

How to confidently work with clients with diastasis

Part 1: Anatomy & causes



About me

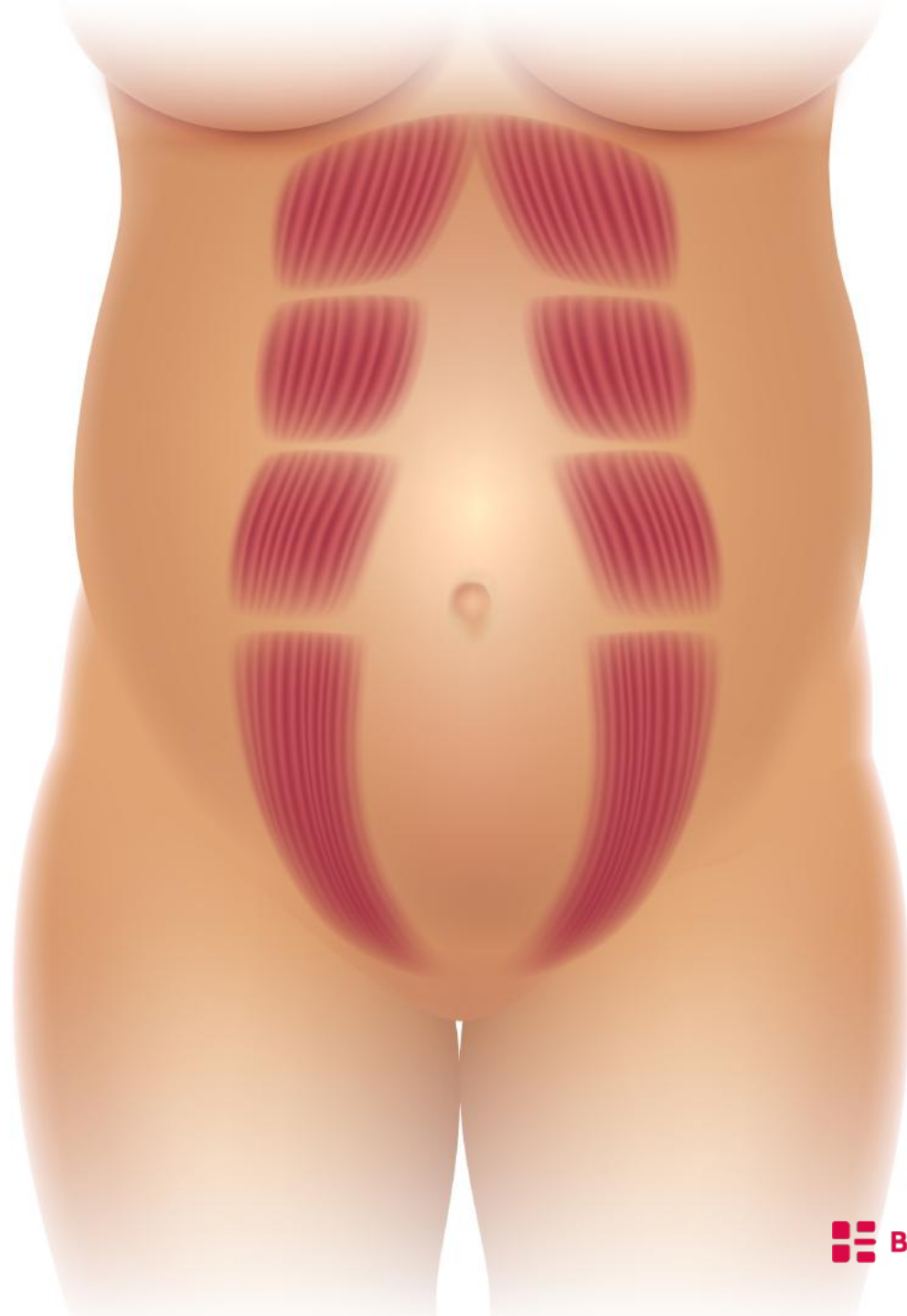
- Bachelor of Exercise & Sport Science, Master of Clinical Exercise Physiology
- CEO of Breathe Education
- My mission is to use science to help you become a better, happier & more successful movement professional
- Coffee person
- Dog person
- Introvert
- Pineapple on pizza person

Learning goals

1. Diastasis is a widening of the linea alba
2. We don't know the normal width of the linea alba
3. All the abdominal muscles insert into the linea alba
4. Rectus abdominis narrows the linea alba, TrA & pelvic floor widen the linea alba
5. Diastasis may be a result of a combination of variation in the internal oblique insertion, less collagen in connective tissue, plus factors that increase intra-abdominal pressure



What diastasis is

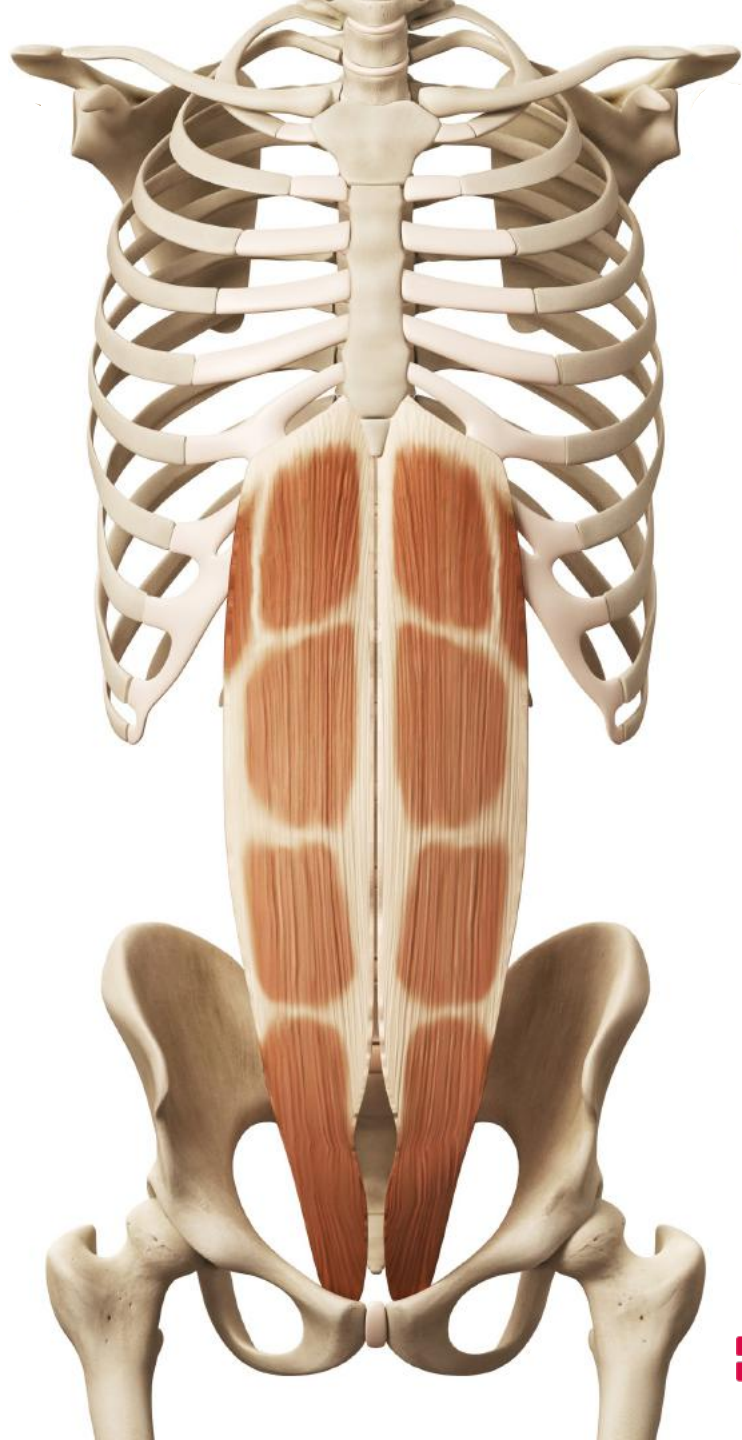


Diastasis Recti Abdominis

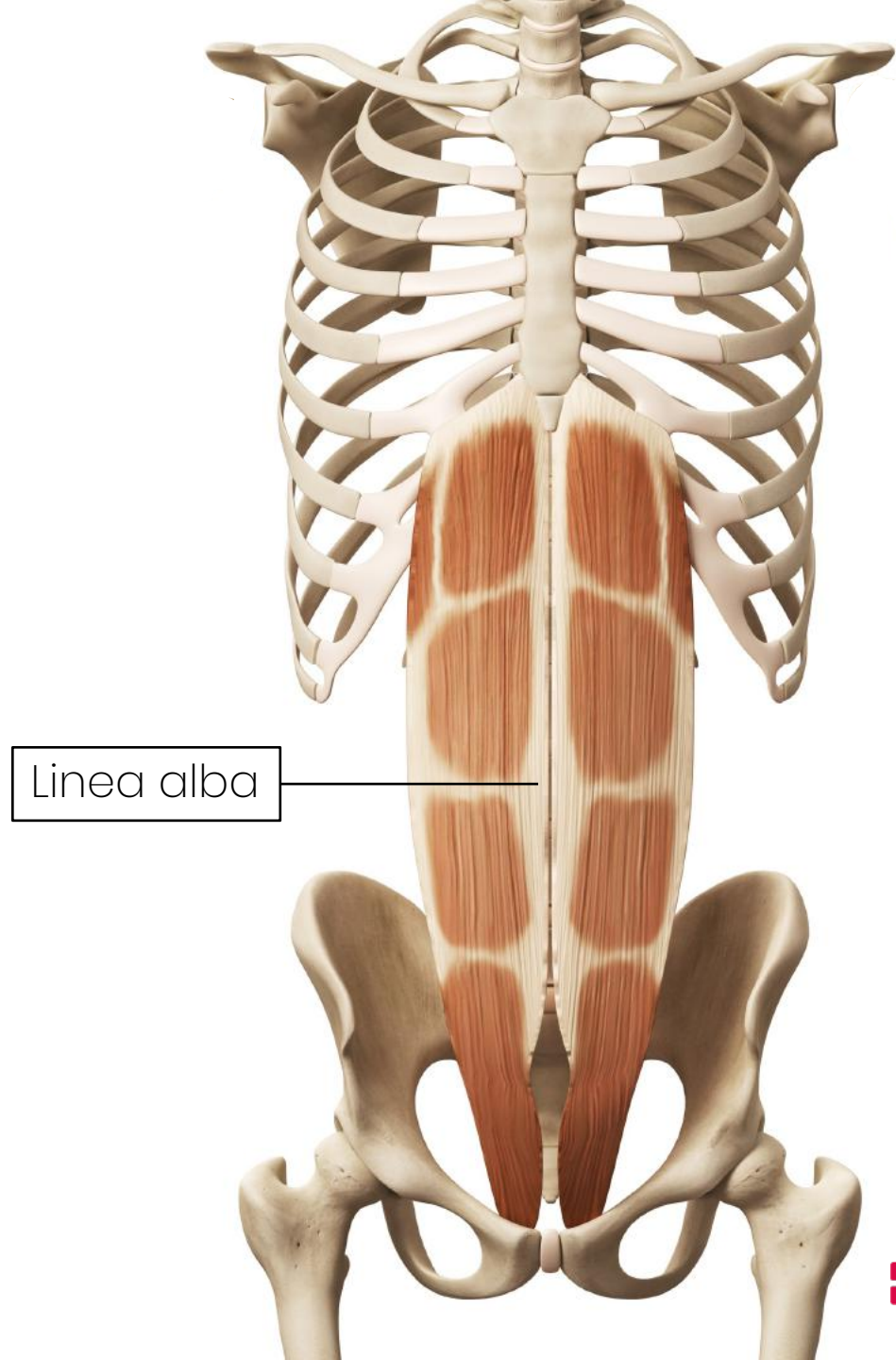
Aka DRAM / DRA / abdominal
separation

Diastasis = separation

Recti = plural of rectus



You have a left
& right rectus
abdominis

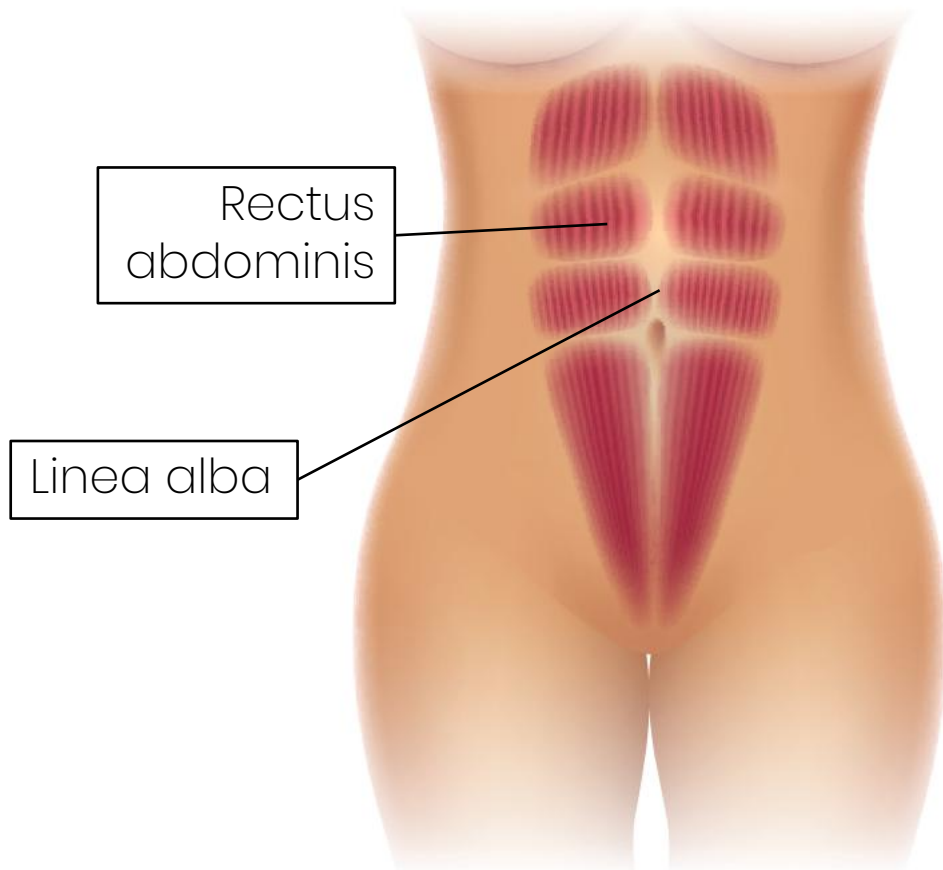


The 2 halves of
the rectus muscle
are separated by
the linea alba

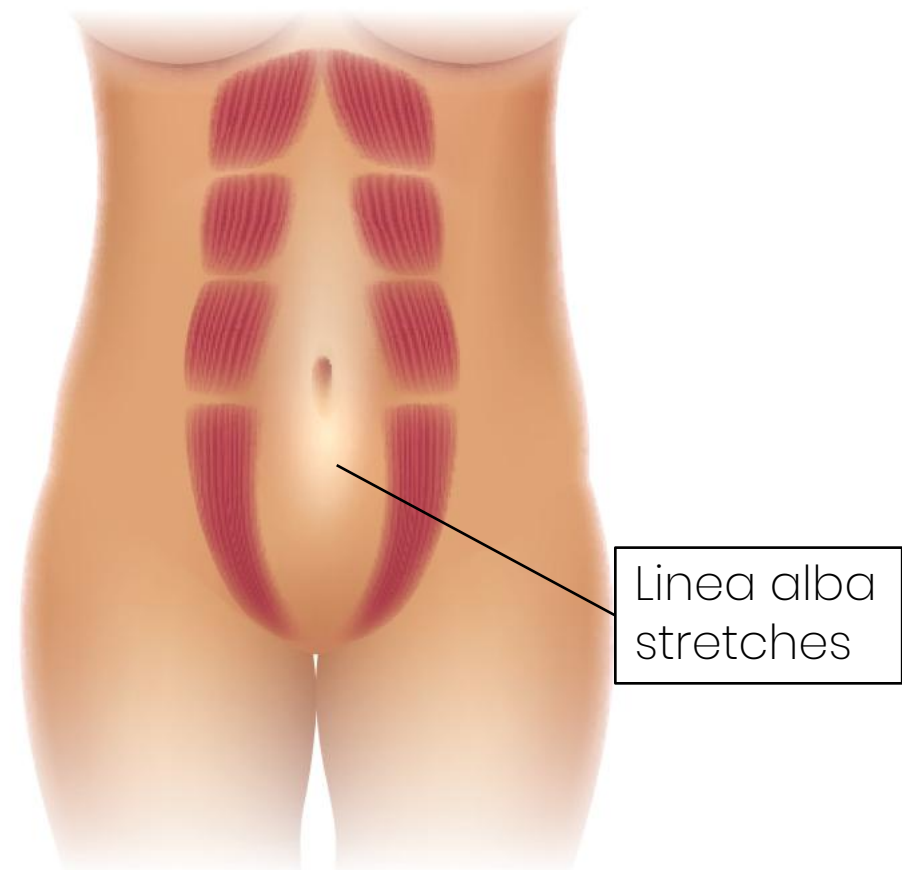
Linea = line

Alba = white

In DRAM the linea alba stretches



Normal



Diastasis recti abdominis muscle
(DRAM)



CT scan

Plumb, A., Windsor, A., & Ross, D. (2021). Contemporary imaging of rectus diastasis and the abdominal wall. *Hernia*, 25(4), 921-927. <https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/plumb2021.pdf>.

