Physical Activity and Kidney Disease

- Sedentary Behaviour
- Benefits of Exercise-Research Findings
- Basic Principles of Exercise
- How to get Started

Activity Levels

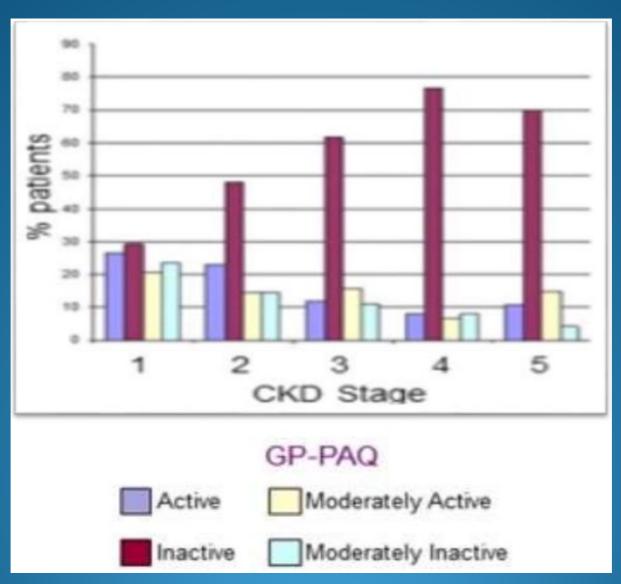
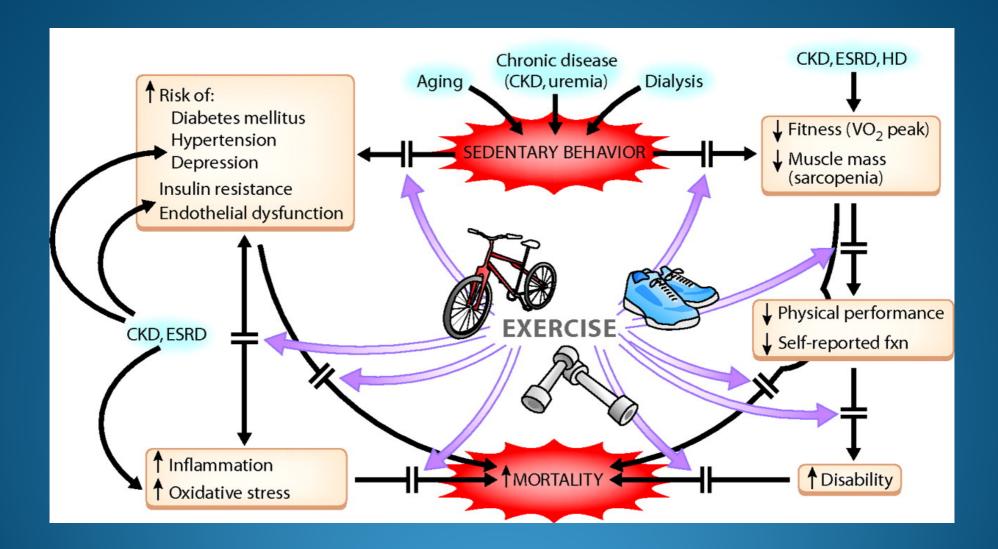




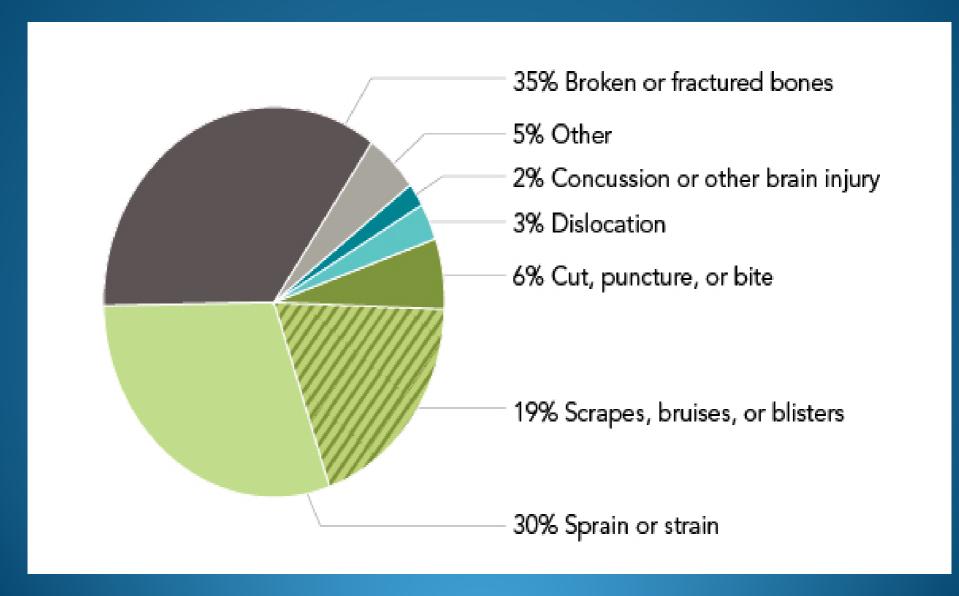
Diagram of potential adverse effects of sedentary behavior and chronic kidney disease and potential beneficial effects of exercise interventions.



