

EFFECTS OF REGULAR AEROBIC ACTIVITY ON NEURAL FUNCTION
IN PERSONS WITH ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Don J. Milham Ph.D

HEALTH SCIENCE DEPARTMENT
WAIKATO INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
HAMILTON, NEW ZEALAND

[<don.milham@wintec.ac.nz>](mailto:don.milham@wintec.ac.nz)

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Problem Statement

- ❑ *Currently no AD cure*
- ❑ **Pharmaceutical** – *limited symptom affect*
- ❑ *Limited research in human subjects*

Rationale

❑ Alzheimer's Disease - Most common form of dementia – **35+ million worldwide**

U.S.A **5.3 million – 2010** 7.7 million – 2030

Cost to society: 2005 – **\$91 billion, Medicare**

2007 – **\$146+ billion, additional – caregivers / productivity**

(Alzheimer's Association, 2008)

❑ *Multifactorial biological influences / complexity posit need to consider alternatives – from pharmaceutical intervention to alternative methods of prevention / attenuation*

❑ **Alternative – Exercise:** Documented research relied on *self-report and / or integrated modalities* (aerobic and resistance exercise).

Exercise hypothesis

- “Exercise enhances neural function, attenuates AD symptoms & delays AD onset”
- 1. Rats exercised daily - 18 days (treadmill) – **increased learning & motor coordination** (*Carro et al., 2001*).
- 2. AD transgenic mice exercised daily - 5 mths – **AD symptom attenuation** (*Adlard et al., 2005*).
- 3. Mice exercised (voluntary wheel running) – **BDNF up regulated** – evident after 3 to 7 nights (*Cotman et al., 2002*).
- 4. Community-dwelling older adults exercised regularly – **reduced cognitive impairment & dementia incidents** (*Lytle et al., 2004*).

Methodology

□ Participants (N = 19)

- Caucasian adult volunteers
- Residents: Holy Redeemer Hospital / St Josephs Manor (*Meadowbrook, PA, USA*)
- Mixed gender: females n = 14 males n = 6
- Age: 78 to 99 years (mean age = 85.5 SD 5.2 yrs)
- Probable AD: mild n = 12 moderate n = 7
- Walking aids: walker n = 13 cane n = 1

□ Treatment: Aerobic activity – Walking

30-min a day 3 times per week for 12 consecutive weeks

(Monday, Wednesday and Friday; 10 am)

□ Assessment instruments:

➤ **Cognitive function** MMSE – Mini mental state exam.

➤ **Executive function** BBS – Berg balance scale.

(Balance & Mobility) TUG – Timed up and go.

ADL – Activities of daily living.

➤ **Cognition** [$t(18) = 5.74, p < .001$]

