

Research Paper: The Effect of Aquatic and Non-aquatic Balance Training on the Fall Risk of Patients With Grade 2 and 3 Knee Osteoarthritis: A Randomized Clinical Trial



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ABSTRACT

Objectives: To compare the efficacy of balance exercises in the aquatic and Non-aquatic environments compared with control in patients with grade 2 or 3 knee Osteoarthritis (OA).

Methods: For this single-blind, randomized control trial study, 43 women with mild to moderate knee OA were recruited through a simple non-probability sampling method. They were randomly assigned to the aquatic balance exercise group (n=15), Non-aquatic balance exercise group (n=15), and a control group (n=13). The intervention programs comprised aquatic and Non-aquatic balance training. Fall risk, the primary outcome, was measured by the Biodex balance system before and after the intervention. One-way ANOVA and paired sample t-test were used for analyzing data.

Results: After 4 weeks training, the Mean±SD fall risk score significantly decreased from 3.49±1.14 to 2.59±1.22 (P<0.001) in the aquatic balance training group, from 3.21±0.62 to 2.19±0.62 (P<0.001) in the Non-aquatic balance training group, and from 3.77±1.13 to 3.17±1.22 (P<0.001) in the control group. Regarding between-group comparisons, we found significant differences between the Non-aquatic balance training group and the control group (P=0.03).

Discussion: Despite the environment, the balance exercise program significantly improved fall risk scores among patients with grade 2 or 3 knee osteoarthritis.

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Highlights

- Aquatic and Non-aquatic balance exercise improves the balance of women with grade 2 or 3 knee osteoarthritis.
- Over four weeks, the result of this study showed that Non-aquatic balance exercise was superior to aquatic balance exercise.

Plain Language Summary

Knee osteoarthritis is one of the most common musculoskeletal disorders. Knee osteoarthritis causes loss of balance, muscle weakness, and instability resulting in a risk of falling. Exercise is one of the most important methods to cure this disease. This study aimed to investigate the effect of balance exercises on the risk of falling in women with knee osteoarthritis in water and land environments. The study's findings showed that balance exercise in both environments decreases the risk of falls. But the results obtained from the land environment were superior to the water environment.

1. Introduction

The most common joint disease is Osteoarthritis (OA) [1]. The knee joint is known as a common joint to be affected [1]. OA causes destructive changes in the articular cartilage, bone formation, subchondral bone sclerosis, and subchondral cysts in advanced forms [2]. This disease affects approximately 38% of the population aged over 65 years [3]. The symptoms of the disease are pain, swelling [4], muscle weakness [5], reduced range of motion, joint instability [6], decreased balance [7], joint stiffness, and functional disability [8].

Many intrinsic and extrinsic risk factors are responsible for falls in patients with knee OA. Intrinsic risk factors consist of biomechanical factors, such as balance, strength, instability, and proprioception, symptomatic knee osteoarthritis (symptoms such as pain, number of affected joints), and presence of comorbidities. Extrinsic risk factor includes the use of walking aids [9]. The balance disorder is one of the most critical risk factors for falls in people with knee OA [10]. However, other risk factors such as muscle weakness, medications, cognitive impairments, cardiovascular disorder, visual impairment, and environmental factors have been reported for falls, too [11]. Falling in the elderly results in physical injuries such as bone fracture and subchondral hematoma. It also has psychological consequences such as fear of falling and depression [12]. The primary reason for the low quality of life is fear of falling [13].

Several studies have been conducted on improving balance and reducing the risk of falls [14-17]. Hall et al. concluded that water-based exercise did not reduce falling risk compared with the control group that received computer skill training [16]. Arnold et al. found

that combined water-based exercise and education were more effective than water-based exercise alone [17].

We conducted this study because of the critical role of the balance in reducing the risk of falls in patients with knee OA. No study has compared the effects of balance exercises on the risk of falls in two different environments. This study aimed to investigate the effect of balance exercises in aquatic and Non-aquatic environments. The center of gravity rises higher in the water environment, so the balance becomes more challenging. We hypothesized that balance exercises in the aquatic environment would further challenge the balance and subsequently improve it and decrease fall risk.

