

Exercise On Cardiovascular Fitness

Dr. Yeshwant Patil

Principal Dr. Madhukarrao

Wasnik P.W.S College of Arts and Commerce College,

Kamptee Road, Nagpur-26

Abstract

Life without exercise contributes to the early onset and progression of life style disease such as cardiovascular disease, hypertension, diabetes and obesity. Cardiovascular fitness, the activity components included are not only for muscular development and endurance training. The lungs, heart, and circulatory system are also the focal points in health and fitness. Decreased physical fitness may result from various diseases, especially when accompanied by prolonged recumbence, or from inactivity such as a sedentary lifestyle and a low- level of physical activity. Increased amount of daily exercise , on the other hand, is associated with a decreased incidence of blood pressure . regular exercise offers an even more effective approach to put a stop to the increasing number of people suffering from heart diseases. Hence, expert physical education suggest incorporating Aerobic exercise, calisthenics and resistance exercises into the daily life so that one can embark on an important lifestyle transformation that will improve the heart condition.

Introduction

Modern lifestyle has a lack of movement and physical activity due the shrinking availability of space, the loss of family time, and preoccupation with media, among other reasons. It is imperative that children - as well adults - move more every day. Many of the mega-cities of the world cannot supply growing numbers of inhabitants, particularly children, with low cost sports training and fitness facilities.

When the body is at rest cardiovascular disease as one caused by unhealthy lifestyle including smoking, poor diet and sedentary behaviour . Cardiovascular diseases have behavioural correlates and that physical inactivity is related to cardiovascular disease . Low cardiovascular fitness may result in high physical strain on the body .For Cardiovascular fitness, the activity components included are not only for muscular development and endurance training. The lungs, heart, and circulatory system are also the focal points in health and fitness. The reason for this is to improve stamina, immune system, and maintain good body composition. Cardiovascular fitness reduces the risk of cardiovascular diseases and other diseases like hypertension ,Diabetes obesity, and may cure respiratory problems like asthma (**Amusa, & Goon ,2011**).

Life without exercise or physical Fitness contributes to the early onset and progression of life

style disease such as cardiovascular disease, hypertension, diabetes and obesity.

Importance of cardiovascular fitness

The importance of cardiovascular fitness to health for all individuals has been well documented. Physical fitness is a required element for all the activities in our life. Cardiovascular fitness of an individual is mainly dependent on lifestyle related factors such as daily physical activity levels. It was believed that the low cardiovascular fitness level of an individual is associated with higher mortality rate. (jourkesh et.al.2012). Physical fitness has been shown to decrease the risk of cardiovascular disease and improve total cholesterol and high density lipoprotein levels (Miles et. al. 1976).Exercise also means total caloric expenditure promotes fat loss, and increases lean body mass (Maynard 1991).

Circulatory system

The cardiovascular system is responsible for pumping blood throughout the body thereby providing a rapid-transport system to distribute oxygen to the body cells and also remove carbon dioxide from the body with other waste products. The cardiovascular system consists of the heart and blood vessels.

Vasodilation

Vasodilation is the widening of blood vessels. It results from relaxation of smooth muscle cells within the vessel walls, in particular in the large veins, large arteries, and smaller arterioles. Arteries in your working muscles dilate to accommodate their

increased need for blood. At the same time, the heart's increased output causes your blood pressure to rise. Arterioles (tiny arteries) in your skin expand, allowing for more blood flow there. As you continue to exercise, blood vessels **is widening**

Cardiac output

Cardiac output: The amount of blood the heart pumps through the circulatory system in a minute. The amount of blood put out by the left ventricle of the heart in one contraction is called the stroke volume. The stroke volume and the heart rate determine the **cardiac output**. As result exercise, the size of the heart change Regular practice of exercise increased cardiac output by 40-60% of maximal capacity during rest it is around liters/min. whereas while exercising, it increases upto 40 liters/minute..

Athletic heart

Athletic heart is a non-pathological condition commonly seen in sports medicine in which the human heart is enlarged, and the resting heart rate is lower than normal. The athlete's heart is associated with physiological remodeling as a consequence of repetitive cardiac loading. Athlete's heart is common in athletes who routinely exercise more than an hour a day, and occurs primarily in endurance athletes, though it can occasionally arise in heavy weight trainers. The condition is generally considered benign, but may occasionally hide a serious medical condition, or may even be mistaken for one. Heart size increases due to exercise and the strength training causes increase in the thickness of ventricle walls thereby increasing the efficiency of heart.

Decrease the risk of cardiovascular disease

Regular exercise has improved the cardiovascular system, decreased some of the risk factors leading to a cardiovascular disease, promoted fat loss, increased muscle mass, increased glucose intake by cells and enhanced well-being of the sedentary students.

