

Research Article

The Effects of Er Xian Decoction Combined with Baduanjin Exercise on Bone Mineral Density, Lower Limb Balance Function, and Mental Health in Women with Postmenopausal Osteoporosis: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Keqiang Li ¹, Hongli Yu,¹ Xiaojun Lin,² Yuying Su,³ Lifeng Gao,⁴ Minjia Song,⁵ Hongying Fan,⁶ Daniel Krokosz,¹ Huixin Yang,⁵ and Mariusz Lipowski ¹

¹Gdansk University of Physical Education and Sport, Gdańsk, Poland

²School of Public Health and Management, Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou, China

³Physical Education College, Bohai University, Jinzhou, China

⁴Henan Province Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Zhengzhou, China

⁵Harbin University of Physical Education, Harbin, China

⁶School of Psychology, Beijing Sport University, Beijing, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Mariusz Lipowski; mariusz.lipowski@awf.gda.pl

Received 31 March 2022; Revised 20 May 2022; Accepted 21 May 2022; Published 30 June 2022

Academic Editor: Rajeev K. Singla

Copyright © 2022 Keqiang Li et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Background. Postmenopausal osteoporosis (PMOP) is a common disease in older women that can severely jeopardize their health. Previous studies have demonstrated the effect of Er xian decoction (EXD) or Baduanjin exercise (BE) on PMOP. However, reports on the effect of EXD combined with BE on PMOP are limited. This study aimed to investigate the impact of EXD combined with BE on bone mineral density (BMD), lower limb balance, and mental health in women with PMOP. **Methods.** A 1:1:1 simple randomization technique was employed. Fifty participants with postmenopausal osteoporosis were allocated to three groups: the EXD group (EXD = 15); the BE group (BE = 18); and the combined group (EXD + BE = 17). After both 8 weeks and 16 weeks of intervention treatment, participants improved significantly with respect to BMD and the one-leg standing test (OLST), Berg balance scale (BBS), timed up and go (TUG) test, self-anxiety scale (SAS), and self-rating depression scale (SDS). The results were used to compare the effect of the intervention on BMD, lower limb balance function, and mental health in patients with PMOP. **Results.** Compared to the EXD and BE groups, the EXD + BE group showed the strongest effects on BMD, lower limb balance function, and mental health ($p < 0.01$). A correlation between BMD and lower limb balance and mental health was noted in the EXD + BE group. The change in mental health (SAS score) was correlated with BMD (femoral neck) improvement. **Conclusions.** The present study demonstrates that EXD combined with BE (EXD + BE) may have a therapeutic advantage over both monotherapies for treating BMD, lower limb balance function, and mental health in patients with PMOP. The feasibility of the approach for a large-scale RCT was also confirmed. Er xian decoction combined with Baduanjin exercise (EXD + BE) might offer a viable treatment alternative for participants with postmenopausal osteoporosis given its promising effects in disease control and treatment, with good efficacy and safety profiles.

1. Introduction

Osteoporosis is a systemic, multifactorial disease that causes morbidity and mortality in the elderly and is increasing in prevalence worldwide [1]. Many factors contribute to

osteoporosis, such as estrogen deficiency, genetics, nutritional deficiencies, chronic diseases, and aging. Postmenopausal osteoporosis (PMOP) symptoms are mainly characterized by a decrease in bone mineral density (BMD) and changes in biochemical indicators of bone metabolism

[2], which affect the stability of the lower limbs and increase the risk of fracture. Meanwhile, the decrease in BMD, bone loss, and increased fracture risk has a strong negative impact on the mental health of postmenopausal women with osteoporosis [3–8]. Western medicine is still the primary treatment for women with PMOP. However, the long-term use of Western medicine still cannot completely cure the disease. Moreover, most Western drugs are expensive, have adverse side effects, and damage the patient's body. Examples of such medications include bisphosphonates, tibolone, calcitonin, and parathyroid hormone (PTH) therapy [9–11]. Many animal studies and clinical experiments have proved that traditional Chinese medicine has a significant effect on the prevention and treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis (PMOP) and has fewer side effects on the body than chemically synthesized medicines [12]. Therefore, the treatment of PMOP with traditional Chinese medicine will be examined in this paper.

Er xian decoction (EXD) is a multi-herb formula composed of six herbs, namely, *Rhizome curculiginis*, *Herba epimedium*, *Radix Morinda officinalis*, *Rhizome anemarrhenae*, *Cortex Phellodendron*, and *Radix Angelica sinensis*. It has several biological and pharmacological effects [13]. It has long been used to treat osteoporosis, perimenopausal syndrome, and age-related diseases in elderly patients [14–16].

EXD can improve BMD [17], promote endocrine activity and provide antioxidants [13], and treat menopause-related symptoms [18, 19]. Moreover, studies have reported that EXD is effective and safe in reducing the frequency and severity of hot flashes and improving menopausal symptoms in perimenopausal women in Hong Kong [18]. EXD showed neuroprotective effects on corticosterone-injured PC12 cells in vitro and improved depression-like behavior in mice [20]. In OVX rats, atrophy of the uterus and reduction of BMD were suppressed by treatment with EXD (*Herba epimedium*) [17]. Additionally, studies have reported that EXD can stimulate the secretion of T from Leydig cells, P from luteal cells, and E2 from granulosa cells [15].

The effectiveness of Baduanjin as an exercise intervention has been recognized in many international studies [21]. It consists of eight independent, simple, subtle, and smooth movements and is a form of qigong. BE, an important means of Chinese traditional rehabilitation therapy [21], can improve patients' blood microcirculation, transport blood calcium to the bone, promote calcium absorption, promote bone mineral salt deposition, promote and increase the proliferation and activity of bone cells, delay bone loss with age, and increase BMD [22]. Although the potential effectiveness of each movement may be different, the overall Baduanjin exercise (BE) has been demonstrated to improve physical and psychological health [23, 24]. One study has reported that a 12-week BE program significantly prevents bone loss in middle-aged women [23]. In addition, clinical observation shows that BE improves balance and fall risk in patients with senile osteoporosis [25]. Finally, a comprehensive review shows that BE facilitates improvements in psychological health and may be a suitable choice for interventions [24]. Although several studies have

demonstrated a stimulatory effect of exercise on bone tissue, it is not recommended as a substitute for medical treatment.

Few published studies have investigated the effects of combination therapy using physical exercise and drugs to treat osteoporosis. Therefore, this study aims to evaluate the effect of EXD combined with BE on patients with PMOP. After 8 weeks and 16 weeks of intervention, measurements were performed to investigate the impact of the different treatments on the BMD, lower limb balance function, and mental health of study participants.

2. Methods and Materials

2.1. Study Design and Participants

2.1.1. Experimental Design. This study enrolled 57 participants. Seven participants dropped out after the first screening for personal reasons unrelated to the study. Two had a scheduling conflict, two did not give a reason, and three could not perform the exercises. The remaining 50 eligible subjects were enrolled and randomly assigned to the BE group (BE, $n=18$), EXD group (EXD, $n=15$), and combined group (BE + EXD, $n=17$). All participants completed their intervention (Figure 1).

2.1.2. Participants. From September 2021 to February 2022, 57 older citizens from six villages were randomly selected from the Lingxi Township of Wenzhou City, Zhejiang Province, China. The participants were between 50 and 70 years old, and they were required to have lived in the selected villages for more than six months in the past year. The participants completed a questionnaire survey that included the inclusion and exclusion criteria. After the screening, two participants left with no reason provided, two left the study due to scheduling conflicts, and three were excluded because their physical conditions were unsuitable. Finally, a total of 50 participants qualified for the study.

2.2. Diagnostic Criteria for Subject Recruitment

2.2.1. Inclusion Criteria. The inclusion criteria were as follows: women are aged from 50 to 79 years old and have been in natural menopause for more than one year; the BMD T score of the lumbar spine (L2–L4) or femoral shaft is -2.5 or less; the anatomical structure of the lumbar spine is suitable for dual-energy X-ray bone density measurement, and there is no severe scoliosis, trauma, or sequelae related to bones or surgery; the participant is in good health and can move outdoors for at least 30 minutes every day; the participant can understand the research process, is willing to participate in a treatment trial, and signed the informed consent form.

