# 

NR 1/2022 (22) DWUMIESIĘCZNIK ISSN 1642-0136

The impact of high body weight on children's aerobic capacity in the primary school age

> Wpływ nadmiernej masy ciała na wydolność fizyczną dzieci w młodszym wieku szkolnym

Physical activity and patients with frailty syndrome Aktywność fizyczna u pacjentów z zespołem kruch

# ZAMÓW PRENUMERATE!

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE POLISH SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

# **SUBSCRIBE!**

www.fizjoterapiapolska.pl www.djstudio.shop.pl prenumerata@fizjoterapiapolska.pl





# ULTRASONOGRAFIA W FIZJOTERAPII

# Autoryzowani dystrybutorzy

# Mar-Med



+48 22 853 14 11

info@mar-med.pl

# Ado-Med

+48 32 770 68 29

adomed@adomed.pl







# **Fizjoterapeuto!**

Problem zaczyna się u podstawy, czyli od stóp.

# Leczenie

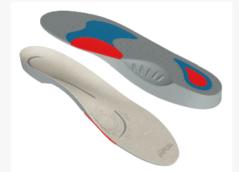
fizjoterapeutyczne bez uwzględnienia **zdrowia stóp** i **prawidłowej postawy** niesie ze sobą poważne ryzyko niepożądanych konsekwencji biomechanicznych.

# Zaufaj FootMedical!

Jesteśmy producentem, dystrybutorem oraz ośrodkiem szkoleniowym specjalizującym się w biomechanice kończyny dolnej i jej zaopatrzeniu, szczególnie w dynamiczne wkładki ortopedyczne.



CERTYFIKOWANE WYROBY MEDYCZNE O POTWIERDZONEJ NAUKOWO SKUTECZNOŚCI



# **FootWave**<sup>™</sup>

Dynamiczne wkładki ortopedyczne dedykowane najczęstszym schorzeniom stóp (haluksy, płaskostopie, ostroga piętowa, itp.). Dostępne również dla dzieci!

# www.footwave.pl

- S +48 506 310 411
- 🖾 biuro@footmedical.pl
- ⊠ zamowienia@footmedical.pl

### footmedical.pl/kontakt



# Vasyli Medical

Wkładki ortopedyczne indywidualnie dopasowywane do stopy pacjenta poprzez termoformowanie i precyzyjne kliny oraz peloty korekcyjne.

# www.vasylimedical.pl

# www.footmedical.pl



# **Digitsole Pro**

Bezprzewodowe wkładki diagnostyczne badające chód i bieg pacjenta w całym cyklu (również fazie przenoszenia i lotu!), w naturalnych warunkach poruszania się, oparte o sztuczną inteligencję w chmurze.

# www.digitsole.pl

**FootMedical** Specjalistyczne zaopatrzenie ortotyczne ul. Chwaszczyńska 170C / 24 81-571 GDYNIA

# NOWOŚĆ W OFERCIE



# PhysioGo.Lite SONO

# NIEWIELKIE URZĄDZENIE EFEKTYWNA TERAPIA ULTRADŹWIĘKOWA

Zaawansowana technologia firmy Astar to gwarancja niezawodności i precyzyjności parametrów. Urządzenie, dzięki gotowym programom terapeutycznym, pomaga osiągać fizjoterapeucie możliwie najlepsze efekty działania fal ultradźwiękowych.

**Głowica SnG** to bezobsługowe akcesorium o dużej powierzchni czoła (17,3 cm² lub 34,5 cm² w zależności od wybranego trybu działania). Znajduje zastosowanie w klasycznej terapii ultradźwiękami, fonoferezie, terapii LIPUS i zabiegach skojarzonych (w połączeniu z elektroterapią).



wsparcie merytoryczne www.fizjotechnologia.com

0

ul. Świt 33 43-382 Bielsko-Biała

t +48 33 829 24 40 astarmed@astar.eu

www.astar.pl



# www.actabalneologica.pl

Acta Balneologica jest naukowym czasopismem Polskiego Towarzystwa Balneologii i Medycyny Fizykalnej. Ukazuje się od 1905 roku.

Na łamach kwartalnika publikowane są recenzowane prace z zakresu balneologii, bioklimatologii, balneochemii, hydrogeologii i medycyny fizykalnej – fizjoterapii, krioterapii, kinezyterapii, presoterapii, a także rehabilitacji.

Ze względu na poruszaną tematykę jest wyjątkowym czasopismem nie tylko w skali kraju, ale i Europy.



PUNKTÓ\ MEIN

Prenumerata roczna kosztuje 150 zł. Dla członków PTBiMF obowiązuje cena obniżona - 60 zł. Koszty wysyłki na terenie kraju wliczone w cenę prenumeraty. Ceny zawierają 5% VAT.

Zamówienia prenumeraty i pytania prosimy kierować na adres: prenumerata@wydawnictwo-aluna.pl Wydawnictwo ALUNA

luga

Z.M.Przesmyckiego 29 05-510 Konstancin-Jeziorna tel. 22 245 10 55 w godz. 9-15

# FUNKCYJNA **BIELIZNA LECZNICZA**

# PRZECIWŻYLAKOWA

Przeciwżylakowe wyroby pończosznicze włoskich producentów, bardzo skuteczne i niezwykle eleganckie. Dostępne w I, II oraz III klasie kompresji w wielu modelach, w różnym stopniu przezroczystości (m. in. wyjątkowo przezroczyste w II kl. ucisku), w szerokiej gamie kolorystycznej, w różnych wersjach długości, z palcami zamkniętymi lub otwartymi

