

Effects of horseback riding for preventive care on the quality of life, the physical function, and the mental health of community-dwelling elderly

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Background

65-year-old or more population **28.4%** in Japan.

The highest percentage in the world .

Maintaining and improving
Quality of life(QOL)
is important
in preventive care.



Effect on
QOL??

Aims

- Evaluated the elderly participated in a horseback riding program.
 1. Health-related QOL (HRQOL) using the MOS 36-Item Short-Form Health Survey version 2 (SF-36).
 2. Motor function using the 6 items.
 3. Psychological stress using the salivary alpha-amylase activity (sAA).
- Multiple linear regression models were used to determine which factors were associated with the HRQOL.

Participants

- The 13 community-dwelling the elderly (5 males and 8 females)
- Average age: 87.0 ± 6.6 years old
- Activities of Daily Living (ADL) independent
- Consented to participate in the study



Evaluation: 1.HRQOL

- MOS 36-Item Short-Form Health Survey version2 (SF-36)

8 Multi-item scales

Physical Functioning:PF

Role Physical:RP

Bodily Pain:BP

General Health perceptions:GH

Vitality:VT

Social Functioning:SF

Role Emotional:RE

Mental Health:MH

3 Component Summary

PCS

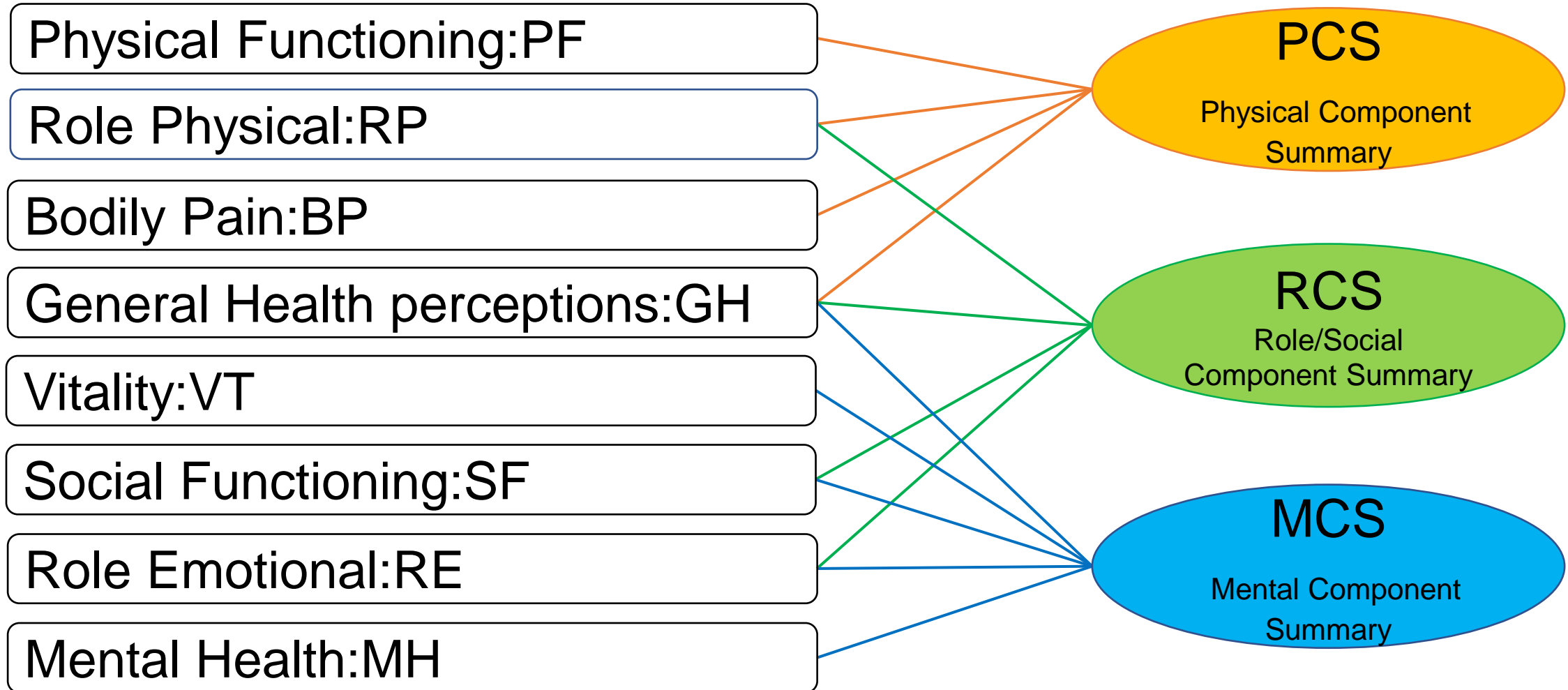
Physical Component
Summary

RCS

Role/Social
Component Summary

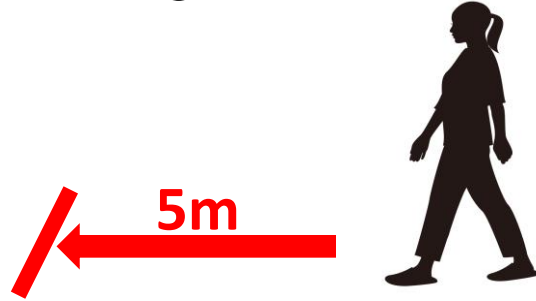
MCS

Mental Component
Summary



Evaluation: 2. The motor function (6 items)

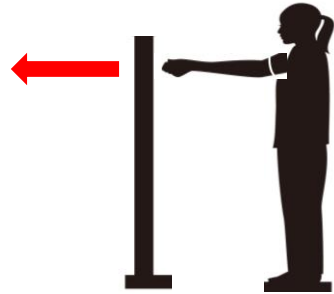
5m walking time test (5MWT)



One-legged stance test (OLS)



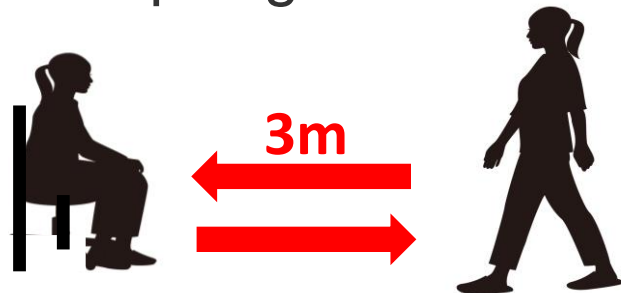
Functional reach test (FRT)



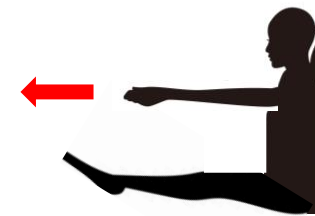
Grip strength (GS)



Timed up & go test (TUG)



Sit and reach test (SR)



Evaluation: 3. Psychological stress

- The salivary alpha-amylase activity (sAA)

