

# Peripheral cyanosis

**Peripheral cyanosis** is a type of cyanosis that is most evident on the cheeks and around the mouth. Acres are cool, mucous membranes pink. The cause is slow blood flow in the periphery, which leads to greater desaturation of the peripheral blood (e.g. in blood congestion during heart failure ). Cyanosis is manifested only in normal or elevated hematocrit ( polyglobulia ). It does not occur in anemic patients!

It often appears in newborns in the first days of life, apparently due to the unstable vasomotor reaction of the vessels and neonatal polyglobulia .

## Links

### Related Articles

- Central cyanosis
- Cyanosis (pathophysiology)

### References

1. LEBL, Jan, Kamil PROVAZNÍK and Ludmila HEJCMANOVÁ, et al. *Preclinical pediatrics*. 2nd edition. Prague: Galén, 2007. p. 113. ISBN 978-80-7262-438-6 .

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Cyanosis in a two-hour-old newborn