

# Pokemon Go could ease Type 2 diabetes burden

July 25 2016

---

Leading diabetes researchers believe smartphone craze Pokémon Go could be an "innovative solution" to rising obesity levels and chronic disease.

Millions of people around the world have started to play Pokémon Go, a virtual reality treasure hunt where players must walk to places within the real world and catch, train and battle monsters which appear on their mobile phone screens.

Dr Tom Yates, a Reader in Physical Activity, Sedentary Behaviour and Health at the University of Leicester based at the Leicester Diabetes Centre, said: "Recent figures suggest five million people in England are at high risk of developing Type 2 [diabetes](#), which is largely associated with physical inactivity obesity.

"If there is something out there which is getting people off the sofa and pounding the streets then this game could be an [innovative solution](#) for rising obesity levels.

"Walking is hugely underrated yet it is man's best and the cheapest form of exercise. It's an easy and accessible way to get active and help maintain a healthy body."

The app was first launched in the US, Australia and New Zealand and has now been released in the UK, Canada and Japan, among other countries. It already boasts more active users than dating app Tinder and

has overtaken social networking site Twitter in daily use.

Obesity is the most potent risk factor for Type 2 diabetes as it accounts for 80–85 per cent of the overall risk of developing the condition.

The Department of Health recommends that adults should aim to be active every day.

It recommends that over a week, activity should add up to at least 150 minutes (2.5 hours) of moderate exercise in bouts of 10 minutes or more.

Tom Booth, aged 45 from Market Harborough, has become a regular Pokémon Go user, despite suffering from acute social anxiety which has left him rarely able to leave his home.

He said: "I originally thought it was just for kids, but I downloaded it to see what all the fuss was about and for the first time in years I've left the house and walked miles just by following what's going on in the game.

"When I get home, I'm exhausted but it's actually been great getting out and about and exercising without even realizing that I'm doing it."

Last year the findings of a study, which was carried out at the Leicester Diabetes Centre, demonstrated the importance of incorporating breaks in prolonged sitting into otherwise sedentary lifestyles.

The research, which was led by University of Leicester researchers working for the NIHR Leicester-Loughborough Diet, Lifestyle and Physical Activity Biomedical Research Unit (BRU), showed that women could prevent developing Type 2 diabetes by regularly standing up or walking.

Published in *Diabetes Care*, the journal of the American Diabetes Association, the research suggested that breaking up prolonged periods of sitting regularly with five minutes bouts of light movement every 30 minutes significantly reduces blood sugar and insulin levels.

The Leicester Diabetes Centre is an international centre of excellence in diabetes research, education and innovation led by Professor Melanie Davies and Professor Kamlesh Khunti.

Hosted at Leicester General Hospital, the centre is a partnership between the University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust and the University of Leicester

BRUs are focused on translational clinical research, taking new ideas from the laboratory bench to the patient's bedside to improve health.

The Leicester and the Leicester-Loughborough BRU is a national centre of excellence in diet, lifestyle and [physical activity](#). It harnesses the power of experimental science to explore and develop ways to help prevent and treat chronic disease.

Provided by University of Leicester

Citation: Pokemon Go could ease Type 2 diabetes burden (2016, July 25) retrieved 4 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2016-07-pokemon-ease-diabetes-burden.html>

<p>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.</p>
--