2. Materials and Methods

Study design

The study was a single-blind, randomized controlled trial. No changes were made to the trial design after it started.

Sampling method

Recruitment began in August 2019, and baseline testing and intervention were implemented in 3 groups from October to December 2019. Women with primary knee OA were recruited from the Razmjoo Moghaddam Clinic, general practitioners, physiotherapists' offices, and public advertisement in Zahedan City, Iran. Volunteers contacted the researcher, and their eligibility was checked through a standardized telephone-administered checklist.

Women were selected based on the following inclusion criteria: being 45 to 65 years old, having grade 2 or 3 knee osteoarthritis according to Kellgren-Lawrence scale determined by radiological findings [18], having self-re-

ported OA in the knee by asking the patient's symptoms such as having pain in last month, and morning stiffness. The participants would not enter into this study if they had urinary incontinence, open wound, skin diseases, heart disease or uncontrolled hypertension, uncontrolled diabetes, any neurological diseases such as epilepsy, dizziness, stroke, or Parkinson disease. In addition, they would not enter if they used protective equipment, walking aid like a cane, had a joint injection in the last three months, lower extremity traumatic surgery, any recent knee injury, lower limb arthroplasty, participated in any physiotherapy or hydrotherapy treatment over the past three months [19-26]. The exclusion criteria were worsening the patient's symptoms during treatment sessions and failure to complete treatment sessions by the patient.

Eighty-five women were assessed for eligibility. Twenty of them were not eligible based upon the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Seventeen were excluded following examination and radiography findings (did not have grade 2 or 3 OA). Finally, 48 women met the study criteria. After reading and signing a consent form, the participants were randomly allocated by permutation block method and random number table into three groups: aquatic balance training group (n=16), Non-aquatic balance training group (n=17), and control group (n=15). One subject from the aquatic exercise group, two subjects from the Non-aquatic exercise group, and two subjects from the control group left the study because of personal problems or reasons unrelated to the investigation. Finally, 15 women in the aquatic exercise group, 15 women in the Non-aquatic exercise group, and 13 women in the control group remained. The flowchart of choosing participants in the study is shown in Figure 1.

Outcome measures

The age, height, weight, and body mass index (BMI) of the participants were obtained and recorded. The outcome was fall risk score assessed by using Biodex balance system (BBS) (USA; New York, Biodex medical system; Inc.; SW 45-30 D-E6N: Balance System SD 950-304). BBS is a multi-pivotal device and has an unstable equilibrium platform that-tests postural stability and fall risk. This platform provides more than 20 degrees of deflection in the range of 360 degrees and freely moves in the anterior-posterior and medial-lateral axes [27].

Before the test began, the participants underwent an exercise trial with BBS to introduce the testing process. The participants were asked to stand on a platform with open eyes and bare feet, with hands crossed on the chest. They had to look directly at the device monitor. They

were asked to stand up straight and just slightly change their body position when needed, but the position of the legs should remain constant. Legs' position was recorded and is reused at the final evaluation. Device handles were available for personal safety, but the patient should not use them because contact with the handles will lead to failure in the trial. An instability level of 6 to 2 was used to assess the risk of falls [10].

Intervention

An exercise program of 12 individually-supervised sessions was performed for four weeks, three sessions per week. The control group received routine physiotherapy treatment, including TENS (transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation) and hot packs (20 min); stretching exercises (10 min: 15 seconds in 3 times repeated) for hamstring, quadriceps, hip adductors, iliopsoas, and ankle plantar flexor muscles; and strengthening exercises (10 min: 10 seconds in 10 times repeated) for dorsiflexors and plantar flexor muscles of the ankle, hamstring muscle, quadriceps muscle, hip adductors, and hip abductors muscles. In addition to receiving routine physiotherapy exercises, the aquatic and Non-aquatic balance training groups performed special balance exercises in the aquatic and Non-aquatic environments, respectively.