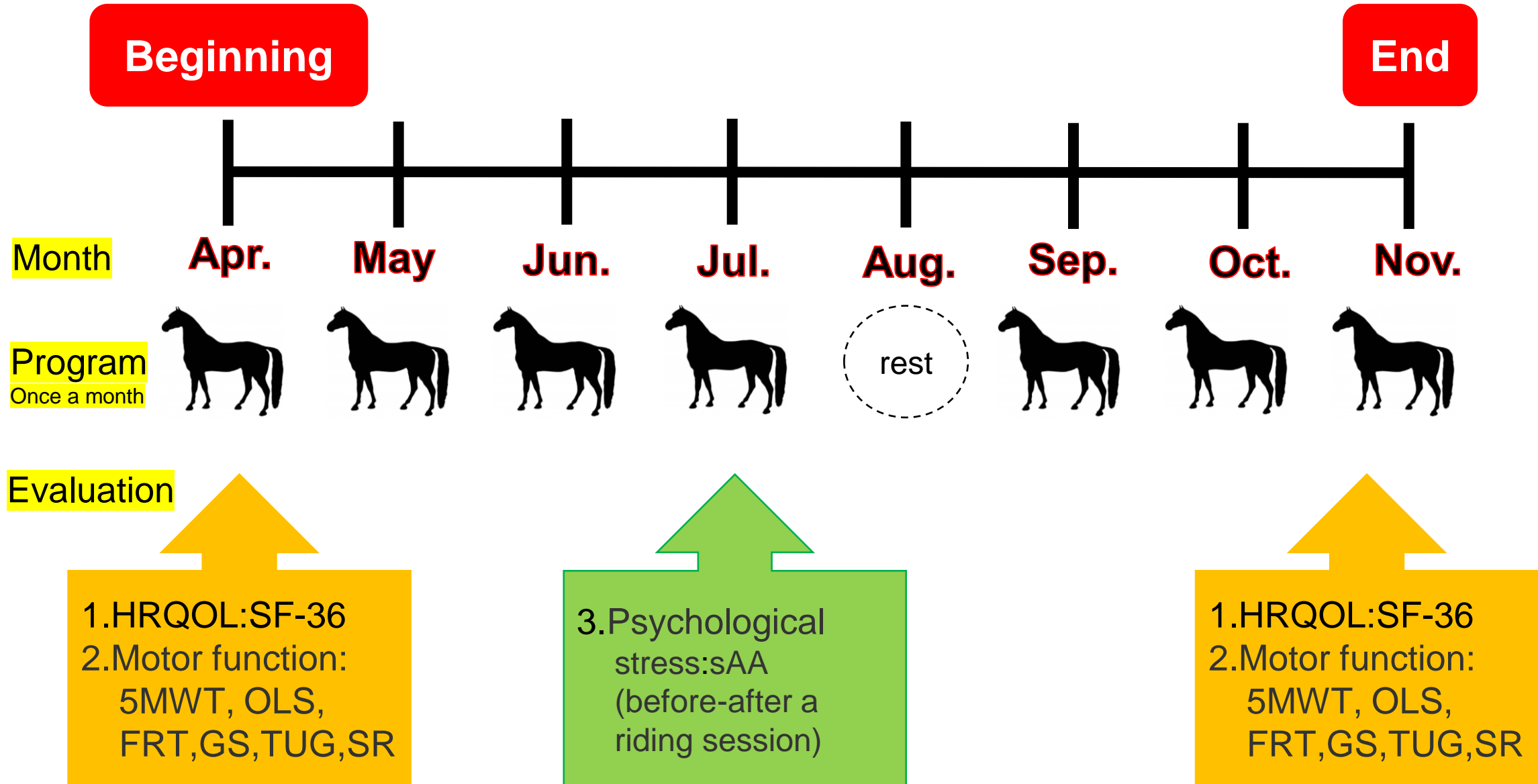


NIPRO salivary α -amylase monitor

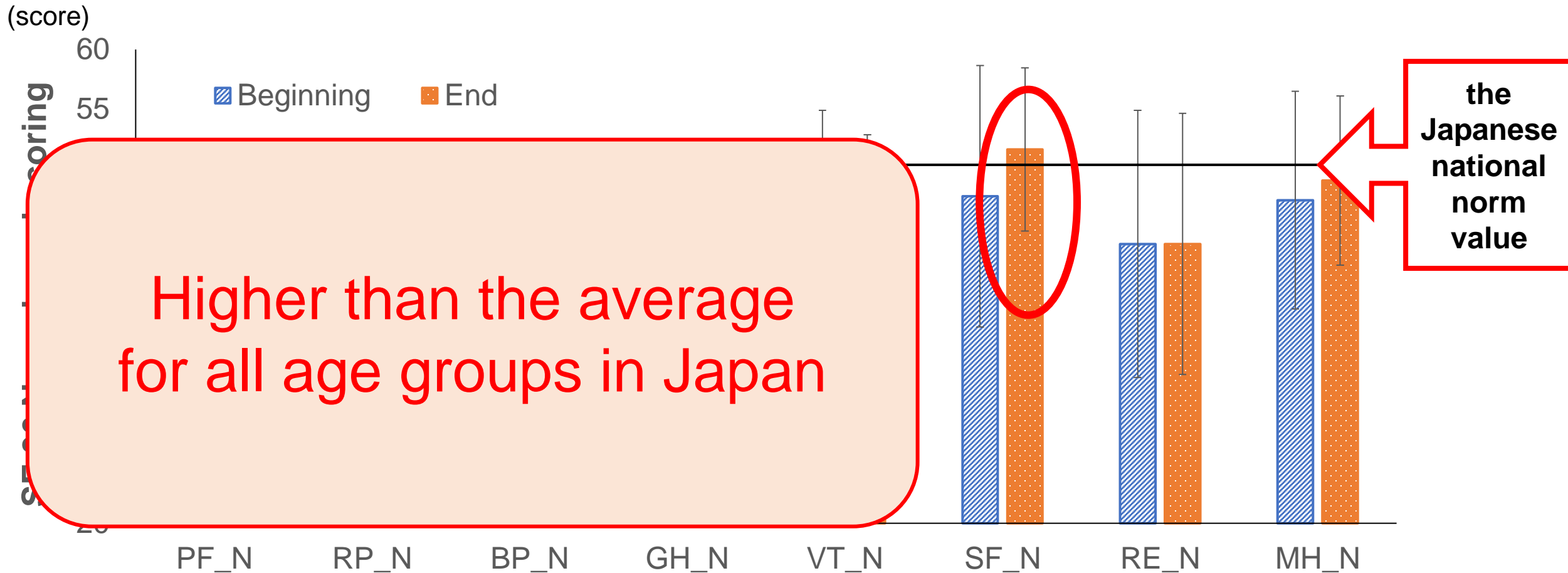


- Measuring stress levels from saliva.
- The higher the value, the higher the stress level.

