

Curative and health enhancement effects of aquatic exercise: evidence based on interventional studies

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Background: The purpose of this study was to report on the health benefits and curative effects of aquatic exercise.

Methods: We adopted the results of high-grade study designs (ie, randomized controlled trials and nonrandomized controlled trials), for which there were many studies on aquatic exercise. Aquatic exercise, in this study, means walking in all directions, stretching, and various exercises and conditioning performed with the feet grounded on the floor of a swimming pool. We excluded swimming. We decided to treat aquatic exercise, underwater exercise, hydrotherapy, and pool exercise as all having the same meaning.

Results: Aquatic exercise had significant effects on pain relief and related outcome measurements for locomotor diseases.

Conclusion: Patients may become more active, and improve their quality of life, as a result of aquatic exercise.

Keywords: aquatic exercise, health enhancement, evidence

Introduction

In recent years, Japan has become a fast-aging population, with the greatest longevity in the world. According to statistics released by the Japanese Health, Labor, and Welfare Ministry, the proportion of Japanese aged 65 years and older reached 20.8% in 2006, and is estimated to reach 39.6% by 2050. Total national medical costs were about US\$262 billion, while the national income of Japan was about US\$3.05 trillion.¹ The national medical cost in 2002 was 8.58% of national income and has been increasing each year. When the national medical cost is divided among those aged 65 years or older, and those younger than 65 years, the costs of the former amount to \$US128 billion (\$5428 per person per year), while the cost for the latter is US\$133 billion (\$1285 per person per year). This indicates that overall medical costs for the elderly are extremely high in Japan. According to records for April, 2004, the number of beneficiaries of public care insurance was about 3,140,000, at a cost of about \$US46 billion. Since the current insurance care system may go bankrupt without revision, the establishment of a “prevention-oriented (care prevention) system” was suggested in the revised care insurance system that was implemented in April, 2006.

The prevalence of obesity and metabolic syndrome (MS) is increasing in many industrialized countries. This situation also exists in Japan. The prevalence of MS, diagnosed according to Japanese criteria, was 18.4% and 5.8% for men and women, respectively.² Among the indicators of MS, high blood pressure was most frequently observed, followed by dyslipidemia. High fasting plasma glucose occurred least frequently in both sexes.

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The health benefits of physical activity are well documented for middle-aged and elderly people. Increasing physical activity has been shown to be effective for the prevention of coronary heart disease, stroke, diabetes, obesity, and hypertension, and for the improvement of quality of life (QOL) and mental health.³⁻⁸

There are many studies on exercise, but there are few reports that summarize the results of evidence grading of water exercise. Therefore, this study reports on the health benefits and curative effects of aquatic exercise.

Aquatic exercise, in this study, means walking in all directions, stretching, and various exercises and conditioning, with the feet grounded on the floor of a swimming pool. Regardless of sex and age, swimming is not an exercise that many people can perform. We decided to treat aquatic exercise, underwater exercise, hydrotherapy, and pool exercise as having the same meaning. In all geographic areas, except the tropics, a warm-water swimming pool was used (approximately 30°C).

Concept of evidence grading for evaluating curative and health-enhancement effects⁹

The concept of evidence grading is used in evidence-based medicine and in evidence-based health policy. The concept is supported worldwide, in both epidemiological and clinical studies (Table 1). Grades considered most likely to provide convincing evidence are Grade I: "evidence (systematic review [SR]) obtained from meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials (RCTs);" and Grade II, defined as "evidence obtained from at least one RCT." The lowest grade, indicating the least convincing evidence, is Grade VI: "evidence (without data) obtained from expert committee reports or opinions and/or clinical experience of respected authorities." If a study receives two different grades, the upper rank is adopted. RCTs, in particular, have recently been gaining attention in

Table 1 Evidence grading (US Agency for Health Care Policy and Research)

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| I. Evidence systematic review obtained from meta-analysis of RCTs |
| II. Evidence obtained from at least one RCT |
| III. Evidence obtained from at least one well controlled study without randomization |
| IV. Evidence obtained from observational study |
| V. Evidence obtained from descriptive study |
| VI. Evidence (without data) obtained from expert committee reports or opinions and/or clinical experience of respected authorities |

Abbreviation: RCT, randomized controlled trial.

epidemiological and clinical studies, because they are the most effective study design for controlling for differences among humans, and can successfully show the effects of certain interventions (eg, tai chi exercise). We adopted the results of high-grade study designs, of which there were many for studies on aquatic exercise.

