

Introducing the *Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans*, 2nd edition

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Information adapted from the *Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans*, 2nd edition. Available at health.gov/PAGuidelines.



















Outline

- Background and Development
- What's New
- Key Guidelines
- Promoting the Guidelines











Development and Implementation of the Guidelines

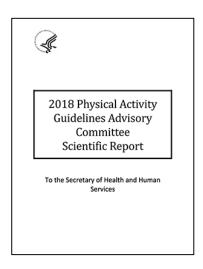
HHS Appoints *PA Guidelines*Advisory
Committee

Advisory
Committee
Reviews Science

Advisory
Committee
Issues Scientific
Report

HHS Develops Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans PA Guidelines
Implemented in
Federal
programs and
initiatives

















Diseases or Conditions for Which Physical Activity is Beneficial



2018 Physical Activity Guidelines Advisory Committee. 2018 Physical Activity Guidelines Advisory Committee Scientific Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2018. Physical Activity Guidelines Advisory Committee Report, 2008. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2008.











New Health Benefits

Short-Term Benefits

- Improve quality of life
- Improve insulin sensitivity
- Improve sleep outcomes
- Reduce blood pressure
- Reduce anxiety

Long-Term Benefits

- For youth, improve cognition
- For adults, prevent 8 types of cancer (previously 2)
- For adults, reduce risk of dementia including Alzheimer's disease
- For older adults, lowers risk of injuries from falls
- For pregnant women, reduces the risk of **postpartum depression**.
- For all groups, reduces the risk of excessive weight gain

Disease Management

- Decrease osteoarthritis pain
- Reduce progression for hypertension
- Reduce progression for type
 2 diabetes
- Reduce symptoms of anxiety and depression
- Improve cognition for those with dementia, multiple sclerosis, ADHD, and Parkinson's disease





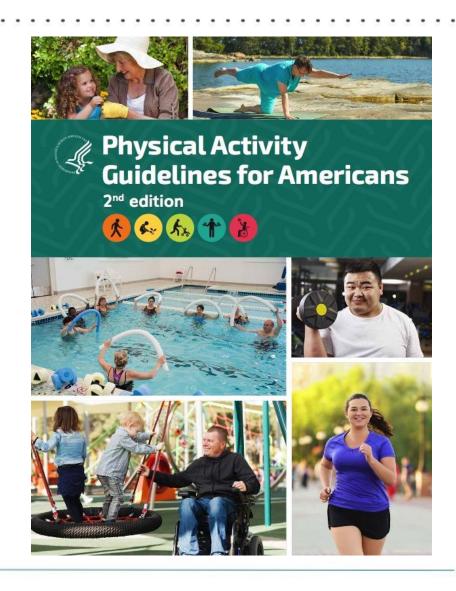






What's New: *Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans*, 2nd edition

- Expanded science base
- New to this edition:
 - Sedentary behavior
 - Removal of 10-minute bout length
 - More health benefits including immediate effects
- New guidance
 - Preschool-aged children (3-5 years)
 - Strategies for physical activity promotion













YOUTH











NEW: Key Guidelines for Children Ages 3 Through 5



- Be physically active throughout the day
- Adult caregivers encourage active play to includes a variety of activity types











Examples of Physical Activities for Children Ages 3 Through 5

- Games such as tag or follow the leader
- Playing on a playground
- Tricycle or bicycle riding
- Walking, running, skipping, jumping, dancing
- Swimming
- Playing games that require catching, throwing, and kicking
- Gymnastics or tumbling













Key Guidelines for School-Aged Children and Adolescents (ages 6-17)

- Participate in enjoyable, age-appropriate physical activities
- 1 hour (60 minutes) or more of moderateto-vigorous physical activity daily
 - Vigorous-intensity physical activity at least 3 days a week













Key Guidelines for School-Aged Children and Adolescents (cont.)

