



DK FITNESS PRODUCTS LIMITED

Health and Fitness Manual



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Nutrition

Nutrients are substances necessary for proper bodily function. Some are required in large quantities (macronutrients) and some are required in small quantities (micronutrients). There are 4 types of macronutrients: Proteins, Carbohydrates, Fats and Water and two types of micronutrients: Vitamins and Minerals.

Macronutrients

Proteins

Proteins are the basic structure of all living cells. Proteins are used in making hormones, blood plasma transport systems, and enzymes. The basic building blocks of proteins are called amino acids. There are two types of proteins complete and incomplete. Amino acids are categorized as essential and non-essential. Of the twenty amino acids that have been identified, nine are considered essential amino acids those that are not manufactured by the body, these must come from dietary intake. The body can manufacture the non-essential amino acids from the by-products of carbohydrate metabolism. Amino Acids are crucial for proper Central Nervous System (CNS) function.

Non-Essential Amino Acids:

- ***Alanine*** - provides energy for muscle tissue, brain and CNS; aids antibody production to enhance the immune system; helps metabolize sugars and organic acids.
- ***Arginine*** - improves immune response to bacteria, viruses and tumor cells; promotes healing and liver regeneration; aids the release of growth hormones for muscle growth and tissue repair.
- ***Aspartic Acid (Asparagine)*** - aids in the excretion of ammonia, which is toxic to the CNS; may increase resistance to fatigue and increase endurance.
- ***Cysteine*** - antioxidant protection against radiation and pollution; slows the aging process; deactivates free radicals; neutralizes toxins; aids in protein synthesis. Crucial for the skin development aiding in the recovery from burns and surgical procedures. Hair and skin are comprised of 10-14% Cysteine.
- ***Glycine*** - aids in the release of oxygen during the cell-making process. Important for hormone production in strengthening the immune system.
- ***Glutamic Acid (Glutamine)*** - improves mental capabilities; helps healing of ulcers; reduces fatigue; helps control alcoholism, schizophrenia and sugar cravings.

- **Taurine** - stabilizes membranes excitability in the control of epileptic seizures. Controls biochemical changes responsible for the aging process; aids in the excretion of free radicals.
- **Proline** - promotes proper joint and tendon function; strengthens heart muscles.
- **Serine** - storage source of glucose for the liver and muscles, antibody production enhances the immune system, synthesizes fatty acid covering around nerve fibers (insulator).
- **Tyrosine** - transmission of nerve impulses to the brain; fights depression; improves memory and mental alertness; promotes the proper function of the adrenal, thyroid and pituitary glands.

Essential Amino Acids:

- **Histidine** - hemoglobin component; used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, allergic diseases, ulcers & anemia. A deficiency may cause hearing problems.
- **Isoleucine and Leucine** - mental alertness, also provides manufacturing components for other essential biochemical components in the body, which are utilized for the production of energy and upper brain stimulants.
- **Lysine** - Insures adequate absorption of calcium; helps form collagen (component of bone, cartilage and connective tissues); aids in the production of antibodies, hormones & enzymes. Lysine may be effective against herpes by improving the balance of nutrients that reduce viral growth. A deficiency may result in tiredness, inability to concentrate, irritability, bloodshot eyes, retarded growth, hair-loss, anemia & reproductive problems.
- **Methionine** - a sulfur source, which prevents disorders of the hair, skin and nails. Lowers cholesterol by increasing the liver's production of lecithin and reduces liver fat build-up. Protects the kidneys; a natural chelating agent for heavy metals; regulates the formation of ammonia and creates ammonia-free urine thereby reducing bladder irritation; promotes healthy hair growth.
- **Phenylalanine** - allows brain to produce Norepinephrine used for the transmission of signals between nerve cells and the brain; regulates hunger, antidepressant; improves memory and mental alertness.
- **Threonine** - a component of collagen, Elastin, and enamel protein; reduces liver fat build-up; promotes proper digestive system function and metabolism.

- **Tryptophan** - a relaxant, alleviates insomnia, prevents migraine; reduces anxiety and depression; promotes proper immune system function. It reduces the risk of cardiovascular spasms. Works in conjunction with Lysine to lower cholesterol levels.
- **Valine** - Promotes mental health, muscle coordination and tempers emotions.

Other protein comes from the recycling of enzymes and other proteins. Protein is synthesized in all tissues in the body; however, the liver and muscles are the most active. The body synthesizes about 300 grams of protein per day even though average intake is only 70 grams.

Proteins that contain all nine essential amino acids in sufficient quantity to sustain life are called complete proteins. The protein efficiency ratio (PER) is a measurement of protein's completeness. Protein is rated according to various indexes. The most common measurement being the Biological Value or BV of the protein. The higher the BV value the more readily the protein is absorbed by the body. Eggs have the highest BV value (100). Whey protein's value is close to 100 while beans have a BV of 49. Ratings of greater than 100 refer to the chemical score of an amino acid pattern in a reference protein to a test protein and not the BV.

Meat, fish, milk, cheese and eggs contain complete proteins. Incomplete proteins such as vegetables, grains, seeds, and nuts are those which do not contain all nine essential amino acids by themselves. However, combinations of incomplete protein foods or mutual supplementation can supply all nine essential amino acids such as beans with rice or peanut butter on wheat bread. Therefore vegetarians can get all the amino acids required by combining incomplete protein foods. It is not necessary to combine proteins at the same meal as many people believe. Therefore a breakfast of one incomplete protein and a dinner of another incomplete protein will provide the benefits of eating a complete protein.

Examples of Complete Combinations of Incomplete Proteins			
Grains & Legumes	Grains & Nuts/Seeds	Legumes & Nuts/Seeds	Grains & Dairy
Peanut butter sandwich	Rice cakes/peanut butter	Chickpea humus	Cereal with milk
Rice and beans	Roll with sesame seeds	Trail mix	Macaroni & cheese
Vegetable stir-fry & rice	Banana-nut bread	Bean soup & sesame seeds	Yogurt with granola
Chili & wheat bread	Oat-nut bread		Cheese sandwiches
Tortillas & beans			Rice pudding
Pea soup & roll			

Examples of Protein Rich Foods:

- High Fat - Meat, salmon, eggs, peanut butter, milk, cheese
- Low Fat - Tuna, egg whites, red beans, skim milk, non-fat cheese

Proteins begin digestion in the stomach but are primarily digested in the small intestine and metabolized by the liver for the building of tissue. Proteins not required for building can be utilized as an energy source and can provide 4 calories per gram. About 98% of the protein from animal sources and about 80% of the protein from vegetable sources is absorbed by the body.

Fasting causes the body to use protein as an energy source even to the point of breaking down vital tissues such as organs and muscles to use as an energy source. Excess protein, not utilized for tissue repair or growth or as an energy source is converted by the body to fat and stored.

Protein requirements depend on the individual and daily activity. Tissue growth, whether due to growth, injury, weight training, or pregnancy, can effect protein requirements. During illness, protein is not only required for repair but is generally used as an energy source. According to RDA requirements, an adult should consume approximately 0.36 grams of protein per pound of body weight on a daily basis (0.8 grams of protein per kg of body weight) as a minimum requirement. As an example, a 150-pound person should consume approximately 50 grams of protein daily. This translates to 200 calories of protein daily. As a general rule, for intense weight training, up to 1 gram per pound of body weight may be consumed.

Since protein metabolism produces nitrogen in the body this creates an extra workload for the kidneys and liver to eliminate the excess. Dehydration can occur because the kidneys require increased amounts of water to dilute the nitrogen. Dehydration can impede workout performance. It's therefore important to adequately hydrate when consuming increased levels of protein.

Hair-loss and thinning, as well as, brittle and discolored fingernails can be external manifestations of protein deficiencies. Internal ramifications can be muscle wasting, weak ligaments and cellular dysfunction since amino acids will be in short supply. Muscle growth will also be limited or unavailable due to an insufficient amount of protein.

Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates are utilized for energy, both instant and sustained. When insufficient carbohydrates are taken in, the body must utilize proteins for energy even to the point of catabolizing muscle tissue for energy.

Digestive enzymes in the small intestines break down the carbohydrates into glucose. The glucose can be immediately utilized by the body or stored as glycogen in the muscles and liver. The muscles can store about 20 minutes of glycogen for energy. The bloodstream can hold about an hour of glucose for energy. If glucose levels are maximized and all glycogen storage locations are full then the excess glucose is converted to fat by the liver and stored in adipose tissue or fat cells. There is really no limit to the amount of fat that a body can store. According to studies at the University of Massachusetts, carbohydrates are generally converted to fat at the rate of 75% where 25% of the carbohydrates are used in the conversion process.

There are three types of carbohydrates Monosaccharaides, Disaccharides and Polysaccharides. Monosaccharaides are simple sugars and are the basic unit of carbohydrate. Examples of Monosaccharaides are glucose and fructose. Disaccharides are composed of two Monosaccharaides. Examples of Disaccharides are table sugar (sucrose) which is composed of fructose and glucose also milk sugar (lactose) which is composed of glucose and galactose

Polysaccharides are composed of multiple Monosaccharaides. Examples of Polysaccharides are starches (bread, fruit, grain, pasta, rice). These are also called complex carbohydrates.

Carbohydrates should comprise approximately 60% of the daily caloric intake. Therefore, for a 3000- calorie total daily intake, 1800 of those calories should be carbohydrates.

Fiber is a form of carbohydrate. Approximately 20 grams of dietary fiber is required in our diets. Fiber facilitates elimination and decreases appetite as a bulking agent. Fiber also inhibits the absorption of cholesterol into the blood stream. It has also been shown that fiber slows the absorption of sucrose into the bloodstream. This can be important in the treatment of type II diabetes. Too much fiber in the diet can restrict the absorption of necessary vitamins and minerals. Excess carbohydrates are converted into fat by the liver and stored in adipose tissue.

Sugar is absorbed into the bloodstream within minutes. Consuming large amounts of sugar prior to exercise can actually inhibit performance. This produces a drastic increase in blood sugar. This causes the pancreas to secrete large amounts of insulin to metabolize the sugar. All this insulin inhibits the metabolization of fat by the muscles. Therefore, the muscles rely more on glycogen, which is in limited supply. The insulin reduces blood sugar level, which is already being reduced by the muscle utilization of glycogen stores for energy production. The blood sugar level reduces to a level, which may not only cause fatigue but dizziness as well. Therefore consumption of excess sugar prior to exercise reduces performance and endurance.

Carbohydrate Loading

Carbohydrate loading is when an athlete depletes and then force-feeds carbohydrates over a period of several days. Carbohydrates are first depleted, for example on a long fast run, then large amounts of carbohydrates eaten. The theory is that the body will overcompensate and store extra glycogen.

Carbohydrate Stacking

This technique requires the consumption of several different kinds of carbohydrates each assimilated by the body at different rates based on their glycemic value. Eating a high glycemic food provides immediate energy while a low glycemic food provides energy at a slower controlled rate. This technique provides greater endurance for athletes.

Fats

Fat is required for the production of cell membranes, blood lipids (body fat), bile (fat emulsifier), steroids and vitamin D. Fats molecules are made up of glycerol and fatty acids.

Body fat is also instrumental in body temperature regulation as insulation. Minimum body fat percentages of 7% for men and 12% for women are recommended. Fats are also utilized for the transport and absorption of fat-soluble vitamins. In addition, fats are the only source of linoleic acid, which is required for skin growth and maintenance. Minimum daily requirement for unsaturated fat is 10 grams and 15 grams is preferred.

Types of Fat	Characteristics	Sources
Saturated	Solid at room temp, raises blood cholesterol	Animal sources, coconut, palm oil
Unsaturated	Liquid at room temperature	Plant sources
Hydrogenated	Unsaturated converted chemically to Saturated	Regular margarine
Polyunsaturated	Lowers blood cholesterol	Safflower, corn, soy, sunflower, fish
Mono-unsaturated	No effect on blood cholesterol	Canola, olive, peanut oils

Fats are digested by the enzyme lipase in the small intestines with the assistance of bile salts as emulsifiers. They are then transported through the bloodstream with the assistance of lipoproteins (fat + protein coating + phospholipids) and stored as Triglyceride (glycerol + 3 particles of fatty acids) in fat cells. They are then released into the bloodstream as fatty acids when energy is required.

The fatty acids travel through the bloodstream and are combined with glucose to burn the combination as energy. The combination of fatty acids and glucose is necessary for aerobic energy production. The anaerobic system uses mainly glucose and phosphagen, which is limited in its ability to produce energy. Further, lactic acid is one of the byproducts causing the burning sensation after a hard workout.

Inadequate carbohydrate availability will result in incomplete fat metabolism producing unused lipids called ketones and leading to a chemical imbalance in the blood known as ketosis. Organ and muscle tissue may be metabolized to provide glucose from the breakdown of protein. Most of the weight loss that occurs by severe carbohydrate restricted diets are from water loss as the kidneys attempt to rid the body of the ketones.

Fat is essential to survival. A fat-less diet can lead to severe problems. Linoleic acid, an essential fatty acid, is used by the liver to manufacture arachidonic acid. This super polyunsaturated fat is used in cell membranes along with protein. When needed, this fatty acid is converted into a group of chemicals that regulate blood pressure, contractions in childbirth, blood clotting, peristalsis (gut motion), and the immune system. These chemicals are short lived and are manufactured locally as needed.

Cholesterol belongs to the same chemical family as steroids and is related to fat. It is important for the production of cell membranes, myelin sheaths around nerves, sex hormones, bile, and vitamin D.

Dietary cholesterol is the cholesterol consumed from the diet. Blood Serum cholesterol is the amount of cholesterol circulating in the bloodstream. The two are not closely related. Some people consume large quantities of dietary cholesterol and have a low serum cholesterol level. And, conversely, some people have high blood serum levels and consume very little dietary cholesterol. Conversion from dietary to blood serum cholesterol varies for each person and ranges from 20% to 90% of the amount consumed.

Blood serum cholesterol levels should remain below 200 mg per deciliter to be considered "normal" according to recent studies. This number represents only 10% of the total amount of cholesterol in the body. The rest is contained in cell membranes and other body tissues. The National Cholesterol Education Program recommends a dietary cholesterol consumption of no more than 300 mg per day. The body requires no intake of cholesterol but manufactures all the cholesterol it needs from dietary fat and produces about 1000 mg per day.

There are basically two types of Cholesterol transport systems, Low Density Lipoproteins (LDL) and High Density Lipoproteins (HDL). Each type is a fat carrying protein. LDL, the bad cholesterol carrier, transports cholesterol to the cells and is associated with Arteriosclerosis or hardening of the arterial walls. HDL, the good cholesterol carrier, transports cholesterol to the liver where it is processed for excretion or broken down for other uses. Mono-unsaturated and Polyunsaturated fats lower LDL levels and increase HDL whereas Saturated fats increase LDL levels. The goal is therefore to minimize the LDL cholesterol by reducing the dietary intake of saturated fats. The food label may tout "no cholesterol" but the body manufactures cholesterol from saturated fats.

Arteriosclerosis is a condition where the arteries become occluded. This is caused by a lesion, which develops just under the inner lining of the arterial wall. This swelling, composed of fibrous protein, accumulates LDL carried cholesterol as blood platelets begin to stick to the damaged area. This accumulation reduces the inner diameter of the artery and subsequently leads to a decreased flow of blood through the artery. The platelets continue to accumulate at the injured site until a clot is formed, blocking all blood flow to the heart. The area of the heart normally being fed by this artery becomes injured. This is known as a heart attack.

Cardiovascular health is a result of proper diet and exercise. Genetics may predispose someone to high blood pressure or heart disease; however, diet, exercise and medication can lessen the impact and improve longevity.

Water

Water is essential for all energy production in the body. Water is also used for temperature regulation and waste elimination and is essential to cell processes. An inadequate supply of water can result in up to a 30% reduction of energy. Between 50% and 70% of the body weight is water. Insufficient water in the body results in a decrease of blood volume thereby reducing the overall oxygen transport ability of the blood to properly supply the muscles during exercise. Since blood is used to regulate body temperature, inadequate cooling of the body occurs. The heart rate increases as the cardiovascular system is stressed and overheating occurs leading to possible heat stroke or heat exhaustion. We can survive without other nutrients for several weeks. However, we can only survive without water for about one week. Water is used to emulsify solutions within the body and transport them to the various tissues including the transport of waste byproducts.

Thirst is not an accurate measure of the body's water requirement. Age and environment alter the thirst mechanism. Therefore, a quantitative schedule must be utilized to adequately hydrate the body. Two hours prior to exercising in a hot environment, the participant should consume 2-3 cups of water and another 1-2 cups about 15 minutes before exercising. During exercise, about 4 ounces of water should be consumed every 15 minutes to replace water lost through sweat and maintain blood volume. As a guide for each pound of body weight lost through sweating while exercising, drink two 8oz. glasses of water. A loss of only two-percent of body weight through sweating can bring on the onset of dehydration. Adults should drink about 2 1/2 quarts of water per day.

Early signs of dehydration include dizziness, fatigue, headache, and loss of appetite. Advanced dehydration is manifested by rapid pulse, shortness of breath, deep yellow urine, blurred vision and hearing loss.

Cold water is absorbed into the body from the stomach faster than warm water. Recent studies suggest that drinks containing up to 10% sugar are almost as readily absorbed from the stomach. These sugary drinks have been shown to improve endurance in events lasting 2 to 3 hours. However, for fat burning purposes, consumption of sugary drinks will provide carbohydrate energy to the exercising muscles and possibly stave off fat metabolization for use as energy.

Therefore, if your intent is performance, then consume sports drinks. However, if the purpose of the exercise session is to burn fat, then drink water only. The glycogen stores in the muscles will run out in about 20 minutes and the body will be forced to metabolize stored fat for continued energy.

Consumption of salt in excess of recommended dietary requirements draws water out of the cells thereby impairing cellular function. Salt depletion may occur during endurance type exercises and when consuming water only. Salt tablets are not recommended because they draw water out of the body and into the stomach. In cold weather, urine production is increased therefore it is just as important to properly hydrate in cold weather environments as it is in hot weather.

Micronutrients

Vitamins

Vitamins are organic compounds not manufactured by the body other than proteins, carbohydrates and fats that are required for growth, maintenance and repair. Vitamins require no digestion and are absorbed directly into the blood stream. The thirteen vitamins identified are divided into two groups, fat-soluble and water-soluble. The fat-soluble vitamins, which include A, D, E, and K are stored in the liver and in body fat. Mega doses of fat-soluble vitamins can produce a toxic effect in the liver and can accumulate in the tissues. Symptoms of toxicity are bone and joint pain, blurred vision, dry skin, and hair and weight loss. The body does not store water-soluble vitamins. The kidneys excrete excess or Mega doses of these vitamins. However, toxicity has been reported with A, niacin, C, D and B6. Recommended Daily Allowances (RDA) are currently being revised.

