



Heart Rate Variability Biofeedback Affects Cardiovascular Psychophysiology in Older Adults

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Introduction

Rationale (Jester et al., 2018):

- Decrease in depression and anxiety
- Increase in attentional skills

Goals:

• Identify cardiac changes that accompanied the affective/cognitive improvements

Hypotheses:

- Increase global HRV (SDNN)
- Increase vagal tone (RMSSD, LnHF)
- Decrease chaotic beating (SampEn)

Methods

Participants

- 20 older adults (M: 78.15, SD: 9.18)
- 70% Female
- 35% Psychiatric Diagnosis
- 45% Cardiac Issues
- 95% No cognitive impairment (MMSE)

Study Design

- Pre-Post Intervention; Six Sessions
- 30-minute HRV Biofeedback

Measurement

- Time Domain: SDNN, RMSSD
- Frequency Domain: LnHF
- Nonlinear Domain: SampEn

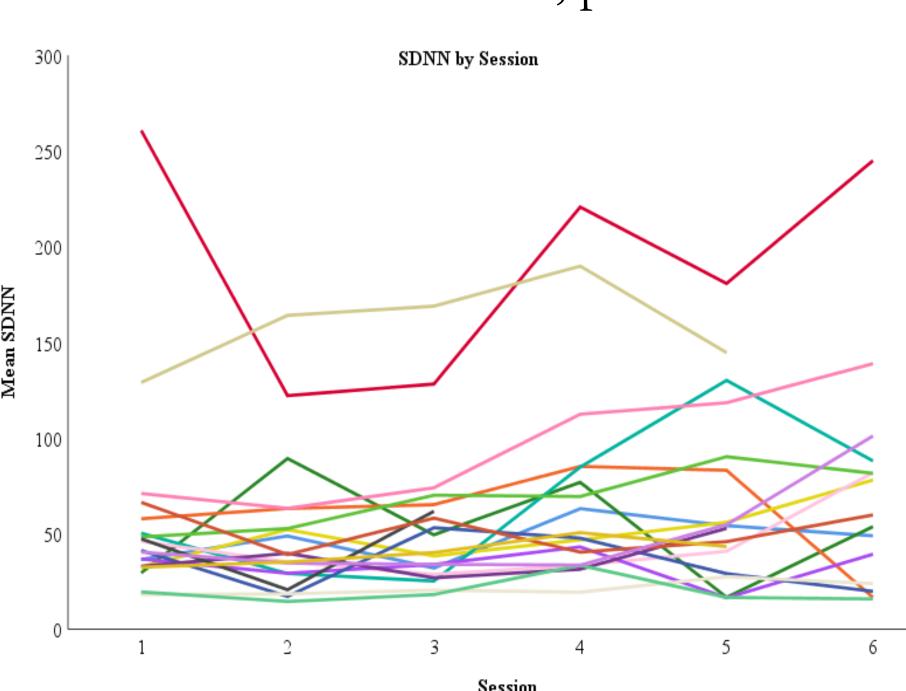
Statistical Analysis

- Growth curve models
- Covariates: Age, Sex, Psychiatric Diagnosis, Cardiac Issues, Global Cognition

