Rheumatoid Arthritis Management

Prevention of deformities

Via Splinting

Avoiding undue stresses to the joint

Via Exercises

Protect joints while maintaining ROM during phases of exacerbation

In <u>Exacerbation (Active phase)</u>: Exercise only one ROM per joint / day but full ROM of all Joints.

In <u>Remission (Passive Phase)</u>: ROM exercises every day 2x /day full ROM













Treatment

Stage I: Home Exercise Program to maintain ROM

Energy Conservation, Work Simplification techniques,

Adaptive devices to make living with RA easier

Learn ways to reduce pain via heat or cold, Night resting splints

Stage II: It is in this stage of RA that patient may benefit from functional splints before the deformities become fixed, thus preventing abnormal stresses on the joints with functional activities. Since this slows the progression of the deformities, it can prevent or delay surgeries.

Stage III: Patient would benefit from formal therapy to improve ROM via splint, modalities etc.

The sooner the physician sends the patient to get fitted with these custom splints the better the chances of the patients living a full functioning life than one with deformities and disabilities.



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Hands-On-Care

presents



Specializing in Shoulder, Elbow, Wrist and Hand Therapy

Therapeutic Management of Rheumatoid Arthritis



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Rheumatoid Arthritis

What is Rheumatoid Arthritis

- Most common connective tissue disorder
- A systemic disease
- Inflammatory condition
- Zig-Zag deformity
- It is an Inflammatory condition causes inflammation of the joint fluid (Synovitis)



Inflammation of ar-

ticular structure with the use of the hand. This stretches the ligaments thus putting abnormal stresses on it.

The Synovitis Infiltrates cartilage, tendons, and ligaments

The joint fluid stretches the joint capsule It erodes the cartilage & bone

Disrupts the Ligaments holding the joints together

Impairs gliding of tendons May also cause nerve compression

Symptoms

Pain Stiffness Deformities Nodules Intrinsic muscle fibrosis



Stages of RA

Phase I

Synovitis of joint & tendon mechanism Pain & swelling Inability to move the hand correctly No obvious deformity

Phase II

Synovitis Joint Subluxation &/or dislocation



<u>Deformity – passively</u> correctible

Phase III

Minimal or no joint destruction

<u>Deformity – fixed</u>



Phase IV

Joint destruction Significant soft tissue disturbance <u>Multiple deformities</u>

In all these stages a patient with RA slowly looses function



Fingers start drifting towards the small finger

Awkward looking fingers Inability to open the palm Inability to Grasp objects

When to see a certified hand therapist

Before you start to lose function your rheumatologist should refer you to a <u>Certi-</u> <u>fied Hand Therapist</u> for an RA *exercise program and protective splints*.

In Stages I & II

When to see a Hand Surgeon

When fingers start drooping and you have a difficulty lifting finger

Or wrist bone gets very prominent or wrist and elbow gets stuck

However you can prevent or delay this if you wear splints and have a proper program set up by your Certified Hand Therapist.

Therapists role in the management and prevention of progression of RA

In **Conservative Management** we provide the patients with the knowledge in arthritis management including

- Patient education
- Splinting Protective/functional
- Joint protection
- Energy conservation / Work Simplification
- Prevention of deformities
- Pain control
- Improving life styles