• podkolanówki • pończochy • legginsy • rajstopy • rękawy kompresyjne

# ANTYCELLULITOWA, NA LIMFODEMIĘ I LIPODEMIĘ

Bielizna i odzież wykonana jest z mikrofibry. Unikalny splot nawet przy najmniejszym ruchu wywołuje **efekt masażu**. Dzianina stymuluje cyrkulację podskórną i drenaż limfatyczny. Prowadzi to do poprawy jakości skóry

z włókna emana®
 z kofeiną i wit. E
 z nanosrebrem

D

Ē

Μ

# NA NIETRZYMANIE MOCZU

Wyroby medyczne wielokrotnego użytku z dyskretną stałą wszywką o właściwościach chłonnych. Polecane jako codzienna bielizna gwarantująca ochronę przed przemakaniem - 100% absorpcji cieczy, zapewniająca całkowitą suchość warstw: zewnętrznej i wewnętrznej

 do wielokrotnego prania (min. 100 prań)

# artcoll.pl

e-sklep@artcoll.pl tel. 22 720 35 96 +48 510 160 100

111



# Polski producent MASAŻERÓW do stóp i ciała



# infolinia: 500 238 037

www.tylmed.pl





Najlepsze laski do chodzenia

Zamów on-line na: 🗢 www.swiatlasek.pl Wszelkie informacje pod numerem: 🖉 730 101 101



# Dr. Comfort<sup>®</sup>

Nowy wymiar wygody.

Obuwie profilaktyczno-zdrowotne o atrakcyjnym wzornictwie



AMERICAN PODIATRIC

APROBATA AMERYKAŃSKIEGO MEDYCZNEGO STOWARZYSZENIA PODIATRYCZNEGO



WYRÓB MEDYCZNY

Stabilny, wzmocniony i wyściełany zapiętek Zapewnia silniejsze wsparcie łuku podłużnego stopy

Antypoźlizgowa, wytrzymała podeszwa o lekkiej konstrukcji

Zwiększa przyczepność, amortyzuje i odciąża stopy

Miękki, wyściełany kołnierz cholewki Minimalizuje podrażnienia

Wyściełany język Zmniejsza tarcie i ulepsza dopasowanie

> Lekka konstrukcja Zmniejsza codzienne zmęczenie

# Zwiększona szerokość i głębokość w obrębie palców i przodostopia Minimalizuje ucisk i zapobiega urazom

Wysoka jakkość materiałów - oddychające siatki i naturalne skóry

Dostosowują się do stopy, utrzymują je w suchości i zapobiegają przegrzewaniu

Trzy rozmiary szerokości

Podwyższona tęgość

Zwiększona przestrzeń na palce Ochronna przestrzeń na palce - brak szwów w rejonie przodostopia Minimalizuje możliwość zranień

# WSKAZANIA

- haluksy wkładki specjalistyczne palce młotkowate, szponiaste cukrzyca (stopa cukrzycowa) reumatoidalne zapalenie stawów
- · bóle pięty i podeszwy stopy (zapalenie rozcięgna podeszwowego ostroga piętowa) · płaskostopie (stopa poprzecznie płaska)
- bóle pleców wysokie podbicie praca stojąca nerwiak Mortona obrzęk limfatyczny opatrunki ortezy i bandaże obrzęki
- modzele protezy odciski urazy wpływające na ścięgna, mięśnie i kości (np. ścięgno Achillesa) wrastające paznokcie



ul. Wilczak 3 61-623 Poznań tel. 61 828 06 86 fax. 61 828 06 87 kom. 601 640 223, 601 647 877 e-mail: kalmed@kalmed.com.pl www.kalmed.com.pl



www.butydlazdrowia.pl

www.dr-comfort.pl



Producent **sprzętu do rehabilitacji i masażu** oraz **wyposażenia gabinetów medycznych** 



ul. Okulickiego 43 38-500 Sanok

# www.wstech.eu

biuro@wstech.eu

ZADZWOŃ



ZAMÓW ON-LINE



# REHA TRADE 3

14.04.2022 | PGE NARODOWY, WARSZAWA TARGI I KONFERENCJA BRANŻY REHABILITACYJNEJ

- STREFA WYSTAWIENNICZA
- PONAD 60 FIRM Z BRANŻY REHABILITACYJNEJ
- 15 SEKTORÓW WYSTAWCÓW
- KONFERENCJA EDUKACYJNA
- WARSZTATY SPECJALISTYCZNE
- BUSINESS MATCHING

1 DZIEŃ BIZNESOWYCH SPOTKAŃ | PRESTIŻOWA LOKALIZACJA | 3 EDYCJA WYDARZENIA

# WIĘCEJ INFORMACJI WWW.REHATRADE.PL

ZŁOTY SPONSOR:

PARTNER STRATEGICZNY:

PARTNER MEDIALNY:



X Technomex

REHA: Biznes.pl





# SPRZEDAŻ I WYPOŻYCZALNIA ZMOTORYZOWANYCH SZYN CPM ARTROMOT®

Nowoczesna rehabilitacja CPM stawu kolanowego, biodrowego, łokciowego, barkowego, skokowego, nadgarstka oraz stawów palców dłoni i kciuka.



# **ARTROMOT-E2 ARTROMOT-S3** ARTROMOT-K1 ARTROMOT-SP3

Najnowsze konstrukcje ARTROMOT zapewniają ruch bierny stawów w zgodzie z koncepcją PNF (Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation).

**KALMED** Iwona Renz www.kalmed.com.pl 61-623 Poznań ul. Wilczak 3

service@kalmed.com.pl Serwis i całodobowa pomoc techniczna: tel. 501 483 637



**ARTROMOT-F** 



# ULTRASONOGRAFIA W FIZJOTERAPII

# Autoryzowani dystrybutorzy Mar-Med Ado-N

+48 22 853 14 11
 info@mar-med.pl

Ado-Med

• +48 32 770 68 29

🧧 adomed@adomed.pl







PRODUCENT NOWOCZESNEJ FIZYKOTERAPII

Jesteśmy z Wami od 1986r.