Fat-Soluble Vitamins	RDR	Purpose	Sources
A	1,000 mcg	Vision, skin, hair, growth, mucous membranes	Egg yolk, milk, butter, yellow and dark green vegetables, yellow-orange fruits
D	5 mg	Bone and tooth structure, needed to absorb calcium	Sunshine, milk, eggs, fish
E	10 mg	Red blood cells, Muscles	Whole grains, oils, fruits, green leafy vegetables
K	80 mcg	Blood clotting, bone growth	Eggs, green leafy vegetables, cauliflower, tomatoes

Water Soluble Vitamins	RDR	Purpose	Sources
C	60 mg	Strengthens blood vessel walls, antihistamine, builds collagen	Citrus, tomatoes, broccoli, potatoes, green peppers, cabbage, strawberries
B1 - Thiamin	1.5 mg	Appetite, digestion, nerve function, carb metabolism	Pork, legumes, whole grains, wheat germ, nuts
B2- Riboflavin	1.7 mg	Fat, protein and carbohydrate metabolism, mucous membrane	Milk, dairy, whole grain, eggs, fish, green leafy vegetables
B3 - Niacin	19 mg	Appetite, lowers cholesterol, fat, protein and carb metabolism	Meat, fish, poultry, eggs, peanuts, legumes, grains
B6 - Pyridoxine	2 mg	Serotonin (mood regulation), protein metabolism	Meat, poultry, fish, grains, bran, wheat germ, egg yolk,

			legumes, green leafy vegetables
B12 - Cobalamin	2 mcg	Red blood cells, genetic material production, new tissue	Meat, poultry, fish, dairy
Folic Acid	200 mcg	Red blood cells, genetic material production	Meat, eggs, fish, green vegetables, beans, asparagus, yeast
Pantothenic Acid	7 mg	Adrenal function, food metabolization, nerve function	Whole grains, eggs, vegetables, meats
Biotin	100 mcg	Metabolization of glucose	Egg yolk, milk, legumes, peanuts, bananas

Minerals

Minerals, in contrast to vitamins, are inorganic. Minerals also require no digestion. Some minerals are stored in the liver. It is important not to consume Mega doses of minerals on a regular basis above those amounts recommended.

Minerals are divided into two groups, major and trace minerals. Major minerals are those that are required by the body in quantities greater than 100 mg per day and include Calcium, Magnesium, Phosphorous, Chloride and Sodium. Trace minerals are those that are required by the body in quantities less than 100 mg per day. Trace minerals are Iron, Copper, Zinc, Iodine and Selenium. The following table includes recommended daily allowance.

Essential Minerals	RDR	Purpose	Source
Calcium	800 mg	Blood clotting, Bones, Muscles, Nerves	Milk products, Broccoli
Phosphorus	750 mg	Muscles, Nerves, Energy production, Bones	Cereal, Meat, Fish, Legumes, Dairy
Potassium *	2000 mg	Energy, Hair, Skin, Nails, Heart rhythm, muscle contraction, regulation of body fluids	Citrus, Bananas, fish, poultry, dairy
Magnesium	350 mg	Bone growth, protein and energy production	Egg yolks, dark leafy greens
Sodium *	500 mg	Muscle and nerve function, body fluid balance	Meat, Milk products, fish, salt
Chloride	750 mg	Aids digestion, maintains body fluid balance	Salt
Zinc	15 mg	Insulin production, male prostate function, digestion, metabolism	Shellfish, eggs, meat
Iron	10 mg	Hemoglobin (Blood Oxygen transport), Myoglobin (Muscle Oxygen storage)	Meat, Fish
Chloride *	750 mg	Muscle and nerve function, acid-base balance, digestion	Meat, Milk products, Fish
Fluoride	4 mg	Hardens bones and teeth	Coffee, tea, spinach, gelatin, onion
Iodine	150 mcg	Proper thyroid function	Water, Iodized salt
Copper	3 mg	Red blood cells, connective tissue, nerve fibers	Shellfish, grains, nuts, chocolate
Chromium	200 mcg	Carbohydrate metabolism	Vegetables, grains, Brewer's Yeast
Molybdenum	250 mcg	Nitrogen metabolism	Grains, vegetables
Selenium	70 mcg	Works with Vitamin E to protect cells	Grains, meats, fish, poultry

* Electrolytes provide the proper electrical charge within the body fluids for the transmission of nerve impulses, muscle contraction, and proper body fluid levels and acid-base fluid balance.

Additional Supplements

The following additional supplements are included here because they are the most popular at this time. This section is not intended as an endorsement to take these products, but merely to acquaint the trainer with the effects of that these supplements might have on the client that they are training. The trainer needs to make an assessment as to whether they want to accept clients who are taking controversial supplements. Should something occur, the trainer will certainly have to accept some of the moral if not legal responsibility.

It is not our policy to promote supplements. Even aspirin and acetaminophen taken over long periods of time can affect bodily functions in less desirable ways. Use your brain filter before you use your liver and kidney filters. It is not worth a temporary increase in muscle size as a trade for a permanently blown liver or kidney. A product potent enough to help will be potent enough to cause side effects. Long-term effects of supplements have never been studied. Would you eat an arbitrary quantity of anything everyday (ice cream, beef, etc.)? The best nutrition plans alternate foods to provide a distribution of various food groups, which provide all the body needs for growth and maintenance. Read the ingredients of all products carefully. Many "Complex Formula" type diet supplements contain various ingredients; some of which may be stimulants or laxatives. Weight loss results may only be temporary and due to the diuretic effect of the supplement.

We provide both the pros and cons here. You are free to make your own informed decision for yourself and your clients. There is no conclusive evidence as to the long-term effects of these supplements nor is there conclusive evidence that they shouldn't be taken. The FDA and USDA leave it up to you as we do.

- Do not take supplements without your doctor's advice if you are pregnant or could become pregnant.
- Do not take supplements without your doctor's advice if you are breast-feeding a baby.
- Do not give any supplement to a child without first talking to the child's doctor.
- Do not take supplements if you are taking any prescribed drugs.

Androstenedione (Androstene)

Androstenedione is a hormone that is synthesized into Testosterone. Claims include a temporary boost in Testosterone levels allowing greater performance and enhanced recovery and a heightened sexual function. There is some indication that this supplement may decrease the natural production of testosterone at higher intake levels. It is legal in some countries and

not in others without a prescription. For a reference, DHEA, with the assistance of enzymes, is converted to Androstenedione, which is then converted to Testosterone. There is a move to reclassify this supplement as a drug. Maintaining proper levels of testosterone is vital to overall body growth and maintenance. However, most people's levels are adequate. Too much testosterone can cause a host of problems including kidney, liver, heart failures as well as personality changes. Manufacturers of this supplement recommend a minimum of 1.5 grams of protein per pound of body weight. Androstenedione may decrease natural testosterone production.

Possible Health Hazards: Personality changes, impotence.

Chromium

Chromium helps to lower blood sugar, reduce body fat and cholesterol levels. It is also used to suppress the appetite. In diabetic and overweight individuals, chromium reduces Triglyceride levels by almost 20%, improves glucose tolerance and normalizes insulin levels. Deficiencies can result in insulin resistance. Typical dosage is 50-200 meg daily. An ounce of brewer's yeast provides approximately 100-200 meg of chromium.

Possible Health Hazards: In picolinate form, may cause DNA damage, which can result in genetic mutations and cancer. Possible anemia, blood abnormalities, liver dysfunction, and renal failure.

Choline

Choline regulates body fat and cholesterol. It is used to promote proper kidney, liver and gallbladder function. It also enhances muscle tone. In addition, it is used to produce acetylcholine, a chemical used in neuromuscular interaction. Choline naturally occurs in liver, cauliflower, soybeans, spinach, lettuce, nuts, and eggs. In capsule form, the recommended dosage is 550 mg daily or about 2.5 grams before an event.

Possible Health Hazards: Possible Diarrhea and Flatulence.

Creatine Monohydrate

The recommended daily dosage of Creatine is 5g. Food sources of Creatine are: Salmon, Pork, Beef and Tuna. However, you would have to eat about 2 'A pounds of beef per day in order to meet the recommended dosage of Creatine. Each person's capacity for Creatine storage is different. Most of the body's Creatine is stored within the skeletal muscles. The body cannot utilize excess stores and excretes it through urination. If you are genetically predisposed to

store larger amounts, then you will not benefit from additional Creatine supplements. The body can synthesize Creatine from Amino Acid stores if needed but not in any appreciable amounts.

Creatine works by assisting in the regeneration of Adenosine Triphosphate (ATP). This allows the muscles to perform contractions for longer periods before becoming fatigued. ATP is used mostly in short burst type muscle contractions. A common practice is called "loading" as recommended by the manufacturers of Creatine. This involves taking large doses (20 g/day for about a week) and then reducing the dosage to 2 to 5 g/day.

Possible Health Hazards: dehydration, muscle cramps and muscles injuries.

DHEA

Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) is a steroid hormone and chemically related to testosterone and estrogen. It is manufactured by the adrenal glands from cholesterol. DHEA production increases up until the mid-20s. A steady decline in DHEA production occurs as a person ages until only about 20% is produced by age 75 as was produced during the peak period in the 20s. There are varying studies with varying results. Some studies show an increase in muscle mass and attribute this supplement to an increased longevity. However, other studies show the opposite results and show an increase in body fat and estrogen levels.

Possible Health Hazards: Increased testosterone level (women), increased estrogen level (men), altered hormone levels, liver dysfunction, increased prostate/breast cancer risk and other steroid-like effects (facial hair, acne, personality changes).

Ephedra (Ma Huang)

Ephedra (Ma Huang) is a decongestant, diuretic, and Central Nervous System (CNS) stimulant. It stimulates the adrenal glands and increases energy level. It is also used to reduce bronchial spasms as in asthma and allergy related illnesses. Claims also include appetite suppressant, weight-loss and anti-depression properties. As a stimulant, it increases the metabolism through thermogenic (heat production) means and thereby burns fat. It contains Ephedrine, a stimulant used in over-the-counter bronchodilators. Promotes urination and reduces edema. Recommended dosage is 100 mg daily one hour before a meal.

FDA has reported over 40 deaths and over 1000 serious side effects linked to Ephedrine. Manufacturers warn against the use of Ephedra if you are under the age of 18 or have a family history of heart disease, thyroid disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, headaches, depression or other psychiatric condition, glaucoma, difficulty urinating, prostate enlargement, or seizure disorder. They also recommend consulting a doctor or licensed healthcare professional before using Ephedra.

It is also warned that exceeding the recommended dose may cause serious adverse health effects including heart attack and stroke. Ephedra should not be used by those with anxiety disorders such as panic attacks, or by those with glaucoma, heart disease, or high blood pressure. Not to be taken with depression drugs, caffeine, decongestants, or other stimulants, monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MOI) or any other dietary supplement, prescription drug or over-the-counter drug containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine (ingredients found in certain allergy, asthma, cough/cold, and weight control products).

Possible Health Hazards: Hypertension, dizziness, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, palpitations, tachycardia, arrhythmia, nerve damage, tremor, headache, seizure, stroke, heart attack, kidney stones

GABA

GABA (Gamma Amino Butyric Acid), a non-essential amino acid, is claimed to decrease body fat levels while increasing lean muscle tissue. GABA functions by crossing the blood-brain barrier and acting as a pituitary stimulant thereby increasing the secretion of the Human Growth Hormone (HGH). It also acts as an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system (decreases neuron activity). It is believed that increased levels of HGH promote a decrease in body fat and an increase in muscle growth. The recommended dosage is one or two capsules (200mg) with a meal twice daily. For further reading on this, visit the National Institute on Drug Abuse's website and search for GHB/GABA.

Possible Health Hazards: Bradycardia (slow heart rate), coma, death, nausea, loss of coordination, vomiting.

L-Glutamine

L-Glutamine provides an important contribution in muscle growth through protein synthesis and increased growth hormone levels. In a recent study by the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, a single 2-gram dose of Glutamine elevated circulating growth hormone (GH) levels by over 430%. GH is responsible for glucose and amino acid uptake within the body, muscle growth due to protein synthesis and the utilization of fat stores for energy. Glutamine, the most abundant amino acid in muscle tissue, is partly responsible for the transport of Nitrogen into the cell for muscle growth and the extraction of ammonia away from the muscle tissue. Glutamine levels drop after a workout and remain at lower levels until after a complete recovery period. The reduction of Glutamine levels in muscle tissue is destructive to muscle tissue or catabolic. The theory is that this Training Paradox is overcome by supplementing the diet with L- Glutamine before and after a workout. Supplementation of L-Glutamine before and

after a workout is believed to overcome this Training Paradox. The recommended dosage is one or more capsules (500 mg) with meals.

Possible Health Hazards: None known at this time. Studies continue.

Synephrine

Synephrine is similar to caffeine and ephedrine, it provides an energy boost, suppresses appetite and increasing metabolic rate. It does not appear to have the same negative central nervous effects of Ma Huang (ephedra). Through its stimulation of specific adrenergic receptors (beta-3), it appears to stimulate fat metabolism without the negative cardiovascular side effects of Ma Huang (which stimulates all beta- adrenergic receptors). In capsule form, the dosage is 4-20 mg of synephrine per day, which is a typical dose found in products providing 200-600 mg of a standardized citrus aurantium extract (3-6% synephrine).

Possible Health Hazards: Until more studies are done, regard it as a stimulant and therefore should not be taken with other stimulants.

Yohimbe

Yohimbe increase levels of the neurotransmitter, Norepinephrine and is a central nervous system stimulator. It may increase energy levels, muscle mass and promote fat oxidation by blocking specific receptors (alpha-2 adrenergic receptors). It also dilates blood vessels and relieves depression. In capsule form, the recommended dosage is 10-30mg daily.

Possible Health Hazards: headaches, anxiety, high blood pressure, elevated heart rate, heart palpitations, and hallucinations. It should be avoided by those with high blood pressure or kidney disease.

Daily Caloric Requirements

A pound is equivalent to 3500 calories. To over simplify, if you want to lose one pound per week, reduce your caloric consumption by 3500 calories per week. Consuming less than 1500 calories per day on a regular basis reduces the basal metabolic rate. When the metabolic rate is reduced, fewer calories can be consumed. Excess calories will be stored as fat. This is why it's important to combine exercise with diet in order to affect weight loss.

Your basal metabolic rate is the basic minimum number of calories that are required to maintain your body weight based on average body composition. To calculate your basal metabolic rate:

$$\text{Basal Metabolic Rate (BMR)} = 24 * \text{Weight (lb.)} / 2.2$$

OR

$$\text{Basal Metabolic Rate (BMR)} = 24 * \text{Weight (kg)}$$

The BMR is then multiplied by a number representing the individual's activity level:

Sedentary	Light	Medium	Heavy
BMR * 1.45	BMR * 1.60	BMR * 1.70	BMR * 1.88

Generally, eating more than this number of calories increases weight and less than this number allows weight reduction. However, BMR does not take into account extremes of activity or inactivity. Therefore, BMR should be used as an approximation. Various activities will increase caloric requirements above the BMR. The following table shows the approximate amount of calories required for a 135-pound individual performing the following listed activity for 1 hour:



Activity	Calories Expended	Activity	Calories Expended
Aerobics	620	Bicycling 12mph	620
Running 5mph	500	Ski Machine	550
Walking 4mph	230	Swimming	470
Soccer	370	Stair Master	350

Protein, Carbohydrate and Fat Dietary Requirements

Proper nutrition requires a balanced intake of Protein, Carbohydrates and Fat. Protein and Carbohydrates are both 4 calories per gram. Fat is 9 calories per gram. An example follows for a daily caloric requirement of 2000 calories. The amount of grams of each will vary according to your daily caloric requirement (based on BMR). However, the percentages should remain the same for all. The following example is for a daily caloric requirement of 2000 calories:

- Protein 4 cal/g 30% of total = 600 cal (protein) = 150g
- Carbohydrates 4 cal/g 60% of total = 1200 cal (carbs) = 300g
- Fat 9 cal/g 10% of total = 200 cal (fat) = *22g

USDA MyPyramid Food Table

GRAINS Make half your grains whole	VEGETABLES Vary your veggies	FRUIT Focus on fruits	O I L S	MILK Get your calcium rich foods	MEAT & BEANS Go lean with protein
<p>Eat at least 3 oz. of whole-grain cereals, breads, crackers, rice, or pasta every day</p> <p>1 oz. is about 1 slice of bread, about 1 cup of breakfast cereal, or 1/2 cup of cooked rice, cereal, or pasta</p>	<p>Eat more dark-green veggies like broccoli, spinach, and other dark leafy greens</p> <p>Eat more vegetables like carrots and sweet potatoes</p> <p>Eat more dry beans and peas like pinto beans, kidney beans, and lentils</p>	<p>Eat a variety of fruit</p> <p>Choose fresh, frozen, canned, or dried fruit</p> <p>Go easy on fruit juices</p>		<p>Go low-fat, or fat-free when you choose milk, yogurt, and other milk products.</p> <p>If you don't or can't consume milk, choose lactose-free products or other calcium sources such as fortified foods and beverages</p>	<p>Choose low-fat or lean meats and poultry</p> <p>Bake it, broil it, or grill it</p> <p>Vary your protein routine - choose more fish, beans, peas, nuts, and seeds</p>
Eat 6 oz. every day	Eat 2 1/2 cups every day	Eat 2 cups every day		3 cups every day; for kids aged 2 to 8, it's 2	Eat 5 1/2 oz. every day

*** For a 2,000 calorie diet, you need the amounts above for each food group. To find the amounts that are right for your specific body type, go to MvPyramid.gov.

<p>Find your balance between food and physical activity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be sure to stay within your daily caloric needs. 2. Be physically active for at least 30 minutes most days of the week. 3. About 60 minutes a day of physical activity may be needed to prevent weight gain. 4. For sustaining weight loss, at least 60 to 90 minutes a day of physical activity may be required. 5. Children and teenagers should be physically active for 60 minutes every day, or most days 	<p>Know the limits on fats, sugar, and salt (sodium)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make the most of your fat sources from fish, nuts, and vegetable oils. 2. Limit solid fats like butter, margarine, shortening, and lard, as well as foods that contain these. 3. Check the Nutrition Facts label to keep saturated fats, trans fats, and sodium low. 4. Choose food and beverages low in added sugars. Added sugars contribute calories with few, if any, nutrients.
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Table from the MyPyramid Food Guide - A guide to daily food choices

USDA RDA/DRI

Female Age	9 - 14	15 - 18	19 - 24	25 - 50	51 +	Pregnant
Calories	2200 kcal	2200 kcal	2200 kcal	2200 kcal	1900 kcal	+300
Protein	46 g	44 g	46 g	50 g	50 g	60 g
Calcium	1300 mg	1300 mg	1000 mg	1000 mg	1200 mg	same
Iron	15 mg	15 mg	15 mg	15 mg	10 mg	30 mg
Sodium	500 mg	500 mg	500 mg	500 mg	500 mg	569 mg
Phosphorus	1250 mg	1250 mg	700 mg	700 mg	700 mg	same
Vitamin A	2600 IU	2600 IU	2600 IU	2600 IU	2600 IU	same
Vitamin C	50 mg	60 mg	60 mg	60 mg	60 mg	70 mg
Vitamin D	5 ug	5 ug	5 ug	5 ug	10 ug	same
Thiamin	1.1 mg	1.1 mg	1.1 mg	1.1 mg	1.0 mg	1.5 mg
Riboflavin	1.3 mg	1.3 mg	1.3 mg	1.3 mg	1.2 mg	1.6 mg
Niacin	15 mg	15 mg	15 mg	15 mg	13 mg	17 mg

1 microgram (ug) = 3.3 III

Source: US Department of Agriculture

Male Age	11 - 14	15 - 18	19 - 24	25 - 50	51 +
Calories	2500 kcal	3000 kcal	2900 kcal	2900 kcal	2300 kcal
Protein	45 g	59 g	58 g	63 g	63 g
Calcium	1300 mg	1300 mg	1000 mg	1000 mg	1200 mg
Iron	12 mg	12 mg	10 mg	10 mg	10 mg
Sodium	500 mg	500 mg	500 mg	500 mg	500 mg
Phosphorus	1250 mg	1250 mg	700 mg	700 mg	700 mg
Vitamin A	3300 IU	3300 IU	3300 IU	3300 IU	3300 IU
Vitamin C	50 mg	60 mg	60 mg	60 mg	60 mg
Vitamin D	5 ug	5 ug	5 ug	5 ug	5ug
Thiamin	1.3 mg	1.5 mg	1.5 mg	1.5 mg	1.2 mg
Riboflavin	1.5 mg	1.8 mg	1.7 mg	1.7 mg	1.4 mg
Niacin	17 mg	20 mg	19 mg	19 mg	15 mg

Child Age	0 - 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 10
Calories	650 kcal	850 kcal	1300 kcal	1800 kcal	2000 kcal
Protein	13 g	14 g	16 g	24 g	28 g
Calcium	210 mg	270 mg	500 mg	800 mg	1000 mg
Iron	6 mg	10 mg	10 mg	10 mg	10 mg
Sodium	120 mg	200 mg	300 mg	400 mg	400 mg
Phosphorus	300 mg	500 mg	800 mg	800 mg	800 mg
Vitamin A	1200 IU	1200 IU	1300 IU	1600 IU	2300 IU
Vitamin C	30 mg	35 mg	40 mg	45 mg	45 mg
Vitamin D	5 ug	5 ug	5 ug	5 ug	5 ug
Thiamin	0.3 mg	0.4 mg	0.7 mg	0.9 mg	1 mg
Riboflavin	0.4 mg	0.5 mg	0.8 mg	1.1 mg	1.2 mg
Niacin	5 mg	6 mg	9 mg	12 mg	13 mg

Example of Low Fat Foods

Breakfast:

- Non-fat cereal with skim milk and fruit.
- Toast with Jelly - (no butter, no margarine).
- Bagel with Jelly/fat free cream cheese - (no butter, no margarine).
- Egg white French Toast (no butter).
- Egg white sandwiches (no mayonnaise or no fat mayonnaise).
- Egg white omelets (vegetable, no cheese or no fat cheese). No meats, butter, cheeses or egg yolks.

