Effectiveness of water-based Liuzijue exercise on respiratory muscle strength and peripheral skeletal muscle function in patients with COPD

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Objectives: The purpose of this study was to quantitatively assess the effects of water-based Liuzijue exercise on patients with COPD and compare it with land-based Liuzijue exercise.

Materials and methods: Participants were randomly allocated to one of three groups: the water-based Liuzijue exercise group (WG), the land-based Liuzijue exercise group (LG), and the control group (CG). CG participants accepted no exercise intervention, while training groups performed Liuzijue exercise according to Health Qigong Liuzijue (People’s Republic of China) in different environments for 60-min sessions twice a week for 3 months.

Results: Of the 50 patients enrolled, 45 (90%) completed the 3-month intervention. The CG showed decreased expiratory muscle strength, extensor and flexor endurance ratio (ER) of the elbow joints and flexor peak torque (PT), total work (TW), and ER of the knee joints (p<0.05). Both training groups showed improved respiratory muscle strength, which differed from the CG (p<0.001). In addition, extensor and flexor TW of the elbow joints in the training groups were increased (p<0.01), and the WG differed from the CG in extensor TW and ER and flexor TW (p<0.01), while the LG differed from the CG in flexor TW and extensor ER (p<0.05). PT, PT/body weight (BW), and TW in the knee joint extensor in the training groups were increased as well (PT and PT/BW: p<0.05, TW: p<0.01), and the WG differed from the CG in terms of knee joint outcomes, while the LG differed from the CG in flexor TW only (p<0.05).

Conclusion: Water-based Liuzijue exercise has beneficial effects on COPD patients’ respiratory muscle strength and peripheral skeletal muscle function, and additional benefits may exist in endurance of upper limbs and strength and endurance of lower limbs when compared with land-based Liuzijue exercise.

Keywords: COPD, Liuzijue exercise, water-based exercise, respiratory muscle strength, isokinetic muscle strength, quantitative assessment

Introduction

COPD, which is characterized by persistent respiratory symptoms and limited airflow, is a preventable and treatable disease.1 As the fourth-leading cause of death in the world, COPD is primarily a lung disease, but it is associated with extrapulmonary manifestations, such as muscle weakness, pulmonary hypertension, anxiety, depression, induced exercise capacity impairment, decreased quality of life, and even death.1,3 Pulmonary rehabilitation is an effective method that can significantly improve the exercise capacity of patients and alleviate the progression of the disease.4,5 Since COPD patients mainly complain of dyspnea, previous research primarily used respiratory training, such as pursed lip breathing and inspiratory muscle training, to increase muscle strength and respiratory muscles endurance to relieve dyspnea.6–8

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However, studies have shown that respiratory training does not improve exercise tolerance (6-min walking distance, 6MWD) or maximal oxygen uptake (VO\textsubscript{max}), although it improves inspiratory muscle function in COPD patients. This may be attributable to the fact that respiratory training cannot improve exertion dyspnea in COPD patients.\textsuperscript{9} However, as the cornerstone of pulmonary rehabilitation, exercise training can significantly improve the exercise capacity and skeletal muscle function of COPD patients.\textsuperscript{10–12} Traditional Chinese exercises, such as Tai Chi, Liuzijue, and Yijinjing, which combine the advantages of respiratory training with skeletal muscle training, can significantly improve the function of respiratory muscles and skeletal muscle, patient exercise capacity, psychological function, and quality of life.\textsuperscript{13–16}

Liuzijue exercise, which is characterized by diaphragmatic breathing and pursed lip breathing, is performed by expiration to produce six different sounds, namely, “\textit{xu}”, “\textit{he}”, “\textit{hu}”, “\textit{si}”, “\textit{chui}”, and “\textit{xi}”, and corresponding limb movements;\textsuperscript{13} this may be a more suitable intervention for COPD patients. In addition, using hydrotherapy as an option for exercise training appears to be popular, as evidenced by an increasing number of publications. Moreover, the safety and accessibility of water-based exercise in COPD patients has been demonstrated.\textsuperscript{17,18} Compared with land-based exercise, different intensities of water-based exercise have a similar or more significant effect on improving exercise tolerance (6MWD and endurance shuttle walk test, ESWT) and quality of life for COPD patients.\textsuperscript{19,20} This may be explained by the properties of water, such as water turbulence and resistance, which can increase muscle work when moving; buoyancy, which can support BW and reduce mechanical impact on the body; water temperature, which can promote blood circulation; water pressure on the chest and abdomen, which can activate respiratory muscles; and water flow, which has an effect on skin receptors.\textsuperscript{21,22} However, it is unclear whether water-based Liuzijue exercise can effectively improve the condition of COPD patients and whether there are additional benefits compared with land-based Liuzijue exercise.

