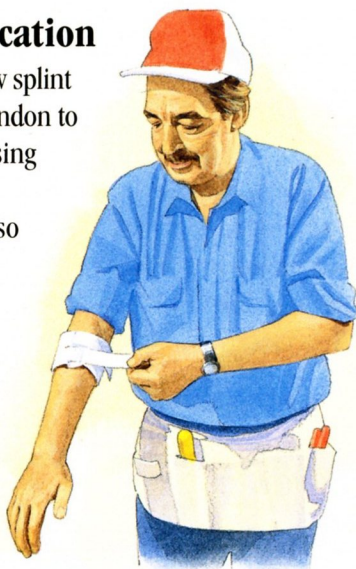


## Treating Tennis Elbow

Your treatment will depend on how inflamed your tendon is. The goal is to relieve your symptoms and help you regain full use of your elbow.

### Rest and Medication

Wearing a tennis elbow splint allows the inflamed tendon to rest, so it can heal. Using your other hand or changing your grip also helps take stress off the tendon. And oral anti-inflammatory medications and heat or ice can relieve pain and reduce swelling.



### Exercises and Therapy

Your doctor may give you an exercise program, or refer you to a therapist, to gently stretch and then strengthen the muscles around your elbow.

### Anti-Inflammatory Injections

Your doctor may give you injections of an anti-inflammatory, such as cortisone, to help reduce the swelling. You may have more pain at first, but in a few days your elbow should feel better.

### Surgery

If your symptoms persist for a long time, or other treatments don't relieve them, your doctor may recommend surgery to repair the inflamed tendon.

## Preventing a Flare-Up

To prevent a flare-up after treatment, you may need to change the way you do some things. Gripping with the palm up, lifting heavy objects with both hands, or varying activities throughout the day will help reduce stress on the tendon. When you play racket sports or golf, be sure to condition your muscles, do warm-up and cool-down exercises, and use the correct strokes.

**Lifting with both hands** and gripping with the palms up can help keep the tendon from becoming inflamed again.



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# Tennis Elbow

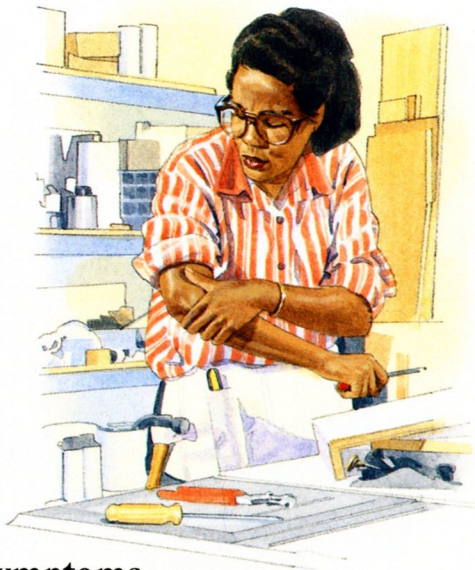


## What Is Tennis Elbow?

Tennis elbow is an inflammation around the bony knob on the outer side of the elbow. It occurs when the tissue that attaches muscle to the bone becomes irritated. The bony knob is called the lateral epicondyle, and tennis elbow is also called **lateral epicondylitis** (ep-ih-kon-dah-LY-tis).

### Causes

Playing a racket sport can cause tennis elbow. So can doing anything that involves extending your wrist or rotating your forearm—such as twisting a screwdriver or lifting heavy objects with your palm down. With age, the tissue may become inflamed more easily.

