

Exercise may slow brain deterioration in Alzheimer disease

September 23 2019



(HealthDay)—Exercising may delay brain deterioration in people at high

risk for Alzheimer disease, according to a proof-of-concept study published Sept. 17 in the *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*.

Takashi Tarumi, Ph.D., from Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital in Dallas, and colleagues randomly assigned 70 patients with amnesic mild cognitive impairment (aMCI) to 12 months of aerobic exercise training (AET) or stretching and toning (SAT; active control) interventions. The California Verbal Learning Test-Second Edition and the Delis-Kaplan Executive Function System were used to assess neuropsychological outcomes.

The researchers found that memory and executive function performance improved over time but did not differ between the groups. There were no differences between the groups with respect to brain volume decreases and precuneus amyloid- β plaque deposition increases over time. The AET group had significant improvements in cardiorespiratory fitness compared with the SAT group. AET was associated with reduced hippocampal atrophy in amyloid-positive patients compared with the SAT group.

"The AET and SAT groups both showed evidence of slightly improved neuropsychological scores in previously sedentary aMCI patients," the authors write.

More information: [Abstract/Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

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Citation: Exercise may slow brain deterioration in Alzheimer disease (2019, September 23) retrieved 24 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-09-brain-deterioration-alzheimer-disease.html>

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