

Individual Exercise during Home-based Rehabilitation

Subjects: Physiology

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Over the last decade, many regular physical activity studies with large prospective cohorts have been conducted. Taken together, more than a million subjects have been included in these exercise studies. The risk of morbidity and mortality has been reduced by 30% to 40% as a result of exercise. These risk reductions hold true for many diseases, as well as for prevention and rehabilitation. Physical activity has also been in the treatment of many diseases, such as cardiopulmonary, metabolic or neurologic/psychiatric diseases, all with positive results.

Keywords: training ; cardiopulmonary diseases ; exercise presc ; preventive medicine ; motivation ; rehabilitation

1. Introduction

The aim of this overview was to present information for individual training recommendations through exercise prescriptions, also known as the exercise prescription for health, for adults and older adults during home-based rehabilitation. Within the framework of conservative medicine specialties, such as general medicine, internal medicine, cardiology, neurology or orthopedics, therapy is preferably carried out with medication, provided that interventions via endoscopy, catheter or surgery are not indicated. After discharge, it is common for patient hospital letters from these departments to show four to six or more drugs recommended for further therapy. Detailed recommendations for physical activity are rarely mentioned. Occasionally, non-drug measures, such as physiotherapy, are suggested. Reports from rehabilitation clinics recommend “even” lifestyle changes without providing further details. The results of a large number of prospective cohort studies on the effects of regular physical activity have remained largely unnoticed yet have been published for more than 30 years now. However, these studies have demonstrated evidence-based health benefits of exercise and physical activity for prevention, therapy and rehabilitation (Figure 1), and are comprised of more than a million subjects [1][2][3][4][5][6]. Furthermore, it has been shown that a sedentary lifestyle that includes a lack of exercise, too much sitting and too much screen time, along with smoking, is the most important risk factor for various diseases [7][8][9]. Patients who have been discharged from hospitals or who have recovered from severe diseases need rehabilitation as inpatients at rehabilitation clinics or as outpatients in ambulant training groups or at training facilities. Ambulant rehabilitation must be continued with home-based rehabilitation over a long period of time. The primary task of a general physician is to motivate patients to engage in an intensive home-based rehabilitation accompanied by a qualified training instructor. Such rehabilitation and exercise training leads to a general health improvement and an increased quality of life, physical performance and life expectancy [10][11].

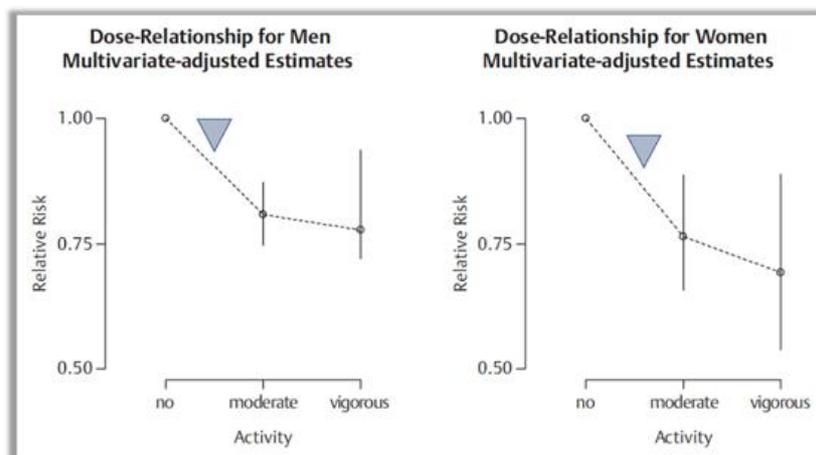


Figure 1. The non-linear relationship between exercise intensity and risk reduction for all-cause and cardiac mortality. Note that the strongest risk reduction occurs between inactivity (1.00) and moderate activity, indicated by the triangle pointing down (modified from [3]).