# Elektroterapia · Laseroterapia Magnetoterapia · Ultradźwięki Suche kąpiele CO<sub>2</sub>

SKANER LASEROWY nowej generacji

Sprawdź naszą ofertę na www.eie.com.pl

Elektronika i Elektromedycyna Sp.J. 05-402 OTWOCK, ul. Zaciszna 2 tel./faks (22) 779 42 84, tel. (22) 710 08 39 malew@eie.com.pl, www.eie.com.pl





Wersję dla siebie kosmetologiaestetyczna.com

# Aesthetic Cosmetology and Medicine

ISSN 2719-3241 | Index Copernicus 80.34 | 1/2022 (vol. 11)





Acsthetic Cosmetology and Medicine









diagnostyka











i kup bilet na targi!

# Sprawdź także:

# Rend INNOVATIONS

Bezpłatne webinaria, podcasty, wykłady otwarte oraz certyfikowane warsztaty z ekspertami.

# www.rehainnovations.pl





www.butterfly-mag.com

tel. 85 743 22 21

kom. 603 299 035

# **BIOMAGNETOTERAPIA W WYROBACH MEDYCZNYCH "ORT BUTTERFLY"**

BEZ BÓLU, STRESU I BEZ TABLETEK!

- LECZYSZ SIĘ NATURALNIE
- ŚPIAC, PRACUJAC, WYPOCZYWAJAC...
- USUWASZ BÓL I JEGO PRZYCZYNE!
- TERAPIA STARA JAK ŚWIAT!
- SPRAWDZA SIE I DAJE RADE W NIERÓWNEJ WALCE Z PANDEMIA - COVID 19!

# **REGULARNA BIOSTYMULACJA MAGNETYCZNA!**

Ogromny potencjał Natury w zwalczaniu smogu energetycznego i autooksydacji, będącej główną przyczyną wszystkich chorób cywilizacyjnych! Najstarsza Terapia Świata wspomagająca każdą formę leczenia! Uważa się do dziś, że bez niej nie da się wyleczyć żadnej choroby do końca! Naturalna Terapia Magnetyczna Twoje Zdrowie, Twoja Uroda, Odporność i Sprawność do późnej starości! Wypróbuj – gdy zawiodły już inne terapie!



Biomagnetoterapia inicjuje ożywienie komórkowe, oczyszcza i "odmładza" krew, podnoszac witalność całego organizmu, który uruchamia intuicyjne procesy obronne, znosząc dyskomfort powodowany bólem, urazem lub stresem, bez konieczności ostrej dawki leków chemicznych...



oś obrotu Ziemi

igła magnetyczna



Jestem osobistym królikiem doświadczalnym! I żyję – realizujac 25 lat wciaż nowe i śmielsze pomysły w wykorzystaniu tej **boskiej** energii naturalnych magnesów! Dzięki nim pokonuję dziś niezliczone przeszkody i przeciwności losu z nieznaną mi przedtem energia i determinacja! To moja pasja! I przeznaczenie!

# Najnowsza opinia klienta:

Komentarz ten jest moim osobistym świadectwem zadowolenia z produktów biomagnetycznych "Ort Butterfly", których używam od 20. lat! Zastanawiam się, zwłaszcza nad fenomenem poduszki (określenie nie jest przypadkowe) zwyczajnie; nie wyobrażam sobie snu i wypoczynku bez magnetycznej "Ort Butterfly" – pod głową! Jej ergonomiczny, przyjazny dla głowy i szyi kształt sprawia, że wysypiam się "po królewsku". Zabieram ją również ze sobą w bliższe i dalsze podróże! Czyż ądyby była to zwyczajna poduszka, fundowałbym sobie dodatkowy bagaż? Wychwalam więc ją od zarania, polecam i rekomenduję, bo jest tego warta! Bez niej nie wyobrażam sobie prawdziwie relaksacyjnego snu i błogiego, kojącego wyczpoczynku! Dziekuje, że ją Pani stworzyła!

J. Szw. Działdowo (maj 2020)

PS Poduszki "Ort Butterfly" to prawdziwe arcydziełka robione z wyczuciem i sercem... jak rzeźby Michała Anioła... Polecam wszystkim!

na cancerogenna ekspan

"smogu energetyczi



# icelab VIP | VIP<sup>+</sup>

jednoosobowe lub dwuosobowe kriokomory do terapii ogólnoustrojowej



URZĄDZENIA DO REHABILITACJI, KRIOTERAPII, KINEZYTERAPII, FIZYKOTERAPII, HYDROTERAPII

electol.pl. ul.Łużycka 34a, 61-614 Poznań, 61 825 60 50, biuro@elecpol.pl, www.elecpol.pl

hydrosun<sup>®</sup> gymna Zimmer





# **OSCE O Seniora...** Naturalne Środki Czystości



PIELĘGNACJA / PROFESJONALIZM / ŚWIADOMOŚĆ WSPARCIE / SZACUNEK



www.over-clean.pl



# Physical activity and patients with frailty syndrome

Aktywność fizyczna u pacjentów z zespołem kruchości

# Karolina Studzińska<sup>(A,B,C,D,E,F)</sup>, Rafał Studnicki<sup>(B,E,F)</sup>, Rita Hansdorfer-Korzon<sup>(E,G)</sup>

Zakład Fizjoterapii, Gdański Uniwersytet Medyczny / Department of Physiotherapy, Medical University of Gdańsk, Poland

# Abstract

Frailty syndrome, otherwise known as weakness or decline in physiologic reserve syndrome, is an important health problem for an aging population. According to the definition, it is

a syndrome characterized by a decrease in the body's physiologic reserves as a result of the accumulation of reduced efficiency of many organs and systems. The prevalence of frailty increases with age, it is intensified by the burden of chronic diseases and limitation of physical fitness. Symptoms of frailty may appear before the age of 65, although the incidence worsens in people who are 70 and older. The consequence of frailty is limited resistance to stressors and the associated susceptibility to disproportionate deterioration of the patient's health. It has been shown that the frailty syndrome is a dynamic and partially reversible condition, therefore, it is important to introduce preventive measures which will reduce the development of frailty and contribute to improvement of health. One of the most important interventions in the prevention and treatment of frailty syndrome is regular and properly planned physical activity.

