

Chapter 25

Immobility and Associated Problems

Immobility: Terminology

- **Hemiplegia**
 - Paralysis on one side of the body
- **Paraplegia**
 - Paralysis of the lower body half
- **Quadriplegia**
 - Paralysis of trunk and all four limbs
- **Diplegia**
 - Symmetrical paralysis in any area of the body

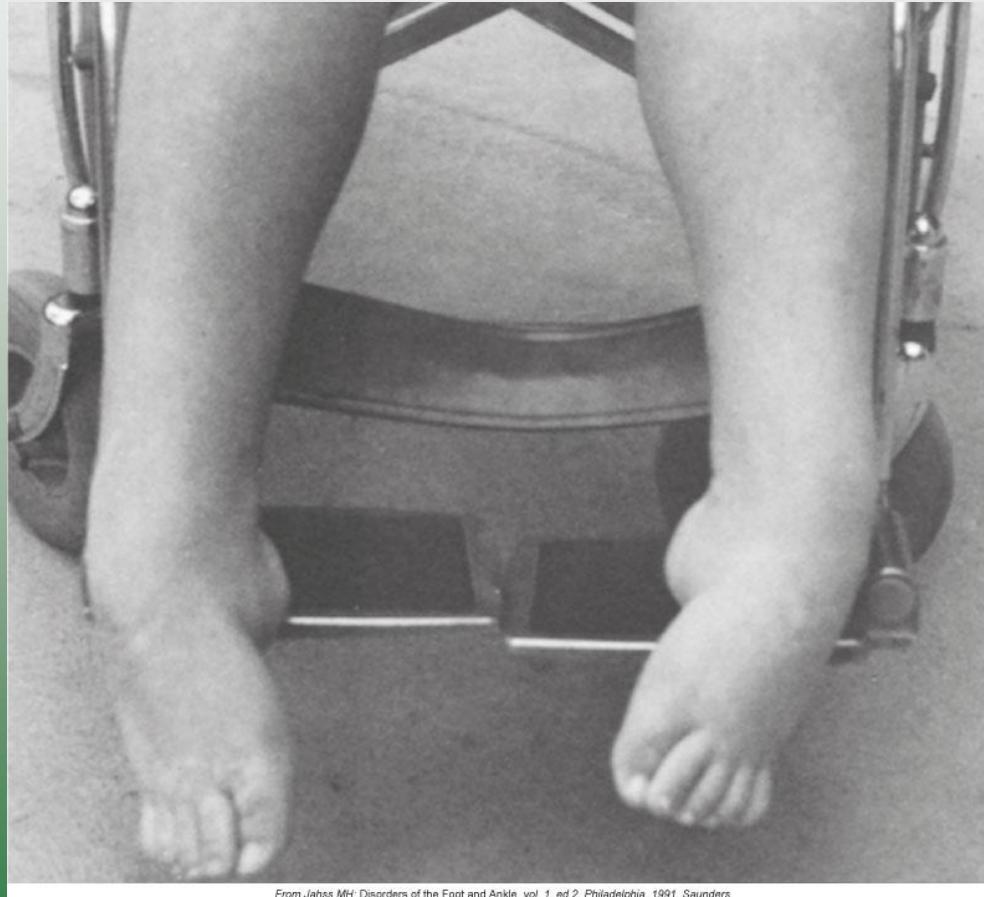
Musculoskeletal Effects

- Inactive muscle
 - Loss of strength, endurance, and mass
 - Muscle atrophy
 - Prolonged bed rest may lead to loss of half of the muscle strength.
 - Correct positioning
 - Essential for inactive muscles and joints
- Loss of bone mass
 - Lack of weight-bearing activity and muscle action
 - Reduces osteoblastic activity
 - Osteoclastic activity continues.

Musculoskeletal Effects (Cont.)

- Tendon and ligaments
 - Require movement to maintain structure and function
 - Days of immobility will shorten these connective tissue structures, and density increases.
 - Results in limited flexibility and range of motion

Contracture of Feet: Patient with Muscular Dystrophy



From Jahss MH: Disorders of the Foot and Ankle, vol. 1, ed 2, Philadelphia, 1991, Saunders.

Cutaneous Effects

- Factors that promote skin breakdown
 - Poor general circulation or anemia
 - Edema
 - Inadequate subcutaneous tissue in older adults or disabled persons
 - Loss of sensation
 - Mechanical irritation or friction
 - Excessive moisture from perspiration or urine
 - Inadequate personal hygiene
 - Inadequate nutrition or hydration
 - Trauma to the skin

Cardiovascular Effects

- Full immobilization—initially
 - Blood pools in trunk
 - Venous return may increase.
- Prolonged immobility
 - Venous return and cardiac output reduced
 - Orthostatic hypotension—at change of position
 - Short periods of dizziness
 - Fainting
 - Pallor and sweating
 - Rapid pulse

Cardiovascular Effects (Cont.)

- Patient becomes mobile after long bed rest
 - May take weeks for cardiovascular reflex controls to return to normal
- Blood pooling—stasis
 - Increased capillary pressure and edema
 - Promotes thrombus formation in veins
 - Particularly in deep leg veins
 - Blood clotting in patients with dehydration or cancer
 - May be encouraged by increased venous pressure or damage to blood vessels

Cardiovascular Effects (Cont.)

- Blood pooling—stasis
 - Thrombi may break away with movement or massage
 - Pulmonary embolus
 - Venous stasis, hypercoagulability, and blood vessel damage, increase the chance of deep vein thrombosis.

Respiratory Effects

- Decreased metabolism
- Respiration slow and shallow
- Deep breathing and coughing more difficult
- Drugs
 - Sedatives and analgesics
 - Depress neuromuscular activity and respiratory control center
- Increased secretions in the lungs
 - Pneumonia
 - Atelectasis

Gastrointestinal Effects

- Decreased dietary intake
 - Appetite reduced
 - Negative nitrogen imbalance
 - Protein deficit
- Constipation
 - Caused by muscle inactivity and body position
 - Reduced food, fiber, fluid intake
- Obesity
 - When prolonged immobility occurs and caloric intake exceeds energy need

Urinary Effects

- Stasis of urine

- In kidneys or bladder
 - Normal drainage by gravity impeded
- Infection
 - Stasis of urine and calculi are predisposing factors.
- Renal calculi (stones)
 - More likely in people with hypercalcemia
- Bladder infection
 - Common if catheters are used
- Increase in diuresis, resulting in dehydration
 - Variety of causes

Neural and Psychological Effects

- Neural effects

- Continuous pressure on skin and underlying tissue will stimulate mechanoreceptors, pain receptors and others.
- Spasms may occur because of nerve damage, and therefore muscle innervation may ensue.

- Psychological effects

- Effects of pain and lack of control over the environment
 - May cause depression and health-related problems

Effects of Immobility on Children

- Immobilized for extended period of time
 - Normal growth and development often delayed
- Contractures and loss of muscle tone may affect:
 - Hips
 - Spine
 - Hands and feet
- Mobility returns.
 - Catch-up growth possible