



Healing After Surgery



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Non-Medication Options

Below are 13 non-medication pain management options for you to consider.

- Acupressure:** In acupressure, firm pressure is applied to points along energy pathways in the body to restore natural energy. Acupressure is based on beliefs from traditional Chinese medicine that vital energy, qi (pronounced chee), travels in channels through the body.
- Aromatherapy:** Aromatherapy uses the sense of smell to promote physical and psychological well-being, and to relieve symptoms such as pain, nausea, and anxiety. Aromatherapy uses fragrant plant oils, also known as essential oils.
- Cold and Heat:** Cold or heat packs are commonly used to reduce pain. However, heat may be used at any time for muscle or joint aches.
- Guided Imagery:** The mind and body react the same to imagined pictures as they do to real pictures or images. Guided imagery uses all of your senses to help you imagine enjoyable moments
- Massage:** Massage involves rubbing or kneading soft tissues of the body. Your skin, muscles, tendons, and ligaments are soft tissues. Massage can be done by trained massage therapists, some nurses, or friends and family members. Your care team can advise you and your caregivers about any restrictions.
- Meditation:** Meditation refers to many different practices that people can use to develop a calm and focused mind. Anyone can learn to meditate
- Muscle Relaxation:** Muscle relaxation is a technique that helps you recognize what tight muscles feel like and what it feels like when your muscles are fully relaxed. You can learn techniques for relaxing muscles in different parts of your body.
- Music Listening:** Music can change your mood, enhance relaxation, focus your attention, reduce anxiety and pain, and promote healing.
- Relaxed Breathing:** Breathing deeply can help your body relax and lessen pain. This may take practice. Most people do not usually breathe in a way that relaxes their body.
- Tai Chi:** To do tai chi, you perform a series of postures or movements in a slow, graceful manner. During Tai chi, you focus on movement and breathing. This creates a state of relaxation and calm. You can practice Tai chi regardless of your age or physical ability.
- TENS:** TENS or “Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation” is a drug-free method that uses very small, non-painful electrical currents to block pain signals to the brain. The battery-powered TENS unit is portable and about the size of a deck of cards. It is recommended that a therapist instructs you how to use the unit.
- Walking:** Short, frequent walks throughout the day can improve overall health.
- Yoga:** Yoga focuses on thoughtful breathing and slow, prolonged, gentle stretches called poses or positions. Most forms of yoga are gentle and suitable for everyone, regardless of your age or physical ability. You may need to modify the poses or postures based on your health condition.

Acupressure

Acupressure is one of the world's oldest medical therapies. It was developed more than 5,000 years ago in China as a way to restore natural energy. To do this, it uses finger placement and pressure on certain points along your body's energy pathways, similar to needles used in acupuncture.

This therapy has been proven effective to help:

- Manage pain, headaches, stress, and nausea.
- Lessen fatigue and depression.
- Improve sleep quality.

You can apply acupressure to yourself. Or you can ask a caregiver to do it for you. There are several acupressure points on the body. You may like to try three in the ear and one on the hand. See the images for more direction.

HOW TO USE ACUPRESSURE

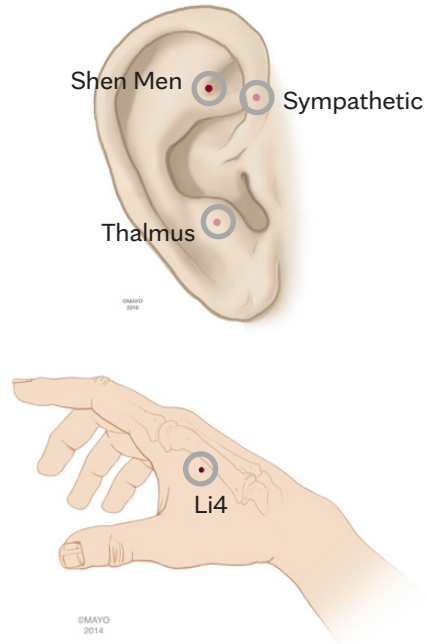
- 1 Use your fingertips to apply gentle, firm pressure on each point.
- 2 Press and hold for 30 seconds to 3 minutes.
- 3 Breathe slowly and deeply through your nose as you apply the pressure.

There are acupressure points on both sides of the body. You may use this therapy as often as you like; there is no limit.



CAUTION

If you are pregnant, do not use Li4. You should not apply acupressure over areas of burns, infection, incisions (until well healed), contagious diseases of the skin or active cancer.



FINDING A TRAINED SPECIALIST

To find a trained acupressure provider in your community, look online for a national database of providers, accredited Eastern Medicine schools and other resources: [National Certification Commission for Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine NCCAOM](#)

OR a massage therapist who practices acupressure: abmp.com/public

RESOURCES NEAR YOU AND ONLINE

The following acupressure books can be purchased online, or you may be able to rent them from your local library.

Book: *Acupressure's Potent Points: A Guide to Self-Care for Common Ailments* by Michael Reed Gach

Book: *Acupressure Made Simple: Easily Treat Yourself for Common Ailments* by Deborah Bleeker, Lac, MSOM

Aromatherapy

Aromatherapy uses your sense of smell to promote physical and psychological well-being. This therapy helps relieve symptoms such as pain, headaches, stress, nausea, anxiety, and sleeplessness.

HOW DOES THIS WORK?