Although there are many studies that have focused on the effects of exercise on dyspnea (Borg score), exercise capacity (6MWD, ESWT, increased shuttle walk test), quality of life, and psychological function,\textsuperscript{13,16,20,23} few studies have focused on the effects of exercise on skeletal muscle function. Hence, the current study was designed to investigate the effects of water-based Liuzijue exercise on upper and lower limb muscle function in COPD patients compared with land-based Liuzijue exercise using a CON-TREX isokinetic dynamometer.

The aim of the study was to investigate the following: 1) the effectiveness of water-based Liuzijue exercise on pulmonary function, respiratory muscle strength, and upper and lower limb muscle strength in COPD patients; and 2) whether there are additional benefits compared with land-based Liuzijue exercise. It was hypothesized that water-based Liuzijue exercise would produce better respiratory muscle function and skeletal muscle function than land-based Liuzijue exercise after 3 months of intervention.

**Materials and methods**

**Study design**

A randomized controlled trial was conducted with concealed allocation and blinded outcome assessment. Eligible patients were randomly assigned to one of three groups: the water-based Liuzijue exercise group (WG), the land-based Liuzijue exercise group (LG), and the control group (CG). Random assignment was achieved by an independent person who drew sealed numbers produced by a computer before the start of the intervention. Due to the characteristics of the interventions, it was not possible to blind the therapist or participants to their allocation, but the participants were blinded to the study hypothesis. Outcome measures were performed at baseline and at the end of the exercise program (3 months). All of the participants gave written informed consent to participate, and the study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Yue-Yang Integrative Medicine Hospital affiliated with Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine (Shanghai, People’s Republic of China).

**Recruitment of patients**

Participants were allocated in a rehabilitation center at Yue-Yang Integrative Medicine Hospital affiliated with Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine between March 2015 and March 2016.

The inclusion criteria were the following: diagnosed with COPD based on the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) guidelines (forced expiratory volume in the first second [FEV\textsubscript{1}]/forced vital capacity [FVC] <0.7);\textsuperscript{24} clinically stable in the past 4 weeks; of either sex and between the age of 40 and 80 years; volunteer to participate; and have not exercised regularly for at least 6 months before the study (at least twice a week). Patients were excluded if they presented with an exacerbation of the disease; with physical comorbidities that prevented them from...
performing exercise; with exercise-limiting cardiovascular or neuromuscular diseases; with restricted physical activity; or they were not suitable for an assessment of muscle strength of the limbs.

Study interventions
All of the subjects continued their prescribed medical treatments. Participants in the CG did not perform any exercise intervention, while the WG and LG attended two 60-min sessions a week of supervised exercise led by the same experienced instructor for 3 months. Before formal intervention, patients were provided with three sessions weekly for 2 weeks to study the actions and the breathing methods of Liuzijue from a specialized instructor. During the study period, the pamphlet of Liuzijue Qigong, video of Liuzijue, and exercise record manual were assigned to patients to study and record exercise. Patients were asked to record their exercise program, including metrics such as time, intensity, frequency, and exercise site. Participants were encouraged to exercise at an intensity of 4–6 on the modified Borg scale for dyspnea and perceived exertion (somewhat strong to strong/very strong). In addition, exercise in water and on land were matched for intensity and duration. Training intensity was measured 3 times during each exercise session, and if the intensity was below 3, the patients were encouraged to increase their intensity through adjustment of their range of motion and posture. All of the patients performed exercise while being monitored by a respiratory physician in order to avoid adverse effects related to exercise training.

Land-based Liuzijue exercise program
The LG participants performed exercise from 9:00 to 10:00 a.m. in the Rehabilitation Center of Yue-Yang Integrative Medicine Hospital. The exercise program consisted of three parts: 1) warm-up, when the trunks and limbs were stretched for 10 min; 2) Liuzijue exercise, when an intact Liuzijue exercise usually took 12–15 min to complete at the usual pace, 40 min Liuzijue exercise was performed by patients; and 3) cool down, when exercise was performed to adjust breathing and relax the muscles for 10 min.

