

Physical Activity for Health: The Physician's Role

Jeanne Caligiuri, MD

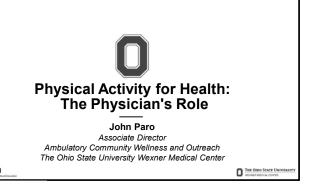
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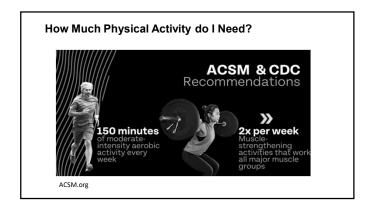
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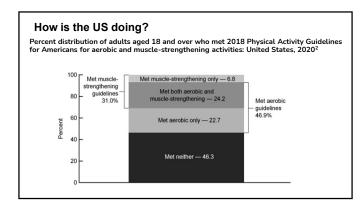
Objectives/Introductions

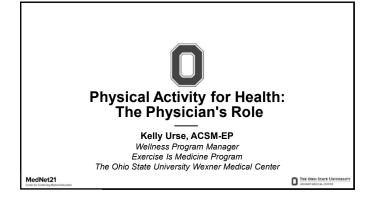
- · Physical activity levels in the United States
- · Risks of inactivity
- Physical activity guidelines and definitions
- How and why to increase physical activity and exercise
- Physician conversation during medical appointment
- Exercise Prescription
- Getting Started



Physical Inactivity Overall physical inactivity outside of work: prevalence of 25.3% The BRFSS question read: "During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?" Prevalence of Self-Reported Physical Inactivity Among U.S. Adults by State and Territory, BRFSS, 2017-2020







Definitions

ACSM³

Physical Activity – "bodily movement produced by the contraction of skeletal muscles that results in a substantial increase in caloric requirements over resting energy expenditure"

Examples:

- •Household chores: Cleaning, gardening, or washing the car.
- •Occupational tasks: Carrying tools, stocking shelves, or manual labor.
- •Leisure activities: Casual biking, playing with children, or walking the dog.
- •Active transportation: Walking or cycling to commute.

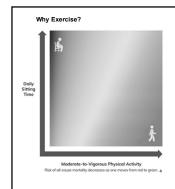
Definitions

ACSM

Exercise – "any PA consisting of planned, structured, and repetitive bodily movement of major muscle groups done to improve and/or maintain one or more components of physical fitness"

Examples:

- Aerobic exercises: Running, swimming, or cycling aimed at improving cardiovascular endurance.
- •Strength training: Structured workouts using weights, resistance bands, or body-weight exercises to enhance muscle strength.
- •Flexibility exercises: Yoga or structured stretching sessions designed to improve flexibility and range of motion.
- •Sports training: Regular practice sessions for sports like basketball, tennis, or soccer to boost performance and fitness.



Exercise interventions have been associated with an:

- 80% reduction in cardiovascular disease(CVD) risk
- 90% reduction in type 2 diabetes risk
- 33% reduction in cancer risk
- 17% reduction in all-cause mortality
- Depression and anxiety symptoms also are improved with daily exercise⁵



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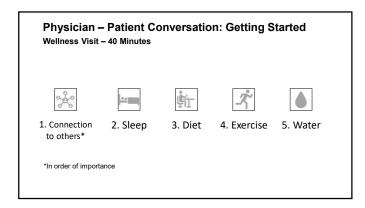
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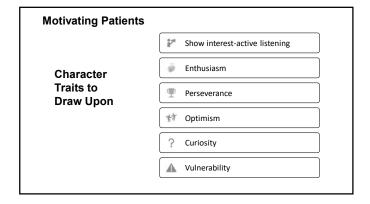
Why Else Do We Exercise?

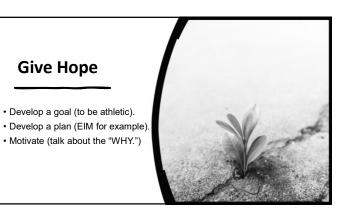


Improve bone density – fragility/fractures
Age with independence and functionality
Improve your mood, mindset, self confidence
Creates grit, perseverance
Develops self-discipline
Increases self worth
Increases self love
Empowerment
Inspires others to strive for healthier goals



Not Every Patient, Not Every Time Do I have energy to give to this patient? Are they open to hearing my message?





Give Hope

Give Examples of My Patient Successes

- Grandparents lifting their 35lb grandchildren out of a pack-and-play
- Elderly patients being able to remain mobile and independent.
- Patients having the energy to walk the Metro parks, the zoo or Disney World with their families.
- · Traveling abroad. Handling luggage.

