

Conclusion to Hunter Study



- AEROBIC CAPACITY
 - All groups significantly increased their aerobic capacity
 - No statistical difference between 1-1, 2-2 and 3-3
- BODY COMPOSITION
 - All groups lost (approx. 3 lbs), reduced body fat (.5-2%), gained muscle (.4-.7kg)
 - No statistical difference between 1-1. 2-2 and 3-3



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More is NOT better!



- MUSCULAR STRENGTH
- Total Daily Energy Expenditure (TEE),
- Non-Exercise Activity Thermogenesis (NEAT) &
- Activity-Related Energy Expenditure (AEE)
- 2-2 improved significantly in all the above!
- 1-1 & 3-3 did not and <u>3-3 even reduced NEAT</u>
- FEELINGS OF FATIGUE/DEPRESSION
 - No significant difference
 - 3-3 Complained that the 6-day week was excessive, suggesting failed long-term adherence to this protocol



Osteoarthritis



- The most common form of arthritis
- · Degenerative joint disease characterized by the breakdown of cartilage and its underlying bones
- Leads to joint pain and stiffness
- Before 45 more men
- After 45 more women
- 34% (12.4 million) individuals 65+
- · Greatest cause being overweight (25%)



MIRIAM NELSON STUDY



- USDA Human Nutrition Resource Center on Aging at Tufts University
- JAMA Journal of American Medical Association





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PROTOCOL



- 10 women over 40
- Full year study
- Overweight
- · Individualized customized food plans
- 50% performed strength training twice a week
- · Other followed prescribed diet



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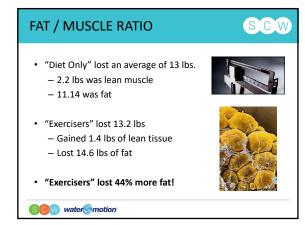
MIRIAM NELSON STUDY CONCLUSION C. W.



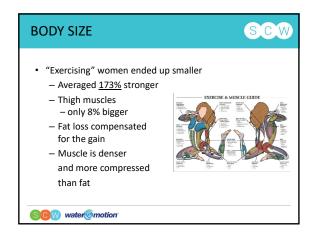
- Exercising showed great improvements in:
 - Fat loss
 - Muscle Increase
 - Body Size
 - Bone Density
 - Balance
 - Mood - Sleep
 - Pain Management
 - Cardiac capacity
 - Disease managment

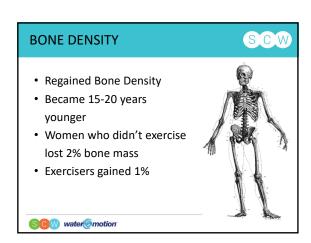


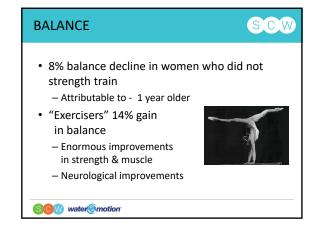
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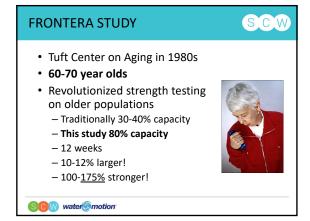




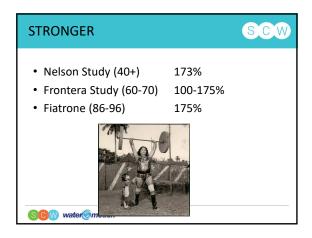


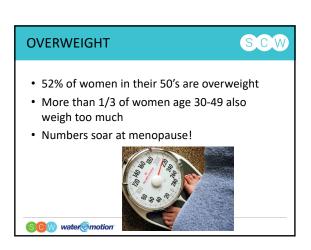


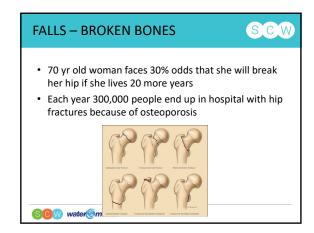


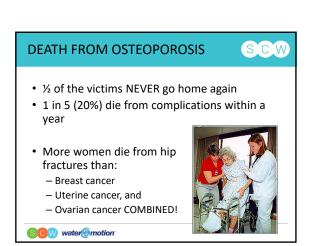


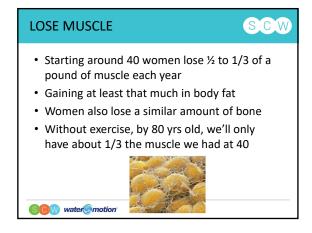




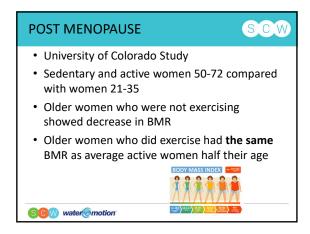




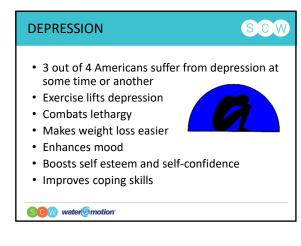


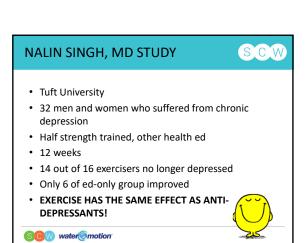


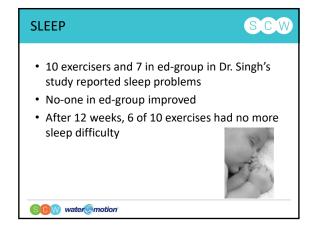








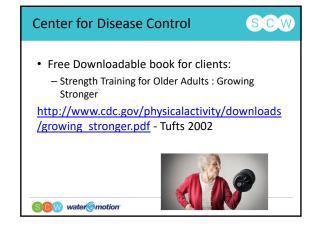














ACSM Guide for Senior Exercise



- · Frequency 2-4 times per week of strength training (48 hrs between training sessions)
- · Avoid lengthy training sessions risk of extreme fatigue (20-40 min . 30 min average)
- Multi-joint exercises recommended (bench press, leg press - not bicep curls
- Recommend machines vs free weights because of skill levels (can progress)
 - Skill issues and safety factors







6 Areas to Focus on



- Back lattissimus dorsi, erector muscles
- · Chest pectoral
- Shoulders deltoid, rotator cuff, scapular stabilizers & trapezius
- Arms biceps, triceps & forearms
- Abdomen rectus abdominus, oblique, intercostals
- Legs hip (gluteal) thigh (quads) hamstring



Protocols



- 1-2 exercises per muscle group is adequate
- Multi-joint exercises employ more than 1 muscle
- · Perform multi-joint exercises before uni-joint exercises
- · Larger muscle groups worked before smaller
- Perform 1-3 sets (2 recommended to avoid excess fatigue + 2-3 min rest between



Intensity



- Amount of weight
- No more than 80% up to 85% no max testing
- 65-75% Training adequate in older adults
- As intensity increases, repetitions decline
- 60% capacity = 16-20 Repetitions - 65% = 14-15 reps
- 70% = 12-13 reps
- 75% = 10-11 reps
- 80%= 8-9 reps
- 85% = 6-7 reps



https://www.acsm.org/docs/current-



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Tubing Exercises



- Multi-Joint
- · Low risk of over-doing
- Creativity
- · Risk of improper form
- Portability









