Myofascial Trigger Point Release Guide

OVER 200 min Video Demonstrations Included!

using sfera massage balls

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The Missing Link

Ever since I can remember myself my back has always given me trouble. When I was still in high school I used to see a chiropractor to keep my back and neck from hurting. I was exercising and did physical therapy to correct postural imbalances. However, no matter what I did my troubles still remained.

Doctors could not find anything wrong with me and they said my back muscles were too weak and they could not support my lifestyle. I became a fitness instructor and yet my troubles remained.

Eventually I discovered Pilates as a way to strengthen my core and to improve my posture. It was really a game changer for me. I could sit for long hours behind the computer without having this agonizing dull pain in my back. I proceeded to become a Pilates instructor and became vigilant about my personal workouts. Everything was going great. I thought I was finally free from pain and discomfort.

And then I became pregnant ... with twins. Despite my almost rock-solid core this pregnancy and later caring for my young twins took a toll on me. I did not have as much time for workouts (shocking, isn't it?) and my back pain came back with vengeance. Now by upper back was giving me a fit and I literally felt that somebody was stabbing me with a knife between the shoulder blades. Sometimes I felt one of my arms go numb for several days and I had no idea what was going on.

One of my Pilates clients was a massage therapist and she offered to see me. The massage that she gave me was very different from anything that I've had in the past. Those were not gentle strokes and kneading that I have experienced in the past. She would find a spot in the muscle and apply direct pressure to it that at first almost made me cry but after just a couple of seconds gave me a huge release. After the session was over I felt that somebody has just pressed a “restart” button in my body and all the pains and aches were gone.

That was the first time that I have experienced and heard about Myofascial Trigger Point Release.
After several sessions I have noticed that I did not just feel better, I could actually perform a lot of the exercises better because I had more power and greater range of motion in my joints.

Amazing as it was, weekly massage sessions were becoming quite pricey (and I was even getting a discount because both of us were health professionals.) It was also hard for me to find time every week to come in for my massage (kids and work always kept my schedule booked 24x7.)

Based on my friend’s (massage therapist) recommendation I ordered several books to learn more about Trigger Points and how to perform self Trigger Point release.

That was the beginning of my journey towards health and wellness. I felt that I finally found the Missing Link that has helped me and, since then, many of my Pilates clients to get rid of the lifestyle-induced muscle pains, tightness and muscular weakness. By combining self myofascial Trigger Point release and Pilates I had all the tools to keep my body strong and feeling great. I could focus on spending time with my family and doing things that I loved instead of being held hostage by my back pains.

This guide will show you locations of the most common Trigger Points that tend to cause the most discomfort and pain. Most of these trigger points are a result of our modern lifestyle - hours spent behind the computer or in the car, looking down at our mobile devices, wearing uncomfortable shoes, or simply having too much daily stress.

There are many different tools that can be used for self Trigger Point Release and all of them have their pros and cons. The tools that are featured in this guide are sFera Pro Massage Therapy Balls. This set includes 4 balls that are guaranteed to access most of the Trigger Points on your body while also providing a calming and soothing effect on the nervous system. The bonus section also shows several ways to use sFera Massage Balls to challenge you balance and strength.
What are Trigger Points?

There is a lot of confusion about what Trigger Points are and are not. The main reason for that is that there is no single body of medical specialization that focuses directly on muscles. Most of the modern knowledge about Trigger Points comes from the work of two doctors David Simons and Janet Travell who published two texts, “Myofascial pain and dysfunction, The Trigger Point Manual” in the 20th century. They were the first ones to pay specific attention to “myo” (muscle) and “fascia” (a thin sheath of fibrous spider-web-like tissue enclosing all muscle and organs) and to compile all of the existing at that time medical research and clinical case studies into one body of knowledge.

In the past couple of decades Trigger Points and Fascia have received more attention from researchers and medical professionals. Some of those studies will be cited in this guide as a reference material. However, there is still a certain degree of uncertainty of why exactly Trigger Points appear, why they create these “strange” pain patterns and what the best ways to prevent them are. We will stay within the scope of accepted facts and body of knowledge about Trigger Points and will let researchers and medical scientists keep exploring this subject to bring us better understanding and explanation of the subject.

Myofascial Trigger Point is a hyperirritable spot in a muscle taut band that is associated with tenderness and referred pain symptoms. In a “normal” language it means that Trigger Points are extremely sensitive to the touch. If you press a Trigger Point you will immediately feel distinct “Ouch!”

Trigger Points are a result of contractions that cannot release in microscopic muscle units - sarcomeres. Normally, sarcomeres work like tiny pumps, contracting and releasing to circulate blood through the capillaries in the muscle. When sarcomeres in a trigger point hold their contraction, blood flow essentially stops in the immediate
area. This causes oxygen starvation and accumulation of waste products of metabolism that irritate the trigger point. The Trigger Point responds by sending a pain signal to the brain that makes you give muscle rest (stop using it.) As a result, the muscle shortens and tightens which makes the Trigger Point only more painful.

The term “trigger point” comes from the confusing phenomenon that pain, stiffness, numb-like sensations and weakness are often referred elsewhere and NOT to the Trigger Point itself. Why? There is no clear explanation of this phenomenon. The most accepted theory is that pain signals simply get mixed up in the neurological wiring. Sensory inputs from several sources are known to converge into single nerve cells at the spinal level, where they are integrated and modified before being transmitted to the brain. It might be possible that one signal influences the other one. Pain referral patterns also often occur around a joint, where pain is most likely to make you modified the activities or conditions that have created the problem in the first place.
Regardless of why Trigger Points refer pain to different areas, it is important to know that they do. Our job is to use this knowledge in order to pinpoint locations of the Trigger Points (the trouble-makers!) and to release them.

**What causes Trigger Points?**

A short answer to this question will be “living.” Here is just a short overview of the causes of Trigger Points:

- Accidents and direct injuries,
- Overuse injuries,
- Repetitive movements,
- Lack of exercise and muscle deconditioning,
- Poor posture,
- Abnormal bone structure,
- Stress that results in shallow breathing and holding tension in the shoulders/neck,
- Vitamin and mineral deficiencies,
- Metabolic disorders (thyroid inadequacy, diabetes, hypoglycemia etc.)
- Sedentary lifestyle.

**A Note about Myofascial Release**

Trigger Point Release and Myofascial release are often confused, misunderstood and simply thrown in interchangeably.

**Myofascial Release** is a hands-on technique that involves applying gentle sustained pressure into the Myofascial connective tissue restrictions to eliminate pain and restore motion (definition courtesy of [Myofascial Release Approach](#)). Myofascial release is performed by a trained bodyworker using his/her hands.

**Self Myofascial Release** is often performed with a foam roller and it is believed to release fascial adhesions thus releasing movement restrictions. In reality, friction (‘shear’ force) created during foam rolling is not enough to break up any of those adhesions and create true “myofascial release” as performed by a trained bodyworker.
Myo (muscle) and fascia (soft tissue white spider web like stuff) are not separable. They are functioning as a whole. So when treating muscle pain and dysfunction it is best to view them as a whole as well (exactly as doctors Travell and Simons did in their ground-breaking manual “Myofascial pain and dysfunction, The Trigger Point Manual.”)

The main goal of Self Myofascial or Trigger Point Release is to hydrate the tissues, aid in metabolic waste removal from the muscles and to increase blood circulation to the area. The result of this work will be decreased pain, greater range of motion, improved elasticity of the arteries and better overall performance of the muscle.

**What about Deep Tissue Massage?**

Most people are familiar with the term “deep tissue massage” and it has even been featured in the title of this guide.

The focus of Deep Tissue Massage is on the deepest layers of the muscle. This type of massage uses deeper pressure to realign muscles and connective tissue. The movements in Deep Tissue Massage are typically slower, and the pressure is deeper, concentrating on specific areas of tension and pain. It breaks down adhesions to relieve pain and restore normal movement.

Trigger Point Release is a variation of Deep Tissue Massage as both of the techniques apply targeted pressure into specific muscles spots focusing on deep and precise penetration.

Myofascial Release is more gentle and more “superficial” as it focuses on stretching out fascia right underneath the skin.

In this guide we will be using the term “Myofascial Trigger Point Release” to encompass all 3 types of self massage: Deep Tissue Massage, Trigger Point Release and Self-Myofascial Release.

Techniques described in this guide will be focused mostly around Trigger Point Release as defined by Travell and Simons. However, rolling and spiky ball massage techniques will be used to achieve all of the benefits of self myofascial release with a foam roller as well as of self massage that will “wake up” muscle sensation, hydrate the tissue and provide proprioceptive feedback.
Benefits of Myofascial Trigger Point Release

It would be nice if I could say that Myofascial Trigger Point release is the magic method that will cure anything. No, it certainly has its limitations. And before we even start talking about the benefits of MTP it is important to point out that consultation with a medical professional is the first and most essential step. If you have any pains in the body then you need to be checked out first by a doctor and get exercise clearance from him/her. Use common sense and critical thinking before you try to self-massage.

The benefits of self massage using trigger point release techniques are pretty amazing. Take a look for yourself:

1. **Decreased muscle pain** - Trigger Points can cause a lot of trouble in the body. As discussed in the previous chapter, trigger points usually refer pain to a “remote” location in the body and can mimic various conditions like bursitis, tendonitis, even migraines and heart attack.
   
   With practice and help of this guide, you will learn to locate these trigger points and release them. Self-massage combined with a regular exercise program have proven to provide the best pain reduction results in people with myofascial pain dysfunction syndrome.

2. **Fewer headaches** - a lot of trigger points located in the neck and upper back area are a cause of headaches. Simple release techniques done on a daily basis will help you eliminate these trigger points from your muscles.

3. **Improved range of motion** - recent studies have shown that Trigger Point and Self Myofascial Release techniques are effective in improving range of motion.

4. **Injury prevention** - For a long time static stretching used to be recommended as an effective injury prevention technique pre workout. Recent studies show that pre-workout static stretching actually inhibits muscle performance.
Self Myofascial release is a more effective warm-up routine especially if combined with dynamic stretching.

