

UK physical activity guidelines: Draft review and recommendations for Sedentary Behaviour (5yrs-older adults)

Professor Ashley Cooper (WG Chair)

Thomas Yates, Stuart Biddle, Sebastien Chastin, Stacy Clemes, Sally Fenton, Claire Fitzsimons, Richard Pulsford

Current CMO 2011 Recommendations

Novelty in 2011: new guidelines on sedentary behaviour

All children and young people (5-18yrs)/adults (19-64yrs)/older adults (65+yrs) should minimise the amount of time spent being sedentary (sitting) for extended periods

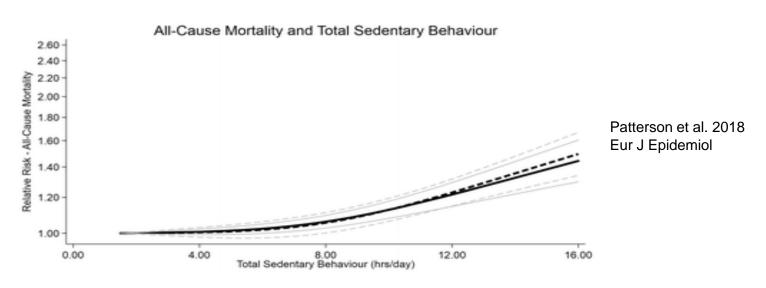
Does the scientific evidence continue to support the current Sedentary Behaviour Guidelines?

- In all age groups there is an increasing evidence base
 - particularly regarding associations between sedentary behaviour and cancer
 - increasing number using accelerometry, exploring the influence of aspects of daily living over 24 hours, describing dose-response relationships
- Limitations include
 - control of confounders, predominance of self-report, generalisability
- Overall, observational data do not support any significant changes to existing guidance

Expert Working Group Working Paper – Sedentary Behaviour

What were the key issues for the EWG consideration?

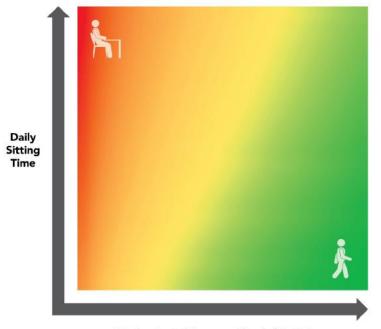
- Is there a volume of sedentary time over which risk is increased?
 - Meta-analyses demonstrate a dose-response relationship but thresholds cannot be unequivocally recommended



Expert Working Group Working Paper – Sedentary Behaviour

What were the key issues for the EWG consideration?

- Is sedentary behaviour an independent risk factor?
 - Both increasing physical activity and reducing sedentary time are important



(PAG Scientific advisory committee report 2018)

Moderate-to-Vigorous Physical Activity

Risk of all-cause mortality decreases as one moves from red to green.

What were the key issues for the EWG consideration?

- Can we quantify the frequency/duration/intensity of interruptions in sedentary time for health benefit?
 - Epidemiological evidence is inconsistent; very limited evidence of long term health benefit
 - Breaking sedentary behaviour at least twice per hour is supported by experimental evidence; but no evidence for long term outcomes

Draft Recommendations for CMOs Sedentary Behaviour guidelines

 "....minimise the amount of time spent being sedentary (sitting) for extended periods, for example try not to sit for more than half an hour without getting up and moving around."

Suggested revision after first SCM

 "....minimise the amount of time spent being sedentary (sitting) for extended periods; try to get up and move around as frequently as possible"