

Technology-Assisted Forced Pace Cycling in Parkinson's Disease: Feasibility and Efficacy

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Introduction

Forced pace cycling has been shown to improve global motor function among individuals with Parkinson's Disease (PD) compared to self-pace cycling.

Tandem cycling is an alternate means to achieve high cadences, but many individuals with PD do not have access to trained partners.

Preliminary studies support that technology-assisted cycling can replicate the benefits shown from human-paced tandem cycling.

Methods

Participants: Twelve adults with PD enrolled, Hoehn and Yahr Stage II, 50% Female, mean age 65.2 years, recruited between 2015 – 2018.

Randomization: Participants were randomly assigned to forced pace or self-pace, as well as immediate or delayed start groups.



Efficacy Results

KEY FINDINGS:

1. Technology-assisted forced pace cycling may be no more effective than self-pace in mitigating PD symptoms.
2. High dropout rate of forced pace participants suggests that technology-based forced exercise may have limited feasibility.

Figure Key: 8 Completers

— forced pace — self pace

Walking Endurance (6MWT)

MDS-UPDRS: Motor Examination

Mini-BESTest

Feasibility Results

4 of 6 forced paced participants withdrew due to reported inconvenience (n = 2), worsening symptoms (n = 1), lost to follow-up (n = 1).

Slow recruitment led to small sample size for both groups.

High drop-out rate of forced pace participants.

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