LEADER

Osteoarthritis

Muscle, exercise and arthritis

M V Hurley

The importance of (everyone) being earnest

Earnest: determined, assiduous, sincere, heartfelt, well meant, diligent, hard working, conscientious, committed. Of persons: Serious in purpose, feeling, convictions or action—for example, she made an earnest promise to do her best. Of words or actions: proceeding from intense convictions—for example, he said he would help, but I doubt whether he was in earnest.

“The way we currently manage elderly patients is inappropriate, inefficient and wasteful”

Osteoarthritis (OA) can affect all intra-articular and periarticular tissues comprising synovial joints (bone, cartilage, muscle, nerves, etc). The aetiology of OA is complex and multifactorial but, recently, muscle sensorimotor dysfunction (muscle weakness, increased fatigability, proprioceptive deficits) has been implicated in the pathogenesis of OA, by impairing neuromuscular protective mechanisms that prevent harmful abnormal joint movement, damage, and pain. These arguments have largely been based on studies investigating the knee and vertebral column musculature, the hip muscles have received less research attention, probably because of difficulties in isolating, examining, and interpreting the results. In this issue of the Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, however, Sims et al extend our knowledge in this area, reporting a study investigating muscle motor function in patients with unilateral hip OA.

Investigating muscle involvement in OA is a pointy, academic exercise if it has no clinical application, but of all the synovial joint tissues affected by OA, muscle is the tissue we can most easily manipulate. In patients with established OA simple exercise regimens requiring inexpensive, unsophisticated equipment improve muscle function, joint pain and stability, function and disability. More speculatively, maintaining well conditioned muscle might provide us with a strategy to prevent primary or secondary joint damage. So exercise affords us an efficacious, safe, low tech, low cost treatment, available to the large population of patients who need it, when they need it. What more can cash strapped patients, healthcare providers, governments, and tax payers ask? Not a lot according to the ACR and EULAR, whose evidence based guidelines endorse the early use of exercise in the management of knee OA. Why then do so few patients receive adequate advice about exercise, still fewer are referred for physiotherapy, only a tiny minority benefit from effective rehabilitation regimens, and virtually nobody has access to facilities necessary to encourage long term compliance with regular exercise? The answer to this conundrum is complex but addressing it is essential if we are to manage this increasingly prevalent condition effectively and efficiently.

Health beliefs, attitude, and management of OA

The general attitude toward OA is one of defeated resignation. Healthcare professionals, patients, and the lay population regard OA as an inevitable consequence of life, resulting in a slow, relentless deterioration, which is not only incurable but also virtually untreatable. Most rheumatologists are more interested in more “challenging”, esoteric conditions.

“Most doctors have a serious drug habit!”

Most general practitioners are similarly uninterested in benign joint pains and overwhelmed by more pressing problems. Most doctors have a serious drug habit! Consequently, patients are inappropriately maintained with expensive, potentially harmful, palliative drug treatment until the pain becomes so disabling that they are referred for surgery, which after a lengthy wait they may undergo if they are not too old, or too young, or don’t have common surgical contraindications. Everyone knows they need rehabilitation to help with this drug habit, but rehabilitation is difficult to obtain and, as currently delivered, provides only transient benefit. For patients this management regimen is unhelpful and unsatisfactory, but it reinforces their poor understanding, health beliefs, and fatalistic view of OA.

Perceived importance of exercise in the management of OA

Despite the evidence demonstrating the efficacy of exercise, less than half of patients with rheumatic conditions report receiving exercise advice. Either we are unconvinced by this evidence, or give exercise a low priority in patient management, or we get fed up with hearing ourselves advising/nagging/telling patients to do seemingly pointless, impractical exercises, so we end up saying nothing or giving half-hearted advice. Compounding this, virtually no resources are allocated to helping and encouraging patients to exercise. It is not surprising that exercise is seen as having a very low priority, unimportant, not worth spending resources on, not worth recommending to patients, and not worth patients pursuing.