2.2.2. Exclusion Criteria. The exclusion criteria were as follows: the participant suffers from other severe somatic diseases or dysfunctions; the participant is unable to stand stably in place for 30 minutes; the participant has taken other anti-osteoporosis drugs (desquamate, estrogen, raloxifene)

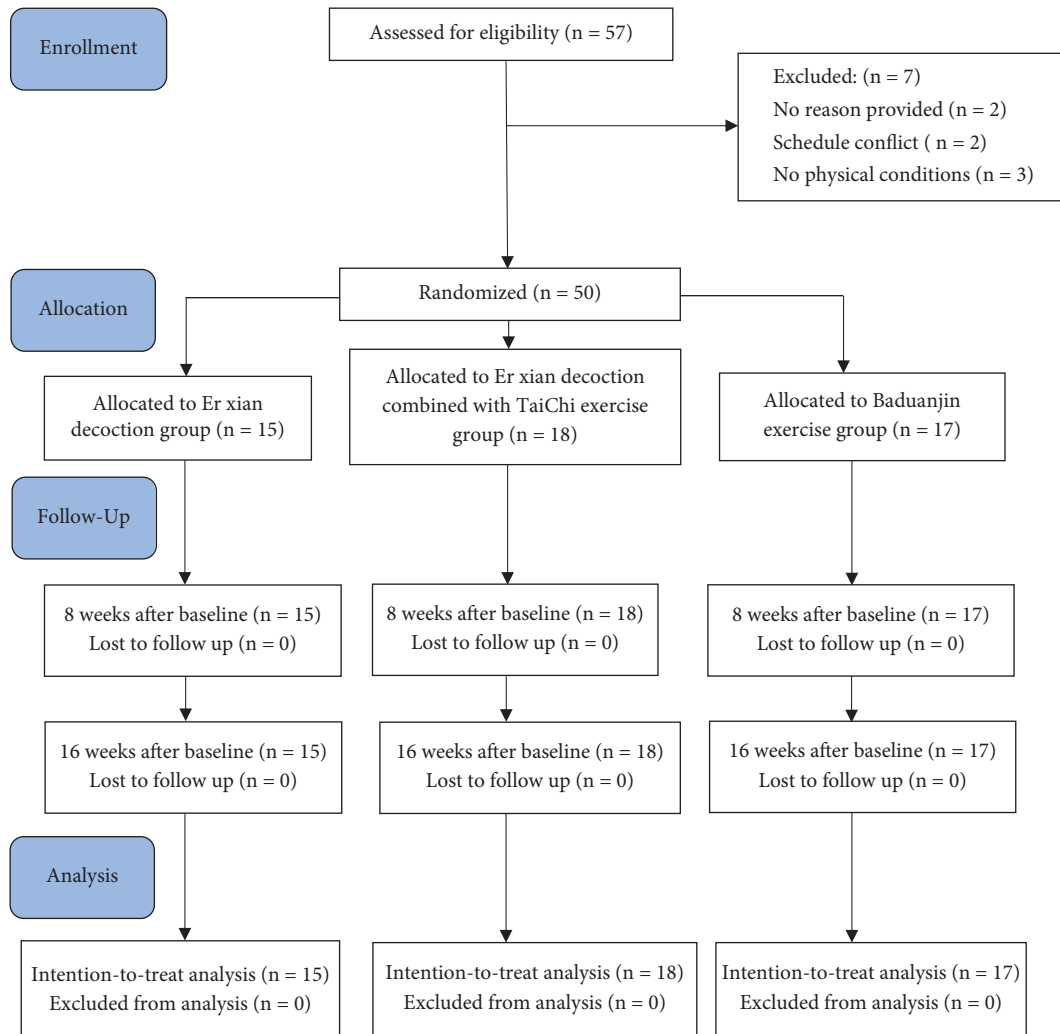


FIGURE 1: Study flow diagram of the progress through the phases of the experiment.

orally less than three months before entering the group; the participant suffers from mental illness or cognitive dysfunction.

2.3. Randomization and Allocation. Fifty participants who fulfilled the eligibility criteria were randomly allocated to three intervention-based groups: the BE group (BE, $n = 18$), EXD group (EXD, $n = 15$), or combined group (BE + EXD, $n = 17$). To ensure blinding, an independent researcher who was not a part of this study performed the randomized allocation. A 1:1:1 simple randomization technique was employed. A unique, random, computer-generated code was assigned to each participant via SPSS (version 26.0, Armonk, New York, USA). The allocation was concealed in sealed, opaque envelopes that were provided to researchers before applying the assigned interventions. All study personnel and participants were blinded to the treatment assignment for the duration of the trial. The experimental intervention times for the three groups were 8 weeks and 16 weeks.

2.4. Intervention. Calcium carbonate D3 tablets (Caltrate), a health supplement, can positively affect bone density. These primary drugs were given to all participants, who were asked to take two tablets once a day for 16 weeks (calcium carbonate D3 tablets (Caltrate); approval number: Sinopharm Zhunzi H10950029; manufacturer: Wyeth Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.; specification: 600 mg).

2.4.1. Baduanjin Exercise Group (BE; $n = 17$). The participants in this group performed BE for 8 weeks and 16 weeks and continued to use their primary drugs. In the first week, they were guided by a professional Baduanjin coach. Then, they began a formal 15-week BE intervention period after mastering the moving and breathing methods. During this intervention period, the participants exercised independently. Each week, they performed the BE movements no fewer than five times, for a total duration of 45 minutes per session [26]. They prepared for exercises for 5 minutes

before practice, and they practiced once a day. Follow-up was performed every two weeks by the coach who adjusted the exercise intensity according to the specific situation of the participants.

2.4.2. Er Xian Decoction Group (EXD; $n = 15$). Participants in this group continued to use their primary drugs and also took EXD. The medicinal components of EXD are as follows: *Rhizoma curculiginis* (15 g), *Herba epimedii* (15 g), *Radix Angelica sinensis* (10 g), *Cortex Phellodendri* (10 g), *Rhizoma anemarrhenae* (10 g), and *Radix Morinda officinalis* (10 g) [27]. The medicine was mixed with 800 ml water, decocted to 150 ml, and taken once daily. The participants consumed the EXD for 16 weeks [28].

2.4.3. Combined Group (BE + EXD; $n = 18$). In addition to consuming primary drugs and EXD, the participants in this group performed the BE for 8 weeks and 16 weeks. In the first week, they were guided by a professional Baduanjin coach and then began a formal 15-week intervention period of BEs after mastering the moving and breathing methods. During this intervention period, the participants exercised independently and performed the BE no fewer than five times per week for a total duration of 45 minutes per session [26]. They prepared for the exercises for 5 minutes before practice and practiced once a day. Follow-up was performed every two weeks by the coach who adjusted the exercise intensity appropriately according to the specific situation of each participant.

2.5. Measurements

2.5.1. Bone Mineral Density (BMD). A dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) scan is a valid and reliable tool for measuring BMD (Prodigy-GE Healthcare, Chicago, IL, USA) [29]. During a DEXA scan, participants lay supine on an open X-ray table. The participants were asked to keep still during the scan as the large scanning arm passed over their bodies. A trained radiologist scanned each participant's hip and spine regions for approximately 20 minutes. Using the information from the DEXA scans, the participants were classified into the normal bone mass density (score between -1 and 0 or higher), osteopenia (between -1.1 and -2.4), and osteoporosis (a score of -2.5 or less) [30]. We also calculated the Z-score, which compares the obtained bone density to the age-matched normal average bone and is often helpful in cases of severe osteoporosis [30, 31].

2.5.2. One-Leg Standing Test (OLST). An OLST was used to assess static balance. The participants were asked to close their eyes, stand on their preferred leg, lift the other leg to an approximately 90° angle at the knee, keep their arms by their sides, and maintain balance without using any assistive device. The test was completed when the stance foot shifted or when the lifted foot was replaced on the ground (whichever occurred first). Each participant had three attempts for each leg. The standing duration (in seconds) was

recorded for each attempt, and the best (longest) score was selected for analysis [32]. Cronbach's α value of this test is 0.69.

