FINDING HOPE WITH OMS

Webinar series

Movement and Breathing Better whilst Living Well with MS

Tuesday, September 28th at 8pm BST





Welcome





Breathing

Why & how we should breathe How MS affects breathing How to breathe better



Why is movement & activity important How our body responds to activity Types of activity to explore

Why & how we should breathe

- Oxygen intake
- Carbon dioxide dispersal
- Diaphragm contracts
- Air moves in
- Intercostals assist rib movement
- Gas exchange occurs
- Diaphragm / intercostals relax
- Air moves out



How does MS affect breathing?

- Reduced muscle strength (primary& secondary)
 - Diaphragm
 - Intercostals
 - Abdominals
 - Facial muscles
 - Neck muscles
- Respiratory centre may be affected
- Consider medications

Causes of Breathing Problems in MS



verywell



Signs of ineffective breathing

- Increased fatigue
- Increased neck muscle activity
- Need to take more breaths while talking
- Reduced volume of voice
- Reduced cough strength
- Pursed lip breathing
- Tingling of extremities

- Frequent sighing, sniffing, yawning
- Chest infections
- Dental problems
- Memory problems
- Headaches
- Dry mouth
- Night time urination

How do YOU breathe?

- Notice your breath
 - Deep / shallow?
 - Fast / slow?
 - Chest movement / belly movement?
 - Open / closed mouth
 - Posture?



Test yourself

- Body Oxygen Level Test (BOLT) score
 - Take a normal breath through your nose
 - Allow a normal breath out through your nose
 - Hold your nose closed with your fingers
 - Count how many secs until you feel the distinct desire to breathe in
 - **NOT** a test of how long you can hold your breath!
 - HOW MANY SECONDS?

How to Breathe Better



How to Breathe Better



Importance of Movement / Activity

- Joint movement
- Muscle length
- Muscle strength
- Circulation
- Bladder / bowel function
- Pain management
- Fatigue management
- Stress management

- Weight management
- Improved sleep
- Social benefits
- Achievement
- Mental well being
- Bone health
- Improved memory / cognition
- Better breathing

Physiological Effects of Activity

- Immediate effects
 - Increased heart rate
 - Increased breathing rate
 - Sweat production
 - Increased mitochondrial activity
- Mid term effects
 - Serotonin / Noradrenaline release
 - Endorphine release
 - Activates your immune system

- Longer term effects
 - Increased stamina, fitness & strength
 - Increases size of muscle fibres
 - Strengthens your heart
 - Boosts HDL, lowers LDL
 - Reduces health risk of other conditions
 - Creates new neural pathways
 - Increase mitochondrial numbers

Types of Activity

- Anaerobic
 - Short, sharp, high intensity increases in heart rate for <2mins
- Aerobic
 - Increasing heart rate moderately for >2mins

| Borg Rating of | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Perceived Exertion | | |
| 0 | Nothing At All | |
| 0.5 | Very, Very Light (Just noticeable) | |
| 1 | Very Light | |
| 2 | Light (Weak) | |
| 3 | Moderate | |
| 4 | Somewhat Hard | |
| 5 | Heavy (Strong) | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | Very Heavy | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | Very, Very Heavy (Maximal) | |





Types of Activity

- Resistance
 - Gravity, body weight, weights, resistance bands
- Stretching
 - Active, passive, assisted
- Balance
 - Tai chi, graded exercises, vestibular retraining



Types of Activity

- Core strength
 - Pilates, yoga, gymball
- Aqua-therapy
 - Combination
- Vibration plate
- Anti Gravity treadmill
- Visualisation / Virtual Reality



Using Breathing & Moving Together

| Practise | Practise your breathing techniques separately |
|-----------|--|
| Integrate | Integrate progressively with exercise & activities |
| Notice | Notice your breathing responses during activity |
| Challenge | Gently challenge your boundaries |
| Monitor | Monitor your progress Retest your BOLT score |