*** Note: Even “no-fat” restaurant breakfasts are often cooked with butter or oil.

Lunch:

- Turkey sandwich:
 - 1 slice of 97% fat free turkey
 - 1 slice of fat free cheese, Dijon mustard, lettuce, tomato
- No chips, potato/macaroni salad or anything with real mayonnaise
- Fat free, no salt pretzels.
- Salad (No croutons, cheese, olives, oil, dressing, egg yolks).
- Use fat free dressing sparingly.
- You can include water packed tuna, chicken (white meat), salmon or turkey.
- Bread (no butter or margarine).

Dinner:

- Turkey (less fat than chicken), whole, sliced, not pressed.
- Vegetables (steamed) cooked without butter.
- Potatoes (baked, no sour cream or butter - try mustard or salsa).
- Bread (no butter or margarine).

Desserts:

- Jell-O, Fresh Fruit, Fat free pudding snacks.
- Fat free cookies and crackers.
- Angel Food Cake (NOT pound cake).
- Bread - Be careful of oil soaked bread like Italian restaurant bread sticks. Coffee/Tea - Use non-fat milk or none.
- Fat free is good but you still have to count calories.
- Use FAT FREE low calorie protein supplement if needed for weight training.

Alcohol's Effect on Metabolism

Alcohol provides empty calories. No nutritional benefit is derived from alcohol. Alcohol is 7 calories per gram, which is almost as high as fat in caloric content. In addition alcohol temporarily slows down the metabolism. The effect of this is that less fat is burned (lower BMR). Generally, high fat foods are consumed with alcohol, which makes matters worse. Also, alcohol inhibits the liver from metabolizing fat. As you can see any weight loss programs has to exclude alcohol.

Caffeine's Effect on Metabolism

Caffeine increases the mobilization of free fatty acids in the blood, which are used for prolonged energy requirements as in marathon running. Caffeine has also been shown to decrease fatigue during low to moderate intensity exercise lasting over 2 hours. However, caffeine is a central nervous system and cardiovascular stimulant thereby increasing the basal metabolic rate, heart rate and blood pressure. Rapid heart rate can occur, leading to an unusually high heart rate during exercise. However, after approximately 45 minutes from caffeine ingestion, Bradycardia occurs, or a slowing of the heart rate, and lasts for up to an hour thereby decreasing cardiac output. Bradycardia leads to fatigue and an inability to exercise. Long term effects decrease as the body adjusts to the caffeine intake level. Caffeine is a diuretic and therefore may promote dehydration due to increased urination. Any level of dehydration can decrease energy levels up to 30%.

Eating Disorders

Anorexia Nervosa is characterized by starvation. Bulimia Nervosa is characterized by gorging and then purging by vomiting or ingestion of laxatives. Both disorders have psychological roots and require professional help. In each case the body losses valuable nutrients. The body will then catabolize muscle tissue to provide the nutrients for the basic life functions even to the point of consuming the heart muscle for nutrients resulting in death.

Popular Fad Diets

There are many popular fad diets available. Each one is heavily promoted to achieve the same goal weight loss. Many are unfounded are some are promoted by people without nutrition credentials.

Some diets are based on unbalanced dietary intake to “trick” the body into losing fat. In all cases, these diets limit your overall caloric intake, which is essentially what delivers the results. However, some diets promote the exclusion of carbohydrates or fat or even protein. This can lead to deficiencies of certain nutrients that exist in the excluded food. Further, diets composed of mostly protein and fats promote weight loss through a diuretic effect. This may lead a person

to believe that the intended results are being achieved, although temporary in nature. Ketosis can be a result of diets composed predominantly of protein. Ketones are a byproduct of protein metabolism in the absence of carbohydrates. The results can be muscle wasting, bad breath, dehydration, personality changes, kidney malfunctions and dizziness. Diets that do not include carbohydrates can result in low intake of dietary fiber leading to colon problems and constipation. Never participate in any of these diets while pregnant. Doing so can cause serious problems even death.

All diet claims share the same characteristics. They offer to deprive you of a certain food group or groups when in reality it is the reduction of total calories consumed that provides the weight loss. Eat everything but in moderation.

Glycemic Index

The Glycemic Index (GI) was first developed in 1981 by a team headed by Dr. David Jenkins at the University of Toronto. It is a measure of the blood sugar level (not a measure of the blood insulin levels) based on consumption after fasting. As a standard, glucose has a level of 100. If a person consumes food with an index of 60, blood sugar levels would increase over a two-hour period by 60% as compared to eating the same amount of pure glucose.

The Glycemic Index is controversial since it is only valid when sugar alone is consumed. Protein and Fat slow the absorption of Carbohydrates. However, many diet claims reference the Glycemic Index to substantiate their individual claims. The index was developed as a way to determine dietary guidelines for diabetics. The American Diabetes Association has not endorsed the Glycemic Index.

According to this theory, a food with a low glycemic index (55 and below) provides a minimal increase in blood glucose, lipoprotein lipase (an enzyme that promotes fat storage), and insulin. A food with a high glycemic index (70 and above), reduces sports performance due to large increases in insulin production and can result in low blood sugar (hypoglycemia).

However, many fruits that are classified as having a high Glycemic Index can stimulate lipoprotein lipase production even though they are low in sugar. According to the Glycemic Index, ice cream is considered a low GI and whole wheat bread is a high GI food. Therefore, whole wheat bread would create a higher spike in blood glucose levels and a greater increase in insulin production than ice cream. So it is apparent that Glycemic Index should not be used as a single indicator.

The following foods are listed according to their Glycemic Index rating. Most of the high glycemic type carbohydrates are from refined breads and breakfast cereals, white rice, rice cakes, and French fries. Limit your consumption of high glycemic foods, which create a rise in insulin levels and reduce glucagon thereby inhibiting your body from burning body fat. Glucagon is a hormone that is made naturally in the pancreas. It releases glucose from the liver causing blood glucose levels to rise. Eat a minimum amount of high glycemic foods and combine them with proteins and fats. Remember, even low glycemic foods in large quantities can cause weight gain.

Glycemic Food Table

LOW GLYCEMIC 20-49 PERCENT	
All bran cereals	Muesli cereal
Apples	Navy Beans
Apple juice	Oranges
Barley	Peaches
Berries	Peanuts
Black-eyed peas	Pears
Bulgur	Peas
Butter beans	Plums
Cherries	Strawberries
Grapefruit	Soybeans
Grapes	Wild rice
Ice Cream	Yogurt (no added sugar)
Milk	

MODERATE GLYCEMIC FOODS 50-69 PERCENT	
Basmati Rice	Potatoes (red, white)
Beets	Pumpernickel bread
Buckwheat	Raisins
Carrots	Spaghetti
Cereal (low sugar)	Sourdough bread
Corn on the cob	Sucrose (Table Sugar)
Lima Beans	Sweet Potato
Oatmeal	Whole wheat bread (100% stone ground)
Pasta	
Peas	

HIGH GLYCEMIC FOODS 70-100 PERCENT (LIMIT CONSUMPTION except fruit)	
Apricots	Muffins
Bagels	Pancakes
Bananas (ripe)	Papaya
Breakfast cereals (refined with added sugar)	Parsnips
Corn chips	Puffed rice or wheat
Corn Flakes	Potato (baked)
Corn syrup solids	Rice cakes
Crackers	Shredded wheat
Doughnuts	Soft drinks & sport drinks (added sugars)
Glucose and Glucose polymers (maltodextrin)	Toaster waffles
Hamburger and hotdog buns	Watermelon
Honey	White bread
Jelly beans	White rice
Maltose	Whole wheat bread
Mango	

Physiology

Muscle Fiber Types

There are two types of muscle fibers, fast twitch (FT) and slow twitch (ST). Fast twitch fibers are used for explosive type movements and are easily fatigued. Slow twitch muscle fibers contain more mitochondria than Fast twitch. Mitochondria are cell structures that contain specific enzymes, which are required by the cell in order to use oxygen for energy production.

Fast twitch muscles fibers have less mitochondria and therefore less capacity for oxygen utilization in the production of energy within the muscle. This makes them better suited to anaerobic activities such as weight training, sprinting, jumping and other explosive type activities. FT fibers create energy anaerobically, that is, without oxygen. This system uses glucose as a prime energy source. The by-product of this anaerobic energy production is heat and lactic acid. Lactic acid accumulation in the muscle causes fatigue and soreness. The anaerobic energy system is a limited system for energy production.

Slow twitch fibers are used for endurance type activities and are particularly suited to aerobic type activities. These type fibers contain an increased number of mitochondria and therefore are capable of utilizing oxygen for the production of energy within the muscle. This system uses glucose or fat in combination with oxygen to produce energy. The by-product of this system is carbon dioxide, water and heat.

Each person has a specific ratio of FT to ST fibers. A person with a high ratio of FT fibers may find it easier to train for specific activities that involve explosive movements. Conversely, a person with a higher ratio of ST fibers might find it easier to train and excel at endurance type activities.

There is a third type of muscle fiber that exists only in humans. It is considered a FT fiber of type IIA. These fibers are less powerful than the type IIAB discussed above. What makes these type IIA FT fibers unique is that they can adapt somewhat to aerobic activities. These fibers provide the capability to alter our original genetic FT/ST ratio.

Energy Production

There are basically two types of energy systems that the body utilizes, Aerobic and Anaerobic. Each energy system produces Adenosine Triphosphate (ATP), which is used by the muscles to contract.

The Aerobic System can utilize carbohydrates, proteins or fat to supply an unlimited amount of ATP as long as oxygen is present. The Aerobic system provides medium to very long duration energy production with low to moderate power (less than 85% of maximum output). The by-product of this system is heat, water and carbon dioxide.

The Anaerobic System can only utilize carbohydrates for ATP production. This system does not use oxygen in the metabolization of its fuel source. The Anaerobic System provides short duration (45 - 70 seconds) and high power. The by-product of the metabolization of glucose (glycolysis) in this system is heat and lactic acid, the cause of muscle soreness immediately after exercise. Muscle soreness 24 to 48 hours after exercise is due to torn muscle fibers and connective tissue. This type of soreness can be reduced by adequate warm-up and cool-down stretching exercises.

Aerobic capacity is the ability of the body to collect and transfer oxygen from the air through the lungs and blood to the working muscles. This is related to cardio-respiratory endurance and is referred to as Maximal Oxygen Consumption or $\dot{V}O_2$ max. Aerobic Capacity reduces at about 10% per decade after 30 years of age.

The Anaerobic Threshold is defined as that point where the body can no longer meet the oxygen demand and its anaerobic metabolism is accelerated. This point varies on an individual basis and is dependent on fitness level. For healthy individuals, this occurs between 50% and 66% of their maximal working capacity. This would be equivalent to running faster than half speed.

Cardiovascular and Respiratory System

Air is inhaled into the lungs where oxygen is exchanged through tiny gas permeable sacs within the lungs for carbon dioxide from the blood. The heart pumps the oxygen rich blood from the left atrium through the arteries then through tiny vessels called capillaries to the tissues of the body. At the cell level, oxygen is given up for metabolism and the carbon dioxide produced by this action is picked up by the blood. The oxygen depleted and carbon dioxide rich blood is then pumped back to the heart, through the veins to the right atrium to the lungs where the process is repeated.

Aerobic activity increases the strength of the heart muscle. The result is a greater volume of blood per stroke. This is referred to as Stroke Volume or the amount of blood ejected from each ventricle of the heart during one stroke. Cardiac Output is a measure of the amount of blood pumped through each ventricle in one minute. Vital Capacity is the volume of air that can be forcibly ejected from the lungs in a single expiration. Aerobic activity provides a Training Effect on Vital Capacity, Stroke Volume and Cardiac Output. By definition an artery carries blood away from the heart while veins carry blood toward the heart.

Kinesiology

Anatomy

Bones provide attachment points and support for muscles. Bones are connected together by fibrous tissue called Ligaments. Tendons are also fibrous tissue and attach muscle to bone. Both have some elasticity and do not heal on their own if torn. An inflamed tendon is called tendonitis and is caused by overstretching the tendon. Cartilage is also fibrous tissue but is not elastic. Cartilage is used to cushion the junction of two bones.

The body is divided into three anatomical planes the Frontal, Sagittal and Horizontal. The Frontal plane divides the body from front to back. The Sagittal plane divides the body down the center or vertically. The Horizontal plane divides upper and lower. The table below lists the anatomical term and the corresponding description.

ANATOMICAL TERM	DESCRIPTION
Anterior	front
Posterior	back
Medial	inside
Lateral	outside
Supine	face up
Unilateral	one side
Bilateral	both sides
Prone	face down
Superior	upper
Inferior	lower

Muscle Action

The three types of muscle contraction are Isometric, Isotonic, and Isokinetic. Isometric is defined as that type of contraction where muscle tension and muscle length remain constant. This type of exercise provides muscle strength gains but only at the joint angle held during the exercise. Isotonic contraction is defined as that where the muscle tension remains constant and muscle length varies. Isokinetic contraction is defined as varying tension and length.

In each exercise there are four main functions of the associated muscles, Agonists (prime movers), Antagonists, Stabilizers and Assistors. The Agonists is generally the muscle we are exercising. The Antagonist is the opposing muscle and acts in contrast to the agonist. The Stabilizer muscles are those that hold a joint in place so that the exercise may be performed. The Assistors help the Agonist muscle doing the work. The stabilizer muscles are not necessarily moving during exercise, but provide stationary support.

For example, when doing biceps curls, the biceps are the agonists, the triceps are the antagonists and various muscles including the deltoids are the stabilizer muscles. However, when doing a triceps push down, now the triceps are the agonists and the biceps are the antagonists. Again the deltoid muscles are the stabilizer muscles. The agonist/antagonist relationship changes depending on which muscle is expected to do the work. However, every muscle group has an opposing muscle group. The following table lists muscles and their opposing counterparts:

AGONIST (Prime Mover)	ANTAGONIST
Biceps	Triceps
Deltoids	Latissimus Dorsi
Pectoralis Major	Trapezius/Rhomboids
Rectus Abdominis	Erector Spinae
Iliopsoas	Gluteus Maximus
Quadriceps	Hamstrings
Hip Adductor	Gluteus Medius
Tibialis Anterior	Gastrocnemius

In reference to Agonist and Antagonist, this above list could easily be reversed when exercising the muscles in the right hand column. Muscle balance is that relationship between the Agonist and Antagonist. It is important to have muscle balance to prevent injury. If the Agonist is much stronger than the Antagonist is, the Agonist can overpower and injure the Antagonist.

Tendons are made up of fibrous tissue and connect muscle to bone. Tendonitis is an inflammation of the tendon due to overuse. A stretching or tearing of the tendon is referred to as a strain. A strain is a muscle or tendon injury.

Ligaments are also fibrous tissue and connect bone to bone. They are less flexible than tendons. The function of ligaments is to restrict the joint movement within normal parameters. When a ligament is over stretched or torn it is called a sprain. Since ligaments don't have a vascular system, they may take a very long time to repair or may never return to their original length. This can cause abnormal joint movement and even cartilage and bone wear due to this unrestricted movement.

Joint Action

Joints provide a fulcrum point for muscles to do work. There are six types of joint action:

JOINT ACTION	MOVEMENT DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE MOVEMENT
Flexion	decreasing joint angle	Biceps Curl
Extension	increasing joint angle	Triceps Extension
Abduction	movement away from body centerline	Lateral Raises (Deltoids)
Adduction	movement toward body centerline	Horizontal Flyes (Pectorals)
Rotation	rotation about and axis	Twisting the Arm
Circumduction	360 degree rotation	Arm circle around

Aerobic Training

The mechanics of aerobic exercise require that oxygen be brought in by the lungs and transferred to the blood vessels. Oxygen rich blood is then pumped by the heart to the muscles. The muscles utilize oxygen for muscle contraction. Through routine aerobic activity, the body becomes more efficient at processing oxygen. Examples of aerobic activity include running, jogging, biking, rowing, walking. In fact any exercise that incorporates large muscle groups, raises the heart rate, breathing rate and body temperature is aerobic in nature.

Benefits

- Increases cardiorespiratory and cardiovascular system outputs
- Strengthens heart
- Decreases resting heart rate
- Improves circulation by clearing out cholesterol buildup
- Body adapts to burn fat as primary fuel source
- Improves psychological disposition and reduces stress levels
- Raises basal metabolic rate
- Decreases blood pressure
- Reduces LDL blood cholesterol level
- Tones muscles
- Improved balance and posture
- Increases Blood Oxygen level
- Increases flexibility, reducing capability for injury

Weekly Requirements and Limitations

Fitness Level gains are determined by Frequency, Intensity and Duration of the Aerobic exercise. Each session (duration) should last from 20 to 60 minutes and be performed 3 to 5 days per week (frequency) at an intensity level measured by heart rate (60% - 90%) according to the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM).

During the first 15 minutes of aerobic activity, glycogen or sugar within the muscles is used for energy. Fat metabolism for energy doesn't occur until about 15 to 20 minutes after beginning aerobic activity. This is why it's important that aerobic duration be at least 30 minutes. Aerobic sessions greater than 1 hour continue to burn fat but at not the same rate as during the first hour.

Additionally, sessions greater than 1 hour increase the risk of injury due to fatigue. Increasing aerobic frequency (greater than 5 times per week) does not give the body a chance to fully recover and can even reduce the body's capability to defend itself against illness. It is important to listen to what your body is trying to tell you. Rest, adequate sleep, and proper diet all

become more critical when demands are placed on our bodies above the normal everyday physical stress.

