

# Pins and needles are usually harmless, but it's best not to ignore them

November 14 2018, by Adam Taylor

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Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

Everyone has experienced it: that tingling, prickling feeling you get in your limbs when you've been sitting or lying in one position for too long. Medical people call it parathesia, but to the rest of us, it's "pins and needles". And here's how it works.

Our bodies contain miles of nerves and [blood](#) vessels. Most people know that nerves carry messages as electrical impulses to and from our brain, and blood carries oxygen and nutrients to our organs. What people are less familiar with is the fact that nerves also need blood vessels and blood vessels need nerves.

Nerves are made of living cells and there are special blood vessels called [vasa nervosum](#) that deliver oxygen and other nutrients to them. Blood vessels also need nerves to ensure the body is kept at the right temperature and the right amount of blood gets to where it needs to be. Nerves help change the diameter of blood vessels. For example, when we run, nerves widen blood vessels so that more blood can get to the muscles in our arms and legs.

Any compression of nerves or the [blood vessels](#) supplying them interferes with the ability of the nerves to transmit impulses back to the spinal cord and brain, so the brain interprets the lack of signals or abnormal signals as pins and needles in the affected area. Long-term compression can progress from pins and needles to more permanent [nerve](#) damage or dysfunction.

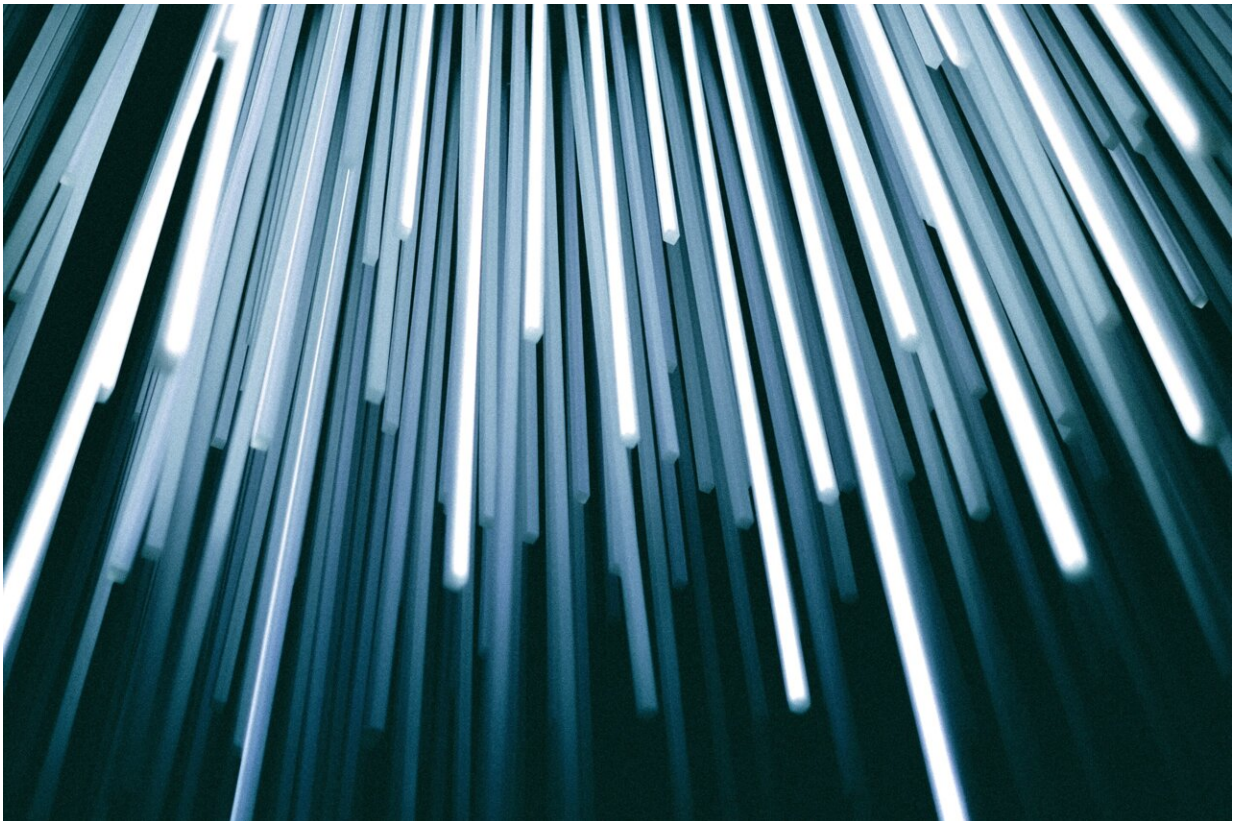
## **When pins and needles gets serious**

Some forms of pins and needles are caused by occupation or lifestyle, such as [carpal tunnel syndrome](#) (CTS). CTS occurs when the median [nerve](#), which passes through the carpal tunnel (formed by the carpal bones in the hand and a fibrous band of tissue forming a bridge across the bones), becomes compressed by inflamed tendons that also pass through this "tunnel".

People who use equipment that vibrates, such as pneumatic drills or orbital sanders, such as highway maintenance people or carpenters, are at increased risk of CTS, as are people who play musical instruments or use

computer keyboards for long periods of time. These kinds of activities cause stresses and strains through the wrist and carpal tunnel that can pinch the [median nerve](#).

Carpal tunnel syndrome symptoms can be temporarily relieved by shaking the affected hand. But, in the longer term, it can disappear on its own through ceasing the aggravating activity or by wearing a wrist splint to keep the wrist straight. In some cases, surgery is needed.



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## **Lifestyle induced**

While CTS is usually caused by hard work, Saturday night palsy, as the name suggests, usually results from letting your hair down. People get Saturday night palsy when they "fall asleep" with their arm hanging over something, like a chair, bar stool or edge of the bed. Initial pressure causes pins and needles, but this can progress quickly to longer-term damage in the form of palsy.

Saturday night palsy affects the radial nerve in the arm (see diagram above). It is usually damaged at its location next to the biceps muscle and is [the most commonly injured](#) nerve in the arm. One [study](#) showed over 70% of reported injuries involved alcohol in some form, and over 75% of people with the condition compressed the nerve for over two hours, resulting in recovery that took weeks. Evidence shows that this type of alcohol-induced injury is [also on the rise](#).

The same nerve can be injured in another type of palsy. This one is called "honeymoon palsy". It happens when your partner lays or sleeps on your arm or leg for so long that it causes palsy.

## **Tight jeans**

"Tingling thigh syndrome" and "tight jean syndrome" are terms for a medical condition known as [meralgia paresthetica](#). It is experienced as pins and needles in the outer part of the thigh. These result from compression of a nerve called the "lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh" – meaning the nerve supplying the skin of the lateral thigh.

There are many causes, most widely seen are those associated with trousers that are too tight around the waist; carrying a wallet, keys or phones in pockets; as well as impact to the thigh during [sports](#), such as the asymmetric bars.

While many of the examples listed above are temporary, there are some

instances where pins and needles shouldn't be ignored. For example, tingling in the lips can indicate a food allergy or a stroke. Tingling in the hands and feet can also indicate mineral or vitamin deficiency. So pins and needles is a way of telling you that something is wrong, although most of the time, the cause is benign.

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