The aim of the publication is to summarize the current knowledge and guidelines on planning an optimal physical activity program for this group of patients.

# Key words:

frailty syndrome, weakness, aging, physical activity

# Streszczenie

Zespół kruchości, określany inaczej jako zespół słabości lub wyczerpania rezerw, to ważny problem zdrowotny starzejącego się społeczeństwa. Zgodnie z definicją jest to syndrom, który charakteryzuje się zmniejszeniem rezerw fizjologicznych organizmu w wyniku skumulowania obniżonej wydolności wielu narządów i układów. Rozpowszechnienie kruchości wzrasta z wiekiem, obciążeniem chorobami przewlekłymi oraz ograniczeniem sprawności fizycznej. Objawy kruchości mogą pojawić się przed 65. rokiem życia, chociaż częstość występowania nasila się u osób w wieku 70 lat i starszych. Konsekwencją kruchości jest ograniczona odporność na czynniki stresogenne i związana z tym podatność na nieproporcjonalne pogorszenie stanu zdrowia pacjenta. Udowodniono, że zespół kruchości jest stanem dynamicznym i częściowo odwracalnym, dlatego istotne jest, by wprowadzić działania profilaktyczne, które ograniczą rozwój kruchości i przyczynią się do poprawy stanu zdrowia. Do najważniejszych interwencji mających znaczenie w zapobieganiu i leczeniu zespołu kruchości należy regularna i odpowiednio zaplanowana aktywność fizyczna.

Celem publikacji jest podsumowanie aktualnej wiedzy i wytycznych na temat planowania optymalnego programu aktywności fizycznej dla tej grupy pacjentów.

# Słowa kluczowe:

zespół kruchości, słabości, starzenie, aktywność fizyczna



# Introduction

Frailty syndrome is characterized by increased susceptibility to acceleration of the aging process. It significantly influences deterioration in the functioning of the elderly and, as

a consequence, may lead to premature death. The risk of fragile syndrome diagnosis increases with age [1]. The presence of chronic diseases is also an important predisposing factor. Symptoms of weakness may become apparent before the age of 65, although the incidence increases in people aged 70 and older [2]. Basing on the research conducted in Poland in 2020, covering a group of over 1000 independently living senior citizens it can be stated that symptoms of frailty syndrome were present in every second examined person over 65 [3]. Unfortunately, the problem may become even more serious due to the current epidemic situation and the recommended long-term isolation which reduces overall physical activity. Lack of exercise leads to a decrease in muscle strength and mass, i.e. sarcopenia - one of the main symptoms of frailty [3]. In addition, isolation is an additional factor associated with limiting social contacts with the family, as well as with medical personnel, which may affect the development and course of chronic diseases, including hypertension, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases, diabetes, depression and dementia [4].

Experts point out that frailty is a dynamic and reversible process. It is necessary to implement appropriate measures which will contribute to the improvement of overall health of patients, and will maintain their independence from third parties [5]. It is important to diagnose frailty early enough because then interventions are more effective.

The current guidelines for the identification and treatment of frailty, and the authors of numerous publications focused on this problem, unanimously confirm that regular physical activity has a beneficial effect on the factors correlating with frailty [2,4,6–7]. The benefits include changes in the musculoskeletal, immune and endocrine systems [4]. The consequence of increasing physical fitness is a decrease in pro-inflammatory cytokines, an increase in anabolism and synthesis of muscle fibres - factors important in the pathophysiology of the frailty syndrome [8, 9]. The mechanisms in question are presented in Fig. 1.

# Aim

The aim of the publication is to summarize the current knowledge and guidelines on planning an optimal physical activity program for this group of patients.

### Weakness syndrome - recognition of physical weakness

Frailty syndrome is a condition in which the body's physiologic reserves are significantly reduced [10]. The presence of this syndrome presents itself in a patient who experiences an excessive reduction in functional capacity when confronted with a stress factor, e.g. infection, trauma, hospitalization. Moreover, progressive aging process leads to the reduction of physiologic reserves, and often deterioration of the functional state, however, what is characteristic for the frailty syndrome is that the reaction is inadequate to the factor which triggered it. The consequence of the progression of frailty is the development of a disability related to the limitation in performing activities of daily life [10]. The stages and differences related to



