## A Randomized, Wait-list Controlled Trial of a Qigong Intervention Program on Telomerase Activity and Psychological Stress in Abused Chinese Women

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## Abstact:

OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the effects of a qigong intervention program on (primary objective) telomerase activity and (secondary objectives) pro-inflammation cytokines, perceived stress, perceived coping, and depressive symptoms in Chinese women with a history of intimate partner violence.

HYPOTHESES TO BE TESTED: Abused Chinese women in the intervention group will have higher levels of telomerase activity and perceived coping, and lower levels of proinflammation cytokines, perceived stress, and depressive symtpoms, on completion of a qigong intervention program, compared to abused Chinese women in the wait-list control group.

DESIGN and SUBJECTS: A randomized, wait-list controlled design with intervention and wait-list control groups. A total of 240 Chinese women, aged 18 or older, assessed to be abused by an intimate partner in the preceding year or longer will be recruited. STUDY INSTRUMENTS: Chinese version of the Abuse Assessment Screen, Revised Conflict Tactics Scales, Perceived Stress Scale, Perceived Coping Scale, Back Depression Inventory version II, and demographic questionnaire.

INTERVENTION: A qigong intervention program consisting of: (i) a 2-hr group qigong training twice a week for 6 weeks; (ii) weekly group follow-up of a 1-hour group qigong exercise for 4 months; and (iii) self-practice of qigong exercise for 30 minutes each day throughout the intervention period lasting 5.5 months.

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Primary: Telomerase activity. Secondary: proinflammation cytokines, perceived stress, perceived coping, and depressive symptoms. DATA ANALYSIS: Regression analysis to assess group differences in telomerase activity post-intervention. T-test to assess change in telomerase level from baseline to post-intervention.

EXPECTED RESULTS: Qigong exercise may be used to buffer the effect of psychological stress in abused Chinese women.

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