

Verrucae

Information & advice for self-care

Note: Please be aware the Podiatry Service at East Coast Community Healthcare does not treat verrucae. For treatment options, please consult with your GP.

Warning: If you are diabetic, have poor blood flow in your legs/feet (peripheral vascular disease) or loss of sensation in your feet (neuropathy), do not apply any over-the-counter acids, ointments or other products over a verruca. This may lead to a wound, resulting in potentially very serious complications. If you have used any of the above and noted changes to your foot/feet such as redness, warm, swelling please report this to your GP without delay or podiatrist if you are an existing patient.

What are verrucae?

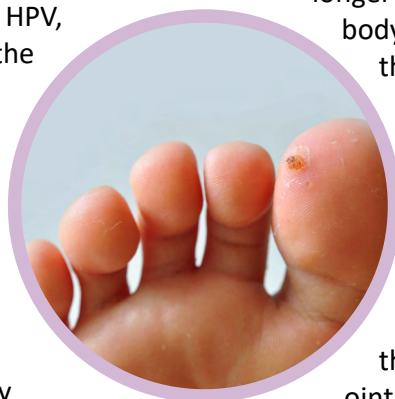
Verrucae are plantar warts that commonly occur on the soles of the feet or around the toe area. They are caused by the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), which is contagious through direct person-to-person contact. There are various forms of HPV, which all relate to various parts of the human body.

What causes verrucae?

The HPV virus is thought to thrive in moist, damp environments such as swimming pools, changing room floors and communal shower areas. It is possible to contract verrucae simply by walking across the same floor area as someone with a verruca, especially if you have any small or invisible cuts or abrasions that make it easier for the virus to penetrate.

Who gets them?

Verrucae are most commonly seen in children, teenagers and young adults - largely those who use communal changing rooms. It is possible to develop an immunity against the virus over time but most people remain susceptible, although some more than others.



How do I know I have them?

The most common appearance is that of a small cauliflower-type growth on the soles of your feet with tiny black dots. If it is painful when you pinch the area (like when you squeeze a spot), you are likely to have a verruca. They can grow to 1cm in diameter and may spread into a cluster of small warts. If you are unsure, seek advice from a podiatrist.

Are they serious?

Verrucae are harmless but can be uncomfortable and painful if they develop on a weight-bearing part of the foot. In addition, hard skin (callus) can form over the top of the verruca, increasing the discomfort in this area. There are also some strains of the virus that spread very quickly and can look unsightly.

What are the treatments?

In the first instance, avoid touching or scratching a verruca as it may spread into a cluster of warts. Instead, cover it up with a plaster. Evidence suggests that, in many cases, verrucae will disappear of their own accord within six months for children, but taking longer for adults (up to two years). This is because the body's immune system recognises the presence of the virus and fights the infection naturally, but it can take many months for this to happen.

If it is painless, no treatment may be required as some treatments can be painful, especially for children, and can cause side-effects.

For painful and/or unsightly verrucae or ones that are spreading, you can self-treat using ointments and gels from your local pharmacist following the instructions carefully. Sometimes, merely rubbing away the dry skin over a verruca and applying a plaster helps to stimulate the body's immune system to fight the infection.

However, if your verruca becomes unusually painful or the surrounding skin area goes red, stop treatment immediately and see a podiatrist. This is because if the healthy tissue around a verruca is damaged, you could hamper further treatment.

Treatment for verrucae may include:

- Acid-based treatments, which are stronger than regular over-the-counter treatments from your local pharmacy
- Cryotherapy, which involves freezing the verruca with liquid nitrogen or nitrous oxide gas
- Electrosurgery, which requires a local anaesthetic to be given
- Excisional surgery, which is similar to the above
- Laser surgery, particularly for larger areas of verrucae

How can I prevent them?

To avoid catching verrucae, keep your feet in a healthy condition. Always dry them thoroughly after washing and if your feet are sweaty, treat them with surgical spirit. If they are dry, moisturise them with suitable creams or lotions, but avoid applying between the toes.

Other tips include wearing flip-flops in communal areas, not sharing towels, shoes and socks, and treating conditions such as athlete's foot with a specialist treatment from the pharmacist.

If you do have a verruca and want to go swimming, wear special verruca socks to avoid passing on the virus. These can also be worn as a preventative measure.

When should I see an NHS podiatrist?

If you have any foot health concerns and think this may potentially lead to a complication, please consider discussing a podiatry referral with your GP.

If your foot becomes red, hot or swollen with new pain, with or without a wound, please ask your GP to refer you to the Podiatry Service.

You may wish to use the College Of Podiatry website to find a podiatrist:

<https://cop.org.uk/find-a-podiatrist>

Compliments, concerns or complaints

PALS may be the best starting point if you have a question or concern. If you would like to find an NHS dentist, know where your nearest doctor is or talk through a problem you have had with a service, you can contact the PALS service.

Tel: 01502 445447

Email: ECCH.patientliaison@nhs.net

Or write to:

PALS, East Coast Community Healthcare,
Hamilton House, Battery Green Road,
Lowestoft, NR32 1DE

This content was produced by the College of Podiatry. Find out more:

<https://cop.org.uk/common-foot-problems>



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