Water-based Liuzijue exercise program
WG participants performed at 1:00–2:00 p.m. in the thermostatic swimming pool of Shanghai University of Sports from June to September 2017. The intervention program was similar to the land-based Liuzijue exercise program, but it was performed in a pool heated to 32°C±2°C. The level of water immersion of standing exercise was self-selected and always between the xiphisternum and clavicles of each participant. Patients were asked to enter the swimming pool 1 h after meals and maintain a quiet and conscious condition. After entering the pool, participants performed adaptive training taught by an instructor to adapt to the water temperature and relax their breathing. In addition, a lifeguard was in attendance during all of the exercise sessions to aid in any unforeseen medical emergencies. The exercise program was similar to that followed by the LG.

Outcome measures
All of the outcomes, including pulmonary function, respiratory muscle strength, and upper and lower limb muscle strength, were measured at baseline and study completion (3 months). The primary outcome measures were respiratory muscle strength and skeletal muscle function. The secondary outcome measure was pulmonary function. All of these data were measured or recorded at baseline and within 7 days of the end of the intervention.

Pulmonary function tests
Pulmonary function was measured using a spirometer (Masterscreen-PFT, Jaeger, Germany) by trained personnel in the pulmonary function room of the Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital affiliated with Tongji University according to the guidelines of the American Thoracic Society. The best of the three readings was documented, with values that varied no more than 5% of the highest value.

Respiratory muscle strength
Respiratory muscle strength was determined according to maximal inspiratory pressure (PImax) and maximal expiratory pressure (PEmax) using a spirometer (Masterscreen-PFT, Jaeger, Germany) by trained personnel in the pulmonary function room of the Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital affiliated with Tongji University according to standard protocols. PImax measurements required patients to inhale to the maximum extent. At the beginning of the test, the patients took several calm breaths, and when the patient exhaled to the level of functional residual volume, the instrument immediately blocked the airway and the patient was asked to complete the inhale duration of 3 s. The stable inhalation pressure readings were recorded, and the measurement was conducted at least 3 times, with the highest result being used for analysis; the interval between two consecutive measurements was at least 1 min. The PEmax measurement process was similar to that of the PImax process to a certain degree.
PEmax measurements required patients to exhale to the maximum extent. At the beginning of the test, the patients took several calm breaths, and when the patient inhaled to the level of total lung volume, the instrument immediately blocked the airway, and the patient was asked to complete the exhale duration of 3 s. The stable exhalation pressure readings were recorded, and the measurement was conducted at least 3 times, with the highest result used for analysis; the interval between two consecutive measurements was at least 1 min. The variation in test values was required to be <20%.

**CON-TREX isokinetic muscle function test**

Isokinetic assessments of muscle function were performed on the CON-TREX isokinetic dynamometer (CON-TREX, Physioned, Germany) by the same experimenter at the Sport and Health Science Exhibition Hall of Shanghai University of Sports according to the manufacturer’s recommendations. The isokinetic muscle strength test evaluates dynamic strength, and reliability was established, with the data output objectively reflecting the functional condition of certain muscle groups. This test evaluates four sets of muscles consisting of upper and lower limb muscle groups (elbow extension, elbow flexion, knee extension, and knee flexion).

Elbow joints: participants sat on the chair of the machine in an upright position, and the advanced upper limb was assessed. To minimize extraneous body movements during muscle contractions, straps were applied across the chest and pelvis. The alignment between the dynamometer rotational axis and the elbow joint rotational axis (humeral lateral condyle) was checked at the beginning of the trial. In addition, the end resistance pad was placed 2–3 cm above the wrist. Then, the patients were asked to perform flexion and extension 2–3 times to determine the range of motion and to become familiar with the test procedure.

Knee joints: participants sat on the chair of the machine in an upright position, and the advanced lower limb was assessed. To minimize extraneous body movements during muscle contractions, straps were applied across the chest, pelvis, and mid-thigh. The alignment between the dynamometer rotational axis and the knee joint rotational axis (knee joint fibula capitulum) was checked at the beginning of the trial. The end resistance pad was placed 2–3 cm above the ankle. Then, the patients were asked to perform flexion and extension 2–3 times to determine the range of motion and to become familiar with the test procedure.

