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Article

Effects of Dynamic Stability Training Using Water Inertia Load on Joint Moment Redistribution and Gait in Elderly Women: A Randomized Clinical Trial

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Abstract: **Background:** Gait decline in older adults is closely linked to reduced ankle propulsion and compensatory reliance on proximal joints, such as the hip. This study examined whether dynamic stability training using water inertia can improve gait mechanics and redistribute lower limb joint moments in elderly women. **Method:** Twenty-four women aged 65 years and older were randomly assigned to either an experimental group or a control group. The experimental group performed dynamic stability training using an aqua vest filled with water to provide dynamic inertia load, while the control group used a weighted vest with an equivalent external load. Both groups participated in a 12-week intervention, training two times per week. Outcome variables included spatiotemporal gait parameters (gait speed, stride length, and cadence), peak ankle plantar flexion moment, hip extension moment, and positive mechanical work at the ankle during the terminal stance phase. A two-way repeated measures ANOVA was conducted to evaluate group \times time interaction effects. **Results:** Significant group \times time interactions were found for gait speed ($p < 0.001$), stride length ($p < 0.001$), ankle plantar flexion moment ($p = 0.017$), and positive mechanical work at the ankle ($p = 0.001$). The experimental group showed the most notable improvements between weeks 6 and 12, while the control group demonstrated limited changes beyond week 6. Cadence increased significantly over time in both groups ($p < 0.05$), although no group \times time interaction was observed. Hip extension moment showed a non-significant downward trend in the experimental group, suggesting enhanced distal propulsion and reduced reliance on proximal compensatory strategies. **Conclusion:** Water-inertia load training improved propulsion efficiency and joint moment distribution, favoring an ankle-dominant strategy. These findings support the use of instability-based training to enhance gait function and reduce proximal compensatory patterns in older women.

Keywords: dynamic stability training; inertia load of water; ankle moment; joint moment redistribution; gait; elderly women

1. Introduction

Aging is accompanied by a progressive decline in neuromuscular function, which leads to changes in gait patterns and an increased risk of falls [1–3]. In particular, reduced ankle strength and diminished proprioceptive sensitivity contribute to decreased propulsive force during terminal stance, which not only slows walking speed but also increases energy expenditure [4,5]. To compensate for this, older adults tend to rely more on proximal joints, such as the hip, further reducing gait efficiency [6,7].

Among older adults, women are at greater risk. Postmenopausal estrogen decline accelerates the loss of muscle mass and strength, making older women more vulnerable to gait dysfunction and falls compared to men [8,9]. Furthermore, from the age of 60, the decline in walking speed accelerates, and gait efficiency significantly deteriorates [10,11].

According to previous studies, restoring ankle strategy—namely, generating propulsive force from distal segments—is critical for maintaining efficient gait in older adults [7,12]. However, traditional resistance or balance training programs, often performed in stable environments, lack the sensory-motor integration stimuli required for actual walking, limiting their ability to induce neuromuscular adaptations or functional joint-level changes [13,14].

Training using water inertia load offers unpredictable resistance as the water shifts, providing both proprioceptive stimulation and reactive control challenges [15,16]. Repeated exposure to such perturbations may enhance neuromuscular coordination and stability around the ankle joint, thereby improving propulsive force during gait [17–19].

Nevertheless, little is known about the effects of water inertia-based training on biomechanical parameters, such as the redistribution of lower limb joint moments or the generation of positive mechanical work during walking. In order to clarify the mechanisms underlying effective propulsion strategies in older adults, it is necessary to go beyond spatiotemporal variables and include quantitative analyses of joint-level force generation and energy transfer.

Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the effects of a 12-week dynamic stability training program using water inertia load on spatiotemporal gait characteristics and lower limb biomechanical variables in elderly women.

