

“Tennis Elbow” and “Golfer’s Elbow” are common terms for soft tissue inflammation disorders of the elbow. The medical terms typically used for these disorders are lateral and medial epicondylitis respectively. Each day we use the muscles and tendons that originate at the elbow to perform various upper extremity tasks. The physical stress and strain to the elbow muscles and tendons can produce microscopic wear and fatigue to these tendons and muscles. This is completely normal. As long as the amount of fatigue is lower than the body's ability to recover, the elbow soft tissues will remain healthy. But too much strain and fatigue, coupled with too little repair, can lead to an inflammation disorder of the elbow.

Remember: You Are a Workplace Athlete!

Injury prevention is a **shared responsibility!** The company is responsible for providing a safe work environment through the ergonomics improvement process. All workplace athletes are responsible for using their body properly and keeping their body fit for work. When everyone meets their responsibilities, workplace athletes like you experience less fatigue, discomfort and painful injuries.

Here are a few best practice for workplace athletes to follow to stay injury free:

Stay involved in the ergonomics process.

The ergonomics process is part of management’s commitment to limit worker fatigue and discomfort. The goal is to design the workplace to match the physical capabilities of workplace athletes like you!

Warm-up for work and use proper body mechanics.

We are ALL athletes in life, so we need to warm-up like athletes to improve our performance and to reduce risk of injury. We should also plan to work smarter... not harder! Warming up for work and using proper body mechanics will reduce daily fatigue and give you more energy left over at the end of the day!

Stay hydrated by drinking plenty of water.

Staying hydrated is one of the most important things you can do for your health! Dehydration of the muscles and tendons is a primary cause of muscle fatigue, strain, and tendonitis. How much water do you need every day? Your Body Weight ÷ 2 = # oz. of water per day (Example: 160 pounds ÷ 2 = 80 oz. of water per day)

Eat healthy foods.

Eating healthy is one of the most important weapons that we have to fight against injury and illness. The foods we choose to eat determine what our bodies look like on the outside and how well our body functions on the inside. Eat fewer "empty" calories from dead foods, and eat more calories from living foods. Living foods include fruit, vegetables, nuts, and seeds. Living foods are harvested. Dead foods are processed and not good for you.

Get enough rest and sleep.

Rest and sleep are very important ingredients for your health. When you don't get enough sleep, increased release of stress hormones raises the level of inflammation in the body. If sleep deficits persist, we become more vulnerable to injuries and chronic diseases. Sleep experts generally agree that most adults require between 6.5-9 hours of sleep each day to maintain optimal health and safety.

Maintain your physical fitness.

There is a correlation between poor levels of physical fitness and increased risk of disease and injury. The lower the level of fitness, the higher the risk of injury. Four types of exercise should be included in your fitness plan: 1) Aerobic or cardiovascular exercise, 2) strength training, 3) stretching exercise, and 4) relaxation exercise.

Use ice or cold therapy.

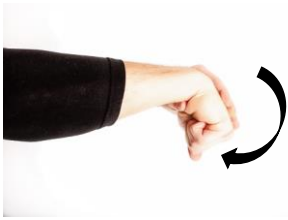
Use ice/cold therapy to control fatigue and soreness after activity. Ice application should be between 15 to 20 minutes applied directly onto the skin of the affected area. An initial aching will be felt when the ice is on the skin. After 5 minutes, this should go away as the ice takes effect. Ice is a great anti-inflammatory! Never use heat after activity.

Use vitamin/mineral supplements.

Supplements are not a substitute for healthy eating, but they can fill in the gaps and help combat fatigue and inflammation. Experts recommend three daily supplements: 1) a quality multivitamin and mineral supplement, 2) a vitamin D supplement with calcium and magnesium, and 3) omega-3 fatty acids.



Lateral Elbow Stretching Exercises: Perform 3-5 times per day



With your arm straight, make a fist as shown. Gently pull your wrist downward and outward. You should feel a gentle stretch from your wrist to your elbow on the upper side of your forearm. Hold stretch for 20 seconds, relax and repeat.



With your arm straight out as shown, gently pull your wrist downward with other hand. You should feel a gentle stretch from your wrist to your elbow on the upper side of your forearm. Hold stretch for 20 seconds, relax and repeat.

Medial Elbow Stretching Exercises: Perform 3-5 times per day



Hold hands together in front of your face with elbows outward. Slowly lower hands downward keeping your fingers pressed together. You should feel a stretch from your fingers, into your wrists and up to your elbow. Hold stretch for 20 seconds, relax and repeat.



With your arm straight out as shown, gently pull your fingers and wrist upward with other hand. You should feel a gentle stretch from your wrist to your elbow on the lower side of your forearm. Hold stretch for 20 seconds, relax and repeat.



Place hands on floor or table top with fingers pointing backwards toward your body. Gently and slowly lean forward with elbows straight, placing increased weight on your wrists to perform the stretch. You should feel a gentle stretch from your wrist to the inside of your elbow and forearm. Hold stretch for 20 seconds, relax and repeat.

Elbow Fitness Exercises: Perform 2-3 times per week



Grasp dumbbell or resistance band in one hand with palm down. Slowly rotate to a palm up position, then return to the starting position. Perform 2 sets of 12 reps for each arm.



1) Grasp dumbbell or resistance band with palm down. Lift wrist upward (top picture) and slowly return to the starting position as shown. Perform 2 sets of 12 reps. 2) Grasp dumbbell or resistance band with palm up. Lift wrist upward (bottom picture) and slowly return to the starting position as shown. Perform 2 sets of 12 reps.

This handout is general injury and illness prevention educational information and is not medical advice. If the employee requires medical attention, a competent health care provider should be consulted. Although every precaution has been taken in the preparation of this information, no liability is assumed for injury, personally or otherwise resulting from the use of information contained herein.