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Exercise-induced increases in brain blood flow, is a key mechanistic pathway for improved brain function. Water-based exercise augments this response so may target this mediator of improved brain health, in stroke survivors. Aquatic treadmill exercise has shown to improve gait re-education post stroke; however, no research has assessed cerebrovascular function. Aim of this study was to examine the effect of a four-week aquatic treadmill (ATM) intervention on cerebrovascular responsiveness and gait function in community-dwelling stroke survivors. Six community-dwelling stroke survivors (58 ± 11 years) were recruited, with chronic stroke (>6 months). Participants completed a four-week ATM intervention of thirty minutes duration,

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