

High levels of workplace exercise linked to early death

May 14 2018



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Men with highly physical jobs appear to have a significantly higher risk of early death compared with men who have largely inactive jobs, suggests a study published in the *British Journal of Sports Medicine*.

Physical [activity](#) is generally considered to be an important preventive behaviour for non-communicable diseases while physical inactivity has been estimated to account for around 7% of the global [health](#) burden.

Accordingly, international guidelines encourage people to engage in up to 30 minutes of at least moderate intensity [physical activity](#) daily, but such guidelines do not distinguish between occupational, [leisure time](#) and transportation related activity.

Recent research has suggested that there is evidence of a physical activity paradox, with beneficial health outcomes associated with leisure [time](#) physical activity, but detrimental health outcomes for people engaging in high level occupational physical activity.

An international team of researchers led by Dr. Pieter Coenen from the VU University Medical Center in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, decided to carry out a systematic review of evidence regarding the association between occupational physical activity and all-cause mortality.

They searched existing studies that had assessed the association of occupational physical activity with all-cause mortality and identified 17 studies from which pooled data on 193,696 participants were used in a meta-analysis.

The various studies collectively covered the period from 1960 to 2010.

This analysis showed that men with high level occupational physical activity had an 18% higher risk of early death compared with men engaging in low level occupational physical activity. This was still the case even when levels of leisure time physical activity were taken into account.

No such association was observed among women. Indeed, the opposite

seemed to be the case for females.

The authors described the new study as the first to find evidence consistent with the physical activity paradox in this systematic review with meta-analysis of studies with a large number of participants.

The researchers concluded: "The results of this review indicate detrimental health consequences associated with high level occupational physical activity in men, even when adjusting for relevant factors (such as leisure time physical activity).

"This [evidence](#) indicates that physical activity guidelines should differentiate between occupational and [leisure](#) time physical activity."

More information: Do highly physically active workers die early? A systematic review with meta analysis of data from 193 696 participants, *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, [bjsm.bmj.com/lookup/doi/10.1136/bjsports-2017-098540](https://www.bjsm.bmj.com/lookup/doi/10.1136/bjsports-2017-098540)

Provided by British Medical Journal

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