

The effects of movement stimulation on activities of daily living performance and quality of life in nursing home residents with dementia: a randomized controlled trial

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Background: Nursing home (NH) residents with dementia experience a reduced quality of life (QoL), in part, due to a dependence in performing activities of daily living (ADL). Stimulating movement is associated with improvements in ADL performance. Therefore, movement stimulating interventions, such as ADL training and exercise, focus on optimizing ADL performance to improve QoL. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of three movement stimulating interventions on QoL and ADL performance in NH residents with dementia.

Methods: In this 6-month double parallel randomized controlled trial, the effects of ADL training, a multicomponent aerobic and strength exercise training, and a combined ADL and exercise training were analyzed in 87 NH residents with dementia. The Global Deterioration Scale was used to classify the severity of dementia. Participants were screened at baseline using the 6 minute walk test and Mini-Mental State Examination. The Qualidem, and the Care Dependency Scale and Erlangen ADL test were evaluated at baseline, and after 3 and 6 months to measure QoL and ADL, respectively. Multilevel analyses were adjusted for baseline performance, age, and gender.

Results: A 6-month ADL training positively affected overall QoL ($p = 0.004$) and multiple aspects of QoL, including care relationship ($p = 0.004$), positive self-image ($p = 0.002$), and feeling at home ($p = 0.001$), compared to care-as-usual. No benefits were observed of exercise on QoL. No benefits were observed of a combined ADL and exercise intervention on QoL. No effects were found of the three movement interventions on ADL performance.

Conclusion: The results indicate that ADL training can improve QoL. The results contribute to the limited knowledge regarding the effect of movement stimulation on resident outcomes. Further large-scale studies are recommended.

Keywords: dementia, exercise, institutionalization, activities of daily living, quality of life

Introduction

One-third to two-thirds of elderly with dementia live in nursing homes (NHs).¹⁻³ Currently, there is no cure for dementia, and non-pharmacological interventions are aimed at improving a residents' quality of life (QoL).⁴ Dichter et al⁵ define dementia-specific QoL as "the multidimensional evaluation of the person-environment system of the individual, in terms of adaptation to the perceived consequences of the dementia".

NH residents with dementia show a significantly lower QoL compared to home-dwelling elderly with dementia.⁶ This may be the result of poorer physical function and dependence in activities of daily living (ADL) often seen in NH residents with

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dementia.⁷⁻⁹ Independence in ADL is a key determinant of QoL,¹⁰ and therefore, non-pharmacological interventions, such as ADL training and exercise, focus on stimulating movement to optimize ADL performance and improve QoL.⁴

Previous studies have shown that movement stimulation is associated with improvements in physical performance (eg, muscle strength and endurance) and ability to perform ADLs (eg, bathing and dressing) among elderly with dementia.¹¹⁻¹⁵ Despite these benefits, the majority of NH residents with dementia are inactive¹⁶ and limited in the opportunities to participate in physical activity in the NH.

Two methods are commonly described in the literature to stimulate movement in the NH: ADL training and exercise training. ADL training focuses on stimulating movement during daily care tasks, by encouraging the resident to perform as much of their self-care as independently as possible.¹⁷ However, evidence of the benefits of ADL training on ADL performance is inconsistent. While some studies show positive effects,¹⁷⁻²¹ others find no benefits.²²⁻²⁶ This inconsistency may be justified by a smaller sample size and higher levels of cognitive impairment observed in non-effective studies.^{23,25} With regard to QoL, one study found a higher positive self-image after a 12-month ADL training compared to care-as-usual.²⁷ To our knowledge, no other studies found improvements in QoL following ADL training.¹⁹

The other method to stimulate movement in the NH, exercise training, often consists of aerobic exercises, strength training, or a combination of both. While recent studies provide some support for the benefits of exercise on ADL performance,^{11,14,28} the studies varied greatly in duration (2 weeks to 12 months), type (aerobic, strength, and balance), and frequency (weekly to daily).¹¹ While the largest improvements were reported after 6-month multicomponent interventions¹⁴ with a frequency of 3 times per week,^{29,30} definite conclusions cannot be made due to the limited number of high-quality studies and heterogeneity of interventions.²⁹ A multicomponent intervention is thought to yield the greatest benefits, as aerobic and strength training can each benefit cognition by enhancing cerebral blood flow.^{31,32} Furthermore, strength training can improve skills necessary for ADLs (eg, mobility and balance).³³ Evidence for the effectiveness of exercise programs on QoL is limited for NH residents with dementia, presumably due to the methodological limitations of subjective and proxy ratings.³⁴

A previous study compared the effect of ADL training to exercise training. They found a slower decline in ADL performance following both interventions compared to

the control group.²¹ It would be interesting to investigate the effect of a combined ADL and exercise intervention, since a combination may yield more benefits than ADL or exercise alone. Even though there are multiple valuable studies that investigate movement interventions in NH residents with dementia, it remains unclear which type of movement stimulation is best for improving QoL and ADL performance.¹⁴

The purpose of this study was, therefore, to compare the effects of three movement stimulation interventions on QoL and ADL performance among NH residents with dementia. Specifically, we investigated the effect of 1) ADL training, 2) a multicomponent exercise training (aerobic and strength), and 3) a combined ADL and exercise training. To our knowledge, this is the first study to combine an ADL and exercise-based intervention in NH residents with dementia. It was hypothesized that a 6-month ADL or exercise intervention results in a maintenance, or a slower decline of QoL and ADL performance compared to residents receiving care-as-usual. A combined ADL and exercise training was expected to result in the greatest benefits on QoL and ADL performance.

Methods

Design

A 6-month double parallel randomized controlled trial with three movement stimulation interventions was conducted among NH residents with dementia. This study contains aspects of a pragmatic trial, as interventions are carried out in a real-world clinical setting, with typical patients and qualified clinicians.³⁵ Assessors of the Erlangen ADL (E-ADL) test were blinded for the group allocations. Due to the nature of our study, it was not possible to blind the participants and their first responsible caregivers. This trial was prospectively registered at the Dutch Trial registration (NTR5641).

Randomization

Eleven locations of a long-term care organization (“tante-Louise”) in the Netherlands were randomized to an ADL training or care-as-usual (control) intervention. For each location, participants were individually randomized to an exercise or social activity (control) intervention, resulting in four groups: 1) PADL: physical activity and ADL training, 2) SADL: social activity and ADL training, 3) PCO: physical activity and care-as-usual, and 4) SCO: social activity and care-as-usual (Figure 1). An independent researcher randomized the locations and the participants. For the latter, a random number generator was used with random block sizes and random number of blocks.

