IMPACT OF COMMUNITY-BASED BOXING ON NON-MOTOR OUTCOMES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH PARKINSON'S DISEASE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

ILEANA ARMENDI, P

CHRI IAN H CKFELD , P , C C

D LAN KANE, P, C C

DANIELA PAGNOLI, P

DANA MAIDA, P, DP, BOARD CLINICAL PECIALI IN GERIA RIC PH ICAL HERAP

JENNIFER CH AR , P , DP , BOARD CLINICAL PECIALI IN NE ROLOGIC PH ICAL HERAP

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## OBJECTIVES

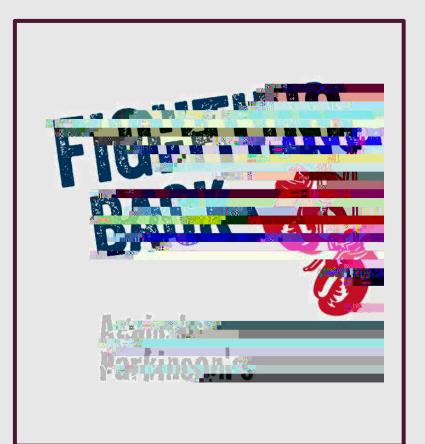
By the end of the presentation:

- 1. Understand the current literature surrounding the impact of Community-Based Boxing (CBB) on non-motor outcomes for individuals with Parkinson's disease (PD).
- 2. Understand the limitations in current research on CBB.
- 3. Recognize the clinical relevance and implications of the content discussed.

## PARKINSON'S DISEASE (PD)

- ! Neurodegenerative disease of the basal ganglia which results in the loss of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra compacta (SNc).<sup>1</sup>
- ! PD can elicit both motor and non-motor impairments.

## IMPACT OF BOXING ON IMPAIRMENTS



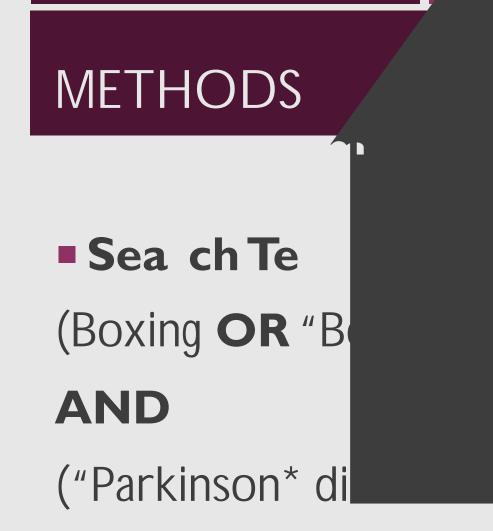
CBB has been shown to improve motor impairments for individuals with PD.

Although CBB programs have substantially increased in popularity, the precise impact on non-motor outcomes for individuals with PD remains unclear.

#### PURPOSE

#### METHODS

#### Sea ch E gi e :



#### Training")

## METHODS

Study Designs: All study designs were accepted. Inclusion Criteria:

Adults aged 18+ with a diagnosis of PD

Participation in CBB

Report of at least 1 non-motor outcome

Evidence Appraisal: Two reviewers independently assessed each study utilizing the OCEBM Levels of Evidence (2011) and the Joanna Briggs Institute Checklist for Qualitative Research (JBI).

## CRITICAL APPRAISAL TOOLS

OCEBM Levels of Evidence<sup>6</sup>

> Utilized for quantitative studies

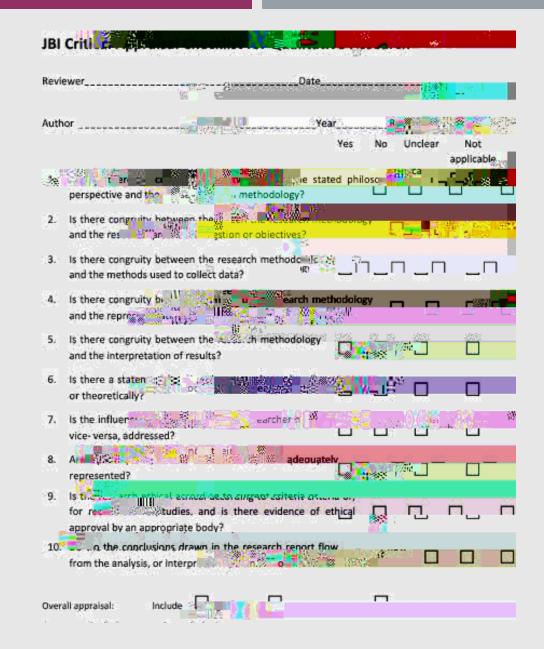
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## CRITICAL APPRAISAL TOOLS

JBI<sup>7</sup>

Utilized for qualitative studies



#### RESULTS

#### OUTCOME MEASURES

- Parkinson's Disease Questionnaire (PDQ)<sup>8,11,12</sup>
- ! Unified Parkinson Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) !!
- ! Activities-Specific Balance Confidence Scale (ABC)<sup>8,11</sup>
- ! Epworth Seepiness Scale (ESS)<sup>10</sup>
- ! Parkinson's Disease Sleep Scale (PDSS)<sup>10</sup>
- ! Hamilton Depression Scale (HDS)<sup>10</sup>



ars old with a diagnosis of PD

study interventions included 90 minutes for 6-36 weeks.<sup>8-14</sup>

coverse events were reported.

## RESULTS

D

At least 1 non-motor outcome improved in all 7 studies.

**D** : 1 study (level IV) showed most individuals improved UPDRS ADL subscores (average change=

## RESULTS

Improved Balance Confidence:

<b>2</b>		II/I, ABC	(	<b>2.5%)</b> 8,11
<ul> <li>1</li> </ul>	13			

Better Sleep:

## CONCLUSIONS

# Varied, limited evidence exists to support the utilization of CBB to improve or maintain non-motor outcomes.

## LIMITATIONS

Small sample sizes

## FUTURE RESEARCH

 Definitive and consistent outcome measures and training paradigms to determine both motor and non-motor benefits of this type of programming.

 Determine the dose-response relationship of CBB interventions for persons diagnosed with PD.

## CLINICAL RELEVANCE

- ! CBB programs are safe, feasible options for persons with PD to remain active and slow associated non-motor and previously established motor impairments.
- ! Any degree of participation may result in meaningful statistical or clinical improvements.<sup>8-14</sup>
- ! Clinicians may consider referring patients to such programs to promote wellness, combat the degenerative nature of PD, improve function, and quality of life.

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- CBB can be found in a variety of locations (YMCA, boxing gyms, local fitness centers, and RSB)
- Local RSB Contact Information:
  - Kathy Reap (owner and coach of Rock Steady Boxing Northeast PA)
    - Email: <u>rsboxingnepa@gmail.com</u>
    - Phone: 570-817-4307
- Local RSB gym locations:
  - RSB Northeast PA Gym Headquarters: 1 Maxson Drive, Old Forge, PA 18518
  - RSB Northeast PA Tunkhannock: 112B River St., Tunkhannock, PA 18657
- To learn more and find a RSB gym near you:
  - Visit <u>https://www.rocksteadyboxing.org/find-a-class/</u>

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#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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