



Figure 2: (a-g) The dumbbell shape of two-layered bandage; the ventral part of the bandage is wrapped and (a-c) stabilized first on the toe and (d-g) then the dorsal part on the toe with the nail unit.

nail dressing is often very bulky and may fall off during the postoperative period. It should be less voluminous and tightly bandaged.² Here a “dumbbell”- shaped bandage technique is used to simplify the nail dressing.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

To secure the dressing in place over the operated nail field, I have been using the “dumbbell”-shaped, two- layered bandage. In this technique, a nonabsorbent paraffin gauze and an absorbent gauze are put on each other to make a two-layered bandage. The proximal half part of the bandage is kept under the toe and the distal half is everted over the toe to cover the nail unit. Subsequently, both layers of the bandage are cut obliquely from the lateral edge to the side of the nail unit [Figure 1a-d]. On cutting the bandage, its shape is like a “dumbbell”. Then proximal part of bandage is wrapped and fixed on the ventral



Figure 3: (a-c) A window can be created to visualize the operated toe.

part of the toe with micropore or leucoplast on the base of toe, which gives stability and prevents dislodgement of the bandage [Figure 2a-c]. After this, the distal half of the bandage is wrapped and stabilized over the dorsum of toe in the same manner [Figure 2d-g]. The inner layer provides nonstickness to the site and the outer layer takes care of the discharge. Over the bandage, a cut-finger glove can be mounted, which gives further stability to the bandage and protects it from wetting. I found that this “2-in-1” bandage is more stable and limits the use of multiple layers and steps of bandage. In addition, the dressing technique is fast, simple and due to small- sized, it does not interfere the functions of the digit.

For visualization of the toe, a window can be created in the dressing [Figure 3a-c].

Authors’ contributions

Muhammed Mukhtar: Concepts, design, definition of intellectual content, literature search, manuscript preparation, manuscript editing, and manuscript review.

Declaration of patient consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent forms. In the form the patient has given his/her consent for his/her images and other clinical information to be reported in the journal. The patient understands that his/her names and initials will not be published and due efforts will be made to conceal their identity, but anonymity cannot be guaranteed.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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