

Effect of Whole Body Vibration on Bone and Fall Related Parameters

This study has been completed.

Sponsors and Collaborators:	University of Erlangen-Nürnberg Institute of Biometrie and Medical Statistics Netzwerk-Knochengesundheit Siemens Betriebs-Krankenkasse
Information provided by:	University of Erlangen-Nürnberg
ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier:	NCT00292916

Purpose

The effect of whole body vibration (WBV) on bone strength and fall frequency in older adults is still vague. Although there is some evidence that WBV may impact Bone Mineral Density in very frail elderly, there is a lack of data concerning the effect of WBV in community-living elderly woman. We hypothesize that WBV significantly affects bone parameters as assessed by DXA, QCT, US and bone markers with parallel positive changes of fall related risk factors (power, strength, balance, and reaction time). We further hypothesize that the effects of WBV were superior to conventional resistance exercise.

Condition	Intervention	Phase
Atrophy	Behavioral: whole body vibration Behavioral: resistance exercise Behavioral: "wellness"	Phase III

MedlinePlus related topics: Exercise and Physical Fitness Minerals

U.S. FDA Resources

Study Type: Interventional

- Study Design: Prevention, Randomized, Single Blind, Active Control, Parallel Assignment, Safety/Efficacy Study
- Official Title: Effect of Whole Body Vibration on Bone and Fall Related Parameters - the Erlangen Longitudinal Vibration Study (ELVIS)

Further study details as provided by University of Erlangen-Nürnberg:

Primary Outcome Measures:

- BMD after 6, 12 and 18 months
- strength
- power

Secondary Outcome Measures:

- balance
- bone markers

Estimated Enrollment:150Study Start Date:January 2006Estimated Study Completion Date:July 2007

Eligibility

Ages Eligible for Study:65 Years and olderGenders Eligible for Study:FemaleAccepts Healthy Volunteers:Yes

Criteria

Inclusion Criteria:

- community living elderly females >/=65 years
- live expectation > 2 years

Exclusion Criteria:

- secondary osteoporosis
- CVD-events including stroke
- participation in other studies
- medication and illness affecting bone metabolism within the last 2 years
- medication with impact on falls
- low physical performance (<50 Watt during ergometry)
- excessive alcohol-intake

Contacts and Locations

Please refer to this study by its ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT00292916

Locations

Germany

Institute of Medical Physics Erlangen, Germany, 91052

Sponsors and Collaborators

University of Erlangen-Nürnberg

Institute of Biometrie and Medical Statistics

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Siemens Betriebs-Krankenkasse

Investigators

Study Chair: Willi A Kalender, PhD University of Erlangen-Nürnberg

More Information

Publications:

Kemmler W, Engelke K, Baumann H, Beeskow C, von Stengel S, Weineck J,

Kalender WA. Bone status in elite male runners. Eur J Appl Physiol. 2006 Jan;96(1):78-85. Epub 2005 Oct 26.

Engelke K, Kemmler W, Lauber D, Beeskow C, Pintag R, Kalender WA. Exercise maintains bone density at spine and hip EFOPS: a 3-year longitudinal study in early postmenopausal women. Osteoporos Int. 2006 Jan;17(1):133-42. Epub 2005 Aug 12.

Stengel SV, Kemmler W, Pintag R, Beeskow C, Weineck J, Lauber D, Kalender WA, Engelke K. Power training is more effective than strength training for maintaining bone mineral density in postmenopausal women. J Appl Physiol. 2005 Jul;99(1):181-8. Epub 2005 Mar 3.

Kemmler W, Weineck J, Kalender WA, Engelke K. The effect of habitual physical activity, non-athletic exercise, muscle strength, and VO2max on bone mineral density is rather low in early postmenopausal osteopenic women. J Musculoskelet Neuronal Interact. 2004 Sep:4(3):325-34.

Study ID Numbers: First Received:	D-ER-OFZ-200501-Vib February 15, 2006
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Health Authority:	Germany: Bayrisches Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kunst

Keywords provided by University of Erlangen-Nürnberg: whole body vibration exercise elderly woman Bone Mineral Density falls higher age

Study placed in the following topic categories: Pathological Conditions, Anatomical Atrophy

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