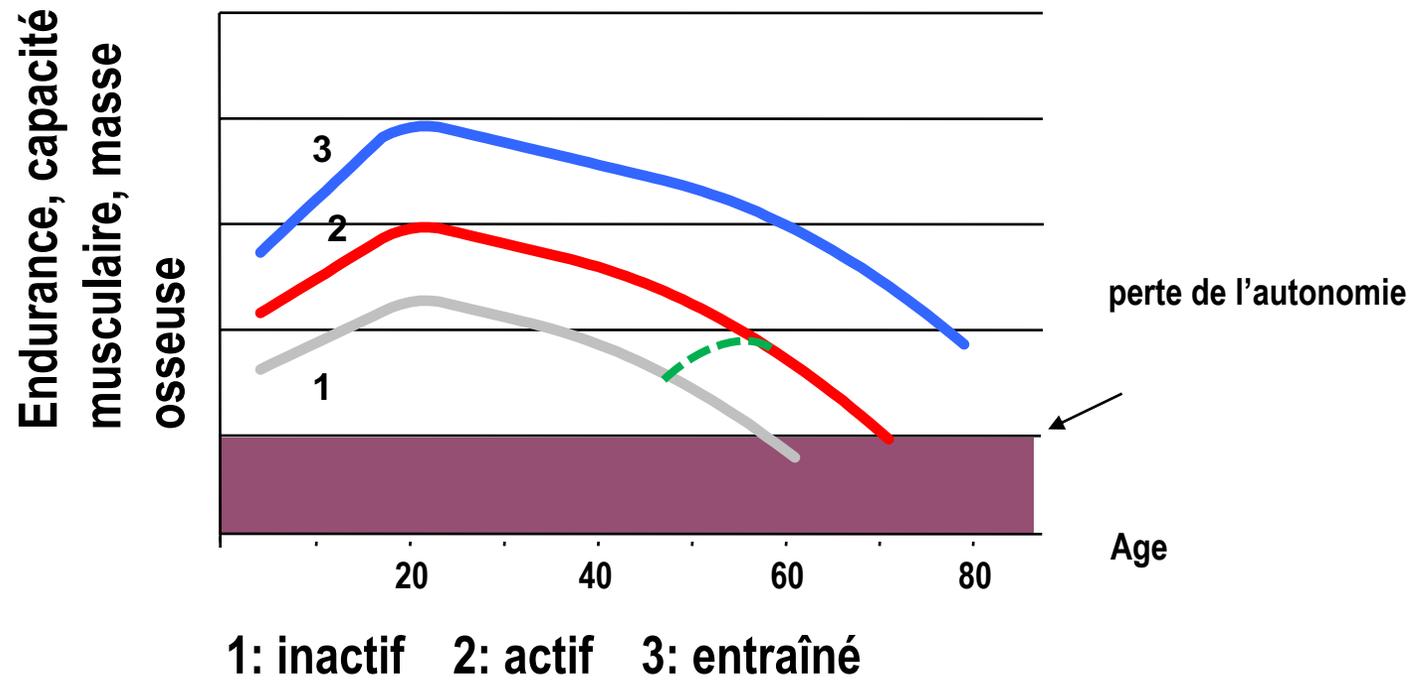


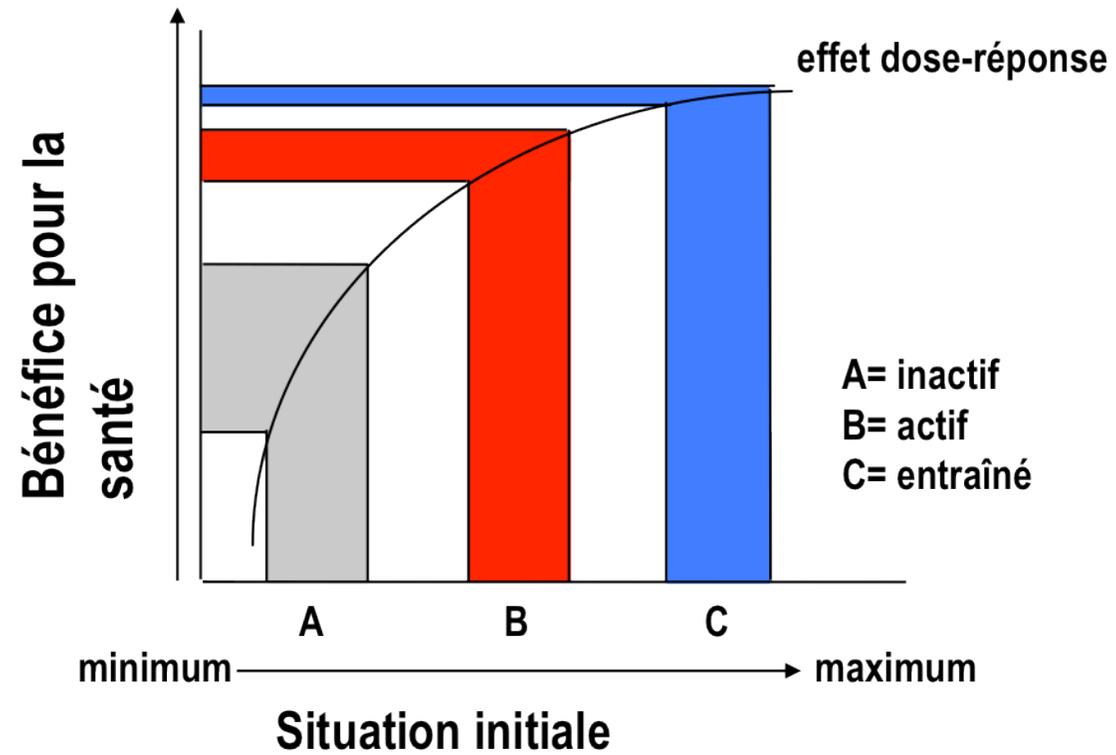
*"L'activité physique et la
personne âgée"*

Bengt Kayser

Activité physique et autonomie



Dose-réponse



Un paradox du sport

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Cardiovascular Events during World Cup Soccer

Ute Wilbert-Lampen, M.D., David Leistner, M.D., Sonja Greven, M.S., Tilmann Pohl, M.D., Sebastian Sper, Christoph Völker, Denise Güthlin, Andrea Plasse, Andreas Knez, M.D., Helmut Küchenhoff, Ph.D., and Gerhard Steinbeck, M.D.

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

The Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) World Cup, held in Germany from June 9 to July 9, 2006, provided an opportunity to examine the relation between emotional stress and the incidence of cardiovascular events.

METHODS

Cardiovascular events occurring in patients in the greater Munich area were prospectively assessed by emergency physicians during the World Cup. We compared those events with events that occurred during the control period: May 1 to June 8 and July 10 to July 31, 2006, and May 1 to July 31 in 2003 and 2005.

RESULTS

Acute cardiovascular events were assessed in 4279 patients. On days of matches involving the German team, the incidence of cardiac emergencies was 2.66 times that during the control period (95% confidence interval [CI], 2.33 to 3.04; $P < 0.001$);

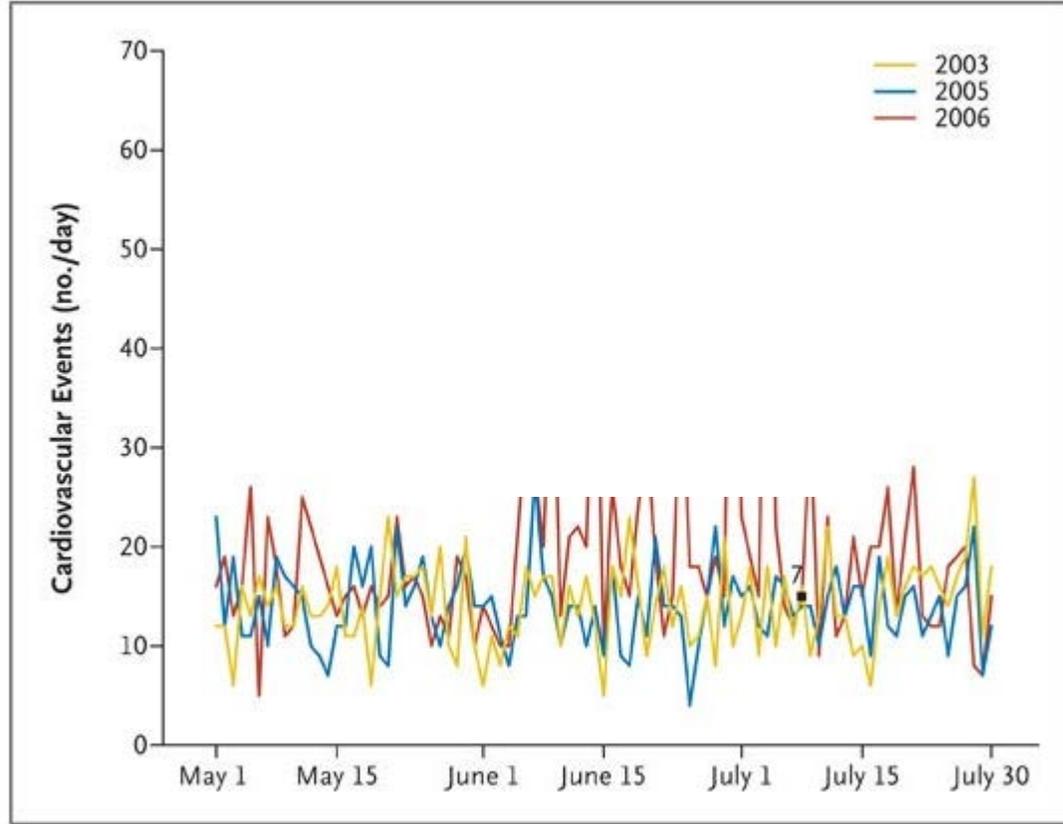
From Medizinische Klinik und Poliklinik I, Campus Grosshadern (U.W.-L., D.L., T.P., S.S., C.V., A.P., A.K., G.S.), and Statistisches Beratungslabor, Institut für Statistik (S.G., D.G., H.K.), Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Munich, Germany. Address reprint requests to Dr. Wilbert-Lampen at Med. Klinik und Poliklinik I, Campus Grosshadern, Marchioninistr. 15, D-81377 Munich, Germany, or at ute.wilbert-lampen@med.uni-muenchen.de.

Drs. Wilbert-Lampen and Leistner contributed equally to this article.

N Engl J Med 2008;358:475-83.

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Sport et santé ...