Your muscles have two major receptors. One is your muscle spindle, which makes the muscle contract. The other is called the Golgi tendon organ, which makes the muscle relax. “They both should be in balance with one another, which allows the tissue to work without getting injured,” says Dr. Mike Clark, CEO of the National Academy of Sports Medicine. If you have any muscular imbalances, and all you do to warm up is dynamic or static movements, your body will be continuously compensating for your problem spots, Clark cautions. “Stretching stimulates the muscle spindle and makes it more overactive. Deep pressure stimulates the Golgi tendon organ, which then overrides the muscle spindle, which allows the tissue to relax, which prepares it for stretching,” Clark says. Self Myofascial Release before stretching and exercising is like taking the parking brake off before you start driving your car.

5. Improved flexibility - Trigger Points by nature make the muscle tight and weak. It loses its normal function and every attempt to stretch it will result in pain. Things change dramatically if we first release the trigger point and then stretch the muscle - that’s how we can improve flexibility in tight areas.

6. Better posture - self massage using Trigger Point Release techniques will help you release tight muscles that could have negatively affected your posture. Once those TP’s are identified and taken care of you can use an exercise program (like Pilates) to build your core strength and improve your posture.

7. Reduced muscle soreness post workout. Release of the trigger points aids in removal of metabolic waste products from the muscle as well as overall improvement of blood circulation. In a normal language it means that you will be hurting less after your next workout - 5.
8. **Increased blood flow and tissue hydration.** When we apply pressure to the soft tissue (skin, fascia, muscle) the water is squeezed out of the tissues, and then is sucked back in when the pressure moves on or is taken away. It’s like squeezing a sponge over the sink and then letting it fill again while doing the pots and pans. Recent study suggests that this form of self massage improves the elasticity of the arteries that results in better blood circulation - 6. Trigger Points create congestion spots in the muscle (like traffic jams that keep oxygen and nutrients from reaching their destination) and when we release them we open up the “highways.” Now our muscle cells can get all the nutrition that they need to function and perform all their daily tasks.

9. **Calming effect on the nervous system.** Most people will agree that massage is a very relaxing experience. If you’ve ever done Self Myofascial Release the wrong way then you will have a very different opinion. Rolling in a way that causes so much pain that you are grinding your teeth and barely holding the tears back is usually a bad sign. It causes muscle contraction and cellular retraction that makes a tight spot only tighter. Bruising and extreme pain are a sign of damage, not of healing.

You know that you are doing your Trigger Point Release right if you stay in the ‘hedonic point’ (poised between pleasure and pain). The pain level should be around 3-5 (where 0 is no pain at all and 10 is intolerable pain.) After you finish your self massage session you will feel refreshed and relaxed. You can reduce the effects of daily stress by treating this session as the time to slow down, focus on your breathing and connect with your body.
Trigger Point Release Tools

Seeing a qualified massage therapist is hands down the best way to deal with Trigger Points in your body. However, using simple tools is the second best option to take care of your body on a consistent basis. Once you acquire your set of tools you can use them for many years with no further investment.

Trigger Point Release is very easy to perform using tools that you already have in your house or that you can find at any fitness studio. You need balls of different hardness and sizes to massage Trigger Points. Here are just a couple of ideas: tennis ball, lacrosse ball, golf ball, dog play ball etc. Ideally you want to have several options on hand that offer different sizes, different hardness and different texture.

Exercises featured in this guide will use sFera PRO Massage Balls (available through Amazon here), the only Trigger Point release set that combines 4 different balls that are designed to reach virtually every Trigger Point in your body. This set is lightweight, portable and reasonably priced.

Large Smooth sFera Ball (4 in diameter) is made out of EVA foam (the same material that is used for firm foam rollers.) This size is perfect to massage large muscle groups including hamstrings, quads, calves, glutes, latissimus dorsi etc. This ball offers a more effective and compact alternative to traditional foam rolling as it creates targeted pressure on taut bands in the muscles.
**Small Smooth sFera Ball** (2.5 in diameter) is also made out of EVA foam. It’s hard center and a little softer outer layer mimic human thumb pressure on Trigger Points without causing injury to soft tissues (unlike harder balls like lacrosse or golf balls.) The size is ideal to pinpoint Trigger Points and apply steady pressure on those muscle knots.

Spiky sFera Massage balls (2 in diameter, 2 balls) are the smallest and softest balls in the set that nevertheless provide deep penetration into the muscles. These balls best used under the feet to relieve plantar fasciitis, pain associated with bunions, improve overall blood circulation in the feet. These balls also provide a great warmup for the lower and upper back if placed symmetrically along the spine. Finally, scalp massage with the spiky balls can help relieve tension headaches and neck pain.

**sFera Tote bag** is more than just a convenient carry case. Place one of the balls in the tote bag and position the ball exactly where you need it on your back. Hard to reach places in your upper and mid back become easily accessible with this simple modification. You can also place the bag over the spiky balls to decrease the pressure of the spikes during scalp massage.

There are still certain Trigger Points that cannot be reached by any tool and hands are the only effective way to access them (e.g. Trigger points in front of the neck, in the face, abdominal area etc.) These Trigger Points will not be covered in this guide and they should be addressed with caution. You can use excellent Trigger Point Manuals (e.g. *The Trigger Point Therapy Workbook* by Clair Davies) to learn all known Trigger Points and available techniques to treat them.

Another great addition to any Trigger Point Release toolbox is a TheraCane available from Amazon. This tool will not be covered in this guide.
Trigger Point Release Technique

1. Place a ball between a hard surface and a body part.

- **Wall** is a good starting point for most Trigger Points as it provides more control and less pressure than floor positioning. Place a ball inside a tote bag to easily control ball placement on your back.

- **Floor** - hard floor surface creates a perfect base for the ball while your body weight determines the pressure that is applied to the Trigger Point. You can adjust the level of pressure by changing your body position.

- **Hard solid bench or a low table** will help you access Trigger Points in the hamstrings and calves with more ease.

- **Hand/another body part** - pressure applied with just your hand is usually insufficient to access most stubborn Trigger Points. But it can be a good starting point if your muscle knots are extremely sensitive.

2. Use large sFera ball to explore the area that you want to massage. Slowly “steam roll” the muscles looking for tender spots and obvious muscle knots. Use this time to increase blood circulation to the area and prepare for a deeper release work.

3. Fine-tune the pressure. Once you have located a Trigger Point use the tool of your choice (one of the sFera balls as recommended by this guide) to micromove it over the tender spot about 10 times with the pain level of 4-6 (0- no pain at all, 10- unbearable pain.) If the area is too sensitive then try applying less pressure or use a softer tool.

Hold the ball statically on the knot for 15-20 seconds while breathing deeply. Use deep breathing to relax the muscles and calm the nervous system.

If the placement of the ball on the Trigger Point was correct then you should feel the knot soften (or release completely) and the pain subside. You can also experience warmth spreading from the Trigger
Point sight to the surrounding tissue.

If you do not experience immediate release then try to find a nearby spot that will offer a more precise pressure on the Trigger Point. Some Trigger Points are more stubborn than others and you might have to come back to this spot several times before you can finally feel the release.

5. **Stretch muscles worked.**

6. **Repeat your release** 2-3 times a day for stubborn Trigger Points or 2-3 times a week for maintenance.

**Mistakes to Avoid**

• Do not use the ball around prominent bony landmarks.

• Do not place the ball directly on the joint.

• Avoid placing balls directly under the lower back or under the neck.

• Move slowly.

• Avoid working through too much pain. Sharp pain might be a sign of an injury and should be examined by a medical professional. Applying too much pressure on the Trigger Point can cause the opposite reaction - the brain will send a signal to the muscle to contract and avoid possible injury. Work on the border of pleasure and pain.

• Do not stay in one spot for too long. If the Trigger Point did not release within 30 sec - 1 minute then you need to move to another spot or come back later. You risk damaging soft tissues or bruising your skin. More time or pain will not result in release, more precise positioning of the tool (ball) will.
EXERCISE GUIDE

- HN (head and neck)
- SA (shoulder and arm)
- CH (chest)
- LA (lower arm)
- UL (upper leg)
- LL (lower leg)

- HN (head and neck)
- SA (shoulder and arm)
- BA (back)
- LA (lower arm)
- BU (buttocks)
- UL (upper leg)
- LL (lower leg)
Foot

A human foot is an extraordinary complex that gets the least amount of well deserved attention. It is probably the most overused and the least glorified part of a human body. Bad shoes, poor posture, faulty body mechanics and simple overuse can all cause foot pain and tightness in the rest of the body.

One of the amazing benefits of giving your feet a little self-massage is gaining flexibility in your hamstrings and even releasing some lower back tension. When you massage the soles of your feet, you loosen the starting point of a network of connective tissue that runs all the way up your back body to the crown of your head. Tom Myers, author of *Anatomy Trains: Myofascial Meridians* has posted a fascinating video from a human dissection showing the entire Superficial Back Line of fascia, connecting from the feet to just above the eyebrows. Watch the video here if you love Anatomy or skip it if you are not into seeing dissections of human body.

Whether you want to loosen your hamstrings, ease foot soreness or give your feet a nice massage after a long day spend 5 minutes every day rolling your feet on spiky or smooth sFera Balls. You will notice the difference immediately.
LL1. Anatomy, Trigger Points and Referral Pain patterns in the foot

LL1. Benefits

- Decrease / Eliminate foot pain associated with Trigger Points
- Plantar fasciitis relief
- Improved walking posture
- Improve hamstring flexibility
- Relieve sore feet
- Improve standing posture and overall alignment

LL1. Tools

- 2" 1 spiky sFera ball or
- 2.5" 1 small smooth sFera Ball
LL1. Technique

1. Stand close to a wall or another object that will help you keep your balance.
2. Place the ball under the ball of the foot (padded portion of the sole between the toes and the arch) and start gradually applying pressure. Start by using a spiky ball and gradually progress to a smooth ball when you are ready to handle more pressure.
3. Begin by applying pumping pressure on the ball. Imagine that you are pressing onto the gas pedal and you need to put that “pedal to the metal.” Repeat 5-10 times.
4. Apply as much pressure as you can handle comfortably and roll around on the ball in a few inch area. When you reach a painful spot (trigger point), stop on it, breathe deeply a few times until the pain dissipates.
5. Apply more pressure as your tissue gets looser and healthier.
6. Move the ball under the arch of your foot and apply pumping pressure. Roll the foot front to back and side to side in a few inch area. Pause in sensitive spots and hold for 10-20sec.
7. Move the ball under the heel and pump the heel into the ball. Continue with the rolling motion and finally static pressure.
8. Keep rolling for at least 3 minutes on each foot, preferably more. You will enjoy the feeling.
9. Repeat on the other side.
10. Repeat daily or even several times a day. Finish with a stretch.