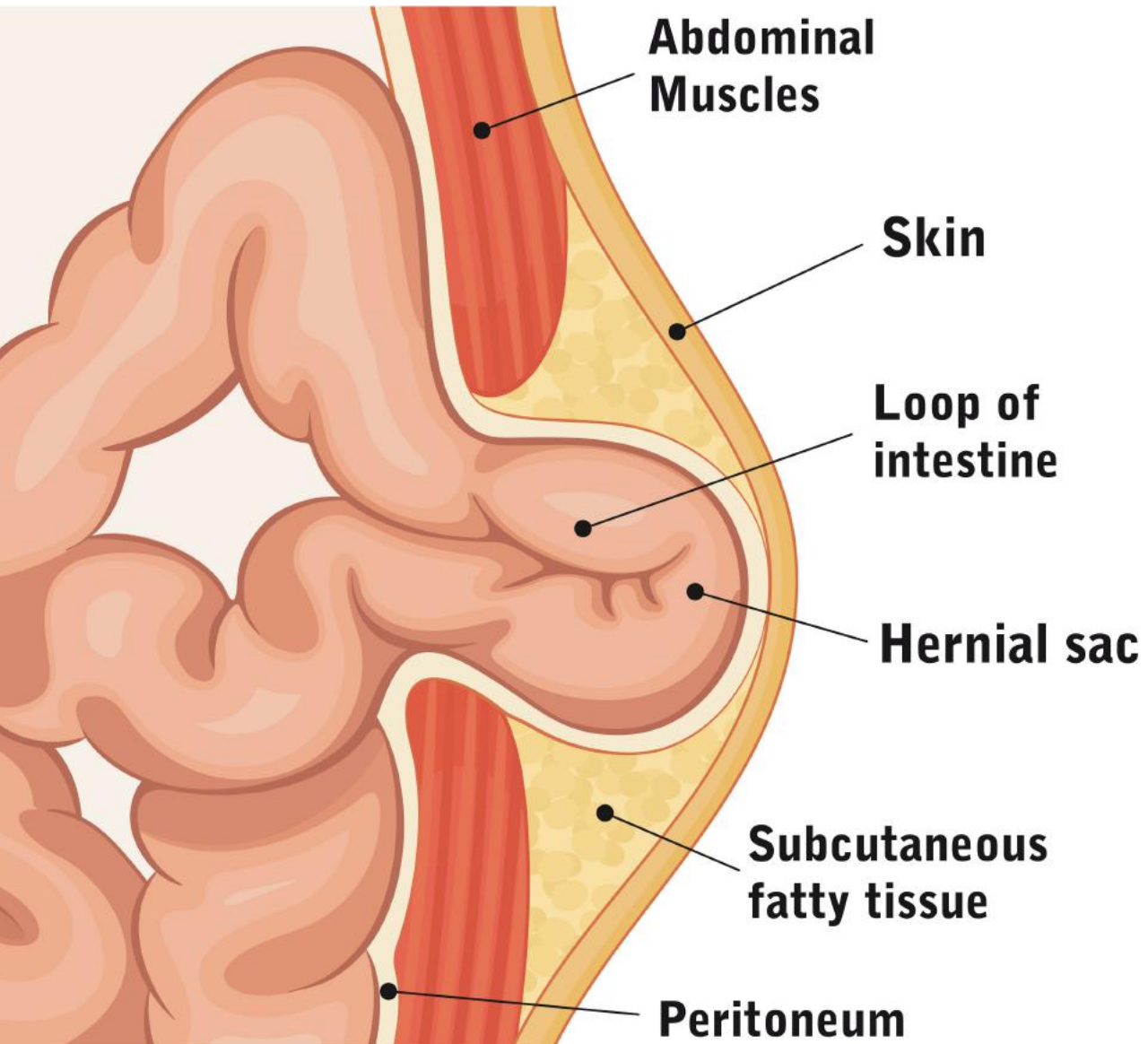


Recti abdominis

Diastasis recti
abdominis

Anatomy IRL

IRL = in real life



Diastasis is different from hernia because the linea alba remains intact

In a ventral hernia a hole forms in the linea alba

Cavalli, M., Aiolfi, A., Bruni, P., Manfredini, L., Lombardo, F., Bonfanti, M., ... Campanelli, G. (2021). Prevalence and risk factors for diastasis recti abdominis: a review and proposal of a new anatomical variation. Hernia, 1-8. <https://be-research-papers.s3.amazonaws.com/Diploma%20lecture%20research%20papers/Lecture%204%20Pre%20and%20postnatal/Cavalli-2021-Prevalence%20and%20risk%20factors%20for%20d.pdf>

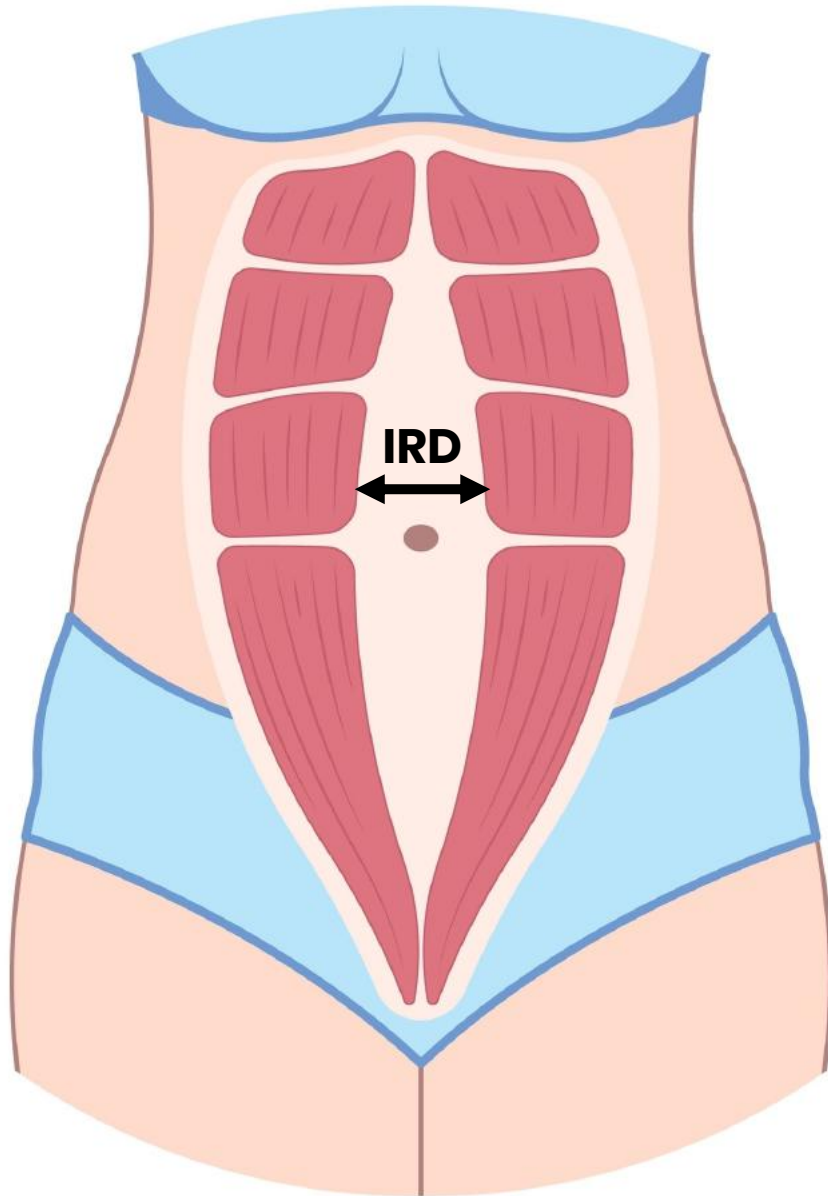


Self-test

- True/False: You have a left and right rectus abdominis
- True/False: The two halves of the rectus abdominis are separated by the linea alba
- True/False: Diastasis recti abdominis is a widening of the linea alba



Why we don't
know the
normal width of
the linea alba



Diastasis is
measured by
inter-recti
distance **IRD**

IRD = the distance between the
left & right halves of the rectus
abdominis muscle



There is no single agreed definition of diastasis

van de Water, A., & Benjamin, D. (2016). Measurement methods to assess diastasis of the rectus abdominis muscle (DRAM): A systematic review of their measurement properties and meta-analytic reliability generalisation. *Manual Therapy*(21), 41-53. <https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/vandewater2016.pdf>

Because studies on the “normal” width of the linea alba:

- Use different measurement methods: calipers, fingers, ultrasound
- Measure at different locations above or below the navel
- Measure in different body positions standing, seated, supine
- Measure with abdominal muscles relaxed or contracted

Cavalli, M., Aiolfi, A., Bruni, P., Manfredini, L., Lombardo, F., Bonfanti, M., . . . Campanelli, G. (2021). Prevalence and risk factors for diastasis recti abdominis: a review and proposal of a new anatomical variation. Hernia, 1-8. <https://be-research-papers.s3.amazonaws.com/Diploma%20lecture%20research%20papers/Lecture%201%20Pre%20and%20postnatal/Cavalli-2021-Prevalence%20and%20risk%20factors%20for%20d.pdf>



Prevalence and risk factors for diastasis recti abdominis: a review and proposal of a new anatomical variation

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Abstract

Purpose Diastasis recti abdominis (DRA) or rectus diastasis is an acquired condition in which the rectus muscles are separated by an abnormal distance along their length, but with no fascia defect. To date there is no consensus about risk factors for DRA. The aim of this article is to critically review the literature about prevalence and risk factor of DRA.

“The real prevalence of DRA is unknown because the prevalence rate varies with measurement method, measurement site and judgment criteria, but it is certainly an extremely frequent condition.”

Cavalli, M., Aiolfi, A., Bruni, P., Manfredini, L., Lombardo, F., Bonfanti, M., . . . Campanelli, G. (2021). Prevalence and risk factors for diastasis recti abdominis: a review and proposal of a new anatomical variation. *Hernia*, 1–8. <https://be-research-papers.s3.amazonaws.com/Diploma%20lecture%20research%20papers/Lecture%2041%20Pre%20and%20postnatal/Cavalli-2021-Prevalence%20and%20risk%20factors%20for%20d.pdf>



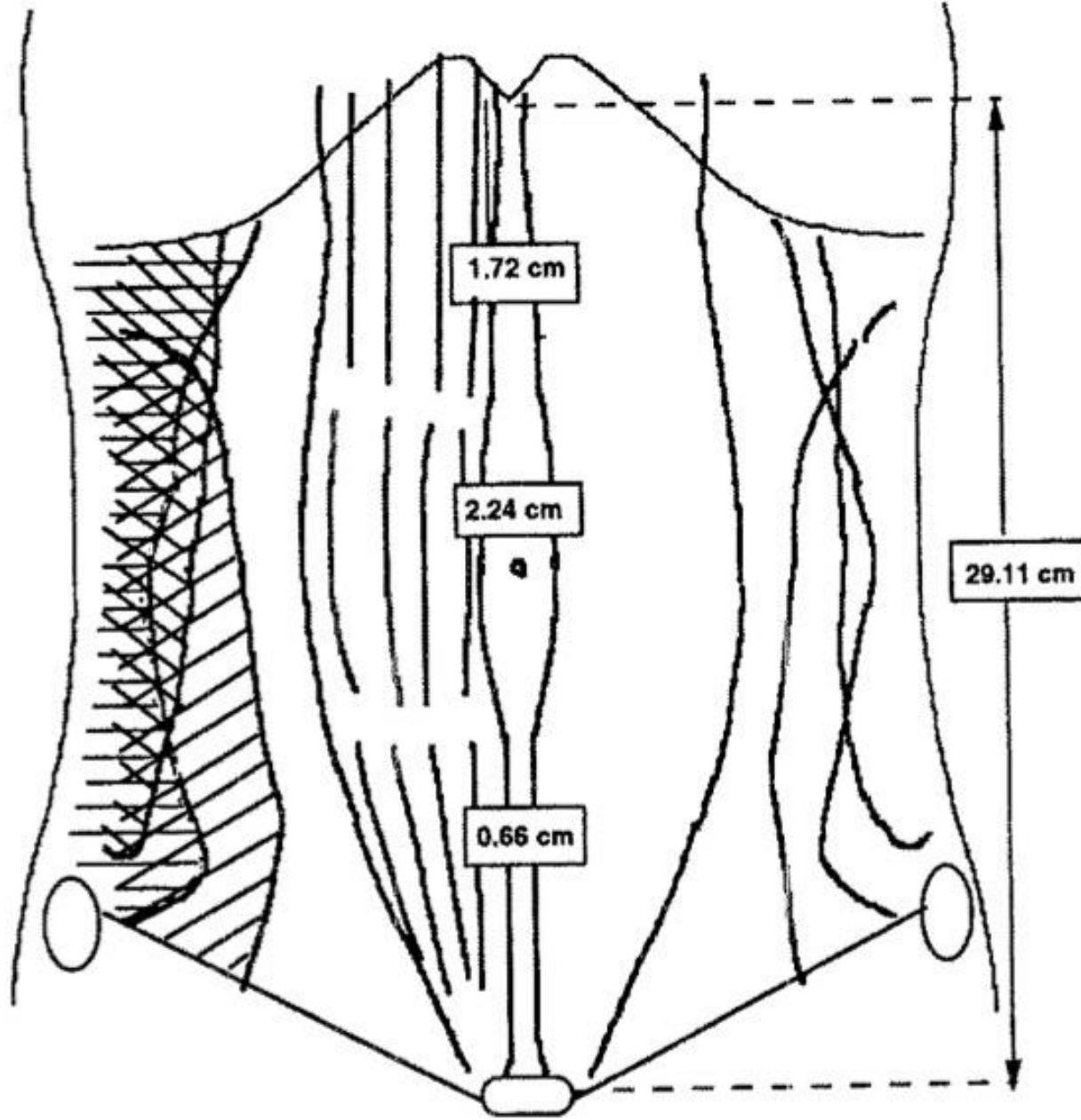
The avg width of the linea alba in men & nulliparous women is 2.2cm

Nulliparous = never been pregnant

Parous = to give birth

*Measured with ultrasound 3cm above the navel, in supine with the neck flexed, legs straight and rectus relaxed.

Beer, G. M., Schuster, A., Seifert, B., Manestar, M., Mihic-Probst, D., & Weber, S. A. (2009). The normal width of the linea alba in nulliparous women. *Clinical anatomy*, 22(6), 706-711. <https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/beer2009.pdf>



RECTUS

EXTERNAL OBLIQUE

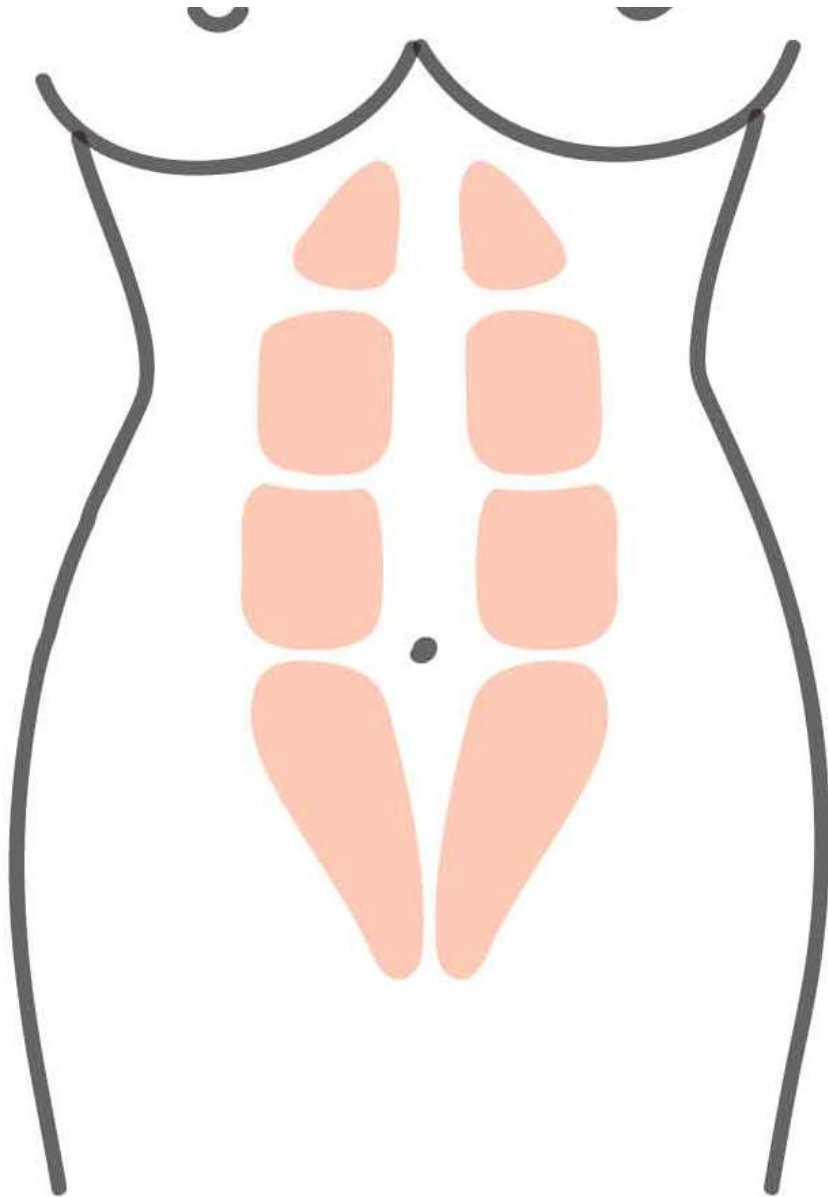
INTERNAL OBLIQUE

TRANSVERSE

BREATHE EDUCATION

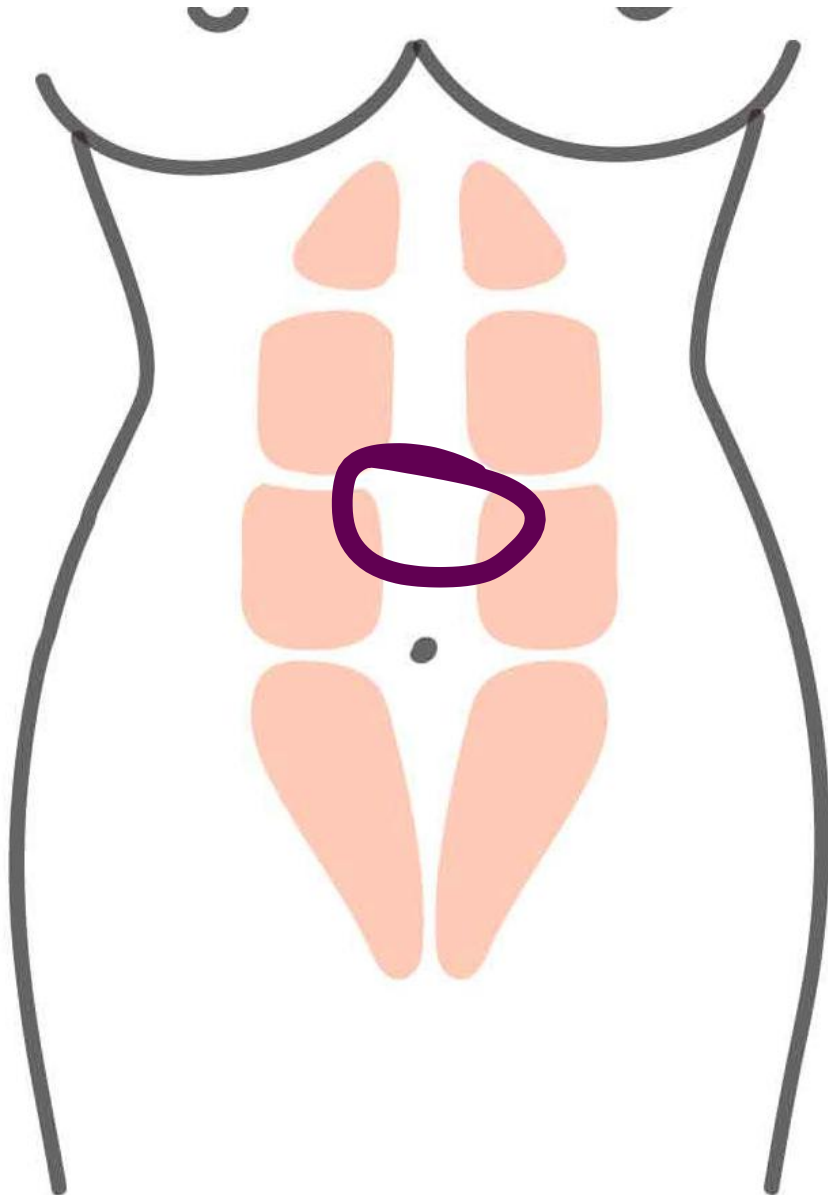
Rath et al.
defined diastasis
as IRD >2.7cm at
the level of the
navel

Rath, A, Attali, P, Dumas, J, Goldlust, D, Zhang, J, & Chevrel, J. (1996).
The abdominal linea alba: an anatomico-radiologic and
biomechanical study. Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy, 18(4), 281-
288. [https://be-lecture-
notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/rath1996.pdf](https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/rath1996.pdf)



Candido et al.
define diastasis
as IRD >2.5cm
anywhere on the
linea alba

Candido, G., Lo, T., & Janssen, P. (2005). Risk factors for diastasis of the recti abdominis. JOURNAL-ASSOCIATION OF CHARTERED PHYSIOTHERAPISTS IN WOMENS HEALTH, 97, 49. <https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/riskfactorsfordiastatis.pdf>



The surgeon general defines diastasis as separation of more than 2.2cm, 3cm above the navel

Mommers, E. H. H., Ponten, J. E. H., Al Omar, A. K., de Vries Reilingh, T. S., Bouvy, N. D., & Nienhuijs, S. W. (2017). The general surgeon's perspective of rectus diastasis. A systematic review of treatment options. *Surgical Endoscopy*, 31(12), 4934-4949. doi:10.1007/s00464-017-5607-9
<https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/Mommers-2017-The%20general%20surgeon%E2%80%99s%20perspective.pdf>