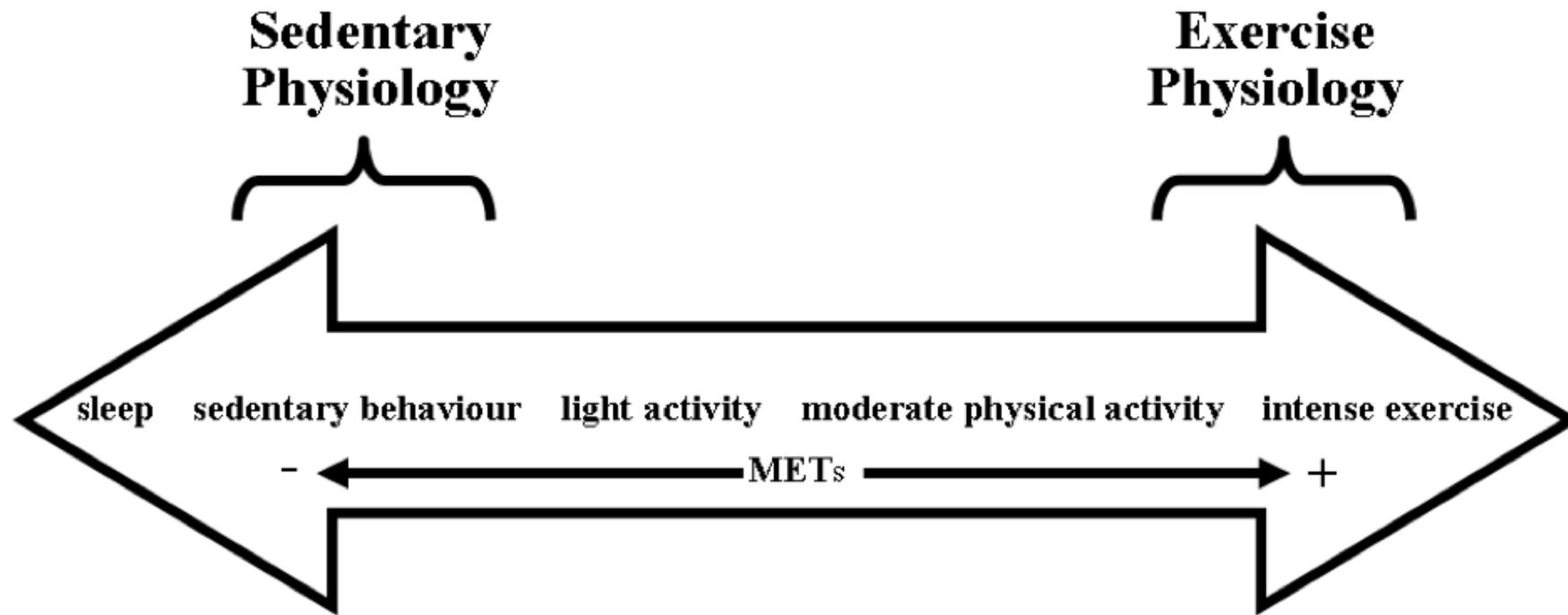


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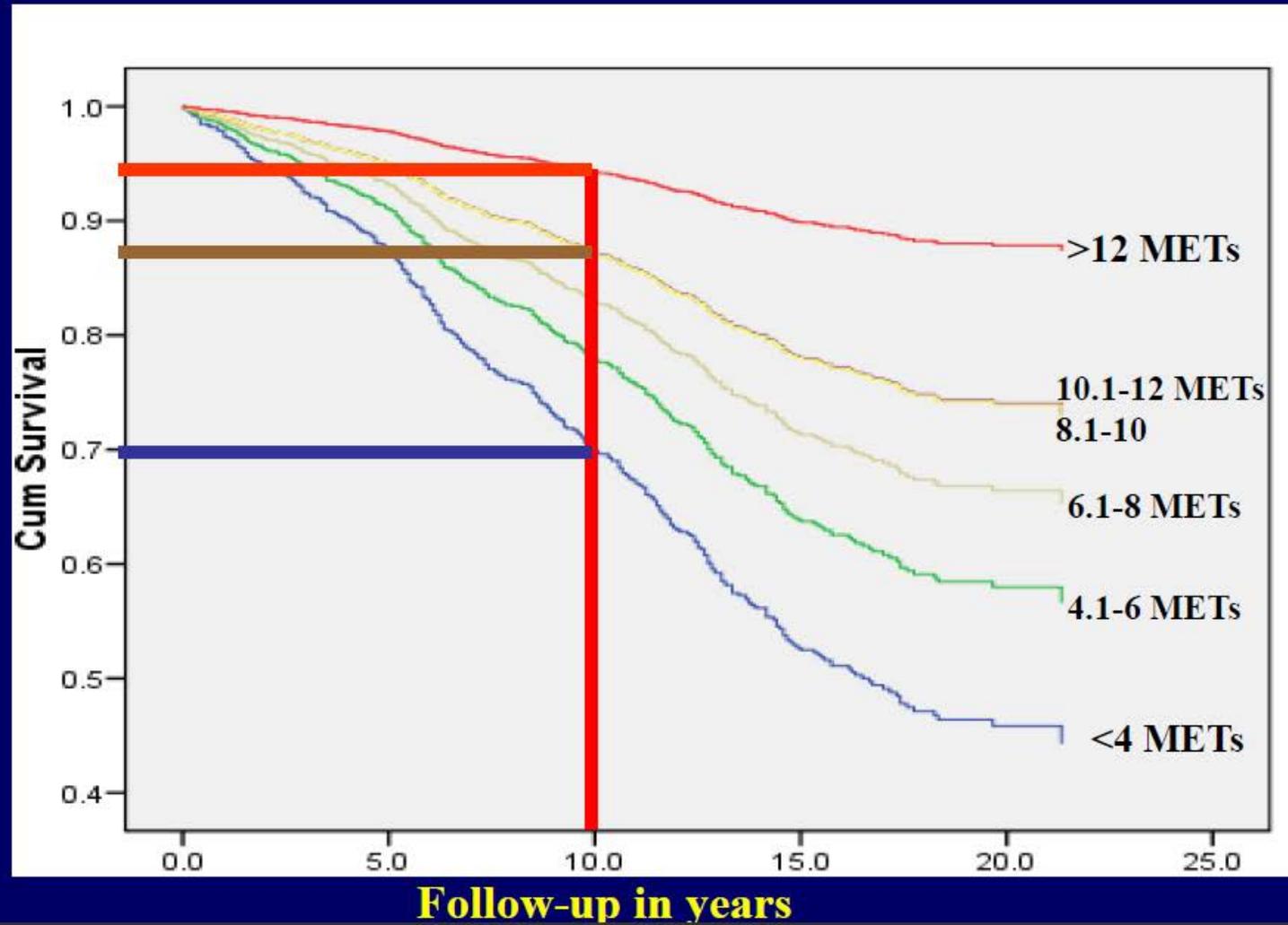
Sport

Activité physique

Exercice



Survival curves according to exercise capacity (HIGH-NORMAL BP)





The Citius End: World Records Progression Announces the Completion of a Brief Ultra-Physiological Quest

Geoffroy Berthelot¹, Valérie Thibault¹, Muriel Tafflet^{1,2}, Sylvie Escolano^{1,2}, Nour El Helou¹, Xavier Jouven^{2,3}, Olivier Hermine^{3,4}, Jean-François Toussaint^{1,3,5*}

1 Institute for Biomedical Research and Sports Epidemiology (IRMES), Paris, France, **2**INSERM, IFR69, U780, Villejuif, France, **3** Université Paris-Descartes, Paris, France, **4** Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) UMR 8147, Hôpital Necker, Paris, France, **5** Centre d'Investigation en Médecine du Sport (CIMS), Hôtel-Dieu, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Paris, France

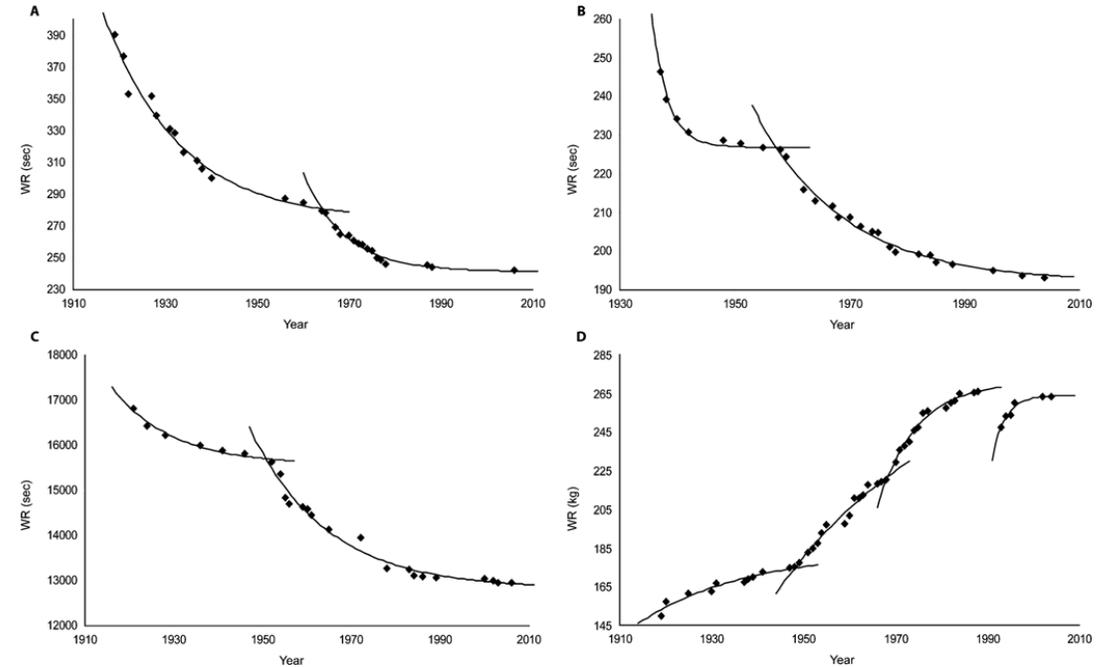


Figure 1. Model fitting on 4 events. A. Women 400 m freestyle (swimming) with biexponential decaying curve, adjusted $r_t^2=0.976$ and $r_{ii}^2=0.966$; B. Men 4 × 100 m freestyle relay (swimming), $r_t^2=0.985$, $r_{ii}^2=0.988$; C. Men 50 km walk (track), $r_t^2=0.972$, $r_{ii}^2=0.977$; D. Clean & Jerk Super Heavyweight (weight lifting), $r_t^2=0.939$, $r_{ii}^2=0.937$, $r_{iii}^2=0.975$ and $r_{iv}^2=0.946$. Weight categories were altered in 1948, 1968 and 1992 and control reinforced in 1988–1992 in weight lifting.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0001552.g001