Inhaling essential oils stimulates your olfactory system. This is the part of your brain connected to smell. It includes your nose and your brain. When the molecules you inhale reach your brain, they affect your limbic system. The limbic system is linked to your emotions, heart rate, blood pressure, breathing, memory, stress, and hormone balance. Inhaling essential oils may help promote relaxation and provide a comforting environment.

PLAN AHEAD

Health and wellness stores likely will have the best variety of brands and scents. Essential oils also are available to buy online.



POSSIBLE BENEFITS AND USES OF COMMON ESSENTIAL OILS

ESSENTIAL OIL	USES	DESCRIPTION
Ginger (Zingiber officinale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nausea and upset stomach• Constipation and diarrhea• Muscle pain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Balancing, stimulating and warming• Warm spicy and woody essential oil
Lavender (Lavendula angustifolia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relaxation• Improved sleep• Mood boosting• Muscle aches and headaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harmonizing, balancing, soothing, and relaxing• Stimulating in large quantity• Floral essential oil
Lemon (Citrus limon)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Headaches• Mental fatigue• Mind clearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stimulating, calming and mind clearing• Fresh and sweet essential oil
Mandarin (Citrus reticulata)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nervousness, restlessness and anxiety• Improved sleep• Nausea or stomach upset	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stimulating yet calming and revitalizing• Uplifting• Sweet and sharp essential oil
Spearmint (Mentha spicata)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nasal congestion• Nausea or stomach upset• Muscle aches and headaches• Hiccups	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relaxing• Spicy and sweet essential oil

HOW TO USE ESSENTIAL OIL

- **Inhale:** A little oil goes a long way. Apply 2 to 3 drops of the essential oil to a cotton ball. Place the cotton ball in a plastic, zippered bag. Reuse every 30 minutes as needed. Although this application has a very low level of risk for most people, use the oil in a well-ventilated space.
- **Absorb through the skin (dermal use):** Be sure to dilute your essential oil with another product before you apply the solution over the painful areas. Consider mixing one drop of essential oil with one teaspoon of almond or jojoba oil.
 - **Never** apply an essential oil directly onto your skin. These oils may cause skin irritation and other reactions.
 - **Never** apply essential oils to your eyes or within 4 inches of a surgical incision.
 - **Never** swallow (ingest) an essential oil unless you have asked your health care provider, and you have talked with an aromatherapist trained in the safety issues of ingesting oil.



CAUTION

- If you buy oils, they should be sold in a dark bottle with a stopper. The label should include information on the country of origin, Latin name of the parent plant, and method of extraction. Also look for the USDA certified organic label and assurance of 100% pure essential oil with no other ingredients.
- While you may like aromatherapy very much, it could make your condition worse. If you are pregnant or nursing or you have skin allergies, ask your physician whether you should use aromatherapy.
- If you have a respiratory condition like asthma or COPD, check with your physician before you use essential oils.
- To reduce the risk of adverse effects, always use pure essential oils. Do not use oils that have additives. Be sure to read the ingredient list and directions on the product to learn how the oil is produced. You may want to research several brands to find the best one for you.
- Essential oils are volatile compounds. This means that they can easily change from liquid to gas. Most essential oils are free of adverse side effects when they are used properly. But it is important to follow safety precautions shown on the product's package.
- Infants and young children are more sensitive to essential oils. Be careful when using essential oils around them.

- You can't use your own essential oils while you are in the hospital. But you may ask your nurse whether there are essential oils in your hospital unit. You may be able to use some oil with your nurse's help.
- Diffusers spread essential oil vapors throughout an entire room and can be purchased for around \$25.

ESSENTIAL OIL SAFETY PRACTICES

- Avoid applying oils to sensitive areas like the nose, ears, eyes, or broken skin.
- Do not apply undiluted essential oils to mucous membranes
- Always read labels and package instructions before using an essential oil for the first time.
- Be aware of oils with sun sensitivity warnings.
- Practice safe storage — keep oils out of reach of children. Do not store oils in areas with extreme heat or cold.

OTHER RESOURCES

The National Association for Holistic Aromatherapy (NAHA) website includes suggestions for different ways to use essential oils, instructions for diluting them, a marketplace for purchasing them and a search directory to help you find aromatherapy resources near you. naha.org/explore-aromatherapy/safety

Heat and Cold Treatments

Heat and cold treatments are cost-effective ways to reduce pain.

PLAN AHEAD

Inexpensive heat and cold options are available at most local and online pharmacies, as well as at medical supply stores.

COLD TREATMENTS

Ice Packs

Ice packs are the most common cold treatments. If you don't have an ice pack, a bag of frozen peas also works well.

How to Use Ice Packs

- 1 Place a towel over the affected area.
- 2 Put the ice pack on the towel. Cover the ice pack with several layers of dry towels or a blanket for insulation.
- 3 Leave the ice pack in place for 15 to 20 minutes.
- 4 Check your skin every 5 minutes. Remove the ice pack immediately if your skin in the area you are treating begins to lose its natural redness. This color loss may indicate frostbite.
- 5 Place the ice pack in a freezer after each use.

If needed, you can make your own ice pack. Combine $\frac{1}{3}$ cup rubbing alcohol with $\frac{2}{3}$ cup water. Pour this mixture into a sealable freezer bag. Get as much air out of the bag as possible before sealing the bag. Put that bag into another sealable freezer bag. Place the bag in the freezer. The bag is ready to use when the contents are slushy. These can be refrozen and reused.

