

# Physical activity and its long-term health benefits

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Mackey C. Physical activity and its long-term health benefits. *J Health Pol Manage* 2021;4(6):4.

## ABOUT THE STUDY

The treatment of non-communicable diseases (NCD), like coronary heart disease or type 2 diabetes mellitus, causes growing expenses for the health system. Physical activity is meant to lessen the danger for these diseases. Physical activity or exercise can improve your health and decrease the risk of growing numerous diseases like type 2 diabetes, cancer and cardiovascular disease. Physical activity and exercise may have immediate and long-term health advantages. Most importantly, regular activity can improve your quality of life. Regular physical activity is one of the most vital things you could do for your health. Everyone can experience the health advantages of physical activity - age, abilities, ethnicity, shape, or size do not matter. If you're not certain about turning into active or boosting your level of physical activity due to the fact that you're afraid of getting hurt, the good news is that moderate-intensity aerobic activity, such as brisk walking, is usually safe for most people. Some advantages of physical activity on brain health show up right after a session of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity. Benefits include improved thinking or cognition for youngsters six to thirteen years of age and reduced short-term feelings of anxiety for adults. Regular physical activity can assist maintain your thinking, learning, and judgment capabilities sharp as you age. It also can lessen your risk of depression and anxiety and assist you sleep better. The long-term health advantages of physical activity include the following - Weight Management: Both diet and physical activity play a vital role in keeping a healthful body weight, losing extra body weight, or maintaining successful weight loss. You gain weight when you eat more calories through eating and drinking than the amount of calories you burn, including those burned all through physical activity. It's crucial to balance calories. To maintain your weight: Work your way up to one hundred fifty minutes per week of moderate-intensity aerobic activity (for example, half-hour a day, five days per week). Strong medical evidence suggests that physical activity can help you maintain your weight over time. To lose weight: and keep it off you will

need an excessive amount of physical activity unless you furthermore may adjust your diet and decrease the amount of calories you're eating and drinking. Getting to and staying at a healthful weight requires both regular physical activity and a healthy eating plan. Reduce Your Health Risk: Cardiovascular Disease-Heart disease and stroke are of the main reasons of death. Following the guidelines and getting at least one hundred fifty minutes per week of moderate-intensity aerobic activity can put you at a lower risk for those diseases. You can reduce your risk even in addition with more physical activity. Regular physical activity also can lower your blood pressure and enhance your cholesterol levels. Type 2 Diabetes and Metabolic Syndrome- Regular physical activity can lessen your risk of developing type 2 diabetes and metabolic syndrome. Metabolic syndrome is some combination of an excessive amount of fats around the waist, high blood pressure, low High Density Lipoproteins (HDL) cholesterol, high triglycerides, or high blood sugar. People begin to see advantages at levels of physical activity below the recommended one hundred fifty minutes per week. Additional amounts of physical activity seem to decrease risk even more. Some Cancers: Being physically active lowers your risk for developing numerous commonly occurring cancers. Research suggests that adults who take part in extra amounts of physical activity have decreased dangers of developing cancers of the Bladder, Breast, Colon (proximal and distal), and Endometrium. Increase Your Chances of Living Longer: Science suggests that physical activity can lessen your risk of death early from leading causes of death, like coronary heart disease and some cancers. This is remarkable in ways: Only a few life-style choices have as large an impact for your health as physical activity. People who're physically active for about one hundred fifty minutes per week have a 33% lower risk of all-cause mortality than people who are physically inactive and You don't have to do high amounts of activity or vigorous-intensity activity to reduce your risk of premature dying. Benefits begin to accumulate with any amount of moderate- or vigorous-intensity physical activity.

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