2. Health as Self-Reliant Behavior

Recommendations on physical activity in the context of rehabilitation also requires students, physicians and even patient education on the importance of personal responsibility for maintaining good health. This can be explained using the operational definition of health as an example. The definition of health in this context is composed of the following aspects: genetics (approximately 15%), general environmental influences, the medical environment and the residential and living environment, including parks, sports facilities, forests, etc. (approximately 30–35%) [12][13][14][15][16]. These percentages of components clearly show that, with regular physical activity, persons with a healthy lifestyle can actively influence up to 50% of their own health [17][18][19]. This is significant motivation for subjects to optimize their lives through a healthy lifestyle. Furthermore, a healthy lifestyle is based on four well-known pillars: no smoking, regular physical activity, a healthy (Mediterranean) diet and a normal body weight [10].

3. Effects of Regular Physical Activity: Physiological Aspects

Regular physical activity is an integral part of prevention and rehabilitation. Physical activity has a variety of effects on many organs and organ functions (Figure 2). The primary changes that are induced by physical exercise take place in the working muscles. As the amount and intensity of training increases, the cardiovascular system is adjusted, blood pressure is lowered and endothelial function is improved [20][21]. As regular training proceeds, general metabolic functions are optimized, neurological adjustments occur and the autonomic system stabilizes through the balancing of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems. Remarkably, regular physical activity is the only procedure, including the prescription of medication, that improves cognitive function so far (Figure 2; Table 1). Most of the mentioned changes occur at the molecular level. The musculoskeletal system can also be strengthened by physical activity including resistance exercise. As such, sarcopenia can be attenuated and even eliminated.

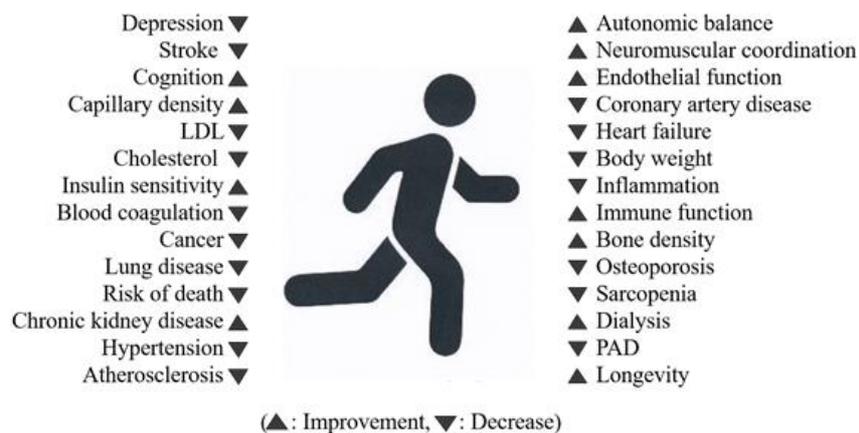


Figure 2. Some positive effects of regular physical activity.

Table 1. Evidence-based indications for prescribing regular physical activity in diseases (class: class of recommendations, from I–III with I as the highest class; level: level of evidence from A to C or even to D with A as the highest level) (modified from [1] and [9]).

Diseases	Class/Level of Evidence
Coronary artery disease	IA
Arterial hypertension (−4–−8 mmHg)	IA
Chronic obstructive lung disease	IA
Heart failure	IA
Cancer (colon, breast, lung)	IA
Osteoporosis	IA

Metabolic syndrome and Diabetes mellitus	IA
Chronic kidney disease	IA
Peripheral arterial disease	IA
Cognitive mental disorder	
Dementia	IIB
M. Alzheimer	IB
Depression	IB
Stroke	IA
Fibromyalgia	IA
Parkinson's disease	IB
Chronic bowel disease	IA
Bipolar disease	IIB

