

Exercise During Pregnancy

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In this discussion of exercise during pregnancy you will learn which muscle groups you should concentrate on when you exercise. Tips for exercising during pregnancy are also offered. You will find out what kind of exercises you are allowed to do and when you should stop exercising.

When should I start exercising?

Childbirth is among the most physically stressful challenges a woman ever faces. Regular exercise during pregnancy:

- strengthens muscles needed for labor and delivery
- improves posture
- lessens some of the discomforts of pregnancy
- helps you feel less tired.

Exercise in preparation for pregnancy and childbirth should begin when you are planning to get pregnant. The sooner you begin exercising, the better you will feel. A big mistake many women make is not starting an exercise program until the last 3 months of pregnancy, when they start childbirth classes.

Before you begin an exercise program, discuss it with your health care provider. Make

sure you follow his or her advice on an exercise program that is appropriate for you. If you are experiencing problems with your pregnancy, you should not exercise. Exercise can affect the amount of oxygen available to your baby. A baby that already has problems with getting enough oxygen may not tolerate even light exercise by the mother.

Which muscle groups are most important to exercise?

In addition to your heart, the three muscle groups you should concentrate on during pregnancy are the muscles of your back, pelvis, and abdomen.

- Strengthening your abdominal muscles will make it easier to support the increasing weight of your baby.
- Strengthening pelvic muscles will permit your vagina to widen more easily during childbirth. This will help prevent urinary problems (leaking urine when you cough or sneeze) after delivery.
- Strengthening back muscles and doing exercises to improve your posture will minimize the strain of pregnancy on your lower

back. It will help prevent discomfort caused by poor posture.

What kinds of exercise can I do?

Many old ideas about strenuous exercise during pregnancy have been disproved in recent years. The type and intensity of sports and exercise you participate in during pregnancy depend on your health and on how active you were before you became pregnant. This is probably not a good time to take up a new strenuous sport. If you were active before you became pregnant, however, there is no reason you cannot continue, within reason.

- Walking. If you did not do any exercise before becoming pregnant, walking is a good way to begin an exercise program.
- Tennis. If you are an active tennis player, you can probably continue to play unless you have special problems or feel unusually tired. Just be aware of your change in balance and how it affects rapid movement.
- Jogging. If you jog, you probably can continue as long as you feel comfortable doing it. Avoid becoming overheated and stop if you feel uncomfortable or

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unusually tired. Remember to drink plenty of water.

- Swimming. If you are a swimmer, you can continue to swim. Swimming is an excellent form of exercise. The water supports your weight while you tone and strengthen many different muscles. Scuba diving is not advised.
- Golf and bowling. Both of these sports are good forms of recreation. You will just have to adjust to your enlarged abdomen. Be careful not to lose your balance.
- Snow skiing, water skiing, and surfing. These sports can be dangerous because you can hit the ground or water with great force. Falling while traveling at such fast speeds could harm your baby. Talk to your health care provider before participating in these activities.
- Climbing, hiking, and skiing above 10,000 feet. Elevations above 10,000 feet can deprive you and your baby of oxygen. This can cause premature labor.

What are the guidelines for exercising during pregnancy?

- Warming up and cooling down are very important. Start slowly and build up to

more demanding exercises. Toward the end of an exercise session, gradually slow down your activity. Try working back through the exercises in reverse order.

- Regular exercise (at least three times a week) is better for you than spurts of exercise followed by long periods of no activity.
- Check your pulse during peak activity. Slow down your activity if your heart starts beating faster than the target range recommended by your health care provider. Don't exceed a heart rate of 140 beats per minute. Exercise that is too strenuous may speed up the baby's heartbeat to a dangerous level. In general, if you are able to carry on a conversation comfortably while exercising, your heart rate is probably within the recommended limits. Check to make sure.
- Don't try to do too much. Remember that the extra weight you are carrying will make you work harder as you exercise. Stop immediately if you feel tired, short of breath, or dizzy.
- Drink water often before and after exercise to prevent dehydration. Take a break in your workout to drink more water if needed.
- Don't participate in sports and exercise in which you might fall or be bumped.
- Be very careful with your back. Avoid positions and exercises that increase the bend in your back. They put extra stress on the stretched abdominal muscles and compress your spinal joints. Deep knee bends, full sit-ups, double leg raises, and straight-leg toe touches also may injure the tissues that connect your back joints and legs.
- Do not get overheated. Avoid outdoor exercise in hot, humid weather. Also avoid hot tubs, whirlpools, or saunas.
- Do not exercise if you have an illness with a temperature of 100 degrees F (37.8 degrees C) or higher.
- Avoid jerky, bouncy, or high-impact motions that require jarring or rapid changes in direction. These may cause back, abdominal, pelvic, and leg pain. They could also cause you to lose your balance.
- Wear a good-fitting support bra to protect your enlarged breasts.

Make exercise a part of your daily life. Daily tasks can double as exercise sessions if you do the following:

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- Tighten your abdominal muscles when you are standing or sitting.
- Squat when you lift anything, whether it is light or heavy.
- Rotate your feet and ankles anytime your feet are elevated.
- Check your posture each time you pass a mirror.

When should I stop exercising?

You should stop exercising and call your health care provider if you have any unusual symptoms, such as:

- pain, including pelvic pain
- bleeding
- faintness
- irregular heartbeat (skipped beats or very rapid beats)

- difficulty walking.

Remember that it is very important to discuss your plans for exercise with your health care provider. If you are experiencing problems with your pregnancy, exercise is not advised. Talk to your health care provider if you have any questions.