Burden of the disease

Not only are we all underwhelmed by this “mundane” condition, but the size of the problem is overwhelming. To create an unsustainable demand for treatment of such a prevalent, progressive, but non-life threatening, condition seems to be folly. Unfortunately, the enormous personal, social, and economic burdens of OA are about to get a great deal bigger as more people live longer. Solutions, even partial solutions, must be found to maximise the quality of people’s lives, their independence, and the efficient use of finite healthcare resources.

Knowledge of exercise for OA

Patients and healthcare professionals are very confused about the place exercise has in the management of OA. Most people intuitively appreciate that joints were made to move and muscles to work, and to patients living with weak easily fatigued muscles and painfully, stiff unstable joints the benefits of physical activity are readily appreciated. Countering these appropriate health beliefs, activity is associated with onset and increase in joint pain, and rest with pain relief. In addition, human joints are equated with mechanical joints that often fail with continued use. In the absence of any reliable information and reassurance from us, people worry that movement will cause joint failure and that pain is signalling the start of this process, so they reduce their activities to prolong the life of their joints.

You know it ain’t easy

The thing everyone knows about exercise is that it takes considerable time, hard work, and effort to attain benefits, and tremendous perseverance to retain these gains. This is exactly what we don’t want to have to tell our patients and exactly what they don’t want to hear. There is, however, no escaping the truth.
As a consequence of erroneous health beliefs, confusion about the benefits and safety of exercise, half-hearted lip-service rather than clear convincing advice about what patients should (not) be doing, when and how, our patients are frozen into inactivity. This exacerbates their muscle weakness, joint stiffness, pain, and damage.

THE WAY FORWARD: AN EXERCISE IN SELF MANAGEMENT

To increase participation in exercise, the priority that exercise has in the management of OA and other rheumatic conditions must be increased. To achieve this we must replace defeatist attitudes and erroneous health beliefs about OA with a positive approach toward the management of OA, emphasizing the vital role that exercise plays in patient self-management.

Get an attitude

Healthcare professionals have a major responsibility to play in portraying the positive role that exercise plays in patient self-management of OA and most other common rheumatic conditions—low back pain, ankylosing spondylitis, rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile idiopathic arthritis. But we must first convince ourselves of the effectiveness and important role of exercise before we convince our patients of the need to implement burdensome lifestyle changes. The evidence for the effectiveness of exercise in the management of rheumatic diseases is convincing. Examine it.

A word of advice

Simply instructing people to perform seemingly pointless, impractical exercises will not get people exercising regularly. The advice we give must be clear, understandable, practical—taking into account people’s functional limitations, and easily integrated into people’s daily lives, consistent, and conveyed with reassurance, support, and motivation from their peers and healthcare professionals that people with chronic episodic pain need in order to adopt and maintain healthy lifestyles. Faced with these barriers and lack of support people quickly become frustrated, demotivated, and stop exercising. Any health benefits attained from hospital based regimens quickly evaporate. To provide more efficient management of people with chronic rheumatic conditions requires more community facilities, better cooperation and coordination between health and social care and welfare agencies, and innovative ways of delivering and continuing support for people when they need it and where they need it. Only by doing this will we enable people to truly self-manage themselves in the community.

Muscle is not the cause of all OA, nor is exercise a panacea for all its consequences. However, appreciating the role muscle and exercise have in the aetiology and management of OA and other common rheumatic conditions presents us with an opportunity to influence the course of these increasingly prevalent conditions. It is incumbent on all healthcare professionals not to give uninterested, half-hearted exercise advice, but to convince people of the benefits of regular exercise and physical activity, and ensure they can follow our advice by demanding that the appropriate facilities and resources are available which will enable people to remain physically active. Only then will our patients have any chance of remaining in their ability to implement our earnest advice.


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Ann Rheum Dis 2002 61: 673-675
doi: 10.1136/ard.61.8.673

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