

Unit 2 Physical Therapy Exercises + Injuries

Exercising daily plays a main role in the process of healing and recovering from injury or disease. This is the goal of physical therapy exercises. Stretching and strengthening activities are only a few types of physical therapy exercises. Balance, joint control, and muscle re-training are other types of important physical therapy exercises.

Task 1 Vocabulary

Fill the gaps with the correct word chosen from below.

increase joints recovery health immune regular cardiovascular

Physical exercise is the performance of some activity in order to develop or maintain physical fitness and overall _____. Frequent and _____ exercise is an important component in the prevention of the diseases such as heart disease, cardiovascular disease, Type 2 diabetes and obesity.

Exercises are generally grouped into three types depending on the overall effect they have on the human body:

1. Flexibility exercises such as stretching improve the range of motion of muscles and _____.
2. Aerobic exercises such as walking and running focus on increasing _____ endurance.
3. Anaerobic exercises such as weightlifting or sprinting _____ muscle strength.

Physical exercise is important for physical fitness including healthy weight, building and maintaining healthy bones, muscles and joints; and strengthening the _____ system. Proper nutrition is at least as important to health as exercise. When exercising it becomes even more important to have a good diet to ensure the body has the correct ratio of micro and macronutrients to help the body with the _____ process after exercising.

(Adapted from: http://www.sciencedaily.com/terms/physical_exercise.htm)

Task 2 Speaking

Do you consider the following statements to be true or not? Debunk the myths and defend the statements you agree with.

- a) If you exercise long and hard enough, you will get the results you want.
- b) No pain, no gain.
- c) Exercise is one sure way to lose all the weight you desire.
- d) Home workouts are fine, but going to a gym is the best way to get fit.
- e) Overweight people are unlikely to benefit much from exercise.

Task 3 Listening – Giving instructions

Pilates Exercises – One-leg stretch

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R31EkWAU9dM>)

Listen to a fitness trainer describing a Pilates exercise and write down as many verbs describing movement as possible.

Follow-up: Complete the gaps with parts of the body.

Rotate your _____ clock-wise / anti-clock-wise

Shrug your _____

Turn your _____ from side to side

Stand with your _____ apart/ shoulder width apart

Keep your _____ straight

Bring/ stretch/ extend your _____ to the side/ overhead/ straight forward

Swing ___ from side to side and around in a circle

Bend forward from your _____ and relax

Clasp your _____ behind your head

Cross _____ over your chest

Lie on your _____, arms at the side, _____ down/up, now bend your _____

Hold your knee with both _____ and pull it towards your _____

Squat on the floor with one _____ bent up against the chest, the other leg stretched out behind

Lift up/ raise your _____.

Task 4

Here are some pictures of various physiotherapy exercises. First study the pictures properly, then choose two pictures and describe how to perform the exercises:

Broken Ankle Rehabilitation Exercises



Resisted ankle inversion



Resisted ankle eversion



Heel raise



Step-up



Balance and reach exercise A



Balance and reach exercise B

Thigh Bruise and Strain (Quadriceps Contusion) Rehabilitation Exercises



Quad sets



Straight leg raise



Heel slide



Quadriceps stretch



Wall squat



Prone knee bend



Step-up



Lunge

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Source: <http://www.orthohyd.com/exercises-yoga>, <http://physicaltherapy.about.com>

Task 5

- Prepare a set of exercises that will ensure development of all large muscle groups in the body.
- Consider a sport and suggest exercises applying the overload principle that would develop all the large muscle groups used in the sport.

Task 6 Video: Watch and summarise the main points of the speech.

(http://www.ted.com/talks/cosmin_mihaiu_physical_therapy_is_boring_play_a_game_instead)

Task 7 INJURIES

a) General vocabulary – Quiz

1. The floor is wet, you might _____

- a) trip b) slip c) flip

2. She has a _____ arm.

- a) broke b) snapped c) broken

3. Your room is very messy, you might _____ over all those cables.

- a) kick b) bump c) trip

4. I hit my arm hard against the table and now I've got a big _____.

- a) bruise b) blister c) scar

5. He _____ the stairs, but he's OK. Don't worry.

- a) fell off b) fell out c) fell down

6. Put your foot into cold water to help the _____ go down.

- a) graze b) wound c) swelling

7. He wasn't careful and _____ his hand on the stove.

- a) cut b) bruised c) burned

b) Sports injuries - Vocabulary

Check the pronunciation of these words:

inflammation - concussion – contusion – fracture – meniscus – cartilage – recovery – severe - chronic

- c) **Study the list of injuries below. Do you know their Czech equivalents? Which of the injuries have you suffered? Which are most serious? Can you estimate the time needed for recovery after some of the injuries?**

Achilles Tendinitis

The Achilles tendon attaches the muscles of the lower leg (gastrocnemius and soleus) to the heel. Achilles tendinitis is inflammation of this tendon generally caused by overuse or a direct blow.

Cruciate Ligament Injury

The anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) and the posterior cruciate ligament (PCL) attach the thighbone (femur) to the shinbones (fibula and tibia) acting to stabilize the knee joint. The ACL and PCL can be injured primarily by rotational forces on the knee. ACL and PCL sprains are categorized as first, second, and third-degree.

Concussion

A concussion is caused by a direct blow to the head. Depending upon the severity of the concussion, injury can cause varying levels of **impairment** of brain function. Concussions are categorized as mild (grade 1), moderate (grade 2), or severe (grade 3) depending upon symptoms.