Ice Massage

Ice massage may be helpful if your pain and inflammation are in a small area of your body, such as the elbow.

How to Use Ice Massage

- 1 Pour water in a paper or foam cup. Set in a freezer.
- 2 When the water is frozen, peel away the top edge of the cup to expose some of the ice.
- 3 Undress the painful area of your body and place a towel on the skin. This will capture water from the melting ice cup.
- 4 Massage the frozen ice on the area. Continually move the ice pack in a circular motion using mild pressure. You may feel cold, burning and/or numbness while you massage the area. It usually takes 1 to 2 minutes until the uncomfortable sensations end.
- 5 Do not perform an ice massage for more than 5 to 7 minutes.
- 6 Put the ice massage cup in a freezer after each use.



Caution About Cold Treatments

Do not use cold treatment on skin that:

- Is numb.
- Has reduced feeling.
- Has poor blood supply, or potential pressure injuries, such as may occur with diabetes.

HEAT TREATMENTS

Microwavable hot packs, hot water bottles and heat lamps are available at reasonable prices. If you choose to purchase such a product, follow the instructions included with the product.

Hot Packs and Water Bottles

- 1 Hot packs and water bottles should be wrapped in a layer or two of towels before being placed on the body. You may need to use additional layers over bony areas.

- 2 Leave the hot pack in place for about 20 minutes. Your skin should feel comfortably warm but not hot.

Check your skin every 5 minutes or so until you are sure that it is not being heated too much. Look for signs of overheating and stop treatment immediately if you notice red blotches or patches where your skin is being heated. Continued heating could cause a burn or blister.



Caution About Heat Treatments

- Never lie directly on a heat pack or hot water bottle.
- Do not use heat treatment on:
 - Skin that is red, irritated, infected or recently traumatized.
 - Open wounds, directly over a surgical incision, scar tissue or skin that is numb or medicated.
 - An area that has poor blood supply or potential pressure injuries. This may happen when a person has diabetes, for example.

Guided Imagery

Your mind and body react the same to imagined pictures and real pictures, also called images. Guided imagery uses all of your senses to help you imagine enjoyable moments. These may be real memories or images you've seen in books or movies which you'd like to experience.

All you need to use this relaxation tool is your imagination. As you practice guided imagery, your body relaxes. Over time, being relaxed will help you heal, reducing pain and anxiety.

Many people find it helpful to practice relaxed breathing before they use guided imagery.

PRACTICING GUIDED IMAGERY

Begin by relaxing your breathing. Then revisit a favorite memory or imagine a relaxing place — somewhere you'd like to be. Use your five senses to picture every detail about this place. Make the images as “alive” or vivid as possible.

As you imagine yourself in that scene, ask yourself these questions:

- What do you see here?
- What do you hear?
- What do you smell?
- If you'd eat something here, what would you taste?
- What do you feel under your feet and in your hands?

After each question, pause to picture the answer using your senses. Remember: Be as detailed and vivid as possible. Check in with your body as you do this. How does it feel? If you notice tension, return to your relaxed breathing. Adjust your image as needed to help your body relax better. Don't worry about “getting it right.” Just have fun imagining.

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

If you're having difficulties getting started A guided imagery app, DVD/ video or CD/tape may help.

If possible, find a private, quiet space to do guided imagery. You can do this sitting in a comfortable chair or lying down.

This relaxation method works best when you are not worried about “getting it right.” Just have fun imagining.

If you feel “stuck” on a sense, it's okay move onto the next sense.

If you choose to revisit a favorite memory or image of a person or place that evokes positive emotions, it's okay to add details even if they weren't part of your original experience.

OTHER RESOURCES

- **Apps:** Guided Imagery, Simply Being , Wellscapes
- **Book:**
 - Guided imagery CDs/tapes may be sold in medical stores or bookstores, or you may be able to rent them from your library.
- **Relaxation Techniques:**
[Try These Steps to Reduce Stress
mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/
stress-management/in-depth/
relaxation-technique/art-20045368](https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/stress-management/in-depth/relaxation-technique/art-20045368)
- **Guided Imagery Video**
[\(Relaxation Evening Sky\):
mayoclinic.org/pe?mc=MC7194-03](https://www.mayoclinic.org/pe?mc=MC7194-03)
- **Guided Imagery Video**
[\(Relaxation Seaside Serenity\):
mayoclinic.org/pe?mc=MC7194-06](https://www.mayoclinic.org/pe?mc=MC7194-06)



Massage

Massage involves rubbing or kneading soft tissues of the body. Skin, muscles, tendons, and ligaments are soft tissues. Massage can be used to help reduce pain, promote healing and improve recovery. It also can promote relaxation and reduce stress and anxiety.

Ask your care team how a massage trained therapist can treat you safely. Friends and family members also can perform massage. But they may need special instructions to be able to treat you safely. If you are a caregiver, remember that even simple foot or head and neck massage will offer lasting benefits for your loved one's sleep, pain, and mood.

Look for a massage therapist who is licensed or certified. Share with your massage therapist any health conditions you may have and look for someone who has expertise with your individual needs.

PRACTICING MASSAGE

- 1 Create a warm and relaxing space to do this.
- 2 Have your loved one sit or lay in a comfortable position. Regularly ask if your loved one is comfortable.
- 3 Use a lubricant, such as coconut or jojoba oil. If your health care provider tells you not to use these products, follow your provider's directions.
- 4 Do not massage incisions. Avoid massaging bony areas, such as elbows and knees.
- 5 Massage gently, slowly and rhythmically. Be careful not to massage so hard that it is painful. Regularly ask your loved one if what you are doing is uncomfortable. Stop if it is.





