

### The Science Behind Physical Therapy and Parkinson's Disease

An Overview of Benefits and Approaches

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#### Agenda

- 1 Injury Risk
- 2 The Brain
- 3 PT and Parkinsons
- 4 LSVT BIG and Boxing
- 5 What to do next?

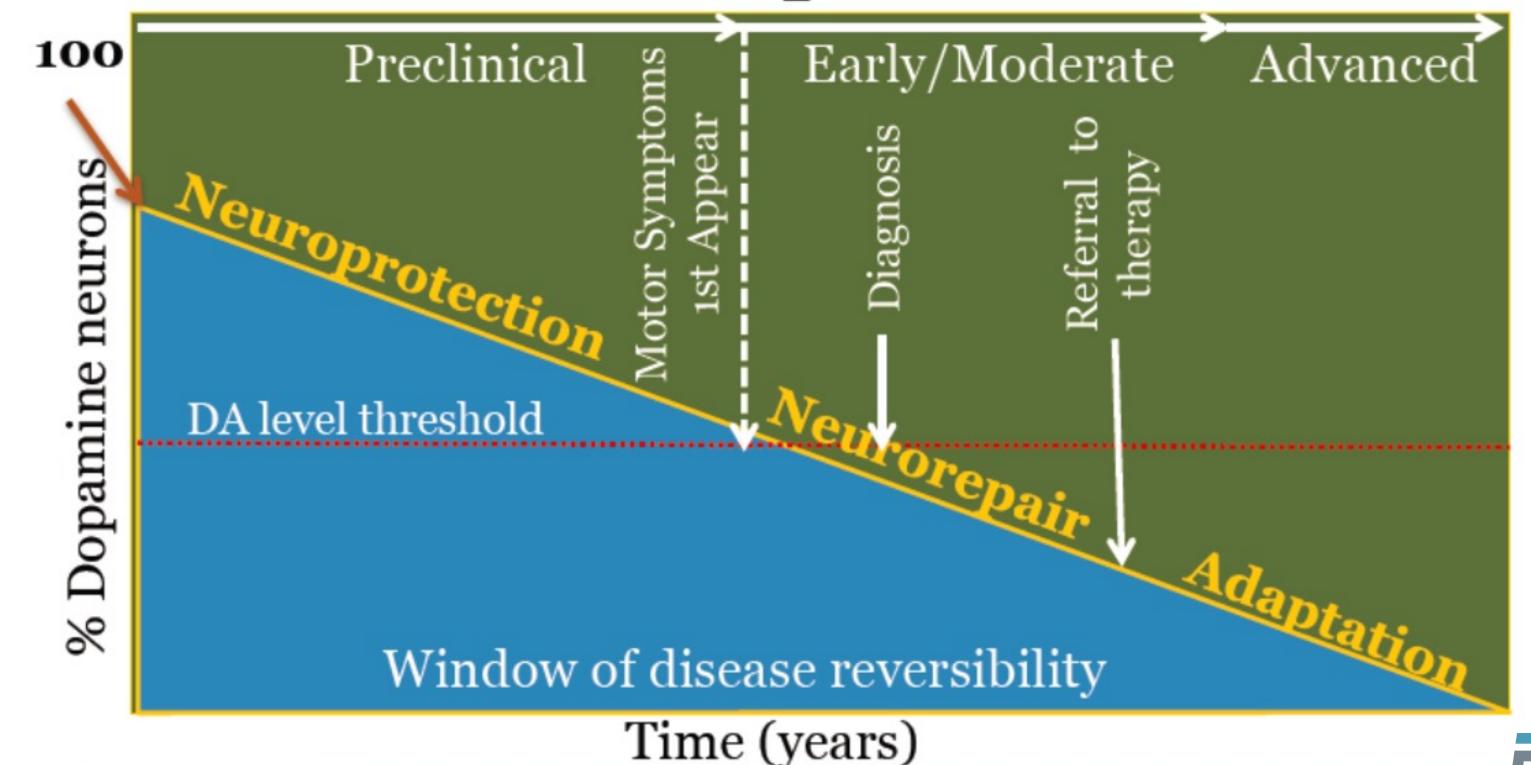




# Injury Risk X Parkinson's Disease

- 70% of people with PD experience at least one fall annually
- **39%** suffer recurrent falls (Moreau et al., 2017)
- Fall rates for those with subthalamic deep brain stimulation has progressively increased over a 15-year period (Zampogna et al., 2022)
- Falls are the leading cause of injury-related deaths among persons aged >65 years

