A person wearing a dark blue puffer jacket, black leggings with a colorful galaxy pattern on the upper thighs, and light blue and yellow sneakers is standing on a dirt path. They are holding their right knee with their left hand, suggesting pain or discomfort. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with trees and foliage.

**EVERYTHING
YOU NEED TO
KNOW ABOUT
MUSCLE
SPASMS**

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MUSCLE SPASMS

OVERVIEW

A muscle spasm is when a muscle suddenly squeezes on its own. They are also known as a cramp or “charlie horse.” Muscle spasms can cause sharp pain that lasts a few seconds or several minutes. If the spasm is strong enough, it can leave a lump on the muscle. Muscle spasms usually affect the thighs, calves, feet, arms, and hands.

Muscle spasms are involuntary contractions of a muscle. They occur suddenly and do not relax for a few seconds to several minutes. Several factors or triggers may cause muscle spasms, such as strenuous exercise and dehydration. In most cases, muscle spasms can be treated with home remedies, but the muscle spasms may be a symptom of another condition that needs medical treatment. It is important to regularly stretch and condition your muscles to prevent muscle spasms altogether.

ANATOMY

Muscles are bundles of fibers that contract and expand, which causes movement. When these muscles are regularly stretched and conditioned, their bundles of fibers lengthen, allowing them to contract and tighten more vigorously during exercise. When these muscles are poorly conditioned, they are more susceptible to fatigue, altering spinal neural reflex activity. When muscles are fatigued, their oxygen supply is depleted, leading to the buildup of waste products and spasms. When a cramp begins, the spinal cord stimulates the muscle to keep contracting.



A close-up photograph of a person's lower leg and foot. The person is wearing dark grey athletic shorts and a red top. They are holding their right calf with their left hand, which has dark red nail polish. They are wearing a grey and purple athletic shoe with purple laces. The background is a blurred outdoor setting.

MUSCLE SPASMS

DESCRIPTION & SYMPTOMS

A muscle spasm, also known as a muscle cramp or “charley horse,” is an involuntary muscle contraction that occurs suddenly and does not relax. Although muscle spasms can happen to any muscle, the most commonly affected muscle groups are:

- Back of the lower leg/calf.
- Back of the thigh.
- Front of the thigh.
- Feet, hands, and arms.
- Abdomen and ribcage.

The exact cause of muscle spasms is unknown. Some researchers believe poor stretching and conditioning, muscle fatigue, exercising or working in intense heat, dehydration, and depletion of salt and electrolytes contribute to muscle spasms.

Those at the highest risk of getting muscle spasms include infants, young children, and people over the age of 65. Other factors that can put people at a greater risk for muscle spasms include:

- Certain medications.
- Being overweight.
- Illness.
- Overexerting during work or exercise.

Muscle spasms are most common among athletes – specifically endurance athletes like marathon runners.

Muscle spasms range in intensity and can be mild to extremely painful. A spasm may cause the muscle to feel hard to the touch, appear visibly distorted, or twitch. These spasms can last anywhere from a few minutes to a few hours and may reoccur many times before they entirely disappear.

DIAGNOSES, HOME TREATMENTS & NEXT STEPS

DIAGNOSES

Although most muscle cramps are non-threatening, sometimes they can indicate a serious medical condition. See your Florida Orthopaedic Institute physician if your cramps are severe, happen frequently, respond poorly to simple treatments, or are not related to obvious causes like strenuous exercise. You may have problems with circulation, metabolism, hormones, nerves, nutrition, or medications.

Muscle spasms can be a symptom of many conditions that range from minor to severe, such as spinal nerve irritation or compression, thyroid disease, narrowing of the spinal canal, hardening of the arteries, chronic infections, cirrhosis of the liver, and Lou Gehrig's disease.

Your Florida Orthopaedic Institute physician will check all other symptoms you may have, decide what your exact condition is, and create a treatment plan based on the results of your diagnosis.