- As part of 1 or more hours of daily physical activity, on at least 3 days a week include:
 - Muscle-strengthening activities
 - Bone-strengthening activities













Examples of Muscle and Bone Strengthening Physical Activities for Schoolaged Children and Adolescents

Muscle Strengthening

- Games such as tug of war
- Resistance exercises using body weight or resistance bands
- Rope or tree climbing
- Climbing on playground equipment
- Some forms of yoga

Bone Strengthening

- Jumping rope
- Running
- Sports that involve jumping or rapid change in direction



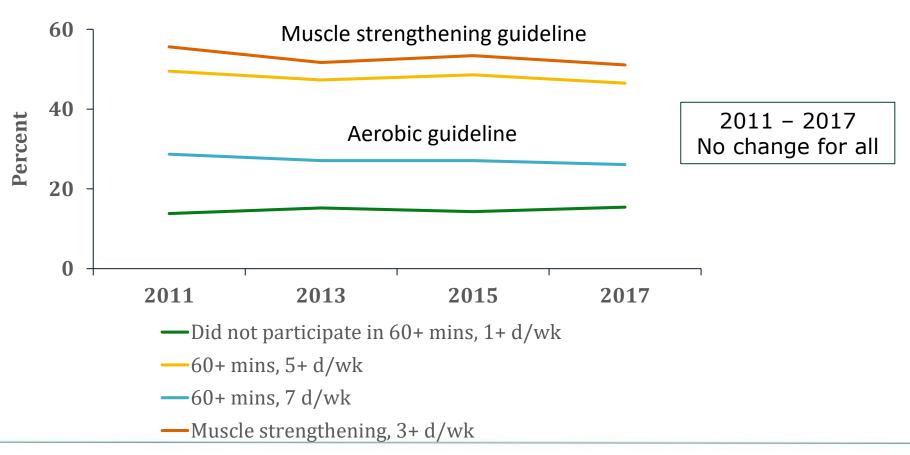








Trends in Physical Activity and Muscle Strengthening, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2011 – 2017











