

Be Active & Beyond

A Guide to Exercise and Wellness
for People with Parkinson's Disease



This booklet was written for the American Parkinson Disease Association by

Terry Ellis, PT, PhD

Board-Certified Clinical Specialist in Neurologic Physical Therapy

Tami Rork DeAngelis, PT, DPT

Board-Certified Clinical Specialist in Geriatric Physical Therapy

Diane Dalton, PT, DPT

Board-Certified Clinical Specialist in Orthopaedic Physical Therapy

Jonathan Venne, PT, DPT

The Center for Neurorehabilitation

College of Health & Rehabilitation Sciences: Sargent College

Boston University, Boston, MA

© American Parkinson Disease Association 2023

The information contained in this booklet is solely for the information of the reader. It should not be used for treatment purposes, but rather for discussion with the patient's own physician.

Table of Contents

Foreword..... **1**

Introduction

How Research Informs Exercise Recommendations.....2
Overcoming Barriers to Exercise3
Exercise Guidelines.....4
The Role of Physical Activity5
Exercise Basics.....6

Exercise Program

Section I: Aerobic Exercise **7**
 Walking as an Aerobic Exercise9
Section II: Strength Exercise **10**
 Squat.....11
 Bridge.....13
 Hip Rotation.....15
 Trunk Stabilization17
 Push-up.....19
 Heel Raise21
Section III: Flexibility Exercise..... **23**
 Hip Flexor Stretch24
 Trunk Twist25
 Hamstring Step Stretch.....26
 Calf Stretch27
Section IV: Balance Exercise..... **28**
Exercise Log..... **29**
Acknowledgments **31**

FOREWORD

It is with great pleasure that I introduce you to the latest edition of the **BE ACTIVE** manual. This booklet has been updated to provide timely information on exercises designed specifically for people with Parkinson's disease (PD). In addition, it is intended to describe the tools that will get you started, or keep you going, on your journey toward improved wellness.

As a Movement Disorders Specialist, I strongly encourage my patients to engage in regular exercise and to be as active as possible. Exercise is now recognized as a vital part of the treatment of PD. There is a growing body of literature describing the benefits of exercise for people with PD. The research reveals the importance of aerobic, strengthening, balance, and stretching exercises to optimize function and enhance quality of life. The American Parkinson Disease Association (APDA) has recognized the importance of exercise and established the APDA National Rehabilitation Resource Center at Boston University for people with Parkinson's disease. This booklet was developed by the physical therapists at this Center who are experts in the treatment of people with PD. This Center provides a toll-free telephone helpline that people with PD, family members, and healthcare professionals can call with questions about exercise and resources in their local area. If you have a question about exercise, call the helpline at **1-888-606-1688** or email rehab@bu.edu.

As a physician, I feel this manual is a great springboard toward helping you make exercise a part of your life. The new edition encompasses national guidelines for exercise and reflects the most current evidence on exercise in PD. Clear photos with simple instructions are easy to follow. The manual addresses all levels of fitness, allowing people to safely initiate an exercise program, but also to continue to be challenged over time. I applaud you for your interest in enhancing personal well-being through exercise and encourage you to "**BE ACTIVE & BEYOND**," keep moving and feel good!

Marie Saint-Hilaire, MD, FRCPC

Medical Director

APDA Center for Advanced Research

Department of Neurology

Boston University Medical Campus

INTRODUCTION

How Research Informs Exercise Recommendations

Over the last decade there has been a tremendous increase in the number of studies demonstrating the benefits of exercise for people with PD. Importantly, the field has seen a recent expansion in the number of high-quality exercise trials, revealing the importance of long-term exercise to reduce disability. Exercise studies consistently reveal that people with PD can improve in the following areas:

- Strength
- Aerobic
- Balance
- Mobility
- Walking ability
- Flexibility

Studies in older adults without PD reveal the benefits of exercise in improving cognition, depression, fatigue, and sleep. There is emerging evidence suggesting that people with PD who exercise may also experience improvement in these symptoms.

Does Exercise Slow the Progression of PD?

