

Physical performance in recently aged adults after 6 weeks traditional Thai dance: a randomized controlled trial

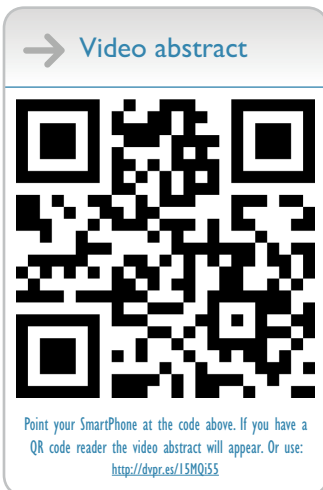
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Background: Exercise has been shown to be effective in cardiovascular endurance in the elderly. We studied the effect of Thai dancing on physical performance of Thai elderly.

Methods: This was an open-labeled, randomized intervention study. The Thai dancing group exercised for 40 minutes three times a week for 6 weeks. Physical performance ability was the primary outcome, including a 6-minute walk test (6MWT), five-times sit-to-stand (FTSST), and a sit-and-reach test measured before and after 6 weeks of intervention.

Results: There were 42 subjects enrolled in the study, and 38 female subjects completed (20 in Thai dance group, 18 controls), with an average age of 65.8 ± 5.1 years. The Thai dance group had significantly better physical performance in all measurements at the end of the study. The 6MWT was longer (416.7 ± 58.7 versus 345.7 ± 55.1 m; $P = 0.011$), FTSST was quicker (10.2 ± 1.5 versus 14.4 ± 3.3 seconds; $P < 0.001$), and flexibility was higher (14.9 ± 3.5 versus 11.1 ± 5.7 cm; $P = 0.002$) in the Thai dance group than the control group.

Conclusion: Thai dance can improve physical performance in recently aged (elderly) female adults.

Keywords: recently aged (elderly) adults, exercise, Thai dancing

Introduction

The world health organization (WHO) defines the elderly in Thailand as people aged over 60 years.¹ Numbers of elderly people are increasing worldwide due to better health care services and technology. The physical status of the elderly is generally vulnerable and at risk for falling or cardiovascular diseases.

There are several effects of exercise on physical functions, including improvement of disability conditions,² reduction of blood pressure and cholesterol levels,³ positive effects on cardiovascular physiology, pain control, quality of life,⁴⁻⁷ and fall prevention.²

Presently, there are many types of exercise for the elderly; for example, tai chi, qigong, club dancing, yoga, and aerobic exercise. Most of these are other nations' cultural-based exercises. Kulsatitporn et al (2010) showed that enhancement of health and exercise of the elderly should be adjusted according to their lifestyles, their cultural context, traditions, way of living, values, and needs so that the exercise will be included as part of habitual activities performed correctly, individually or as a group, and in a sustainable and suitable manner.⁸ A recent review also showed that dancing significantly improves aerobic power, lower body muscle endurance, strength and flexibility, balance, agility, and gait through dancing in the elderly.⁹

Thai dancing is traditional in the art and culture of the Thai people. It is described as a slow continuous dance with Thai classical music with consistent rhythms. The music

and rhythm of Thai dance is quite similar to tai chi, but Thai dance has more complex posture and focuses on coordination. It is considered as an aerobic dance and has small loads on the knees and ankles. Therefore, it may be suitable for the elderly due to slow rhythm and low joint loads on the lower body. Thai dancing can be incorporated into the community's cultural context, daily life, and the needs of the elderly, which can result in increased/sustained physical capability and quality of life of the elderly.

This study evaluated the effects of classical Thai dance on physical ability of the elderly using recently aged adults as subjects.

Methods

Trial design (Figure 1)

This was an open-labelled, randomized controlled intervention trial conducted in Thailand.

