

Standing Exercise Programme

Advice for out-patients

Name:

Produced in collaboration with



**Active Hospital
Project**

Who is this booklet for?

This booklet contains general advice and exercises to do at home to help you to become more active.

It is common for a hospital visit or a new diagnosis to prompt you to look again at the role of physical activity in your daily routine. It's never too late to increase the amount you do and feel the benefits. Small increases in activity, particularly for older people, can quickly improve your fitness.

Increasing the amount of activity you do will bring a range of benefits, not only to your general health. You are also likely to experience:

- improved sleep
- a more steady, healthy weight
- fewer problems with stress
- easier participation in activities that are important to you.

This booklet suggests exercises that can be carried out at home. You should do them standing up next to a steady supporting surface like a kitchen counter or heavy table.

There are exercises to work on flexibility, strength and stamina. Stamina is your ability to keep on doing an activity. There is also guidance on how to develop the exercises to make them more challenging. They are designed to help you start moving a little more.



Remember that it's really important to increase the amount of exercise you do gradually. Pay attention to what you feel in your body. Some of the exercises might make you breathe a little heavier and feel a little warmer. A good general rule is that you should still be able to hold a conversation whilst exercising.

Where can I find more information for older people?

More exercises for older people can be found online. Age UK have developed a series of exercise classes and videos to practise at home. Visit their page at:

www.ageuk.org.uk/oxfordshire/our-services/physical-activity-strength-and-balance-388e80e5-7d0b-ee11-a81c-6045bd94e88e for more information.

Local exercise classes can also be a good way to meet like-minded people and to help you get into a routine. Contact your local leisure centre for activities near to you, or speak to your local branch of AGE UK.

Visit their page at: www.ageuk.org.uk/information-advice/health-wellbeing/exercise

What if I struggle to stay motivated?

It can be difficult to exercise regularly if you are not used to it. You might find it helpful to:

- Do your exercises at the same time each day, for example first thing in the morning. Research shows that this is the best way to get into good habits.
- Set yourself reminders on your calendar or in your diary.
- Talk to friends and relatives about your exercise routine and ask them to encourage you.
- Give yourself healthy rewards if you keep to your plans and tell people about your success.
- Be kind to yourself if you do not always keep to your plans.

How to use this booklet

You will see the following symbols throughout the booklet:



Step by step instructions explaining how to perform the exercise



The reason the exercise is important for you



Top tips

How much should I do?

Ideally you should practise these exercises every day. You may prefer to practise in smaller activity chunks, for example arm exercises in one session and leg exercises in the next.

How do I know when to stop exercising?

If you are not used to being physically active, it is normal to experience some muscle soreness after doing a new activity. This discomfort will reduce as you become more accustomed to the activity. Worsening symptoms may be due to increasing activity too quickly; try reducing activity levels a little and then gradually increase them again more slowly.

Dizziness, sickness or excessive tiredness are signals to stop exercising and wait for symptoms to settle. Warning signs to seek urgent medical attention include blacking out, chest pain, or excessive shortness of breath.



The most important thing is to start small and build up gradually. During the first 2 to 3 months of increasing your physical activity it may be helpful to be active with other people.

Marching



Stand tall next to your bed.

Start marching gently on the spot with your feet hip width apart.

Continue at an even pace for about 2 minutes.

Feeling unsteady?

- ✓ Rest your hands on a stable surface if you need more support.
- ✓ Reduce the height you're lifting your feet.

Need more?

- ✓ Lift your knees a little higher.
- ✓ Add in an arm swing.



This is a good warm-up for your legs at the start of your exercise session.



You might find this exercise starts to make you feel a bit warmer and breathe a little heavier. You should still be able to hold a conversation.

Side leg lift



Stand tall with your hands resting on a stable surface.

Keeping your toes facing forwards, lift one leg out sideways a small distance.

Hold for a count of 5 then gently lower back down.

Do 2 sets of 10 with each leg.

Need more?

- ✓ Increase the number of sets of 10.
- ✓ Add a small ankle weight.



This helps to strengthen the muscles on the side of your hip. These are important when you're standing and walking and also when moving your leg sideways (for example when getting in and out of bed).

Forward taps



Stand sideways with your hip next to the bed or a stable surface.