Protocol



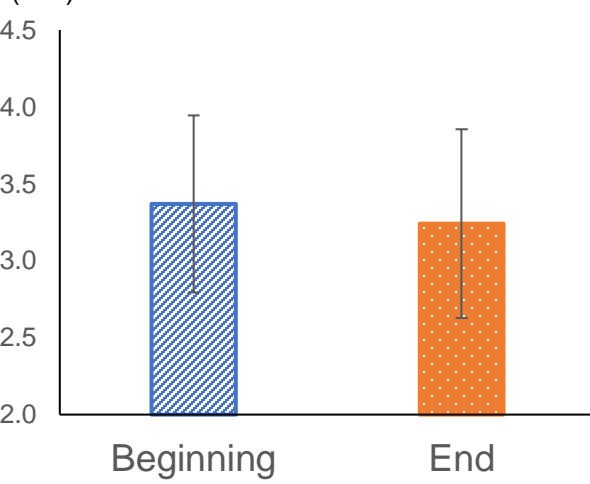
Results: 1.HRQOL(SF-36)



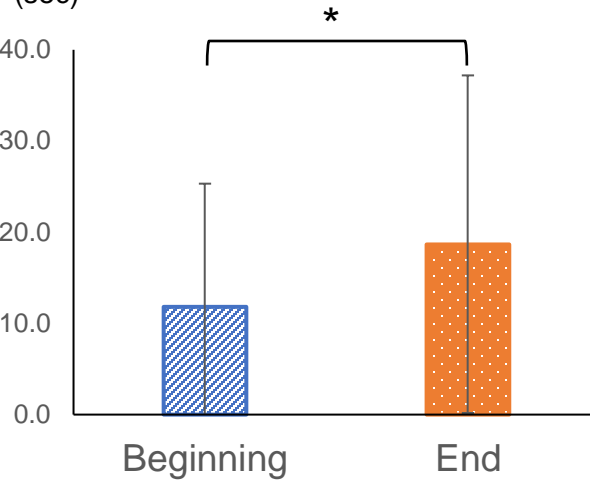
➤ The social functioning (SF) was higher than 50 score of the Japanese national norm value at the end.