Aquatic balance training included walking in the water forward, backward, and sideways, marching, standing on the toes, walking on the toes, single-leg stance with and without the foam pool, tandem stance, tandem walking, two-legged stance on a noodle, and single-leg stance on noodle. Non-aquatic balance training included standing on the tilt board, shifting the trunk forward and backward on the tilt board, standing on the tilt board and rotating the trunk on both sides, tandem stance, tandem walking, reaching training, and single-leg stance. Exercises became more difficult in the third week with the patient's eyes closed and doing exercises on the softer surface (foam) in this group.

Data analysis

Statistical analysis was done in SPSS v. 16 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The normality of all data was examined by the Kolmogorov-Simonov test ($P>0.05$). Between-group comparisons were performed using 1-way ANOVA. Within-group comparisons were performed using paired t-test. Statistical significance was accepted at a $P<0.05$.

3. Results

Table 1 presents the demographic data of the subjects. The distribution of study data was normal ($P>0.05$). There were no significant differences between the three groups with regard to age, weight, height, and BMI. All data are presented as Mean \pm SD. Table 2 presents baseline fall risk scores in the aquatic, Non-aquatic balance, and control groups (before the intervention). There were no significant differences between groups, showing that all groups were matched before the intervention.

Between-group comparison

After the intervention, the results of the 1-way ANOVA test showed no significant difference between aquatic and Non-aquatic balance training groups (effect size Cohen's $d=0.43$) as well as between aquatic balance training and control groups ($P>0.05$) (effect size Cohen's $d=0.47$). However, the Non-aquatic balance training group had a statistically significant difference with the control ($P<0.05$) (effect size Cohen's $d=0.64$) (Table 3).

Within-group comparison

The paired sample t-test showed significant differences between the three groups regarding baseline and after interventions fall risk scores (Table 4).

4. Discussion

All groups improved in the risk of falls compared to before the intervention. This improvement could be due to strengthening and stretching exercises that were included in routine physiotherapy. There was no difference between aquatic and Non-aquatic balance training groups. Although the aquatic balance training group did not differ from the control group, the Non-aquatic balance training group reported an improvement in the fall risk score compared to the control group.

The fall risk score was obtained using a Biodex balance system in this study. Some previous studies also measured the risk of falling using this device [10, 28, 29]. They showed that water-based exercises significantly decreased fall risk scores. These studies compared water-based exercise with the control group [30, 31]. In a study, Nissim et al. divided 42 healthy individuals into three groups. The aquatic physical intervention group was trained based on Tai Chi movements. The second group was the on-land physical intervention group. Subjects in the nonphysical intervention group performed some of the imagery movements used in the Tai Chi method while sitting on a chair. The results showed that the second and third groups improved less than the first group on fall risk score [30]. Nevertheless, it is essential to highlight that our study subjects suffered from knee osteoarthritis, thus differing from that study.

In a study, Zmanian et al. studied the effects of water-based exercises on quadriceps muscle strength and the risk of falls in women with chronic knee OA [31]. There were three groups in this study. The first and second group programs were performed in the shallow and deep water, respectively. The third group did not receive any intervention. This study showed that both intervention groups had significantly different outcomes compared to the control group. The shallow-water exercise group also showed a significantly different outcome from the deep-water exercise group [31]. Both intervention groups achieved significant improvement in the results, which were in line with the results of our study.

Hall et al. studied the effects of water-based exercise to improve fall risks in patients with lower extremity OA. The intervention group performed water exercises for 24 sessions, and the control group performed computer skills during the same period. The risk of falling decreased in both groups. We did not see any significant decrease in fall risk in the water-based group compared to the control group [16]. Although the control group of this study did not have an organized exercise program

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the study participants (n=43)

