Is Walking Barefoot on Different Natural Terrains Effective to Improve Balance in The Elderly?

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: To study the effects of barefoot walking on three different surfaces for balance, lower limb strength, and confidence in the elderly.

Methods: 45 healthy subjects (mean age 65.08 \pm 4.86) were randomly divided into three groups of different surfaces namely grass, sand, and soil. After the assessment, they were made to walk barefoot on either surface for 30 minutes/day, five days/week for six weeks. Data were analyzed using the 'paired-t' test and One-Way ANOVA with α set \leq 0.05 at a 95% confidence interval.

Results: All groups showed statistically significant improvement in balance, lower limb strength, and confidence post-intervention (p<0.05). However, the inter-group analysis showed no significant difference, indicating no one surface is better than the other (p>0.05).

Conclusion: Barefoot walking improved balance, lower limb strength and confidence equally in all three groups with no statistically significant difference found.

Keywords: Surfaces, Cutaneous proprioception, Walking rehabilitation, Fall prevention program



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