Results: 2. The motor function

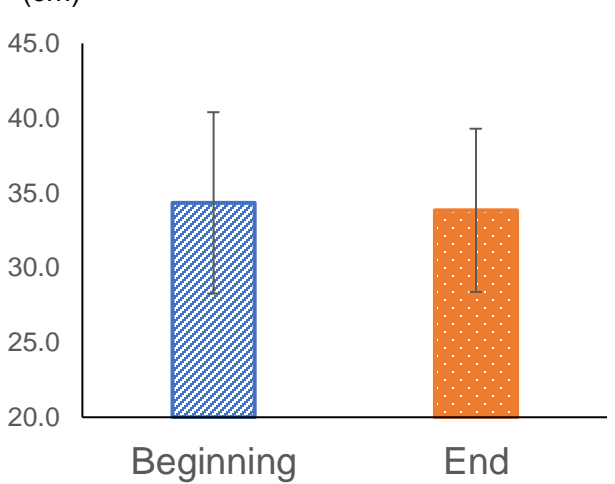
5m walking time test



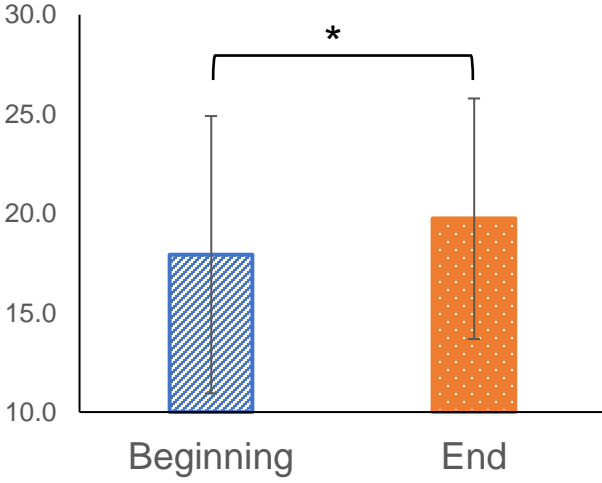
One-legged stance test



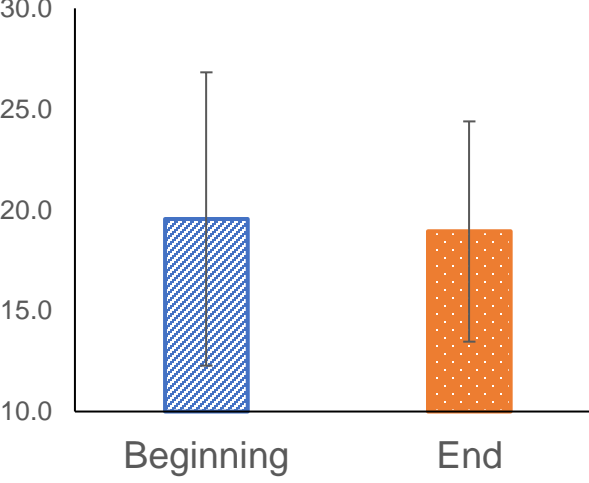
Functional Reach Test



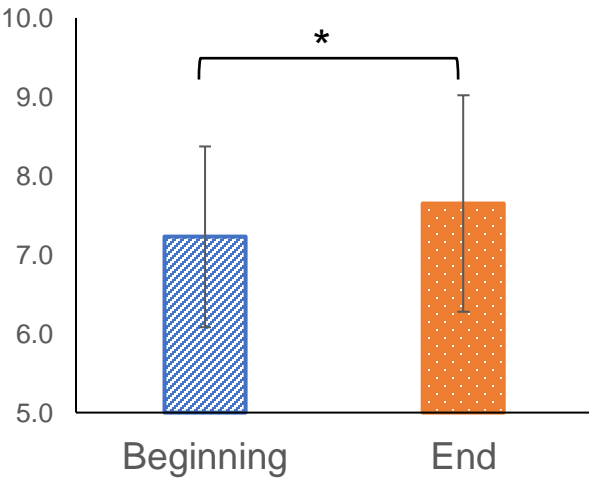
Grip strength/left



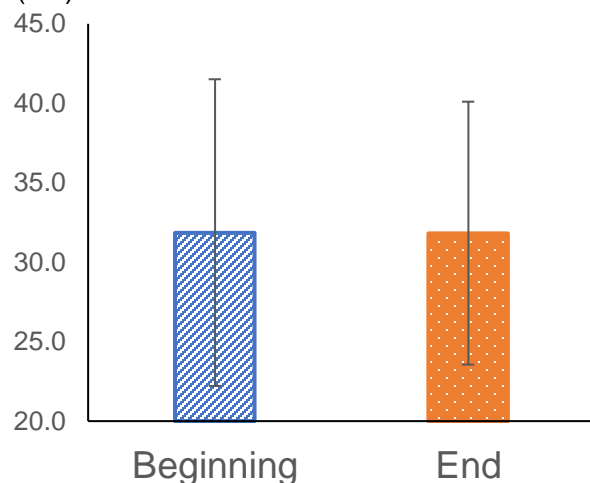
Grip strength/right



Timed up & go test

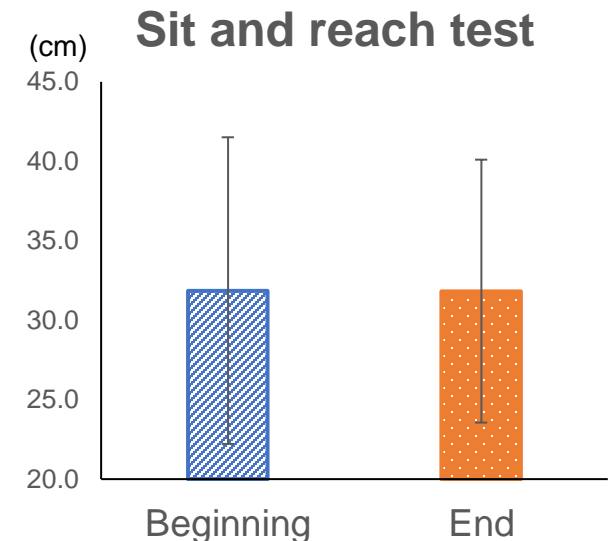
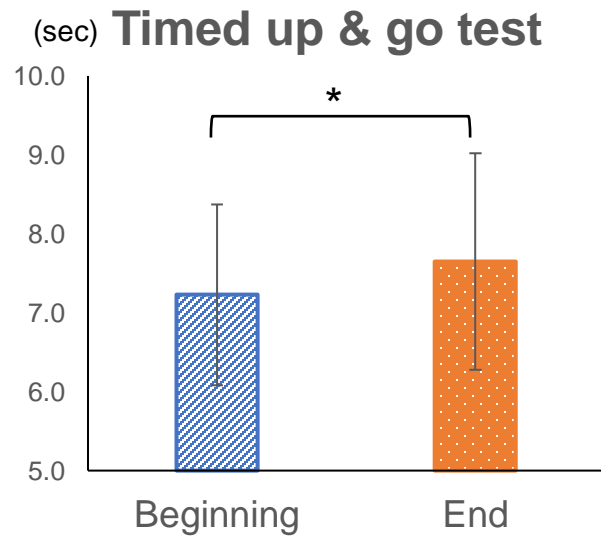
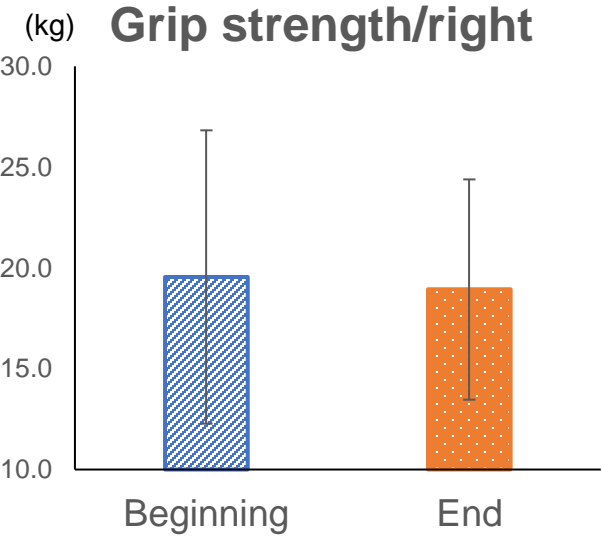
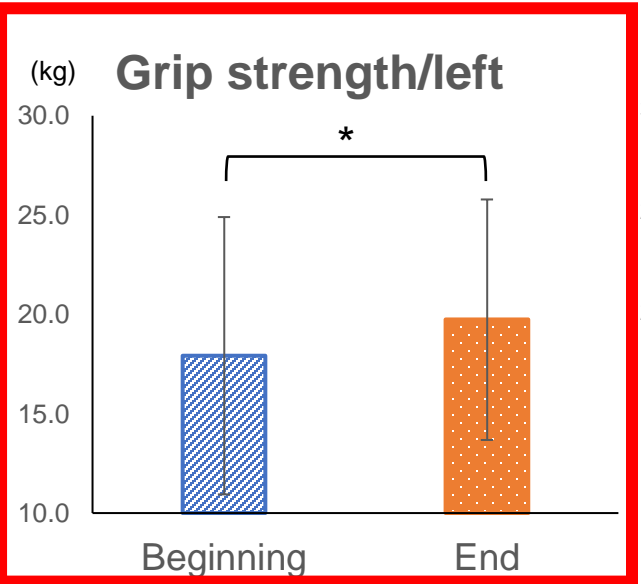
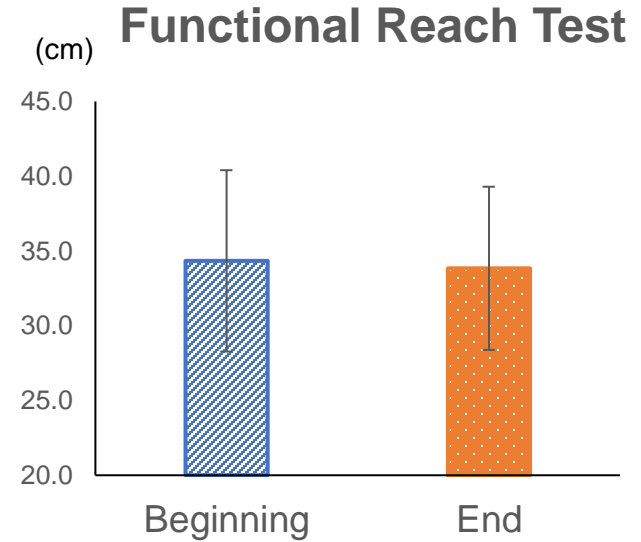
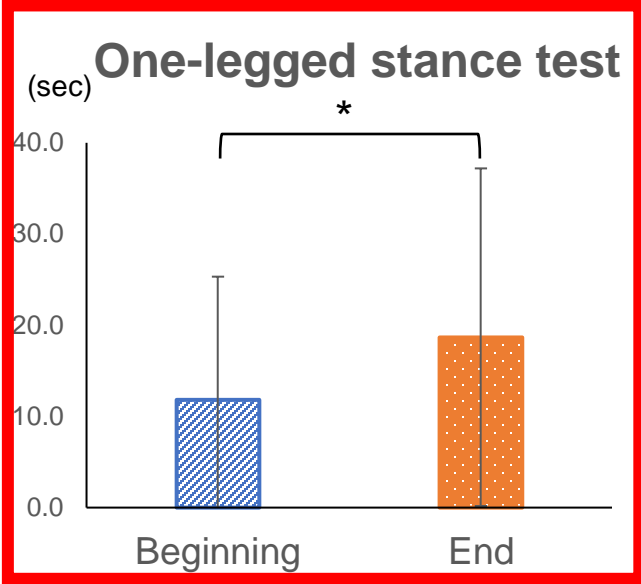
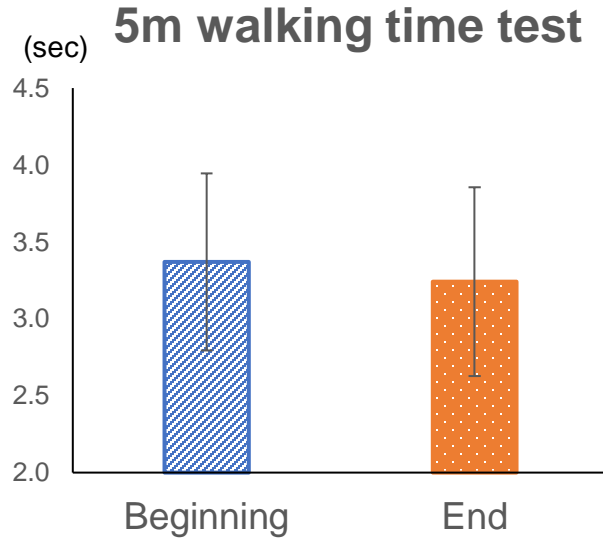


