

# Health Check: what causes chilblains and how can I prevent them?

9 July 2018, by Michelle Rodrigues



Red, itchy and dry spots on your fingers and toes are caused by cold, but should resolve on their own. Credit: [www.shutterstock.com](http://www.shutterstock.com)

While some of us love the winter chill, this winter others will notice itchy or tender red lumps on their fingers and toes.

These small bumps are called chilblains (also known as pernio) and they occur with exposure to cold. While children and the elderly are most commonly affected, other age groups are not immune to this problem.

Several hours after exposure to cold, damp weather, the [blood](#) vessels in the fingers and toes tighten up and get smaller (called vasoconstriction) to keep the warm blood as far away from the [skin](#) as possible, as this is where heat is lost.

When returning to a warm environment from the cold, these blood vessels expand again, but can get inflamed (called vasculitis) if this happens too quickly.

This causes itch and burning in the affected area. Small reddish lumps can appear on the skin, which may become painful or blistered. In those with [skin of colour](#), chilblains may look purple-ish or even

present as a brown patch of skin. The most commonly affected areas include the fingers, toes, ears and nose.

If they're untreated, chilblains can swell and form blisters, with a risk of ulcers, scarring and infection. But usually, if extremities are warmed, they will get better on their own in a few weeks.

This reaction is [more common](#) in people who have a family history of chilblains and those who have problems with their [blood circulation](#). Smoking, diabetes and high cholesterol can lead to poorer blood circulation. People who are underweight or have diseases that affect connective tissue (such as lupus) are also at [increased risk](#) of chilblains.

The diagnosis is usually straightforward and no extra tests are needed. But occasionally other conditions need to be excluded, such as lupus and [Raynaud's disease](#) (where small arteries narrow, limiting [blood circulation](#)). For this, your doctor might need to do some blood tests or even take a small piece of skin (skin biopsy) to confirm the diagnosis.

If the weather gets the better of you and chilblains do appear, your doctor is likely to suggest topical steroid creams to help with itch and inflammation. For more severe cases, medications that open (dilate) blood vessels, such as nifedipine and diltiazem, can be used.

But we all know prevention is better than cure, so here are some tips to avoid chilblains:

- clothing: keep your extremities warm with covered shoes, gloves and ear muffs
- temperature control: keep your skin dry and warm, and when you're rewarming your skin, do it slowly and gently
- get active: staying active and keeping fit with physical activity improves [circulation](#) so will decrease the risk of developing

chilblains

- avoid smoking and eat well to optimise the health of your [blood vessels](#).

This article was originally published on [The Conversation](#). Read the [original article](#).

Provided by The Conversation

APA citation: Health Check: what causes chilblains and how can I prevent them? (2018, July 9) retrieved 26 June 2019 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-07-health-chilblains.html>

*This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.*