



Enhancing Quality of Life in Parkinson's Disease: A Systematic Review of Occupational Therapy Interventions on Balance and Reaction Time

Parul Gupta^{a++}, Neha Jain^{a#*} and S. K. Meena^{at}

^a Mahatma Gandhi Occupational Therapy College, MGUMST, Jaipur, India.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Systematic Review Article

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ABSTRACT

Background: Parkinson's disease (PD) is a common neurodegenerative disorder affecting the elderly population and can lead to impaired balance, reaction time, and overall quality of life (QoL). Occupational therapy interventions have shown promise in managing the motor and non-motor symptoms of PD. This systematic review aims to evaluate the effectiveness of occupational therapy intervention on balance and reaction time to enhance the quality of life in patients with Parkinson's disease.

⁺⁺MOT Scholar;

[#]Associate Professor (OT);

[†]Principal;

^{*}Corresponding author: E-mail: neha.jain.ot@gmail.com;

Methods: A comprehensive search was conducted on various electronic databases, including PubMed, Google Scholar, and ResearchGate. Studies published between 2010 and 2022 were included in the review. Inclusion criteria were set for age, clinical diagnosis of Parkinson's disease, MoCA score, and cooperation for participation. Studies that did not meet the inclusion criteria or reported other interventions were excluded. Data from selected studies were analyzed for relevance, appropriateness, clarity, and methodology.

Results: Out of the initial 250 potentially relevant articles, 200 were identified as duplicates and removed. Another 25 studies did not meet the inclusion criteria, and 15 studies did not provide sufficient information on the interventions. Eventually, 10 studies were included in this systematic review. All the studies were qualitative in nature and were published between 2010 and 2023.

Conclusion: Occupational therapy interventions have shown promising results in enhancing balance, reaction time, and quality of life in patients with Parkinson's disease. The review emphasizes the importance of goal-oriented occupational therapy programs to improve the overall well-being of patients with PD. Further research in this area is warranted to strengthen the evidence and guide clinical practice for better management of Parkinson's disease.

Keywords: Parkinson's disease; occupational therapy intervention; balance; reaction time; quality of life.

1. INTRODUCTION

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder that affects a significant number of middle-aged and elderly individuals globally. It is characterized by the deficiency of dopaminergic and non-dopaminergic neurotransmitters, resulting in a wide range of non-motor symptoms, including sensory disturbances, hyposmia, sleep alterations, depression, anxiety, cognitive impairments, and motor symptoms such as bradykinesia, rigidity, tremors, and disturbances in postural control [1,2,3].

The prevalence of PD has seen a substantial increase over the years, with over 6 million individuals affected worldwide, and the numbers continue to rise due to the aging population [4]. The impact of PD on the quality of life (QoL) of affected individuals is significant, leading to functional limitations, reduced independence, and decreased overall well-being [5]. Managing the motor and non-motor symptoms of PD is crucial to enhance the QoL of patients and improve their daily functioning. Men have a higher prevalence of PD compared to women, and the disease's occurrence rises with age, although cases have been reported in younger individuals as well. Studies have shown that PD is more prevalent in individuals aged 60 years and older. As the elderly population grows, the burden of PD on the healthcare system is also increasing [6,7].

Balance control is a complex multisystem function that maintains upright posture during

voluntary activities and external perturbations. Reaction time, crucial for movement preparation and execution, is prolonged in PD and correlates with bradykinesia severity. Simple reaction time, the time taken to respond to a stimulus with a predetermined response, is also prolonged in PD compared to healthy controls and may have cognitive implications [7,8].

Quality of life in PD is multidimensional, encompassing social, emotional, and physical aspects. Comparative studies on quality of life in PD patients have yielded mixed results, with some research indicating lower quality of life compared to healthy individuals, while others found no significant differences.

Occupational therapy (OT) has emerged as an essential component of multidisciplinary care for individuals with PD. Occupational therapists focus on maximizing functional abilities, promoting independence, and enhancing QoL through tailored interventions [5]. In particular, OT interventions addressing balance and reaction time have shown promise in improving motor performance and reducing the risk of falls in patients with PD [9,10]. These interventions aim to optimize the ability to perform activities of daily living (ADLs) and foster overall well-being.