Studies investigating the impact of exercise in animal models of PD reveal improved motor symptoms and enhanced dopamine transmission with exercise (dopamine is a brain chemical that helps control movement). Exercise may also increase levels of chemicals called neurotrophic factors that may protect against dopamine depletion and cell loss.

Although the impact of exercise on the human brain in people with PD is not fully understood, this research suggests that exercise may enhance overall brain health. Studies reveal that persons with PD who exercise experience less disability and better function compared to those who do not exercise. Given the potential impact of exercise on the brain and its known benefits in reducing disability, the research suggests that exercise should be part of the standard treatment of PD.

Starting Exercise Early and Sticking With It

The key to exercise is to make it a part of your life. Research suggests that exercise must be carried out regularly over the long term at an appropriate intensity to optimize the impact. While exercise is important at any time over the course of the disease, starting as early as possible is recommended. In this manual, we have included recommendations on how to determine the appropriate intensity for you and on how to stay motivated over the long term.

Overcoming Barriers to Exercise



Numerous studies over the last two decades reveal that people with PD are able to exercise safely and successfully, and experience numerous benefits. Despite the many benefits of exercise, it can be difficult for many people living with PD to exercise regularly. Challenges include lack of motivation or simply trying to fit exercise into busy family and work schedules. People with PD

may also have symptoms such as fatigue, apathy, or depression that may make it challenging to exercise regularly. Based on recent studies of people with PD, it has become clear that a person's expectation of success and their confidence in their ability to succeed, are important factors in the decision to participate in exercise. This means that people with PD who believe they will benefit from exercise and who feel they can exercise successfully are more likely to engage in exercise.

Tips to Exercise Successfully:

- Consult with a Physical Therapist (PT) with expertise in PD. The PT can work with you to develop an exercise program that matches your interests and is tailored to your needs.
- Choose something you enjoy – you will be more likely to stick to it!
- Partner up – an exercise buddy can make exercise more enjoyable and may make you more accountable.
- Mix it up – variety is good and reduces boredom.
- Plan ahead and schedule your exercise – if you treat it like a meeting, you will be more likely to fit it in.
- Join an exercise class, such as aerobics, Tai Chi, yoga, boxing, or dance. Socialization can increase enjoyment and the class schedule can help with regular participation.
- Track it – Keep a log of how many minutes you walk or how much exercise you do. Wear an activity tracker to monitor your daily steps. Set goals for walking using minutes or steps. Experiencing success can make you feel accomplished and inspire you to stay on track!

Exercise Guidelines

As we have discussed, research reveals the benefits of exercise for people with PD. More research is needed to determine the optimal amount of exercise specifically for those with PD. We refer to national exercise recommendations from the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) in addition to the exercise studies in PD to inform our recommendations.

AEROBIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ≥30 minutes, 3–5 times a week at a moderate to vigorous intensity.▪ Any amount of exercise can be beneficial.▪ Start slowly and gradually add more time.
STRENGTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Train each major muscle group on 2 to 3 non-consecutive days per week.▪ Two sets of each exercise, 8–12 repetitions.▪ Use machines, bands, weights, or your own body weight to provide resistance.
FLEXIBILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Perform at least 2–3 days each week.▪ Hold each stretch for 30–60 seconds to the point of tightness or slight discomfort, repeating 3–4 times.▪ Flexibility exercises are most effective when the muscle is warm (after exercising).
BALANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Perform 2–3 days per week for 20–30 minutes.▪ Exercises should challenge balance, agility, and coordination.▪ Dance and Tai Chi are examples of activities that may improve balance in people with PD.

The Role of Physical Activity

The health benefits of leading an active lifestyle are well established. However, many adults lead fairly sedentary lives (sit too much) and do not engage in sufficient physical activity. People with PD are at risk of becoming too sedentary due to challenges related to mobility, mood, and motivation. Yet, with some guidance, it is possible to get on track to better health by becoming more active and engaging in exercise.

What is the difference between “exercise” and being “physically active?”

Engagement in exercise and adopting an active lifestyle are different but equally important issues. Exercise refers to participation in a planned, structured program that may include aerobic, strength, flexibility, and balance exercises. Aerobic exercise, for example, can be accomplished in as little as 30 minutes per day. What you do in the remaining hours of the day is also very important and can have a significant impact on your overall health. Being physically active includes engaging in non-sedentary behaviors throughout the day (e.g., walking the dog, grocery shopping, and household chores). Your physical activity level can influence the effect that PD has on your general mobility.

