A meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials of physical activity in people with Alzheimer's disease and mild cognitive impairment with a comparison to donepezil

Sara Pisani1 | Christoph Mueller2,3 | Jonathan Huntley4 | Dag Aarsland2,5 | Matthew J. Kempton1

1Department of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, King’s College London, United Kingdom
2Department of Old Age Psychiatry, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, King’s College London, United Kingdom
3South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom
4Division of Psychiatry, Faculty of Brain Sciences, University College London, United Kingdom
5Centre for Age-Related Medicine (SESAM), Stavanger University Hospital, Stavanger, Norway

Correspondence
Sara Pisani, Department of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, King’s College London, UK.
Email: sara.2.pisani@kcl.ac.uk

Funding information
MRC Career Development Fellowship, Grant/Award Number: MR/J008915/1; National Institute for Health Research, Grant/Award Number: Unassigned; NIHR Biomedical Research Centre, Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust/Institute of Cancer Research, Grant/Award Number: Unassigned; South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, Grant/Award Number: Unassigned; King’s College London, Grant/Award Number: Unassigned

Abstract

Objectives: Physical exercise may benefit people with Alzheimer’s disease (AD) and mild cognitive impairment (MCI). However, randomised controlled trials (RCTs) of exercise have shown conflicting findings and it is unclear if positive outcomes are comparable to a commonly used cholinesterase inhibitor, donepezil.

Methods: Embase, Medline, PsycINFO, PsycARTICLES, SCOPUS were searched for RCTs of physical activity compared to a control condition, and donepezil compared to placebo in people with AD and MCI. Effect sizes were calculated from pre- and post-MMSE and ADAS-Cog scores and pooled using a random effects meta-analysis.

Results: Nineteen RCTs were included in the exercise meta-analysis (AD, N = 524; MCI, N = 1269). Physical exercise improved MMSE scores in AD (Hedges’ g = 0.46) and MCI groups (g = 0.63). For the MCI group, exercise appeared to have a stronger effect for those with lower MMSE scores at baseline (p = 0.022). 18 RCTs were included in the donepezil meta-analysis (AD, N = 2984, MCI, N = 1559). In people with AD, donepezil improved cognition (MMSE g = 0.23; ADAS-Cog, g = −0.17) but there was no evidence of improved cognition in MCI.

Conclusions: Physical exercise improved cognition in both AD and MCI groups. Where comparisons were possible, the effect size for physical exercise was generally comparable to donepezil. These results strengthen the evidence base for exercise as an effective intervention in AD and MCI, and future clinical trials should examine exercise type, intensity and frequency, in addition to cholinesterase inhibitors to determine the most effective interventions for AD and MCI.

Keywords
Alzheimer’s disease, cognition, donepezil, mild cognitive impairments, physical activity

This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

© 2021 The Authors. International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

Int J Geriatr Psychiatry. 2021;1–17.
Key points

- Randomised controlled trials have suggested that physical activity has beneficial effects in Alzheimer’s disease (AD) and Mild cognitive impairment, however it is not known how efficacious this intervention is compared to medication
- To our knowledge this is the first meta-analysis to compare the effects of physical activity to donepezil (a commonly used medication in AD) in these two clinical populations
- Where direct comparisons were possible, the effects of physical activity were comparable to those exerted by donepezil

1 | INTRODUCTION

A growing number of studies have investigated the effects of exercise in people with Alzheimer’s disease (AD) and Mild cognitive impairment (MCI). AD is characterised by severe progressive memory impairments which are associated with deposition of amyloid plaques (Aβ) in extracellular spaces leading to cortical dysfunctions and neuronal loss.1,2 These deficits can be detected throughout late lifespan and often in individuals with MCI3 which may be a prodrome to AD. There is an increasing interest in non-pharmaceutical interventions due to the current lack of disease-modifying drugs and long-term effective treatments.4–7 A common class of medications used to treat dementia are acetylcholinesterase inhibitors. One of the most commonly prescribed cholinesterase inhibitors is donepezil which has been found to ameliorate cognitive symptoms in AD,8,9 but it is not recommended for the treatment of MCI.10 After 6 months from the administration of these drugs in dementia, cognition tends to decline further11 and it is acknowledged that these medications primarily exert a palliative effect without counteracting neurodegeneration.6,12

Moderate and high intensity exercise has been demonstrated to diminish the progression of neuropsychological deficits in both AD and MCI.13–15 Recent findings show that exercising increases levels of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), an essential component for neuronal growth and neuronal plasticity.16 Research in transgenic mice mimicking AD pathology has demonstrated that pharmacologically-induced neurogenesis in the mice’s adult hippocampus ameliorates AD symptoms only if the mice had been physically active.17 These promising findings suggest that exercising could alleviate or delay cognitive impairments by increasing neurogenesis. Results from the large Dementia and Physical Activity (DAPA) randomised controlled trial reported no benefits of physical activity on any cognitive domain18; whilst other studies have suggested small to moderate positive effects on cognitive functions.19 Previous meta-analyses examining the effect of physical activity on people with AD and MCI20–26 have shown that exercise compared to a control arm has beneficial effects, but it is not clear how this compares to pharmacological treatments. A recent meta-analysis examining the impact of both exercise and medications in AD and MCI revealed that medications have a small impact on cognition primarily in AD, whilst physical activity was shown to improve cognition in both clinical groups.27 While this meta-analysis had a number of important strengths its main focus was on drug studies and it included a relatively small number of exercise RCTs (n = 10) and specifically combined cognitive measures (MMSE, ADAS-Cog, etc.) into a single outcome variable. This makes comparisons between the two types of intervention problematic because of the possible confound of different cognitive measures used in the medication and exercise literature.

The aim of this meta-analysis is to strengthen the existing knowledge on the effects of physical activity on cognition in AD and MCI and to compare this to the effect of a common acetylcholinesterase inhibitor medication (i.e., donepezil). There has been an expanding interest in non-pharmacological interventions for these conditions since the study by Ströhle and colleagues27 and this meta-analysis intends to provide at present a comparison between physical activity and donepezil. We also aim to address some of the weaknesses in the design of previous meta-analyses. Only randomized controlled trials (RCTs) are included to reduce the effects of bias and confounding. In line with prior research,14,15,20–22 strict diagnostic criteria for both groups and a specific definition of physical activity28 are applied to reduce heterogeneity. The quality of the included studies is assessed according to established scale of Gates et al.15 The results from specific cognitive scales are analysed separately rather than combined to reduce heterogeneity and to allow a comparison between exercise and donepezil for each reported measure where available. We have applied a method of calculating effect sizes recommended by Morris29 who has systematically examined the accuracy and stability of effect sizes from repeated measures designs. As cognitive decline may be associated with age,1,20 and poor cognitive abilities at baseline30 we have examined these potential moderators in a meta-regression. In line with prior research, we hypothesized that physical activity would be beneficial for cognition in people with AD and that exercise would be particularly effective in people with MCI as this disorder is earlier in the disease process. In comparison with medication we predicted the beneficial effect of exercise would be of a similar magnitude to the effects of donepezil.