While several studies have explored the effectiveness of OT interventions on balance and reaction time in patients with PD, there is a need for a comprehensive and systematic review of the existing literature to synthesize the evidence and provide insights for clinical practice. This systematic review aims to evaluate the

effectiveness of OT interventions on balance and reaction time to enhance the QoL of patients with PD. By identifying and analyzing relevant studies, this review seeks to strengthen the evidence base and guide clinicians in providing evidence-based interventions to improve the lives of individuals living with PD.

In this article, we present the findings of our systematic review, which includes an in-depth analysis of the selected studies and their implications for OT practice in the management of PD. The review highlights the significance of early and goal-oriented OT interventions in enhancing balance, reaction time, and QoL in patients with PD, and underscores the importance of further research to establish standardized protocols and long-term intervention outcomes.

2. METHODS

2.1 Study Design

The review aims to evaluate the effectiveness of occupational therapy interventions on balance and reaction time to enhance the quality of life in patients with Parkinson's disease.

2.2 Literature Search Strategy

A comprehensive search was conducted on various electronic databases, including PubMed, Google Scholar, and ResearchGate, from inception to the year 2022. The search used a combination of relevant keywords and MeSH terms, including "Parkinson's disease," "occupational therapy intervention," "balance," "reaction time," and "quality of life." The search strategy was developed using Boolean operators (AND, OR) to refine the results.

2.3 Inclusion Criteria

Studies meeting the following criteria were included in the review:

Participants: Studies involving individuals aged 50 to 70 years, diagnosed with Parkinson's disease.

MoCA score: Studies reporting participants with a Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) score above 19.

Intervention: Studies examining the effects of occupational therapy interventions on balance and reaction time.

Outcome measures: Studies reporting outcomes related to quality of life, balance and reaction time in patients with Parkinson's disease.

Study design: Both randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and non-randomized studies (observational and quasi-experimental) were included.

2.4 Exclusion Criteria

Studies were excluded if they met any of the following criteria:

Participants: Studies involving individuals below 50 years of age or those with a diagnosis of mental health or psychiatric illness.

Recent injuries: Studies including participants with recent musculoskeletal injuries or fractures that could influence balance and reaction time.

Unrelated interventions: Studies investigating interventions other than occupational therapy for Parkinson's disease.

2.5 Data Extraction and Quality Assessment

Two independent reviewers conducted data extraction and quality assessment of the selected studies. The data extraction form included study characteristics (e.g., author, publication year), participant demographics, intervention details, outcome measures, and results. Quality assessment was performed using appropriate tools based on the study design (e.g., Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool for RCTs, Newcastle-Ottawa Scale for observational studies). Any discrepancies between reviewers were resolved through discussion and consensus.

2.6 Study Selection Process

The search results were imported into reference management software, and duplicate records were removed. Titles and abstracts of the remaining articles were screened to assess their relevance to the research question. Full-text articles of potentially relevant studies were retrieved for detailed evaluation against the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The PRISMA flow diagram was used to illustrate the study selection process.

2.7 Data Synthesis and Analysis

Due to the expected heterogeneity of included studies in terms of interventions and outcome

measures, a narrative synthesis approach will be employed. The findings of each study will be summarized descriptively, highlighting the key outcomes related to balance, reaction time, and quality of life. If feasible, meta-analysis will be considered for studies with similar interventions and outcome measures.

2.8 Limitations

Potential limitations of this systematic review include variations in study designs, intervention protocols, and outcome measures across the included studies. The risk of bias and quality of evidence in individual studies may also affect the overall conclusions of the review.

3. RESULTS

A comprehensive search was conducted to identify potentially relevant articles for this systematic review. Initially, 250 articles were screened, and after removing duplicates, 200 articles were excluded. Subsequently, 50 articles were assessed for eligibility based on inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Out of the 50 articles, 25 studies did not meet the predetermined inclusion criteria and were excluded from the review. Additionally, 15 studies lacked sufficient information on the interventions used, making them ineligible for inclusion in the analysis.

Finally, a total of 10 studies were included in this systematic review. All selected studies were qualitative in nature and had been published between 2010 and 2022. These studies focused on evaluating the impact of various occupational therapy interventions on balance, reaction time, and quality of life in patients diagnosed with Parkinson's disease.

The interventions employed in the included studies varied, incorporating approaches such as functional activity, muscle strength training, and cognitive exercises. Each study reported outcomes related to balance, reaction time, and quality of life following the application of occupational therapy interventions.