How can I increase my physical activity?

In general, it is important for people with PD to minimize the amount of time spent sitting, reclining, or lying down and to maximize the amount of time spent standing and walking. Too much sitting can contribute to greater stiffness making mobility more challenging. These are some ways to increase your physical activity:

- For every hour of sitting during the day, get up and walk for at least 5–10 minutes.
- Participate in routine activities such as housework and yard work.
- Engage in community recreational activities to help increase overall activity level.
- Use an activity tracker and gradually increase the number of steps you take per day. This will help you monitor your physical activity level over time.

Exercise Basics

If you have concerns about your ability to exercise safely, it is recommended that you consult with your doctor or physical therapist. A physical therapist can help you develop an exercise program that is safe and effective for you.

Chair against the wall: For clarity, all exercises in this manual have been shown using a chair against a plain background. However, in your home, always place your chair up against a wall. This increases the stability of the chair and improves your safety.

Consider your posture: Pay attention to your posture throughout the exercises and use the pictures as a reference. This helps ensure you are getting the maximum benefit from the exercises without placing strain on your neck or back.

Support your head: Place a folded hand towel on the floor under your head to keep your neck in a neutral position during exercises that you do lying down. Do not place it under your neck.

Make it challenging: This manual includes different challenge levels for strengthening exercises. The goal is to keep the exercises challenging as you build strength, thereby maximizing the benefit you get from each exercise. Select a level of each exercise so that your last few repetitions in the set are difficult. If it would be easy for you to continue the exercise without resting, then you should slowly increase the repetitions or progress to the next level.

Breathe: It is important that you do not hold your breath during any of the exercises in this manual. If you find yourself holding your breath, try counting your repetitions aloud.

Keep a log: Keeping a daily log of your exercise is a good way to track your activity, and to develop a daily exercise habit. There is a sample log included at the end of this booklet.



EXERCISE PROGRAM

Section I: Aerobic Exercise

Aerobic exercise increases your breathing and heart rate and can improve your overall fitness.

Types of Aerobic Exercise:

- Brisk walking
- Cycling
- Jogging
- Swimming

Recommended Amount of Aerobic Exercise:

Per week: ≥30 minutes, 3–5 times a week at a moderate to vigorous intensity.

Recommended Intensity of Aerobic Exercise:

DEFINING “INTENSITY”

- **Talk test:** One way to determine if you are exercising at the desired intensity is to use the talk test. During moderate intensity exercise, you should be able to talk, but not sing. If you can only get a few words out that would be considered vigorous intensity exercise.
- **Rate your exertion:** Use a standardized scale such as the Rating of Perceived Exertion, or RPE. This scale measures your perceived exertion on a scale from 1 (very light activity) to 10 (max effort activity). Aim to exercise at approximately a level 6 or what you would describe as “somewhat hard.” Work with your physical therapist to learn how to effectively use this rating scale.

RPE Scale	Rate of Perceived Exertion
10	<p>Max Effort Activity</p> <p>Feels almost impossible to keep going. Completely out of breath, unable to talk. Cannot maintain for more than a very short time.</p>
9	<p>Very Hard Activity</p> <p>Very difficult to maintain exercise intensity. Can barely breathe and speak only a few words.</p>
7-8	<p>Vigorous Activity</p> <p>Borderline uncomfortable. Short of breath, can speak a sentence.</p>
4-6	<p>Moderate Activity</p> <p>Breathing heavily, can hold a short conversation. Still somewhat comfortable, but becoming noticeably more challenging.</p>
2-3	<p>Light Activity</p> <p>Feels like you can maintain for hours. Easy to breathe and carry a conversation.</p>
1	<p>Very Light Activity</p> <p>Hardly any exertion, but more than sleeping, watching TV, etc.</p>

Walking as an Aerobic Exercise



While there are many different types of aerobic exercise, we would like to highlight walking because it can be done almost anywhere and may already be part of your routine. In addition, you may have noticed changes to your walking as one of the early signs of PD. Some people may notice decreased arm swing, smaller steps, and/or a slower pace. Research has shown that, over time, people with PD tend to walk more slowly and spend less time walking. However, studies also reveal that people with PD are able to improve the quality, the

amount, and the speed of walking with participation in a walking program.

