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# Stand Tall, Don't Fall: A Systematic Review on the Effectiveness of Tai Chi for Improving Balance in Healthy Older Adults

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Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Master of Science in Occupational Therapy degree at Thomas Jefferson University

## **Objectives**

- **Identify** and **describe** the need for effective balance related interventions among the healthy older adult population
- Recognize occupational therapy's role in improving balance to decrease risk of falls
- **Discuss** the effectiveness of Tai Chi as an intervention for improving balance within this population

### **PICO**

• Is Tai Chi an effective intervention for improving balance in the healthy older adult population?

## **Methods: Systematic Review Process**

## 1. Identify Problem & Develop PICO

- 1 out of 3 older adults over the age of 65 experience a fall each year (CDC, 2015).
- Falls are the **leading cause of death** due to injury in older adults (CDC, 2015)
- Natural aging process can cause physiological changes that increase risk of falls (CDC, 2015)

### 2. Develop & Conduct Search Protocol

### **Databases used:**

• PubMed, CINAHL, Cochrane Library, & PEDro

## (647 Articles Identified -> 561 after removal of

duplicates)

### Keywords, Modifiers, & Limits:

- **P:** ("Aged"[Mesh]) OR older adult [Title/Abstract]) OR adult) OR elderly[Title/Abstract]))
- I: (tai chi) OR "Tai Ji"[Mesh]) OR "Exercise Movement Techniques"[Mesh]) OR tai chi\*) OR tai chi[Title/Abstract])) AND
- O: ("Postural Balance" [Mesh]) OR (Postural Balance) OR balance) OR stability) OR postural stability)) OR balance [Title/Abstract]) AND (INDEPENDENT LIVING OR community dwelling)
- Limits: Published Date 2006-2016; Peer Reviewed; Age Groups: older adults (65+)

### 3. Article Screening

## (561 Total Screened -> 509 excluded)

### **Inclusion Criteria:**

- 50% of sample size ages 65 + and/or mean sample age of at least 65
- Healthy community dwelling older adults
- Article explicitly states Tai Chi in title and/or abstract
- Directly related to improving balance and/or postural control
- Written in English
- Published Jan 2006 -Feb 2016
- Peer-reviewed
- Level I-IV level of evidence

### **Exclusion Criteria:**

- Participants ages 21 & under
- Participants with significant cardiovascular, pulmonary, metabolic, or musculoskeletal disease (eg, joint fracture, artificial joint replacement), or neurologic diseases
- Systematic review/meta-analyses
- Qualitative studies
- Published 2005 or earlier

# **5. Critical Appraisal** (52 Critiqued -> 33 excluded)

### **Critique Form:**

- Law & MacDermid Effectiveness Study Checklist (Appendix E) Form
- 18 Articles included in synthesis to identify themes

## Themes Identified

### **Theme 1:** In-person Method of Delivery (n=13)

- 9 studies found **statistically significant** improvements in **balance** when compared to a control group with no intervention or pre and post test measures 1,5,7,8,9,12,14,18
- 2 studies reported **statistically significant improvements in balance** after 12 weeks of intervention, however, at 1 year follow up, scores dropped **below baseline** <sup>10, 13</sup>

### Theme 2: Telecommunication as a Method of Delivery

- 2 studies found **telecommunication** demonstrated **higher adherence and compliance rates** when conducted in the community or live stream broadcasting compared to at home videos <sup>2,16</sup>
- 4 studies using telecommunication found improvements in balance and fall reduction <sup>2,6,16,17</sup>

### Theme 3: Yang style of Tai Chi

- 7 studies found **statistically significant improvements** in balance when utilizing the short form Yang style of Tai Chi <sup>2,5,6,8,11,15,16</sup>
- Short form of Yang style consists of 24 movements
  - Quicker and easier to learn vs. long form

### **Theme 4:** Comparisons to Alternatives Exercises

- 3 studies found Tai Chi to be **effective in improving balance** 1,3,4
- 4 studies found no statistical differences between Tai Chi and other balance interventions<sup>1,3,4,13</sup>
- 1 study found **statistically significant improvements** of **self-efficacy** after a Tai Chi intervention when **compared to physiotherapy** (13)

### Results

### **Clinical Implications:**

- Short form of Yang style Tai Chi is an effective intervention to use with older adults to improve balance
  - However, found to be equally effective when compared to other balance interventions
- Specialty Certification **not required** to practice Tai Chi
- Best utilized under the following conditions:
  - Duration: ~1hr
  - o Frequency: 2-3x per week
  - Length of intervention: at least 12 weeks
- For improved adherence rates:
  - Use a **community group setting** for **in-person** intervention
  - Live streaming at home or in a community instead of using DVDs at home for a telecommunication intervention

#### Take Home Message:

- Tai Chi is effective at improving balance within the healthy older adult population
- Utilize Yang style for best evidence-based practice
- Use outcomes measures related to balance to track progress
- Refer patients to occupational therapy to help implement a custom, meaningful, multifaceted intervention plan

References can be located at the following website: http://group3taichi.wix.com/ottaichi

If you have any questions or feedback, feel free to contact us using the contact information below!



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