Place one heel on the ground in front of you.

Lift the same foot back and point your toes to the floor.

Do 2 sets of 10 with each leg.

Need more?

- ✓ Keep doing the exercise for 1 minute without a pause.
- ✓ Add in an arm bend.



This helps to improve flexibility of your ankles, which is helpful when getting up from a chair and going up and down stairs. It is also good for the circulation in your legs.

Mini squat



Stand next to the bed, holding on with one hand if you need to.

Bend your knees, keeping your body upright and heels on the floor

Hold for 5 seconds then stand up tall again.

Repeat 5 times.

Too much?

✓ Slightly reduce how far you bend your knees.

Need more?

✓ Gradually increase how far you bend your knees.

✓ Increase to 10 repetitions.



This helps to strengthen the muscles on the front of your thigh. These are the powerful muscles that help when you get up from a chair and provide strength to your knees when you're walking.

Shoulder press



Stand next to the bed.

Bring one hand up towards your shoulder then push your hand straight up into the air. Your elbow should be straight, but not locked.

Do 2 sets of 10 with each arm.

Need more?

- ✓ Add a small weight, such as a half-litre bottle of water. Increase this weight as you become stronger.
- ✓ Build up the number of repetitions again with the weight.



This helps to strengthen the muscles in your shoulder and upper arm. These muscles are important when reaching up, for example to get something from a shelf.

Side arm lifts



Stand facing the bed. Hold on with one hand if needed.

Lift one arm up out to the side.

Hold for 5 seconds then slowly lower.

Do 10 with each arm.

Need more?

✓ Increase the number of repetitions to 3 sets of 10.

✓ Hold a small weight then build up the number of repetitions again.



This helps to increase strength in your shoulders, which can help with everyday tasks.

Onto toes



Stand next to the bed or a stable surface, holding on to give you as much support as you need.

Move your weight towards the front of your foot and lift your heels.

Balance for 5 seconds. Use the surface for additional support if you need it.

Repeat 5 times.

Quick tip:

Keep the weight on your first (big) and second toes.

Need more?

- ✓ Work towards being able to do this exercise without using support. Gradually reduce the support from both hands to one hand, and finally fingertips only.



This helps to improve the strength around your ankles and your balance when you're walking.

Onto heels



Stand next to the bed or a stable surface. Hold on for support if needed.

Move your weight toward the back of your foot, lifting your toes up from the floor (keep your body straight).

Balance for 5 seconds.

Repeat 5 times.

Need more?

- ✓ Work towards being able to do this exercise without support. Gradually reduce the support from both hands to one hand, and finally fingertips only.



This helps to improve strength in your ankles and balance when you're walking.

Stride stand



Stand sideways with your hip next to the bed or stable surface.

Take a stride forwards with one foot.

Balance in that position for 5 seconds.

Repeat 5 times.

Feeling unsteady?

- ✓ Make the step slightly shorter.
- ✓ Use your hand for support to start with.

Need more?

- ✓ Step one foot directly in front of the other, as shown in the picture on the right. This makes your base much narrower, making it more difficult to balance.
- ✓ Work again towards reducing the amount of hand support you need.



This helps to improve your balance when walking.

Sit to stand



Move towards the front of the chair. Your feet should be flat on the floor, slightly behind your knees.

Bring your upper chest forward and, with your hands on the sides of the chair, push through your feet and hands into a standing position.

Repeat 5 times.

Not quite there yet?

- ✓ Start by lifting your bottom just a small distance, pushing through your arms.
- ✓ Make it easier by starting in a higher seat.

Need more?

- ✓ Rely less on your arms, using the strength in your legs more.
- ✓ Do more repetitions.



This helps to improve strength in your legs and hips. This makes it easier to get up from a chair.



Try practising this exercise once every hour.

Notes

These exercise programs are available as a video guide through the OUH Geratology page: www.ouh.nhs.uk/services/departments/acute-emergency/geratology/

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Further information

If you would like an interpreter, please speak to the department where you are being seen.

Please also tell them if you would like this information in another format, such as:

- Easy Read
- large print
- braille
- audio
- electronic
- another language.

We have tried to make the information in this leaflet meet your needs. If it does not meet your individual needs or situation, please speak to your healthcare team. They are happy to help.

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