

Format: Abstract

Full text links

Muscle Nerve. 2019 Aug;60(2):183-188. doi: 10.1002/mus.26498. Epub 2019 May 9.

Moderate-intensity aerobic exercise improves physical fitness in bethlem myopathy.

Vissing CR¹, Hedermann G¹, Vissing J¹.

Author information

1 Copenhagen Neuromuscular Center, Department of Neurology, University of Copenhagen, Rigshospitalet, Blegdamsvej 9, DK-2100 Copenhagen.

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Bethlem myopathy is caused by dysfunctional collagen VI assembly, leading to varying degrees of hyperlaxity, contractures and muscle weakness. Previous studies demonstrate that cardiovascular training is safe and beneficial in patients with myopathies. However, exercise exacerbates the dystrophic phenotype in collagen VI-knockout mice.

METHODS: Six men with Bethlem myopathy were included (4 training; 2 controls). After training, 2 patients detrained. Patients performed 10 weeks of home-based, moderate-intensity exercise monitored by a pulse-watch. The primary outcome was change in peak oxygen uptake (VO_{2peak}). Secondary outcomes were performances in functional tests.

RESULTS: VO_{2peak} improved in the training group (16%, P = 0.017). Detraining led to regression of VO_{2peak} toward baseline values (-8%; P = 0.03). No change was seen in the control group (-7%; P = 0.47). Performance in functional tests did not change significantly. Creatine kinase values were stable during the study.

CONCLUSIONS: Moderate-intensity exercise seems to safely improve oxidative function in patients with Bethlem myopathy. Muscle Nerve 60: 183-188, 2019.

© 2019 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

KEYWORDS: Bethlem myopathy; collagen VI; moderate-intensity exercise; muscular dystrophy; myopathy; peak oxygen uptake; physical exercise; training intervention

PMID: 31026058 DOI: 10.1002/mus.26498

[Indexed for MEDLINE]

MeSH terms, Supplementary concept	
LinkOut - more resources	