Keys to Improve the Quality of Your Walking:

- Take bigger steps
- Land on your heel
- Swing your arms
- Stand up tall
- Walk faster
- Walk to a beat*

***Many people with PD can improve both the quality and speed of their walking by using a metronome or by listening to music at a particular beat. The beat provides a cue to help make walking more automatic. A physical therapist can teach you how to best use the cues to improve your walking.**

Section II: Strength Exercise

Strength training is another very important part of any exercise program. Research shows that strength exercises can improve strength, balance, walking, and general mobility in people with PD.

Types of Strength Exercise:

- Use your own body weight (e.g., push-ups or squats). See pages 11–22.*
- Lift free weights or use exercise bands.
- Try strength training machines/gym equipment.

Recommended Amount of Strength Exercise:

- Perform 2–3 times per week, on non-consecutive days.
- Complete 8–12 repetitions and 3 sets of each exercise (some muscle groups benefit from more repetitions as seen with some of the exercises in this manual).

Recommended Intensity of Strength Exercise:

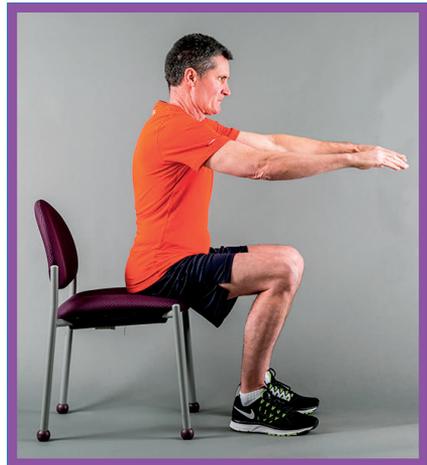
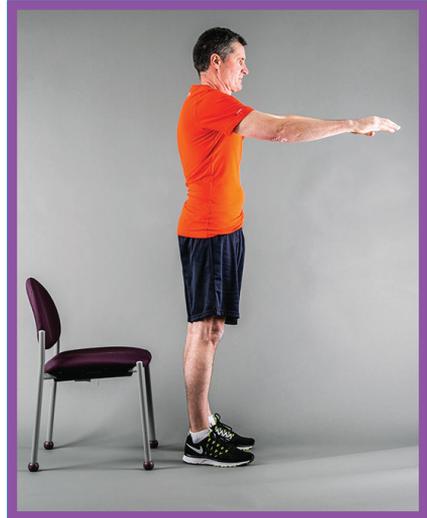
- Start slowly and monitor response: If you are just starting a strength training program, begin with the level 1 exercises listed in this booklet and increase based on your response. A small amount of muscle soreness that lasts 1–2 days is normal.
- The last 1–2 repetitions of the exercise should be challenging. If you are able to complete the last 1–2 repetitions easily, it may be time to increase the repetitions or move to the next level of that exercise.

***In this manual, we illustrate exercises that use your own body weight because you can do them anywhere with minimal equipment.**

Squat – Level 1

Goal: Strengthen the large muscles in your legs that help you stand up from a chair, walk, and climb stairs.

- Place a standard height (17–19 inches) chair against the wall.
- Stand facing away from the wall with your heels about 6 inches in front of the chair and your feet hip distance (or slightly wider) apart.
- Lower yourself into a seated position. Make sure to keep equal weight on both feet.
- Slowly return to standing.



Complete 3 sets. Each set should include 8–12 repetitions. Rest for 15–30 seconds between sets. Do 2–3 times per week.

COMMON MISTAKES

DO NOT allow knees past toes.



DO NOT allow knees to come together



Ready for a challenge?

If you have mastered the basics, why not try the next level?

Level 2



Partial squat: Slowly lower your body as if to sit, but stop midway between standing and sitting; slowly return to standing.

Level 3



Full squat: Slowly lower your body as if to sit. Stop just short of sitting then return to standing.

