

The Role of Exercise in Managing Gastroparesis Symptoms

Levent Diamanti*

Department of Surgical Sciences, University of Michigan, Michigan, USA

Introduction

Exercise tailored to individual needs and capabilities, can offer a range of benefits in alleviating symptoms and improving overall well-being for those living with gastroparesis. Before delving into the role of exercise, it's crucial to understand gastroparesis itself. This condition occurs when the stomach muscles and nerves responsible for emptying food into the small intestine are damaged or dysfunctional. As a result, food remains in the stomach for an extended period, leading to various symptoms that can vary in severity and duration among individuals [1]. Regular physical activity can stimulate the gastrointestinal tract, promoting better digestion and bowel movements. For individuals with gastroparesis, gentle exercises such as walking, cycling, or yoga can help stimulate stomach contractions and facilitate the movement of food through the digestive system. Living with a chronic condition like gastroparesis can be stressful and anxiety-inducing. Exercise is a proven stress-reliever, as it triggers the release of endorphins, the body's natural mood elevators. Engaging in activities like swimming or tai chi can help reduce stress levels, which, in turn, may alleviate certain gastroparesis symptoms exacerbated by stress. Weight management is crucial for individuals with gastroparesis, as excessive weight gain or loss can worsen symptoms. Regular exercise, combined with a balanced diet, can help individuals maintain a healthy weight. Additionally, physical activity can improve muscle tone and metabolism, which may aid in weight management efforts.

Description

Beyond its physiological benefits, exercise can enhance overall well-being by boosting energy levels, improving sleep quality and enhancing self-esteem. These psychological benefits are particularly important for individuals coping with the challenges of gastroparesis, as they can contribute to a more positive outlook and better coping strategies. While gastroparesis presents numerous challenges, incorporating regular exercise into a comprehensive management plan can offer significant benefits in symptom relief and overall well-being. By adopting a cautious and tailored approach to physical activity, individuals with gastroparesis can take proactive steps toward improving their quality of life and managing their condition more effectively. Always remember to consult with a healthcare professional before making any significant changes to your exercise routine or treatment plan [2,3]. Many individuals with gastroparesis also have diabetes, as diabetes is one of the leading causes of the condition. Exercise plays a crucial role in managing blood sugar levels, which is especially important for individuals with diabetic gastroparesis. Physical activity helps the body use insulin more effectively, leading to better blood sugar control. By incorporating regular exercise into their routine, individuals with gastroparesis can better manage their diabetes and minimize fluctuations in blood sugar levels, which can exacerbate gastroparesis symptoms [4].

Gut motility refers to the movement of food and waste through the digestive tract. Gastroparesis disrupts normal gut motility, leading to symptoms such

as nausea, bloating and abdominal discomfort. Exercise can promote gut motility by stimulating the muscles in the digestive tract and encouraging the movement of food through the stomach and intestines. Activities that involve rhythmic movements, such as walking, jogging, or swimming, can be particularly effective in promoting gut motility and reducing symptoms of gastroparesis. Individuals with gastroparesis may struggle to absorb nutrients from food due to delayed gastric emptying. This can lead to nutritional deficiencies and exacerbate symptoms of fatigue and weakness. Regular exercise can help enhance nutrient absorption by improving blood flow to the digestive organs and promoting the efficient uptake of nutrients from the intestines. By combining exercise with a nutrient-rich diet, individuals with gastroparesis can optimize their nutritional status and support overall health and well-being [5]. Maintaining a strong immune system is essential for individuals with gastroparesis, as they may be more susceptible to infections and other complications due to compromised digestive function. Exercise has been shown to boost immune function by increasing circulation, promoting the production of immune cells and reducing inflammation. By incorporating regular exercise into their routine, individuals with gastroparesis can strengthen their immune system and reduce their risk of infections and other complications.

Conclusion

Incorporating a variety of exercises into your routine can help you reap the full benefits of physical activity while minimizing the risk of exacerbating gastroparesis symptoms. Remember to listen to your body, work closely with your healthcare team and make adjustments as needed to ensure that your exercise regimen is safe and effective for your individual needs and capabilities. With a balanced approach to exercise and overall self-care, individuals with gastroparesis can better manage their symptoms and improve their quality of life. Exercise plays a pivotal role in managing symptoms of gastroparesis, a condition characterized by delayed stomach emptying. While physical activity might seem counterintuitive for individuals with digestive issues, it can actually offer significant benefits. Regular exercise helps stimulate gastrointestinal motility, aiding in the movement of food through the digestive tract. Moreover, it can improve overall cardiovascular health, which is essential for individuals with gastroparesis, as they may be at a higher risk of cardiovascular complications due to prolonged inactivity. Tailored exercise programs, focusing on low-impact aerobic exercises and strength training, can be particularly beneficial for individuals managing gastroparesis symptoms. By incorporating exercise into their lifestyle, individuals with gastroparesis can enhance their overall well-being and better manage their condition. Moreover, engaging in physical activity can improve sleep quality, which is often disrupted in individuals with gastroparesis. By incorporating exercise into their daily routine, individuals can experience not only physical improvements but also a sense of empowerment and control over their condition.

*Address for Correspondence: Levent Diamanti, Department of Surgical Sciences, University of Michigan, Michigan, USA; E-mail: diamtlevent@gmail.com

Copyright: © 2024 Diamanti L. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Received: 19 March, 2024, Manuscript No. [jdcm-24-136393](#); Editor Assigned: 22 March, 2024, PreQC No. [P-136393](#); Reviewed: 05 April, 2024, QC No. [Q-136393](#); Revised: 10 April, 2024, Manuscript No. [R-136393](#); Published: 17 April, 2024, DOI: [10.37421/2475-3211.2024.9.261](#)

Acknowledgement

None.

Conflict of Interest

None.

References

1. Baggio, Laurie L. and Daniel J. Drucker. "Biology of incretins: GLP-1 and GIP." *Gastroenterology* 132 (2007): 2131-2157.
2. Candeias, Emanuel Monteiro, Inês Carolina Sebastião, Susana Maria Cardoso and Sónia Catarina Correia, et al. "Gut-brain connection: The neuroprotective effects of the anti-diabetic drug liraglutide." *World J Diabetes* 6 (2015): 807.
3. Athauda, Dilan and Thomas Foltynie. "Protective effects of the GLP-1 mimetic exendin-4 in Parkinson's disease." *Neuropharmacology* 136 (2018): 260-270.
4. Denker, Paul S. and Paul E. Dimarco. "Exenatide (exendin-4)-induced pancreatitis: A case report." *Diabetes Care* 29 (2006): 471-472.
5. Robinson, Louise E., Tim A. Holt, Karen Rees and Harpal S. Randeva, et al. "Effects of exenatide and liraglutide on heart rate, blood pressure and body weight: Systematic review and meta-analysis." *BMJ Open* 3 (2013): e001986.

How to cite this article: Diamanti, Levent. "The Role of Exercise in Managing Gastroparesis Symptoms." *J Diabetic Complications Med* 9 (2024): 261.