

Effects of Combined Program of Laughter and Exercise vs. Exercise-Only Program in Pneumoconiosis Patients

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Abstract

Previous studies have focused on physical health, but mental health issues such as depression and anxiety are also crucial in pneumoconiosis patients. Therefore, this study aimed to compare the effects of a combined program of laughter and exercise and an exercise-only program on the physical and mental health of patients with pneumoconiosis. The intervention was conducted thrice a week with 20 participants in each experimental and comparison group for five weeks. The experimental group received a combined intervention of laughter and exercise, and the comparison group received the exercise-only intervention. The results showed no significant difference in physical health variables between the two groups. Still, the within-group pre- and post-data comparison showed that peripheral capillary oxygen saturation (SPO₂) was significantly increased in the experimental group, and subjectively perceived dyspnea was significantly reduced in both groups. As for the mental health variables, no significant difference in depression was found, while anxiety and quality of life were significantly improved in the experimental group. Thus, the combined program of laughter and exercise had a significant effect on mental health and a partial impact on physical health in patients with pneumoconiosis.

Keywords: *Laughter, Exercise, Pneumoconiosis, Physical health, Psychological health*

1. Introduction

Pneumoconiosis is caused by coal dust being deposited in the lung, causing an inflammatory response and fibrosis in the lung tissue. Pneumoconiosis continues to progress even if exposure to dust is discontinued [1]. Therefore, the number of patients with pneumoconiosis continues to increase because the disease occurs 5-20 years after exposure to dust [1]. Furthermore, the incidence rate of pneumoconiosis among occupational diseases in South Korea is the highest [2]. Thus, care and management of pneumoconiosis are required since the number of patients is continuously increasing.

Pneumoconiosis causes various mental problems as well as physical symptoms. Typical physical problems include dyspnea and multiple symptoms due to chronic respiratory distress,

This paper was selected from the 2019 1st International Workshop on Human-centric Ideas, Policy and Advancement (HIPA-1 2019)

Article history:

Received (January 9, 2019), Review Result (February 9, 2019), Accepted (March 13, 2019)

including cough, sputum, chest pain, and chronic fatigue [3]. In addition, most patients have mental health problems, such as depression and anxiety, because they know that pneumoconiosis is an incurable disease [4]. Therefore, interventions are needed to improve pneumoconiosis patients' mental and physical health. Still, until now, there have been few intervention studies for patients with pneumoconiosis, and most have focused on physical health.

Recent studies in respiratory patients have shown that laughter therapy improved not only respiratory function but also depression and anxiety [5]. Therefore, this study aimed to determine the effect of the combined intervention of laughter and exercise on the physical and mental health of patients with pneumoconiosis.

2. Methods

2.1. Study design, participants, and procedure

The present study employed a quasi-experimental design using a nonequivalent control group pretest-post-test, non-synchronized design. The subjects were patients residing in a pneumoconiosis center in T city in eastern South Korea.

A pre-test of patients consented to participate in the study was conducted at the end of July 2015. After the pre-test, the exercise-only intervention was conducted for the comparison group, and a post-test was conducted after the intervention. Afterward, the combined intervention of laughter and exercise was conducted for the experimental group, followed by a post-test.

The participants engaged in a 50-minute intervention session thrice weekly for five weeks. In each session, the experimental group received a combined intervention of laughter and exercise (5-minute warm-up, 20-minute laughter treatment, 20-minute exercise treatment, and 5-minute wind down). In contrast, the comparison group was treated only with exercise intervention (10-minute warm-up, 30-minute exercise treatment, and 10-minute wind down).

2.2. Data collection and statistical analyses

Data on sociodemographic variables, physical function, and mental health were collected before and after the intervention. Physical health-related variables included a ratio of the forced expiratory volume in the first second to the forced vital capacity of the lungs (an FEV1/FVC ratio), peripheral capillary oxygen saturation (SPO₂), and subjectively perceived dyspnea score. Mental health-related variables were depression, anxiety, and quality of life in patients with respiratory disease.