In other research (Clausen J P 1997) physical fitness was noted to improve cardiovascular fitness and work capacity, while decreasing resting and exercise blood pressure, as well as peripheral vascular resistance. Finally, physical fitness has been shown to decrease the risk of cardiovascular disease and improve total cholesterol and high density lipoprotein levels (Miles et. al. 1976).

Hypertension

Blood pressure control due to exercise as the requirement of blood by the muscles is increased. The pressure exerted on the walls of the blood vessels increases as the heart pumps more and more blood to meet the requirement of muscles. Pulse become normal in the shorter duration after the cessation of activity in case of trained athletes. Exercise resulting as new capillaries are formed within the muscle fibers.

Stress-Related conditions:

Anxiety and stress are one of the causes of cardiovascular disease. In fact, stress is considered as healthy as it enables the body to push beyond the limits and act according to what type of physical situation an individual is confronted with. Exercises are very effective in helping you control stress and regulating your breath patterns. The Complete Breath technique is one of the breathing exercises that one needs to learn, especially when "stressed out". Daily or regular exercises and aerobic exercise also known to effectively reduce anxiety or depression caused by stress.

Obesity

Obesity is one of causes of cardiovascular disease. Regular exercise 45 minutes daily was connected to weight loss in subjects between the ages of 45 and 55, according to a study funded by the National Cancer Institute. Aerobic exercise isn't about burning calories; it's more about becoming more aware of your body and when it's full of food, stress, or conversation. The health benefit of exercise with regard to weight loss is that it's easier to stop eating when your mind-body connection is strong. It's your body awareness that is improving, not necessarily the caloric burn. Regular exercise improves mindfulness and encourages a "gentle strength", which positively affects weight loss and weight management.

Conclusions

Exercise enhances the mind-body connection, which can improve your mood and physical health – and even lighten various psychological disorders. Improved depression, body image struggles, eating disorders, and even physical problems such as back pain and asthma are some of the health benefits of exercise. The effective cure against these type of diseases will greatly reduce to

mortality rate. Finally, this paper provide a greater insight to eliminate the risks of diseases such as hypertension, and cardio vascular problems to the people.

References:

1. Berggren, F. (2005) "Physical inactivity-why the problem is too important to be taken serious and how lifelong quality education of the whole person may prosper by new international partnerships."The 46th Ichper Anniversary World Congress. 19
2. Bhui, K. (2002). Physical activity and stress. In S.A. Stansfeld, & M.G. Marmot (Eds), *Stress and the heart: Psychosocial pathways to coronary heart disease* (pp. 158–167). Williston, VT: BMJ Books.
3. Caspersen C. J., Powell K. E., Christenson G.M. (1985)"Physical activity, exercise, and physical fitness: definitions and distinctions for health-related research", *Public Health Rep* 100:126–131
4. Clausen J P (1977) "Effects of physical training on cardio vascular adjustments to exercise in man." *Physiol Rev.* 57(4):779-815
5. Dubbert PM (2002) "Physical activity and exercise: recent advances and current challenges. *Journal of Consulting and clinical psychology.*"70:526-536. Dio: 10.1037/0022-0066X.70.3.526.
6. Dunn, A.L., Trivedi, M.H., & O'Neal, H.A. (2001). Physical activity dose-response effects on outcomes of depression and anxiety. *Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise*, 33(6 Suppl.), S587–S597; discussion 609–510.
7. Economos C., Hildebrant L., Hyatt R.(2008). Col lege freshman stress and weight change: Differences by gender. *American Journal of Health Behavior*, 32, 16-30
8. Fox, E., Bowers R and Foss M. (1988) "The Physiological Basis for Exercise and Sport, WBC Brown and Benchmark Publishers Dubuque", 324-326
9. Hayshi F, et. Al. (2006): "Perceived body size and desire for thinness of young Japanese women: a population – based survey." *Br Nutr*, 96(6):1154-1162.
10. Huang YC, Malina RM (2007) "BMI and health-related physical fitness in Taiwanese youth 9-18 years." *Med Sci sports Exerc*, 39(4):701-708.
11. Hulens M, Vansant G, et.al. (2002), "Health-related quality of life in physically active and sedentary obese women", *Am J Hum Biol.* 2002 Nov-Dec; 14(6):777-85.
12. Ismailov R. M., Leatherdale S. T. (2010), "Rural-urban differences in overweight and obesity among a large sample of adolescents in Ontario." *Int. Journal of / . ,PPediatrObes.* Aug; 2010, 5(4):351-60.
13. Jourkesh et. al. (2011)*Annals of Biological Research*, , 2 (2):460-467
14. Juhee Kim, Aviva Must et. al. (2005), "Relationship of Physical Fitness to Prevalence and Incidence of Overweight among Schoolchildren", *Obesity Research* (2005) 13, 1246–1254; doi: 10.1038/oby.2005.148
15. Kwok Kei Maket. al., (2010) "Health related physical fitness & Weight status in Hong Kong adolescents *BMC public health*", 10:88.
16. L. O. Amusa, D. T. Goon (2011), "Health-related physical fitness among rural primary school children in Tshannda, South Africa" *Scientific Research and Essays* Vol. 6(22), pp. 4665-4680, 7 October, 2011, Available online at <http://www.academicjournals.org/SRE> ISSN 1992-2248 ©2011 Academic Journals
17. Lamb KL, Brodie DA, Roberts K (1988) "Physical fitness and health-related fitness as indicators of a positive health state." *Health PromotInt* 3:171–182.
18. Lamb KL, Brodie DA, Roberts K (1988)"Physical fitness and health-related fitness as indicators of a positive health state", *Health Promoting* 3:171–182.
19. Malina RM (2007): "Physical Fitness of children and adolescents in the United States: Status and secular change". *Med sports sci.*, 50:67-90.
20. Maria Eugenia Peña Reyes, SweeKheng Tan, et. al., (2003), "Urban–rural contrasts in the physical fitness of school children in Oaxaca, Mexico", Article first published online: 27 OCT 2003 DOI: 10.1002/ajhb.10218
21. Maynard T (1991) Exercise "Part I Physiological response to exercise in diabetes mellitus *Diabetes*" *Educ.*:17:196-206.
22. Maynard T (1991) Exercise "Part I Physiological response to exercise in diabetes mellitus *Diabetes*" *Educ.*:17:196-206.
23. MehtapÖzdirenc, AyseÖzcan, et.al (2005), "Physical fitness in rural children compared with urban children in Turkey", Article first published online: 2 FEB 2005 DOI: 10.1111/j.1442-200x.2004.02008.x
24. Milesis C, Pollock M L, Bah M.D. Ayres J J, Ward A and Linnerud AC (1976) : "Effects of

