

#### ARE YOU FIREFIT?



- Fireline Fitness
- Bequi Livingston,CPFT



Fitness is not something that belongs to the young – it's everybody's right, no matter what the age...



### INQUIRING MINDS WANT TO KNOW?

- How many of you feel that "fitness" is an important part of your job?
- How many of you work out more than 6 days a week?
- How many of you feel that management supports your "wellness"?



# Why is fitness important for firefighters?

- Fitness improves overall health.
- An established fitness regime improves personal attitude and crew moral.
- Helps decrease absenteeism and increase productivity in the workplace.
- Maintaining good physical fitness can improve your chance of surviving a catastrophic incident....



# What do firefighters do that require good fitness levels?

- Work long hours utilizing muscle strength, muscle endurance, and aerobic capacity with little if any recovery.
- Endure stress, fatigue, dehydration, and poor nutrition for up to 14 day assignments.
- Work at optimal performance in poor environmental conditions.
- Ability to pass the "Work Capacity Test" (arduous level) for wildland firefighting.



### Before you get started:

- Get informed Get educated
- Consult with your physician
- Complete a "Health History" (HSQ)
- Have the appropriate PPE
- Make the commitment (to yourself)
   LET'S GET GOING.....



### Getting Started.....

- Set Realistic Goals Is it a SMART goal?
  - Specific
  - Measurable
  - Action-Oriented
  - Realistic
  - Timed





In order to have an effective fitness program – you MUST balance all of the fitness components -.... No Short Cuts!



### Components of Fitness....

- Warm-Up (limbering, rhythmic..)
- Aerobics (cardiovascular- with O2)
- Muscle Strength/Muscle Endurance
- Flexibility (stretching)
- REST.....and Relaxation....



### AEROBICS (...with oxygen...)

A variety of exercises creating an increased demand for oxygen over a period of time while maintaining the heart rate at 55-85% of estimated maximum heart rate.

(THR = target heart rate)

### AEROBICS - How To Proceed!

- Duration: minimum of 20 minutes @ THR (target heart rate)
- Frequency: 3–6 times weekly
- Type: Cross-train (bike, jog, walk, jump rope, , etc....)
- Avoid overuse doing the same activity day after day – diversify your aerobics – caution w/impact activities
- Enjoy what you are doing...

# MUSCULAR STRENGTH & ENDURANCE



The muscles are only as adaptive as you provide them with an overload.....then, they need rest to strengthen and grow!

### MUSCLE STRENGTH/ENDURANCE

- Muscle Strength: (absolute power) the ability of a muscle to exert maximum force for 1 repetition
- Muscle Endurance: (dynamic strength)
   the ability of a muscle/muscles to exert
   minimum force over a sustained period of
   time



### BASIC "GROUND RULES" FOR WEIGHT TRAINING

Start slowly – start light.

 Never sacrifice proper form for heavier weight.

 Be diligent – three days a week – 45–60 minutes a workout – no more, no less.

### DEVELOPING MUSCLE STRENGTH

- Repetition: 5 8 reps
- Sets: 1 3 sets w/ 2 minute rest interval
- Resistance: 85% 90% of maximum effort
- Frequency: 2–3 times weekly with 24 48 hours rest between workouts



#### MUSCLE ENDURANCE

- Repetitions: 8 12
- Sets: 1 3 sets w/1–2 minute rest interval
- Resistance: 60% 85% of maximum effort
- Frequency: 3 5 times weekly with 24 48 hours rest between workouts





- Use proper technique and alignment using full ROM.
- Exercise large muscles groups (shoulders, chest, back, biceps, triceps, legs, abs).
- Use multiple-joint movements involving many muscles.
- Avoid muscle imbalance – work opposing muscles equally (biceps– triceps, chest–back, abs–lower back, quads–hamstrings…)
- Concentric –Eccentric movement
- (2 counts, 4 counts)



# MUSCLE WORKOUT CHECKLIST (continued)

- Breathing Technique: always breathe and count out loud, never hold your breathe
- Always have a rest interval of 24 48 hours in order to provide maximum results and avoid overuse
- Wear proper PPE including lumbar belt, weight gloves as needed
- Use a mirror to check alignment and technique
- Use a "spotter" when needed
- Variety is the key to success

### GOOD EXERCISE CHOICES....

- The squat proper form is critical
- The crunch breathing is important
- The plank works abs
- Back extension use good technique
- The press shoulders
- Incline press chest
- One-arm dumbbell row back
- Pull-Ups
- Tricep dips triceps
- Push-ups

### ALTERNATIVES TO WEIGHTS

- Medicine Ball
- Flexi-Bands
- Calisthenics (push\_

ups, pull-ups...)

- Pilates
- Yoga
- Tại Chi
- Weight Walking

- Exercise par course
- Flexi-Ball
- Wobble Board



#### FLEXIBILITY



The ability to move muscles and joints through their full range of motion.