Participants

Recently aged Thai adults, where inclusion criteria included an age of over 60 years, independent, were able to walk without any walkers or canes, previously healthy, and had not exercised during the past 2 weeks. Subjects were excluded if they were not able to participate in the entire study or had any diseases or conditions that would limit their being able to perform Thai dance, such as congenital anomalies, stroke, epilepsy, mental diseases, uncontrollable diseases related to heart and blood vessels, obstructive pulmonary disease,

lung diseases, infections, uncontrollable metabolic-related disease, uncontrollable hypertension, and severe pains.

Interventions

After the subjects signed informed consents, they were randomly divided into a Thai dance group and a control group. The Thai dance group performed a 40-minute, group Thai dance, three times a week for a total of 6 weeks. The control group received instructions on general aerobic exercises in daily life and all subjects were asked to do these exercises for 6 weeks. Subjects were able to withdraw from the study at any time.

Intervention: traditional Thai dance

The standard traditional Thai dance that was used was composed of songs and postures. Experts in Thai dancing trained the volunteers three times per week for 2 months and then became the Thai dancing leader to facilitate the intervention study. There were both the Thai dance leader and physical therapists taking care of all participants throughout the study period. The dancing leader and physical therapist took care of all participants during the intervention. All subjects performed Thai dance together under observation and care from the leader and physical therapists.

A Thai dance song has a slow rhythm, and the posture changes are also slow but continuous. The postures of Thai dance included arm raising/lowering/bending/stretching, raising right and left arms alternately, raising and lowering legs, stretching knees, standing on toes and flat feet, and turning around (Figure 2 and Thai dancing video http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=batmh4_p2FA).

The program for Thai dance included 5 minutes for warming up or stretching of muscles, dancing the Thai standard dance for 30 minutes, then 5 minutes for relaxing and stretching muscles. The frequency of exercising was three times a week for 6 weeks, 18 times in total.

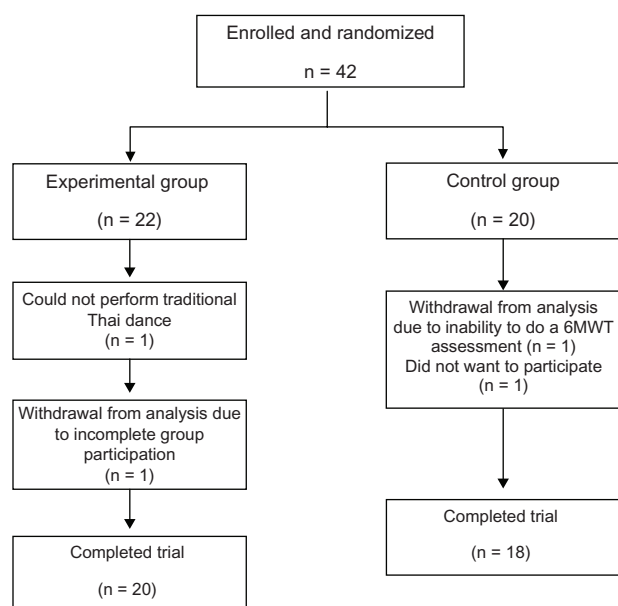


Figure 1 Recruitment and randomization of subjects; four subjects were excluded prior to the intervention.

Abbreviation: 6MWT, 6-minute walk test.



Figure 2 Type of traditional Thai dance.

Outcomes

The primary outcomes of the study were in physical performance, namely the strength of heart and blood vessels (6-minute walk test [6MWT], strength of lower limbs, or five-times sit-to-stand test [FTSST], and the flexibility test). All the tests were conducted by the same physical therapist for each test to obtain test validity. The therapists were blinded to the subject's group. All measurements were done at baseline and the end of the study. These physical performance tests have been shown to have good reliability.¹⁰⁻¹² Other measurements were weight, height, body mass index, heart rate (HR) and blood pressure (BP). The measurement of HR and BP was done after 20 minutes of rest in a calm environment. The device for HR and BP measurement was a Dinamap 1846 SX, USA. All baseline characteristics were recorded before and after the study intervention. Details of each physical performance are provided below.

