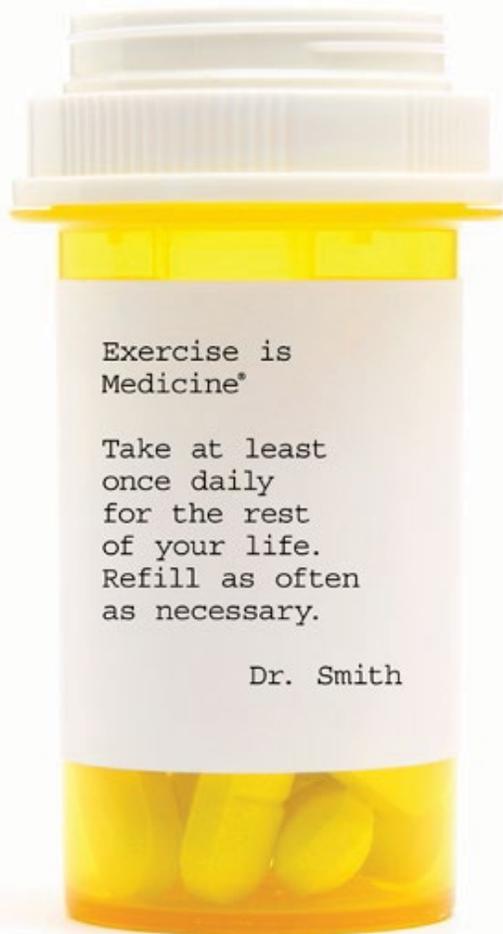


Your Prescription for Health...



Exercise prevents or treats many diseases, including diabetes, hypertension, heart disease and obesity. Make physical activity part of your health.

Ask your healthcare professional how you can benefit from an exercise prescription.

www.exerciseismedicine.org



Support for the Exercise is Medicine® Global Initiative is Provided By:



The Miracle Drug: Exercise is Medicine®



Rationale

In an era of spiraling health care expenditures, getting patients to be more active may be the ultimate low-cost therapy for achieving improved health outcomes.¹ Studies show that regular physical activity (PA) has health benefits at any body weight and that it's critical for long-term weight management. In fact, recent work has shown that exercise is as effective as prescription medications in the management of several chronic diseases.² Consequently, PA promotion should be the foundation of clinical therapy and public health policy, whether to promote health or control weight. Just as weight and blood pressure are addressed in some manner at nearly every healthcare provider visit, so should attention be given to exercise prescription and the accumulation of [150 minutes of moderate intensity PA per week.³]

The Exercise is Medicine® (EIM) Solution

Assessment – Using the *Physical Activity Vital Sign* to Calculate Weekly PA Levels

1. On average, how many days/week do you engage in moderate to vigorous PA (like brisk walking)?
_____ **days**
2. On average, how many minutes do you engage in PA at this level?
_____ **minutes/day**
3. Total activity = days/week x minutes/day =
_____ **minutes/week**

Prescription – Basic Exercise Recommendations

Sedentary adults should be encouraged to engage in low to moderate PA with a gradual progression to the recommended 150 minutes per week of moderate to vigorous PA.

Insufficiently active adults should be encouraged to achieve 150 minutes of moderate to vigorous PA each week.

Children and adolescents should obtain up to 60 minutes per day of moderate to vigorous PA each day including a mix of aerobic activity, muscle strengthening, and bone loading.

National Physical Activity Guidelines⁴

Age	Aerobic Activity Recommendations	Muscle Strengthening Recommendations
6-17	60 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity (PA) per day	As part of their 60 or more minutes of daily PA, children and adolescents should include muscle-strengthening PA on at least 3 days of the week
18-64	150 minutes of moderate PA or 75 minutes of vigorous PA a week	Activities that are moderate or high intensity and involve all major muscle groups on 2 or more days a week
65+	150 minutes of moderate PA or 75 minutes of vigorous PA a week	Activities that are moderate or high intensity and involve all major muscle groups on 2 or more days a week

Resources and References

- Consider reaching out to a health and fitness professional to work with you and your patients. Together, you can establish realistic goals and design a safe, effective and enjoyable program.
- Lifestyle activities count! Encourage patients to take up gardening or take a brisk walk with their dog.
- Physicians who are more physically active, are more likely to counsel patients regarding physical activity. It's not enough to just "talk the talk," you have to literally "walk the walk."
- For future reference, you and your patient can visit the EIM website at <http://exerciseismedicine.org>.

Notes

1. Blair. et al. (2004). The Fitness, Obesity, and Health Equation: Is Physical Activity the Common Denominator? JAMA; 292(10), 1232-34.
2. Naci et al. (2013). Comparative Effectiveness of Exercise and Drug Interventions on Mortality Outcomes: Meta-epidemiological study. BMJ; 347, 1-14.
3. Boden et al. (2013). Physical Activity and Structured Exercise for Patients with Stable Ischemic Heart Disease. JAMA; 309(2), 143-4.
4. 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans. <http://www.health.gov/paguidelines/guidelines/>