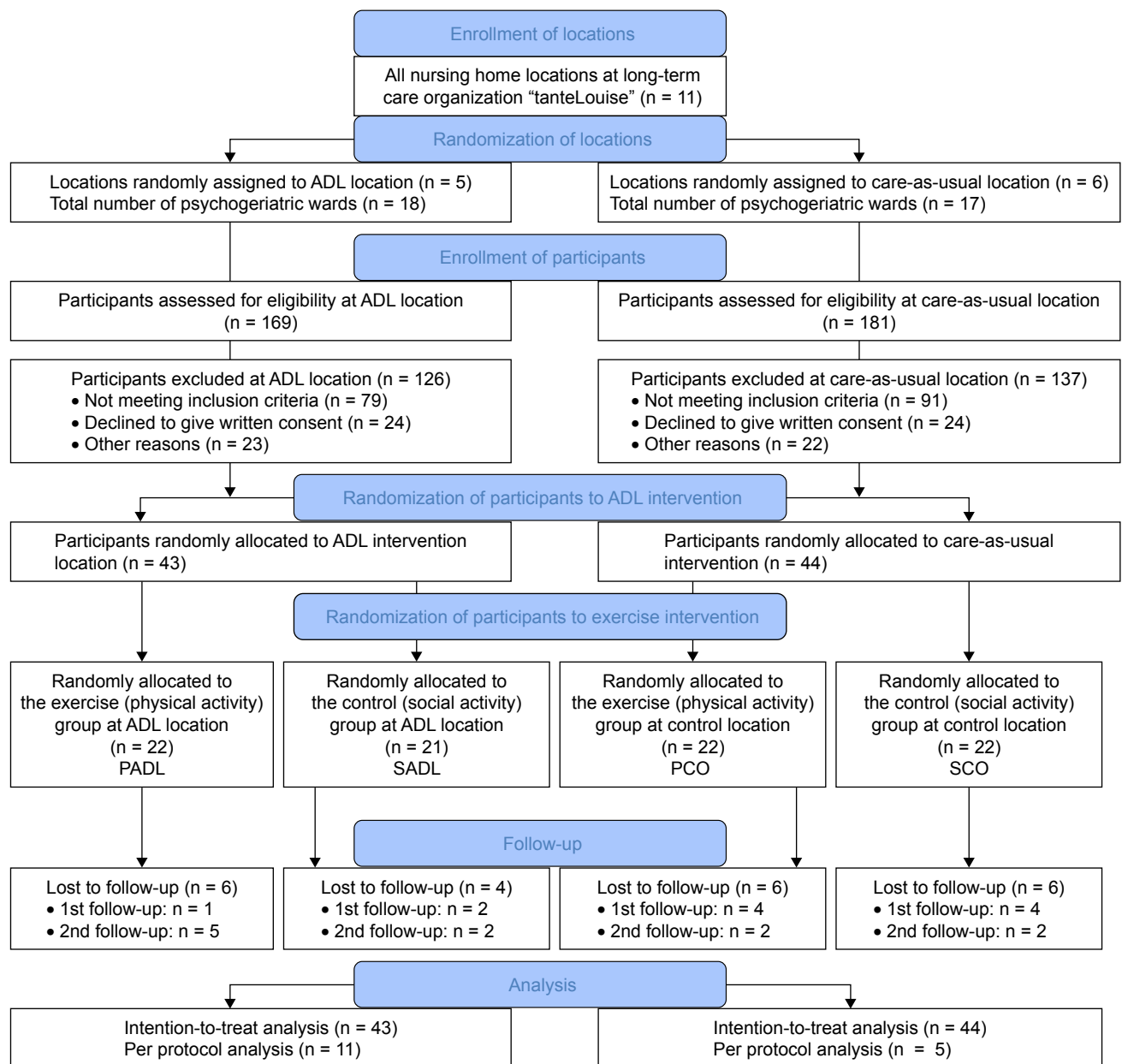


Figure 1 Flowchart of the sampling procedure.

Abbreviations: ADL, activities of daily living; PADL, physical activity and ADL; SADL, social activity and ADL; PCO, physical activity and control; SCO, social activity and control.

Participants

A flow diagram of the sampling procedure is represented in Figure 1. Eighty-seven NH residents with dementia were included in the study. Inclusion criteria were: 1) living in a psychogeriatric ward of NH “tanteLouise”, 2) a diagnosis of dementia according to the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th ed,³⁶ 3) age ≥ 65 years, 4) a score on the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE)³⁷ between 1 and 24, and 5) able to complete the 6-minute walking test (6MWT) (with or without walking aid).³⁸ Exclusion criteria were: 1) wheelchair bound, 2) very poor vision, 3) severe

cardiovascular problems, 4) instable diabetes mellitus, or 5) aggressive or runaway behavior. The dropout rate was not significantly different among the four groups, $\chi^2 = 0.57$, $p = 0.89$.

Ethics approval and informed consent

The Medical Ethics Review Committee of VU University Medical Center Amsterdam (2015.446) concluded that this study was not subject to the Medical Research Involving Human Subjects Act (WMO). Approval was granted by the Scientific and Ethical Review Board (VCWE) of the

Faculty of Behavior & Movement Sciences of Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (VCWE-2015-183R1). Written informed consent was obtained from the legal representatives of the participants.

Demographics

Information regarding the type of dementia was derived from the patients' medical charts. Education level was classified according to the system of Verhage,³⁹ with scores ranging from 1 (<6 years of primary education) to 7 (academic degree). The Global Deterioration Scale (GDS)⁴⁰ was used to classify the severity of dementia, with scores ranging from 1 (no cognitive decline) to 7 (very severe cognitive decline). GDS was determined by the participants' medical doctors. A short version of the Severe Impairment Battery (SIB-S) was used as a performance-based assessment of low-level cognitive skills,⁴¹ with scores ranging from 0 to 50. The SIB-S is reliable for elderly with MMSE scores below 5.⁴¹

Materials and procedure

Materials

Screening instruments

The 6-minute walk test (6MWT)³⁸ was used to measure aerobic fitness, determined by the distance walked in meters. The MMSE³⁷ was used to determine global cognition. Scores range from 0 to 30, with a score of 23 or lower indicating dementia.