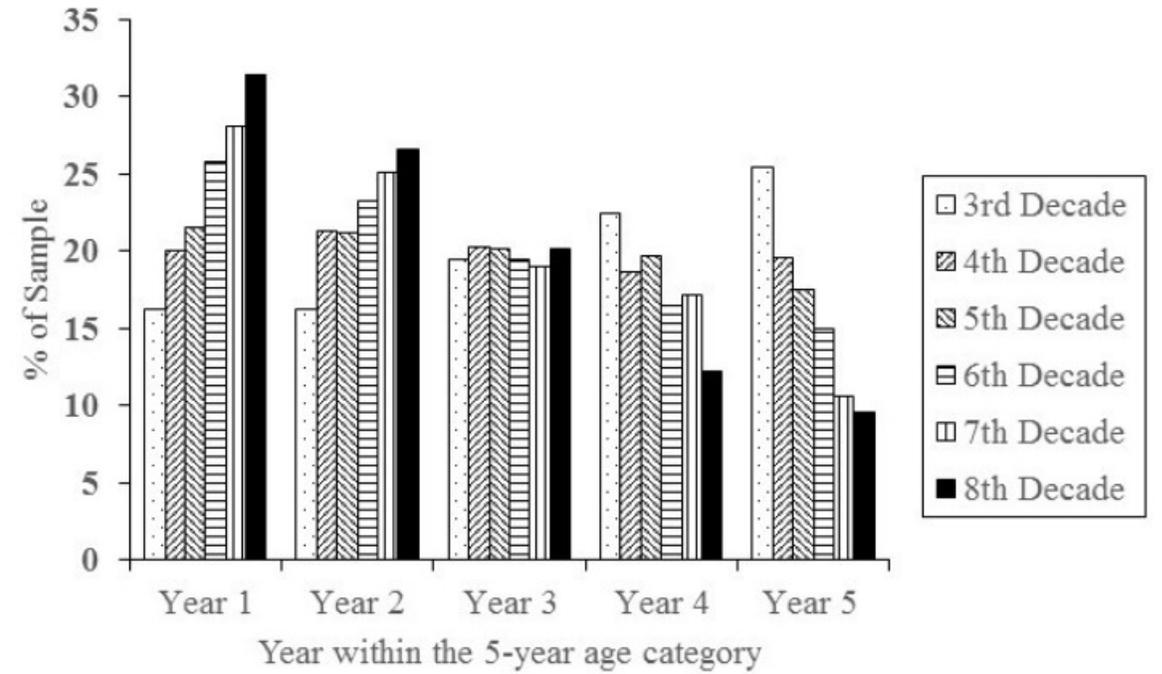
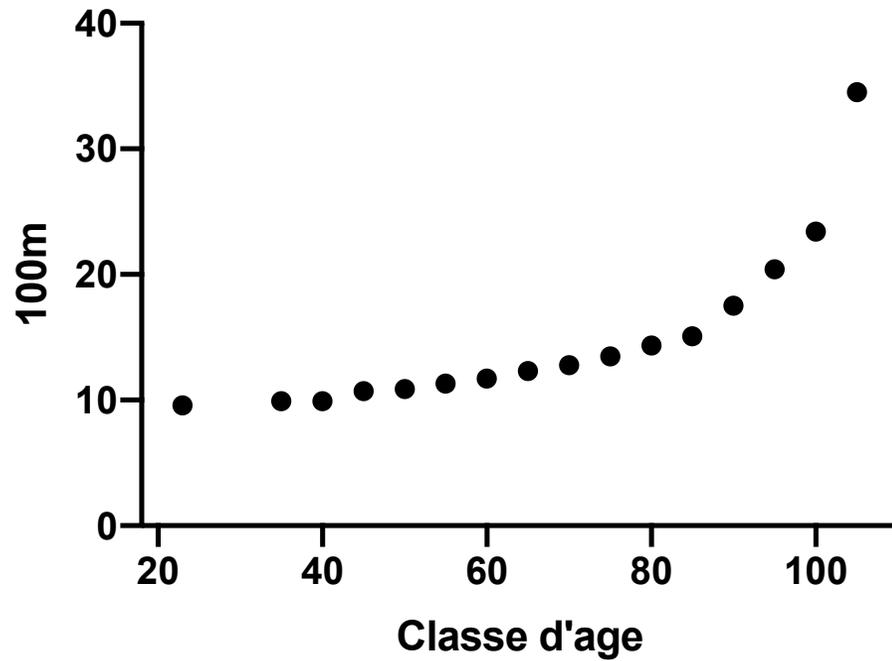
Quelle est la compétition internationale réunissant le plus grand nombre de compétiteurs?

World Masters Games

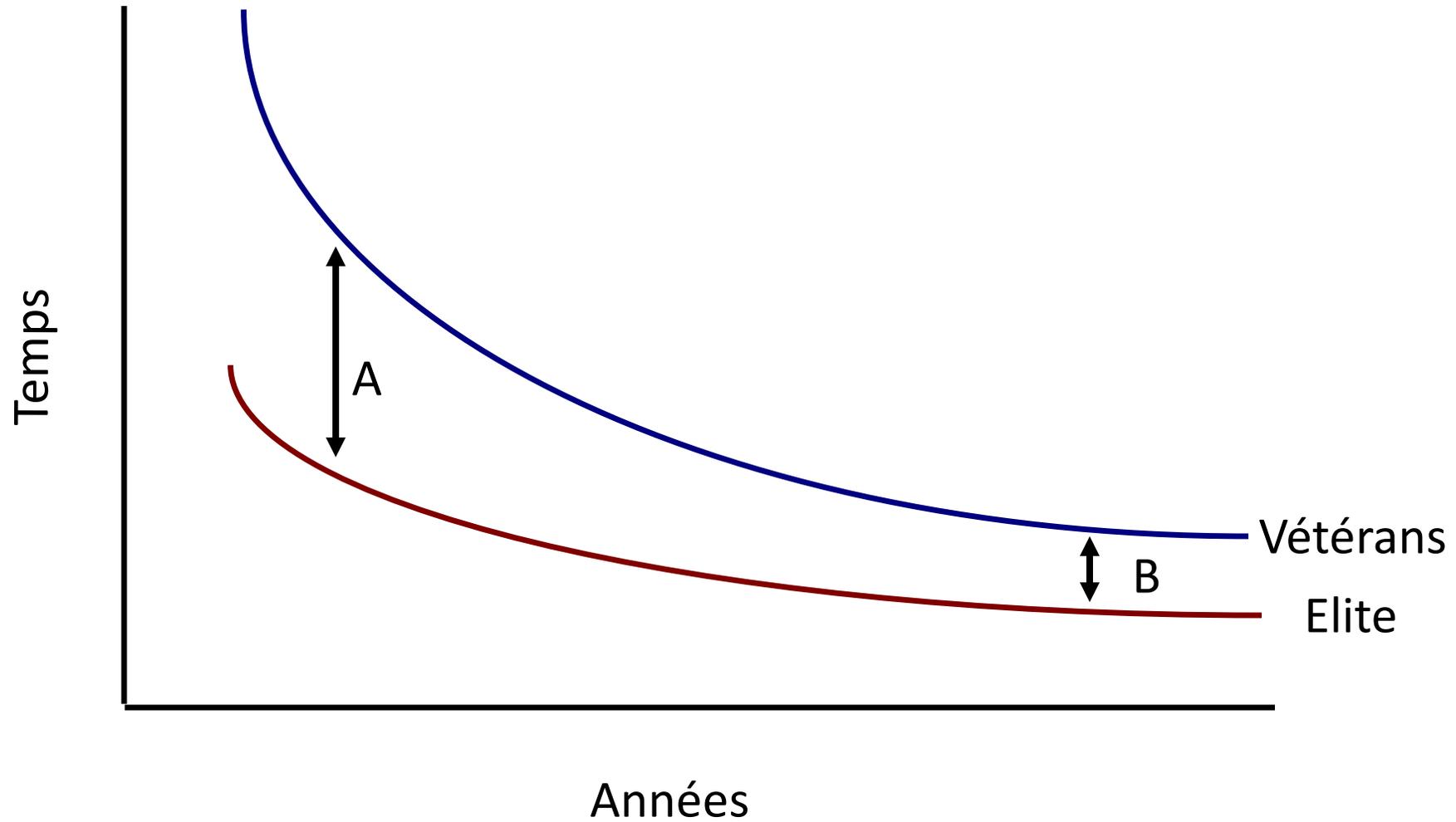
From April 21st to 30th, 2017, Auckland hosted the 9th edition of the World Masters Games, a multisport masters competition open to all countries around the world and accessible at all levels of performance.

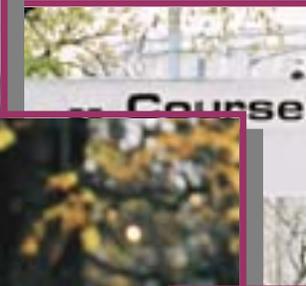
Over 10 days of competition, **28'000 participants** from 100 countries competed in 28 sports. The games were supported by devoted 3500 volunteers.

Masters



Progression records élite vs. vétérans



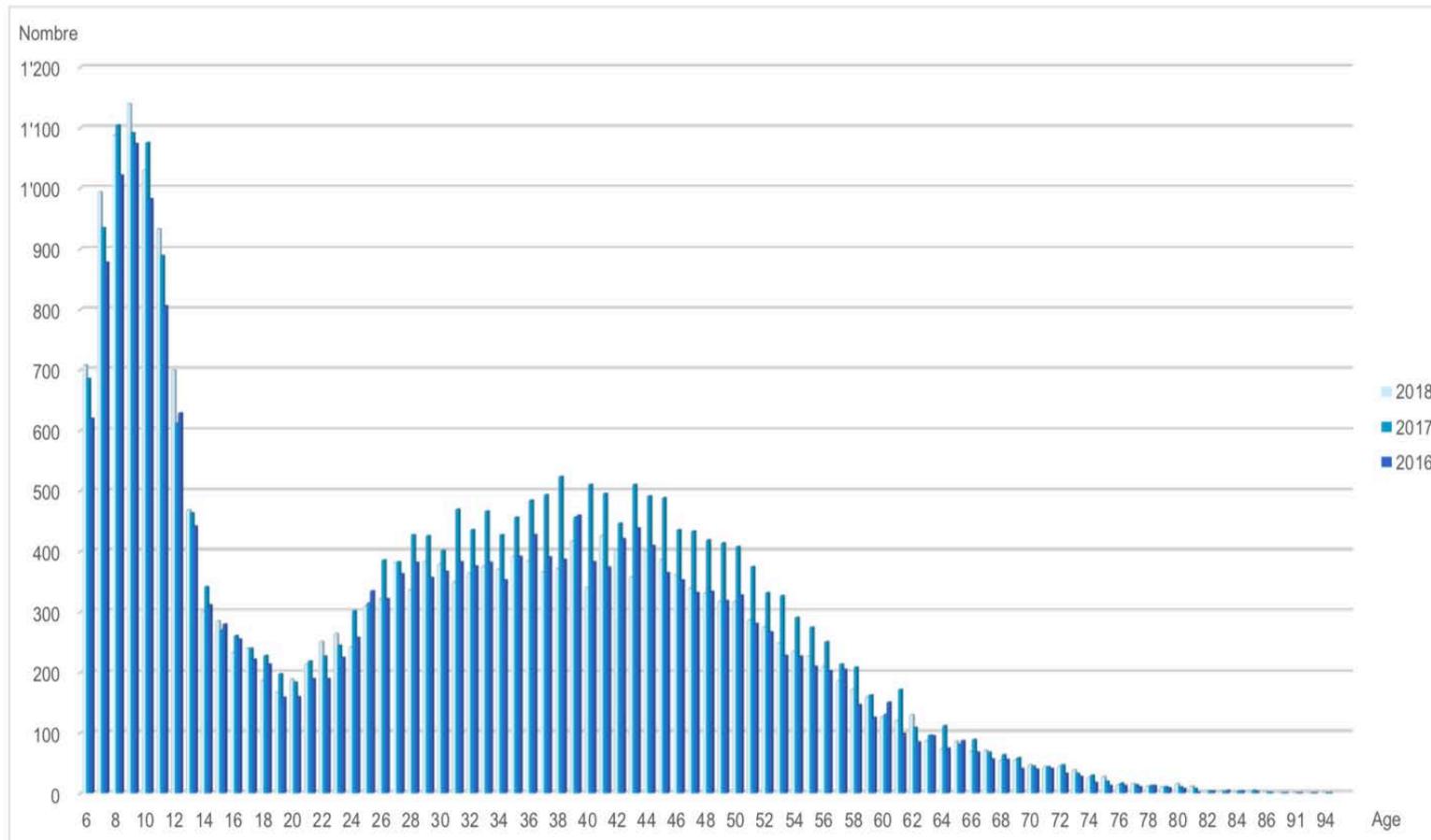


46'000 participants!