Watch video demonstration
Calf and Shin

Avid runners and women who like to wear high heel shoes usually find Trigger Points in the calf muscles particularly eye-opening. You might not be aware of the fact that your calf and shin muscles harbor numerous Trigger Points because normally they do not send strong pain signals unless you are a “happy” sufferer of shin splints.

Most Trigger Points in the shin refer pain to the ankle and the front of the foot. Shin splints are the result of tight shin muscles that contain a lot of Trigger Points. Massage is usually the best way to address tightness in the area and to avoid further problems.

Trigger Points in the calf muscles foster calf cramps and pain in the ankle and calf itself. Some of the Trigger Points in this area can refer pain to the sole of the foot.

LL2. Benefits

- Relieve calf cramps
- Prevent shin splints
- Relieve foot and ankle pain
- Improve calf flexibility
- Improve blood circulation in the lower leg to prevent varicose veins and speed up athletic recovery

LL2. Tools

1 large smooth sFera ball or 1 small smooth sFera Ball
LL2. Technique

LL2-1. Shin and lateral side of the lower leg.

1. Start by using a large sFera massage ball on your shin. Place the ball on the floor and apply pressure to the selected Trigger Point.

2. Micromove the leg on the ball to increase circulation in the area and pinpoint the exact location of the Trigger Point.

3. Continue with the large sFera ball or switch to a small one. Apply static pressure on the located Trigger Point. Increase the pressure by changing position of the body or shifting the weight forward.

LL2-2. Calf

1. Use large sFera massage ball under the calf. Place the ball on the floor or on a low bench and place the calf on top of it.

2. Slowly roll the ball down the centerline from the ankle to the top of the calf. Stop and apply pressure where Trigger Points are found.

3. Externally rotate the leg from the hip joint (toes are pointed outside) and roll the ball on the outside of the calf. Pause once you find Trigger Points.

4. Internally rotate the leg from the hip joint (toes are pointed towards the midline of the body) and roll the ball on the inside of the calf. Apply pressure to the discovered Trigger Points.

5. To increase pressure on the Trigger Point place the other leg on top of the bottom one. Breathe deeply for 20-30 sec per each Trigger Point.

6. Follow the release up with a Calf Stretch using a strap, belt or a hand towel.

Watch video demonstration
Hip and knee pain is a major source of disability contributing to a diminished quality of life. When your knees or hips hurt you give up sports and other forms of exercise, avoid going on long walks, doing yard work etc. If you are an avid athlete then knee or hip pain can put a stop to your workout for many months.

**Tensor Fasciae Latae**

It’s a long and a complicated name for a relatively small muscle that plays a crucial role in walking, running, and moving your leg in general. Tensor Fasciae Latae (TFL as we will call for short) is a strong muscle that tightens a sheet of fibrous tissue that includes Iliotibial Band (IT Band) and assists the bending on the knee and hip.

Many people in gyms religiously roll their IT Band out on a foam roller hoping to release the outer thigh and knee pain and “stretch” the IT Band. The IT Band (which is a very large tendon) DOES NOT stretch and the pain that is felt during foam rolling is a warning from your body that you are about to damage soft tissues in the area.

Releasing Trigger Points in the TFL muscle can actually help you release tension in the outer thigh and relieve some of the hip pain. Trigger Points in the TFL muscle can cause hip stiffness (particularly in the morning), alter body alignment by tilting the pelvis forward (excess lower back curve) or sideways (creating a “short leg” effect.) These Trigger Points can get worse if you tend to sleep on your side with the knees up (put a pillow between the knees) or sit for long periods of time. Trigger Points in TFL are often misdiagnosed as trochanteric bursitis.

Trigger Points in TFL are important to address for people who had knee or replacements or are considering a surgery (consult with a physician first!)
UL1. Anatomy, Trigger Points and Referral Pain Patterns in Tensor Fasciae Latae

UL1. Benefits

• Reduce hip stiffness
• Reduce hip pain while walking and sitting
• Prevent and help relieve IT Band Syndrome
• Relieve hip and outer thigh pain
• Improve body alignment

UL1. Tools

4” 1 large sFera ball or

2.5” 1 small smooth sFera Ball
UL1. Technique

1. Locate the muscle: place your fingers on the ASIS (a sharp notch in front of the pelvis) and move down about an inch. Shift the weight of your body from one leg onto the other one and you should feel the muscle bulge up under your fingers.

2. Standing with your hip to the wall, place a large sFera ball between the hip (the TFL muscle belly located in step 1) and the wall.

3. Press your bodyweight against the ball and perform slow circular movements. Move side to side and up and down to explore the entire surface of the TFL muscle.

4. Use a small smooth sFera ball to apply targeted pressure on the trigger points in the TFL muscle. Hold the pressure for 10-30 sec.

5. To increase pressure on the TFL muscle go down on the floor. Place the ball (starting with the large sFera ball and progressing to the small sFera ball) between the floor and the hip. Avoid rolling over bony landmarks but rather stay in the belly of the TFL muscle.

6. Adjust your body position to apply just the right amount of pressure on the trigger points in the TFL muscle. The lower you go the more pressure you will be able to apply.

7. Repeat on the other side.

8. Follow up with a stretch.

Watch video demonstration
Quadriceps Muscles

The Quadriceps is a single muscle with 4 heads attaching to the knee cap. It wraps around the front and the outside of the leg and is the largest and most powerful muscle in the body. It is used to flex the hip and straighten the knee - the primary actions necessary in everyday life and most of the sports activities.

Trigger Points in the Quadriceps are the primary source of knee pain. Jumper’s or runner’s knee, restless leg syndrome and many more conditions can be traced down to Trigger Points in the Quadriceps.

**The Quadriceps muscle** is commonly abused by overexercising or overexertion in sports, by carrying heavy loads, walking in high heels, climbing, jumping, running, kneeling and squatting. Sedentary lifestyle that involves sitting for long periods of time promotes Trigger Points in the Quadriceps that in turn weakens the muscle in general.

Vastus Lateralis (the head of the Quadriceps that wraps the outside of the leg and attaches to the kneecap and tibia) deserves special attention when talking about Trigger Points. This muscle lies underneath the IT Band (mentioned in the TFL release chapter) and usually is the real cause of knee and thigh pain. Instead of aggressively rolling the IT Band with tears in eyes, we need to address Trigger Points in Vastus Lateralis that are present in virtually everyone.

Sartorius

The Sartorius is the longest muscle in the body. The muscle attaches to the hip bone, descends down the thigh crossing towards the inner thigh and attaches again on the inner side of the knee. This arrangement allows the Sartorius to participate in raising or the leg and turning the knee outward.

Trigger Points in the Sartorius are often initiated by a sudden fast twisting movement with the foot planted. Sitting for long periods of time with legs crossed, kicks in the martial arts and deep twisted Yoga poses can all encourage development of active Trigger Points in this muscle. Active Trigger Points cause burning or tingling sensation just under the skin or on the inner side of the knee.
UL2. Benefits

- Relieve knee pain
- Improve flexibility of the Quadriceps
- Improve knee tracking
- Relieve thigh pain
- Prevent locked knees as a result of Trigger Points in Vastus Lateralis
- Prepare the muscle for strengthening

UL2. Tools

- 4” 1 large sFera ball or
- 2.5” 1 small smooth sFera Ball

UL2. Anatomy, Trigger Points and Referral Pain Patterns in the Quadriceps and Sartorius

- Rectus Femoris
- Vastus Medialis
- Vastus Intermedialis (not shown, lies immediately deep to Rectus Femoris)
- Vastus Lateralis
- Sartorius (not part of the Quadriceps muscle)
UL2. Technique

1. Sit on the floor and use large sFera massage ball to apply deep massage pressure to the quads. Press the ball into the muscle and then apply kneading pressure while pushing the ball forward. Move in 1-2 in increments to cover the entire surface of the muscle in front of the leg.

2. Apply deeper pressure with the ball on any knots that you discover.

3. Turn over onto the stomach and place the large sFera ball on the floor under the quad.

4. Slowly drag yourself over the ball. Pause when you find a knot and hold for 10-30 seconds.

5. Alternate external and internal rotation of the leg (rotate from the hip joint) to cover the entire surface of the quad.

6. Turn onto the side and use a large sFera massage ball to roll out the outer thigh (Vastus Lateralis.) Work in front and behind the IT band (the IT band follows the direction of the femur. If you avoid rolling over the thigh bone then you will also avoid rolling over the IT Band.) Move slowly and apply gentle pressure (avoid the feeling of sparks shooting out of your eyes from pain!)

7. Place a small smooth sFera ball at the top part of the thigh and a little to the back. Move the leg forward and back over the ball. Pause when you need to.

8. Move the ball lower and repeat. Continue until you almost reach the kneecap.

9. Alternatively, Vastus Lateralis (outer thigh) release can be performed using sFera smooth balls on the wall. This technique is recommended when Trigger Points in this area are particularly sensitive or when it is hard to go all the way down on the floor.

10. Repeat on the other side.

11. Follow with a quad stretch of your choice.
Inner Thigh Muscles

Inner thigh muscles (also known as the ADductors) function primarily to move one leg towards the other and to stabilize the hip during walking and running. Accessing these muscles is hard because of their location and how “private” they are.

It is very easy to injury inner thigh muscles by overstretching and even by performing daily activities. Trigger Points in this area can cause pain in the pelvic and groin area, deep “groin pull” familiar to many athletes, hip and knee pain.

**UL3. Benefits**

• Relieve pain in the hip and groin area associated with Trigger Points in the inner thigh muscles.

• Relieve inner thigh and pelvic pain.

**UL3. Tools**

4” [ ] 1 large sFera ball or

2.5” [ ] 1 small smooth sFera Ball
UL3. Technique

1. Sit on the floor and use large sFera massage ball to apply deep massaging pressure to the inner thigh muscles. Start near the groin area and move down the leg.

2. Press the ball into the muscle and then apply kneading pressure while pushing the ball forward. Move in 1-2 in increments to discover all possible Trigger Points.

3. Apply deeper pressure with the ball on any knots that you discover. Use large or small sFera ball depending on your personal preferences.