ADL

ADL was assessed with the Care Dependency Scale (CDS)⁴² and the E-ADL test.⁴³ The CDS consists of 15 items concerning the level of independence. Scores ranged from 15 to 75, with higher scores representing a higher level of independence. The CDS is completed by the participants' first responsible caregiver in <5 minutes. The CDS is reliable (Cronbach's alpha 0.97; inter-rater reliability 0.51–0.71)^{42,44} and has a strong hierarchical scale (H -coefficient 0.75).⁴² The E-ADL is a performance test in which residents are asked to perform five basic ADL tasks. Scores range from 0 to 30, with higher scores representing better ADL performance. The E-ADL is administered by trained neuropsychology students who were blind to the intervention, and takes less than 10 minutes to complete. The E-ADL has a high validity and a good reliability (Cronbach's alpha 0.77; test-retest reliability 0.73).⁴³ An "ADL" domain was created, which is the sum of the z -scores of the CDS and E-ADL.

QoL

QoL was assessed with the Qualidem,^{45,46} consisting of 37 items rated on a four-point rating scale, ranging from 0 (never) to 3 (often). The questionnaire consists of nine

subscales: 1) care relationship (range 0–21), 2) positive affect (range 0–18), 3) negative affect (range 0–9), 4) restless tense behavior (range 0–9), 5) positive self-image (range 0–9), 6) social relations (range 0–18), 7) social isolation (range 0–9), 8) feeling at home (range 0–12), and 9) having something to do (range 0–6). For each subscale, a higher score represents a better QoL. The overall QoL score is the sum of the z -scores of the nine subscales. The Qualidem is completed by the participants' first responsible caregiver in ~10 minutes. The Qualidem is sufficiently reliable (Cronbach's alpha 0.59–0.89; inter-rater reliability 0.47–0.79),^{45,47} and most subscales show moderate to strong scalability, with the exception of social isolation which shows weak scalability (Loevinger's coefficient $H < 0.4$).⁴⁷

Procedure

Physiotherapists provided functional mobility assessments of all the residents using the Arjo Mobility Gallery.⁴⁸ Only residents with mobility levels A or B (able to walk and perform ADLs independently, with or without some assistance) were included (see inclusion and exclusion criteria). Accordingly, geriatricians gave advice about the medical and physical capabilities of the residents. After written informed consent was granted, participants were screened for inclusion and randomized to the exercise or control group. Outcome variables were measured at baseline, and after 3 and 6 months.

Interventions

ADL training

In this 6-month individually based intervention, nursing staff were asked to stimulate movement during daily care tasks by encouraging residents to perform as much of their self-care as independently as possible throughout the day. Examples are encouraging a resident to participate in bathing or dressing, or having a resident set the table (see Table 1 for an example of an individually based health care plan). Nursing staff could provide verbal cues to assist the resident. By encouraging independence during daily (care) tasks, it was possible to focus on improving specific ADL functions, and to stimulate movement throughout the whole day. For each ward per ADL location, ambassadors (consisting of one physio- or occupational therapist and two nursing staff) were appointed to receive three 3-hour educational sessions by qualified physio- and occupational therapists. Consequently, ambassadors were responsible for sharing their knowledge about ADL stimulation with the other nursing staff. The individual nature of the intervention allowed for variance in training between participants based on their capabilities and limitations. Individually based goals, plans, capabilities, and

Table 1 Example of an individualized health care plan

Domain	Example from a participant who could walk independently
Living conditions	Client likes to help with household tasks and is stimulated to help as much as possible. Client tidies up her apartment herself, but her family does the laundry. Sometimes client wants to wash her own clothes; if this is the case, stimulate her to do so. She has laundry detergent in her room. Her bedsheets are washed weekly by the service agency, but client is encouraged to change her bed herself. Client can independently prepare breakfast and is stimulated to get the newspaper in the morning.
Participation	Client likes to go outside to walk. Stimulate client to participate in day activities. Involve client in household tasks such as preparing meals, setting and clearing the table, and folding napkins. Client takes care of groceries independently. Client likes to be social, but needs to be stimulated to do so.
Mental well-being and autonomy	Client has some problems with getting out of bed at night, sometimes resulting in bedwetting. This makes client anxious and restless. Assist client at night with going to the toilet between 01:00 am and 02:00 am and between 05:00 am and 06:00 am in the morning.
Physical well-being and health	Client is able to do a lot independently, sometimes with help of verbal cues. Remind client to brush her teeth, including the denture. Client can wash herself independently, but remind her to wash her face and arms. Assist in choosing clothes, client can dress herself. Make sure her clothes are clean. Client needs help with her stockings. Client takes a shower every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday. Help client wash her hair on Tuesdays. The care supervises the medication intake.

activities were reported in four domains of the health care plan: 1) living conditions, 2) participation, 3) mental well-being and autonomy, and 4) physical well-being and health (Table 1). Participants in the control locations received care-as-usual and completed all outcome measures at the same time as the intervention group.

Exercise training

The 6-month multicomponent exercise intervention consisted of strength and aerobic exercises, with a frequency of three times per week, for 30–45 minutes per session. Sessions were alternated weekly, in which one week consisted of two strength sessions and one aerobic session, followed by a week of two aerobic sessions and one strength session. Strength exercises focused on lower extremities (eg, squats, calf raises), upper extremities (eg, chest press, biceps/triceps curl), and the torso (eg, seated back extension, chair crunch). Exercises were performed in three sets of eight repetitions, which could be increased to 10–12 or 15 repetitions only after correct and pain-free execution. Additional increase in intensity could be achieved by adding weights. The aerobic training consisted of outdoor walking sessions. Residents were assigned to either a short walking route (500 m) or a long route (1 km), based on their performance on the 6MWT. The aerobic sessions had a moderate to intensive intensity. The NH provided qualified movement teachers who guided the small-scale strength and aerobic exercise groups (4–6 residents). Nursing staff were asked to drink tea with the control group three times per week to control for the social aspect of the exercise intervention.

