Exercise for fall prevention

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- Systematic review evidence on exercise for fall prevention
- Improving mobility in rehabilitation populations
- Implementing the evidence- practical strategies and resources







Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Exercise for preventing falls in older people living in the community (Review)

Sherrington C, Fairhall NJ, Wallbank GK, Tied nn A, Michaleff ZA, Howard K, Clemson L, Hopewell S, Lamb SE

Exercise to prevent falls in older adults: an updated systematic review and meta-analysis

2017: 51(24):1750-1758

Catherine Sherrington,¹ Zoe A Michaleff,^{1,2} Nicola Fairhall,¹ Serene S Paul,¹ Anne Tiedemann,¹ Julie Whitney,³ Robert G Cumming,⁴ Robert D Herbert,⁵ Jacqueline C T Close,^{5,6} Stephen R Lord⁵

Aims:

1. What is the effect of exercise on fall rates in older people when compared with no exercise in randomised controlled trials?

2. Are there bigger effects on falls in studies with different:

- exercise program components?
- populations?
- design features?

99 comparisons (88 trials), 19 478 participants

Differences between study findings, community

Greater effects on fall rates from exercise programs which:

- Included a high challenge to balance
 3+ hours/ week of prescribed exercise
 (76% of variance explained)
- Programs with both of these attributes resulted in a pooled effect of **39% reduction** in fall rates (IRR 0.61, 95% CI 0.53- 0.72, p<0.001).</p>





ww.nhvsiotheranvexercises.c



Effect of exercise on fall rates in people with cognitive impairment



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Effect of exercise on fall rates in people with Parkinson's disease



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Effect of exercise on fall rates- other populations

Overall **no reduction in rate of falls** from exercise in:

- People with stroke, 3 trials (RR=0.74, 95% CI 0.42 to 1.32, p=0.31)
- People in residential aged care, 15 trials (RR= 0.90, 95%CI 0.72 to 1.12, p=0.35)
- People recently discharged from hospital, 3 trials (RR=1.16, 95% CI 0.88 to 1.52, p=0.30)

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Recommendations for exercise to prevent falls in older adults

- 1. Exercise must provide a moderate or high challenge to balance
- 2. Exercise must be of sufficient **dose** to have an effect
- 3. Ongoing exercise is necessary
- 4. Fall prevention exercise should be targeted at the **general community** as well as those at **high risk** for falls
- 5. Fall prevention exercise may be undertaken in a group or home-based setting
- 6. Walking training may be included in addition to balance training but high risk individuals should not be prescribed brisk walking programs
- 7. Strength training may be included in addition to balance training
- 8. Exercise providers should make referrals for other risk factors to be addressed

Recently completed trials aiming to improve mobility in rehabilitation populations



Note studies are not published so no tweeting please

Exercise and fall prevention self-management after fall-related lower limb fracture: the RESTORE (Recovery Exercises and Stepping On after fracture) trial

Sherrington C¹, Fairhall N¹, Kirkham C¹, Clemson L¹, Howard K¹, Vogler¹, Close JCT², Moseley AM¹, Cameron ID¹, Mak J¹, Sonnabend D¹,Lord SR². ¹University of Sydney ²Neuroscience Research Australia, UNSW

Aim: Evaluate the effects of an exercise and fall prevention selfmanagement intervention on mobility-related disability and falls in older people following fall-related lower limb or pelvic fracture.

RESTORE methods

Population: older people following fall-related lower limb or pelvic fracture who have completed usual care

Intervention: exercise and fall prevention self-management intervention

Control: usual care

Outcome: mobility-related disability and falls

Time: 12 months after randomisation

RESTORE intervention

- 10 home visits and 5 phone calls from a physiotherapist to prescribe an individualised exercise program with motivational interviewing
- Home exercise based on Weight Bearing for Better Balance (WEBB) available at <u>www.webb.org.au</u>
- 3 times/week strength and balance exercises: challenging balance and functional strength (based on Borg RPE "hard" level) and use of weight belts or vests as appropriate
- Fall prevention education through individualised advice from the physiotherapist or attendance at "Stepping On" program