Diet Requirements

The type of fuel you put in a vehicle depends on the performance you expect out of it. The same is true of our body. Unlike weight training, aerobic training has two main goals. The first is to improve cardiovascular performance, the second to burn fat. Both of these goals can be realized during the same aerobic session.

If the goal is to simply improve cardiovascular strength then we need to target performance. Like weight training, we want to consume a complex carbohydrate snack before aerobics. A sugar snack will not provide the sustained energy and in fact may decrease performance. Excessive sugar intake before aerobic activity can work against the participant. When large amounts of sugar are ingested, the pancreas must secrete insulin to metabolize the sugar. Insulin levels in the blood inhibit the liver from metabolizing fat. Therefore little or no fat burning takes place during exercise. This includes sugary drinks, i.e., sport drinks which, stay in the stomach much longer than ordinary cold water thereby inhibiting quick hydration. Therefore, if the goal is to burn fat, then water only should be consumed before aerobics.

Types of Aerobic Activities

Anything that maintains the target heart rate 60% - 90% of the Maximum Heart Rate is considered aerobic. If the heart rate is lower, then aerobic levels have not been reached. If the heart rate is higher, then an anaerobic level has been reached. During anaerobic exercise (sprinting) protein is being consumed and energy is being produced without the benefit of oxygen.

High intensity, high impact aerobics is not necessary to burn fat. For example, running for 1-mile burns only 20% more fat than brisk walking for 1 mile. It's important to focus on the exercise and maintain the target heart rate. Watching TV, reading books or other similar activity tends to distract the participant from monitoring the target heart rate. Use music with sufficient beats per minute to intensify the exercise session (120 - 140 bpm).

It is important to provide a period for cool-down. Abruptly stopping aerobic activity can cause blood pooling in your lower extremities or making you feel lightheaded.

Pregnancy

During pregnancy, no exercise should be performed in the supine position after the fourth month. Target heart rate should not exceed 140 bpm. Avoid exercises that incorporate extreme flexed or extended joint positions. Joints are looser in the latter part of pregnancy. Also avoid jumping movements due to joint and tissue laxity. It is important to maintain the current fitness levels during pregnancy and not try to increase or improve the fitness level. The time to do this is before pregnancy not during. Keep Aerobic/Step moves basic and simple. High step heights can become dangerous due to the body's change in the center of gravity. Recommended step heights are 4 to 6 inches. Keep strenuous activities down to a duration of 15 minutes at a time. It is also very important to avoid the Valsalva maneuver (holding the breath) during exercise. It robs not only the baby of oxygen but oxygen starved muscles can cramp easily.

The Maximum Heart Rate is determined by the participant's age. This is the level that must never be exceeded. Never exercise even near the maximum heart rate. Drugs, illness, coffee, and alcohol can push the heart rate to dangerous levels. The maximum heart rate is determined as follows:

Maximum HR = 220 - Age

Resting Heart Rate

Heart rate is an accurate measure of your performance during the aerobic session. However, it is not the only indicator of your fitness level. The Resting Heart Rate (RHR) needs to be determined, particularly if you plan to use the Karvonen method of determining your target heart rate. The resting heart rate is measured for three consecutive mornings before you get out of bed. Keep a watch or clock with a second hand to count the beats and count for 10 seconds then multiply the total 10-second count by 6. The number you get is your resting heart rate. As your cardiovascular system becomes stronger, the resting heart rate will become lower. You will then need to repeat the above measurement.

Target Heart Rate

The Target Heart Rate is the heart rate range that the participant should try to maintain during exercise. The participant's fitness level determines which of the three intensity levels Beginner, Intermediate or Advanced should be maintained. For each category, approximately 4 to 6 weeks should pass before moving to the next level assuming at least three aerobic sessions a week.

LEVEL	Beginner	Intermediate	Advanced
Target HR	60% - 70%	70% - 80%	80% - 90%

Heart rate should be measured every 15 to 20 minutes for experienced participants of aerobic exercise and every 5-10 minutes for beginners. Pulse rate can be measured from one of two anatomical sites, the carotid artery or the anterior wrist. Counting should begin within 5 seconds after exercise stops and begin with zero. Count the number of beats for 10 seconds then multiply by six to get the beats per minute. Beta-Blocker medication lowers the overall heart rate. Raising the arms overhead produces a higher heart rate known as the Pressor response. If the heart rate is too low, use full range of motion and more arm movement. Conversely, if the heart rate is too high, shorten the range of motion and reduce or eliminate arm movement. During pregnancy, heart rates should not exceed 140 bpm.

There are two methods for calculation of the target heart rate. The Standard Method is the quick method and uses an intensity range of 60% to 90% of the maximum heart rate. The Karvonen method incorporates the individuals resting heart rate and is therefore the more accurate method. This method uses an intensity range of 50% to 85%. This is also the preferred method for special populations.

An example calculation using the Standard Method for a 40 year old for a desired aerobic intensity of 75% would be:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Standard Target HR} &= \% \text{ Intensity} / 100 \times (\text{Maximum HR}) \\ &= 0.75 \times (220 - 40) \\ &= 135 \end{aligned}$$

An example calculation using the Karvonen Method for a 40 year old with a resting heart rate of 50 bpm for a desired aerobic intensity of 75% would be:

$$\text{Karvonen Target HR} = \% \text{intensity} / 100 \times (\text{Maximum HR} - \text{Resting HR}) + \text{Resting HR} = 0.75 \times (220 - 40 - 50) + 50 = 147$$

Heart Rate Reserve

The Heart Rate Reserve is used to calculate the Karvonen Method.

$$\text{Heart Rate Reserve (HRR)} = \text{Maximum Heart Rate (MHR)} - \text{Resting Heart Rate (RHR)}$$

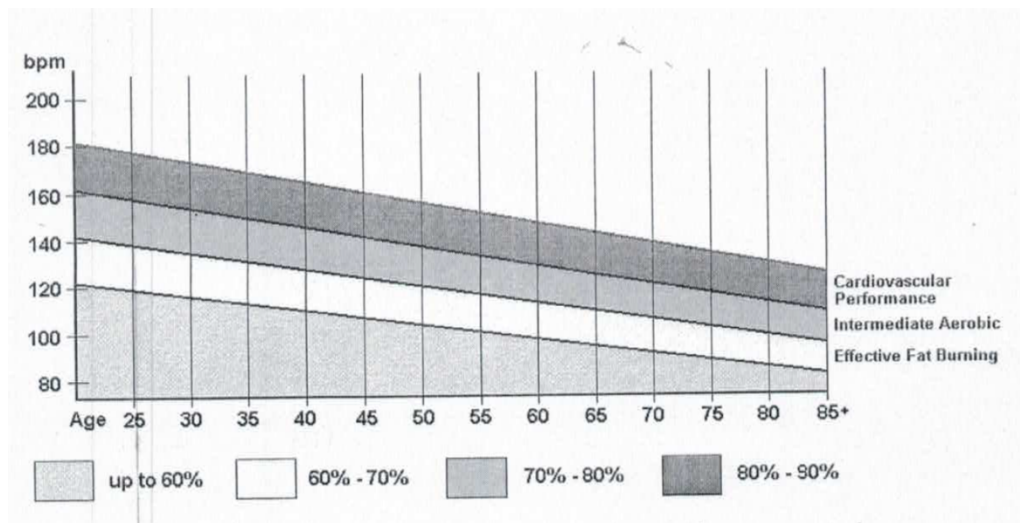
MET

The standard metabolic equivalent, or MET, level. This unit is used to estimate the amount of oxygen used by the body during physical activity.

1 MET = the energy (oxygen) used by the body as you sit quietly, perhaps while talking on the phone or reading a book. The harder your body works during the activity, the higher the MET.

Any activity that burns 3 to 6 METs is considered moderate-intensity physical activity. Any activity that burns > 6 METs is considered vigorous-intensity physical activity.

Target Heart Rate Chart



Post this chart in your class or workout area.

Chart Courtesy of

INTERNATIONAL FITNESS ASSOCIATION

www.ifafitness.com

800-227-1976

Target Heart Rate Table

AGE	BEGINNER 60% - 70%		INTERMEDIATE 70% - 80%		ADVANCED 80% 90%	
	Beats/min	Beats/10 sec *	Beats/min	Beats/10 sec *	Beats/min [Beats/10 sec *	
to 19	121 -141	20-24	141 -161	24-27	161-181 27-30	
20-24	119-139	20-23	139 - 158	23 -26	158-178	26-30
25-29	116-135	19-23	135- 154	23-26	154-174	26-29
30-34	113-132	19-22	132 - 150	22 -25	150 -169	25-28
35-39	110-128	18-21	128 - 146	21 -24	146-165	24-28
40-44	107-125	18-21	125 - 142	21 -24	142-160	24 - 27
45-49	104-121	17-20	121-138	20-23	138-156	23-26
50-54	101 - 118	17-20	118 -134	20-22	134-151	22-25
55-59	98-114	16-19	114-130	19-22	130-147	22 - 25
60-64	95-111	16-19	111-126	19-21	126-142	21 -24
65-69	92-107	15-18	107-122	18-20	122-138	20-23
70-74	89-104	15-17	104-118	17-20	118-133	20-22
75-79	86-100	14 -17	100 -114	17-19	114-129	19-22
80-84	83-97	14-16	97 -110	16 -18	110-124	18-21
85 +	81 -95	14-16	95 -108	16 -18	108 -122	18-20

- To use six-second counts, multiply by 10 to get bpm.

Chart Courtesy of

INTERNATIONAL FITNESS ASSOCIATION

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800-227-1976

Recovery Heart Rate

The heart rate should be below 120 after 2 to 5 minutes after exercise stops depending on fitness level. If the heart rate is higher, insufficient cool-down or low fitness level may be the cause. Slow heart rate recovery can also be due to illness or exercising too vigorously. If this is the case, reduce the intensity of the exercise thereby adjusting the heart rate. Final heart rate check at the end of the aerobic workout should be below 100 bpm.

Rating of Perceived Exertion (RPE)

Generally, if you can't talk during exercise, you're training too hard. However, a more accurate method of measuring exercise intensity is the Rating of Perceived Exertion. To put it simply, imagine a scale of 6 to 20 and try to determine where your intensity level is on that scale. That number will be very close to your heart rate. To simplify further, you can narrow the scale down when exercising to a scale of 10 to 18. This would correspond to a heart rate of 100 to 180. It is beneficial to become familiar with this method so that you are always aware of your heart rate when exercising. This allows you to constantly monitor your heart rate and adjust the intensity of your exercise to remain within the target zone. This method should not replace direct heart rate measurement due to inherent inaccuracy but serve as an adjunct to it.

Blood Pressure

Blood pressure readings consist of two numbers, systolic and diastolic pressures. The systolic pressure is a measurement of how forceful the heart is pumping blood when it contracts in the pumping stage. It is the vascular pressure created during the contraction of the left ventricle. If this reading is too high, then the heart is working too hard. The diastolic pressure is the measurement of the force existing within the relaxed arteries between heartbeats. If this number is high it could be indicative of clogged or constricted blood vessels.

Digital blood pressure monitors are available at many department and drug stores and provide an easy method of taking a reading. When a reading is taken in the doctor's office, he first wraps the cuff around your arm and pumps it up with air effectively cutting off the circulation to the lower arm. As he pumps air into the cuff, a mercury pressure gauge provides an increasing reading of the pressure within the cuff. Listening through a stethoscope, he begins to slowly let the air out and the gauge begins to fall. At the moment he hears the pulse start back up, he records the level on the gauge. This is the systolic pressure. He continues to release air from the cuff. When he can no longer hear your pulse, he records that reading from the gauge. That is your diastolic pressure. A reading of 120/80 or lower is considered good. A reading of 140/90 or above is considered high blood pressure.

It is important to see a doctor to determine if medication is required if high blood pressure is indicated. Exercising with high blood pressure and without medication could cause serious consequences. Exercise raises the heart rate and associated cardiovascular pressures, which can push a borderline reading to excessive levels. Certain foods can elevate blood pressure by constricting blood vessels or increasing heart rate.

The Valsalva maneuver or holding the breath while performing an exercise can increase blood pressure to extremely high and dangerous levels. Blood pressures of nearly 400/350 have been recorded during such actions. Existing aneurysms can burst, blood vessels in the eye can rupture and even retinas can tear (Valsalva Retinopathy). This is a common and dangerous practice. It is also the job of the trainer or spotter to recognize when the breath is being held and bring it to the exerciser's attention immediately.

Proper Attire for Specific Activity

Proper attire is just as important as all the other requirements for effective exercise. Running shoes provide the needed heel cushioning but lack in the side to side lateral support for required for aerobics. Aerobic shoes are generally available for women. However, men's aerobic shoes are scarce. A good cross trainer shoe provides all the necessary support for aerobics. Athletic shoes should fit properly. Break in period does not apply to athletic shoes they should fit comfortably from the beginning. Depending on the amount of use they get, insoles may wear out before the shoes show signs of external wear.

It is important to wear clothing that allows the skin to breathe. The body utilizes sweating to regulate temperature. Clothes that restrict the cooling of the skin are not recommended. It's important to wear clothing that allows the body to ventilate. If evaporation does not occur, the wet clothing will continue to help radiate body heat. This can lead to loss of excess body heat after exercise when heat retention is important.

Cotton soaks up sweat readily, but stays wet. Wool, however, continues to provide body warmth even when wet. Nylon doesn't allow water to permeate through. Obviously, layers are important in cold weather environments. Layers allow you to remove and replace outer garments as the need arises. Hats are equally important in cold weather since a considerable amount of body heat can be lost through the head. In warm weather, wear loose clothing that allows sweat evaporation. Again, cotton dries slower than man-made materials. A combination of cotton and polyester combines the absorption and wicking qualities of each material.

Specific Aerobic Activities

Running

- Use a good running shoe.
- Land on the heel and rotate to the toe, except when sprinting stay on toes.
- Use orthotic inserts if necessary.
- Restrict vertical movement, don't slam down, and glide.

Stair Master

- Use the handrails for balance only, not for support.
- Keep back and head straight up in vertical alignment.
- Using 8 to 10 inch step strokes uses 15% more energy.

Stationary Bicycle

- Restrict side flex movement.
- Assume upper body slightly forward with head upright.
- Adjust seat for near full leg extension.

Teaching Aerobics

Class Preparation

Step height should be dependent on participant's height and fitness level and familiarity with Step Aerobics. Even athletes should limit the step height to the lowest possible height until the coordination is achieved on the step. Under no circumstances should the step height be high enough to require a 90-degree or greater flexion of the knee. A maximum of 60 degrees is sufficient for all higher intensity levels.

Always ask if anyone is new to step. Keep a watchful eye on new people to insure their adherence to safety standards. They may not be aware of their limits yet. We all have a tendency to get complacent over time so always instruct participants in the proper technique, regardless if there are new people present or not.

Instructors should be conscious of the fact that the class will try to follow your intensity level. Therefore, if you use more than one-step riser, the class will follow even if they are not ready. Considering all the classes that we generally do in a week, it's not really necessary to use more than one riser. The additional stress on your shins, knees and ankles may manifest itself in time. As instructors we sometimes don't get the chance to follow ACSM guidelines for alternate days of aerobic activity to heal properly. Proper technique, enough sleep and proper diet are of utmost importance.

Before starting class make sure that all towels, weights or other items are stowed under the board or at the wall so as not to provide a hazard during class. Insure that each step participant

has a minimum of 25 square feet of space. In other words, a 5-foot by 5-foot area with the step positioned in the middle of this area.

Begin with a progressive, limbering warm-up and stretch period followed by stepping with a tap up then basic step up moves. Progressively add arm and then leg changes. Observe the class's response to cueing. This will give you an idea of the overall class experience level. Adjust the class accordingly.

Face the class providing a mirror image of the moves. During such maneuvers as turn step or over the top (not across the top), it may be less confusing to the class and therefore easier for them to follow if you face front. Remain flexible in your teaching style and use common sense guided by the participant's perspective.

Intensity and Complexity

There is a misconception of what constitutes beginner, intermediate and advanced levels of aerobics. Generally, people equate class level with choreographic complexity. It is physical exercise intensity level alone that determines class level and subsequently heart rate. Complex moves, although fine for dance enthusiasts, can be defeating and demoralizing to most of the people who are trying to learn complex dance moves when they are really there to burn fat.

Intensity can be better served by utilizing large muscle groups quantitatively. Complex dance moves can be icing on the cake after the intensity level has been achieved by the aforementioned method. In many cases this may serve as a great cool-down method since intensity and subsequently heart rate generally drops as the participant slows down to learn new steps. Therefore, beginner, intermediate and advanced level classes can be grouped further into two categories, complex and non-complex denoting the choreographic complexity. Leg muscles and arm movements will also add to intensity level. Intensity level can be reduced by placing hands on the waist while continuing to step, by reducing the height of the step or by reducing the tempo of the music. Step heights of 4 inches provide intensity levels near those of walking briskly. A step height of 12 inches exhibits near the same energy level as jogging at 5 to 7 mph.

Components of an Aerobic Class

Aerobic classes are generally one hour in length. The warm-up segment should last about 10 minutes and be composed of limbering type exercises to provide a core body temperature increase. Warming up the muscles is of prime importance in preventing injury due to the fact that their elasticity will be tested throughout the class. Lower body stretching should then be done for about 5 more minutes.

Begin stepping using simple moves. The aerobic segment should last about 25 minutes and should increase gradually in intensity and complexity. All moves should be less than full range

until full warm-up is achieved. Heart rate can be checked about half way through the aerobic segment and is a good time for a water break. The class should be adjusted according to the results of the heart rate check. A cool-down segment follows the aerobic segment lasting about 5 minutes.

Heart rate should then be checked again to assure a rate of less than 120 bpm. Anyone still at a higher level should be instructed to continue marching or walking around the room. Floor work should then begin and continue for the next 10 minutes followed by stretching for the last 5 minutes. None of these times are cast in stone and may be adjusted accordingly. For example, the instructor can reduce the aerobic segment to 20 minutes and increase the final stretching segment to 10 minutes.

Types of Classes

1. **HIGH IMPACT AEROBICS** (135-160 bpm): Moves that use large muscles to propel the body into the air, with both feet leaving the ground. Examples include jogging, jumping jacks, hops, traveling kicks, etc. This type is good for challenging the cardiovascular system.
2. **LOW IMPACT AEROBICS** (133-148 bpm): Moves that stay low to the ground, with one foot remaining on the floor. Examples include walking, marching, lunges, squats, side jacks, heels-up, knees-up, step touches, etc. Offers a high intensity with a reduced risk of injury.
3. **MID-TEMPO AEROBICS** (130-140 bpm): Moves similar to low impact aerobics but performed at a slower tempo. In addition to low impact aerobic workouts, Mid-Tempo is ideal for slide, aqua or pre-natal workouts and age specific groups.
4. **STEP AEROBICS** (120-127 bpm): Moves that incorporate up and down movements on a platform (step). Step moves include basic steps, lunges, turn steps, V-steps, over-the-top steps, L-steps and knee-lifts.
5. **SUPER STEP AEROBICS** (126-138 bpm): Similar to step aerobics but using a faster tempo. Intended for advanced classes, Super Step aerobics revolves around half-time power moves (squats, forward lunges, isolation holds, etc.), as well as the basic step moves.
6. **INTERVAL** (Alternating 123-150 bpm): Alternates high and low intensity movements, which might alternate, step and aerobic combinations to challenge the cardiovascular system.
7. **CIRCUIT** (123-126 bpm): Alternates aerobic activity with resistance activity. The general ratio is 3 minutes of aerobics to 1.5 minutes of resistance training to improve the cardiovascular system and increase muscular strength.
8. **WARM-UP** (120-134 bpm): Moderate movements performed to prepare the body for vigorous exercise. Warm-up movements typically include simple actions of the large muscle

groups, starting small and gradually increasing. A warm-up also includes stretching the muscles that will be used in the activities to follow. A typical warm-up is approximately 10 minutes long.