Complete 3 sets. Each set should include 8–12 repetitions. Rest for 15–30 seconds between sets. Do 2–3 times per week.

Arm position: Arms can be crossed or straight out in front of you for any of the 3 levels of this exercise. Choose what is most comfortable for you.

Bridge – Level 1

Goal: Strengthen the large muscles in your legs that help you stand up from a chair, walk, and climb stairs.

- Lie on your back with your knees bent, feet flat on the floor, and arms at your sides.
- Place a folded hand towel under your head as needed to keep your neck in a neutral position.
- Raise your hips up off the floor. Try to create a straight line from your shoulders to your knees.
- Lower back down to the starting position.



Complete 3 sets. Each set should include 8–12 repetitions. Rest for 15–30 seconds between sets. Do 2–3 times per week.

COMMON MISTAKES

DO NOT lift your upper back off the floor.



Ready for a challenge?

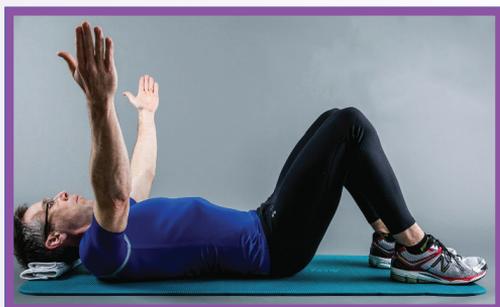
If you have mastered the basics, why not try the next level?

Level 2



Arm up: Raise your arms straight up with palms facing one another. While keeping arms in that position throughout, perform Level 1 bridge.

Level 3



Arm out: Spread your arms out to the side and at an angle. While keeping arms in that position throughout, perform Level 1 bridge.

Complete 3 sets. Each set should include 8–12 repetitions. Rest for 15–30 seconds between sets. Do 2–3 times per week.

Hip Rotation – Level 1

Goal: Strengthen the muscles of your hips, which help to stabilize you as you walk.

- Lie on your side with your head supported by a rolled towel or pillow.
- Bend your knees and your hips so that there is a straight line from your shoulders to hips to feet.
- Lift your top knee while keeping your feet together.



Complete 3 sets. Each set should include 8–12 repetitions. Rest for 15–30 seconds between sets. Do 2–3 times per week.

COMMON MISTAKES

DO NOT allow your hips to rotate back as you lift your knees. Your top hip should remain directly above your bottom one throughout the motion.



Ready for a challenge?

If you have mastered the basics, why not try the next level?

Level 2



Hands & knees: While on hands and knees, lift your knee in the same motion as Level 1 hip rotation exercise on the previous page. Only lift as far as you can without rotating or twisting your lower back.



Complete 3 sets. Each set should include 8–12 repetitions. Rest for 15–30 seconds between sets. Do 2–3 times per week.

DO NOT allow your spine to twist when you lift your leg. Keep your back straight.



Trunk Stabilization – Level 1

Goal: Strengthen the muscles in your trunk that support your spine and help you maintain upright posture.

- Kneel on the floor on your hands and knees. Keep your chin tucked and your gaze down.
- Keep your back in a neutral position (not arched or rounded). Take note of this position. The goal of this exercise is to maintain this position throughout.
- Slowly raise and lower your left arm without allowing any motion in your trunk. Switch to other arm after completing one set.

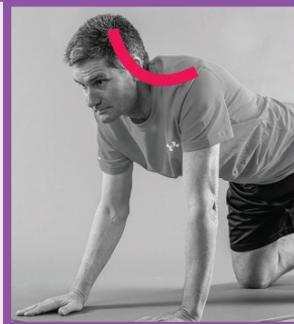


Note: You do not have to raise your arm completely. Only lift as far as you are able while keeping a straight back.

**Complete 3 sets.
Each set should include
8–12 repetitions.
Rest for 15–30 seconds
between sets.
Do 2–3 times per week.**

COMMON MISTAKES

DO NOT
look up or
extend
your neck.



DO NOT
allow
your
shoulders
or hips to
rotate



Ready for a challenge?

If you have mastered the basics, why not try the next level?

Level 2



One leg: Raise your left leg. Perform 10–20 times on the left side. Switch to the right side.

