

Balance

Facts on Balance



Falls are a serious problem for the elderly. (1)



Balance training can reduce falls and increase confidence in mobility.
(2)

Balance is important for many athletic movements.
(3)

An injury is less likely to be re-injured with the addition of balance training during rehab.



Introduction to Balance program

Wear comfortable clothes





Perform Balance! in bare feet and on a flat surface

Build up to the suggested time slowly



30 seconds with eyes open
20 seconds with eyes closed
(Only perform eyes closed exercises if you feel stable and are not dizzy.)

Alternate legs for each exercise



Master each exercise before moving on to the next one

If you feel dizzy or lose your balance: stop the exercise and consult your healthcare provider.

Preventing Falls and Injury

- To reduce the risk of falls and injury and to complement the specific balance exercises presented in this program we recommend:
- Live actively
- Engage in regular exercise
- Perform postural exercises to maintain upright posture
- Eat a balanced, healthful diet with adequate levels of protein, calcium, and vitamin D
- Keep hydrated
- Avoid overuse of sedatives
- Check with your health care provider before beginning the exercises especially if you are elderly

(references 5-10)





Maintain a level pelvis - no arching of the low back

Progression of Training:

Move from supported to unsupported

Add head rotation

Add head extension

Balance with eyes open

Balance with eyes closed





Single leg standing with support





Single leg standing with head rotated to the standing leg side with support





Single leg standing with head rotated to the lifted leg side with support





Single leg standing without support (only perform this series of unsupported exercises if you are free from balance issues)





Single leg standing with head rotated to the standing leg side without support





Single leg standing with head rotated to the lifted leg side without support





Single leg standing with head extended without support





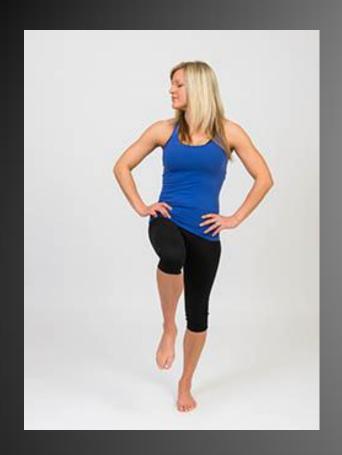
Single leg standing without support and eyes closed

(only perform this series of eyes-closed exercises if you are free from balance issues)





Single leg standing with head rotated to the standing leg side without support and eyes closed





Single leg standing with head rotated to the lifted leg side without support and eyes closed





Single leg standing with head extended without support and eyes closed

Balance Recap

- Balance exercises can help increase stability, decrease risk for falls, and help prevent re-injury.
- Living actively, exercising regularly, and maintaining upright balanced posture can also help to improve balance.
- Stay hydrated, eat healthy, and avoid overuse of sedatives. (see selected references)
- Enjoy challenging yourself with Balance.

Selected References

- 1. Speechley M, Tinetti M. Falls and injuries in frail and vigorous community elderly persons. J AM GERIATR SOC 1991, 39(1):46-52 PMID:1987256
- 2. Judge JO. Balance training to maintain mobility and prevent disability. AM J PREV MED 2003, 25(3) S2:150-6.
- 3. Emery CA, Cassidy JD, Klassen TP, Rosychuk RI, Rowe BH. Effectiveness of a home-based balance-training program in reducing sports-related injuries among healthy adolescents: a cluster randomized controlled trial. CMAJ 2005, 172(6) doi: 10.1503/cmaj.1040805
- 4. Close J, Ellis M, Hooper R, Glucksman E, Jackson S, Swift C. Prevention of falls in the elderly trial (PROFET): a randomised controlled trial. LANCET 1999, 353:93-7. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(98)06119-4. PMID 10023893
- 5. Barnett A, Smith B, Lord S, Williams M, Baumand A. Community-based group exercise improves balance and reduces falls in at-risk older people: a randomized controlled trial. AGE AGEING 2003, 32(4):407-14.
- 6. Madureira MM, Takayama L, Gallinaro AL, Caparbo VF, Costa RA, Pereira RMR. Balance training program is highly effective in improving functional status and reducing the risk of falls in elderly women with osteoporosis: a randomized controlled trial. OSTEOPOROS INT 2007, 18:419-25. doi 10.1007/s00198-006-0252-5
- 7. Buchner DM, Cress ME, de Lateur BJ, Esselman PC, Margherita AJ, Price R, et al. The effect of strength and endurance training on gait, balance, fall risk, and health services use in community-living older adults. J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci 1997, 52:218-24.
- 8. Sinaki M, Brey RH, Hughes CA, Larson DR, Kaufman KR. Significant reduction in risk of falls and back pain in osteoporotic kyphotic women through a spinal proprioceptive extension exercise dynamic (SPEED) program. Mayo Clinic Proceedings 2005, 80:849.
- 9. Carter ND, Khan KM, McKay HA, Petit MA, Waterman C, Heinonen A, et al. Community-based exercise program reduces risk factors for falls in 65- to 75-year-old women with osteoporosis: randomized controlled trial. CMAJ 2002,167:997-1004. Erratum in: CMAJ 2003 168:152.
- 10. American College of Sports Medicine. Guidelines for Exercise Testing and Prescription, 5th ed. 1995, Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, pp. 1-373.