

Keep Moving! What do I mean by that?

## Description

Hello, Gentle Reader,

This morning I began my day with movement. How do you begin yours? Here's my routine:

6:00 or so Up, stumble into the kitchen to draw and heat a 16 ounce glass of water and squeeze half a lemon in it. This wakes up my stomach and helps digestion. More about this in a future blog post.

6:30 after a relaxed complete bowel movement (chewing the warm lemon water helps this), I lie down with the [Back2Life](#) machine, which gently lifts the pelvis in a passive [Feldenkrais](#) type movement.

6:45 a 20 minute seated workout to the [Hot Body/Cool Mind](#) DVD by Jennifer Kreis

7:15 breakfast and I am ready to go.

Logged on to gmail and there was an announcement that Wednesday, Oct 12, is [World Arthritis Day](#). Who would have thought!

Here's my first pillar article:

## Move to Improve

### What are we talking about here?

Everybody knows we need to be physically active. But if we have arthritis and hurt much of the time, wouldn't it be better just to find a comfortable position, take our medication and not invite more pain. Movement makes you hurt, right?

Not necessarily. In fact the opposite is true. Trust me. Get up and move. Movement can have specific benefits for people with rheumatic or musculoskeletal disease (RMDs). Those joints that hurt with every step and every bend, will actually hurt more and more

WITHOUT moving them. To keep the motion you have, you must move. Moving also improves circulation and will help keep other degenerative diseases at bay.

So what can I do? The most appropriate form of activity will depend on a number of factors including the type of RMD you have. Which joints are affected and how bad is the joint damage? Articles like this always tell you it is important to consult your doctor or physiotherapist about the type of exercise you need therapeutically, as well as the type of activities you enjoy doing to keep you healthy. One friend who was just one step from a wheel chair because of her arthritis, did not like any activity. Her chiropractor told her she just **had** to find an activity she loved. She stumbled on a scull, a single racing shell. She fell in love with the water and rowing. Got off all her medication. Began taking a prescribed regimen of food supplements from [Shaklee Corp](#) and went on to win world championships in her age group. Her arthritis remains a condition of the past.

Find something you love to do and begin, slowly with guidance. Don't stop.

Let's see what **physical activity** is. Physical activity is any form of daily activity that involves movement, rather than sitting or lying still. This could include playing with children, doing housework, walking the dog, gardening etc. Being physically active can release stiffness and lift your mood. I find that the playing, housework, gardening activities often lead to more stiffness while some form of regulated, prescribed exercise reverses or controls those negative results from just any daily physical activity. In other words, exercise can make the fun stuff easier.

The term **exercise** describes planned, structured and repetitive movements that are performed *frequently*, at a given *intensity* and for a set duration of *time*. Exercise can be therapeutic, such as in rehabilitation, or taken as an enjoyable way of improving or maintaining:

§ muscular strength and endurance

§ flexibility and joint mobility

§ motor functions including coordination and balance

§ aerobic capacity and increased energy expenditure, which can help with weight control

§ bone mineralisation contributing to the prevention of osteoporosis

§ mood and self-esteem leading to increased positive attitude

## **Level of exercise**

You have to decide what you can handle. One person may have an easy time doing water aerobics while another will have to begin slowly and increase intensity. For example, walking, cycling or swimming at a gentle pace (*low intensity*), might have an *aerobic effect* (increase your heart rate and breathing) for some people, whilst others would need to exercise at a moderate to high intensity to experience the same effect. How old are you? How is your general state of health? How advanced is your disease? How regularly have you been exercising? Are you carrying too much weight? Begin at a level of exercise that works for you.

## **Starting out**

Always begin gently and build up slowly over time. It is better to do little and often than to try and overdo things and to push yourself too hard when you start exercising. So many people begin with fervor and peter out after the third day or so. I believe that dietary changes need to accompany a new exercise program to support your recovery. Watch for a future article about foods and supplements that help.

If you do need to stop exercising for any reason, always start again gently and build up slowly. When you reach your desired level of function, you will need to keep up regular activities to maintain this level.

## **How much exercise**

When you repeat activities *regularly* your body will adapt over time and you will find you can do more with less effort. You may need to change up your program to continue improvement. People hit a plateau and get frustrated because they are not improving beyond a certain point. Make little alterations in your routine and your muscles will respond. It's the surprise factor in training.

Really. Regular exercise slows, or may even prevent loss of function due to disease progression.

Ideally, do stretching/flexibility exercises every day, muscle strengthening and endurance exercises two to three times a week and some form of aerobic exercise for 20 minutes

three times a week. Mix it up.

The key is to find things you enjoy doing so that being active is something you look forward to and becomes part of your daily life.

### **Did you know?**

The word '**fit**' comes from:

**Frequency** – how regularly you exercise

**Intensity** – how hard you exercise

**Time** – how long you exercise

Now the word **fitness** is used to describe health and the ability to meet the demands of a physical task.

### **What are we talking about when we say exercise?**

**Aerobic / cardiovascular** – Exercise that raises the heart rate and breathing, e.g. walking, cycling, swimming, dancing etc. at a moderate or high intensity

**Balance** – The ability to control the body's position when either stationary or moving

**Endurance** – How long you are able to exercise at low, medium or high intensity

**Flexibility** – The ability of muscles to stretch. Stretching muscles helps to keep them supple and relieves stiffness

**High impact** – Exercises where the body weight impacts forcefully against a surface, for example running or jumping

**Low impact** – Exercises where there is minimal impact through the joints and pelvic floor or where the body is supported whilst exercising, e.g. riding a bicycle or swimming

**Mobility** – The ability of joints to move through a range of motion

**Posture** – Good body alignment

**Strength** – The extent to which muscles can exert force by contracting against resistance (e.g. free or fixed weights, bands, moving in water etc)

**Weight bearing joints** – Joints that support the weight of your body against gravity when you are upright, i.e. your spine, hips, knees, feet and ankles

**Weight bearing exercises** – Exercises where your body is working or moving against gravity, for example walking (*swimming is non-weight bearing because the water supports your body weight*) Weight bearing exercises also help maintain bone density and reduce the risk of osteoporosis

*I want to that the [Arthritis Foundation](#). Their website has excellent articles about taking control. This posting borrows heavily from their pages.*

To your good health! Betsy

Betsy Bell's Health4u

206 933 1889

Betsy@hihohealth.com

<http://HiHohealth.com>

<http://Tirednomore.com>



## Category

1. Arthritis

## Tags

1. arthritis
2. herniated disc
3. muscle relaxant

## Date Created

October 10, 2011

**Author**

betsyjbell