

An acute bout of housework activities has beneficial effects on executive function

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Purpose: Although acute bouts of exercise reportedly have beneficial effects on executive function, inactive people may find it difficult to start exercising. In this study, we focused on housework activities (HAs) that generate a sense of accomplishment and require a mild intensity of physical activity. We examined the impact of an acute bout of HA on executive function and oxygenated hemoglobin (oxy-Hb) flow to related cortical regions.

Materials and methods: Twenty-five participants (age, 18–21 years; mean, 19.88±0.60 years; six males and 19 females) underwent two experiments, ie, HA and control experiments, which were conducted on different days. Participants vacuumed a dirty floor in the HA experiment and mimicked the same motion with an unplugged vacuum cleaner on a clean floor in the control experiment.

Results: Heart rate recorded during the experiments showed no significant difference in the intensity of physical activity between control and HA groups. A questionnaire revealed a sense of accomplishment after completing the HA experiment. Participants performed the Stroop color–word task (SCWT) pre- and post-experiments; cortical hemodynamic changes were simultaneously monitored using functional near-infrared spectroscopy. Variation in Stroop interference scores for SCWT total response between pre- and post-experiments was significantly higher in the HA group than in the control group, and that for SCWT correct response showed a similar trend. Variation in the Stroop interference score for oxy-Hb flow to the right ventrolateral prefrontal cortex (R-VLPFC) showed the same trend.

Conclusion: Thus, HAs may have a greater beneficial effect on executive function than other physical activities through the activation of PFC, including R-VLPFC.

Keywords: cognitive function, near-infrared spectroscopy, cleaning, stroop interference, positive emotion, prefrontal cortex

Introduction

There has been a recent interest in beneficial effects of acute bouts of exercise on executive function.^{1–3} The Stroop color–word task (SCWT) is widely used in experimental settings to measure executive function localized to the prefrontal cortex (PFC).^{4,5} Some studies that used functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS) have shown cortical activation during acute bouts of exercise with concomitant improvement of the SCWT score.^{2,6} In the results of one meta-analysis, McMorris et al⁷ found that additional fNIRS studies can shed light on the effects of exercise on PFC. fNIRS is a noninvasive optical method for studying cerebral hemodynamics that can measure changes in near-infrared light passing through the tissue.^{8–10}

Byun et al⁶ reported that acute bouts of mild exercise improve executive function and increase cortical activation in task-related prefrontal regions. In addition, the authors have suggested that mild exercise is applicable for inactive people and easier

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to execute repeatedly in everyday life. However, it is still difficult for inactive people to start exercising. Fortunately, even inactive people need to perform housework activities (HAs). Some studies have suggested that an active daily life¹¹ and HAs^{12–14} help in maintaining healthy cognition in the elderly. HAs account for a significant portion of daily moderate- to vigorous-intensity physical activity¹⁵ and require approximately three metabolic equivalents.^{16,17} In addition to physical activity, HAs are likely to have another beneficial effect on cognitive function. HAs require the ability to plan, organize, and remember tasks.^{12,13} Furthermore, they generate positive emotions, such as a sense of accomplishment,¹⁸ which positively affects cognitive function.^{19–21}

Nevertheless, it is unclear if acute bouts of HA can affect executive performance and if there are differences in the effects of HA and physical activity on executive function. Here, using fNIRS, we hypothesized that HA has a larger effect on executive function and cortical activation than physical activity.

Materials and methods

Subjects

Twenty-seven healthy university students participated in this study. All the subjects were native Japanese speakers and confirmed to be right-handed using the Edinburgh Inventory.²² Data from two participants were excluded from the analysis because they did not fulfill the experiment requirements (ie, misunderstanding SCWT or a performance outside the range of ± 2 SD). The results for the remaining 25 participants were included (age range, 18–21 years; 19.88 ± 0.60 years, mean \pm SD; six males and 19 females). All participants provided written informed consent. The present study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Gunma University (number 27-12).

HA

We compared the effects of two experiments: HA and control. The protocols of this study have been deposited at protocols.io (doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.jatcien>). HA and control experiments were conducted on different days in a randomized order.

Both experiments utilized a vacuum cleaner (MC-L51P 500 CANISTER; Panasonic Corporation, Osaka, Japan). The HA experiment included vacuuming a dirty floor. There were shredded paper (total, 8 g) and plastic balls with a diameter of 6 mm (total, 100 balls) on the floor within an area of 2.2×1.8 m (Figure 1A). Participants were instructed to vacuum the floor as much as possible in 10 min, including

preparing (retrieve the vacuum cleaner and plug in the cord) and returning the vacuum cleaner (unplug the cord and return the vacuum cleaner). To control for the cognitive workload that vacuuming provides, we provided the same instructions and execution contents (procedure, range, and amount) to all participants. After the HA experiment, participants were asked to grade their level of sense of accomplishment based on a 5-point Likert scale with following labels: 5= Very much, 4= Quite a lot, 3= Moderate, 2= A little, and 1= Not at all.

The control experiment required participants to perform the motion of vacuuming a clean floor as a physical activity task. There were no shredded paper or plastic balls on the floor within an area of 2.2×1.8 m (Figure 1B). Participants were instructed to imitate the motion of vacuuming for 10 min, including retrieving the unplugged vacuum cleaner and returning it without the unplugging action. To determine the intensity of physical activities in both experiments, the heart rate (HR) was recorded every 2 min during the task. The basal HR²³ was measured in a supine position on a different day.