#### Neuroplasticity Mechanisms are Time Dependent



#### Neuroprotection

- Severity of motor/nonmotor symptoms can be reduced by regular exercise, with 3-6 month retention
- 3-4 studies have shown changes in executive function and language ability through aerobic exercise

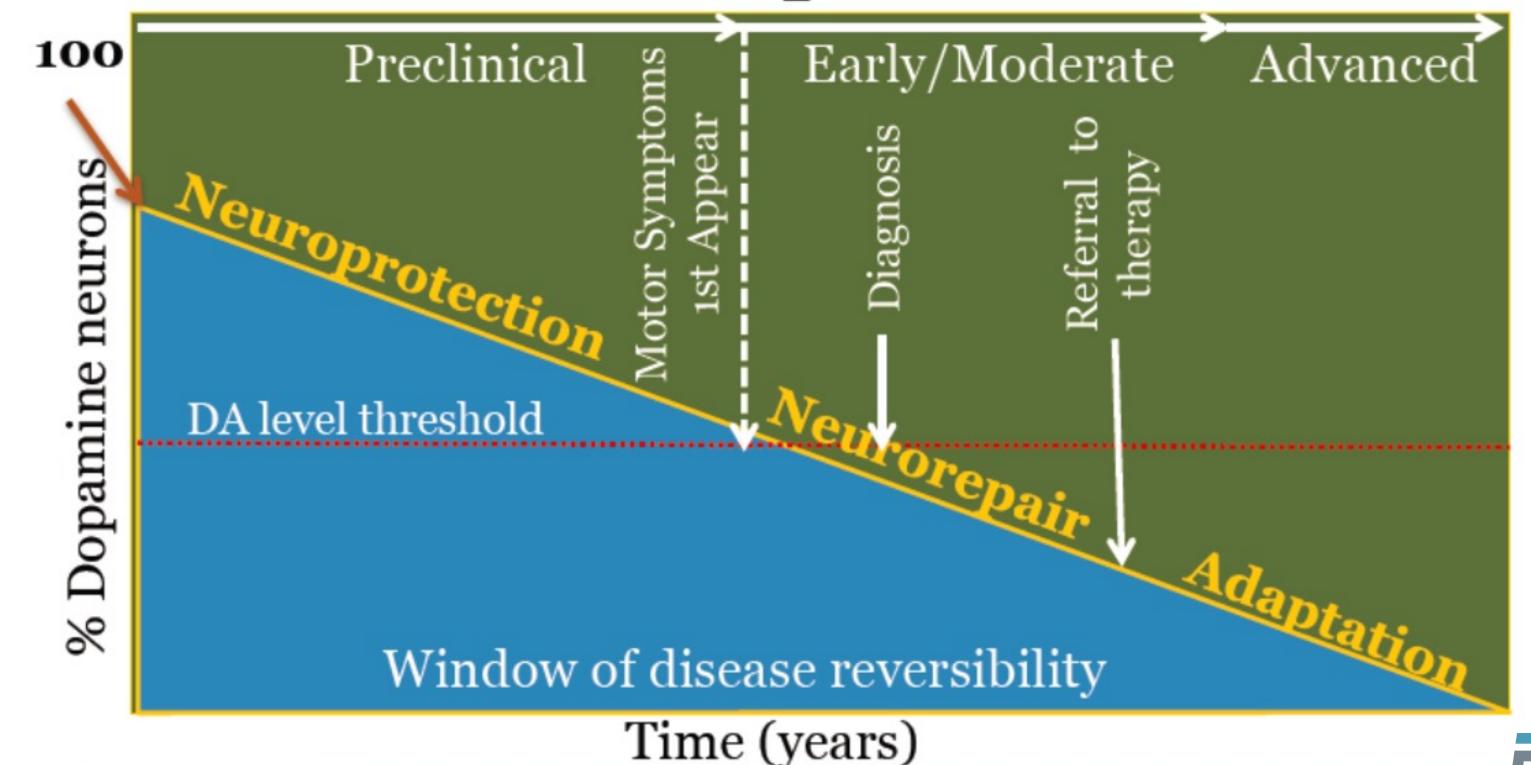
#### Progressive Aerobic Exercise and Improved Motor Function in PWP