41° COURSE DE L'ESCALADE 2018

Nombre d'inscriptions
par âge (Hommes)





Effects of increased participation on veteran running performance

Bernard Cerutti ^a and Bengt Kayser ^{a,b}

^aFaculty of Medicine, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; ^bInstitute of Sports Sciences, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland

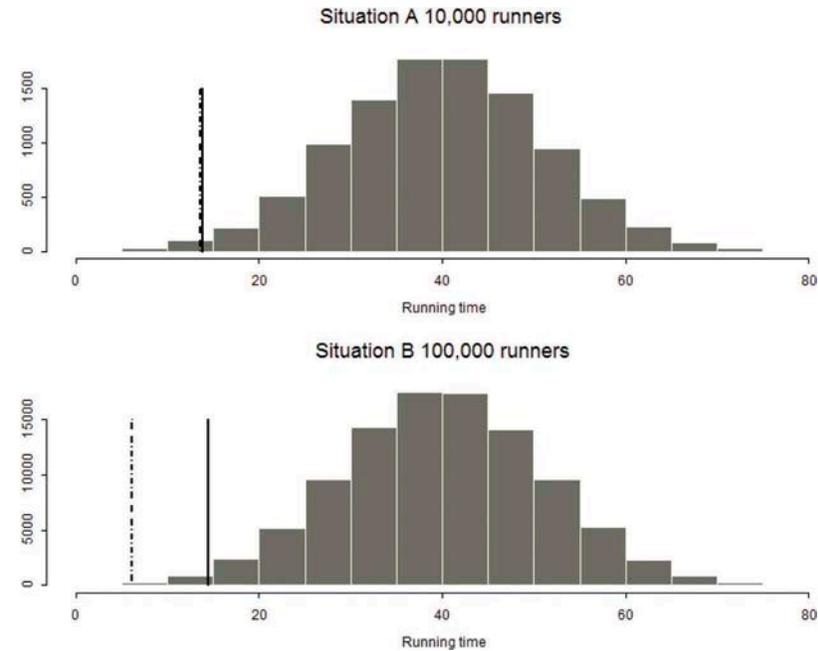


Figure 1. Example of the distribution of the running times of two identical races with a sample taken from exactly the same population of runners, assuming a normal distribution of the observations. The 1% percentile is represented with the continuous vertical line while the performance of the best 100th runner is represented with the dashed vertical line: taking the performances of the best n runners (with n fixed) induces a shift to the left if the number of runners increases.

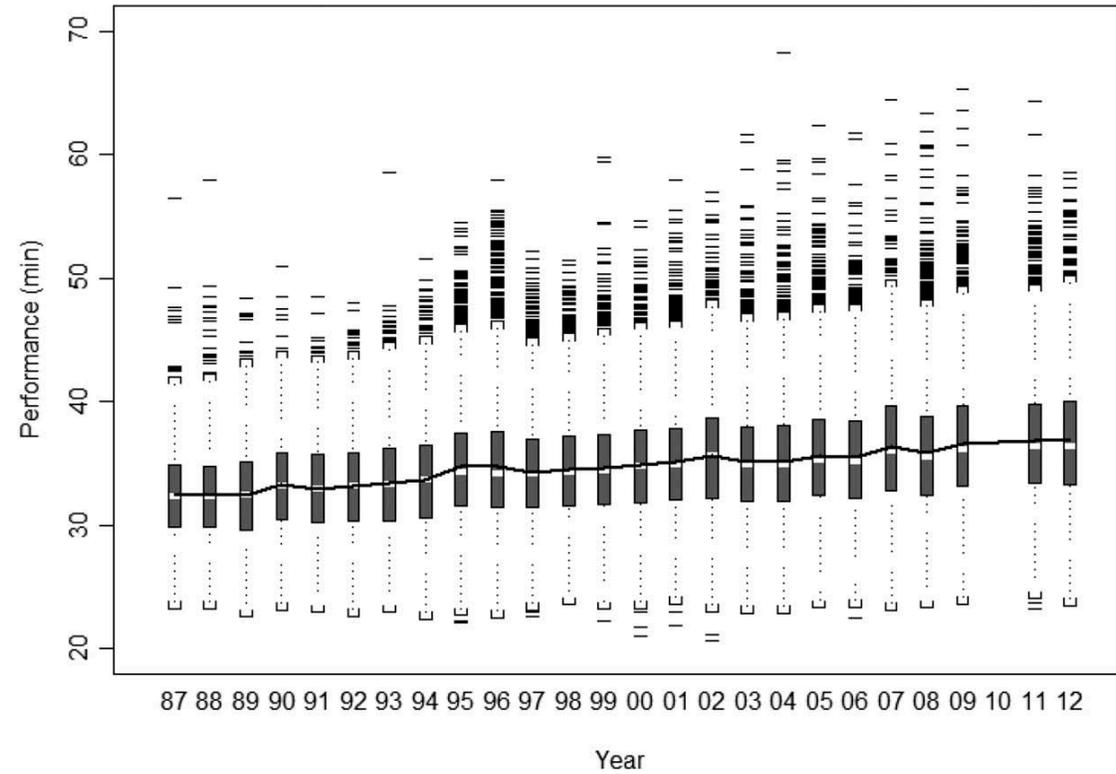


Figure 2. Boxplots of all running performances ($n = 116,019$ observations), irrespective of age-group, split by calendar year. The superimposed curve is a smooth spline fit, which roughly shows an increase of around 10 seconds by year, that is 4min15s over the 25 year interval.

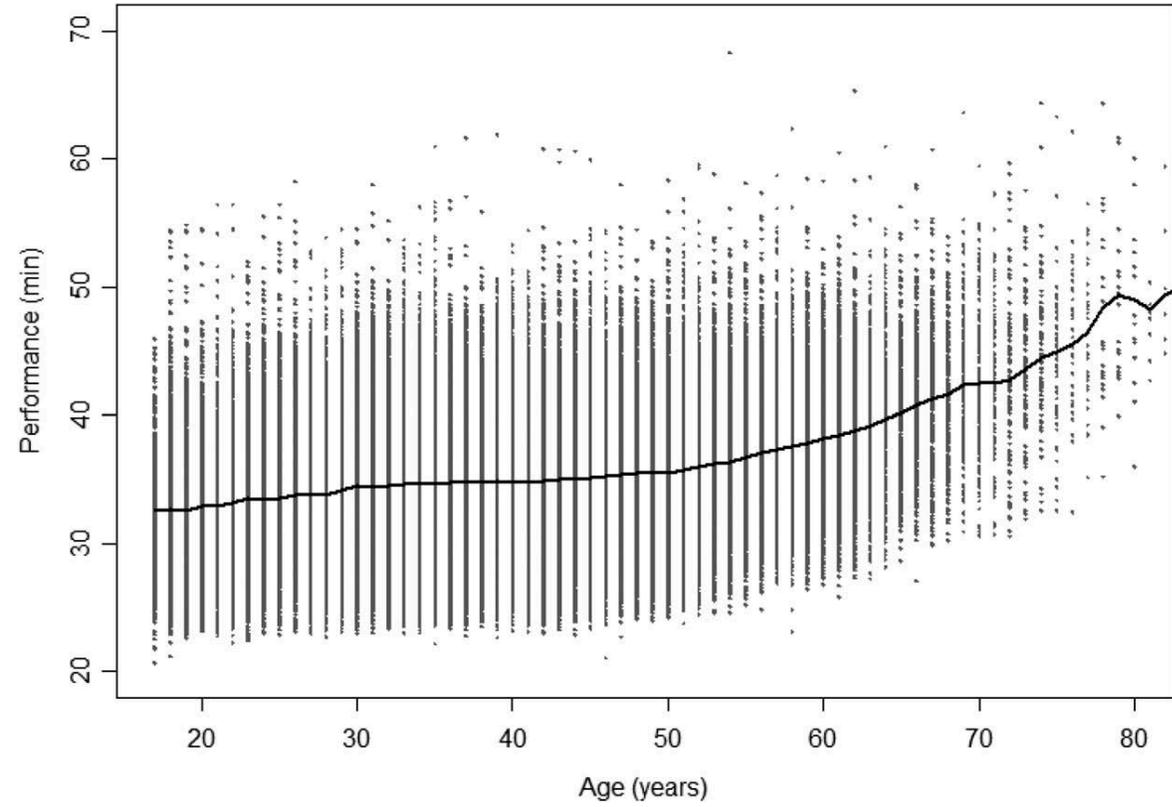


Figure 3. Performance as a function of age, irrespective of the year of the race. Peak performance is reached around the age of 20, followed by a slow near linear decrease till the age of 50, then a more substantial and rapid reduction. The fitting is less reliable over the age of 70 (fewer observations).