6MWT

Cardiovascular endurance of the heart and blood vessels was measured by a 6MWT.¹³ In the test, the subject walked in a square for 6 minutes continuously for the longest distance possible, twice. The longest distance was measured and recorded.

FTSST

Lower-limb strength was measured by the FTSST test to determine the strength of the muscles of the lower limbs. The test was easy to perform and is generally used to test the elderly because it imitates daily activities like sitting in a chair or using the toilet.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ The subject was asked to sit on a 43 cm high and 47.5 cm deep chair (or adjusted to fit each subject individually) by leaning their back on the backrest, arms folded on the chest, hip joints at 90 degrees, ankles slightly behind knee joints, and both feet flat on the floor. The subject was asked to rise and sit as quickly as possible five times. The last time, the subject leaned against the backrest of the seat. The subject repeated the test two times, and the shortest time spent was recorded.¹⁴

Flexibility

Flexibility was checked by the sit-and-reach test using a trunk flexometer. The subject sat stretching both legs, bending their body, and extending both hands forward as far as possible along the scale.¹⁷ The test was duplicated, and the best result was recorded. Instruction for the flexibility is detailed below and used a trunk flexometer which is easy for elderly to use.

Sample size calculation

The primary outcome in this study was the 6MWT. The sample size was calculated based on a previous study.⁶ A 12-week aerobic dance program improved the 6MWT with the effect size of 33.79 and the standard deviation of 39.38 in the intervention group compared with the control group.⁶ Thai dance may improve the 6MWT by mean difference of 0.8 (80%) with 80% power at alpha level of 0.05 and a dropout rate of 20%, a sample size of 52, and 45 subjects in each group (95 subjects in total). Due to overwhelming response from the social centers, a total of 40 subjects or 20 subjects per group were enrolled.

Ethics approval

This research was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee, Khon Kaen University based on the Declaration of Helsinki and Good Clinical Practices (ICHGCP) Number HE542308.

Statistical analysis

Results are presented as the means \pm standard deviation. 6MWT, FTSST, and flexibility were compared by repeated measures analysis of variance between two groups. Paired *t*-tests were used to compare the differences of all outcome variables between the baseline and the end of study in each group. Analyses were performed with SPSS 17.0. A *P*-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

There were 42 subjects enrolled in the study. Of those, 22 subjects (21 female and one male) and 20 subjects (19 female and one male) were in the Thai dance and control group, respectively. Four subjects were withdrawn from the study prior to the intervention: both men because they were unable to perform Thai dance or not willing to participate in the control group, one woman in the Thai dance group could not complete the study protocol, and one woman in the control group could not perform the 6MWT due to pain. In total, 20 female subjects in the Thai dance group and 18 female subjects in the control group completed the study. All baseline variables of both Thai dance and control groups were comparable (Table 1). All 38 female subjects completed the study protocol.

Outcome variables

All outcome variables were statistically significantly different after the intervention in the Thai dance group (Table 2). The 6MWT increased ($P = 0.013$), the FTSST decreased

Table 1 Anthropometric and baseline characteristics of subjects

Variables	Control group n = 18	Experimental group n = 20
Age (years)	66.8 ± 6.0	64.9 ± 4.0
Weight (kg)	59.1 ± 11.1	59.7 ± 8.2
Height (cm)	153.3 ± 5.1	153.4 ± 5.4
BMI	25.6 ± 4.4	25.5 ± 3.1
SBP (mmHg)	135.3 ± 16.2	142.0 ± 19.3
DBP (mmHg)	73.0 ± 7.4	83.1 ± 13.1
HR (beats/minute)	74.2 ± 11.4	76.4 ± 11.4

Notes: All subjects were female; values are mean ± standard deviation.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; HR, heart rate.

($P < 0.001$), and the flexibility increased ($P = 0.001$) from the baseline in the Thai dance group. There was no significant improvement in any of the outcome variables in the control group (Table 2).

