This information will help you understand bursitis, including causes, diagnosis, and treatment.

Your bursae are small pads filled with fluid that act as cushions between your bones, tendons, and the muscles near your joints (see Figure 1). There are over 150 bursae in your body.

When a bursa swells, you get a painful condition called bursitis. Bursitis most often develops in the shoulder, elbow, hip, and
Causes of Bursitis

There are many causes of bursitis, including:

- Wearing tight-fitting shoes
- Kneeling, sitting, or lying on your side for long periods
- Stressing or overusing a joint by bicycling, running, playing tennis, throwing a ball many times, or carrying heavy objects
- Injuries, especially falls
- Aging
- Poor posture
- Irritation of a bursa from:
  - Joint surgery or surgically implanted hardware, such as a hip replacement
  - Bony growths on the edges of your bones (bone spurs) or calcium deposits on your tendons
  - Other medical conditions including gout, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, and thyroid disease

Symptoms of Bursitis

Common symptoms of bursitis include:

- Pain, stiffness, swelling, or discomfort around your elbow, hip, knee, shoulder, or other joints. You may feel this while
you’re moving or at rest.

- Loss of movement due to pain and inflammation.

## Diagnosis of Bursitis

Your doctor can usually make a diagnosis based on your symptoms and a physical exam. They may order blood work and x-rays to rule out other possible problems. If there are signs of infection, you may need to have an aspiration. An aspiration is a procedure that removes a small amount of bursa fluid with a needle.

## Treatment for Bursitis

Your treatment may include rest, medications, icing your joint, occupational or physical therapy, steroid injections, or draining the fluid (aspiration). Your healthcare team will make treatment recommendations based on your symptoms.

The goal of treatment is to:

- Reduce pain and inflammation.
- Help you use the joint that has the bursitis.
- Help prevent bursitis from coming back.

The goal of treatment is to:

- Reduce pain and inflammation.
- Maintain the use of your joint.
- Help prevent bursitis from coming back.
Rest
Rest your joints and avoid activities that cause pain and worsen your symptoms.

Medications
Your doctor may recommend that you take nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Some of these you can buy over-the-counter and for others you will need a prescription. Some examples of NSAIDs include:

- Ibuprofen (Advil®, Motrin®)
- Celecoxib (Celebrex®)
- Naproxen (Aleve®, Naprosyn®)
- Diclofenac (Voltaren®)
- Mobic (Meloxicam®)

NSAIDs may have side effects. Talk with your doctor before taking NSAIDs.

Ice
Your doctor or nurse may tell you to ice your joints. Apply ice for no longer than 15 minutes every 4 to 6 hours.

Rehabilitation therapy
Your doctor may refer you to an occupational or physical therapist. Your therapist will:

- Show you exercises that will strengthen your joints.
- Tell you how to protect your joints, which helps healing and
prevents bursitis from coming back.

- Provide an ultrasound, massage, or other therapies.

**Steroid injections and fluid draining**

If your symptoms continue or get worse, your doctor may inject a steroid into the area surrounding your joint. This will help to decrease inflammation and pain.

Your doctor may also drain the fluid in your joint using a needle. This will help to relieve pain.

If you have any questions or concerns, talk with a member of your healthcare team. You can reach them Monday through Friday from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM at _______________________. After 5:00 PM, during the weekend, and on holidays, please call_____________________. If there’s no number listed, or you’re not sure, call 212-639-2000.

Bursitis

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