

## Exercise and RA

This sheet has been written for people with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) to provide extra tips about exercise. It includes general information about what types of exercise are recommended and what to do during a 'flare' of your arthritis. This sheet does not provide individual exercises or programs.

### Is exercise recommended for RA?

Exercise is an important part of managing RA. People with RA who exercise have:

- higher levels of fitness
- better muscle strength and size
- greater ability to do daily tasks
- improved mood and emotional wellbeing.

Exercise can also help you maintain a healthy body weight and improve the health of your heart and blood vessels. Some types of exercise may also help improve the strength of your bones and reduce your risk of osteoporosis (thinning of the bones).

### But I'm scared of doing more harm than good.

Many people with RA are anxious about exercising. This may be due to fear of causing damage to the joints or the presence of pain. However research shows that people with RA can participate in regular, appropriate exercise without causing joint damage or worsening of symptoms. Everyone's fitness levels and limitations will be different so start with activities that suit you. While some people with arthritis will find a five kilometre walk easy, others may find walking around the block difficult enough when starting. If you have damage to the larger joints in your legs, such as your hips or knees, it is generally recommended to avoid activities that put excessive force on those joints (for example, running and jumping). Talk to your rheumatologist (arthritis specialist) to find out if there are activities that you should avoid. You may also find it helpful to ask a physiotherapist for advice on exercising safely.

### What types of exercise could I try?

There are many activities that are safe and effective for people with RA. Any activity that works your

muscles a bit harder or causes you to 'puff' a little, without increasing your pain or other symptoms, will be beneficial. Choose activities that you enjoy and are convenient. Activities that are particularly useful include:

- **Water exercise:** Many people with RA prefer exercising in water. The buoyancy of the water takes pressure off painful joints and you may find you can move more freely than you can on land. Warm water can also be soothing for sore muscles and stiff joints. If you are fairly fit, you could swim laps or join a water aerobics class at your local pool. If you are less fit and have access to a warm water pool, you may be able to join a water exercise class. There may be suitable classes at local pools or at hydrotherapy pools (heated to around 34 degrees), usually found at hospitals, community health and rehabilitation centres or physiotherapy clinics. If you are new to exercise or your RA is limiting your ability to exercise, you may find it useful to have one-on-one hydrotherapy sessions with a physiotherapist. Talk to your doctor or contact local hospitals and community health centres to find a physiotherapist who offers hydrotherapy sessions. You can also search for an aquatic physiotherapist in your area on the Australian Physiotherapy Association website [www.physiotherapy.asn.au](http://www.physiotherapy.asn.au)
- **Strength training:** Muscle weakness is very common in RA. A combination of pain, fatigue (tiredness) and the disease itself often leads to weakening and wasting of the muscles. This can make it even more tiring to do your normal daily activities. Research has shown that muscle weakness in RA can be prevented and even reversed by strength training. Strength training

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involves working your muscles a little harder than you do in normal life. You do this by working with hand weights, leg weights, gym machines, resistance bands or even just your own body weight (for example, doing push-ups). The key to successful strength training is to:

- start with supervision from a qualified health or exercise professional who understands RA
- learn the right way to do the exercises and how much resistance to add to prevent injury
- keep challenging your muscles by doing different exercises and using more resistance.

Strength training may also improve the strength of your bones and help prevent a condition called osteoporosis. Ask about strength training at your local community health centre, physiotherapy clinic or gym.

### What about during a 'flare'?

During a 'flare' it is usually recommended to rest the affected joint(s). You should still gently move the affected joint(s) as far as is comfortable several times a day as this may help prevent stiffness. However you should not apply any force or resistance to the affected area. For example, if your wrist is affected, do not use any weights or resistance bands with that arm. If you are feeling otherwise well, you can still do some

gentle exercise for the rest of your body. Talk to your rheumatologist for more information.

### Safety tips

- Check with your doctor or rheumatologist before starting an exercise program.
- If possible, see a physiotherapist or exercise physiologist for advice about specific exercises. They can suggest safe exercises tailored to your condition and make sure you are doing your exercises correctly so you don't cause an injury.
- Always build slowly. When you first start, do less than you think you will be able to manage. If you cope well, do a little bit more next time and keep building gradually.
- Always start your exercise by doing some gentle movements to prepare your muscles and joints for the activity. This will help prevent pain and injury. You may find it useful to use heat packs or warm showers before activity to loosen up stiff joints and muscles.
- Never place your joints under excessive pressure or unsafe positions that can increase your risk of injury. Wherever possible, learn exercises from a qualified health professional and exercise under supervision.

CONTACT YOUR LOCAL ARTHRITIS OFFICE FOR MORE INFORMATION SHEETS ON ARTHRITIS.

## Exercise is safe and beneficial for people with RA. Talk to your healthcare team before you get started.

### For more information:

To find a physiotherapist, talk to your doctor, see the Australian Physiotherapy Association website at [www.physiotherapy.asn.au](http://www.physiotherapy.asn.au) or look under 'Physiotherapist' in the Yellow Pages.

To find an exercise physiologist, talk to your doctor, contact the Australian Association for Exercise and Sports Science on (07) 3856 5622 or use the 'find an exercise physiologist' feature at [www.aaess.com.au](http://www.aaess.com.au)

**Books** Millar, A Lynn 2003, *Action plan for arthritis: Your guide to pain free movement*, Human Kinetics, Champaign, IL.

Nelson, Miriam E et al 2002, *Strong women and men beat arthritis*, Lothian, Port Melbourne.

*Walk with ease: Your guide to walking for better health, improved fitness and less pain* 2003, Arthritis Foundation of America, Atlanta, GA.

**Source:** A full list of the references used to compile this sheet is available from your local Arthritis Office

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Your local Arthritis Office has information, education and support for people with arthritis  
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