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Improving Participation in Life Activities Through Yoga



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Defining Participation

- From the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF)
- Engagement in a life situation



Participation

Little research specifically on yoga and participation

- Areas of participation most commonly impacted after acute or chronic disease/ disability:
 - Roles
 - Family relationships
 - Sexual relationships
 - Social activities
 - Return to work
 - Finances

Barriers to Participation: Constraints



Constraints

 Factors or perceptions that cause an individual to reduce or cease engagement in leisure or physical activity.

Examples:

- Fear of falling
- Fear for personal safety
- Lack of time
- Lack of services
- Lack of awareness of services
- Self-consciousness

Yoga Studies Measuring Participation and Constraints

Stroke

- *Breast cancer
- *Older adults and fear of falling

+ Yoga for Chronic Stroke Study Methods DESIGN/GROUPS

Randomized controlled trial into yoga (n=37) or WL control (n=10)

DURATION 2x/per week @1 hr x 8 weeks

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Survived a stroke, required rehab post-stroke, completed all inpatient rehabilitation, at least 6 months post-stroke

INTERVENTIONIST

Advanced training in yoga therapeutics





Yoga for Chronic Stroke: Measures and Analysis

- Demographics
- ICF Measure of Participation and Activity (IMPACT) subscales
- Stroke Survivor Quality of Life (SSQOL)
- Focus groups
- Paired t-tests were utilized to compare the baseline and 8week scores on each of the measures for both groups
- Qualitative analysis

Yoga for Chronic Stroke Results: Demographics

Variable	All (N=47)	Yoga (n=37)	Wait-list (n=10)
Age	63.1±8.8	63.9±8.7	60.2±8.9
Race, white	28 (60%)	22 (59%)	6 (60%)
Gender, male	38 (81%)	20 (54%)	10 (100%)
Months since stroke	51±40.4	54.9±43.2	36.4±23.6

+ Yoga for Chronic Stroke Quantitative Results

For individuals in the yoga group:
activity improved (t=2.45, p=.02)
participation improved (t=2.10, p=.045)
quality of life improved (t=-2.187, p=.04)

For those in the WL control, activity, participation, and quality of life did not statistically significantly improve over the 8-week period.

+ Yoga and Chronic Stroke Qualitative Results

- Much improvement in activity and participation stemmed from increases in body function.
- Participants focused on their increased ability to be more active in their own lives by being able to properly and independently perform essential tasks and actions.
- "I think one of the things that has affected me is, I'm gonna cry [crying], it's improved my life, I can take a shower and I'm not afraid of falling. I couldn't, I was just scared and now I'm not. [sniffles]..."
- "I believe it's given me greater, um, amount of confidence...two days ago I was up on uh, Continental Divide, and I had to go up probably another fifty feet up some stairs and the wind was probably fifty miles an hour... but I kept going on up there. [I was determined that] I'm gonna make it all the way to the top. I'm gonna view this glorious view that I have in front of me. And, a lot of it is just due to the confidence that this class has instilled. A year ago I couldn't have done it—today I can."

Yoga for Chronic Stroke Discussion

- The 8-week yoga intervention for individuals with chronic stroke resulted in improved activity, participation, and quality of life.
- Those in the control group did not see improvements in these areas.
- These findings support future research in these areas to determine the mechanisms from yoga that improved activity, participation, and quality of life for individuals with chronic stroke.

Schmid, A.A., Van Puymbroeck, M., et al. (2012). Stroke.

+ Yoga and Breast Cancer Survivors Methods DESIGN/GROUPS

Single blind, 2-arm (yoga vs. light stretching), quasirandomized trial

DURATION

2x/per week @1.25 hrs x 8 weeks

INCLUSION CRITERIA

At least 9 mo post-tx, dx at least 1 year prior to trial, able to commit to class times.

INTERVENTIONIST

Advanced training in yoga therapeutics

Van Puymbroeck, M., Schmid, A., et al. (2011). *Intl J Yoga Ther.* Van Puymbroeck, M., Schmid, A.A., et al. (2013) *Amer J Health Promotion.*





Yoga and Older Adults with Fear of Falling Methods

DESIGN/GROUPS

1-arm, prospective trial

DURATION 2x/per week @1 hr x 12 weeks

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Endorse a FoF, at least 60 years old

INTERVENTIONIST

Advanced training in yoga therapeutics





Schmid, A., Van Puymbroeck, M., & Koceja, D. (2010). Arch Phys Med Rehabil.

