

Osteoporosis and the Role of Physical Therapy in the Different Domains

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Abstract

The authors emphasize the role of physical exercises in the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis through reviewing the most important evidences. With the increase of life expectancy, it becomes more and more challenging to fight against osteoporosis related fracture complications and functional restrictions. The article gives an insight into the different physical exercises that are able to influence the condition as prevention and also as treatment possibilities without having adverse side effects. Since improving balance and postural control are essential part of the interventions and they are under the influence of multiple sensory, motor and cognitive systems, this multisystem nature of balance should take into account in falls prevention even in terms of osteoporosis.

Keywords: Osteoporosis; Bone loss; Balance; Fall prevention; Exercise

Abbreviations OP: Osteoporosis; SD: Standard deviation; WHO: World Health Organisation; BMD: Bone mineral density; BBS: Berg Balance Scale; ML: Mediolateral; AP: Anteroposterior; SPPB: Short Physical Performance Battery

Introduction

The scope of the problem

Osteoporosis (OP) is characterized by reduced bone mass and disruption of bone architecture, resulting in increased risk of fragility fractures which represent the main clinical consequence of the disease. Fragility fractures are associated with substantial pain and suffering, disability and even death for affected patients and substantial costs to society [1].

OP is a global health problem all around the world. The number of osteoporotic fractures is rising in many countries. Reasons for this relate in part to the increased longevity of the population.

The prevalence of osteoporosis in the EU is estimated at 27.6 million in 2010, out of this 5, 6 million were male [1]. Improvements in socio-economic prosperity that in turn decrease everyday levels of physical activity may be a factor associated with increasing fracture rates. In Europe, the total population will not increase markedly over the next 25 years, but the proportion accounted for by the elderly will increase by 56% in men and by 41% in women [2].

Bone loss

One of the important predictors of the future fractures is the bone mineral density (BMD). Bone mineral density is most often described as a T- or Z-score, both of which are units of standard deviation (SD). The T-score describes the number of SDs by which the BMD in an individual differs from the mean value expected in young healthy individuals. Each standard deviation decrease in bone density is

associated with a twofold increase in fracture risk [3]. The operational definition of osteoporosis is based on the T-score for BMD assessed at the femoral neck and is defined as a value for BMD 2.5 SD or more below the young female adult mean [4,5].

Immobilisation is an important cause of bone loss. Immobilised patients may lose as much bone in a week when confined to bed than they would otherwise lose in a year. For this reason, immobility should, wherever possible, be avoided. The amount of weight-bearing exercise that is optimal for skeletal health in patients with osteoporosis is not known, but exercise forms an integral component of management at each level of prevention and treatment of osteoporosis [6].

The different levels of prevention

Primary prevention of the osteoporosis is aimed to ensure that women reach their maximal peak bone mass and minimise the bone loss during their early adult years. The peak bone mass is mainly controlled by genetic factors, but is influenced by lifestyle factors including adequate dietary calcium intake and physical exercise, as well as avoiding bone toxins like smoking and excess alcohol [7]. Cessation of tobacco use and avoidance of excessive alcohol intake is essential in prevention. Since the use of tobacco products is detrimental to the skeleton as well as to overall health [8,9].

Secondary prevention focuses on the prevention of fractures in women who have osteopenia or osteoporosis according to the bone density measurements. This secondary prevention approach targets usually the peri- and postmenopausal women and those who are at high risk for secondary osteoporosis.

The tertiary prevention is the strategy to prevent future fractures in women with osteoporosis who have already sustained a fracture. The secondary and tertiary prevention includes lifestyle modification, pharmacologic and fall prevention strategies [10].

Evidences about the effect of physical exercises on bone mass

There are several evidences that regular weight-bearing and muscle-strengthening exercises are recommended to improve agility, strength,

posture, and balance; maintain or improve bone strength; and reduce the risk of falls and fractures [11]. These types of exercises help to reduce the risk of falls and fractures in addition, exercise may modestly increase bone density [12-14].