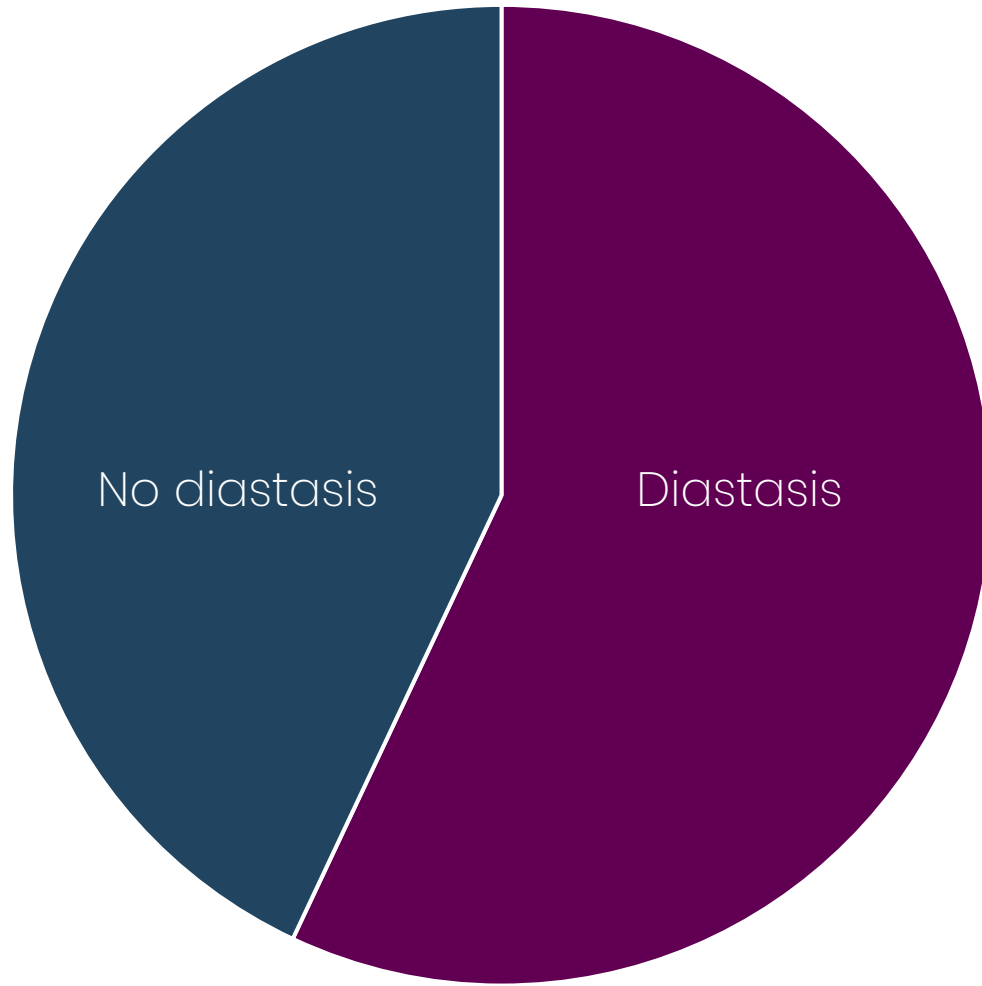


2022 research
found IRD of up
to 3.4cm is
normal

Measured with CT in supine, 3cm
above the umbilicus

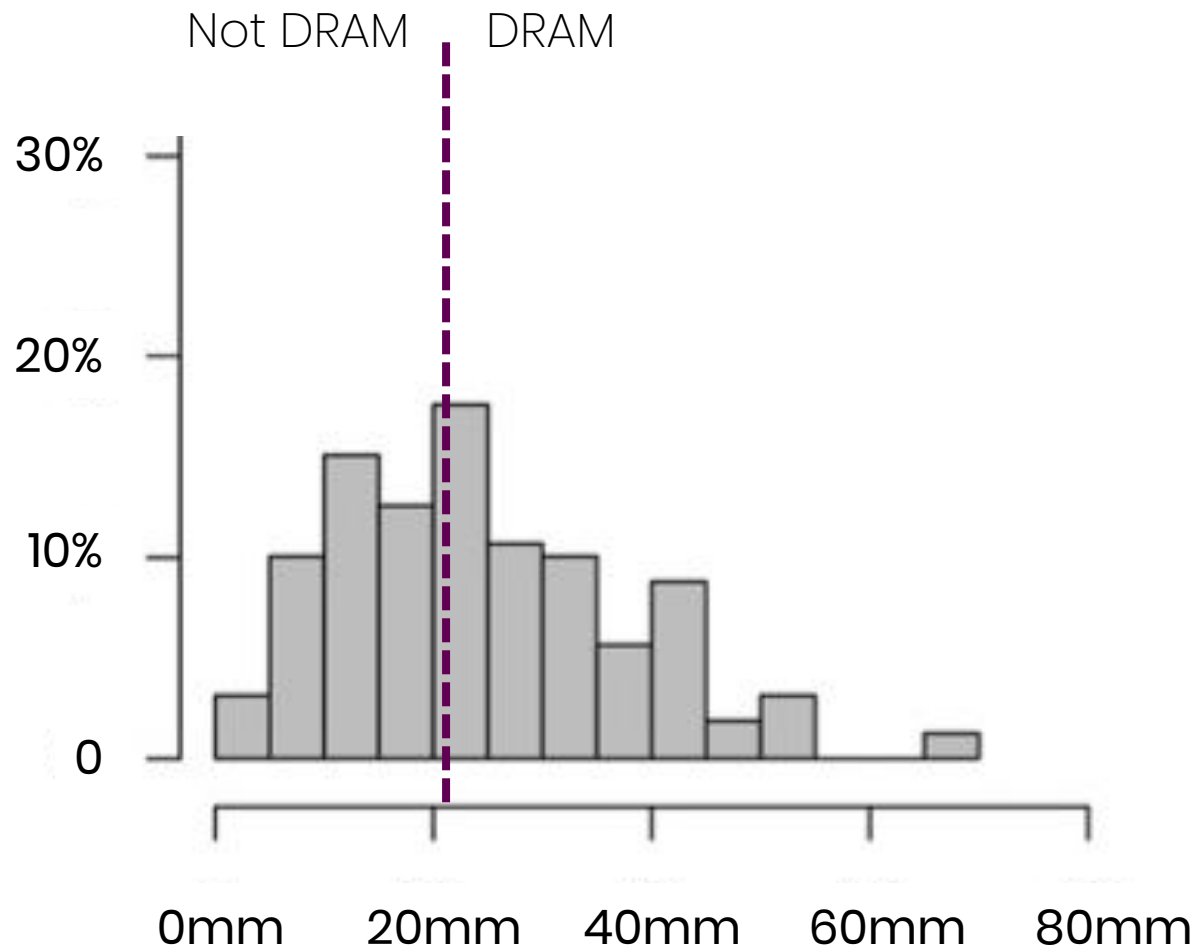
Kaufmann, R., Reiner, C., Dietz, U., Clavien, P., Vonlanthen, R., & Käser, S. (2022). Normal width of the linea alba, prevalence, and risk factors for diastasis recti abdominis in adults, a cross-sectional study. *Hernia*, 26(2), 609-618. . https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/Kaufmann2022_Article_NormalWidthOfTheLineaAlbaPreva.pdf

Pain-free people



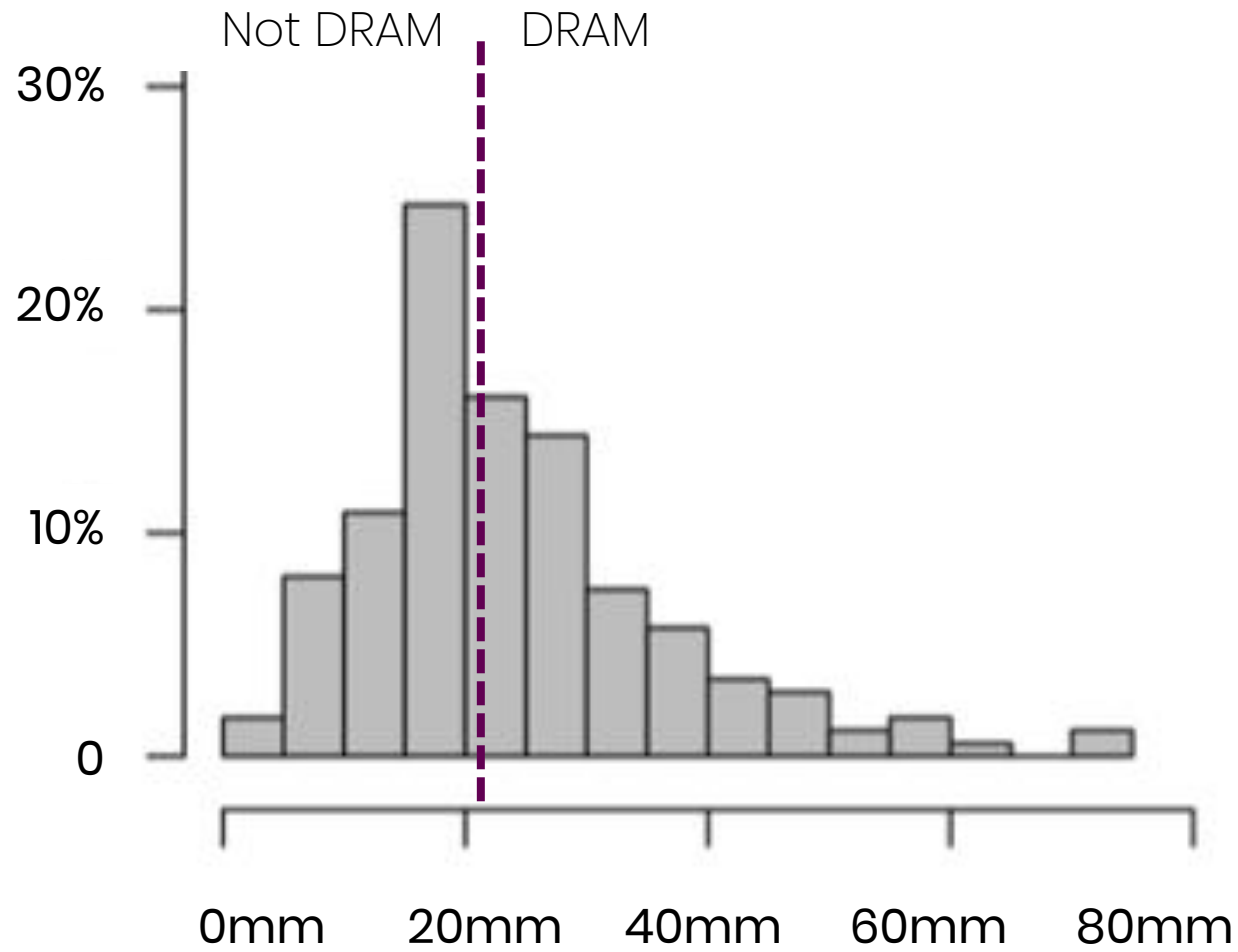
57% of pain-free women have diastasis

Kaufmann, R., Reiner, C., Dietz, U., Clavien, P., Vonlanthen, R., & Käser, S. (2022). Normal width of the linea alba, prevalence, and risk factors for diastasis recti abdominis in adults, a cross-sectional study. *Hernia*, 26(2), 609-618. . https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/Kaufmann2022_Article_NormalWidthOfTheLineaAlbaPreva.pdf



IRD of asymptomatic women

Kaufmann, R., Reiner, C., Dietz, U., Clavien, P., Vonlanthen, R., & Käser, S. (2022). Normal width of the linea alba, prevalence, and risk factors for diastasis recti abdominis in adults, a cross-sectional study. *Hernia*, 26(2), 609-618. https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/Kaufmann2022_Article_NormalWidthOfTheLineaAlbaPreva.pdf



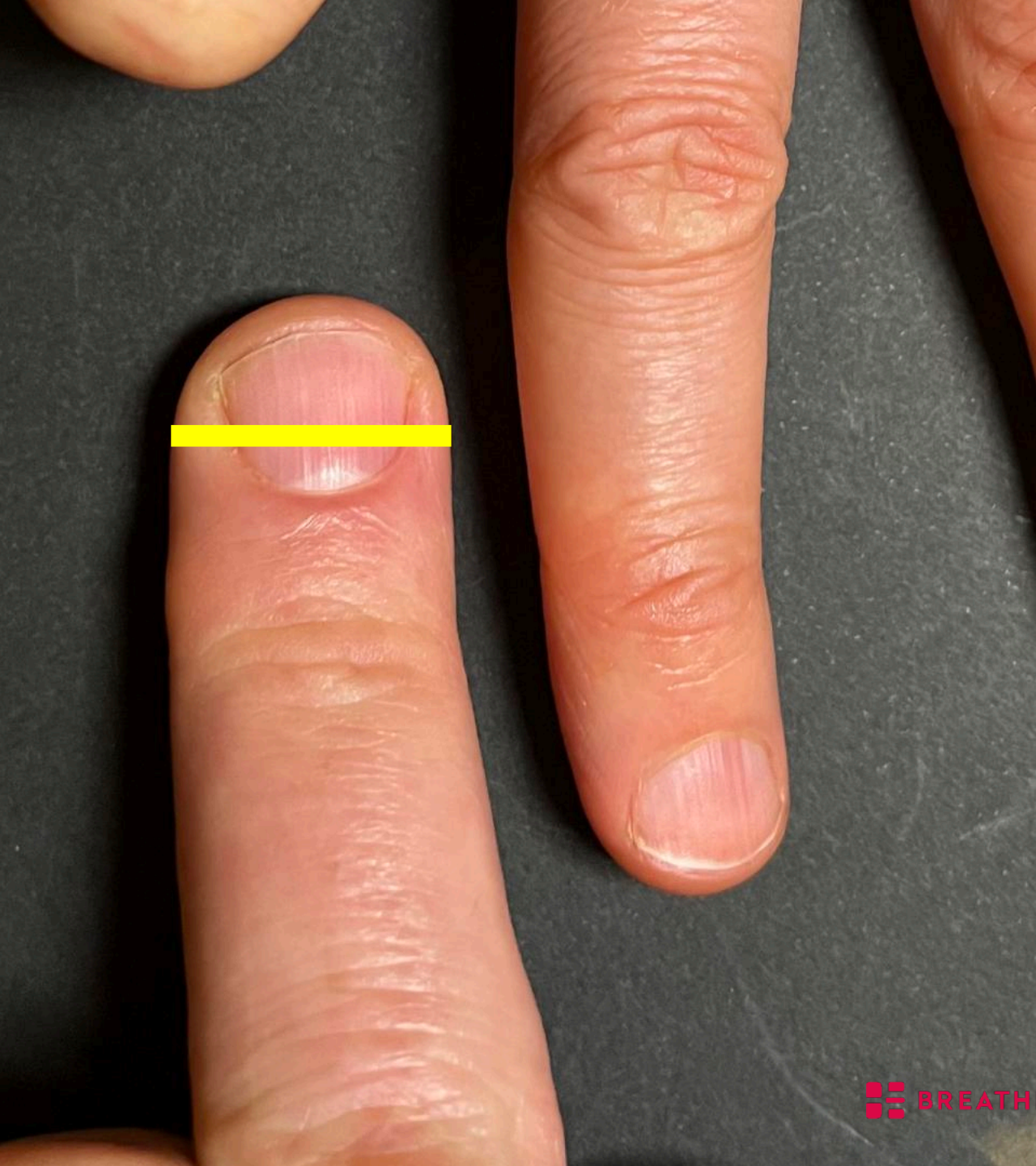
IRD of asymptomatic men

Kaufmann, R., Reiner, C., Dietz, U., Clavien, P., Vonlanthen, R., & Käser, S. (2022). Normal width of the linea alba, prevalence, and risk factors for diastasis recti abdominis in adults, a cross-sectional study. *Hernia*, 26(2), 609-618. https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/Kaufmann2022_Article_NormalWidthOfTheLineaAlbaPreva.pdf

Results DRA (defined as > 2 cm at 3 cm above the umbilicus) was present in 57% of the population. The 80th percentile of the interrectal distance was 10 mm at the xiphoid (median 3 mm, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0–19 mm), 27 mm halfway from xiphoid to umbilicus (median 17 mm, 95% CI 0–39 mm), 34 mm at 3 cm above the umbilicus (median 22 mm, 95% CI 0–50 mm), 32 mm at the umbilicus (median 25 mm, 95% CI 0–45 mm), 25 mm at 2 cm below the umbilicus (median 14 mm, 95% CI 0–39 mm), and 4 mm halfway from umbilicus to pubic symphysis (median 0 mm, 95% CI 0–19 mm). In the multivariate analysis, higher age ($p=0.001$), increased body mass index ($p<0.001$), and parity ($p<0.037$) were independent risk factors for DRA, while split xiphoid, tobacco abuse, and umbilical hernia were not.

Conclusion The prevalence of DRA is much higher than commonly estimated (57%). The IRD 3 cm above the umbilicus may be considered normal up to 34 mm. To avoid over-treatment, the definition of DRA should be revised.

Kaufmann, R., Reiner, C., Dietz, U., Clavien, P., Vonlanthen, R., & Käser, S. (2022). Normal width of the linea alba, prevalence, and risk factors for diastasis recti abdominis in adults, a cross-sectional study. *Hernia*, 26(2), 609–618. https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/Kaufmann2022_Article_NormalWidthOfTheLineaAlbaPreva.pdf



Finger measurement is not accurate

- People have different width fingers
- Hard to tell the difference between DRAM & slack abdominal wall

van de Water, A., & Benjamin, D. (2016). Measurement methods to assess diastasis of the rectus abdominis muscle (DRAM): A systematic review of their measurement properties and meta-analytic reliability generalisation. *Manual Therapy*(21), 41-53. <https://be-research-papers.s3.amazonaws.com/Diploma%20lecture%20research%20papers/Lecture%204%20Pre%20and%20postnatal/van%20de%20Water-2016-Measurement%20methods%20to%20asses.pdf>



\$15 callipers
from eBay

Callipers & ultrasound both accurately measure DRAM

Chiarello, C. M., & McAuley, J. A. (2013). Concurrent validity of calipers and ultrasound imaging to measure interrecti distance. *Journal of Orthopaedic & Sports Physical Therapy*, 43(7), 495-503
<https://be-research-papers.s3.amazonaws.com/Diploma%20lecture%20research%20papers/Lecture%2041%20Pre%20and%20postnatal/Chiarello-2013-Concurrent%20validity%20of%20calipers.pdf>



Unfortunately many of the studies on diastasis use finger measurement

Gluppe, S., Engh, M. E., & Bø, K. (2021). What is the evidence for abdominal and pelvic floor muscle training to treat diastasis recti abdominis postpartum? A systematic review with meta-analysis. Brazilian Journal of Physical Therapy. <https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/Gluppe-2021-What%20is%20the%20evidence%20for%20abdominal.pdf>



Self-test

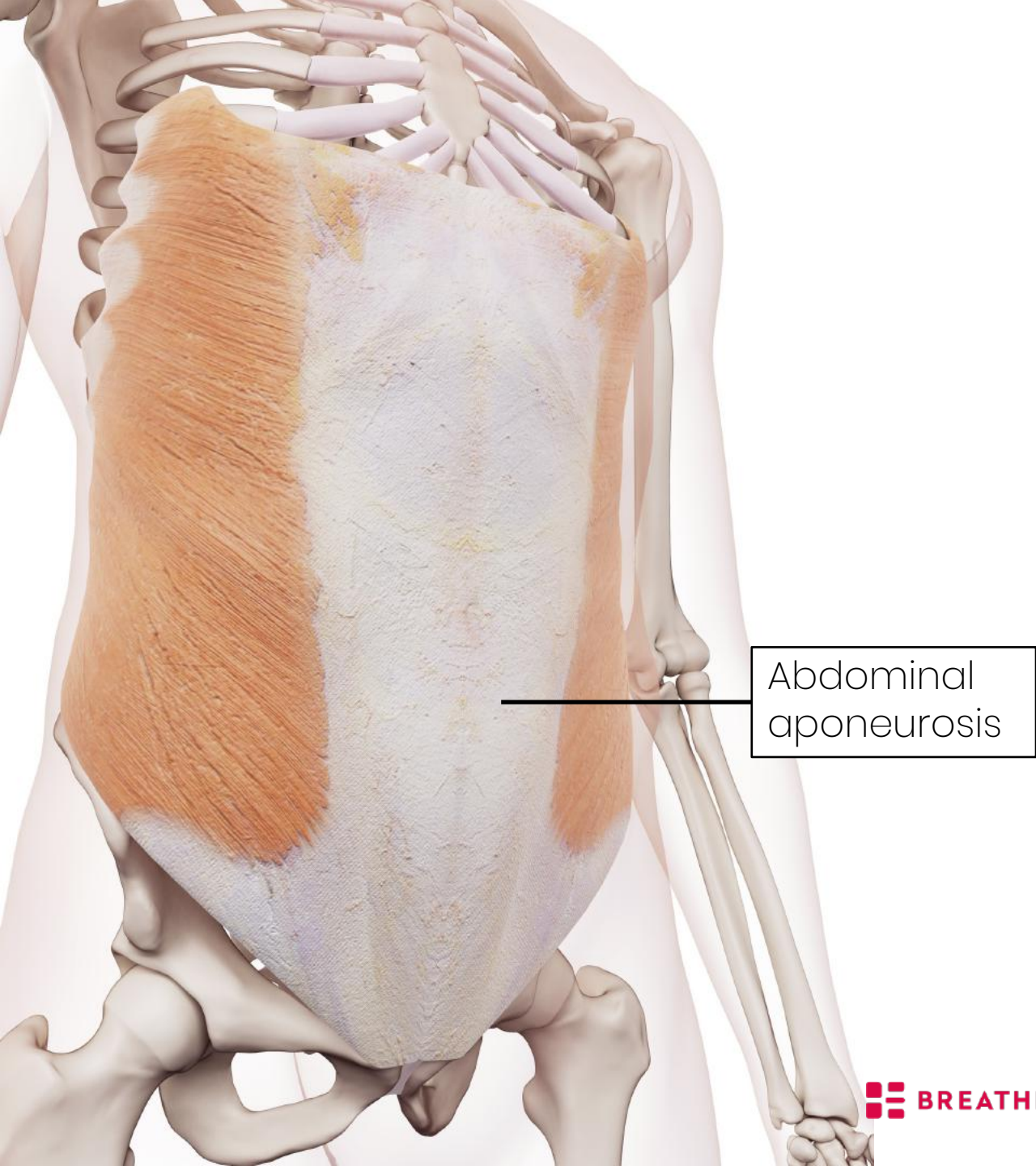
- True/False: Diastasis recti abdominis is a widening of the linea alba
- What is the cut off value for diagnosing diastasis?
- Why don't we know the normal width of the linea alba?
- Which methods of measuring IRD are accurate?