CAUTION

Massage should not be performed near a blood clot (deep vein thrombosis (DVT), burns, open wounds, or recent surgical incisions. Medical clearance from your physician should be obtained prior to massage if you have the following conditions: severe osteoporosis, bone metastases, thrombocytopenia, pulmonary embolus or any other chronic conditions.

OTHER RESOURCES

To help you find a board certified massage therapist in your area, refer to the following national registries. The Mayo Clinic cannot endorse the therapists but each organization has a stringent credentialing process:

National Certification Board for Therapeutic Massage and Bodywork (NCBTMB) therapist directory: <https://ncbtmb.org/directory/>

American Massage Therapy Association (AMTA) therapist directory: amtamassage.org/findamassage/index.html

Associated Bodywork & Massage Professional Practitioner search page: abmp.com/public

If you are a caregiver or partner you can utilize the videos for instructions:

- Instructions for a simple foot massage: [youtube.com/watch?v=Bu6RlImvuDA4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bu6RlImvuDA4)

QUESTIONS TO ASK WHEN CHOOSING A PROSPECTIVE MASSAGE THERAPIST

Have you worked with anyone who has my medical condition?

Ideally, you want to work with a massage therapist who has experience supporting your condition and individual needs.

Would you adapt your pressure?

Dependent on your medical condition, there could be health-related risks to applying pressure that is "too deep". You want a therapist to provide a safe, appropriate pressure that supports your pain management needs rather than challenges your body.

How would you position me if I can't lie on my stomach or my back?

Safe, effective massage can be provided in a variety of comfortable, well-supported positions. The therapist should have specific bolsters, pillows, and protocols to position you safely in a relaxed position.

Do you know how to safely work with swelling?

Massage can often help with swelling as long as the therapist takes into consideration pressure and direction of strokes.

Do you have training and experience in scar tissue mobilization and recovery?

Many therapists have specialized training in this. If you want this specific work, find a therapist with specialized training.

Look for a licensed massage therapist who has successfully completed board examinations conducted either by the National Certification Board for Therapeutic Massage and Bodywork (NCBTMB) or Massage & Bodywork Licensing Examination (MBLEx)

Meditation

Meditation is a practice in which a person uses a learned skill, such as mindfulness, to train oneself to be attentive and aware of the present moment. There are many different meditation practices or focuses you can use to develop a calm mind and relaxed body — the breath, an image, counting, repeated phrases.

Some of the proven benefits of meditation include:

- Reduced anxiety and stress
- Improved sleep
- Reduced pain

GETTING STARTED

Allow yourself 10 minutes to practice meditation every day. Many people find it helpful to practice relaxed breathing before or during a meditation session.

- 1 Sit in a chair or lie in a bed with your body flat on the bed. Find a position that is comfortable for you. Use pillows if needed so you can be comfortable and still.
- 2 Close your eyes. If you prefer to keep them open, rest your gaze on a nearby object. Try not to stare. Instead, soften your gaze.
- 3 Draw your attention to the places where your body touches the chair or bed. Notice the sensations in your legs and your hands. Let yourself settle into your body and the moment. Remind yourself that you don't have anywhere to be for the next ten minutes.
- 4 Next, pay attention to your breath. Start to breathe slowly and deeply. Focus on the steady rhythm of your breath as it moves in and out of your body. Let your belly relax. Notice how it gently rises and falls each time you breathe. Notice how the air moves through your nostrils. Notice how your chest expands and relaxes as you keep breathing.

You may find that your mind wanders while you meditate. This is normal. When you realize this has happened, gently draw your attention back to your breath and move on.

Often, we hold tension in parts of our body without realizing it. Let your mind drift over your body. Pay attention to the places that feel tight or painful like your neck, back or shoulders. Send your breath into those places.



For the last few minutes of your meditation, focus on parts of your body that you want to heal. Each time you breathe in, imagine that you are sending healing energy to those areas. Each time you breathe out, breathe out anything that causes you stress.

OTHER RESOURCES

Using a meditation app or CD/tape may be helpful to get started. There are many apps, CD/tape and book resources for meditation. Some resources may be available at a medical store, bookstore or library near you.

- **Mayo Clinic video:**
Take a Break for Meditation:
[mayoclinic.org/pe?mc=MC7194-09](https://www.mayoclinic.org/pe?mc=MC7194-09)
- **Book:** Mayo Clinic Guide to Stress Free Living, by Dr. Amit Sood
- **Apps:** Insight Timer, Calm, Headspace

Progressive Muscle Relaxation

Progressive muscle relaxation teaches you how to effectively relax your muscles which can help reduce pain.

When you have pain, muscles often contract. This is one of the ways your body tries to protect you. If your muscles remain tight and don't relax, they can cause you more pain than you had before.

Progressive muscle relaxation can be practiced while sitting or lying down comfortably.