Sit and reach test



* : p<0.05

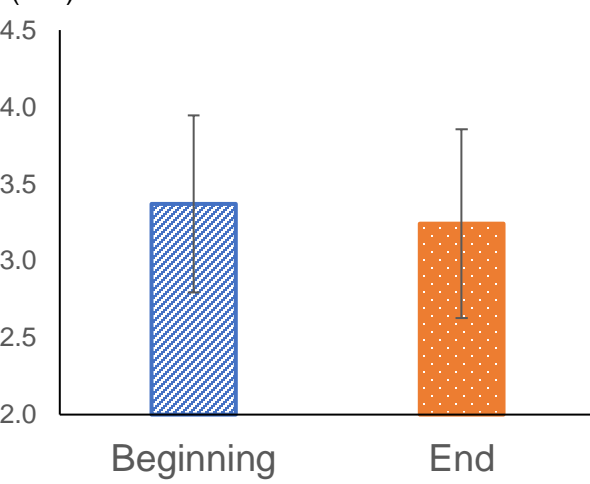
Results: 2. The motor function



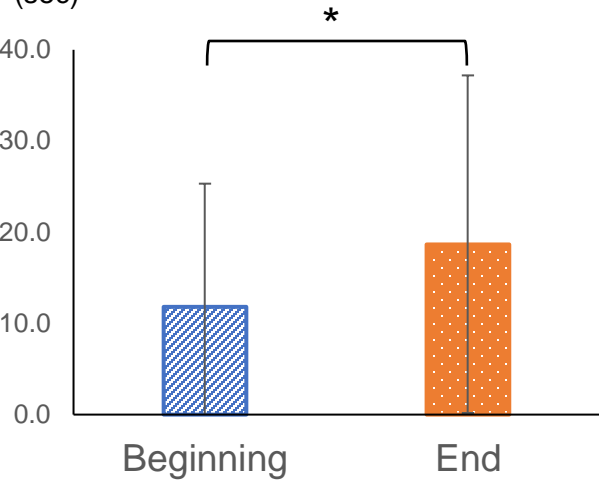
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Results: 2. The motor function

