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Evidence of an Early Physical Activity Reduction in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Patients

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Objective: To compare the lifetime pattern of physical activity (PA) in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients and sedentary healthy subjects (SHS) using a PA questionnaire with a lifetime period of recall (Quantification de l’Activité Physique [QUANTAP] system), and to compare the pattern of PA reduction in COPD patients with the onset of breathlessness and other relevant clinical events in this disease (diagnosis, first rehabilitation, onset of smoking).

Design: Cross-sectional comparative study.

Settings: Outpatient university hospital and inpatient pulmonary rehabilitation center.

Participants: COPD patients (n=129; mean age ± SD, 61 ±10y; forced expiratory volume in 1s, 57±23%) and SHS (n=29; mean age ± SD, 61±5y; <150min·wk⁻¹ of moderate-vigorous PA).

Interventions: Not applicable.

Main Outcome Measures: Lifetime PA was compared in COPD patients and SHS using the QUANTAP system. The patients with COPD and SHS underwent pulmonary function, exercise, and quadriceps endurance testing. The current PA level was assessed with a triaxial accelerometer and the Voorrips questionnaire. The age at the onset of breathlessness was also recorded.

The observation of an early PA reduction, pre-dropping before the onset of breathlessness (45y vs 49y; P<.05). The COPD patients reduced their PA earlier than the SHS (45y vs 55y; P<.01), and the PA was dropped before the onset of breathlessness (45y vs 49y; P<.001).

Conclusions: The observation of an early PA reduction, preceding the onset of breathlessness, suggests the implication of prior pathologic mechanisms in the PA reduction of COPD patients.

Key Words: Dyspnea; Muscle; Skeletal; Rehabilitation; Sedentary lifestyle; Tobacco.

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T HE SKELETAL MUSCLE dysfunction of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients is associated with several cellular alterations (fiber atrophy, type I fiber loss, metabolic changes) and has been imputed to a sedentary lifestyle. However, indirect comparisons indicate that these muscle alterations are more severe in COPD patients than in sedentary healthy subjects (SHS). The explanations may lie in the differences in the patterns of sedentariness in the 2 populations. First, current physical activity (PA) level (planned and structured regular exercise performed deliberately) and daily living activities (eg, workplace and household PA) in COPD are lower than those in the SHS control groups. Second, a longer duration of inactivity in COPD causes greater alterations due to the dose-response effect of PA. Indeed, the PA reduction may be triggered earlier by the onset of breathlessness, as suggested by the COPD spiral-of-decline model. Unfortunately, PA has only been investigated over...
relatively short periods,3,9 and the hypothesis of major and prolonged exposure to sedentariness remains to be proved.

A longitudinal study to assess the lifetime PA pattern of COPD patients would require repeated measurements of PA over decades in a single cohort. A more practical alternative is to use a PA questionnaire with a lifetime period of recall, as the reliability of distant-past PA recall has been well demonstrated.12 We thus chose to use the Quantification de l’Activité Physique (QUANTAP) system, which has been validated for the assessment of the time course of lifetime PA in the general population14 and has been used to determine the effects of lifetime PA on chronic disease.12 We expected that this tool would provide a valuable description of the natural history of PA in COPD, as well as preliminary evidence regarding how well the spiral-of-decline model fits the COPD process.

The first aim of this study was thus to compare the lifetime pattern of PA in COPD patients and SHS using the QUANTAP system. The secondary aim was to compare the age of PA reduction in COPD patients with the age at the onset of breathlessness and the age of other clinical events (diagnosis, first rehabilitation, onset of smoking).