HOW TO DO THIS

- 1 Lie in a comfortable position. Support your head and neck as needed. You may wish to position a pillow under your knees for support.
- 2 Before you begin, notice the weight of your body. Take 5 slow, deep breaths. Each time you exhale, think about feeling "heavy" as you lie still.
- 3 After these soothing breaths, turn your focus to a body area that is far away from your pain. Tighten all of the muscles in that area for 5 to 10 seconds. This is also called contracting your muscles. While you do this, continue to breathe slowly and deeply. Avoid holding your breath. This breathing helps keep the rest of your body relaxed.
- 4 After you hold the muscle contraction for 5 to 10 seconds, exhale and release your tight muscles. **Repeat this process 2 to 3 times in this body area.** Notice the difference between the muscles when they are contracted and when they are relaxed.
- 5 Move to the next nearby body area. Repeat the 5 slow, deep breaths and the contract-and-relax muscle practice. See steps 3 and 4.

PRACTICE

As with any skill, your ability to relax will improve with practice. You may not feel better right away. But try to practice 20 to 30 minutes every day. As your skills improve, you can shorten your practice sessions.

In time, you will notice when your muscles are tight. In those moments, it should take just a few contract-and-relax repetitions in that area, along with slow, easy breathing, to help your muscles relax.

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

Often, people don't feel muscle tension until it causes pain. With practice, you will be able to more-quickly notice when you have muscle tension.

Pick a time of day when you are most alert. Don't practice when you are tired unless this is an effort to help you fall asleep.

Close your eyes or let them focus softly on an object across the room. This helps reduce distractions.

Change your position when needed for comfort.

OTHER RESOURCES

You may want to watch a video or listen to a CD or tape to guide you as you learn how to do this. Look for relaxation products at bookstores, local yoga and meditation studios or online.

- **Video:** [How to do Progressive Muscle Relaxation](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1nZEdqcGVzo)
- **Video:** [Relaxation Progressive Muscle](https://www.mayoclinic.org/pe?mc=MC7194-05)
- **Video:** [Progressive Muscle Relaxation](https://www.mayoclinic.org/pe?mc=MC5719-01)
- **Video:** [Relaxation Passive Muscle](https://www.mayoclinic.org/pe?mc=MC7194-04)
- **Handout:** [Using Relaxation Skills to Relieve Your Symptoms](https://mcforms.mayo.edu/mc4000-mc4099/mc4009.pdf)
- **Video:** [Relaxation and Relaxed Breathing](https://www.mayoclinic.org/pe?mc=MC7698-10)
- **Relaxed Breathing Apps:** Calm, Breathe

Music

Many people know that music can change your mood, enhance relaxation and focus your attention. It also can reduce anxiety and pain and promote healing.

Listening to music and music therapy may:

- Have a positive effect on blood pressure and heart rate.
- Relieve feelings of depression and hopelessness.
- Help you learn relaxation and visualization techniques.
- Distract you from thinking about medical procedures, pain or treatment.

Music that promotes relaxation often has a regular, slow-to-moderate rhythm. It doesn't have exceedingly high or low notes. It has a melodic sound that is smooth and flowing.

Every person has different tastes in music. A person's preferences are influenced by the environment, their education and cultural factors.

PLAN AHEAD

Consider how you would like to listen to music. Personal options include cell phones, a CD player and online sites or apps which you can access on your phone or a laptop.

Next, think about the music that would help you relax. Download those songs onto your device.



WHAT IS MUSIC THERAPY?

Music therapists use music to restore, maintain and improve their patients' mental and physical health. A music therapist may sing or play an instrument for a patient. When you listen to recorded music and attend a concert, you may be using music as a therapy.

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

Music affects you in different ways. It is important to match your music selections with your listening goals. At first most patients need peace and distraction if pain is intense, however, over time, they may seek music that offers them energy and pep. Music with a faster, livelier beat may become more helpful as you begin to move and exercise for enhanced healing. Experiment with different playlists and make new ones to meet your changing needs.

RESOURCES

Calm is an app that offers relaxing music selections. They offer a free limited trial: calm.com

Some patients find the simple sounds of singing bowls to be more soothing than music. You can listen to them here: youtube.com/watch?v=gq8snFSEwLU

American Music Therapy Association (AMTA) musictherapy.org

Relaxed Breathing

Relaxed breathing is a tool used to help you relax and to ease muscle tension. It also can help relieve pain.

When a person is stressed, it's easy to get into the habit of taking short, shallow breaths. These typically are centered in the upper chest and shoulders. When you practice relaxed breathing, you work to breathe from your belly. These deep breaths can help:

- Release painful tension from your muscles.
- Stimulate your body to produce chemicals that help lower your blood pressure and heart rate.
- Create a calming effect on other functions related to stress in the body.

Relaxed breathing also is called abdominal breathing and diaphragmatic breathing. It can be used anywhere and anytime.

HOW TO DO THIS

You may wish to use a relaxed-breathing app, video or CD to guide you until you are comfortable doing this on your own. Practice at home when it is convenient for you. The more practice you do, the more prepared you'll be to use this tool when you need it.

- Find a quiet, private place where you can sit or lie comfortably.
- Breathe in slowly through your nose until your lungs feel comfortably full. This could be to a count of 4, for example. Think about breathing from your abdomen, also called the belly. Your belly should move out, or expand, as you breathe in. Think of your belly like a balloon. It gets bigger as you inhale and smaller as you exhale.
- Breathe out slowly, to the count of 4. Make a small circle with your lips. Imagine blowing on a candle just hard enough to make the flame flicker but not blow out.

At first, it may feel awkward to breathe this way. Practice until it feels natural and relaxing.