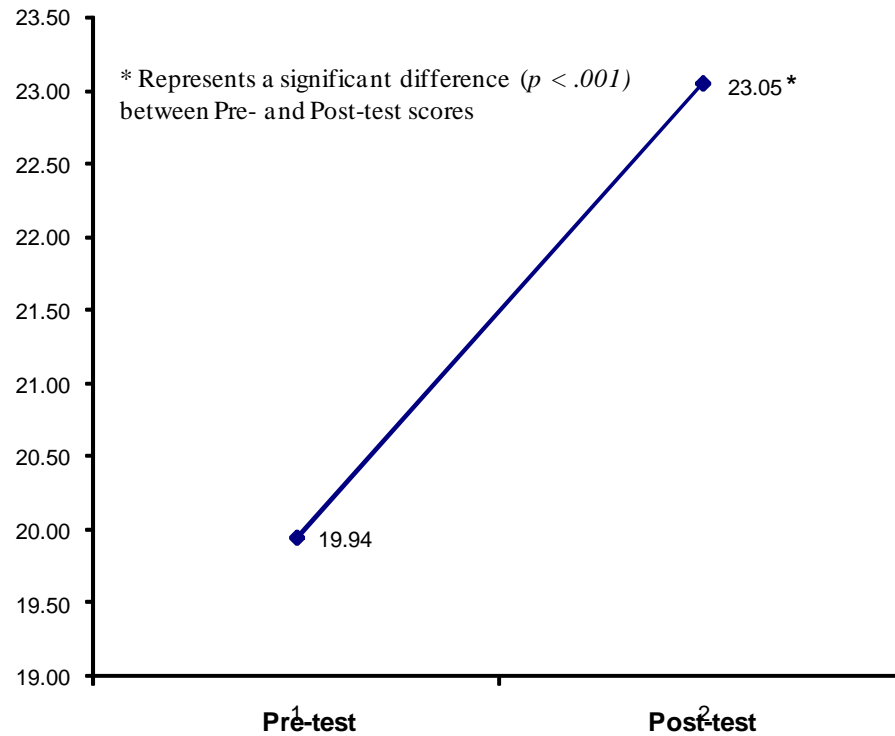


Figure 1. Cognitive function mean scores

Change in score = 3.11 (15.59% increase)

➤ Cognition sub-categories

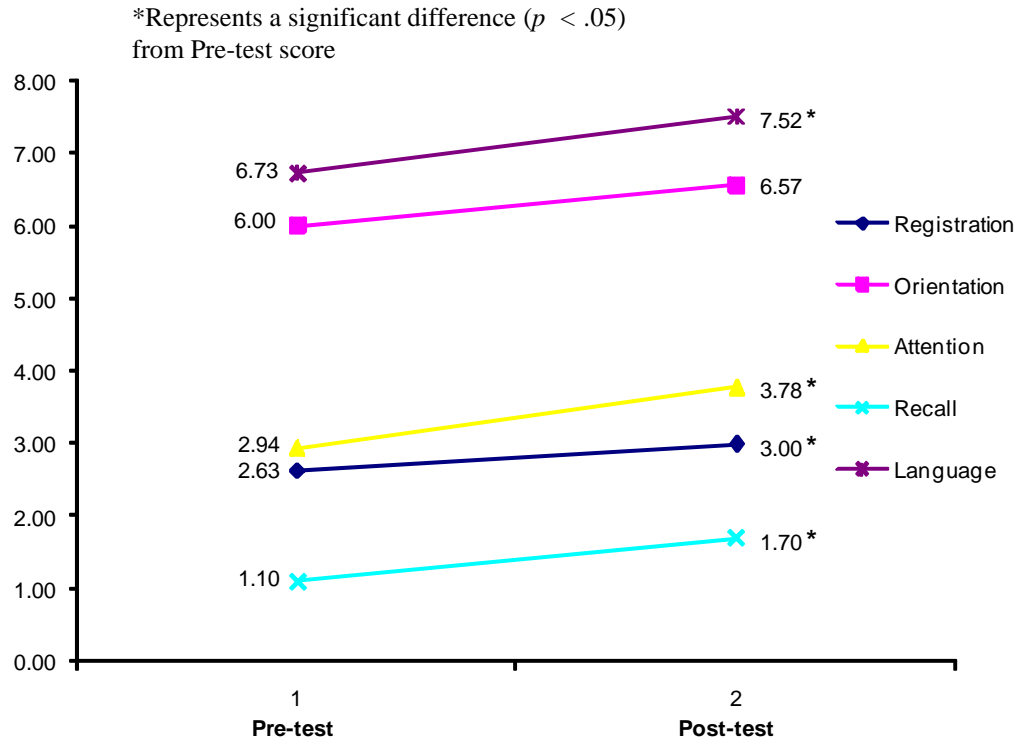


Figure 2. Cognitive function sub-categories mean scores

Significant change in score in 5 of 6 sub-categories

➤ Balance [t(18) = 7.43, p < .001]

