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Therapeutic exercise

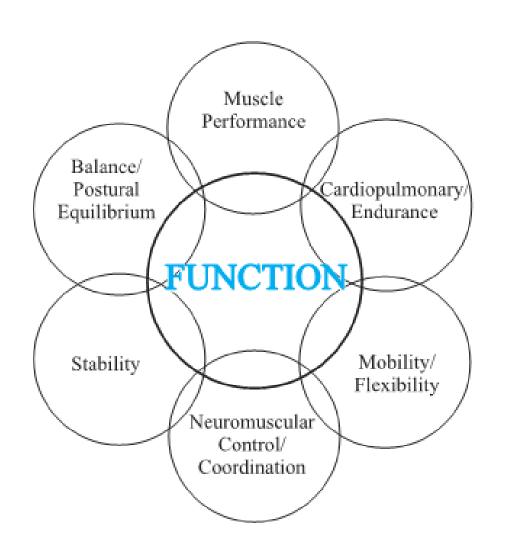
- Therapeutic exercise is the systematic, planned performance of bodily movements, postures, or physical activities intended to provide a patient/client with the means to:
- Remediate or prevent impairments.
- Improve, restore, or enhance physical function.
- Prevent or reduce health-related risk factors.
- Optimize overall health status, fitness, or sense of well-being

PATIENT VRS CLIENT

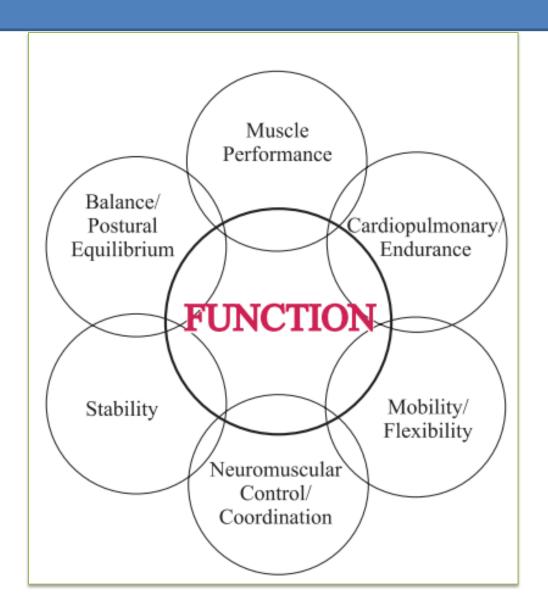
- A patient is an individual with impairments and functional deficits diagnosed by a physical therapist and is receiving physical therapy care to improve function and pre-vent disability.
- A client is an individual without diagnosed dysfunction who engages in physical therapy services to promote health and wellness and to prevent dysfunction

Aspects of Physical Function

The ability to function independently at home, in the workplace, within the community, or during leisure and recreational activities is contingent upon physical as well as psychological and social function.



Components of Physical Function

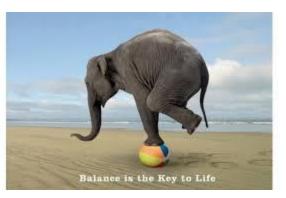


Balance

The ability to align body segments against gravity to maintain or move the body (center of mass) within the available base of support without falling;

The ability to move the body in equilibrium with gravity via interaction of the sensory and motor systems







Cardiopulmonary fitness

 The ability to perform moderate-intensity, repetitive, total body movements (walking, jogging, cycling, swimming) over an extended period of time



Coordination

- The correct timing and sequencing of muscle firing combined with the appropriate intensity of muscular contraction leading to the effective initiation, guiding, and grading of movement.
- Coordination is the basis of smooth, accurate, efficient movement and occurs at a conscious or automatic level.







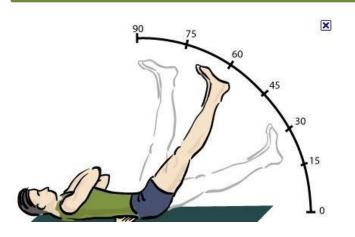
Flexibility

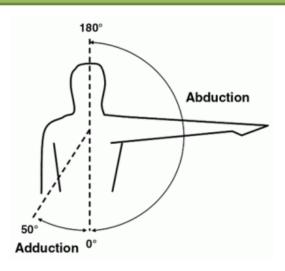
The ability to move freely, without restriction; used interchangeably with mobility



Mobility

- The ability of structures or segments of the body to move or be moved in order to allow the occurrence of range of motion (ROM) for functional activities (functional ROM).
- Passive mobility is dependent on soft tissue (contractile and noncontractile) extensibility
- Active mobility requires neuromuscular activation.





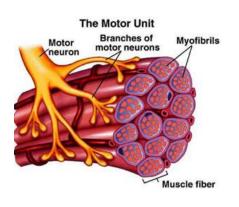
Muscle performance

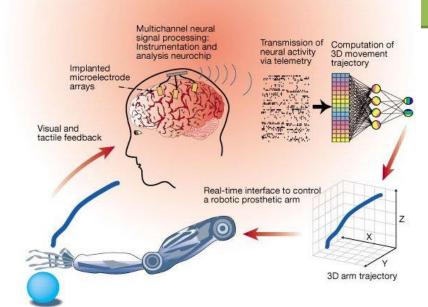
The capacity of muscle to produce tension and do physical work. Muscle performance encompasses strength, power, and muscular endurance



Neuromuscular control

• Interaction of the sensory and motor systems that enables synergists, agonists and antagonists, as well as stabilizers and neutralizers to anticipate or respond to proprioceptive and kinesthetic information and, subsequently, to work in correct sequence to create coordinated movement.





- Postural control, postural stability, and equilibrium.
- Used interchangeably with static or dynamic balance





Stability

 The ability of the neuromuscular system through synergistic muscle actions to hold a proximal or distal body segment in a stationary position or to control a stable base during superimposed movement.



Types of Therapeutic Exercise Interventions

Types of Therapeutic Exercise Interventions

BOX 1.1 Therapeutic Exercise Interventions

- Aerobic conditioning and reconditioning
- Muscle performance exercises: strength, power, and endurance training
- Stretching techniques including muscle-lengthening procedures and joint mobilization/manipulation techniques
- Neuromuscular control, inhibition, and facilitation techniques and posture awareness training
- Postural control, body mechanics, and stabilization exercises
- Balance exercises and agility training
- Relaxation exercises
- Breathing exercises and ventilatory muscle training
- Task-specific functional training

Exercise Safety

- Specific
- Detail history and examination
- Indication and contra indication
- Environment and space

Exercise safety

- Patient safety
- Physiotherapist safety