METHODS

Participants
COPD patients referred for follow-up or a pulmonary rehabilitation program were screened from May 2008 to October 2010 on the basis of the following criteria: association of cough, sputum, or dyspnea and spirometry (forced expiratory volume in 1 second/forced vital capacity, [FEV1/FVC]<70%, not fully reversible airway obstruction).13 Exclusion criteria included other respiratory diagnoses, major comorbidity, memory impairment, exacerbation in the last 2 months, and participation in a pulmonary rehabilitation program more than 5 years before the study (which may have durably changed the lifetime PA pattern). Rehabilitation within the past 5 years was not an exclusion criterion because previous studies suggested that pulmonary rehabilitation would not change the lifetime pattern of PA.14-16 Additional information can be found in the multimedia files, supplementary material, section subjects, and methods. After clinical examination and a complete interview, all patients performed the tests in our laboratory and in the pulmonary rehabilitation center. Disease status was assessed using the spirometric value of the postbronchodilator FEV1, according to the former staging system of the Global Initiative for Obstructive Lung Disease.13

During this time, SHS of the same age were recruited via a local newspaper on the basis of the following criteria: aged from 50 to 75 years, no disease, and less than 150 minutes of moderate to vigorous PA per week (corresponding to the recommended threshold for health improvement).17,20 Active or exsmokers (>10 pack/y or stopped within the past 5y) were excluded from the study.

Informed written consent was obtained from all subjects, and the research protocol was approved by the institutional ethics committee of the university hospital (n’2009-04-BPCO-V2) and conducted in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration and the European Guidelines for Good Clinical Practice.

Physical Activity

Voorrips questionnaire (modified Baecke’s questionnaire) and actimetry. In order to assess the PA level of our sedentary-selected healthy population, we used a PA questionnaire validated19 and used in this indication.1 With this method, healthy subjects with scores under 9.4 are classified as having low PA. The objective PA level was assessed in 20 COPD patients and 20 SHS who wore a triaxial accelerometer validated in COPD20,21 for 7 consecutive days (see in multimedia file, supplementary material, section subjects, and methods).

QUANTAP system. The QUANTAP interview-administered survey is a computer-assisted tool designed to determine PA over a lifetime in 4 dimensions (sports at school, leisure sports, occupation, daily activities). Briefly, the data for PA were collected from birth up to the present (at the time of the study). The information recorded for each type of activity included the number of years it had been performed, the number of months per year, the number of sessions per month, and the average duration of each session. In order to improve the accuracy of recall, the date of each PA was linked to a meaningful event in the subject’s life. Indicators of energy expenditure were calculated by the software for each of the dimensions and expressed in metabolic equivalents (METs) per year, on the basis of the classical compendium. The PA in MET·y−1 for 20- or 5-year periods from the date of birth going forward or from the date of the study backward, as well as lifetime PA, was then derived for use in the subsequent analysis. The age when PA dropped was individually assessed by 2 blinded observers. The rate of decrease was calculated for each time period as the ratio of the PA level minus the PA level (during the last 5-year period) divided by the time. This questionnaire is reliable to assess lifetime PA and has been validated for use in elderly subjects11 and in the context of various pathologies.12

Given the lack of published data, we specifically verified 3 key methodologic points in our COPD patients:

1. The intraobserver reproducibility of the QUANTAP questionnaire. COPD patients responded to the questionnaire twice, with a 1-week interval. No significant differences in responses were observed (P=.11). The intraobserver correlation coefficient was good (R2=.92; n=17).

2. The accuracy of long-term PA recall. The agreement between recalled PA level and the original reports made
10 years before were assessed with the Voorrips questionnaire in 19 COPD patients and 7 SHS. A Bland and Altman analysis showed neither under- nor overestimation in COPD patients (fig 1). The agreement remained acceptable for the range of Voorrips questionnaire scores in our COPD patients, although it was less satisfying for higher scores. Last, all patients were within the 95% confidence interval of the difference determined for the SHS, indicating that the long-term PA recall of the COPD patients was not less accurate than that of the SHS.