The hypotheses of this study are as follows:

- (1) The training will improve spatiotemporal parameters such as gait speed, stride length, and cadence.
- (2) Ankle plantar flexor moment and positive mechanical work will increase, while compensatory hip moment will decrease.

These outcomes are expected to reflect the recovery of a more efficient propulsion strategy during gait.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Participants

A total of 30 healthy elderly women aged 65 years and older were recruited for this study. Recruitment was conducted through a community center and a university located in region B. Prior to participation, all individuals received a thorough explanation of the study's purpose and procedures, and signed written informed consent was obtained. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB approval number: P01-202409-01-034) and was prospectively registered at ClinicalTrials.gov (Identifier: NCT06705946) on November 25, 2024.

Participants were randomly assigned to either the experimental group ($n = 15$) or the control group ($n = 15$). After excluding 6 participants who withdrew due to health-related reasons, data from 24 participants (12 in each group) were included in the final analysis.

The required sample size was calculated using G*Power 3.1 software based on a repeated measures ANOVA design (2 groups \times 3 time points) with interaction effects. The parameters were set to an effect size of $f = 0.32$, $\alpha = 0.05$, and statistical power $(1-\beta) = 0.80$. The results indicated that a total of 18 participants would be required, and this informed the final sample size decision. Given that 24 participants were included in the final analysis, the study secured sufficient statistical power to detect the expected effects.

Inclusion criteria were as follows:

1. Healthy women aged 65 years or older

Exclusion criteria were as follows:

History of musculoskeletal disorders within the past 3 months

Severe cardiopulmonary diseases (e.g., heart failure, myocardial infarction)

Use of medications such as anxiolytics, antidepressants, or sedatives

Diagnosis of chronic pulmonary disease

History of surgery within the past 6 months.

Furthermore homogeneity tests confirmed that there were no significant differences between the groups in age ($t = -0.676$), height ($t = 0.573$), weight ($t = 0.810$), or BMI ($t = -0.557$) indicating that the baseline physical characteristics were statistically comparable. Indicating that the baseline physical characteristics were statistically comparable. Additionally, all participants confirmed that they had not engaged in any structured physical activity programs within the six months preceding the study. Table 1 and Figure 1 present the participants' general characteristics and the flow diagram of participant allocation throughout the study.

Table 1. Characteristics of study participants (n=24).

	AG (n=12)	CG (n=12)
Age (years)	67.83±2.41	68.67±3.52
Weight (kg)	59.63±11.09	60.70±10.37
Height (cm)	157.17±5.01	156.08±4.22
BMI (kg/m ²)	24.35±1.05	24.61±1.30

Values are presented as means±standard deviations.;AG, aquavest group; CG, control group.

