

The exercise effect and prediabetes

23 October 2019, by Len Canter



days. Strength training could be done on the two non-aerobic activity days as long as there is a [rest period](#) of at least 48 hours between sessions to give muscles time for recovery and growth.

More information: The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has more on [prediabetes](#) and how to prevent it from progressing.

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If you've been told that your blood glucose is higher than normal and that you have prediabetes, your doctor is likely to first suggest lifestyle steps to stop it from progressing to diabetes.

The steps that can have the most benefit are losing weight and improving your diet, which obviously go hand in hand.

But studies also show that different types of exercise can play an important part in diabetes prevention as well, especially if you're overweight.

Research done at the University of Michigan and published in the *Journal of Applied Physiology* found that, for overweight people, regular aerobic activity could interrupt the changes in metabolism that set the stage for diabetes.

As you're mapping out a fitness strategy with your doctor, talk about how to incorporate both types of exercise into your life. National guidelines are to get 150 minutes per week of aerobic activity, which could be 30 minutes on each of five days or, for beginners, three chunks of 10 minutes each on five

APA citation: The exercise effect and prediabetes (2019, October 23) retrieved 29 November 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-10-effect-prediabetes.html>

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