Statistical analysis of physical activity

The analysis of physical activity intensity for the control and HA groups was calculated based on HR using the Karvonen Formula.²⁴ Intensities of the control and HA groups were compared using a paired *t*-test. Data were analyzed using the Japanese version of SPSS Statistics for Windows version 20.0 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). The level of significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

Psychophysical procedure

Subjects performed SCWT in which the same words/colors were used for both pre- and post-experimental testing. During SCWT, changes in cortical hemodynamics were monitored using fNIRS (Figure 1C). The post-experimental SCWT was performed 5 min after the experiment (Figure 2A). According to a previous report,²⁵ we used the incongruent (eg, the word “BLUE” printed in red ink) and congruent (eg, the word “BLUE” printed in blue ink) conditions of SCWT (Figure 2B). SCWT displayed the name of a color and required subjects to verbally state the color of the text. After the participants answered, they pressed the “Enter” key to advance to the next screen. The investigator recorded the number of correct and incorrect responses. Participants answered as many questions as they could within 30 s; consequently, the number of trials presented per block depended on the participant’s response speed.

SCWT was performed in a periodic block design with three congruent and incongruent blocks (30 s each) and seven

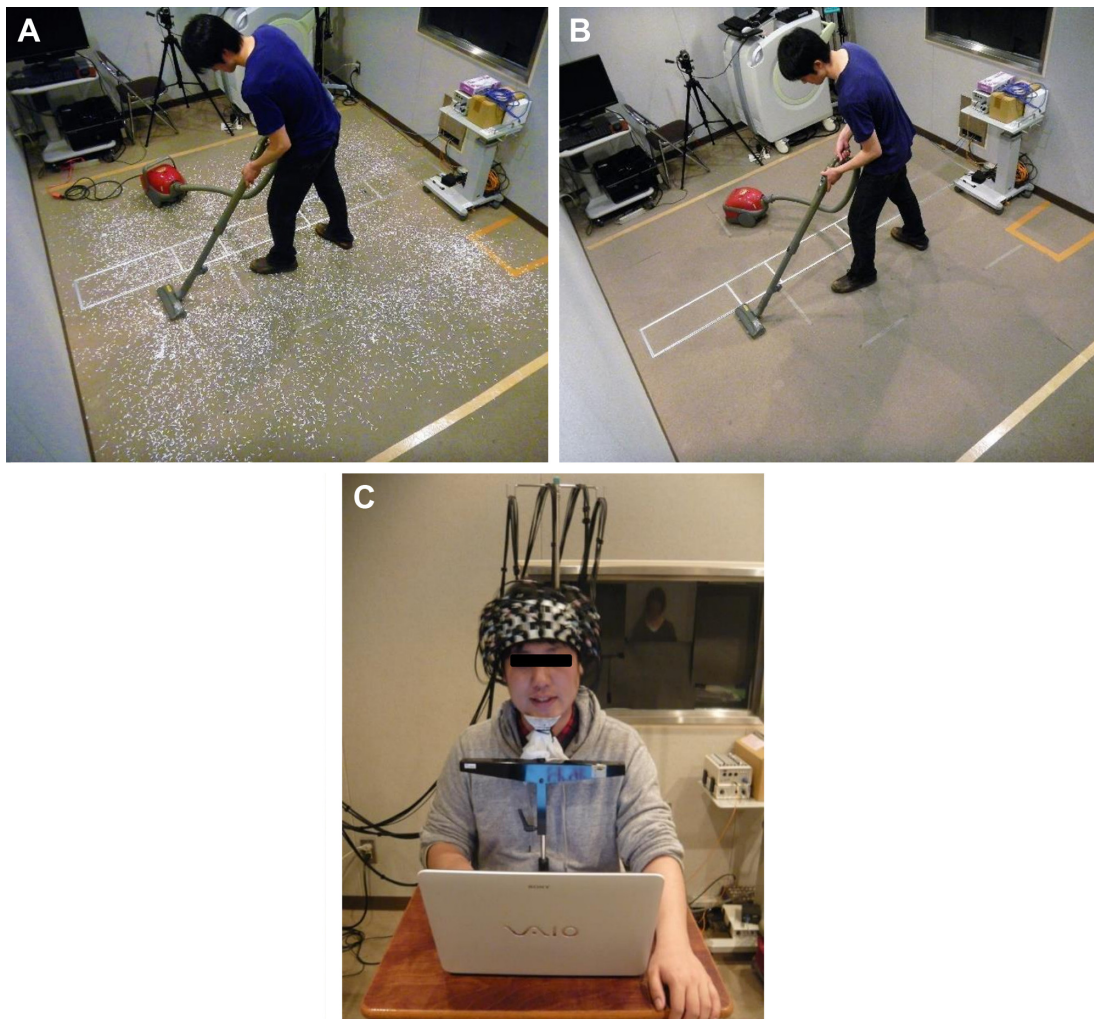


Figure 1 Experimental environment of the vacuuming task and fNIRS measurements.

Notes: (A) The condition in the HA experiment: there were shredded paper and plastic balls with a diameter of 6 mm on the floor within an area of 2.2×1.8 m. (B) The condition in the control experiment: there were no paper shreds or plastic balls on the floor within the same area of 2.2×1.8 m. (C) fNIRS measurements: the participants placed their chin on the holder in a sitting position and performed the Stroop color–word task. Cortical hemodynamic changes were monitored using fNIRS. Individuals provided written informed consent for the images to be published.

Abbreviations: fNIRS, functional near-infrared spectroscopy; HA, housework activity.

resting segments (20 s each) (Figure 2C). The beginning of the test with either a congruent or incongruent block was counterbalanced using a random number table. Contents of the three congruent and incongruent tasks were completely different and randomized each time. Before conducting the experiments, the participants were first provided an explanation regarding SCWT, followed by a trial of ten rounds of SCWT (six rounds of congruent and four rounds of incongruent conditions).

