

Communal activities boost rehabilitation for older adults in long term care

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Participants cleaning and watering. Credit: Tohoku University

A group of researchers has developed a new program showing participation and activity is critical for the rehabilitation of older adults in long-term care.

The results of their research were published in the journal *PLOS ONE* on February 12, 2021.



"Our study shows participatory programs that encourage elderly patients to be active need greater emphasis in elderly care centers," said Yoshihiko Baba, lead author of the study.

In 2015, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan launched a comprehensive plan to care for the country's aging population. Crucial to this was <u>rehabilitation</u> centered on promoting activities that <u>elderly patients</u> could actively take part in.

Baba, a former graduate student at the Department of Internal Medicine and Rehabilitation Science at Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine, and his supervisor, professor Masahiro Kohzuki, developed a program that fostered participation in activities such as park cleaning, gardening, and shopping. The program was implemented at 13 small-scale multifunctional at-home care (SMAC) facilities in Adachi Ward, Tokyo and was called the Adachi Rehabilitation Program (ARP).

A round of ARP comprises four weekly sessions. In the first session, participants take a bus to buy cleaning tools and seeds. In the following three sessions, they spend one-hour cleaning and maintaining flower beds in a nearby park. Participants are also encouraged to go to the park outside of the sessions.



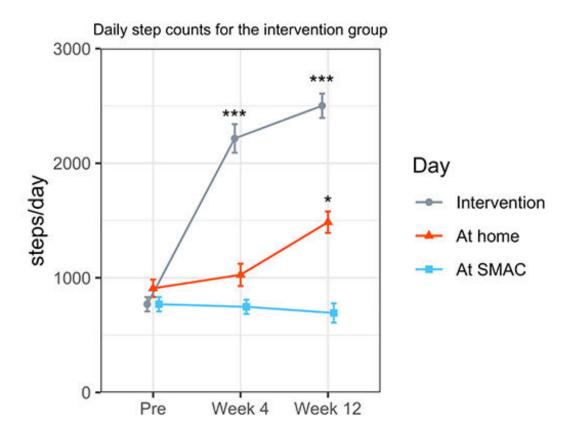


Participants get off a bus to purchase cleaning tools and seeds. Credit: Tohoku University

The Japanese long-term care insurance system designates the amount of care needed according to seven levels: those at level one require a minimal care, while those at level seven require chronic care. ARP focused on those at the lower end of the spectrum.

Baba and his team conducted a controlled study for three courses (12 weeks) of ARP at the SMAC facilities.





The daily step counts for participants. Credit: Tohoku University

As expected, step counts increased on days participants ventured out to parks and shopping centers. However, the research team also discovered that participation in ARP increased participants' step count even on days where there were no sessions.

ARP may have led to a behavioral change in which those under-<u>long</u> term care became more motivated to go out," added Baba. "Ultimately, community rehabilitation in <u>long-term care</u> insurance services can improve the physical activity of older adults."

More information: Yoshihiko Baba et al. Effects of Adachi



Rehabilitation Programme on older adults under long-term care: A multicentre controlled trial, *PLOS ONE* (2021). <u>DOI:</u> 10.1371/journal.pone.0245646

Provided by Tohoku University

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