

WINOGRAD NAIL PROCEDURE

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Chemical matrixectomy has all but supplanted traditional cold steel procedures for onychocryptosis. In those particular instances where a hypertrophic nail fold exists, chemical cautery of the matrix can only be successful if a significant margin of the nail plate is avulsed. The Winograd

procedure is an excellent alternative as it provides a more acceptable cosmetic result by preserving a majority of the nail plate. The procedure, first described in 1929, involves excision of the hypertrophic nail fold along with the nail margin and underlying matrix.

CLINICALLY ILLUSTRATED TECHNIQUE



Figure 1. Active paronychia must be completely resolved prior to the procedure being performed.

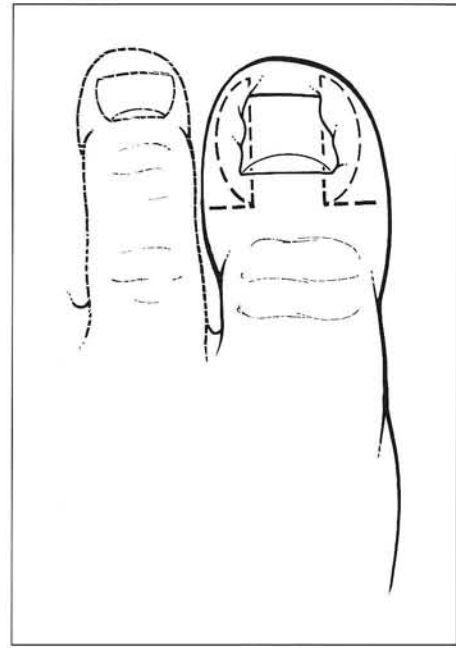


Figure 2. Semi-elliptical incisions are made, encompassing the hypertrophic nail folds. A small transverse incision is made proximally to expose the proximal matrix.



Figure 3. The incisions are deepened directly through the subcutaneous tissue, and the nail folds are excised. Following excision, the nail margin is avulsed.

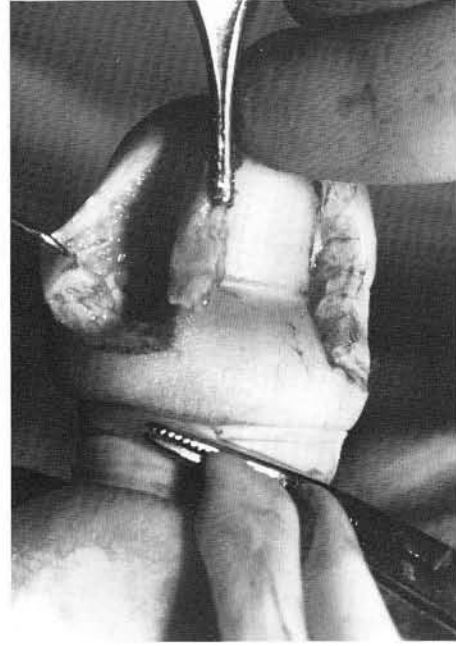


Figure 4. The matrix is incised at its margins down to the phalanx, and then dissected clean.

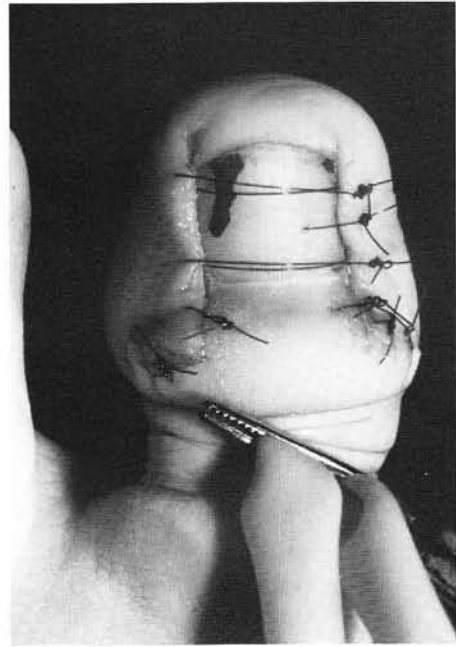
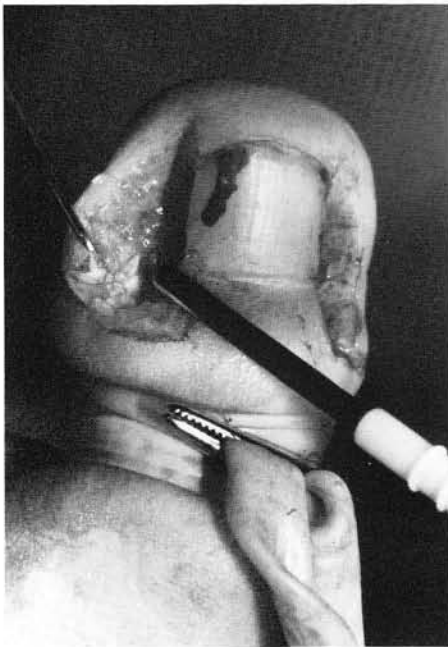


Figure 5. The remaining subcutaneous tissue is bovied to destroy any remaining nail matrix, and the wound is sutured. Drill holes may need to be made through the nail plate to facilitate closure.



Figure 6. Postoperative results.