SR of SRs of RCTs for aquatic exercise

A systematic review of SRs of RCTs reported that aquatic exercise had small but statistically significant effects on pain relief and related outcome measures for locomotor diseases (eg, arthritis, rheumatoid diseases, and lower back pain). However, the long-term effectiveness was unclear.¹⁰ Our study was based on a review of articles in databases from 1990 to August 17, 2008. We described the structured abstract of three SRs (Table 2). The SRs of aquatic exercise showed a curative effect in all studies. Aquatic exercise had a small but statistically significant effect on pain, function, QOL, and mental health, and included more voluntary movement during water immersion. However, it should be noted that this was only the immediate effect of intervention, and not the long-term result. The intervention periods ranged from 3 weeks to 12 months in aquatic exercise studies. This might reflect the difficulty of maintaining long-term participation in an RCT. Whatever the case, the long-term effects are not clear.

Overall, aquatic exercise had a small (but statistically significant) effect on pain relief and related outcome measurements for locomotor diseases.

SR of nonrandomized controlled trials (nRCTs)

A current SR of nRCTs reported that 21 trials met inclusion criteria.¹¹ The study was based on a review of articles in databases from 2000 to July 20, 2009. Target diseases were knee and/or hip osteoarthritis,¹²⁻¹⁴ poliomyelitis,¹⁵ chronic kidney disease,¹⁶ discomforts of pregnancy,¹⁷ cardiovascular diseases,¹⁸ and rotator cuff tears.¹⁹ Many studies on nonspecific disease (healthy participants) were included.²⁰⁻³² All studies reported significant effectiveness for one or more outcomes. In particular, many studies reported that aquatic exercise had a significant effect on pain relief and other outcome measurements for locomotor diseases.^{12-15,19} Intervention periods ranged from 2 weeks to 12 months.

Table 3 shows the future research agenda for aquatic exercise.¹¹ In advanced nations, it appears that there is interest

Table 2 Summary of articles based on structured abstracts¹⁰

Reference no	Author	Journal year; vol; page	Title	Aim/objective	Data source/search strategy	Selection criteria/period of intervention	Data extraction/data collection and analysis	Main results	Conclusion
39	Bartels EM, et al	Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2007; 4:CD005523 (in English)	Aquatic exercise for the treatment of knee and hip osteoarthritis.	To compare the effectiveness and safety of aquatic exercise interventions in the treatment of knee and hip osteoarthritis	MEDLINE from 1949, EMBASE from 1980, CENTRAL (Issue 2, 2006), CINAHL from 1982, Web of Science from 1945, all up to May 2006. There was no language restriction	Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) or quasi-randomized clinical trials. The duration of interventions was from 6 weeks to 12 months	Two review authors independently selected trials for inclusion, assessed the internal validity of included trials and extracted data. Pooled results were analyzed using standardized mean differences (SMD)	In total, six trials (800 participants) were included. At the end of treatment for combined knee and hip osteoarthritis, there was a small-to-moderate effect on function (SMD 0.26, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.11 to 0.42) and a small-to-moderate effect on quality of life (SMD 0.32, 95% CI 0.03 to 0.61). A minor effect of a 3% absolute reduction (0.6 fewer points on a 0 to 20 scale) and 6.6% relative reduction from baseline was found for pain. Only two studies reported adverse effects, that is, the interventions did not increase self-reported pain or symptom scores	Aquatic exercise appears to have some beneficial short-term effects for patients with hip and/or knee osteoarthritis; no long-term effects were documented. The controlled and randomized studies in this area are still too few to give further recommendations on how to apply the therapy, and studies of clearly defined patient groups with long-term outcomes are needed