2.5.3. Berg Balance Scale (BBS). The BBS includes 14 items: standing up from a sitting position; standing without support; sitting position without a backrest, but landing with both feet or putting them on a stool; sitting down from a standing position; transferring; closing eyes without support; standing with both feet together without support; stretching upper limbs and moving forward in standing position; picking up articles from the ground in a standing position; turning to look back in a standing position; turning 360 degrees; putting one foot on a step or stool in a standing position without support; and standing without support with one foot in front. The scoring standard of each item was from 0 to 4, and the total score was from 0 to 56. This range is divided into five grades: zero, poor, fair, good, and normal [33]. Cronbach's α value of this test is 0.77.

2.5.4. Timed Up and Go (TUG) Test. In the TUG test, participants sat on a straight-back chair (the chair's seat height is about 45 cm), wearing the shoes they usually wear, and then leaned against the back of the chair with their hands crossed at their chest. After the "start" instruction, the subjects immediately stood up from the chair, walked forward for 3 meters at their normal walking gait, and turned around after passing the 3-meter marker. Then, they walked back to the chair and sat down, returning to the starting position. The participants could not receive any help during the test [34]. The time was recorded (in seconds) with a stopwatch. Before the formal test, the subjects could practice once or twice to ensure that they understood the whole test process. The formal test was conducted three times, and the average value was taken. The scoring criteria are as follows: If completion time is <10 seconds, the subject can conduct free movement. If completion time is <20 seconds, the subject can move independently. If completion time is 20–29 seconds, the subject's activity is unstable, and there is a high risk of falling. If completion time is >30 seconds, there is an obstacle to activity. Cronbach's α value of this test is 0.71.

2.5.5. Self-Anxiety Scale (SAS). The SAS is used to evaluate the subjective feelings of anxiety in patients and can be used as a self-assessment tool for the clinical understanding of anxiety symptoms [35]. It consists of 20 items, and the frequency of symptoms defined by the items is evaluated according to the following scales: 1–4.1 means "given the other items, 'never or rarely' would be more natural than 'no or few'"; 2 means "sometimes"; 3 means "most of the time"; and 4 means "always." The scores of items 5, 9, 13, 17, and 19 must be calculated in reverse, and the rest can be calculated in sequence. The scores of the 20 items are added to get the rough score, and the rough score is multiplied by 1.25 to obtain the standard score. The critical standard of anxiety assessment in China is 50 points, and a score of 50 points or

more indicates anxiety. Cronbach's α value of this measure is 0.62.

2.5.6. Self-Rating Depression Scale (SDS). SDS is a short-term self-rating scale compiled by Zung in 1965 [36]. It is easy to implement and can effectively reflect the symptoms of depression, together with their severity and changes. The scale consists of 20 declarative sentences and corresponding question items. Each item is equivalent to a related symptom, which is graded according to four levels: 1 is "never or rarely," 2 is "sometimes," 3 is "most of the time," and 4 is "always." Ten of the 20 items (items 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, and 20) are scored in reverse order. The scores of the 20 items are summed to obtain the rough score, and the rough score is multiplied by 1.25 to obtain the standard score. Cronbach's α value of this test is 0.85.

2.6. Sample Size. The sample size was determined based on our pilot study using $G * Power$ 3 [37]. An a priori, repeated-measure ANOVA indicated that a total sample size of 50 was needed to achieve 95% power to detect the interaction effect size of 0.21 at a 0.05 level of significance. A total sample size of 57 participants was enrolled in the study.

2.7. Statistical Analyses. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS (version 26.0, Armonk, New York, USA). The Shapiro–Wilk tests were performed to determine the normality of the data distribution. Normally distributed data were expressed as means with SDs, and Student's t -test was used to compare between-group differences. Non-normally distributed data were presented using the median (P25, P75), and the Mann–Whitney U test was used. The baseline characteristics between comparison groups were analyzed using the chi-square (χ^2) test or Fisher's exact test for categorical variables described as frequencies (percentages). We used the paired t -test to compare the differences within the group at baseline and at 8 and 16 weeks. An ANOVA with repeated measurements with post hoc tests was used to compare the differences between different groups, as this technique is more appropriate for examining the effect of the combined treatment on BMD, lower limb balance function, and mental health of patients with PMOP. Statistical significance was defined as $p < 0.05$, and $p < 0.01$ was the standard of high statistical significance. The correlation analysis was used to analyze the correlation between lower limb balance, changes in mental health, and BMD improvement.

3. Results

3.1. Descriptive Statistics of Sociodemographic Information of the Three Groups. The study included 50 participants with PMOP, and the largest employment group was farmers (42%). Married participants comprised 84% of the sample. No significant differences were noted among the three groups in terms of social demographic data, including age, occupation, BMI, duration of menopause, duration of

PMOP, and marital status. Table 1 shows the demographic data.

3.2. BMD in Three Groups at Baseline, 8 Weeks, and 16 Weeks. Before the intervention, there was no significant difference between the three groups in the BMD of the lumbar spine (L2–4) and femoral neck ($p > 0.05$). After both 8 weeks and 16 weeks of intervention, the BMD of the lumbar spine and femoral neck in the EXD + BE and EXD groups was higher than that at the baseline ($p < 0.05$). Furthermore, the BMD of the lumbar spine and femoral neck was higher in the EXD + BE group than in the BE group ($p < 0.05$). The BMD of the lumbar spine and femoral neck in the EXD + BE group was higher than that in the EXD group ($p < 0.01$; Table 2 and Figure 2).

3.3. OLST, BBS, and TUG in Three Groups at Baseline, 8 Weeks, and 16 Weeks. Before the intervention, there was no significant difference in the OLST, BBS, and TUG scores between the three groups ($p > 0.05$). After 8 weeks and 16 weeks of intervention, the OLST, BBS, and TUG scores in the EXD + BE and BE groups were higher than those at the baseline ($p < 0.05$). The OLST, BBS, and TUG scores in the EXD + BE group were higher than those in the BE group ($p < 0.05$). Meanwhile, the OLST, BBS, and TUG scores in the EXD + BE group were higher than those in the EXD group ($p < 0.01$; Table 3 and Figure 3).

3.4. Mental Health in Three Groups at Baseline, 8 Weeks, and 16 Weeks. Before the intervention, there was no significant difference between the three groups in SAS and SDS ($p > 0.05$). After 8 weeks and 16 weeks of intervention, the SAS and SDS scores in the EXD + BE, BE, and EXD groups were higher than those at the baseline ($p < 0.05$). The SAS and SDS scores in the EXD + BE group were higher than those in the BE and the EXD groups ($p < 0.05$; Table 4 and Figure 4).

3.5. Correlation between Changes in Mental Health, Lower Limb Balance Function, and Improvement of BMD. After 8 weeks and 16 weeks of intervention, the BMD, lower limb balance, and mental health of participants in all three groups improved. We used correlation analysis to analyze the correlation between lower limb balance, changes in mental health, and BMD improvement. The results (Table 5 and Figure 5) show a significant positive correlation between lower limb balance (BBS) and BMD improvement (LS L2–4; $r = 0.359$, $p < 0.05$). Moreover, the results show a significant negative correlation between lower limb balance (TUG) and BMD improvement (LS L2–4; $r = 0.521$, $p < 0.01$). However, there is no significant correlation between BMD and OLST. In addition, the change in mental health (SAS) was negatively correlated with BMD (FN) improvement ($r = -0.576$, $p < 0.01$). However, there is no significant correlation between BMD and mental health (SDS).

TABLE 1: Demographic data.