2 | METHODS

2.1 | Identification of exercise and donepezil randomised controlled trials

The PRISMA guidelines were followed for this meta-analysis.31 Two systematic searches of randomised controlled trials (RCTs) for
exercise and for donepezil were conducted on Medline, Embase, PsycINFO, PsycARTICLES Full Text through the OVID database and also SCOPUS in October 2019. Free-text words and subject headings were employed.

To identify RCTs that examined the effects of physical activity broad search terms were used: ‘Alzheimer’s disease’ or ‘Alzheimer’s’ or ‘Mild cognitive impairment’ and ‘physical activity’ or ‘physical exercise’ or ‘aerobic fitness’ and ‘randomized controlled trial.’ To identify RCTs that examined the effects of donepezil the following broad search terms were used: ‘Alzheimer’s disease’ or ‘Alzheimer’ or ‘Mild cognitive impairment’ and ‘donepezil’ or ‘Aricept’ and ‘randomized controlled trial.’ Full search strategies can be found in Supplementary Material 1 (S1). Two PRISMA flowcharts were created for each search strategy (Figure 1, Figure 2).

### 2.2 | Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Only RCTs were included. Longitudinal, cross-sectional, case-control studies, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, cross-over randomized controlled trials and non-randomized controlled trials were excluded. Studies were included if they provided evidence of AD diagnosis
(definite, probable and/or possible) following the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke and the Alzheimer’s disease and Related Disorders Associations (NINCDS-ADRDA), the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Health Disorders (DSM-V) or International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10). MCI studies had to provide relevant evidence of a clinical diagnosis following Petersen’s criteria, or Albert et al. criteria, and/or a score of 0.5 on the Clinical Dementia Rating scale.

Physical activity: Physical activity was defined according to the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) whereby exercise entails the investment of energy due to body movement and planned, repetitive exercise leading to improved physical fitness. Studies were included if they compared an exercise-only intervention to a control group. For studies that compared different interventional arms, for example cognitive training, physical activity, music therapy, combined cognitive and physical training, the group with isolated physical exercise was compared to a control group. Multimodal interventions that included exercise plus additional component(s) were excluded.

Donepezil: Studies were included if they evaluated the effectiveness of donepezil compared to a control group receiving placebo.

FIGURE 2 PRISMA Flowchart of study selection process of donepezil randomised controlled trials (RCTs)
2.3 | Outcome measures

The mini-mental state examination (MMSE) and Alzheimer’s disease assessment scale—cognitive subscale (ADAS-Cog) were chosen as the outcome measures because they were most commonly reported by studies. To ensure the different meta-analyses were sufficiently powered, outcomes were included if there were three or more independent studies that reported a mean and SD in both the control, donepezil and exercise groups. Where follow-up means and SDs were not available authors were contacted for this information.

2.4 | Data extraction

Sample characteristics (e.g., gender, age and diagnosis), type and details of interventions, (i.e. length, dosage and intensity of exercise), control conditions and outcome measures were extracted from each study. Any disagreements were resolved via consensus of three authors (SP, CM and MJK). Pre- and post-intervention means and standard deviations (SD) were extracted from each study and each cognitive assessment for both intervention and control groups. Where confidence intervals or standard errors were provided, these were converted into SD.

2.5 | Quality assessment of studies

The Physiotherapy evidence database scale (PEDro) is an 11-item quality rating scale of RCTs where each item is marked 0 or 1, with 1 indicating higher quality. The scale assesses eligibility criteria (item 1); internal validity (items 2–9) which include concealed allocation (item 3), blinding of participants (item 5), and of the assessor (item 7); and the appropriate outcome reported (items 10–11). Item 6 is blinding of the therapist, which is relevant for exercise studies, but is not applicable for pharmacological studies. Therefore, for RCTs of donepezil this item was removed, hence not coded, to indicate no additional risk of bias.

2.6 | Calculation of effect size

Investigators have applied different methods when calculating effect sizes from repeated measure designs. Morris has extensively investigated these different methods in terms of precision, robustness and bias, and has proposed the optimal methodology uses the pre and post intervention means and pre-intervention SD from both the treatment and control groups. Thus, we calculated the Hedges effect size (which is the Cohen effect size with a correction for bias from small sample sizes) and its variance from equations provided by Morris (equations 8 and 25, respectively) for each study (S2). This effect size is approximately equal to the difference between the treatment and control change score divided by the pooled baseline standard deviation of the treatment and control group. The effect size variance requires an estimate of the correlation coefficient (rho) between pre and post intervention measures. Rho is not usually given in publications, but can be calculated if pre, post and change values are presented. These data were available in 5 of the included RCTs and mean weighted rho was determined as 0.70 (95% CI 0.59–0.81). Thus, Rho was set to 0.7 for each meta-analysis but varied in the sensitivity analysis (see below). In some studies outcome measures were given at multiple time points during the intervention; in these cases, the final outcome values at end the intervention were used as the post-intervention value.

2.7 | Meta-analysis

Effect sizes were pooled using a random-effects inverse-weighted variance model. When conducting a meta-analysis there is balance between maximising the number of studies to increase power and being more selective to reduce heterogeneity. In this meta-analysis we performed separate meta-analyses for AD and MCI where there was a sufficient number of studies. Between-study heterogeneity was analysed using Cochran Q test and I² which indicates the percentage of total variation across studies due to heterogeneity. Publication bias was assessed using Egger’s regression when at least five studies were included to ensure that the test was sufficiently powered. The calculation of effect sizes was performed using meta-analytical equations entered into Excel. These equations are identical to the METAN command in STATA which is commonly used in meta-analyses publications. In terms of validation, the method has been used in parallel with STATA in a number of meta-analyses and produced the same results.

2.8 | Meta-regression of mini-mental state examination

A random effects meta-regression was conducted on MMSE change in the AD and MCI groups using METAREG in STATA to investigate the contribution of age, baseline MMSE, on physical activity and donepezil. MMSE change was chosen because it was the most commonly reported outcome variable.

