Physical Activity Guidelines in a Nutshell

Recap the ADA physical activity 2018 standards and recommendations for **4 types of physical activity** for people with #diabetes from @AmDiabetesAssn http://care.diabetesjournals.org/ content/diacare/41/Supplement_1/S38.full.pdf (@HopeWarshaw)

Aerobic activity from @AmDiabetesAssn standards: Most adults with #diabetes should engage in **150 min or more of moderate-to-vigorous intensity aerobic activity per week**, spread over at least 3 days/week, with no more than 2 consecutive days without activity. (@HopeWarshaw)

Resistance training from @AmDiabetesAssn standards: Most adults with #diabetes should engage in **2–3 sessions/week of resistance exercise** on nonconsecutive days. (@HopeWarshaw)

Reduce sedentary time from @amdiabetesassn standards: All adults, particularly with type 2 #diabetes, should decrease time spent in daily sedentary behavior. **Interrupt prolonged sitting every 30 min** for blood glucose benefits. (@HopeWarshaw)

Added in 2017. Flexibility and balance training from @AmDiabetesAssn standards: Recommended **2–3 times/week** for older adults with #diabetes to increase flexibility, muscular strength, and balance. (@HopeWarshaw)

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Staying Current with the Science of Physical Activity

I network with certified personal trainers which helps me increase competence. (@Eatingsoulfully)

I became certified in chair yoga. (@lorenadrago)

Review **@AmDiabetesAssn standards**. See conclusion pg 44: "routine testing is not recommended." However, careful history taking and assessment of CVD risk factors are important. #diabetes (@HopeWarshaw)

I'll **ask a physical therapist or exercise physiologist** for advice when I don't have an answer (@JasGonzalvo)

Credentialed exercise professionals and health focused exercise programs can help people know how to exercise safely and get results. The "I Hate to Exercise" Book from @AmDiabetesAssn is a great "how to" exercise resource for consumers. (@CharAHayes)

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Selling the Power of Physical Activity

For the person with type 2 #diabetes I describe physical activity as **free medicine** and then explain the mechanism. Most are surprised at this concept. (@Eatingsoulfully)

For the person with #prediabetes I explain how exercise can **prevent/slow down the onset of diabetes.** (@Eatingsoulfully

Exercise a powerful medicine with very **few negative side effects.** (@HopeWarshaw)

People like to hear how exercise does the same for them as some of the medications in terms of **helping with underlying insulin resistance.** (@susangweiner)

Better glucose readings, weight loss, **improved sleep patterns, less stress.** (@MaureenSRN)

Exercise benefits: Improved blood glucose, blood pressure, **stronger bones, improved flexibility.** (@susangweiner)

Focus on the benefits with blood glucose management including hours after the exercise (@diabetesevryday)

Hands down having more energy. (@JaneKDickinson)

Breathing easier, walking upstairs easier, clothes fitting looser, going down in a clothes size, notice of looking healthier by family, friends, others. They're all motivating for most people. (@HopeWarshaw)

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Initiating the Physical Activity Conversation

Be positive, supportive and non-judgmental. Many people dread, hate, or fear exercise. Sometimes just the word triggers negative emotions. (@JaneKDickinson)

With initial questions **I dig for basic details:** do they exercise? If not, why not? If they do, what do they do? What are some barriers to exercise, exercising more? What exercise do they enjoy? Dislike? (@HopeWarshaw)

Ask about their "regular daily routine." Then work body movement into their "regular day." We don't want to make things harder (@diabetesevryday)

I ask about a time in their life when they were more active and how they felt. **Identify their strengths and build on them.** (@JaneKDickinson)

Asking opens the door for discussion. Ask: Do you exercise? or Are you physically active? Then follow with: **What has worked? What has been hard?** And be open to whatever they answer! (@JaneKDickinson)

Do you have any equipment at home? i.e. stationary bike, rowing machine etc. I work with adults and basic/starting questions are the same for all. (@Eatingsoulfully)

Ask about concerns with starting to be more physically active. Concerned about hypoglycemia? (@susangweiner)

Do you feel **strapped for time to exercise?** Schedule exercise in your calendar & treat as appointment (@susangweiner)

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Integrating Physical Activity into the Day

Let clients know that even **standing for a bit after 30 min** of sitting may improve blood glucose (@JasGonzalvo)

Schedule the last 15 minutes of your lunch break to plan for physical activity after your meal (@JasGonzalvo)

I don't have friends close by so I call and talk to them while I walk (@diabetesevryday)

Make body movements with intention. When doing laundry, use this time to do a certain number of squats. Start with a few. Build up. Doesn't take time away from your chores of the day. (@diabetesevryday)