- Different durations of physical training on cardio respiratory function body composition and serum lipids” Res. Q. 47(4) : 716-725,.
25. Ortega FB, Artero EG, Ruiz JR, et. al. (2008): “Reliability of health- related physical fitness tests in European adolescents. The HELENA study.” Int J Obes, 32(Suppl. 5): S49-57.
 26. [Pongprapai S](#), [Mo-suwan L](#), et. al. (1994) “Physical fitness of obese school children in Hat Yai, southern Thailand”, Jun;25(2):354-60.
 27. R.B. Patil, (2012), “A Comparative Study of Physical Fitness among Rural Farmers and Urban Sedentary Group of Gulbarga District”, Al Ame en J Med S ci (2012)5 (1):39 -44 (A US National Library of Medicine enlisted journal)
 28. Roxane R. Joens-Matre (2008), “Rural–Urban Differences in Physical Activity, Physical Fitness and Overweight Prevalence of Children”, The Journal of Rural Health Vol. 24, No. 12008 National Rural Health Association
 29. Sallis, J.F., McKenzie, et. al. (1999) “Effects of health – related physical education on academic achievement”, Project SPARK, Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, 70:127-134.
 30. Salmon J, Owen N, Crawford D, Bauman A, Sallis JF. 2003 “Physical activity and sedentary behaviour: a population-based study of barriers, enjoyment and performance.” Health Psychology.:22: 178-188. doi. 10.1037/0278-6133.22.2.178.
 31. Sinku S. K ,Cardiovascular fitness among sedentary students ,Journal of exercise science and physiotherapy Vol. 8,No. 2: 90-93, 2012 09732-020
 32. Sinku S. K Examining the Effects of health-related physical fitness programmes on the Cardio respiratory function of sedentary students. Journal of exercise science and physiotherapy, Vol. 8, No. 2:1-7 , 2012 ISSN No.-09732-020
 33. Sinku S. K, Examining the Effects of health-related physical fitness programme on the Heart rate of sedentary students. International journal of behavioral ,social and movement sciences, Vol.1(3)100- 105, July 2012 ISSN No.22777554
 34. Sinku S.K and Firdous Effects of weight training on Anthropometric characteristics among students of physical education Entire Research October 2014 Vol.6(IV) 20-24 09755020
 35. Sinku S.K, Effects of health-related physical fitness programme on the respiratory rate of sedentary students. International journal of physical education, sports Management & yogic sciences India, Vol.2(3)34-37, July2012
 36. Stewart AL, et. al. (1994) “Long-term functioning and well-being outcomes associated with physical activity and exercise in patients with chronic conditions in the Medical Outcomes Study” J ClinEpidemiol 47:719–730.
 37. Yitzhak W., (2000) “Physical activity and health.” 6th Sport Sciences Congress, 3-5 November 2000, Ankara, 95