Compliance to the intervention

Twenty-three ambassadors from five ADL locations were asked to fill out a monthly online questionnaire to determine

compliance to the ADL intervention. Attendance to the exercise intervention, and reasons for absence, were reported weekly for each participant.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS 21.0. Differences between groups in demographic characteristics and outcome variables at baseline were analyzed using one way independent ANOVA and Pearson's chi-square tests. Analyses were performed using a modified intention-to-treat approach including all participants with at least one post-baseline assessment. Multilevel analyses were performed using a three-level model (observations [level 1] nested within participants [level 2] nested within NHs [level 3]). An advantage of multilevel analysis is that it is flexible in handling missing data.⁴⁹ Data were analyzed using two models: the first model examined the overall intervention effects, independent of time, while the second model examined the difference in intervention effects over time. The ADL group (PADL and SADL) was compared to the care-as-usual control group (PCO and SCO) to examine the effect of ADL training. The exercise group (PADL and PCO) was compared to the social activity control group (SADL and SCO) to examine the effect of exercise. The combined ADL and exercise group (PADL) was compared to the group receiving no movement stimulation (SCO) to examine the effect of a combined ADL and exercise intervention. Data were analyzed using a crude model (adjusted for baseline performance) and an adjusted model (adjusted for baseline performance, age, and gender). Statistical significance was determined as $p < 0.05$. For the Qualidem scales, a Bonferroni correction was used to correct for alpha inflation ($p < 0.005$ [0.05/10]). Regression coefficients were reported, representing an overall intervention

effect for model 1 (group estimate), and the intervention effect at different time points for model 2 (group-by-time estimate). Per protocol analyses were performed including only participants who attended at least 75% of the exercise sessions.

Power analysis

With a power of 80% and an alpha of 0.05, it is possible to detect a change of 0.48 SDs in the outcome variable with a comparison between two groups with 120 participants.

Results

Comparisons at baseline

We intended to include 120 participants from the 350 residents living at NH “tanteLouise”. We were able to include 87 participants due to inclusion and exclusion criteria, and because some participants expressed unwillingness to participate. The demographics of the participants are listed in Table 2. At baseline, the PCO group walked longer distances than the SCO group ($p = 0.019$) and the PADL group ($p = 0.002$). No significant differences were found between groups on baseline ADL and QoL (all p 's > 0.05, Table 3). The 22 participants who dropped out were significantly older (88 vs 85; $p = 0.05$) and had a higher GDS (5.63 vs 5.19; $p < 0.05$) than the participants who completed the study. Although participants with a MMSE between 2 and 5 had a lower average SIB score than participants with a MMSE between 6 and 23 (24.6 vs 42.0),

the mean SIB scores indicated that all participants were capable of following instructions.

Compliance to the intervention

Exercise

Of the 36 strength and 36 aerobic training sessions, participants attended an average of 20 strength (56%) and 19 aerobic (54%) sessions. The 16 participants who attended more than 75% of the intervention, attended an average of 30 strength (83%) and 29 aerobic sessions (81%). Main reasons for non-compliance were influenza, norovirus, lack of motivation, overlapping activities, and bank holidays.

ADL

Table 4 presents a summary of the questionnaires. The total response rate was 76%. Sixty-nine percent of the time, nursing staff succeeded in not taking over care tasks which residents could perform independently. The extent to which staff succeeded in stimulating residents to perform more ADLs independently was 66%. The extent to which ambassadors motivated other staff to stimulate residents was 70%. Reasons for non-compliance were that nursing staff forgot to stimulate ADL (6%), had a high work pressure (14%), or thought it was faster to do it themselves (9%). Other reasons were fatigue (54%), unwillingness (45%), or lack of understanding (14%) of the resident. To a lesser extent, ambassadors indicated that ADL was not stimulated at all times because staff had too little knowledge regarding the

Table 2 Mean and SD of demographic characteristics of participants at baseline (N = 87)

Characteristics	PADL (n = 22)	SADL (n = 21)	PCO (n = 22)	SCO (n = 22)
Age (years), mean (SD)	86.95 (7.21)	86.05 (5.86)	85.14 (4.64)	84.73 (4.55)
Age, range	75–100	71–95	75–93	75–94
Gender (female), n (%)	14 (63.4%)	19 (90.5%)	17 (77.3%)	17 (77.3%)
Education				
Low (1–3)	8 (36.4%)	9 (42.9%)	8 (36.4%)	3 (13.6%)
Medium (4–5)	12 (54.5%)	9 (42.9%)	10 (45.5%)	11 (50%)
High (6–7)	2 (9.1%)	2 (9.5%)	1 (4.5%)	3 (13.6%)
GDS, mean (SD)	5.05 (0.80)	5.19 (0.84)	5.40 (0.82)	5.55 (0.83)
GDS, range	3–6	4–6	3–6	3–6
SIB-S, mean (SD)	42.55 (6.63)	40.90 (5.97)	37.82 (9.96)	38.55 (9.27)
MMSE, mean (SD)	13.55 (5.61)	13.19 (3.67)	12.14 (6.43)	10.23 (5.67)
6MWT, mean (SD)*	176.71 (72.24)	207.34 (71.72)	253.12 (65.67)	191.55 (58.36)
Diagnosis, n (%)				
Alzheimer's disease (AD)	6 (27.3%)	6 (28.6%)	14 (63.6%)	8 (36.4%)
Vascular dementia (VD)	3 (13.6%)	5 (23.8%)	1 (4.5%)	3 (13.6%)
Mixed, VD and AD	3 (13.6%)	1 (4.8%)	1 (4.5%)	1 (4.5%)
Other/unknown	10 (45.5%)	9 (42.9%)	6 (27.3%)	9 (40.9%)

Note: * $p < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination; 6MWT, 6-minute walk test; GDS, Global Deterioration Scale; ADL, activities of daily living; PADL, physical activity and ADL; SADL, social activity and ADL; PCO, physical activity and control; SCO, social activity and control; SIB-S, Severe Impairment Battery short version.

Table 3 Mean and SD of ADL and QoL ratings at baseline, and 3 and 6 months follow-up (N = 87)