Linea nigra
aka linea
alba

Anatomy of the linea alba

In pregnancy melanin production increases and the linea alba darkens & changes its name to the linea nigra

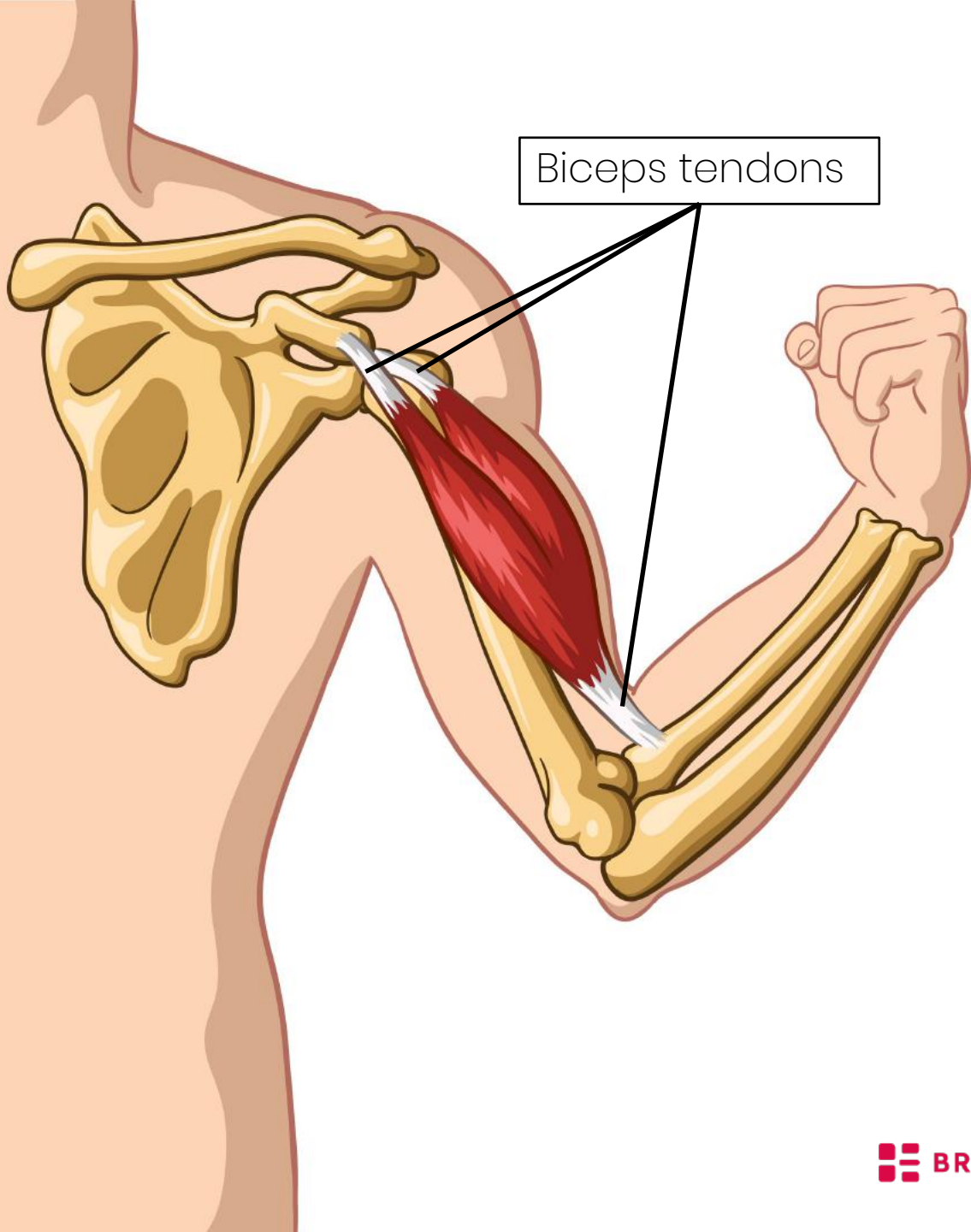


Abdominal
aponeurosis

The linea alba is
the midline of
the abdominal
aponeurosis



An aponeurosis
is a big flat sheet
of fascia that
functions as a
tendon for one
or more muscles



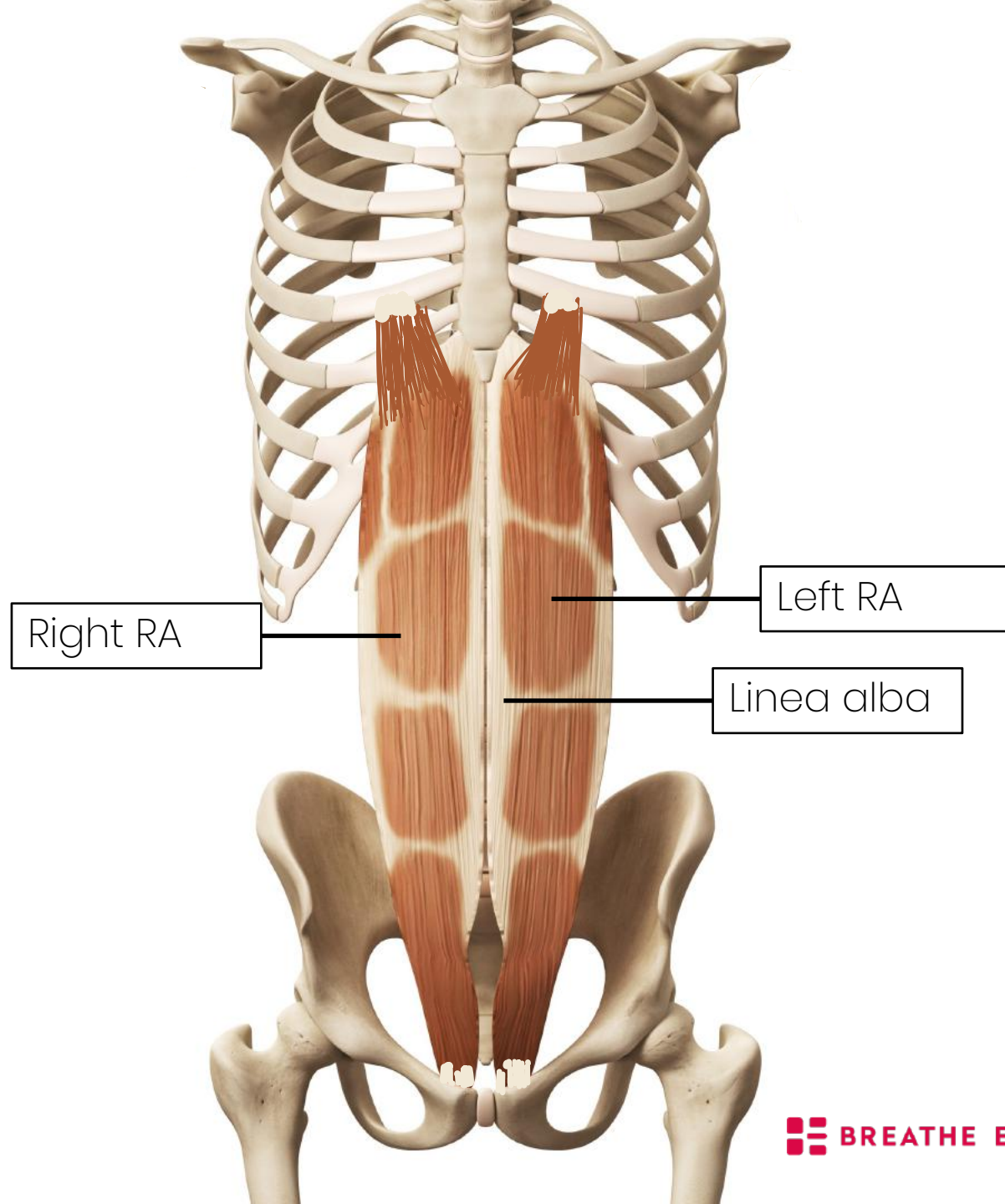
All muscles have tendons

Generally, tendons connect
muscle to bone

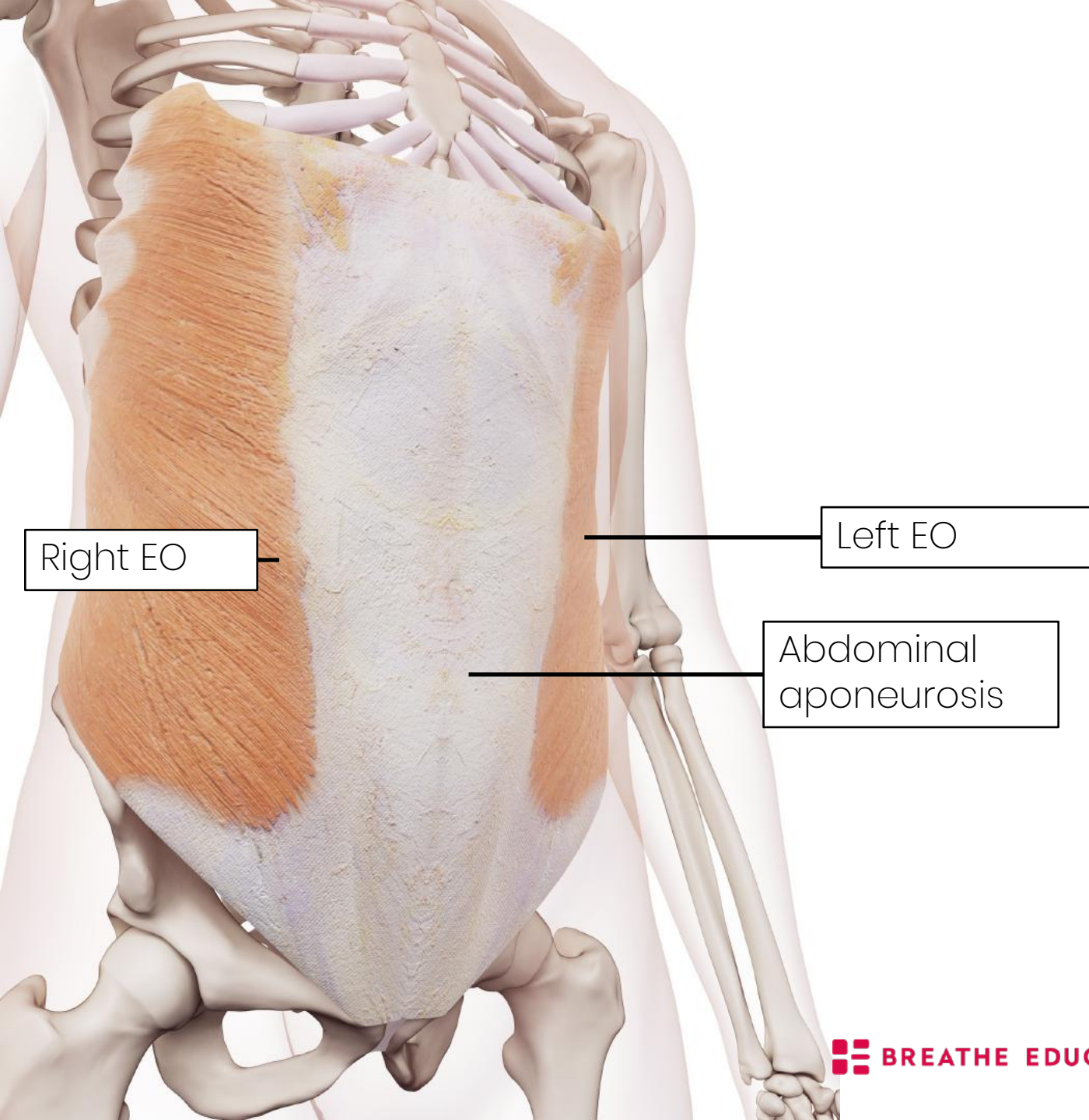
But the abdominal aponeurosis
connects the left abdominal to
the right abdominal



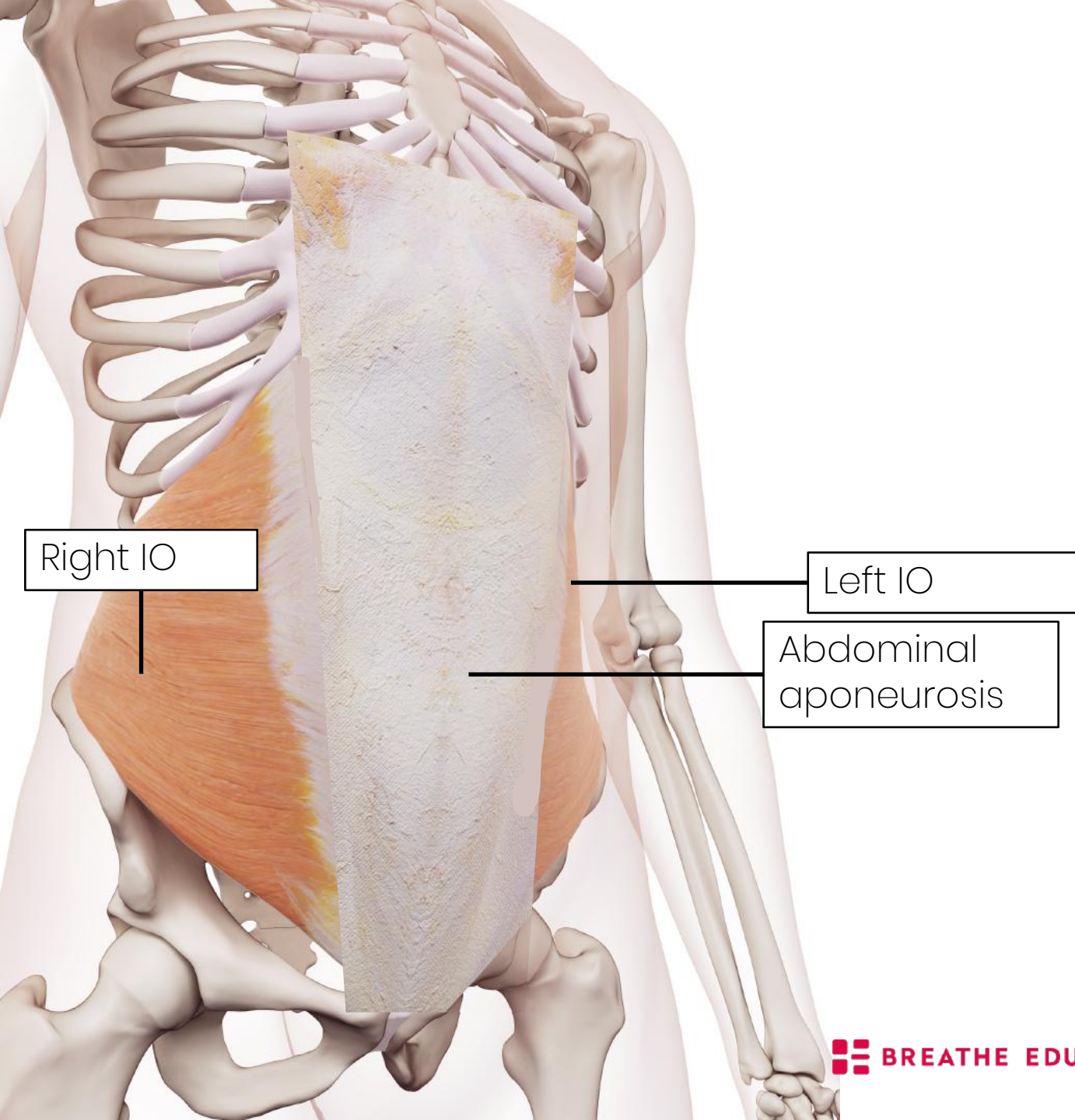
All the abdominal muscles insert into the abdominal aponeurosis



