A Newsletter from WOMEN'S HEALTH & SUPPORT SERVICES Fall 200

THERAPEUTIC EXERCISE • NUTRITION COUNSELING • FITNESS TRAINING • WELLNESS COACHING

# Hello from Jody...

The majority of clients who initially come to see me are interested in weight reduction. It's not surprising considering the tremendous cultural influence to have the perfect body. Thankfully, it appears that we are moving slightly away from the ideal of "thinness" and a tiny bit closer to "fitness." We still, however, have a long road ahead to fully shift to a more healthy philosophy.

This issue feature article is intended to provide a different set of reasons for initiating an exercise training program. The Adaptations article outlines the many clinical benefits of aerobic exercise training with the intention of steering you away from the singular motivator of weight loss and in the direction of heart health.

If you are already exercising regularly, use this information to remind yourself of *all* of the benefits you are receiving from your exercise. If you have not started exercising or haven't yet maximized your exercise routine, please call me to get your exercise prescription underway.

Here's to your heart!

Healthy Regards,

Jody

# Adaptations to Regular Aerobic Exercise

Physical inactivity is a major contributing risk factor for heart disease and stroke. It is equivalent in risk degree to elevated blood cholesterol, cigarette smoking and hypertension. The good news is physical inactivity is modifiable.

# What we need to do to benefit and reduce the risk

Any increase in daily physical activity is helpful, but a structured planned exercise training program is most favorable. To improve cardiorespiratory fitness among healthy adults, the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) recommends 20-60 minutes of aerobic exercise (using the large muscle groups of the body), 3-5 days of the week, at an intensity level significant enough to elicit improvements. For weight loss, ACSM recommends physical activity and/or exercise energy expenditure in excess of 2000 kcal (kilocalories of energy) per week. To reverse the negative effects of cardiovascular disease, 1500-2200 kcals per week should be expended engaging in exercise. It is very important to choose a mode of exercise which has minimal risk of musculoskeletal

injury, provides an overload stimulus, is progressive in nature, and is enjoyable.

#### Responses to training

The benefits of regular physical activity/ exercise training adaptations include improvements in cardiovascular and respiratory function, reduction in coronary artery disease risk factors, and decreased morbidity and mortality. These include:

- increased maximal oxygen uptake (VO2) – the ability of the body to transport and use oxygen
- reduced resting heart rate
- reduced resting systolic/diastolic blood pressures
- increased high density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol
- decreased triglycerides

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## CHANGE YOUR MIND, CHANGE YOUR BODY

Emotional Wellness and Weight Loss

Group now forming for the Fall 2007 Session 12 week workshop September 24th - December 17th

## Stop the diet cycle and learn to lose weight the healthy way once and for good!

- Identify stressors and triggers of emotional eating
- Reduce draining lifestyle habits and develop helpful coping strategies
- Discover ways to improve self-esteem and self acceptance
- Explore strategies for long-term behavior change and permanent weight loss
- Learn healthy eating habits and proper nutrition guidelines

For more information or to register please call Jody Miller at 301-299-6586.

## WOMEN'S HEALTH & SUPPORT SERVICES

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7810 Heatherton Lane • Potomac, Maryland 20854 301-299-6586

### Schedule

## One-on-one consultation or fitness training appointments:

Monday
Tuesday
8:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
8:30 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
Thursday
8:30 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
Friday
8:30 a.m.-3:00 p.m.

#### Women's Stretch Level I - Stretch & Relaxation

(Fridays 10:35-11:25 a.m.)

14 week Fall session begins on September 7th

#### Women's Stretch Level II - Stretch & Strengthen

(Fridays 9:35-10:25 a.m.)

14 week Fall session begins on September 7th

#### **Change Your Mind, Change Your Body:**

Emotional Wellness and Weight Loss Program Mondays 6:00-7:30 p.m. Fall session begins September 24 (12 week session September 24-December 17)

To register for a class or schedule an appointment, call Jody Miller at 201-299-6586.

To schedule your Fitness Evaluation or to refer a patient, please call Jody or to refer a patient, please.

WHSS offers a comprehensive Fitness. evaluation to assess cardiorespiratory fitness. The test results are used to document baseline aerobic fitness, establish fitness and and health goals, document change, and monitor progress. Test results are extremely monitor progress. Test results are extremely monitor progress.



training program is an excellent strategy in reversing the risks associated with a sedentary lifestyle! Reducing risk factors for heart disease and other conditions is imperative to our longevity and quality of life. Becoming more physically active and initiating an aerobic exercise

based on cost, time, and accuracy. Maximal tests are generally used in the research setting while submaximal and field tests are finness settings. The submax test is not designed to diagnose cardiovascular disease like a clinical stress test but rather assess baseline measures of cardiorespiratory fitness and help to establish the goals of an aerobic conditioning program.

Aerobic capacity and other markers of cardiorespiratory fitness can be measured by a qualified exercise professional. Several different tests can be used including a maximal graded exercise test, a submaximal graded exercise test, and field tests. Each bave their advantages and disadvantages

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Other possible benefits are decreased anxiety and depression, enhanced physical function and independent living among older adults, enhanced feelings of well being, and enhanced work performance.

• lower incidence rates for cardiovascular diseases, stroke, type 2 diabetes, osteoporotic fractures, cancer of the colon and breast, and gallbladder disease

disease

- and aggregation (clotting)

   lower death rates from coronary artery
  - accumulation of lactate in the blood reduced blood platelet adhesiveness
  - use of oxygen by muscle tissue increased exercise threshold for the
  - glucose tolerance

     increased capillary density in skeletal

    muscle improving the extraction and
  - abdominal far

    reduced insulin needs and improved
    - reduced total body fat and intra-

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