



You Are Here: [Home](#) » [Disorders A - Z](#) » [Paresthesia](#) »

- [Home](#)
- [Disorders A - Z](#)

- Paresthesia**
 - [Information Page](#)
 - [Publications](#)
 - [Organizations](#)
 - [News](#)
 - [Research literature](#)

- [Organizations](#)
- [Professional Societies](#)
- [Government Resources](#)

- [NINDS Clinical Trials](#)

- [En Español](#)

- [Order Brochures](#)

- [News From NINDS](#)

- [Funding Information](#)

- [Research Programs](#)

- [Training & Career Awards](#)

- [Enhancing Diversity](#)

- [Find People](#)

- [About NINDS](#)

NINDS Paresthesia Information Page

Table of Contents (click to jump to sections)

- [What is Paresthesia?](#)
- [Is there any treatment?](#)
- [What is the prognosis?](#)
- [What research is being done?](#)
- [Clinical Trials](#)
- [Publicaciones en Español](#)



What is Paresthesia?

Paresthesia refers to a burning or prickling sensation that is usually felt in the hands, arms, legs, or feet, but can also occur in other parts of the body. The sensation, which happens without warning, is usually painless and described as tingling or numbness, skin crawling, or itching.

Most people have experienced temporary paresthesia -- a feeling of "pins and needles" -- at some time in their lives when they have sat with legs crossed for too long, or fallen asleep with an arm crooked under their head. It happens when sustained pressure is placed on a nerve. The feeling quickly goes away once the pressure is relieved.

Chronic paresthesia is often a symptom of an underlying neurological disease or traumatic nerve damage. Paresthesia can be caused by disorders affecting the central nervous system, such as stroke and transient ischemic attacks (mini-strokes), multiple sclerosis, transverse myelitis, and encephalitis. A tumor or vascular lesion pressed up against the brain or spinal cord can also cause paresthesia. Nerve entrapment syndromes, such as carpal tunnel syndrome, can damage peripheral nerves and cause paresthesia accompanied by pain. Diagnostic evaluation is based on determining the underlying condition causing the paresthetic sensations. An individual's medical history, physical examination, and laboratory tests are essential for the diagnosis. Physicians may order additional tests depending on the suspected cause of the paresthesia.

Is there any treatment?

The appropriate treatment for paresthesia depends on accurate diagnosis of the underlying cause.

What is the prognosis?

The prognosis for those with paresthesia depends on the severity of the sensations and the associated disorders.

What research is being done?

The NINDS supports research on disorders of the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nerves that can cause paresthesia. The goals of this research are to increase scientific understanding of these disorders and to find ways to prevent, treat, and cure them.

NIH Patient Recruitment for Paresthesia Clinical Trials

- ▶ [At NIH Clinical Center](#)
- ▶ [Throughout the U.S. and Worldwide](#)
- ▶ [NINDS Clinical Trials](#)

Publicaciones en Español

- ▶ [parestesia](#)

Prepared by:
Office of Communications and Public Liaison
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, MD 20892

NINDS health-related material is provided for information purposes only and does not necessarily represent endorsement by or an official position of the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke or any other Federal agency. Advice on the treatment or care of an individual patient should be obtained through consultation with a physician who has examined that patient or is familiar with that patient's medical history.

All NINDS-prepared information is in the public domain and may be freely copied. Credit to the NINDS or the NIH is appreciated.

Last Modified September 11, 2015