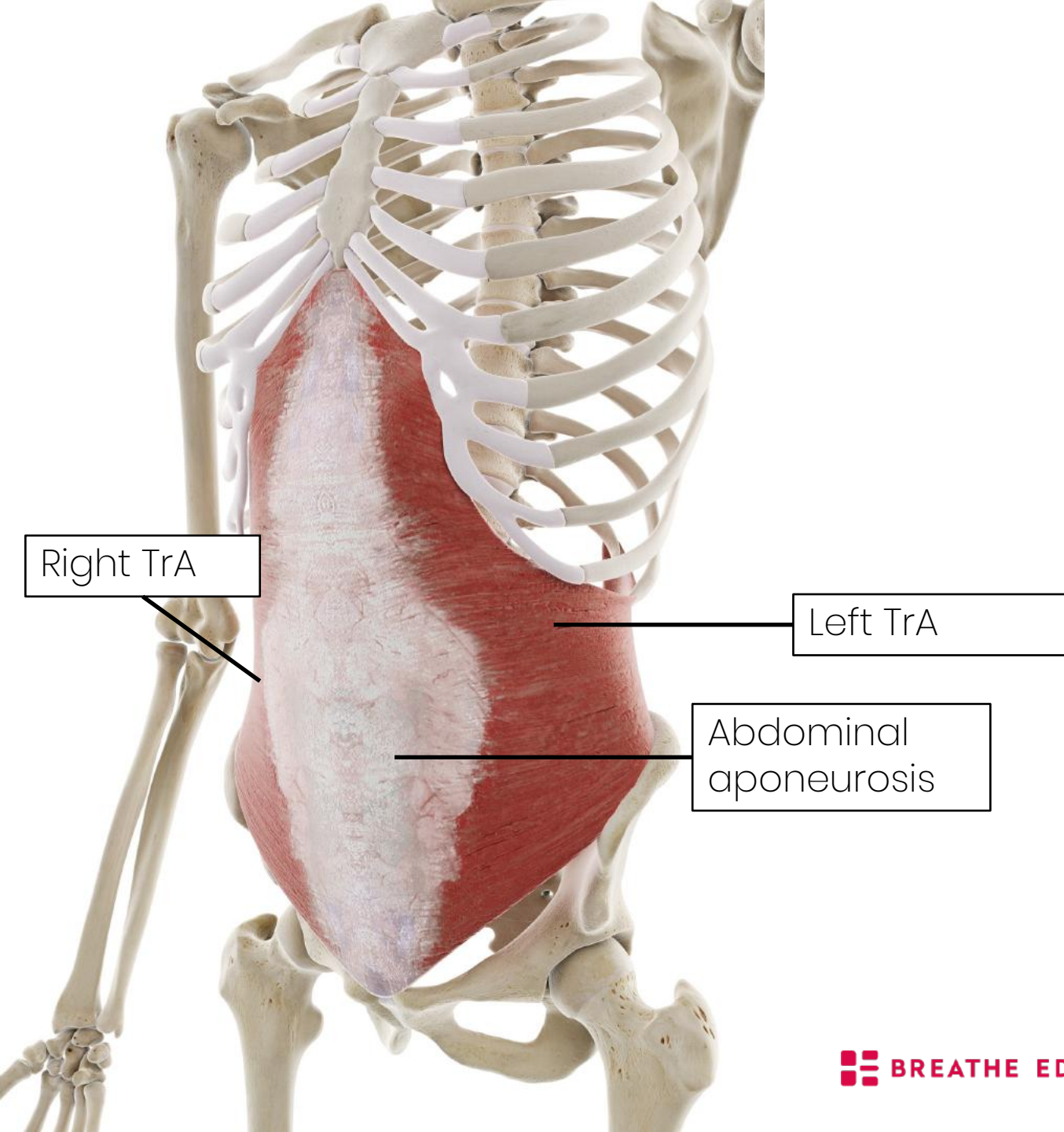
Rectus abdominis



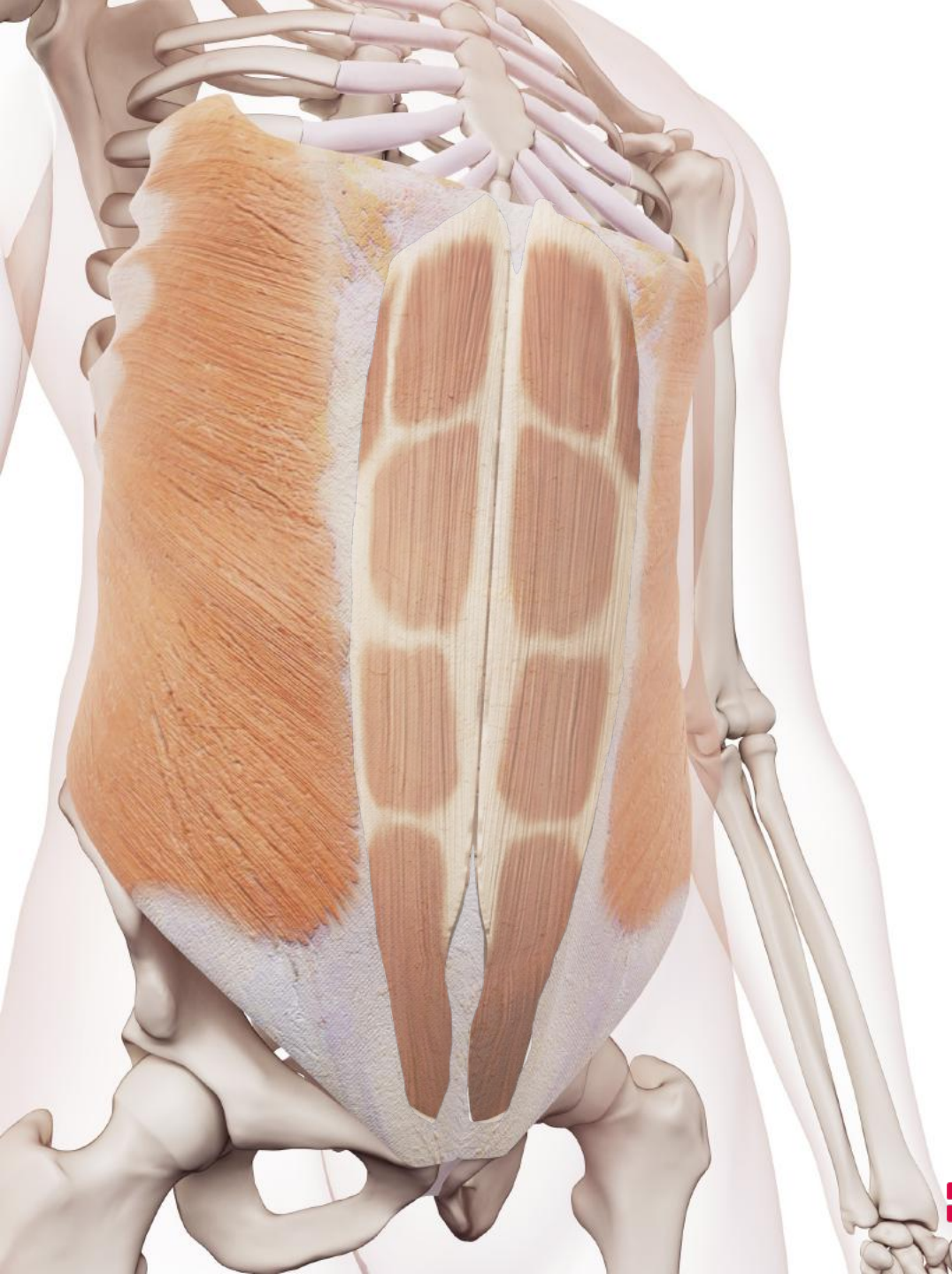
External obliques



Internal obliques



Transversus Abdominis



The abdominal
aponeurosis
forms a sheath
around the
rectus abdominis
muscle

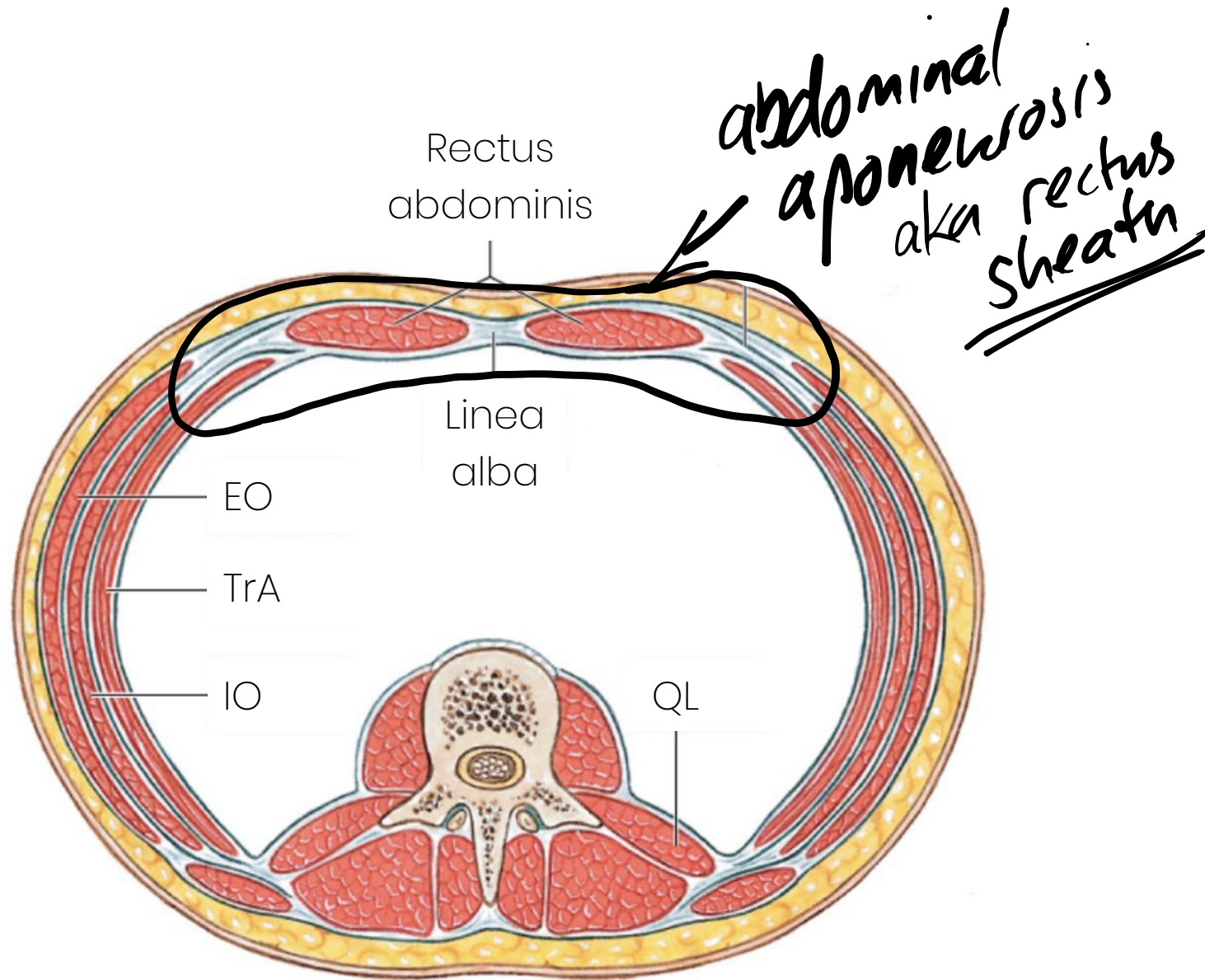


Self-test

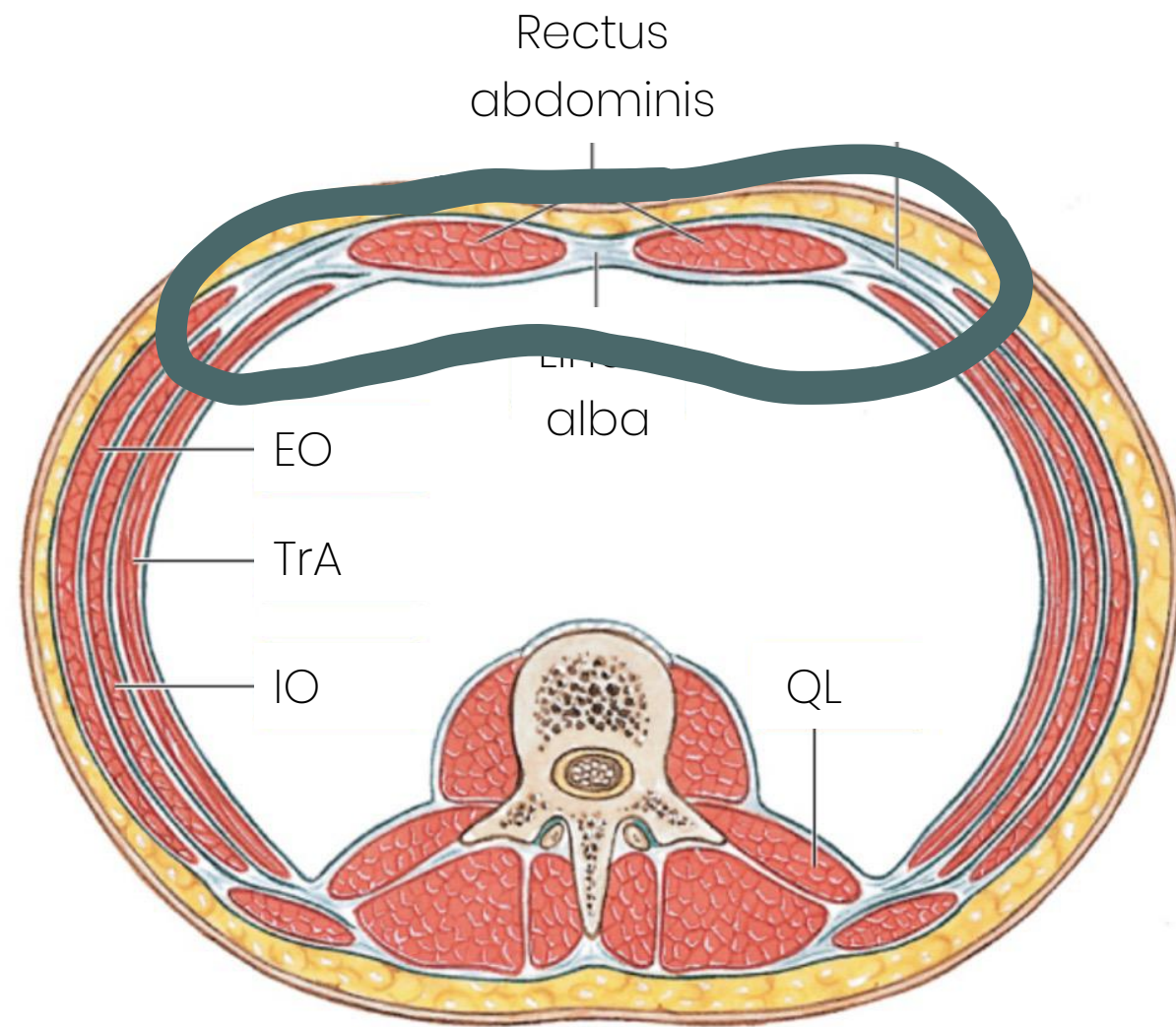
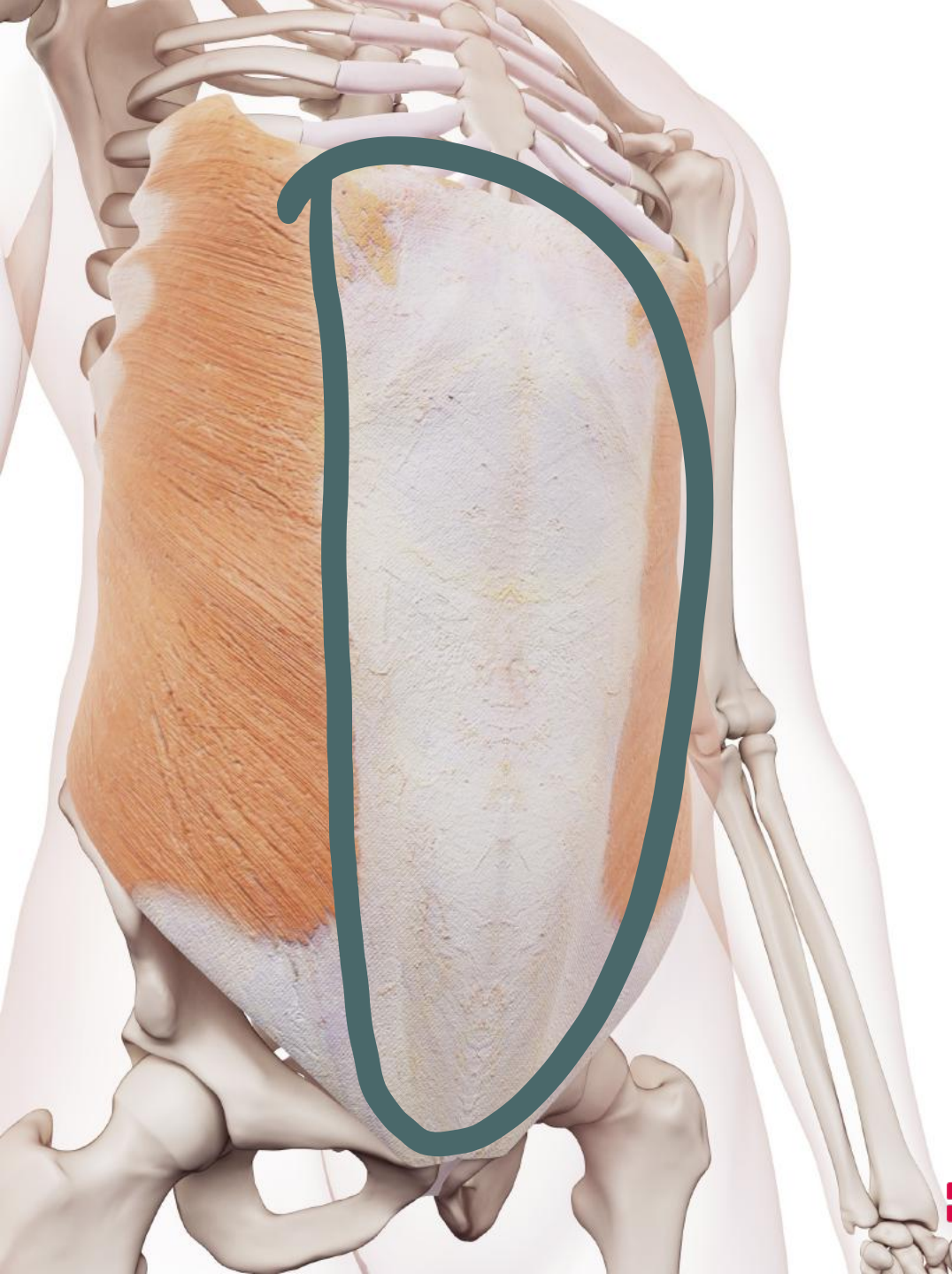
- List the 4 abdominal muscles
- What is an aponeurosis?
- Which muscles insert into the abdominal aponeurosis?
- True/False: The rectus abdominis is sheathed within the abdominal aponeurosis
- True/False: The linea alba is the middle of the abdominal aponeurosis



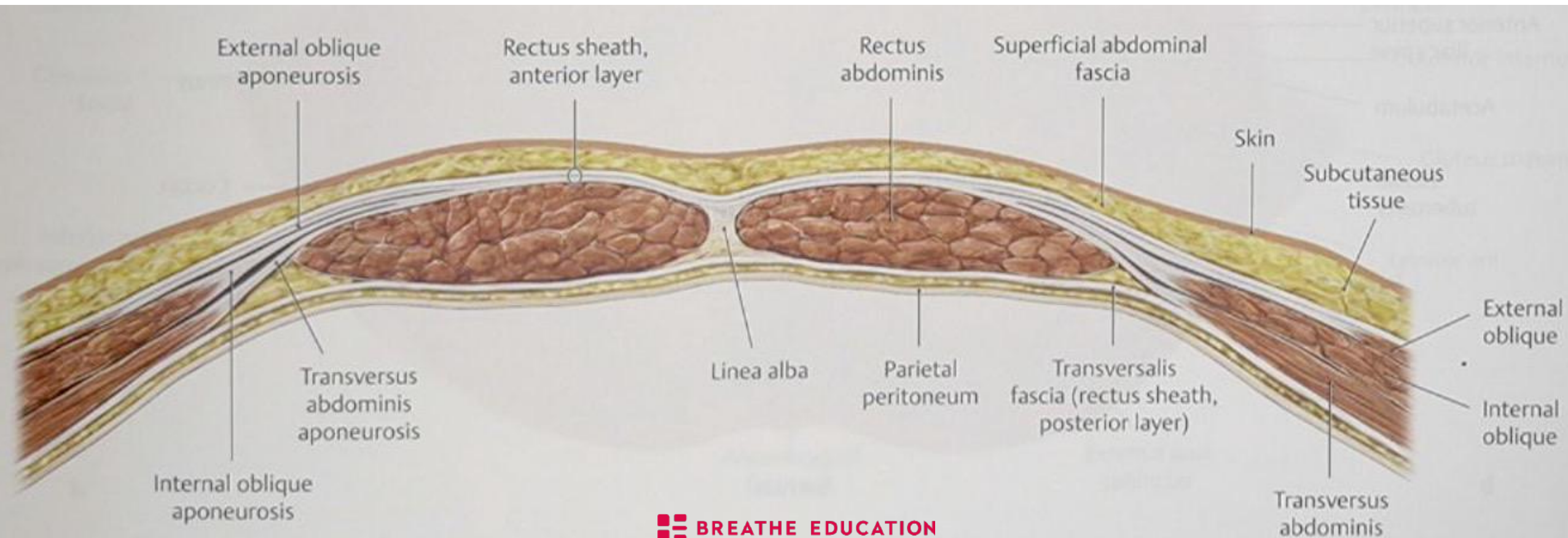
Transverse
section of the
abdominal wall

