

LIVING WITH ARTHRITIS

Health Information Basics for You and Your Family



National Institute of
Arthritis and Musculoskeletal
and Skin Diseases

For your information

This publication contains information about medications used to treat the health condition discussed here. When this publication was printed, we included the most up-to-date (accurate) information available. Occasionally, new information on medication is released.

For updates and for any questions about any medications you are taking, please contact the U.S. Food and Drug Administration toll free at 888-INFO-FDA (888-463-6332) or visit its website at <https://www.fda.gov>. For additional information on specific medications, visit Drugs@FDA at <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/daf>. Drugs@FDA is a searchable catalog of FDA-approved drug products.

For updates and questions about statistics, please contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics toll free at 800-232-4636 or visit its website at <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs>.

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Bethesda, MD 20892-3675

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What is arthritis?

Many people start to feel pain and stiffness in their bodies over time. Sometimes their hands or knees or shoulders get sore and are hard to move and may become swollen. These people may have arthritis (ar-THRY-tis). Arthritis may be caused by inflammation (in-flah-MAY-shun) of the tissue lining the joints. Some signs of inflammation include redness, heat, pain, and swelling. These problems are telling you that something is wrong.



Joints are places where two bones meet, such as your elbow or knee. Over time, in some types of arthritis but not in all, the joints involved can become severely damaged.

There are different types of arthritis. In some diseases in which arthritis occurs, other organs, such as your eyes, your chest, or your skin, can also be affected. Some people may worry that arthritis means they won't be able to work or take care of their children and their family. Others think that you just have to accept things like arthritis.

It's true that arthritis can be painful. But there are things you can do to feel better. This publication offers facts about arthritis and gives you some ideas about what to do so you can keep doing many of the things you enjoy.



What are the types of arthritis?

There are several types of arthritis. Two of the most common ones are osteoarthritis (AH-stee-oh-ar-THRY-tis) and rheumatoid (ROO-mah-toyd) arthritis.

Osteoarthritis is the most common form of arthritis. This condition usually comes with age and most often affects the fingers, knees, and hips. Sometimes osteoarthritis follows an injury to a joint. For example, a young person might hurt their knee playing soccer. Or someone might fall or be injured in a car accident. Then, years after the individual's knee has apparently healed, they might get arthritis in their knee joint.

Rheumatoid arthritis happens when the body's own defense system doesn't work properly. It affects joints and bones (often of the hands and feet), and may also affect internal organs and systems. You may feel sick or tired, and you may have a fever.

Another common type of arthritis, gout, is caused by crystals that build up in the joints. It usually affects the big toe, but many other joints may be affected.

Arthritis is seen with many other conditions. These include:

- **Lupus (LOOP-us)**, in which the body's defense system can harm the joints, the heart, the skin, the kidneys, and other organs.
- **An infection** that gets into a joint and destroys the cushion between the bones.

Do I have arthritis?

Pain is the way your body tells you that something is wrong. Most types of arthritis cause pain in your joints. You might have trouble moving around. Some kinds of arthritis can affect different parts of your body. So, along with pain in your joints, you may:

- Have a fever.
- Lose weight without trying.
- Have trouble breathing.
- Get a rash or itch.

These symptoms may also be signs of other illnesses.





What can I do?

Go see a doctor. Many people use herbs or medicines that you can buy without a prescription for pain. You should tell your doctor if you do. Only a doctor can tell if you have arthritis or a related condition and what to do about it. It's important not to wait.

You'll need to tell the doctor how you feel and where you hurt. The doctor will examine you and may take x-rays (pictures) of your bones or joints. The x-rays don't hurt and aren't dangerous. You may also have to give a little blood for tests that will help the doctor decide what kind of arthritis you may have.

How will the doctor help?

After the doctor knows what kind of arthritis you have, he or she will talk with you about the best way to treat it. The doctor may give you a prescription for medicine that will help with the pain, stiffness, and inflammation.

How should I use arthritis medicine?

Before you leave the doctor's office, make sure you ask about the best way to take the medicine the doctor prescribes. For example, you may need to take some medicines with milk, or you may need to eat something just before or after taking them, to make sure they don't upset your stomach.

You should also ask how often to take the medicine or to put cream on the spots that bother you. Creams might make your skin and joints feel better. Sometimes, though, they can make your skin burn or break out in a rash. If this happens, call the doctor.

What if I still hurt?

Sometimes you might still have pain after using your medicine. Here are some things to try:

- Take a warm shower.
- Do some gentle stretching exercises.
- Use an ice pack on the sore area.
- Rest the sore joint.