Over the past decades several studies proved the positive effect of physical exercises on the bone mass. In the elderly, physical exercise is meant to prevent and to fight against the age-related and the postmenopausal bone loss. Nine postmenopausal women exercising for one hour three times a week (warm-up, conditioning and circulatory exercises) presented after one year an increase in the total body calcium (measured by total body neutron activation analysis) while a decrease was noted in a group of 9 sedentary women [15].

Thirty-six postmenopausal women aged 50-63 years, practising aerobic dancing with increasing frequency and intensity during 6 months, preserved their mineral bone content (measured by photon absorptiometry of the distal radius). Statistically significant amounts were lost during the same period in a control and in a walking group. Plasma oestrogen levels seemed to be not influenced by exercise, supporting the hypothesis that the main factor in prevention of the bone mass loss is the mechanical loading due to the physical exercises [16].

A program of dynamic loading exercises of the distal forearm (tension, torsion, compression, bending) applied three times a week for 5 months in 14 postmenopausal women aged 53-74 years showed a 3.8% increase in the mean bone density (measured by Compton scattering technique) and a decrease of 1.9% in the control group [17]. Investigating the effect of Pilates exercises on BMD enrolling 41 postmenopausal women, Angin et al. found that BMD values increased significantly in the Pilates group while the BMD decreased in the control group [18].

The effect of selected yoga postures were evaluated in case of 741 Internet-recruited volunteers comparing pre-yoga BMD changes with post-yoga BMD changes. Bone mineral density improved in spine, hips, and femur of the 227 moderately and fully compliant patients, so it was suggested that selected yoga postures can raise BMD [19].

McArthur et al. emphasize the careful selection and adaptations of yoga postures to the osteoporotic patients in order to avoid the risk of injuries. Contraindicated movements include end-range flexion/extension/rotation of the spine and internal/external rotation of the hip. Yoga postures that should be encouraged include postures emphasizing spinal alignment and extension to mid-range in standing and on the floor [20].

Zhao et al. synthesized current evidences from 24 clinical trials to evaluate the impact of different resistance training modes on postmenopausal bone loss. According to their meta-analysis the exercise interventions were categorized into two training modes, namely resistance-alone versus combined resistance training protocols. The combined resistance training protocols were defined as the combination of resistance training and high-impact or weight-bearing exercise. The results suggested that the combined resistance training protocols were effective in improving bone mineral density at the femoral neck and lumbar spine [21].

Although tai chi exercises became increasingly popular in the treatment of osteoporotic patients, according to the results of a recent meta-analysis, only limited conclusions can be drawn regarding the efficacy of tai chi exercise on bone health [22].

The negative effect of vigorous exercise and a concern have been also published, that many women athletes whose rigorous training schedules and restrictive dietary practices have led to extended periods of amenorrhea may have also suffered irreversible bone loss [23].

Evidences about balance, postural control and functional exercises in fall prevention

Since the prevalence osteoporosis increases with age, there is an overlap between falls prevention and balance training in case of elderly and osteoporotic patients.

According to Williams et al., elderly subjects exhibited significantly greater frequency dispersion than young adults in the ML direction. Moreover the elderly were characterized by a greater concentration of power at low frequencies in the ML postural forces. The appearance of a low-frequency component exhibited by the elderly suggests the emergence of a slow postural drift or a slow shifting of weight during static standing [24]. Over-reliance on hip joint action has been shown in the elderly when they respond to unexpected postural disturbances [25].

It is well known that older people with balance disorders suffer from multiple impairments, such as multi-sensory loss, weakness, orthopaedic constraints and cognitive impairments [26,27]. The decreased muscle strength is related to diminished postural control [28,29] whereas, impaired postural control is associated with an increased risk of falling [30,31] and elderly fallers have been reported to display a significant decrease in the dynamic strength of the muscles of the knees and ankles as compared with non-fallers [32]. Sziver et al. in a recent study assessing the postural control in patients with osteoarthritis (OA) and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) affecting the hip joint found, that in case of both hip joint impaired groups there was a significantly larger postural sway in comparison with the control group [33].