4. Turn over on your stomach. Bring the leg that you are working on to the side by flexing it in the hip and knee joints. Place the large sFera massage ball under the inner thigh muscles and slowly apply pressure. Roll the leg over the ball.

5. Pause when you discover muscle knots and hold the position for 10-30 sec.

6. Locate Trigger Points in the back of Adductor Magnus (one of the inner thigh muscles). First a sit bone and then search the area an inch or so below it on the inner side of the thigh.

7. Place a large or small smooth sFera ball on the edge of a hard chair, bench or box. Sit on the ball applying pressure to the spot discovered in Step 6.

8. Repeat with the other leg.

9. Stretch inner thigh muscles.

Watch video demonstration
Hamstrings

Hamstrings are three exceptionally strong and slender muscles that cover the backs of the thighs. When talking about hamstrings people will most often refer to them in the following context “My hamstrings are so tight!”, “I pulled a hamstring while working out (or lifting something heavy).” Approximately 90% of the people will agree that they need more flexibility in the back of their legs (hamstring!)

While referral pain patterns from active Trigger Points in the hamstrings normally do not occur in the lower back area, these Trigger Points keep the Hamstrings group tight causing a tightening chain reaction in the hip and lower back muscles that eventually manifests itself in lower back pain. Pain behind the knee is another possible symptom of Trigger Points in this area.

The activities that can cause injury and set off Trigger Points in the hamstrings are numerous ranging from overuse injuries during athletic performance to long hours of sitting and sedentary lifestyle. Trigger Points weaken the muscles making any strengthening work ineffective.

**UL4. Tools**

- 4” 1 large sFera ball or

- 2.5” 1 small smooth sFera Ball

**UL4. Anatomy, Trigger Points and Referral Pain Patterns in the Hamstrings**

- Biceps Femoris
- Semitendinosus and Semimebranosus

**UL4. Benefits**

- Improve flexibility of the hamstrings.
- Create best conditions for hamstring strengthening.
- Relieve lower back pain.
- Eliminate pain behind the knee.
- Improve posture by releasing tight hamstring muscles that cause flattening of the lower back curve.
UL4. Technique

1. Trigger Points in the hamstring muscles can be worked on while sitting on the floor or the edge of a chair/stool.

2. Sit on the floor and use a large sFera massage ball under the hamstring muscles of one leg. Using the other leg and arms for support lift the hips off the floor and start slowly rolling over the ball.

3. Use Trigger Point Chart on the previous page to apply targeted pressure on the Trigger Points in the Hamstring muscles.

4. Roll down the centerline of the thigh, then rotate the leg internally and externally to access Trigger Points in all three muscles of the hamstring group.

5. Pause in a spot that contains muscle knots. Hold for 10-30 second. Use a small smooth sFera ball to apply targeted pressure when sitting on the edge of a bench/chair. Please note that small balls usually will not be able to penetrate the muscle deep enough when sitting on the floor.

6. Perform release on both legs and finish with a hamstring stretch of your choice.

Watch video demonstration
The Glutes and Piriformis

Most of the people think of their Glutes as a soft cushion to sit on or as a sexy booty to show off. Few people stop and think about the enormous work that gluteal muscles perform every day to help us stand, walk, run and jump.

**Tightness in gluteal muscles is the most common cause of low back pain. It also causes hip and leg pain that radiates from the hip and down to the ankle.**

Piriformis is another muscle that we will discuss in this section because of its location and similar pain referral patterns. Piriformis is the strongest of hip rotators and it can cause incredible amounts of pain in the low back, hip and down the leg. When this muscle is tight (afflicted by many Trigger Points that cause constant contraction) it can compress the sciatic nerve creating a Sciatica-like symptoms. This pain demonstrates itself when sitting, walking and even lying down. You are not able to find a relief in any position and sitting for long periods of time really aggravates Trigger Points in this muscle. This condition is known as the *Piriformis Syndrome* and is often misinterpreted as the inflammation of the sciatic nerve, intervertebral disc protrusion or spinal root compression.

Trigger Points in Piriformis, Gluteus Maximus and Gluteus Minimus can all be the cause of Sciatica-like pain.

Sedentary lifestyle, sports injuries, overuse injury during running, jumping, climbing or squatting, excess weight (e.g. during last months of pregnancy) as well as uneven distribution of weight in the body all encourage the development and activation of Trigger Points in the Gluteal Muscles and the Piriformis. It is wise to start any workout with a Trigger Point release of the Glutes and Piriformis to prevent injuries and pain down the road.
BU1. Anatomy, Trigger Points and Referral Pain Patterns in the Glutes and Piriformis

- Gluteus Maximus
- Gluteus Medius
- Gluteus Minimus
- Piriformis

BU1. Benefits

- Relieve lower back pain and tightness
- Relieve hip stiffness
- Relieve pain in the hip and sacrum area
- Relieve Sciatica-like symptoms (the Piriformis Syndrome)
- Improve alignment of the pelvis (postural change)
- Injury and pain prevention
- Improve range of motion in the hip

BU1. Tools

- 4” 1 large sFera ball or
- 2.5” 1 small smooth sFera Ball
- 2” spiky sFera massage balls
Technique BU1-1. Gluteal Release on the Wall

1. If the Gluteal area is particularly sensitive then it is best to start your release work on the wall to apply gentle pressure to the Trigger Points.

2. Large sFera ball will be the gentlest way to massage this area though it will not be able to penetrate deep into the muscles. Place the ball between the wall and the gluteal muscles and start small circular motions.

3. Replace the large ball with a small smooth sFera ball to apply deeper pressure on the knots discovered in the previous step. Apply deep stroking motions over tight knots to release them.

Technique BU1-2. Gluteal Release Seated on the Floor

1. Place a large sFera massage ball on the floor and sit on it with one hip. The ball should be close to but not on the sitz bone.

2. Use your arms for support and roll over the ball in small circular motions.

3. Replace the large ball with a small smooth sFera ball and repeat circular motions for deeper penetration.

4. Move the ball (starting with a large one and progressing to the small one) higher up while lowering yourself onto forearms. Position the ball closer to the sacrum first and then start rolling over it to move it to the top outer side of the hip bone.
Technique BU1-3. Gluteal Release Seated on the Floor with Crossed leg

1. Sit on a large sFera ball while supporting yourself with straight arms behind you.
2. Bend the leg at the knee that is not being worked.
3. Bend the knee of the working leg and place the ankle over the knee of the supporting leg. Move the knee of the working leg strongly outwards creating a number “4” stretch. Shift the weight of the body slightly into the hip being worked on.
4. Micromove over the ball applying deeper pressure as tolerated.

Technique BU1-4. Gluteal Release Side-Lying

1. Lying sideways and supporting yourself with one forearm, place the large sFera ball under the hip. Start slowly rolling over it like you would using a foam roller.
2. Shift the weight of the body slightly backwards to apply pressure to the back of the hip (Trigger Points in the Gluteus Medius and Minimus.)
3. Move the bottom leg (the one you are working on) gently in and out to access all muscle fibers.
4. Replace the large ball with a small smooth sFera ball and place it directly under the discovered Trigger Point. Apply deep stroking pressure for 10-30 seconds.

Watch video demonstration
Technique BU1-5. Piriformis Release – Supine with a Twist

1. Lying face up on the floor, place a large sFera massage ball under one hip. Keep both knees bent and feet flat on the floor.
2. Twisting at the waist (with the core contracted to control the movement) bring both knees to the side (the same side that you are releasing) to apply deeper pressure on the Piriformis muscle. Micromove on the ball.
3. Progression: with the core contracted and supporting the lower body bring both legs up while keeping the knees bent at a 90-degree angle. The weight of the body should be shifted slightly into the side that you are releasing.
4. Bring the knees to the side slightly (drop them only several inches) and start small circular motions on the ball.
5. Finish with a stretch.

Technique BU1-6. Gluteal Release Supine with Spiky Balls

1. Place both spiky balls under the hips (any position is good to start with.) Breathe deeply as you relax your gluteal muscles and let the spikes penetrate the muscle fibers. Try moving the balls around under the hips between each of the movements described below.
2. Marching. Bring one leg up keeping it bent at a 90-degree angle in the knee. Try not to shift the weight of the body to that side. Bring this leg down and bring the other one up. Continue this marching motion for 10 counts.
Technique BU1-6. Gluteal Release  Supine with Spiky Balls (continued)

3. **Air press.** Start with one leg bent at the knee in the air. Straighten this leg forward on a diagonal (press it forward.) Lower the straight leg down about 3-4 in and lift it back up. Bring the leg back in the bent position. Repeat 6-10 times.

4. **Half butterfly.** Keeping one leg bent at a 90-degree angle in the air, bring this leg down and outward as if you were trying to place the outer thigh flat on the floor perpendicular to the torso.

5. **Pelvic seesaw.** Explore pelvic alignment for better posture. Imagine that your pelvis is a see-saw that can move forward and back (towards the belly button and towards the feet.) The balls will act as a fulcrum that the see-saw is moving on. Start tilting the pelvis back and forth to release lower back muscles.

6. Finish with a stretch.

Watch video demonstration
Quadratus Lumborum (QL)

QL muscle is a thick muscle directly in the lower back area. It connects to the vertebrae of the lumbar spine, the top of the iliac crest (top back part of the hip bone) and the bottom rib. This muscle controls movement at the waist and plays an important role in forced exhalation, such as in coughing or sneezing.

Most of the time troubles that start in the gluteal muscles also activate Trigger Points in the QL muscle. Tightness in the QL muscle can hike one hip up making you appear as if you have scoliosis or one leg shorter than the other one. Extremely tight QL muscles will also cause swayback (lordosis.) This tightness will make abdominal exercises (core work) less effective because most of the tension will be felt in the lower back. As a result abdominal muscles will not engage fully.

Pain associated with Trigger Points in the QL muscle can occur in the hip, buttocks, or around the sacroiliac joint. Coughing or sneezing will cause sharp stabbing pain in the lower back.