2.9 | Sensitivity analysis

To examine the strength of the results in relation to the variability of meta-analysis methods, a sensitivity analysis was conducted adjusting Rho from the standard value of 0.7 to a lower value of 0.5 and a higher value of 0.9.
| Authors                  | Clinical group | Baseline cognitive scores, mean (SD) | Mean Age (SD); Gender (M, F) | Physical activity (N) | Control group (N) | Additional group (N) | Outcome measure included in analysis | Intervention characteristics |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| De Oliveira et al. (2019) | MCI            | MCI, exercise 29, control 29; AD, exercise 25.70, control 27.68 | Exercise MCI 71.85 (5.69), exercise AD 81.22 (8.88), control MCI 78.20 (5.26), control AD 77.54 (8.05); 19M, 27F | Aerobic exercises, strength and balance training (N = 28) | No physical activity (N = 28) | None | MMSE                | 12 weeks, Twice per week |
| Langoni et al. (2019)   | MCI            | Exercise 21.9 (4.8), control 23.7 (3.7) | Exercise 72.6 (7.8), control 71.9 (7.9); 12M, 40F | Aerobic and strength exercises (N = 26) | Life as usual (N = 26) | None | MMSE                | 24 weeks, Twice per week |
| Ohman et al. (2016)     | AD             | Exercise (home-based) 17.8 (6.6), exercise (group based) 18.5 (6.3), control 17.7 (6.2) | Exercise 78, control 78.1 (5.3); 129M, 81F | Aerobic exercises, strength exercises and balance and toning training (home-based exercise) (N = 70) | Usual care (N = 70) | None | MMSE                | 12 months, Twice per week |
| Lazarou et al. (2017)   | MCI            | Exercise 27.60 (2.19), control 26.88 (2.10) | Exercise 65.89 (10.76), control 67.92 (9.47); 28M, 101F | International ballroom dance classes (N = 66) | Life as usual (N = 63) | None | ADAS-cog; MMSE       | 10 months, Twice per week |
| Hoffmann et al. (2016)  | AD             | Exercise 23.8 (3.4), control 24.1 (3.8) | Exercise 69.8 (7.4), control 71.3 (7.3); 113M, 87F | Aerobic and strength building exercises (N = 107) | Treatment as usual (N = 93) | None | MMSE                | 16 weeks, 3 times per week |
| Lu et al. (2015)        | MCI            | Exercise 27.23 (1.63), control 26.43 (2.00) | Exercise 69 (383), control 70.43 (5.53); 13M, 32F | Dumbbell-training sessions (N = 22) | Treatment as usual (N = 23) | None | ADAS-cog; MMSE       | 12 weeks, 3 times per week |
| Holthoff et al. (2015)  | AD             | Exercise 22.05 (0.5), control 21.95 (0.54) | Exercise 72.40 (4.43), control 70.67 (5.41); 15M, 15F | Lower-body movement training (N = 15) | Counselling sessions without physical activity (N = 15) | None | MMSE                | 12 weeks, 3 times per week |
| Lam et al. (2015)       | MCI            | Exercise 25.8 (2.3), control 25.6 (2.4) | Exercise 75.5 (6.7), control 75.4 (6.1); 63M, 215F | Stretching and toning exercises, Tai Chi sessions and aerobic exercise (i.e. static bicycle riding) (N = 147) | Social group (social activities, e.g. tea gathering, film watching) (N = 131) | Cognitive exercises (N = 145); cognitive-physical training (N = 132) | MMSE                  | 12 months, At least once per week |
| Authors               | Clinical group | Baseline cognitive scores, mean (SD) | Mean Age (SD); Gender (M, F) | Physical activity (N) | Control group (N) | Additional group (N) | Outcome measure included in analysis | Intervention characteristics |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Arcoverde et al. (2014) | AD             | Exercise 20.4 (2.7), control 19.9 (3.4) | Exercise 78.5, control 79; 9M, 11F | Treadmill training (N = 10) | Routine medical care (N = 10) | None | MMSE | 3 months | Twice per week | 30 min |
| Wei and Ji (2014)     | MCI            | Exercise 24.33 (1.65), control 25.00 (1.29) | Exercise 66.73 (5.48), control 65.27 (4.63); 40M, 20F | Handball training (N = 30) | Life as usual (N = 30) | None | MMSE | 6 months | 5 days per week | 30 min |
| Suzuki et al. (2013)  | MCI            | Exercise 26.8 (2.3), control 26.3 (2.7) | Exercise 74.8 (7.4), control 75.8 (6.1); 51M, 49F | Aerobic exercises and strength and balancing exercises (N = 50) | Educational classes (N = 50) | None | MMSE; ADAS-Cog | 6 months | Twice per week | 90 min |
| Varela et al. (2012)  | MCI            | Exercise (group A) 19.86 (5.12), exercise (group B) 20.81 (4.69), control (group C) 21.80 (3.23) | Exercise 77.88, control 79.40 (6.72); 21M, 27F | Aerobic exercise at 40% HR (group A) (N = 17) | Recreational activities (no physical activity) (N = 15) | Aerobic exercise at 60% HR (group B) (N = 16) | MMSE | 6 months | 3 times per week | 30 min |
| Vreugdenhil et al. (2012) | AD             | Exercise 22.9, control 21.10 | Exercise 73.5, control 74.7; 16M, 24F | Upper and lower muscle building exercises, balance training and brisk walking (community-based home exercise) (N = 20) | Usual care (N = 20) | None | MMSE | 4 months | Daily | 30 min |
| Van Uffelen et al. (2008) | MCI        | Exercise 22.9 (5.00), control 21.00 (6.3) | Exercise 74.97, control 74.97; 78M, 73F | Walking programme (N = 86) | Placebo pill (N = 89) | Placebo activity programme [relaxation, posture exercises, low intensity] (N = 93); vitamin B (N = 90) | MMSE | 12 months | Twice per week | 60 min |

(Continues)
| Authors                  | Clinical group | Baseline cognitive scores, mean (SD) | Mean Age (SD); Gender (M, F) | Physical activity (N) | Control group (N) | Additional group (N) | Outcome measure included in analysis | Intervention characteristics |
|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Yoon et al. (2017)      | MCI            | Exercise (high speed) 21.00 (1.04), exercise (low speed) 21.56 (0.73), control 22.29 (1.11) | Exercise 75.61, control 78.00 (2.77); NR | High-speed training with elastic band (N = 14) | Life as usual (N = 7) | Low-speed physical activity training (N = 9) | MMSE 12 weeks | Twice per week 60-min class |
| Nakatsuka et al. (2015) | MCI            | Exercise 23.5 (2.4), control 25.1 (2.7) | Exercise 81.3 (3.8), control 81.2 (4.0); 36M, 46F | Walking and step aerobics (N = 38) | Conversation classes (N = 44) | Cognitive exercises (N = 45) | MMSE 12 weeks | Once per week 60-min class |
| Venturelli et al. (2011) | AD             | Exercise 13.00, Control12.00         | Exercise 83 (6.0), control 85 (5.0); NR | Walking group (N = 12) | Routine medical care (N = 12) | None | MMSE 24 weeks | 4 times per week 30 min |
| Bademli et al. (2018)   | MCI            | Exercise 23.27 (2.17), control 23.42 (1.07) | Exercise 72.24 (7.16), control 70.67 (8.34); 25M, 37F | Physical activity programme (N = 30) | Life as usual (N = 30) | None | MMSE 20 weeks | 4-7 days per week 40 min |
| Doi et al. (2017)       | MCI            | Exercise 26.0 (2.6), control 25.8 (2.4) | Exercise 75.7 (4.1), control 76.0 (4.9); 70M, 64F | Dance programme (N = 67) | Health education programme (N = 67) | Music programme (N = 67) | MMSE 40 weeks | Weekly sessions 60 min |

Abbreviations: AD, Alzheimer's disease; ADAS-Cog, Alzheimer's disease Assessment Scale – Cognitive subscale; MCI, mild cognitive impairment; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination.