Increased gait speed/stride length\*only \*TM
Improves rhythmicity/stability\*only †Cycling
Symptoms improve\*†
Retention 1-3 months\*†
Transfers to DGI/Berg/FES improve\*
Generalized to LE function\*†
Transfers to UE function\*†
Improves economy of walking – metabolic efficiency\*only
Alters cortical excitability\* and improves brain activation†

Frenkel-Toledo; Pohl; Miyai, Cakit; Herman; Kurtais; Fisher; Alberts

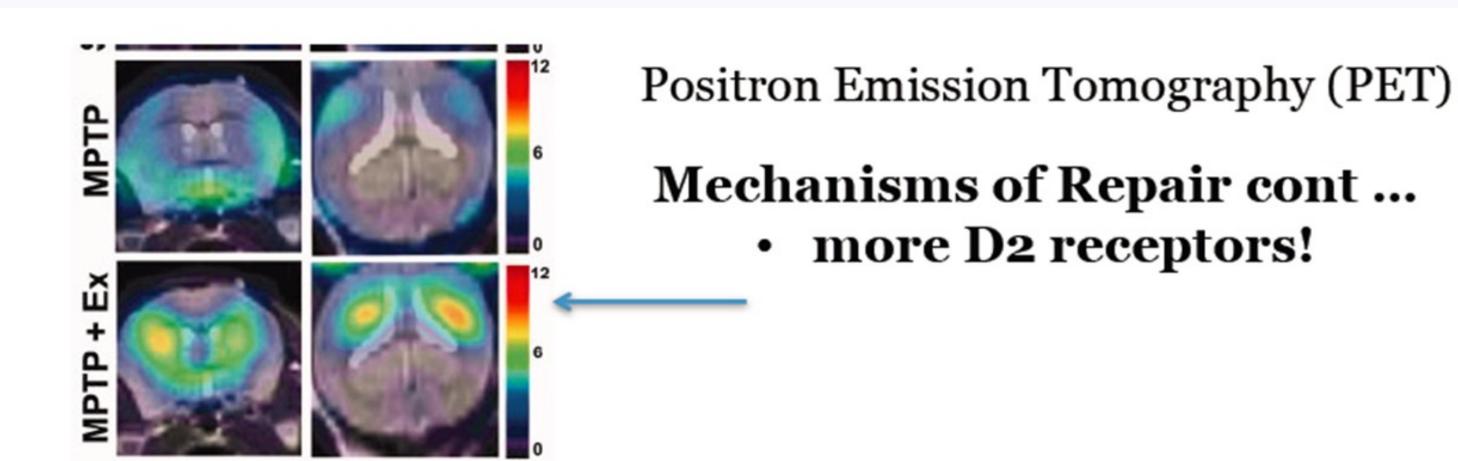


#### Neuroplasticity Mechanisms are Time Dependent



#### Early/Moderate Phase- Neurorepair

- Animal Models
  - Overall levels of dopamine are unchanged
  - Compromised dopamine signaling pathways show restoration



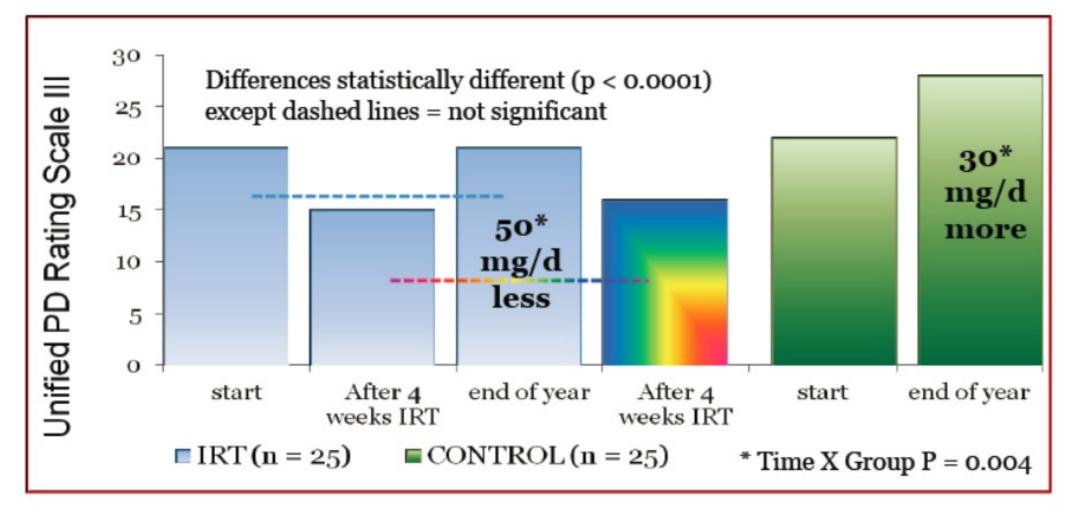
Vuckovic MG, et al. Exercise elevates dopamine D2 receptor in a mouse model of Parkinson's disease: In vivo imaging with <sup>18</sup>[F]Fallypride. Mov Disord 2010;25(16):2777



