Meditative Movement (MM) associated with positive BDNF Gene Expression changes and improved cognitive performance in Breast Cancer Survivors (BCSs). ItVof Francisco Muñoz, PhD; Taylor Lehner, BA; Linda Larkey, PhD Graph 1: BDNF GE change Pre- and Post MM Intervention (p=.017) .40

Introduction: BCSs report decrements in cognitive performance.

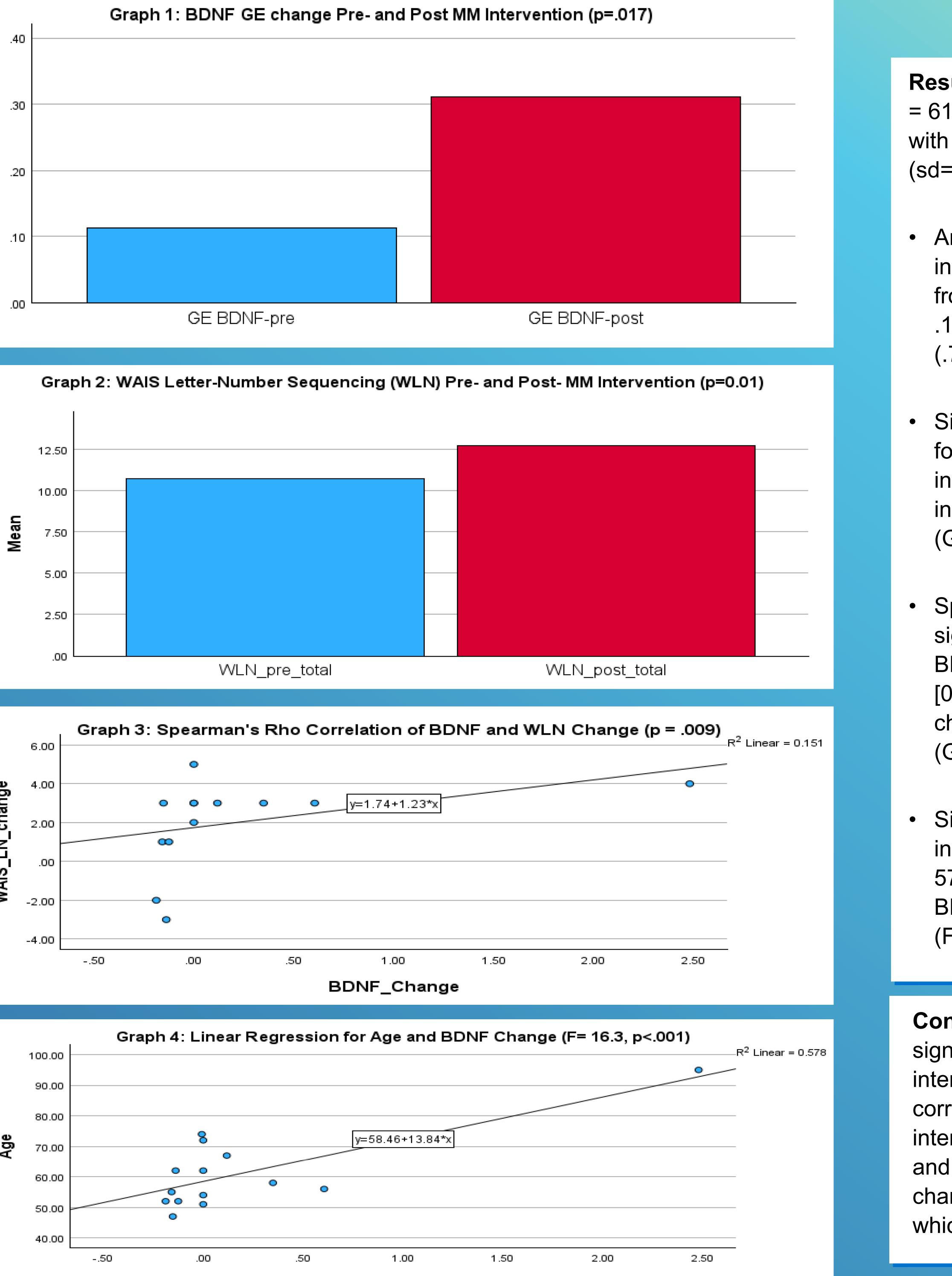
- A MM program, Qigong/Tai Chi Easy, combines meditation and exercise, which are practices known to improve cognitive function.
- The BDNF gene regulates synaptic plasticity associated and positively related with cognitive functioning.