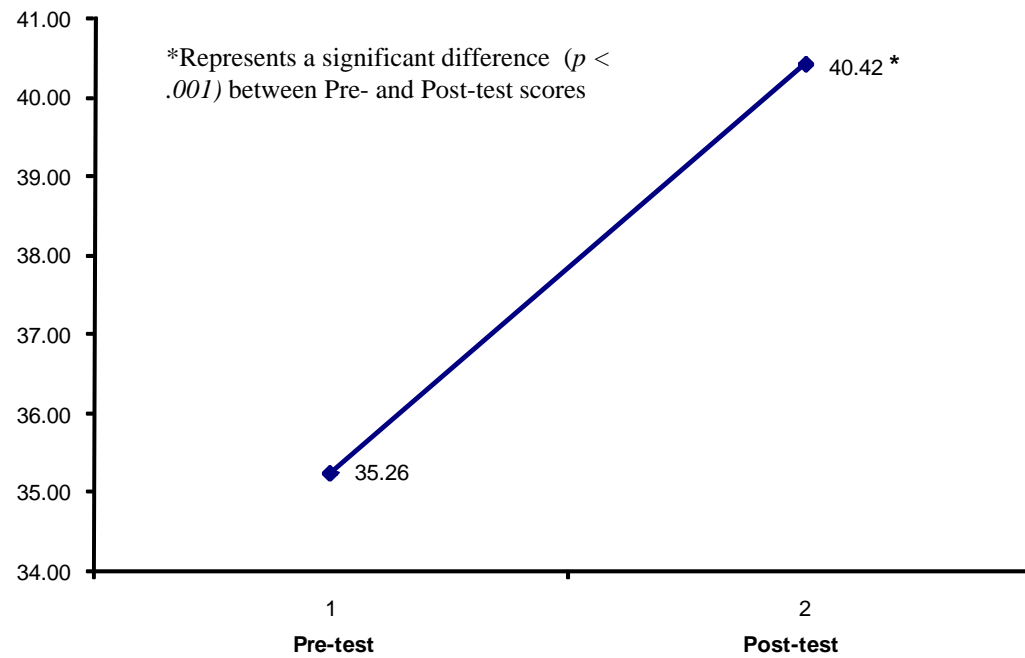


Figure 3. Balance mean scores

Change in score = 5.16 (14.63% increase)

➤ **Mobility** [t(18) = 3.82, p < .001]