#### BENEFITS OF STRETCHING

- Enhance/optimize performance
- Increase physical/mental relaxation
- Promote body awareness
- Reduce risk of injury
- Reduce risk of muscle soreness
- Reduce muscle tension

# PROPER STRETCHING TECHNNIQUES

- Use static stretches (slow, rhythmic...)
- Avoid ballistic stretches (jerky, bouncing)
- Use proper breathing techniques
- Hold stretches 30 60 seconds
- Warm-Up first, then stretch before and after workout
- If it hurts..... Don't push it.....

#### REST AND RELAXATION

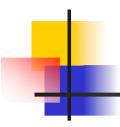


The opportunity to let the body and system slowly relax and resume normal metabolic rate.



### REST AND RELAXATION TECHNIQUES

- Proper breathing techniques (slow, rhythmic)
- Use visualization visualize your optimal performance/body weight/wellness...
- Allow 1 day minimum rest per week for optimal wellness
- Avoid overuse results from repeated stress placed on body without time for recuperation and rebuilding



#### A SIMPLE "PT" PLAN

- Monday Wednesday Friday
  - Cardiovascular (jog, bike, aerobics) x 20 -30minutes
  - Lower Back and Abs
  - Stretch x 10 minutes
- Tuesday Thursday Saturday
  - Pack Hike Power Hike x 30 -60 minutes
  - Weight Training x 30 minutes
  - Stretch x 10 minutes
- Sunday
  - Rest x all day long!

# OVERUSE INJURY COMMON CAUSES

- Training errors (too much, too soon)
- Improper technique
- Repetition of exercises – no variety
- Anatomical factors
- Excessive body weight

- Improper shoe wear (specific to activity)
- Training surfaces
- Imbalance in muscle strength
- Pushing too hard (not allowing for rest)
- Machismo.....



# COMMON TYPES OF OVERUSE INJURIES

- Knees: (chondromalacia, patellar tendonitis) usually caused by running everyday, downhill running/walking and muscle imbalance.
- Legs: (shin splints, anterior compartment syndrome, stress fracture) caused by lack of stretching, improper shoe wear, uneven surfaces, repetitive running, muscle imbalance between calves and shins (anterior tibialis)
- <u>Feet/Ankle</u>: (Plantar Fasciitis, stress fractures, bunions, achilles tendonitis) caused by anatomical, improper shoes, lack of stretching, impact exercises (running everyday)

# COMMON TYPES OF OVERUSE INJURIES (cont.)

- Hips: (bursitis) caused primarily from lack of stretching, improper technique, anatomical, overuse (running everyday)
- Lower Back: (low back pain syndrome) caused by anatomical, lack of stretching, imbalance of muscle strength, impact exercise
- Shoulder/Arms: (bursitis, rotator cuff, tennis elbow) caused by overuse, lack of stretching, muscle imbalance, lifting too much weight, improper technique using weights.



### TREATMENT FOR COMMON INJURIES

- REST: necessary for healing
- ICE: minimize pain and swelling (apply immediately to injured area)
- <u>COMPRESSION</u>: to help reduce swelling and provide support to injured area
- ELEVATION: reduces pain and swelling
- See your doctor if pain and swelling continues or you lose feeling or function of affected area.



# EMERGENCY CONCERNS (take immediate action)

- Difficulty breathing
- Dizziness/lightheaded
- Shortness of breath
- Chest pain
- Chest discomfort
- Unusual fatigue
- Severe headache
- Loss of consciousness

- Rapid heart rate
- Nausea/vomiting
- Loss of muscle control
- Slurred speech
- Impaired vision
- Allergic reaction
- Disorientation
- Unexplained euphoria



#### COMPONENTS OF WELLNESS?

- Physical Fitness
- Nutrition and Hydration
- Fatigue Management
- Stress Management
- Spirituality

#### NUTRITION



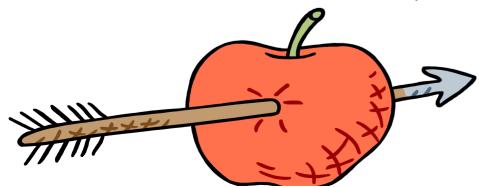
The relationship of foods to the health of the human body.



- Avoid excessive sugar, sodium & alcohol.
- Consume smaller portions.
- Be cautious of "nutritional supplements".
- Avoid artificial "anything".
- Avoid "dieting".
- Drink plenty of water, water, water.
- Use moderation and common sense.
- Don't starve yourself or deny yourself of treats.
- Balance all your nutrients.

# Nutritional Summary "Rule of Thumb"

E.A.S.E. into wellness through Exercise and Sensible Eating.

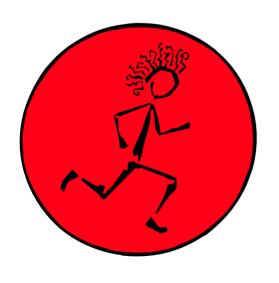


### Fire has no prejudice.....

to age.....

to gender....

to physical stature...







#### ARE YOU FIREFIT?



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- Bequi Livingston, CPFT

Thank you for all you do - BE SAFE!



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