3. The potential memory bias for the distant past.

We compared the lifetime PA of the 129 COPD patients with that of 50 active control subjects. This homogenous group was composed of active healthy subjects who had been recruited at the same time and place as the SHS and was completed by subjects corresponding to the published data of Vuillemin et al. These control subjects were not sedentary (none had a total PA level under 540MET.wk⁻¹ in the past 5y, which corresponds to 150min/wk⁻¹ of brisk walking), but all were untrained (all had spent less than 2688MET.wk⁻¹ practicing sports in the past 5y, which corresponds to 1h daily of endurance training, like cycling). More than 20 years ago—that is, before disease onset when they were probably still healthy—the PA level of the COPD patients was equal to that of the control subjects: there was no significant difference between PA levels for the period of 40 to 20 years ago (median [interquartile range, IQR], 6702 [4251–10,278] and 6973 [5400–12,207] MET.y⁻¹, respectively; P = 0.27), and for the period of 60 to 40 years ago (median [IQR], 3247 [1334–5585] and 2734 [1182–3832] MET.y⁻¹, respectively; P = 0.39), indicating no mismeasurement of recalled PA more than 20 years ago (supplementary fig 1).

Age at Dyspnea Onset/Age at Diagnosis

Breathlessness was systematically recorded using the patient’s own dyspnea vocabulary. The severity via the Medical Research Council scale and the age at first occurrence were documented. In order to improve the precision of the patient’s recall of the first experience of breathlessness, questions were asked by an experienced practitioner after the lifetime PA interview and exercise tests, and the intraobserver consistency was assessed in a preliminary analysis (see supplementary material, section subjects and methods). All clinical events in the disease (diagnosis, first rehabilitation, onset of smoking) were linked to meaningful events in the subject’s life (children’s birthdays, wedding anniversary, work, etc.).

Exercise Testing and Muscle Function Assessment

The six-minute walking test was performed in a 30-m corridor as previously described (see in multimedia files, supplementary material, section subjects, and methods). The distance walked during the test (six-minute walking distance) was compared with reference values. Participants performed an incremental cycle ergometric test until exhaustion on an electrically-braked cycle ergometer to determine maximal power output and symptom-limited oxygen consumption (V̇O₂sl). They followed the individualized protocol usually used in our laboratory (3min of workload at 20% of the max power output followed by 10% of the max power output/min increment and a 3min active recovery). During the exercise test, heart rate, electrocardiograph, blood pressure, and transcutaneous oxygen saturation were monitored. Oxygen consumption and carbon dioxide production were measured and calculated from a breath-by-breath analyzer (Vmax 229 Autobox). Maximal power output was the maximal workload sustainable, and symptom-limited (V̇O₂sl) was the mean value during the last 20 seconds of the test.

The maximal voluntary contraction and endurance time (Tlim) were assessed with the usual methodology (see in multimedia files, supplementary material, section subjects, and methods).

Statistical Analysis

All continuous variables were tested for normality. They are expressed in mean ± SD if normally distributed, and in median ± interquartile range (IQR) 25%–75% or ± standard error of the mean (SEM) if not. Comparisons between COPD patients and SHS were assessed via t tests (normally distributed variables) or the Mann-Whitney U test (nonnormal distribution). Comparisons between patient severity groups included analysis of variance on ranks and least significant difference post hoc analysis.

Kaplan-Meier curves were drawn for the COPD patients to compare the age at PA reduction and the occurrence of clinical events. Differences were tested via the log-rank test. Our sample size provided more than 95% power to detect any difference of PA 20 years ago (α = 0.05) between COPD patients and SHS.

RESULTS

Subjects

After screening and clinical examination of 186 COPD patients, 129 were found to be eligible (16 eliminated for cognitive impairment or lack of internal consistency, 5 for major heart disease, and 36 for pulmonary rehabilitation more than 5 years ago). One hundred and thirty-six “sedentary” subjects contacted us about the study. After clinical examination and an interview using the Voorrips questionnaire, 40 were found to be healthy and spent less than 150 minutes per week performing moderate to vigorous PA. The week of accelerometric recording and functional assessment determined that 29 of these SHS spent less than 150 minutes per week participating in moderate to vigorous PA and were retained in the analysis. The basic characteristics, including exercise capacity and peripheral muscle function of the COPD patients and the SHS, are presented in table 1.

