

Journal of Health Science and Development

ISSN: 2581-7310 J Health Sci Dev 2019

A Comparison of Flexi-Bar and Non-Flexi-Bar Exercises Effect on Balance, Walking Speed and Fall Risk in Older Women

Vilma Dudoniene

Lithuanian Sports University, Lithuania

Background

Falls are one of the major causes of mortality and morbidity in older adults. The emajor risk factors are impaired balance and gait, polypharmacy, history of previous falls, advancing age, and female gender. Regular involvement in moderate physical activity reduces falling risk. Whole body vibration exercise provides strong sensory stimulation that can activate the muscle spindles and strengthen the proprioceptive senses, strengthening the muscles that are essential for postural stability. The vibration characteristic of the flexi-bar creates a strong proprioceptive stimulation, which has a significant effect on the movement perception.

Aim

To assess the effects of flexi-bar and non-flexi-bar exercises on balance, walking speed and fall risk in community dwelling women 65-89 years of age.

Methods

Participants (n=22) of the study were randomly divided into two groups. The subjects of the research group (n=11) underwent balance improvement program using Flexi-bars and the subjects of the control group (n=11) were prescribed the same exercise program with non-flexibars (wooden sticks). All women before and aft er 8-week intervention executed 4 stance balance test, functional reach test, 10 metres walking test, timed up-and-go test, and fi lled Desmond's fall risk questionnaire.

Result

All women who participated in the study had an increased risk of falling. Comparison of the results before and after the 8-week physiotherapy program demonstrated statistically significant improvement in the 4-stance balance test (p<0.05) in both groups, but there were no statistically significant differences between the groups. Statistically better (p<0.05) results achieved Flexi-bar exercise group to compare to non-flexi-bar group in functional reach test, 10 metres walking test, and timed up-and-go test.

Conclusion

Exercises with fl exi-bars were more eff ective in reducing risk of falling in older women than exercises with wooden sticks.

References

- 1. Ambrose, A. F., Paul, G., Hausdorff , J. M. (2013). Risk factors for falls among older adults: a review of the literature. Maturitas, 75(1), 51-61.
- 2. Bogaerts, A., Verschueren, S., Delecluse, C., Claessens, A. L., & Boonen, S. (2007). Effects

Article Information

Conferenc Proceedings: Global congress on Physiotherapy

Conferecne date: 22-24 April, 2019

Inovineconferences.com

*Corresponding author: Vilma Dudoniene, Lithuanian Sports University, Lithuania; Email: vilma.dudoniene(at)lsu.lt

Citation: Dudoniene V (2019) A Comparison of Flexi-Bar and Non-Flexi-Bar Exercises Effect on Balance, Walking Speed and Fall Risk in Older Women. J Health Sci Dev.

Copyright: © 2019 Dudoniene V. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

www.innovationinfo.org

- of whole body vibration training on postural control in older individuals: a 1 year randomized controlled trial. Gait & posture, 26(2), 309-316.
- Chung, J. S., Park, S., Kim, J., Park, J. W. (2015). Effects of fl exi-bar and non-fl exi-bar exercises on trunk muscles activity in different postures in healthy adults. The Journal of Physical Therapy Science, 27: 2275–2278.
- Howe, T. E., Rochester, L., Neil, F., Skelton, D. A., Ballinger, C. (2011). Exercise for improving balance in older people. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, 9(11), DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD004963.pub3
- Kim, J. H., So, K. H., Bae, Y. R., & Lee, B. H. (2014). A comparison of fl exibar and general lumbar stabilizing exercise eff ects on muscle activity and fatigue. Journal of physical therapy science, 26(2), 229-233

Citation: Dudoniene V (2019) A Comparison of Flexi-Bar and Non-Flexi-Bar Exercises Effect on Balance, Walking Speed and Fall Risk in Older Women. J Health Sci Dev.