Repeatedly walking up and down flights of stairs! Can do that in bad weather & without access to a gym (@JasGonzalvo)

For those just starting out and say life is too busy, I recommend adding movement like **wall pushups + heel lifts during tv commercial breaks.** @LifeScanDI (@diabetesevryday)

Interval training exercise is fun & easy to implement. Choose 3 favorite upbeat songs. March in place for 2 minutes. Dance for 1 minute. Pause for 10 seconds. Repeat cycle. Great way to start exercising (@lorenadrago)

For those physically able, **take the stairs,** never take elevators or escalators (@HopeWarshaw)

Break down the 150 minutes recommendation into 5 days; perhaps 20 minutes 3x a day. Find out the person's motivating factors! (@MaureenSRN)

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Setting the Stage for Success

Highly encourage **family focused activities**, like playing with kids or grandkids, rarely feels like exercise. (@MaureenSRN)

I live by example and **share my trials and tribulations** with exercise! (@Eatingsoulfully)

I assure people that **everything counts.** It's very discouraging when people think the activity they do "doesn't count." (@JaneKDickinson)

I explain that **"exercise" is not just aerobic activity,** like walking, running. That there are now four different types of physical activity. All are important to health and #diabetes care. (@HopeWarshaw)

If you don't like the gym "don't go"! **Do something you love** hiking, dog walking, gardening (@susangweiner)

Fitness trackers can be a huge motivator in getting movement every day. Pick your level of tech comfort. (@susangweiner)

If you go to a gym to exercise after work, **pack your gear the night before**. Make sure it's ready to go with you when you leave for the day (@HopeWarshaw)

Reward yourself. After reaching a workout goal, schedule a massage or take in a movie (@susangweiner)

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Physical Activity and Hypoglycemia

There's still a notion that just having #diabetes puts people at risk of hypoglycemia. Just not the case. We need to **educate** about this (@HopeWarshaw)

Let people who do minimal physical activity and **not at risk for hypoglycemia** know that they generally don't need to snack before, after exercise. (@HopeWarshaw)

Check glucose levels before new activities or long (hour plus) classes allow some control on situation. (@MaureenSRN)

I emphasize NOT eating more to prepare for exercise. Adjust medications if necessary and make exercise part of a healthy food plan. Extra food only for emergencies if at all possible (@JaneKDickinson)

I talk about it as an experiment. **Have a portable, easy-to-eat snack with you if you need it,** but check your glucose. Sometimes you might need it, many times you don't. (@zsquaredmama)

Needs may change as level of fitness increases, as well as the duration and intensity of the workout (@susangweiner)

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Dispel the Notion that Exercise Alone Promotes Weight Loss

Remind folks of **exercise rewards, other than weight loss**. Keep it positive! @LifeScanDI (@susangweiner)

I discuss that research shows **how much you eat and what you eat** are far more influential to weight loss than physical activity (@HopeWarshaw)

Weight loss requires calorie restriction. Physical activity **aids in keeping lost weight off**. (@lorenadrago)

I emphasize all the other benefits associated with exercise and if they experience weight loss it's an added bonus. My mantra: **"concentrate on the behavior."** (@Eatingsoulfully)

Change how we THINK about exercise. Promote positive benefits other than weight loss. @LifeScanDI (@susangweiner)

It's not exercise alone that will improve overall health/result in weight loss, it's the **combo of exercise, healthy food choices, improved mental health,** and, for many, medications that are important (@JasGonzalvo)

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Motivational Techniques

Yoga is for the body & soul. It also uses your own body weight for exercise. #yoga (@ lorenadrago)

Put **before and after pictures up** on refrigerator, on mirror or elsewhere. Motivation reminders! (@HopeWarshaw)

Love teaching **"checking in pairs."** Check pre and post exercise to collect the real time data of how your readings trend w exercise. (@diabetesevryday)

Enlist your spouse to exercise with you. Good for a relationship (@diabetesevryday)

Some people, esp competitive types of people, like **counting things like steps** with an app, device or pedometers. For some it's motivating to achieve set goals. (@HopeWarshaw)

Using **fitness trackers** can help people see how physical activity accumulated throughout the day. Set activity goals and reach them. (@CharAHayes)

Use the **decisional balance technique** from Motivational Interviewing: write down advantages and disadvantages of exercising/being active and then discuss. (@JaneKDickinson)

Create a music playlist for exercise. Exercise to your favorite tunes to keep you motivated. (@susangweiner)

Helping people feel they are instilling good habits in their kids or grandkids with things like **family walks** helps to keep people motivated. (@diabetesevryday)

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