Kirsten L. Johansen JASN 2007;18:1845-1854

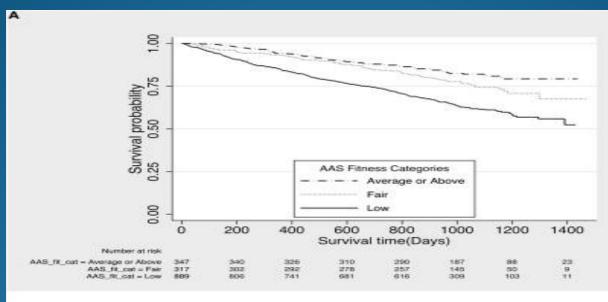


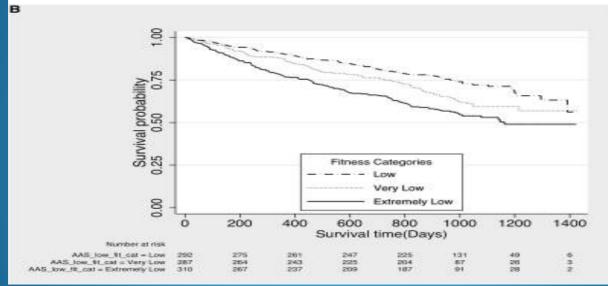
Falls related injuries, age 65 plus



Inactivity and Mortality

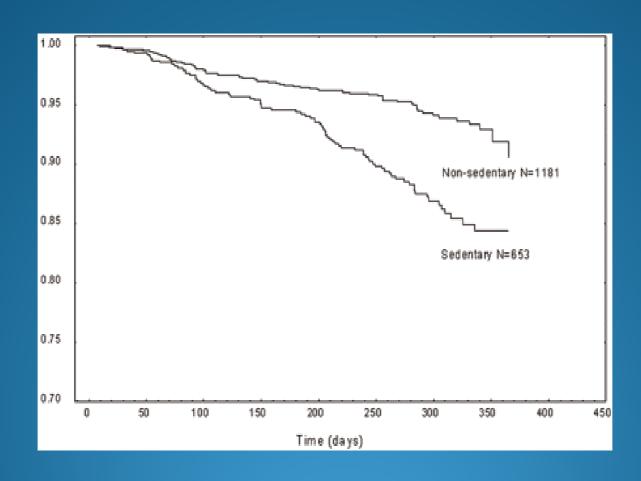
Johansen et al 2013





Sedentary vs Non-sedentary

Johansen 2007



Benefits of Exercise

Better health

Improved quality of life Improved fitness

Better posture Better balance

Stronger heart Fight off illnesses better

Weight control

Stronger muscles Stronger bones

PHYSICAL

SOCIAL

Social integration

Meet new people **Build social skills**

Strengthen relationships

Enjoy others' company

Increase family time

Build new friendships

Reduce depression Reduce anxiety

Reduce and prevent stress

Sleep better

Increase cognitive functioning

Increase mental alertness

Feeling more energetic

Relaxation

MENTAL

EMOTIONAL

Increase feelings of happiness Positive mood & affect

Increase feeling of self-worth

Better self-esteem

Better self-confidence

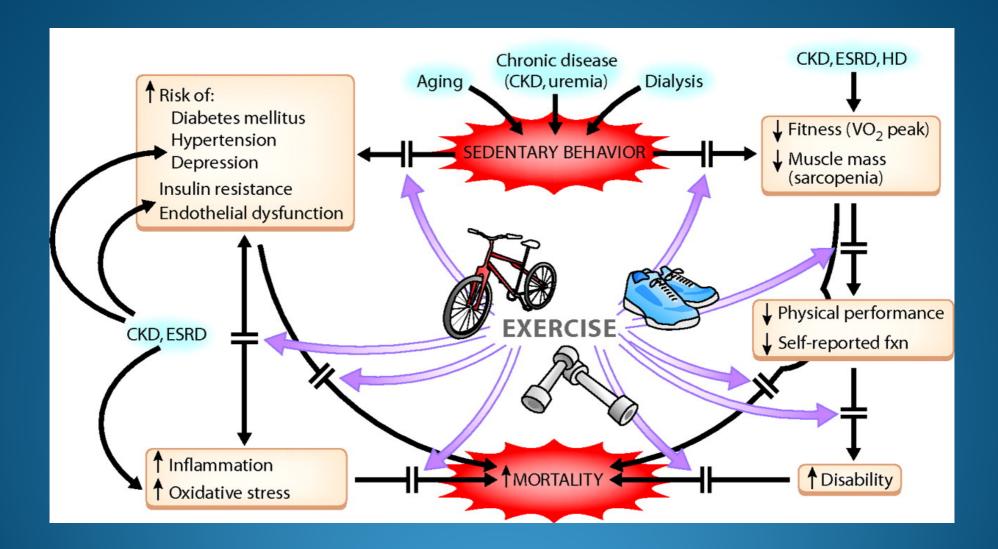
Increase feelings of success

Lower sadness

Lower tension Lower anger



Diagram of potential adverse effects of sedentary behavior and chronic kidney disease and potential beneficial effects of exercise interventions.



