

Carpal Tunnel Syndrome in Pregnancy and Postnatally

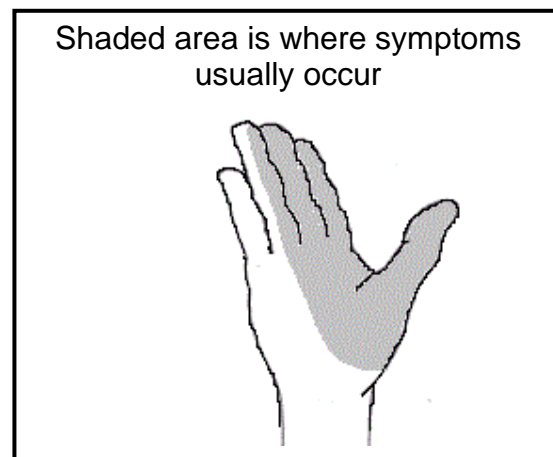
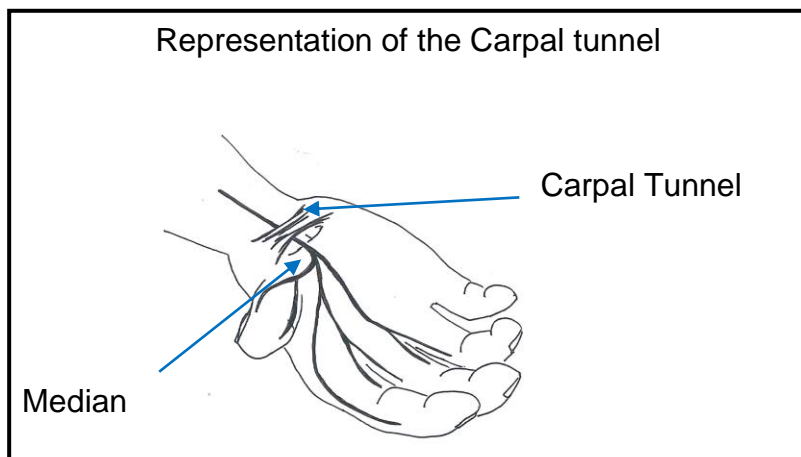
This leaflet provides information about carpal tunnel syndrome. If you have any further questions or concerns, please speak to the staff member in charge of your care.

What is Carpal Tunnel Syndrome?

The carpal tunnel is a narrow passage in your wrist made up of small bones which lies below a tough band of tissue above (the transverse carpal ligament).

The median nerve controls the feeling and movement of part of the hand and runs through the carpal tunnel.

Carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) occurs when the nerve is irritated within the carpal tunnel. This becomes more common in pregnancy and postnatally due to increased fluid retention within the body and changes in hormonal levels.



What are the signs and symptoms?

CTS is a common condition that can cause pain, numbness, and a tingling sensation in the hand, first (index), middle and ring finger. Sometimes the thumb can also feel weak. In some cases, you may experience some symptoms up the forearm towards the elbow. It can occur in one or both hands.

Symptoms usually develop gradually and can be worse overnight.

Do I need any tests to confirm the diagnosis?

Tests are not usually needed as symptoms in pregnancy and postnatally normally resolve in the first few weeks to a few months after baby is born. However, if you are experiencing some of the above symptoms and are unable to self-manage them, please speak to your GP as you can be referred to physiotherapy.

What treatments are available?