4. Evidence of Manifold Positive Effects through Physical Activity for Prevention and Therapy

Today, regular physical activity is recommended and used with high-grade, evidence-based approaches to prevention, therapy and rehabilitation. A large number of studies on physical fitness, measured as the maximum possible load achieved on a bicycle ergometer or a treadmill, has shown that high fitness reliably promotes prevention of many diseases within the following years and decades (Table 1). For people who suffer from a long-term lack of movement and activity, starting with regular activity even at moderate intensity has shown to produce positive effects and risk reduction. From a sports medicine perspective, the most important step is the change from a sedentary lifestyle or inactivity to regular activity (Figure 1). Fast walking or “Nordic walking” activity in daily life is effective in improving fitness. Nonetheless, physical activity in sufficient amounts (see below) reduces not only morbidity but also mortality, thus increasing longevity of life.

5. Diseases and Evidence for Physical Activity in Prevention, Therapy and Rehabilitation

In coronary heart disease, physical activity leads to a 30–40% reduction in mortality. Several meta-analyses confirm these results. For example, physical activity after a heart attack is absolutely necessary for a healthy lifestyle in the future (Table 1). Rehabilitation, either home-based or participation in heart groups, increases recovery and is mandatory for patients. For those with arterial hypertension, physical activity lowers systolic values, on average, between 5 and 10 mm Hg. According to recent studies, additional strength training also lowers blood pressure, and the combination of strength training with physical activity has the strongest lowering effect on blood pressure. Even hard endpoints, such as mortality due to high blood pressure, are reduced by regular physical activity ^[22].

Heart failure is a clear-cut indication that active rehabilitation is necessary, as has been shown in many studies. Again, individual training leads to an improvement in cardiac function and reduces morbidity and mortality ^[23]. One long-term study has shown that the effects of physical activity persist even after 10 years of observation ^{[24][25]}. In peripheral arterial occlusive disease, consistent gait training works better than or equal to vascular dilatation with a stent insert ^[26].

Those with diabetes mellitus can benefit greatly from physical activity. As a form of causal therapy, physical activity lowers medication or insulin consumption, thereby decreasing insulin resistance. Over time, hard endpoints such as morbidity and mortality are significantly reduced by up to 40% [27]. Treatment of diabetes mellitus without the prescription of physical activity, in addition to diet and possibly medication, is regarded as a kind of malpractice.

The positive effects of exercise have now been described in the treatment of many lung diseases. Patients with chronic kidney disease show an improvement in kidney performance and, in some cases, in kidney function. Dialysis patients with regular bed ergometer training show better kidney performance and a better quality of life than those without the training. Today, ergometer training during dialysis should be part of the standard accompanying therapy [28].

In oncology, physical training is now considered an essential adjuvant to therapy, especially chemotherapy. Women with breast cancer or men with colon and prostate cancer benefit from such exercise training. This also applies to other types of cancer, especially when cardio depressive drugs are administered [29][30].

Examples of many other diseases that have been improved or eliminated by physical activity are osteoporosis, degenerative spinal disorders and fatigue syndrome. Parkinson's disease and strokes are considered absolute indicator for exercise therapy combined with inpatient rehabilitation, group therapy and home-based rehabilitation [29].

In psychiatry, regular exercise, such as walking, hiking or cycling, is regarded as an important and effective accompanying therapy for depression and bipolar diseases. Remarkably, in animal experiments, neurogenesis in the hippocampus can be significantly increased by physical training, indicating improved cognitive function [30][31]. So far, physical activity is the only treatment or "drug" that may delay or prevent dementia [32].

6. Physical Activity as a Drug and Therapy

Physical activity has numerous and proven indications that it can be considered a drug. It can be dosed individually as personalized therapy and results in a non-linear dose-response relationship. In addition, physical activity results in numerous somatic and psychosomatic effects. Further, its possible side effects are minor, and it has only a few contraindications (Table 2). Thus, physical activity is comparable to a very effective drug, one that is potentially better than cardiovascular polypills [33][34]. Accordingly, physical activity must be implemented for prevention, therapy and rehabilitation in special clinics, sports facilities and at home.