**BA. Benefits**

- Relieve lower back and hip pain
- Correct postural alignment in the lower back
- Improve effectiveness of the core training
- Eliminate lower back pain and tightness during abdominal exercises

**BU1. Tools**

1. small smooth sFera Ball
2. spiky sFera massage balls
BA1. Technique

Technique BA1-1. QL Release at the Wall

1. Standing at the wall: locate the QL muscle. Trigger Points are likely to be found near the attachments at the hipbone and the bottom rib.
2. Standing at a slight angle to the wall, place the ball against the wall and press your lower back into it. Micromove over the ball.
3. Explore the entire surface area of the QL muscle by moving the ball under the bottom rib, down the spine and right above the hipbone. Avoid pressing the ball into the “soft” parts of the lower back (move along the bones but do not press into the abdominal cavity.)

Watch video demonstration

Technique BA1-2. QL Release on the Floor

1. Use a single spiky ball under the lower back. Slightly tilt the body sideways and place the ball under the attachment point of the QL muscle.
2. Press the weight of the body into the ball. Roll over the ball to cover all of the attachment areas of the QL muscle. Avoid pressing the ball into the “soft” parts of the lower back (move along the bones but do not press into the abdominal cavity.)
3. Finish with a QL stretch.

Watch video demonstration
Spinal Muscles

All of the muscles that run along the spine can be divided into two groups - deep spinal muscles and superficial muscles. Deep spinal muscles are very short muscles oriented diagonally to the spine to gain leverage on individual vertebrae. Superficial spinal muscles are long muscles running parallel to the spine. It is obvious, that jobs of all spinal muscles involve movement and stabilization of the spine and we can hardly underestimate their value.

It is impossible to work on Trigger Points in deep spinal muscles without involving superficial ones and vice versa. For this reason, we will address Trigger Points that occur along the spine all together.

Pain associated with Trigger Points in the deep spinal muscles is usually localized along the spine. Extreme tension in deep spinal muscles can compress nerves coming out of the spine and cause numbness in the areas serves by those nerves. Chronic tension in these muscles can alter spinal alignment by causing scoliosis.

Superficial spinal muscles often refer pain to the area 1-2 inches away from the spine. This pain can be felt in the lower back, buttocks, at the lower ribs, and at the bottom of the shoulder blade. Trigger Points in superficial spinal muscles will also tighten the muscles and create a visible bulge on the back.

All spinal muscles become extremely vulnerable if the abdominal muscles are weak and deconditioned. Any sudden movement, bad twist, heavy lifting (especially with a bad technique) can cause an injury to these muscles and create Trigger Points in them. Poor posture (slouching, uneven weight distribution) are another cause of Trigger Points and unexplained back pain.

Releasing Trigger Points in the spinal muscles is the first step in correcting posture and eliminating back pain. However, core training is the second most important step in preventing those Trigger Points from flaring up again. Pilates is one of the best forms of deep core training that teaches you proper body mechanics that can be used in any other activity that you are interested in.
BA2. Benefits

• Relieve back pain along or a couple of inches away from the spine
• Correct postural imbalances associated with tightness in the back muscles
• Prepare body for effective core training
• Release tight back muscles

BA2. Tools

- 4” 1 large sFera ball or 1 small smooth sFera Ball
- 2.5” 1 small smooth sFera Ball
- 2” 2 spiky sFera massage balls
BA2. Technique

Technique BA2-1. Quick Wall Release
1. Place a large or small smooth sFera ball in the tote bag.
2. Hold on to the pullout string of the bag and place the ball between your back and the wall.
3. Apply deep stroking pressure while moving the ball along the spine. Work one side of the spine then the other one.
4. Avoid pressing the ball into the vertebrae. Massage only soft tissues and not the bone.

Technique BA2-2. Wall Squat
1. Standing with your back to the wall, place large sFera ball between the wall and the middle of the spine.
2. Keep the feet hip-width distance apart and about 1.5 foot length away from the wall.
3. Slowly start going down into the squat while pressing the back against the wall. Do not let the knees go in front of the toes.
4. Slowly return back to standing. Variation: while going up shift the weight of the body to one leg and press the ball in the muscle along the spine (not the bone.) Shift the weight to the other leg and move the ball up and to the other side of the spine. The ball is moving in a zigzag fashion up the spine, 1-2 in at a time.
5. Repeat 6-10 times.
6. Finish with a stretch.

Watch video demonstration
Technique BA2-3. Floor Release using 1 sFera ball

1. Lie down on the floor. Feel the place on your spine where lowest ribs connect to the spine. Place the ball under the spot you just found right next to the spine (but NOT under the spine itself.)

2. Relax the weight of your body into the ball on deep exhale. Move your body over the ball as if you were trying to squish the ball completely into the floor. Micromove this way for 30 seconds.

3. Without lifting your body off the floor, slide the ball a little higher on your back (about 1-2 in.) Apply pressure on the exhale trying to even out both sides of your ribcage.

4. Lift the pelvis a few inches of the floor to apply deeper pressure into the spot being massaged. Lift only as high as you need to direct the weight of the body into the ball. Micromove over the ball for 30 seconds.

5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until you reach the spot between the middle of your shoulder blades.

6. Repeat the same sequence on the other side.
Technique BA2-4. Floor Release using 2 spiky sFera balls

1. Lie down on the floor and place two spiky sFera balls at the base of the lower back (where lower back connects to the pelvis.) The spine should be directly between the balls.

2. On the exhale press the back into the balls. Move the pelvis side to side a little bit as if you were trying to smudge the balls over the floor under you. Continue for 30 sec to 1 minute.

3. Move the balls to the top part of the lower back (where bottom ribs attach to the spine.) Press your back into the balls by lengthening the lower back on the floor.

4. How to lengthen the lower back: On the exhale imagine that you are trying to zip up a very tight pair of jeans. Pull your stomach in and up while bringing your tailbone slightly up between your legs. Do not lift the pelvis - the hips stay on the floor. Try to avoid gripping your butt but rather control the movement from your core muscles. You will feel your lower back lengthening on the floor. Keep your spine as close to the floor as possible without over-tightening your glutes. Imagine that the vertebrae of your lower back are coils of a spring. You are pulling them apart by lengthening the spring.

5. Move the balls 1-2 in higher on your back. Press the back into the balls. This time you can add a little pelvic lift (bridge) to apply more pressure to the Trigger Points. Lengthen the lower back as described in step 4. With the core controlling the movement lift the pelvis a few inches off the floor. Your back should have the shape of a hammock instead of a straight plank. Lift only as high as you need to apply more pressure to access Trigger Points.

6. Continue moving the balls up on your back after each stop until you reach the middle portion on the shoulder blades.

7. Finish with a back stretch of your choice.

Watch video demonstration
Upper and Mid Back Pain symptoms are second only to lower back issues. Both athletes and sedentary people can suffer from Trigger Points in this area. Our modern lifestyle that involves driving, working at the computer for many hours and looking at small screen (how often do you check your email or pull up an app on your phone or tablet?) aggravates Trigger Points in this area. Poor posture that is associated with our screen-oriented lifestyle is the main cause of Trigger Points in this area.

Many people also tend to hold a lot of their emotional stress in the upper back area. Most of the muscles in this area play a role in the movement of the shoulder or breathing. Shallow breathing (associated with stress) as well as the tendency to keep the shoulders up both promote tension in the upper area and activation of the Trigger Points.

Trigger Points in one muscles will usually set up a chain reaction of Trigger Points in all of the neighboring areas. Trigger Points in different muscles may overlap one another (a superficial muscle will be covering Trigger Points of a deeper muscle located underneath it.)

**Latissimus Dorsi and Serratus Posterior Inferior**

*Latissimus Dorsi or lats* is the widest muscle of the back. When well developed it creates a beautiful V-shape of the back. Even though the muscle covers most of the lower and mid back its primary action is to move the arm towards the chest (adduction), extend the arm back and rotate it inwardly. The muscle also helps to compress the thorax while coughing. Most of the athletic activities that involve arm movement can set up Trigger Points in the lats.

Serratus Posterior Inferior assists in rotation and extension of the trunk as well as forceful exhalation. Even though lats and Serratus Posterior Inferior have completely different functions their location on the body makes it convenient to massage both of them at the same time.

Painful Trigger Points in the Serratus Posterior Inferior can be caused by a sagging mattress or simply overstretching the muscle while twisting or reaching overhead.
BA3. Anatomy, Trigger Points and Referral Pain Patterns in Latissimus Dorsi and Serratus Posterior Inferior

**BA3. Benefits**
- Release tight lats.
- Relieve pain in the side or right underneath the shoulder blade associated with Trigger Points in the lats.
- Relieve mid back pain associated with Trigger Points in the Serratus Posterior Inferior.
- Increase range of motion while twisting and bending the trunk.

**BA3. Tools**
- 4” 1 large sFera ball or
- 2.5” 1 small smooth sFera Ball
- 2” spiky sFera massage balls
Technique BA3-3. Standing Release for the Lats

1. For easy control of ball placement you can place the ball of your choice in a tote bag. You can also use the balls without the bag.

2. If you are using the tote bag, place the ball of your choice in the tote bag. Hold on to the drawstring to control the position of the ball on your back.

3. Place the ball between the wall and the lower ribs. Press the weight of the body into the ball and micromove on the ball for 20-30 seconds.

4. Move the ball to a different spot and apply more pressure.

5. Meticulously move the ball around on your back to cover the entire area occupied by Latissimus Dorsi - all of the lower ribs.

Watch video demonstration
BA3. Technique

**Technique BA3-2. Supine Release on the Floor**

1. Place both spiky balls on the floor under your lower ribs.
2. Micromove over the balls side to side and in circular motions. Imagine that you want the spikes to penetrate between your ribs deep into the muscle tissue.
3. Change the position of the balls by dragging yourself over them. Continue to micromove in a new spot. Keep changing position to cover the entire area of the muscle.

**Technique BA3-4. Side-lying Release**

1. Start by using a large sFera ball. Side-lying on the floor place the ball under the ribs and press the weight of the body into it.
2. By moving at the hips rock the body back and forth over the ball. While massaging one side you are also able to stretch the other side of the body if you place the top arm over head.
3. Move the ball closer to the armpit and repeat the rocking motion.
4. Replace the large sFera ball with a small smooth ball or a spiky ball. Apply deeper pressure onto the tight knots the you discovered in the first 3 steps.
5. Finish with a stretch.
Rhomboids and Serratus Posterior Superior

Rhomboids and Serratus Posterior Superior both attach to several vertebrae of the upper back and run diagonally towards the shoulder blade. Serratus Posterior Superior is located underneath the Rhomboids and attaches to several upper ribs. This muscle raises the ribs during inhalation and it can get overworked during hyperventilation or habitual chest breathing.