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Definitions

- Physical Activity any movement of your body
- Exercise -planned, structured, repetitive
- Aerobic Exercise –endurance training
- Strengthening Exercise-resistance training

Studies-Not on Dialysis

- SLOWER DECLINE IN KIDNEY FUNCTION
- DECREASED BLOOD PRESSURE
- INCREASED V02 MAX
- INCREASED EXERCISE TOLERANCE
- INCREASED STRENGTH

Studies -DIALYSIS

- INCREASED FUNCTIONAL STATUS
- -6 minute walk test
- -sit to stand test
- INCREASED QUALITY OF LIFE
- INCREASED COGNITIVE FUNCTION
- INCREASED QUALITY OF SOCIAL INTERACTIONS
- INCREASED AEROBIC CAPACITY
- INCREASED MUSCLE MASS

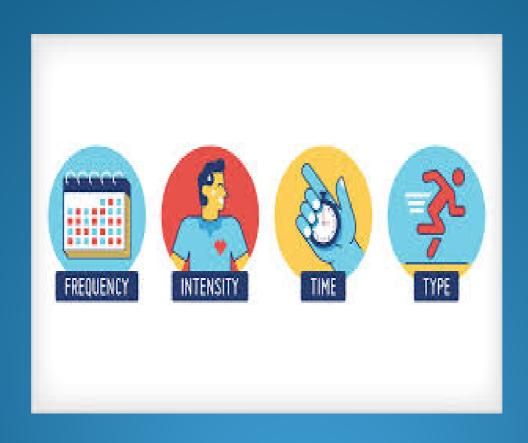
Studies-INTRADIALYTIC

- INCREASED STRENGTH
- INCREASED CARDIAC FUNCTION
- DECREASED BLOOD PRESSURE
- INCREASED GLYCEMIC CONTROL
- INCREASED HEMODIALYSIS EFFICIENCY
- INCREASED QUALITY OF LIFE
- DECREASED ANXIETY
- DECREASED RESTLESS LEG
- DECREASED BLOOD PRESSURE INSTABILITY

Studies-TRANSPLANT

- INCREASED EXERCISE CAPACITY
- INCREASED QUALITY OF LIFE
- DECREASED BMI
- IMPROVED ARTERIAL STIFFNESS
- IMPROVED MUSCLE MASS

Exercise Principles How do we get started?

