

Arthritis

What You Need To Know



Permafold® Topics

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2. Types of Arthritis
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1. What Is Arthritis?

Arthritis refers to over 100 disorders that affect the joints or areas around the joints. It is a common chronic health problem and occurs in people of all ethnic groups. In the U.S., arthritis is the most common cause of disability.

2. Types of Arthritis



A. Osteoarthritis

This is the most common type. It is also called "wear and tear" arthritis. With this type, the cartilage in joints gets worn out. Chips and cracks form in the cartilage. This allows the ends of bones to rub together. Growths called spurs also form. This type of arthritis is common in joints that bear weight (knees and hips).

Signs & Symptoms

- Joint pain and stiffness, especially after being inactive or overusing a joint
- Knobby growths on finger joints
- Loss of motion in joints
- Joint tenderness and swelling can occur.

Causes

- Aging joints
- Wear and tear on joints. Also, people who are more than 10 pounds overweight put greater stress on joints that bear weight (knees and hips).
- Joint injury and overuse
- Family history of arthritis

Reviewed and Approved by the Senior Medical Advisory Board
 American Institute of Preventive Medicine

This Permafold® is not meant to take the place of expert medical care or treatment. Follow your doctor's or health care provider's advice.

**The risk for arthritis increases with aging.
More than 1 in 5 adults has arthritis, but
300,000 children have some form of it, too.
Arthritis is more common in women than men.**

B. Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)

This type is chronic disease that affects the linings of the joints. Most often, RA affects many joints. The disease may also attack tissues in the skin, lungs, eyes, and blood vessels. Persons of all ages, including children, can have RA. It is much more common in women than in men. For some people, symptoms of RA are constant. For others, symptoms are mild sometimes, but get worse (flare up) at other times.

Signs & Symptoms

- Warmth, redness, pain, and swelling around the joints. Often, the swelling affects the wrist and finger joints closest to the hand.
- Joint swelling sometimes affects other joints, such as the neck, shoulders, elbows, hips, knees, ankles, and feet.
- Swelling of the joints occurs on both sides of the body, such as both wrists.
- Pain and stiffness last for more than 30 minutes in the morning or after a long rest.
- Fatigue and not feeling well in general
- Fever occurs sometimes.

Anxiety, depression, and feeling helpless are common problems for people with RA.

Causes

With RA, the body's immune system attacks its own joints and sometimes other body organs. What causes this abnormal response is not known. Things that may contribute to RA include:

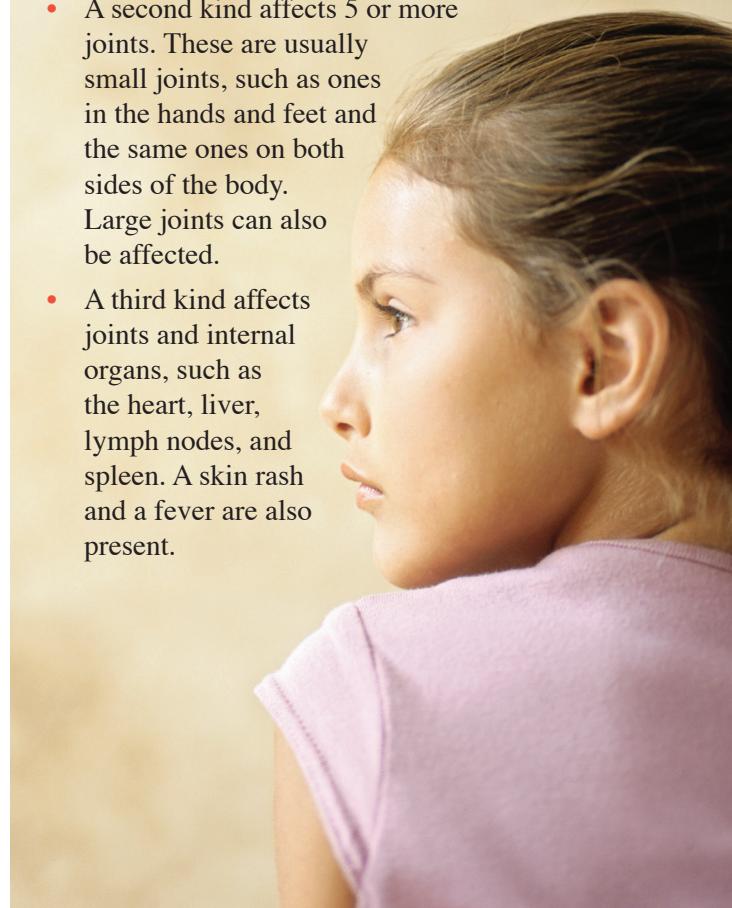
- Family history of the disease
- Factors in the environment. An example is heavy smoking.
- Hormones. In women with RA, it is common for the disease to go into remission during pregnancy. Symptoms increase, though, after the baby is born. It is also more likely for women to develop RA in the year after a pregnancy.
- An infection from a virus or bacteria, but no single organism has been found to be the cause.

C. Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis (JRA)

This type affects persons age 16 and younger. With JRA, joint stiffness and swelling (that causes soreness, redness, warmth, and/or pain) last 6 weeks or longer.