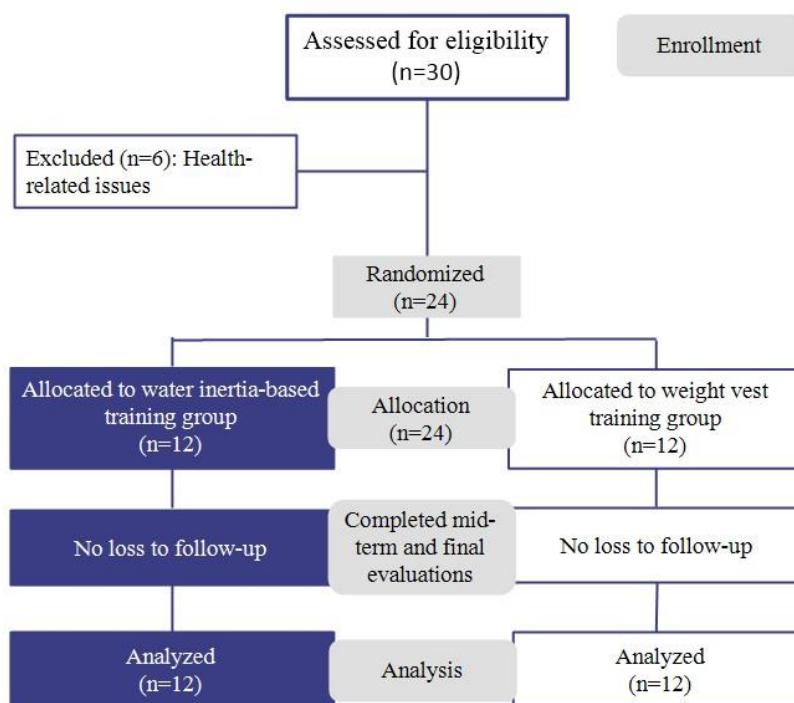


Figure 1. Flow diagram of the study participants.

2.2. Gait Assessment and Data Acquisition

Spatiotemporal gait characteristics, a 6-meter walkway and six infrared-based three-dimensional motion capture cameras (Vicon camera MX-T20, Oxford Metrics, Oxford, UK) were utilized [20](Figure 2). Gait measurements were conducted in a quiet environment with minimal external distractions. Prior to data collection, participants performed familiarization trials to adapt to the testing protocol. Each participant walked barefoot at a self-selected, comfortable pace, and six trials were recorded. Among these, three valid gait cycles were extracted and used for analysis. To enhance measurement reliability and detect subtle changes in gait velocity, all assessments were repeated under identical conditions (Peters et al., 2013). Reflective markers were placed on the following anatomical landmarks: anterior superior iliac spine (ASIS), posterior superior iliac spine (PSIS), mid-lateral thigh, lateral femoral epicondyle, mid-shank, lateral malleolus, head of the second metatarsal, and calcaneus. All participants wore swimwear to minimize clothing interference with the markers, and measurements were performed barefoot (Perrin et al., 2022). All kinematic and

kinetic data were sampled at 100 Hz. Marker trajectories and ground reaction force data were processed using the Plug-in Gait Dynamic model based on inverse dynamics. Positive mechanical work was calculated by integrating the product of joint moment and angular velocity over time during the terminal stance phase. The analysis focused on the time point immediately prior to foot-off. All kinetic variables were normalized to each participant's body weight and height for comparative analysis.

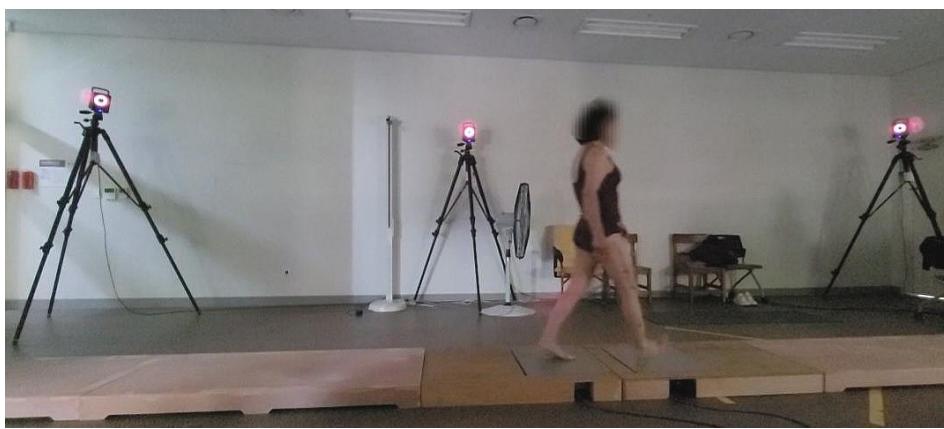


Figure 2. 3D motion capture system and 6-m walkway.

