

Posture

"Position or attitude of the body"

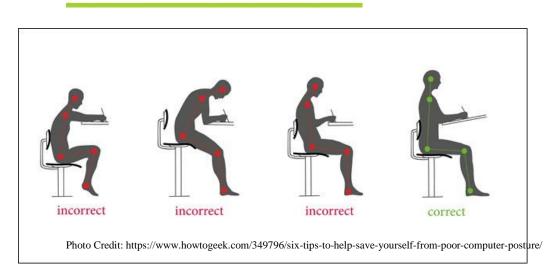
- Alignment of the body parts, whether standing, sitting, or lying.
- Impairments of joints, muscles or connective tissues may lead to faulty posture
 - Or faulty posture may lead to impairments of joints, muscles, or connective tissues causing discomfort and pain!
- Gravity places stress on our structures (muscles/bones) that are responsible for maintaining our bodies upright position, providing a continual challenge.
- Good posture benefits:
 - Bones and joints are in correct alignment, allowing muscles to work properly
 - Decreases stress on ligaments holding the joints of the spine
 - Prevents fatigue due to muscles being used efficiently, thereby decreasing use of energy
 - Prevents back ache and muscular pain
 - Contributes to a good appearance!
- Poor posture can affect you by:
 - Misaligning musculoskeletal system
 - Wear and tear on your spine, making it more fragile and prone to injury
 - Cause neck, shoulder, and back pain
 - o Decrease flexibility
 - Affect how your joints move
 - Affect balance increasing risk of falls
 - Affect digestion of food
 - Make it harder to breathe
 - Headaches



Common Postural Problems

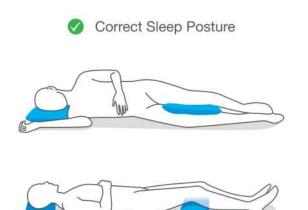
Check your posture

- ✓ Head Up
- ✓ Shoulders back comfortably
- ✓ Stomach tucked
- ✓ Shoulders, hips, and ankles in a straight line



- ✓ Head up
- ✓ Shoulder and Hips in line
- ✓ Hips and knees in straight line
- ✓ Knees to ankles in a straight line
- ✓ Feet flat





✓ Neck in neutral

✓ Pillow between or under knees to ensure pelvis/low back are neutral

✓ Pillow should be positioned from knee to ankle when on your side.

Photo Credit: https://www.biomotionpt.com/best-sleeping-positions-for-neck-pain-and-headaches/

Physical Therapy

The PT will perform an initial evaluation. The physical therapist will develop a plan of care and establish goals to assist you in:

- Improving range of motion and flexibility
- Increasing strength
- Decreasing pain
- Learning proper body mechanics, lifting, and carrying techniques to prevent injury



Lifting

- Avoid lifting heavy objects.
 - If something is more than half your body weight, get help or use equipment
- When lifting
 - Bend your Knee not your waist
 - Keep your back straight
- Do not twist as you lift
 - To turn, pivot your feet
- Do not lift an object above waist level
 - This increases the arch of your back
- Keep objects close to you (center of gravity = belly button) *Applies to lifting or carrying
- Tighten your stomach muscles when you lift



Photo Credit: http://www.msuergonomics.com/lifting1



Desk Posture

CORRECT SITTING POSTURE



Photo Credit: https://www.vectorstock.com/royalty-free-vector/ergonomics-correct-sitting-posture-vector-12589213





Photo Credit: http://www.lexomans.com/manguide-625.html

Driving Posture

- 1. Seat back in upright position with full contact/rest on seat
- 2. Seat position with safe and easy reach to the pedals
- 3. Seat back with proper lumbar support
- 4. Steering wheel height appropriate level to reach wheel without extended arms
- 5. Head rest and neutral neck position with shoulders relaxed, close to the body
- 6. Hip angle 90-110 degrees