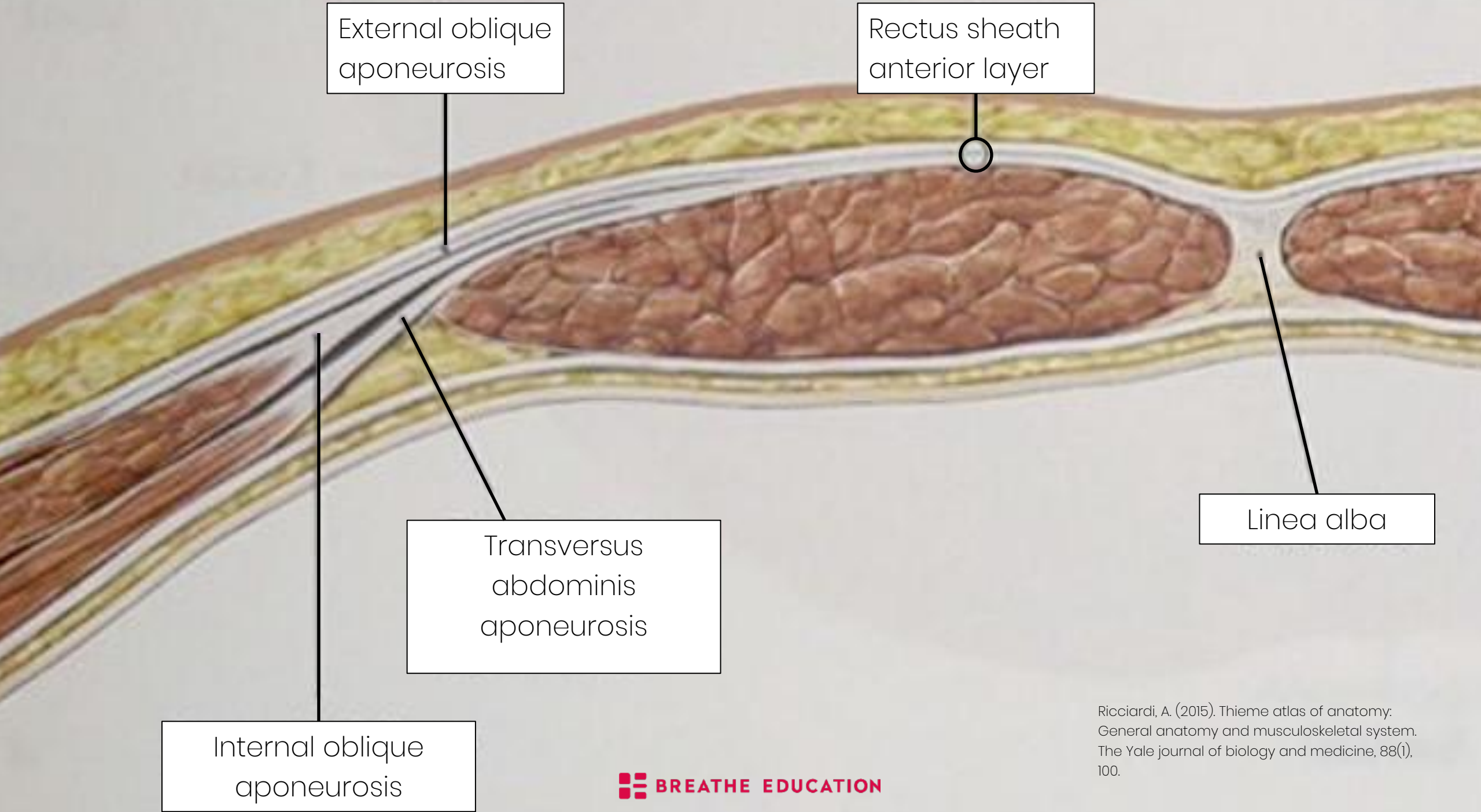


Transverse
section of the
abdominal wall



Anatomy of the linea alba & rectus sheath





External oblique
aponeurosis

Rectus sheath
anterior layer

Linea alba

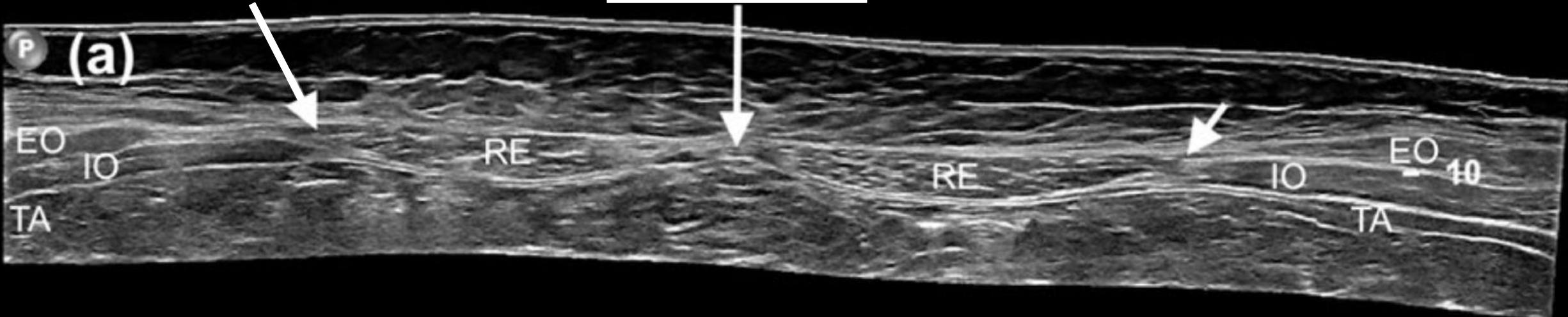
Transversus
abdominis
aponeurosis

Internal oblique
aponeurosis

Ultrasound

EO, IO & TA
attachments to the
rectus sheath

Linea alba



RE = rectus abdominis

EO = external oblique

IO = internal oblique

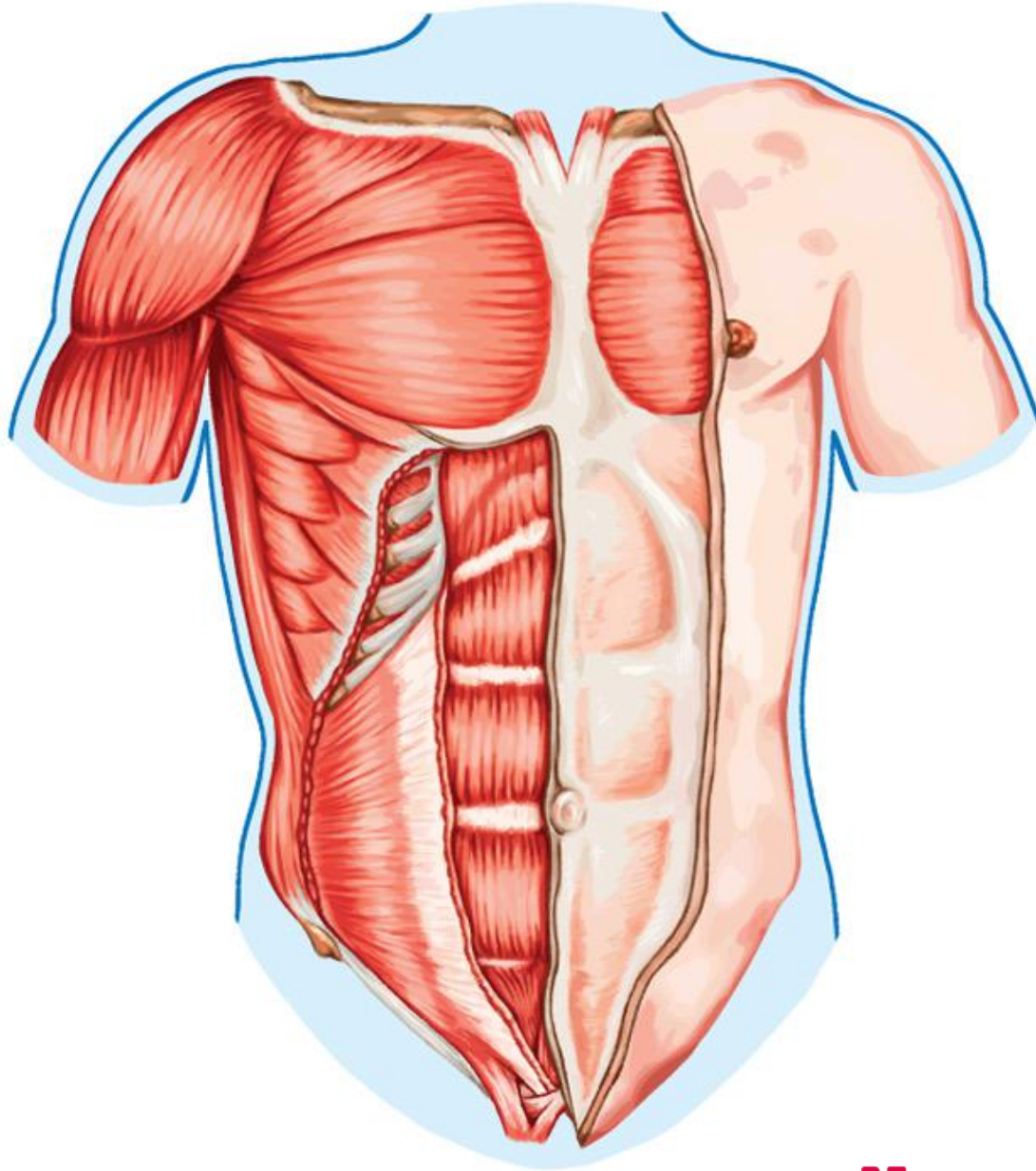
TA = transversus abdominis

Plumb, A., Windsor, A., & Ross, D. (2021). Contemporary imaging of rectus diastasis and the abdominal wall. *Hernia*, 25(4), 921-927.
<https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/plumb2021.pdf>



Self-test

- True/False: The linea alba is the tendon of the internal & external obliques and TrA
- True/False: The internal & external obliques & TrA all pull laterally on the linea alba
- Do the tendons of the obliques and TrA pass anteriorly or posteriorly to the rectus abdominis?
- Is rectus abdominis the most superficial (closest to the surface) abdominal muscle?



Effects of
abdominal
muscles on the
linea alba



These are the
effects of the
muscles on IRD
during a
contraction

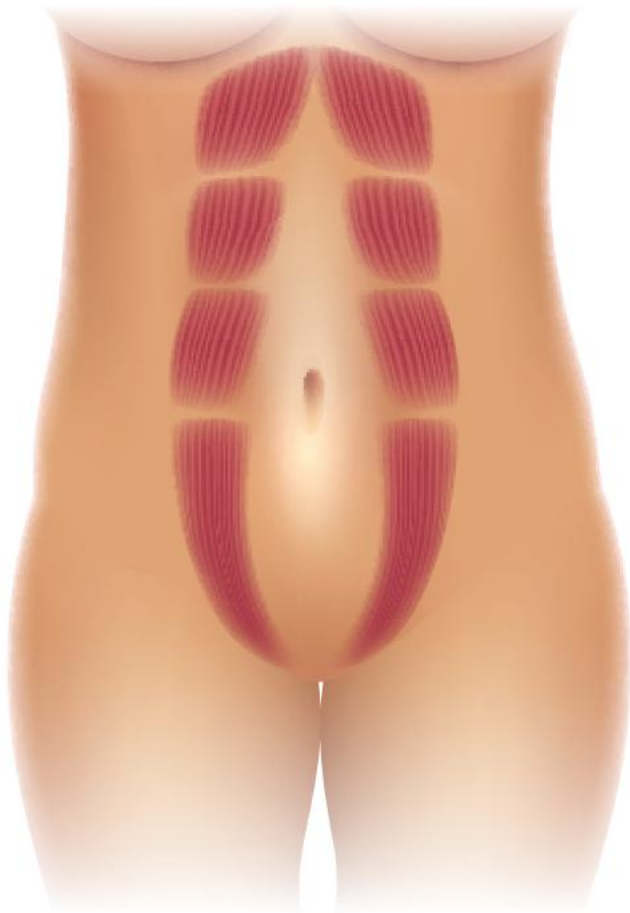
IRD = inter-recti distance, the
distance between the 2 halves
of the rectus abdominis muscle



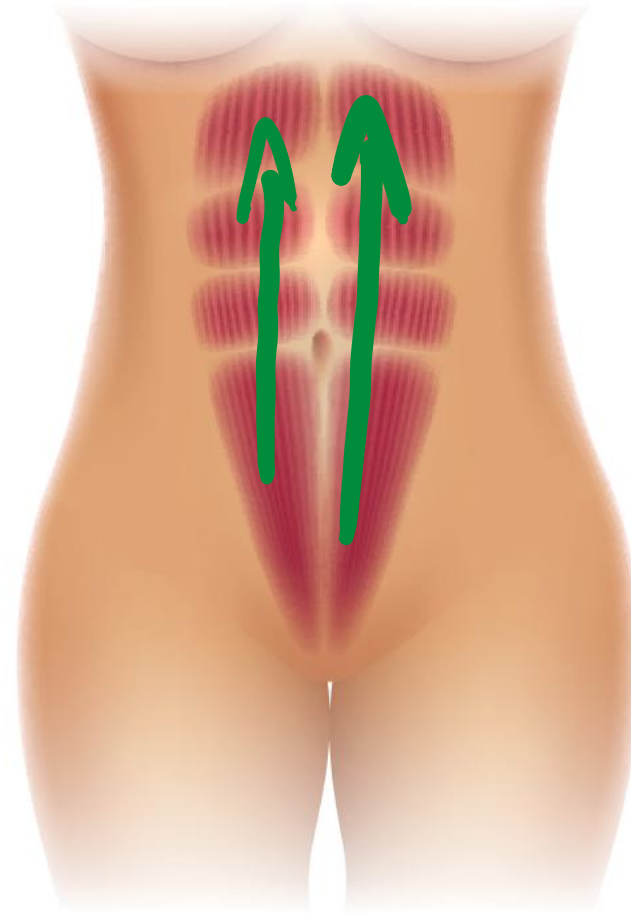
During a curl-up diastasis gets **smaller**

Chiarello, C. M., McAuley, J. A., & Hartigan, E. H. (2016). Immediate effect of active abdominal contraction on inter-recti distance. Journal of Orthopaedic & Sports Physical Therapy, 46(3), 177-183. <https://be-research-papers.s3.amazonaws.com/Diploma%20lecture%20research%20papers/Lecture%2041%20Pre%20and%20postnatal/Chiarello-2016-Immediate%20effect%20of%20active%20abdo.pdf>

Gluppe, S. B., Engh, M. E., & Bø, K. (2020). Immediate effect of abdominal and pelvic floor muscle exercises on interrecti distance in women with diastasis recti abdominis who were parous. Physical therapy, 100(8), 1372-1383. <https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/Gluppe-2020-Immediate%20effect%20of%20abdominal%20and.pdf>



The fibres of rectus abdominis are vertical



The shortest distance between 2 points is a straight line



During isolated TrA activation diastasis **widens**

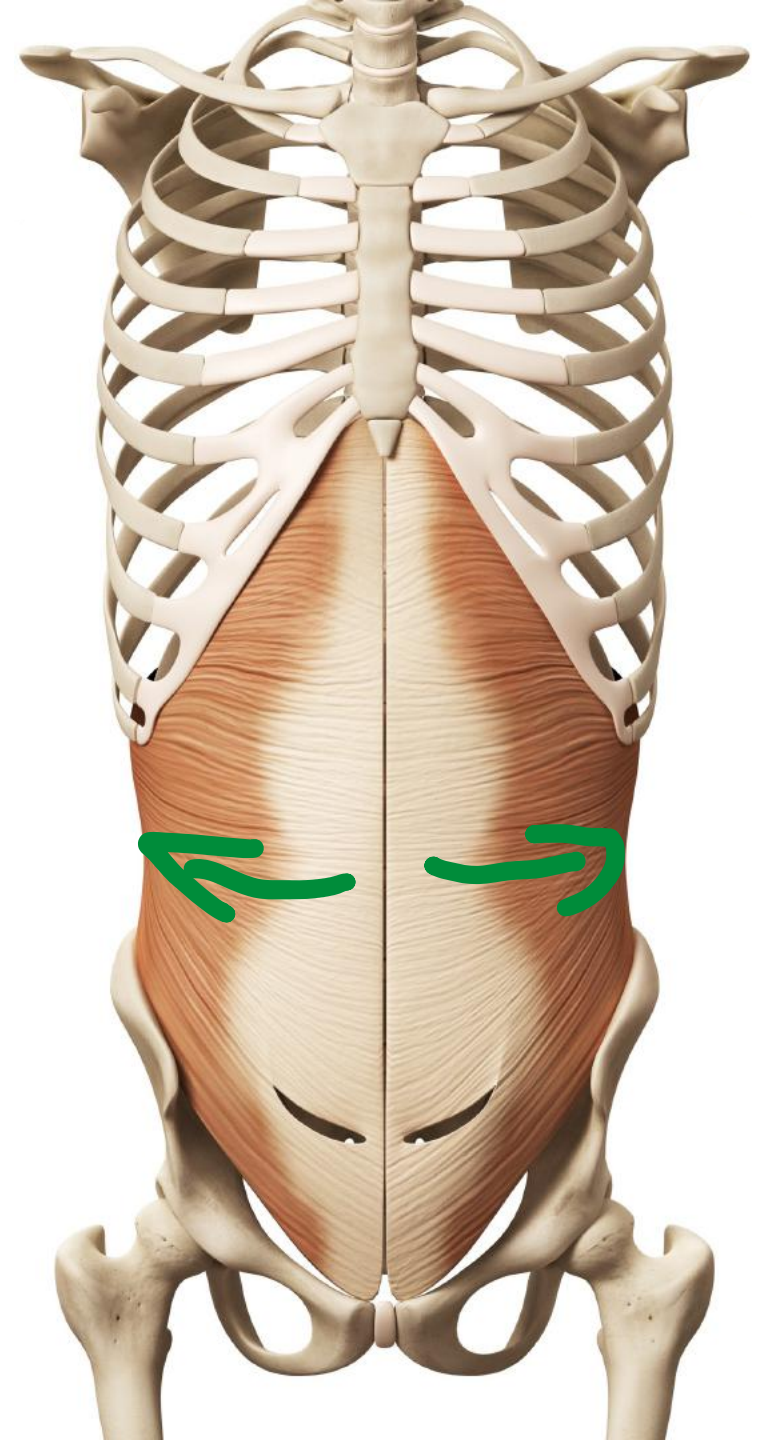
Chiarello, C. M., McAuley, J. A., & Hartigan, E. H. (2016). Immediate effect of active abdominal contraction on inter-recti distance. Journal of Orthopaedic & Sports Physical Therapy, 46(3), 177-183. <https://be-research-papers.s3.amazonaws.com/Diploma%20lecture%20research%20papers/Lecture%204%20Pre%20and%20postnatal/Chiarello-2016-Immediate%20effect%20of%20active%20abdo.pdf>

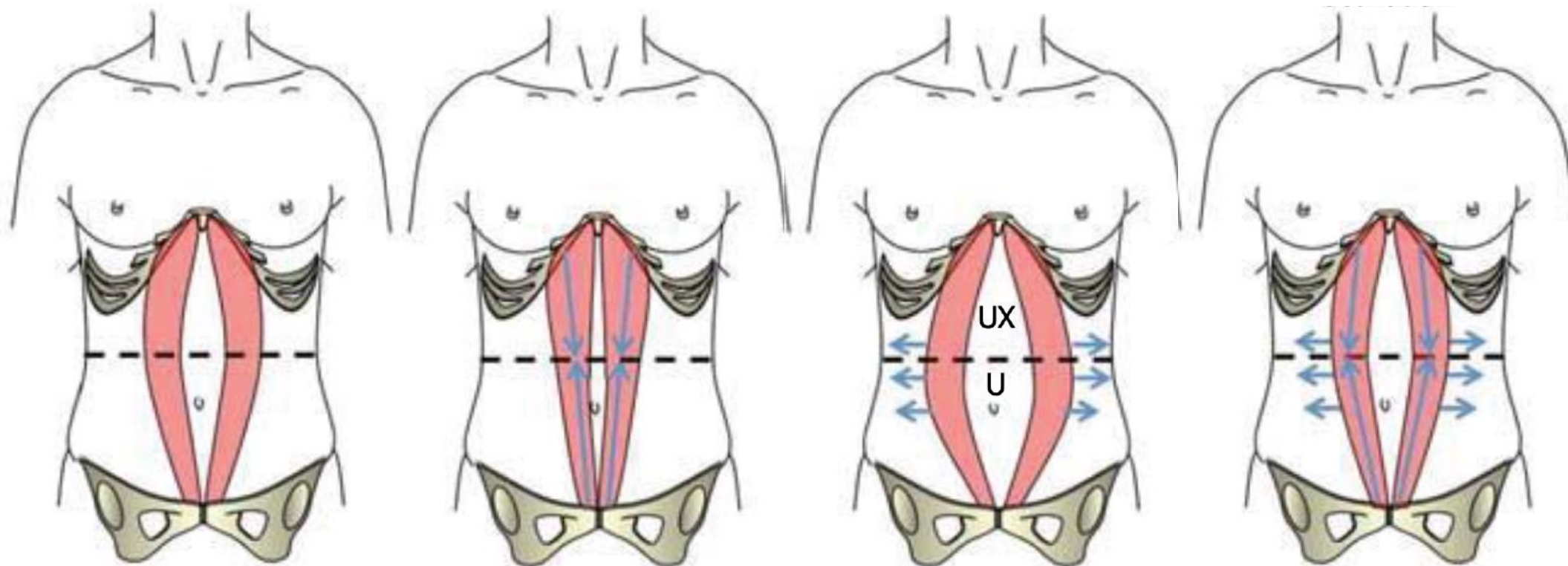
Gluppe, S. B., Engh, M. E., & Bø, K. (2020). Immediate effect of abdominal and pelvic floor muscle exercises on interrecti distance in women with diastasis recti abdominis who were parous. Physical therapy, 100(8), 1372-1383. <https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/Gluppe-2020-Immediate%20effect%20of%20abdominal%20and.pdf>