Isokinetic concentric contraction mode was used, and performed at two angular velocities: 60°/s and 180°/s. At the angular velocity of 60°/s, patients were asked to perform maximal flexion and extension 5 times, and at the angular velocity of 180°/s, patients were asked to perform maximal flexion and extension for 30 consecutive repetitions. The participants were given verbal encouragement by the investigator. Parameters were recorded at 60°/s, including peak torque (PT, N m) generated from the highest of five maximal contractions as the maximal muscular strength, and relative PT was obtained by the ratio of peak torque to body weight (PT/BW, N m/kg) and can be used for comparison between individuals. Parameters were recorded at 180°/s, including total work (TW, J) measured with 30 consecutive repetitions, which was presented as peripheral muscular endurance. The muscle endurance ratio (ER) was obtained by the ratio of the TW of post 15 repetitions to the TW of pre 15 repetitions and used for muscular consecutive repetition contraction capacity.

**Statistical analyses**

The data were analyzed using SPSS (version 23.0; IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). The normality of the data and homogeneity of variance were tested before statistical analysis. Continuous variables were presented as mean ± SD or mean ± standard error of the mean (SEM), while categorical variables were described as frequencies (%). For continuous variables to satisfy normality and variance homogeneity, paired t-tests were used to perform analyses of within-group differences, and one-way analysis of variance and multiple comparisons with a Bonferroni test were used to analyze intergroup differences. Otherwise, a nonparametric Kruskal–Wallis test was used to analyze the intergroup differences. For categorical variables, the chi-square test was employed. A p-value of <0.05 was considered to be significant.

**Results**

The 50 enrolled COPD patients were randomly assigned to three groups: 16 in the WG, 17 in the LG, and 17 in the CG. After a 3-month intervention, a total of 45 (90%) COPD patients completed the program and were included in the analyses (Figure 1). Groups were similar at baseline (Table 1).

In relation to pulmonary function, none of the three groups showed changes in FEV₁ %pred and FEV₁/FVC postintervention (Figure 2), and no significant difference was observed among the three groups after training (Table 2; Figure 3). While training groups exhibited a statistical intergroup difference in respiratory muscle strength after the exercise program (Figure 4), that is, PImax in the LG (4.01 ± 1.4 vs 4.46 ± 1.18 kPa) and WG (4.03 ± 1.34 vs 5.68 ± 1.51 kPa)
and PEmax in the LG (4.9±1.17 vs 6.57±1.73 kPa) and WG (4.84±1.88 vs 6.61±2.72 kPa), CG showed a significant decrease in PEmax (p=0.022). The intergroup comparison showed that LG and WG had significantly increased PImax and PEmax compared to CG (p<0.01).

The parameters, which evaluated the muscle function of elbow joints, are shown in Table 3. There was no difference in extensor and flexor PT and PT/BW after 3 months in all of the groups (Figure 5). Extensor and flexor TW were increased significantly in the training groups (LG: p=0.008 and p=0.001, respectively; WG: p=0.031 and p<0.001, respectively), while flexor TW in the CG showed a decreasing trend. In addition, the LG had significantly increased flexor TW compared to the CG (p=0.016), and the WG had significantly improved extensor and flexor TW compared to the CG (p=0.004 and p<0.001, respectively). Extensor and flexor ER exhibited no difference in the training groups after a 3-month intervention, but they decreased statistically in the CG (p=0.035 and p=0.048, respectively). In addition, the training groups compared to the CG had a significant difference in extensor ER (p=0.012 and p=0.006, respectively).

The parameters used to evaluate the muscle function of the knee joints are shown in Table 4. After 3 months of intervention, extensor PT and PT/BW in the training groups were increased significantly (extensor PT in the LG [76.62±21.86 vs 77.98±21.33] and WG [71.55±33.42 vs 82.92±33.00] and extensor PT/BW in the LG [1.18±0.23 vs 1.20±0.22] and WG [1.09±0.32 vs 1.27±0.34]), while the flexor PT was significantly decreased in the CG (p=0.036; Figure 6). An intergroup comparison showed a significant difference in the extensor and flexor PT and PT/BW between the WG and CG (p<0.05; Figure 7). In addition, the extensor TW in the training groups was increased significantly, and the flexor TW was increased in the WG (p=0.009), while the flexor TW in the CG was decreased statistically significantly (p=0.031). An intergroup comparison showed that the extensor and flexor TW and ER had significantly improved in the WG when compared to the CG (p<0.05), and only flexor

