

Mar 31, 2022

Version 2

☼ Effectiveness of exercise therapy and self-management education to improve physical activity levels in patients with acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: protocol of a systematic review and meta-analysis V.2

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.q26q74pz8gwz/v2

Koki Yamamoto¹, Mami Takayama², Tadayoshi Nonoyama², Yusuke Kon³, Yoshiki Saimon⁴, Takashi Kitagawa⁵

⁵Department of Physical Therapy, School of Health Sciences, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan



Koki Yamamoto

Create & collaborate more with a free account

Edit and publish protocols, collaborate in communities, share insights through comments, and track progress with run records.

Create free account

OPEN ACCESS



DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.q26g74pz8gwz/v2

¹Department of Rehabilitation, Hayashi Hospital, Fukui, Japan;

²Department of Rehabilitation, University of Fukui Hospital, Fukui, Japan;

³Department of Rehabilitation, Kugayama Hospital, Tokyo, Japan;

⁴Department of Physical Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, Iryo Sosei University, Fukushima, Japan;



Protocol Citation: Koki Yamamoto, Mami Takayama, Tadayoshi Nonoyama, Yusuke Kon, Yoshiki Saimon, Takashi Kitagawa 2022. Effectiveness of exercise therapy and self-management education to improve physical activity levels in patients with acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: protocol of a systematic review and meta-analysis. **protocols.io** https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.q26g74pz8gwz/v2 Version created by Koki Yamamoto

License: This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the **Creative Commons Attribution License**, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

Created: March 31, 2022

Last Modified: March 31, 2022

Protocol Integer ID: 60116

Keywords: acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, exercise therapy, self-management education, physical activity, effectiveness of exercise therapy, exercise therapy, differential effects of exercise therapy, physical activity levels in patient, improving physical activity level, vigorous activity time, moderate to vigorous activity time, physical activity level, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, management education interventions on daily step, obstructive pulmonary disease, sedentary equivalent time, patients with acute exacerbation, controlled trial, management education intervention, acute exacerbation, steps per day

Disclaimer

DISCLAIMER - FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY; USE AT YOUR OWN RISK

The protocol content here is for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal, medical, clinical, or safety advice, or otherwise; content added to **protocols.io** is not peer reviewed and may not have undergone a formal approval of any kind. Information presented in this protocol should not substitute for independent professional judgment, advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Any action you take or refrain from taking using or relying upon the information presented here is strictly at your own risk. You agree that neither the Company nor any of the authors, contributors, administrators, or anyone else associated with **protocols.io**, can be held responsible for your use of the information contained in or linked to this protocol or any of our Sites/Apps and Services.



Abstract

We aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of exercise therapy and self-management education in improving physical activity levels (PA) in patients with acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD) and to provide future research directions. We plan to include all randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of exercise therapy and self-management education or either intervention alone designed to improve PA in patients with AECOPD. We will determine the differential effects of exercise therapy and self-management education interventions on daily steps, moderate to vigorous activity time (MVPA), and sedentary equivalent time (SB) (P: AECOPD, I: 1. exercise therapy, 2. self-management education, 3. exercise therapy and self-management education, C: usual care, O: steps per day, MVPA, SB). In this review, we plan to use five databases. Two reviewers will screen articles to identify studies for inclusion. For risk of bias assessment, we will use Risk of Bias 2 tool.

Attachments



Troubleshooting

