

Toe fracture or dislocation – discharge advice

Information for patients

During your visit to the emergency department (A&E), you were advised that you have either fractured (broken) a bone in your toe or your toe has been dislocated (moved out of place). This leaflet answers frequently asked questions about toe fractures or dislocations.

How long will it take to recover?

This type of injury usually heals without any problems. The pain, tenderness and swelling should settle over a period of several weeks.

Recovery plan

24-72 hours since injury

Try to rest and elevate your foot. A cold pack (ice pack or frozen peas wrapped in a damp towel) can provide short term pain relief. Apply this to the sore area for up to 15 minutes, every three to four hours and ensure the ice is never in direct contact with your skin.

Please follow the advice on pain relief given by the clinician you saw in the emergency department. If you need further advice, please ask your local pharmacist or GP.

Zero to two weeks since injury

If your toes have been 'buddy strapped' together, please continue with this. If this becomes worn or damaged, it is safe to replace this yourself using micro-pore tape. If you are unsure, you can discuss this with your pharmacist or GP practice nurse.

If supplied, wear the boot for comfort when walking. You can walk on your foot as pain allows. If you were given crutches, you can stop using these as you feel able. You should take the boot off when you are resting. You do not need to wear it at night. Start gentle exercises as described below.

Two to six weeks since injury

Wear the boot or tape less and less and gradually start to resume your normal activities. Continue with the exercises shown below.

Six to 12 weeks since injury

By now you should be returning to your normal level of activity. You might still feel some discomfort with higher level activities such as running.

If you experience a significant increase in pain and/or swelling, you will need to reduce your activity levels and gradually increase these over a longer period.

Early movement of the ankle and foot is important to promote circulation and reduce the risk of developing a blood clot. Follow the exercises below, stopping before it becomes too uncomfortable or painful for you. This will ensure your ankle and foot do not become stiff as well as helping the healing process.

If you notice an increase in calf pain with movement, heaviness, redness, heat, or an increase in swelling please attend your local urgent care centre, or emergency department (A&E) for assessment.

Exercises to follow

Please note, the number of times you need to carry out each exercise is included as a guide only. If you experience a significant amount of pain while carrying them out, you should reduce the number of times you do each exercise and gradually increase the amount during your recovery.

Ankle range of movement exercises

Repeat each exercise 10 times, three or four times a day.

1. Point your foot up and down within a comfortable range of movement.



2. Turn your foot inwards so that your toes are pointing towards your other foot and then move back to the starting position.



3. Turn your foot outwards so that your toes are pointing away from your other foot and then move back to the starting position.



Weight bearing exercises

Repeat three or four times a day.

1. Hold onto a chair or table for support and practice standing on your injured leg for up to 30 seconds. When able, stand on the injured leg without holding onto the support.



Return to sport

You should be able to squat, hop, jump and run pain-free before you return to sport. If you are unable to do this or need further guidance, please see your GP, and ask for a physiotherapy referral.

Return to driving

You should be able to perform a full emergency stop confidently and pain-free before you consider returning to driving.

What happens next?

We do not routinely follow up patients with this type of injury as it usually heals well by itself. However, if you are still experiencing significant symptoms after six weeks, please contact the virtual fracture clinic at the hospital you first visited.

This clinic is run by a team of physiotherapists and orthopaedic doctors who can review your scans and notes to provide you with further information or support. If appropriate, they will make an appointment for you to be seen face-to-face in a fracture clinic.

Contact us

Barnet Hospital, Chase Farm Hospital, Finchley Memorial Hospital, and Cheshunt Community Hospital

- Tel: 020 8216 4445 (voicemail service only)
- Email: rf-tr.barnethospitalvfc@nhs.net

Edgware Community Hospital and Royal Free Hospital

- Tel: 020 7472 6222 (voicemail service only)
- Email: rf-tr.royalfreehospitalvfc@nhs.net

Acknowledgement and references

We would like to thank Glasgow Royal Infirmary and Leeds Teaching Hospitals for allowing us to reproduce part of their leaflets. If you require a full list of references for this leaflet please email: rf-tr.royalfreehospitalvfc@nhs.net or rf-tr.barnethospitalvfc@nhs.net.

More information

For more information about the virtual fracture clinic service at the Royal Free London, please visit our website: www.royalfree.nhs.uk/services/trauma-and-orthopaedics

Your feedback

If you have any feedback on this leaflet, please email: rf-tr.communications@nhs.net

Alternative formats

This leaflet is also available in large print. If you need this leaflet in another format – for example Braille, a language other than English or audio – please speak to a member of staff

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