9. **CARDIO** (bpm varies with the type of class): The portion of the class designed to work the cardiovascular system (see 1-7 above). The cardio segment is approximately 35 minutes long.

10. **POST-CARDIO** (bpm varies with the type of class): Movements performed after the cardio (i.e. aerobics, step etc.) segment of a class. These help the cardiovascular system transition from a high intensity workout to normal activity, and bring breathing and heart rate back to normal levels. This portion of the class also includes resistance activities such as abdominal work, free weights, Resist-A-Balls, etc. This segment of class is typically 10 minutes long.

11. **COOL DOWN** (Use slow relaxing music): Movements designed to lengthen the muscles after exercise return to the cardiovascular system to resting levels. A cool down typically combines stretching with slow, deep breathing, and slow rhythmic arm movements. A cool down is approximately 5 minutes long.

Choreography

A 32-count phrase refers to the numbers of beats or pulses that go by in one "phrase" of music and is therefore a 32-count phrase. Music is naturally divided into phrases, which can be broken into smaller parts called measures, which normally consist of 4 beats of music. If you were to put 8 measures together, you would have 32 beats or counts of music. These 32-count phrases are the building blocks for complete songs. The phrases create patterns that you can follow and use as an instructor. A typical song might have a 32-count phrase which is the introduction, then a 32-count phrase which is the verse, then a 32-count phrase which is the bridge, then a 32-count phrase which is the chorus, and so on.

Music that is phrased in 32 counts makes it possible for instructors to choreograph combinations and routines that end up "on the right beat". Without 32 counts, it will be difficult to follow the music and your routine will finish on the wrong foot. Class participants can detect if you are on the beat or not especially students that are musically inclined.

Moves or combinations should be structured in 32 count blocks so that you begin and end exactly on beat. Create patterns of movement that follow the patterns of the music to add incredible energy to your classes, along with a sense of smoothness and organization.

To build a 32-count combination, choose 4 moves that go together. An example of 4 moves might be:

- Step – touch
- Step – hamstring
- Grapevine
- Jumping jacks

Now that you have 4 moves that go together, perform each move for 8 counts.

Step 1 would be (do each for one count):

- Step right
- Touch with left
- Step left
- Touch with right
- Step right, touch with left
- Step left
- Touch with right

This provides a total of 8 counts. Now you can continue on to Step 2 above and perform it for 8 counts. Then Step 3 and finally Step 4. You now have a 32-count combination.

Injury Prevention and Treatment

Watch for fatigue by keeping a periodic scan on participants. If you observe someone losing coordination, stumbling or appearing red faced and flushed, instruct him or her to stand down and take a few minutes rest. If the severity of fatigue is not as grave, just instruct that person to continue with their hands on the hips to reduce the intensity.

If someone falls and is uninjured, instruct them to discontinue stepping immediately. It is most likely that they have pushed themselves beyond their fitness level. Have them report to the front desk. If they are unable to walk without difficulty or the situation involves cardiovascular or respiratory difficulty, discontinue the class, escort them to the front desk and notify medical personnel. If they are not able to walk, discontinue the class, and send someone to the front desk for help, stay with the injured participant in the event that more serious complications evolve and keep them immobilized. Sprains are treated with Rest, Ice, Compression and Elevation (RICE). Apply ice for no longer than 20 minutes at a time every 2 hours. Apply compression above, on and below the injury. Elevate the injury above the heart.

Shin Splints are caused when the calf muscles are trained and the opposing or antagonist muscle, the Tibialis Anterior, is left under-developed. This causes a muscular imbalance as the calf muscle attempts to tear the Tibialis Anterior away from the bone. RICE is the prescribed treatment and toe raises are the prevention.

Step Aerobics

The Basics

- Bring foot flat up and centered on board to avoid board instability.
- Don't hang heels off the board to avoid straining the Achilles tendon.
- Lower toes to the floor first then heel when coming off board to absorb shock.
- Keep within 12 inches of board when coming to floor, except during lunges.
- Keep heel off the floor when doing lunges, keep weight on the ball of the foot.
- Power up onto to the board only, don't jump off board.
- Lean from the ankles, not the hip.
- Keep abdominals tight to improve muscle tone and balance.
- Continue breathing, never hold the breath.
- Knees should be soft and not locked to provide shock absorption and reduce back strain.
- Keep hands on waist until comfortable with leg movements, when learning coordination.

The Class

Warm Up

- Begin with wide stance deep breaths to oxygenate the blood.
- March in place, side step, grapevine.
- Include wide stance toe tapping with reach out and up.
- Extend reach across the centerline of the body.
- Transition from reaching across to reach up, each side.
- Stretch Calves, Hamstrings statically.
- Shin (Tibialis Anterior) dynamic flex.

General Technique

- Step up with whole foot flat on the board.
- Step off board to floor with toe to heel.
- Slight lean forward at the waist.
- Heels stays off floor during lunges.

Safety

- Limit step and cool-down music tempo range from 118 to 122 bpm. Limit warm-up tempo range from 120 to 134 bpm.
- Avoid moves that require stepping forward off the board.
- Limit power moves (propulsion) to 1-minute intervals.
- Limit repeater moves to live repeaters at time.
- Use no weights on the board, except where one foot is on the floor.
- Avoid pivoting moves on a loaded knee.

- Never change more than one move at a time (i.e., legs then arms)
- Always provide low impact alternatives to high impact moves.

Discontinue stepping if:

- Legs become fatigued and uncoordinated.
- Any pain becomes evident.
- Dizziness occurs.
- Rapid heart rate.

Basic Step Moves

Basic Left (Reverse for Basic Right)

- Start Position:
 - Centered In front of the bench.
- Description:
 - Step up on the bench with the left foot
 - Step up on the bench with the right foot
 - Step down left foot, then down right foot.
- Count Breakdown:
 1. Step up on bench with left foot
 2. Step up on bench with right foot
 3. Step-down backwards to the floor with left foot
 4. Step down backwards to the floor with right foot
- Notes:
 - Basic left is one of the simplest and most basic of all step moves

V-Step

- Start Position:
 - Centered in front of the bench.
- Description:
 - Like a basic but step wide on the bench.
- Count Breakdown:
 1. Step up on bench with leading foot as wide as possible
 2. Step up on bench with the other foot as wide as possible

3. Step down backwards to the floor with lead foot
4. Step down backwards to the floor with left foot

- Notes:

- Feet together on the floor, and spread apart while on the bench

A-Step

- Start Position:

- In front of the bench, but off to one side.

- Description:

- This is a modified basic step in the shape of a letter A

- Count Breakdown:

1. Step up with leading foot at the center of the bench
2. Step up with the other foot next to the lead foot
3. Step down backwards to the floor with lead foot
4. Step down backwards to the floor with left foot

- Notes:

- Start and end with feet together on opposite ends of the bench.

Turn Step

- Start Position:

- In front of the bench, but off to one side.

- Description:

- Start on side of bench and do a modified basic while turning.

- Count Breakdown:

1. Step up on the bench with the left foot
2. Step up on the bench with the right foot while turning to the left
3. Step off the bench with left foot; turn to the left slightly
4. Bring the right foot down on the floor next to your left
5. Step up on the bench with the right foot
6. Step up on the bench with the left foot while turning to the right
7. Step off the bench with the right foot, turn to the right slightly
8. Bring the left foot down on the floor next to the right

Z-Step

- Start Position:

- Centered in front of the bench.
- Description:
 - Step across the bench, off diagonally, and across the floor to form the letter Z.
- Count Breakdown:
 1. Step onto left side of bench with left foot
 2. Step up with right foot next to the left (feet are together on the left side of the bench)
 3. Step to the right side of the bench with right foot
 4. Step to the right side of bench with left foot (feet are together on the right side of the bench)
 5. Step back diagonally to the ground with left foot (left foot is now in front of the bench on the far left side)
 6. Step back diagonally to the ground with the right foot (feet are together on the left and on the floor)
 7. Step on the floor to the right with right foot
 8. Step on the floor to the right with left foot (feet are together on the left and on the floor)
- Notes:
 - When left foot leads, counts 3-8 for the letter Z

X-Step

- Start Position:
 - Straddling the bench.
- Description:
 - Start from a straddle position at one end of the bench.
- Count Breakdown:
 1. Step up to center of bench with right foot
 2. Step up to center of bench with left foot
 3. Step down and forward with right foot to the floor on the right side of the bench
 4. Step down and forward with left foot to the floor on the left side of the bench
 5. Step up and backward to the center of the bench with right foot
 6. Step up and backward to the center of the bench with left foot
 7. Step down and backward with right foot to the floor on the right side of the bench
 8. Step down and backward with left foot to the floor on the left side of the bench

Kickboxing aerobics

The Class

- Warm Up
 - Begin with wide stance deep breaths to oxygenate the blood.
 - March in place, side step, grapevine.
 - Include wide stance toe lapping with reach out and up.
 - Extend reach across the centerline of the body.
 - Transition from reaching up and out to jabs to the front and round house punches.

- General Technique
 - Chin is tucked in and down.
 - Don't aim for the target, aim behind the target.
 - Always look in the direction of the punch or kick before executing.
 - Extend shoulder into the punch.
 - Keep abdominals light to improve muscle tone and balance.
 - Keep fists in front of face when not punching. (Defense Position)

- Boxer's Stance Technique
 - Stay light on the feet to keep impact to a minimum.
 - Maintain a rocking back and forth motion.
 - Keep heels lightly touching the floor.
 - Keep weight on the ball of the foot.
 - Keep fists in front of face when not punching. (Defense Position)
 - Discontinue is joint pain or discomfort is experienced.
 - Slay on Boxer's Stance for no more than 5 minutes at a time.
 - Provide lower impact exercise for at least 5 minutes in between.

- Safety
 - Limit Kickboxing Aerobics temp range from 120 - 125 bpm.
 - Limit warm-up tempo range from 120 - 134 bpm.
 - Limit cool-down music tempo range from 118 - 122 bpm.
 - Avoid moves that require back kicks in a crowded class.
 - Don't lock knees to provide shock absorption and reduce back strain.
 - Limit power moves (propulsion) to 1-minute intervals.
 - Limit repeater moves to live repeaters at time.
 - The more advanced students can use light weights.
 - Instructor should avoid using weights.
 - Avoid pivoting moves on a loaded knee.
 - Unlike Step, multiple moves are permitted.(i.e., legs and arms)
 - Always provide low impact alternatives to high impact moves.

- Continue breathing, never hold the breath.
- Instruct class to work at their own pace, not the instructors

Discontinue Kickboxing Aerobics if:

- Legs become fatigued and uncoordinated.
- Any pain becomes evident especially joint pain.
- Shin area pain or discomfort.
- Dizziness occurs.
- Rapid heart rate.

Kickboxing Aerobic Moves

The Jab Punch

- Front stance to target
- Chin tucked in.
- Aim through the target not at target surface.
- Align the first two knuckles with the target.
- Maintain straight line up the arm to the shoulder.
- Extend shoulder and hips into the punch for power.
- **TARGETS:**
 - Just below nose
 - Solar Plexus - center of rib cage below chest bone

The Round House Punch

- Front stance to target
- Chin tucked in.
- Aim through the target not at target surface.
- Align the first two knuckles with the target.
- Maintain an arc up the arm to the shoulder.
- Extend shoulder and hips into the punch for power.
- **TARGETS:**
 - Side of the head (temple, rear of jaw)
 - Side of abdomen near kidneys

The Power Punch

- Oblique stance to target, one foot back.
- Chin tucked in.
- Punch with rearward arm.
- Aim through the target not at target surface.
- Align the first two knuckles with the target.
- Maintain straight line up the arm to the shoulder.
- Rotate hips forward and extend shoulder towards target.

- **TARGETS:**
 - Just below nose
 - Solar Plexus - center of rib cage below chest bone

The Left Hook Punch

- Left leg forward, boxing stance.
- Transfer weight to front leg.
- Arm forms a tight 90-degree angle.
- Twist the whole upper body forward, rotating left foot.
- Extend left arm to punch across the front of body
- Extend punch all the way through to the right side.
- Keep right hand at the defense position.

- **TARGETS:**
 - Jaw
 - Ribs (opponents right side)
 - Nose

The Front Kick - Forward Leg

- One foot forward, the other 8-12 inches behind.
- Feet about shoulder width.
- Transfer weight to the rear leg.
- Look at target.
- Lift knee to highest position.
- Lean back slightly at the waist.
- Extend leg, but do not hyperextend the knee.
- Strike with the ball of the foot.
- Return foot to forward position.

- **TARGETS:**
 - Shin
 - Just below kneecap

- Groin
- Above waist (hand, face) only for the advanced student

The Front Kick - Rearward Leg

- One foot forward, the other 8-12 inches behind.
- Feet about shoulder width.
- Transfer weight to the forward leg.
- Look at target.
- Lift knee to highest position.
- Lean back slightly at the waist.
- Extend leg, but do not hyperextend the knee.
- Strike with the ball of the foot.
- Return foot to behind position.
- **TARGETS:**
 - Shin
 - Just below kneecap
 - Groin
 - Above waist (hand, face) only for the advanced student

The Side Kick - Left Kick (do opposite for right kick)

- Feet shoulder width apart or closer.
- Transfer weight to the right leg.
- Look at target to the left.
- Lift left knee up and inward towards body.
- Lean slightly to the right at the waist.
- Rotate right foot pointing toe away from kick (unload knee on turn). Maintain front stance.
- Extend left leg outward do not hyperextend the knee.
- Lower right arm to the side (for balance)
- Strike with the blade of the foot (side) and toes pointed down. Return left foot to side position.
- **TARGETS:**
 - Shin if the target front is facing you
 - Side of kneecap if target side is facing you
 - Groin if target front is facing you
 - Side of thigh if target side is facing you
 - Above waist (hand, face) only for the advanced student

The Round House Kick

- Right side facing target, feet shoulder width apart.
 - Transfer weight to the right leg, bend front leg.
 - Look at target to the right.
 - Lift left knee up and inward towards body.
 - Begin turning towards target, weight on front leg.
 - Unload the knee as turn is executed
 - Lean slightly to the right at the waist.
 - Rotate right foot pointing toe away from kick.
 - Point left bended knee at target
 - Extend left leg outward do not hyperextend the knee.
 - Lower right arm to the side (for balance)
 - Strike with the ball of the foot and toes pointed down.
 - Place left foot down wider than shoulder width.
 - Should be facing opposite from start (left side to target)
- **TARGETS:**
 - Side of kneecap if target side is facing you
 - Side of thigh if target side is facing you
 - Side of abdomen (kidney area)
 - Above waist (hand, face) only for the advanced student

Plyometric Training

Plyometrics is not a new concept. It has been used for improving performance for years. It is just recently that it has gained wide attention. The word Plyometrics has been in use since the 1960's. Plyometric training is based on using movements that are similar to the type of movement that would be done in a particular sport or activity to improve performance. Several studies have demonstrated that a combination of Plyometrics and weight training is far more effective in improving speed and strength (power).

Benefits

- Improves muscle response time
- Increases muscle performance
- Tones muscles
- Improves balance and posture
- Increases flexibility, reducing capability for injury

Plyometrics, employed to develop power and explosive responsiveness, uses the Stretch-Shorten Cycle (SSC). The whole idea is to develop the most amount of force in the shortest possible time. When a muscle is flexed or shortened, it's under tension and will react with a more powerful and explosive contraction due to stored elastic energy. Unlike most other aerobic exercises, gravity becomes a major factor in the workout routine. Strength and flexibility are prerequisites for Plyometric training. The laws of Physics apply. A one-g force is equal to your weight. Two or more g's of force may be exerted by an individual during a jump. For example, a 250-pound (114 kg) individual would subject forces equal to or greater than 500 lbs. (227 kg) of pressure on hip, knee and ankle joints. A 100 (45 kg) pound person would experience force equal to or greater than 200 pounds (91 kg). It's obvious that too much Plyometric training can be damaging to joints, as is the case with all types of exercise.

As is the case in all other types of training, technique is the key. In this case, as they say in piloting, landing is the most important of all. When the body meets the ground is where the potential for damage is highest. Land like a cat. The joints should not be stiff. Allow the legs to act as a shock absorber. The best way to land is to pretend that you are jumping off of a step behind someone and you don't want them to hear you land. This is true for running as well. Use the body's natural ability the absorb shock. If you hear a lot of noise when you run or land from a jump, remember that energy was used to create that noise and your body was the instrument. Keep it quiet. Some people advocate landing on the ball of the foot and some on the full foot. Either way, energy must smoothly and evenly transfer up the leg. The use of arms in a jump has been shown to contribute up to 10% of the jump results.

When a muscle is eccentrically contracted (stretched or elongated) and then subsequently concentrically contracted (flexed or shortened) the speed of the contraction is increased thereby creating a more powerful contraction similar to a stretched rubber band. In the real

world, muscles undergo a more complex movement involving muscle groups and greater neural interaction than what can be achieved in regular weight training.

There is some controversy as to whether Plyometrics are safe. The question is answered by moderation. All types of exercise can be damaging if done to excess or just trying to do too much too soon. Start out small. Use low jumps until your body becomes adapted for balance and timing. Unfortunately the stories come from people just not willing to give their body a break, rest in between workouts and vary their workouts. Running every day is not good either. Unless you have joint problems, Plyometrics is as safe as any other exercise and provides another area of physical training.

Aqua Training

Introduction

Water-based aerobic classes follow the same principles of land based exercises with the exceptions noted in this section. Water based exercise is predominantly for lower body exercise in a low impact, resistance based, environment. Although water-based exercise classes began with an emphasis on the elderly, that is no longer the case. You will find participants with varying levels of fitness and the full spectrum of ages in attendance.

Land vs. Water Exercise

The principles of water based training are similar to land-based training; however, the techniques are different. The body is uplifted in water by process called buoyancy and since the viscosity or thickness of the water is greater than air, movement of the body through the water provides an increased level of resistance (drag) over land-based exercise. The buoyancy factor provides support for the body, thereby reducing the likelihood of muscle, bone and joint injuries. Buoyancy is defined as the ability of water to support a body's weight. Items float or are buoyant in water because they displace an amount of water that weighs the same as the item itself. To simplify, an item floats when it displaces its own weight in water. This is why heavy iron ships float and small rocks sink and is subject to size, weight and shape or surface area in contact with the water. It was the ancient Greek mathematician, engineer, physicist, and not the least astronomer Archimedes that first stated this principle and we've been using it ever since. If you can't float in water, at least you now know why.

Muscle is not as buoyant in water as fat. Therefore, both the chest and abdomen provide the greatest buoyancy since this is where air and most body fat is located. This becomes more significant in deep water versus shallow water immersion.

Benefits

- Reduced impact on joints
- Reduced stress on joints by decreasing weight bearing
- Tones muscles
- Provides resistance in both eccentric (elongation) and concentric (contraction) muscle movements
- Improved balance and posture
- Increases flexibility, reducing capability for injury
- Allows special populations to exercise easily
- Equivalent calorie burn as land-based exercise

Because of the reduced influence of gravity, joints can easily be moved through the full range of motion without excess joint stress helping to improve flexibility. Deep-water based running exercises can provide an augmented or alternate training regimen for runners who need to reduce the chronic effects of land-based running due to impact injuries.