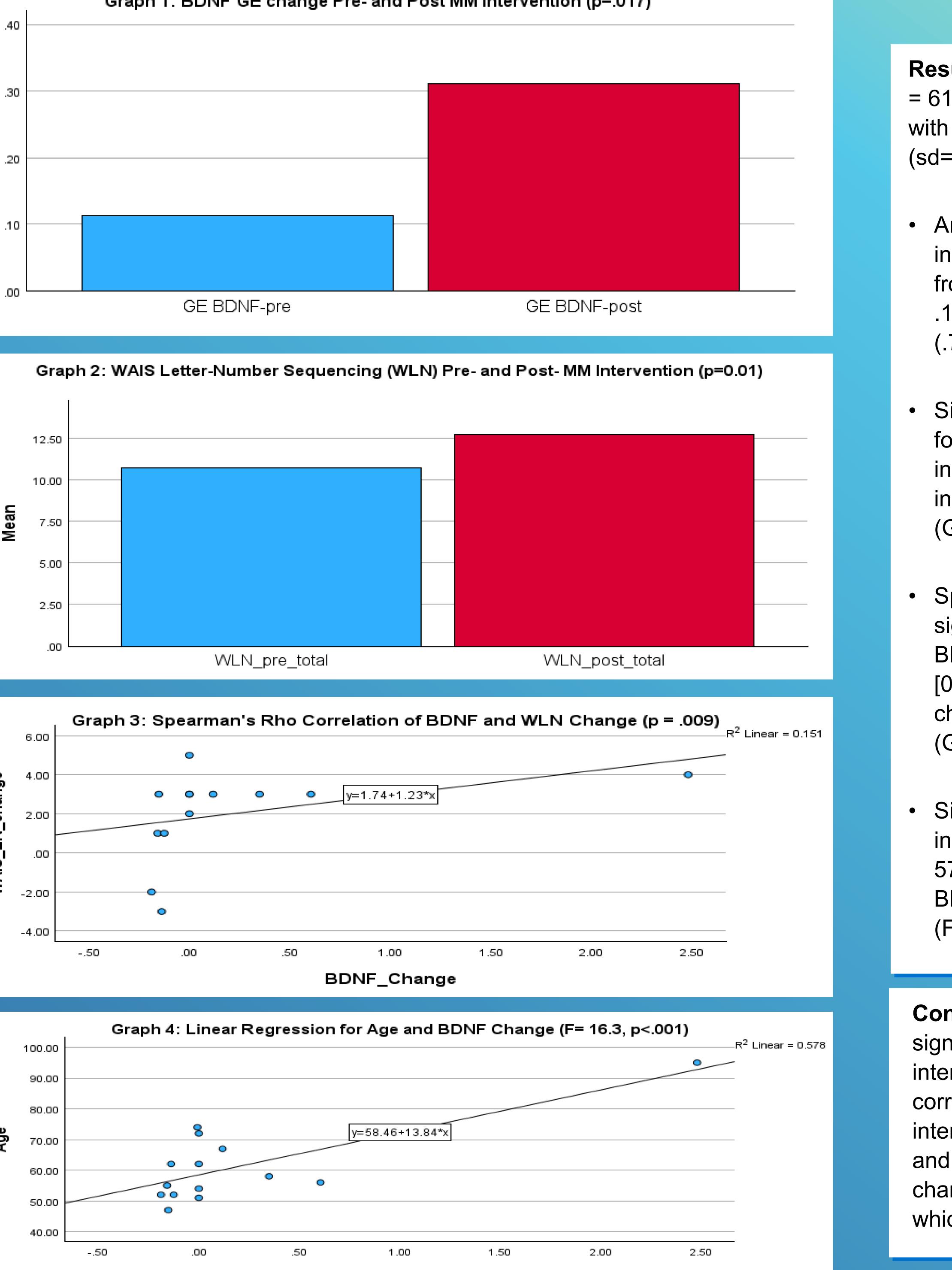
Methods: Using a single group, pre- to post-intervention assessment design.