There are 3 kinds of JRA:

- The most common kind is one in which 4 or fewer joints are affected. These are usually large joints, such as the knees. Eye problems are also common with this type of JRA. Some children outgrow joint problems by the time they become adults, but may continue to have eye problems.
- A second kind affects 5 or more joints. These are usually small joints, such as ones in the hands and feet and the same ones on both sides of the body. Large joints can also be affected.
- A third kind affects joints and internal organs, such as the heart, liver, lymph nodes, and spleen. A skin rash and a fever are also present.



3. How It Is Diagnosed

To diagnose arthritis, your doctor or health care provider does these things:

- Asks you to describe your symptoms and does a physical exam.
- Asks if you have had any physical stresses or injuries.
- Examines joints and areas around them.

The tests below may also be needed.

- Blood and urine tests.
- X-rays and MRIs.
- Taking a fluid sample from a joint. The fluid is examined.

Tests also help diagnose or rule out other arthritis-related problems. Examples are:

- Lyme disease. This is an infection from a deer tick bite.
- Other auto-immune diseases, such as fibromyalgia and lupus (the systemic kind).



D. Gout

Gout is most common in men over 30 years of age. Less common in women, it usually occurs after menopause.

Signs & Symptoms

- Sudden, intense pain in a joint, usually in a big toe, wrist, knee, or elbow
- Swollen joint
- The joint area is red or purple in color, feels warm, and is tender to the touch.
- Sometimes, fever and chills

Symptoms can last many hours to a few days.

Causes

Gout occurs when crystals from high blood uric acid (a body waste product) deposit in joints and/or soft tissues. The body's immune system treats these crystals like a foreign substance. This leads to swelling and pain.

E. Ankylosing Spondylitis (AS)

This type of arthritis is more common in men than in women. It usually begins between the ages of 17 and 35.

Signs & Symptoms

- Early signs are stiffness and a dull pain in the lower back and buttocks.
- Mild fever and general ill feeling may occur.
- Over time, the stiffness and pain become chronic and spread up the spine and into the neck. The shoulders, hips, and other areas of the body can also be affected.
- In some persons, joints fuse together. This causes a stiff, bent posture.
- Red, painful, and watery eyes. Blurred vision can occur and eyes can be sensitive to bright lights.

Causes

Genetic factors play a big role. Having frequent gastrointestinal infections or an inflammatory bowel disease, such as Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis, is also a factor.

4. Self-Care

Exercise is very important to treat arthritis.

After a few months of regular exercise, most people have less pain. In time, people who exercise daily find it easier to move their joints without pain.

A. Exercise

Exercise has many benefits:

- It increases energy, flexibility, and stamina.
- It helps protect joints from further stress.
- It improves posture.
- It keeps muscles and bones strong.
- It improves general health and promotes a sense of well-being.

The type and amount of exercise you should do depends on the type of arthritis you have and your needs. Follow your doctor's or health care provider's advice. {**Note:** You can find exercise programs recommended by the Arthritis Foundation from www.arthritis.org/programs.php.}

In general, you will be advised to do three types of exercise:

- 1. Stretching Exercises.** Examples are reaching exercises, tai chi, and yoga. These loosen up stiff joints and make them more flexible. They improve or maintain range of motion.
- 2. Mild Strengthening Exercises.** Examples are lifting 1 to 2 pound weights and using an exercise resistance band. These help build or keep muscle strength. Strong muscles help support and protect joints. Joint movement improves as muscles get stronger.
- 3. Low-Impact Aerobics.** Examples are walking, biking, swimming, and water aerobics. These exercises strengthen the heart and lungs and help control weight. They also give you more energy and build your ability to be active longer.

Exercise Tips

- Discuss exercise plans with your doctor or health care provider. He or she may refer you to an exercise specialist.
- Do exercises you like.
- Choose exercises that use all affected joints.
- Choose a regular time and place to exercise.
- Your exercise routine does not have to be a formal one. Try to fit more activity into your daily routine. If you can, take the stairs, not the elevator. Walk or ride a bike instead of driving.
- Start your program slowly. Progress slowly, too.
- Keep movements slow and gentle.
- Do shorter exercise sessions throughout the day.
- Start each exercise period with a 5-minute warm-up. End each session with a 5-minute cool-down.
- You should be able to speak and not be out of breath while you exercise.
- Stop exercising if a joint is swollen, painful, or red.
- It may help to apply heat to sore joints before you exercise and cold packs after.
- Be careful to avoid injury.
- Rest when you need to. Rest your joints after activities.
- Focus on freedom of movement.
- Be patient.



B. Diet

Persons with gout may need to limit foods high in purines. These include liver and other organ meats, anchovies, sardines, beer, and wine. Find out more about foods to eat and ones to limit from: www.arthritis.org/foods-for-gout.php.