Résultats

- Analyse des meilleurs 10, 20 et 50 montre une amélioration
- Analyse des meilleurs 1, 10 et 20 percentiles montre pas d'effet ou péjoration

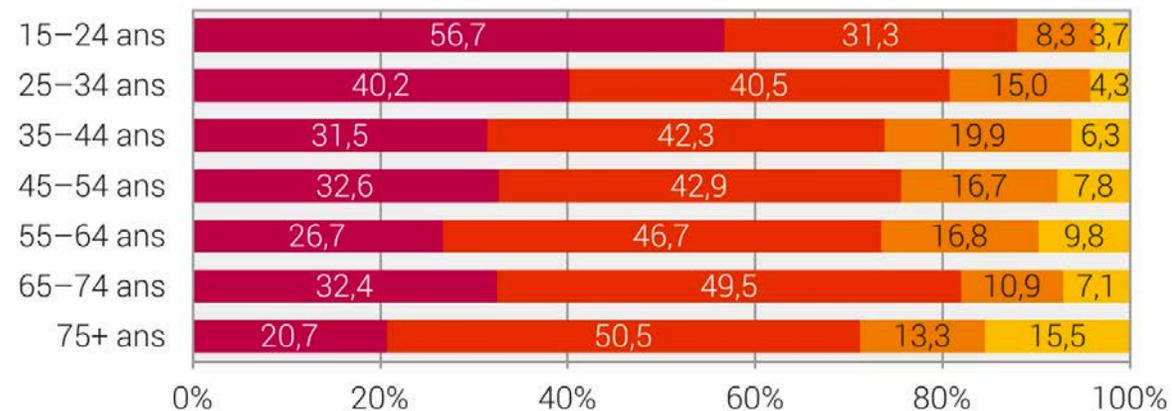
Conclusion

→ Effet d'augmentation de la participation dans les classes d'âge avancées

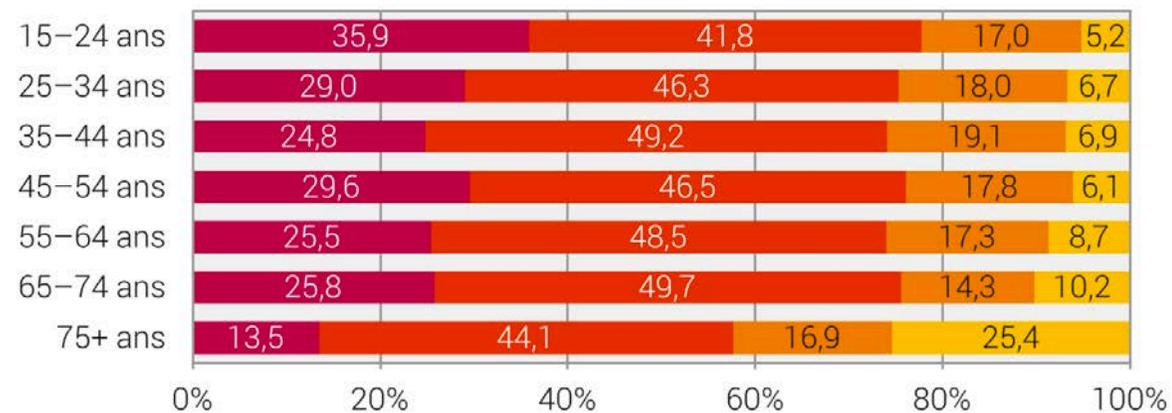
Activité physique selon l'âge, en 2017

Population de 15 ans et plus vivant en ménage privé

Hommes



Femmes



Longévité

- 2010: 524 millions > 65 ans

- 2050?

→ 1.5 milliards ...

(OMS, 2011)

Vieillesse réussie ('Successful ageing')

- Longévité? (Suzuki, Willcox, & Willcox, 2004)
- Qualité de la vie? (Li et al., 2014)
- Satisfaction avec la vie? (Havighurst, 1961)
- Bien être? (Strawbridge, Wallhagen, & Cohen, 2002)

- > 80 définitions (Cosco, Prina, Perales, Stephan, & Brayne, 2014a)

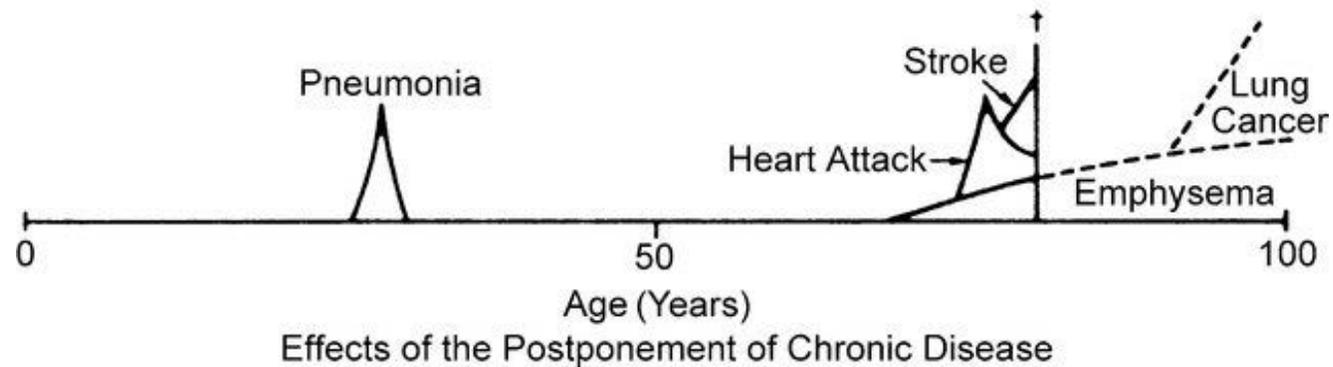
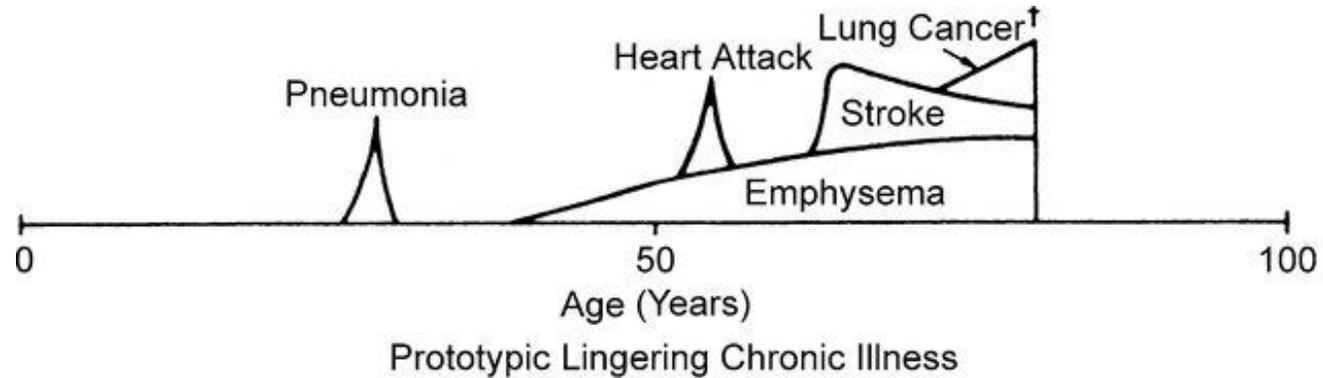
Conditions:

- Biomédicales - éviter la maladie et le handicap, bonne fonction cognitive et physique, avoir une vie engagée
- Psychosociales – dynamique laissant de la place à la maladie et perte de fonction grâce des mécanismes psychologiques et/ou sociales compensatoires

Vieillesse réussie

- Quelle fraction du 'déclin' avec l'âge est fonction de la diminution de l'activité physique au quotidien?
- Est-ce que les 'masters' sont des exemples de vieillesse réussies?

Compression de la morbidité



Magic bullet?

Sedentary Death Syndrome

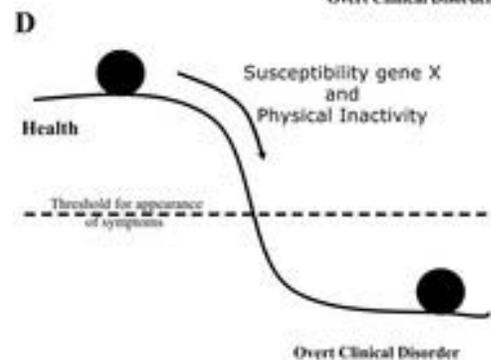
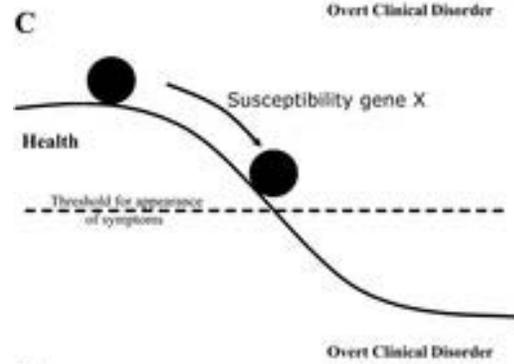
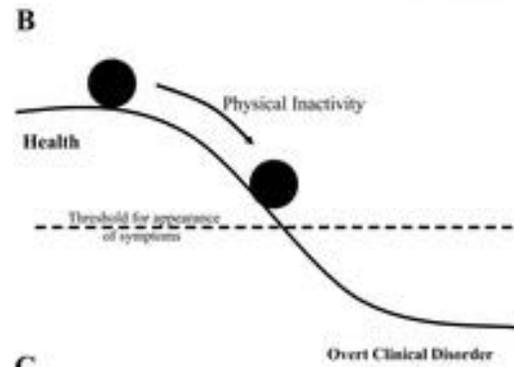
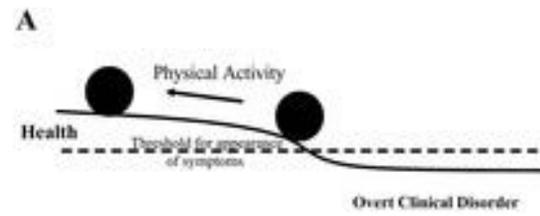
Simon J. Lees¹ and Frank W. Booth^{1,2}

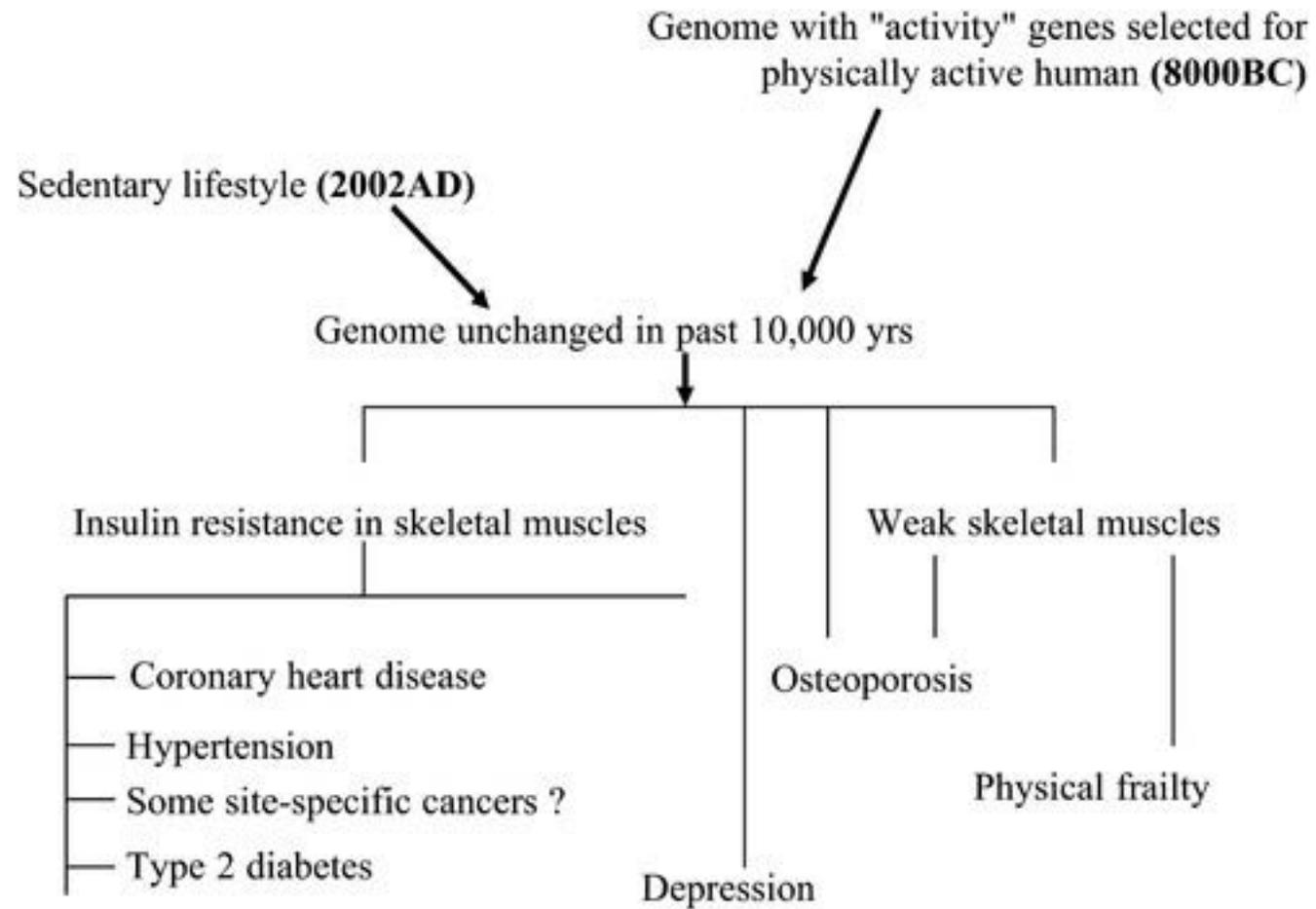
Catalogue Data

Lees, S.J.; and Booth, F.W. (2004). Sedentary death syndrome. **Can. J. Appl. Physiol.** 29(4): 447-460. © 2004 Canadian Society for Exercise Physiology.