Variable		EXD (<i>n</i> = 15)	BE (<i>n</i> = 17)	EXD + BE (<i>n</i> = 18)	<i>p</i>
Age (years)		56.41 ± 1.68	57.02 ± 1.64	57.31 ± 1.48	0.317
Employment status	Worker	4 (26.6%)	5 (29.4%)	5 (27.8%)	0.578
	Manager	0	2 (11.8%)	0	
	Farmer	6 (40%)	7 (41.2%)	8 (44.4%)	
	Other	5 (33.4%)	3 (17.6%)	5 (27.8%)	
BMI (kg/m ²)		24.36 ± 2.03	24.48 ± 2.09	24.54 ± 1.99	0.486
Duration of menopause (years)		6.44 ± 1.81	6.51 ± 1.23	6.23 ± 2.21	0.37
Duration of PMOP (years)		4.66 ± 1.61	4.47 ± 1.24	4.31 ± 1.43	0.547
Marital status	Married	13 (86.7%)	14 (82.4%)	15 (83.3%)	0.942
	Other	2 (13.3%)	3 (17.6%)	3 (16.7%)	

TABLE 2: Changes in BMD in the three groups at baseline, 8 weeks, and 16 weeks (g/cm³, *x* ± *s*), *n* = 50.

Variable by group	No.	Mean (SE)			From baseline to 16 weeks, mean (95% CI)	
		Baseline	8 wk	16 wk	Within-group change	Between-group difference change
Lumbar spine L2-4 (g/cm³)						
EXD	15	0.73 ± 0.01	0.78 ± 0.03	0.82 ± 0.02	0.09 (0.07 to 0.1) ^a	NA
BE	17	0.72 ± 0.02	0.67 ± 0.01	0.76 ± 0.01	0.04 (0.03 to 0.05)	NA
EXD + BE	18	0.75 ± 0.01	0.87 ± 0.01	0.98 ± 0.01	0.23 (0.22 to 0.24) ^a	NA
EXD vs. BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.06 (0.05 to 0.07)
EXD vs. EXD + BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-0.15 (-0.16 to -0.14) ^a
BE vs. EXD + BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-0.22 (-0.23 to -0.21) ^a
Femoral neck (g/cm³)						
EXD	15	0.75 ± 0.01	0.81 ± 0.01	0.85 ± 0.01	0.1 (0.09 to 0.11) ^a	NA
BE	17	0.75 ± 0.01	0.77 ± 0.01	0.75 ± 0.01	0 (-0.01 to 0)	NA
EXD + BE	18	0.73 ± 0.01	0.87 ± 0.01	0.97 ± 0.01	0.24 (0.23 to 0.25) ^b	NA
EXD vs. BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1 (-0.09 to 0.11) ^a
EXD vs. EXD + BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-0.11 (-0.12 to -0.1) ^a
BE vs. EXD + BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-0.21 (-0.22 to -0.2) ^a

Note. BE: BE group; EXD: EXD group; EXD + BE: EXD combined with BE; LS: lumbar spine L2-4; FN: femoral neck; NA: not applicable. a: *p* < 0.05, b: *p* < 0.01.

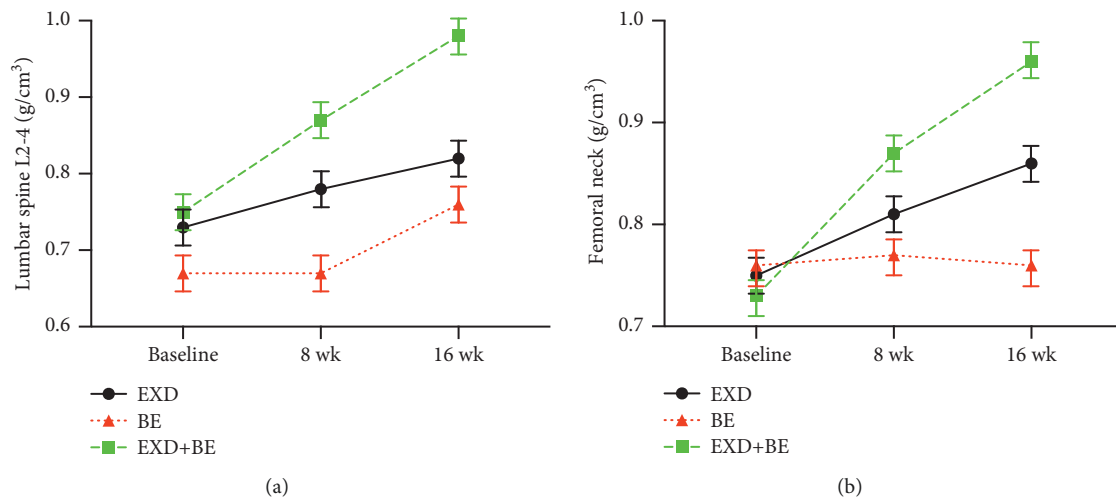


FIGURE 2: Changes in BMD in the three groups at baseline, 8 weeks, and 16 weeks.

TABLE 3: Changes in OLST, BBS, and TUG in the three groups at baseline, 8 weeks, and 16 weeks ($x \pm s$), $n = 50$.

Variable by group	No.	Mean (SE)			From baseline to 16 wk, mean (95% CI)	
		Baseline	8 wk	16 wk	Within-group change	Between-group difference change
Left leg balance (eyes closed), s						
EXD	15	3.74 ± 0.17	4.11 ± 0.15	4.83 ± 0.18	1.09 (0.956 to 1.22) ^a	NA
BE	17	3.66 ± 0.22	8.76 ± 0.25	8.82 ± 0.18	5.16 (5 to 5.31) ^b	NA
EXD + BE	18	3.81 ± 0.17	9.12 ± 0.13	9.21 ± 0.17	5.4 (5.26 to 5.53) ^b	NA
EXD vs. BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-3.98 (-4.11 to -3.85) ^b
EXD vs. EXD + BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-4.38 (-4.51 to -4.25) ^b
BE vs. EXD + BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-0.39 (-0.52 to -0.27)
Right leg balance (eyes closed), s						
EXD	15	3.55 ± 0.07	3.54 ± 0.06	3.66 ± 0.19	0.11 (-0.02 to 0.24)	NA
BE	17	3.74 ± 0.15	7.71 ± 0.18	7.23 ± 0.18	3.48 (3.36 to 3.61) ^b	NA
EXD + BE	18	3.88 ± 0.22	7.21 ± 0.18	7.30 ± 0.19	3.41 (3.26 to 3.57) ^b	NA
EXD vs. BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-3.56 (-3.7 to -3.42) ^b
EXD vs. EXD + BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-3.63 (-3.77 to -3.5) ^b
BE vs. EXD + BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-0.07 (-0.2 to 0.05)
TUG, s						
EXD	15	7.33 ± 0.18	7.31 ± 0.16	7.53 ± 0.24	0.19 (-0.01 to 0.38)	NA
BE	17	7.48 ± 0.23	7.28 ± 0.17	7.14 ± 0.18	-0.34 (-0.49 to -0.19) ^a	NA
EXD + BE	18	7.23 ± 0.14	6.67 ± 0.16	6.54 ± 0.19	-0.68 (-0.77 to -0.59) ^b	NA
EXD vs. BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.38 (0.24 to 0.52)
EXD vs. EXD + BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.98 (0.85 to 1.12) ^c
BE vs. EXD + BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6 (0.47 to 0.73) ^b
BBS						
EXD	15	38.36 ± 2.08	36.33 ± 1.15	39.24 ± 1.38	0.87 (-0.43 to 2.18)	NA
BE	17	38.33 ± 1.57	39.33 ± 1.78	41.39 ± 2.16	3.06 (1.78 to 4.33) ^a	NA
EXD + BE	18	39.31 ± 1.26	44.27 ± 1.58	45.23 ± 1.02	5.92 (5.12 to 6.72) ^b	NA
EXD vs. BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-2.15 (-3.29 to -1.01) ^a
EXD vs. EXD + BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-5.99 (-7.11 to -4.86) ^c
BE vs. EXD + BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-3.84 (-4.92 to -2.75) ^b

Note. BE: BE group; EXD: EXD group; EXD + BE: EXD combined with BE; OLST: one-leg standing test; BBS: Berg balance scale test score; TUG: timed up and go test; NA: not applicable. a: $p < 0.05$, b: $p < 0.01$, c: $p < 0.001$.

4. Discussion

This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of the combination of EXD and BE on the BMD, lower limb balance function, and mental health of patients with PMOP. The research reflected the practical need to find a harmless, non-pharmaceutical intervention with minimal side effects, and the results support the feasibility and acceptability of EXD combined with BE in clinical trials. Our main finding is the significant increase of BMD in patients with PMOP in the EXD + BE group. In contrast, no significant improvement was observed in the EXD group or the BE group. Furthermore, participants in the EXD + BE group also showed a simultaneous improvement in lower limb balance function and mental health. In addition, these changes in lower limb balance function and mental health are significantly correlated with the improvement of BMD. The participants had no adverse reactions during the intervention, and all the participants were satisfied with the intervention program.