*Standard error reported between brackets.
3 | RESULTS

3.1 | Study characteristics

Physical activity: 2110 articles were initially identified, and after applying inclusion and exclusion criteria, 19 RCTs were included (Figure 1: AD, n = 7; MCI, n = 13). One study included both people with AD and MCI and conducted their analyses separate for each clinical group. In total, 1793 individuals took part in these 19 RCTs, 970 allocated to physical activity and 823 to control arms (Table 1). Of the studies that reported gender there were a total of 949 females and 738 males. The mean age of the intervention arm was 74.52 years (AD, 76.63 years; MCI, 73.39 years), whilst the mean age of the control group was 75.07 (AD, 76.62 years; MCI, 74.24 years). The interventions entailed aerobic (e.g. Nordic walking, bicycle riding, dancing, handball training and others) and non-aerobic activities (stretching and toning, dumbbell training, weightlifting, and others). Studies examining combined interventions, for example physical activity and cognitive training, or cognitive activity and virtual reality, were included in the analysis where they had an arm of isolated physical activity comparable to a control group that did not include any physical exercise. Control arms included treatment as usual or routine medical care, educational classes and social activities, and relaxation with light movement (Table 1). The average length of the intervention was 25.26 weeks, with a mean of 51.05 min of physical activity, conducted between twice per week to everyday.

Donepezil: 1,331 articles were initially identified, and after applying inclusion and exclusion criteria, 18 RCTs were included in the analysis (Figure 2; AD, n = 15; MCI, n = 3). 4,543 people took part in these studies, 2,219 were allocated to donepezil, whilst 2,324 were assigned to control (placebo) arm (Table 2). There were 2,690 females and 1,853 males, the mean age of those allocated to donepezil was 74.21 (AD, 74.69 years; MCI, 71.80 years), the mean age of those in the control arm was 74.23 (AD, 74.71 years; MCI, 71.80 years). Four studies administered donepezil at 10 mg/day, three studies administered it at 5 mg/day, whilst in 11 studies donepezil dosage started at 5 mg/day and then gradually increased to maximum of 10 mg/day in 11 studies. Studies examining other medications in addition to donepezil were included in the analysis where they had an arm of isolated donepezil. The average length of the intervention was 25.36 weeks.

3.2 | Quality assessment or exercise randomised controlled trials

Physical activity: Across the 19 RCTs, the average PEDro score was 7.58 out of a maximum of 11 with a range between 6 and 9 points. A common reason for reduced scores was the lack of blinding participants and professionals administering the physical activity to the sample; as blinding of participants was deemed not feasible due to the nature of the intervention. Blinding of the researchers conducting the cognitive assessments was present in 14 (73%) out of the 19 studies (Table 4).

Donepezil: Across 18 RCTs, the average PEDro score was 9.33 out of a maximum of 10, after removing the item that assessed the blinding of the therapist (see methods). The range was between 8 and 10 points. Methodological weaknesses were primarily related to concealed allocation. Studies were double-blinded and always randomised (Table 5).

3.3 | Meta-analysis—physical activity

In AD, physical activity was associated with an improvement in MMSE compared to the control arm (g = 0.458, p = 0.013; Figure 3), however this result was associated with small sample bias (p = 0.02). Only two studies employed the ADAS-Cog, precluding a meta-analysis. Physical activity also had a significant beneficial effect on cognitive functions assessed with the MMSE compared to the control condition for MCI (g = 0.631, p = 0.001) (55, Figure 4). There was no significant effect of physical activity on the ADAS-Cog (p = 0.399) (Figure 5; Table 3).

3.4 | Meta-regression

In the AD group, there were no significant moderating effect of age (n = 7, p = 0.082) or baseline MMSE (n = 7, p = 0.081) on the effect of exercise on MMSE. Baseline MMSE scores moderated the effects of exercise on MMSE in MCI (n = 15, t = −2.59, p = 0.022), the direction of the findings indicated that lower MMSE baseline scores were associated with a stronger beneficial effect of physical activity. There was no significant moderating effect of age (n = 15, p = 0.798; Table 6).

3.5 | Sensitivity analysis

There was no change in results classified as significant or non-significant when rho = 0.9, or when rho = 0.5.

3.6 | Meta-analysis—donepezil

Full details of the results are given in Table 3. For people with AD, those taking donepezil had improvements in MMSE (g = 0.233, p < 0.001; Figure 7) and ADAS-Cog (g = −0.174, p < 0.001; Figure 6). For people with MCI, there was a trend towards significance for improved cognition assessed with the ADAS-Cog (g = −0.130, p = 0.059; Figure 8).

3.7 | Meta-regression

There were no significant moderating effects of age or baseline MMSE scores for AD or MCI groups (all p > 0.05; Table 6).
| Study                        | Clinical group | Baseline cognitive scores, mean (SD) | Mean Age (SD); Gender (M, F) | Donepezil (N) | Control group (N) | Additional groups (N) | Intervention length | Dosage | Outcome measure included in analysis |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| Petersen et al. (2005)      | MCI            | Donepezil 27.25 (18), control 27.35 (18) | Donepezil 73.1 (7.1), placebo 72.9 (7.6); 279M, 233F | Donepezil (N = 253) | Placebo (N = 259) | Vitamin E (2000 IU/day, N = 257) | 36 months           | 5 mg/day to 10 mg/day | ADAS-cog |
| Doody et al. (2009)         | MCI            | Donepezil 83.9%, control 83.2%a       | Donepezil 70.2 (9.71), placebo 69.8 (10.32); 424M, 354F | Donepezil (N = 391) | Placebo (N = 387) | None                  | 48 weeks           | 5 mg/day to 10 mg/day | ADAS-cog |
| Salloway et al. (2004)      | MCI            | Donepezil 27.5 (2.2), control 27.4 (2.0) | None                        | 42 weeks 5 mg/day to 10 mg/day | ADAS-cog | 24 weeks | 5 mg/day to 10 mg/day | ADAS-cog |
| Moraes et al. (2006)        | AD             | Donepezil 35.6 (13.7), control 39 (18.5)b | Donepezil 77.4 (6.66), placebo 74.5 (9.8); 155M, 114F | Donepezil (N = 132) | Placebo (N = 137) | None                  | 12 weeks           | 5 mg/day to 10 mg/day | ADAS-cog |
| Frolich et al. (2011)       | AD             | Donepezil 61.4%, control 60.7% (mild severity)c donepezil 38.6%, control 39.3% (moderate severity)c | Donepezil 73.9 (6.48), placebo 73.5 (6.42); 127M, 194F | Donepezil (N = 158) | Placebo (N = 163) | AZD3480 (5 mg/day, N = 77) versus AZD3480 (20 mg/day, N = 78) versus AZD3480 (35/100 mg/day, N = 82) | 12 weeks | 5 mg/day to 10 mg/day | MMSE; ADAS-Cog |
| Mazza et al. (2005)         | AD             | Donepezil 18.55 (3.47), control 18.80 (3.63) | Donepezil 64.5 (6.00), placebo 69.8 (3.00); 23M, 28F | Donepezil (N = 25) | Placebo (N = 26) | Ginkgo biloba (160 mg/day, N = 25) | 24 weeks           | 5 mg/day | MMSE |
| Howard et al. (2007)        | AD             | Donepezil 8.1 (5.9), control 8.2 (6.8) | Donepezil 84.9 (7.73), placebo 84.4 (8.2); 40M, 219F | Donepezil (N = 128) | Placebo (N = 131) | None                  | 12 weeks           | 5 mg/day to 10 mg/day | MMSE |
| Winbald et al. (2006)       | AD             | Donepezil 60.0 (3.0), control 6.2 (3.0) | Donepezil 84.5 (6.60), placebo 85.3 (5.9); 58M, 190F | Donepezil (N = 128) | Placebo (N = 120) | None                  | 6 months           | 5 mg/day or 10 mg/day | MMSE |
| Maher-Edwards et al. (2015) | AD             | Donepezil 26.2 (11.41), control 18.2 (3.88) | Donepezil 71.1 (7.49), placebo 73.3 (6.80); 100M, 182F | Donepezil (N = 147) | Placebo (N = 135) | SB-742457 (15 mg/day, N = 142) versus SB-742457 (35 mg/day, N = 130) | 24 weeks           | 5 mg/day or 10 mg/day | ADAS-cog |
| Haig et al. (2014)          | AD             | Donepezil 18.1 (4.1), control 18.2 (3.9) | Donepezil 70.5 (8.31), placebo 70.3 (7.84); 48M, 75F | Donepezil (N = 60) | Placebo (N = 63) | ABT-288 (1 mg/day, N = 63) versus ABT-288 (3 mg/day, N = 56) | 12 weeks           | 10 mg/day | MMSE; ADAS-Cog |
**TABLE 2 (Continued)**