Since the effects of gravity are reduced in water, impact is reduced while resistance to the movement is increased due to fluid dynamics. A water-based class can burn more calories than a comparable land-based class due to the increased resistance to movement while providing an increase in muscle strength and endurance. Both cardiovascular and strength training exercises may be part of an aqua fitness program. Strength gains are not as good as weight bearing exercises on land since the weight is reduced by the buoyancy of the water. The speed of body movements through the water will subsequently be slower due to the increase in resistance. The equivalent level of physical fitness can be accomplished in water-based exercises as with land-based exercises.

Water based exercise reduces body weight by about 90% when immersed to the chest level, and 50% when at waist level which alleviates stress on joints and the supporting tissues. At the same time, resistance is increased by a multiple factor depending on the speed of movement due to water's higher density over air, which is about 800 times greater. Exercise in water has an added advantage that it can provide a user selectable resistance to movements. In addition, water pressure on the legs assists in circulation.

Water based exercise classes provide less joint stress not only for healthy individuals, but also for those special populations affected by medical conditions such as arthritis, neck and back problems, strokes and obesity. This type of aerobics also may be more acceptable for the self-conscious overweight exerciser. Special populations should acquire a medical clearance before beginning any exercise program including water-based-exercises. It is important to note that since gravity is not as much of a factor in water-based exercise; it will not be as effective as land-based exercise in preserving bone density.

Cautions

Water-based exercise programs should be avoided by individuals who have the following:

- Compromised Respiratory Functions
- Severe Hypotension
- Bladder or vaginal Infections
- Any Infectious Diseases
- Chlorination Allergies
- Open or Unhealed Wounds

In addition, anyone who is apprehensive about being in water or has a fear of drowning should be excluded from water-based exercise programs. The onset of panic can be quite fast and could cause injury. It is important that those individuals who cannot swim be provided with adequate floatation devices. Aqua Instructor Considerations

Water-based exercise classes may place a greater physical demand on the instructor. Your level of energy expenditure in a water-based environment will certainly depend on how long you are actually instructing while in the water. Chlorinated water, water cleanliness, sunlight (if outdoors) will all provide an additional strain on the instructor over land-based indoor exercise classes. The chlorinated atmosphere can produce an additional strain on the respiratory system and vocal chords of the instructor. This is especially true if the instructor is doing many more classes a week than one would normally attend if just a participant. Since everyone's sensitivities and stamina is different, it will be up to the instructor to determine the maximum number of classes to teach per week to avoid overtraining and environmentally induced abuse.

Teaching Style

There are two different styles used in teaching aqua exercise classes with advantages and disadvantages for both. While some instructors will prefer a particular style, it is recommended that a combination of both styles be used to facilitate the demonstration of the exercises as well as reduce the effective water immersion time for the instructor. As in land-based classes, it is also sometimes advantageous for the instructor to move around the class and provide individual coaching. Remember, the class is intended for the participant's exercise time, not the instructor's.

Deck Teaching

This style provides the best instructional view for the participants with the least amount of effort for the instructor. It also provides the instructor with a better view of the class participants and facilitates shorter learning curve for the class participants. Remember that any

move demonstrated should be slowed to simulate the increased resistance of the water. Since participants will be watching the instructor at a higher level, it is important to correct instances of neck hyperextension to avoid excess pressure on the cervical disks. The instructor's position should not be limited to facing the class, but be optimized to facilitate proper instruction.

Instructors should be careful to avoid slipping on slippery decks, which can be minimized by wearing water shoes. Care should also be taken with regard to exposure to heat and humidity to avoid heat exhaustion by drinking plenty of water and occasionally dipping into the pool.

Water Teaching

This style provides the instructor with the same exercise medium as the participant allowing easier simulation of exercise moves. However, it makes it difficult for the instructor to demonstrate the moves since the participant cannot see the instructor's body movements. This precludes the ability to demonstrate the moves and their proper form to new or unfamiliar participants. Again, this may be more fun for the instructor; however, this is not the instructor's exercise time. This may be an effective style with seasoned participants as well as for short periods to demonstrate water specific techniques.

Technique

The intensity of a particular movement in which air is the only resistance will be less as opposed the same movement through the much denser medium of water. Air, although invisible, is a gaseous substance and provides resistance and thereby friction to an object moving through it. Water can be considered similar to air just denser. This medium provides a type of resistance known as Isokinetic resistance. You will remember from the previous chapter on Kinesiology that Isokinetic exercise is that which is defined as changes in muscle length and tension. Most of the exercise that we encounter in the gym is Isotonic; i.e. changes in muscle length with constant tension (the weight resistance doesn't change). In water, the exercise may be Isotonic or Isokinetic.

As an example, if we move an arm at a constant speed, the tension remains constant (resistance of the water). However, if we change the rate of speed (acceleration) of the arm movement from slower to faster, we also change the tension (water resistance). This occurs in air also, but is quite minimal and, therefore, goes unnoticed. This change in resistance is not only dependent on speed through the water but on surface area of the part moving through the water. Wearing webbed gloves or holding foam dumbbells will also increase the standing resistance; while changing the rate of speed will change the moving resistance.

Additional resistance can be achieved using a downward movement of foam devices, which contain air. This air is directly acted on by the increased pressure as the item moving deeper into the water. This is due to water pressure. An item 2 inches below the surface contains the

weight of only 2 inches of water above it while an item 2 feet below the surface experiences the weight of 2 feet of water pressing on it from above. Divers are subjected to much more extreme pressures by having hundreds of feet of water pressing down and all around their body at those depths. Again, it's just not quite as noticeable in a pool, but the forces are the same.

Well, enough of Hydrodynamics. Instructors can utilize this knowledge of speed, direction and depth changes and the corresponding resistance effects to provide both Isotonic as well as Isokinetic exercise water-based programs. So you can see that water-based exercise programs can provide a greater variance of exercise techniques than land-based exercises when properly utilized.

Just as in land-based exercises, it is important to maintain proper form, which includes posture to avoid injury as well as direct the physical movement to the intended muscle systems. Due to the changes in balance due to the forces of the water, care must be taken to avoid hyperextensions of the neck, back and knees to avoid excess pressure on the joints. Our body is used to reacting with gravity in order to maintain balance and coordination. In water, the effects of gravity are reduced, which alters the interpretation of bodily movements and position. This positional mechanism is called Kinesthesia. From the previous chapter on Stretching we explored the Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) feedback mechanism that provides muscle position and balance information. In addition to balance, Kinesthesia is defined as our sensation of positional movement. An inner ear infection from a common cold might affect our PNF, but not our Kinesthesia. In other words, we might still be able to walk, but not with our eyes closed since our PNF has been degraded. These two concepts are still being debated at the time of this writing. Both of these feedback mechanisms are dependent on gravity and weight sensations; which are affected by water suspension.

It will also be necessary to provide balanced and counter-balanced movements. Again, physics plays an important role in water dynamics. With a nod to Newton, every movement results in an equal and opposite movement and is particularly true in when an object or person is suspended in water. Without the full effects of gravity (weight), a backward thrust of a leg will propel a body forward. This works well for swimmers. Care must be taken to counter balance movements to maintain proper balance and alignment. Choose movements based on the reactionary force that will be exhibited in the water and the subsequent effects on balance.

As in land-based exercise programs, the frequency, intensity and duration of the workout will have a direct influence on the derived cardiovascular benefits. The Intensity progression provides the application of the properties for regulating resistance levels. Intensity can be varied by increasing or decreasing the speed of a movement or the range of motion or the surface area of the body part.

Water

Temperature

According to Craig and Dvorak (1968), they found that most people at rest will begin to shiver in water temperature of about 75°F - 83°F (24°C - 28°C) while this temperature would be considered comfortable for swimming. So it is important to begin warm up exercises right away to avoid discomfort. If you need to explain procedures to the class, have them engage in some simple arm and leg movements to maintain body heat that will not distract them from your instructions. It is therefore recommended that classes be conducted in water temperature between 75°F - 83°F (24°C - 28°C) or about 80°F (27°C). Temperatures which are above 85°F place an unusual stress on the cardiovascular system. Temperatures colder than 75°F cause a net loss of body heat. Actual temperature recommendations vary widely.

According to the Arthritis Foundation, pool temperatures between 83°F and 88°F (28°C - 31 °C) are recommended for water exercise. Since it is mostly the older populations that have arthritis, this warmer recommendation may be suitable for older participants who may have more trouble regulating body temperature. Less intensive classes for this group comprised of gentle movements may allow warmer temperatures as well.

The catch here is that older populations may have elevated blood pressure, which may preclude exercising in warmer water. Participants who have untreated high blood pressure or marginal high pressure should be advised not to participate since the warm water will raise the blood pressure further as will any exercise program. This is especially true of hot tub use. The water temperature as well as the class intensity must be targeted for the population. This is also true for land-based classes regarding room temperature and exercise intensity.

Depth

Water based exercises may be performed at one of three different levels: Shallow (waist deep), chest to shoulder depth, or deep water. Deep water classes should only be reserved for accomplished swimmers. Water depth at the chest to shoulder level allows the body to be mostly supported by buoyancy and provides water resistance for the body to work against. Shallower water levels provide mostly body weight to work eliminating the added factor of water resistance. Chest to shoulder depth provides support of 80% to 90% of body weight and allows full suspension (feet off the bottom) for various exercises.

Safety

It is important to be aware of the depth of the water that you are jumping into. Shallower than expected can cause injury; deeper than expected can result in drowning for a non or marginal swimmer.

Participants should be aware of the need for sunscreen if the pool is located outdoors. Never allow participants to dive into the pool.

It is not necessary for participants to be swimmers in order to do water aerobics. Exercises are done in shallow water, which will keep the head above the water. It is important to wear water shoes so that traction on the bottom of the pool is maintained for safety. Should a participant slip and become submerged, the instructor is required to stop the class immediately and assist the person who has fallen.

A lifeguard should be present, however, and the instructor should be pool guard certified. It is not necessary to be lifeguard certified. Lifeguard training is required mainly for open waters. A pool guard certificate is sufficient for indoor or outdoor pools and is available from most colleges and universities.

If movements require full submersion (accomplished swimmers only), goggles should be worn to protect the eyes from chemicals and bacteria present in the pool. Earplugs may also be necessary to keep the same out of the ears. Swim caps can be used to lessen the effect of pool chemicals on the hair. Chlorine will lighten all body hair if sufficient time is spent in the pool. Showers should be encouraged after class to wash off residues of chlorine since these can irritate the skin causing dryness and itching. If classes are to be conducted in an outdoor pool, make sure that all of the participants apply a water-resistant sunscreen with a SPF of 15 or higher. You, as an instructor, are responsible for all aspects of their safety.

Both abdominal and the gluteus muscles should be kept tight with a neutral spine. This requires hips to be slightly forward with a straight (not arched) back. High jumps out of the water should be avoided except for advanced students at a high fitness level. Any type of prone exercise which causes the head to be hyperextended out of the water should also be avoided.

The instructor should be CPR certified. In addition, the instructor should be Pool Guard certified. It is not necessary to be a lifeguard. Lifeguard certification is generally for open water environments.

Be sure to make an area scan before the participants arrive to insure that there are no hazards that might cause injury. After they arrive, point out possible hazards and inform them of the slippery nature of the wet areas. Inform them of the location of deeper areas of the pool.

Heart Rates

Heart rate determinations are not the same for land as for exercise in water. Studies have shown that water-based exercise heart rates are lower during water exercise, yet the same benefits are the same as land-based exercise.

Aqua heart rates are approximately 13% lower. This may lead to concern for some people who may feel that they are not working hard enough using a land-based reference. Heart rates will depend on body position in water. When the body is in a vertical position, heart rates will be about 10 beats lower. In the horizontal position, heart rates will be about 17 beats lower. As an example, a land-based training heart rate of 150 bpm would indicate a water-based heart rate of about 140 bpm. It is recommended that a 6 second count be used instead of a 10 second count to account for the increased cooling effect of water, which cools four times faster in water than air.

When performing aquatic exercise, be aware that heart rate may not be the best indicator of the intensity of your workout. Studies have shown that persons who participate in both land- and water-based exercise often find their heart rates lower during water exercise, yet they receive the same benefits.

Possible reasons for land-based and water-based heart rate differences are:

- **Compression** - Hydrostatic pressure on the veins aids in the venous return of blood to the heart.
- **Dive Reflex** - When the face is submerged in water, a natural process lowers the heart rate and blood pressure. This may even occur in chest high water.
- **Gravity** - Blood requires less effort to flow back up to the heart.
- **Partial Pressure** - A gas (oxygen) enters a liquid (blood) more readily under pressure.
- **Temperature** - Since water has a greater cooling effect on the body, there is less effort required of the heart.

Due to the hydrostatic pressure of water, which exerts external pressure on the chest, some participants shallow breathe (top breathing). It is important to recognize that this is occurring and encourage them to execute full breathing to avoid artificially and dangerously increasing the heart rate and blood pressure. Also keep in mind that raising arms high overhead can artificially increase blood pressure and heart rate relative to V_{O2} requirements.

Equipment

If your workout will include head submersion, participants will need goggles for eye protection against the harsh chemicals and bacteria present in the water. Eyeglasses or contacts may only be worn if submersion is not part of the routine. Swim caps may be useful not only to keep hair out of the face, but to lessen the effects of pool chemicals on the hair. Never use regular land-based weight in the water. The use of flotation devices to increase buoyancy may help to compensate for reduced natural buoyancy. However, using buoyancy devices below the waist can result in an unstable condition. A user with too much buoyancy at the ankle level may find it difficult to maintain an upright position.

- **Water Barbells (Aqua Blocks)** - small foam barbells, which increase the resistance as you move your arms through the water
- **Aqua Step** - used to perform step aerobics in the water using a special non-skid surface
- **Flotation Belts** - attached to waist to provide additional buoyancy allowing you to increase your range of motion and work more muscles
- **Gyro Joggers** - two foam rubber circles worn on the wrists or feet to increase water resistance
Hand Webs - webbed gloves used to increase water resistance
- **Kickboards** - used to provide extra buoyancy allowing you to increase your range of motion and work more muscles
- **Water Noodles (Woggles)** - are long cylinders of foam that can provide increased buoyancy and increased resistance

The Class

Preparation

Water level may be anywhere from waist to chest level for beginners and intermediates and deeper water for experienced participants. For deep water classes, the participants should wear flotation devices. Class level and water depth will depend on the skill level of the participants and the class goals. Equivalent class cadence or music tempo is not going to be the same as the same land-based class due to the resistance of water. The cadence will depend on your participant's fitness level and should be in the range of 125-150 bpm for shallow water exercise. Complex movements are to be performed at a slower tempo or every other beat; while simple movements may be performed at tempo. Keep the volume lower than land-based music to

compensate for the increased echo effect in the pool area and so as not to mask the instructor's verbal cues.

Exercises should not be too complex especially for beginners. Demonstrate moves, especially proper weight transfer on deck so it is visible to the participants. Conducting the majority of the class from the deck has two advantages. Primarily, it allows the participants to see and hear you clearly. Secondly, it provides the instructor with a better view of the participants for safety concerns. Remember, this is their workout not yours. Have the participants spread out. More space will be needed for each participant than the 5 x 5 foot area recommended for land-based exercises. For water-based exercises, a larger area of about an eight foot circle (4 ft. radius) is needed to accommodate drifting and shifting in the water as well as extended kicks.

A typical class should last about 50 to 60 minutes with a 5 to 10 minute warm up and a similar cool down and stretching period. This will provide a full 30 minute cardio training period. The class should begin with simple moves to allow the participants to become accustomed to the buoyancy of the water.

It is equally important to maintain hydration even in water-based classes. The body continues to perspire, although not as noticeable when it is immersed in water. Thirst triggers may not be as effective when the body is immersed in water. So, it is important to advise the class to bring their water bottles and use them regularly.

Coordinated Movements

Corresponding movements are those where the arm and leg on the same side of the body move together. In opposite movements, the arm on the one side of the body moves in the same direction as the leg on the opposite side of the body.

Double movements are those where both arms move together in the same direction, while in singles, only one arm moves at a time.

Corresponding - refers to same side as in left arm and left leg

Opposite - refers to opposite side as in left arm and right leg

Doubles - refers to opposing arm and leg as in left arm and right leg

Singles - refers to a single side as in left arm only

Class Components

The primary focus of water-based exercises is the legs, which contain the largest muscle mass. Moves include kicks, leg extensions, knee lifts, squats, marching and jogging. The first few classes in any workout generally focus on the moves, proper form, and breathing techniques. As the participant becomes more familiar with the class and instructor, they will be able to increase the intensity of the workout. Start moves slowly and then gradually pick up speed. Always land on the ball of the foot and then roll to the heel with entire foot on the floor. It will not be as easy to maintain coordination with the music, so limit each exercise routine to about 25 repetitions.

Basic Stance - stand with feet facing forward, shoulder width apart and knees relaxed. Arms on hips or at the side

Bob - jump with both feet simultaneously, knees kept soft

Boxer - jump twice with the left and then twice with the right foot, knees kept soft

Bent Leg Jump - jump from one foot to the other and back as in modern dance or ballet

Cross-Country (Aqua Ski) - Alternate arms and legs in wide opposing movements with tightened glutes

Frog Jump - keep toes, knees, and legs pointed outward at 30 to 45 degrees, bring knees up while pushing arms down to side

Heel Lift - jump with heels and knees together while raising heels toward glutes

Hops - hop forward and back or side to side

Jumping Jacks (front) - raise alternating knees waist high

Jumping Jacks (side) - raise legs simultaneously to each side and return

Lunges - forward or backward keeping both knees soft and toes ahead of the knee, point your toes straight ahead

Rocking Horse - moving forward and backward with bent knees, forward knee rising to the chest

Scissor Jump - jump with a move of one leg forward and other back and alternating arms.

Tuck Jump (Straddle) - elbows flexed, bring both knees up to waist level while lowering arms to sides or perform circles

Water Jogging (Jogger) - run in place with legs together or wider than shoulder width apart while swinging arms

Sculling - movement of arms in a side to side and downward waving motion to provide lift

Once you have established the correct stance, a variety of arm and leg movements will be introduced. A complete water aerobics workout is designed to work all of the major muscle groups. Combine a triceps push, biceps curl, shoulder shrugs and other standard arm movements with any of the moves above to extend the variety of the workout. If you are familiar with other activities, you can incorporate those moves into your class such as the jumps used in jumping rope or dance. Kickboxing Aerobic moves can also be incorporated into a water-based fitness class. It will be especially important to maintain proper Kickboxing Aerobic form to ensure balance. The moves above are only a sample of the moves available. Use your imagination to create stationary as well as travelling moves.

Due to buoyancy, participants may find themselves balancing on their toes. Cue them to press their heels to the floor of the pool to avoid calf cramps (Charlie Horse).

Class Structure

1. Participants should be in water to the chest level
2. Start with Basic Stance - feet facing forward, shoulder-width apart, knees soft and arms at the side
3. Stretch the quadriceps, calf muscles, hip flexors and hamstrings
4. Jog and scull in place, knees raised to waist height at low intensity
5. Jog around an area of the pool, knees raised to waist height at low intensity
6. Perform Lunges - toes pointing forward, either leg extended to the rear with arms extended forward for balance
7. Begin an increased intensity portion of the class with Frog, Tuck and Scissor Jumps
8. Continue an increased intensity portion of the class with Skiing and Rocking Horse moves
9. Begin a decreased intensity portion of the class with Bobbing and Jogging
10. Follow with a stretch of the quadriceps, hamstrings, hip flexors and calves

Weight Training

Muscle power is the ability of the muscle to do maximum work within the shortest amount of time. Muscle endurance is the ability of the muscle to do moderate work over an extended period of time. Weight Training trains and develops the muscles for power. Spot reduction is not possible; however, adding lean muscle raises the Basal Metabolic Rate and therefore burns more total body fat.