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued)

Reference no	Author	Journal year; vol; page	Title	Aim/objective	Data source/search strategy	Selection criteria/period of intervention	Data extraction/data collection and analysis	Main results	Conclusion
40	Pittler MH, et al	<i>Rheumatol</i> 2006;45: 880–883 (in English)	Spa therapy and balneotherapy for treating low back pain: meta-analysis of randomized trials	To assess the evidence for or against the effectiveness of spa therapy and balneotherapy for treating low back pain	Systematic searches were conducted on Medline, Embase, Amed Cochrane Central, the UK National Research Register and Clinical Trials.gov (all until July 2005)	All trials reporting that the sequence of allocation was randomized (RCTs). Testing balneotherapy or spa therapy for treating patients with low back pain were included. Trials reported in duplicate were excluded. The duration of interventions was from 3 weeks to 4 weeks	Data abstraction was performed systematically and independently according to design, quality, sample size, intervention, water characteristics, results, adverse events and concomitant treatment	Five randomized clinical trials met all inclusion criteria. Quantitative data synthesis was performed. The data for spa therapy, assessed on a 100-mm visual analog scale (VAS), suggest significant beneficial effects compared with waiting list control groups (weighted mean difference 26.6 mm, 95% confidence interval 20.4–32.8, n = 442) for patients with chronic low back pain. For balneotherapy, the data, assessed on a 100-mm VAS, also suggest beneficial effects compared with control groups (weighted mean difference 18.8 mm, 95% confidence interval 10.3–27.3, n = 138)	Even though the data are scarce, there is encouraging evidence suggesting that spa therapy and balneotherapy may be effective for treating patients with low back pain. These data are not compelling but warrant rigorous large-scale trials

41	Hall J, et al	Arch Phys Med Rehabil 2008;89: 873-883 (in English)	Does aquatic exercise relieve pain in adults with neurologic or musculoskeletal disease? A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials	To evaluate the literature on the effectiveness of aquatic exercise in relieving pain in adults with neurologic or musculoskeletal disease	A systematic literature search of 14 databases was examined for aquatic exercise research on the period from January 1980 to June 2006	Randomized controlled trials that included adults with neurologic or musculoskeletal disease, pain as an outcome measure, and exercise in water were included. The duration of interventions was from 4 weeks to 12 months	Information on the participants, interventions, and outcomes was extracted from the included studies. Quality appraisal was assessed using the Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network criteria for RCTs	Nineteen studies met the inclusion criteria; 8 had a moderate-to-low risk of bias, and 5 of these had data suitable for meta-analyses. This showed that aquatic exercise has a small pain-relieving effect; however, the small number of good-quality studies and inconsistency of results means that insufficient evidence limits firm conclusions	There is sound evidence that there are no differences in pain-relieving effects between aquatic and land exercise. Compared with no treatment, aquatic exercise has a small pain-relieving effect; however, the small number of good-quality studies and inconsistency of results means that insufficient evidence limits firm conclusions
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Table 3 Future research agenda on aquatic exercise intervention¹¹

Item	Concrete agenda
Target disease* or prevention	1. The prevention and curative effect of metabolic syndrome 2. The prevention and the curative effect of mental diseases such as depression
Strengthening of quality	1. Set of research protocol, practice, description based on each respective checklist 2. Description of adverse event and withdrawal
Feasibility and intrinsic characteristic	1. Comparison with land exercise and/or the other dynamic intervention 2. Description of intervention cost

Note: *The pain-relieving effect of chronic locomotor diseases has already become clear from many RCTs.

Abbreviation: RCT, randomized controlled trial.

in studies about mental health, as well as MS. Researchers should use the respective checklists for research design and intervention methods, which should lead to improvement in the quality of the study and contribute to the accumulation of evidence. Suitable comparisons are necessary to explain why aquatic exercise is better than other types of dynamic exercise. Aquatic exercise needs a valuable resource (hot water pool), which cannot be overlooked with respect to study feasibility.