Variables	Mean \pm SD			P
	Control (n=13)	Aquatic (n=15)	Non-aquatic (n=15)	
Age (y)	50.38 \pm 5.07	52.06 \pm 5.20	50.13 \pm 6.40	0.60
Height (Mon)	1.56 \pm 5.02	1.57 \pm 5.54	1.57 \pm 3.56	0.78
Weight (kg)	78.23 \pm 10.51	77.33 \pm 10.20	75.00 \pm 6.57	0.62
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	32.06 \pm 5.51	30.91 \pm 3.95	30.38 \pm 3.03	0.57

Table 2. Baseline fall risk scores of the participants

Variable	Mean±SD			P
	Control	Aquatic	Non-aquatic	
Fall risk score	3.77±1.13	3.49±1.14	3.21±0.62	0.33

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under the supervision of a physiotherapist, the results were consistent with the results of our research. Another study result similar to ours was the study of Douris et al. They found that using lower extremity exercises in both environments improved balance and reduced the risk of falls. Participants in this study were 11 older people. Balance was measured using the Berg balance scale. It is essential to recognize that the BBS is a sensitive predictor of fall status [32].

To decrease the risk of falls, you need to focus on its risk factors. In our study, we tried to focus on balance improvement and consequently reducing the risk of fall-

ing. The important point in our study was the difference in the environment for balance exercises. We hypothesized that the aquatic environment disturbs the balance because the center of gravity is affected. Buoyancy forces unload body weight 68%±3% at the xiphoid process depth and 39%±4% at the greater trochanter depth [33]. The water level in our study was at xiphoid depth. Thus, the unloading of body weight and the higher whole-body center of gravity [33] disturb the balance. We thought that doing balance exercises in such an environment would further challenge the balance and improve it.