Outcome measures	PADL			SADL			PCO			SCO		
	T0 n = 22 M (SD)	T1 n = 21 M (SD)	T2 n = 18 M (SD)	T0 n = 21 M (SD)	T1 n = 19 M (SD)	T2 n = 18 M (SD)	T0 n = 22 M (SD)	T1 n = 18 M (SD)	T2 n = 16 M (SD)	T0 n = 22 M (SD)	T1 n = 19 M (SD)	T2 n = 16 M (SD)
ADL ^{ab}	-0.1 (1.8)	0.6 (1.8)	0.1 (1.7)	0.3 (1.5)	0.6 (1.6)	0.2 (1.6)	0.0 (1.7)	-0.5 (1.9)	-0.3 (1.5)	-0.1 (1.6)	-0.2 (1.7)	-0.1 (1.9)
Qualidem ^c												
Care relationship	13.6 (4.1)	14.8 (3.8)	15.6 (4.8)	16.3 (3.5)	16.5 (4.0)	17.8 (3.7)	15.5 (3.6)	14.3 (4.1)	14.1 (4.4)	15.7 (4.6)	14.8 (5.1)	15.1 (3.9)
Positive affect	14.9 (3.5)	14.3 (3.4)	14.6 (3.5)	16.4 (2.3)	16.0 (2.6)	15.8 (2.4)	14.7 (2.6)	13.6 (2.9)	13.6 (3.6)	14.1 (3.8)	14.3 (3.9)	14.9 (3.1)
Negative affect	5.7 (1.9)	4.9 (2.2)	6.0 (2.1)	5.6 (1.9)	5.9 (1.8)	6.3 (2.4)	5.7 (2.3)	5.7 (2.0)	5.4 (2.2)	5.9 (2.4)	5.6 (2.4)	5.4 (2.2)
Restless tense behavior	4.7 (2.4)	4.4 (2.8)	5.4 (2.6)	5.2 (2.1)	5.1 (2.5)	6.2 (2.7)	4.5 (2.9)	4.3 (2.7)	5.2 (3.0)	4.7 (2.1)	4.3 (2.9)	5.3 (1.9)
Positive self-image	5.8 (2.2)	6.6 (2.0)	7.1 (1.7)	7.4 (1.5)	7.3 (1.6)	7.6 (2.1)	6.4 (2.2)	7.1 (1.9)	6.1 (2.4)	6.9 (1.9)	6.9 (1.9)	6.0 (2.5)
Social relations	13.0 (3.2)	12.6 (2.4)	13.1 (2.5)	14.2 (3.2)	13.9 (4.0)	13.9 (3.7)	13.0 (3.7)	11.6 (4.3)	11.8 (4.5)	11.8 (3.9)	12.3 (4.2)	13.7 (3.2)
Social isolation	6.3 (1.9)	6.9 (1.5)	6.9 (1.8)	7.1 (1.2)	7.5 (1.8)	7.0 (1.9)	6.3 (2.3)	6.2 (1.9)	5.9 (2.2)	6.5 (1.7)	6.2 (2.4)	6.1 (1.8)
Feeling at home	8.4 (2.9)	9.1 (2.8)	9.9 (2.3)	9.7 (1.9)	10.2 (1.5)	10.1 (2.7)	8.7 (2.6)	7.8 (3.0)	7.7 (3.5)	8.8 (2.8)	8.7 (2.8)	8.1 (2.9)
Having something to do	3.3 (1.8)	2.9 (1.8)	3.1 (1.8)	3.8 (1.9)	3.7 (2.1)	3.3 (2.1)	3.4 (1.9)	3.2 (1.9)	3.1 (2.0)	3.0 (1.7)	3.1 (1.9)	3.5 (1.6)
Overall QoL ^a	-1.3 (5.8)	-0.7 (4.9)	0.6 (4.5)	2.4 (3.6)	2.8 (4.8)	2.6 (5.9)	-0.4 (6.6)	-1.3 (5.5)	-2.6 (6.0)	-0.6 (4.9)	-0.7 (5.7)	-0.9 (4.9)

Notes: z-scores; ^ahigh rating indicates better independence in ADL; ^bhigh rating indicates better QoL.

Abbreviations: T0, baseline; T1, 3 months; T2, 6 months; ADL, activities of daily living; PADL, physical activity and ADL; SADL, social activity and ADL; PCO, physical activity and control; SCO, social activity and control; QoL, quality of life.

importance of stimulation (5.5%) or had too little guidance on how to stimulate ADL (5.5%).

Intention-to-treat analysis

Effect of ADL training

Crude and adjusted multilevel models providing overall intervention effects are presented in Table 5. There was a significant main effect of ADL training on the QoL domain feeling at home ($p = 0.002$), indicating that on average over time, the ADL group (PADL and SADL) scored significantly higher than the care-as-usual group (PCO and SCO). In addition, there was a significant main effect on overall QoL ($p = 0.02$) and care relationship ($p = 0.009$) which disappeared after adjusting for alpha inflation. Table 6 shows the effect of the intervention after 3 and 6 months. Significant group-by-time interactions were found for QoL following the ADL training. Specifically, after 6 months, the ADL group scored significantly higher than the care-as-usual group on care relationship ($p = 0.004$) adjusted for baseline scores, and overall QoL ($p = 0.004$), positive self-image ($p = 0.002$), and feeling at home ($p = 0.001$) adjusted for baseline scores, age, and gender. There was no significant main effect or group-by-time effect of ADL training on ADL performance. However, we did observe a maintenance in ADL performance in the ADL group, compared to a decline in the care-as-usual group. This difference was not significant.

Effect of exercise training

No significant main effects were found on QoL and ADL performance following the exercise training compared to the control group (PCO and PADL vs SADL and SCO; Table 5). No significant group-by-time interactions were found in QoL or ADL performance (Table 6).

Effect of a combined ADL and exercise training

No significant main effects were found on QoL and ADL performance following the combined ADL and exercise intervention (PADL vs SCO; Table 5). After 6 months, the PADL group scored significantly higher than SCO on positive self-image ($p = 0.007$) and feeling at home ($p = 0.02$), adjusted for baseline performance. However, these group-by-time interactions were no longer significant after adjusting for alpha inflation (Table 6).

Per protocol analysis

Subgroup analyses were performed including only participants who attended at least 75% of the exercise sessions ($n = 16$ [36%]) to examine the effect of the exercise

Table 4 Monthly results of compliance to the ADL intervention

Research question	T1 M (%)	T2 M (%)	T3 M (%)	T4 M (%)	T5 M (%)	T6 M (%)
To what extent did you manage to stimulate the participants to perform more ADL activities independently? (scale 0–100)	58.3	60	68	67	81	68
To what extent did you succeed in motivating other staff members to stimulate residents to perform ADL activities independently? (scale 0–100)	52	66	74	72	87	74
To what extent did you take over care tasks that residents were able to perform independently? (scale 0–100)	29	37	26	29	37	28

Abbreviations: T, time in months; ADL, activities of daily living; M, mean.

intervention. No significant differences were observed between the exercise group (PADL and PCO) compared to the control group (SADL and SCO) regarding QoL and ADL performance (all p 's > 0.05).