Mechanism of pain relief for locomotor diseases

The warmth and buoyancy of water may block nociception by acting on thermal receptors and mechanoreceptors, thus

influencing spinal segmental mechanisms.^{33,34} In addition, warm water may enhance blood flow, which is thought to help in dissipating algogenic chemicals and facilitating muscle relaxation. The hydrostatic effect of water may relieve pain by reducing peripheral edema³⁵ and by dampening sympathetic nervous system activity.³⁶ We should regard a mechanism to relieve the pain of locomotor diseases as a complex of factors, not as one factor.

Effects and expectations that accompany pain relief

People with obesity and MS become inactive and tend to be reluctant to perform physical activity. Therefore, due to weight gain and/or inactivity, they develop locomotor diseases, which include knee and back pain. It is also known that weight increases exacerbate obesity and MS.

Figure 1 shows the effects and expectations from aquatic exercise. Pain, in particular, limits the activity of people. There are various exercises that do not cause worsening of symptoms (pain). For aquatic exercise, the complex effect is great. It is certain that aquatic exercise has the effect of pain relief in locomotor diseases, and, as a result, patients may become more active and improve their QOL. Recent reports have demonstrated that comprehensive health education, which includes a combination of lifestyle education and aquatic exercise, has positive effects for middle aged and elderly people.^{37,38}

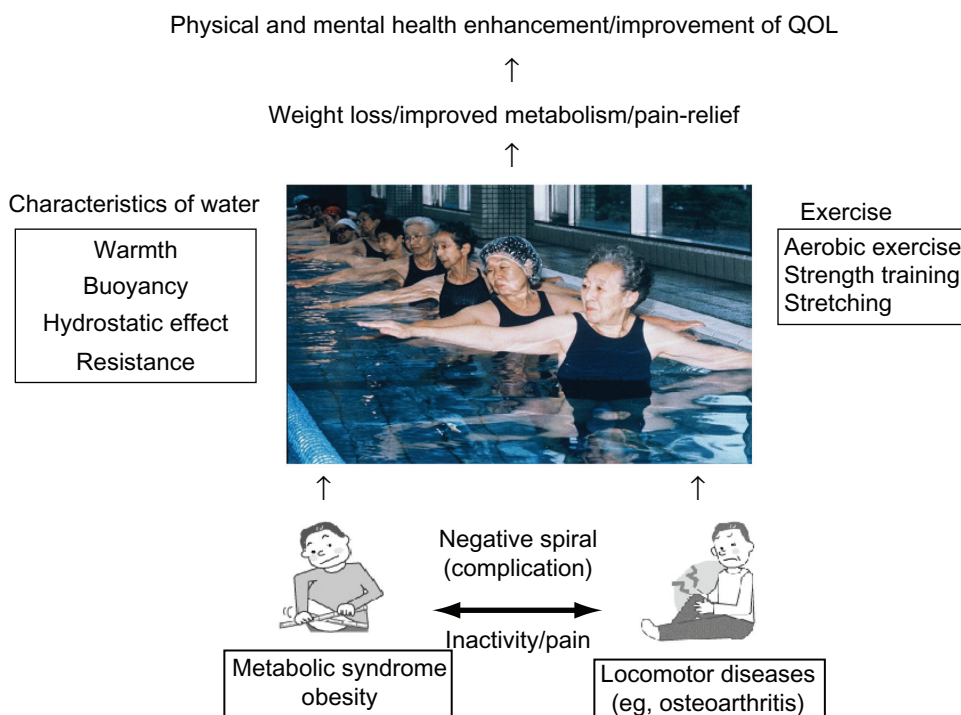


Figure 1 Effects and expectations from aquatic exercise.

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Study limitations

There were some limitations to this study, as described above. Some selection criteria were common to the source studies. However, bias remained, due to differences in eligibility for participation in each study. Publication bias was also a limitation.

Conclusion

Aquatic exercise has significant effects on pain relief and related outcome measurements for locomotor diseases. Patients may become more active and improve their QOL as a result of aquatic exercise.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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