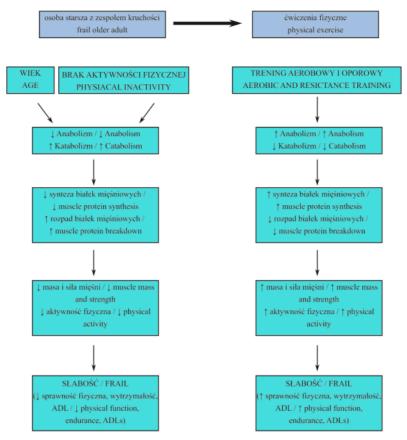


Fig. 1. Effects of aerobic and resictance training [9]

the deterio ration of functional capabilities with age are illustrated in Fi-

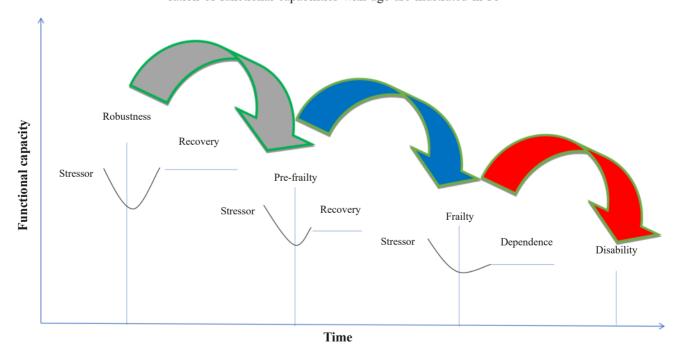


Fig. 2. Changes in functional capacity with age [2]



# gure 2.

Frailty syndrome in terms of physical characteristics and limitations is embedded is the concept of physical (phenotype) weakness, described by Linda Fried in the 1990s [1]. According to this theory, characteristic clinical symptoms of physical weakness include:

- muscle weakness (assessment by testing the grip)
- -feeling tired, exhausted
- slow walking speed
- low physical activity
- unintentional weight loss [1].

Frailty syndrome can be diagnosed when three of the above symptoms are present. The presence of one or two factors indicates a predisposition to the development of the syndrome and classifies the patient into the pre-frail group [1]. According to the authors, 90% of patients with frailty present changes of a chronic nature progressing with age [7, 12]. Most often, the first symptoms of developing frailty are: general weakness, decreased muscle strength, slow walking speed and / or low physical activity. Properly planned exercises can improve balance and coordination, increase walking speed, cardiopulmonary endurance, muscle strength and movement range. Additionally, they have a positive effect on the mental state they prevent depression and promote cognitive health [13] – at this stage of advancement of changes it is possible to limit or reverse frailty. As symptoms progress, a decrease in body weight is clear, indicating advancement of frailty. In such a situation, it is difficult to reduce or reverse frailty and significantly improve the patient's physical functions [14].

### **Physical activity**

Due to such a large clinical diversity of this group of patients, it is not possible to present optimal, uniform guidelines regarding specific parameters (frequency, intensity, duration and type of exercise) fitting all suffering from frailty syndrome, or at risk of developing it [2]. Part of problem of describing unambiguous guidelines is the lack of standardized criteria defining frailty, the diversity of scales and research groups (in terms of age, gender, coexisting loads [11, 15]. Moreover, frailty syndrome is multifactorial, which means that the causes of weakness vary with each case. Persons with the same degree of weakness may present different problems and limitations in the physical, mental or social sphere Additionally, the state of weakness may usually change over time in response to stressors or therapies, which also affects the process of identification and treatment [16, 17].

Regardless of the differentiation of these patients presented above, in many scientific studies experts invariably recommend physical activity to everyone with frailty syndrome in order to improve their functional condition, and to patients from the pre-frail group as an effective method of prevention [2, 11, 18–20]. Properly selected exercises can positively affect all components of physical weakness. The particularly recommended program includes the following forms of activity: stamina training, resistance training, as well as balance, coordination and stretching exercises. Each of these forms impro-

_	
5-28	
2, 25	
me	
ndro	
y syı	
gilit	
/ in fra	
ity iı	
activ	
cal a	
hysi	
of p	
eness	
ctive	
effe	
ı the	
es or	
tudi	
of s	
nples	
Exan	
3 <b>1.</b> F	
Table	
÷ .	

	neore (EE)			
Results	Group 1 participants showed a reduction on the total weakness score (FRAIL), greater improvements in muscle endurance, balance, verbal fluency, attention and memory, execution functions, and self-esteem in the area of health compared to the control group (all $P < 0.05$ )	<ul> <li>Benefits include: – Reduction of finally and improvement of functional measurements on Barthel, Lawton and Brody, Tinetti, Short Physical Performance Battery scales and physical fitness.</li> <li>– Improves cognitive, emotional and social functions: Mini-Mental State Examination, Yesavage Geniatric Depression Scale, EuroQol Quality of Life Scale- – limiting the number of family doctor's visits</li> </ul>	Supervised and home exercises improved walking speed and muscle strength in the limbs. Group 1 showed greater improvement in physical fitness tests compared to group 2	A 3-month exercise cycle improved the endurance parameters of lower extremities muscles. In the group of patients with diagnosed fraily, an improvement in mood and a reduction in depressive symptoms was observed
Interventions	<ol> <li>The group planned 12-week activities including resistance and aerobic exercises, cognitive training, board games 2. Control group</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Group - training including aerobic, strength, stretching and proprioceptive exercises</li> <li>55 min., 5x in week for 24 weeks</li> <li>2. Control group</li> </ol>	Group 1 training including supervised aerobic, resistance and stretching exercises 90 minutes, 3 times a week for 3 months Group 2 - home exercises instruction. Recommendation to perform stretching and resistance exercises for a minimum of 10-15 minutes, 3 per week and low-intensity aerobic exercises for a minimum of 10-16 minutes.	A single session consisted of a warm-up (10 minutes), main physical training (about 40 minutes) and a final part - stretching, breathing and relaxation exercises (10 minutes). During the session, participants performed general conditioning exercises, improving coordination and balance, and resistance exercises with individually adjustable loads
Research group	127 participants aged ≥50 years, classified as pre- frail (on the FRAIL scale). The mean age of the participants was 62.2 years, 88.2% were women	100 participants aged ≥70 years classified as frail (meeting at least 3 weakness criteria according to Fried)	146 participants aged ≥65 years classified as pre-frail or frail according to Fried's criteria were randomly assigned to supervised exercise (N = 74) and home exercise (N = 72)	36 participants (17 patients diagnosed with frailty, 19 belonging to the pre-frail group according to L. Fried's criteria) Mean age $72.1$ years ( $\pm 6.4$ )
Author	Ruby Yu et al. [25]	Tarazona-Santabalbina et al.[26]	Nai-Hsin Meng et al. [27]	Dziubek W. et al. [28]



ves various aspects of physical functioning, so it is recommended to combine them depending on the needs as a multi-component intervention, always bearing in mind that the therapy should be tailored to the individual capabilities and needs of the patient [16, 21]. When planning physical activity, one should take into account age, functional capacity, comorbidities, lifestyle, and the patient's previous experience and preferences in exercising [22, 23].

