



Patient Information on

# Managing Breathlessness

**Leaflet 3:** Breathing techniques to ease breathlessness

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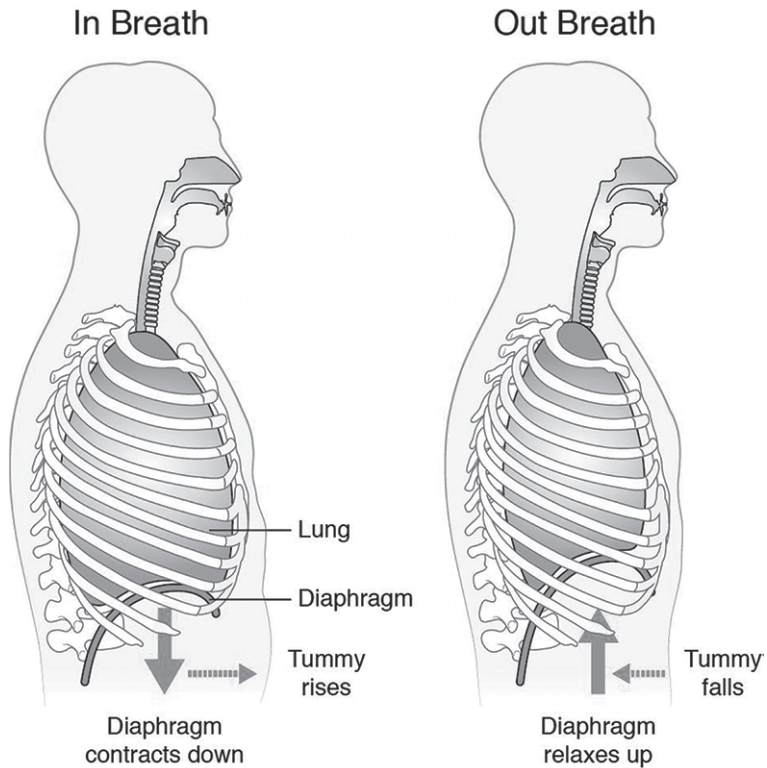
## Document history

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**The information given below is designed to help you manage your stable long term breathlessness. If your breathing is getting worse or you are experiencing breathlessness as a new feeling, it is important to seek medical advice from your GP.**

### **Muscles involved in breathing**

The main muscle of breathing is the diaphragm. This is a large flat sheet of muscle covering the base of your rib cage. As you breathe in, it moves down to help draw the air into your lungs, and your tummy rises. When you breathe out it relaxes, returning to its natural dome shape and allowing your tummy to rest back in. The diaphragm muscle does not tire easily.



### **General advice**

- Avoid breath holding during activities e.g. climbing stairs or bending.
- Try to 'Blow as you go', which means breathing out on effort, e.g. blow out when bending, lifting, reaching or standing up from a chair.
- Try to avoid rushing.
- Try pacing your breathing with your steps e.g. take a breath in and out on each step when climbing the stairs.

## Recovery breathing

### When to use

Use Recovery breathing when you feel extremely breathless or panicky and you are unable to use relaxed tummy breathing.

### How it works

Recovery breathing allows more time for the air to leave your lungs as you breathe out, therefore creating more room for the next breath in. The aim of recovery breathing is to calm your breathing until you can breathe smoothly and quietly from your tummy again. For further information on positions to ease breathlessness see **Leaflet 4**.

## The 3F's of recovery breathing

**Fan**

**Forward** lean position

**Focus** on long or relaxed breaths out

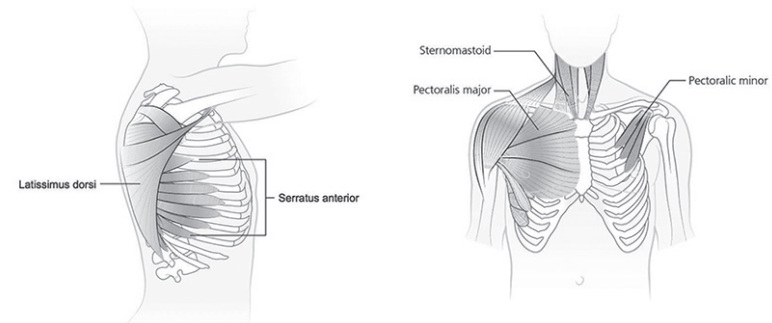
People with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema or asthma may prefer **long** breaths out, perhaps through pursed lips. People with other conditions may find **relaxed** breaths out suit them better.

### Pursed lips breathing

Recovery breathing allows more time for the air to leave your lungs as you breathe out, therefore creating more room for the next breath in. The aim of recovery breathing is to calm your breathing until you can breathe smoothly and quietly from your tummy again. For further information on positions to ease breathlessness see **Leaflet 4**.

## Breathing accessory muscles

There are many muscles around your neck, upper chest and shoulders with the role of moving your neck and arms. However, when you are breathless, these muscles can pull on your ribs to help with breathing. These muscles are therefore called breathing accessory muscles.



It is normal to use these muscles for short periods of time when very breathless however they are not designed to help with breathing for long periods. They require extra energy and effort to use, and fatigue far quicker than the diaphragm. When used unnecessarily, these muscles can unhelpfully focus the breathing to the upper chest, making the breathing pattern inefficient. With prolonged overuse they may become tight, stiff and sore.

It is normal to use your breathing accessory muscles when breathless but also important to relax and 'switch them off' once the breathlessness episode has past. Try to focus your breathing movement on your tummy (diaphragm) as much as possible and keep your breathing accessory muscles in 'reserve'.

## Breathing techniques

### Relaxed tummy breathing

#### When to use

Relaxed tummy breathing may help you recover quicker from breathlessness after activity. It may also help your breathing to settle if you feel panicky. You may wish use this breathing method with the hand held fan (**Leaflet 2**) and a position to ease breathlessness (**Leaflet 4**).

## How it works

Relaxed tummy breathing is sometimes known as breathing control. The aim is to move from fast, upper chest breathing to relaxed, slow tummy breathing. This breathing technique helps to make your breathing as efficient as possible by focusing on breathing from your diaphragm, with the upper chest relaxed.

### Fast, panicky, upper chest breathing



### Relaxed tummy breathing



## The 3R's of Relaxed tummy breathing



**Rise** the tummy as you breathe in.

**Relax** the breath out.

**Rest** and wait for the next breath to come

Breathing from the tummy often does not come naturally. You should therefore practise relaxed tummy breathing when you are not breathless for 10 minutes at a time, at least twice a day. This will help you master the technique.

Before practising make sure you are in a comfortable position, with your head and back supported and your shoulders and upper chest relaxed. Place one hand on your tummy. Feel the tummy rise and expand as you breathe in and relax down as you breathe out. Breathe gently when practising; there should only be a slight movement of your tummy at rest.

### 'Breathe low and slow, relax, let go'

If you have a tendency to breathe with small, fast breaths from the top of your chest you may find taking slower, deeper breaths from your tummy helps to ease breathlessness.

### Breathe a rectangle

When practising relaxed tummy breathing some people like to imagine a wave, as pictured above. Other people may prefer the image of a rectangle. Wherever you are, there is often a rectangle to be seen, whether this is a book, a TV, computer or tablet screen, a door, window, tabletop or even a picture on the wall.

Follow the sides of the rectangle with your eyes as you tummy breathe. Gradually slow the speed of which your eyes move around the edge of the shape to slow your breathing.