4.1. The Effects of EXD Combined with BE on BMD in Women with PMOP. One of our most remarkable findings is that the overall effect of the EXD + BE intervention on BMD is significantly higher than that of the BE or EXD groups. This is notable given that most studies, including both population

and experimental studies, have confirmed that EXD or exercise can improve BMD [12, 14, 23, 38–42].

In addition to medication, exercise can improve BMD. Exercise has attracted much clinical attention because of its convenience, affordability, and safety, and it has been recommended by many guidelines for the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis [43, 44]. It has been proven that exercise can effectively intervene in the symptoms of PMOP [45–48].

The effect of exercise on estrogen levels may explain its therapeutic effect. Estrogen deficiency and bone resorption of osteoclasts are important causes of PMOP. Moreover, estrogen plays a very important role in the mechanism of female bone metabolism. Studies have shown that exercise can promote a slight increase in estrogen concentration [45]. Estrogen inhibits the secretion of thyroid hormone, which, in turn, reduces bone absorption, promotes the secretion of calcitonin, and reduces bone resorption. Estrogen receptors secrete factors that can effectively improve the proliferation of osteoblasts and promote bone-transforming growth factor β . Furthermore, the production of bone collagen molecules indirectly reduces the activity of osteoblasts, increases kidney 25-hydroxyl α -hydroxylase activity, and increases the production of 1, 25-(OH) 2D3 to increase the calcium absorption rate of the small intestine [48].

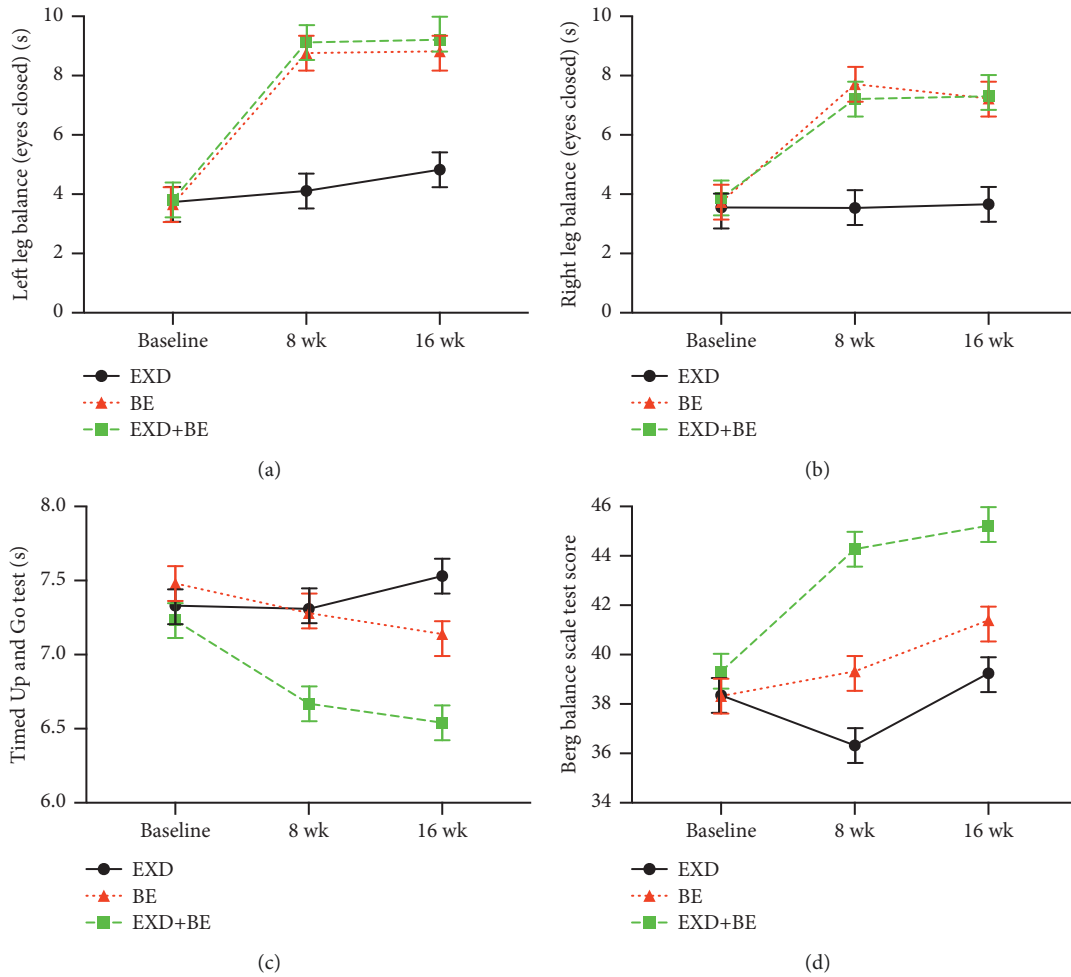


FIGURE 3: Changes in OLST, BBS, and TUG in the three groups at baseline, 8 weeks, and 16 weeks.

TABLE 4: Change in mental health (SDS, SAS) in the three groups at baseline, 8 weeks, and 16 weeks ($n = 50$).

Variable by group	No.	Mean (SE)			From baseline to 16 weeks, mean (95% CI)	
		Baseline	8 weeks	16 weeks	Within-group change	Between-group difference change
SDS						
EXD	15	51.22 ± 1.74	49.63 ± 1.72	47.07 ± 2.19	-4.14 (-5.33 to -2.95) ^b	NA
BE	17	50.03 ± 1.85	49.51 ± 1.38	47.06 ± 1.81	-2.96 (-4.45 to -1.47) ^a	NA
EXD + BE	18	50.71 ± 2.04	47.53 ± 2.01	46.06 ± 2.26	-4.64 (-6.13 to -3.16) ^b	NA
EXD vs. BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.01 (-1.48 to 1.5)
EXD vs. EXD + BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.01 (-0.46 to 2.49) ^a
BE vs. EXD + BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 (-0.42 to 2.43) ^a
SAS						
EXD	15	53.45 ± 1.94	51.39 ± 2.11	50.55 ± 2.06	-2.89 (-4.67 to -1.12) ^a	NA
BE	17	50.84 ± 1.83	49.83 ± 1.82	46.65 ± 2.28	-4.18 (-5.38 to -2.98) ^b	NA
EXD + BE	18	53.37 ± 1.83	49.58 ± 1.31	46.02 ± 1.23	-7.34 (-8.56 to -6.13) ^c	NA
EXD vs. BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.89 (2.54 to 5.24) ^b
EXD vs. EXD + BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.52 (3.19 to 5.86) ^b
BE vs. EXD + BE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.63 (-0.65 to 1.92)

Note. BE: BE group; EXD: EXD group; EXD + BE: EXD combined with BE; SAS: self-anxiety scale; SDS: self-rating depression scales; NA: not applicable. a: $p < 0.05$, b: $p < 0.01$, c: $p < 0.001$.

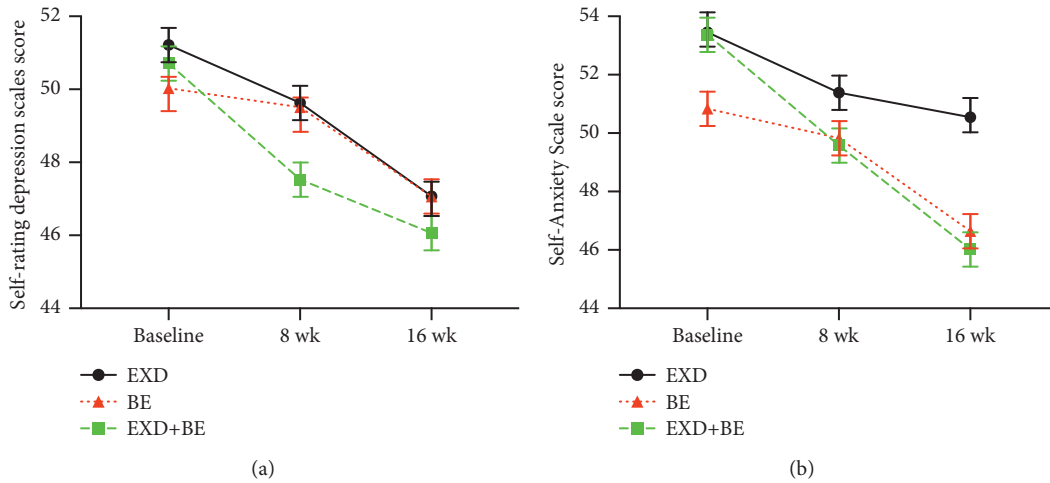


FIGURE 4: Change in mental health (SDS, SAS) in the three groups at baseline, 8 weeks, and 16 weeks.

