# **NERANG PHYSIOTHERAPY**

## **Peter Mitchell**

The difference is obvious

October 2019

#### **Carpal Tunnel**

Carpal tunnel, like sciatica is an often over-used term for pain in the hand/wrist.

To know you have carpal tunnel you need to have symptoms in the thumb, index finger, middle finger and the inner half of the ring finger ONLY, it will not include the little finger.

The causes of carpal tunnel are varied but generally it is a tightening of the band of soft tissue that wraps around the front of the wrist trapping the Median nerve that supplies sensation and muscle to the thumb-side of the hand.

The symptoms can include pins & needles, pain and numbness in the fingers mentioned above and the thumbside of the hand.

In many cases this can be successfully treated with Physiotherapy but the initial dysfunction could begin as high as the shoulder/neck, so these areas require investigation as well.

In those cases that cannot be resolved by Physiotherapy, surgery is often the choice for resolution, but even then it is worth getting some work done on the soft tissues of the arm.

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#### News

We would like to welcome Summer Gould to our team. She is a Mindbody Nutritionist, so not just a dietician but someone who can help you restore mind and body connections to lead to better health and nutritional balance. For an appointment, please call us on 07 5596 4711.

# Not all injuries are what they seem

There is a common conception about acute injuries that the injury was something that happened then and there, however it is not uncommon in many cases that the actual tear or strain or sprain is just the end result of a build-up that has taken place long before.

This leads to incomplete treatments as the original area of dysfunction is missed and all the focus is on the actual injured area.

Our bodies are incredibly versatile and can put up with huge amounts of stress before giving way, and it is usually when we slowly use this ability to give in to the stresses of sports or exercise that something has to give.

When we look at a tendon Achilles tear as an example, this tendon can quite comfortably withstand the entire body weight and more, so there is no way it will just tear during a simple push off action as in sprinting or jumping.

It usually indicates the tendon was already under abnormal load even at rest, due to calf fascia tension which is likely due to weak hip muscles. This means it's starting point for taking load is different and it cannot accept even normal load at the time of injury.

So investigations must include the possibility the injury was an end result of other mechanical changes that have taken place prior to the injury, and if these are assessed and treated then we are removing as many obstacles as we can to allow for full recovery of the injured area.

This is our approach at Nerang Physiotherapy where we seldom focus ONLY on the injury, but look further afield to restore all function related to the injured area.

## EXERCISE OF THE MONTH:

#### **Cross crawl**

This is one of the most amazing exercises we can do on a regular basis. It can be done just about anywhere.

The Cross crawl exercise is walking on the spot with a bit of exaggeration. What it does is mimic the walking action which stimulates brain activity as it demands left and right brain work to co-ordinate the movements.

Many gym exercises use symmetrical actions where both arms or legs are doing the same thing at the same time, so this switches the brain off as both side are doing identical things.

So to do this start with a gentle walking on the spot then begin to move your arms and legs towards the centre of your body so it produces more rotational movements.

This exercise can be used to improve brain function, improve learning abilities, reduce dyslexias or just restore balance back into the body. 2 minutes a day is sufficient.

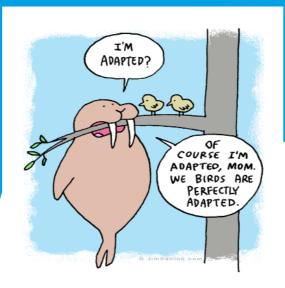
To boost oxygen levels breathe deeply while you do this exercise, in through the nose and out through the mouth. Enjoy.



## BRAIN TEASER OF THE MONTH

- 1. What has four legs and a body but cannot walk?
- 2. How can you make six into an odd number?
- 3. What water can you eat and chew?
- 4. I can be liquid or solid, sometimes I bubble and you can find me in every home. What am I?
- 5. Why didn't Adam and Eve have a date? (Answers below)

### Have a laugh



# Healthy living column Health tips:

**Mental Health** 

- 1. Build relationships
  Having good relationships with
  other people is the most
  important factor contributing to a
  sense of well-being. This can
  include family, friends, workmates
  and others in the community.
  Investing time and energy in your
  relationships can lead to great
  benefits for all involved.
- 2. Exercise and stay healthy
  Exercise has been shown to
  increase well-being as well as
  reduce symptoms of depression
  and anxiety. Good physical health
  is related to better mental health
  so a healthy diet, avoiding excess
  alcohol or drugs, getting a good
  night's sleep, and regular checkups with the doctor can all help.
- 3. Develop gratitude
  Count your blessings. Try keeping
  a gratitude journal and write
  down 3 positive things each day.
  This can lead to increased wellbeing.
- 4. Identify and use your strengths We all have different strengths and weaknesses but finding out what you are really good at and using those talents can increase well-being. Using your strengths to help others or contribute to the community creates a sense of meaning and purpose.

### Tip of the month:

Don't look directly into the sun...only kidding (but don't anyway!)
Did you know sitting behind a desk all day can be just as harmful as being active all day in a form of overuse. The reason being you are not moving your legs much and this puts strain on your nervous system to get blood flow to your legs as the muscles are not helping to pump the blood. So if you sit for long periods keep moving your legs about from side to side, up and down and pump your calves up and down to help move blood through your legs. This will ease the strain on the nervous system and prevent fatigue of the nervous system.