Contusion

A contusion is basically a deep bruise that is caused by direct **impact**. In football we generally hear about quadriceps (thigh) contusions.

Dislocation

A dislocation occurs when the ball of a joint is forced out of its socket (i.e. arm forced out of the shoulder joint). A dislocation must be **reset** by proper medical professionals.

Fracture

A fracture is a break, crack, or shattering of a bone. In closed fractures, the broken bone does not pierce the skin, while in open fractures, the broken bone breaks the skin's surface.

Meniscus Injuries

The medial and lateral menisci are the cartilage shock absorbers located inside the knee joint. These can be damaged by excessive twisting, turning, or compression at the knee joint, which produces tears. Due to the poor blood supply, meniscal injuries generally require surgery for repair.

Sprain

This is an injury that involves the stretching, partial tearing, or complete rupture of a ligament. Sprains are categorized as first, second, or third degree. Sprains occur when a joint is forced beyond its normal range of motion, such as turning or rolling your ankle.

Stinger

A stinger, also called a burner or nerve pinch *injury*, is a very common injury in football. This injury involves a stretch or compression of the brachial plexus (a complex system of nerves that involve the back, neck, shoulders, and arms). Stingers generally cause shooting pain down the arm(s).

Strain

Strains are injuries that involve the stretching, partial tearing, or complete tearing of a tendon. Strains are categorized as first, second, or third degree. Chronic strains are injuries that gradually build up from overuse or repetitive stress.

(http://www.fftoolbox.com/football/football_injury_glossary.cfm)

d) Complete the gaps with the expressions highlighted above, change the form if necessary:

The operation was only a success.

Renal needs to be treated urgently.

If your bone is broken, you need to see a professional to have it

..... exercise can lead to muscle strain.

The needle his skin.

Football is a low- sport – there is little stress on joints.

e) Injuries - Causes and symptoms

Which of the below are the causes and which are the symptoms of sports injuries? Can you think of some other causes and symptoms?

- athletic equipment that malfunctions or is used incorrectly
- weakness and pain
- falls
- limited range of motion
- swelling
- forceful high-speed collisions between players
- instability or obvious dislocation of a joint
- inability to move a limb
- wear and tear on areas of the body that are continually subjected to stress
- muscle spasm

f) Listening

(<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JwJHit6j5QU&feature=related>)

How to prevent youth sports injuries

Discuss the questions below with your partner before you listen – how would you answer?

Then listen to an interview with a sports program director talking about prevention of injuries and note down his answers.

1. What causes the increase in youth injuries?
2. How many kids are hurt annually?
3. What are the 6 tips given to parents to prevent an injury of a child?

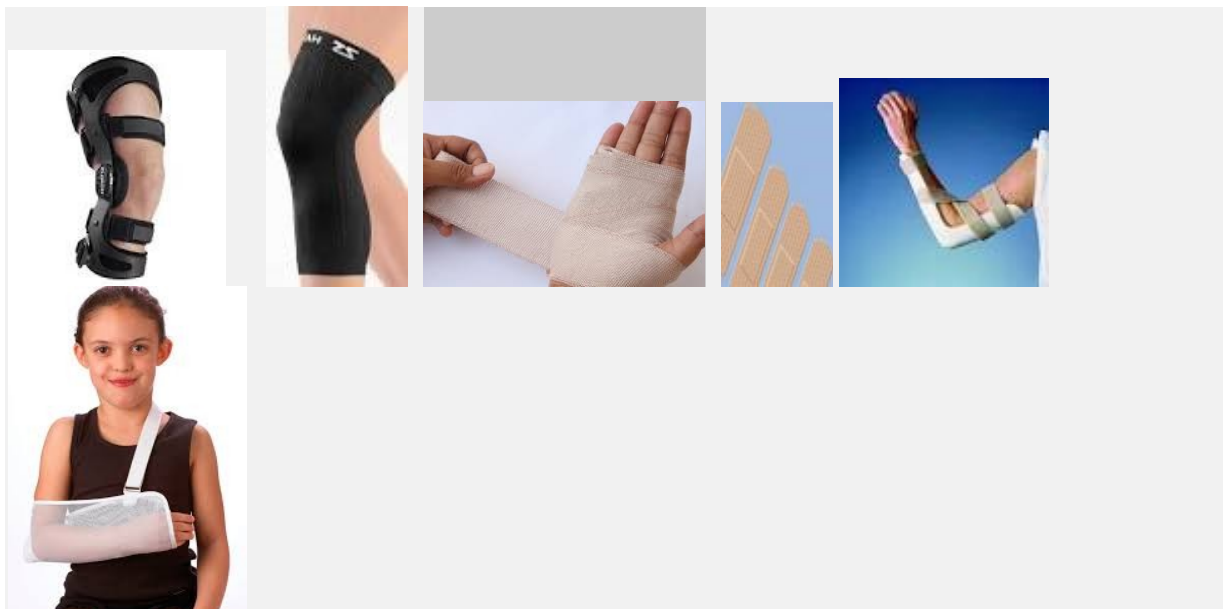
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4. What is the most dangerous sport for girls and why?

g) Treatment of injuries

Match the words below with pictures:

elastic bandage wrap – sling – knee sleeve – arm splint - sticking plaster - knee brace



(Adapted from: http://medtalk.up.seesaa.net/image/Bones_.pdf)

h) Listening - Concussion

<https://ed.ted.com/lessons/what-happens-when-you-have-a-concussion-clifford-robbins>