Getting Started



American Heart Association recommends 150 min per week



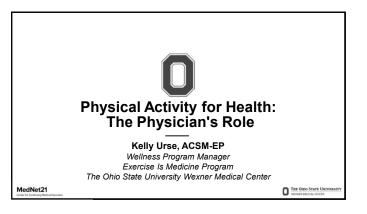
Plan A, Plan B, and Plan ME.



5-10 min per day is a great beginning place.

Chris Jordan 7minute work out on YouTube

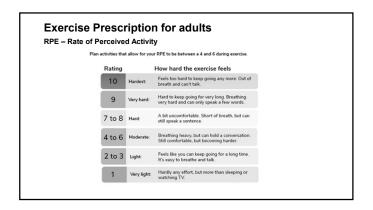
Any YouTube work out on your phone

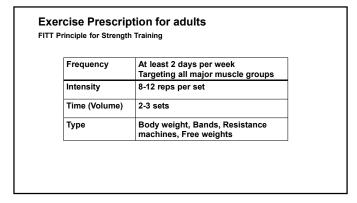


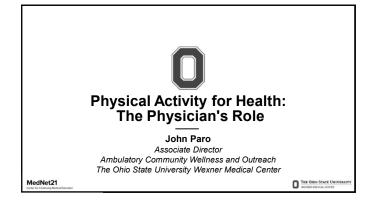
Exercise Prescription for adults

FITT Principle for Aerobic Activity

Frequency	3-5 days per week
Intensity	Moderate 40-59% Max Heart Rate or Vigorous 60-89% Max Heart Rate
Time	Moderate 30-60 minutes per day or Vigorous or combination 20-60 min per day
Туре	Continuous or intermittent using large muscle groups (Walk, bike, swim, run)







Pathways to Exercise		
Pool – water classes or swimming		
Outdoor Nature walks or neighborhood walks		
YouTube –free videos		
Recreation centers or structured classes		
FitOn app-free		
Exercise is Medicine Program		

Increasing Physical Activity Programming Solution-Exercise is Medicine



- Exercise is Medicine (EIM), a global health initiative, encourages primary care physicians and other healthcare providers to:
 - Make physical activity assessment and promotion standard in clinical care
 - Minimum of 150 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity per week
 - Muscle strengthening activities involving all major muscle groups 2 or more days per week
 - · Include physical activity when designing treatment plans
 - Refer patients to evidence-based exercise programs and qualified exercise professionals



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Kelly Urse, ACSM-EP

Wellness Program Manager Exercise Is Medicine Program The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center

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Support for Success

Create a Vision

- Help them to envision a more athletic version of themselves
 - Goal setting
- Help them find a path toward the goal: EIM, gym, app, video
- Encourage them by showing how it can feel to be empowered, confident, strong and worthy.
- Promote that self discipline will spread to other areas of their life (sleep, nutrition, and increased productivity).

Support for Success

Define Your "Exercise Style"

What are your personal preferences with exercise?

- •Group fitness or individual workouts?
- •Indoors or outdoors?
- •Are you competitive?
- •What are your limitations and body capabilities?

Work with an exercise professional to help get you started if you are unsure.





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Challenge

Connect

Inspire

Empower



Citations

1 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017-2020.

2 Elgaddal, Nazik;Kramarow, Ellen A;Reuben, Cynthia; Physical activity among adults aged 18 and over: United States, 2020. NCHS Data Briefs 08/30/2022 https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/120213

3 American College of Sports Medicine. (2021). ACSM's guidelines for exercise testing and prescription. Philadelphia :Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

4 Exelund U, Steene-Johannessen J, Brown WJ, Fagerland MW, Owen N, Powell KE, Bauman A, Lee IM; Lancet Physical Activity Series 2 Executive Committe; Lancet Sedentary Behaviour Working Group. Does physical activity attenuate, or even eliminate, the detrimental association of stitling time with motifality? A harmonised intellu-analysis of data from more than 1 million men and women. Lancet. 2016 Sep 24,388(10051):1302-10. doi: 10.1016/S01406-758(16)30370-1. Epub 2016 Jul 28. Erratum in: Lancet. 2016 Sep 24,388(10051):e6. doi: 10.1016/S0140-758(16)31677-APMD: 27475275.

5 Wesley J. Tucker, Isabel Fegers-Wustrow, Martin Halle, Mark J. Haykowsky, Eugene H. Chung, Jason C. Kovacic, Exercise for Primary and Secondary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease: JACC Focus Seminar 114, Journal of the American College of Cardiology, Volume 80, Isaue 11, 2025.