



International Foundation for
Gastrointestinal Disorders

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Coping with IBS from the Inside Out: Relaxation Techniques to Manage Symptoms

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You've been to the doctor and you've had all of the tests. The diagnosis you've been given is irritable bowel syndrome or IBS . . . now what?

Dealing with a chronic gastrointestinal disorder such as IBS can be distressing. You may have days where you don't want to leave the house. You may feel you are sensitive to certain foods and/or have made significant restrictions to your diet. You may feel abdominal cramping one minute and bloating the next. You may walk into a room and check to see where the nearest restroom is, and may even avoid social situations more than you would like. Your bowel symptoms may feel unpredictable and you wish there was something more you could do to regain a sense of control of your life.

If this sounds familiar, you are not alone. IBS is a common digestive/gastrointestinal disorder that affects 10–20% of the population. Individuals with IBS experience abdominal pain or discomfort associated with episodes of constipation and/or diarrhea, and sometimes various other symptoms. Doctors refer to IBS as a “functional” disorder, meaning that there is no visible explanation for the symptoms. In other words, no evidence of tissue damage, inflammation, or disease appears on traditional tests such as an x-ray or blood test. Instead, there is a difficulty with the way the bowels function. This can result in changes in bowel sensation and motility (contractions). For example, the bowels may move too much or too often, and sometimes they don't move enough or often enough.

Your doctor or other health care provider may have suggested that your IBS is “stress-related.” In no way does this mean that your symptoms are “all in your head.” Rather, your doctor is referring to the ways in which the brain and digestive system communicate and interact with each other, commonly referred to as the “brain-gut connection.” In response to either a significant physical (e.g., bowel infection) or a psychological stressor (e.g., change of job, change in role in life), a disturbance in these complex interactions often can lead to the first onset of symptoms or aggravate symptoms you are already having.

In order to regain a sense of control and better manage your symptoms, there are several steps you can take.

Learn about IBS to gain a better understanding of what your body is experiencing. IBS may be a topic you

have a difficult time discussing with others, but as you begin to educate yourself, you will find that you are not alone and there are many available resources to assist you.

It is often useful to identify possible factors that trigger or aggravate symptoms. Begin by keeping track of your symptoms and noting when they are more likely to occur. Some individuals find it useful to keep a diary of their symptoms, recording such information as when and where symptoms began, what situation(s) precipitated the symptoms, the nature and severity of symptoms, and how one was feeling at the time. [IFFGD has available a *Personal Daily Diary* for this purpose.] Try this for seven to ten days and see if you notice any patterns. Keep in mind, the way persons experience IBS symptoms and respond to treatments is highly individualized. Discuss your findings with your healthcare provider to help develop a management or treatment plan best suited to your circumstances.

Relaxation Techniques

Given that IBS is a disorder of brain-gut and mind-body interactions, many individuals find symptom relief and an improved sense of well-being when they incorporate simple relaxation techniques into their daily lives. Although stress is inevitable, if not managed well, it can become detrimental to one's physical and emotional health. Thus, a regular practice of deep relaxation is associated with several health benefits including: a reduction of generalized anxiety, increased energy levels and productivity, improved concentration and memory, improved sleep, decreased fatigue, increased sense of self-confidence, and reduced muscle tension.

Whether you have five minutes or one hour to spare, regular use of the relaxation exercises discussed here will help you to feel more in control of your symptoms, while also promoting positive self-care. It is best to practice on a daily basis and, if possible, at the same time each day. Most people prefer to do the exercises either just upon awakening or prior to bedtime.

Here is a description of three widely used relaxation exercises – diaphragmatic/abdominal breathing, progressive muscle relaxation, and visualization/positive imagery.

Diaphragmatic/Abdominal Breathing

To locate your diaphragm, place your hand above your belly button, just below your ribcage. Practicing

abdominal breathing involves allowing your breath to travel deep into your diaphragm.

- To begin, close your eyes (if you desire) and become aware of your breathing. Notice the way the air feels as it travels in through your nostrils and then out. Next, take a long, slow deep breath inward, bringing the breath all the way down into your abdomen (to know if you are doing this correctly, you should feel your hand rising as you inhale.)
- When you've taken your breath inward, pause briefly and then exhale slowly through your nose or mouth, depending on your preference.
- Continue this exercise taking 5–10 slow, deep inhalations and exhalations. It is important to keep your breathing slow and rhythmic. To help you slow down, practice counting to four on the inhalation and exhalation, pausing in between. The process will be as follows:
 - Inhale to the count of four 1...2...3...4. Pause. Exhale to the count of four 1...2...3...4.
 - Some people enjoy saying a word or mantra to themselves on the inhalations and exhalations. For example, Inhale *R-E-L-A-X*...Pause. Exhale *R-E-L-A-X*.

There is no single right way, so choose whatever feels most comfortable for you.

Continue this process 5–10 times. If you begin to feel faint or light-headed, stop the breathing for 15–20 seconds and then begin again.

Progressive Muscle Relaxation

This method of relaxation focuses on the tensing and then relaxing of the various muscle groups. When used in combination with abdominal breathing, this method of relaxation can have profound effects on one's level of tension and anxiety by promoting a state of deep relaxation.