Stroop task analysis

To confirm the Stroop effect, we conducted a repeated-measures three-way ANOVA with the following factors: task (incongruent and congruent conditions), experiment

(HA and control), and session (pre- and post-). This analysis was conducted for the total number, overall correct responses, and the error rate.

To calculate the Stroop interference score during SCWT, we subtracted the number of responses in the congruent condition from that in the incongruent condition. Differences between HA and control experiments for Stroop interference scores were analyzed using a repeated-measures ANOVA, with the experiment (HA/control) and session (pre/post) as within-subject factors. Post hoc analysis was conducted with Bonferroni correction.

When we detected an interaction between the experiment and session, we calculated the variation in the Stroop interference score between post- and pre-sessions for each

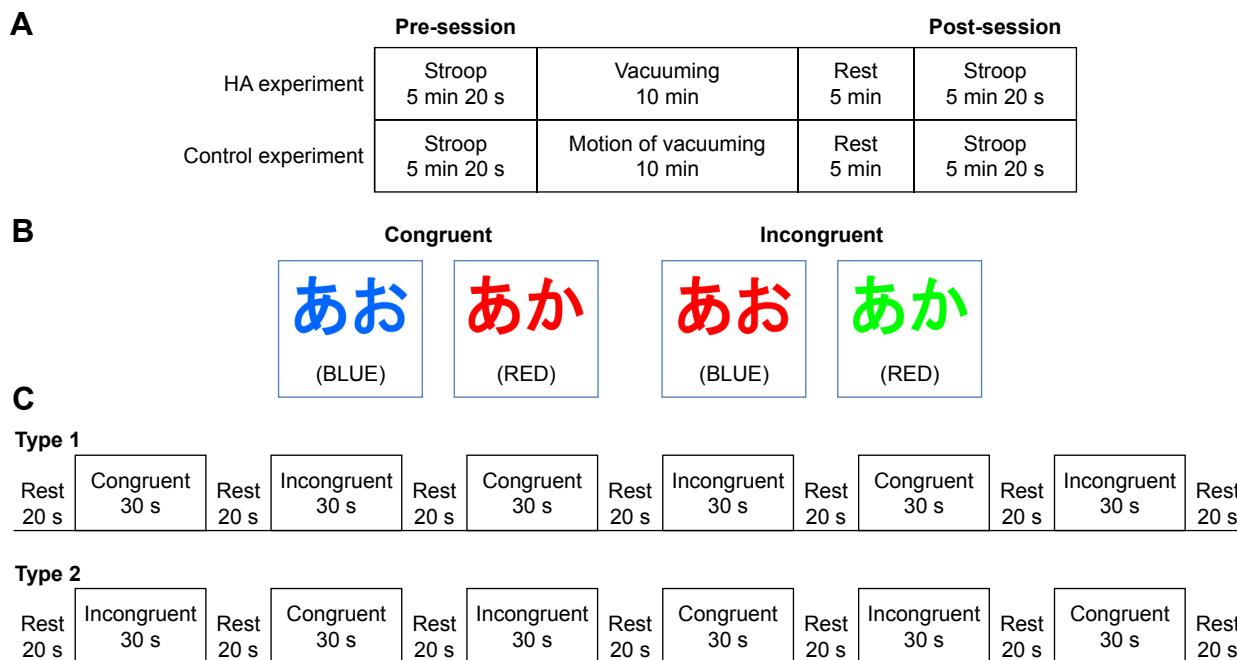


Figure 2 Experimental design.

Notes: (A) Total schedule of HA and control conditions. (B) Presentation of the Stroop color–word task. Examples of the congruent and incongruent conditions of the task are depicted. The words were written in Japanese. The English translations are indicated in parentheses. (C) The experimental paradigm consisted of a two-period block design. The participants were randomly assigned the Type 1 or 2 design to maintain counterbalancing.

Abbreviation: HA, housework activity.

experiment. A paired *t*-test was used for comparisons of the variation in the Stroop interference score between the HA and control groups. Data were analyzed using the Japanese version of SPSS Statistics for Windows version 20.0. The level of significance was set at $p < 0.05$ and trend toward significance was set at $p < 0.1$.

fNIRS data acquisition

Cortical activation was detected using an fNIRS system (LABNIRS, Shimadzu Corp., Kyoto, Japan). This system is based on the modified Beer–Lambert law²⁶ and used 780, 805, and 830 nm continuous near-infrared light. Relative oxygenated hemoglobin (oxy-Hb), deoxygenated hemoglobin (deoxy-Hb), and total hemoglobin (total-Hb) signal changes were measured by the optodes. From the fNIRS measurements, we used the oxy-Hb which was the most sensitive indicator.²⁷ The sensitivity of fNIRS to detect spatially specific activations during the performance of executive tasks was supported using functional magnetic resonance imaging^{28–30} and positron emission tomography studies³¹ that investigated frontal cortex activation with the Stroop effect. Thus, we converted the oxy-Hb signal to a numerical value (cm-mm) for statistical analyses. In addition, we performed a baseline correlation using LABNIRS prior to the analysis. Before the initiation of the task period, the optional data

range area, with points of 0 and 5.0 s for the rest period, was set as the baseline.