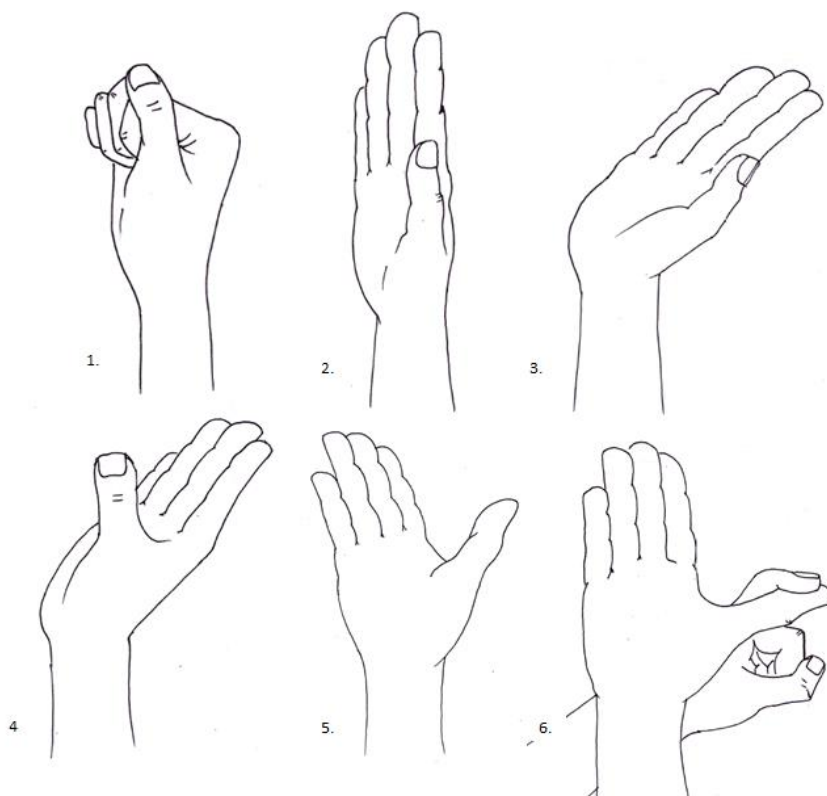
In most cases the symptoms of CTS in pregnancy and postnatally will resolve without treatment. Non-surgical treatments such as wrist splints, exercises and activity modification can be used to treat mild or moderate symptoms.

Splinting

Your therapist may provide you with a splint to wear at night. The purpose of this splint is to keep the wrist in a neutral position by preventing you from bending your wrist as this makes the carpal tunnel smaller and can exacerbate your symptoms. The splint should not be applied too tightly.

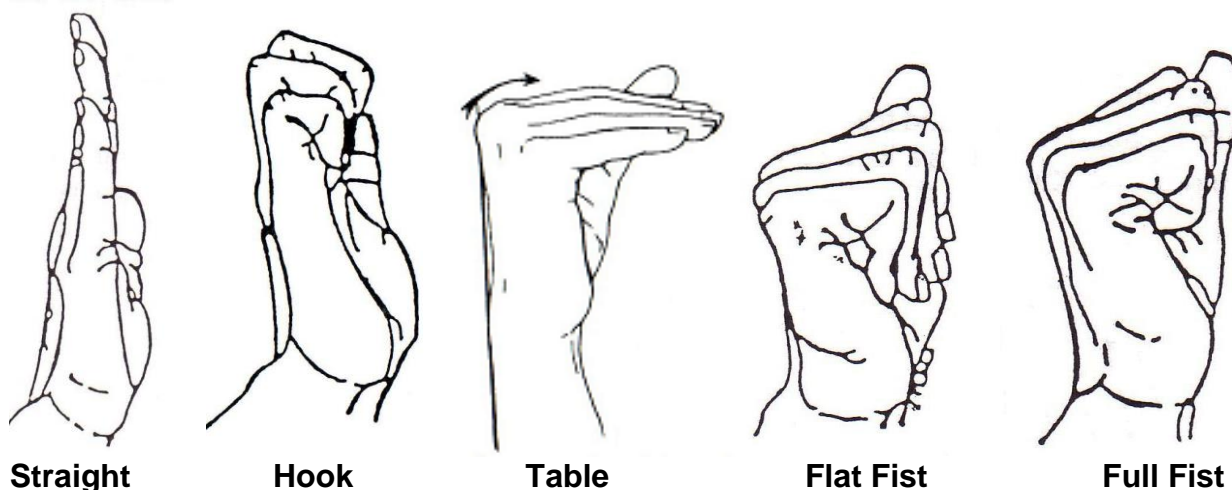
Exercises

It is important for you to do these exercises as prescribed by your therapist. This exercise is designed to help the nerve and tendons move freely through the carpal tunnel. This can help reduce fluid within the carpal tunnel and improve fluid return within the nerve.



