Cognitive abilities and physical activity in chronic kidney disease patients undergoing hemodialysis

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ABSTRACT. Hemodialysis (HD) is a common treatment for Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD). Objective: the objective of the present study was twofold. First, to assess the level of physical activity and cognitive function in hemodialysis (HD) patients and, second, to compare cognitive function of active and insufficiently active HD patients. Methods: the sample consisted of 84 HD patients. Data collection took place in two different Renal Replacement Therapy Units (RRTU) in Brazil. A sociodemographic and clinical structured interview, the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) and the Addenbrooke’s Cognitive Examination Revised (ACE-R) were used for data collection. The Mann Whitney U-test was used to compare cognitive function between groups. The significance level adopted was p≤0.05. Results: the majority of the patients were insufficiently active. The total average score on the cognitive test was lower than recommended and physically active HD patients had a significant score in the fluency domain. Conclusion: we found that HD patients are at greater risk of developing cognitive deficits. Physical activity was shown to be a potential non-pharmacological, low-cost therapeutic alternative for improving cognitive abilities in HD patients. The present study can help health professionals to encourage HD patients to engage in regular physical activity and contributes to the development of specific protocols for these patients.

Key words: mental health, renal insufficiency, exercise, health, quality of life.

This study was conducted at the Universidade Estadual Paulista, Ringgold standard institution – Physical Education, Rio Claro, São Paulo, SP Brazil.

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The Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) defined CKD as abnormalities of kidney structure or function, present for a period over three months, and with implications for health. According to the Brazilian Dialysis Survey, the estimated number of dialysis patients in 2016 was 122,825. This figure represents an increase of 31,511 patients within the last 5 years (91,314 in 2011), and an annual growth of 6.3% in the number of patients.

A number of authors have shown that CKD patients have a higher risk of developing dementia. Dementia represents a loss of cognitive functioning sufficiently severe to compromise several cognitive abilities, but not limited to attention/concentration, executive functions, memory, logical reasoning, visual-spatial ability, language and judgement.

Dementia may account for worsening of CKD side effects (i.e. disability, hospitalization, dialysis withdrawal and mortality), and there is sound evidence that both diseases represent key factors in compromising quality of life (QOL). Furthermore, declines in cognition are associated with increased risks of comorbidity and mortality. Studies have shown that increased serum cystatin C and albuminuria are also associated with accelerated cognitive decline, and there is a 15-25% increased risk of cognitive deficit for every 10 ml/min per 1.73 m² reduction in estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR). Furthermore, there is an increased odds ratio of 2.43 (95% CI, 1.38 to 4.29) for cognitive deficits in patients with an eGFR of <45 ml/min per 1.73 m², even after adjusting for possible confounders. Another postulated theory for loss of cognitive functioning in CKD patients is that these patients often have underlying vascular disease such as diabetes mellitus and hypertension, which may contribute to cognitive impairment and, consequently, exert a negative influence on QOL.

In contrast, non-pharmacological treatments such as physical activity may positively contribute to cognitive functioning in CKD patients. The physiological mechanisms underlying this improved cognition resulting from physical activity may include: 1) increased oxygen and nutrients supply for cerebral metabolism due to an increase in cerebral blood flow; 2) increased neurotransmitter expression capable of altering action potentials; and 3) modulation of several hormones (i.e. β-endorphin, cortisol), which may affect the morphology of brain structures associated with cognitive functions.

However, recent scientific evidence elucidating the influence of physical activity on cognitive function in the Brazilian HD population is scarce. Therefore, the objective of the present study was twofold. First, to assess the level of physical activity and cognitive function in HD patients and, second, to compare cognitive function of active and insufficiently active HD patients.

METHODS
The present study had a descriptive, cross-sectional, quantitative design. It was conducted in two different Renal Replacement Therapy Units (RRTU) in Brazil. Convenience sampling was adopted, which consisted of a non-probability sampling method. The following inclusion criteria were used: 1) patients diagnosed with CKD; 2) aged 18 or older; 3) patients who had been on HD for at least three months. Thus, the sample comprised 84 patients.