2.3. Exercise Intervention

The dynamic stability training (DST) in this study was based on the Instability Neuromuscular Training program proposed by Kang and Park. [17] and was conducted twice a week for 12 weeks, totaling 24 sessions. Each session consisted of a warm-up, main exercises, and a cool-down phase. The structure and details of the training program are presented in Table 2 and Figure 3. During weeks 1–6, participants performed low-intensity exercises focused on bilateral stance and weight shifting (RPE 9–11, 3 kg). From weeks 7–12, the program progressed to moderate-intensity exercises involving single-leg stance and balance maintenance (RPE 12–13, 4 kg). The experimental group wore an aqua vest, while the control group wore a weight vest during the same training protocol. Exercise intensity and progression were adjusted based on participants' rating of perceived exertion (RPE)[23,24].

Table 2. Dynamic stability training program.

Training	0~6 Weeks	7~12 Weeks	Time
Intensity	9~11 RPE with weight (3kg) 2set	12~13 RPE with weight (4kg) 1set	
Warm-up	hip and ankle joint mobility & spine stretch squat	hip and ankle joint mobility & spine stretch squat and heel raise balance side squat followed by one leg balance	10 min
DST exercise	side squat split lunge lunge with trunk rotation	front lunge (dynamic speed) back lunge (dynamic speed) front lunge with trunk rotation (dynamic speed) one leg balance with heel raise (with wall support)	30 min

	lunge (with step box)	one leg balance with heel raise and front lunge (with step box, dynamic speed)
	side squat (with step box)	side step followed by one leg balance (with step box, dynamic speed)
	walking (with step box)	side step jump over the step box (dynamic speed)
	side walking (with step box)	
Cool down	cat stretch spine stretch bear position	cat stretch spine stretch bear position
		10 min



Figure 3. Representative exercises included in the dynamic stability training program, progressively applied over the 12-week intervention.

2.4. Statistical Analysis

All data collected in this study were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, version 25.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). Means and standard deviations were calculated for all variables. To verify the homogeneity of demographic characteristics between groups, an independent t-test was performed. Prior to analyzing the intervention effects, the Shapiro–Wilk test was used to assess the normality of the data.

A two-way repeated measures ANOVA (group \times time) was used to examine the interaction effects of the intervention. When significant interaction or main effects were found, Bonferroni post hoc tests were conducted to identify differences across time points. The level of statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$ for all analyses.

3. Results

The results related to lower limb joint moments, and positive mechanical work, spatiotemporal gait parameters are presented in (Table 3 and 4).

Table 3. Changes in ankle and hip Joint moments and ankle positive mechanical work.

Variable	Group	0week	6week	12week	Source	p	η^2	Post-hoc
Ankle plantarflexion (Nm/kg)	AG	- 0.43±0. 36	- 0.61±0.2 6	- 0.95±0.3 0	Time	<0.001	0.63	0-6week: 0.034
	CG	- 0.38±0. 18	- 0.64±0.3 5	- 0.70±0.2 4	Groupx Time	0.017	0.17	0-6week: <0.01
								0-12week: <0.001
								6-12week: <0.001
Hip Extension (Nm/kg)	AG	- 7.44±3. 40	- 6.21±2.8 0	- 6.05±2.6 1	Time	0.481		ns
	CG	- 5.60±3. 60	- 5.70±2.8 0	- 5.82±2.8 2	Groupx Time	0.329		ns
Ankle Positive work (J/kg)	AG	2.14±1. 74	3.35±1.9 1	5.63±2.1 2	Time	<0.001	0.55	0-6week: <0.01
	CG	1.46±0. 96	2.18±0.8 4	2.37±0.9 2	Groupx Time	<0.001	0.32	0-6week: 0.066
								0-12week: <0.001
								6-12week: <0.01
								0-6week: 0.087
								0-12week: 1.000
								6-12week: 1.000

Note: Data are presented as mean \pm standard deviation. AG: Aquavest group; CG: Control group; ns: not significant. p-values are based on repeated-measures ANOVA.; Post-hoc comparisons were adjusted using the Bonferroni correction.; η^2 : Partial Eta Squared (small=0.01, Medium=0.06, Large \geq 0.14).