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>CG (n=16)</th>
<th>LG (n=15)</th>
<th>WG (n=14)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>66±8</td>
<td>65±8</td>
<td>65±11</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (male/female)</td>
<td>12/4</td>
<td>12/3</td>
<td>9/5</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m²)</td>
<td>24±3</td>
<td>23±4</td>
<td>23±3</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV₁/FVC (%)</td>
<td>59±17</td>
<td>55±17</td>
<td>59±22</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV₁/FVC (%)</td>
<td>60±8</td>
<td>60±18</td>
<td>62±14</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of COPD</td>
<td>12±4</td>
<td>13±4</td>
<td>12±4</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPD stage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade I</td>
<td>2 (12.50)</td>
<td>2 (13.33)</td>
<td>3 (21.43)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade II</td>
<td>9 (56.25)</td>
<td>10 (66.67)</td>
<td>9 (64.29)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade III</td>
<td>3 (18.75)</td>
<td>3 (20.00)</td>
<td>2 (14.28)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade IV</td>
<td>2 (12.50)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Data are expressed as mean ± SD or n (%). One-way analysis of variance was used to compare the age, BMI, FEV₁/FVC, and FEV₁/FVC among groups, and the chi-square test was used to compare sex and COPD stage among groups. The significance level was set at p<0.05.

Abbreviations: %pred, percentage of predicted values; BMI, body mass index; CG, control group; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in the first second; FVC, forced vital capacity; LG, land-based Liuzijue exercise group; WG, water-based Liuzijue exercise group.
TW in the LG compared to the CG showed a statistically significant difference (p=0.032).

Discussion

The present study demonstrated that water-based Liuzijue exercise can improve respiratory muscle strength, extensor and flexor endurance of the elbow joints, and maximum muscle contraction strength and endurance capacity of the knee joints in patients with COPD. Furthermore, it seems that water-based Liuzijue exercise has more significant effects on the muscle function of the knee joints in COPD patients when compared with the land-based Liuzijue exercise.

Studies have shown that even mild dyspnea in COPD patients significantly reduced physical activity (combined with a reduction in 6MWD and a more pronounced lower diffusion capacity of carbon monoxide), and the reduction in physical activity further exacerbated the condition of the patients, leading to worsened symptoms, muscle weakness, and decreased exercise capacity, even impacting the rate of decline in lung function. GOLD (version 2017) states that COPD patients should accept pulmonary rehabilitation with exercise as the primary component to improve respiratory symptoms, quality of life, physical activity, and participation in daily activities, and the safety applied to different disease grades of COPD patients has been confirmed. However, conventional exercise training requires equipment, an exercise location, and medical personnel to supervise its safety, which poses a heavy burden on patients’ families and health resources. Therefore, this study adopted traditional Chinese exercise with Liuzijue exercise, which is easy to learn and not limited by location and equipment. As a low-intensity aerobic exercise, the effectiveness and safety of Liuzijue exercise applied to COPD patients have also been confirmed. In addition, this study examined Liuzijue exercise in an aquatic environment as applied to the rehabilitation of patients with COPD to investigate whether the aquatic element can bring additional benefits. The safety of the water environment in the rehabilitation of COPD patients, even with physical comorbidities, has also

Table 2 Comparisons of group changes (%) in pulmonary function and respiratory muscle strength

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>CG (n=16)</th>
<th>Δchanges (%)</th>
<th>LG (n=15)</th>
<th>Δchanges (%)</th>
<th>WG (n=14)</th>
<th>Δchanges (%)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FEV, %pred</td>
<td>Pre 59±17, Post 57±14</td>
<td>-0.03±0.02</td>
<td>Pre 55±17, Post 57±16</td>
<td>0.05±0.04</td>
<td>Pre 59±22, Post 60±22</td>
<td>0.05±0.06</td>
<td>0.177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV/FVC (%)</td>
<td>Pre 60±57, Post 57±14</td>
<td>-0.03±0.06</td>
<td>Pre 60±18, Post 57±13</td>
<td>0.00±0.05</td>
<td>Pre 62±14, Post 60±22</td>
<td>-0.03±0.02</td>
<td>0.911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plmax (kPa)</td>
<td>Pre 4.2±1.11, Post 4.2±1.05</td>
<td>0.01±0.02</td>
<td>Pre 4.01±1.4, Post 4.46±1.18*</td>
<td>0.15±0.05**</td>
<td>Pre 4.03±1.34, Post 5.68±1.51*</td>
<td>0.49±0.11***</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEmax (kPa)</td>
<td>Pre 5.05±1.43, Post 4.93±1.44*</td>
<td>-0.02±0.01</td>
<td>Pre 4.9±1.17, Post 6.57±1.73**</td>
<td>0.35±0.05**</td>
<td>Pre 4.84±1.88, Post 6.61±2.72*</td>
<td>0.75±0.43**</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Pre and post data are expressed as mean ± SD, Δchanges (%) = [(post − pre)/pre] × 100, and expressed as mean ±SEM. Within groups was compared by the paired-sample t-test, one-way analysis of variance was used to compare the changes of FEV/FVC between groups, and the nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis test was used to compare the changes of respiratory muscle strength and FEV, %pred between groups. p<0.05, comparisons are significant within groups. *p<0.01, comparisons are significant between groups.

