

# Meditative Movement Reduces Allostatic Load in Breast Cancer Survivors: Reduced Pro-Inflammatory Response and Improved Brain Cell Growth with Improved Working Memory.

Francisco Muñoz, PhD; Linda Larkey, PhD; Richard Lee, MD



## Introduction:

- **Allostatic Load:** Multi-systemic “wear and tear” on brain and body, associated with increased pro-inflammatory response and cognitive impairment.<sup>1</sup>
- **Interferon Gamma (IFNG) Genes:** Pro-inflammatory cytokine that plays an important role in an array of immune responses.<sup>2</sup>
- **Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF) Genes:** Associated with cognitive functioning.<sup>2</sup>
- **Breast Cancer Survivors:** Report decrements in cognitive performance.<sup>3</sup>
- **Meditative Movement:** Qigong/Tai Chi Easy, combines meditation and exercise, engaging the parasympathetic nervous system to calm sympathetic nervous system activation associated with allostatic load.<sup>4</sup>

Meditative Movement

Parasympathetic Nervous System Activation

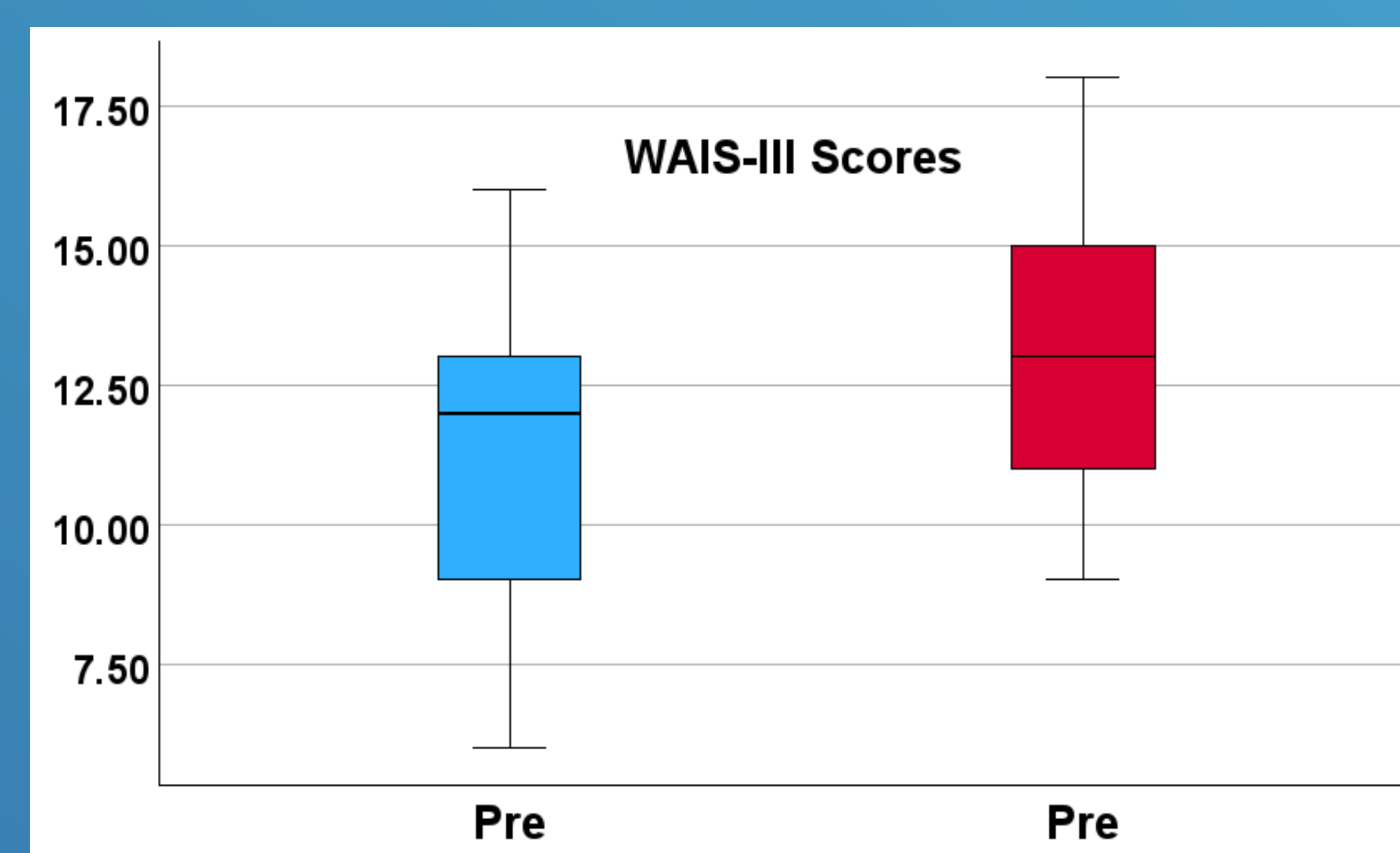
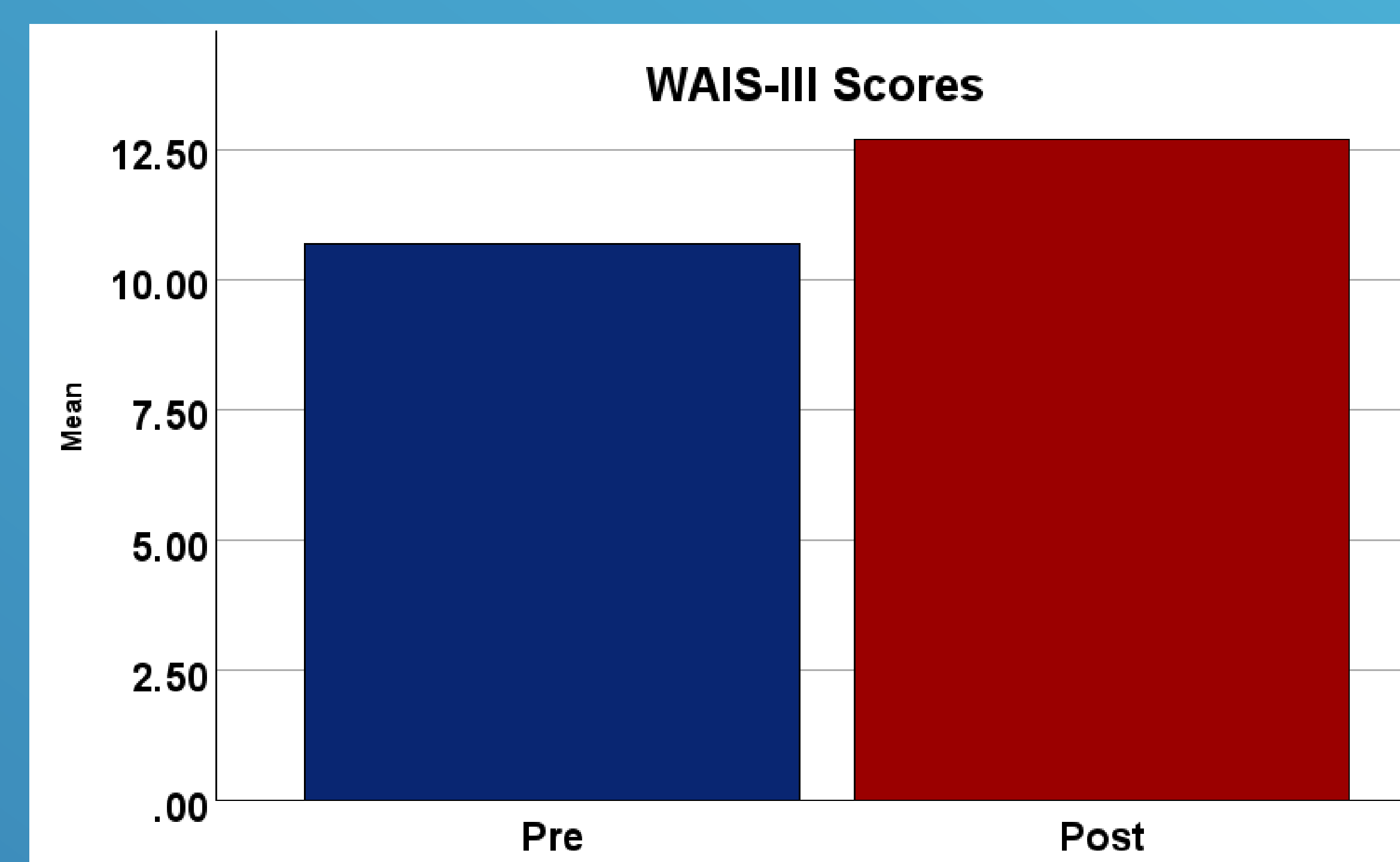
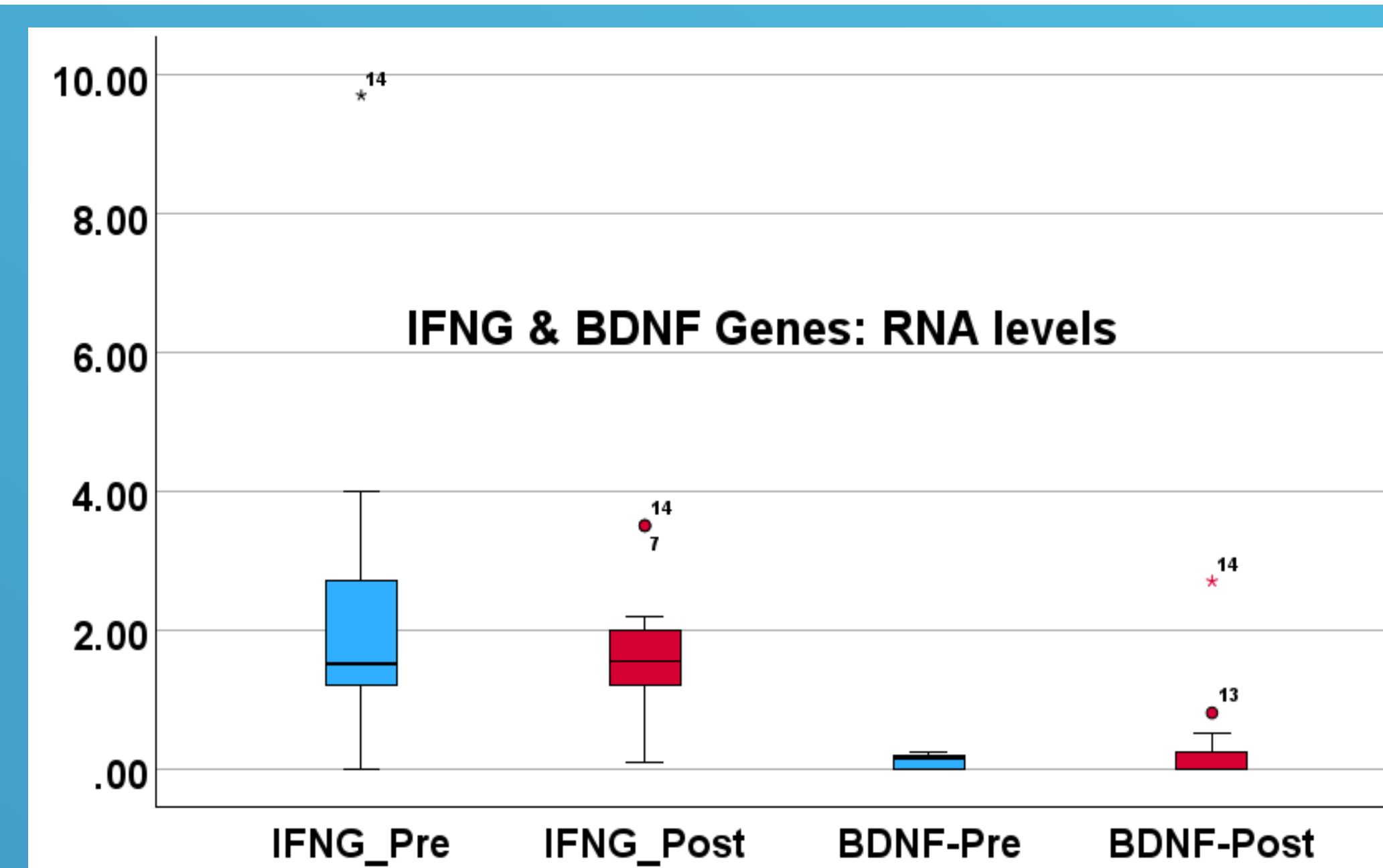
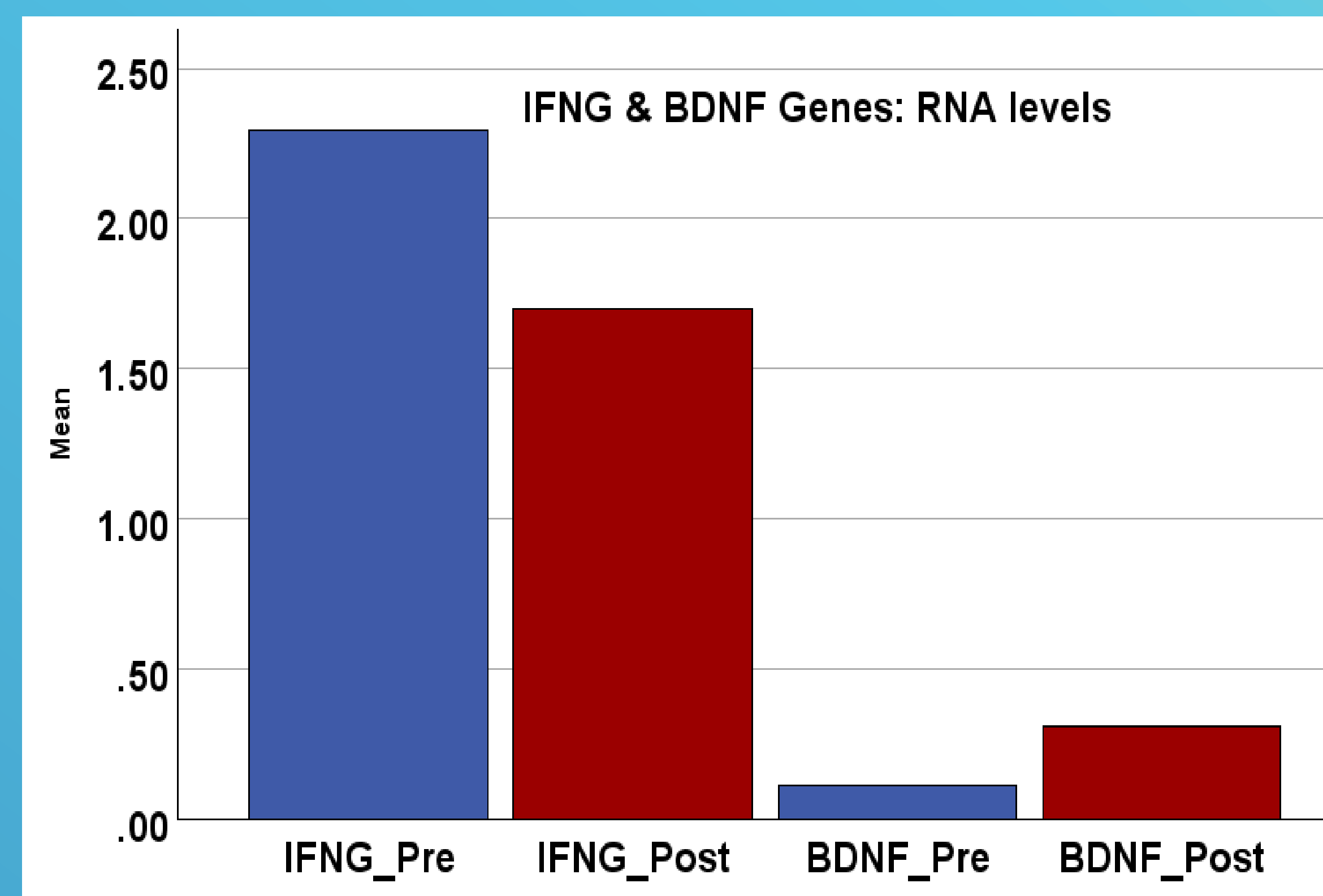
Decreased IFNG Gene Expression