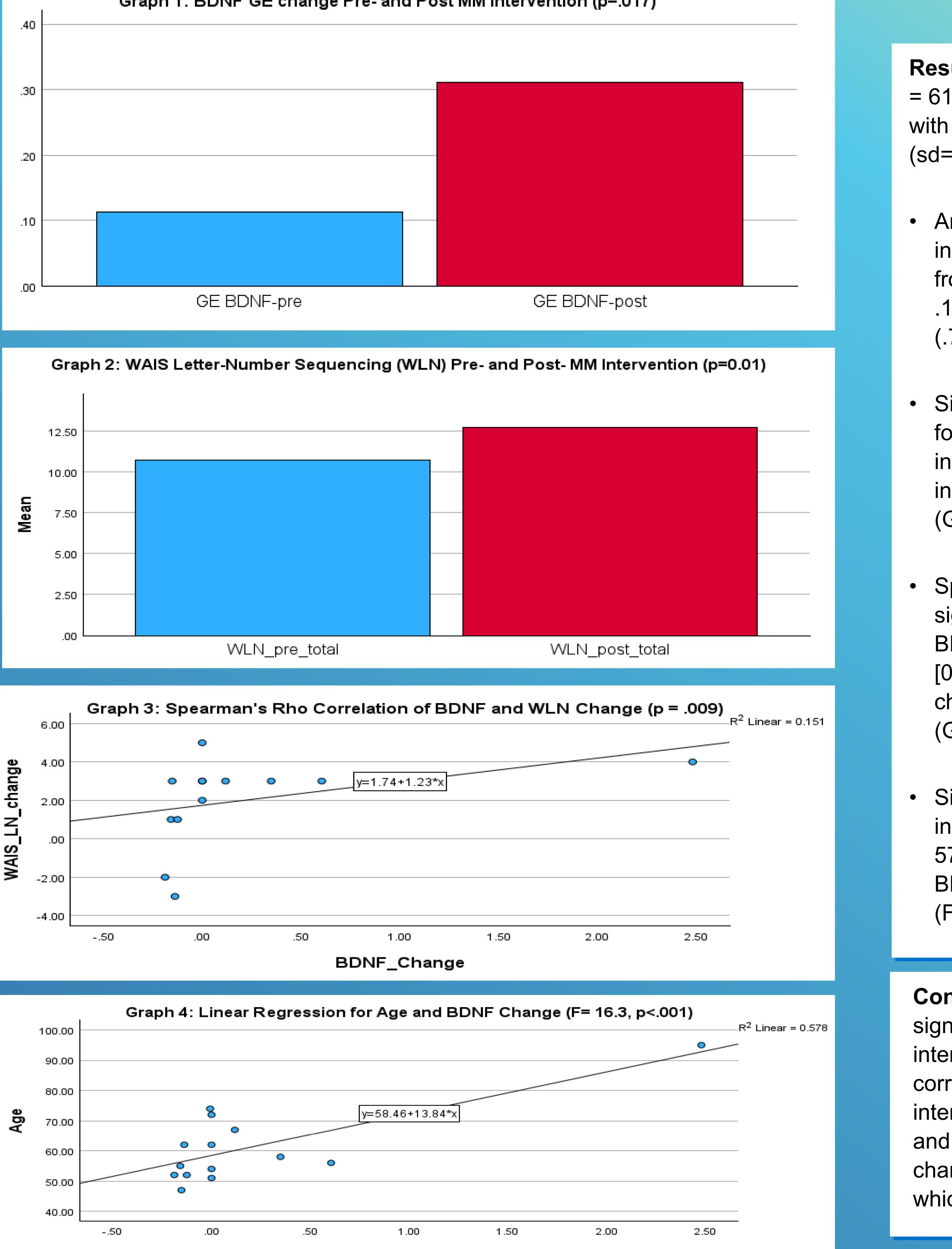
- A pilot study was conducted in BCSs to test the effects of an 8-week MM intervention:
- On cognitive functioning via Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale subtest on working memory, (WAIS-III Letter-Number Sequencing: WLN)
- On BDNF gene expression factors via blood samples.