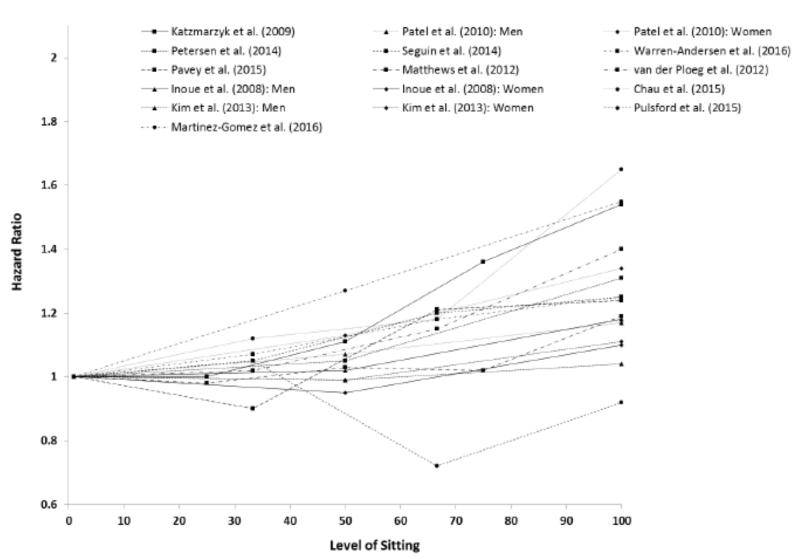




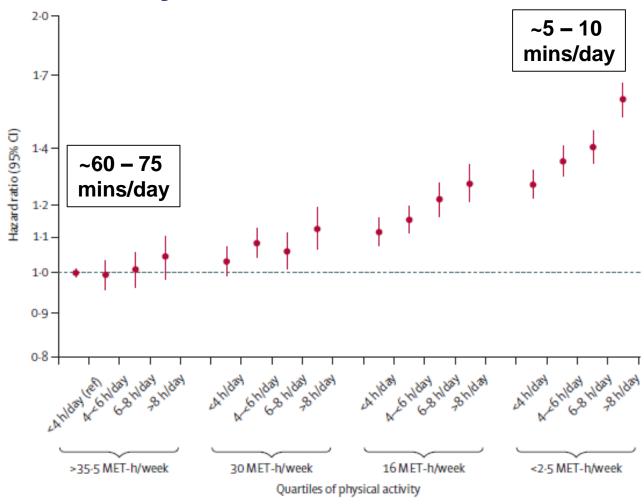


ADULTS

Sedentary Behavior and All-Cause Mortality



Association of Sitting Time and Physical Activity with All-Cause Mortality



Ekelund U, Steene-Johannessen J, Brown WJ. Does physical activity attenuate, or even eliminate, the detrimental association of sitting time with mortality? A harmonized meta-analysis of data from more than 1 million men and women. Lancet. 2016;388:1302-1310.









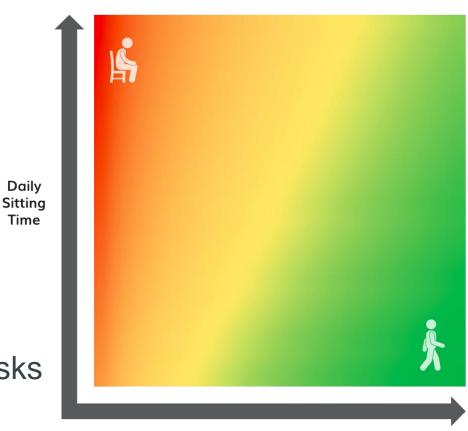


Move More and Sit Less

Sedentary behavior increases risk of:

- All-cause and CVD mortality
- Cardiovascular disease
- Type 2 diabetes
- Colon, endometrial, and lung cancers
- Moderate-to-vigorous activity helps offset risks

Relationship Among Moderate-to-Vigorous Physical Activity, Sitting Time, and Risk of All-Cause Mortality in Adults



Moderate-to-Vigorous Physical Activity

Risk of all-cause mortality decreases as one moves from red to green.





