

Tumours

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The most common benign tumours of the foot are ganglia, giant cell tumour and angioleiomyomas (Figure 41.10); these tumours may need surgical excision. Pigmented villonodular synovitis is a locally aggressive condition found in the ankle and is diagnosed by MRI or at - histology . Imatinib medical therapy and en bloc resection are becoming more mainstream for cure rather than repeated arthroscopic suppression. Surveillance for recurrence is mandatory . The most common 'tumour' seen in the foot is the plantar fibroma or Ledderhose's disease, which presents as a painful, often growing, lump in the sole along the plantar fascia. The condition is linked to Dupuytren's contracture and Peyronie's disease. Surgery should be avoided. Ultrasound or MRI will confirm the multifocal nature of the disease and exclude other pathology . Any large or growing lump in the foot needs formal work-up along tumour guidelines, especially in the presence of night pain. Tumours

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