Discussion

The present study examined the effect of ADL training, exercise, and a combined ADL and exercise training on QoL and ADL performance in NH residents with dementia. We found clinically relevant results of the ADL intervention, as we

demonstrate that a 6-month ADL training positively affects overall QoL and multiple aspects of QoL, including positive self-image, care relationship, and feeling at home, when compared with care-as-usual. The improvements in self-image suggest that residents who received ADL training show less signs of worthlessness,⁵ a feeling frequently experienced in elderly with dementia.⁵⁰ The daily limitations which NH residents with dementia face can negatively impact their self-image and QoL, highlighting the relevance of maintaining a positive self-image.⁵¹ Improvements in care relationship

Table 5 Results of multilevel analyses regarding the effect of ADL training, exercise training, and the combined training (PADL) on QoL and ADL performance

Outcome measures	Model	ADL vs control ^a n = 44/43		Exercise vs control ^b n = 43/44		PADL vs SCO n = 22/22	
		Beta (95% CI)	p-value	Beta (95% CI)	p-value	Beta (95% CI)	p-value
ADL	Cru	0.4 (–0.2, 0.9)	0.16	–0.3 (–0.8, 0.2)	0.24	0.1 (–0.7, 0.8)	0.90
	Adj	0.4 (–0.1, 0.9)	0.13	–0.5 (–0.9, 0.1)	0.09	–0.0 (–0.8, 0.7)	0.90
Qualidem							
	Care relationship						
Care relationship	Cru	2.0 (0.5, 3.5)	0.009*	–0.2 (–1.8, 1.3)	0.76	1.8 (–0.4, 3.9)	0.11
	Adj	2.0 (0.5, 3.6)	0.01*	–0.2 (–1.8, 1.5)	0.86	1.8 (–0.4, 4.1)	0.11
Positive affect	Cru	0.5 (–0.6, 1.7)	0.34	–0.6 (–1.7, 0.5)	0.26	–0.1 (–1.6, 1.4)	0.92
	Adj	0.7 (–0.5, 1.8)	0.24	–0.4 (–1.5, 0.8)	0.51	0.3 (–1.3, 1.8)	0.73
Negative affect	Cru	0.3 (–0.4, 1.1)	0.39	–0.3 (–1.1, 0.5)	0.47	0.1 (–0.9, 1.2)	0.88
	Adj	0.4 (–0.4, 1.1)	0.34	–0.5 (–1.2, 0.3)	0.21	–0.1 (–1.2, 0.9)	0.83
Restless tense behavior	Cru	0.2 (–1.2, 1.6)	0.81	–0.2 (–1.1, 0.7)	0.65	0.2 (–1.1, 1.4)	0.81
	Adj	0.2 (–1.2, 1.6)	0.73	–0.2 (–1.1, 0.7)	0.64	0.2 (–1.1, 1.5)	0.76
Positive self-image	Cru	0.6 (–0.1, 1.2)	0.09	0.3 (–0.4, 0.9)	0.39	0.9 (–0.1, 1.8)	0.08
	Adj	0.6 (–0.1, 1.3)	0.08	0.2 (–0.5, 0.9)	0.61	0.8 (–0.2, 1.7)	0.12
Social relations	Cru	0.3 (–0.9, 1.5)	0.63	–0.6 (–1.8, 0.6)	0.30	–0.4 (–2.0, 1.3)	0.68
	Adj	0.4 (–0.8, 1.7)	0.51	–0.5 (–1.7, 0.8)	0.44	–0.1 (–1.8, 1.6)	0.93
Social isolation	Cru	0.7 (–0.6, 2.0)	0.25	0.0 (–0.7, 0.7)	0.97	0.9 (–0.2, 2.0)	0.10
	Adj	0.8 (–0.6, 2.1)	0.23	0.1 (–0.6, 0.8)	0.79	1.1 (–0.1, 2.2)	0.07
Feeling at home	Cru	1.7 (0.7, 2.7)	0.002**	–0.5 (–1.4, 0.5)	0.33	1.3 (–0.2, 2.7)	0.08
	Adj	1.7 (0.7, 2.7)	0.002**	–0.5 (–1.5, 0.5)	0.31	1.2 (–0.3, 2.7)	0.11
Having something to do	Cru	–0.3 (–0.9, 0.3)	0.26	–0.1 (–0.7, 0.5)	0.82	–0.4 (–1.2, 0.5)	0.36
	Adj	–0.3 (–0.9, 0.3)	0.33	–0.0 (–0.6, 0.6)	0.99	–0.2 (–1.2, 0.6)	0.51
Overall QoL	Cru	2.2 (0.3, 4.1)	0.02*	–0.7 (–2.6, 1.2)	0.45	1.6 (–1.1, 4.3)	0.23
	Adj	2.4 (0.5, 4.4)	0.02*	–0.5 (–2.5, 1.4)	0.59	1.9 (–0.9, 4.7)	0.17

Notes: ^aControl group, care-as-usual; ^bcontrol group, social activity group; * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.005. Cru: adjusted for baseline scores; Adj: adjusted for baseline scores, gender, and age.

Abbreviations: ADL, activities of daily living; QoL, quality of life; PADL, physical activity and ADL; SCO, social activity and control.

Table 6 Effect of ADL training, exercise training, and the combined training (PADL) on QoL and ADL at different time points

