

**Effects of Trampoline Exercise on Attentional Control and Daytime Sleepiness among Young Adults with Anxiety Disorders in Malaysia**

Nizar Abdul Majeed Kutty<sup>1</sup>, Mohammed Abdul Razzaq Jabbar<sup>2</sup> and Yip Soon Ving<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Bandar Sungai Long, 43000, Malaysia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Population Medicine, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Bandar Sungai Long, 43000, Malaysia

Corresponding author email: [nizarabdul@utar.edu.my](mailto:nizarabdul@utar.edu.my)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT TRENDS IN HUMANITIES AND SCIENCE 2018, 'ICRTHS-2018'.

UNIVERSITI TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN, BANDAR BARAT, 31900 KAMPAR, PERAK, MALAYSIA.

26TH OCTOBER 2018.

American J of Bio-pharm Biochem and Life Sci 2014 December, Vol. 6: OP05

**ABSTRACT**

Anxiety disorder has been linked to deficient attentional control and sleep problems in young adults. This study aimed to investigate the possible effects of trampoline exercise on attentional control and daytime sleepiness among young adults with anxiety disorders. This single-blinded randomized controlled trial involved 40 young adults with anxiety disorders. All the participants were initially screened for eligibility using Beck Anxiety Inventory and Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire, and randomly assigned to either an experimental group (n=20) or a control group (n=20). While the experimental group was subjected to trampoline exercise for 4 weeks, all the participants in both the groups were taught deep breathing exercise. Attentional control and daytime sleepiness of the participants were evaluated using Attentional Control Scale and Epworth Sleepiness Scale respectively. The experimental group showed statistically significant improvement in Attentional Control Scale ( $p=0.009$ ) and Epworth Sleepiness Scale ( $p=0.005$ ) compared to the control group. Trampoline training resulted in reduction in daytime sleepiness and improvement in attentional control after 4 weeks of trial. This highlights the potential of trampoline exercise training as an adjunct to established clinical treatment.