

What are Chilblains?

Chilblains affect the toes but can also affect the fingers, ears and nose. They appear on the skin as small, itchy swellings which occur as a reaction to cold temperatures.

They can be uncomfortable but rarely cause any permanent damage. They will normally heal within a couple of weeks if further exposure to the cold is avoided.



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What causes Chilblains

The majority of sufferers develop Chilblains in the winter due to the low temperatures which cause a restriction of a small branch of artery leading to the capillaries which supply blood to the skin. When the skin is warmed quickly this can lead to blistering, redness and itchy lesions.

What will happen if untreated?

Chilblains usually don't require any treatment as the symptoms often get better on their own after a week or two.

Occasionally Chilblains can reoccur or become severe with a small chance that an infection can develop from the blistered or scratched skin which could lead to permanent scarring. In very severe cases, painful ulcers may develop on the skin.



What can help?

If you do suffer from Chilblains you can reduce your risk of developing them by limiting your exposure to the cold. If your feet do get cold, it is important to warm them up gradually as heating them too quickly is one of the main causes of Chilblains.

Taking care of your feet by regularly moisturising them to stop the skin splitting is a great prevention tool, as is warming your shoes on the radiator before you put them on and keeping your feet dry.

What are the treatment options?

If the skin is itchy, a soothing lotion such as witch hazel or calamine can help. Most importantly, keeping the toes warm and dry as much as possible. Occasionally the skin can break. If it does, apply a dressing to keep infection at bay. A combination of a healthy diet and regular exercise can also reduce the occurrence of Chilblains.

If you have an infection it is important to seek treatment as soon as possible. Your Podiatrist will be able to apply dressings and prescribe antibiotics if required.

This leaflet contains general information about medical conditions and is not advice. You must not rely upon information from this leaflet as medical advice. Medical advice should be sought from an appropriately qualified podiatrist.