We used 27 optodes that consisted of 14 light emitters and 13 light detectors to obtain 42 channel measurements of cortical hemodynamic changes. The optodes on the skull covered the frontal area. The optodes were set based on the lower center probe, which was anchored at Fpz according to the international 10–20 system. The distance between pairs of detector probes was set to 3.0 cm. Previous studies have shown that the verbal response influenced skin blood flow in fNIRS signals.³² Therefore, to obtain three channel measurements of skin blood flow, we added three optodes that consisted of light detectors directed to the right, middle, and left of PFC. The distance between these detector probes was set to 1.5 cm. In this study, skin blood flow was removed using segment-independent component analysis. The post-experimental SCWT was performed 5 min after both vacuuming and the motion of vacuuming experiments. The skin blood flow increased within 10 min of low-intensity exercise and then returned to basal levels within 5 min of stopping the exercise.⁶ The motion of pressing a button only in the SCWT periods may have contaminated fNIRS data during the task periods compared with during rest periods. Therefore, during the rest periods, subjects tapped next to the “Enter” key with the same finger and at the same pace as

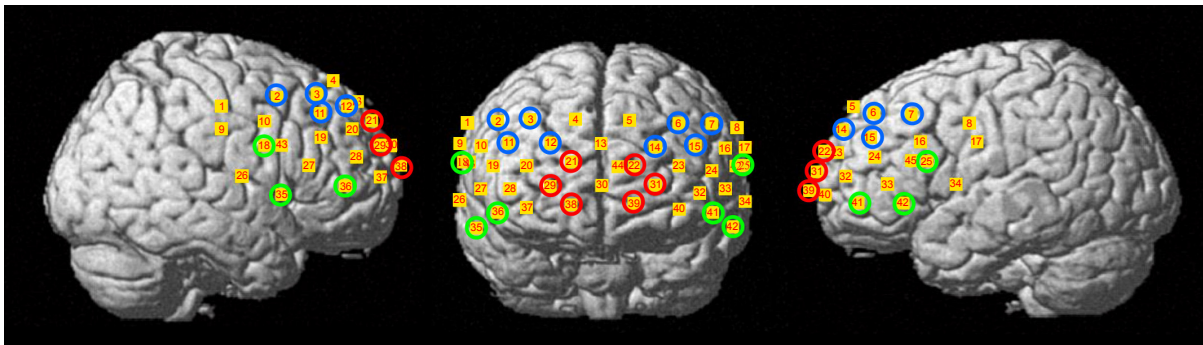


Figure 3 The positions of the fNIRS channels.

Notes: Red shows the frontopolar prefrontal cortex. Blue shows the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex. Green shows the ventrolateral prefrontal cortex.

Abbreviation: fNIRS, functional near-infrared spectroscopy.

that during the task periods. Furthermore, to alleviate data noise in hemodynamics due to physical activities, subjects placed their chin on a holder in a sitting position and performed SCWT. On the other hand, to exclude the noise due to heart beat and respiration, changes in the oxy-Hb signals were smoothed with a moving average.³³

Channel coordinates on the Montreal Neurological Institute standard template were localized from the probabilistic registration method using a 3D digitizer (FASTRAK; Polhemus, Colchester, VT, USA).³⁴ This included NIRS-SPM,³⁵ which enabled us to localize a probabilistic estimate of structural labels of Talairach Daemon³⁶ that is based on Brodmann areas. We used six regions of interest (ROIs): the right frontopolar PFC (channels 21, 29, and 38), left frontopolar PFC (channels 22, 31, and 39), right dorsolateral PFC (channels 2, 3, 11, and 12), left dorsolateral PFC (channels 6, 7, 14, and 15), right ventrolateral PFC (R-VLPFC, channels 18, 35, and 36), and left ventrolateral PFC (L-VLPFC, channels 25, 41, and 42) (Figure 3). This procedure is considered to be valid because optical properties of neighboring channels were similar.³⁷

fNIRS data analysis

First, to calculate the Stroop interference score for oxy-Hb signals, we subtracted the cortical hemodynamic changes during the congruent condition from that during the incongruent condition. Second, for a region-wide data comparison, we integrated values of channels for each ROI. Differences between the HA and control groups for the Stroop interference score for oxy-Hb signals were analyzed using a repeated-measures ANOVA with experiment (HA/control) and session (pre/post) as the within-subject factors. Post hoc analysis for “between experiments” and “within sessions” was conducted with Bonferroni correction. Since we

detected an interaction between the experiment and session, the variation in the Stroop interference score for oxy-Hb signals between post- and pre-sessions for each experiment was calculated. A paired *t*-test was used to compare the variation in the Stroop interference score for oxy-Hb signals between the HA and control experiments. Data were analyzed using the Japanese version of SPSS Statistics for Windows version 20.0. The level of significance was set at $p < 0.05$ and trend toward significance was set at $p < 0.1$.

Results

HA questionnaire

On the 5-point Likert scale for a sense of accomplishment, two (8%), ten (40%), nine (36%), four (16%), and zero (0%) participants answered 5= Very much, 4= Quite a lot, 3= Moderate, 2= A little, 1= Not at all, respectively.

Physical activity intensity

HR during the control and HA task was 92.47 ± 12.15 and 93.47 ± 11.45 , respectively. There was no significant difference in the intensity of physical activity between experiments [$(p=0.439)$; 19.35 ± 7.89 (% HR reserve; %HRR) during the control experiment versus 20.47 ± 7.86 (%HRR) during the HA experiment].