Abbreviations: %pred, percentage of predicted values; CG, control group; FEV1, forced expiratory volume in the first second; FVC, forced vital capacity; LG, land-based Liuzijue exercise group; Plmax, maximal expiratory pressure; PEmax, maximal inspiratory pressure; post, postintervention; pre, preintervention; WG, water-based Liuzijue exercise group.
been demonstrated and studies have shown that patients prefer to exercise in water because exercise in water reduces discomfort.\textsuperscript{17,33} Although the blood pressure and vital capacity of COPD patients decreased to some extent and the Borg score slightly increased during exercise in water, vital signs, such as heart rate, respiration rate, and oxygen saturation, did not change significantly; there was no significant discomfort or adverse events during exercise.\textsuperscript{18} Similar to previous studies, patients with COPD in this study were highly compliant and did not experience adverse events associated with intervention, further confirming the feasibility and safety of this program.

The current study corroborates the results from previous studies:\textsuperscript{34,35} neither of these interventions significantly improved \(\text{FEV}_1\)%pred and \(\text{FEV}_1/FVC\)% in patients with COPD. In contrast, studies have shown that both low-intensity land-based exercise and water-based exercise significantly increase \(\text{FEV}_1\) in COPD patients.\textsuperscript{19} This may be explained by the higher baseline \(\text{FEV}_1\)%pred level in patients enrolled in the present study having less improvement. In addition, the present outcomes corroborate previous results of water exercise intervention\textsuperscript{19} that land-based Liuzijue exercise and water-based Liuzijue exercise can significantly improve respiratory muscle strength in patients with COPD, and a water environment did not bring additional effects. Respiratory muscle training alone can significantly improve respiratory muscle strength in COPD patients,\textsuperscript{8} but when combined with aerobic exercise, it has an additional effect on improving PImax.\textsuperscript{35} Beneficial effects obtained may be attributed to the following: the improvement in the shape of
Table 3 Comparisons of group changes (%) in muscle function of elbow joints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>CG (n=14)</th>
<th>LG (n=16)</th>
<th>WG (n=15)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre</td>
<td>Post</td>
<td>Pre</td>
<td>Post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extensor PT (N·m)</td>
<td>7.28 ± 0.01</td>
<td>7.56 ± 0.02</td>
<td>7.87 ± 0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexor PT (N·m)</td>
<td>-0.11 ± 0.01</td>
<td>-0.10 ± 0.02</td>
<td>-0.10 ± 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extensor TW (J)</td>
<td>78.92 ± 0.03</td>
<td>80.21 ± 0.02</td>
<td>91.36 ± 0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexor TW (J)</td>
<td>-0.14 ± 0.01</td>
<td>-0.10 ± 0.02</td>
<td>-0.10 ± 0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Pre and post data are expressed as mean ± standard error of the mean (SEM). Within-groups comparison was made by the paired-sample t-test and the nonparametric Kruskal–Wallis test was used to compare the changes in elbow joint muscle function between groups. *p < 0.05, comparisons were significant within groups. ##p < 0.01, comparisons were significant between the control group and the intervention group. BW, body weight; Cg, control group; er, endurance ratio; lg, land-based liuzijue exercise group; post, postintervention; pre, preintervention; PT, peak torque; TW, total work; Wg, water-based liuzijue exercise group.