Rhomboids attach to the shoulder blade and play a crucial role in stabilization and movement of the shoulder blade on the back ribs.

Tight pectoral muscles that pull shoulders forward are a very common cause of Trigger Points in the Rhomboids. In this case the shoulder blades appear to stick out in the back. Trigger Point release of the Rhomboids in this case has to be preceded by the release of the Pectoral muscles.

Most of the pain associated with Trigger Points in this region will be localized between the spine and the shoulder blade. Serratus Posterior Superior Trigger Points will cause deep pain under the shoulder blade and can also refer pain to the back of the shoulder or the pinky side of the hand.

BA4. Anatomy, Trigger Points and Referral Pain Patterns in Rhomboids and Serratus Posterior Superior
BA4. Technique

Technique BA4-1. Quick Wall Release

1. You can use 1 spiky or 1 small smooth sFera ball. Place the ball between the shoulder blade and the spine. Keep the arms down (shoulder blades relaxed on the back.)

2. Press the weight of the body into the ball. Micromove in circular motions. Breathe deeply to avoid tension in the upper back area.

3. Bring the arm (the same one as the side that is being worked on) across the body. Use the other arm to support the arm being pulled across. Feel the shoulder blade slide to the side on the back ribs. Move the ball deeper underneath the shoulder blade to access Serratus Posterior Superior Trigger Points. Micromove for 20-30 seconds.

4. Add small squatting movement to roll the ball between the shoulder blade and the back ribs. Arm can be pulled across to access Trigger Points under the shoulder blade or down to massage Rhomboids.

5. Finish with a stretch.

BA4. Benefits

- Relieve pain around the shoulder blade
- Release tension in the upper back area
- Improve posture

BA4. Tools

1 small smooth sFera Ball
2” spiky sFera massage balls

Watch video demonstration
Technique BA4-2. On the Floor with One sFera Ball

1. You can use 1 spiky or 1 small smooth sFera ball. Place the ball on the floor between the shoulder blade and the spine. Keep the arms by your sides (shoulder blades relaxed on the back.)

2. On the exhale press the weight of the body into the ball. Micromove in circular motions. Breathe deeply to avoid tension in the upper back area.

3. Bring the arm (the same one as the side that is being worked on) across the body. Use the other arm to support the arm being pulled across. Feel the shoulder blade slide to the side on the back ribs. Move the ball deeper underneath the shoulder blade to access Serratus Posterior Superior Trigger Points. Micromove for 20-30 seconds.

4. Initiating the movement from the legs, roll back and forth while keeping the ball between the shoulder blade and the back ribs. Arm can be pulled across to access Trigger Points under the shoulder blade or down to massage Rhomboids.

5. Finish with a stretch.

Technique BA4-3. On the Floor with Two Spiky sFera Balls

1. Place both spiky balls on the floor underneath the upper ribs. Each ball should be placed between the spine and the shoulder blade symmetrically.

2. Lift the hips off the floor and start rolling on the balls slowly back and forth.

3. Pause in one spot and press the weight of the body into the balls on the exhale. Feel the spikes penetrate the skin and dig deep into the muscle tissue. Add micro movements as if you were trying to smash the balls into the floor.
Technique BA4-3 (continued.) On the Floor with Two Spiky sFera Balls

4. **Warm hug:** Placing the balls between the middle part of the shoulder blade and the spine, bring both arms up. Hug your shoulders and feel the shoulder blades slide to the side on the back ribs. Imagine that you are lying in the sand. Start wiggling yourself side to side as if you are trying to bury yourself in the sand. You will feel the spikes of the balls digging deeper into the muscle fibers.

5. **Ab Curl.** Apply deeper pressure on the muscle knots by lifting your head and shoulders off the floor. Exhale on the way up. Hold the top position for one inhale. Exhale on the way down and press the ribs more into the spiky balls.

6. **Arm Circles:** Bring both arms up towards the ceiling. Feel the shoulder blades separate on the back. On the inhale start circling the arms down behind the head, through the sides to a T-shape. On the exhale bring the arms up again. Reverse the circles. Repeat 6 times in each direction.

7. Finish with a stretch.

Watch video demonstration
Trapezius and Levator Scapulae

Most of the people are familiar with tender spots in their Trapezius (or “traps” as they are often referred to.) This superficial muscle can be easily located on the upper back as it attaches to the upper back vertebrae, the base of the skull, the top edge of the shoulder blade and the clavicle.

Levator Scapulae on the other hand is a far less famous muscle. This muscle is covered by the Trapezius as if it were a blanket. Together with the Trapezius this muscle lifts the shoulder blade up. Traps have many more functions that include movement of the shoulder blade in different directions as well as movement of the head and neck.

Do you tend to keep your stress in your shoulders? Do you keep your shoulders up while working on the computer? If you answered “yes” then you have Trigger Points in these muscles.

BA5. Benefits

• Release tension associated with emotional stress
• Relieve pain in the neck and midback
• Relieve tension headaches
Causes of Trigger Points in the Trapezius include:

• Head-forward posture
• Working behind the computer without elbow support
• Slouched posture
• Emotional stress

Causes of Levator Scapulae Trigger Points:

• Sleeping on the side without good head support
• Looking down to the side while typing
• Holding the phone between the head and shoulder for long periods of time
• Carrying heavy purse/backpack on one side.

Trigger Points in the Trapezius and Levator Scapulae are responsible for pain in the neck, the base of the skull as well as the burning sensation in the midback. These Trigger Points are also a frequent cause of tension headaches.

Most of the people will benefit from a daily release of the Trigger Points in the Trapezius to counteract negative effects of their lifestyle, release emotional stress and correct postural alignment (eliminate “head forward” posture and slumping.) Releasing these Trigger Points can also be a crucial component in gaining greater range of motion in the shoulder area to improve athletic performance.

BA5. Tools

1 small smooth sFera Ball

2” spiky sFera massage balls
Technique BA5-1. Trapezius Release on the Wall with a smooth small sFera ball

1. Place small smooth sFera ball on the wall and press the angle of the neck into it. Use your thumb to massage this Trigger Point on the ball in deep stroking motions. Continue for 20-30 seconds.

2. Move the ball slightly closer towards the spine to access Trigger Points in the Levator Scapulae. Press the weight of your body into the wall.

3. Move the ball slightly lower traveling down the Trapezius muscle. Explore the entire surface of the muscle for Trigger Points. Stop and apply deeper pressure on any knots that you find. You can place the ball inside the tote bag to better control the placement of the ball on your back.

Watch video demonstration
**BA5. Technique**

**Technique BA5-2. Trapezius Release on the Floor with one smooth small sFera ball OR two spiky sFera Balls**

1. Place the ball on the floor under the bottom part of the Trapezius (closer to the bottom edge of the shoulder blade.)
2. On the exhale relax into the ball and start moving the body side to side as if you were trying to bury yourself in the imaginary sand. Breathe deeply.
3. On the exhale contract the core and lift the hips up into a bridge position. Lift only as high as you need to apply more pressure into the ball. Move the hips side to side slightly to apply a deep stroking pressure to the Trigger Point.
4. Go down slowly bearing the weight of the body down into the ball. Repeat 2-4 times.
5. Move the ball a little higher on the back looking for the next Trigger Point. Repeat bridging.
6. Continue moving the ball up the back until you reach the top part of the shoulder blade. For the last bridge move the ball away from the spine under the thick roll of the Trapezius muscle in the angle of the neck.

**DO NOT bridge and apply pressure into the neck as it can cause serious injury.**
BA5. Technique

Technique BA5-3. Ab Curl with Spiky Balls
1. Place two spiky balls at the base of the shoulder blades symmetrically against the spine.
2. Press the ribcage into the spiky balls and feel the spikes digging deep into the muscle tissues.
3. Place the hands behind the head or cross the arms on the chest.
4. On the exhale engage abdominal muscles and press the lower part of the rib cage into the floor and the balls. Start lifting the head and shoulders into an ab curl. Keep pressure on the spiky balls (don't come up higher than the bottom of the shoulder blades.)
5. Inhale deeply while maintaining the ab curl position. Inhale into the sides and bottom portion of the lungs trying to expand slightly the bottom part of the ribcage.
6. On the exhale start going down slowly. Focus on pressing the back into the spiky balls to apply deeper pressure.
7. Repeat 6-8 times.

Watch video demonstration
There are many small muscles on the back of the neck that are key players in the movement of the neck and head. Covering each muscle individually goes outside of the scope of this guide. Trigger Points in different neck muscles that can be accessed safely and effectively by massage with sFera balls are localized near the base of the skull.

All of these Trigger Points will cause pain in different parts of the head ranging from deep migraines to temple headaches. They can also be a source of stiffness in the neck.

Suboccipital Muscles are a group of small muscles at the base of the skull that usually harbor numerous Trigger Points even in people who do not suffer from frequent headaches. These muscles tend to contract in response to emotional stress and develop active Trigger Points that can send migraine-like headaches.
HN1. Technique

1. You can use two balls or only one ball as a time. Place the ball/s on the floor under the base of the skull. Use your hands to control the placement of the balls and to keep them from rolling out from under the head.

2. Gently start turning the head side to side, up and down.

3. Pause in a location that mimics pain patterns and breathe for 10-20 seconds.

4. **Modification 1:** Place a yoga block or several rolled up thick blankets underneath the ball/s to create a more comfortable curve in the neck.

5. **Modification 2:** If this area is too sensitive and you cannot tolerate balls under the base of the skull, place a sFera tote bag or a small towel over the balls to ease up the pressure.

Watch video demonstration
Rotator Cuff Muscles

*Supraspinatus, Subscapularis, Infraspinatus* and *Teres Minor* are all commonly referred to as Rotator Cuff muscles. Rotator Cuff injuries are very common in athletes, amateur Yogis, and just about anyone else. Trigger Points in these muscles cause deep pain that feels like it’s coming out of the shoulder joint. They also drastically limit range of motion in the shoulder and make most daily activities very painful.

**Supraspinatus**

Supraspinatus is a small muscle buried in a top pocket of the shoulder blade. The location of this muscle makes it very hard to access but Trigger Points in Supraspinatus are a very common cause of a deep ache in the outer shoulder. It is extremely painful to start to raise the arm if these Trigger Points are active. Supraspinatus Trigger Points can also contribute to the “tennis elbow” and clicking or popping sound in the shoulder joint.