Level 3



Alternating legs: Alternate raising your left and right legs. Repeat 10–20 times.

DO NOT arch your back. As with the Level 1 exercise, only lift your leg as high as you can while maintaining a flat back.



Push-Up – Level 1

Goal: Strengthen your chest, arms, and trunk to help improve posture.

- Stand facing a wall.
- Place hands on the wall in front of you in line with your shoulders, and slightly wider than shoulder distance apart.
- Bend at your elbows to slowly lower yourself toward the wall. Keep your body straight and chin tucked.
- Push yourself up to the starting position.

Complete 3 sets. Each set should include 8–12 repetitions. Rest for 15–30 seconds between sets. Do 2–3 times per week.



COMMON MISTAKES

DO NOT bend forward at your hips or allow your chin to lead your head toward wall surface.



Ready for a challenge?

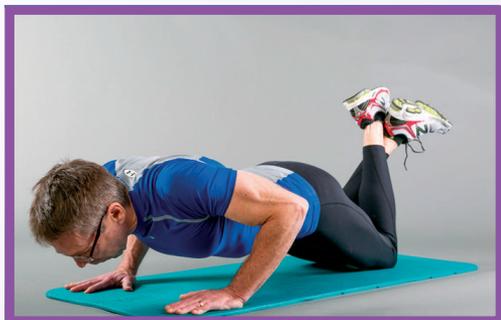
If you have mastered the basics, why not try the next level?

Level 2



Counter push-up: Place your hands in line with your shoulders on the edge of a counter or heavy table (be sure the table will not slide as you lean against it). Use washcloths or towels to cushion hands as needed.

Level 3



Push-up on knees: Perform standard push-up with bent knees and your ankles crossed.

Complete 3 sets. Each set should include 8–12 repetitions. Rest for 15–30 seconds between sets. Do 2–3 times per week.

Heel Raise – Level 1

Goal: Strengthen the muscles in your legs that help you walk and climb stairs.

- Stand facing a wall and place your hands on the wall for balance.
- Raise yourself up onto your toes as high as you are able.

Complete 3 sets. Each set should include 8–12 repetitions. Rest for 15–30 seconds between sets. Do 2–3 times per week.



Ready for a challenge?

If you have mastered the basics, why not try the next level?

Level 2



Single leg on floor: Get into the starting position for a Level 1 heel raise. Bend one knee. Perform heel raise on one leg. Switch sides, and repeat.

Level 3



Single leg on the stairs: While holding onto a railing for balance, perform the heel raise on one leg on the edge of a stair.

The stair allows you to increase the range of motion of the exercise by dropping your heel slightly lower than your toes.

Complete 3 sets. Each set should include 8–12 repetitions. Rest for 15–30 seconds between sets. Do 2–3 times per week.

Section III: Flexibility Exercise

Flexibility exercises or stretching exercises are another important component of an exercise routine for people with PD. Two of the main symptoms of PD, bradykinesia (slowness of movement) and rigidity (stiffness), can put persons with PD at risk for losing muscle length or joint range of motion. This is because the stiffness may contribute to moving in smaller ranges during motions such as swinging your arm or taking smaller steps when walking. Stretching may also help reduce discomfort from stiffness and muscle spasms.

Types of Flexibility Exercises:

- Static self-stretch (see pages 24–27)
- Yoga
- Passive stretch (stretch is applied by another person)

Recommended Amount of Flexibility Exercise:

- Hold each stretch for 30–60 seconds and repeat 2–3 times each side.
- For most adults, stretching 2–3 times a week is recommended.
- However, people with Parkinson’s may benefit from doing some stretching exercises every day.

Recommended Intensity of Flexibility Exercise:

- Do not bounce while you stretch; simply hold the position.
- Do not stretch to the point of pain.

STRETCHING TIPS!

- Do not hold your breath while stretching.
- Stretching may be more effective if done after a muscle has been warmed up, such as after a walk.

Hip Flexor Stretch

Goal: Increase the range of motion of your hips to improve your posture.



- Stand in front of a chair and lower yourself down onto one knee. Use a pillow or folded towel to cushion your knee.
- While maintaining upright posture, shift your hips forward in a lunge until you feel a stretch in the **front of your back leg**. If you do not feel a stretch, take a bigger step forward with the front leg and tuck your hips under you.