This study showed that no significant difference was found in the muscle strength of elbow joints (expressed by extensor and flexor PT and PT/TW) after 3 months of training, while muscle endurance improved significantly (expressed by extensor and flexor TW). These results...
Figure 5 Muscle function of elbow joints before and after the 3-month intervention.

Notes: (A–D) Within-groups comparisons in CG, LG, and WG of the elbow extensor and flexor PT and PT/BW to reflect the changes of muscle strength after intervention; (E–H) Within-groups comparisons in CG, LG, and WG of the elbow extensor and flexor TW and ER to reflect the changes of muscle endurance after intervention. Data are expressed as mean ± SD. No differences were observed between the groups at baseline. Within-groups comparisons were made with the paired-sample t-test. *p < 0.05, comparisons were significant within groups; **p < 0.01, comparisons were significant within groups.

Abbreviations: BW, body weight; CG, control group; ER, endurance ratio; LG, land-based Liuzijue exercise group; post, postintervention; pre, preintervention; PT, peak torque; TW, total work; WG, water-based Liuzijue exercise group.
Table 4 Comparisons of group changes (%) in muscle function of knee joints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>CG (n=16)</th>
<th>Pre</th>
<th>Post</th>
<th>Δ changes (%)</th>
<th>LG (n=15)</th>
<th>Pre</th>
<th>Post</th>
<th>Δ changes (%)</th>
<th>WG (n=14)</th>
<th>Pre</th>
<th>Post</th>
<th>Δ changes (%)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extensor PT (N m)</td>
<td></td>
<td>77.7±22.46</td>
<td>76.7±21.73</td>
<td>0±0.01</td>
<td>76.62±21.86</td>
<td>77.99±21.33</td>
<td>0.02±0.01</td>
<td>71.55±33.42</td>
<td>82.92±33.00</td>
<td>0.19±0.07</td>
<td>0.041</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor PT (N m)</td>
<td></td>
<td>48.31±9.84</td>
<td>47.50±19.39</td>
<td>−0.02±0.01</td>
<td>47.03±20.76</td>
<td>47.08±18.49</td>
<td>0.01±0.01</td>
<td>45.47±20.99</td>
<td>47.66±16.89</td>
<td>0.08±0.04</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extensor PT/BW (N m/kg)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.19±0.30</td>
<td>1.19±0.28</td>
<td>0±0.01</td>
<td>1.18±0.23</td>
<td>1.20±0.22</td>
<td>0.02±0.01</td>
<td>1.09±0.32</td>
<td>1.27±0.34</td>
<td>0.19±0.04</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor PT/BW (N m/kg)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.74±0.25</td>
<td>0.73±0.25</td>
<td>−0.02±0.01</td>
<td>0.71±0.23</td>
<td>0.72±0.20</td>
<td>0.01±0.01</td>
<td>0.69±0.22</td>
<td>0.73±0.17</td>
<td>0.09±0.04</td>
<td>0.028</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Extensor TW (J)</td>
<td></td>
<td>816.46±326.02</td>
<td>817.64±305.62</td>
<td>0.02±0.01</td>
<td>705.89±308.43</td>
<td>745.98±288.35**</td>
<td>0.09±0.03</td>
<td>712.14±15.46</td>
<td>983.58±563.44**</td>
<td>0.56±0.18</td>
<td>0.002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor TW (J)</td>
<td></td>
<td>643.64±240.87</td>
<td>589.78±230p</td>
<td>−0.08±0.03</td>
<td>579.53±238.67</td>
<td>593.47±232.71</td>
<td>0.03±0.02</td>
<td>532.63±304.65</td>
<td>731.09±312.8**</td>
<td>0.51±0.15</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extensor ER</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.56±0.18</td>
<td>0.55±0.15</td>
<td>0.01±0.04</td>
<td>0.57±0.16</td>
<td>0.57±0.15</td>
<td>0.01±0.03</td>
<td>0.56±0.20</td>
<td>0.60±0.20</td>
<td>0.16±0.11</td>
<td>0.027</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexor ER</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.63±0.12</td>
<td>0.59±0.13**</td>
<td>−0.06±0.02</td>
<td>0.62±0.12</td>
<td>0.62±0.11</td>
<td>0±0.01</td>
<td>0.59±0.17</td>
<td>0.62±0.12</td>
<td>0.09±0.06</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Pre and post data are expressed as mean ± SD, Δ changes (%) = (post − pre)/pre × 100, and they are expressed as mean ± SEM. Within-group comparisons were made by the paired-sample t-test, one-way analysis of variance was used to compare the changes of extensor ER between groups and post hoc multiple comparisons were performed using Bonferroni test, and the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test was used to compare others between groups. *p<0.05, **p<0.01, comparisons are significant within groups. ††p<0.01, group changes (%) comparison was significant between the control group and the intervention group. "p<0.01, group changes (%) comparison was significant between the control group and the intervention group.

