

Study links declining fitness, sleep complaints

October 7 2014, by Molly Berg



Rod Dishman, a professor of exercise science in UGA's College of Education, stands in the strength and conditioning room of the Ramsey Student Center.

A new study from the University of Georgia finds a link between a person's fitness level—specifically cardiorespiratory fitness—and sleeping ability.

Led by Rodney Dishman, a professor of [kinesiology](#) in the College of Education, the study featured in the journal *Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise* analyzed data collected over 35 years.

As people age, they risk losing their cardiorespiratory fitness, he said. The longer [adults](#) can walk or run on a [treadmill](#) as speed and grade increases, the greater their cardiorespiratory fitness is.

"When participants lost a minute on their treadmill time, they

experienced a greater risk of sleeping problems," Dishman said. "Our findings give an incentive for adults to maintain fitness and continue exercising."

The data, from the Aerobics Center Longitudinal Study, followed a group of over 8,000 men and women from 1971 to 2006. Their cardiorespiratory fitness was measured over four clinic visits, each separated by an average of two years.

"This kind of study is novel," Dishman said. "In the past, studies mostly used self-report as a means of researching physical activity or measured fitness just once. However, this study closely examines the fitness changes in men and women over a long period of time using an objective measure of cardiorespiratory fitness."

Administered at the Cooper Clinic in Dallas, Texas, participants were initially given medical examinations and maximal graded treadmill [exercise](#) tests. The men and women, between the ages of 20 and 85, did not complain about sleeping problems during their first visit.

Over time, a significant number of participants lost their cardiorespiratory fitness. By their second or third visits, they were no longer able to exercise like they could during their first visit. Their treadmill endurance decreased during the follow-up exercise tests.

During a check up with their physicians, participants were asked a series of questions about their health. One of the included questions was whether they had difficulty sleeping and if it was a current problem.

The data showed that for each minute decrease in treadmill endurance between the ages of 51 and 56, sleep complaints increased 1.7 percent for men and 1.3 percent for women. Per minute of treadmill decline, the odds were around 8 percent higher for sleep complaints at the second or

third visit.

Depending on an adult's age, maintaining fitness may be difficult. Around age 45, adults will start losing fitness if they aren't exercising regularly.

"Fitness is much harder to sustain if you don't exercise consistently," Dishman said.

Dishman cites the Federal Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans for those looking to watch their cardiorespiratory [fitness](#).

"It says that adults should get 150 minutes of moderate [physical activity](#) or 75 minutes of vigorous activity per week," he said. "Examples include brisk walking for moderate activity and jogging, biking and swimming for vigorous activity."

If adults adhere to the standard guidelines of exercise, they'll likely maintain [cardiorespiratory fitness](#) through middle age.

"Staying active won't cure sleep complaints, but it will reduce the odds of them," Dishman said. "The more active you stay, the better off you'll be."

More information: "Decline in Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Odds of Incident Sleep Complaints." *Med Sci Sports Exerc.* 2014 Sep 9. [Epub ahead of print]. www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25207930

Provided by University of Georgia

Citation: Study links declining fitness, sleep complaints (2014, October 7) retrieved 18 April

2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2014-10-links-declining-complaints.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.