

Impact of Aerobic Exercise on Reaction Time and Working Memory in Healthy Adults



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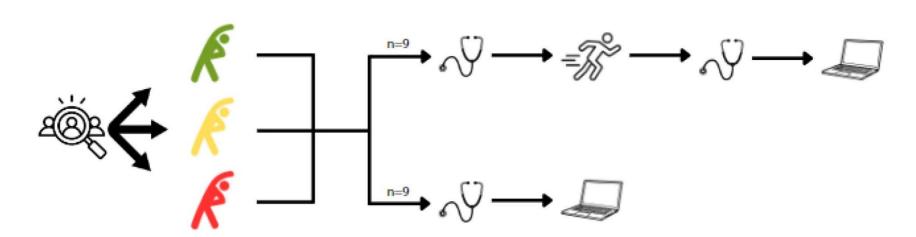
Introduction

- Cognitive Domains¹
 - Complex AttentionExecutive Function
 - Language
 - Social Cognition
 - Learning & Memory
 - Perceptual-Motor Control
- •Aerobic exercise has been shown to change:
 - ↑ Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF)²
 - ↑ Cortisol, lactic acid, glutamate, and glutamine^{2,3,4}
 - EEG, fMRI, and TMS
 - Correlates with ↑ working memory^{5,6}
 - ↓ Reaction time⁷
 - ↑ Overall health⁸
- •Long-term can alter neurochemicals and have positive impacts on cognitive domains^{7,8}

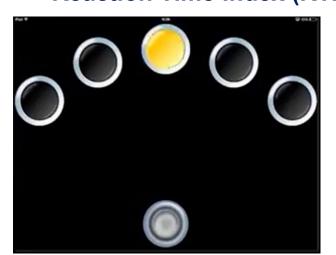
Purpose

•The purpose of this study is to identify if an acute, single bout of aerobic exercise at moderate intensity is sufficient to elicit a change in cognition, particularly reaction time and working memory.

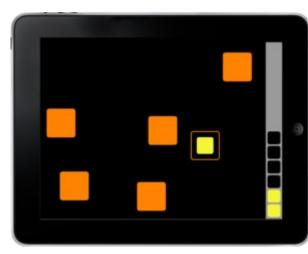
Methods



Reaction Time Index (RTI)



Spatial Working Memory (SWM)



•There were no significant

exercise group and control

Index or Spatial Working

difference between

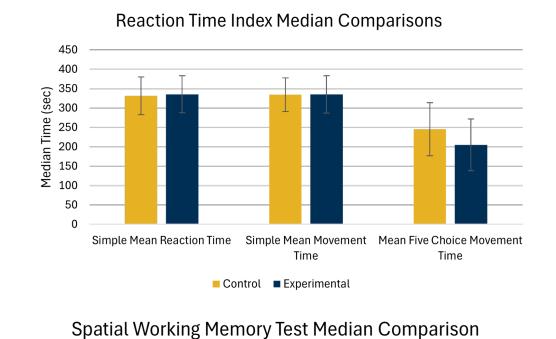
group Reaction Time

Memory test outcome

measures (p>0.05).

Statistical analysis via Mann-Whitney U

Results



■ Control ■ Experimental

•Median time, error, and strategy scores reported above with standard deviation bars for each population.

Limitations

- •BDNF levels fluctuate throughout the day, possibly interfering with our results.9
- •The SWM may require multiple cognitive domains to complete efficiently.
- •Power Analysis: at least 23 total participants would have been required to identify any statistically significant differences.

Conclusions

- •No significant effect on reaction time or spatial working memory.
- •Exposure to different external stimuli during the 12-Minute Cooper Run Test might have influenced participant's performance.
- •Future studies should be conducted on a larger scale to account for power analysis and should utilize different working memory tests

Acknowledgments

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References