This exercise may take approximately 20–25 minutes to complete. Although this may feel like a significant time commitment, keep in mind the positive results you will experience when you give yourself permission to take this personal time. Allow yourself to put aside your worries during this time, realizing you can always return to them later.

- To begin, find a comfortable space where you can sit or lie down and where you are free from

distractions. Take 3–4 deep abdominal breaths, inhaling and exhaling slowly and rhythmically as discussed above. You may wish to close your eyes for this exercise.

- Begin by tensing the muscles in your forehead, making a frown. Hold this for 3–4 seconds and release the tension. Notice the difference in sensation between the tensing and relaxing of these muscles.
- Next, squeeze your eyelids together for the same count. Hold and release the tension, letting your eyelids become heavy and relaxed.
- Wrinkle your nose for several seconds. Hold and relax.
- Move to your jaw. Tense, hold and relax these muscles.
- Allow all of the muscles in your face to relax. Imagine the tension draining away. Take a nice, deep breath in and then out.
- Next, move to the muscles in your neck. Slowly roll your head from one side to the other. Reverse directions and do this again. Imagine your neck muscles feeling loose and relaxed.
- Shrug your shoulders, bringing them up tightly toward your ears. Hold for a count of three and then relax them.
- Move to your upper and lower arms and fists, tightening and then releasing the tension. Allow your arms and hands to hang limply by your side. Feel the tension draining from your shoulders through your arms and hands.
- Take another slow, deep breath inward and tighten your abdominal muscles. Hold this for three counts and then slowly exhale, focusing on the warmth and positive sensation you are feeling.
- Next, focus on tensing your upper legs. Hold and then release the tension. Slowly move to your lower legs and calf muscles. Again, hold and release.
- Now move to your feet and ankles. Point your toes toward you, hold and then release. Circle your ankles in both directions, releasing any tension you may be feeling in this area.

- Now take 2–3 slow, deep breaths. Scan your body to see if there are any areas where you are still feeling tension. If there are, direct your attention to these areas, tensing and relaxing them as you have just done. Imagine the tension being completely drained, leaving you feeling a sense of warmth and heaviness.

Enjoy this feeling of relaxation for several minutes. Allow yourself 3–4 deep abdominal breaths before resuming your breathing to its normal pace. When you are ready, open your eyes, stretch, and reorient yourself to your surroundings.

You may want to tape the above exercise on an audiocassette to help guide you through it. As stated above, it is best to practice the exercise on a daily basis to gain its full benefits. As you become more familiar with the exercise, you may find you are able to complete it in 20 minutes or less.

Visualization/Positive Imagery

This form of relaxation involves using your mind to imagine yourself in a calm, peaceful and relaxing place. By focusing on such a place, your attention is diverted away from worrisome thoughts.

- Begin by closing your eyes and imagining a peaceful, relaxing scene or place. You may imagine a sandy beach, a quiet meadow, a lush countryside, or other place.
- Take a few deep breaths and as you do so, imagine yourself in this very place. Take a look around. What do you see? What do you feel? Imagine the rich colors. Imagine the warmth of the sun or breeze of the wind. Notice any sounds that are present. Imagine yourself enjoying the beauty of what surrounds you. Make full use of your senses as you visualize yourself in this scene, feeling a sense of peace and calmness with your troubles out of sight.
- In addition to imagining a peaceful scene, you may also wish to visualize yourself feeling free from the pain and discomfort of your IBS symptoms.
 - Identify where your discomfort is predominant.
 - Take several long, slow, deep breaths and go to that area.
 - Imagine releasing the tension and discomfort there, feeling yourself relaxed and in control.

- You may also wish to simply imagine your body as you would like it to feel...calm, relaxed and without pain.

Stay with this scene (or scenes) for as long as you need to and know that you can return to it at any time, when feeling tense, anxious, or stressed. As mentioned, you may also wish to imagine this scene when you are feeling any pain or discomfort.

This form of relaxation, while powerful, also takes practice, as our minds can become easily distracted with other thoughts. Realize this is normal and natural. Do not become upset with yourself. Instead, without judgment, gently bring yourself back to focusing on your peaceful scene and your breathing.

Summary

By taking the time to educate yourself about IBS, identifying possible triggers of your symptoms, and practicing the relaxation exercises discussed here, you will be taking positive and active steps to help better cope with and manage your symptoms. Furthermore, you will be giving your body and mind the personal time and attention it deserves to more productively deal with any stress or anxiety that may come your way. Be sure to have patience with yourself as learning these skills takes time.

Lastly, don't be afraid to ask for help. Dealing with IBS can be extremely frustrating and overwhelming. Seeking professional help does not in any way imply weakness. On the contrary, recognizing the need for help is both a sign of strength and your determination to live a productive and meaningful life – you certainly deserve it!

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About IFFGD

The International Foundation for Gastrointestinal Disorders (IFFGD) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit education and research organization. We work to promote awareness, scientific advancement, and improved care for people affected by chronic digestive conditions. Our mission is to inform, assist, and support people affected by gastrointestinal disorders. Founded in 1991, we rely on donors to carry out our mission. Visit our websites at: www.iffgd.org or www.aboutIBS.org.

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