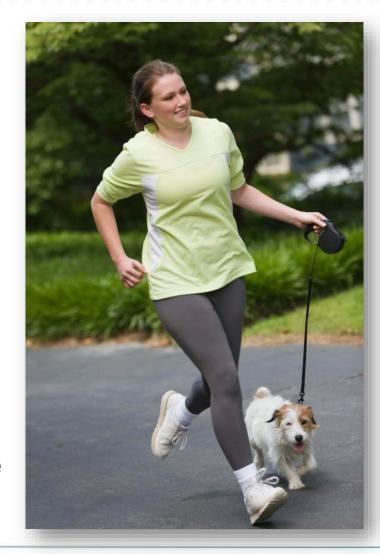




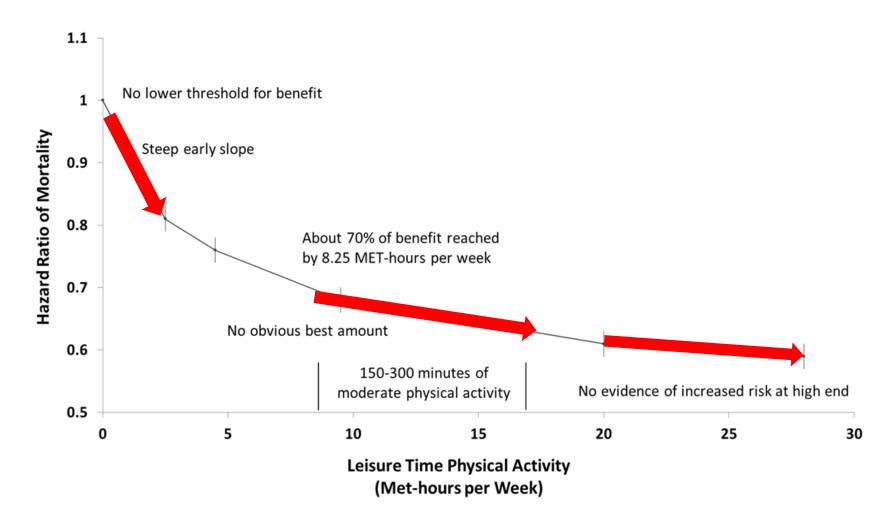


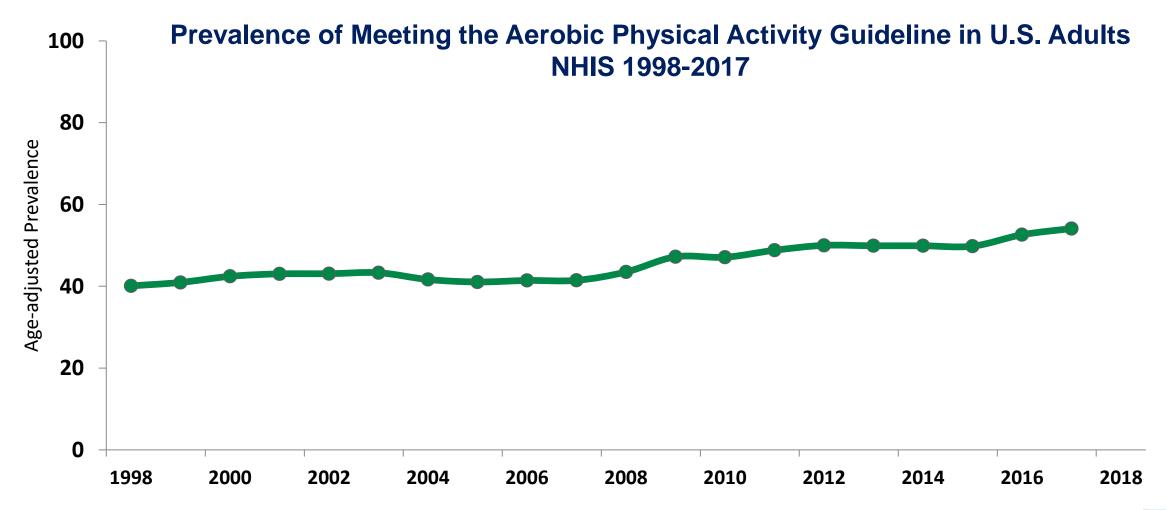
Key Guidelines for Adults

- Move more and sit less
 - Some physical activity is better than none
- For substantial health benefits
 - At least 150 minutes to 300 minutes a week of moderate-intensity aerobic physical activity
- For additional health benefits
 - More than 300 minutes a week of moderateintensity aerobic activity
- Muscle-strengthening activities for all major muscle groups on 2 or more days a week



Adult Aerobic Guideline

















OLDER ADULTS











Key Guidelines for Older Adults

- Follow adult guidelines
- Include multicomponent physical activity
 - Aerobic
 - Muscle-strengthening
 - Balance
- Chronic conditions
 - Understand how conditions affect ability to perform regular physical activity safely













Multicomponent Physical Activity

Aerobic



Muscle Strengthening



Balance Training













Examples of Physical Activities for Older Adults

Aerobic Activities

- Walking or hiking
- Dancing
- Swimming
- Water aerobics
- Jogging or running
- Aerobic exercise classes
- Some forms of yoga
- Bicycle riding (stationary or outdoors)
- Some yard work, such as raking and pushing a lawn mower
- Sports like tennis or basketball

Muscle-Strengthening Activities

- Strengthening exercises using bands, weight machines, or hand-held weights
- Body-weight exercises (push-ups, pullups, planks, squats, lunges)
- Gardening (digging, lifting, carrying)
- Carrying groceries
- Some yoga postures
- Some forms of tai chi



