Effect of Dual-Task Walking on Long-Range Correlations in People with Parkinson’s Disease
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INTRODUCTION

- Parkinson’s disease (PD) impacts executive and motor function1. Walking requires executive function and attention2, but performing a secondary task while walking (i.e., dual-tasking) can impact the performance on one or both tasks3.
- Locomotor function is reflected in stride-to-stride fluctuations, notably by the amplitude (coefficient of variation)4 and the temporal organization (scaling exponent α-DFA)5 of stride time intervals.
- Primary aim: To determine the effect of an attention-demanding task on gait variability in people with PD.

RESULTS

- We have collected so far 19 people with Parkinson’s disease (age 68 ± 4.6), and 4 healthy elderly (age 67 ± 5.0). We only report results from PD here.
- When listening to an audiobook:
  - PD participants walked slower (- 0.02 m/s)
  - Gait variability in PD patients was more random (mean difference of DFA values = 0.07, p = 0.018).
  - Gait steadiness did not significantly change (mean difference of CV values = 0.11 %, p = 0.203).

Figure 1: DFA values for the PD participants from single task walking (white circles) to dual-task walking (Black circles). Participant # 20 represents the average for all participants.

Figure 2: Comparing Cognitive tasks performance for PD group single-task (white) and dual-tasking (Black). Word monitoring task (A), Context questions (B), and dual-task costs (C).

DISCUSSION

- People with PD maintain their walking speed from single to dual-tasking, at the cost of more random variability. This potentially reflects increased control of locomotion. In contrast, gait steadiness (CV) is not affected by dual-tasking.
- Walking does not seem to alter patient’s performance on the cognitive task. This suggests that they prioritize the cognitive task, while controlling more their step-to-step variations.

REFERENCES