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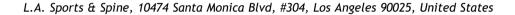
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PREVENTION & REHABILITATION: SELF-MANAGEMENT: PATIENT SECTION

Sparing your spine[☆]

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Lower back pain or sciatica can be disconcerting. There are many promised panaceas, but like the common cold none seem to be a cure. The most important thing is to avoid interventionism by first seeing a Clinician who, after appropriate assessment that rules out rare, but sinister "Red Flags" like a tumor, infection, or fracture will be able to reassure you that your problem is "mechanical" (Carragee et al., 2009; Deyo, 2009a, b, 2014). Your clinician will follow a step-ladder conservative care approach the cornerstone of which is reactivation advice that shows you simple, yet powerful self-care strategies you can learn to do for yourself (Deyo, 1998, 2007; Liebenson, 2002).

Most acute episodes run a time-limited course. The best way to prevent a chronic, disabling problem is to learn about self-care (Von Korff et al., 1998; Liebenson, 1999, 2000). Sometimes you may need medication, manual therapy, or other conservative modalities. However, self-care should always come first so that you -

- avoid becoming dependent on palliative approaches
- address the cause of the pain
- and, avoid merely "chasing the pain".

Self-care often includes exercises to stabilize your back. But, at least as important is learning how to spare your spine. Sparing strategies can be as simple as learning how to move more efficiently or naturally. This will allow you to be able to stay active without feeling threatened by your condition

Staying active has minimal downside risk or side effects. Whereas interventionism through unnecessary imaging, prescription medications (i.e. steroids, opioids), injections, and long-term physical therapies (i.e. massage, chiropractic, physical therapy) all carry with them high potential for an escalating cascade of more aggressive and costly treatments (Carragee et al., 2009).

This handout details a simple procedure for learning to move in a safe, spine-sparing manner. This is important since a slumped forward posture when transitioning up and down from the floor or a chair can be a mechanism for injury for the low back, slowing down your recovery (Liebenson, 2003; Liebenson, 2006; McGill, 2006).

Reverse lunge (Liebenson, 2013) (see Fig. 1)

- Stand tall and wide (see Fig. 1a)
- Step back on to the balls of your rear foot (see Fig. 1b)
- Step back a little further (see Fig. 1c)
- Kneel on your back knee while keeping your torso tall and wide — Half Kneeling Position (see Fig. 1d)

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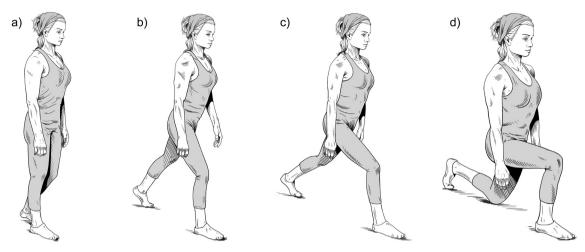


Figure 1 Reverse lunge. a) Standing posture; b) Reverse lunge shallow; c) Reverse lunge deep; d) Half kneeling position.

Common mistakes

- Lunging forward instead of backwards
- Bending forward or slouching at the waist

 While lengthening your spine and widening your collar bones feel a stretch in your middle back between your shoulder blades

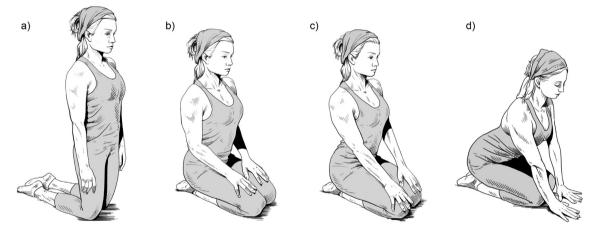


Figure 2 Kneeling Hip Hinge. a) Tall kneeling position; b) Kneeling on heels; c) Walk out with hands; d) T4 (mid back) sphinx.

Kneeling Hip Hinge (see Fig. 2)

- Starting from the Half Kneeling Position on one knee move to the Tall Kneeling Position on both knees (see Fig. 2a)
- Sit back to heels (see Fig. 2b)
- Walk your hands down your thighs towards your knees while keeping your torso tall and wide (see Fig. 2c)
- Perform a Kneeling Hip Hinge up and down (2 Repetitions) (see Fig. 2a and b)
- While sitting back walk your hands forward until your palms are on the floor in just in front of your knees — the T4 (or mid back) Sphinx (see Fig. 2d)

Common mistake

Allowing your spine to become slouched or slumped forward

Quadruped (Liebenson, 2010) (see Fig. 3)

- Starting from the T4 Sphinx position walk your hands forward (see Fig. 3a) until you are in a Quadruped position (see Fig. 3b)
 - your hands should be under your shoulders and your knees under your hips

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