#### Early/Moderate Phase- Neurorepair

- Human Models
  - Annual intensive bouts of exercise augment the effects of medication and affect behavioral recovery



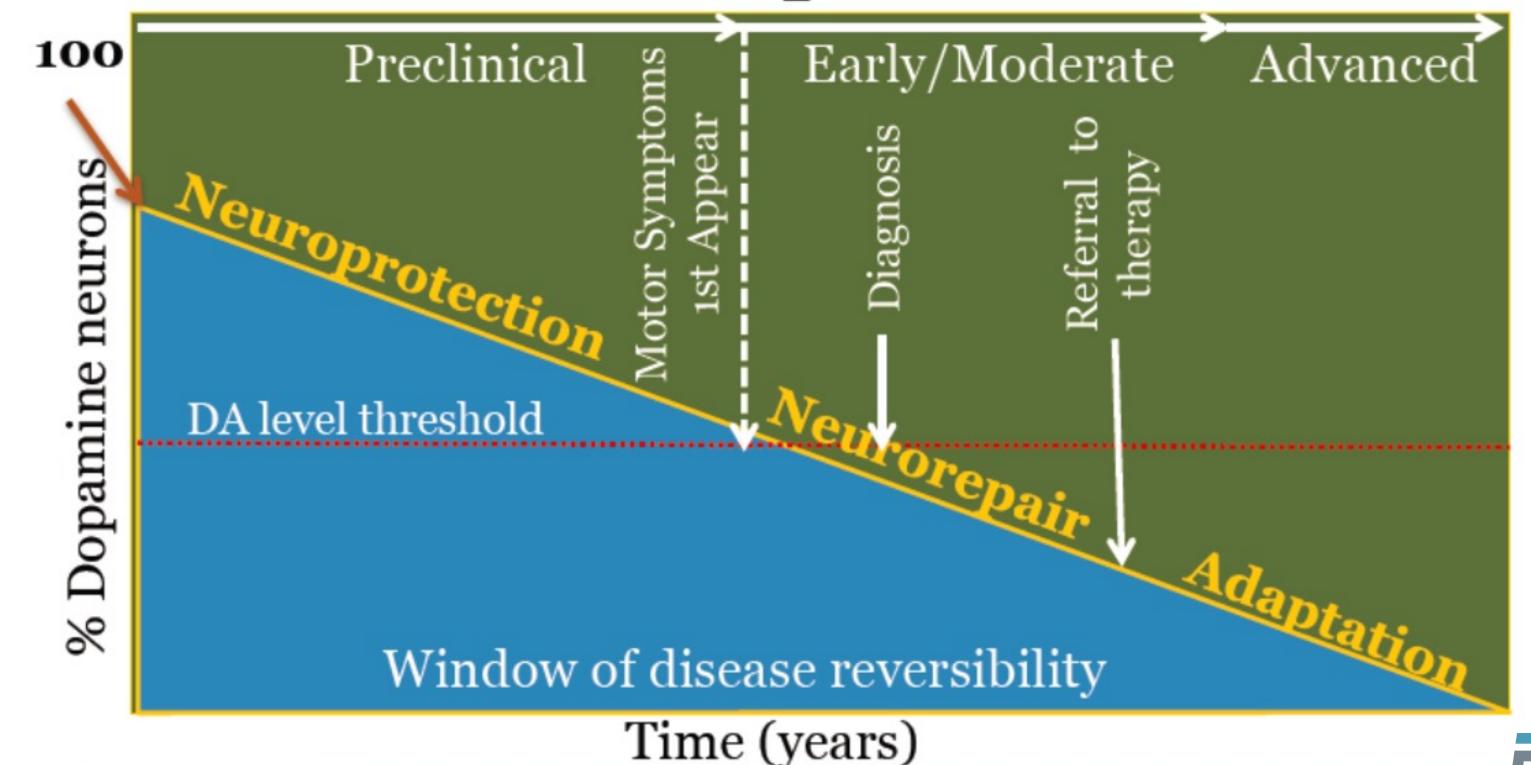


Effectiveness of Intensive Inpatient Rehabilitation Treatment on Disease Progression in Parkinsonian Patients: A Randomized Controlled Trial With 1-Year Follow-up.