The recommendation of optimal forms of activity should be preceded by assessment of the patient's fitness and general physical performance. There are functional tests used to assess balance, walk, risk of falling, and the ability to perform basic or complex motor activities. Another important factor is observance of safety rules when doing exercises and, depending on the individual tolerance to the recommended exercises, the program should be modified [24]. Examples of studies confirming the effectiveness of physical activity are presented in the Table 1.

# Planning physical activity

While programming exercises, it is necessary to take into account the following elements: type of exercise, intensity, frequency and duration.

# Aerobic training

One of the benefits of undertaking planned aerobic exercises is the improvement of cardiovascular and respiratory efficiency which decreases with age, an increase in peak VO2, increased muscle endurance and better muscle resistance to fatigue. As a result of the improvement in tolerance to physical effort, the patient's daily activity also increases. Oxygen exercises are recommended as the first choice in training as they prepare the muscles for resistance exercises.

Initially, aerobic exercise may be limited to walking with gradually increased distance and intensity, riding a stationary bike, or climbing stairs using appropriate platforms. Other activities which increase aerobic capacity include brisk walking, Nordic walking, jogging, water aerobics, swimming, and dancing [11].

# **Resistance training**

Resistance training is a key element in prevention of sarcopenia because it leads to an increase in muscle strength and mass [29], as well as to an increase in walking speed while reducing the risk of falling or injury. Exercises should include large muscle groups of the upper and lower limbs, and the torso, functionally important in performing daily activities [29, 30]. Particular attention should be paid to the load on the muscles of the lower extremities, with exercises being carried out in closed kinetic chains [11]. This is because with age, the loss of muscle strength in the lower body is greater than in the upper body. Maintaining proper strength in the lower limbs allows to perform basic activities such as getting out of bed, getting up from the chair, using the toilet or walking. Resistance to exercise may come from your own body weight, elastic bands, weights or bottles filled with water or sand [22].

# **Balance** exercises

The degree of difficulty of the proposed exercises must in



every instance be an individual choice, with an appropriate increase over time. The program should include static and dynamic tasks with limiting the support surface, and changing the height of the centre of gravity [31]. Examples of exercises used to improve balance are: walking along a line, walking on the toes, walking on the heels, standing on one leg or avoiding obstacles. Patients should feel safe when performing any task, and this is the job of a person supervising the exercises. These exercises are especially recommended for pre-frail patients who are a group at high risk of falling while walking [20]. Balance training can be planned after resistance training as it's the final (calming) part, otherwise combined with a resistance or flexibility exercise program [32].

# Stretching exercises

Research shows that stretching the muscles enhances vasodilation and stimulates angiogenesis, which increases blood flow through the muscles [33]. Additionally, it has been shown that lower limb stretching exercises improve the balance in the geriatric population This is due to favourable changes in proprioception and modifications within muscles, tendons and fascia [33]. Improving flexibility increases mobility ranges (and reduces the feeling of stiffness), which translates into improved walking, lengthening of the stride and capability to react when trying to maintain balance [34, 35]. Stretching can be just part or a finishing part of a pre-workout warm-up, and will reduce the risk of muscle strain injuries [36].

# Frequency

Based on the data obtained from a systematic review of exercise interventions in the elderly and frail patients, it was found that the optimal frequency of multi-component training is 2-3 times a week. The aim should be a gradual increase in frequency up to 3 times a week [11].

# Intensity

Older people with frailty should start aerobic exercise at a moderate intensity, gradually aiming towards higher intensity.

The intensity of exercise can be assessed using a speech test [37]. The beginning of training signifies intensity, though it is possible to have a conversation. Breathing is accelerated but the ability to utter complete sentences is preserved. Ultimately, the goal is to reach a level of effort when breathing is so quick that it is impossible to have a comfortable conversation.

In controlling the intensity of endurance exercise, measurement of the heart rate can also be used, applying the formula to calculate the maximum rate depending on age (220-age). Studies of a group of walking patients with frailty showed a significant improvement in performance achieved at the value of 70-75% of their maximum heart rate in conjunction with age [11, 38].

Another method of measuring the intensity of exercise is Borg scale, otherwise known as RPE (Rate of Perceived Exertion scale) – an indicator of subjective feelings (fatigue, dyspnea) of the patient in terms of exercise load. According to the 15-point scale (from 6-20), the optimal effort recommended for fragile patients and the pre-frail group is the level of 12, 13 to



# 14 on the Borg scale [11, 39].

To determine the intensity of the resistance effort, a test is used to assess the maximum load for the patient, which can be taken at once, the so-called 1 RM (one-repetition maximum). The recommendation for patients with frailty includes a gradual increase in the percentage of the index. The beginning of the exercises is loads of 55% 1RM and performing 12-15 repetitions of the exercise, then gradually increasing the load to 80% 1RM with the number of repetitions 4-6 [38].

# Time

The optimal duration of a training session is 30-45 minutes. for the elderly with frailty and 45-60 minutes for those falling into pre-frail category [11]. It is important that the duration is chosen individually, and modified depending on the person participating in the training.