The prevalence of smoking exposure was very high in the COPD patients (92% were active or exsmokers). Only 1 SHS was an exsmoker (<10 pack-years). The Voorrips questionnaire score was not significantly (P = 0.10) higher in the COPD patients (8.9 [2.2–9.4] vs 4.1 [3.2–5.6]) compared with SHS,
and accelerometry recording of current PA levels showed no significant difference between patients and SHS (in vector magnitude units, 136 ± 5 vs 135 ± 8, P > .05).

**Time Course of PA in COPD Patients**

A detailed analysis of the past 40 years was made for the COPD patients and SHS using 5-year steps (fig 2). Within the past 15 years, the cumulated PA level was not different for each 5-year period, then, from 16 to 40 years ago, it was systematically higher in the COPD patients compared with SHS (P < .05).

Therefore, we found a faster decrease in PA 25 years before the study in COPD patients compared with SHS (624 ± 119 vs 567 ± 254 MET·y⁻¹, P < .001), but no difference in the rate of decrease was noted for more recent time periods. COPD patients and SHS thus had the same pattern of PA for the past 15 years (amount and rate of decrease). There were no significant differences between severity groups (Global Initiative for Obstructive Lung Disease stage; P = .73). The lifetime PA did not differ between recently rehabilitated and never rehabilitated patients (65,089 [47,617–96,429] vs 58,390 [41,415–78,598] MET; P < .01).

**Sequence of Clinical Events**

In a forward analysis (ie, from birth), the median age at PA reduction was 45 (35–54) years for the COPD patients and 55 (45–60) years for the SHS (P < .01). The age at PA reduction was correlated with age, but not with sex, marital status, body mass index, disease status, exercise capacity, or peripheral muscle function.

PA was reduced before the onset of dyspnea, which first occurred at a median age of 49 years (P < .001) (fig 3). This reduction also preceded diagnosis (54y; P < .001), retirement (60y; P < .001), and the first pulmonary rehabilitation (58y; P < .001). The patients started smoking at 17 years (14–20), thus before reducing their PA, and stopped after the PA reduction (56y; P < .001).

At the age of dyspnea onset, 64% of the patients had already reduced their PA level. Kaplan-Meier analysis confirmed that since birth, the proportion of patients who had reduced their PA was systematically significantly higher than the proportion of dyspneic or diagnosed COPD patients (P = .01) (fig 4).

**DISCUSSION**

The present study showed a different lifetime pattern of PA in COPD patients and well-characterized SHS with the same current PA level. First, for the past 15 years, the PA level of the COPD patients was the same as the SHS. Then, from 16 to 40 years ago, before the disease onset, their PA level was higher than the chronic disease-free sedentary subjects. Interestingly, the PA reduction occurred earlier in the COPD patients (at 45 years old) and before any clinical signs of the disease.

**Lifetime PA of SHS**

We found the same current PA level in SHS and COPD patients and a lower PA level in SHS compared with the COPD patients more than 15 years ago. First, our SHS were certainly sedentary at the time of inclusion: we selected the subjects on the basis of the international recommendations for a PA level that promotes or maintains health in older adults (≥ 5 years for the SHS, 75–79 years for the COPD patients). In addition, a lower PA level in SHS compared with the COPD patients was noted 25 years before the study in COPD patients compared with SHS (624 ± 119 vs 567 ± 254 MET·y⁻¹, P < .001), but no difference in the rate of decrease was noted for more recent time periods. COPD patients and SHS thus had the same pattern of PA for the past 15 years (amount and rate of decrease). There were no significant differences between severity groups (Global Initiative for Obstructive Lung Disease stage; P = .73). The lifetime PA did not differ between recently rehabilitated and never rehabilitated patients (65,089 [47,617–96,429] vs 58,390 [41,415–78,598] MET; P < .01).
that have systematically reported that COPD patients have lower PA than the control groups. However, these control groups had a questionable definition of the PA level: the subjects were retired, but possibly less inactive than assumed, or were presumed to represent sedentary populations (like chronic bronchitis) despite the lack of comparison of their PA level with that of active healthy controls. In our study, we were particularly careful to assess the PA level with several methods. Thus, our results provide complementary detail regarding the data published to date.