TABLE 5: Correlations between changes in lower limb balance, mental health, and BMD.

Variable	BBS	TUG	OLST	SAS	SDS
LS L2-4	0.359 ^a	-0.521 ^b	-0.041	0.353	0.063
FN	-0.089	0.096	0.116	-0.576 ^b	-0.266

Note. The data in the table are the correlation coefficient (r). a: $p < 0.05$; b: $p < 0.01$. LSL2-4: lumbar spine L2-4; FN: femoral neck; OLST: one-leg standing test; BBS: Berg balance scale test score; TUG: timed up and go; SAS: self-anxiety scale; SDS: self-rating depression scales.

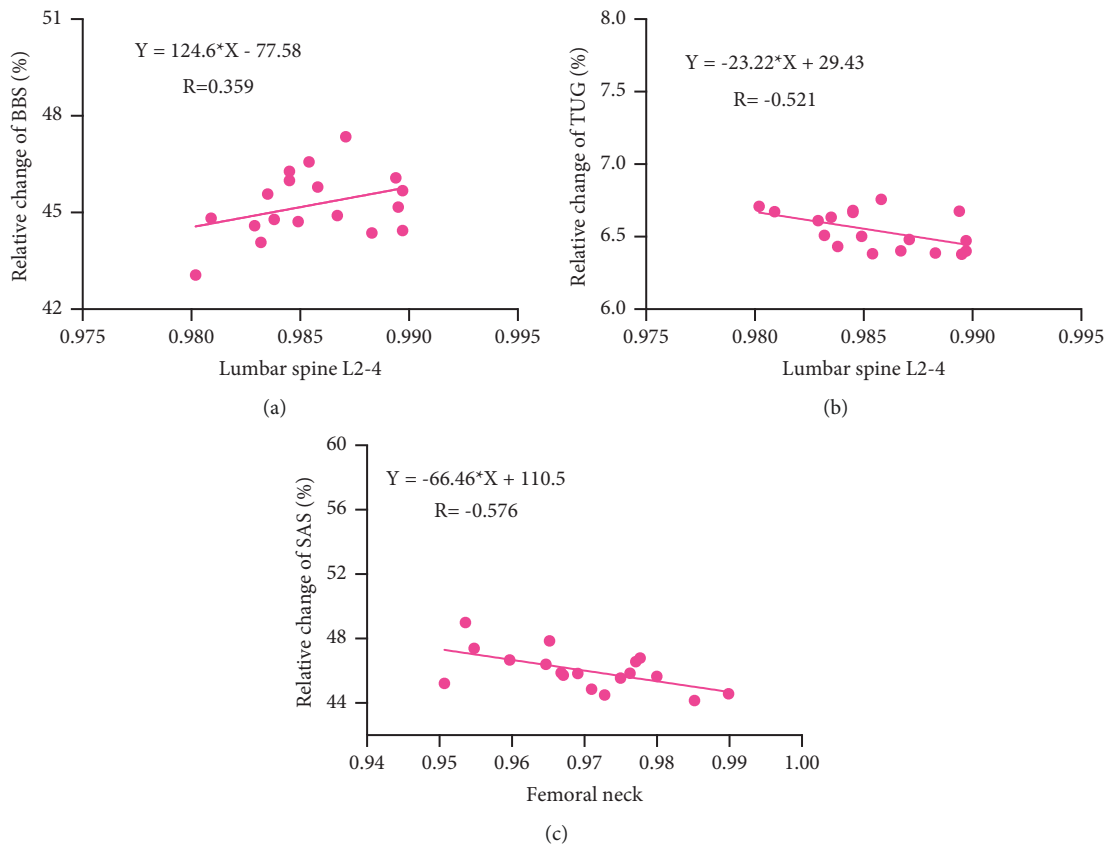


FIGURE 5: Correlations between changes in lower limb balance, mental health, and BMD.

Meanwhile, BE can fully stretch the muscles of the spine, neck, waist, and hip; increase the flexibility of neck and waist movement and muscle strength; and stimulate the bone cells of corresponding segments to strengthen tendons and bones.

We found that combining EXD with BE (EXD + BE) had more advantageous effects on the prevention of bone loss and the improvement of BMD in patients with PMOP than either intervention on its own. However, this study shows only that exercise combined with medicine may have a therapeutic advantage over each monotherapy in improving BMD; the detailed mechanism is not completely clear as to whether this is merely an additive benefit or whether there is some synergistic effect between the two mechanisms. At present, there is no literature about the mechanism by which EXD combined with BE improves BMD. Thus, a longer-term trial would be required to evaluate the effects of EXD combined with BE on BMD.

4.2. The Effects of EXD Combined with BE on Lower Limb Balance Function and Mental Health in Women with PMOP. Our study also demonstrated that the participants in the EXD + BE group showed significant improvement in lower limb balance. The present study supports previous studies showing the improvement of lower limb balance function from EXD and BE [17, 21, 40, 49–51]. In addition, there is a significant positive correlation between lower limb balance (BBS test score) and BMD improvement (lumbar spine L2–4; $r=0.402$, $p<0.05$). Meanwhile, we observed a significant negative correlation between lower limb balance (TUG test score) and BMD improvement (femoral neck; $r=0.661$, $p<0.01$). However, there was no significant correlation between BMD and lower limb balance (OLST). These findings were consistent with results reported in other studies [52, 53].

Second, we observed significant improvements in mental health from EXD combined with BE. These improvements are related to improving BMD in patients with PMOP, and this result is consistent with the research of other scholars [13, 54–59]. In addition, the change in mental health (self-anxiety score) was negatively correlated with BMD improvement (lumbar spine L2–4; $r=-0.625$, $p<0.01$). However, we observed no significant correlation between BMD and mental health (self-rating depression score). These findings are in line with other studies [60].

In summary, positive effects of EXD combined with BE were observed on lower limb balance and mental health in women with PMOP, but the detailed mechanisms need further study.

5. Limitations of the Study

This study has several limitations. First, the study has a small sample size for exercise intervention research. As a result, its reference value for new clinical intervention methods is limited.

Second, our study did not add clinical data for auxiliary measurement, which led to an increase in the deviation of the research results. The patients with PMOP in the EXD + BE group experienced interference and influence on indexes related to the investigation, especially on mental health. This is due to an increase in group communication and the Hawthorne effect.

Finally, as this study lacks a follow-up process after the intervention, it cannot determine whether EXD combined with BE will maintain the influence on BMD in the long term. At present, there is no more intensive study on the combination of EXD and BE, and the mechanism of the influence remains unclear.

6. Conclusion

The 16-week intervention of EXD combined with BE improved the BMD of patients with PMOP, especially the density of the lumbar spine (L2–4) and femoral neck. We also found that EXD combined with BE can improve balance and mental health in patients with PMOP. In addition, our study shows that BE is an effective, safe, and helpful exercise that can improve the physical and mental health of women with PMOP. In the future, research should focus on interventions involving combinations of non-pharmaceutical treatments or the lowest dose of drugs that can provide health benefits to different groups.