Stroop task

A three-way ANOVA of the number of total responses revealed significant main effects of the task [$F(1, 24)=36.185$, $p < 0.001$] and session [$F(1, 24)=39.385$, $p < 0.001$]; however, the main effect of experiment [$F(1, 24)=1.426$, $p=0.244$] was not significant (Figure 4A). With regard to interaction, there was significant interaction among experiment, session, and task [$F(1, 24)=4.709$, $p=0.040$], between session and task [$F(1, 24)=9.076$, $p=0.006$], and between experiment and

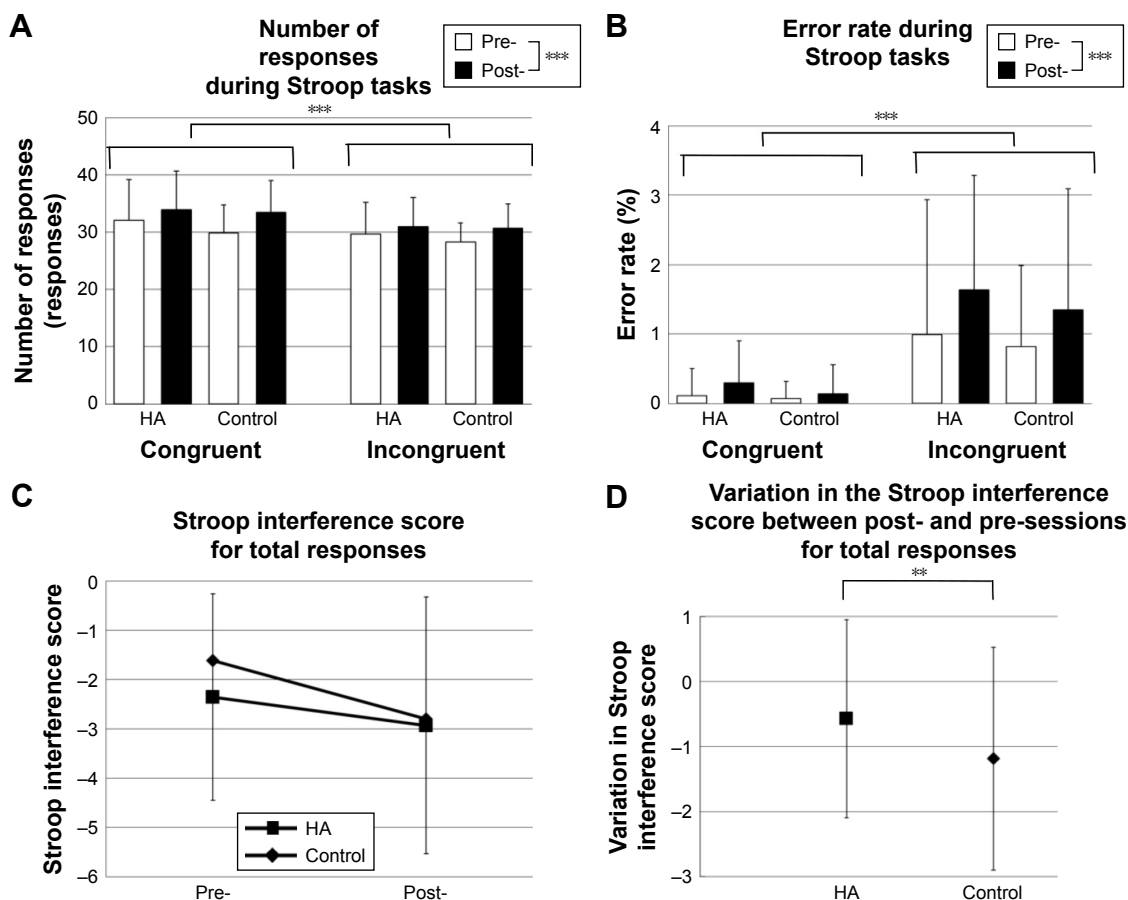


Figure 4 Results of the Stroop color–word task.

Notes: (A) The comparison of the number for total responses between the congruent and incongruent tasks. (B) The comparison of the error rate between the congruent and incongruent tasks. (C) The Stroop interference score for total responses. We subtracted the number for those during the congruent condition from those during the incongruent condition. (D) The variation in the Stroop interference score between post- and pre-sessions for total responses. *** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.05$.

Abbreviation: HA, housework activity.

session [$F(1, 24) = 5.389, p = 0.029$]. No significant interaction was detected between experiment and task [$F(1, 24) = 1.449, p = 0.240$]. An analysis using the number of correct responses indicated similar results, although the interaction among the three factors trended toward significance [$F(1, 24) = 3.496, p = 0.074$].

The main effects of the task [$F(1, 24) = 21.408, p < 0.001$] and session [$F(1, 24) = 7.681, p = 0.011$] on the error rate were significant; however, the main effect of the experiment on the error rate [$F(1, 24) = 8.330, p = 0.370$] was not significant (Figure 4B). There were no significant interactions among all factors [$F(1, 24) = 0.001, p = 0.981$], between session and task [$F(1, 24) = 1.958, p = 0.175$], between experiment and session [$F(1, 24) = 0.193, p = 0.664$], and between experiment and task [$F(1, 24) = 0.117, p = 0.736$].

Stroop interference scores for the total response in the HA experiment were -2.36 ± 2.20 and -2.93 ± 2.50 for pre- and post-sessions, respectively, whereas those in the control

experiment were -1.61 ± 2.09 and -2.80 ± 2.61 , respectively. The repeated-measures ANOVA detected a significant interaction between experiment and session [$F(1, 24) = 4.709, p = 0.040$] (Figure 4C). Using the number of correct responses, a trend toward significant interaction between experiment and session was detected [$F(1, 24) = 3.496, p = 0.074$] (Table S1).

Because there was a significant interaction, we calculated the variation in the Stroop interference score for the total response between post- and pre-sessions. They were -0.57 ± 1.52 for the HA experiment and -1.19 ± 1.72 for the control experiment. Statistical analysis revealed that the variation in the Stroop interference score in the HA experiment was significantly higher than that in the control experiment ($p = 0.040$) (Figure 4D). In terms of correct responses, the variation in the HA group tended to be higher than that in the control group ($p = 0.074$) (Figure S1).