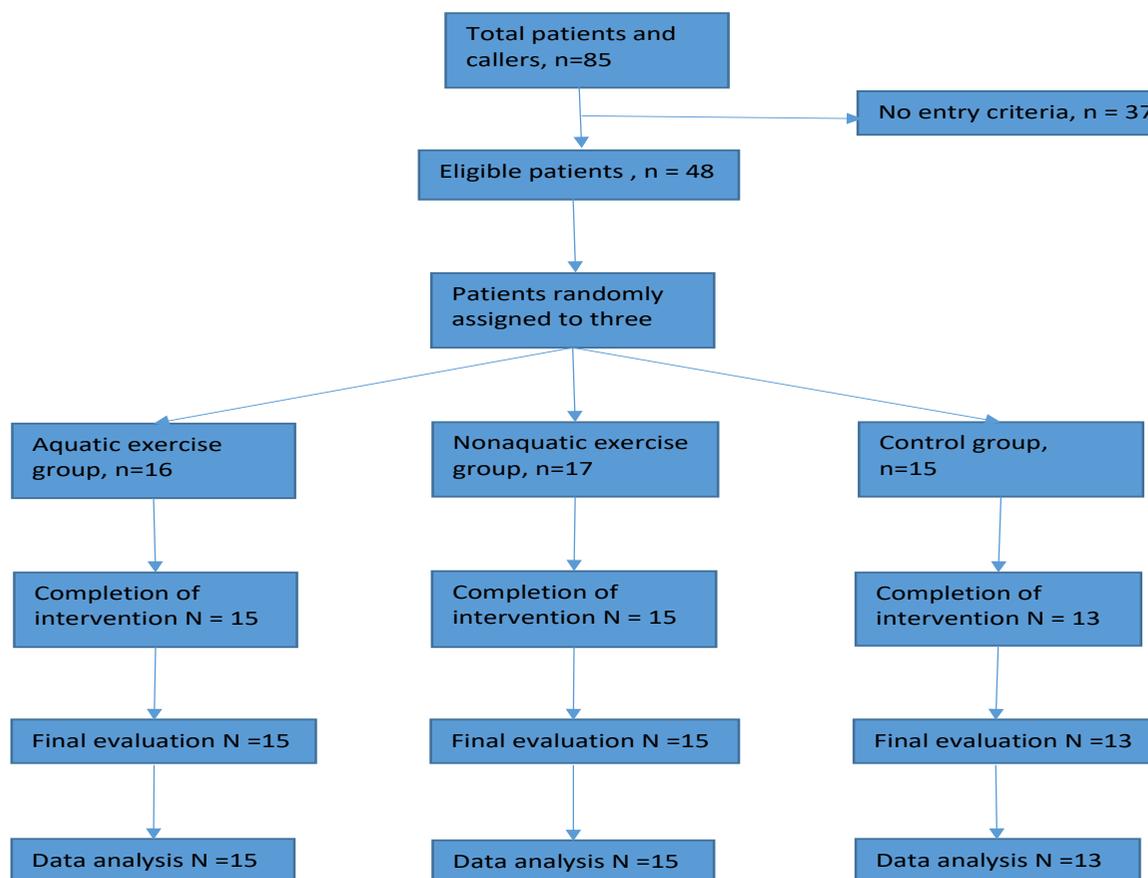


Figure 1. Flowchart of choosing study participants

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Table 3. Fall risk score and between-group comparisons

Variables	Mean Difference±SD	Sig.	Trust Interval		Cohen's d	
			Low	High		
Aquatic group	Non-aquatic group	0.40±0.38	0.55	-0.52	1.32	0.43
	Control group	-0.63±0.39	0.25	-1.59	0.32	0.47
Non-aquatic group	Aquatic group	-0.40±0.38	0.55	-1.32	0.52	0.43
	Control group	-1.03±0/39	0.03	-1.99	-0.07	0.64
Control group	Aquatic group	0.63±0.39	0.25	-0.32	1.59	0.47
	Non-aquatic group	1.03±0.39	0.03	0.07	1.99	0.64

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Also, the dynamic characteristic of the water environment (hydrostatic pressure) stimulates sensory inputs through the somatosensory and vestibular systems. This feature of water creates resistance to movement and increases balance [34]. But contrary to what we thought, the Non-aquatic balance exercises group showed more significant improvement than the control group. Perhaps doing balance exercises on the land (because of weight-bearing position) more stimulates joint proprioceptors. In addition, lower limbs muscle activity is greater than that in the aquatic environment. The Non-aquatic treatment program was performed on land, and the risk of falling was also measured on the ground. The aquatic treatment program was performed in the water, and the risk of falling was measured on the land. This factor may affect the final result between the two groups.

Contrary to our hypothesis, the outcome of the aquatic training group did not significantly differ from the control group. Lack of normal muscle strength reduces the ability to return to balance after external disturbances [35]. Therefore, there is an important relationship between neuromuscular factors and postural control in knee OA patients [36]. Patients with muscle weakness have less muscle mass, incomplete muscle activity, decreased

muscle spindle sensitivity and decreased sensory units (reduction in the number of mechanoreceptors) [36]. Therefore, it is suggested that improving muscle strength through exercise may lead to improved postural control. Also, the high strength of flexor and extensor muscles reduces the risk of falls [35]. Although we did not measure muscle strength in this study, the results indirectly indicated increased muscle strength in all groups. It is suggested that future studies measure muscle strength objectively. Another limitation of our study was the lack of a follow-up period for patients. It is recommended that future studies consider this component in their studies.

5. Conclusion

The results of our study support that the risk of falls will reduce after exercise in both environments. But the Non-aquatic exercises group had a better result. Therefore, due to the high costs of using the pool and water-based treatments, exercises can be prescribed in a land environment.

Ethical Considerations

Compliance with ethical guidelines

Table 4. Data at baseline after 12 sessions of the intervention

Groups	Mean±SD		P
	Before the Intervention	After the Intervention	
Aquatic	3.49±1.14	2.59±1.22	0.00
Non-aquatic	3.21± 0.62	2.19±0 .62	0.00
Control	3.77±1.13	3.17±1.22	0.00

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The study was approved by the Human Ethics Committee of Zahedan University Of Medical Sciences (Code: IR.ZAUMS.REC.1398.222) and was registered with the region's Clinical Trials Registry (Code: IRCT20160531028186N4).

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Authors' contributions

All authors equally contributed to preparing this article.

Conflict of interest

The authors declared no conflict of interest.

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