**Hold stretch for 30–60 seconds.
Repeat 2–3 times on each side.
Do 2–3 times per week.**

COMMON MISTAKES

DO NOT arch your lower back.



Trunk Twist

Goal: Increase the range of motion of your neck, trunk, and shoulders in order to improve your ability to move with greater ease during daily activities.

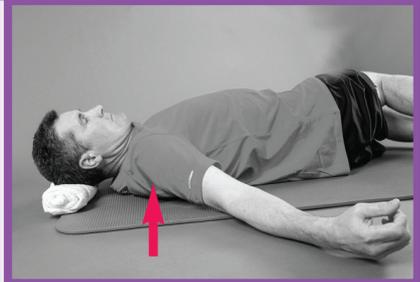
- Lie on your back with your knees bent and feet flat on the floor.
- Place your arms in “T” (out to the sides, palms facing up).
- Gently tuck your chin and turn your head to one side. Drop both legs down to the opposite side, while keeping your arms and shoulders on the mat.
- Repeat on the other side.



**Hold stretch for 30–60 seconds.
Repeat 2–3 times on each side.
Do 2–3 times per week.**

COMMON MISTAKES

DO NOT allow your arm and/or shoulder to lift up when you drop your legs.



Hamstring Step Stretch

Goal: Increase the flexibility of your hips, which may improve your ability to take bigger steps while walking.



- Stand on the bottom of a flight of stairs with a safe and secure railing. You may also use a small box or footstool.
- Place one foot on the first step. Keep your knee straight and your ankle relaxed.
- Hinge forward at your hips, keeping your back straight
- Bend your standing leg to increase the stretch.

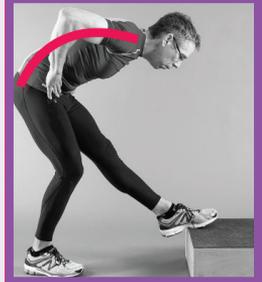


**Hold stretch for 30–60 seconds.
Repeat 2–3 times on each side.
Do 2–3 times per week.**

COMMON MISTAKES

DO NOT round your back or slump your head.

DO NOT reach for your toes with your hands.



Calf Stretch

Goal: Increase the flexibility of your ankle to improve your ability to take bigger steps while walking and to transition from a sitting to standing position.

- Rest your hands or forearms on the wall, and take a large step back with one leg.
- Bend your front knee while keeping your back knee straight (in a lunge position).
- Push your back heel into the ground. You should feel a stretch in the back of your lower leg.



Hold stretch for 30–60 seconds. Repeat 2–3 times on each side. Do 2–3 times per week.

COMMON MISTAKES

DO NOT rotate heel. Both feet should be pointing directly at the wall.

DO NOT allow your rear heel to lift off the ground.



Section IV: Balance Exercise

It is common for people with PD to have some difficulty with their balance. Many of the exercises in this booklet can help improve balance by increasing strength and flexibility of the muscles in your legs and trunk.

However, if you have concerns regarding your balance (i.e., feeling unsteady and experiencing trips, near falls, or falls), a complete balance assessment with a physical therapist is recommended.

Types of Exercises to Improve Balance:

- Walking exercise (see page 9)
- Strength exercises (see pages 10–22)
- Flexibility exercises (see pages 23–27)
- Tai Chi or dance classes

Recommended Amount of Balance Exercises:

- Strength training can be done 2–3 times per week on non-consecutive days.
- Flexibility exercises can be done daily or at least 2–3 days per week.
- Walking at a moderate intensity in bouts of 10–30 minutes most days for 150 minutes total per week.
- Tai Chi or dance can be done daily or 2–3 times per week.

Recommended Intensity of Balance Exercises:

- See Sections I, II, and III of this booklet for specific information regarding intensity of aerobic, strength, and flexibility exercises.
- For other balance activities, we recommend that you consult with a physical therapist to help guide you in appropriate, safe, and challenging balance program.