Results

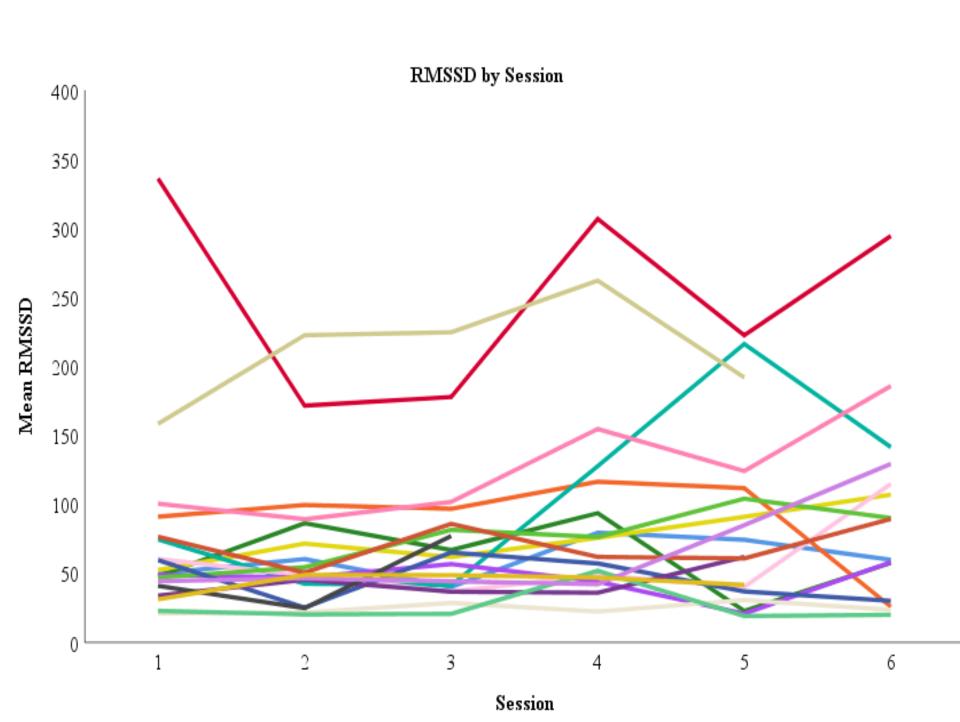
SDNN

Time: 5.20 (1.54) units per session Cardiac Issues: 42.84 (16.40) Intraclass Correlation: 74%; pseudo-R²: 21%



RMSSD

Time: 6.75 (2.29) units per session Cardiac Issues: 57.11 (22.51) Intraclass Correlation: 72%; pseudo-R²: 23%