Increased BDNF Gene Expression

Improved WAIS III working memory subtest

## Method:

- Design: Single group, pre- to post-intervention assessment.
- Participants: 14 breast cancer survivors (mean age = 61), ≥45 years of age, female, Stage 0–III, 6 months to 5 years past primary treatment.
- Intervention: 8-week meditative movement program.
- Assessments:
  - Gene Expression: IFNG and BDNF via blood samples.
  - Cognitive Functioning: Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS-III) subtest on working memory (WLN).



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## Results:

- **IFNG Gene Expression:** Pre/post decrease,  $r = 0.55$ ,  $p = 0.04$ .
- **BDNF Gene Expression:** Pre/post increase,  $r = 0.62$ ,  $p = 0.02$ .
- **BDNF and IFNG Gene expression Correlation:**  $r = -0.72$ ,  $p < 0.01$ .
- **Cognitive Functioning (WAIS-III scores):** Pre/post increase  $r = 0.70$ ,  $p < 0.01$ .
- **BDNF and WAIS-III Correlation:**  $r = 0.70$ ,  $p < 0.01$ .
- **Regression Analysis:** IFNG change explained BDNF Gene Expression change,  $F(1,12) = 13.10$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ,  $R^2 = 0.52$ .

## Conclusions:

MM may contribute to the alleviation of AL induced cognitive impairment and inflammation among BCSs, possibly through the mechanisms of gene expression changes. Limitations: Small sample size. Future direction: RCT with powered sample size

## References:

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