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- If you first tried this exercise sitting down, also try it while you're lying down. Put a piece of paper on your belly so you can see it move.
- Slow, smooth, even breathing is best. If you wish, place one hand on your upper chest and the other hand on your belly. This helps you feel your muscles as you breathe. When you can feel the muscles, you're more likely to extend your belly further than your chest when you inhale.
- If it helps, breathe into a whistle or on a feather so you can see and hear when you exhale.
- As you start to feel comfortable with this breathing, try to extend your exhale a little longer.

OTHER RESOURCES

Relaxed breathing CDs or tapes may be sold in medical stores or bookstores, or you may be able to rent them from your library. Or you could utilize apps.

- **Calm App.** This offers images for relaxed breathing: calm.com
- **Breath2relax App.** It shows relaxing scenes and a metronome. You can adjust the rate (the timer) for your inhaled and exhaled.
- **Inner Balance App.** This is a biofeedback tool with a breath pacer. It can help you adjust your inhaled and exhaled rate.
- **Video: Relaxation and Relaxed Breathing** mayoclinic.org/pe?mc=MC7698-10



Tai Chi

Tai chi is a traditional Chinese exercise method. Each gentle exercise or stretch slowly flows into the next movement without pause. This ensures that your body is in constant motion.

Studies have shown that tai chi's focus on slow smooth movements, breath control and relaxation is as effective as many other forms of exercise and treatment. Tai chi can help to reduce one's sense of pain, maintain strength and reduce symptoms of depression. It also helps to improve sleep, balance, cardiopulmonary health, and overall feelings of well-being.

GETTING STARTED

Tai chi is self-paced and low-impact. These aspects enable most people to be able to practice it — no matter their age and physical ability. It works well for people who find movement difficult. Tai chi even can be done while you sit in a chair.

All types of tai chi are not the same. There are a number of choices. All are related but emphasize different features of the discipline. Because there are different types of tai chi as well as instructor styles, you may want to visit a class, talk to the instructor, and ask to watch a session before joining.

Search online to find tai chi classes near you. Or contact local fitness centers, senior centers and YMCA or YWCA sites. If you are new to tai chi, these national registries can help you find classes and specialized health practitioners:

- **Tai Chi Foundation:** taichifoundation.org/
- **American Tai Chi and QiGong Association:** americantaichi.org/index.asp?imgtab=3



CAUTION

Ask a member of your care team if tai chi is appropriate for you and your medical condition. Many people can do tai chi if they follow these precautions:

- No leg or arm movements after a joint replacement surgery and any other type of limb surgery.
- No standing balance postures if you are at risk of falling or have lower extremity weight bearing precautions.
- No arm raises after shoulder and cardiac surgery.
- If you had spinal-fusion surgery, for 3 months after surgery do not bend or twist your neck or lower back.

OTHER RESOURCES

You can learn more about tai chi from these resources:

- **Handout:** [Tai Chi. Discover the Many Possible Health Benefits https://mcforms.mayo.edu/mc5900-mc5999/mc5997-01.pdf](https://mcforms.mayo.edu/mc5900-mc5999/mc5997-01.pdf)
- **Video:** [Gentle Movements Tai Chi Qigong mayoclinic.org/pe?mc=MC5997](http://mayoclinic.org/pe?mc=MC5997)
- **Video:** [Beginning Level Short Form Tai Chi Foundation: https://vimeo.com/398652087](https://vimeo.com/398652087)
- **YouTube** can also be a good video resource. It provides access to many instructional videos as well as more focused videos to help you master tai chi movements. Be sure to modify as needed to adhere to any precautions.



TENS

TENS refers to “Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation.” This is a medical device that sends small electrical impulses through the skin to stimulate nearby nerves. These impulses create a mild tingling feeling. When the nerves are stimulated, fewer pain signals are able to reach the brain. This reduces pain.

For many people, TENS treatments are done for about 30 minutes, 3 to 4 times a day. There are many types of portable TENS units. Some TENS units can be purchased for as little as about \$25. An example of a TENS unit is shown here.

CAUTION

- Do not use TENS if you are pregnant.
- Do not use TENS if you have an electrical device in your body, such as a pace maker, an automatic implantable cardioverter defibrillation (AICD), the presence of telemetry, or other electronic monitoring systems. If you have any other electrical implants, pumps, or stimulators, consult your care team before using TENS as it may be contraindicated for your device.
- Do not put electrode pads over your chest, ribcage or breast bone, open wounds, infections or surgical hardware.
- If you have cancer, TENS may be used if placed distant to the site of cancer, however, it is important to seek guidance from your Oncologist in this situation as well as prior to using TENS for palliative cancer care.

APPLYING THE ELECTRODES

- 1 Read the instructions included with

your TENS unit.

- 2 Identify where your pain is. Use at least two electrode pads. Four pads may be more effective to treat pain.
- 3 Trim any excess body hair in the area where you'll put the pads.
- 4 Wash the area with mild soap and warm water. Dry with a clean, dry cloth before you place the pads.
- 5 Apply the pads to your body.

OPERATING THE TENS UNIT

Refer to the instructions included with your TENS unit to learn what setting the company suggests that you use first.

To operate the unit, typically you will:

- 1 Connect the electrode wires to the TENS unit.
- 2 Turn the unit on at the recommended, comfortable setting.
- 3 Leave the unit on for about 30 minutes.
- 4 Turn the unit off when the treatment is over.
- 5 Remove the electrode pads from your body.
- 6 Repeat your treatment 3 to 4 times a day.