The fibres of transversus abdominis are horizontal

They pull sideways on the linea alba





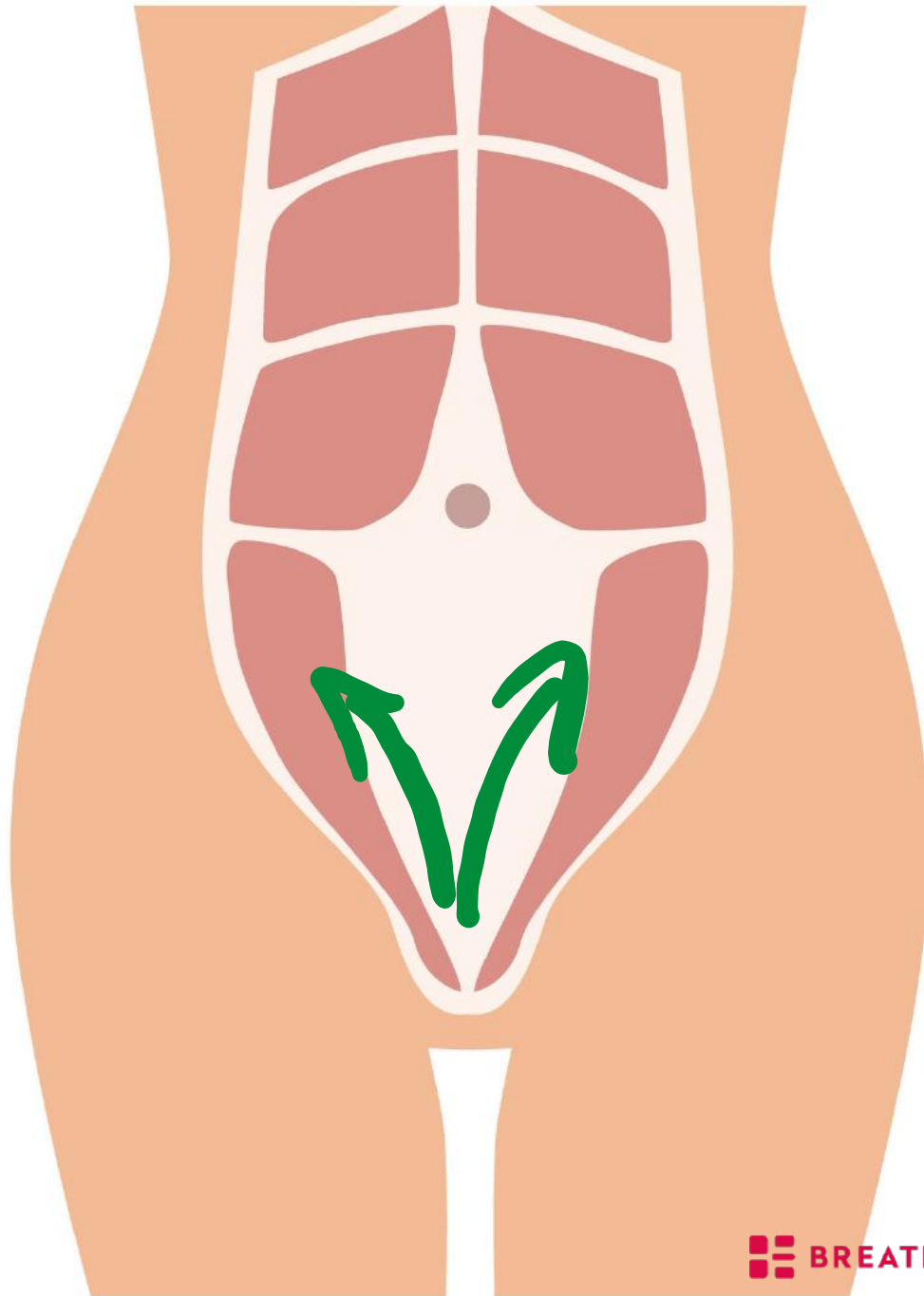
Rest

Rectus abdominis
activation

Transversus
abdominis activation

Rectus & transversus
activation

Werner, L. A., & Dayan, M. (2019). Diastasis Recti Abdominis-diagnosis, Risk Factors, Effect on Musculoskeletal Function, Framework for Treatment and Implications for the Pelvic Floor. Current Women's Health Reviews, 15(2), 86-101. <https://be-research-papers.s3.amazonaws.com/Diploma%20lecture%20research%20papers/Lecture%2041%20Pre%20and%20postnatal/Werner-2019-Diastasis%20Recti%20Abdominis-diagnosi.pdf>



During pelvic
floor muscle
contraction
diastasis **widens**

Probably by increasing intra-
abdominal pressure

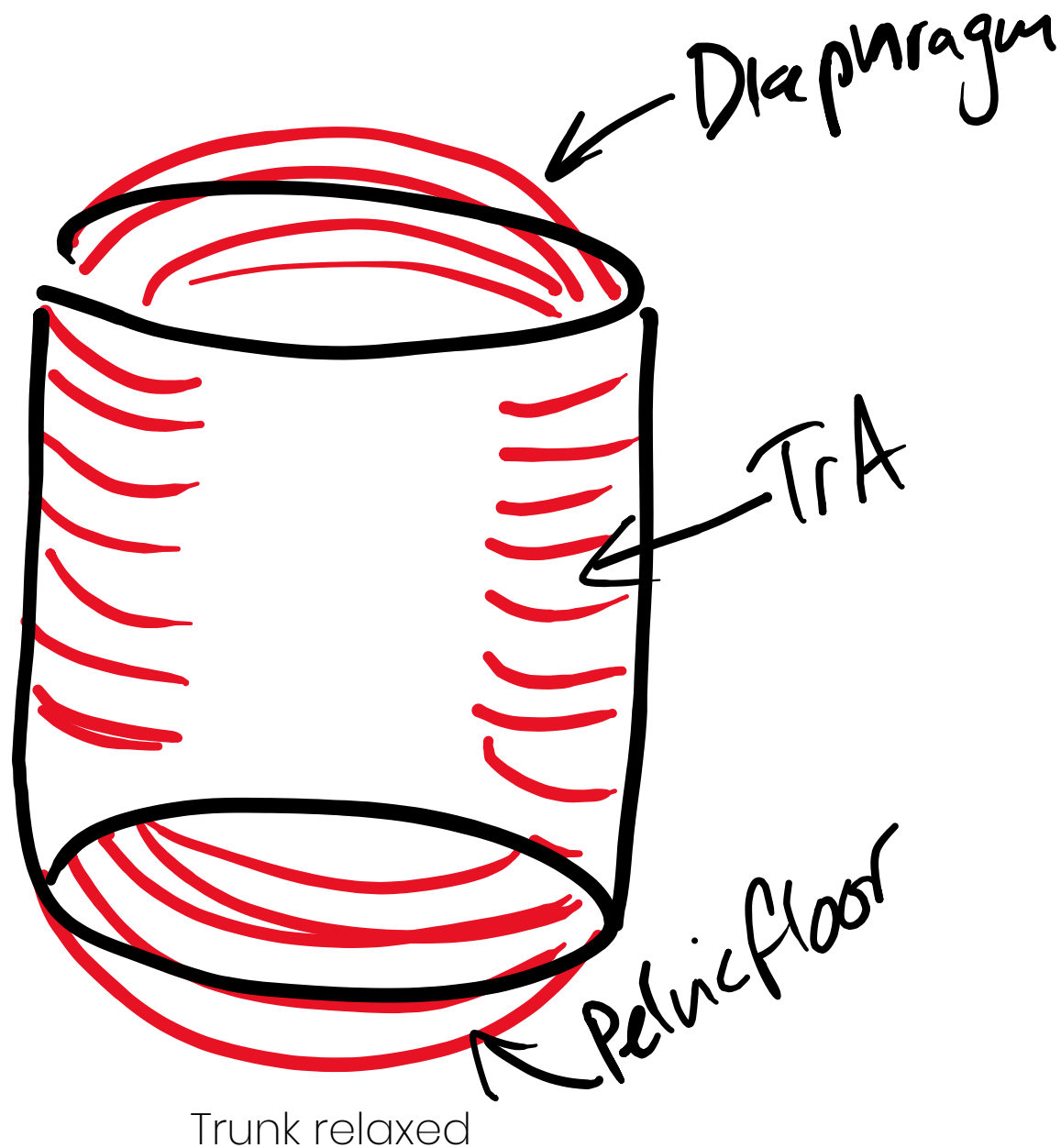
Theodorsen, N., Strand, L., & Bø, K. (2019). Effect of pelvic floor and transversus abdominis muscle contraction on inter-rectus distance in postpartum women: a cross-sectional experimental study. *Physiotherapy*, 105(3), 315-320. <https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/Theodorsen-2019-Effect%20of%20pelvic%20floor%20and%20tra.pdf>



During combined TrA & pelvic floor contraction diastasis **widens**

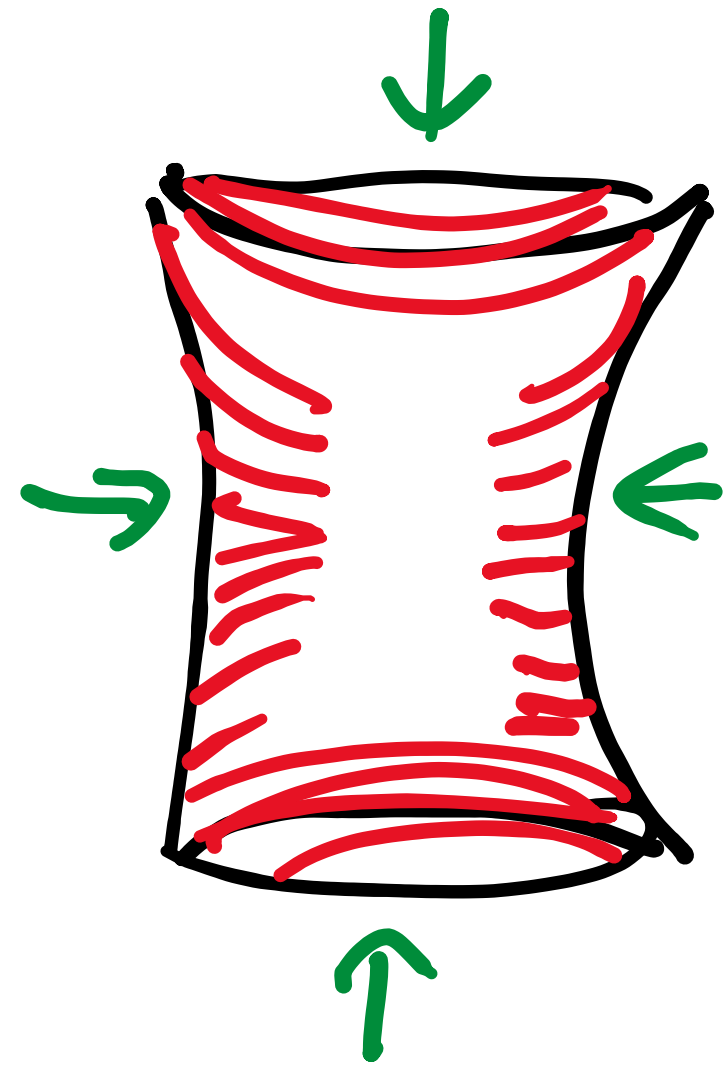
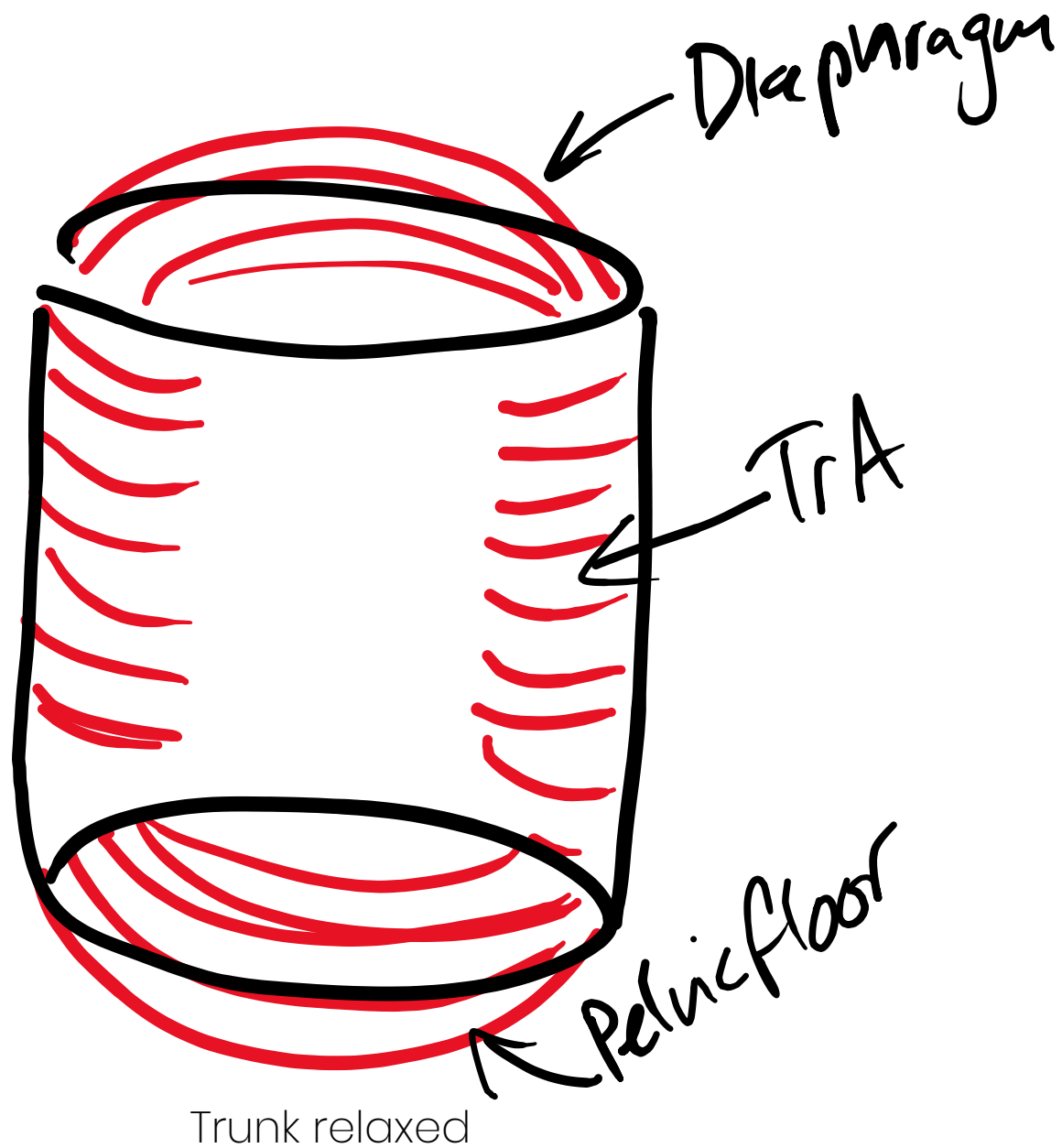
Theodorsen, N., Strand, L., & Bø, K. (2019). Effect of pelvic floor and transversus abdominis muscle contraction on inter-rectus distance in postpartum women: a cross-sectional experimental study. *Physiotherapy*, 105(3), 315-320. <https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/Theodorsen-2019-Effect%20of%20pelvic%20floor%20and%20tra.pdf>

Gluppe, S. B., Engh, M. E., & Bø, K. (2020). Immediate effect of abdominal and pelvic floor muscle exercises on interrecti distance in women with diastasis recti abdominis who were parous. *Physical therapy*, 100(8), 1372-1383. <https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/Gluppe-2020-Immediate%20effect%20of%20abdominal%20and.pdf>



Probably
because pelvic
floor contraction
increases intra-
abdominal
pressure

Neumann, P., & Gill, V. (2002). Pelvic floor and abdominal muscle interaction: EMG activity and intra-abdominal pressure. International urogynecology journal, 13(2), 125-132. <https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/neumann2002.pdf>

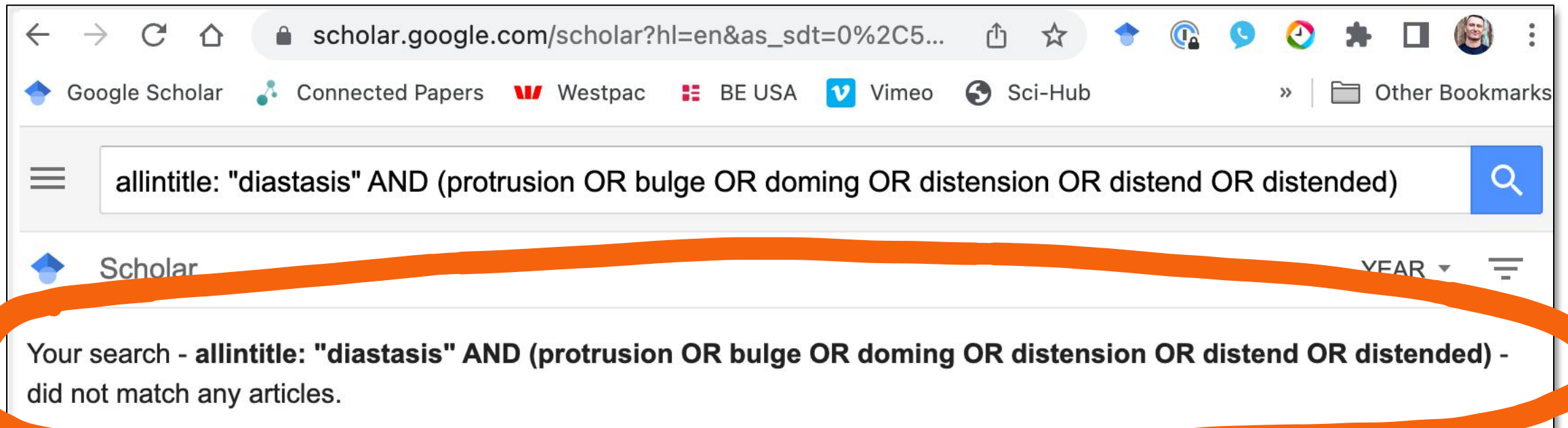


TrA, PF & diaphragm contract,
intra-abdominal pressure
increases



What about
doming?