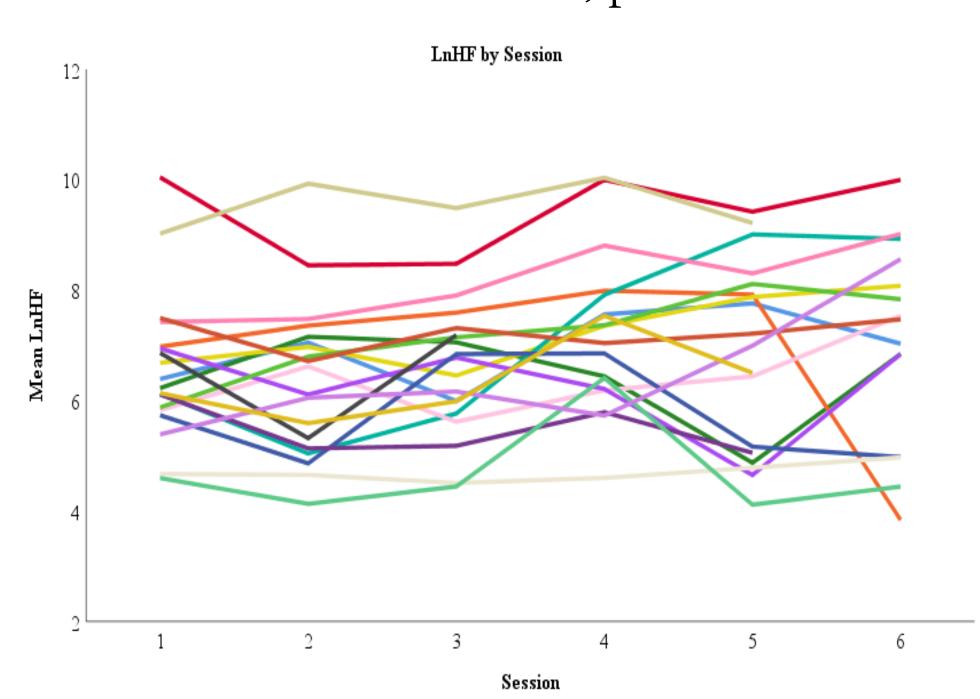


Variable	Session 1 $M \pm SD$	Session 2 $M \pm SD$	Session 3 $M \pm SD$	Session 4 $M \pm SD$	Session 5 $M \pm SD$	Session 6 $M \pm SD$
SDNN (ms)	58.22 ± 54.26	45.69 ± 30.33	54.11 ± 34.15	67.55 ± 51.72	74.27 ± 50.69	68.06 ± 55.41
RMSSD (ms)	73.51 ± 70.49	60.11 ± 40.67	73.08 ± 47.34	90.22 ± 74.07	95.43 ± 67.94	88.96 ± 69.56
LnHF (ms ²)	6.60 ± 1.37	6.26 ± 1.33	6.69 ± 1.25	7.10 ± 1.42	7.04 ± 1.74	6.94 ± 1.82
SampEn	1.61 ± 0.36	1.56 ± 0.31	1.48 ± 0.42	1.45 ± 0.41	1.41 ± 0.52	1.49 ± 0.51

Results (cont.)

LnHF

Time: 0.17 (0.07) units per session Cardiac Issues: 1.17 (0.52) Intraclass Correlation: 61%; pseudo-R²: 24%

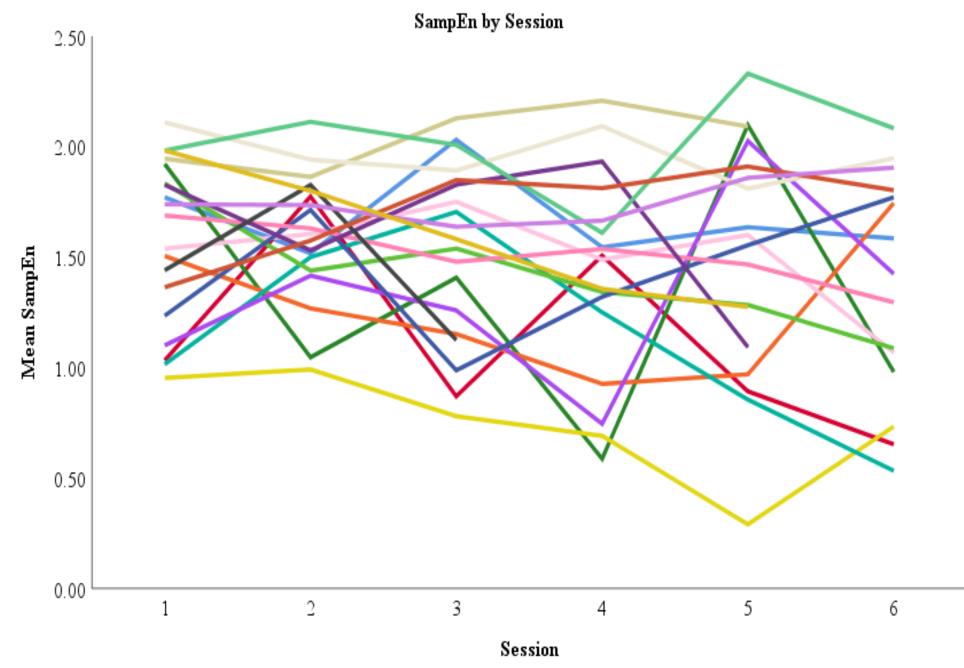


SampEn

Time: -0.04 (0.01) units per session Age: -0.02 (0.01)

Psychiatric Issues: -0.39 (0.16)

Intraclass Correlation: 46%; pseudo-R²: 3%



Theoretical Support

- Neurovisceral Integration Model:

 Sympathetic activation promotes
 perseveration and disrupts goal-directed
 behavior, thus affecting aspects of
 emotional and cognitive functioning.
- Polyvagal Theory:

 Vagally modulated HRV affects social disengagement by inhibition of the sympathetic nervous system.

Conclusion

- Global HRV and vagal tone increased while chaotic beating patterns decreased.
- This study lends support to the theoretical basis of HRV biofeedback.
- Future research must further identify the roles of cardiac issues, psychiatric disorders, and medications in HRV biofeedback in older adults.

References

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