Table 2. Arguments for evaluating physical activity as a drug.

	Many: All Organs and All Body Functions
Dose-Response relationship:	Strong relation, non-linear
Dosage: FITT rule	Frequency, intensity, time of session, type of sport
Somatic effects:	Manifold, from brain and heart to toes, in health and disease
Psychoactive effects:	Present, many diseases
Side effects: or contraindications	Rare, acute illness, injuries

Compared to some drugs, regular physical activity has a stronger effect and, above all, a pleiotropic effect, meaning that regular activity has a variety of positive effects. This pleiotropic effect has been observed in only a few drugs (Table 1). These positive effects in treating diseases led to the concept that physical activity or exercise as a drug should be prescribed, known as the exercise prescription for health (EPH) [35][36][37][38][39][40][41][42]. Therefore, physical activity can and should be recommended and prescribed to all patients whenever possible.

7. Rehabilitation for Inpatients and Outpatients

Physical activity is an essential, if not the most essential, part of home-based rehabilitation. The enumeration and description of the positive effects of physical activity strongly contrast with the lack of its implementation and recommendation in clinics and practices. Discharge letters from most hospitals are usually handed out to patients with a

list of medications (Figure 3). Conversely, specific advice for regular physical activity upon discharge is missing. This is because physicians lack knowledge in the field of sports medicine. A requirement of every physician and specialist should be a basic level of knowledge in the field of physical activity. Every physician should discuss the level of physical activity of their patients as part of anamnesis (5th vital sign).

<u>Recipe on discharge from hospital, Patient after</u>	<u>Exercise prescription by Sports Physician</u>
<u>STEMI with Stent</u>	<u>Practice:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lisinopril 2x 5 mg; ASS 100 mg • Bisoprolol 5mg; Prasugrel 2 x 5 mg • Rosuvastatin 20 mg 	<u>Regular physical activity:</u>
<u>Recipe after discharge from Rehab. Clinic:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Frequency:</u> 3–4 x /week
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L-Tyroxin, Bisoprolol, Ramipril, ASS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Intensity:</u> Borg 11–13, Heart rate: 105–120
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Molsidomin, Fluvastatin, Moxonidin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Type of sports:</u> Endurance (walking, cycling, running, swimming, ergometry,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spironolactone, Aliskiren, Omega-3 FA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resistance training: 2 x /week
	<u>Drugs:</u> 5 of 9 (see left site)
	<u>Diet:</u> Mediterranean diet

Figure 3. Examples of prescriptions of many drugs upon discharge by the hospital after myocardial infarction with ST-Elevation (left) and examples of exercise prescriptions by a sports physician (right) (STEMI: ST-Elevation myocardial infarction; Stent: Vascular prosthesis; Rehab.: Rehabilitation); ASS: Aspirin; Omega-3-FA: Omega -3 fatty acid.).

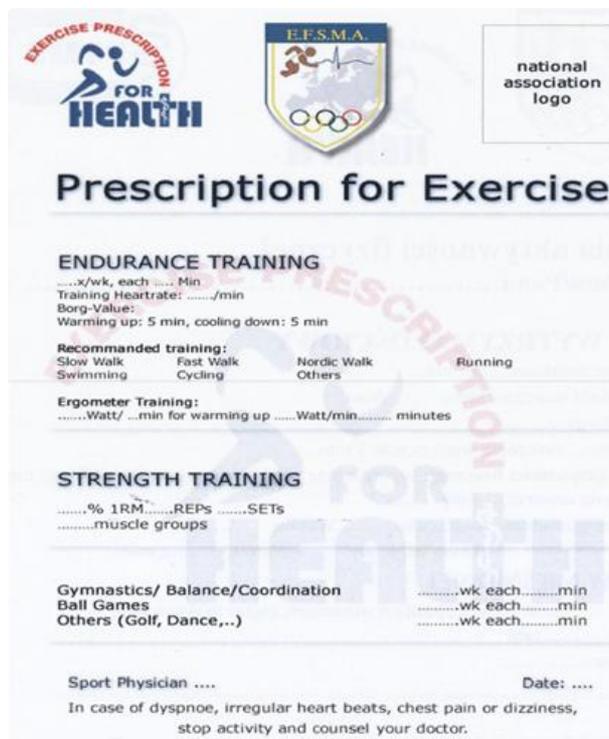
8. Exercise Prescription for Home-Based Rehabilitation

