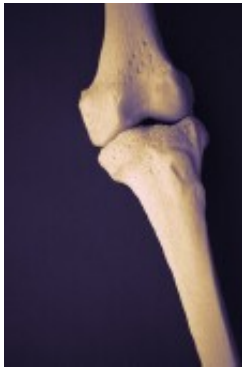


Favorable effect of exercise on BMD continues as women age

19 August 2015



for subjects decreasing bone, health, and fitness status—is consistently effective in favorably affecting BMD in (initially) early-postmenopausal osteopenic women without any leveling-off effect after 16 years of [exercise](#)," the authors write.

Calcium and vitamin D were provided for the study by Sanofi-Synthelabo GmbH, and elastic bands were supplied by THERABAND.

More information: [Abstract](#)
[Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

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(HealthDay)—For early-postmenopausal osteopenic women, exercise is consistently favorable for bone mineral density (BMD) over a prolonged period, according to a study published online Aug. 1 in the *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research*.

Wolfgang Kemmler, Ph.D., from the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg in Germany, and colleagues monitored BMD changes over a 16-year period of [supervised exercise](#) for 39 exercisers (EG) and 28 non-training controls (CG) who were initially early-postmenopausal osteopenic women with complete BMD datasets for baseline (1998) and four-, eight-, 12-, and 16-year follow-up. The initial exercise protocol focused on a high intensity strategy that addressed [bone strength](#), but then shifted toward a more comprehensive intervention.

The researchers observed a continuous increase in the lumbar spine (LS)-BMD differences between the EG and CG (2.4, 3.1, 3.9, and 4.5 percent at years four, eight, 12, and 16, respectively). Similar differences were seen for femoral neck (FN)-BMD (0.9, 1.9, 2.0, and 3.0 percent, respectively). For both LS and FN, significant differences were found in the final period ($P < 0.030$).

"We conclude that exercise—even when adapted

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