

# Snack your way to better health with bite-sized exercise breaks

February 15 2021, by Scott Lear

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Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

The new [Guidelines on Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviour](#) published by the World Health Organization are notable for what is missing: the minimum time for an exercise session.

Similar to previous guidelines, these recognize the importance of regular

activity on physical and mental well-being. The guidelines recommend a target between 150 and 300 minutes per week of moderate activity (such as brisk walking) or 75 to 150 minutes per week of vigorous activity (such as running) or a combination of the two.

Gone is the requirement that your exercise minutes need to be conducted in chunks of at least 10 minutes.

My research group investigates the role of regular [physical activity](#) on health and disease. Our research indicates the [health and fitness benefits from exercise begin from the very first step of movement](#). These benefits continue to accumulate in a linear fashion up until 300 to 400 minutes per week of moderate activity. Beyond that, benefits continue to occur, but at a reduced rate.

The change in WHO's guideline follows the [Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, 2nd Edition](#), which removed this minimum requirement in 2018. This change was made because there is no evidence to indicate that exercising for at least 10 minutes is better than bouts of shorter duration.

This is great news for people who find it hard to fit in exercise, and very timely given the challenges the current pandemic has presented to many people's daily activities. People have seen their [step counts decrease by up to 50 percent](#) during COVID-19.

## **Snack on exercise throughout the day**

Supporting these guidelines is research on so-called exercise snacking: short bursts of activity that you [snack](#) on throughout the day. Exercise snacking has grown out of research on [high-intensity interval training](#) (HIIT)—repeated bursts of high-intensity exercise interspersed with active rest (low-intensity exercise, usually of the same activity).

Sandwiched between a warm-up and cool down, a full HIIT session may last 20 to 30 minutes.

Exercise snacking differs from HIIT in both the duration of the activity burst and the time in between. Whereas the exercise bursts in HIIT can range from 30 seconds to four minutes, in exercise snacking, these are reduced to 20 seconds.

The effect of these snacks on fitness was tested in a study of 28 inactive adults. Those randomized to doing three 20-second bike sprints separated by one to four hours of inactivity, three times per day for three days per week experienced a [nine percent improvement in cardiorespiratory fitness](#). This was comparable to the 13 percent improvement in the group that conducted the three 20-second bike sprints over a 10-minute period.

Now this doesn't mean going to the gym for a minute several times per day, or needing your own home gym. Or even getting into spandex. The beauty of exercise snacks is that you don't need any equipment. Even climbing three flights of stairs, three times per day, three days per week for six weeks resulted in a [modest increase in fitness](#) in non-exercisers. This small amount of activity is enough to [improve insulin metabolism](#) in people who are overweight, confirming earlier research indicating [two minutes of moderate walking every 20 minutes reduces blood sugar](#) following a high-sugar test drink.

## **Fitting in your daily snacks**

Exercise snacking isn't new, although the research and the term are. If you've ever been sitting at your computer or watching TV and had the urge to stand up and walk around or stretch, you've had an exercise snack. This type of body and brain break is famous among many writers. [Dan Brown, author of \*The Da Vinci Code\*](#), spends a minute every hour

when writing doing push-ups and sit-ups. And why not? Short bursts of exercise can give you an [energy boost and improve your productivity](#).

What makes the exercise snack different from standing up and stretching or walking to the kitchen, is increasing your heart and breathing rates. But you don't need to worry about sweating. Moving about for one to two minutes isn't enough time for you to start. This makes it easy to do in everyday clothes.

Some activities you can do include stair climbing, jogging in place, jumping jacks and burpees. You can even do a brisk walk or jog around the block. If you have a stationary bike or rowing machine, just jump on that for a minute or so.

If you want something of longer duration, there's the [Royal Canadian Air Force 11-minute workout plan](#). Developed in 1959, you can do this program at home without any equipment (although keeping your knees bent during sit-ups is advisable). Researchers recently studied a modified version of this program, and found it effective at [improving fitness](#).

It's still ideal to get in your regular meal of exercise as well as your snacks. But [exercise](#) snacks are a great way to build activity into your day.

If you think you'll have a hard time remembering to get up every so often, technology can help. From a simple cooking timer, to the alarm on your phone, to watches that vibrate reminding you to get up. But perhaps the most effective may be using a screen time app on your computer, tablet or phone. Some of these apps lock out your device for a set period of [time](#), giving you the impetus to get up and move.

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