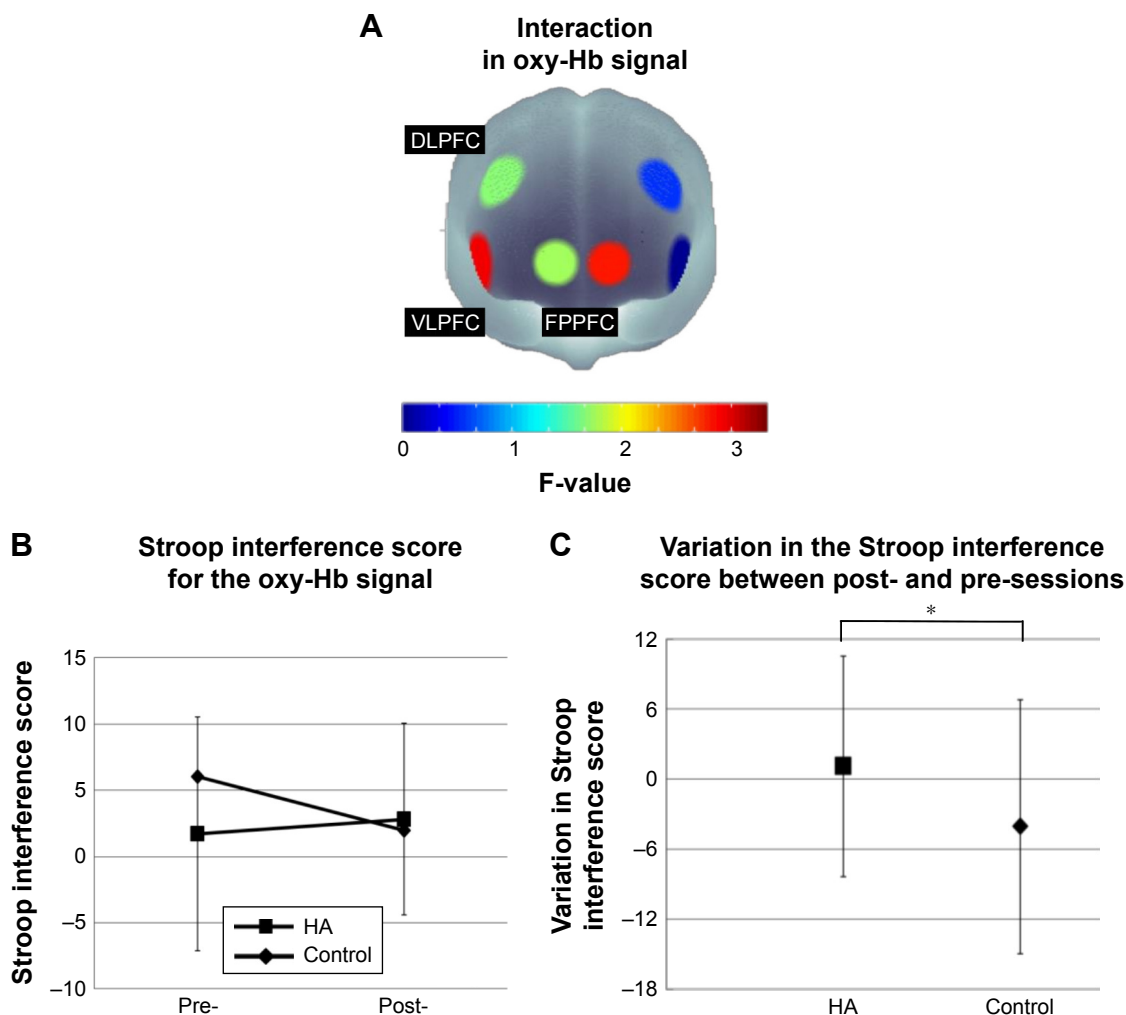


Figure 5 Changes of the Stroop interference score for the oxy-Hb signals.

Notes: (A) F-map of oxy-Hb signal change showing the interaction between experiment (HA/control) and session (pre/post) in six ROIs. (B) The Stroop interference score for R-VLPFC oxy-Hb signal. We subtracted the cortical hemodynamic change during the congruent condition from that during the incongruent condition. (C) The variation in the Stroop interference score for R-VLPFC oxy-Hb signal between post- and pre-sessions. F-map represents the F-value which obtained from statistical analysis as the color spectrum attaching brain figure. * $p < 0.1$.

Abbreviations: oxy-Hb, oxygenated hemoglobin; HA, housework activity; ROIs, regions of interest; R-, right; VLPFC, ventrolateral prefrontal cortex; DLPFC, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex; FPPFC, frontopolar prefrontal cortex.

fNIRS data

In terms of the Stroop interference score for oxy-Hb signals, a trend toward significant interaction between experiment and session was revealed in R-VLPFC [$F(1, 24) = 3.277, p = 0.083$], whereas there were no significant main effects [experiment, $F(1, 24) = 1.265, p = 0.272$; session, $F(1, 24) = 1.043, p = 0.317$ (Figure 5A and B)]. In R-VLPFC, the variation in the Stroop interference for oxy-Hb signals between post- and pre-sessions was calculated for both experimental conditions. They were 1.08 ± 9.45 for the HA experiment and -4.07 ± 10.88 for the control experiment. Variation in the Stroop interference score for oxy-Hb signals in R-VLPFC showed an increasing trend in the HA experiment compared with that in the control experiment ($p = 0.083$) (Figure 5C).

Details of the statistical analysis using a repeated-measures ANOVA are summarized in Table 1.

