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Effects of early exercise on health status and quality of life in hospitalized patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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Background & Aim: Early exercise can promote patients with acute exacerbation of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (AECOPD) quickly return to a steady state. However, no previous studies have examined the e ects of early Tai Chi exercise of exercise tolerance and quality of life. e aim of this study was to examine e ects of Tai Chi intervention on exercise tolerance and health-related quality of life in hospitalized patients with AECOPD.

Method: A quasi-experimental study was conducted. A purposive sampling of 31 patients with AECOPD (experimental group, n=17 and control group, n=14) was selected from hospitals in two cities of Midwest Taiwan. e generalized estimating equations were used to examine the e ects of Tai Chi training intervention.

Result: e experimental group had better exercise tolerance than control group (P=0.01), one week a er discharge and (P=0.01) six months a er discharge. e experimental group had better quality of life than control group (P=0.04) 3-months a er discharge.

Conclusion: Early exercise with Tai Chi intervention during hospitalization can enhance exercise tolerance and health-related quality of life. e ndings can be considered as references for professional healthcare providers to promote early exercise in the future.

Biography

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