Giuseppe Frazzitta, MD et al. Neurorehabi Neural Repair, Aug 15, 2011



#### Neuroplasticity Mechanisms are Time Dependent



#### Late Phase- Adaptation

#### Animal Models

 Once we have no dopamine left, reliance on undamaged systems increases. Saw partial behavior recovery.

#### Human Models

Still being researched...

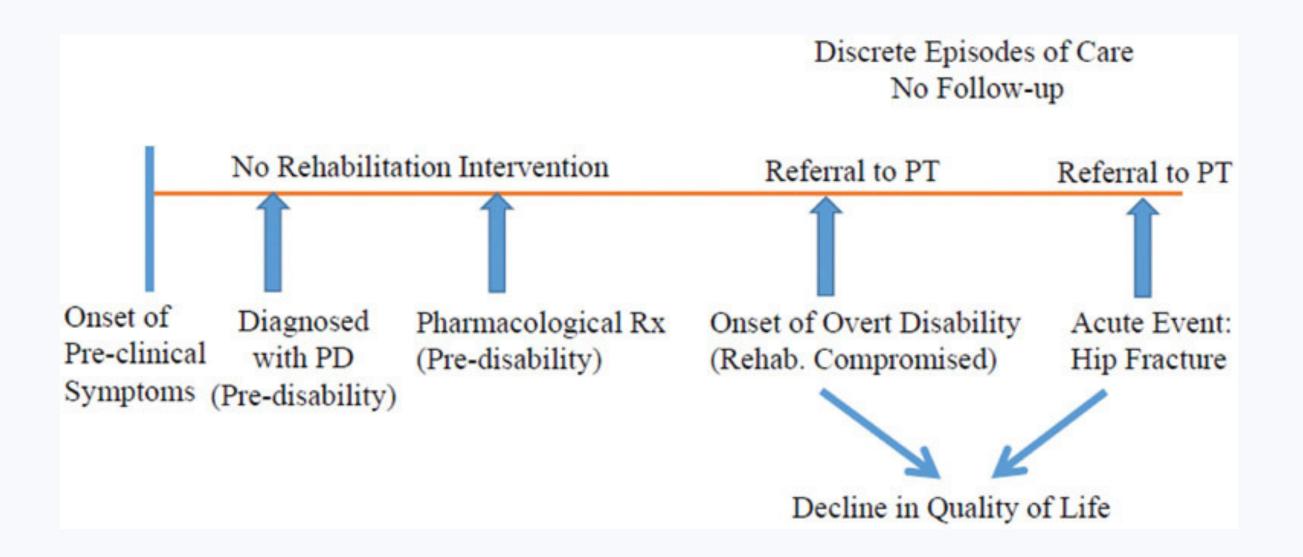




## Do we have evidence that therapy is effective for people with Parkinson's Disease?

#### YES! START EARLY

The presence of early disability coupled with the benefits of exercise suggests that **physical therapy should be**initiated earlier in the disease. (T. Ellis et al., 2021)