Three questionnaires were applied for data collection. The first questionnaire collected sociodemographic (gender, age, and education) and clinical (hemodialysis time, underlying diseases and medications use) data. Regarding the sociodemographic and clinical data, there was a predominance of men (69%), mean age of 52.6 (±14.3) years, with education up to complete high school (52.4%), average HD time of 39.2 (±50.3) months, diabetes type I and II (4.8%), hypertension (28.6%), and both diabetes and hypertension (27.4%) were most prevalent underlying diseases, and 92.9% used medications. The Addenbrooke’s Cognitive Examination Revised (ACE-R), a brief cognitive battery for dementia screening was then applied. The ACE-R was developed in 2006. It was translated and adapted for use in the Brazilian context, and due to its high sensitivity and specificity, the ACE-R has proven to be useful for detecting early cognitive dysfunction, differentiating between AD and frontotemporal dementia, as well as effectively evaluating several commonly affected cognitive functions in the initial stage of the disease. The ACE-R evaluates five cognitive domains: attention (e.g. orientation; registration of three items and serial 7 subtraction) (18 points), memory, (e.g. recall of three items; anterograde memory and retrograde memory) (26 points), fluency (e.g. create as many words as possible beginning with the letter “P” and name as many animals as possible with any letter) (14 points), language (e.g. comprehension; sentence writing; single word repetition; object naming and reading) (26 points) and visual-spatial abilities (e.g. copy a pentagon and 3-D wire cube; counting dots without using hands; identifying letters) (16 points). In the present adaptation of the battery, the Brazilian version of the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) was used, therefore, some tasks were kept...
the same as the MMSE.\textsuperscript{16} ACE-R scores range from zero to 100 points, and the cut-off point <78 demonstrated high sensitivity and specificity (100.0\% and 82.3\%, respectively) for the diagnosis of mild AD.\textsuperscript{13,16} The third questionnaire was the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ). The IPAQ was an International Consensus Group effort to develop a measure of physical activity suitable for assessing levels of physical activity worldwide. There are two versions of the questionnaire – short and long versions – and, in order to have access to the amount of time spent on physical activity for each domain, we opted for the long version,\textsuperscript{17} whereas in the short version, the outcome is only a total score for physical activity.\textsuperscript{13} The IPAQ was divided into four dimensions (work, transportation, household and leisure). In each domain, the number of minutes spent on both moderate and vigorous physical activity that extended for a minimum of 10 minutes was recorded. According to the procedure of Hallal et al.,\textsuperscript{16} the total physical activity score was quantified as the sum of the number of minutes of moderate activity plus two times the number of minutes of vigorous activity for each of the four domains. For analysis purposes, insufficient physical activity was defined in accordance with the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines. Therefore, HD patients who reported \( \geq 150 \) minutes of combined moderate and vigorous physical activity per week were considered active. Similarly, HD patients who reported \(<150 \) minutes of combined moderate and vigorous physical activity per week were considered insufficiently active. The validity and reproducibility of the IPAQ for the Brazilian population was determined by Matsudo et al.\textsuperscript{19}

Informed consent was obtained from all participants who agreed to participate in the study, as established by the Brazilian National Health Council.\textsuperscript{20} Interviews were performed individually in a private setting by a single evaluator, which allowed homogeneity of results. All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in compliance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. The present study was approved by the Ethics Committee of São Paulo State University, under permit number 1.537.827.

All statistical treatment was performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The quantitative analysis was treated using descriptive statistics including measures of frequency (percentage), central tendency (mean) and dispersions (standard deviation). In addition, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to verify the lack of normal distribution. Thus, the non-parametric Mann Whitney U-test was used to compare the cognitive function between groups (active and insufficiently active). The significance level adopted for the statistical tests was 5\% (\( p \leq .05 \)).

### RESULTS

Table 1 shows the prevalence of active and insufficiently active HD patients on each domain of the IPAQ. A high prevalence of insufficiently active HD patients was evident for all four domains, indicating a lower engagement of HD patients in physical activity.

| Domains | Active (%) | Insufficiently active (%) |
|---------|------------|---------------------------|
| Work    | 7.1        | 92.8                      |
| Transportation | 26.2 | 73.8                      |
| Household | 42.8 | 57.1                      |
| Leisure | 16.7       | 83.3                      |

Table 2 shows mean scores, standard deviation and cut-off points of the ACE-R. The average mean scores of the ACE-R did not surpass the cut-off points on any of the domains, including total points, indicating HD patients may be at a greater risk of developing cognitive deficits.

| Domains | n | Mean | SD* | Cut-off point | % n (below cut-off point)** |
|---------|---|------|-----|--------------|---------------------------|
| Attention | 84 | 15.9 | 2.1 | <17 points | 67.9 |
| Memory | 84 | 15.5 | 2.8 | <15 points | 44.0 |
| Fluency | 84 | 5.9 | 3.3 | <8 points | 74.0 |
| Language | 84 | 20.5 | 6.5 | <22 points | 46.4 |
| Visuospatial | 84 | 10.8 | 4.1 | <13 points | 63.1 |
| Total | 84 | 68.6 | 14.5 | <78 points | 74.0 |

*Standard deviation. ** Percentage of patients with mean score below the cut-off point.

