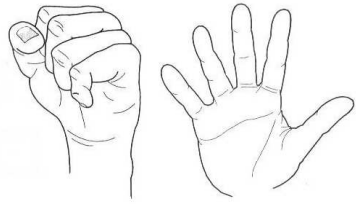
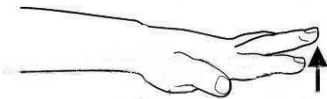
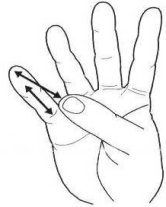


Finger Exercises



Practice making a fist and then stretching all your fingers out like a star.

Touch each one of your finger tips with your thumb tip. Now gently slide your thumb tip down the side of each finger



With your hands face down on a table lift each finger up in turn

You can get more information about Scleroderma from:
The Scleroderma Society
PO Box 581, Chichester, PO19 9EW Tel: 020 7000 1925

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Scleroderma & the Fingers

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Introduction

The fingers can be affected in several different ways in people with scleroderma. This leaflet describes three common problems, which can occur separately or together - Raynaud's phenomenon, finger ulcers, and calcinosis, all of which can be very troublesome. In addition, other finger problems can occur in scleroderma. For example, thickening of the skin can lead to what are termed 'contractures' when the fingers become bent and are unable to straighten fully, interfering with the function of the hand.

Raynaud's phenomenon

What is Raynaud's phenomenon?

Most people with scleroderma experience Raynaud's phenomenon, which means the fingers change colour in response to cold or to emotional stress. Raynaud's is caused by poor blood supply to the fingers caused by narrowing of the blood vessels. Classically the fingers turn white, then blue, and then red, although many people do not experience all three colour changes. The red phase, when the fingers are rewarming, is often the most painful and can be associated with a tingling feeling. The toes may also be affected.

How do we test for Raynaud's phenomenon?

Raynaud's is a clinical diagnosis. In other words, your doctor will make the diagnosis on the basis of what you tell him/her, and what he/she finds on examination. In addition, your doctor may arrange some tests. Examples of these are

a blood test to check for certain proteins called antibodies, and a test called nailfold microscopy when the edge of your finger-nail is examined under the microscope. This test is not painful and allows small blood vessels called capillaries to be visualised. Another test called thermography involves putting your hands in front of a thermal imaging camera and watching how quickly they rewarm after being cooled down.

How is Raynaud's phenomenon treated?

It is important to keep warm and to stop smoking. There are a large number of different drug treatments which may be helpful, most of which act by opening the blood vessels to increase the blood supply to the fingers. There are many of these drugs some of which may include sustained release (ie slow-acting) nifedipine, diltiazem, amlodipine and losartan . There are many others. Because of the way they work, many drugs used to treat Raynaud's can cause headaches and/or flushing, but these side effects may be minimised by starting with a low dose and gradually increasing. You should discuss drug treatment with your doctor.

Finger ulcers

What are finger ulcers?

Finger ulcers are breaks in the finger skin. They occur commonly in people with scleroderma, especially at the tips of the fingers or over pressure points, for example over the joints where the skin is especially stretched. Finger ulcers are most common in people with severe Raynaud's. They can be extremely painful and can become infected.

How are finger ulcers treated?

If you develop a finger ulcer, then you should seek medical advice. Your doctor may prescribe antibiotics if there is any question that the ulcer is infected, and may increase your Raynaud's medication. If an ulcer is very painful and difficult to heal, and especially if associated with a worsening of your Raynaud's, then it may be necessary for you to have an intravenous infusion of a medication called iloprost. This means coming into hospital for several days, however each person is different and treatment may involve a longer stay in hospital. Iloprost is very effective at improving the finger circulation. Surgical treatment of ulcers is occasionally required, for example to clean up the ulcer ('debridement'), but this is only rarely necessary.

Calcinosis

What is calcinosis?

'Calcinosis' means collection of insoluble calcium salts within or beneath the skin, and often occurs in people with scleroderma, especially with the 'limited' type of scleroderma or CREST (an old

fashioned term for limited scleroderma, the 'C' stands for calcinosis). Calcinosis tends to occur over pressure points, for example at the finger tips.

How do we test for calcinosis?

Usually calcinosis is obvious on examination, and so no special tests are required. However, if your doctor is not sure, then an X-ray may be arranged - this will demonstrate calcinosis very clearly.

How is calcinosis treated?

There are currently no medications known to help calcinosis, despite many different treatments having been tried, however some people find wax treatment beneficial. Sometimes infection can develop around an area of calcinosis, requiring treatment with antibiotics. Occasionally surgery is required. However, surgery only reduces the calcinosis rather than removing it completely, and the calcinosis may 'grow back'.

General treatment of finger problems

Finger problems as described above can be very disabling. It is important to maintain good finger function (therefore finger exercises are recommended, as well as moisturising daily to keep the skin supple), and it is often beneficial to see a physiotherapist and/or an occupational therapist. Discuss this with your doctor or specialist nurse.