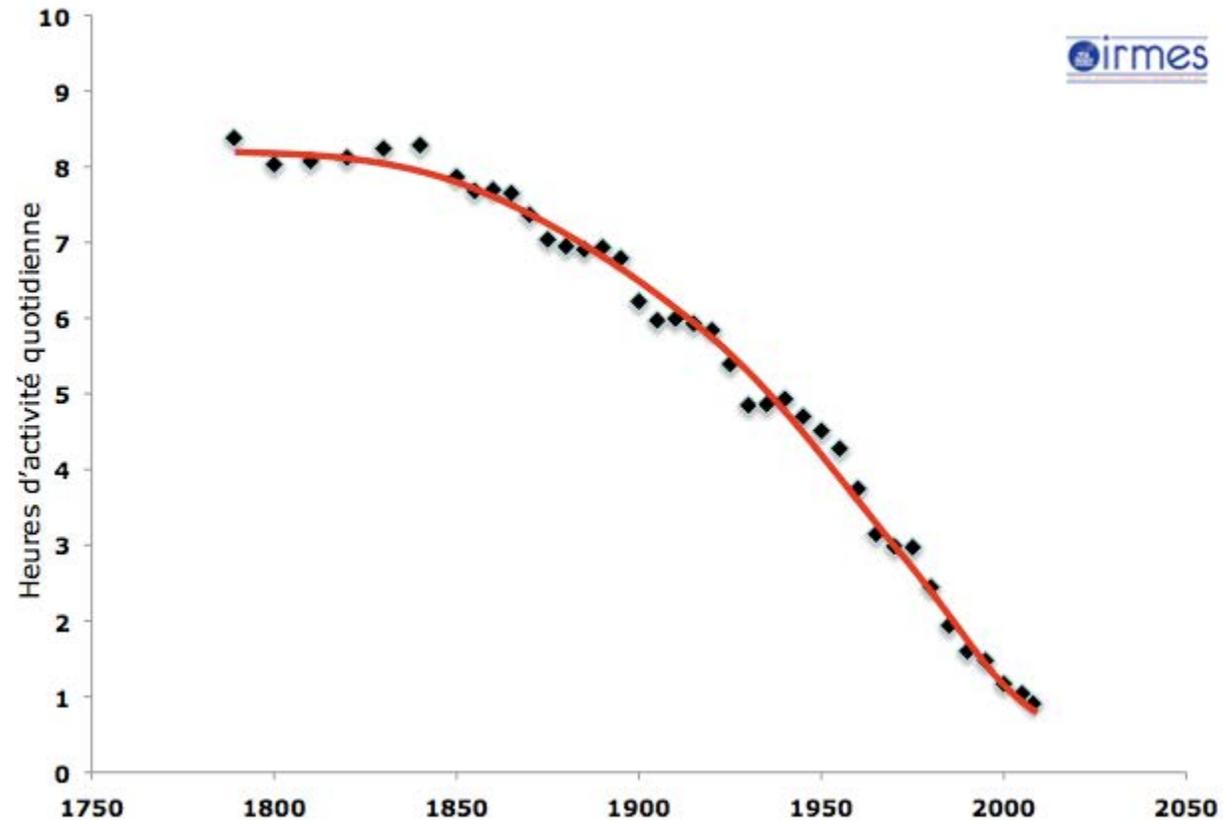
Key words: *physical inactivity, chronic diseases, diabetes, glucose*

Mots-clés: *l'inactivité physique, maladies chroniques, le diabète, glucose*



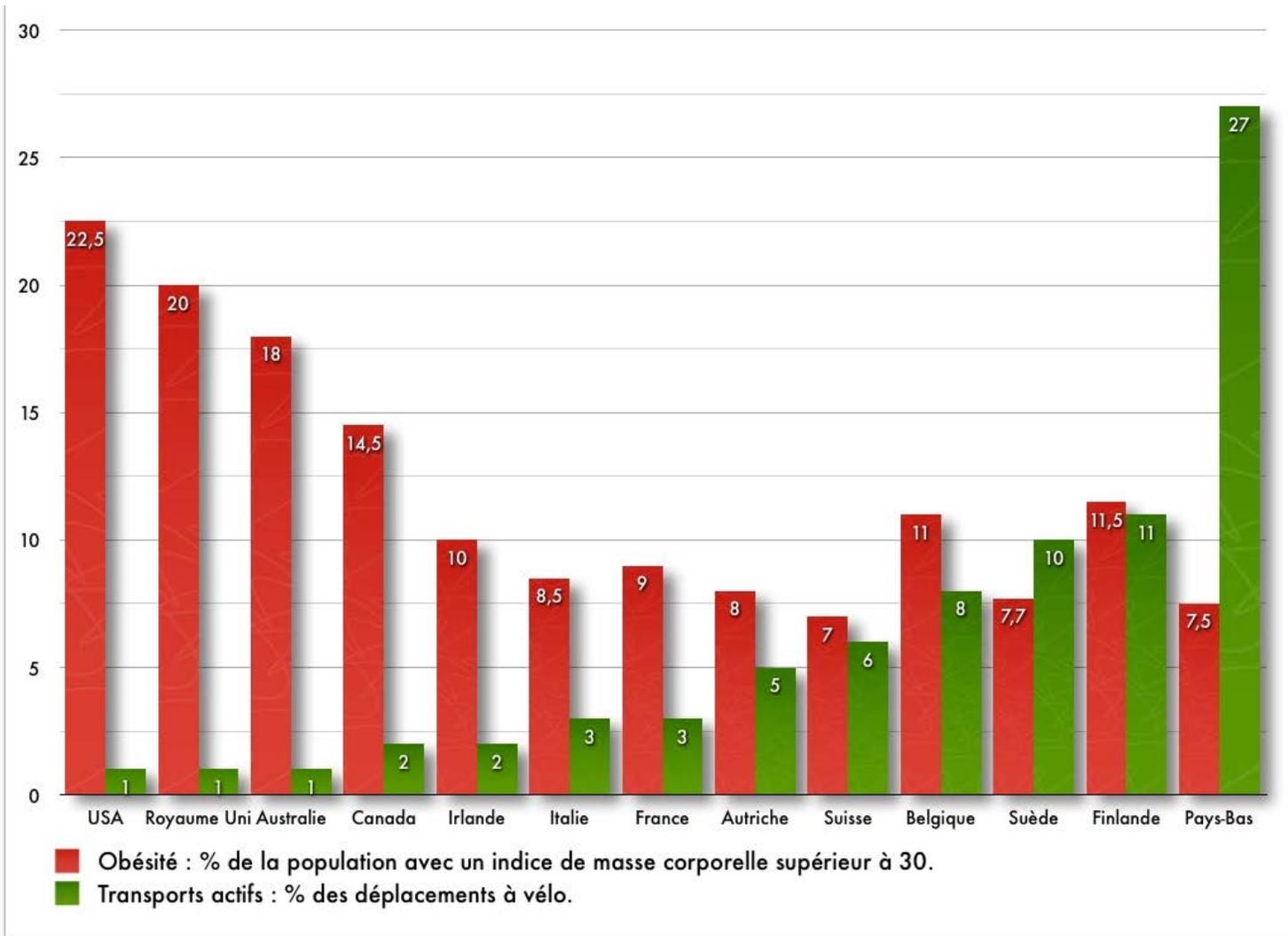


Diminution de l'activité physique



Toussaint, 2008. Plan National de prévention par
l'Activité Physique ou Sportive
<http://velobuc.free.fr/download/RapPreventionActivite-2008.pdf>





Saladin, 2008



Andersen, 2006



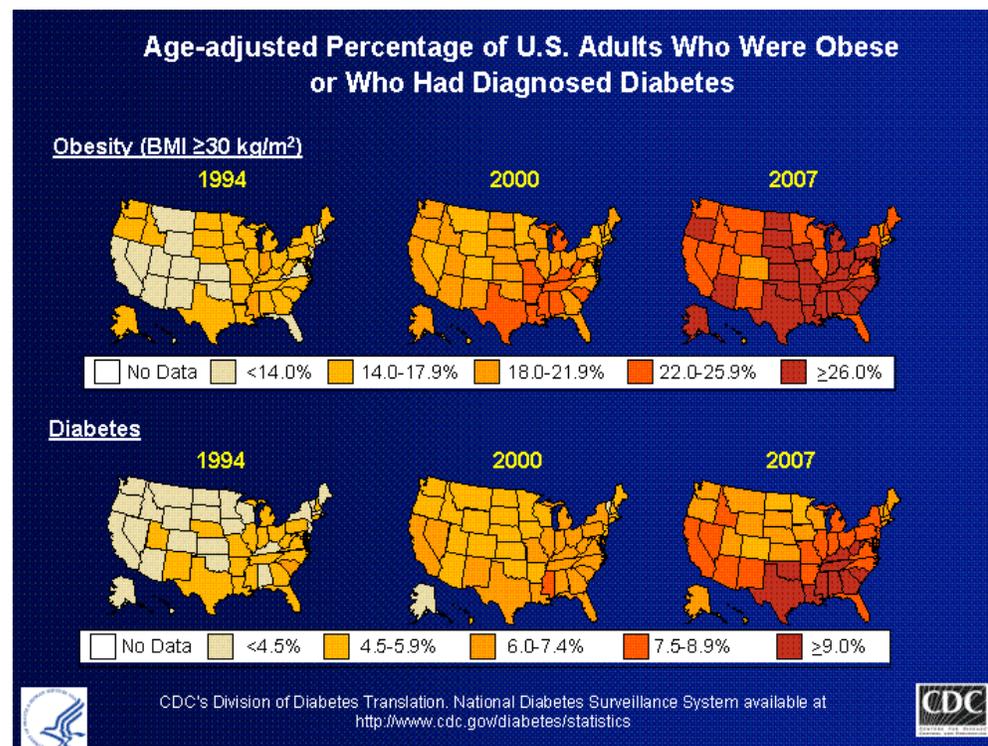
Postulat 1

L'adulte semble génétiquement prédisposé pour une certaine 'paresse' ...