Table 4. Changes in gait parameters.

Variable	Group	0week	6week	12week	Source	p	η^2	Post-hoc
Cadence(step /min)	AG	118.80±8.8 5	121.86±8.08 8.08	126.28±7.0 0	Time	<0.001	0.33	0-6week: 0.751
								0-12week: 0.020

								6-12week: 0.106
								0-6week: 0.478
								0-12week: 0.044
								6-12week: 0.274
Stride length(m)	AG	0.75±0.05	0.81±0. 05	0.88±0.05	Time	<0.001	0.68	0-6week: 0.011
								0-12week: <0.001
								6-12week: <0.01
	CG	0.75±0.03	0.79±0. 05	0.80±0.04	Group pxTi me	<0.001	0.35	0-6week: <0.01
								0-12week: 0.011
								6-12week: 1.000
Walking speed(m/sec)	AG	0.74±0.07	0.83±0. 06	0.93±0.06	Time	<0.001	0.73	0-6week: <0.01
								0-12week: <0.001
								6-12week: <0.001
	CG	0.74±0.07	0.80±0. 09	0.82±0.08	Group pxTi me	<0.001	0.32	0-6week: <0.01
								0-12week: <0.01
								6-12week: 0.866

Note: Data are presented as mean \pm standard deviation. AG: Aquavest group; CG: Control group; p-values are based on repeated-measures ANOVA.; Post-hoc comparisons were adjusted using the Bonferroni correction.; η^2 : Partial Eta Squared (small=0.01, Medium=0.06, Large \geq 0.14).

3.1. Changes in Lower Limb Joint Moments and Ankle Positive Mechanical Work

Repeated-measures ANOVA for peak ankle plantarflexion moment demonstrated a significant main effect of time ($p < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.63$) and a significant time \times group interaction ($p = 0.017$, $\eta^2 = 0.17$). Bonferroni-adjusted post-hoc comparisons in the aqua vest group revealed significant improvements across all time intervals (0–6 weeks: $p = 0.034$; 0–12 weeks: $p < 0.001$; 6–12 weeks: $p < 0.001$). In the control group, significant differences were found between 0–6 weeks ($p < 0.01$) and 0–12 weeks ($p < 0.001$), whereas no significant difference was observed between 6–12 weeks ($p = 1.000$).

For peak hip extension moment, the Greenhouse–Geisser correction was applied due to a violation of sphericity. No significant main effect of time ($p = 0.481$) or time \times group interaction ($p = 0.329$) was observed.

In ankle positive mechanical work, the Greenhouse–Geisser correction was applied due to the violation of sphericity. A significant main effect of time was found ($p < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.55$), as well as a significant time \times group interaction ($p < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.32$). Bonferroni-adjusted post-hoc tests in the

aquavest group revealed significant differences between all time points (0–6 weeks: $p < 0.01$; 0–12 weeks: $p < 0.001$; 6–12 weeks: $p < 0.01$), whereas the control group showed no significant differences at any time point (all $p > 0.05$).

3.2. Change in Gait Parameters

Repeated-measures ANOVA revealed significant main effects of time for all gait parameters—cadence, stride length, and gait speed ($p < 0.001$; $\eta^2 = 0.33, 0.68$, and 0.73 , respectively). A significant time \times group interaction was found for stride length ($p < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.35$) and gait speed ($p < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.32$), but not for cadence ($p = 0.818$, $\eta^2 = 0.01$).

Bonferroni post-hoc analyses showed that the Aqua Vest group exhibited significant improvements at all time points (0–6 weeks, 0–12 weeks, and 6–12 weeks) in stride length and gait speed, while for cadence, a significant increase was observed only between 0 and 12 weeks ($p = 0.020$).

In contrast, the control group showed significant changes in all three parameters only from 0 to 12 weeks, with no significant differences between 6 and 12 weeks ($p > 0.05$).

