

Daily physical activity in COPD.

Gepubliceerd: 17-10-2008 Laatste bijgewerkt: 18-08-2022

Daily physical activity level declines gradually with higher GOLD stages, but declines relatively sharply after reaching GOLD stage 4. Psychosocial factors contribute importantly to the variability of daily physical activity level in GOLD 1, 2...

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Werving gestopt
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON23887

Bron

NTR

Verkorte titel

N/A

Aandoening

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

Physical activity

Chronische Obstructieve longziekten

Dagelijkse fysieke activiteiten

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: University Medical Center Groningen (UMCG)

Hanzeplein 1

9712 GZ Groningen

Overige ondersteuning: Dutch Asthma Foundation (3.4.07.036)

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

- Daily physical activity (measured by a pedometer, an accelerometer and a questionnaire)

- Physical predictors of daily physical activity

 - a) Lung function

 - b) Biographical factors

 - c) Co-morbidity

 - d) Morphological factors

 - e) Muscle performance

 - f) Maximal exercise tolerance

 - g) BODE-index

 - h) Sleep quality

- Psychological predictors of daily physical activity

 - a) Self-efficacy

 - b) Depression

 - c) Motivation

 - d) Social support

 - e) Illness perception

- Health related quality of life

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Rationale:

Despite the high prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) there is a striking lack of information about the daily physical activity (DPA) level of COPD patients in various stages of their disease. Even less is known about the predicting factors of DPA. It's not known if mainly physical or psychological factors predict DPA level of COPD patients and if there are differences between the various GOLD stages. Also little is known about its consequences for quality of life. Such information is vital for designing successful prevention and management programs that target the reduced DPA level leading to reduced fitness, depression and social isolation which are characteristic for COPD.

Objective:

To assess in the 4 GOLD stages of COPD:

- 1) performance based DPA status with respect to the level, types and intensity of DPA
- 2) physical predictors for DPA status
- 3) psychological predictors for DPA status

4) the relationship between DPA status and health related quality of life

Study design:

observational study without intervention

Study population:

120 representative COPD patients equally distributed over the four GOLD stages.

Doel van het onderzoek

Daily physical activity level declines gradually with higher GOLD stages, but declines relatively sharply after reaching GOLD stage 4. Psychosocial factors contribute importantly to the variability of daily physical activity level in GOLD 1, 2 & 3. In GOLD stage 4 the reciprocal interaction between physical disability and psychosocial factors is particularly responsible for the variability in the level of daily physical activity. Health related quality of life is closely related with daily physical activity level, much more than with FEV1 (or GOLD-stage).

Onderzoeksopzet

N/A

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Observational study without intervention

Contactpersonen

Publiek

University Medical Center Groningen (UMCG)

Department of Pulmonology

J.E. Hartman
Hanzeplein 1

Groningen 9712 GZ
The Netherlands
+31 (0)50 3614914

Wetenschappelijk

University Medical Center Groningen (UMCG)

Department of Pulmonology

J.E. Hartman
Hanzeplein 1

Groningen 9712 GZ
The Netherlands
+31 (0)50 3614914

Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

1. COPD according to the GOLD criteria (post bronchodilator FEV1/FVC<70%)
2. Able to undergo the study procedures
3. Able to provide reliable study results (particularly pedometer results)
4. Written informed consent
5. Co-Morbidity is allowed (see exclusion criteria)

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

1. Serious active disease that needs medical treatment (for example infection, carcinoma and myocardial infarction)
2. Participation in another study
3. COPD exacerbation/ exacerbation treatment within 2 months

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type: Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen
Onderzoeksmodel: Anders
Controle: N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland
Status: Werving gestopt
(Verwachte) startdatum: 01-12-2008
Aantal proefpersonen: 120
Type: Werkelijke startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies
Datum: 17-10-2008
Soort: Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL1436
NTR-old	NTR1497
Ander register	Asthma Foundation : 3.4.07.036
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

N/A