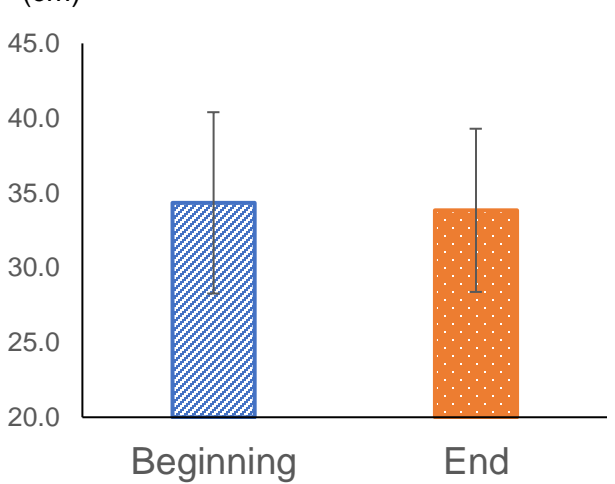
5m walking time test



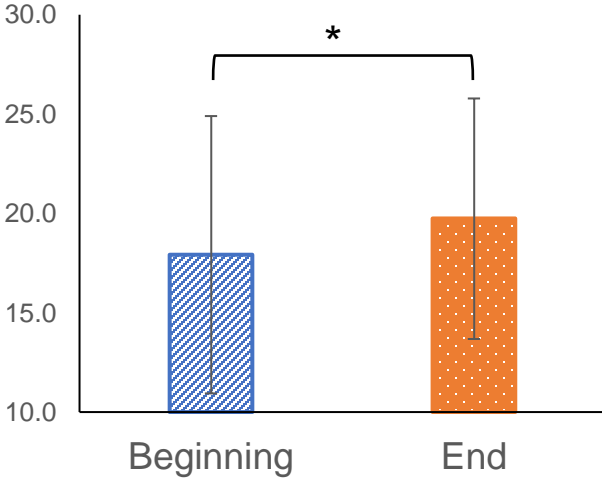
One-legged stance test



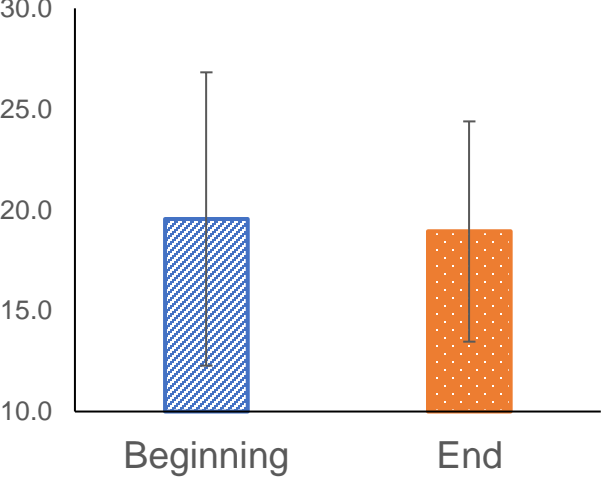
Functional Reach Test



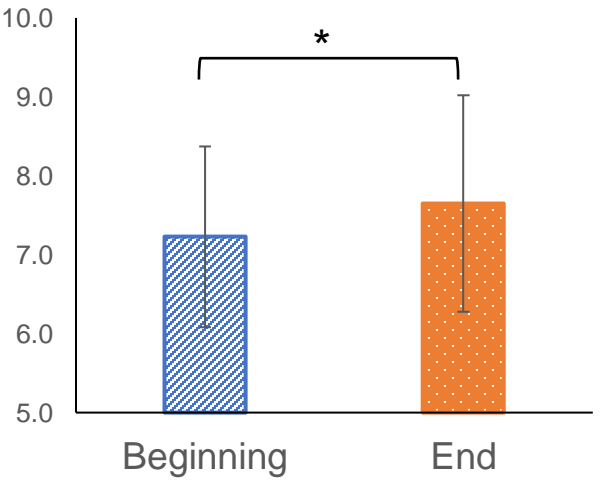
Grip strength/left



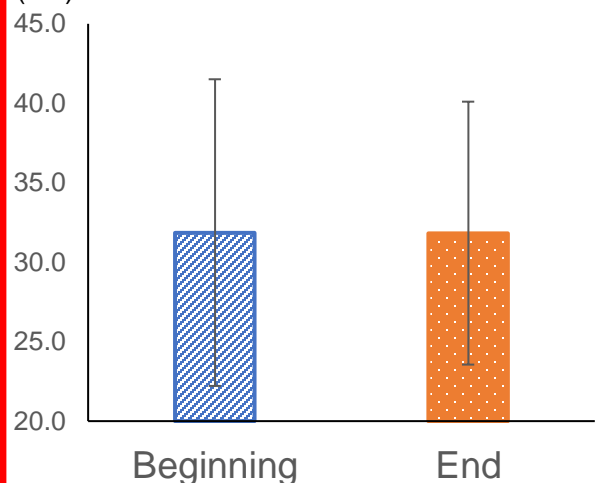
Grip strength/right



Timed up & go test



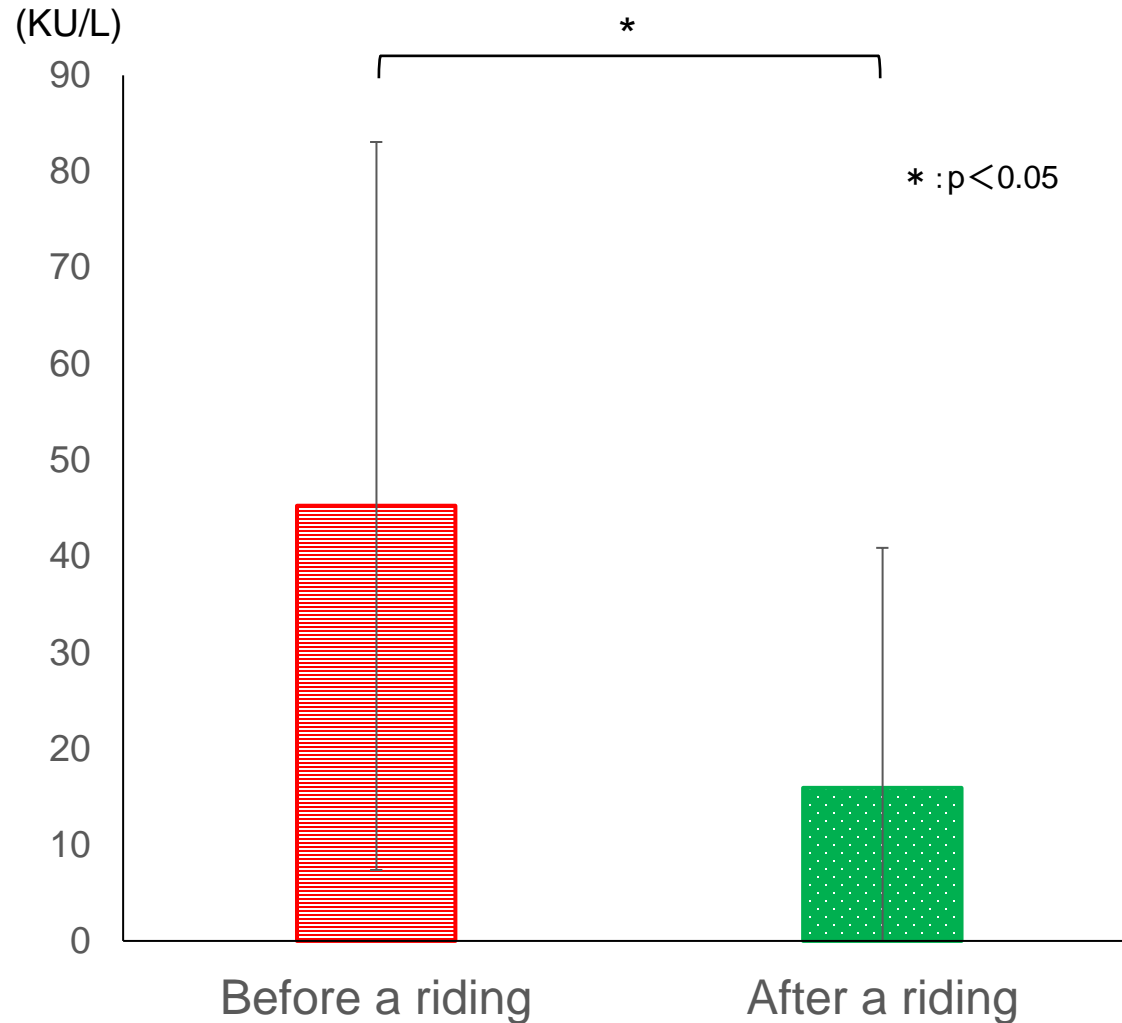
Sit and reach test



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Results: 3.The psychological stress

