Effect of a Walking Program on Functional Fitness Measures in Older Adults Raya, H., Sanders J., Cover, T., Farabaugh, J., Horowitz, M., Bourassa, D., Forlenza, ST., Meyer, B., Paulson, S. Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, PA

Increasing physical activity for an elderly population can have a significant effect on functional fitness and activities of daily living by increasing muscular strength, endurance, and gait speed. **PURPOSE:** To identify functional fitness changes on an elderly population through a 6-month walking intervention program. **METHODS**: Twenty one healthy, older individuals were recruited from a Senior Center (age: 72.4±6.1 yrs; height: 158.9±6.6 cm; weight: 81.1±12.7 kg; BMI: 31.9±0.9). Subjects self-selected to participate in either a walking (WG) or control (CON) group. Subjects in the WG were given a pedometer to wear and were assigned a daily step goal of eventually reaching ≥10,000 steps/day. Each month, subjects were evaluated using: six-minute walk (6min) test, a 20 m walk at a maximum pace (with initial 2.44 m and middle 10 m components), 30 s chair stand (CS) task that measured the number of CS, and lastly a get-up-and-go (GUAG) task that measured the time to walk 2.44 m after standing from a seated position and returning to a seated position. A two-way ANOVA with repeated measures was used to make group and time (baseline vs. month 3) comparisons. **RESULTS**: Compared to baseline, many of the functional fitness measures improved, after 3 months' of walking intervention.

	Walking Group			Control Group		
	Baseline	Month 3	% change	Baseline	Month 3	% change
6 min (m)	351.5±46.8	398.1±70.4*	13.3	312.7±52.0	360.8±42.7*	15.4
2.44 m Max (W)	987.9±186.4	1126.0±248.1*	14.0	877.6±239.2	939.8±217.5	7.1
2.44 m GS (m·s <sup>-1</sup> )	1.2±0.2	1.4±0.2*	15.4	1.1±0.2	1.2±0.3	6.6
10 m Max (s)	6.7±1.3	6.4±0.7	-3.3	7.7±1.6	7.5±1.4	-1.6
CS 30 (rep)	13.0±3.1	15.2±3.9*	17.0	11.8±2.4	13.3±1.5	12.3
GUAG (s)	6.9±1.2	6.2±1.0	-9.2	7.9±1.7	7.1±1.4	-9.6

Note: \*Significantly different from the baseline (p<0.05).

**CONCLUSION:** The preliminary findings suggest that a three-month walking intervention program for older adults can significantly improve some of their functional fitness measures, which may aid in their activities of daily living.