Carrying heavy loads with straight arms or working with the arms overhead for long periods of time (for example painting) easily set off Trigger Points in this important muscle.

SA1. Anatomy, Trigger Points and Referral Pain Patterns in Supraspinatus
SA1. Technique

1. Find a wall with a protruding corner that you can lean against.
2. Locate the muscle: with your fingertips feel for the spine of the shoulder blade - the top bony edge of the shoulder blade. *Supraspinatus* is located just above the scapular spine under a thick fold of the *Trapezius*. Check if you located the muscle correctly by raising your arm. You should feel the muscle bulge up slightly deep under your fingertips.
3. Replace your fingertips with a ball. Stand facing the wall corner with your midline being just outside of the corner. Gently bend forward and press the ball into the wall as if you were trying to tackle it.
4. Let the arm (same as the shoulder being worked on) hang down. Roll the ball up and down the spine of the shoulder blade to locate all Trigger Points in this area.
5. Note: this technique will also help you access some of the Trigger Points in the Trapezius since Supraspinatus is covered by a thick fold of the traps.

SA1. Benefits

- Relieve pain in the outer shoulder
- Increase range of motion in the shoulder joint

SA1. Tools

- 1 small smooth sFera Ball
- 2” spiky sFera massage ball

Watch video demonstration
Infraspinatus and Teres Minor

Both Infraspinatus and Teres Minor rotate the arm outward. Without this action you will not be able to lift the arm above the shoulder level.

Infraspinatus covers almost all of the shoulder blade below the scapular spine. Teres Minor is located just below it so it is very convenient to work on Trigger Points in both of these muscles at the same time.

Infraspinatus Trigger Points refer pain directly to the front of the shoulder. It feels like a very deep pain right inside the joint. Teres Minor Trigger Points localize pain mostly in the back of the shoulder but they can also cause numbness in the fingers.

Tightness in the Infraspinatus that harbors active Trigger Points usually causes tightness in the other rotator cuff muscles. When not treated, this rigidity can cause “frozen shoulder” symptoms that completely limit the movement of the arm.

Working at a job that requires keeping the arms overhead or out in front for long periods of time promotes creation of Trigger Points in Infraspinatus and Teres Minor. Working behind the computer without elbow support, common accidents and injuries as well as many sports activities put continuous strain on the rotator cuff muscles causing creation of Trigger Points in the area.
SA2. Technique

1. Locate Infraspinatus muscle: reach one hand behind the back and place the fingertips in the center of the shoulder blade. Rotate the arm being worked on outward and feel the Infraspinatus muscle bulge up under your fingertips.

2. Place the ball of your choice in the exact spot that you have just found. Get down side-lying on the floor pressing the ball against the floor. Use a large sFera ball, a pillow or a Yoga block for a head support.

3. Initiating the movement from the hips, start rocking the body back and force on the ball. Pause for 10-20 seconds in a spot that refers pain to the front of the shoulder or is particularly sensitive.

4. Move the ball to a new position on the shoulder blade to explore the entire surface of the Infraspinatus muscle.

5. Move the ball to the upper outer edge of the shoulder blade to locate Trigger Points in Teres Minor. Apply pressure and rocking motion for 10-20 seconds to release this Trigger Point.

6. **Note:** similar release can be performed on the wall however the pressure that can be applied to the Trigger Points will not be as deep. You can place the ball inside the tote bag to better control its placement.

7. Finish with a stretch.

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**SA2. Benefits**

- Prevent and release “frozen shoulder” caused by muscle tightness
- Relieve deep pain in front or back of the shoulder
- Release tightness and rigidity in the shoulder
- Improve range of motion in the shoulder joint

**SA2. Tools**

- 1 small smooth sFera Ball
- 1 spiky sFera massage ball

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Watch video demonstration
Deltoid

The deltoid muscle completely surrounds the shoulder like a cap. This muscle can be overloaded easily in athletic activities like weight lifting, swimming, ball playing etc. Young mothers can also overload this muscle by carrying a baby or a small child. Pain from Trigger Points in the Deltoids is usually felt when moving the arm directly at the site of the Trigger Point or nearby.

**SA3. Benefits**

- Relieve shoulder pain that occurs while moving the arm.
- Increase range of motion in the shoulder

**SA3. Tools**

1. 2.5” 1 small smooth sFera Ball
2. 2” 1 spiky sFera massage ball
SA3. Technique

1. Standing at an angle to the wall, press the ball into the wall with the shoulder.
2. Roll side to side covering the entire area of the Deltoid.
3. Pause in the tender spot and hold the position for 10-30 seconds.
4. Finish with a stretch.

Watch video demonstration
**Biceps and Brachialis**

The Biceps is a well-pronounced muscle of the arm that helps us raise the arm and bend the elbow. This muscle can develop Trigger Points after a heavy lifting or sports injury as well as after repetitive strain in the workplace. Trigger Points can weaken the muscle and make it difficult to fully extend the arm. They can also cause pain in the front of the shoulder in the crease of the elbow.

The Brachialis muscle is located under the Biceps, covering the lower half of the humerus (the upper arm bone.) It is the main muscle that bends the elbow and it does most of the work normally credited to the Biceps. This muscle gets overworked during heavy lifting and pull ups, carrying heavy bags or a child as well as during any activity that requires you to hold the arm bent at the elbow with no support for many hours.

Surprisingly, Trigger Points developed in the Brachialis most commonly cause pain or numbness in the thumb.

They can also cause tightness on the outside of the elbow or dull ache just below the elbow crease.
SA4. Technique

1. Stand facing the wall and press the ball between the front of the arm and the wall.
2. Roll the ball in small circular motions under the muscle.
3. Rotating from the waist, press the arm into the ball, hold for 10-20 seconds and then release. Move the ball to a new spot.
4. Alternatively, hold the ball in the opposite hand to manually massage the Biceps and Brachialis muscles. Use deep stroking motions to rub the entire area of the front of the arm. When you discover a sensitive spot, use the wall to apply deeper pressure as explained in steps 1-3.
5. Finish with a stretch.

SA4. Benefits

- Improve athletic performance and prepare muscle for strengthening
- Relieve pain in the crease of the elbow, front of the shoulder or in the thumb
- Increase range of motion in the elbow.

SA4. Tools

- 1 small smooth sFera Ball
Triceps

The Triceps is a long muscle covering the back of the arm. Its main function is to straighten the elbow however it also helps to keep the arm in its socket. Trigger Points in this muscle can be the result of overexertion (particularly repetitive pushing action) in the sports or the workplace.

Trigger Points in the Triceps can refer pain to the back of the shoulder or back of the elbow, they can be one of the contributing causes of the “tennis elbow” or “golfer’s elbow.” Triceps Trigger Points will weaken the elbow and limit both its bending and straightening.

SA5. Benefits

• Relieve symptoms associated with “tennis elbow” or “golfer’s elbow.”
• Increase range of motion in the elbow.
• Relieve pain in the back of the elbow.
• Prepare muscle for effective strengthening.

SA5. Tools

1 small smooth sFera Ball

1 spiky sFera massage ball
SA5. Technique

**Technique SA5-1. Triceps Release on the Wall**

1. Stand with your back towards the wall. Place the smooth small sFera ball between the ball and the back of the arm.

2. Start with the top position of the ball (close to the armpit.) Press the weight of the body into the ball and rock yourself back and forth to apply stroking pressure.

3. Move the ball down and to the side about 1 inch. Apply pressure and micro movements.

4. Keep moving the ball down the arm until you reach the elbow. Pay special attention to the Trigger Points located just above the elbow joint.

5. Finish with a stretch.

**Technique SA5-2. Triceps Release on the Table**

1. You can use a smooth or a spiky sFera ball for this release. Place the ball on a hard box or a bench. Kneel in front of the box/bench and press the back of your arm into the ball. Alternatively: place the ball on a table or a high countertop. Make sure that you can sit low enough to bring the elbow almost in line with the shoulder.

2. Start by placing the ball right above the elbow joint. Use the other hand to control the placement of the ball and to keep it from rolling away. Apply pressure and rotate the arm slightly in and out.

3. Move the ball up the arm about 1 inch and repeat the pressure application.

4. Continue moving up the arm as long as you can apply deep enough pressure to access the Trigger Points.

5. Finish with a stretch.
Of all the muscles that you have thoughts about releasing, forearms are probably the last ones. In fact, many people are not aware of any tightness or muscle knots in their forearms until they discover pain in the elbow or wrist. Many people live many years with occasional numbness or tingling in their fingers without ever giving these symptoms any attention.

“Tennis elbow” and “carpal tunnel syndrome” are two terms that get thrown around a lot if there is any pain in the elbow or wrist. However, all of these symptoms can be merely a sign of active Trigger Points in the forearm.

Trigger Points in the forearm are easily aggravated by our modern lifestyle that involves long hours of typing, writing with a pen (not so much these days) and any sport activity that requires you to grip something for long periods of time (yes, an occasional tennis match can be the cause of all the pain.)

Hand and Finger Extensors

Finger Extensor muscles are located on the outer (hairy) side of the forearm. Just as the name suggests, these muscles extend the fingers. A couple of other muscles including Brachioradialis and Supinator are located underneath the extensor muscles on the outer (“thumb”) side of the forearm. These muscles have similar pain referral patterns and they will be worked on together with the extensors.

Trigger Points in the Extensor muscles send the pain to the top part of the hand and the outer (“thumb”) side of the elbow.

These muscles get overworked by repetitive activities involving the hands. Examples include but are not limited to typing, tennis, golf, playing musical instruments, stirring or kneading dough for long periods of time etc.
LA1. Anatomy, Trigger Points and Referral Pain Patterns in the Extensor Muscles of the Forearm

- Extensor Carpi Radialis Longus
- Brachioradialis
- Extensor Carpi Radialis Brevis
- Extensor Digitorum
- Extensor Carpi Ulnaris
- Extensor Indicis (not shown)

LA1. Benefits

• Relieve hand and wrist pain.
• Relieve “tennis elbow” symptoms associated with the Trigger Points in the Extensors.