Outcome measures	Model	ADL vs control ^a						Exercise vs control ^b						PADL vs SCO					
		T1		T2		T2		T1		T2		T1		T2		T1		T2	
		n = 40/36	Beta (95% CI)	p-value	n = 33/32	Beta (95% CI)	p-value	n = 39/37	Beta (95% CI)	p-value	n = 32/33	Beta (95% CI)	p-value	n = 21/18	Beta (95% CI)	p-value	n = 16/16	Beta (95% CI)	p-value
ADL	Cru	0.4 (-0.2, 0.9)	0.17	0.4 (-0.2, 0.9)	0.24	-0.3 (-0.9, 0.2)	0.27	-0.3 (-0.9, 0.3)	0.31	0.1 (-0.7, 0.8)	0.86	0.0 (-0.8, 0.8)	0.96	0.4 (-0.1, 0.9)	0.14	-0.4 (-1.0, 0.2)	0.14	-0.0 (-0.8, 0.8)	0.95
	Adj	0.4 (-0.1, 0.9)	0.14	0.4 (-0.2, 0.9)	0.21	-0.5 (-1.0, 0.1)	0.10	-0.4 (-1.0, 0.2)	0.14	-0.0 (-0.8, 0.8)	0.95	-0.1 (-0.9, 0.8)	0.87						
Qualidem	Cru	1.5 (-0.2, 3.2)	0.08	2.6 (0.8, 4.4)	0.004**	0.0 (-1.8, 1.8)	0.99	-0.5 (-2.4, 1.3)	0.57	1.5 (-0.9, 3.9)	0.22	2.1 (-0.5, 4.6)	0.11						
Care relationship	Adj	1.5 (-0.2, 3.2)	0.09	2.6 (0.8, 4.4)	0.005*	0.1 (-1.8, 1.9)	0.95	-0.5 (-2.4, 1.4)	0.63	1.6 (-0.9, 4.1)	0.21	2.2 (-0.5, 4.8)	0.11						
Positive affect	Cru	0.6 (-0.7, 1.9)	0.36	0.4 (-0.9, 1.9)	0.54	-0.6 (-1.9, 0.8)	0.40	-0.7 (-2.1, 0.7)	0.31	0.1 (-1.8, 1.9)	0.95	-0.3 (-2.3, 1.7)	0.78						
	Adj	0.7 (-0.6, 2.0)	0.29	0.6 (-0.8, 2.0)	0.41	-0.3 (-1.7, 1.0)	0.63	-0.5 (-1.9, 1.0)	0.53	0.4 (-1.5, 2.2)	0.69	0.1 (-1.9, 2.1)	0.91						
Negative affect	Cru	-0.2 (-1.1, 0.7)	0.70	0.9 (-0.0, 1.9)	0.05*	-0.5 (-1.4, 0.4)	0.24	0.0 (-0.9, 1.0)	0.96	-0.6 (-1.9, 0.6)	0.31	1.0 (-0.3, 2.3)	0.14						
	Adj	-0.1 (-1.0, 0.7)	0.75	1.0 (0.0, 1.9)	0.04*	-0.7 (-1.6, 0.2)	0.12	-0.2 (-1.2, 0.7)	0.67	-0.8 (-2.0, 0.4)	0.20	0.8 (-0.6, 2.1)	0.26						
Restless tense behavior	Cru	0.0 (-1.4, 1.5)	0.95	0.3 (-1.3, 1.8)	0.73	-0.2 (-1.3, 0.9)	0.68	-0.2 (-1.3, 1.0)	0.79	-0.0 (-1.5, 1.5)	0.99	0.3 (-1.3, 1.9)	0.69						
	Adj	0.1 (-1.4, 1.6)	0.90	0.3 (-1.2, 1.9)	0.67	-0.2 (-1.3, 0.9)	0.68	-0.2 (-1.3, 1.0)	0.77	0.0 (-1.5, 1.6)	0.96	0.4 (-1.3, 2.0)	0.66						
Positive self-image	Cru	-0.1 (-0.9, 0.7)	0.82	1.4 (0.5, 2.2)	0.002**	0.3 (-0.6, 1.1)	0.54	0.3 (-0.6, 1.2)	0.46	0.2 (-1.0, 1.3)	0.77	1.7 (0.5, 2.9)	0.007*						
	Adj	-0.1 (-0.9, 0.7)	0.88	1.4 (0.6, 2.3)	0.002**	0.2 (-0.7, 1.0)	0.71	0.2 (-0.7, 1.1)	0.65	0.1 (-1.0, 1.3)	0.84	1.6 (0.4, 2.9)	0.01*						
Social relations	Cru	0.6 (-0.8, 1.9)	0.42	-0.0 (-1.5, 1.4)	0.96	-0.4 (-1.8, 0.9)	0.52	-0.9 (-2.3, 0.5)	0.23	0.1 (-1.7, 1.9)	0.91	-0.9 (-2.9, 1.0)	0.35						
	Adj	0.7 (-0.7, 2.0)	0.35	0.1 (-1.4, 1.5)	0.90	-0.3 (-1.7, 1.1)	0.67	-0.7 (-2.1, 0.7)	0.33	0.3 (-1.6, 2.2)	0.72	-0.7 (-2.7, 1.4)	0.53						
Social isolation	Cru	0.7 (-0.6, 2.0)	0.26	0.7 (-0.6, 2.0)	0.27	-0.1 (-0.9, 0.7)	0.78	0.2 (-0.6, 1.0)	0.68	0.8 (-0.4, 1.9)	0.18	1.1 (-0.1, 2.3)	0.08						
	Adj	0.8 (-0.6, 2.1)	0.23	0.8 (-0.6, 2.1)	0.24	-0.0 (-0.8, 0.8)	0.95	0.3 (-0.6, 1.1)	0.55	0.9 (-0.3, 2.1)	0.13	1.2 (-0.0, 2.5)	0.06						
Feeling at home	Cru	1.3 (0.1, 2.5)	0.03*	2.1 (0.9, 3.4)	0.001**	-0.9 (-2.0, 0.3)	0.13	0.1 (-1.2, 1.4)	0.89	0.6 (-1.1, 2.2)	0.51	2.1 (0.4, 3.9)	0.02*						
	Adj	1.3 (0.1, 2.5)	0.03*	2.1 (0.9, 3.4)	0.001**	-0.9 (-2.1, 0.3)	0.13	-0.1 (-1.4, 1.3)	0.93	0.5 (-1.2, 2.2)	0.56	2.1 (0.2, 3.9)	0.03*						
Having something to do	Cru	-0.2 (-0.9, 0.5)	0.59	-0.5 (-1.3, 0.2)	0.16	-0.1 (-0.8, 0.6)	0.77	-0.0 (-0.8, 0.7)	0.93	-0.3 (-1.2, 0.7)	0.59	-0.6 (-1.6, 0.5)	0.29						
	Adj	-0.2 (-0.9, 0.5)	0.65	-0.5 (-1.2, 0.3)	0.21	-0.0 (-0.7, 0.7)	0.93	-0.0 (-0.7, 0.8)	0.91	-0.2 (-1.2, 0.8)	0.73	-0.4 (-1.5, 0.6)	0.41						
Overall QoL	Cru	1.5 (-0.6, 3.6)	0.16	3.1 (0.8, 5.3)	0.007*	-1.0 (-3.1, 1.1)	0.35	-0.4 (-2.6, 1.8)	0.73	0.7 (-2.2, 3.7)	0.63	2.8 (-0.4, 5.9)	0.08						
	Adj	1.7 (-0.4, 3.8)	0.11	3.3 (1.1, 5.5)	0.004**	-0.8 (-2.9, 1.3)	0.46	-0.2 (-2.4, 2.0)	0.86	1.0 (-1.9, 4.0)	0.50	3.1 (-0.1, 6.3)	0.06						

Notes: ^aControl group, care-as-usual; ^bcontrol group, social activity group. **p* < 0.05, ***p* < 0.005. Cru: adjusted for baseline scores; Adj: adjusted for baseline scores, gender, and age.
Abbreviations: T1, 3 months; T2, 6 months; ADL, activities of daily living; PADL, physical activity and ADL; SCO, social activity and control; QoL, quality of life.