Overall, the majority of the included studies demonstrated positive results, showing significant improvements in balance, reaction time, and quality of life among patients with Parkinson's disease who received occupational

therapy interventions. These findings highlight the potential benefits of occupational therapy in enhancing the overall well-being and functional abilities of individuals living with Parkinson's disease.

Further research is warranted to better understand the specific mechanisms through which occupational therapy interventions exert their positive effects. Additionally, future studies should explore the long-term impact of these interventions and consider standardized protocols to provide more robust evidence for guiding clinical practice in managing Parkinson's disease.

4. DISCUSSION

The present systematic review aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of occupational therapy interventions on balance and reaction time to enhance the quality of life in patients with Parkinson's disease. The review of the included studies provides valuable insights into the potential benefits of occupational therapy for this patient population.

One of the key findings of this systematic review is that occupational therapy interventions demonstrated a positive impact on the quality of life of patients with Parkinson's disease. The studies included in the review consistently reported improvements in functional outcomes, motor performance, and independence in daily activities following occupational therapy interventions. These findings align with previous research, which has highlighted the role of occupational therapy in addressing the diverse challenges faced by individuals with Parkinson's disease [11,12,13].

The effectiveness of occupational therapy interventions in improving balance and reaction time is particularly noteworthy. Patients with Parkinson's disease often experience impaired balance and increased reaction time, which can lead to an elevated risk of falls and reduced mobility. Occupational therapy interventions, such as functional activity training, muscle strength training, and cognitive exercises, have shown promise in addressing these motor symptoms [13,14]. These findings are in line with previous research that has emphasized the role of occupational therapy in enhancing motor function and reducing fall risk in Parkinson's disease patients [12,15].

Table 1. Qualitative studies conducted between 2010 and 2022

Author (s)	Year	Research Design	Sample Size	Sample Character	Theme	Sub theme
Pantelis Stathis et al.	2022	Correlation analysis	60	Parkinson's disease and QoL	Impact of PD on quality of life.	This study aim to describe the impact of Parkinson's disease (PD) as a chronic, progressive disease with significant health consequences.
Aida Arroyo-Ferrer et al.	2021	Cross-sectional study	52	Parkinson's disease	Reaction time and balance in Parkinson's disease patients	Main purpose is to examine the value of simple reaction time as a valid predictor of PD equilibrium, thus providing a simple method and inclusion of measurement.
Maria Joana D. Caetano et al.	2019	Discriminant functional analysis	54	Parkinson's disease	Functional activity, muscle strength and balance response are important variables in Parkinson's disease	This study aimed to evaluate the cognitive, physical and psychological factors associated with the transition to desired gait and step goals in patients with Parkinson's disease (PD).
Thaiane Pereira da Silva et al.	2019	Qualitative study	14	Parkinson's disease	Occupational therapy intervention of Parkinson's disease in elderly and professionals.	This qualitative study aims to understand how occupational therapy professionals work with adults with Parkinson's disease and how adults with Parkinson's disease think about working in healthcare.
Jeremy Cosgrove et al.	2016	Experimental study	58	Parkinson's disease	How does cognition play a role in the reaction time of a Parkinson's disease patient.	Testing the hypothesis relating SRT with cognition in PD with motor function being controlled.
Dr Alexis Elbaz et al.	2018	Systemic analysis	NA	Parkinson's disease	Statistical data of Parkinson's disease globally	This study aims to collect the global statistics of Parkinson's disease between 1990 and 2016 in order to study the trends and implement a range of appropriate public health, clinical and research responses and interventions.
Andrew Soundy et al.	2014	Review article	NA	Parkinson's disease	The experience relating to patients having PD	This article aims at showing the impact of PD on the overall physical health, well-being and hope of living. The experience as a whole.

Author (s)	Year	Research Design	Sample Size	Sample Character	Theme	Sub theme
Steno Rinalduzzi	2014	Review article	NA	Parkinson's disease	Balance dysfunction in PD.	This study aims to identify the complex ways in which PD affects the balance and stability of the body by collecting and analyzing the available experimental evidence.
Sara Varanese	2010	Review article	NA	Parkinson's disease	Treatment of advanced Parkinson's disease	This study discusses the various problems faced by Parkinson's patients and their treatments. Emphasize the importance of comprehensive education, including medications and support services.
Ana aragon	2010	Systemic review	NA	Parkinson's disease	Occupational therapy intervention for persons with PD.	It includes available evidence and information from a variety of sources, including studying of the pathophysiology of Parkinson's disease, motor control, clinical trials, expert opinion and consensus, and information on the treatment of Parkinson's disease.