RESTORE results and conclusion

- No impact of the intervention on primary outcomes of falls and mobility
- Significant impact on secondary outcomes e.g. balance, activity and functioning



- Greater impact on some measures in faster walkers
- Possible to teach a safe home exercise program to older people up to two years after fall-related fracture
- Falls and community participation may require more specific interventions
- ? Impact of more supervised intervention





Individualised technology prescription by physiotherapists to enhance function in rehabilitation settings

Funding: NHMRC Project Grant APP1063751

Chief Investigators: Prof Cathie Sherrington, Prof Richard Lindley, Prof Maria Crotty, Dr Annie McCluskey, A/Prof Hidde van der Ploeg, Prof Stuart Smith, Mr Karl Schurr Protocol paper: Hassett L et al, 2016, *BMJ Open*

Aim: To evaluate the effect of the addition of affordable technology to usual care on physical activity and mobility in people with mobility limitations admitted to inpatient rehabilitation units compared to usual care alone.

Primary methods

Population: people with mobility limitations admitted to inpatient aged and neurological rehabilitation units

Intervention: addition of affordable technology to usual care

Control: usual care alone

Outcome: physical activity and mobility

Time: 6 months after randomisation



Intervention overview: 6 months



The University of Sydr.

Included technologies: recreational commercially available

Nintendo Wii Fit



Xbox Kinect



Fitbit



Smartphone physical activity apps



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Included technologies: rehabilitation specific

Humac



iPad & iPhone apps





UTS stepping tiles



Fysiogaming



Results



Tailored intervention using technology, targeting specific mobility limitations and promoting physical activity, in addition to usual rehabilitation

- is feasible (with physiotherapy support)
- is enjoyable for participants (with physiotherapy support)
- improved mobility and some aspects of physical activity
- appears to have greater impacts in younger people (<76)
- most improvements occurred with more intense inpatient intervention, but maintained with less intense community intervention
- no impact on falls





Overall conclusions

- Can safely improve mobility with physiotherapy-prescribed "functional" exercise in these two high risk groups
- Does not appear that we can prevent falls in rehabilitation populations with home exercise plus fall prevention advice

Implementing the evidence- practical strategies and resources

Behaviour change and poor program adherence

- Poor uptake- only 6% of NSW residents aged over 65 years undertake balance training, i.e. the type of exercise known to prevent falls. *Merom et al*, 2012, *Preventive Medicine*; 55: 613-7
- Low rates of ongoing adherence- on average, by 12 months, only half of community-dwelling older people are likely to be adhering to trial interventions. Nyman et al, 2011, Age Ageing; 41: 16-23
- Need to consider strategies for maximising uptake and adherence to fall prevention programs- marketing of the message, health coaching, goal setting, use of technology etc.

Health coaching

The



Active and Healthy website

www.activeandhealthy.nsw.gov.au/



Greg 70 years old. | Staying Active and Healthy.

www.physiotherapyexercises.com



www.physiotherapyexercises.com





HOME PROGRAM V SPEAKERS CALL FOR ABSTRACTS REGISTRATION ACCOMMODATION GENERAL INFORMATION V SPONSORSHIP CONTACT US

8th Biennial Australia and New Zealand Falls Prevention Conference

18th-20th November 2018, Hotel Grand Chancellor, Hobart, Tasmania

Who Should Attend?

Up to 400 delegates are expected to attend the conference from throughout Australia, New Zealand and overseas.

Find Out More

👝 Key Dates

Program: Available August 2018 'Early' Registration Deadline: Friday 14th September Accommodation Booking Deadline: Friday 12th October

ODESTINATION

The Australian and New Zealand Falls Prevention Conference will be held in Hobart, Tasmania.

Read More

What can I do to prevent falls in the community?

- Use any interaction with middle aged or older people as an opportunity to prescribe/ encourage ongoing appropriate exercise
- Raise awareness of the problem of falls and the benefits of exercise among patients, health professionals and the community
- Advocate for suitable programs to be run by a range of organisations
- Advocate for greater funding of evidence-based interventions

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