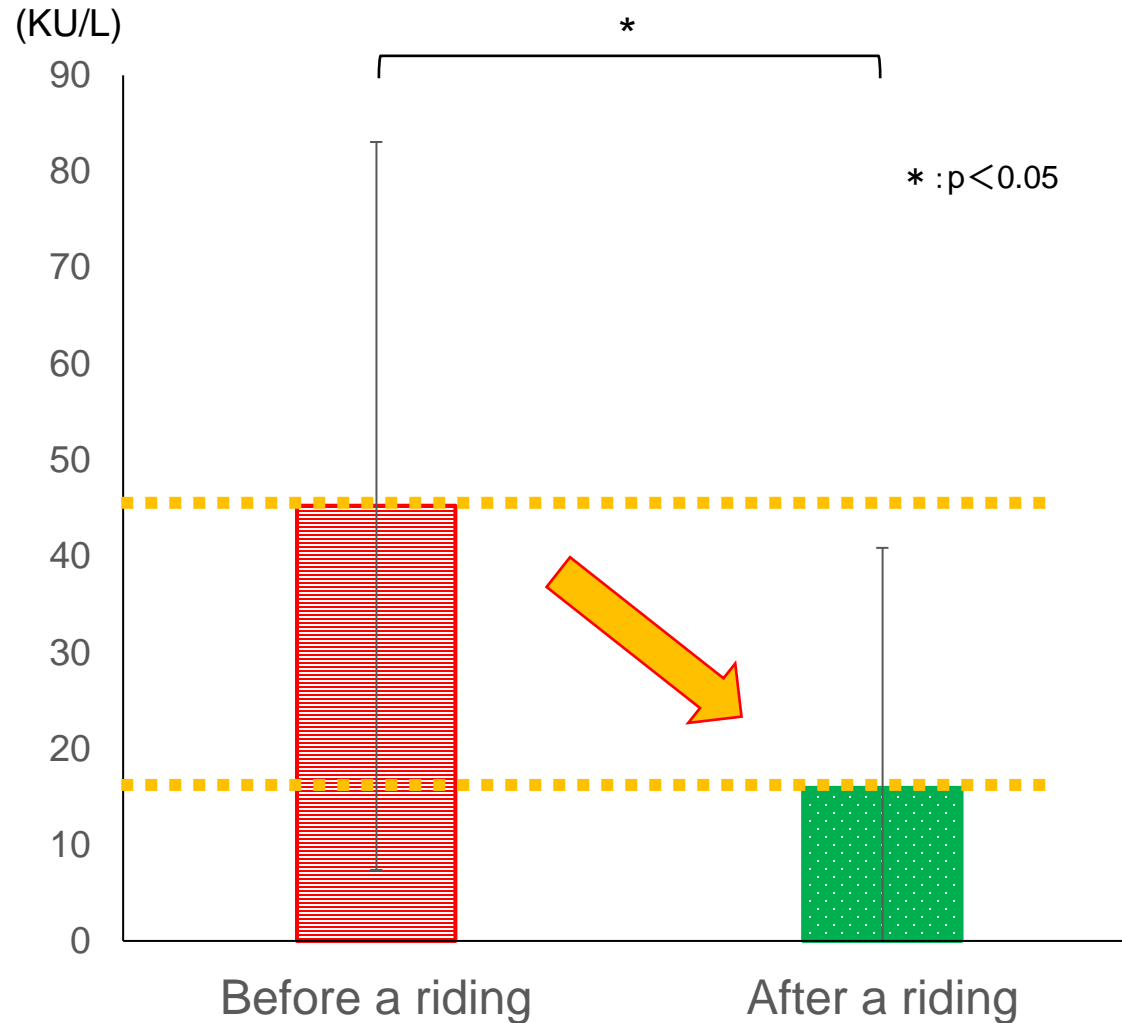
- The salivary alpha-amylase activity (sAA)



➤ **sAA** significantly decreased.

Results: 3. The psychological stress

- The salivary alpha-amylase activity (sAA)



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Stress levels were reduced.

Results: Multiple linear regression

Dependent variable

		PCS Physical Component Summary	RCS Role/Social Component Summary	MCS Mental Component Summary
Beginning		Partial regression coefficient		
	Timed up & go test	-4.94**	(No significant)	(No significant)
	One-legged stance test	0.28*		
End		Partial regression coefficient	Partial regression coefficient	
	Changes in the sAA	-0.37*	Number of horseback riding 3.23*	(No significant)
	One-legged stance test	0.48*	5m walking time test -19.80*	

©Only positive and significant associations

©Significant difference: *p<0.05, **p<0.01

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Discussion



« Previous study »

- The community-dwelling elderly people might be enhanced HRQOL by participating in social activities.

Discussion

Interaction with others



Going out

Muscle activation



Mild exercise

HRQOL



**High Social
functioning
score**

**Postural
control**



**Improve
dynamic
balance**

**Autonomic
nerves**



**Reduce
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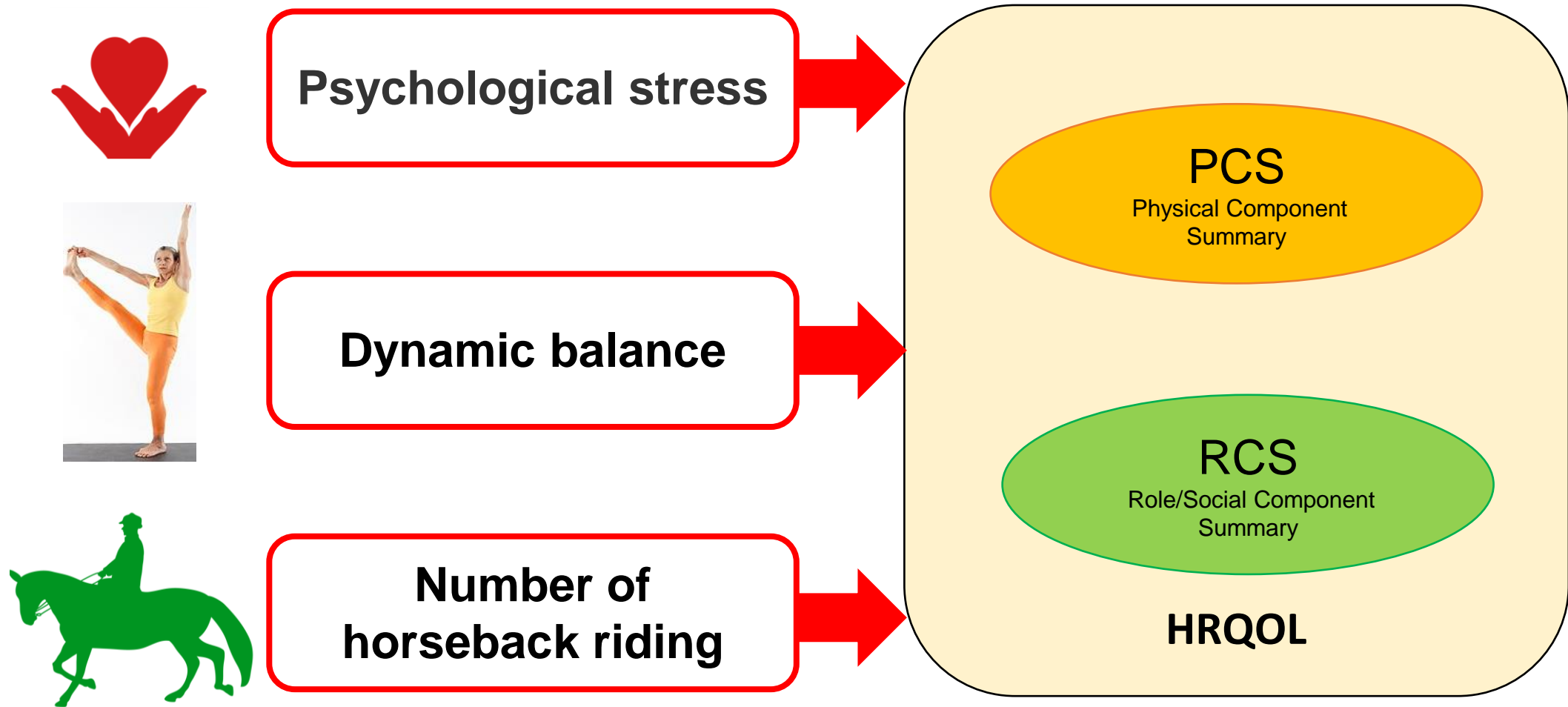
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psychological
stress**

Discussion



Psychological stress, dynamic balance and the number of rides were related to **PCS** and **RCS** scores in SF-36.

Conclusions

◎ Increasing opportunities for **social participation** and improving **dynamic balance**.

⇒ Helping maintain and improve the **HRQOL**.

◎ Large sample size and age and gender matched control group should be required.

