# **Be active** your way

### Physical Activity Guidelines for Older Adults.

When beginning any form of exercise, it's important to know how much physical activity is needed to stay healthy. Older adults can benefit from regular physical activity, as it is one of the most important things that you can do to help prevent many of the health problems resulting from age and lack of activity.

### **Did you know?**

Older adults who are 65 years or older, and who are generally fit, can improve their health by participating in some aerobic and muscle-strengthening exercise each week. This is also true for older adults who have a chronic condition with limited activity. Staying active will maintain or improve your health, balance and coordination. Strength and balance exercises also help to lessen your risk of falling.

### **Aerobic Activities**

Aerobic activities vary by fitness level. It can range from moderate to vigorous intensity. To get the most benefit from aerobic activity, older adults need:

- At least 150 minutes (2 hours and 30 minutes) to 300 minutes (5 hours) a week of moderate intensity, or
- 75 minutes (1 hour and 15 minutes) to 150 minutes. (2 hours and 30 minutes) a week of vigorous intensity
- A mix of both moderate and vigorous intensity

It is recommended that you do some form of aerobic activity for at least 10 minutes at a time, spread throughout the week.

### Some examples of aerobic activity include:

- Walking
- Aerobic exercise classes
- Water aerobics
- Dancing
- Swimming
- Jogging
- Tennis
- Golf (without a cart)
- Gardening raking and pushing a lawnmower
- Bicycle riding either a stationary bike or on a designated bike path



## What is the difference between moderate intensity and vigorous intensity?

**Moderate Intensity** requires a medium level of effort. On a scale of 0 – 10 where sitting is 0, a moderate intensity is at a 5 or 6. You will notice an increase in your breathing and heart rate.

**Vigorous Intensity** requires a higher level of effort. On a scale of 0 – 10 where sitting is 0, a vigorous intensity is at a 7 or 8. You will notice a larger increase in your breathing and heart rate.

### **Muscle-Strengthening Activities**

Muscle-strengthening exercises work all major muscle groups – the legs, hips, back, abdomen, chest, shoulders, and arms. For older adults to receive the most benefit from musclestrengthening, you will need:

- 2 or more days a week of different activities
- Exercises for each muscle group repeated 8 to 12 times per set
- Increased weights or extra sets as exercises become easier

### Some examples of muscle-strengthening activity include:

- Calisthenics exercises that provide weight resistance
- Gardening that allows
  some lifting and carrying
- Yoga

- Exercises that use bands, weight machines, and hand-held weights
- Carrying groceries
- Tai Chi

### Exercise helps to lower your risk of:

- Coronary heart disease
- High blood pressure
- Metabolic syndrome
- High cholesterol or triglycerides
- **Proven Health Benefits**

- Type 2 diabetes
- Breast cancer
- Colon cancer
- Stroke

There is strong evidence that aerobic and musclestrengthening activities help to improve your health and fitness, and reduce your risk of developing heart, lung, and other cardiovascular diseases.

Lakeside

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### Improving brain function

Developing healthy habits like doing aerobics and muscle-strengthening exercises help to maintain your health today and for years to come.

**Additional benefits** 

fitness and muscular

Improved cardiorespiratory

Weight loss when combined

with reduced calorie diet

Preventing weight gain

Preventing falls

 Reducing signs of depression

include:

strength

For more information about recommended exercises for older adults, speak with your doctor or healthcare team.

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