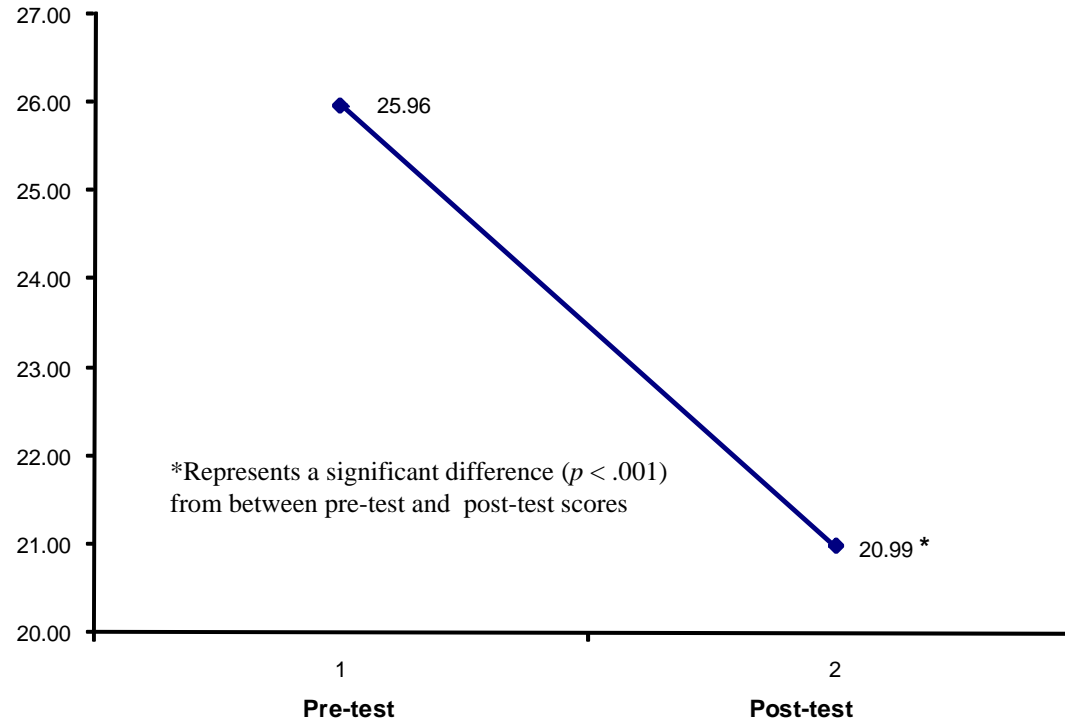


Figure 4. Mobility mean scores

Change in score = 4.97 (19.97% decrease)

➤ Activities of daily living [t(18) = 1.48, p < .156]

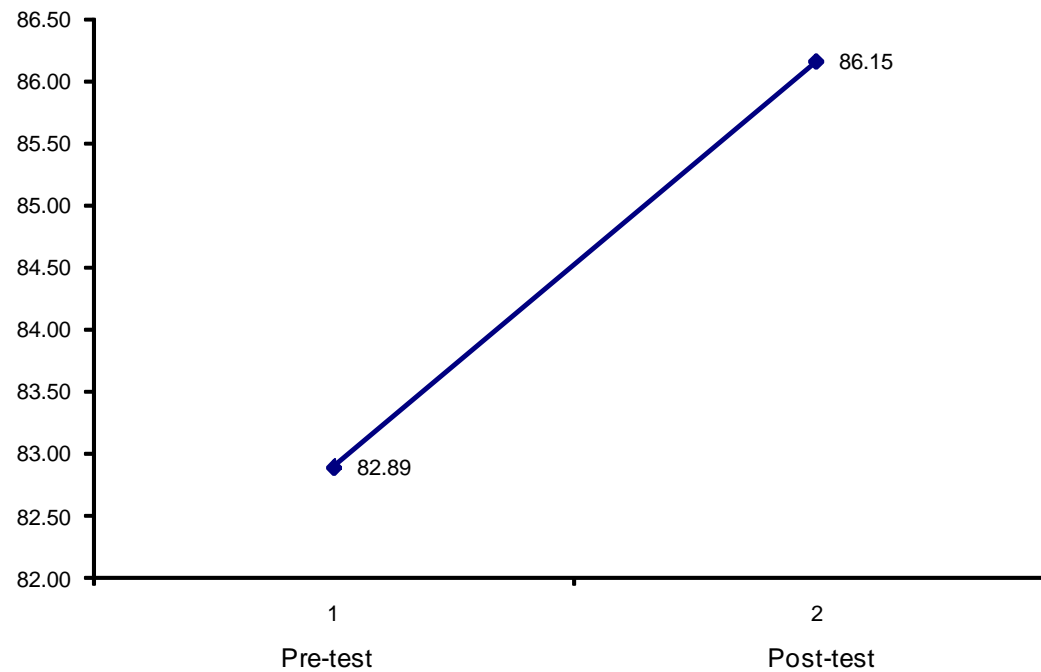


Figure 5. Activities of daily living mean scores.