Data Availability

The data used to support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Authors' Contributions

Keqiang Li, Hongli Yu, Xiaojun Lin, Yuying Su, Lifeng Gao, Minjia Song, and Mariusz Lipowski contributed to methodology. Keqiang Li, Hongli Yu, Mariusz Lipowski, and Xiaojun Lin worked on software, validation, and resources. Keqiang Li, Hongli Yu, Lifeng Gao, and Daniel Krokosz carried out formal analysis. Keqiang Li, Mariusz Lipowski, Huixin Yang, and Xiaojun Lin conducted investigation. Keqiang Li, Hongli Yu, Mariusz Lipowski, Lifeng Gao, Daniel Krokosz, Xiaojun Lin, and Huixin Yang performed data curation. Keqiang Li, Xiaojun Lin, and Hongli Yu prepared the original draft. Keqiang Li, Xiaojun Lin, and Mariusz Lipowski revised and edited the manuscript. Keqiang Li and Xiaojun Lin helped with visualization. Keqiang Li, Mariusz Lipowski, Lifeng Gao, Daniel Krokosz, Xiaojun Lin, and Huixin Yang were responsible for project administration. Keqiang Li and Mariusz Lipowski participated in funding acquisition. All authors were involved in

conceptualization and supervision and read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

References

- [1] J. Y. Reginster and N. Burlet, "Osteoporosis: a still increasing prevalence," *Bone*, vol. 38, pp. S4–S9, 2006.
- [2] R. Pacifici, "Estrogen, cytokines, and pathogenesis of postmenopausal osteoporosis," *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research*, vol. 11, no. 8, pp. 1043–1051, 2009.
- [3] H. B. Erez, A. Weller, N. Vaisman, and S. Kreitler, "The relationship of depression, anxiety and stress with low bone mineral density in post-menopausal women," *Arch Osteoporos*, vol. 7, pp. 247–255, 2012.
- [4] D. Michelson, C. Stratakis, L. Hill et al., "Bone mineral density in women with depression," *New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 335, no. 16, pp. 1176–1181, 1996.
- [5] B. Jahelka, T. Dorner, R. Terkula, M. Quittan, H. Broll, and L. Erlacher, "Health-related quality of life in patients with osteopenia or osteoporosis with and without fractures in a geriatric rehabilitation department," *Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift*, vol. 159, no. 9–10, pp. 235–240, 2009.
- [6] D. T. Gold, "The nonskeletal consequences of osteoporotic fractures. psychologic and social outcomes," *Rheumatic Disease Clinics of North America*, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 255–262, 2001.
- [7] D. Gold, "Physical and psychosocial consequences of osteoporotic vertebral fracture (Part 2). identifying and managing the non-skeletal consequences of osteoporosis," *Advances in Osteoporotic Fracture Management*, vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 74–79, 2002.
- [8] A. Seven, B. Yuksel, G. Yavuz, M. Polat, B. Unlu, and N. Keskin, "The evaluation of hormonal and psychological parameters that affect bone mineral density in postmenopausal women," *European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences*, vol. 20, 2016.
- [9] P. D. Delmas, "Treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis," *The Lancet*, vol. 359, no. 9322, pp. 2018–2026, 2002.
- [10] P. Barrionuevo, E. Kapoor, N. Asi et al., "Efficacy of pharmacological therapies for the prevention of fractures in postmenopausal women: a network meta-analysis," *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism*, vol. 104, no. 5, pp. 1623–1630, 2019.
- [11] R. Eastell, C. J. Rosen, D. M. Black, A. M. Cheung, M. H. Murad, and D. Shoback, "Pharmacological management of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women: an endocrine society * clinical practice guideline," *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism*, vol. 104, no. 5, pp. 1595–1622, 2019.
- [12] E. Mukwaya, F. Xu, M. S. Wong, and Y. Zhang, "Chinese herbal medicine for bone health," *Pharmaceutical Biology*, vol. 52, no. 9, pp. 1223–1228, 2014.
- [13] S. C. W. Sze, Y. Tong, Y. B. Zhang et al., "A novel mechanism: Erxian decoction, a Chinese medicine formula, for relieving menopausal syndrome," *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, vol. 123, no. 1, pp. 27–33, 2009.
- [14] C. Wang, Z. Zhang, and J. Ma, "Treatment of 50 cases of osteoporosis with Er-Xian decoction," *Shan Xi Zhong Yi*, vol. 19, pp. 205–206, 1998.
- [15] Q. Liu, J. R. Shi, Y. Yang, Z. Q. Fang, S. H. Liang, and R. X. Guo, "Effects on secretory function of rat gonad by Erxian decoction and its disassembled prescriptions," *Zhongguo Zhong Yao Za Zhi = Zhongguo Zhongyao Zazhi = China Journal of Chinese Materia Medica*, vol. 30, no. 13, pp. 1023–1026, 2005.
- [16] X. H. Shen, Z. Q. Fang, and D. X. Wu, "Effect of Er-xian decoction and its disassembled prescription on enzyme activities and their gene expression of antioxidant enzymes in aging rat," *Zhongguo Zhong Xi Yi Jie He Za Zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi Jiehe Zazhi = Chinese Journal of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine*, vol. 15, no. 11, pp. 672–674, 1995.
- [17] H. Nian, L. P. Qin, Q. Y. Zhang, H. C. Zheng, Y. Yu, and B. K. Huang, "Antiosteoporotic activity of Er-Xian decoction, a traditional Chinese herbal formula, in ovariectomized rats," *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, vol. 108, no. 1, pp. 96–102, 2006.
- [18] S. F. Fu, Y. Q. Zhao, M. Ren et al., "A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of Chinese herbal medicine granules for the treatment of menopausal symptoms by stages," *Menopause*, vol. 23, no. 3, pp. 311–323, 2016.
- [19] L. L. D. Zhong, Y. Tong, G. W. K. Tang et al., "A randomized, double-blind, controlled trial of a Chinese herbal formula (Er-Xian decoction) for menopausal symptoms in Hong Kong perimenopausal women," *Menopause*, vol. 20, no. 7, pp. 767–776, 2013.
- [20] L. Zhang, Y. Yang, L. Di, J. L. Li, and N. Li, "Er-xian decoction, a famous Chinese medicine formula, antagonizes corticosterone-induced injury in PC12 cells, and improves depression-like behaviours in mice," *Pharmaceutical Biology*, vol. 58, no. 1, pp. 498–509, 2020.
- [21] C. Wang, J. Liang, Y. Si, Z. Li, and A. Lu, "The effectiveness of traditional Chinese medicine-based exercise on physical performance, balance and muscle strength among older adults: a systematic review with meta-analysis," *Aging Clinical and Experimental Research*, vol. 34, no. 4, pp. 725–740, 2022.
- [22] K. L. Hertel and M. G. Trahiotis, "Exercise in the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis: the role of physical therapy and nursing," *Nursing Clinics of North America*, vol. 36, no. 3, pp. 441–453, 2001.
- [23] H. H. Chen, M. L. Yeh, and F. Y. Lee, "The effects of Baduanjin Qigong in the prevention of bone loss for middle-aged women," *The American Journal of Chinese Medicine*, vol. 34, no. 5, pp. 741–747, 2006.
- [24] F. K. Cheng, "Effects of Baduanjin on mental health: a comprehensive review," *Journal of Bodywork and Movement Therapies*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 138–149, 2015.
- [25] Z. F. Li Qd, Y. J. Zhang, R. Peng, J. Li, W. Chen, and H. Xu, "Clinical observation on eight-section brocade in improving balance ability and fall risk of senile osteoporosis," *Western Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, vol. 9, pp. 62–65, 2019.
- [26] M. Li, Q. Fang, J. Li et al., "The effect of Chinese traditional exercise-Baduanjin on physical and psychological well-being of college students: a randomized controlled trial," *PLoS One*, vol. 10, no. 7, Article ID e0130544, 2015.
- [27] M. Zhenglai, *Practical Dictionary of Pharmacology of Traditional Chinese Medicine Formulae*, Jiangsu Press of Scientific Technology, Wuxi Shi, China, 1989.
- [28] N. Wu, "The efficacy of Erxian decoction on menopausal osteoporosis in 60 women," *Yun-Nan Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, vol. 27, no. 6, p. 18, 2006.
- [29] A. E. Smith-Ryan, M. G. Mock, E. D. Ryan, G. R. Gerstner, E. T. Trexler, and K. R. Hirsch, "Validity and reliability of a 4-compartment body composition model using dual energy X-ray absorptiometry-derived body volume," *Clinical Nutrition*, vol. 36, no. 3, pp. 825–830, 2017.