### **Summary**

Weakness syndrome is a dynamic state associated with the reduction of the body's physiologic reserves. Age is a factor which significantly increases the risk of developing this syndrome. Additionally, with age, there is often a decrease in physical activity, which is associated with a decrease in exercise tolerance, including maximum aerobic capacity, muscle strength, and fatigue. These changes largely predispose to the development of weakness. Patients with frailty syndrome suffer from various limitations in physical, mental, cognitive and social functioning, and the problems often overlap. The consequence of weakness is: deterioration of psychophysical fitness, significant risk of falls, injuries, greater susceptibility to illness and more frequent hospitalizations, loss of independence leading to disability, sometimes the need for institutional care, and premature death. Physical deficits, such as balance disorders, weakness, and reduced walking speed contribute to difficulties in carrying out daily activities. According to current reports, a very effective prevention and treatment strategy for weakness is a planned, regular physical activity [21, 36, 40]. Properly selected exercises can positively affect four of the five criteria of physical weakness: weakness, low physical activity, motor function slowdown, and exercise intolerance [9]. The degree of the frailty syndrome influences the effectiveness of interventions. It is important to recognize the symptoms of the syndrome as early as possible and implement an individual therapy and support plan. Basing on current knowledge, the optimal recommended form of intervention is a multi-component program combining the following elements: endurance and resistance training, as well as balance and stretching exercises. All of the above activities are complementary and foster the increase

in independence and the ability to carry out daily activities. Before implementing the improvement plan, it is necessary to make an individual assessment of efficiency and fitness. The degree of frailty, age and limitations resulting from the coexistence of chronic diseases also significantly impact the actions taken. Parameters such as intensity, frequency and duration of exercise should be selected individually and treated like a drug requiring modification as the therapy progresses. Properly programmed exercises are the most effective form of prevention and treatment of physical frailty. The benefits of taking up exercising are indisputable and cannot be replaced by any



Adres do korespondencji / Corresponding author

# Karolina Studzińska

e-mail: karolina.studzińska@gumed.edu.pl

# Piśmiennictwo/ References

1. Fried L.P., Tangen C.M., Walston J. et al., Frailty in Older Adults: Evidence for a Phenotype. Journals Gerontol. Ser. A Biol. Sci. Med. Sci. 2001; 56 (3): 146–157.

2. Dent E., Morley J.E., Cruz-Jentoft A.J., et al., Physical Frailty: ICFSR International Clinical Practice Guidelines for Identification and Management. J. Nutr. Heal. Aging. 2018; 22 (10): 1148-1161.

3. Sacha M., Sacha J., Wieczorowska-Tobis K., Multidimensional and Physical Frailty in Elderly People: Participation in Senior Organizations Does Not Prevent Social Frailty and Most Prevalent Psychological Deficits. Front Public Heal. 2020 Jul 21; 8: 276.

4. Merchant R.A., Morley J.E., Izquierdo M., Exercise, Aging and Frailty: Guidelines for Increasing Function, Journal of Nutrition, Health and Aging. Serdi-Editions. 2021; 25 (4): 405-409.

5. Kojima G., Liljas A.E.M., Iliffe S., Frailty syndrome: Implications and challenges for healthcare policy. Vol. 12, Risk Management and Healthcare Policy. Dove Medical Press Ltd. 2019; 14 (12): 23-30.

6. Da Silva V.D., Tribess S., Meneguci J. et al., Association between frailty and the combination of physical activity level and sedentary behavior in older adults. BMC Public Health. 2019; 19 (1): 709.

7. Elezi B., Abazaj E., Kasa M., Topi S., Prevention of Frailty in the Elderly through Physical Activity and Nutrition. J. Geriatr. Med. Gerontol. 2020; 6 (1): 084.

8. Leng S., Chen X., Mao G., Frailty syndrome: anoverview. Clin. Interv. Aging. 2014; 9: 433.

Aguirre L.E., Villareal D.T., Physical Exercise as Therapy for Frailty. Nestle Nutr. Inst. Workshop Ser. 2015; 83: 83–92.
 Clegg A., Young J., Iliffe S. et al., Frailty in elderly people. In: The Lancet. Lancet Publishing Group. 2013; 752–762.

11. Bray N.W., Smart R.R., Jakobi J.M., Jones G.R., Exercise prescription to reverse frailty. Appl. Physiol. Nutr. Metab. 2016; 41 (10): 1112–1116.

12. Xue Q.L., The Frailty Syndrome: Definition and Natural History. Clinics in Geriatric Medicine. NIH Public Access. 2011; 27 (1): 1–15.

13. Aguirre L.E., Villareal D.T., Physical Exercise as Therapy for Frailty. Nestle Nutr. Inst. Workshop Ser. 2015; 83: 83–92.

14. Fried L.P., Interventions for human frailty: Physical activity as a model. Cold Spring Harb. Perspect. Med. 2016; 6 (6): a025916 .

15. Arantes P.M.M., Dias J.M.D., Fonseca F.F., et al., Effect of a Program Based on Balance Exercises on Gait, Functional Mobility, Fear of Falling, and Falls in Prefrail Older Women: A Randomized Clinical Trial. Top Geriatr. Rehabil. 2015; 31 (2): 113–120.

16. Robert Allison I., Assadzandi S., Adelman M., Frailty: Evaluation and Management. Am. Fam. Physician. 2021; 103 (4): 219–226.

17. Coelho-Júnior H.J., Uchida M.C., Picca A. et al., Evidence-based recommendations for resistance and power training to prevent frailty in community-dwellers. Aging Clin. Exp. Res. 2021; 33 (8): 2069-2086.