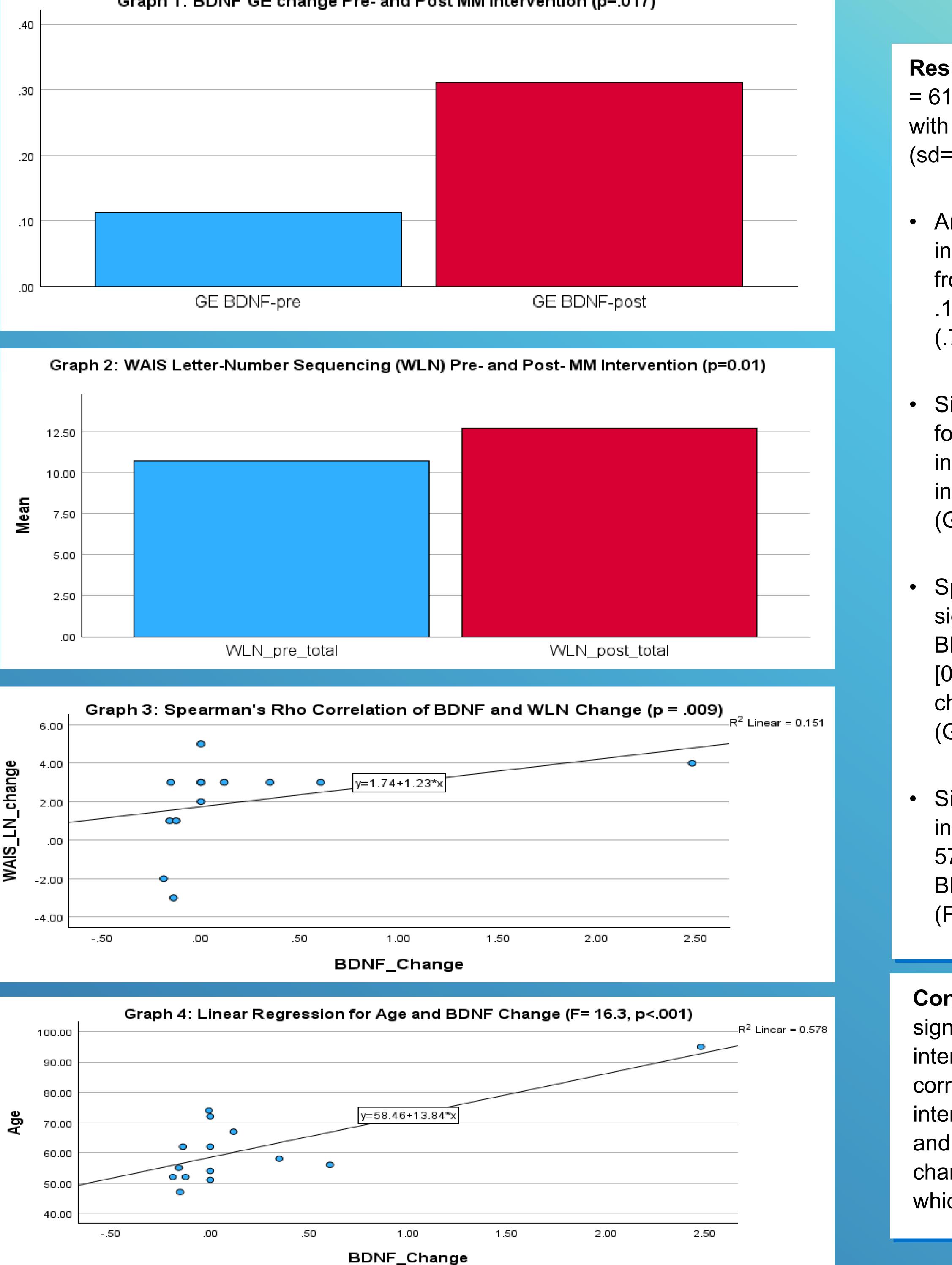
Inclusion criteria:

- ≥45 years of age; female breast cancer
- Stage 0–III
- Between six months and five years past primary treatment
- T-test, Spearman's rank correlation and Linear Regression utilized.











Results: Fourteen BCSs (mean age = 61) completed the MM intervention with mean practice time of 729 min (sd=369).

 Analysis indicated a significant increase in BDNF gene expression from pre-intervention [mean (sd), .11 (.9)] to post-intervention, [.30 (.7), r=.63, p=.017]. (Graph 1)

Similarly, a significant increase was found between the WLN preintervention [10.7 (3.2)] and postintervention [12.7 (2.8), p=.01}. (Graph 2)

• Spearman's correlation found a significant relationship between BDNF gene expression change [0.19 (0.2)] and W memory subtest change [2.0 (0.4), r=.70, p=.009). (Graph 3)

Simple linear regression analysis indicated that BCSs' age explained 57.7% (R²=.58) of variation in BDNF gene expression change (F=1(12), 16.3, p<.001). (Graph 4)

Conclusions: There was a significant change in pre- and postintervention WLN subset, a positive correlation between pre- and postintervention BDNF gene expression and between BDNF gene expression change and WLN subset change, which was partially explained by age.