

[IMAGE]

Age Is Just a Number

By Drs. Ronald Klatz and Robert Goldman

You lose about half of your muscle mass between the ages of 30 and 80. This natural consequence of aging reduces strength, slows metabolism, degrades key body functions such as cardiovascular performance and bone health, and can compromise longevity. What can you do about it - whether you're 30 or 80 - to make sure you're as healthy as possible for as long as possible? *Stay active.*

Not only can physical activity make the difference between becoming decrepit or staying fit and vital, it has now been identified as a major factor contributing directly to how long we can live. For example, Jeremy M. Jacobs, from Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School (Jerusalem, Israel), and colleagues examined the effects of continuing, increasing or decreasing physical activity on levels on survival, function and health status among the very old.

Old man & bike - Copyright © Stock Photo / Register Mark In their study involving 1,861 men and women, 70 to 88 years of age, and lasting for 18 years, the researchers found that elderly men and women who are physically active (four or more hours of physical activity per day) increase their chances of living longer and maintaining functional independence compared to their sedentary peers (less than four hours of physical activity daily). Among active 70-year-olds, the team found that only 15 percent died over the next eight years (pretty good, considering their age), compared to 27 percent of sedentary 70-year-olds. The differences were progressively more pronounced the older people got: Eight-year mortality was 26 percent for active 78-year-olds and 41 percent for sedentary peers; and among 85-year-olds, three-year mortality was roughly 7 percent for active individuals as compared to 24 percent for sedentary counterparts.

Not convinced yet? After all, four hours of physical activity daily may sound like quite a challenge. Well, here are a few other studies that suggest staying consistently active can contribute to a longer, better, healthier life.

Don't Lose Your Intensity

Old man sky diving - Copyright © Stock Photo / Register Mark Another study suggests sedentary elderly men are at a markedly increased risk of dying compared to men who engage in regular physical activity.

Peter Kokkinos, from the Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Washington, D.C., and colleagues studied 3,041 male veterans (ages 70 to 92), tracking all-cause mortality (death) for more than 20 years. At the start of the study, participants completed a treadmill exercise test, after which each subject was categorized into one of four fitness categories based on peak metabolic equivalent (MET) achieved. (MET is essentially a quantification of the intensity and energy expenditure of physical activities; the higher the MET, the more intense the exercise. If you have a higher peak MET, it generally means you're capable of performing more intense physical activity than someone with a lower peak MET.)

With 1,251 deaths from all causes reported during the 20-year study period, the researchers adjusted for death caused by age, body mass index, cardiovascular disease risk factors, and medications, and still found that exercise capacity was a strong predictor of risk of death. For every 100 men who died in the very low fitness group, 74 died in the next (more active) group, 54 in the moderately fit group and only 46 in the high fitness group.

And here's a motivating statistic: Put in other terms, the team determined that for every 2 minutes of exercise completed, mortality rate dropped by 10 percent. "The overall message is that although aging and death are inevitable, the rate for both can be modulated by simply maintaining a physically active lifestyle at any age," said Dr. Kokkinos. Good advice whether you're 80, 20 or any age in between.

No Time to Get Weak

Typically, strength weakens with age, which can lead to disability and increased risk of falls. Chiung-ju Liu of Indiana University and colleagues studied data from 121 research trials involving a total of 6,700 older men and women. Overall, the team found that progressive resistance training reduced weakness and improved the ability to perform both basic and more complex tasks of daily living. In addition, osteoarthritis patients who engaged in progressive resistance training reported a reduction in pain. Wrote the researchers: "Older adults seem to benefit from this type of exercise even at the age of 80, and even with some type of health condition."

Boost Bone Health

Osteoporosis is characterized by low bone mass, which increases the risk of fractures. As we age, a fracture, particularly a hip fracture, can be devastating, limiting mobility and your ability to function. Isabelle Dionne, from the University of Sherbrooke (Canada) and colleagues studied 34 postmenopausal women,

average age 66.1 years, with an average body mass index (BMI) of nearly 26, assigning them to one of four groups for a period of six months: no exercise and no antioxidant supplement; no exercise and antioxidant supplement (600 mg vitamin E and 1,000 mg vitamin C daily); exercise (resistance training) and no antioxidant; and exercise plus antioxidant. In women who did no exercise and took no antioxidant supplement, a significant loss of bone in the hip and spine was recorded during the study period, while in the exercise and antioxidant supplement group, the researchers found the best bone mass retention over the study period.

A Little Goes a Long Way

Another study suggests people who stay even moderately fit as they age may live longer than those who are out of shape. A study by Sandra Mandic, from the University of Otago (New Zealand), and colleagues studied 4,384 middle-aged and older adults (whose fitness levels were assessed via exercise treadmill tests between 1986 and 2006), and then tracked them for nine years. When the researchers separated the participants into five groups based on fitness levels, they found that one-quarter of the least-fit men and women had died during the study period, compared to only 13 percent of those who were slightly more in shape. Among adults in the most-fit group, only 6 percent died during the follow-up period.

Overall, the five groups showed little difference in their reported exercise habits during their adult lives, but there were marked differences in physical activity levels in *recent* years. The team urges that "Since it is recent physical activity that offers protection, it is important to maintain regular physical activity through life."

Don't Stress Out

Grandpa & little girl - Copyright â Stock Photo / Register Mark By the way, research suggests psychological stress leads to weight gain, which certainly won't help you stay active or healthy as you age. A study conducted by Jason Block, from Harvard Medical School, and colleagues. The study tracked 1,355 men and women, ages 25 to 74, from 1995 to 2004. For women, who generally experience higher levels of baseline psychosocial stress in several areas, waistlines were affected by job-related demands, perceived constraints in life, strain in family relations, and difficulties paying bills. For men, lack of decision authority at work and difficulty in learning new skills were associated with greater weight gain. The researchers suggest that the connection between increased stress and weight gain may be hormonal, perhaps due to elevated levels of cortisol (the stress hormone) or the interplay between glucocorticoids with ghrelin and leptin, two hormones

that factor into appetite.

It's been estimated that as few as one-third of Americans age 50 and older get *any* regular exercise, even though from a longevity standpoint, it's absolutely crucial to participate in consistent physical activity - as these and countless other research studies show. So, what are you doing to stay active? Talk to your doctor about the many benefits of consistent physical activity and work together to design an exercise program that works for you and of course, takes into account any pre-existing health conditions that may limit the type or intensity of exercise you can tolerate.

Ronald Klatz, MD, is the president of the American Academy of Anti-Aging (www.worldhealth.net), a nonprofit organization dedicated to the prevention, detection and treatment of aging-related disease.

Robert Goldman, MD, is the chairman of the American Academy of Anti-Aging (www.worldhealth.net), a nonprofit organization dedicated to the prevention, detection and treatment of aging-related disease.

Page printed from:

http://www.toyourhealth.com/mpacms/tyh/article.php?id=1249&pagenumber=2&no_paginate=true&no_b=true