### geriatric pain.org

# FAST FACTS: Tai chi

Tai chi (pronounced TIE-CHEE), an ancient Chinese tradition, was originally developed for self-defense but has developed into a graceful form of exercise and can reduce pain through strengthening and improving flexibility and balance. Tai chi involves a series of slow, gentle, smooth movements.

#### ✓ Core Components of Tai chi

- Noncompetitive, self-paced system of gentle physical exercise and stretching.
- Low impact, puts minimal stress on muscles or joints, making it very suitable for older adults.
- During movement the participant should breathe deeply & naturally, focusing movements.
- Requires no special equipment and can be done indoors or indoors or outdoors.
- As with all therapies, consult with your healthcare provider before trying Tai chi.
- ✓ Benefits of Tai chi
  - Research indicates Tai chi shows promise with:
    - Chronic pain reduction
    - Decreasing stress, anxiety, and depression
    - o Increasing energy
    - Improving aerobic capacity
    - Improving balance or flexibility
    - May also help with:
      - Improving sleep
      - Reducing falls in older adults

#### ✓ What Else You Should Do

- Try a non-drug treatment and document the impact on your pain in your <u>Pain Diary</u>.
- Write down and share information about your pain with your healthcare provider.

#### Revised February 2023

#### Resources

Harvard Medical School. (2022). *The health benefits of tai chi*. <u>https://www.health.harvard.edu/staying-healthy/the-health-benefits-of-tai-chi</u>.

National Council on Aging (2021). *The health benefits of Tai Chis and How to Get Started*. <u>https://www.va.gov/PAINMANAGEMENT/Veteran\_Public/Home\_Practice.asp</u>.

Urits I, Schwartz RH, Orhurhu V, Maganty NV, Reilly BT, Patel PM, Wie C, Kaye AD, Mancuso KF, Kaye AJ, Viswanath O. A Comprehensive Review of Alternative Therapies for the Management of Chronic Pain Patients: Acupuncture, Tai Chi, Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine, and Chiropractic Care. Adv Ther. 2021



Information for Older Adults

## geriatric pain.org

Jan;38(1):76-89. doi: 10.1007/s12325-020-01554-0. Epub 2020 Nov 12. PMID: 33184777; PMCID: PMC7854390.