⇒ Clarify the effects of horseback riding on preventive care.



Contact us

Non-Profit organization Piskari

Address

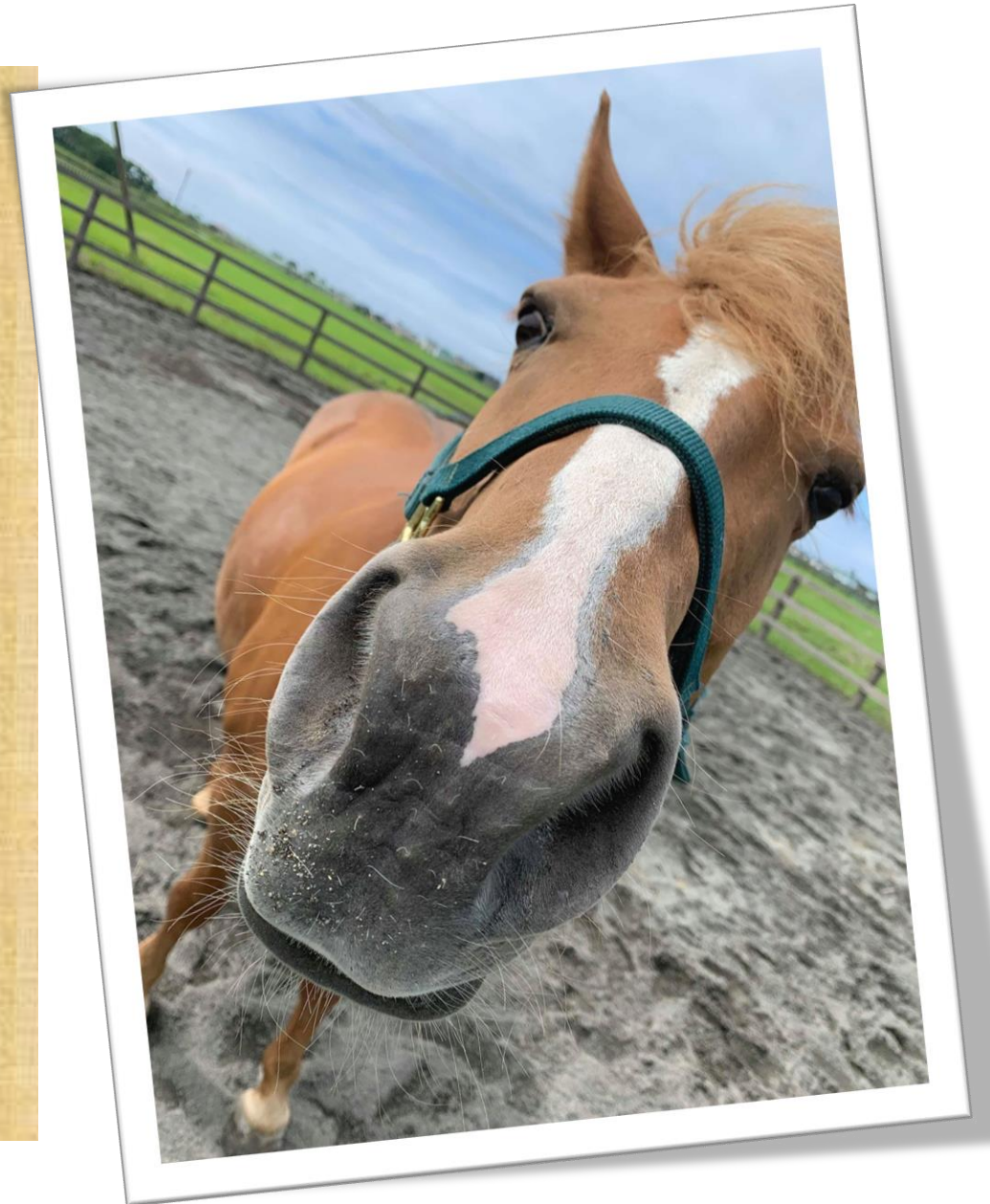
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Hokkaido 057-0002 Japan

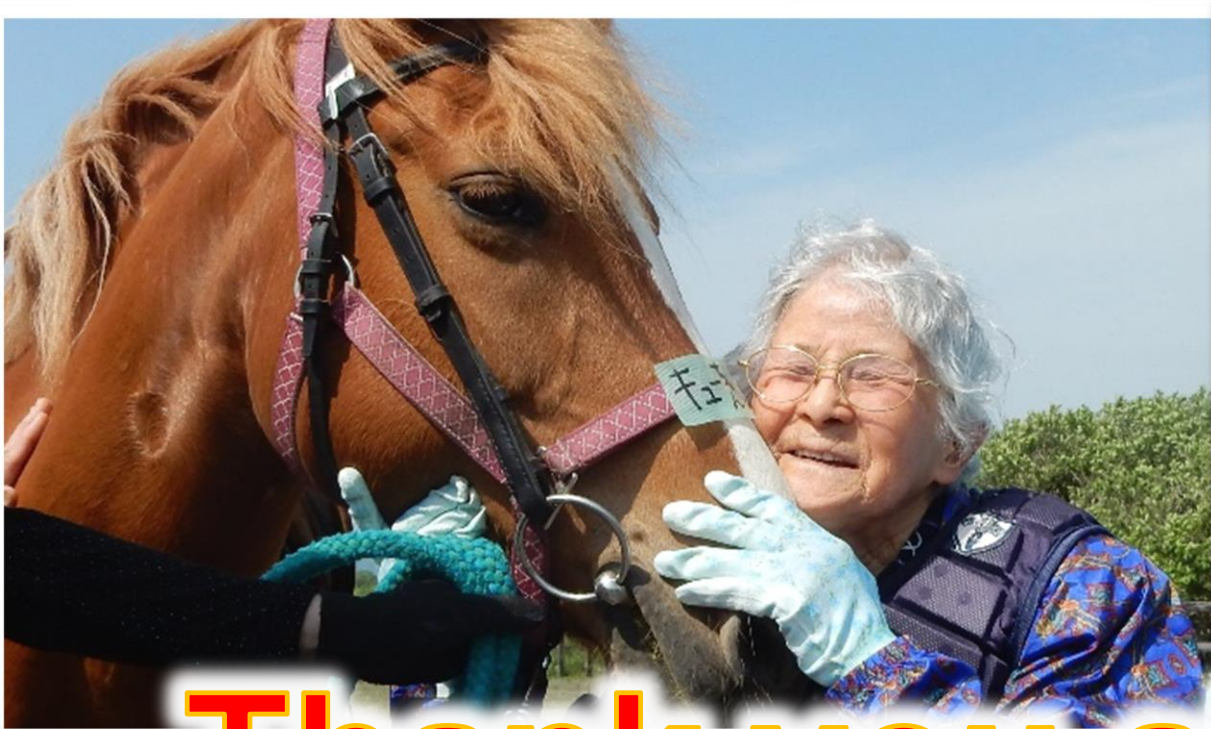
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Thank you all for listening!