Demographics for Breast Cancer and Older Adult studies **Characteristic Breast ca Older adults All** (N=11) (N=14)(N=25) 53.72 77.26 Age 67.52 Race (white) 11 14 25 Education HS 3 4 >College 8 13 21 **Marital status** 2 Single 2 0 7 Married 8 15 Widowed 2 6 8 Gender Male 3 3 \mathbf{O} Female 11 22 11

+Yoga and Breast Cancer, Older Adults Combined Analyses

Secondary analyses from 2 separate trials
 Focused on constraints

- Both studies used physical activity constraint scale pre and post intervention
 - Cronbach's α =.74 for the breast cancer study and .93 for the older adult study (.88 combined).
- Post-hoc analyses
 - Mapped all constraint scale items with ICF codes
 - Two researchers coded independently





b1802= specific mental functions of the subjective experiences related to the length and passage of time

Physical activity constraint	ICF code ^a	
1. I don't have time	b1802	
2. I'm afraid of getting hurt	b1522	
3. It's not important for me to be physically active	d5701	
4. My friends and family members would look	e410;	
down on me if I started to be physically active	e429	
5. I'm already physically active at work, I don't	d5702	
need to exercise		
6. Weather is often bad around here	e2258	
7. It's not safe to exercise in this area	e235	
8. I'm afraid of unattended dogs	b1522	
9. I'm too self-conscious about the way I look	b1801	
10. My health is not good enough	d5701	
11. I don't know where I could participate	e1400	
12. I'm not skilled enough	b1644	
13. I have problems with transportation	e1200	
14. I have nobody to participate with	d7504	
15. There are no facilities in my neighborhood	e1400	
16. I participated in the past and I didn't like it	b1264	
 I don't like to participate in physical activity in public places 	b1522	
18. I am too self-conscious to exercise with others	b1266	
19. I don't know anyone who exercises regularly	d7504	
20. The local fitness facilities do not offer what I want	e1400	

Yoga and Breast Cancer, Older Adults Post-hoc analyses

- Questions divided into level 1 classifications of the ICF
 - Yielded 3 subscales:
 - Body functions (8 questions)
 - Activities and Participation (5 questions)
 - Environmental factors (7 questions)
- Pre-test/post-test scores were tallied for each subscale
- Paired sample t-tests to test significance of scores
- Linear regression to explore relations between subscales and total score for physical activity constraints

Yoga and Breast Cancer, Older Adults Results

comparison of pre- and post constraints scores

Variable	Pre- yoga	Post- yoga	t-test	p- value	% change
Constraints body functions subscale	31.88	35.32	-3.988	.001	10.77%
Constraints environmental subscale	31.32	32.48	-2.076	.049	3.70%
Constraints activities & participation subscale	21.76	22.35	-0.891	.382	2.70%

Yoga and Breast Cancer, Older Adults Results Stepwise linear regression models



Model	R ²	df	F	p- value	β	p- value
Body functions	.86	24	142.42	0.000	.928	0.000
Body functions & environ- mental factors	.87	24	75.162	0.000	.823 .150	0.000 0.175

Yoga and Breast Cancer, Older Adults Body function subscale questions				
Physical Activity Constraint Question	ICF code			
1. I don't have time	b1802			
2. I'm afraid of getting hurt	b1522			
8. I'm afraid of unattended dogs	b1522			
9. I'm too self-conscious about the way I look	b1801			
12. I'm not skilled enough	b1644			
16. I participated in the past and I didn't like it	b1264			
17. I don't like to participate in physical activity in public places	b1522			
18. I am too self-conscious to exercise with others	b1266			

Yoga and Breast Cancer, Older Adults Discussion

Physical activity constraints decreased.

- The body function subscale questions had to do with cognitive processing and awareness of psychological events that prohibit activity participation.
 - Two questions addressed experience of self and time
 - Three addressed emotional functioning
 - One addressed higher level cognitive functioning
 - Two addressed temperament and personality functions

Van Puymbroeck, M., Smith, R., & Schmid, A. (2011). Intl J Aging Human Dev.

Yoga and Breast Cancer, Older Adults Discussion

BUT WHY?

- July 2014-Yoga Journal- Dr. Tim McCall talked about yoga increasing emotional intelligence.
- Broaden and Build Theory of Positive Emotions-Barbara Frederickson
 - Positive emotions expand an individual's mindset
 - This expanded mindset allows or even encourages new activities

Broaden and Build- exemplary quote

"by broadening an individual's momentary thought- action repertoire- whether through play, exploration, or similar activitiespositive emotions promote discovery of novel and creative actions, ideas and social bonds, which in turn build that individual's personal resources; ranging from physical and intellectual resources, to social and psychological resources." (p. 1367)

So what does it all mean?

Concepts of participation and constraint negotiation are important factors to consider in our research.

- Explore positive emotion, participation, and constraints simultaneously.
- Yoga is a powerful tool to improve holistic wellbeing.

Appears that yoga acts as a gateway to engagement in other activities. With sincere gratitude, I acknowledge...

Primary collaborator: Dr. Arlene Schmid, OTR

Our yoga therapists, the yoga teachers in training, and the students who assisted.



Thank you so much for your time!

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