| Study                        | Clinical group | Baseline cognitive scores, mean (SD); Gender (M, F) | Mean Age (SD); Gender (M, F) | Donepezil (N) | Control group (N) | Additional groups (N) | Intervention length | Dosage | Outcome measure included in analysis |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| Gold et al. (2010)²³         | AD             | Donepezil 24.9 (9.68), control 25 (10.26)           | Donepezil 72.9 (7.97); 92M, 143F | Donepezil (N = 76) | Placebo (N = 159) | RSG XR (2 mg/day, N = 162) versus RSG XR (8 mg/day, N = 156) | 24 weeks           | 10 mg/day | ADAS-cog                            |
| Vila-castelar et al. (2019)²⁴| AD             | Donepezil 24.3 (3.5), control 25.4 (1.7)            | Donepezil 79.3 (7.74); 8M, 15F | Donepezil (N = 12) | Placebo (N = 11) | None                 | 6 weeks            | 5 mg/day | MMSE; ADAS-Cog                      |
| Homma et al. (2000)²⁵        | AD             | Donepezil 17.8 (3.9), control 16.6 (3.9)            | Donepezil 70.1 (7.76); 75M, 153F |Donepezil (N = 116) | Placebo (N = 112) | None                 | 24 weeks           | 5 mg/day | ADAS-cog                            |
| Gault et al. (2016)²⁶        | AD             | Donepezil 18.4 (4.42), control 19.1 (4.00)          | Donepezil 75.1 (7.75); 74M, 105F |Donepezil (N = 75) | Placebo (N = 104) | ABT-126 (25 mg/day, N = 77) versus ABT-126 (50 mg/day, N = 107) versus ABT-126 (75 mg/day, N = 73) | 24 weeks           | 10 mg/day | MMSE; ADAS-Cog                      |
| Rogers et al. (1998)²⁷       | AD             | Donepezil 19 (0.4), control 19.2 (0.4)²⁸           | Donepezil 72.9 (8.39); 120M, 196F |Donepezil (N = 154) | Placebo (N = 162) | Donepezil (10 mg/day, N = 157) | 24 weeks           | 5 mg/day or 10 mg/day | ADAS-cog                           |
| Black et al. (2007)²⁸        | AD             | Donepezil 7.5 (3.25), control 7.4 (3.57)           | Donepezil 78.0 (8.04); 102M, 241F |Donepezil (N = 176) | Placebo (N = 167) | None                 | 24 weeks           | 10 mg/day | MMSE                                |
| Jia et al. (2017)²⁹          | AD             | Donepezil 7.6 (3.36), control 7.0 (3.4)            | Donepezil 71.6 (8.56); 110M, 203F |Donepezil (N = 157) | Placebo (N = 156) | None                 | 24 weeks           | 5 mg/day to 10 mg/day | MMSE                               |
| Tune et al. (2003)³⁰         | AD             | Donepezil 20.8 (3.7), control 21.4 (4.1)           | Donepezil 73.7, placebo 72.2; 7M, 21F |Donepezil (N = 14) | Placebo (N = 14) | None                 | 24 weeks           | 5 mg/day to 10 mg/day | ADAS-cog                           |

Abbreviations: AD, Alzheimer’s disease; ADAS-Cog, Alzheimer’s disease Assessment Scale—Cognitive subscale; MCI, mild cognitive impairment; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination; RSGXR, Rosiglitazone extended release.

²³MMSE scores ≤28.

²⁴Cognitive functions measured at baseline with ADAS-Cog.

²⁵MMSE severity divided according to two ranges of scores, mild severity (21-26) and moderate severity (12-20).

²⁶Standard error reported between brackets.
Meta-analysis of physical activity and donepezil against control condition in AD and MCI. Effects sizes, 95% confidence intervals and p value are here shown, as well as heterogeneity values and publication bias analysis.

|                           | Comparison of Intervention to Control group | Heterogeneity | S.S. Biasa |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
|                           | Studies | Intervention participants (n) | Control/placebo participants (n) | Effect size | 95% CI | Effect size | p-value | Q    | 12% | p-value | p-value |
| Alzheimer’s disease       |         |                             |                           |             |        |             |         |      |      |         |         |
| MMSE—physical activity    | 7       | 288                         | 213                       | 0.458       | 0.097 | To          | 0.819   | 0.013 | 27.16 | 77.90   | <0.001  | 0.021   |
| MMSE—Donepezil            | 9       | 843                         | 875                       | 0.233       | 0.159 | To          | 0.307   | <0.001 | 3.26  | 0.00   | 0.917   | 0.757   |
| ADAS-cog—physical activity|         |                             |                           | --- (not enough studies) --- |        |             |         |      |      |         |         |
| ADAS-cog—donepezil        | 10      | 728                         | 813                       | -0.174      | -0.253 | To          | -0.095  | <0.001 | 8.41  | 0.00   | 0.494   | 0.173   |
| Mild cognitive impairment |         |                             |                           |             |        |             |         |      |      |         |         |
| MMSE—physical activity    | 15      | 621                         | 535                       | 0.631       | 0.244 | To          | 1.018   | 0.001 | 185.04 | 92.40   | <0.001  | 0.065   |
| MMSE—donepezil            |         |                             |                           | --- (not enough studies) --- |        |             |         |      |      |         |         |
| ADAS-cog—physical activity| 3       | 216                         | 199                       | -0.208      | -0.692 | To          | 0.276   | 0.399 | 14.17  | 85.90   | 0.001   | 0.636   |
| ADAS-cog—donepezil        | 3       | 764                         | 774                       | -0.130      | -0.266 | To          | 0.006   | 0.059 | 5.54   | 63.90   | 0.063   | 0.620   |

Abbreviations: AD, Alzheimer’s disease; ADAS-Cog, Alzheimer’s disease Assessment Scale—Cognitive subscale; MCI, mild cognitive impairment; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination.