There is **literally no research** on doming





But 36% of
women with
diastasis have an
umbilical hernia

Hernia = the viscera protrude
through a hole in the linea alba

Diastasis = the linea alba stretches
but remains intact

Yuan, S., Wang, H., & Zhou, J. (2021). Prevalence and risk factors of hernia in patients with rectus abdominis diastasis: a 10-year multicenter retrospective study. *Frontiers in surgery*, 8. <https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/Yuan-2021-Prevalence%20and%20risk%20factors%20of%20herni.pdf>

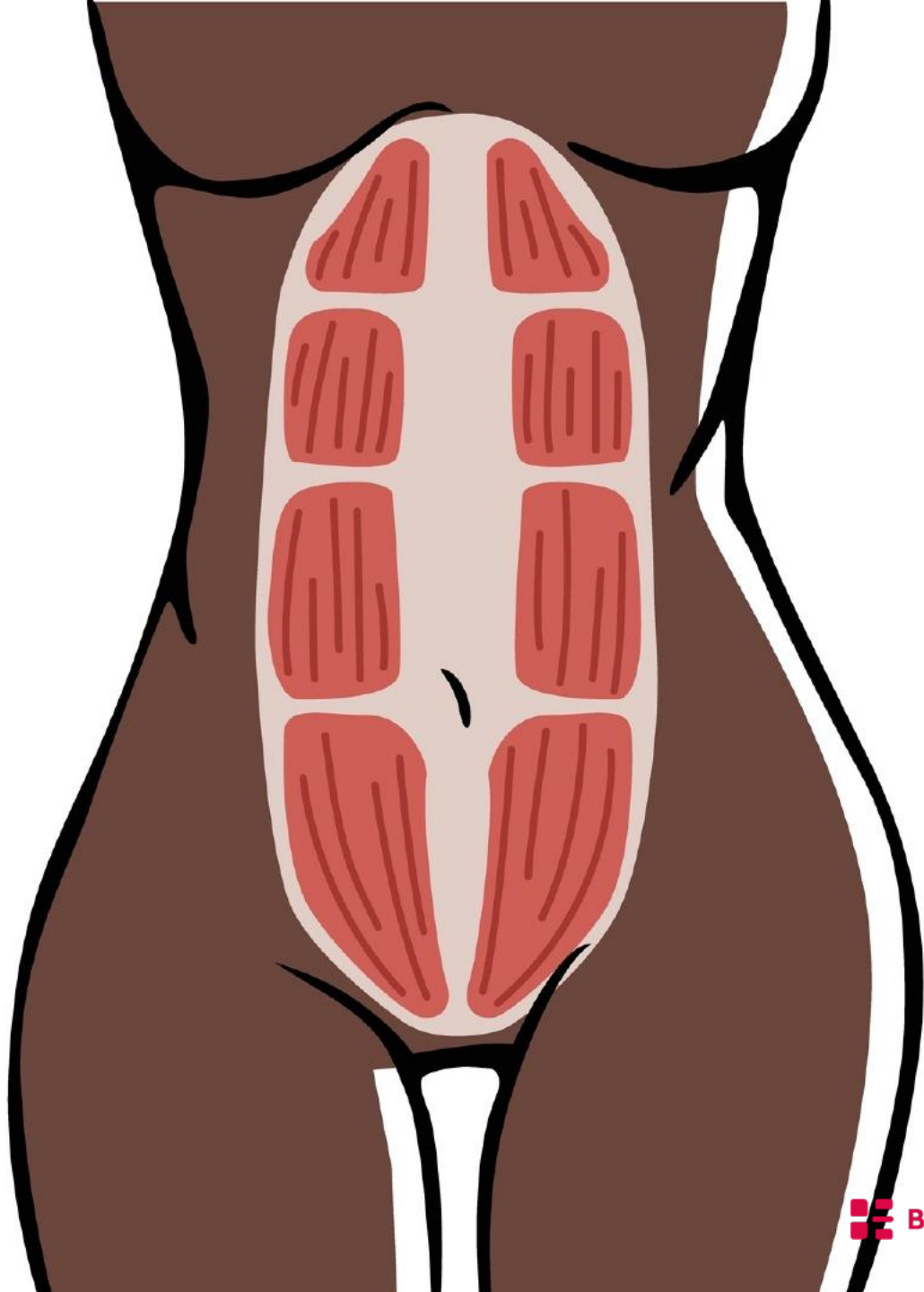


Self-test

- What is the action of the rectus abdominis contraction on the linea alba?
- What is action of TrA contraction on the linea alba?
- What is the effect of pelvic floor contraction on the linea alba?
- What is the effect of pelvic floor contraction on intra-abdominal pressure?
- What do we know about the causes & effects of doming?

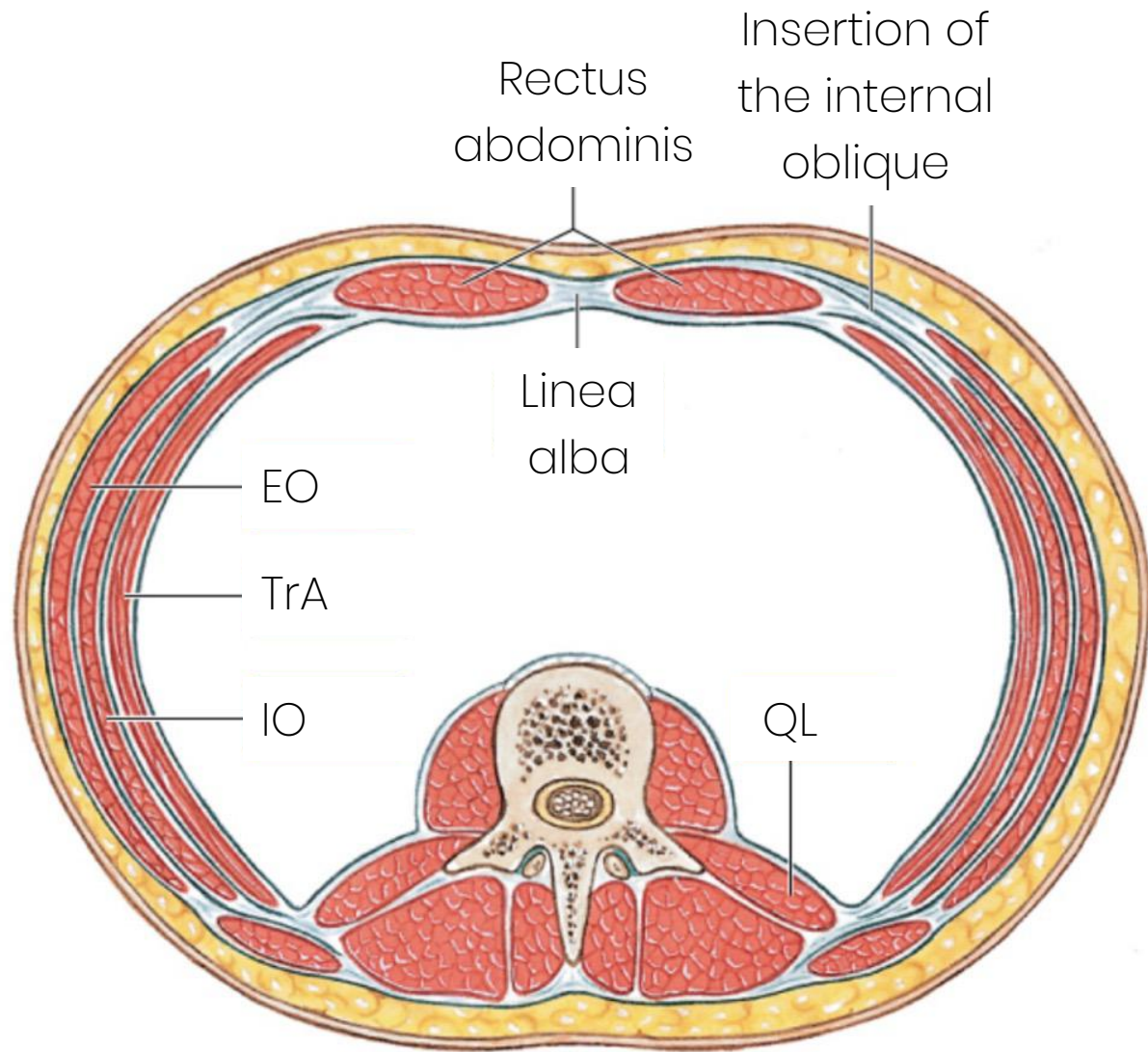


Possible
contributing
factors to
diastasis



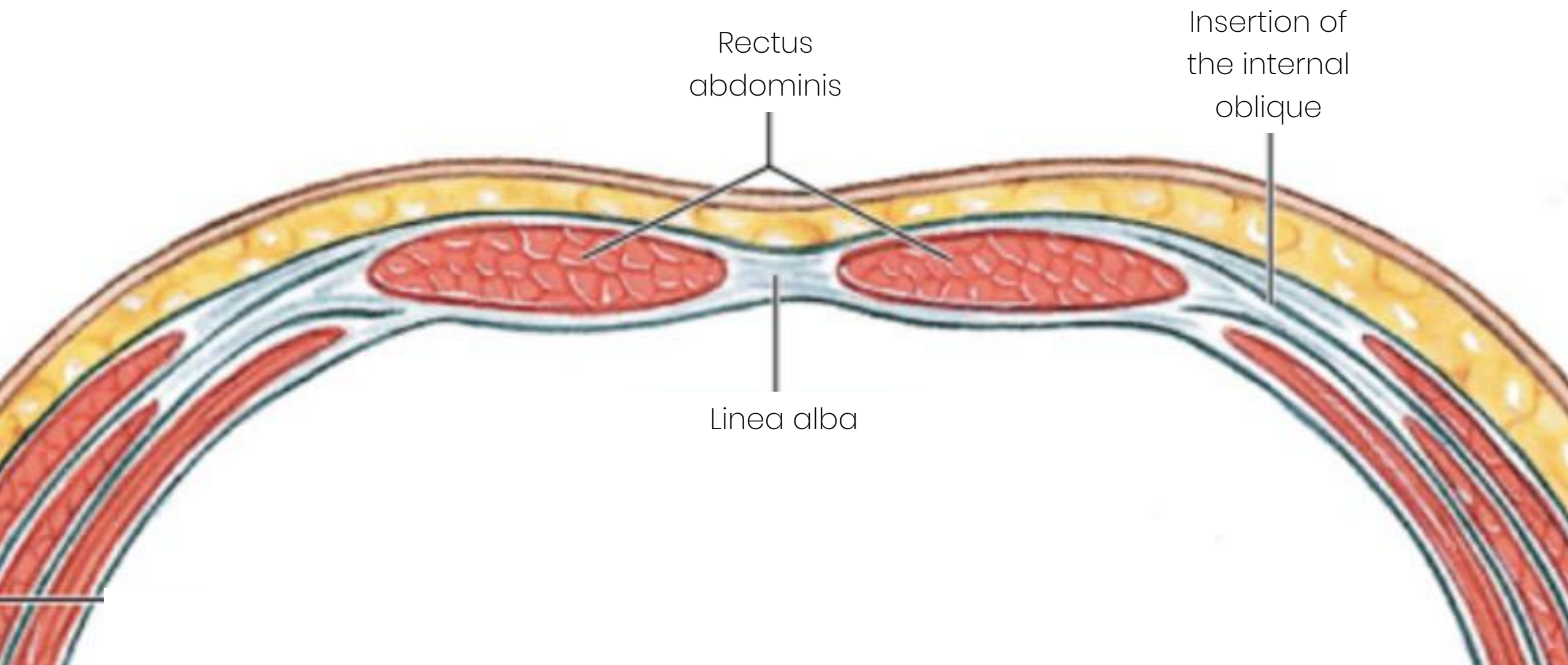
Possible factors contributing to diastasis

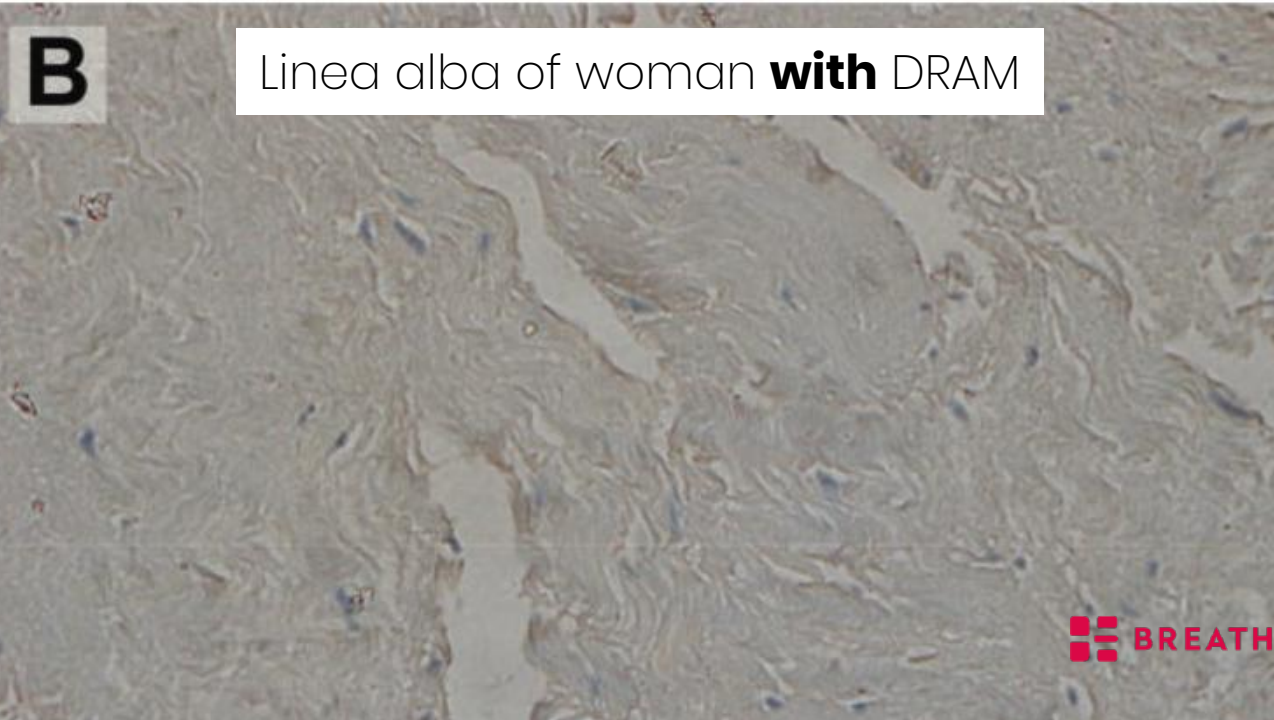
1. Internal oblique aponeurosis insertion absent in rectus sheath
2. Less type 1 & type 3 collagen in the linea alba
3. More pregnancies
4. Higher BMI
5. Diabetes
6. Lower abdominal strength?



Women who lack anterior insertion of the internal oblique into the rectus sheath have more diastasis

Cavalli, M., Aiolfi, A., Bruni, P., Manfredini, L., Lombardo, F., Bonfanti, M., ... Campanelli, G. (2021). Prevalence and risk factors for diastasis recti abdominis: a review and proposal of a new anatomical variation. *Hernia*, 1-8. <https://be-research-papers.s3.amazonaws.com/Diploma%20lecture%20research%20papers/Lecture%2041%20Pre%20and%20postnatal/Cavalli-2021-Prevalence%20and%20risk%20factors%20for%20d.pdf>





Women with less collagen in their connective tissue have more diastasis

Blotta, R. M., Costa, S. d. S., Trindade, E. N., Meurer, L., & Maciel-Trindade, M. R. (2018). Collagen I and III in women with diastasis recti. Clinics, 73. <https://be-research-papers.s3.amazonaws.com/Diploma%20lecture%20research%20papers/Lecture%204%20Pre%20and%20postnatal/Blotta-2018-Collagen%20I%20and%20III%20in%20women%20with%20d.pdf>

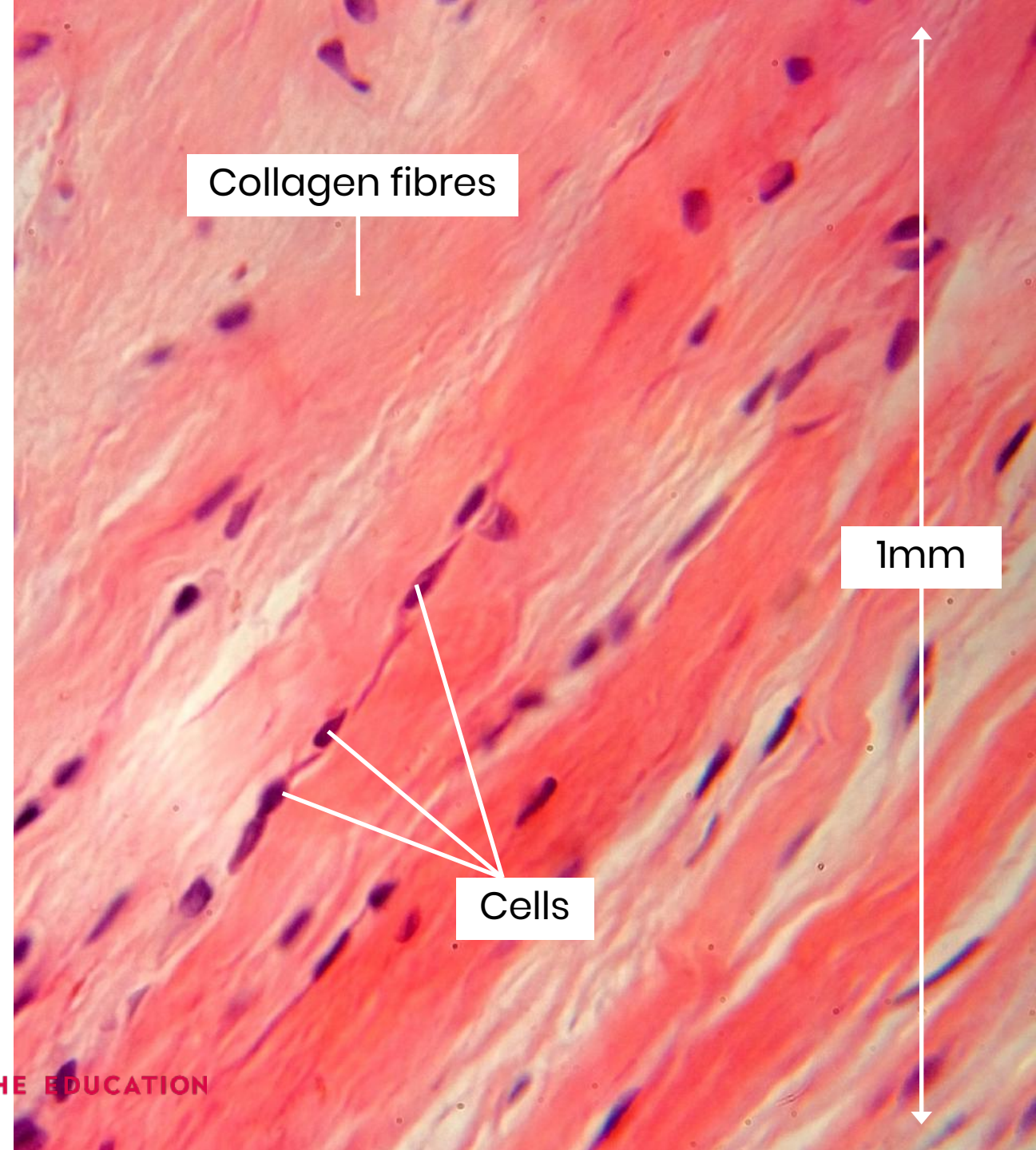


Collagen is the
main structural
protein in
connective
tissue

Ligaments & tendons are made of dense connective tissue

Connective tissue is comprised of a few cells scattered in a matrix of collagen & elastin fibres.

This image shows a 1mm cross-section of a ligament.





Things that
increase intra-
abdominal
pressure are risk
factors for
diastasis

Hernia (2021) 25:883–890
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10029-021-02468-8>

REVIEW



Prevalence and risk factors for diastasis recti abdominis: a review and proposal of a new anatomical variation

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Abstract

Purpose Diastasis recti abdominis (DRA) or rectus diastasis is an acquired condition in which the rectus muscles are separated by an abnormal distance along their length, but with no fascia defect. To data there is no consensus about risk factors for DRA. The aim of this article is to critically review the literature about prevalence and risk factor of DRA.

“Numbers of parity, high BMI & diabetes are the most plausible risk factors.”

Parity = pregnancy

Cavalli, M., Aiolfi, A., Bruni, P., Manfredini, L., Lombardo, F., Bonfanti, M., . . . Campanelli, G. (2021). Prevalence and risk factors for diastasis recti abdominis: a review and proposal of a new anatomical variation. *Hernia*, 1–8. <https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/Cavalli-2021-Prevalence%20and%20risk%20factors%20for%20d.pdf>



Other potential factors that **may** influence diastasis risk



Lower vaginal pressure & less POP in women with diastasis?

POP = pelvic organ prolapse

Bø, K., Hilde, G., Tennfjord, M. K., Sperstad, J. B., & Engh, M. E. (2017). Pelvic floor muscle function, pelvic floor dysfunction and diastasis recti abdominis: prospective cohort study. *Neurourology and urodynamics*, 36(3), 716-721. <https://be-lecture-notes.s3.amazonaws.com/Diastasis/B%C3%B8-2017-Pelvic%20floor%20muscle%20function%2C%20pelvic%20f.pdf>



Women who exercise during pregnancy have less diastasis

Chiarello, C. M., Falzone, L. A., McCaslin, K. E., Patel, M. N., & Ulery, K. R. (2005). The effects of an exercise program on diastasis recti abdominis in pregnant women. *Journal of Women's Health Physical Therapy*, 29(1), 11-16.
<https://be-research-papers.s3.amazonaws.com/Diploma%20lecture%20research%20papers/Lecture%2041%20Pre%20and%20postnatal/Chiarello-2005-The%20effects%20of%20an%20exercise%20prog.pdf>





Self-test

- What are 2 possible genetic contributions to diastasis risk?
- What lifestyle factors contribute to diastasis risk?
- What is the relationship of exercise to diastasis risk?

Summary

1. Diastasis is a widening of the linea alba
2. We don't know the normal width of the linea alba
3. All the abdominal muscles insert into the linea alba
4. Rectus abdominis narrows the linea alba, TrA & pelvic floor widen the linea alba
5. Diastasis may be a result of a combination of variation in the internal oblique insertion, less collagen in connective tissue, plus factors that increase intra-abdominal pressure

Questions?