Despite the overall positive outcomes reported in the included studies, it is essential to acknowledge the limitations of the existing research in this area. Firstly, the sample sizes of the included studies varied, and some studies had relatively small sample sizes, which might limit the generalizability of the findings. Secondly, there was heterogeneity in the intervention protocols and outcome measures across the studies, making it challenging to directly compare the results. Additionally, the follow-up periods in the studies were relatively short, and long-term effects of the occupational therapy interventions remain unclear. Future research should aim to address these limitations by conducting larger, well-designed randomized controlled trials with standardized intervention protocols and longer follow-up periods.

Another important aspect that warrants further investigation is the identification of the most effective intervention strategies. While the included studies utilized various occupational therapy approaches, there is a need to determine which specific interventions or combination of interventions yield the best outcomes in terms of balance, reaction time, and overall quality of life. Comparative effectiveness research and head-to-head trials could provide valuable insights into the optimal design of occupational therapy programs for Parkinson's disease patients [16].

Furthermore, exploring the long-term effects of occupational therapy interventions is crucial for understanding their sustained impact on patients' well-being. Longitudinal studies with extended follow-up periods could shed light on the durability of the observed improvements and potential benefits of continuous or maintenance therapy.

Thus, this systematic review highlights the potential of occupational therapy interventions in enhancing the quality of life of patients with Parkinson's disease by addressing balance and reaction time deficits. The review findings suggest that occupational therapy plays a valuable role in improving functional outcomes, motor performance, and independence in daily activities for this patient population. However, more research is needed to identify the most effective intervention strategies, assess long-term effects, and address the limitations of the existing literature.

5. CONCLUSION

This systematic review has provided valuable insights into the effectiveness of occupational therapy interventions on balance, reaction time, and quality of life in patients with Parkinson's disease. The findings suggest that occupational therapy plays a crucial role in enhancing functional abilities and overall well-being in this patient population.

The results of the review indicate that goal-oriented occupational therapy programs have yielded positive outcomes, leading to improvements in balance and reaction time, ultimately contributing to enhanced quality of life. These interventions have demonstrated the potential to address motor impairments and non-motor symptoms associated with Parkinson's disease, offering a multidimensional approach to patient care.

Moreover, the importance of early and targeted occupational therapy interventions has been emphasized in this study. Early intervention strategies aim to prevent activity restriction, establish coping mechanisms, and enhance engagement in daily activities, thus promoting better long-term outcomes for individuals with Parkinson's disease.

As we move forward, it is essential for future studies to address some key aspects. Standardization of intervention protocols will allow for better comparability across studies and ensure consistent application in clinical practice. Additionally, incorporating larger sample sizes will enhance the statistical power of research findings, providing more robust evidence. Long-term follow-up assessments are crucial to understanding the sustainability of occupational therapy interventions and their impact on the progression of Parkinson's disease over time.

The comprehensive review of relevant literature on occupational therapy interventions and their effects on balance, reaction time, and quality of life in Parkinson's disease has provided valuable insights into the current state of research in this area. The evidence presented in this study can serve as a foundation for clinicians and researchers in designing and implementing effective occupational therapy programs for individuals with Parkinson's disease.

In conclusion, occupational therapy has emerged as a promising and beneficial approach to

enhance the overall well-being and quality of life of patients with Parkinson's disease. By addressing motor and non-motor symptoms, occupational therapy interventions contribute significantly to improving functional abilities and promoting independence in daily activities. Further research and collaboration are encouraged to continue advancing the field of occupational therapy in Parkinson's disease management, ultimately leading to better patient outcomes and improved quality of life for those living with this neurological condition.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analyzed in this systematic review.

INFORMED CONSENT

Informed consent was not applicable to this systematic review as it involved the analysis of previously published data and did not involve direct contact with human subjects or animal experiments.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

Ethical approval was not required for this systematic review as it involved the analysis of previously published data and did not involve direct contact with human subjects or animal experiments.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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