All data analyses were performed using IBM SPSS v.21.0. Differences in the baseline characteristics between the two groups were tested using a t-test and X² test. Pre- and post-test data within each group was compared using paired t-tests. Lastly, differences between pre- and post-experimental data for each group were obtained, and differences between the experimental and comparison groups for each variable change were tested through independent t-tests.

3. Results

The baseline characteristics of the participants are presented in [Table 1]. The experimental and comparison groups found no significant difference in baseline characteristics.

Table 1. Homogeneity test of the baseline characteristics between the experimental and the comparison groups

Variables	Characteristics	The experimental group (n=20) N(%) or mean ± SD	Comparison group(n=20) N(%) or mean ± SD	X ² or t-value	p-value
Age	-	74.95±5.20	76.60±5.27	0.99	0.325
Height (cm)	-	163.70±6.61	162.80±4.93	-0.49	0.628
Weight (kg)	-	62.10±6.37	64.49±8.23	1.03	0.311
Duration of a career	-	24.95±7.86	25.05±10.38	0.04	0.972
Years since	-	15.37±8.90	15.58±9.12	0.07	0.943
Gender [†]	Male	19 (95.0)	19 (95.0)	-	1.000
	Female	1 (5.0)	1 (5.0)		
Education level [†]	None	9 (45.0)	6 (30.0)	-	0.479
	Elementary school	8 (40.0)	10 (50.0)		
	Middle or high school	3 (15.0)	4 (20.0)		
Marital status ^{†‡}	Married	6 (33.3)	8 (40.0)	-	.820
	Separated/divorced	12 (66.7)	12 (60.0)		
Smoking	Current smoker	5 (25.0)	5 (25.0)	0.68	0.772
	Past-smoker	12(60.0)	10(50.0)		
	No- smoker	3(15.0)	5(25.0)		
Regular exercise	Yes	13 (65.0)	15 (75.0)	0.48	0.490
	No	7 (35.0)	5 (25.0)		
Physical health	FEV1/FVC(%)	57.89(12.40)	60.40(14.68)	0.58	0.563
	SPO ₂	95.00(2.10)	95.00(1.75)	0.00	1.000
	Perceived dyspnea	2.65(1.53)	2.48(1.19)	-0.40	0.688
Psychological health	Depression	6.55(3.30)	6.15 (3.15)	-0.39	0.697
	Anxiety	16.35 (10.64)	11.55 (8.41)	-1.58	0.122
	Quality of life	5.03 (0.88)	5.41 (0.57)	1.62	0.113

Legend: [†]Fisher's exact test; [‡]2 missing data in the experimental group

FEV1/FVC: a ratio of the forced expiratory volume in the first second to the forced vital capacity of the lungs

SPO₂: peripheral capillary oxygen saturation

[Table 2] shows differences in the within-group pre-and post-test scores of physical function and mental health variables of the experimental and comparison groups and a comparison of the magnitude of changes for each variable between the two groups. No significant difference was found between the experimental and comparison groups for the physical function-related variables: an FEV1/FVC ratio, SPO₂, and subjectively perceived degree of dyspnea. A comparison of the pre-and post-test results within the group showed a significant increase in SPO₂ for the experimental group, but perceived dyspnea significantly improved for both groups.

No significant between-group difference was found for the changes in depression. Still, the within-group comparison between pre-and post-test showed a substantial decrease in depression scores of the experimental group. As a result of the comparison between the two groups, anxiety was significantly reduced in the experimental group. Quality of life was also improved considerably in the experimental group compared to the comparison group.

4. Discussion

In the case of physical health, no significant effect was found for an FEV1/FVC ratio, SPO₂, and subjective perception of dyspnea between the experimental and comparison groups. Still, the within-group pre- and post-test comparison results showed a significant

increase in SPO₂ in the experimental group, and the improvement in the subjective perception of dyspnea was effective for both groups.

