

General Recommendations for Maintaining a Healthy Back:

Patient Information

The following information was developed as part of the Saskatchewan Provincial Spine Pathway. Consult your health care provider before you start an exercise program.

Understanding Your Back

Your spine features three compensating curves made up of vertebrae that work with discs, muscles and ligaments to balance the weight of your body. If the curves lose their proper relationship, additional pressure is placed on the vertebrae and discs. This pressure can cause back pain.

Reduce Your Chances of Back Pain

Practice good back care habits to keep your spine in correct alignment. Use correct standing, sitting and walking postures as well as good lifting and carrying techniques.

Good spine care also involves strengthening muscles in your back and abdomen. Studies show that well-balanced core muscles stabilize the spine and create support for all other movement.

Proper Standing Posture

- Chest raised
- Shoulders back and relaxed
- Abdomen and buttocks pulled in
- Chin and knees relaxed
- Feet slightly apart with weight evenly distributed



Proper Sitting Posture

- Neck, shoulder and upper back muscles relaxed
- Shoulders rounded back
- Feet flat on the floor
- Knees bent at 90° angle
- Thighs level with hips
- Back comfortably pressed against chair back.
- Small lumbar support at the small of back for extra support.



Factors that Contribute to Lower Back Pain

Smoking

Smoking inhibits the body's ability to supply nutrients and oxygen to the spinal discs, which can cause their aging and deterioration.

Age

Back pain becomes more common as people age. The discs between the vertebrae dry out and lose some of their cushioning ability as the spine becomes stiffer.

Fitness Level

Weak abdominal and back muscles increase the chance of back pain.

Diet

A high calorie diet combined with an inactive lifestyle can lead to obesity. This extra weight puts stress on the spine.



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Exercises to Increase Muscle Strength

Exercises may be modified at first. Your goal is to keep moving and gradually return to full activity.

Partial Sit-up or Crunch: strengthens abdominal muscles

- Lie on back with knees bent, feet flat on floor and arms crossed over chest.
- Raise head and shoulders slightly until shoulder blades are just off floor. (You may not be able to get far at first.)

Hold for ___ seconds. Relax to the floor.

Do ___ repetitions.



Reverse Crunch:

- Lie on back with hands at sides and knees bent.
- Raise feet off floor with ankles crossed so knees create a 90° angle.
- Tighten abdominal muscles, lift tail bone off floor.
- Raise hips towards rib cage. (You may need to use hands for stabilization at first, but rely on them less as you get stronger.)

Hold for ___ seconds. Relax to the floor.

Do ___ repetitions.



Pelvic Lift: strengthens buttocks and abdomen.

- Lie on back with knees bent, feet flat on floor and arms at sides.
- Raise hips upwards without arching back.
- Keep body in a straight line from shoulders to knees.

Hold for ___ seconds. Do ___ repetitions.



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Exercises to Increase Muscle Strength

Arm and Leg Reach: strengthens buttocks, abdomen and shoulders

- Kneel on hands and knees with neck parallel to floor.
- Keep weight evenly distributed, knees hip-width apart and back straight.
- Stretch one arm straight.

Hold for ___ seconds. Return arm to start.

Do ___ repetitions. Switch arms and repeat.

- Next, lift one leg straight.

Hold for ___ seconds. Return leg to start.

Do ___ repetitions. Switch legs and repeat.

- As you get stronger, raise opposite arm and leg at the same time.

Hold for ___ seconds.



Bicycle: strengthens buttocks, abdomen and shoulders

- Lie flat on back. Place fingers on head.
- Tighten abdominal muscles and bring knees to a 45° angle.
- Lift shoulders off the ground. Turn upper body to the left, bringing the right elbow toward the left knee and extending right leg in a cycling motion.
- Switch sides and repeat.

Do ___ repetitions. Switch to the other arm and repeat.



