

Raynaud's phenomenon

- Raynaud's phenomenon is the short-term interruption of blood flow to your extremities, such as your fingers and toes
- It can occur on it's own or as the result of another condition
- Management options include avoiding cold weather and sudden temperature changes

Call our National Help Line on 1800 263 265

Raynaud's phenomenon is a condition that can cause discomfort as the blood supply to your fingers and toes becomes reduced. When this happens, you'll notice your fingers and/or toes change colour.

It can happen in cold temperatures or when you're in an emotionally stressful situation.

Raynaud's phenomenon can occur on its own (primary Raynaud's phenomenon), or it can be linked to another disease or condition (secondary Raynaud's phenomenon). It can last from just a few minutes to many hours.

Raynaud's phenomenon doesn't usually cause permanent damage. However, it can be a symptom of a more serious underlying illness, so it's important to see your doctor if you experience it.

Symptoms

Your body protects your internal organs (your core) from heat loss in cold weather by redirecting your blood away from your extremities such as the fingers and toes.

With a Raynaud's attack, this reaction is exaggerated. Blood vessels in your extremities narrow, starving the tissues of blood and causing the characteristic blue or white colour change.

When this happens you may experience stinging pain, tingling and numbness in your fingers or toes.



When blood flow returns, the skin turns from blue to red and finally back to the normal pink colour.

Circulation to the rest of the body is generally normal.

Primary Raynaud's phenomenon

Primary Raynaud's phenomenon (or Raynaud's disease or just Raynaud's) is the most common form of Raynaud's phenomenon. It affects more women than men, generally under the age of 30. If you have a family member with primary Raynaud's, you're more at risk of developing it.

Secondary Raynaud's phenomenon

The most common causes of secondary Raynaud's are underlying autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma and systemic lupus erythematosus (lupus).

Other common causes are:

- mechanical vibration – such as using a power tool for long periods
- carpal tunnel syndrome
- atherosclerosis – narrowing of the arteries caused by a build-up of fatty plaques can hamper blood flow to the extremities
- smoking – constricts blood vessels
- some medication – e.g. beta blockers, some chemotherapy agents and medication that causes blood vessels to narrow
- frostbite.

Diagnosis

It's not hard to diagnose Raynaud's phenomenon, but it is sometimes hard to tell the difference between the primary or secondary form of the condition.

Produced in partnership with:



Your doctor may use a range of methods to work out which form you have including:

- taking a complete medical history
- a physical examination
- blood tests
- examining fingernail tissue with a microscope.

Treatment

For most people, Raynaud's phenomenon is a nuisance rather than a disabling condition.

Keeping your body and extremities warm is a helpful to prevent attacks. You should also dress appropriately for the cold with gloves, thick socks and warm layers.

If you're outside and you experience an attack, go indoors and soak fingers or toes in warm (not hot) water. If a stressful situation triggers the attack, try to remove yourself from the situation and relax.

Talk with your doctor if your Raynaud's isn't controlled by these simple measures. You may need to be prescribed medications that widen your blood vessels and improve circulation.

For secondary Raynaud's phenomenon, it's also important that the underlying condition (e.g. lupus or rheumatoid arthritis) is treated effectively.

Prevention

There's no cure for Raynaud's phenomenon. Managing the condition means that you need to try to avoid triggers, especially exposure to cold temperatures and stressful situations.

Things you can do to prevent an attack:

- avoid prolonged exposure to cold weather or sudden temperature changes, such as leaving a warm house on a cold day or air conditioned rooms in hot weather.
- be aware that even holding something cold, such as a can of drink, can trigger symptoms.
- make sure your whole body is kept warm, using several layers of clothing to trap body heat. Keep your extremities warm with gloves and woollen socks. Hand warmers are also helpful.

- don't smoke cigarettes or drink caffeinated beverages, as nicotine and caffeine constrict blood vessels.
- review your medications with your doctor. If your medications are causing the problem you may need to find alternatives.
- learn to recognise and avoid stressful situations. Stress and emotional distress can trigger an attack, particularly for people with primary Raynaud's phenomenon. Relaxation may decrease the number and severity of attacks you experience.
- keep a journal of when attacks happen. This will help you work out what triggers an attack.
- look after your hands and feet. Dry hands and feet can develop skin cracks, so it's important to moisturise them to prevent dryness. Protect your hands when in water with barrier creams and/or rubber gloves.
- exercise regularly to maintain blood flow and skin condition. Physical activity can also help increase your energy levels, control your weight, improve your cardiovascular (heart) fitness and help you sleep better. Talk to your doctor before starting any exercise program.
- eat a healthy and well balanced diet for general good health.

Complications

In most cases, Raynaud's phenomenon is harmless and has no lasting effects. However in severe cases loss of blood flow can permanently damage the tissue.

Complications of severe Raynaud's include:

- ulcers
- tissue loss
- scarring
- gangrene.

Talk with your doctor if you notice any of these problems or if you notice other changes to your symptoms.

Where to get help

- Your doctor
- *MOVE muscle, bone & joint health*
National Help Line: 1800 263 265

Things to remember

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This information has been produced in consultation with and approved by: MOVE muscle, bone & joint health Ltd.

How we can help

Call our National Help Line and speak to our nurses
Phone 1800 263 265 or email helpline@move.org.au

Visit our website move.org.au for information on:

- muscle, bone and joint conditions
- ways to live well with a muscle, bone and joint condition
- our new resource *Managing your pain: An A-Z guide*
- programs and services
- peer support groups
- upcoming webinars, seminars and other events.

More to explore

- **Occupational Therapy Australia**
www.otaus.com.au
- **Arthritis Research UK**
www.arthritisresearchuk.org
- **Better Health Channel**
www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au

May 2017