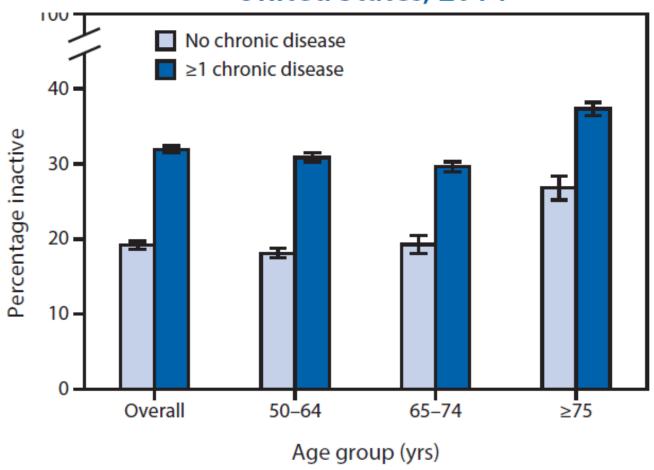








Physical Inactivity Among Adults Aged 50 Years and Older — United States, 2014



Watson KB et al. MMWR / September 16, 2016 / Vol. 65 / No. 36.











Promoting Physical Activity: What Works?

Individuals or Small Groups



- Support from others
- Technology

Communities

- Point-of-decision prompts
- School policies and practices
- Access to indoor or outdoor recreation facilities
- Community-wide campaigns
- Community design



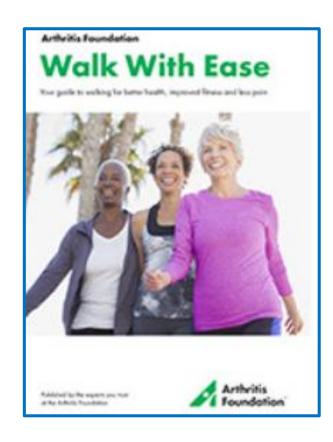








For Individuals or Small Groups



- Support from others
- Guidance from professionals



EXERCISE PRESCRIPTION & REFERRAL FORM Value Procedure for the last			
PATIENT'S NAME:			
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATIONS			REFERRAL TO HEALTH & FITNESS PROFESSIONAL
Type of physical activity:	Aerobic	Strength	Name:
Number of days per week:			Phone:
Minutes per day:			Address:
Total minutes per week*:			
*PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GUIDELINES Adults aged 18-64 with no chronic conditions: Minimum of 150 minutes			Web Site:
of moderate physical activity a week (for example, 30 minutes per day, five days a week) and muscle-strengthering activities on two or more days a week (2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans).			Follow-up Appointment Date:















Technology



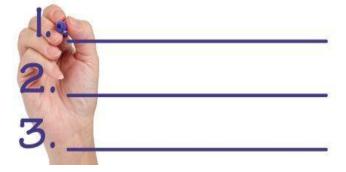












Remote delivery

- Telephone
- Virtual coaching
- Text messaging













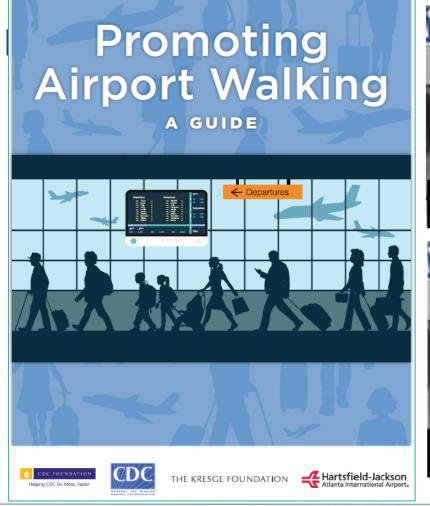








Point of Decision Prompts -- Atlanta Airport





















Built Environment Approaches

U.S. Community Preventive Services Task Force

Combine interventions from two major categories

Pedestrian or Bicycle Transportation Systems

Land Use and Environmental Design

Connect Routes to Destinations

access



















Lighter. Quicker. Cheaper.

















