



## Correction to: How do patients define Raynaud's phenomenon? Differences between primary and secondary disease

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### Correction to: Clinical Rheumatology

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In the original published version of the above article, the tables were not presented; thus, the tables are now available in the original article. The original article has been corrected.

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**Table 1.** Examples of Responses Under Each Theme**Defines RP by...****EFFECTS ON BODY PARTS**

Stating number and/or type of body parts affected

- “Decreased circulation to extremities. For me it is fingertips.”
- “(it’s) like having all the blood drained from your fingers.”

Stating color change and/or describes how colors change

- “Hands and feet become very cold with redness, white and blue color.”
- “Finger gets cold, turns white, individually, maybe just one, and feel numb and can’t be warmed up with warm water, etc. Eventually warm up, turn red and stung a little.”

**SYMPTOMS**

Reporting pain

- “Throbbing pain at night, particularly before starting medication.”
- “Irritating and painful”

Mentioning other symptoms such as numbness, cold, head, loss of sensation, cramps, spasms

- “Burning sensation in the fingers and/or toes from lack of blood flow”

Reporting tingling, pins and needles

- “Taking all the blood flow and replacing it with lava burning pins and needles”

**TRIGGERS**

Identifying a trigger/situation(s) in which it occurs, or unpredictable nature of episodes

- “(RP) can be triggered by cold weather, opening freezer, a breeze...”
- “Mine is triggered by stress & cold...”

**IMPACT AND EFFECTS ON QUALITY OF LIFE**

Describing impact on quality of life, by expressing negative emotions, how others react to RP, or specific functional limitations, such as loss of hand function

- “Debilitating to so many different aspects of everyday life. It has become increasingly worse every year!”
- “Embarrassing around people who don’t know what it is. Limiting to day to day life. Impacts me every day”
- “Horrible! It is triggered by more than just temperature. Often just using the bathroom or eating in the morning will set it off. And it feels like my whole body is impacted. Sometimes I have just give in and lie down under an electric blanket”

**MECHANISM**

Explaining the mechanism, pathogenesis, how the body works or doesn’t work

- “My body’s overreaction to cold temperatures, almost a faulty defense mechanism to protect against cold weather”
- “Restricted circulation which leads to episodes of discoloration & pain in the extremities”

**ONSET/ DURATION**

Discussing timing of an episode, whether it was gradual or sudden onset or duration

- “Sleeping fingers that turn white in color, and then go to purple. It usually lasts around 20-30 minutes.”
- “Fingers suddenly lose blood supply...”

**MANAGE SYMPTOMS**

Mentioning strategies to try to manage, prevent, or stop episodes

- “Hands will swell in size and is very uncomfortable. Have tried meds and creams nothing works. What I find that works are white cotton gloves at night.”
- “I have to run (my fingers) under warm water then they turn purplish blue before returning to their normal color. I keep gloves/ mittens with me at all times and hand warmers...”

**COMPLICATIONS**

Reporting complications of RP, such as chilblains, telangiectasias, digital ulcers, sores, cracking, or infections

- “...Now in my feet with occasional chilblains”
- “...The ulcers are the most painful side effect.”

**INFLUENCE OF WEATHER**

Discussing differences in RP due to seasons or weather

- “(White freezing fingers and toes) happens more in winter but also spring if I’m outside and not moving”
- “Winter very difficult, summer air conditioning a nightmare”

**Table 2.** Differences in RP Definition based on Primary or Secondary Diagnosis (n = 1345)

Themes from RP	Primary RP (N = 226) n (%)		Secondary RP (N = 1119) n (%)		OR	95% CI	P value
<b>EFFECTS ON BODY PARTS</b>							
Number and types of body parts affected	140	(61.9)	788	(70.4)	0.684	0.508-0.921	<b>0.01</b>
Color change	81	(35.8)	615	(55.0)	0.458	0.34-0.62	<b>0.0001</b>
<b>SYMPTOMS</b>							
Pain	122	(54.0)	524	(46.8)	1.33	1.00-1.77	<b>0.05</b>
Other symptoms	19	(8.4)	109	(9.7)	0.85	0.51-1.42	0.53
Tingling, Pins and Needles	56	(24.8)	248	(22.2)	0.86	0.62-1.21	0.39
<b>TRIGGERS</b>							
Identifying triggers	94	(41.6)	530	(47.4)	0.79	0.59-1.06	0.11
<b>IMPACT AND EFFECTS ON QUALITY OF LIFE</b>							
Impact on function or Quality of Life	78	(34.5)	283	(25.3)	1.56	1.14-2.11	<b>0.004</b>
<b>MECHANISM</b>							
Explaining Mechanism	63	(27.9)	307	(27.4)	1.02	0.74-1.41	0.89
<b>ONSET/DURATION</b>							
Timing/Onset of Episodes	51	(22.6)	270	(24.1)	0.92	0.65-1.29	0.62
<b>MANAGE SYMPTOMS</b>							
Strategies to manage and prevent episodes	15	(6.6)	148	(13.2)	0.466	0.27-0.81	<b>0.006</b>
<b>COMPLICATIONS</b>							
Complications	11	(4.9)	111	(9.9)	0.465	0.25-0.88	<b>0.02</b>
<b>INFLUENCE OF WEATHER</b>							
Season or Weather	19	(8.4)	79	(7.1)	1.21	0.72-2.04	0.48

RP=Raynaud's Phenomenon, OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval

Univariable associations assessed through Chi<sup>2</sup> square test, level of significance P<0.05