All outcome variables in the Thai dance group were significantly different from the control group at the end of the study (Table 2). The 6MWT was longer (416.7 ± 58.7 versus 345.7 ± 55.1 m; $P = 0.011$), FTSST was quicker (10.2 ± 1.5 versus 14.4 ± 3.3 s; $P < 0.001$), and the flexibility was higher (14.9 ± 3.5 versus 11.1 ± 5.7 cm; $P = 0.002$) in the Thai dance group than the control group.

Discussion

The present study demonstrated that Thai dance significantly improved a subject's physical performance in female Thai recently aged adults with mean age of 65 years. All three physical performance parameters were significantly improved after 6 weeks of Thai dance and also significantly different from the baseline (Table 2), whereas the control group did not show any differences. The 6MWT indicates endurance, FTSST indicates balance and coordination, and the flexibility test improves flexibility.

The young older adults in this study were able to walk at least 66 m after the 6 weeks of Thai dance. Previous studies showed that it would be a clinically significant improvement if elderly with heart failure or stroke were able to walk more than 40–50 m.^{18,19} A reduction of at least 2.3 seconds in

FTSST is considered a statistically significant improvement.²⁰ The Thai dance subjects were able to sit and stand faster after intervention by 2.7 seconds (Table 2). Trunk flexibility has been shown to be associated with arterial stiffness and may increase the risk of stroke and coronary heart disease in the elderly.^{21,22} Having flexibility less than 26 cm in adults aged more than 60 years was associated with poor arterial stiffness.²² Even though Thai dance improved flexibility, it seemed that the subjects may have some degree of arterial stiffness. Even in the Thai dance group, the sit and reach distance was just 14.9 cm.

Thai dance used in this study followed the protocol for an aerobic exercise. The period of Thai dancing exercise was 40 minutes 3 times per week. After 6 weeks of the exercise, physical performances of our recently aged adult females significantly improved. These findings are supported by three other studies. One study showed that aerobic dancing of the elderly three times per week for 8 weeks improved physical functions.⁶ The other two studies showed that cultural dancing improved physical fitness of the elderly; Turkey's folk dance (three times a week for 8 weeks) and Korean folk dance (6 months showed improvement).^{23,24} Another benefit for aerobic dancing exercise in healthy elderly women was the reduction in fall risks.²⁵

There are some limitations in this study. All subjects are independent recently aged female Thai elderly. The results may not be universal for all elderly. Thai dance is easy for Thai females to perform. Most people in Thailand study traditional Thai dance at an early age in school, and Thai dance represents the female sex which resulted in no participation of Thai men in this study, which was also the case in a study of Korean dance.²⁵ Performing in a group may improve group participation though. Thai dance may be suitable for people who are interested in Thai culture. Even though numbers of subjects in this study are quite small and the study duration is short, physical performances are statistically improved by participating in the Thai dance. Finally, further study comparing Thai dance with other exercise methods such as tai chi and yoga will be worthwhile.

Table 2 Physical performances of controls and subjects in Thai dance group at week 0 and the end of study

Variables	Control group (n = 18)		Thai dance group (n = 20)	
	At week 0	At week 6	At week 0	At week 6
6-minute walk test (m)	348.0 ± 51.2	345.7 ± 55.1	360.1 ± 59.2	416.7 ± 58.7 ^{a,b}
Five-time sit-to-stand (seconds)	14.8 ± 3.7	14.4 ± 3.3	12.9 ± 2.1	10.2 ± 1.5 ^{a,b}
Flexibility test (cm)	10.7 ± 5.7	11.1 ± 5.7	10.4 ± 3.8	14.9 ± 3.5 ^{a,b}

Notes: Values are mean ± standard deviation; ^aSignificant difference from corresponding at week 0 ($P < 0.05$); ^bsignificant difference from the control group at week 6 ($P < 0.05$) by repeated measured analysis of variance.

In conclusion, Thai dance can improve physical performance of female recently aged (elderly) Thai adults.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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