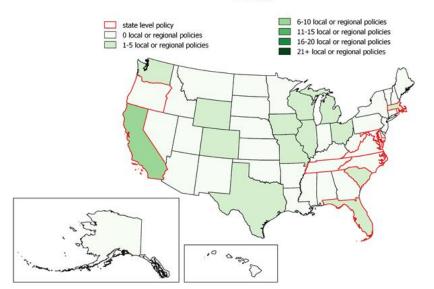


Complete Streets Policies

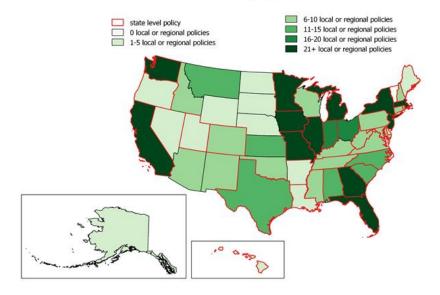
2006: 10 state-level policies and 36 unique local or regional policies

2016: 32 state-level policies and 1108 unique local or regional policies

Adoption of Complete Streets Policies 2006



Adoption of Complete Streets Policies 2016

















Taking Action: Cross-Sectoral Approaches

- Business and Industry
- Community Recreation, Fitness, and Parks
- Education
- Healthcare
- Faith-based Settings
- Mass Media
- Public Health
- Sports



Adapted from STEP IT UP! The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Promote Walking and Walkable Communities.

www.surgeongeneral.gov/stepitup



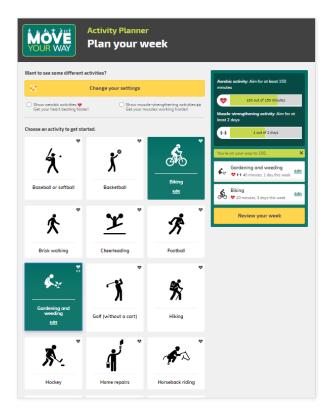








Promoting the Guidelines: Move Your Way Campaign







Interactive tools

Posters and factsheets

Series of videos

A national initiative led by CDC to help

27 million Americans

become more physically active by 2027. Increased physical activity can improve health, quality of life, and reduce healthcare costs.















Thank you!

https://health.gov/paguidelines/

https://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/activepeoplehealthynation #activepeople











EXTRA SLIDES











Key Guidelines for Adults with Chronic Health Conditions and Adults with Disabilities



- Follow adult guidelines. When not possible, engage in regular physical activity according to abilities and avoid inactivity
- Can consult a health care professional or physical activity specialist







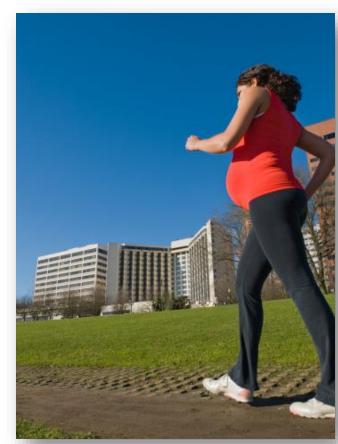




Key Guidelines for Women During Pregnancy and the

Postpartum Period

- Follow adult guidelines. When not possible, engage in regular physical activity according to abilities and avoid inactivity
- If physically active before pregnancy, women can continue during pregnancy and postpartum
- Women can consult with a health care provider about adjusting physical activity













Key Guidelines for Safe Physical Activity

- Physical activity is safe for almost everyone
- For inactive people, "start low and go slow"
- Use appropriate gear and sports equipment, choose safe environments, follow rules and policies, and make sensible choices