A comparison of physical changes between the present study and previous studies revealed the following. First, no significant difference in the intervention effect on an FEV1/FVC ratio was found between groups, and the within-group pre- and post-test differences were also non-significant, similar to previous studies' findings [6][7]. This means that significant changes in an FEV1/FVC ratio through exercise or combined intervention of laughter and exercise are not easy because pneumoconiosis is an irreversible lung change.

Second, although there was no significant difference between the two groups in the case of SPO₂, within-group pre- and post-test comparisons showed that a statistically significant increase was found only for the experimental group. This result reveals that mild laughter may have helped to increase oxygen in the body because laughter pushes out more air left in the lungs, resulting in more oxygen being inhaled.

Third, although subjectively perceived dyspnea was not significantly different between the two groups, within-group pre- and post-test comparisons showed significant differences. This is consistent with the findings of previous studies [6][7]. The finding does not mean there was no effect of the combined intervention of laughter and exercise on subjective dyspnea; instead, it means that both combined intervention of laughter and exercise and exercise-only intervention are effective for improving subjectively perceived dyspnea.

Table 2. Changes in physical and psychological health variables

Variables	The experimental group (n=20)					Comparison group (n=20)					t ^{††}	p ^{††}
	Pre-test	Post-test	Δ(Post-Pre)	t [†]	p [†]	Pre-test	Post-test	Δ(Post-Pre)	t [†]	p [†]		
FEV1/FVC %	57.89±12.40	56.63±11.57	1.26±7.43	0.76	.729	60.40±14.68	62.14±10.09	1.74±12.90	0.60	.277	0.90	.687
SPO ₂	95.00±2.10	96.60±1.35	1.60±1.76	-4.07	<.001	95.00±1.75	95.55±2.16	0.55±2.40	-1.03	.159	-1.58	.061
Perceived dyspnea	2.65±1.53	1.38±0.99	1.27±1.07	5.33	<.001	2.48±1.19	1.15±1.11	1.33±0.71	8.32	<.001	1.74	.932
Depression	6.55±3.30	4.85±3.51	1.70±4.09	1.86	.040	6.15±3.15	5.10±3.01	1.05±2.40	1.96	.033	0.61	.272
Anxiety	15.35±10.64	7.85±6.84	8.50±10.64	3.57	.001	11.55±8.41	9.10±7.46	2.45±7.46	1.47	.079	2.08	.023
Quality of life	5.03±0.88	6.02±0.60	0.99±0.88	-5.00	<.001	5.41±0.57	5.66±0.83	0.25±0.71	-1.57	.067	-2.91	.003

Legend: † t and p from paired t-test; †† t and p from independent group t-test [comparison of Δ(Post-Pre) between the two groups]

Δ Changes from posttest to pretest

EV1/FVC: a ratio of the forced expiratory volume in the first second to the forced vital capacity of the lungs

SPO₂: peripheral capillary oxygen saturation

As for mental health, the results of the present study showed significant effects on anxiety and the quality of life of patients with pneumoconiosis, which are consistent with previous studies [8]. The combined intervention of laughter and exercise that brings pleasant feelings seems to reduce anxiety. In the last study, the quality of life effectively improved in the eight weeks or more extended exercise program [9]. Still, in this study, the combined intervention of laughter and exercise is a highly effective program that significantly improved the quality of life even though the intervention lasted for five weeks. Lastly, pre-and post-test comparisons in both groups showed a significant decrease in depression. This means that both

the combined intervention of laughter and exercise and the exercise-only intervention are effective in decreasing depression, consistent with previous studies [5][8].

5. Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, the following conclusions were derived. While the results of the present study showed a partial effect of the combined intervention of laughter and exercise on the physical health of the patients with pneumoconiosis compared to the intervention of exercise only, the former was very effective in improving mental health.

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