GETTING THE BEST RESULTS

Start with the manufacturer's



recommended setting. When you are comfortable using the unit:

- Ask a member of your care team about changing the mode and pulse rate. Also ask about changing the treatment timeframe.
- Test different distances between the TENS electrode pads. The spacing will affect the flow of the electrical current.
- If you travel with your TENS unit, be sure you have a new 9-volt battery with you.

RESOURCE

- **Handout:** [Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation \(TENS\)](https://mcforms.mayo.edu/mc2000-mc2099/mc2058.pdf)
<https://mcforms.mayo.edu/mc2000-mc2099/mc2058.pdf>
- **Video:** [Using TENs for Pain Relief](https://www.mayoclinic.org/pe?mc=MC2058-01)
[mayoclinic.org/pe?mc=MC2058-01](https://www.mayoclinic.org/pe?mc=MC2058-01)

Walking

Walking is one of the best natural ways to manage pain and promote healing. It's an excellent aerobic exercise. And, very importantly, walking is a great way to relieve pain.

PLAN AHEAD

If you are new to walking, start with a slow progressive walking program. Progressive here refers to slowly increasing your walk time.

Break up daily walks into shorter walks. Your goal is to walk 30 minutes a day. Increase your walking speed and time as you are able.

You may want to create a daily walking schedule. Below is an example of a physical activity calendar. Consider setting a reminder on your cell phone, tablet or computer. Or use an activity tracker, such as a FitBit™ or Apple Watch™.

The American Heart Association recommends 150 minutes of aerobic exercise per week. This can be accomplished over a series of days, example: walking 30 minutes a day for 5 days a week would equate to a total of 150 minutes of aerobic exercise over the course of a week. Visit heart.org for more information about the benefits of walking.



CAUTION

If you feel unsteady or you worry about falling, tell a member of your care team. And when you walk, consider one or both of these suggestions:

- Have someone walk with you.
- Ask your health care provider or physical therapist whether a gait device (cane or walker) would be indicated.

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

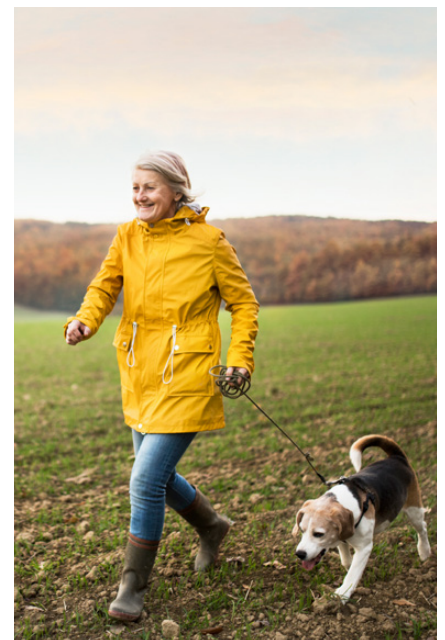
Remember that you will have good days and bad days, but overall your goal is a gradual increase in the distance you walk.

Walking can be done alone, but many people prefer to walk with someone. This might be a family member or a friend initially. However, as you increase your distances, you may find others who are also walking for exercise and would like to have a partner. Posting your name at the local YMCA or recreation center might result in you making new friends!

EXAMPLE OF A PROGRESSIVE WALKING SCHEDULE

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Early Morning							
Mid-Morning	5 minutes	6 minutes	7 minutes	7 minutes	8 minutes	9 minutes	10 minutes
Noon				7 minutes	8 minutes	9 minutes	10 minutes
Early Afternoon	5 minutes	6 minutes	7 minutes				
Late Afternoon				6 minutes	6 minutes	6 minutes	
Evening	5 minutes	5 minutes	6 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes	10 minutes
Total walk time	15 minutes	17 minutes	20 minutes	25 minutes	27 minutes	29 minutes	30 minutes

Based on recommendations from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute



Yoga

Yoga is a mind-and-body practice that originated in India more than 5,000 years ago. It focuses on thoughtful breathing, meditation, and gentle stretches that result in a series of poses.

Yoga is an effective way to improve your circulation and lessen pain. In addition, practicing Yoga can release muscular and emotional tension. This promotes relaxation and calms the mind.

GETTING STARTED

Gentle Yoga can be safe and beneficial for most patients. You can do the poses at your own pace. And as needed, you can do yoga lying down, sitting or standing.

Qualified Yoga teachers should attain a 200 hour Yoga teacher training certificate (at minimum). Yoga classes often are available at community colleges, local YMCAs and YWCAs, and at other gyms and wellness centers. If you need to modify a yoga practice for specific medical conditions, consider contacting a certified yoga therapist. Yoga therapy is the adaptation of yoga practices for people with health challenges. Yoga therapists prescribe specific regimens of postures, breathing exercises, and relaxation techniques to suit individual needs. To attain yoga therapy credentialing, a certified yoga teacher must acquire 500-1000 additional training hours.



These national registries can help you find yoga professionals in your area:

- Yoga Alliance: yogaalliance.org/Directory?Type=Teacher
- International Association of Yoga Therapists (IAYT): iayt.org/search/custom.asp?id=4160



CAUTION

Ask a member of your care team if yoga is appropriate for you and your medical condition.