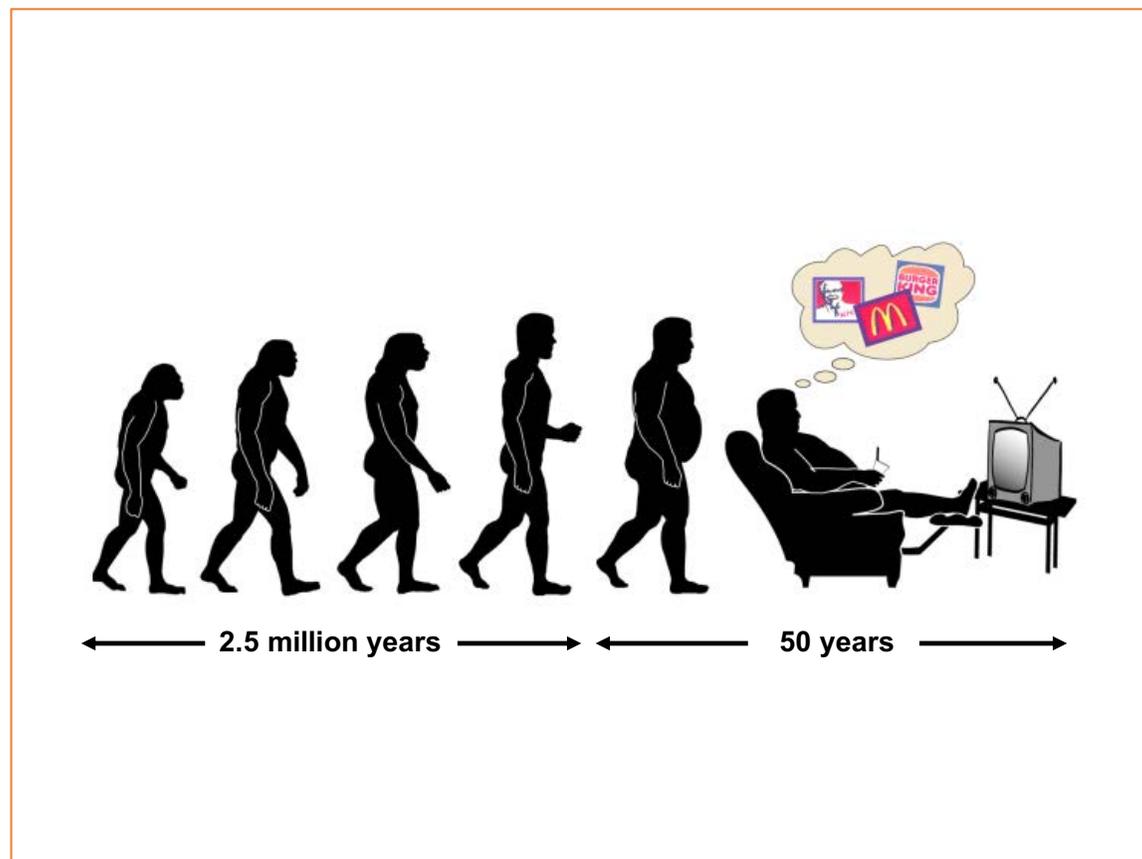
Postulat 2

- Le génome humain est mal-adapté à un environnement qui réduit l'activité physique et promeut un excès d'apports énergétiques



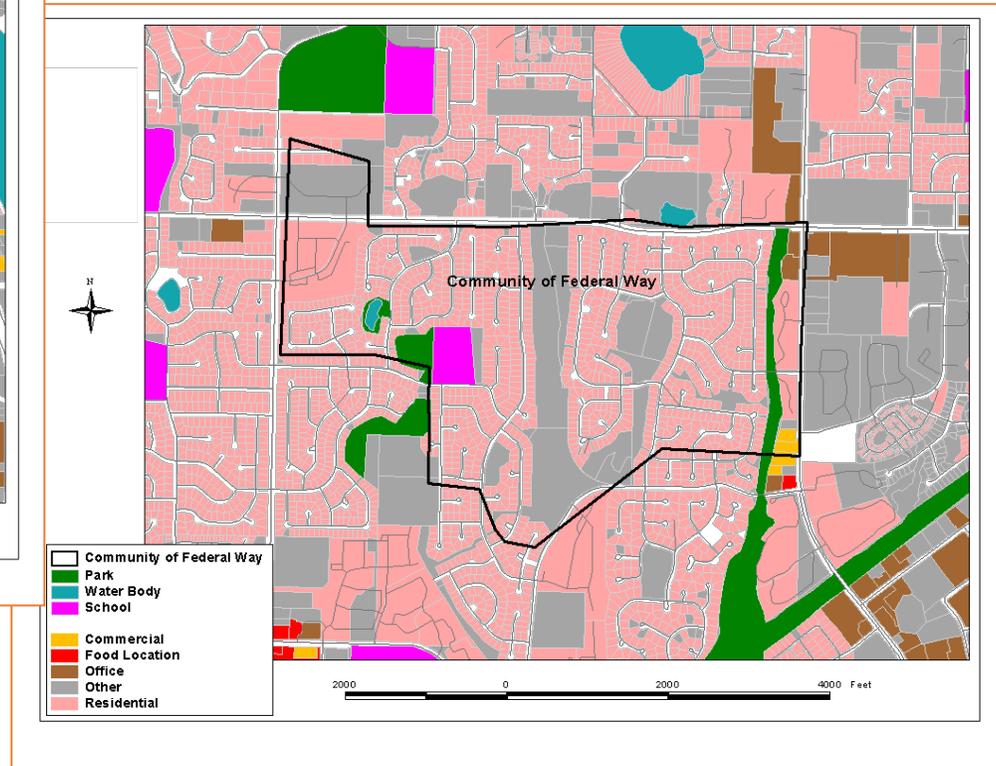
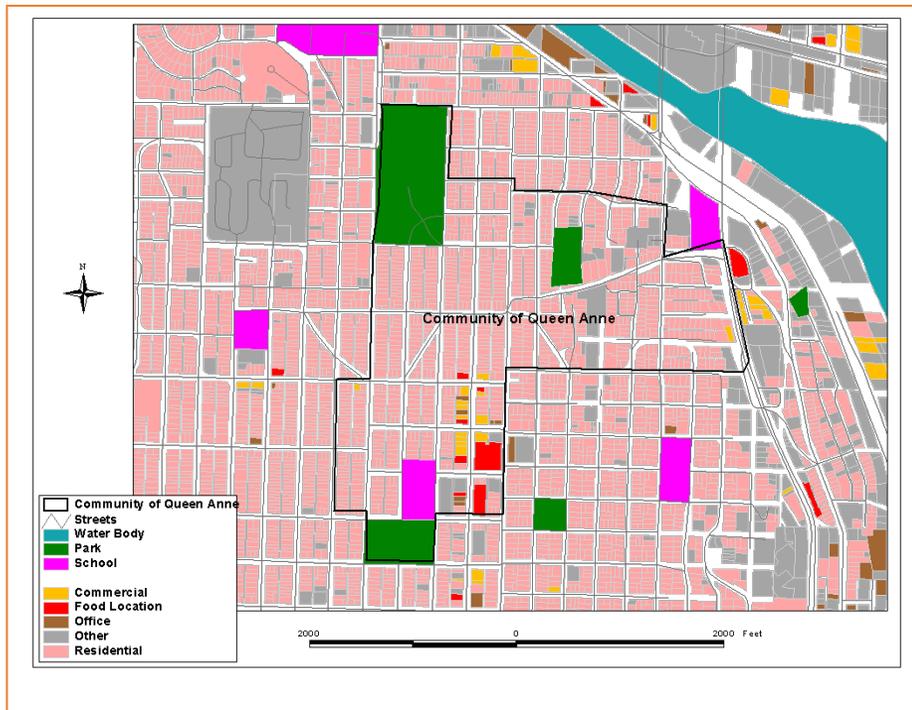
Postulat 3

- L'environnement moderne est obésogène et 'toxique'



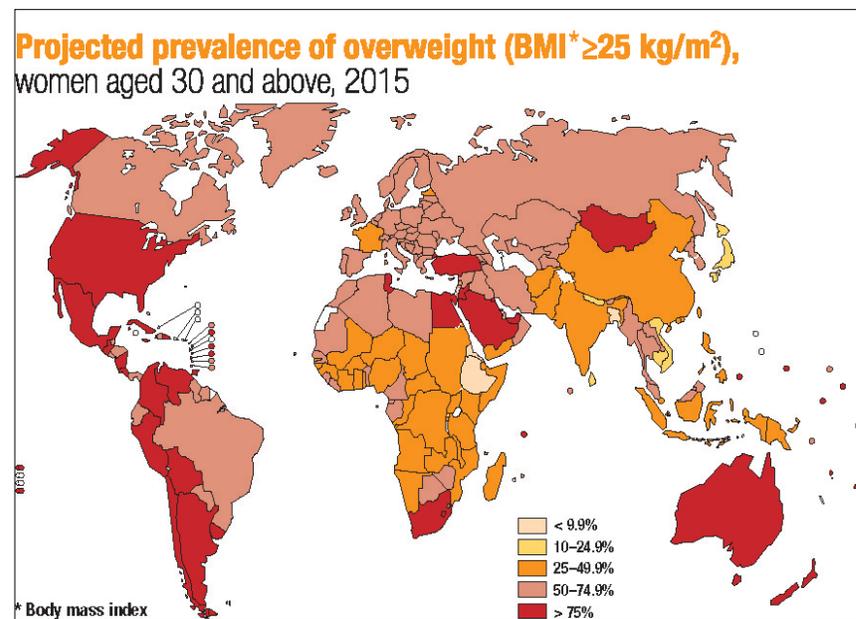
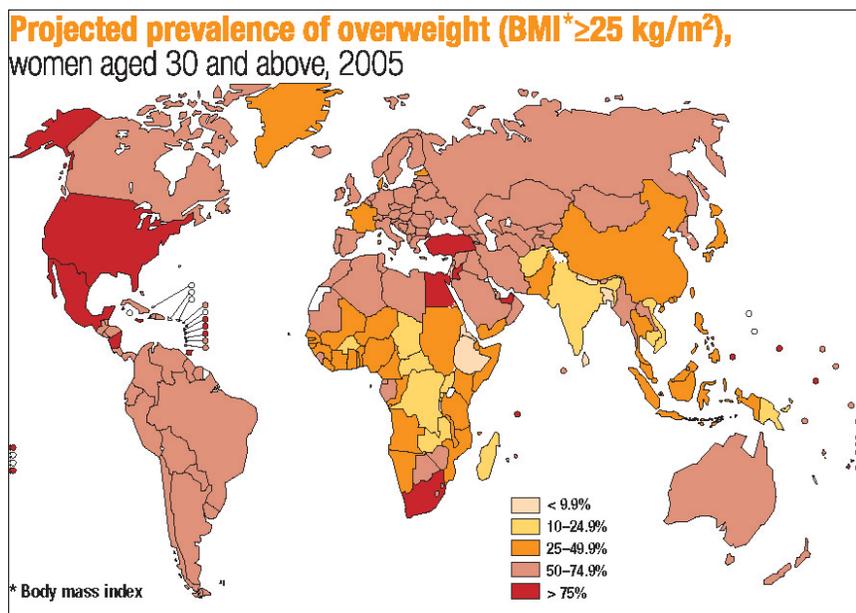
Postulat 4

- L'environnement construit influence le niveau d'activité physique spontané



Postulat 5

- La population mondiale ne bouge pas assez et mange trop



Postulat 6

- Le coût associé à l'inactivité et une alimentation déséquilibrée devient insupportable



Postulat 7

- Information et éducation ne suffiront pas



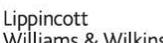
Postulat 8

- Un comportement 'sain' doit être rendu plus simple
 - Escalators à coté des escaliers? Erreur de design!
 - *Primo loco* ascenseurs, *secundo loco* escaliers? Erreur de design!
 - Tout voiture? Erreur de design!