HOME TREATMENTS

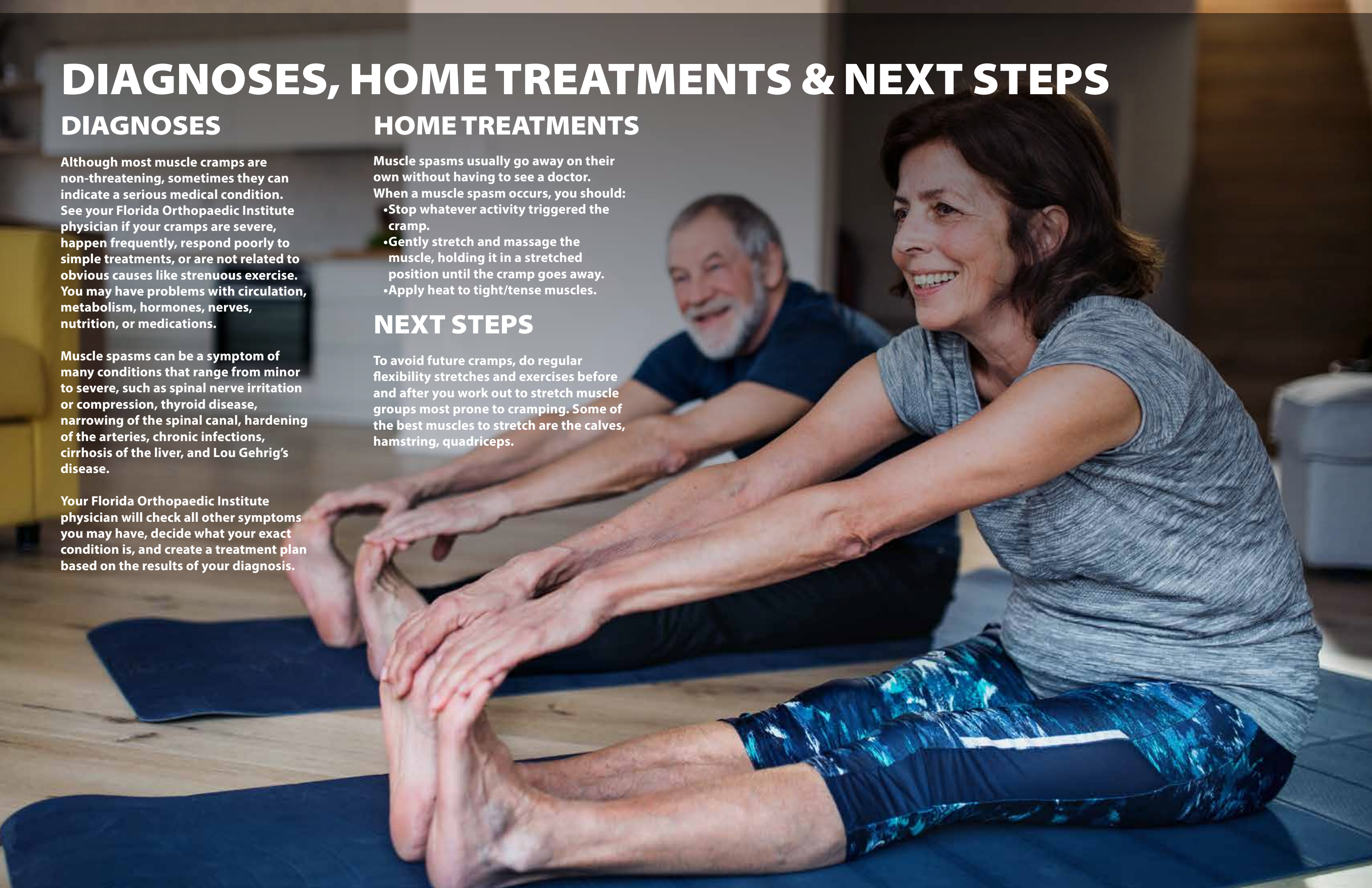
Muscle spasms usually go away on their own without having to see a doctor.

When a muscle spasm occurs, you should:

- Stop whatever activity triggered the cramp.
- Gently stretch and massage the muscle, holding it in a stretched position until the cramp goes away.
- Apply heat to tight/tense muscles.

NEXT STEPS

To avoid future cramps, do regular flexibility stretches and exercises before and after you work out to stretch muscle groups most prone to cramping. Some of the best muscles to stretch are the calves, hamstring, quadriceps.





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