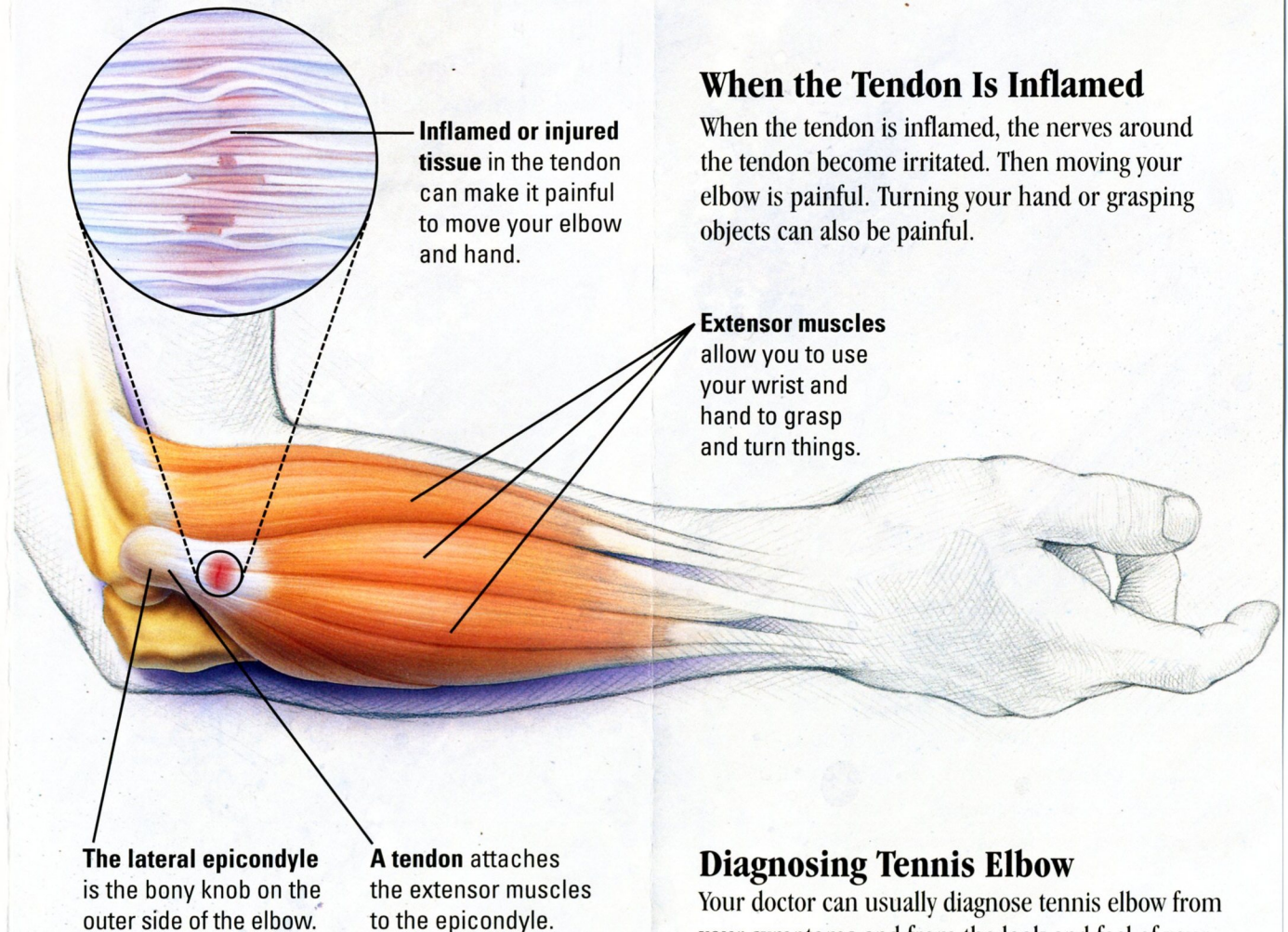


### Symptoms

The most common symptom of tennis elbow is pain on the outer side of the elbow and down the forearm. You may have pain all the time or only when you lift things. The elbow may also swell, get red, or feel warm to the touch. And it may hurt to grip things, turn your hand, or swing your arm.

## Understanding Your Elbow Problem

The muscles that allow you to straighten your fingers and rotate your lower arm and wrist are called the **extensor muscles**. These muscles extend from the outer side of your elbow to your wrist and fingers. A cordlike fiber called a **tendon** attaches the extensor muscles to the elbow. Overuse or an accident can cause tissue in the tendon to become inflamed or injured.



### When the Tendon Is Inflamed

When the tendon is inflamed, the nerves around the tendon become irritated. Then moving your elbow is painful. Turning your hand or grasping objects can also be painful.

**Extensor muscles** allow you to use your wrist and hand to grasp and turn things.

**The lateral epicondyle** is the bony knob on the outer side of the elbow.

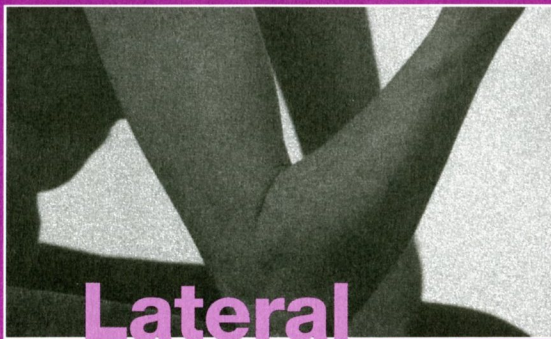
**A tendon** attaches the extensor muscles to the epicondyle.

### Diagnosing Tennis Elbow

Your doctor can usually diagnose tennis elbow from your symptoms and from the look and feel of your elbow. He or she may order an x-ray to be sure the bone is not diseased or fractured. In some cases, other tests may be needed.

**Treatment.** Treatment may include stopping or limiting activities that cause the pain, such as heavy lifting with the palm facing down. Sometimes a band wrapped around the forearm near the elbow is used to protect the injured muscles as they are healing. In some cases, the wearing of a wrist splint may be recommended for the same purpose. Anti-inflammatory medication can be taken by mouth. In severe or long-lasting episodes, an injection of medication into the area may relieve the discomfort. Your hand surgeon may recommend exercises that stretch and strengthen the muscles to help prevent the condition from returning. Some patients respond to additional treatment through therapy. As the condition improves, there is usually a slow return to normal activities. Recurrence of this condition is common.

If nonsurgical forms of treatment do not eliminate the pain of this condition, surgery may be recommended. Your hand surgeon can advise you on the surgical treatments for lateral epicondylitis and the possible outcomes. Lateral epicondylitis is often a nagging or chronic condition sometimes requiring many months for healing to occur.



## Lateral Epicondylitis (Tennis Elbow)

### MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of ASSH is to advance the science and practice of hand surgery through education, research and advocacy on behalf of patients and practitioners.



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