Change in score = 3.26 (3.9% increase)

➤ Falls [z = 2.392, p < .017]

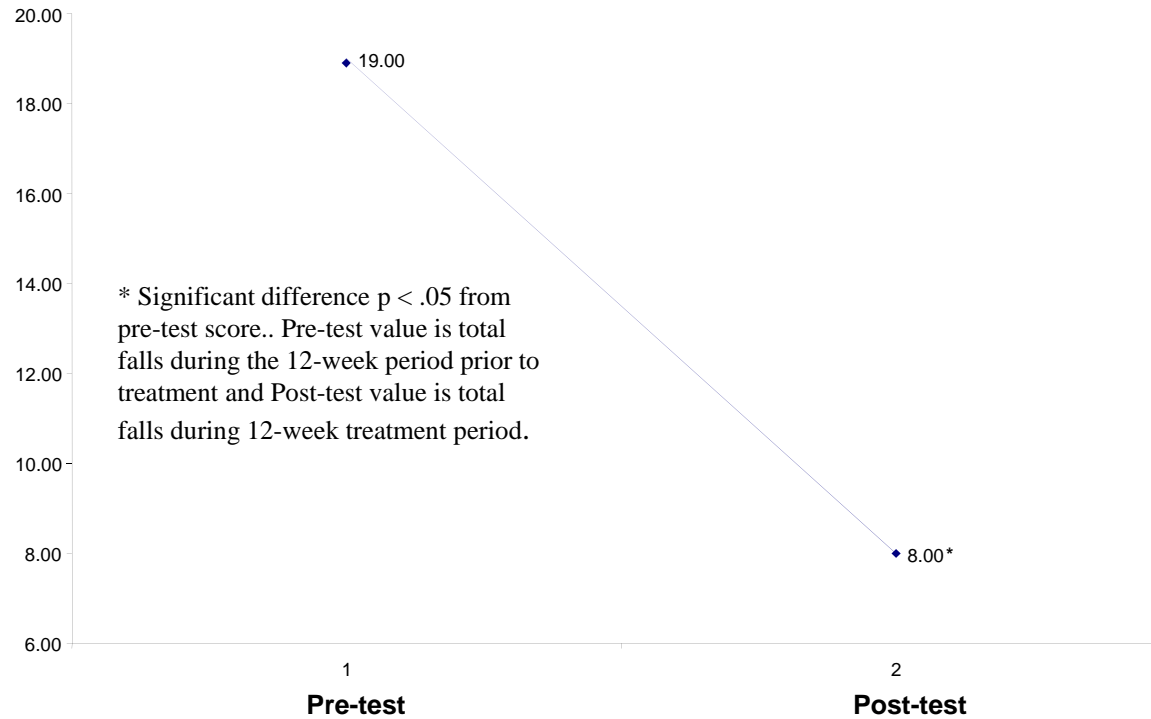


Figure 6. Incidence of Falls mean scores

Change in score = 11.00 (57.89% decrease)

Caregiver review

Pre-treatment:

- ❖ non cooperative
- ❖ repeated dialogue
- ❖ lack of interest / disassociation

Post-Treatment:

- ✓ cooperative
- ✓ reduced repeated dialogue
- ✓ increased interest in activities

Discussion

□ **Outcomes support exercise hypothesis...**

Posits: Exercise induces BDNF – initiates numerous metabolic pathways...

Enhances...

...**Neural function** (e.g., neurotransmitter modulation, protein synthesis, and energy metabolism).

Reduces...

... **β -Amyloid aggregation** associated with neural plaque formation and neural degradation.

Implications

- ❑ Elderly benefit neurologically from regular aerobic activity (cognitive & executive function)...

- ❑ Neural function enhancement through exercise impacts quality of life in elderly (sensing environment, mobility, & independence)...

- ❑ Non-pharmaceutical AD intervention (exercise attenuates AD symptoms)...

Future AD research

1. Determine effectiveness of different exercise modalities (e.g., specificity, duration, and intensity).
2. Biomarkers: Examine changes in biomarkers due to regular physical activity.
3. Identify mechanisms by which BDNF is exercised-induced
– BDNF / IGF-1 relationship,

Cultural change

□ Education paradigm = mindset change

– physical activity vs. exercise

– enable active lifestyle across lifespan

Use it or lose it - *applies to neural function !!!*

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