*Publication bias was only examined when there were at least 5 studies included to ensure the test was appropriately powered. Significant findings are in bold. The negative effect size from ADAS-Cog is a consequence of the scoring, with higher scores indicating greater cognitive impairment.
3.8 | Sensitivity analysis

There were no changes in the results except when rho = 0.09 for ADAS-Cog in people with MCI only where scores on ADAS-Cog in the donepezil group changed from a trend to becoming significant \( p = 0.059 \) to \( p = 0.045 \).

4 | DISCUSSION

This meta-analysis examined the effect of physical activity and donepezil on cognitive abilities measured by the MMSE and ADAS-Cog in AD and MCI. Both people with AD and MCI in the exercise group showed moderate improvement in MMSE. The meta-analyses of donepezil showed that the medication improved cognition measured by ADAS-Cog and MMSE in the AD group. No improvements were reported in people with MCI who took donepezil.

For the AD group, exercise was associated with nominally larger effect sizes than donepezil for MMSE, however the exercise meta-analysis also showed evidence of small sample bias which may include publication bias, so additional studies will be needed to confirm the difference in effect size. In the MCI group, exercise was associated with a robust improvement in MMSE, but there was no evidence that donepezil had a beneficial effect on cognition in this clinical group.

Our findings are in line with previous research but are arguably more robust as the meta-analysis was limited to only RCTs, pre- and post-treatment measures have been taken into account using Morris’ recommendations and the cognitive measures were meta-analysed using the same scales rather than pooling different instruments. There was a significant impact of baseline MMSE scores for people with MCI, whereby those whose MMSE scores were low experienced more benefit from practising physical activity. An alternative explanation for these results could be due to a compensation effect, whereby individuals who are cognitively poor may benefit more from physical activity, that is the effect of this intervention is stronger on this population because of the extent of their cognitive impairment (compensation). This should be further investigated as it could provide insight on the appropriate approach to maximise the benefits of physical activity. There was no significant influence of age so additional longitudinal studies may be required to pinpoint the optimum age after a diagnosis of MCI or AD to administer physical activity interventions. A beneficial effect of exercise on MMSE was seen in the MCI group but not on ADAS-Cog although the latter measure showed a strong trend \( p = 0.059 \). This could be because of the small number of papers \( n = 3 \) and because the ADAS-Cog is more commonly used in AD and may be more sensitive to more advanced cognitive deficits which are more observable in people with AD. Our results contrast with those reported in the DAPA RCT trial of 494 people with dementia where Lamb and colleagues observed a greater reduction in ADAS-Cog scores after 12 months in the exercise intervention group compared to the control group. We were not able to include this study because there were fewer than 3 studies reporting the ADAS-Cog score in people with AD precluding a meta-analysis. This raises the need to further investigate the relationship between exercise and cognition in neurodegenerative disorders. Nevertheless, our results show moderate effect sizes in both AD and MCI group meta-analyses indicating that physical activity is an efficacious and potentially complementary intervention to pharmacological therapies. Only three donepezil RCTs with MCI participants included the MMSE and had data available pre- and post-intervention; in this analysis, donepezil had no significant effect on cognition. The results from the analyses on donepezil trials were in line with previous research, showing that donepezil may have limited effects on cognitive functions in people with MCI. Exercise may therefore be beneficial in such a group to improve cognitive function and can be easily added to home care settings and to people’s routine. People with MCI experienced greater benefits from physical exercise than people with AD, highlighting the need for follow up studies that examine whether exercise could reduce the progression of MCI to AD.

4.1 | Strengths, limitations and future directions

There are a number of limitations to this study. Significant heterogeneity was present across most of the physical exercise analyses. Heterogeneity is expected with different clinical populations and differences in clinical characteristics between studies. It is well-known that both AD and MCI have diverse speeds of progression which may vary according to age of onset, family history, gender and onset of treatment. Pharmacological studies did not report as much heterogeneity as that observed in exercise studies. This may be because administering one medication entails a more homogeneous procedure compared to different types of physical activities (i.e., Tai Chi, Nordic walking). Physical activity RCTs generally had smaller sample sizes than pharmacological studies which is likely due to greater financial investment in pharmacological therapies. Future studies could consider a three-arm design for an RCT examining the effect of cholinesterase inhibitors against aerobic activity and a control or could consider combining both exercise and a cholinesterase inhibitor to see if the beneficial effects are additive. Control arms of some studies that examined physical activity in AD and MCI included treatment as usual. As clinical care in neurological disorders can include a combination of different medications (e.g., cholinesterase inhibitors), occupational therapy and other treatment, it was challenging to differentiate medication-only control groups. Some studies did not report the specific medications participants took, whilst others reported general statements or listed in a table the number of participants undergoing treatment for AD or cholinesterase inhibitors. The presence of these medications in participants within the control group could affect the effect sizes observed in this meta-analysis. Although interrupting necessary routine medical care in a clinical trial would be not be ethical, there is the need in future studies to account for this aspect by statistical approaches, by clarifying the
medical treatments involved, or by direct comparison of physical activity to medication for AD. One other limitation relates to the search strategy: although applying randomised controlled trial as key words can be considered a more conservative way of identifying this specific research design during literature searches, this strategy might have restricted the breadth of studies that could be included. Although the use of physical activity and similar terms was applied to be inclusive, this search might not have picked up specific or modern types of exercises. Similarly, we tried to be as inclusive as possible with terms indicating global cognitive functions, however future meta-analyses could also consider specific cognitive domains such as executive function and working memory as search terms. Blinding participants to either physical activity or control is generally not feasible, given the nature of exercise. This might have inflated the effect sizes, as people were not blind to the intervention. However, for the majority of the included studies the researchers assessing participants’ post-intervention were blinded to their condition, preventing observer bias. Blinding of both participants and assessors was achieved in all donepezil trials. The application of the ACSM definition of physical activity is a strength of our study as it specified a consistent criterion for including RCTs, providing a less biased framework. Nevertheless, the meta-analysis included varied types of physical exercise: resistance training, aerobic and non-aerobic exercises, sports and specific activities. Future research may be able to determine whether there are specific exercises or an optimum frequency of physical exercise to reduce neuropsychological decline in MCI and AD. In addition, future RCTs could be conducted using a precision medicine approach where participants are stratified according to key clinical variables or the presence of predictive biomarkers (e.g., APOE genotype), assigned to different physical activities.