Strength training not only increases bone density but tendon and ligament thickness thereby decreasing the risk of injury by increasing overall structural strength. Muscle atrophies at a rate of about 6.6 pounds per decade of age past 20 years old if not exercised. Strength training can avoid muscle atrophy through the aging process.

Benefits

Helps control blood pressure Reduces body .fat Improves posture Increases muscle strength
Raises Basal Metabolic Rate Increases bone density Injury prevention from normal activities
Physical appearance

Circuit Training

Circuit training is generally/ set up in gyms to provide a workout to specific muscles in a specific order. Generally, the exercises a-e done quickly without a great deal of rest in between sets. One set is performed on a machine and followed by a set of different exercises on the next machine. When all the machines in the circuit have been used the round is completed again from the start until three complete sets have been executed.

Circuit Training does not provide an effective aerobic workout. Studies evaluating circuit weight training showed an average improvement of only 6% in cardiovascular fitness as measured by V02 max over a six-week period. Circuit training was described as continuous exercise with moderate weights using 10 15 repetitions with 15-30 second rest periods.

Overload Principle

Each individual's capabilities are determined by their genetic makeup. Individuals with increased neuromuscular efficiency incorporate greater numbers of muscle fibers during contraction and therefore have the advantage in strength potentials. In general, men have more testosterone than women and therefore have a greater potential for accelerated growth.

If you over-stimulate the muscle, growth in strength and size will be inhibited. The levels of overstimulation are dependent on each individual. It would be unreasonable to double the amount of weights. Make sure that you can do at least 4 to 6 repetitions.

Specificity Principle

Muscle training for a specific task is called specificity. Although each person has individual variations in movement for sports related activities, specific training essentially involves working the muscles in the same manner as the expected use.

Muscle design evolves for a specific use. Care must be used when isolating specific muscles not to create an unbalanced condition. Unbalanced muscles may allow a particular muscle to work harder than the supporting and stabilizing muscles, thereby, increases the chances of injury.

Types of Specificity Principles:

- **Resistance** - resistance is identical to or greater than encountered during the activity or sport.
- **Movement** - movement patterns mimic that encountered during the activity or sport.
- **Muscle** - specific muscles are exercised that will be used during the sport or activity.
- **Speed** - movement matches speed used during the activity or sport.

Free Weights vs. Machines

Free weights provide a more complete workout. However, they also require more expertise in their use. When lifting free weights like barbells and dumbbells, not only is the prime mover or Agonist being worked but all the muscles responsible for stabilizing the joint. The result is to increase the strength of the stabilizer muscles. Greater care is required when using free weights. Improper technique can result in injury to the user or bystander if the weights are dropped.

It is important to remember to enlist the aid of a spotter whenever free weights are raised over the head. A spotter's responsibility is to insure the safety of the user during the execution of the exercise. The spotter must observe the condition of the user and try to anticipate exhaustion. The spotter must also insure that balance and an even lift is executed, that proper breathing technique is adhered to and that proper form is being executed by the user. A spotter's strength is not as important as his or her vigilance.

Machines provide a safer workout than free weights. Machines also specifically target a particular muscle automatically. It's harder to cheat during an exercise by incorporating

unintentional muscle groups. However, since lateral movement is generally restricted, machines do not provide as complete a workout.

Some machines are not adjustable for height or length of limbs on an individual fit and even undue stress on joints when the supporting pressure incorrectly applied. The Biceps Curl and Triceps Concentration machines in many gyms are not adjustable and may cause undue stress on elbow joints instead of applying pressure to the back of the upper arm along the triceps.

In summary, free weights provide the best workout when a spotter is available and proper lifting technique machines provide a better workout than could be safely achieved using free weights when a spotter is not available.

Proper Lifting Technique

The technique incorporated into lifting weights is the most important part of weight training. Improper technique can be responsible for everything from unintentionally exercising the wrong set of muscles to an injury requiring surgery and possibly years of recovery. Tears can occur in muscles, tendons, and ligaments. Joints can be damaged with possible chronic implications. Technique can be learned from reading exercise magazines or books specifically geared to weight room technique. However, in most cases, a few initial trips to the weight room with a Certified Personal Trainer can be extremely helpful to get you started on the proper exercises with respect to your goals and instruct you on proper technique. Starting a workout program without a trainer is like going to school without a teacher.

The following guidelines should be followed when lifting weights:

- Lift weights from the floor with legs and not the back.
- Use a smooth full range of motion.
- Don't jerk the weights.
- Don't lock the knees (keep them slightly bent).
- Don't put pressure on the teeth, the enamel can crack.
- Keep back alignment, don't hyper extend or flex the back.
- Don't chat with your buddy, concentrate on the task.
- Un-oxygenated muscles can cramp, breathe on exertion.

Sets and Repetitions

A Repetition is referred to as a Rep and is a single lift of the weights. A group of Reps are called a Set. An exercise is generally composed of 3 to 4 Sets.

The amount of weights to use is dependent on the goal of the participant and the fitness level. If the goal is to build muscle at the fastest rate then 6 to 8 Reps should be done with a heavier weight. If the goal is to simply tone or maintain the existing muscle strength then 12 to 16 Reps should be done with a lighter weight. The table below shows the 8 to 12 intermediate goals:

Participants should never use the heavy weight category if they have not lifted before or if significant amount of time has passed since they have last trained. When initially beginning a training program it is recommended to use the Light category for at least 3 to 4 weeks before progressing to the medium weight level.

There are various methods for determining the amount of weights to incorporate into a training effort (Heavy, Medium, and Light). The 1 Repetition Maximum (1RM) method is determined by the highest weight that one can lift only once and not again. A percentage of this 1RM value is then calculated to use for multiple Reps and Sets. For example if the participant can bench-press 150 lbs. as a maximum effort and only once then the 1RM is 150 lbs. A percentage of this weight is used for the full complement of Reps and Sets. For the Light category, 50% of the 1 RM is used.

Another method that can be used to determine the weight to use for a particular exercise is to simply estimate the initial weight. Do as many as you can. If your goal is to build muscle at the fastest rate, then if you can do more than 8 Reps then the weight is too light. If you can't do more than 6 Reps, then the weight is too heavy.

The following table details the number of Reps to use depending on the participant's strength training goals. In each case perform 3 to 4 Sets.

REPS	WEIGHTS	% 1RM	RESULTS	REST PERIOD
6 -8	Heavy	85% - 90%	Building at the fastest rate	2 -3 minutes
8 -12	Medium	70% - 80%	Building/Toning	1 minute
12-16	Light	50% - 65%	Toning	30 seconds

Variations of Sets and Repetitions

All of the following systems are good for promoting muscle strength and endurance. Form is critical in all weight training and particularly for each of the following variations:

- **One Set** - One set for each exercise. One or more exercises may be selected for each body part to be trained. Excellent for beginners and those with limited time.
- **Three Set** - Provides good results for most people regardless of their fitness goals. Most commonly used system.
- **Split Routine** - Alternate training days of specific muscle groups. Never train the same muscle groups two days in a row.
- **Pyramid Set** - Begin with heavy weights and low reps and end with high reps and low weight. Increases stamina.
- **Heavy Set** - Begin with a warm-up set of less than 50% of the intended maximum weight. Continue increasing the weight in each set to near maximum until the weight that can be lifted a maximum of 4 repetitions. Increases peak power.
- **Super Set** - Two exercises for one body part done consecutively with no rest in between. This technique can be applied to opposing muscles, i.e. quadriceps and hamstrings.
- **Tri Set** - Three consecutive exercises for the same body part.
- **Giant Set** - Five or more consecutive exercises.

Weekly Requirements

The recommended minimum weight training according to the ACSM is one set of 8 -12 repetitions of eight to ten exercises that work the major muscle groups at least 2 times per week. Studies have shown that strength training twice per week resulted in a 21% increase in strength. Increasing the training sessions to three times per week resulted in a 28% increase in strength only 7% more than the twice per week group or 75% of what could be accomplished in a three session week.

Diet Requirements

For six hours after a weight training session muscle requirements for protein are extremely high. It is therefore a good time to intake a protein rich meal or supplement. Carbohydrates are also necessary after a workout as well as before.

Before exercise carbohydrates provide the energy to sustain the workout. After the workout session, the muscles, as described above, require tissue-building protein. Intake of carbohydrates after the workout raises the insulin level. Increased insulin levels, in turn lift growth-hormone levels and stimulate the production of protein, which is needed for new muscle growth and repair. In addition, protein takes up to 24 hours to move through the digestive system and will be utilized within the next two days for repair. Carbohydrates move through the system within 3 hours.

In summary, take a carbohydrate drink or meal about 2 hours before your workout and during the workout. Afterwards, consume both a protein and carbohydrate snack immediately after the workout. When using sports drinks, try to use drinks that contain a complex carbohydrate like maltodextrin and not one that is simply glucose, fructose or simple sugars, which won't provide sustained energy and can actually cause your workout to be shortened due to fatigue.

Muscle Exercise Cross Reference

Prior to strength training, warm up and flexibility exercises should be performed. Warm up should include at least 5 minutes of aerobic activity to provide increased blood oxygen levels and increased body temperature. Both of these factors will increase the effectiveness of the strength-training workout.

Exercise sessions should be organized so that the larger muscle groups are exercised first, followed by the smaller muscle groups.

The order of groups should be as follows:

1. Abdomen
2. Hips and lower
3. Upper Legs
4. Calves
5. Chest
6. Upper back
7. Shoulders
8. Triceps
9. Biceps
10. Waist
11. Neck

Chest Exercises	Muscle Group
Bench Press	Pectorals, Triceps, Anterior Deltoids
Inclined Flye	Outer/Inner Pectorals, Anterior Deltoids
Inclined Press	Upper, Pecs, Triceps, Anterior/Medial Deltoids
Declined Press	Lower/Outer Pectorals, Triceps, Anterior Deltoids Pectorals
Pushup	Triceps, Anterior Deltoids
Cable Crossover	Upper/Lower Pectorals
Pec Deck	Pectorals, Anterior Deltoids

Back Exercises	Muscle Groups
Shrugs	Trapezius
One Arm Row	Trapezius, Latissimus Dorsi
Pull-ups	Biceps, Rhomboids

Back Extension	Erector Spinae
Roman Bench	Erector Spinae
Seated Row	Erector Spinae, Latissimus Dorsi, Biceps
Lateral Pull down	Latissimus Dorsi, Biceps

Shoulder Exercises	Muscle Groups
Overhead (Military) Press	Medial Deltoid, Triceps
Lateral Raises	Anterior/Medial Deltoid
Front Raises	Anterior/Posterior Deltoid
Prone Flye	Posterior Deltoid, Rhomboids

Arm Exercises	Muscle Groups
Barbell Curl	Full Biceps/Forearms
Dumbbell Preacher Curl	Upper/Outer Biceps
Standing Dumbbell/Low Cable	Inner Biceps
Seated Hammer Curls	Outer Biceps/Forearms (Brachialis)
Seated Inclined Dumbbell Curls	Lower Biceps
Triceps Kickback/Dip	Triceps Lateral Head
Triceps Seated Overhead Ext	Triceps Medial Head
Triceps Lying Extension	Triceps Long Head

Lower Body	Muscle Groups
Squat	Gluteus Maximus, Quads, Hamstrings, Erectors
Front Lunge	Gluteus Maximus, Quads, Hamstrings
Calf Heel Raise	Gastrocnemius, Soleus
Hip Extension	Gluteus Maximus
Hip Abduction	Abductors, Outer Thigh
Hip Adduction	Adductor, Inner Thigh
Leg Press	Gluteus Maximus, Quads, Hamstrings
Leg Extension	Quads
Leg Curl	Hamstrings

Abdominal	Muscle Groups
Upper Crunches/Inclined Sit-up	Upper Abdomen
Lower Crunches/Leg Raises	Lower Abdomen
Side Crunches	Outer Obliques
Crunch Machine	Abdomen, Hip Flexor

Sample Workout

Begin each workout with a warm-up. This can be 30 minutes of brisk paced walking or jogging, stair master, etc. Abdominals are done every day using 300 crunches with alternating movements.

Intermediate Workout:

Do the following exercises in 3 sets of 12 reps.

Advanced Workout:

Do the following exercises in 4 sets of 12 reps, with increasing weight each set.

<p>Monday</p> <p>Legs:</p> <p>Squats Leg Extensions Hamstrings Abductor and Adductor Muscles Call' Raises Biceps: Straight Bar Curls Dumbbell Curls Drop Sets</p>	<p>Tuesday</p> <p>Chest:</p> <p>Incline Dumbbell Press (upper) Decline Dumbbell Press (lower) Bench Press Dumbbell Flyes Triceps: Triceps Extensions Triceps Pull-downs Triceps Kickbacks Triceps Press</p>
<p>Wednesday</p> <p>Shoulders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military Press • Dumbbell Rear Deltoid • Dumbbell Lateral Raises • Cable Raises <p>Back:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seated Rows • Lat Pull-downs Back • Lat Pull-downs Front • Dumbbell Lat Pulls 	<p>Thursday</p> <p>Trapezius:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shrugs <p>Forearms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forearm Curls • Any grip exercise <p>Gluteus Maximus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable kick backs
<p>Friday</p> <p>Legs, Chest and Triceps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legs: Sled • Chest: Bench • Triceps: Barbell Extensions 	<p>Saturday</p> <p>Shoulders, Back and Biceps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoulders: Military Press • Back: Sit-up Row Machine (rear deltoids) • Biceps: Dumbbell Curls

Fitness Testing

Flexibility Test

For this field test a measuring tape or 36 inch ruler is required for this test. This test should be done after a short warm-up for the lower back and hamstring muscles. The individual should be seated with shoes removed and with legs outstretched and feet 10 inches apart. Insure that legs are flat on the floor and not bent. The measuring tape is positioned with the 15-inch mark at the heels and the zero mark towards the body. With the hands crossed and fingers even, the individual under test reaches forward and holds momentarily while measurement is taken. Take three trials and record the highest reading. Consult the table below.

MEN	20's	30's	40's	50's	60's
Excellent	22+	21 +	21 +	19+	17+
Good	18-21	17-20	16-20	15-18	14-16
Average	15-17	14-16	13-15	11 - 14	9-13
Below Avg	below 15	below 14	below 13	below 11	below 9

WOMEN	20's	30's	40's	50's	60's
Excellent	24+	23+	22+	21 +	20+
Good	20-22	20-21	18-21	17-20	16-19
Average	18-19	17-19	16-17	14-16	14-15
Below Avg	below 18	below 17	below 16	below 14	below 14

Source: Based on YMCA data as reported by the ACSM

One Minute Sit-Up Test

The individual to be tested should lie on the floor in the supine position with the knees bent at a 45-degree angle. The feet should be placed 12 inches apart and the fingers interlocked behind the head. Hold the individuals ankles to maintain heel contact with the floor. Instruct the individual to breathe out on the way up. Begin the test and have them do as many sit-ups as they can in one minute. Consult the table below.

MEN	teens	20's	30's	40's	50's	60's
Excellent	50+	47+	40+	35+	30+	29+
Good	41 -48	37-44	31 -38	26-32	22-28	20-27
Average	38-40	34-36	28-30	24-25	19-21	17 - 19
Below Avg	31 -37	26-33	21 -27	17-23	12-18	10-16
Poor	below 31	below 26	below 21	below 17	below 12	below 10

WOMEN	teens	20's	30's	40's	50's	60's
Excellent	42+	37+	30+	26+	21 +	20+
Good	32-39	28-35	22-27	18-23	14-19	13-18
Average	29-31	25-27	19-21	15-17	11 - 13	10-12
Below Avg	20-27	17-24	12-18	8-14	5-11	4-9
Poor	below 20	below 17	below 12	below 8	below 5	below 4

Pushup Test

The individual to be tested should lie on the floor in the prone position with the hands pointed forward and immediately under the shoulders. Start with the chin touching the floor then push up by straightening the arms. Instruct the individual to maintain body alignment as they push up.

For males, the legs should be extended out and positioned together using the feet as pivots. For females, the upper leg should be straight out using the knees as pivots. There is no time limit for this test. Instruct the individual to complete as many pushups as they can. Discontinue the test when the individual begins to exhibit straining. Consult the table below.

MEN	teens	20's	30's	40*s	50's	60's
Excellent	45+	39+	33+	27+	24+	23+
Good	31 -41	26-35	22-29	18-25	15-22	14-20
Average	26 - 29	22-25	18-21	15-17	12-14	10-13
Below Avg	14-24	12-21	9-17	7-14	5-11	3-9
Poor	below 14	below 12	below 9	below 7	below 5	below 3

WOMEN	teens	20's	30's	40's	50's	60's
Excellent	31 +	30+	29+	24+	20+	18+
Good	21 -28	19-26	18-26	15-22	12-18	11 -16
Average	17-20	16-18	14-17	12-14	10-12	8-10
Below Avg	9-16	8-15	5-13	4-11	3-9	2-7
Poor	below 9	below 8	below 5	below 4	below 3	below 2

Three-Minute Step Test

The purpose of this test is to assess the cardiovascular recovery capability. Assemble a 12-inch high step, a metronome or music recorded at 96 bpm and a stopwatch. The individual should not talk during this test and be advised to discontinue stepping if pain, dizziness, shortness of breath or nausea is experienced. Begin stepping with right up, left up, right down, left down to each beat or metronome click thereby completing 24 cycles per minute. Continue for 3 minutes. Keep an eye on the participant for signs fatigue, red face or shortness of breath. At the end of the 3-minute period, the individual should sit and the pulse should be located within 5 seconds. The recovery heart rate should be counted for 1 minute. Consult the table below.

3 Minute Step Test (Men)

Age	18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	65+
Excellent	<79	<81	<83	<87	<86	<88
Good	79-89	81-89	83-96	87-97	86-97	88-96
Above Average	90-99	90-99	97-103	98-105	98-103	97-103
Average	100-105	100-107	104-112	106-116	104-112	104-113
Below Average	106-116	108-117	113-119	117-122	113-120	114-120
Poor	117-128	118-128	120-130	123-132	121-129	121-130
Very Poor	>128	>128	>130	>132	>129	>130

3 Minute Step Test (Women)

Age	18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	65+
Excellent	<85	<88	<90	<94	<95	<90
Good	85-98	88-99	90-102	95-104	86-97	90-102
Above Average	99-108	100-111	103-110	105-115	105-112	103-115
Average	109-117	112-119	111-118	116-120	113-118	116-122
Below Average	118-126	120-126	119-128	121-129	119-128	123-128
Poor	127-140	127-138	129-140	130-135	129-139	129-134
Very Poor	>140	>138	>140	>135	>139	>134

Source: Canadian Public Health Association Project

Body Composition

Obesity is defined as that percentage of body fat that begins to increase the chances for cardiovascular disease. Ideal body fat levels for men are 12% to 17% and 18% to 22% for women. As previously mentioned, body fat is essential for certain bodily functions. Sometimes body type, determined genetically, prevents an individual from achieving unrealistic body shaping goals. There are basically three body types. The Endomorph is characterized by a large block shaped body. The Mesomorph is characterized by a solid muscular structure. The Ectomorph is characterized by a frail, slight build and very little fat.