Natural History of Physical Activity

Our COPD patients (61.3±9.6y) had normal PA levels more than 20 years ago, and then had a significant PA reduction at a median age of 45 years. This drop in PA occurred 10 years earlier than the PA reduction in SHS. The age at which SHS reduced PA was quite similar to the findings of published national surveys in healthy subjects: PA drops after 60 years in France, at retirement. Therefore, in COPD, the PA reduction occurred abnormally early.

PA change is complex and usually multifactorial, with age, sex, body mass index, and socioeconomic and psychologic status among the influences. However, the proportions of these factors were the same in patients and SHS at the time of assessment. Retirement was as prevalent (63% and 59%, respectively: \(P=1.00\)) and occurred at the same median (66y; \(P=46\)) in both groups. We thus found no obvious differences between COPD patients and SHS for the usual determinants of PA changes, except respiratory disease, which has been associated with PA reduction in cross-sectional studies. The PA reduction could be explained by an early exercise capacity reduction in COPD (like an increase of the ventilator demand, reduction of the arterial oxygen content), peripheral muscle dysfunction, as observed in stage I of the Global Initiative for Obstructive Lung Disease COPD patients.

However, PA was reduced before diagnosis and the onset of breathlessness, suggesting that these patients had reduced PA before disease onset. These results are in line with the observation of quadriceps dysfunction and PA reduction at early stages of the disease. In healthy subjects, many epidemiologic studies have indicated a link between cigarette smoking and sedentariness and a growing body of evidence argues for the direct toxicity of cigarette smoke on peripheral muscle in non-COPD subjects. We can thus speculate that cigarette smoking had a deleterious effect on PA before the onset of the disease. However, this hypothesis requires a specific study designed to compare the PA level of healthy smokers and nonsmokers matched for the main factors influencing the PA level (eg, the previously cited studies assessing the impact of tobacco smoke on the peripheral muscle function). This observation of an early PA reduction is highly relevant for the prevention of COPD. Indeed, according to previous work demonstrating the prognostic value of PA levels, this new finding supports the potential effectiveness of early exercise training, especially for at-risk populations (ie, smokers), and should be more fully integrated into public health care policies and for the timing of pulmonary rehabilitation.

Study Limitations

Cognitive dysfunction can introduce variability in and impair the accuracy of PA reports. Therefore, patients with major cognitive dysfunction, which was identified during careful clinical examination and an interview, were not included in the analysis. As cognitive function is only mildly impaired in COPD patients without hypoxemia, our current patients were
unlikely to exhibit this problem. Also, the test-retest reproducibility of the QUANTAP questionnaire was acceptable in the COPD patients. The good accuracy of the recall of PA performed in the distant past has been demonstrated in healthy subjects. In 1996, Falkner et al compared the recalled PA of 137 patients of the Buffalo cohort to their original reports in 1960 and found no significant differences. For our study, we used a questionnaire validated in the patient’s own language for lifetime PA assessment. Furthermore, a Bland-Altman analysis indicated neither systematic over- nor underestimation of the recalled PA by the COPD patients, and we found no significant differences in the agreement of the recall of the PA performed 10 years ago between the COPD patients and the SHS. This acceptable accuracy of the long-term recall is consistent with the data of the PA performed more than 20 years ago. We observed no significant difference in the recalled PA between the COPD patients and the active control subjects. As the patients were unlikely to have experienced exercise intolerance associated with COPD at this time (>40y), the distant-past PA did not appear to be misestimated in COPD. Thus, in spite of a strict prospective validation of the lifetime recalled PA using actimetry recordings, the accuracy of the lifetime PA in the COPD patients appeared acceptable and not systematically biased. This can be explained by the particular care we took in collecting information: we gave them full oral and written explanations, they were asked to prewrite their answers 2 to 5 days before the interview, and the interviews (with an experienced practitioner) lasted almost 45 minutes for both populations.