Petits changements, grands effets

Geneva Stair Study (Meyer et al., 2010)

- De 5 à 20 étages / jour pendant 3 mois
- BMI, graisse, HDL-cholestérol, pourtour abdominale, pression diastolique, fitness aérobie

 | 



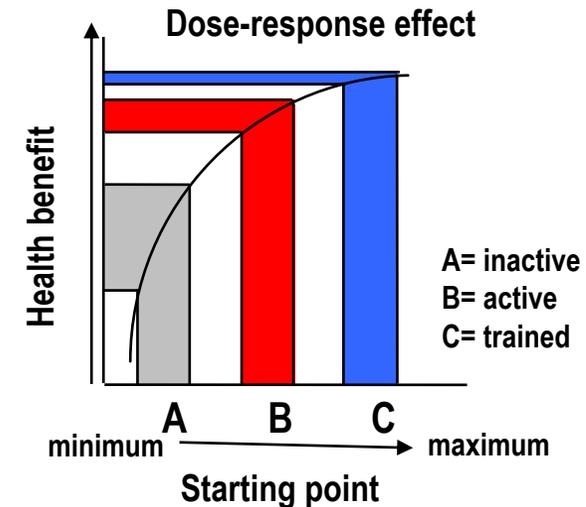
Original Scientific Paper

Stairs instead of elevators at workplace: cardioprotective effects of a pragmatic intervention

Philippe Meyer^a, Bengt Kayser^e, Michel P. Kossovsky^b, Philippe Sigaud^a, David Carballo^a, Pierre-F. Keller^a, Xavier Eric Martin^c, Nathalie Farpour-Lambert^c, Claude Pichard^d and François Mach^a

^aCardiology Service, ^bDepartment of Community Medicine, ^cDepartment of Pediatrics, ^dNutrition Unit, University Hospital of Geneva and ^eInstitute of Movement Sciences and Sports Medicine, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland

Received 31 July 2009 Accepted 11 February 2010



Le comportement d'activité physique du patient peut et doit être pris en compte



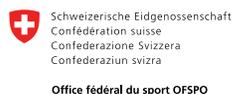
PROMOTION DE L'ACTIVITÉ PHYSIQUE AU CABINET MÉDICAL

MANUEL DE RÉFÉRENCE À L'INTENTION DES MÉDECINS

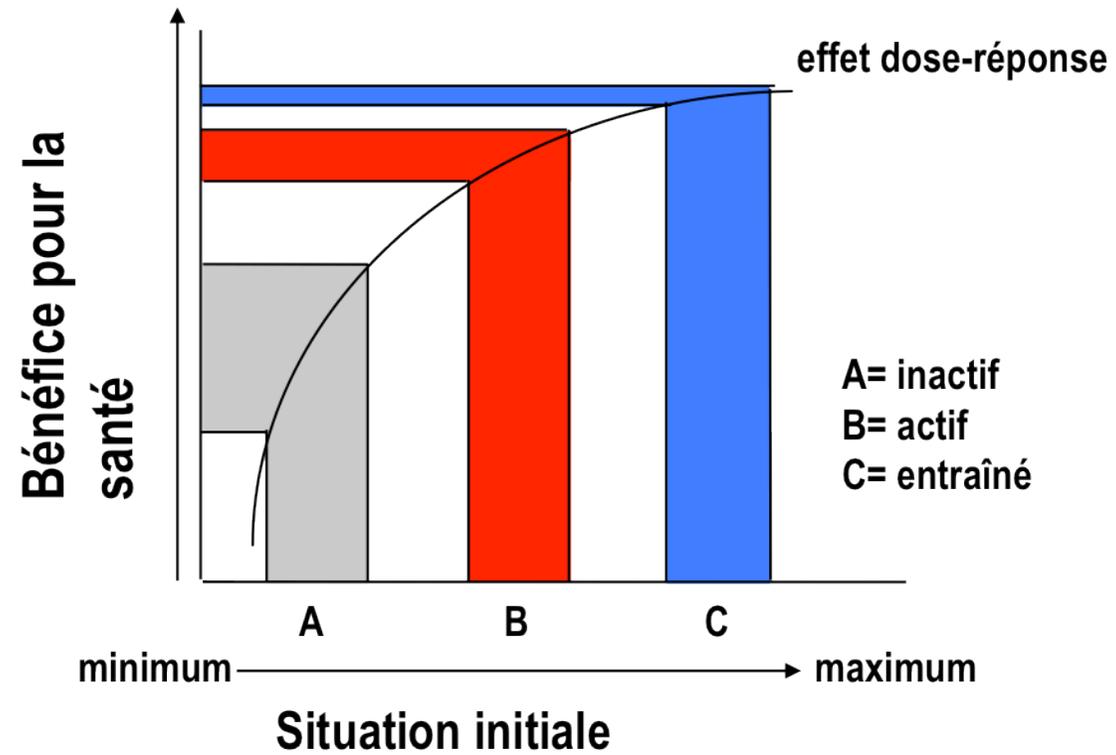


PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PROMOTION IN PRIMARY CARE

Policlinique Médicale Universitaire, Lausanne
Office fédéral du sport, Macolin
Collège de Médecine de Premier Recours
Ligue vaudoise contre les maladies cardiovasculaires

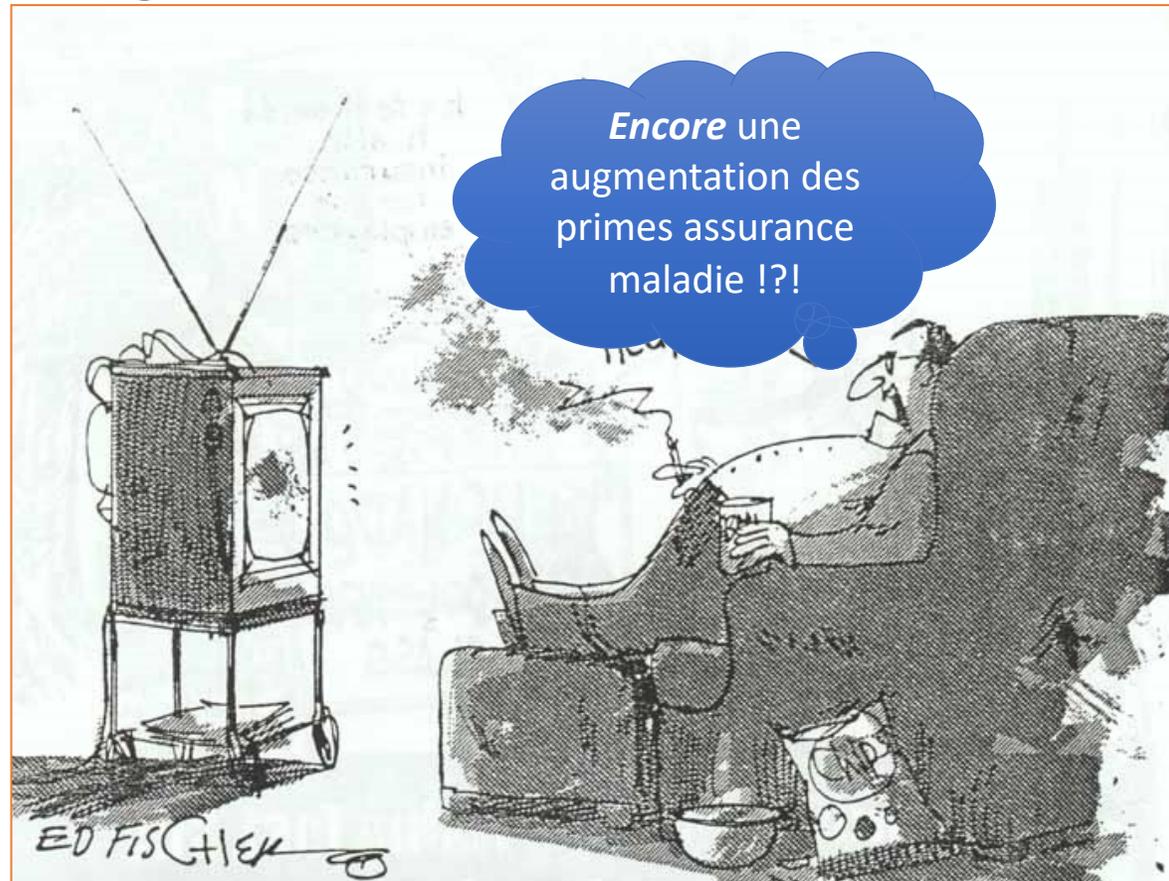


Dose-réponse



Comportement et maladie

- Besoin de changements



Quelques pistes

- Promouvoir la mobilité active (marche, vélo)
- Promouvoir l'activité physique au quotidien comme besoin de base
- Réguler l'urbanisme et l'architecture avec des arguments de santé publique
- Intégrer dans les soins l'AP programmée comme moyen thérapeutique primaire et auxiliaire



Physical activity for adults and older adults

Benefits health
Improves sleep
Maintains healthy weight
Manages stress
Improves quality of life

Reduces your chance of

Type II Diabetes	-40%
Cardiovascular disease	-35%
Falls, depression etc.	-30%
Joint and back pain	-25%
Cancers (colon and breast)	-20%

Some is good, more is better Make a start today: it's never too late Every minute counts



Be active

at least **150** minutes moderate intensity per week
increased breathing able to talk

OR

at least **75** minutes vigorous intensity per week
breathing fast difficulty talking

or a combination of both

Build strength
to keep muscles, bones and joints strong
on at least **2** days a week

Swim, Brisk walk, Cycle, Gym, Yoga, Carry heavy bags, Run, Stairs, Sport, Bowls, Tai Chi, Dance

Minimise sedentary time
Break up periods of inactivity

Improve balance
For older adults, to reduce the chance of frailty and falls
2 days a week

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/829884/3-physical-activity-for-adults-and-older-adults.pdf