First, rehabilitation typically takes place in special rehabilitation clinics after discharge from acute care hospitals in some countries (Figure 3). After discharge, the next stage of outpatient rehabilitation takes place in sports groups (e.g., “heart groups”), more rarely in sports clubs or fitness studios, conducted by trainers with special experience as exercise physiologists. Above all, additional home-based exercise training should be a lifelong physical activity.

As such, it is of the utmost importance to include physical activity as a vital component in the follow-up application of home-based rehabilitation ^{43]}. For these patients, motivation is absolutely mandatory. This can be done by providing brief advice and detailed information about the benefits of a lifestyle change (Table 3). Motivational interviewing is probably the most effective intervention but is considerably time-consuming. Accordingly, the exercise prescription for health (EPH) is a cheap but effective approach to motivate patients in regular activity and in longer adherence to that activity ^{[44][45][46]} (Tables 3 and 4, Figure 4).

Table 3. Interventional steps for motivation in physical activity: From brief advice to the exercise prescription for health (EPH).

1. Brief advice provided by the physician to be active according to guidelines, such as interrupting sitting time every 30 min
2. Physician questioning of patients about their activity level (5th vital sign)
3. Motivational interviewing (if possible, time consuming)
4. The exercise prescription for health



EXERCISE PRESCRIPTION FOR HEALTH

E.F.S.M.A.

national association logo

Prescription for Exercise

ENDURANCE TRAINING

.....x/wk, each Min
 Training Heartrate:/min
 Borg-Value:
 Warming up: 5 min, cooling down: 5 min

Recommended training:
 Slow Walk Fast Walk Nordic Walk Running
 Swimming Cycling Others

Ergometer Training:
Watt/min for warming upWatt/min..... minutes

STRENGTH TRAINING

.....% 1RM.....REPS.....SETS
muscle groups

Gymnastics/ Balance/Coordinationwk each.....min
 Ball Gameswk each.....min
 Others (Golf, Dance,...)wk each.....min

Sport Physician Date:

In case of dyspnoe, irregular heart beats, chest pain or dizziness,
 stop activity and counsel your doctor.

Figure 4. The recipe for the exercise prescription for health (see www.efsma.eu).

Following the introduction of the exercise prescription for health, the positive results from improved adherence to training have been published by several authors. Studies from Sweden, in particular, have promoted the use of the EPH, as well as the activities by EFSMA in several member countries [47][48]. These studies presented results such as stronger adherence to physical activity and improvements in fitness and in quality of life. Hard endpoints were not investigated in these trials because of the short duration of the trials (6–12 months) and the small sample sizes. Therefore, in the future, trials with larger numbers of patients and longer study durations are necessary to prove the validity and efficiency of the EPH. Brief advice provided to patients at the beginning of their rehabilitation may be effective, but the EPH, as an individualized procedure, enables a significantly stronger and longer adherence for up to 6 to 12 months. After issuing the EPH, regular monitoring through functional or fitness testing, as well as monitoring for quality of life improvements, is strongly recommended as a means of further increasing adherence. After long-lasting training, the patient usually feels a subjective improvement in performance during activities in daily life (ADL). Improved quality of life also increases a patient's motivation to continue with regular exercise.

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