5 | CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this meta-analysis provided confirmation of the efficacy of physical activity as an intervention in the treatment of Alzheimer’s disease and Mild cognitive impairment and where comparisons were possible that the effect was comparable to donepezil. There remain unanswered questions regarding the most effective specific activity type, adherence to the intervention and the heterogeneity of symptom severity between AD and MCI, thus warranting explorations to shed further light on this complementary intervention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank Scott Morris for his insightful recommendations on the equations used in this meta-analysis.

DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Dr Kempton has previously been funded for a research project by the BAT (Bounce Alzheimer’s therapy) foundation which promotes table tennis for patients with Alzheimer’s disease. Prof D. Aarsland has received research support and/or honoraria from Astra-Zeneca, H. Lundbeck, Novartis Pharmaceuticals and GE Healthcare and serves as paid consultant for H. Lundbeck, Eisai and Axovant. None for J. Huntley and C. Mueller. C. Mueller receives salary support from the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Biomedical Research Centre at South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust and King’s College London. The views expressed are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR or the Department of Health and Social Care.

FUNDING INFORMATION

Dr Kempton was funded by an MRC Career Development Fellowship [grant MR/J008915/1].

STATEMENT ON ETHICS APPROVAL, EXPERIMENTATION ON HUMANS, AND TRIAL REGISTRATION

For this study, no experiments on human subjects was conducted. This is a meta-analysis on data provided by randomised controlled trials examining Alzheimer’s disease and Mild cognitive impairment. No experimentation on animal subject was conducted or involved in this study. This study was not registered on any clinical trial registry. This meta-analysis has not been published before nor is being considered for publication in another journal.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

This publication is a meta-analysis and as such it includes data that has already been published. The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

ORCID

Sara Pisani https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8532-4650
Christoph Mueller https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9816-1686
Jonathan Huntley https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6304-6231
Dag Aarsland https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6314-216X
Matthew J. Kempton https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3541-9947

REFERENCES

1. Mattson MP, Magnus T. Ageing and neuronal vulnerability. Nat Rev Neurosci. 2006;7(4):278-294. https://doi.org/10.1038/nrn1886
2. Reitz C, Mayeux R. Alzheimer disease: epidemiology, diagnostic criteria, risk factors and biomarkers. Biochem Pharmacol. 2014;88(4): 640-651. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bcp.2013.12.024
3. Albert MS, DeKosky ST, Dickson D, et al. The diagnosis of mild cognitive impairment due to Alzheimer’s disease: recommendations from the national institute on aging-Alzheimer’s Association workgroups on diagnostic guidelines for Alzheimer’s disease. Alzheimer’s Dementia. 2011;7(3):270-279. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jalz.2011.03.008
4. Prince M, Comas-Herrera A, Knapp M, Guerchet M, Karagiannidou M. World Alzheimer report 2016—improving healthcare for people living with dementia—coverage, quality and costs now and in the future. Alzheimer’s Dis Int (ADI). 2016;1:127.
5. Atri A, Molinuevo JL, Lemming O, Wirth Y, Oute I, Wilkinson D. Memantine in patients with Alzheimer’s disease receiving donepezil: new analyses of efficacy and safety for combination therapy. Alzheimer’s Res Ther. 2013;5(1):1-11.

6. Werner P, Korczyn AD. Mild cognitive impairment: conceptual, assessment, ethical, and social issues. Cia. 2008;3(3):413-420.

7. Kivipelto M, Mangialasche F, Ngandu T. Lifestyle interventions to prevent cognitive impairment, dementia and Alzheimer disease. Nat Rev Neurol. 2018;14:653-666.

8. Fitzpatrick-Lewis D, Warren R, Ali MU, Sherifali D, Raina P. Treatment for mild cognitive impairment: a systematic review and meta-analysis. CMAJ open. 2015;3(4):E419. Available at https://doi.org/10.1503/cmaj.141165

9. Di Santo SG, Prinelli F, Adorni F, Caltagirone C, Muscici M. A meta-analysis of the efficacy of donepezil, rivastigmine, galantamine, and memantine in relation to severity of Alzheimer’s disease. J Alzheimers Dis. 2013;35(2):349-361. Available at https://doi.org/10.3233/JAD-122140

10. Birks J, Flicker L. Donepezil for mild cognitive impairment. Br J Sports Med. 2016;50(23):1443-1450. Available at https://doi.org/10.1136/bjsports-2015-095699. Epub 2016 Apr 19.

11. Perera G, Khondoker M, Broadbent M, Breen G, Stewart R. Factors. 2010;1(5):175. Available at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12877-018-0864-6

12. Zheng G, Xie R, Zhou W, Tao J, Chen L. Aerobic exercise ameliorates cognitive function in older adults with mild cognitive impairment: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. Ageing Ment Health. 2020;1:9.

13. Larson EB, Wang L, Bowen JD, et al. Exercise is associated with response to acetylcholinesterase inhibition in dementia. Alzheimers Res Ther. 2010;13(1):3336-3348. Available at https://doi.org/10.1053/brainawq77

14. Beckett MW, Ardem CI, Rotondi MA. A meta-analysis of prospective studies on the role of physical activity and the prevention of Alzheimer’s disease in older adults. BMC Geriatr. 2015;15(1):1-9. Available from https://doi.org/10.1186/s12877-015-0007-2

15. Gates N, Fiatarone Singh MA, Sachdev PS, Valenzuela M. The effect of exercise training on cognitive function in older adults with mild cognitive impairment: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. Am J Geriatric Psychiatry. 2013;21(11):1086-1097. Available from https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jagp.2013.02.018

16. Liu PZ. Nusslock R. Exercise-mediated neurogenesis in the hippocampus via BDNF. Front Neurosci. 2018;12:52.

17. Choi SH, Bilykbsi I, Chaitila ZK, et al. Combined adult neurogenesis and BDNF mimic exercise effects on cognition in an Alzheimer’s mouse model. Science. 2018;361(6406):eaan8821.

18. Lamb SE, Sheehan B, Atherton N, et al. Dementia and physical activity (DAPA) trial of moderate to high intensity exercise training for people with dementia: randomised controlled trial. BMJ. 2018;361: k1675.

19. Lautenschlager NT, Cox K, Kurz AF. Physical activity and mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer’s disease. Curr Neurol Neurosci Rep. 2010;10(5):352-358.

20. Panza GA, Taylor BA, MacDonald HV, et al. Can exercise improve cognitive symptoms of Alzheimer’s disease? J Am Geriatr Soc. 2018;66(3):487-495.