LA1. Tools

1 small smooth sFera Ball

1 spiky sFera massage ball
LA1. Technique

1. Stand near a wall. Place a small smooth or spiky sFera ball between the wall and the hairy side of the forearm. The arm is flexed in the elbow.
2. Start by applying pressure about 1 inch below the elbow.
3. Use the other hand to press the forearm into the ball and slowly slide the arm over the ball. Press the weight of your body into the ball.
4. Move the ball lower on the forearm referring to the Trigger Point chart on the previous page.
5. Find a “meaty” part of the forearm near the crease of the elbow. If you were wearing a wrist watch and decided to move it to the highest point of your forearm, the clock face will be directly in the spot that you are trying to locate.
6. Bring the arm down and press the ball directly into the spot located in step 7.
7. Micromove the ball in each spot for 10-30 seconds.
8. Repeat on the other side.
9. The same release can be performed by leaning over a high table or a countertop and pressing the weight of the body into the ball.
Hand and Finger Flexors

Finger Flexors perform the opposite action to the Extensors – they flex fingers. These muscles occupy the inner (smooth) side of the forearm. The hand flexors get abused by excessive use of gripping, twisting and pulling actions with the hands. Working on the car, using a screwdriver for long periods of time, or even lifting weights can all overwork these muscles and set up Trigger Points in them.

Trigger Points in the hand flexors send most of the pain to the inner side of the forearm, wrist and hand.

**LA2. Benefits**

- Relieve hand and wrist pain, tingling, numbness.

**LA2. Tools**

- 1 small smooth sFera Ball
- 1 spiky sFera massage ball
LA2. Technique

1. Stand near a wall. Place a small smooth or spiky sFera ball between the wall and the smooth side of the forearm. The arm is flexed in the elbow.
2. Press the weight of the body into the ball.
3. Micromove the ball for 10-30 seconds.
4. Change the position of the ball referring to the Trigger Point Chart on the previous page.
5. Repeat on the other side.

Watch video demonstration
Muscles of the Hand

Pain or numbness in the hand is rarely the result of Trigger Points in the hand muscles. Most of the time addressing Trigger Points in the Forearm, Arm and even Shoulder will be a more effective way of relieving the discomfort. Nevertheless, massaging the hand muscles is a good way to relieve stiffness in the hands and restore function.

Most of the Trigger Points that can be found in the hand will be located in the ball of the thumb and they will send pain to the thumb itself as well as the wrist on the thumb side.

Craft work, weeding the yard, playing musical instruments, sewing or massage work can all overwork hand muscles and set up active Trigger Points in the area. There is usually more than just one Trigger Point in the area so search all over the fleshy part of the thumb to release all of the present Trigger Points and restore comfortable movement.

LA3. Tools

1 spiky sFera massage ball

LA3. Benefits

• Relieve stiffness in the hands.
• Relieve discomfort in the palm and thumb area.
• Improve grip strength.

LA3. Anatomy, Trigger Points and Referral Pain Patterns in the Muscles of the Hand
LA3. Technique

1. Hold the spiky sFera ball in your hand and strongly squeeze it by making a fist around it. Release and repeat 5-10 times.
2. Place the spiky ball on a flat solid surface (table or countertop) and press the palm into it. Use the second hand to apply more pressure in to the ball.
3. Roll the palm over the ball in circular movements.
4. Apply stroking motions across the ball massaging the entire area of the palm.

Watch video demonstration
Pectoralis Major and Minor

The Pectoralis Major muscles (commonly referred to as the “pecs”) are a muscular part of the breasts in both men and women. They are mostly responsible for movement of the arm however they are also important for the action of deep inhalation as they pull the ribcage apart to create room for the expansion of the lungs.

The Pectoralis Minor muscles is completely covered by the Pectoralis Major. It has a very different function by “fixing” the shoulder blade in place during various activities. Together with the Pectoralis Major it also moves the ribcage to assist during deep inhalation. Since it is impossible to access Trigger Points in the Pectoralis Minor without also touching the Pectoralis Major, we will overview both muscles together. Causes and pain patterns associated with Trigger Points in the Pectoralis Minor are very similar or completely identical to the ones in the Pectoralis Major.

Trigger Points in the Pecs can cause very alarming symptoms that mimic heart attack pain. People who have had a heart attack can have multiple Trigger Points developed in the pecs that will cause chest pain and heaviness long after the heart attack itself. It is vitally important that any chest pain should be first examined and diagnosed by a physician to rule out any possibility of heart failure.

A less alarming and more common manifestation of the Trigger Points in the pecs is the slouched or round-shouldered posture. The muscles afflicted by the Trigger Points survive in a perpetually shortened (tight) form and they pull the shoulders forward sponsoring Trigger Points all over the upper back and shoulder muscles.

It is needless to say that hours spent behind the computer with bad posture (head forward, shoulders rounded) are detrimental to the health of the Pectoralis Major and Pectoralis Minor. Young mothers are also at risk of developing Trigger Points in this area as they are nursing and caring for the baby.
Carrying a heavy backpack that makes you lean forward to lighten the weight of the load can be another cause of Trigger Points in the pecs.

In fact any work-related or athletic activity that involves arm movement and is performed with excessive force or repetition can set up Trigger Points in the pecs.

**CH1. Benefits**

- Improve posture (correct the round-shouldered, head-forward posture)
- Relieve chest and front of the shoulder pain
- Increase range of motion in the shoulder (particularly the movement of reaching the arm back)
- Successful deactivation of the Pectoralis Major and Minor Trigger Points is essential to the effective release of the Trigger Points in the upper back and shoulder muscles as the latter are sponsored by the tightness in the pecs.

**CH1. Tools**

- 1 large smooth sFera ball
- 1 small smooth sFera ball
Technique CH1-1. Pectoralis Major and Minor Release on the wall.
1. Large sFera ball is the preferred tool to use to release Trigger Points in the chest area. However, you can use the small smooth ball to apply precise pressure on the muscle knots discovered with a large ball.
2. Face the wall and place the large sFera ball between the top part of the chest and the wall. For comfort, turn the head into the opposite direction.
3. Use the body weight to press the chest into the ball. Roll side to side.
4. Bend and straighten the knees slightly to roll the ball under the chest muscles.
5. Reposition the ball in a different portion of the pecs (closer to the breast bone.) Repeat circular motions and deep strokes.
6. Move the ball in the lower portion of the pecs and repeat the release.
7. Finish with a stretch.

Technique CH1-2. Pectoralis Major and Minor Release on the Floor
1. Start by using the large sFera ball to explore the entire area of the pecs.
2. Place the ball on the floor and press the top part of the chest into it. For comfort, turn the head in the opposite direction.
3. Use the body weight to press the chest into the ball. Roll side to side.
4. Reposition the ball in a different portion of the pecs (closer to the breast bone.) Repeat circular motions and deep strokes.
5. Move the ball in the lower portion of the pecs and repeat the release.
6. Use small smooth sFera ball to apply targeted pressure on the muscle knots discovered in the pecs.
7. Finish with a stretch.
Serratus Anterior

The Serratus Anterior is located under the arm and it helps to reposition the shoulder blade in order to allow the movement of raising the arm. Planks and arm balances would be impossible without strong Serratus Anterior muscles. This muscle also aids inhalation by expanding the ribcage.

Trigger Points in the Serratus Anterior are common in amateur athletes and weekend warriors who overexert themselves during a strenuous workout. Hyperventilation in this case will cause “stitch in the side” feeling. Athletic activities that require forceful movements of the arm (like swimming, tennis, gymnastics, pull-ups etc.) can activate Trigger Points in this muscle as well.

Most of the pain patterns associated with Trigger Points in the Serratus Anterior will be localized under the arm or behind the shoulder blade.

CH1. Benefits

- Relieve pain in the side and behind the shoulder blade
- Increase range of motion in the shoulder especially for back bends and overhead reaches
- Improve deep breathing patterns by releasing tightness in the Serratus Anterior muscles.

CH1. Tools

- 4” 1 large smooth sFera ball
- 2.5” 1 small smooth sFera ball
- 2” 1 spiky sFera ball
1. Try using each one of the balls on the Serratus Anterior to discover the one that will offer the best release for you.

**Large sFera ball** will help you stretch out the opposite side as you are releasing Serratus Anterior.

**Small smooth sFera ball** will offer the deepest pressure on the Trigger Points. This area is usually very sensitive the first time that you work on it so using small smooth ball can be very painful at first. Progress to this ball only when you feel ready.

**Spiky sFera ball** will be able to penetrate deep into the muscle fibers while still being gentle enough for the effective release. The spikes will be able to penetrate between the ribs for an even deeper release.

2. Place the ball under the side. Keep the knees bent one on top of the other at a comfortable angle. Bring the bottom arm under the head. The top arm can extend over the head to add a stretch to the opposite side or can be placed on the hip or in front of the chest for support. Hold each position for 20-30 sec.

3. Rock slowly back and forth on the ball of your choice. Move the ball a couple of inches up and down from the initial position to cover the entire area of the muscle. Once you reach the top part of Serratus Anterior (right below the armpit) you will also access Trigger Points in Teres Major and Latissimus Dorsi.

4. Finish with a stretch for the side of the body.

**Watch video demonstration**
Self-massage is one of the simplest self-care techniques that will bring tremendous changes into your life. By exploring your muscles you will gain better awareness of your body that will change the way you work out and perform your daily tasks. Beyond that, you will learn to relax and take care of your body in the midst or after a busy day.

Regardless of your background and the reasons why you chose to explore Trigger Point Release the exercises in this book will help you create a well balanced self care routine that will help you stay pain and injury free.

The more time you spend exploring your body using sFera massage balls the more in tune you will become with it. You will learn to pinpoint the exact location of your Trigger Points and the source of tightness in your muscles. You will know what muscles to release after a strenuous workout or a stressful day at work.

But most importantly you will notice the difference in the way you feel on a daily basis. You will feel more open and loose. The rigidity of movement will disappear and so will small pains and aches. You will enjoy being active more because you will be in sync with your body.

The last advice that I would like to give you at the end of this book is

**Stay consistent.**

It is easy to get side-tracked by numerous daily activities. But I challenge you to devote 10 minutes every day to your health. Use some relaxing music or spend time in total silence while you are exploring and releasing your body. Switch areas that you target every day so that you can work your entire body during the week. If possible, keep a journal of the changes that you notice in your body to track your personal progress.

Enjoy the freedom of movement!