Changes in Physical Activity Among Participants of the *Traditions of the Heart*Intervention



Statement of Problem

- Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the leading cause of death among women in the United States
- Mortality rates are particularly high in women of low socio-economic status or from ethnic minority groups
- Lifestyle related risk factors such as physical inactivity and diet are important causes of CVD and are key targets for intervention projects

TOTH Intervention

- Intervention Components:
 - Physical Activity
 - Diet
 - Stress Management
 - Tobacco cessation
- Roughly 1/3 of the intervention devoted to imparting knowledge, skills, and self-efficacy related to low impact physical activity
- Intervention duration- 12 weekly 2 hour sessions

Physical Activity Components

- Strength exercise with therabands
- Stretching Tips
- Making a plan for physical activity
- Activity pyramid
- Chair exercises

- Becoming more active
- Checking your heart rate
- Safety tips for exercise
- Using your pedometer
- Beginning a walking program

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Activities

- Secondary Data Analysis of the TOTH dataset from 2000-2005
- Describe population characteristics
- Determine changes at pre and post intervention related to:
 - Level of physical activity
 - Perceived barriers to physical activity



Hypothesis

- There is a statistically significant increase in standard metabolic equivalent (MET) level from pre to post intervention in those participants who attended at least half (6 or more) intervention sessions
- Regardless of change in MET level, individual perceived barriers to physical activity will decrease

Study Sample Criteria

- Enrolled in TOTH study from 2000-2005
- Attended at least 1 intervention session
- Completed both pre and post intervention assessment
- Completed baseline clinical screening
- Completed baseline screening questionnaire



Study Population for Secondary Data Analysis

- Alaska Native or American Indian
- Female
- Eligible to receive services at the Alaska Native Medical Center
- Age 40-64 years
- Community of residence in the Anchorage Bowl
- Eligible to participate in the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program



Study Variables and Measures

- Baseline clinical assessment
- 'How Active Are You?' questionnaire
 - Frequency and duration assessment
 - 31 questions
 - Algorithm yielding weekly energy expenditure and time spent in moderate activity
- 'What Makes It Hard To Keep Active' questionnaire
 - Barrier Assessment
 - 16 questions
- 'Food, Activity and You' questionnaire
 - Stages of change assessment
 - 1 question



Statistical Analyses

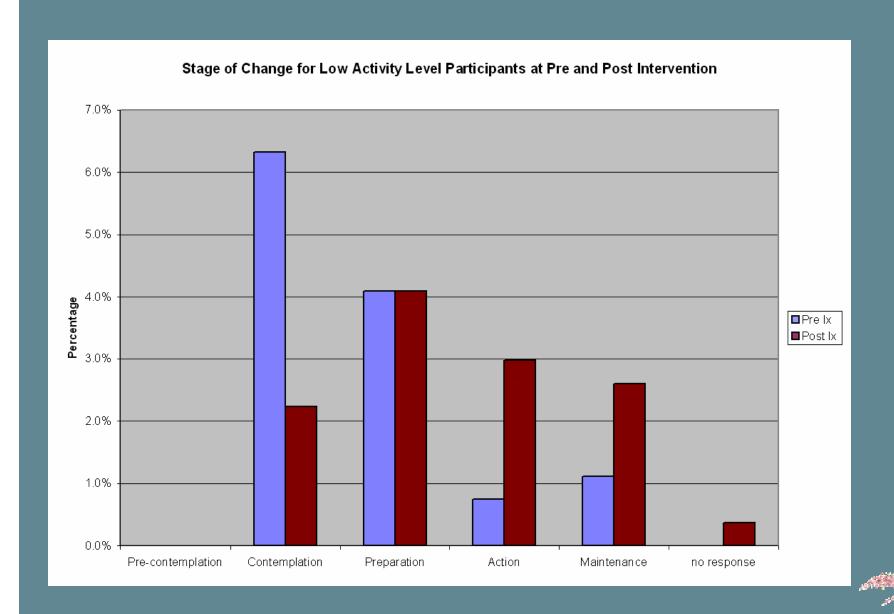
- 'How Active Are You?'
 - Calculation of weekly energy expenditure
 - One-sided paired t-test
- Demographic characteristics
 - Descriptive statistics with cross tabulations by activity level at baseline
- 'What makes it hard to keep active'
 - Cross tabulations by barrier compared to education level, total # sessions attended, and activity level at baseline
 - One-sided paired t-test
- 'Food activity and You'
 - Descriptive statistics with cross tabulations by activity level at baseline