4. Discussion

This study aimed to investigate the effects of training with water inertia load on gait control by focusing on changes in lower limb joint moments during gait in older women. Age-related decline in neural function reduces gait automaticity and increases the need for neural resources to maintain balance, resulting in slower walking speed and greater energy expenditure [7,25,26]. These changes highlight the need for interventions to support efficient gait in older adults. The Aqua Vest provides unpredictable directional loading due to the free movement of water inside the device during motion, thereby demanding a higher level of dynamic balance control than traditional weight-based loading [27,28]. This type of dynamic resistance effectively stimulates neuromuscular control and sensorimotor feedback, contributing to improved balance strategies during walking [17,18]. Indeed, in the present study, the Aqua Vest group showed significantly greater improvements in gait control ability compared to the weight vest group.

Changes in lower limb joint moments served as a key indicator in explaining modifications in gait strategy. In the Aqua Vest group, the ankle plantarflexion moment significantly increased over time, while the hip extension moment showed a decreasing trend. This contrasts with the typical age-related pattern of diminished ankle strategy and increased compensatory reliance on the hip [12,29], suggesting a partial restoration of inter-joint moment balance. Mackey and Robinovitch. [30] reported that in older women, neural response speed is more critical than ankle strength for balance recovery, which is associated with reduced signal transmission at the spinal level and decreased motor unit recruitment [31]. Additionally, Franz. [25] found that faster contraction velocity of the plantarflexors leads to greater moment generation at foot-off, supporting the current findings. Moreover, the training program in this study included exercises such as side steps, side squats, and split lunges, which likely facilitated coordination between the ankle and hip musculature and improved the speed and stability of weight shifting [17,32]. Older adults often exhibit delayed weight transfer due to weakened hip abductor and adductor function (Porto et al., 2019), and this intervention may have helped compensate for such limitations. Lanza et al. [34] also reported that faster neuromuscular activation of hip muscles is associated with shorter weight transfer times, suggesting that the current training may have been effective in enhancing reflexive responses and inter-joint coordination. In contrast, the control group trained under a predictable and fixed load environment, which likely limited sensorimotor feedback and neuromuscular activation. This aligns with previous studies showing that adaptation responses are reduced in predictable training conditions [35,36]. Indeed, the control group showed significant improvements only between 0–6 weeks and 0–12 weeks, with no further gains observed from 6 to 12 weeks, indicating that unpredictable load characteristics may be critical for sustained neuromuscular adaptation.

An increase in positive work generated at the ankle joint is interpreted as a key indicator of enhanced propulsion and improved energy efficiency during gait. In the Aqua Vest group, positive

work significantly increased across all time points, reflecting a strengthening of the ankle strategy and a reduced reliance on compensatory hip involvement. During gait, as body weight transfers from one limb to the other, the leading leg absorbs the impact while the trailing leg generates propulsion to counterbalance it. When propulsion at foot-off is insufficient, energy loss increases, ultimately reducing gait efficiency [37]. From this perspective, the increase in positive ankle work observed in the Aqua Vest group suggests improvements in weight transfer and propulsion strategies, which subsequently led to enhanced gait speed, step length, and rhythm stability. Indeed, the Aqua Vest group demonstrated significant improvements in cadence, gait velocity, and step length, with an average gait speed increase of 0.19 m/s—exceeding the threshold for clinically meaningful change (≥ 0.10 m/s) [38]. In contrast, the control group showed a smaller increase of 0.08 m/s, indicating a more limited level of neuromuscular adaptation.