1. Start with your hand in a fist, wrist neutral / straight
2. Then straighten your fingers keeping your thumb at the side of your hand
3. Move your wrist backwards
4. Now straighten your thumb away from your hand
5. Turn your hand so the front of the wrist faces you
6. If this hasn't caused any tingling then stretch your thumb downwards

Further Exercises



Go through the above sequence 8 to 10 times, three times during the day.

Discontinue the exercises if they aggravate your symptoms and / or your symptoms do not settle.

Activity modification

- Reduce how long, how often and how much force is needed to complete tasks, e.g. take regular breaks during heavy loading / repetitive tasks that increase your symptoms, ask the butcher to cut up your meat etc. Alternate heavier tasks with lighter tasks.
- Try to keep your wrist in a neutral position when doing tasks, for example use a wrist rest when using a key board.
- When feeding your baby use cushions to support the wrist and prevent it from being in a bent position for prolonged periods of time.
- Avoid prolonged or repetitive pinching or gripping, e.g. loosen your grip and change position if pushing a buggy / trolley, sweeping, mopping, reading a book or holding your 'phone.
- Change your environment, e.g. check your computer station set up, use gloves or softer handles to reduce vibration during activities such as cycling or using a lawn mower
- Avoid having arms hanging down by your sides for long periods of time.

Elevation

Elevate wrists and hands on pillows when you can to help reduce swelling.

Ice

Place an ice pack with a damp cloth wrapped around it against the area of pain or immerse the affected hand and wrist in cold water for 10 minutes.

Other Instructions or Advice

Your therapist _____

Acknowledgements

Our sincere thanks to the Hand Therapy Team at St. George's Hospital for their assistance with this advice.

Useful sources of information

Arthritis Research UK

[Versus Arthritis | A future free from arthritis](#)

British Society for Surgery of the Hand

[Home | The British Society for Surgery of the Hand](#)

NHS UK www.nhs.uk

Pelvic Health physiotherapy resources page:



Also accessible via

[Patient Resources - St George's University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust](#)

For more information leaflets on conditions, procedures, treatments and services offered at our hospitals, please visit www.stgeorges.nhs.uk

Was this information helpful? Yes / No

Please let us know, contact patient.information@stgeorges.nhs.uk and include the leaflet title.

Thank you.

Additional services

Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS)

PALS can offer you advice and information when you have comments or concerns about our services or care. You can contact the PALS team on the advisory telephone line Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 2pm to 5pm.

A Walk-in service is available:

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday between 10am and 4pm

Friday between 10am and 2pm.

The Walk-in and Advisory telephone services are closed on Wednesdays.

Please contact PALS in advance to check if there are any changes to opening times.

PALS is based within the hospital in the ground floor main corridor between Grosvenor and Lanesborough wings.

Tel: 020 8725 2453 **Email:** pals@stgeorges.nhs.uk

NHS UK

The NHS provides online information and guidance on all aspects of health and healthcare, to help you make decisions about your health.

Web: www.nhs.uk

NHS 111

You can call 111 when you need medical help fast but it's not a 999 emergency. NHS 111 is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Calls are free from landlines and mobile phones.

Tel: 111

AccessAble

You can download accessibility guides for all our services by searching 'St George's Hospital' on the AccessAble website (www.accessable.co.uk). The guides are designed to ensure everyone – including those with accessibility needs – can access our hospital and community sites with confidence.