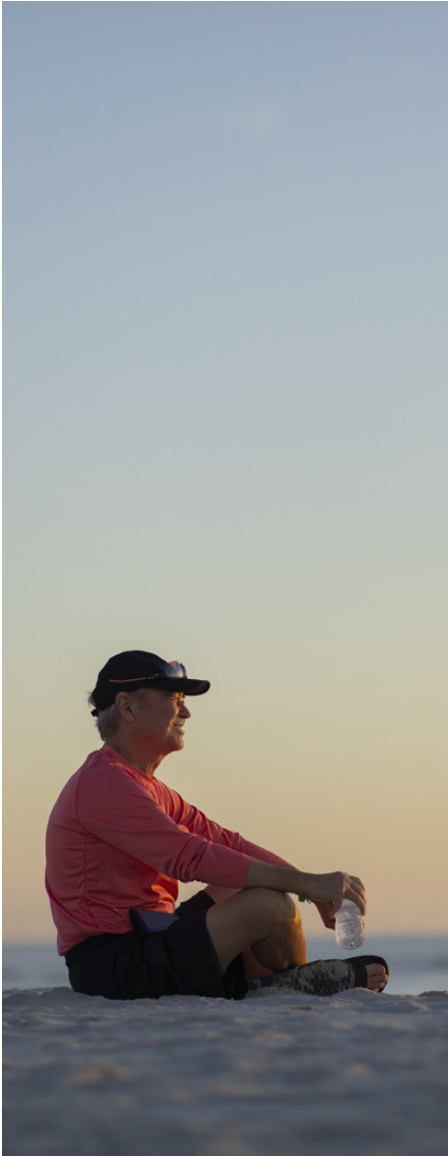
OTHER RESOURCES

For more information about yoga, view these resources:

- **Handout:** Gentle Yoga <https://mcforms.mayo.edu/mc6700-mc6799/mc6734.pdf>
- **Video:** Mindful Movements: Gentle Yoga <https://www.mayoclinic.org/pe?mc=MC6734-02>

Pain Management Action Plan

Your plan to manage pain will include pain medications and other techniques. Mayo Clinic considers combining pain medications with non-medication techniques best practice for managing pain. Together, they can usually reduce your pain to a tolerable level.



These pain management techniques...

- Promote the healing process.
- May help you recover more quickly and return to normal daily activities.
- Help you play an active role in your own recovery.
- May limit the length of time you need to take pain medications.
- May allow you to feel more calm and relaxed.

As you make your pain management plan, think about why learning to manage pain is important to you. The more important something is to you, the more likely you are to try it and stick with it. Write down your own personal reasons to try these techniques.

Below is a list of pain management techniques.

Use them before visiting the hospital, while you recover in the hospital and when you return home. To learn more, we have included descriptions, best practices, safety information and additional resources on each technique in this booklet..

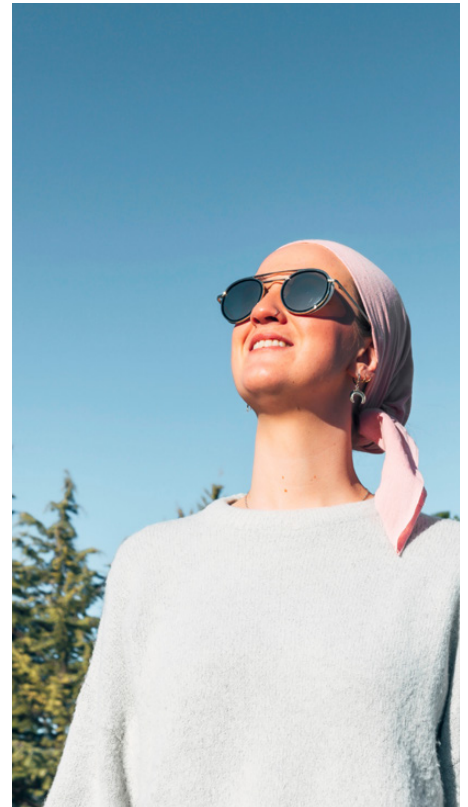
Relaxation	Movement	Physical
Breathing	Walking	Acupressure
Muscle Relaxation	Yoga	Massage
Meditation	Tai Chi	Cold or heat
Imagery		Tens
Music		
Aromatherapy		

Select your pain management techniques:

1.

2.

3.



Support Network

As you think about your support person who can assist you with your pain management plan, here are some questions to consider:

What will be my action steps to reach out to my support person?

What is it like to ask for support? How will I communicate what I need?

Here are some examples of how your support person may be able to help you:

- Provide emotional and physical support.
- Offer reminders to help stay focused using the pain management techniques.
- Assist with daily needs so that you can focus on replace with healing.

BECOME AND STAY ENGAGED

The more you learn and practice these pain management techniques, the more prepared you will be to use them to manage pain.

- Be kind to yourself, healing takes time and energy. If you have questions or concerns, we are here and ready to support you.
- Keep an open mind about pain management techniques. Do not continue with a technique that is not working for you. For example, if you picked yoga but don't care for it, try another pain management technique that may be a better fit for you. Deciding to try something else is not failing.
- Remember that self-care is important, ask your support network to offer reminders.
- Place your plan and resources where you can see them. This will help with commitment.



- Putting action steps into your calendar or learning your pain management technique in a class can help with motivation. Sign up for an individual instruction session or join a class at a local YMCA, Senior Center or Wellness Center. Ask a friend or family member to go with you.
- Take time to reflect. What is going well,? What isn't going well? How might I change my action steps? There is room at the end of this workbook to write your thoughts.
- Be patient with yourself. Learning something new is a process and takes time.

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MC5574-157rev0524