Exercise Log

Exercise Log							
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Aerobic Exercises							
Moderate/Vigorous Intensity Exercise Minutes							
Strength Exercises							
Squat							
2-3x/week: 3 sets of 8-12 repetitions							
Bridge							
2-3x/week: 3 sets of 8-12 repetitions							
Hip Rotation							
2-3x/week: 3 sets of 8-12 repetitions							
Trunk Stabilization							
2-3x/week: 3 sets of 10-20 repetitions							
Push-up							
2-3x/week: 3 sets of 8-12 repetitions							
Heel Raise							
2-3x/week: 3 sets of 8-12 repetitions							
Flexibility Exercises							
Hip Flexor Stretch							
2-3x/week: 3-4 sets of 30-60 second hold							
Trunk Twist							
2-3x/week: 3-4 sets of 30-60 second hold							
Hamstring Step Stretch							
2-3x/week: 3-4 sets of 30-60 second hold							
Calf Stretch							
2-3x/week: 3-4 sets of 30-60 second hold							
Balance Exercises							
Other							
Other Physical Activity							
How do you feel today?							

Exercise Log (continued)

Exercise Log							
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Aerobic Exercises							
Moderate/Vigorous Intensity Exercise Minutes	30	40		45		30	
Strength Exercises							
Squat	✓		✓				
Bridge	✓		✓				
Hip Rotation		✓		✓		✓	
Trunk Stabilization		✓		✓		✓	
Push-up			✓		✓		
Heel Raise		✓		✓		✓	
Flexibility Exercises							
Hip Flexor Stretch			✓		✓		✓
Trunk Twist			✓		✓		✓
Hamstring Step Stretch		✓		✓		✓	
Calf Stretch		✓		✓		✓	
Balance Exercises							
Tai Chi Class	✓				✓		
Dance		✓		✓			
Other							
Other Physical Activity			20 minute swim		30 minute yardwork		
How do you feel today?	Great!	Good	Good	Good	Great!	Great!	Great!

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A special thanks to our exercise models for all of their time and support in developing this manual. Without their generous contributions, this manual would not be possible:

Mary O'Donnell

John Wardley

Frank Driscoll

We would also like to acknowledge the valuable insights we have received from the Parkinson's disease community over the years. These insights have shaped the contents of this manual in ways we hope will benefit others with Parkinson's disease.

We would also like to thank those individuals who have assisted with thoughtful review and support:

Marie Saint-Hilaire, MD, FRCPC

Cathi Thomas, RN, MS, CNRN

Katy Hendron, PT, DPT

Rochelle Panichelle, PT, DPT, FAAOMPT

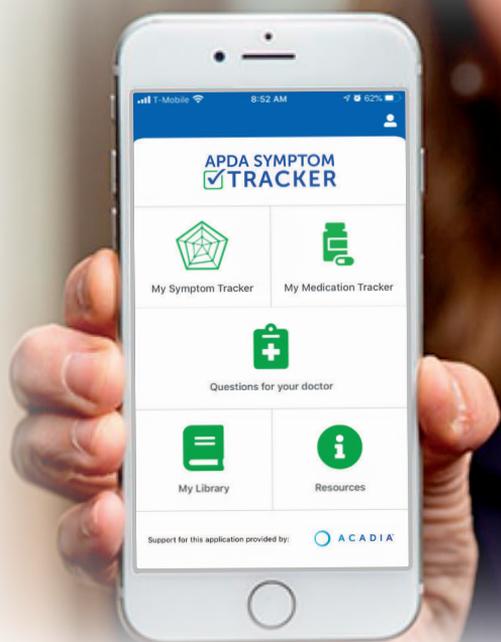
Cristina Colon Semenza, PT, MPT, PhD

Nicole Sullivan, MSPT, OTRL

Kimberly Neuffer



APDA SYMPTOM TRACKER



Our user-friendly app helps people with Parkinson's disease track their symptoms and medications to help communicate with your healthcare team for better care.

Available in Spanish

Download the free APDA Symptom Tracker mobile app today.





apda **AMERICAN
PARKINSON DISEASE
ASSOCIATION**
Strength in optimism. Hope in progress.

PO Box 61420
Staten Island, NY 10306
1-800-223-2732
apdaparkinson.org

APDA National Rehab Resource Center
Boston University
1-888-606-1688
rehab@bu.edu