

This fact sheet helps you to know what's 'normal' and what you can expect to happen if you suffer a sprain or strain. It also tells you when you should become concerned and seek advice from a health professional.

Useful facts

What is a sprain? Sprains are due to injured ligaments and often affect the ankle, wrist, thumb and knee. Typical symptoms include pain around a joint, swelling, tenderness, bruising and not being able to use the joint normally or put weight on it. Swelling often occurs almost immediately but the onset of bruising may be delayed.

What is a strain? Muscle strains are caused by over-stretching or tearing of muscle fibres and are common in the legs and lower back. Muscle strains usually lead to pain and swelling, bruising, and reduced limb function.

How common are they? Sprains and strains are common, but often go unreported. Ankle sprain is the most common type of sprain, and often occurs during sports.

What can reduce the of risk sustaining a sprain or strain? Wearing the right footwear, properly warming up before exercising and using good exercise technique and proper equipment.

What can I expect to happen?

How long will my symptoms last? Most sprains and strains get better by themselves and usually get better within four to six weeks with little risk of long-term complications.

When will I be fit again? Most people will be able to return to full sporting activities at around 12 weeks. However, some severe injuries of larger muscles may take several months to heal.

Will I need any tests? Most sprains and strains are diagnosed through clinical history-taking and examination. Your doctor may consider further assessments or tests, such as an X-ray or scans, if complications or a fracture (broken bone) are suspected.

What can I do myself to get better - now and in the future?

PRICE & HARM: Protect the affected limb, Rest it for 48-72 hours, and use Ice as soon as possible after the injury. Using Compression bandages and Elevating (raising) the limb can also reduce swelling. Avoid Heat, Alcohol, Running (or any other form of exercise) and Massage (HARM) in the first 72 hours after an injury.

Exercises for sprains: As soon as pain allows, gently move the joint in all possible directions to increase and maintain flexibility. Physiotherapy exercise for ankle sprains can be found <https://patient.info/bones-joints-muscles/sports-injuries/sprains-and-strains>. Immobilising the sprained joint can delay recovery. An exception is in severe ankle sprains, where immobilisation with a brace or cast for 10 days can support recovery.

Rest for strains: For strains it is best if you keep the affected muscle still for a few days after the injury before starting to move it again. Do gentle stretching and strengthening exercises and wear appropriate footwear at home, work and when you take part in sports.

Pain relief: Oral and topical (rub-on) painkillers are widely available over-the-counter (OTC). These can be used to relieve pain and reduce swelling. If you need help with these talk to your pharmacist.

When should I seek medical help?

Seek further medical advice if you've suffered a severe sprain or strain that may suggest a broken bone or joint dislocation, if your pain is not controlled by over the counter medication, or if your sprain or strain does not get better as expected. Warning symptoms and signs include:

Severity: Your pain is severe and not controlled by OTC medication;

Duration: Your symptoms don't start to improve after three to four days of self-treatment;

Walking: You can't walk because of your injury, or an affected leg 'gives way' and makes you walk unsteadily;

Deformity: The affected body part is deformed, or shows lumps or bumps;

Movement: You can't move an affected joint;

Numbness: Your skin over the affected area feels numb;

Bruising and swelling: You notice more than only mild bruising and swelling.

Where can I find out more?

Visit NHS website: <http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/sprains/> for further information on how to treat and prevent sprains and strains.

<https://patient.info/bones-joints-muscles/sports-injuries/sprains-and-strains>

Remember that your pharmacist can also help you with assessing and managing your symptoms.

Coronavirus

Main symptoms

The main symptoms of coronavirus are:

- **a high temperature** – this means you feel hot to touch on your chest or back (you do not need to measure your temperature).
- **a new, continuous cough** – this means coughing a lot for more than an hour, or three or more coughing episodes in 24 hours (if you usually have a cough, it may be worse than usual).
- **a loss or change to your sense of smell or taste** – this means you've noticed you cannot smell or taste anything, or things smell or taste different to normal.

Most people with coronavirus have at least 1 of these symptoms.

It's still important to get help from a GP if you need it. To contact your GP surgery:

- visit their website
- use the NHS App
- call them

Find out about using the NHS during coronavirus:

<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/social-distancing/using-the-nhs-and-other-health-services/>

What to do if you have symptoms

If you have any of the main symptoms of coronavirus:

1. Get a test to check if you have coronavirus as soon as possible.
2. Stay at home and do not have visitors until you get your test result – only leave your home to have a test.

Visit NHS .UK:

<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/symptoms/>

Here you will find the latest advice on symptoms, how to book a test and advice on when and how long you, your household and your 'bubble' need to isolate