- [30] J. A. Kanis and J. A. Kanis, "Assessment of fracture risk and its application to screening for postmenopausal osteoporosis: synopsis of a WHO report. WHO study group," *Osteoporosis International: A Journal Established as Result of Cooperation Between the European Foundation for Osteoporosis and the National Osteoporosis Foundation of the USA*, vol. 4, no. 6, pp. 368–381, 1994.
- [31] G. M. Blake and I. Fogelman, "The role of DXA bone density scans in the diagnosis and treatment of osteoporosis," *Postgraduate Medical Journal*, vol. 83, no. 982, pp. 509–517, 2007.
- [32] T. Michikawa, Y. Nishiwaki, T. Takebayashi, and Y. Toyama, "One-leg standing test for elderly populations," *Journal of Orthopaedic Science: Official Journal of the Japanese Orthopaedic Association*, vol. 14, no. 5, pp. 675–685, 2009.
- [33] K. O. Berg, S. L. Wood-Dauphinee, J. I. Williams, and B. Maki, "Measuring balance in the elderly: validation of an instrument," *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, vol. 83, no. Suppl 2, pp. S7–S11, 1992.
- [34] D. Podsiadlo and S. Richardson, "The timed "up & go": a test of basic functional mobility for frail elderly persons," *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, vol. 39, no. 2, pp. 142–148, 1991.
- [35] W. W. Zung, "A rating instrument for anxiety disorders," *Psychosomatics*, vol. 12, no. 6, pp. 371–379, 1971.
- [36] W. W. K. Zung, "A self-rating depression scale," *Archives of General Psychiatry*, vol. 12, p. 63, 1965.
- [37] F. Faul, E. Erdfelder, A.-G. Lang, and A. G. Buchner, "G*Power 3: a flexible statistical power analysis program for the social, behavioral, and biomedical sciences," *Behavior Research Methods*, vol. 39, no. 2, pp. 175–191, 2007.
- [38] J. Y. Li, Y. S. Jia, L. M. Chai et al., "Effects of Chinese herbal formula Erxian decoction for treating osteoporosis: a systematic review," *Clinical Interventions in Aging*, vol. 12, pp. 45–53, 2017.
- [39] S. Liu, J. Huang, J. Wang et al., "Er-xian decoction stimulates osteoblastic differentiation of bone mesenchymal stem cells in ovariectomized mice and its gene profile analysis," *Stem Cells International*, vol. 2016, Article ID 4079210, 10 pages, 2016.
- [40] J. Zou, F. Lin, and L. Zhang, "Effect of long time taijiquan training on bone density and balance function in postmenopause women," *Chinese Rehabilitation Theory and Practice*, vol. 1, 2011.
- [41] Y.-J. Li, X.-R. Niu, and S. Hu, "Efficacy evaluation of different forms of traditional Chinese health-preservation exercises for osteoporosis: a network meta-analysis," *Journal of Acupuncture and Tuina Science*, vol. 19, no. 4, pp. 258–270, 2021.
- [42] L. Ruanyingdi, "Effect of healthy Qigong on the related indicators of bone metabolism and serum NO, NOS in postmenopausal women," Master thesis, Shenyang Sport University, Shenyang, China, 2011.
- [43] J. A. Kanis, C. Cooper, R. Rizzoli, and J. Y. Reginster, "Executive summary of European guidance for the diagnosis and management of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women," *Aging Clinical and Experimental Research*, vol. 31, no. 1, pp. 15–17, 2019.
- [44] P. Makras, A. D. Anastasilakis, G. Antypas et al., "The 2018 Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of osteoporosis in Greece," *Arch Osteoporos*, vol. 14, no. 1, p. 39, 2019.
- [45] D. Saintier, V. Khanine, B. Uzan, H. K. Ea, M. C. de Vernejoul, and M. E. Cohen-Solal, "Estradiol inhibits adhesion and promotes apoptosis in murine osteoclasts in vitro," *The Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, vol. 99, no. 4–5, pp. 165–173, 2006.
- [46] W. T. S. J. He, "Tai Ji Chuan and the sub-cattle progress of primary osteoporosis," *Chinese Journal of Osteoporosis*, vol. 14, no. 8, pp. 587–600, 2008.
- [47] Y. Q. J. X. Shen, "Effects of exercise on bone mineral density of children and adolescents," *Journal of Wuhan Institute of Physical Education*, vol. 38, no. 5, pp. 55–57, 2004.
- [48] J. C. Gallagher, B. L. Riggs, J. Eisman, A. Hamstra, S. B. Arnaud, and H. F. DeLuca, "Intestinal calcium absorption and serum vitamin D metabolites in normal subjects and osteoporotic patients: effect of age and dietary calcium," *Journal of Clinical Investigation*, vol. 64, no. 3, pp. 729–736, 1979.
- [49] T. Tian, Y. Cai, J. Zhou et al., "Effect of eight-section brocade on bone mineral density in middle age and elderly people: protocol for a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials," *Medicine (Baltimore)*, vol. 99, no. 1, Article ID e18549, 2020.
- [50] L. Qin, T. Han, Q. Zhang et al., "Antiosteoporotic chemical constituents from Er-Xian decoction, a traditional Chinese herbal formula," *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, vol. 118, no. 2, pp. 271–279, 2008.
- [51] L. Zhu, W. Wu, M. Chen et al., "Corrigendum to "effects of nonpharmacological interventions on balance function in patients with osteoporosis or osteopenia: a network meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials," *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, vol. 2021, Article ID 9892786, 1 page, 2021.
- [52] B. A. M. Larsson, L. Johansson, D. Mellstrom et al., "One leg standing time predicts fracture risk in older women independent of clinical risk factors and BMD," *Osteoporosis International*, vol. 33, pp. 185–194, 2021.
- [53] L. H. Fan Lu, X. Chen, and X. Zhu, "Correlation between bone mineral density and balance function in the elderly Chinese," *Journal of Osteoporosis and Bone Mineral Salt Diseases*, vol. 7, no. 4, pp. 298–307, 2014.
- [54] I. Acimovic, "The influence of health qigong on the subjectively expressed psychophysical state of patients with rheumatoid arthritis, rheum, osteoporosis, osteopenia," *Chinese Medicine and Culture*, vol. 1, no. 3, p. 150, 2018.
- [55] J. Zhou, Y. Yu, B. Cao et al., "Characteristic of clinical studies on Baduanjin during 2000-2019: a comprehensive review," *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, vol. 2020, Article ID 4783915, 9 pages, 2020.
- [56] L. Jing, Y. Jin, X. Zhang, F. Wang, Y. Song, and F. Xing, "The effect of Baduanjin Qigong combined with CBT on physical fitness and psychological health of elderly housebound," *Medicine (Baltimore)*, vol. 97, no. 51, Article ID e13654, 2018.
- [57] J. S. M. Chan, R. T. H. Ho, K. F. Chung et al., "Qigong exercise alleviates fatigue, anxiety, and depressive symptoms, improves sleep quality, and shortens sleep latency in persons with chronic fatigue syndrome-like illness," *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, vol. 2014, Article ID 106048, 10 pages, 2014.

- [58] C.-W. Wang, C. H. Chan, R. T. Ho, J. S. Chan, S.-M. Ng, and C. L. Chan, "Managing stress and anxiety through Qigong exercise in healthy adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials," *BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, vol. 14, no. 1, p. 8, 2014.
- [59] H. Y. Chen, T. W. Kao, J. W. Huang, T. J. Tsai, and K. D. Wu, "Treatment of menopausal symptoms with Er-xian decoction: a systematic review," *Clinical Nephrology*, vol. 70, no. 3, pp. 233–239, 2008.
- [60] F. Yang, Y. Liu, S. Chen et al., "A GABAergic neural circuit in the ventromedial hypothalamus mediates chronic stress-induced bone loss," *The Journal of Clinical Investigation*, vol. 130, no. 12, pp. 6539–6554, 2020.