Gait speed is determined by a combination of cadence and stride length, both of which are closely related to neuromuscular control, balance maintenance, and propulsion generation [39]. Older adults, due to reduced muscle strength and difficulty maintaining balance, tend to prefer increasing cadence over stride length as a strategy to improve gait speed [40]. In the present study, weight-shifting tasks such as front lunges and side walking were included as part of the training. These movements are similar to the muscle activation strategies used during the late stance phase of gait [41], requiring both forward propulsion and stability during landing. Such exercises likely enhanced the ability to shift the center of mass forward, contributing to increased stride length. In particular, performing these weight-shifting tasks under irregular perturbation conditions likely demanded a higher level of balance control and neuromuscular response in the Aqua Vest group. The progressive increase in task difficulty and load after week 6 of training further stimulated improvements in response speed. These adaptations are thought to have played a key role in improving stride length during the latter part of the gait cycle [42–45]. Additionally, the non-linear loading stimuli provided by the training induced repeated contraction and relaxation of the ankle muscles, which enhanced reaction speed and inter-joint coordination. This improvement in the weight transfer strategy—from single-leg support to contralateral propulsion—likely contributed to the observed increases in gait speed and stride length. Kim et al. [46] also reported that older women with higher gait speeds tend to exhibit better muscular function and greater gait consistency, which aligns with the observed improvements in gait speed and rhythm control in the Aqua Vest group in this study.

Therefore, training with water inertia load may effectively contribute to the restoration of ankle-based strategies and serve as a valuable intervention for improving gait function in older adults. However, the reduction in ipsilateral hip moment was not substantial, which may reflect the inherent difficulty older adults have in modifying established gait patterns. Fukuchi et al. [47] reported that older individuals tend to maintain their habitual motor strategies even when gait speed increases. This phenomenon is likely due to the slower rate of neuromuscular adaptation and the long-term habituation of movement patterns. Accordingly, to facilitate more efficient coordination between the ankle and hip joints, long-term approaches or training strategies specifically targeting inter-joint coordination may need to be incorporated.

This study was conducted based on two primary hypotheses, and the results largely supported both. First, the Aqua Vest group showed significant improvements in most spatiotemporal gait variables, including gait speed, stride length, and cadence, indicating that the training effectively enhanced gait rhythm and propulsion. Second, the ankle plantarflexion moment and positive mechanical work significantly increased over time, while the compensatory hip moment tended to decrease. However, the reduction appears to have been insufficient, suggesting that the distribution of joint loading across the lower limbs may have shifted toward a more efficient pattern. These findings generally support the two hypotheses proposed in this study and demonstrate that training with water inertia load can have a positive impact on gait strategies and joint biomechanics in older adults.

5. Conclusions

This study examined the effects of dynamic stability training using water inertia load on gait strategies and lower limb joint biomechanics in older women. The results demonstrated improvements in spatiotemporal gait variables, functional recovery of the ankle joint, and a more efficient distribution of joint moments across the lower limbs.

These findings suggest that restoring the ankle strategy has a meaningful impact on gait efficiency and propulsion, highlighting the clinical applicability of this intervention. Furthermore, the two hypotheses proposed in this study—(1) improvements in gait speed, stride length, and cadence, and (2) increased ankle plantarflexion moment and positive mechanical work with a reduction in compensatory hip moment—were generally supported. This indicates that training with water inertia load can contribute to enhancing gait strategies in older adults. However, the reduction in hip joint moment was limited, highlighting the need for future studies to develop long-term and structured intervention programs aimed at improving inter-joint coordination.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, I.P. and H.K.; methodology, I.P. and H.K.; software, H.K.; validation, H.K.; formal analysis, H.K.; investigation, H.K.; data curation, H.K.; writing—original draft preparation, H.K.; writing—review and editing, H.K and I.P.; visualization, H.K.; supervision, H.K. and I.P. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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Institutional Review Board Statement: The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the Public Institutional Review Board (IRB approval number: P01-202409-01-034, approval date: 20 September 2024). In addition, the study was prospectively registered at ClinicalTrials.gov (Identifier: NCT06705946, registration date: 25 November 2024).

Informed Consent Statement: Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study.

Data Availability Statement: The data used in this study are available upon reasonable request and will be deposited in a public repository upon publication.

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