Last, the difference in the sex ratio (more men in the COPD group) could explain the higher lifetime PA in the COPD patients. However, in a subgroup of 27 SHS and 27 COPD patients well-matched for age, sex, and had no past rehabilitation, we still found the same PA for the past 15 years and a higher PA from 16 to 40 years ago for the COPD patients compared with SHS (supplementary fig 2).

CONCLUSIONS

Our COPD patients had normative PA levels more than 20 years ago. However, they reduced their PA at an early age (45 (35–54) y, 10y before SHS) and reached the PA level of SHS 15 years ago. Their PA pattern from this point onward was the same as that of SHS. Interestingly, the PA reduction preceded 15 years ago. Their PA pattern from this point onward was the same as that of SHS. Interestingly, the PA reduction preceded 15 years ago. Their PA pattern from this point onward was the same as that of SHS. Interestingly, the PA reduction preceded 15 years ago. Their PA pattern from this point onward was the same as that of SHS. Interestingly, the PA reduction preceded 15 years ago. Their PA pattern from this point onward was the same as that of SHS. Interestingly, the PA reduction preceded 15 years ago.

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Suppliers
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b. Sensormedics, 22705 Savi Ranch Parkway, Yorba Linda, CA 92887-4645.

c. Roche OMNI S; Roche Diagnostics, Sandhofer Straße 116, 68305 Mannheim, Germany.

d. Ergoselec 200P; Ergoline, Lindenstrasse 5, 72475 Bitz, Germany.
BACKGROUND

PURPOSE.

METHODS.

RESULTS.

CONCLUSIONS.

Supplementary materials

Subjects and methods

Participants

Rehabilitation within the past 5 years was not an exclusion criterion because we assumed that this would not change the lifetime pattern of PA. This statement was confirmed by the criterion because we assumed that this would not change the pulmonary rehabilitation (R) in the past 5 years, and never reha-

The intra-observer correlation coefficient was excellent: \( R^2 = 0.98 \) (n = 12).

All clinical events in the disease (diagnosis, first rehabilita-

Objective PA level was assessed in 20 COPD patients and 20 SHS who wore a triaxial accelerometer Trirac RT34 Research for 7 consecutive days.6,7

Age at dyspnea onset/Age at diagnosis. Breathlessness was systematically recorded using the patient’s own dyspnea vocabulary. The severity via the Medical Research Council (MRC) scale6 and the age at first occurrence were documented. The intra-observer consistency was assessed in a preliminary study. Twelve patients responded to the questionnaire twice, with a six-month interval, and no significant differences in responses were observed (P = .44). The intra-observer correlation coefficient was excellent: \( R^2 = 0.98 \) (n = 12).

Exercise testing and muscle function assessment. The 6-minute walking test was performed in a 30-meter corridor as previously described. The distance walked during the test was compared with reference values.10 Patients were asked to walk at their own maximal rate. They were asked to cover as much ground as possible in 6 minutes while walking at a steady rate with no running. Arterial oxygen saturation and heart rate were monitored every minute using a pulse oximeter.

Muscle function assessment. The maximal voluntary con-

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tion on activity levels in patients with chronic obstructive pulmo-


Supplemental Fig 1. Time course for PA for every 20-year period of time backwards, for COPD patients (black), control subjects (gray), and SHS (light gray) in MET/y. Differences between the groups at each period were tested for amount of PA. * P<.05. Abbreviation: MET/y, metabolic equivalents per year; NS, nonsignificant.

Supplemental Fig 2. Time course of PA from the date of the study for each 5-year period of time in MET/y. Differences between groups at each period were tested for amount of PA. * P<.05. Abbreviation: MET/y, metabolic equivalents per year.

Supplemental Fig 3. Rehabilitation within past 5 years.

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