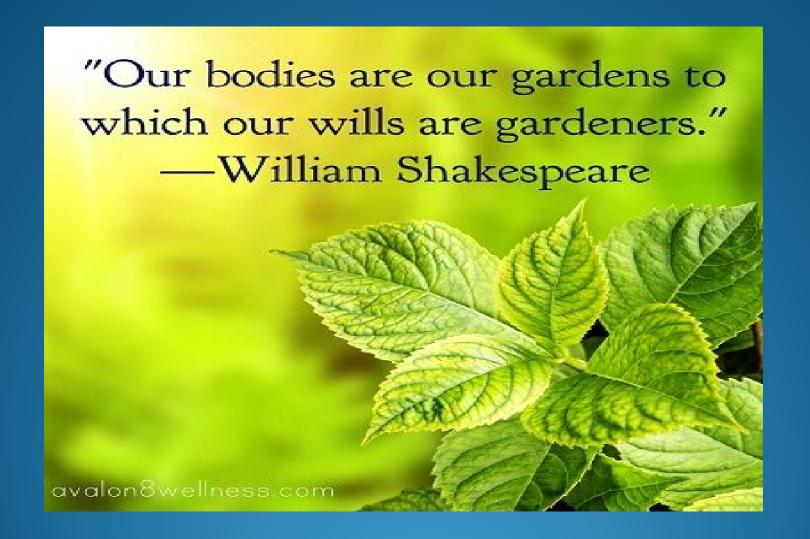


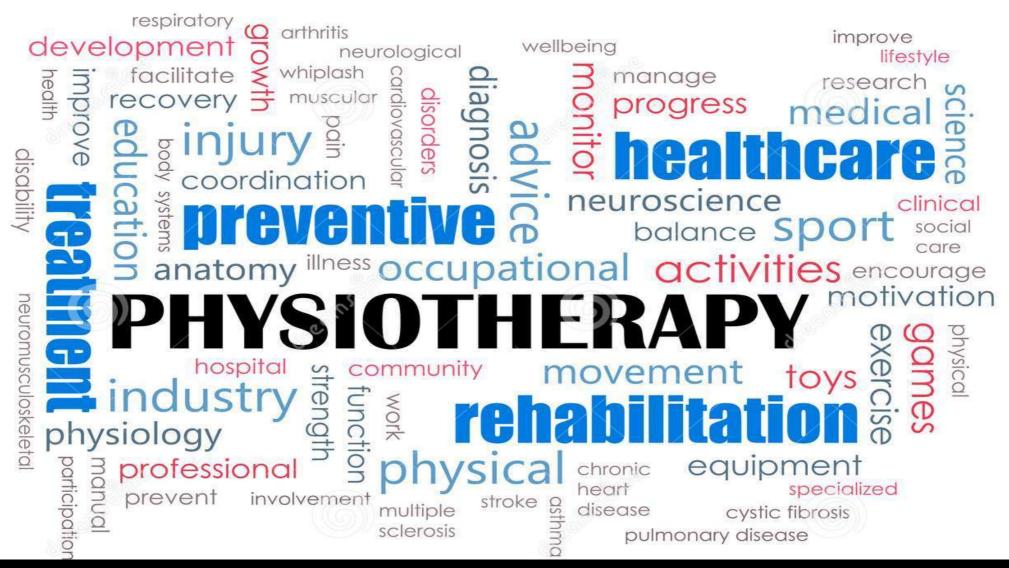
RPE SCALE	RATE OF PRECEIVED EXERTION
10 /	MAX EFFORT ACTIVITY Feels almost impossible to keep going. Completely out of breath, unable to talk. Cannot maintain for more than a very short time
9 /	VERY HARD ACTIVITY Very difficult to maintain exercise intensity. Can barely breathe and speak only a few words
<i>7-8</i> /	VIGOROUS ACTIVITY Borderline uncomfortable. Short of breath, can speak a sentence
4-6 /	MODERATE ACTIVITY Breathing heavily, can hold a short conversation. Still somewhat comfortable, but becoming noticeably more challenging
2-3 /	LIGHT ACTIVITY Feels like you can maintain for hours. Easy to breathe and carry a conversation
1 /	VERY LIGHT ACTIVITY Hardly any exertion, but more than sleeping, watching TV, etc

Contraindications and Precautions









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