Preface: Rehabilitation Interventions on Post-Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG), Parkinson's Disease, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), and Breast Cancer

In this issue of *Critical Reviews™ in Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine*, we showcase the impact of various rehabilitation interventions on post-coronary artery bypass graft (CABG), Parkinson's disease, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and breast cancer. A current research study on the effects of sawmill dust on cardiorespiratory endurance is also presented.

The systematic literature review by Radadia and Patel explores current rehabilitation protocols and their impact on health after CABG surgery. In this investigation, optimal exercises during different phases of recovery and the efficacy of home-based versus supervised hospital treatment are described. The authors analyze the current standards for managing psychological function to improve quality of life and prognosis. Aerobic and resistance exercise programs after CABG surgery have been shown to be most effective at increasing physical functional capacity.

In a systematic literature review, Chiong et al. present a detailed review of the effect of physical exercise on gait and balance for individuals diagnosed with Parkinson's Disease—a neurodegenerative disease affecting the dopaminergic neurons in the brain. Treatment modalities such as aquatic therapy and resistance training are reviewed in the context of the disease. Both aquatic and resistance therapy have shown efficacy in the treatment of motor symptoms.

ADHD affects 6.4 million children in the United States. Achunair and Husain review the merits of nonpharmacological treatments in the management of ADHD. Exercise regimens such as swimming, taekwondo, and table tennis have shown promising results in alleviating symptoms associated with ADHD. The authors examine novel therapeutic interventions such as brain–computer interface in conjunction with neurofeedback therapy and video games.

Breast cancer is a leading cause of death among women in North America, with 40,000 deaths annually in the United States. Nguyen and Patel review the role of exercise training on survivors of breast cancer. Pharmacological treatments of the disease have been documented to negatively impact the musculoskeletal and cardiovascular systems in women being treated for breast cancer. Implementing rehabilitation and exercise programs in hospitals have been shown to be effective in mitigating the side effects of cancer treatments.

Occupational exposure to particulate matter is a common cause of chronic lung disease in different populations. Abdulsalam et al. present a descriptive study design to investigate the cardiorespiratory endurance of sawmill workers using a home step test.

Compared to the control group, lung function was negatively impacted among sawmill workers standardized for age, height, weight, and body mass index (BMI). The authors propose that protective devices should be used to minimize dust inhalation to alleviate the impact of dust on lung health in sawmill workers.

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