Discussion

We examined the effects of an acute bout of HA and physical activity on executive and cortical functions using SCWT and fNIRS, respectively. There was no significant difference between the two experiments with respect to the intensity of physical activity. The intensity was graded based upon the American College of Sports Medicine²⁴ as follows: very light (<20% HRR), light (<20%–39% HRR), or moderate (<40%–59% HRR). The intensity of physical activity during both experiments was much lower than light, almost to the point of being classified as “very light”. The World

Table 1 Effect of the Stroop interference score for oxy-Hb signals in the six ROIs

Outcome variable	Time period				Interaction		Post hoc analysis
	Pre-		Post-		F	p-value	p-value
	Mean ± SD	p-value	Mean ± SD	p-value			
R-FPPFC							
Control	-0.90±5.87	0.366	1.54±5.85	0.628	1.700	0.205	0.044**
HA	0.13±4.19		0.84±4.63				0.491
L-FPPFC							
Control	-0.98±6.23	0.110	2.29±6.99	0.649	2.892	0.102	0.023**
HA	1.17±4.69		1.38±6.84				0.898
R-VLPFC							
Control	6.01±8.83	0.039**	1.95±7.23	0.703	3.277	0.083*	0.074*
HA	1.71±7.45		2.80±6.41				0.572
L-VLPFC							
Control	3.64±5.68	0.741	2.27±9.46	0.903	0.018	0.895	0.550
HA	3.00±6.76		2.01±4.10				0.577
R-DLPFC							
Control	-1.26±7.55	0.309	0.29±5.69	0.564	1.607	0.217	0.355
HA	0.57±5.39		-0.80±6.56				0.425
L-DLPFC							
Control	-1.19±9.08	0.481	-0.28±7.74	0.943	0.391	0.537	0.588
HA	0.41±6.91		-0.14±5.56				0.713

Note: Repeated-measures ANOVA with Bonferroni post hoc analysis: * $p < 0.1$ and ** $p < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: oxy-Hb, oxygenated hemoglobin; ROIs, regions of interest; HA, housework activity; R-, right; L-, left; FPPFC, frontopolar prefrontal cortex; VLPFC, ventrolateral prefrontal cortex; DLPFC, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex.

Health Organization (WHO) recommends that adults aged ≥ 65 years should perform at least 150 min of moderate intensity physical activity throughout the week.³⁸ Hence, the intensity of physical activity during the experiments in this study appeared to be a small portion of the daily recommended physical activity level.

In SCWT, repeated-measures three-way ANOVA detected significant main effects of the task on the number of responses and the error rate for both total and correct responses. This indicates that the incongruent task decreased the number of responses (Figure 4A) and increased the error rate (Figure 4B). In the incongruent condition of SCWT, participants needed to suppress the automatic response of reading the meaning of the word and shift their cognitive attention to the color of the text. Such interference reduces the validity as well as the latency of the responses, which is equivalent to the maximal number of responses during a task. These phenomena are known as the “Stroop effect”. Ehlis et al reported that in the “Stroop effect”, the number of correct answers in the incongruent condition is significantly less than that in the congruent condition.²⁵ The Stroop effect is known to reflect disturbances in executive functions mediated by PFC.^{5,39}

Both experiments decreased the Stroop interference score during SCWT (Figure 4C). MacLeod⁴⁰ reported on “practice

effects” in which the performance improved upon repeating the Stroop task. Three-way ANOVA detected the interaction between the task and session, suggesting that “practice effects” differently influenced congruent and incongruent tasks. Practice effects actually improved the performance in the congruent task to a greater extent than that in the incongruent task (Figure 4A). We defined the Stroop interference score as a deduction in performance scores of the incongruent task with those of the congruent task. Hence, practice effects decreased the Stroop interference score. Both experiments were conducted in the same manner so that a practice effect would equally affect the Stroop interference score. Hence, we analyzed the effects of HA on executive function using the variation in the Stroop interference score between pre- and post-sessions.

For the Stroop interference score during SCWT, a significance and trend of interaction between the experiment and session was observed for total and correct responses, respectively. In our experimental condition, the Stroop effect using the total response was more sensitive in detecting disturbances in executive function than that using correct responses. A low sensitivity of the correct responses may be attributed to the number of correct responses in the incongruent task, which was higher than that reported previously.^{25,41} Participants in our study could also have had better cognitive

function than those in other studies. In any case, our results revealed different effects on executive functions between experiments. The Stroop interference score was closer to 0, which indicates an equal performance between congruent and incongruent tasks, thus better executive function. Post hoc analysis revealed that executive functions significantly decreased after the control experiment, whereas they were maintained after the HA experiment (Figure 4C). Variation in the Stroop interference score between post- and pre-sessions was significantly lower in the control group than in the HA group (Figure 4D). Despite this, the HA experiment in this study loaded quite low levels of physical activity compared with those of daily physical activities recommended by the WHO as mentioned previously. Therefore, we conclude that HAs induce greater beneficial effects on executive function than just physical activities without any purpose. This conclusion may be particularly important for patients with heart failure who are physically inactive. Decreased physical activity increases the risk for cognitive impairment and brain hypoperfusion in these patients.⁴²

Better performance in executive function requires more blood flow. A reduced blood flow to the frontal lobe is associated with poor executive and memory functions.⁴³ Variation in the Stroop interference score for oxy-Hb in R-VLPFC between post- and pre-sessions was higher with the HA experiment (Figure 5B). This trend coincides with the variation in the Stroop interference score during SCWT (Figure 4C). Stimulation of R-VLPFC may be related to executive functions.

Although further investigation is needed, some studies provide clues to understand the underlying neurological mechanisms of beneficial effects of HAs. Rat models have shown that very light intensity walking increases the release of acetylcholine in the cerebral cortex.⁴⁴ It is well known that cholinergic enhancement positively affects cognitive functions, whereas it has paradoxical influences on cerebral blood flow. Six months of donepezil therapy, a cholinesterase inhibitor, restores cerebral blood flow in the posterior cingulate cortex in patients with mild Alzheimer's disease. Changes in cognitive scores significantly correlate with cerebral blood flow change.⁴⁵ The administration of another cholinesterase inhibitor, physostigmine, improves working memory and reduces cerebral blood flow in PFC of healthy young people.⁴⁶ The relationship between a cholinergic system and HAs should be further investigated.