There are several studies providing evidences about the efficacy of balance training in case of elderly as a possible way in fall prevention. These results indicated that the improvement occurs as a decreased centre of force displacement, i.e., a better balance control means a smaller postural sway [32,34]. However, in our earlier study, we found that the balance training performed by elderly caused a significant improvement in functional performance, but a significantly longer sway path was observed after training in the ML direction.

The results suggest that the participants' balance confidence and the control of ML balance improved in response to the training. The higher ML frequency power exhibited after the training may be indicative of a better balance performance. Thus, the increase in the sway path in this special age group did not mean a further impairment of the postural control rather a better confidence to allow and being able to control higher sway amplitudes [35].

Impairments related to aging and osteoporosis

Among women, it has been shown that osteoporotic women have significantly lower back extensor strength than healthy women [36]. Moreover, besides the low back extensor weakness, there is weakness in the lower extremity muscle strength as well [37]. Significantly lower hip abductor strength was found in osteoporotic subjects with kyphosis, which resulted in greater ML displacement of the centre of mass [38] and it is well known, that the increased ML postural sway is the predictor of falls [39].

The increased kyphosis has been associated with other medical problems, such as falls [40]. It is interesting to note that in the study of Eum and co-workers, the kyphosis was not associated with balance performance as measured by the Berg Balance Scale (BBS) or within the balance component of the Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB) [41]. In contrary to this, Antonelli-Incalzi and colleagues found that increased kyphosis was associated with impaired balance in women, where balance was measured using a testing procedure that is similar to the balance component of the SPPB [42]. Greig et al. found involving 22 osteoporotic women to their study, vertebral fracture to be related to impaired balance characteristics, rather than thoracic kyphosis [43]. This might suggest that a history of fracture is a factor that is influencing balance rather than kyphosis.

Dual task situations, cognitive processing as a risk in falls

Decrements in dual-task postural control performance (simultaneously performing two tasks, at least one of which requires postural control) have been associated with an increased risk of falling. Among older adults, impairment in the control of balance under dual-task conditions is a common occurrence therefore interventions that improve dual-task balance performance are a critical health care need [44,45].

A randomized controlled trial provides evidence that an individualized training program was effective in improving balance under single-task contexts in older adults with balance impairment. After the 4-week intervention program, participants in all training groups significantly improved performance on single-task gait speed and the BBS. Even though both single-task and dual-task training programs were equally effective at improving balance and walking performance under single-task conditions, dual-task training programs were superior to single-task training in improving walking under dual-task contexts in case of the elderly subjects with balance impairments [46].

Konak et al. found that a 4-week single- and dual-task balance exercise programs were effective in improving static balance, dynamic balance and balance confidence during daily activities in older adults with osteoporosis. However, single- and dual-task gait speeds showed greater improvement following the application of a specific type of dual-task exercise programs [47].

Discussion and Conclusion

There is a bulk of evidence about the effectiveness of physical exercises both on the bone health and on balance performance and there is an agreement about the general benefits of physical exercises in prevention of osteoporosis. As well as the negative effect of vigorous training and the restrictive dietary practices in elite women athletes has been emphasized.

Since balance and postural control are under the influence of multiple sensory, motor and cognitive systems, this multisystem nature of balance should take into account in falls prevention even in terms of osteoporosis when assessing the risk of falling and planning interventions through physical exercises to prevent it. Because each individual has unique set of system constraints and resources available to control posture and balance, the ability to maintain equilibrium and postural orientation will depend on the particular context. Thus, different persons will fall in different situations, depending on what systems are required to complete the task successfully [48]. As Horak suggested, in order to predict risks of falling and to design an optimal

intervention for persons with balance impairments, it is important to assess the integrity of underlying physiological systems (sensory, motor and cognitive) and compensatory strategies available. Therefore simple global measures of 'balance' are insufficient to provide the information for prediction of the falls [48].

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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