Abbreviations: BW, body weight; CG, control group; ER, endurance ratio; LG, land-based Liuzijue exercise group; post, postintervention; pre, preintervention; PT, peak torque; TW, total work; WG, water-based Liuzijue exercise group.
Figure 6 Muscle function of knee joints before and after the 3-month intervention.

Notes: (A–D) Within-groups comparisons in CG, LG, and WG of the knee extensor and flexor PT and PT/BW to reflect the changes of muscle strength after intervention; (E–H) Within-groups comparisons in CG, LG, and WG of the knee extensor and flexor TW and ER to reflect the changes of muscle endurance after intervention. Data are expressed as mean ± SD. No differences were observed between the groups at baseline. Within-groups comparisons were made with the paired-sample t-test. *p<0.05, comparisons were significant within groups. **p<0.01, comparisons were significant within groups.

Abbreviations: BW, body weight; CG, control group; ER, endurance ratio; LG, land-based Liuzijue exercise group; PT, peak torque; TW, total work; WG, water-based Liuzijue exercise group.

provide greater resistance to limb movement on the premise of supporting BW, which may be one of the reasons why water-based Liuzijue exercise can further improve skeletal muscle function. Furthermore, aerobic metabolism is the energy source used to sustain physical activity in water, and water can promote peripheral blood circulation, which may explain why water-based Liuzijue exercise can further improve skeletal muscle endurance.
The main advantage of this study was the quantitative assessment of the effects of exercise on pulmonary function, respiratory muscle strength, and isokinetic muscle strength in COPD patients. Second, the study uses Liuzijue exercise, one of the traditional Chinese exercises, as an intervention in which the intensity is low and suitable to various conditions of COPD patients. Hydrotherapy, one of the emerging interventions in recent years, has become widely popular in COPD patients. Hence, the results of this study have high reliability and repeatability, and the intervention program has extensive field to be applied. However, this study did not assess the clinically related indicators of COPD patients, while previous studies have shown that the improvement of skeletal muscle function is closely related to clinical indicators, such as exercise capacity, quality of life, and even survival in patients with COPD. Additionally, the promotion of Liuzijue exercise may be limited by different cultural backgrounds. However, tai chi, another form of traditional Chinese exercise, has been applied in the field of fitness and rehabilitation of elderly people across the world.

**Conclusion**

The results of this study demonstrated that Liuzijue exercise and water-based Liuzijue exercise can significantly improve respiratory muscle strength, muscle endurance of elbow joints, and muscle strength and endurance of knee joints in COPD patients. Furthermore, between-group comparisons used the one-way analysis of variance or the nonparametric Kruskal–Wallis test and are expressed as a p-value. The level of significance was set at p < 0.05, and "p < 0.05 and "p < 0.01 mean it was significant when compared to the CG.

Abbreviations:

BW, body weight; Cg, control group; ER, endurance ratio; LG, land-based Liuzijue exercise group; post, postintervention; pre, preintervention; PT, peak torque; TW, total work; WG, water-based Liuzijue exercise group.

**Figure 7** Changes of elbow and knee joints of muscle function after 3-month intervention. Muscle function of elbow joints are shown in A and B, while knee joints are shown in C and D.

Notes: Delta changes (%) = [(post − pre)/pre] × 100, and they are expressed as mean ± SEM. Between-group comparisons used the one-way analysis of variance or the nonparametric Kruskal–Wallis test and are expressed as a p-value. The level of significance was set at p < 0.05, and "p < 0.05 and "p < 0.01 mean it was significant when compared to the CG.
COPD patients. Water-based Liuzijue exercise has an additional effect on improving extensor endurance of elbow joints and muscle function of knee joints. Therefore, long-term and regular practice of water-based Liuzijue exercise should be an alternative rehabilitation for COPD patients. Further studies should be conducted to comprehensively assess the effects of water-based Liuzijue exercise in patients with COPD.

Acknowledgments
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Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References