If you still hurt after using your medicine correctly and doing one or more of these things, call your doctor. Another kind of medicine might work better for you. Some people can also benefit from surgery, such as joint replacement.

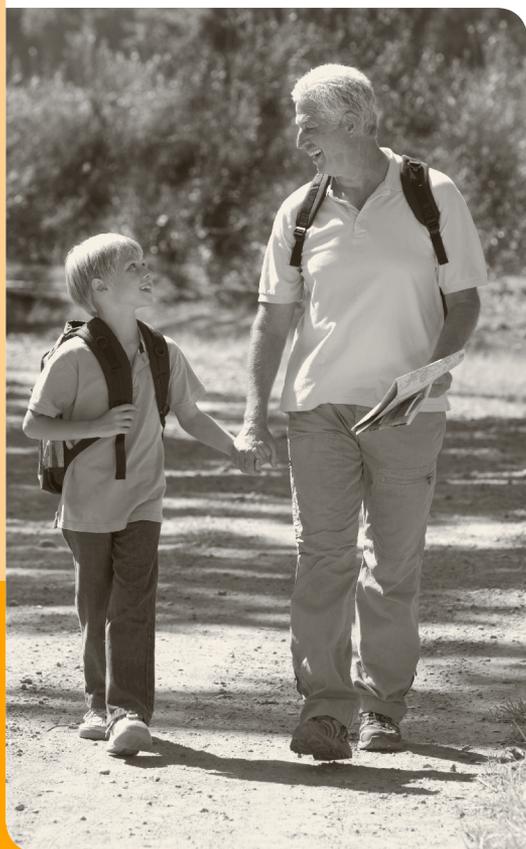


You can feel better!

Arthritis can damage your joints, internal organs, and skin. There are things you can do to keep the damage from getting worse.

They might also make you feel better:

- Try to keep your weight down. Too much weight can make your knees and hips hurt.
- Exercise. Moving all of your joints will help you. The doctor or nurse can show you how to move more easily. Going for a walk every day will help, too.



- Take your medicines when and how you are supposed to. They can help reduce pain and stiffness.
- Try taking a warm shower in the morning.
- See your doctor regularly.
- Seek information that can help you.

Where can you find more information about arthritis?

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

National Institutes of Health
1 AMS Circle
Bethesda, MD 20892-3675
Phone: 301-495-4484
Toll free: 877-22-NIAMS (226-4267)
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Fax: 301-718-6366
Email: NIAMSInfo@mail.nih.gov
Website: <https://www.niams.nih.gov>

If you need more information about available resources in your language or another language, please visit our website or contact the NIAMS Information Clearinghouse.

Other resources

Arthritis Foundation

Website: <https://www.arthritis.org>

American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons

Website: <https://www.aaos.org>

American College of Rheumatology

Website: <https://www.rheumatology.org>

In appreciation

NIAMS thanks the following people and organizations for their contribution to this project:

Graciela S. Alarcón, M.D., M.P.H., University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL; Gwendolyn Davis, Activity Specialist, First Baptist Senior Center, Washington, DC; Virginia González, M.P.H., Stanford Patient Education Center, Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, CA; John Klippel, M.D., Arthritis Foundation, Atlanta, GA; Carlos Lavernia, M.D., Miami, FL; Cynthia Lindquist Mala, Ph.D., M.P.A., President, Cankdeska Cikana Community College, Fort Totten, ND; Ted Mala, M.D., M.P.H., Lillian Perdomo, Executive Director of Multicultural Community Service, Washington, DC; Betty C. Proctor, Native Indian Sacred Earth Society, Brandywine, MD; Oscencio W. Tom, M.L.S., National Library of Medicine, NIH; the Arthritis Foundation, Atlanta, GA; the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, Rosemont, IL; and the American College of Rheumatology, Atlanta, GA.

Special thanks go to the patients with arthritis who reviewed this publication and provided valuable input.

Do you have arthritis or a related condition?

You may be able to help scientists
learn more about these conditions.

For information about research projects
across the country, call:

NIAMS

877-22-NIAMS (226-4267)

Email: NIAMSinfo@mail.nih.gov

You could make a difference!

The mission of the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS), a part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health (NIH), is to support research into the causes, treatment, and prevention of arthritis and musculoskeletal and skin diseases; the training of basic and clinical scientists to carry out this research; and the dissemination of information on research progress in these diseases. The NIAMS Information Clearinghouse is a public service sponsored by the NIAMS that provides health information and information sources. Additional information can be found on the NIAMS website at **<https://www.niams.nih.gov>**.



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NIH Publication No. 17-7050-E
August 2017