toenail” OR “ingrown nail” OR “unguis incarnatus” OR onychocryptosis OR onychogryphosis OR “involuting toenail” OR “embedded toenail” OR “eingewachsenen Zehnnagel” OR “ingrowing toenails” OR “ingrown toenails” OR “ingrown nails” OR “involuting toenails” OR “embedded toenails” OR “eingewachsenen Zehnnagels” OR “ingrowing nail” OR “involuting nail” OR “embedded nail” OR “eingewachsenen nagel” OR “ingrowing nails” OR “ingrown nails” OR “involuting nails” OR “embedded nails” OR “eingewachsenen nagels”).mp) AND (Randomized Controlled Trial/ OR (randomized controlled trial OR randomized controlled trials OR random allocation OR double-blind method OR single-blind method OR ((single OR double OR treble OR triple) AND (mask OR masks OR masking OR blind OR blinds OR blinded)) OR “latin square” OR placebos OR placebo* OR random* OR randomised controlled trial OR randomised controlled trials OR randomized active control trials OR randomized active control trial OR randomised active control trials OR randomised active control trial OR RaCT OR RaCTs OR RCT OR RCTs).af)

Appendix 4. CINAHL search strategy

Nails, Ingrown/ OR (“ingrowing toenail” OR “ingrown toenail” OR “ingrown nail” OR “unguis incarnatus” OR onychocryptosis OR onychogryphosis OR “involuting toenail” OR “embedded toenail” OR “eingewachsenen Zehnnagel” OR “ingrowing toenails” OR “ingrown toenails” OR “ingrown nails” OR “involuting toenails” OR “embedded toenails” OR “eingewachsenen Zehnnagels” OR “ingrowing nail” OR “involuting nail” OR “embedded nail” OR “eingewachsenen nagel” OR “ingrowing nails” OR “ingrown nails” OR “involuting nails” OR “embedded nails” OR “eingewachsenen nagels” OR “ingrown toe nail” OR “ingrowing toe nail” OR “ingrown toe nails” OR “ingrowing toe nails” OR “nail ingrowing”).mp

Appendix 5. Web of Science search strategy

ts=(“ingrowing toenail” OR “ingrown toenail” OR “ingrown nail” OR “unguis incarnatus” OR onychocryptosis OR onychogryphosis OR “involuting toenail” OR “embedded toenail” OR “eingewachsenen Zehnnagel” OR “ingrowing toenails” OR “ingrown toenails” OR “ingrown nails” OR “involuting toenails” OR “embedded toenails” OR “eingewachsenen Zehnnagels” OR “ingrowing nail” OR “involuting nail” OR “embedded nail” OR “eingewachsenen nagel” OR “ingrowing nails” OR “ingrown nails” OR “involuting nails” OR “embedded nails” OR “eingewachsenen nagels” OR “ingrown toe nail” OR “ingrowing toe nail” OR “ingrown toe nails” OR “ingrowing toe nails” OR “nail ingrowing”)

WHAT'S NEW

Last assessed as up-to-date: 20 January 2010.

Date	Event	Description
15 February 2012	New search has been performed	New search for studies. A substantial amount of new information has been added in the form of 17 newly included studies
15 February 2012	New citation required and conclusions have changed	The title and scope of this review has been expanded with a new team of authors

HISTORY

Protocol first published: Issue 2, 1999

Review first published: Issue 3, 1999

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

Link with the editorial base and co-ordinating contributions from co-authors - JAHE

Searches - JAHE, JCvdW, and JS

Screening the abstracts - AKN and JAHE

Obtaining copies of the trials - JAHE and JCvdW

Assessing the full papers for inclusion - JAHE and BvW

Extracting data from the trials - JCvdW and BvW

Assessing the methodological quality - JAHE, JCvdW, and BvW

Entering the data into RevMan - JCvdW and BvW

Writing the text of the review - AKN, JAHE, JCvdW, and BvW

Consumer feedback on the synopsis - BvW

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None known.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- Department of Public Health and Primary Care, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, Netherlands.
- Department of General Practice, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, Netherlands.

External sources

- No sources of support supplied

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

The Background, Objectives, Criteria, Search, and Methods sections of the protocol and first version of this review published in 1999 and 2003, respectively, were compared, and they remain the same.

This review is an update of the review by Rounding and Bloomfield titled 'Surgical treatments for ingrowing toenails' ([Rounding 2003](#)). The title has been changed to 'Interventions for ingrowing toenails' because this updated review has focused on all interventions (surgical as well as non-surgical) for ingrowing toenails. We, therefore, amended the search strategies to incorporate this change.

Other changes are as follows:

- We excluded quasi-randomised studies (e.g. allocation by an odd or even number or date of birth) from this update.
- We added recurrence as a primary outcome.
- In the selection of studies, we divided studies into those we defined as follow-up period for cure (one month or more) and recurrence (six months or more), and into secondary outcome measures (clinical judgment, participant satisfaction, complications, improvement of symptoms).
- We used the risk ratio (RR) effects measure in this update, rather than the odds ratio (OR) that was used in the previous version of this review. This is because risk and odds are different when events are common, and many of the outcomes of trials of skin conditions are common events. This is in line with the Cochrane Skin Group's editorial policy.

INDEX TERMS

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

Combined Modality Therapy; Nails, Ingrown [prevention & control; *surgery]; Phenol [therapeutic use]; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Recurrence [prevention & control]; Toes

MeSH check words

Humans