21. Liang J-H, Xu Y, Lin L, Jia R-X, Zhang H-B, Hang L. Comparison of multiple interventions for older adults with Alzheimer disease or mild cognitive impairment. Med Biol. 2018;97(20):e10744. Available at https://doi.org/10.1097/MDB.00000000000010744

22. Duan Y, Lu L, Chen J, et al. Psychosocial interventions for Alzheimer’s disease cognitive symptoms: a Bayesian network meta-analysis. BMC Geriatr. 2018;18(1):175. Available at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12877-018-0864-6

23. Hess NC, Dieberg G, McFarlane JR, Smart NA. The effect of exercise intervention on cognitive performance in persons at risk of, or with, dementia: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Healthy Aging Research. 2014;3:1-0.

24. Ströhle A. Sports psychiatry; mental health and mental disorders in athletes and exercise treatment of mental disorders. Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci. 2019;269(5):485-498.

25. Ströhle A, Schmidt DK, Schultz F, et al. Drug and exercise treatment of Alzheimer disease and mild cognitive impairment: a systematic review and meta-analysis of effects on cognition in randomized controlled trials. Am J Geriatric Psychiatry. 2015;23(12):1234-1249. Available at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jagp.2015.07.007

26. Chodzko-Zajko WJ, Proctor DR, Fiatarone Singh MA, et al. Exercise and physical activity for older adults. Med Sci Sports Exerc. 2009;41(7):1510-1530. Available from https://doi.org/10.1249/MSS.0b013e3181a0c95c

27. Morris SB. Estimating effect sizes from pretest-posttest-control group designs. Organ Res Methods. 2008;11(2):364-386.

28. Tombaugh TN, McIntyre NJ. The mini-mental state examination: a comprehensive review. J Am Geriatr Soc. 1992;40(9):922-935.

29. Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG. The PRISMA group. Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement. PLoS Med. 2009;6(7):1-6. Available from https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed1000097

30. McKhann GM, Knopman DS, Chertkow H, et al. The diagnosis of dementia due to Alzheimer’s disease: recommendations from the national institute on aging-Alzheimer’s association workgroups on diagnostic guidelines for Alzheimer’s disease. Alzheimer’s Dementia. 2011;7(3):263-269. Available from https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadz.2011.03.005.13

31. Petersen RC. Mild cognitive impairment as a diagnostic entity. J Intern Med. 2004;256(3):183-194. Available from https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2796.2004.01388.x

32. Verhagen AP, de Vet HCV, de Bie RA, et al. The delphi list. BMJ Clin Evid. 1998;51(12):1235-1241.

33. DerSimonian R, Laird N. Meta-analysis in clinical trials. Contr Clin Trials. 1986;7(3):177-188. Available at https://doi.org/10.1016/0197-2456(86)90046-2

34. Higgins JPT, Thompson SG, Deeks JJ, Altman DG. Measuring inconsistency in meta-analyses. BMJ. 2003;327(7414):557-560.

35. Pereira TV, Patopoulos NA, Salanti G, Ioannidis JPA. Critical interpretation of Cochran’s Q test depends on power and prior assumptions about heterogeneity. Res Synth Methods. 2010;1(2):149-161. Available from https://doi.org/10.1002/jrsm.13

36. Egger M, Smith GD, Schneider M, Minder C. Bias in meta-analysis detected by a simple, graphical test. BMJ. 1997;315(7109):629-634.

37. Llamas-Medina J, Durán D, Pablos D, Hernández C, Pablos JM. The PRISMA statement. PLoS Med. 2009;6(7):1-6. Available from https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed1000097

38. Llamas-Medina J, Durán D, Pablos D, Hernández C, Pablos JM. The PRISMA statement. PLoS Med. 2009;6(7):1-6. Available from https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed1000097

39. Llamas-Medina J, Durán D, Pablos D, Hernández C, Pablos JM. The PRISMA statement. PLoS Med. 2009;6(7):1-6. Available from https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed1000097

40. Llamas-Medina J, Durán D, Pablos D, Hernández C, Pablos JM. The PRISMA statement. PLoS Med. 2009;6(7):1-6. Available from https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed1000097
71. Maher-Edwards G, Watson C, Ascher J, et al. Two randomized controlled trials of SB742457 in mild-to-moderate Alzheimer’s disease. *Alzheimer’s Dementia Translational Research & Clinical Interventions*. 2015;1(1):23-36.

72. Haig GM, Pritchett Y, Meier A, et al. A randomized study of H3 antagonist ABT-288 in mild-to-moderate Alzheimer’s Dementia1. *J Alzheimers Dis*. 2014;42(3):959-971.

73. Gold M, Alderton C, Zvartau-Hind M, et al. Rosiglitazone monotherapy in mild-to-moderate Alzheimer’s disease: results from a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase III study. *Dement Geriatr Cognit Disord*. 2010;30(2):131-146. Available at https://doi.org/10.1159/000318845

74. Vila-Castelar C, Ly JJ, Kaplan L, et al. Attention measures of accuracy, variability, and fatigue detect early response to donepezil in Alzheimer’s disease: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled pilot trial. *Archives Clin Neuropsychology*. 2019;34(3):277-289.

75. Homma A, Takeda M, Imai Y, et al. Clinical efficacy and safety of donepezil on cognitive and global function in patients with Alzheimer’s disease. *Dement Geriatr Cognit Disord*. 2000;11(6):299-313. Available at https://doi.org/10.1159/000017259

76. Gault LM, Lenz RA, Ritchie CW, et al. ABT-126 monotherapy in mild-to-moderate Alzheimer’s dementia: randomized double-blind, placebo and active controlled adaptive trial and open-label extension. *Alzheimer’s Res Ther*. 2016;8(1):44.

77. Rogers SL, Doody RS, Mohs RC, Friedhoff LT. Donepezil improves cognition and global function in Alzheimer disease: a 15-week, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Arch Intern Med*. 1998;158(9):1021-1031. Available at https://doi.org/10.1001/archinte.158.9.1021

78. Black SE, Doody R, Li H, et al. Donepezil preserves cognition and global function in patients with severe Alzheimer disease. *Neurology* 2007;69(5):459-469. Available at https://doi.org/10.1212/01.wnl.0000266627.96040.5a

79. Jia J, Wei C, Jia L, et al. Efficacy and safety of donepezil in Chinese patients with severe Alzheimer’s disease: a randomized controlled trial. *J Alzheimers Dis*. 2017;56(4):1495-1504.

80. Tune L, Tiseo PJ, leni J, et al. Donepezil HCI (E2020) maintains functional brain activity in patients with Alzheimer disease: results of a 24-week, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Am J Geriatric Psychiatry*. 2003;11(2):169-177. Available at https://doi.org/10.1097/0019442-200303000-00007

81. Lövdén M, Brehmer Y, Li SC, Lindenberger U. Training-induced compensation versus magnification of individual differences in memory performance. *Front Hum Neurosci*. 2012;6:141.

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of this article.

**How to cite this article:** Pisani S, Mueller C, Huntley J, Aarsland D, Kempton MJ. A meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials of physical activity in people with Alzheimer’s disease and mild cognitive impairment with a comparison to donepezil. *Int J Geriatr Psychiatry*. 2021;1–17. https://doi.org/10.1002/gps.5581