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Yoga & ageing : a study on attitudes to ageing, body image and quality of life among seniors over 65.

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Quality of life (QoL) is a predictor of life expectancy and institutionalization among the elderly (Petit & al., 2014). Social relationships play an important role (Gabriel & Bowling, 2014), but they also convey prejudices and stereotypes (Adam & al., 2013) that influence the perceptions attributed to one's own experience of ageing and attitudes towards ageing in its 3 dimensions (physical change; psychological growth; psychosocial losses) (Laidlow & al., 2007). These ones contribute to the development of identity in relation to body image in its two dimensions of global self-perception and body satisfaction (Mucchielli, 2011), for which seniors attach more importance to the functional dimension compared to appearance (Reboussin & al., 2000). This raises the question of the effects of a mind-body practice such as yoga on the quality of life of senior citizens through attitudes to ageing and body image.

H1) Quality of life

- a) QoL yoga group > recreational association *
- b) QoL yoga group T1 > T0

* Non-sporting activities such as meals, bingo, board games or card games

H2) Attitudes to ageing

Attitudes to ageing
(physical change –psychological growth – psychosocial losses)



H3) Body image

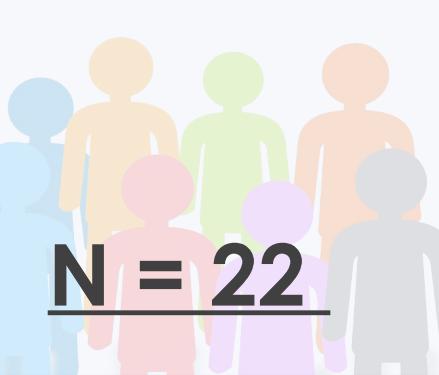
Body image
(self-perception– body satisfaction)



H4?

Attitudes to ageing and body image moderation

Methodology



yoga (N=12)

10 ♀ : 73.3 years old
2 ♂ : 76.5 years old

club (N=10)

9 ♀ : 74.2 years old
1 ♂ : 82 years old

- ≥ 65 years old
- Retired
- Yoga (novice) or recreational association

Pre-test (T0)*

- Quality of life (EQVPA, Petit & al., 2014)
- Attitudes to ageing (Marquet & al., 2016)
- Body Image (QSCPGS, Evers & Verbanck, 2010)

4 months

- Weekly yoga programme
- Recreational activities

Post test (T1)*

* self-administration

H1 - Quality of Life

| | Statistic | p |
|----------|----------------|------|
| QdV T0 | Mann-Whitney U | 48.5 |
| QdV T1 | Mann-Whitney U | 51.0 |
| QdV diff | Mann-Whitney U | 57.5 |

H1-a not validated : no significance in favour of the yoga or recreational group for a better QoL ($p > 0.05$)

| Recreational group | | Statistic | p |
|--------------------|--------|------------|----|
| QdV T1 | QdV T0 | Wilcoxon W | 28 |

H1-b : no significance in favour a QoL T1 > T0 for recreational group ($p > 0.05$)

| Yoga group | | Statistic | p |
|------------|--------|------------|----|
| QdV T1 | QdV T0 | Wilcoxon W | 36 |

H1-b validated : Trend towards significance for QoL T1 > T0 for the yoga group.

Results

H2- Attitudes to ageing

Attitudes to ageing

$\beta = -0.1594$; $z = -1.3735$; $p = 0.170$

Physical change

$\beta = -0.00663$; $z = -0.1418$; $p = 0.887$

Psychological growth

$\beta = -0.0566$; $z = -0.4586$; $p = 0.647$

Psychosocial losses

$\beta = -0.0133$; $z = -0.1118$; $p = 0.911$

Activity_ → Quality of life

H2 not validated : No mediation of the attitudes to ageing and their dimensions in the link between activity and QoL ($p > 0.05$)

H3- Body image

Body image

$\beta = -0.0298$; $z = 0.4262$; $p = 0.670$

Self-perception

$\beta = -0.00408$; $z = -0.1685$; $p = 0.866$

Body satisfaction

$\beta = 0.0708$; $z = 0.7685$; $p = 0.442$

Activity_ → Quality of life

H3 not validated : No mediation of the body image and its dimensions in the link between activity and QoL ($p > 0.05$)

Conclusion

Yoga could stand out as an activity that improves quality of life, but it would seem that it is involvement in a group activity that is beneficial. These results echo cognitivist theories which suggest that whatever the activity, a reorganisation of cognitive resources contributes to a better QoL and body image. This study suggests that a mind-body approach could improve QoL by giving older people back an empowerment & helping mitigate the negative effects of self-objectification.

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