Tips for a Healthy Diet

- Eat a variety of foods.
- Maintain a healthy weight.
- Eat plenty of vegetables, fruits, and whole-grain foods.
- Limit fat and cholesterol.
- Limit sugar and salt.
- Limit alcohol to 1 to 2 drinks a day, if any.
- Plan to get 1,000 to 1,500 mg. of calcium a day. Good sources of calcium are:
 - Nonfat and low-fat milks, yogurts, and cheeses
 - Orange juice and other items with added calcium
 - Broccoli, kale, and collard greens
 - Beans, bean sprouts, and tofu (if made with calcium)
 - Calcium supplements. Take the ones your doctor or health care provider advises.
- Eat cold-water fish, like salmon, tuna, and trout, twice a week. These fish have omega 3-fatty acids, which may help reduce inflammation. These fatty acids are also found in flaxseeds and walnuts.
- Consult your doctor about taking flaxseed oil, fish oil, vitamin D, and other supplements.

Tiredness and pain can make it harder to prepare healthy meals. These tips can help.

- Take breaks when you make meals. Sit down.
- On days that you are having a lot of pain, use prepared foods. Buy ready-to-eat vegetables, such as baby carrots.
- Use tools that make it easier to prepare meals. Use an electric can opener, not a hand-held one. Use a microwave oven. Look for useful gadgets at medical supply stores.
- Your health care provider can refer you to a specialist who can show you how to make tasks, such as cooking, easier.

C. Ways to Relieve Pain

- Apply moist heat for 15 to 20 minutes, 3 times a day. Use warm towels or hot packs or take warm baths or showers.
- Use cold treatment 10 to 15 minutes at a time. This helps stop pain and reduces swelling. Use ice packs, cold packs, or frozen vegetables wrapped in a towel.

If you have Raynaud's disease, you should not use cold treatment. Cold makes this condition worse.

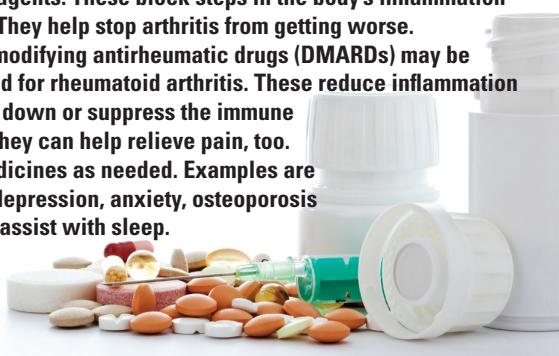
- Use water therapy to decrease pain and stiffness.
 - Pool exercises. Find out if local pools and health centers have water exercise classes for people with arthritis.
 - Whirlpool baths
- Do relaxation exercises to release the tension in your muscles. Doing this helps reduce pain.
- Apply over-the-counter creams and lotions that block the pain. Use one with capsaicin. Ones with methyl salicylate should be used with your doctor's guidance. Using too much can lead to a salicylate overdose.
- Take medications as prescribed.



5. Medical Care

A. Medicines

- Over-the-counter or prescribed pain relievers. These include acetaminophen and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). NSAIDs reduce inflammation, too. Your doctor may prescribe an NSAID cream.
- Over-the-counter supplements. Examples are glucosamine and chondroitin. Follow your doctor's advice about using these.
- Corticosteroids. These slow down the immune system. They help a lot with swelling, but have many side effects. They can be given in pill form, in an IV, or injected right into the affected joint area.
- Medicines to treat gout. One type lowers the amount of uric acid the body makes. Another type gets the kidneys to excrete more uric acid.
- Hyaluronic acid injections. These can relieve pain for osteoarthritis of the knee. They may be given if other treatments don't help.
- Biologic agents. These block steps in the body's inflammation process. They help stop arthritis from getting worse.
- Disease modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs) may be prescribed for rheumatoid arthritis. These reduce inflammation and slow down or suppress the immune system. They can help relieve pain, too.
- Other medicines as needed. Examples are ones for depression, anxiety, osteoporosis and/or to assist with sleep.



B. Splints

Your health care provider may have you wear a splint over the affected joint(s). This helps rest the joint.

C. Mobilization Therapies

- Traction (gentle, steady pulling)
- Massage
- Manipulation (using the hands to restore normal movement to stiff joints)

When done by someone trained in these methods, these can help control pain and increase joint motion and muscle and tendon flexibility.

D. Acupuncture

A person trained in this medical field places special needles in certain sites. The needles stimulate deep sensory nerves that tell the brain to release natural painkillers (endorphins).

E. Surgery

In most cases, surgery is not needed. Damaged joints can be repaired or be replaced with joints made from plastic and metal. Total hip and knee replacements are examples. Surgery can also remove damaged tissue in a joint.

6. Reasons to Call Doctor/Provider

- A joint is painful, tender, red, or warm.
- You can't move a joint normally.
- Joints are very stiff, especially in the morning.
- A fever, chills, severe sweating, or a rash occurs with other arthritis symptoms.
- You can't use one or more joints.
- Severe pain occurs in the big toe or severe pain and swelling occur in one or more joints.
- Joint pain or stiffness keeps you from doing normal activities or your arthritis worsens.

For More Information, Contact:

Arthritis Foundation

800.283.7800 • www.arthritis.org

National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS)

877.22.NIAMS (226.4267) • www.niams.nih.gov

Get Free Health Information from:

www.HealthyLearn.com