18. Jadczak A.D., Makwana N., Luscombe-Marsh N. et al., Effectiveness of exercise interventions on physical function in community-dwelling frail older people: an umbrella review of systematic reviews. JBI database Syst. Rev. Implement reports. 2018; 16 (3): 752–775.

19. Giné-Garriga M., Roqué-Fíguls M., Coll-Planas L. et al., Physical exercise interventions for improving performance-based measures of physical function in community-dwelling, frail older adults: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. 2014; 95 (4): 753-769.

20. Shinohara T., Saida K., Miyata K., Usuda S., The balance function is associated with frailty in communitydwelling older women. Int. J. Rehabil. Res. 2021; 44(1):51–56.



21. Oliveira J.S., Pinheiro M.B., Fairhall N., et al. Evidence on Physical Activity and the Prevention of Frailty and Sarcopenia among Older People: A Systematic Review to Inform the World Health Organization Physical Activity Guidelines. J. Phys. Act. Heal. 2020; 17 (12): 1247–1258.

22. Furtado G., Caldo A., Rodrigues R. et al., Exercise-Based Interventions as a Management of Frailty Syndrome in Older Populations: Design, Strategy, and Planning. In: Frailty in the Elderly - Understanding and Managing Complexity. Intech. Open; 2021: 235.

23. Pelliccia A., Sharma S., Gati S. et al., Wytyczne ESC dotyczące kardiologii sportowej i ćwiczeń fizycznych u osób z chorobami układu krążenia, Kardiologia Polska (Polish Heart Journal). 5/2020; 78 : 7-97.

24. Fernández-García Á.I., Gómez-Cabello A., Moradell A., et al., How to Improve the Functional Capacity of Frail and Pre-Frail Elderly People? Health, Nutritional Status and Exercise Intervention. The EXERNET-Elder 3.0 Project. 2020; 12 (15): 6246.

25. Yu R., Tong C., Ho F., Woo J., Effects of a Multicomponent Frailty Prevention Program in Prefrail Community-Dwelling Older Persons: A Randomized Controlled Trial. J. Am. Med. Dir. Assoc. 2020; 21 (2): 294.

26. Tarazona-Santabalbina F.J., Gómez-Cabrera M.C., Pérez-Ros P. et al., A Multicomponent Exercise Intervention that Reverses Frailty and Improves Cognition, Emotion, and Social Networking in the Community-Dwelling Frail Elderly: A Randomized Clinical Trial. J. Am. Med. Dir. Assoc. 2016; 17 (5): 426–433.

27. Meng N.H., Li C.I., Liu C.S., et al., Effects of concurrent aerobic and resistance exercise in frail and pre-frail older adults. A randomized trial of supervised versus home-based programs. 2020; 99 (29): 21187.

28. Dziubek W., Pawlaczyk W., Stefańska M. et al., Evaluation of psychophysical factors in individuals with frailty syndrome following a 3-month controlled physical activity program. Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health. 2020; 17 (21): 1–13.

29. Angulo J., El Assar M., Álvarez-Bustos A., Rodríguez-Mañas L., Physical activity and exercise: Strategies to manage frailty. Redox Biology. 2020; 35: 101513.

30. Fried L.P., Cohen A.A., Xue Q-L., et al., The physical frailty syndrome as a transition from homeostatic symphony to cacophony. Nat. Aging. 2021; 1 (1): 36–46.

31. Cadore E.L., Rodríguez-Mañas L., Sinclair A., Izquierdo M., Effects of different exercise interventions on risk of falls, gait ability, and balance in physically frail older adults: A systematic review. Rejuvenation Research. 2013; 16 (2): 105–114.

32. Billot M., Calvani R., Urtamo A., et al., Preserving mobility in older adults with physical frailty and sarcopenia: Opportunities, challenges, and recommendations for physical activity interventions. Clin. Interv. Aging. 2020; 15: 1675–1690.

Hotta K., Behnke B.J., Arjmandi B., et al., Daily muscle stretching enhances bloodflow, endothelial function, capillarity, vascular volume and connectivity in aged skeletal muscle. J. Physiol. 2018; 596 (10): 1903–1917.
 Domosławska-Żylińska K., Krysińska M., Fronk M., Vol. 26, GERONTOLOGIA POLSKA. Narodowy Instytut Zdrowia Publicznego-Państwowy Zakład Higieny; 2018.

35. Piejko L., Nawrat-Szołtysik A., Możliwości terapii zespołu kruchości u osób starszych. Treatmentoptions for the frailty syndrome in the elderly. akademiamedycyny.pl. https://www.akademiamedycyny.pl/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Geriatria\_4\_7.pdf

36. Liu C.K., Fielding R.A., Exercise as an Intervention for Frailty. Vol. 27, Clinics in Geriatric Medicine. Clin. Geriatr. Med.2011; 27 (1): 101–110.

37. Aktywność fizyczna jako kluczowy czynnik w promocji zdrowia i profilaktyce chorób przewlekłych A. Available from: www.pzh.gov.pl

38. Cadore E.L., Pinto R.S., Bottaro M., Izquierdo M., Strength and endurance training prescription in healthy and frail elderly. Aging and Disease. International Society on Aging and Disease. 2014; 5 (3): 183–195.

39. Musumeci A., Pignataro A., Ferlito E., et al., Exercise for Frail Older Adults. In: Practical Issues in Geriatrics. Springer International Publishing AG; 2018. p. 63–74.

40. Kowalczyk-Habiak I., Frailty as the basis for physiotherapeutic procedures for 65+ patients. Rehabil. Med. 2019; 23 (2): 17–24.

41. Gustavson A.M., Falvey J.R., Jankowski C.M., Stevens-Lapsley J.E., Public Health Impact of Frailty: Role of Physical Therapists. J. frailty aging. 2017; 6 (1): 2–5.