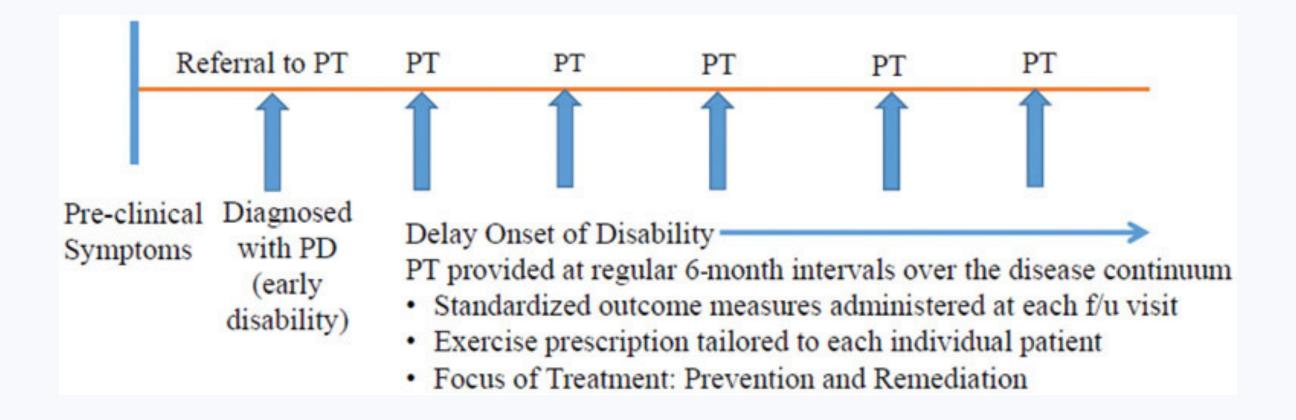


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#### **GET STRONGER**

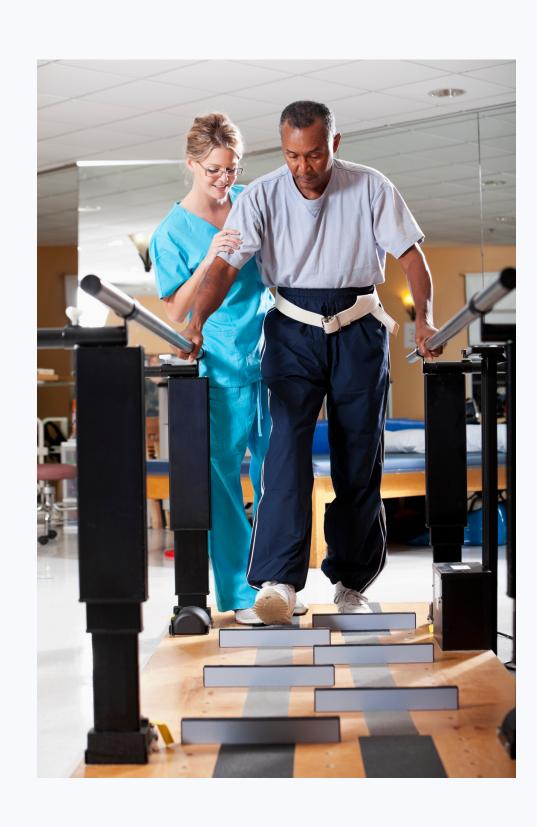
- Physical Therapy can improve motor performance, quality of life, functional status, and balance
- Physical Therapy + Progressive Resistance exercise was found to be more effective than Physical Therapy alone.

(P. Dharmaraj et al., 2019)





#### MAKE IT INDIVIDUAL



• Individualized Physical therapy programs that focus

on:

- Muscle strength
- Flexibility
- Mobility
- Posture
- and Gait
- Improve Physical status and daily living activities
- > Classes or standardized therapy

(I. V. Didokha, 2022)



#### DIVERSIFY

- Physical therapy interventions such as:
  - Walking on an anti-gravity treadmill
  - Pole walking
  - Tai-chi gymnastics
- Can improve both motor and nonmotor symptoms in Parkinson's disease patients (M. A. Chistov et al.)





#### LSVT BIG



#### Definition:

Large amplitude, whole-body movements

#### • Goal:

- Speed
- Quality
- Ease of Movement

#### Method:

16 sessions over a single month

#### Certification:

Specialized Training



#### LSVT BIG





#### LSVT BIG BENEFITS

- Improvements in:
  - Balance
  - Walking abilities with larger steps
  - Enhanced trunk rotation
  - Overall **mobility**.
- Additionally, LSVT BIG aids in enhancing activities of daily living (ADLs) for individuals with Parkinson's disease[1][2][3][5].





#### **BOXING X PARKINSONS**

- Beneficial:
  - Punching movements of the arms
  - Footwork
  - Heavy Bag Punching
  - **Stretching** Exercises
  - **Resistance** Training
  - Aerobic **Conditioning**
- Helps with:
  - Balance issues
  - Stiffness
  - Tremors [6][7][8][9][10]





#### What can I do now?

Start **ASAP** 

Find a **professional** 

Establish an **individualized** care plan

Begin any kind of resistance training

Do as many **different** things as possible



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