Table 3 provides a comparison of active and insufficiently active HD patients. There was a slight difference in cognitive assessment scores between active and insufficiently active HD patients. Interestingly, active HD patients had a statistically significant higher score (\( p\text{-value} <.005 \)) on the fluency domain.

### DISCUSSION

The diagnosis of a chronic, progressive, irreversible disease (i.e. CKD) that requires complex treatment (i.e.
HD) is associated with a variety of complications for daily life. Although HD treatment is capable of slowing CKD progression to end-stage renal disease (ESRD), it can be exhausting treatment. Clinical complications such as pain, cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dyspnea, together with possible side effects of the medications used to stabilize these symptoms, can negatively influence QOL. Additionally, CKD may be a risk factor for cognitive impairment. However, both CKD and cognitive impairment may be alleviated through healthy choices, such as engaging in regular physical activity. Therefore, to assess and compare levels of physical activity and cognitive function among HD patients may represent the starting point for health professionals in tackling the rising incidence of CKD patients and, consequently, the incidence of dementia.

In the current study, the majority of patients were classified as insufficiently active, according to the 2011 WHO guidelines (<150 minutes per week) (Table 1). The current findings are similar to those of a study of HD patients, in which 74.5% of the sample was either sedentary or insufficiently active. Furthermore, a 7-year follow-up retrospective cohort study observed that, in order to improve HD patient prognosis, one of the requirements was to prevent decline in physical activity over time. A recent investigation concluded that patients who did not engage in any type of physical activity had faster onset of CKD compared to a sample that exercised regularly. Another study showed that physical activity was directly associated with an increased QOL and reduced morbidity and mortality, both in the general population and CKD patients.

| Domains       | n  | Active (n = 51) | Insufficiently active (n = 32) | p-value |
|---------------|----|----------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Attention     | 84 | 15.8           | 16.0                        | 0.602   |
| Memory        | 84 | 15.5           | 15.5                        | 0.562   |
| Fluency       | 84 | 6.8            | 4.8                         | 0.005   |
| Language      | 84 | 20.4           | 20.6                        | 0.842   |
| Visuospatial  | 84 | 11.2           | 10.2                        | 0.390   |
| Total         | 84 | 69.7           | 67.0                        | 0.405   |

As observed in Table 3, insufficiently active patients had equal or lower average scores, suggesting that a higher level of physical activity may contribute to a higher ACE-R score in the studied population. Similar findings were observed in the literature, where authors reported that physically active patients attained better cognitive test scores (30). Physical training can induce positive changes in brain metabolism. There has been speculation that exercise may promote adaptations in brain structures and synaptic plasticity, culminating in cognitive improvement. Thus, exercise training programs appear to be effective and safe for the CKD population.

Finally, physically active patients had a statistically significant score (p-value <.005) on the fluency domain (Table 3). It is important to mention that education plays a crucial role in determining performance on cognitive tests. Another possible variable that might have been related to the statistically significant score in the verbal fluency domain was age. A relationship was revealed among cognitive abilities and age, education and HD time, suggesting that HD patients who were older, had less education and longer HD time had greater cognitive deficits. According to an investigation in 2014, verbal fluency tasks seemed to be differentially affected by age and education.
However, a possible relationship was suggested between physical activity and cognitive function, albeit weak, where results indicated superior performance on variables of the verbal fluency task among physically active elderly. 

The present study has a number of limitations. First, the small sample size and the fact that data was collected at only two RRTU. Second, the difference between active and insufficently active HD patients cannot be explained by level of physical activity alone. Therefore, future studies should control for possible confounders. Finally, the cross-sectional design precluded the establishment of a cause-and-effect relationship. Similarly, several strengths should be mentioned. The results confirmed HD patients are at greater risk of developing cognitive deficits. Physical activity was shown to be a potential non-pharmacological and low-cost therapeutic alternative for improving cognitive abilities in HD patients. Therefore, while the present study supports the clinical significance of these findings needs to be established.

In conclusion, the present study can help health professionals encourage HD patients to engage in regular physical activity and contribute to the development of specific protocols for these patients. The findings highlight the importance of boosting physical activity as an alternative to promote mental health or the maintenance of cognitive skills essential for the independence of HD patients. Nonetheless, further recent scientific evidence of the benefits of physical activity to avert cognitive decline is needed to inform and raise awareness of Brazilian researchers and health professionals in an effort to attenuate the rising incidence of CKD and cognitive decline, and to provide psychosocial support and education on crucial topics (e.g. control of blood pressure), thereby improving overall quality of life of this patient group.

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