In our study, HAs had a purpose, which contrasts with control activities that had no underlying purpose. The simple control tasks of performing the motion require only a low

level of skill, which can lead to boredom and a decrease in attention performance.^{47,48} Conversely, the subjective situation of the fit between abilities and task demands may facilitate improvement in attention.⁴⁹ All participants reported a sense of accomplishment, although the questionnaire was conducted only in the HA experiments. Positive emotions including a sense of accomplishment lead to broadening of the scope of attention and improvement in the performance of the task.^{50,51} Positive emotions lead to a stimulation of the ventral tegmental area, where dopaminergic neurons are located, and project to various brain regions, including the nucleus accumbens (NAcc), PFC, and anterior cingulate cortex (ACC).⁵² Dopamine release at NAcc is crucial for the reward system, whereas dopamine at PFC and ACC contributes to cognitive function by modulating neural activity at these regions.⁵³ The lateral orbitofrontal cortex, which is located in VLPFC, functionally connects to ACC and NAcc.⁵⁴ Hence, positive emotions may influence the blood flow in R-VLPFC.

Pesce has stated that future research should investigate the qualitative exercise characteristics that can promote improvement in the executive function.⁵⁵ To the best of our knowledge, the present study is one of the first to provide evidence that HAs induce a greater beneficial effect on cognitive function than simple physical activity. We suggest that HAs are applicable to inactive people and are easier to execute repeatedly in everyday life.

This study has some limitations. First, we investigated only healthy young adults with good prefrontal functions. Further investigation is needed to confirm the efficacy of HAs on the aging population. Second, executive function was measured using SCWT, which suggested a subtle difference between the two experimental conditions. Neuropsychological measurements such as the Tower of London test and n-back task could be more applicable than SCWT because HAs require working memory and the ability to plan for goal-directed behavior. Third, we provided the same instruction and execution contents to the participants of the HA group to control the cognitive workload; however, we could not confirm whether the workload amount was controlled. Fourth, in this study, continuously tapping affected brain activation during both tasks and it may not have been enough to exclude skin blood flow signals from the fNIRS signals. Finally, because of the characteristics of HAs, the SD of %HRR was high. It is difficult to adjust the intensity of HAs, unlike that of physical activities performed on an ergometer or a treadmill. Although the variable is maximal HR, the SD of previous studies was also high,^{16,17} like in our research.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary materials

Table S1 Effect of Stroop interference

Experiment Session	HA		Control		Main effect				Interaction	
	Pre-	Post-	Pre-	Post-	Experiment		Session		F	p-value
					F	p-value	F	p-value		
Total responses	-2.36±2.20	-2.93±2.49	-1.61±2.09	-2.80±2.61	1.449	0.240	9.076	0.006***	4.709	0.040**
Correct responses	-2.64±2.64	-3.36±2.82	-1.80±2.20	-3.15±2.77	1.839	0.188	11.452	0.002***	3.496	0.074*

Notes: Repeated-measures ANOVA with Bonferroni post hoc analysis. *p<0.1, **p<0.05, ***p<0.01.

Abbreviation: HA, housework activity.

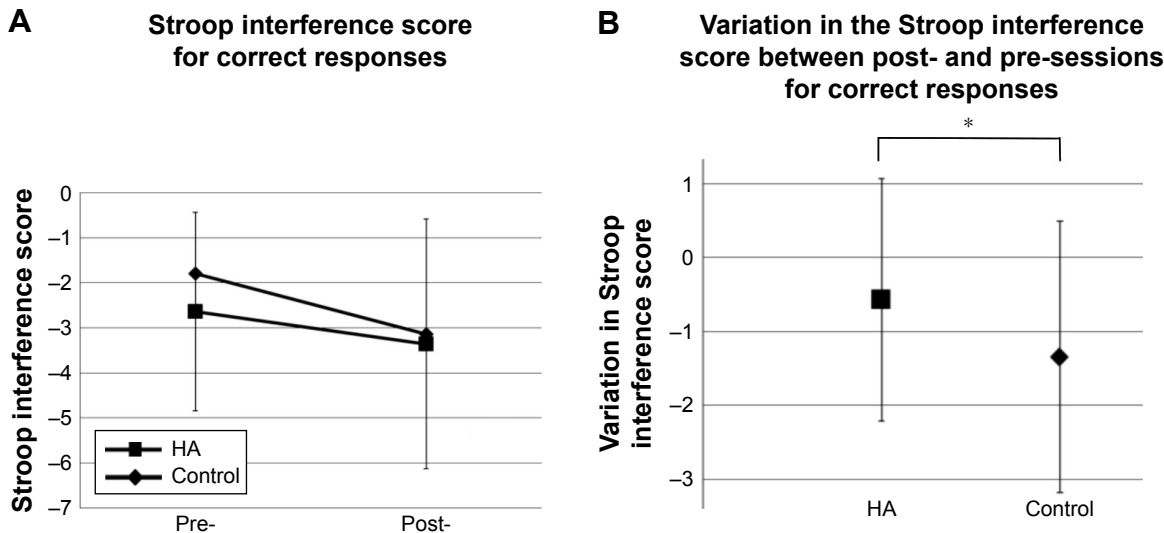


Figure S1 Results of correct responses during the Stroop color-word task.

Notes: (A) The Stroop interference score for correct responses. We subtracted the number of correct responses during the congruent condition from those during the incongruent condition. (B) The variation in the Stroop interference score between post- and pre-sessions for correct responses. *p<0.1.

Abbreviation: HA, housework activity.

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