(eg, manifested by residents being more prone to accept help) and feeling at home are crucial for a successful adaptation to the NH and the well-being of a resident.⁵² In order to improve care relationship, staff must provide residents with more control, autonomy, and trust.^{53,54} Having an adequate care relationship is an important factor that influences residents' sense of feeling at home, and an inadequate care relationship may result in aggressive or uncooperative behavior.⁵³ Moreover, performing familiar activities from one's previous home-life (eg, domestic chores) is found to positively influence feeling at home.⁵³ It is possible that the ADL training improved care relationship by providing the resident with control, autonomy, and extra attention throughout the day. Consequently, improvements in care relationship, in combination with the focus of the ADL training on stimulating participation in domestic chores and self-care, may have played a role in the improved sense of feeling at home.

Improvements in QoL may also be related to ADL performance, which is a key determinant of QoL.¹⁰ Although no effects were found of ADL training on ADL performance, we did observe a trend that showed a maintenance in ADL performance in the ADL group, and a decline in the care-as-usual group. Although these differences were not significant, maintenance in ADL is considered a positive finding, as NH residents with dementia typically experience a decline in ADL performance over a 6-month period.⁵⁵

The second movement intervention, multicomponent exercise, did not benefit QoL or ADL performance, contrary to our expectations. Although exercise shows promising effects on QoL in healthy elderly,⁵⁶ lack of benefits regarding QoL in our study is in line with previous studies conducted in the NH population.^{34,57} We particularly expected multicomponent exercise training to benefit QoL by improving or maintaining independent functioning.^{11,14,15,28,30,58} Previous studies frequently report improvements in lower extremity skills (eg, transfers and walking stairs) following multicomponent exercise interventions.^{15,30} However, we did not find benefits of a multicomponent exercise intervention on ADL performance. Perhaps no improvements were found in ADL because the exercise training focused more on lower extremity skills, while the ADL instruments focused more on upper extremity skills (eg, cutting bread or washing hands). Only two items of the ADL instruments in the present study measured lower extremity skills (eg, mobility and posture). Another explanation may be the lower adherence to the intervention (55%) compared to similar studies (>75%),^{11,14,15,59} as adherence to the intervention is found to be an important predictor of change in ADL.³⁰ Reasons for low adherence were infections, overlapping activities (eg, music programs),

and bank holidays, which may be more common in longer interventions.³⁰ Nonetheless, per protocol analyses of participants who attended at least 75% of the sessions also did not show benefits of exercise. Perhaps a higher intervention frequency is required to achieve improvements in ADL, as previous studies found improvements after 120 minutes of aerobic and strength exercises per week, independent of the duration of the intervention (12 weeks to 12 months).^{15,30,59}

The third movement intervention, combined ADL and exercise training, did not benefit QoL or ADL performance any more than ADL or exercise training alone. This could indicate that only ADL training is beneficial for NH residents with dementia. However, the study may also be underpowered to detect differences between these smaller subgroups.

Strengths and limitations

The strengths of this study include the use of outcome measures specifically designed for elderly with dementia. In addition, the Qualidem is the only dementia-specific QoL instrument that considers care relationship and feeling at home in the NH, which are important indicators for a successful adaptation to the NH.⁶⁰ Furthermore, this study has a randomized design, which is a frequently reported limitation in previous studies that include NH residents with dementia.³⁴

Some limitations should be considered. First, it was not possible to blind the nursing staff who completed the CDS and Qualidem, potentially leading to observer bias. Second, assessment of QoL should consider the multidimensionality of QoL. The subjective (emotional well-being), objective (social, economic, and environmental), and functional (goal-related values) components of QoL make it a difficult concept to measure.^{34,61} The Qualidem considers this multidimensionality as it includes aspects of psychological well-being (eg, positive and negative affect) as well as the objective environment (eg, living environment and contact with caregivers). Despite the multidimensionality of the Qualidem, an instrument that combines subjective, objective, and functional components of QoL may provide the most complete indication of dementia-specific QoL.⁶¹

A third limitation is that calculating an overall QoL score might lead to loss of information due to the varying content of the subscales.⁴⁵ Although we applied a Bonferroni correction to correct for alpha inflation, interpreting an overall QoL score should be done with caution.

Fourth, we did not register the amount of physical activity outside the sessions. Differences in activity levels between the groups outside of the sessions may have influenced QoL

or ADL. Last, the overall sample size may have been too small to provide sufficient statistical power to show significant differences. Nevertheless, these findings are of value to the limited number of studies investigating the effect of ADL and exercise interventions in NH residents with dementia.

Conclusion

To our knowledge, this is the first study to combine an ADL and exercise training in NH residents with dementia. We conclude that ADL training is beneficial for overall QoL and multiple aspects of QoL. The exercise training was not effective in improving QoL or ADL performance. There were no additional benefits of a combined ADL and exercise intervention, suggesting that ADL training alone is enough to improve QoL. These findings are clinically relevant, since this trial indicates that QoL of NH residents with dementia can be improved in daily clinical practice. Ensuring QoL is a major goal of dementia care,⁴ however, the amount of research in this area is limited due to the methodological challenges of measuring QoL, such as heterogeneity in outcome measures (proxy vs self-report).³⁴ Therefore, our study adds to the limited knowledge regarding the effect of ADL and exercise training on QoL and ADL performance. The effectiveness of an ADL intervention in the NH could lead to improved care for NH residents with dementia. Further large-scale studies are required to draw more firm conclusions.

Data sharing statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available from Stichting tanteLouise, but restrictions apply to the availability of these data, which were used under license for the current study, and so are not publicly available. Data are available from the authors upon reasonable request and with permission of Stichting tanteLouise.

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Author contributions

MH conducted the study, supervised data collection, performed the data analysis and interpretation, and writing of the manuscript. IMN designed and conducted the study, supervised data collection, and contributed to the data analysis and writing of the manuscript. KTD advised in designing and conducting the study, contributed to data collection, and

critically revised the manuscript. EJAS advised in designing the study, contributed to interpretation of data, and critically revised the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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