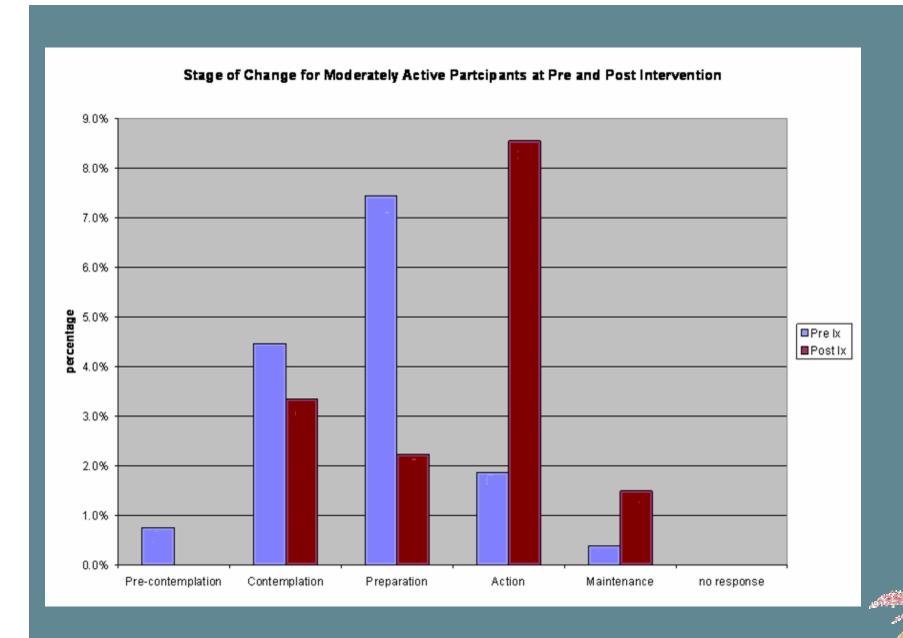
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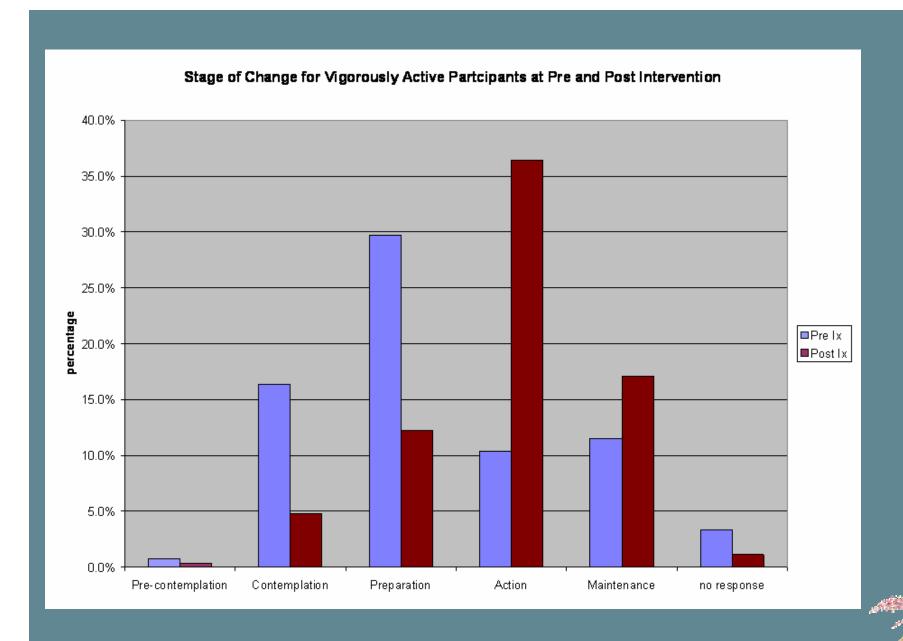
Results- Demographics

- 67% college educated or higher
- 22% current smokers
- 3.72% current smokeless tobacco users
- 41% history of hypertension, with 15% having blood pressure values indicating hypertension
- 41% history of hypercholestermia with 23% blood total cholesterol values above 200mg/dL
- Average BMI was 31.28 (SD of 6.55)
 - 44.25% BMI indicating overweight
 - 9.29% BMI indicating obesity









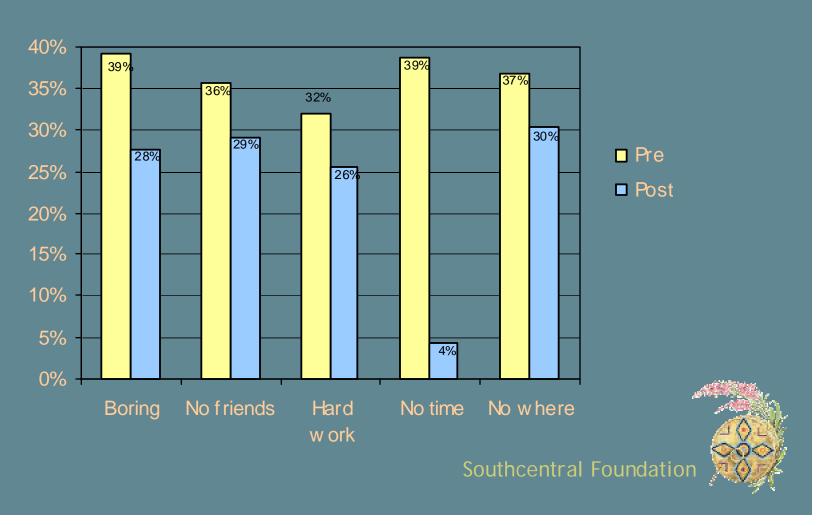
Results- Activity Level

Weekly Energy Expenditure (Kcal/kg/week)				P-value		
Sessions Attended	N	Pre	Post	Weekly Energy Expenditure (Kcal/ kg /wk)	Expenditure	Total Time Engaged in Moderate Intensity Activity (hr/week)
1 or more	269	5950.96	6972.10	0.0109*	0.0137*	0.0001*
6 or more	261	5867.22	6890.63	0.0117*	0.0140*	0.0001*
All 12	52	5368.91	6035.61	0.2722	0.1386	0.1025

* indicates that the p-value is statistically significant



Selected Perceived Barriers to Physical Activity At Pre and Post TOTH WISEWOMAN Intervention



Discussion

- Indications that the intervention promoted positive movement...
 - along the continuum of stage of change,
 - in perceived barriers to physical activity,
 - in time spent engaged in physical activity, and
 - increases in actual energy expenditure.
- However, difficult to determine if the TOTH intervention assists sedentary women

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