Body Mass Index (BMI) is an accepted indicator. Originally used by insurance companies as a measure of fitness. It is a ratio of weight to height. However, this method is not accurate for athletic builds. It is difficult to explain to a client why they are considered obese by this method when their body fat level is only 5%. For this reason, we won't include a BMI chart here. However, to calculate your BMI, use the following formula for a 150 lb. (68 kg) individual who is 65 inches (165 cm) tall:

$$\text{BMI (English)} = (\text{Weight} \times 704) / (\text{Height} \times \text{Height}) = 25$$

$$\text{BMI (Metric)} = (\text{Weight} \times 10000) / (\text{Height} \times \text{Height}) = 25$$

Underweight	BMI less than 18.5
Healthy weight	BMI 18.5 to 24.9
Overweight	BMI 25 to 29.9
Obese	BMI 30 to 39.9

These BMI interpretations are based On Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment Of Overweight and Obesity in Adults. NHLBI Obesity Education Initiative, National Institutes of Health, 1998.

There are various other methods for determining the amount of body fat, none are exact. The most accurate is hydrostatic weighing. The individual is weighed in air then weighed in water. The water weight is subtracted from the air weight. The body fat percentage is derived from these two figures. There are electrical impedance, ultrasound and infrared measuring devices also; both are not as accurate. The most common and relatively accurate method is by skin caliper.

There are three methods of interpreting skinfold measurements to body composition. The first is the Durnan Formula based on the four-point method and is based on a standard adult population. The second is the Jackson-Pollack three-point method and is based on a lean athlete. The third is the Slaughter- Lohman two-point method based on a child population of 8 to 18 years of age.

Using the Durnan Method

To determine body fat by the skin caliper method using the Durnan Formula, four points are measured on the right side of the body according to the table below. First, using the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, grasp the skin about 1 cm above the site location. Hold the calipers perpendicular to the site and measure while still grasping the skin. Take three readings and record the average caliper measurement for that site. Now measure the other sites. The four caliper measurements are then summed. This total measurement in millimeters is then matched up with the table on the following page for men or women. Taking readings after exercise will give false readings.

Creative Health Products in Plymouth, Michigan is one source of a very wide variety of skinfold calipers in all price ranges.

SITE	LOCATION
Biceps	Parallel to long axis, midway between shoulder and elbow
Triceps	Parallel to long axis, midway between shoulder and elbow, arm flexed
Subscapular	Diagonally, 1 cm below the inferior angle of the scapula
Suprailiac	Horizontally, just above iliac crest

**Percent Body Fat
(Sum of four locations)**

Skinfold mm	MEN (Age in years)							WOMEN						
	16-20	21-26	27-32	33-37	33-44	45-49	50+	16-20	21-26	27-32	33-37	38-44	45-49	50+
14								7.1	9.4	11.8	14.1	15.1	16.0	17.0
16								9.0	11.2	13.5	15.7	16.7	17.6	18.6
18								10.5	12.7	14.9	17.1	18.1	19.1	20.1
20	6.1	8.1	10.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.0	14.1	16.3	18.4	19.1	19.8	21.4
22	7.3	9.2	11.1	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.9	13.4	15.4	17.5	19.5	20.5	21.6	22.6
24	8.3	10.2	12.1	14.0	14.2	14.6	15.1	14.5	16.5	18.6	20.6	20.8	21.1	23.7
26	9.6	11.2	12.8	14.4	15.2	15.6	16.3	15.7	17.6	19.6	21.5	22.4	23.3	24.8
28	10.8	12.1	13.4	14.5	16.1	16.8	17.4	16.7	18.6	20.5	22.4	23.2	23.9	25.7
30	11.3	12.9	14.6	16.2	16.9	17.7	18.5	17.6	19.5	21.4	23.3	23.9	24.5	26.6
35	13.2	14.7	16.2	17.7	18.7	19.6	20.8	19.8	21.6	23.4	25.2	25.8	26.4	28.6
40	14.9	16.3	17.8	19.2	20.3	21.3	22.8	21.7	23.4	25.1	26.8	27.5	28.2	30.3
45	16.4	17.7	19.1	20.4	21.8	23.0	24.7	23.4	25.0	26.7	28.3	28.9	29.6	31.9
50	17.8	19.0	20.3	21.5	23.0	24.6	26.3	25.0	26.5	28.1	29.6	30.3	31.0	33.2
55	19.1	20.2	21.4	22.5	24.2	25.9	27.8	26.3	27.8	29.3	30.8	31.4	32.1	34.6
60	20.1	21.2	22.4	23.5	25.3	27.1	29.1	27.7	29.1	30.5	31.9	32.5	33.2	35.7
65	21.2	22.2	23.3	24.3	26.3	28.2	30.4	28.9	30.2	31.6	32.9	33.5	34.1	36.7
70	22.2	23.2	24.2	25.1	27.2	29.3	31.5	29.9	31.2	32.6	33.9	34.4	35.0	37.7
75	23.1	24.0	25.0	25.9	28.0	30.3	32.6	31.0	32.2	33.5	34.7	35.3	35.9	38.6
80	23.9	24.8	25.7	26.6	28.8	31.2	33.7	31.9	33.1	34.4	35.6	36.1	36.7	39.5
85	24.8	25.6	26.4	27.2	29.6	32.1	34.6	32.9	34.0	35.2	36.3	36.9	37.5	40.4
90	25.6	26.3	27.1	27.8	30.3	33.0	35.5	33.6	34.8	36.0	37.1	37.8	38.3	41.1
95	26.3	27.0	27.7	28.4	31.0	33.7	36.5	34.5	35.6	36.7	37.8	38.4	39.0	41.9
100	26.9	27.6	28.3	29.0	31.7	34.4	37.3	35.2	36.3	37.4	38.5	39.1	39.7	42.6
110	28.2	28.8	29.5	30.1	32.9	35.8	38.8	36.7	37.7	38.7	39.7	40.3	41.0	43.9
120	29.3	29.9	30.5	31.1	34.0	37.0	40.2	38.1	39.0	39.9	40.8	41.4	42.0	45.1
130	30.6	31.0	31.5	31.9	35.0	38.2	41.5	39.4	40.2	41.1	41.9	42.4	43.0	46.2
140	31.5	31.9	32.3	32.7	36.0	39.2	42.8	40.5	41.3	42.1	42.9	43.4	44.0	47.3
150	32.5	32.8	33.2	33.5	36.8	40.2	43.9	41.6	42.3	43.1	43.8	44.4	45.0	48.2
160	32.2	33.6	35.0	36.3	37.7	41.4	45.0	42.5	43.2	44.0	44.7	45.2	45.8	49.1
170	33.0	34.4	35.8	37.1	38.5	42.3	46.0	44.2	44.6	45.1	45.5	46.0	46.6	50.0
180	33.9	35.2	36.5	37.9	39.2	43.1	47.0	44.4	45.0	45.6	46.2	46.8	47.4	50.8

Based on the Durnan Formula, four-point method.

Stretching

Benefits

Most people do not generally give stretching enough consideration. However, stretching reduces the chance of injury. Age stiffens and shortens our tendons and ligaments. The result is limited range of motion, bad posture and painful movements. Stretching can reverse these effects of aging. Exercise can also shorten range of motion. When a muscle is exercised, it becomes shortened and tight. Over a period of time, as the muscle gains strength, it stays in this tight and contracted form reducing range of motion.

Cold muscles should never be stretched; always warm-up the muscles before stretching. Warm muscles and connective tissues are more pliable than cold ones. Stretching reduces the potential for injury by warming up and lengthening the muscles and connective tissue. Stretching after exercise reverses the tightening and shortening effect of exercise on the muscles and connective tissues. Stretching and strength increase together because when the muscle is lengthened it has a longer stroke to full contraction, thereby generating more work. Stretching can also reduce tension. Studies have shown less electrical activity within a muscle after stretching.

Types of Stretching

There are various types of stretching techniques. This text will only consider two. The first is called Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF). This technique simply involves the application of resistance along with the stretch. Generally, another person can assist by applying pressure or resistance on the limb in the direction of the stretch. This type of stretching can also be accomplished by using a wall or other object to apply light pressure or resistance to the muscle to be stretched.

The other type of stretching is a two-stage stretch. First stretch the muscle for about 3 seconds. Release the stretch, exhale and stretch again. The second stage of the stretch will allow further range of motion than the first. Hold the second stage of the stretch for 10 -15 seconds.

Precautions

Never bounce during a stretch or perform any type of ballistic or forceful stretch. When a muscle is stretched forcefully or in a ballistic manner, a reflex action occurs within the muscle to protect the joint. The muscle is sent a signal by the Golgi tendon to contract quickly to protect against an over extension of the joint. Unfortunately, a stretch is still in progress. Tissues can tear based on the conflicting movements.

Yoga

Yoga Training is beyond the scope of this manual. The following information is intended to inform the prospective trainer of the special requirements of this type of client. Yoga Instructors are specifically trained for years in the subject.

Benefits

- Relaxation
- Increased Flexibility
- Increased Respiration
- Increased Circulation
- Self-Awareness

There are many different yoga styles. Each style has specific guidelines to follow. In general, practicing yoga, whatever the style, on a regular basis is the key to getting the benefits of the practice. Just like any other exercise, you need to devote time to yoga. Setting aside fifteen to thirty minutes a session is an adequate amount of time for beginners. As a beginner you may want to practice at least three to four times a week, then work your way up to a daily practice. As with any other exercises, you should wait at least four hours after a heavy meal before practicing yoga.

Requirements

It is recommended that you choose a clean, flat area where you can practice without be disturbed. You can use specific Yoga mats or any skid proof mat. You must wear comfortable clothing that allows you to move freely. Always practice barefoot.

Guidelines

Breathe slowly and quietly through the nostrils. Never hold your breath when moving into, maintaining, or coming out of any pose. Holding your breath can put a strain on the heart.

Move into each pose with a full awareness. Do not bounce or jerk into a stretch, this will cause the muscle to involuntarily contract and may cause injury. Go as far as you can into the stretch (pose) while maintaining a correct alignment. Maintain correct alignment for safety and effectiveness rather than sacrificing the pose so that you appear to be stretching further. When you are in a pose, you should feel tightness from stretching but never any pain. Only work the muscles that are necessary to hold the pose. Relax any other muscles that may take an extra effort. For example: relax your eyes, face, shoulders, neck and any other muscles that are not necessary.

When you need to adjust a pose you should make these changes from the ground up. In standing poses, begin adjusting the feet. In sitting poses, begin adjusting your buttocks and the placement of your pelvis. As with inverted poses (advanced), adjust your hands and work your way up.

When practicing yoga you should always go at your own pace. Never compete with the person next to you or with persons in a book or magazine or even the instructor. Everyone is different and your stretching capacity will change from day to day as you practice your poses. Always enter into the learning of yoga with an open mind. It is best to always use common sense when practicing your poses. If something does not seem right do not do it. Proceed with caution.

Pregnancy

General Information

Continuing research shows that pregnant women can benefit from safe exercise if they follow certain guidelines. A doctor's checkup and authorization is required and can help determine what exercise program is right for both the mother as well as the baby. Safety is of paramount importance.

The participant should always maintain control of the body. Movements should be made slowly. Throughout your entire pregnancy maintain a neutral spine position. Exercising during pregnancy will make the workload harder. The participant should not try to maintain the same performance as before. As the pregnancy advances, it will become increasingly difficult to maintain the same workload. Allow the workload to decrease in intensity and duration. The participant should listen to their body and be aware. During pregnancy, the center of gravity, body alignment and balance decreases, joints loosen and may become unstable. Keep moves limited to low impact, basic moves avoiding fast directional changes. Weights and rubber tubing are not recommended for the pregnant class participant.

Aerobic Training

Warm up duration should last for 10 to 15 minutes while maintaining good posture, body alignment and a neutral spine position. Heart rate checks should start at 5-minute intervals for the beginner to 10-minute intervals for the more experienced exerciser. Intensity should be limited to 60% of the maximum heart rate for beginners and to 75% for the experienced exerciser. Range of motion should be kept to shorter rather than full range movements followed by static stretches. Pay particular attention to areas such as the shoulders, neck, calves, and hip flexors. Emphasize relaxation more than extension and flexibility for the lower back.

Overhead arm stretches assist in breathing and allow the entry of more oxygen into the lungs opening up the thoracic cavity. Be careful not to over stretch. Concentrate on slow, sustained stretching. Avoid Adductor stretches as these place undue stress on the pelvic bone area. Target heart rates and ratings of perceived exertion are reached more quickly than non-pregnant women. This is not the time to challenge the cardiovascular system. Challenge the system before pregnancy to get into shape for the pregnancy.

Weight Training

Abdominal work after the first trimester remains controversial and is not recommended. Train the muscles before pregnancy to help with the pushing stage of labor. The elastic memory of

strong abdominal muscles will help speed up your return to the pre-pregnant condition. Upper back exercises will counter the stooping effect of heavier breasts. It is important to remember that during pregnancy is not the time to get into shape. The goal should be to simply stay in shape. Before the pregnancy is when conditioning and strength training should be accomplished. It like training for an event, you wouldn't wait until the race to begin training.

Trimester Specific

During the first trimester, women can usually perform the same abdominal exercises as non-pregnant exercisers. A supine position (lying on the back) is considered safe. It's still best to check with your doctor because understandings change due to ongoing research. In all cases, use common sense and listen to your body.

During second and third trimesters, it is best to limit abdominal work to less than five minutes. Women in the later stages should rest sitting up or lying on their left side for a few minutes while other class members complete abdominal work. Again, your doctor should issue the guidelines during all phases of pregnancy. Overall, the best exercise for the pregnant exerciser is walking.

Exercises

Pelvic Tilt (first trimester only):

- Start on the hands and knees.
- Head in alignment with the spine.
- Back straight.
- Contract the abdominals and point the tailbone to the floor.
- Hold for a count of three and release.
- Relieves low backaches and strengthens the abdominals by maintaining proper alignment of the pelvis.

Crunches (up to second trimester):

- Crunches with a pillow support (shoulders elevated above the heart).

Let-Backs (up to second trimester):

- Sit with knees bent and hands around the knees for support
- Contract the abdominals and curl the spine while leaning back as far as the arms will allow.
- Alternate with oblique curls using pillow support.

C-Curves (up to third trimester):

- Kneel on the floor on all fours or with elbows on a chair seat for support.
- Inhale and contract the abdominals while creating a "C" shape with the spine.
- Exhale and release.

Side C-Curves (up to third trimester):

- Lie on the left side with the upper hand on the floor for support.
- Contract the abdominals and bring the knees to the chest.
- Exhale and release.

Nutrition***In addition to your doctor's recommendations:***

- Eat a small, easily digestible snack (such as crackers) prior to exercise.
- Drink plenty of water before, during and after exercise to prevent dehydration.
- Wear loose; comfortable clothes preferably cotton to help absorb perspiration.
- Wear a supportive cotton bra with wide straps.

Post Pregnancy

Give your body time to heal after the birth regardless of whether the birth was vaginal or cesarean. Some doctors say you can resume exercise after four to six weeks other say when bleeding stops. Make sure you receive clearance from your own doctor before returning.

Nutrition***In addition to their doctor's recommendations:***

- Eat a small, easily digestible snack (such as crackers) prior to exercise.
- Drink plenty of water before, during and after exercise to prevent dehydration.
- Older populations lose their sensitivity to thirst and subsequently dehydrate easier.
- Wear loose, comfortable clothes to avoid movement restrictions.

Senior Fitness

Introduction

Average life expectancy has gone up and is expected to continue to increase. By 2010, 40% of the population of the US is expected to over 65 years old.

Aging is an inevitable biological process that gradually changes the body structure and function. There are two components of aging, biological and psychological aging. They are not synchronized and may occur at different rates in different people. Both are dictated by chronological age. A regular exercise program can reverse some of the effects of biological age and possibly the psychological age, thereby, increasing longevity. Physical inactivity can increase both age components.

The American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) stresses the importance of strength training for older people. ACSM recommends that seniors begin an exercise program with strength training before they start an aerobic training program.

The purpose of this section is to increase the Fitness Instructor's understanding of the physiological and as well as the psychological changes that occur during the aging process. This will allow the instructor to develop an effective and safe fitness program specifically for the senior population. Senior classification varies according to who you ask. Generally, seniors are considered to be those that are 55 to 65 and older.

As in every population group, senior levels of fitness vary. However, with seniors there is a thin line between fitness training and rehabilitation. Unless you are a licensed exercise physiologist, you should not attempt to rehabilitate clients or exercise the frail. The senior candidate must have a doctor's physical exam and a doctor's clearance issued for him or her to participate in an exercise program and to what degree with any limitations noted. As a personal trainer you are responsible for the well-being of your clients. Don't take chances with their lives.

The client may be willing to endure pain in the expectation that it will be required to get in shape again. Careful observation should be made of the senior client to ensure that they are not over loading themselves. The American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) has set guidelines for Senior Fitness. You can reach them from our website.

There are essentially two types of senior populations those that are reasonably healthy and fit (A-List) and those that are frail and disabled (B-List). This course will target the former group; i.e., the reasonably healthy and fit A-List populations. No attempt will be made to discuss fitness programs for the frail or disabled elderly or B-List populations. The personal trainer will not train anyone who is disabled nor has any pathological conditions that requires special training considerations. These situations are the responsibility of the Physical Therapist under the supervision of a doctor and NOT the personal trainer regardless of the client's age.

Aging has been referred to as a disease. Aging can be the result of lifecycle, environment or lifestyle. Exercise and healthy lifestyle have been shown to delay and even reverse some of the effects of aging. Specific systems that undergo changes during the aging process are:

- Cardiovascular System
- Respiratory System
- Muscular System
- Skeletal System
- Digestive System
- Endocrine System
- Nervous System
- Immune System

Physiological Effects of Aging

Cardiovascular Effects

This Cardiovascular system includes the heart and the blood vessels. Due to an increase in the size of individual heart muscle cells, the heart tends to enlarge resulting in thicker walls, slightly larger chambers and reduced elasticity of the heart muscle resulting in a reduced cardiac output. Heart valves can thicken and not fully seat (murmur). The heart's natural pacemaker cells decrease causing arrhythmias or irregular heartbeats.

The older heart functions at a lower heart rate at rest. However, during exertion, it is not able to increase the amount of blood flow as compared to a younger heart. The heart cannot respond as quickly, or as forcefully, to an increased workload. Blood vessels can become brittle and the passages narrow due to arterial plaque (arteriosclerosis) resulting in a decreased blood flow and higher blood pressures (hypertension). An increased risk of aneurysms can be a result of lost elasticity.

A reduction in blood flow results in a decrease in the amount of oxygen that can be delivered to the other systems. This is measured as V_{O2} MAX and defined as the maximum amount of oxygen that can be utilized per minute. Reduced blood flow can result in shortness of breath, dizziness and in extreme cases Cyanosis characterized by a bluish discoloration of the skin. Many of these effects can be reduced by exercise.

Higher blood pressures are also a result of the heart's inability to fully relax (diastole) in order to fill with blood before the next contraction (systole). High blood pressure causes the left ventricle to work harder to push blood into narrowed and inflexible pathways. It may enlarge and outgrow its blood supply and thus becomes weaker. Blood pressure is normal during the diastolic phase and high during the systolic phase. This is common condition in the elderly and is called Isolated Systolic Hypertension. Almost half of all heart failures are due to failure of the heart in the diastolic phase. During diastolic heart failure, heart function appears normal, but the stiffened heart muscle causes excess fluid to build up in the lungs, feet, ankles, and legs. Blood may pool in the veins of the legs because the valves are not able to function correctly. This can also cause swelling of the lower extremities.

Reduction in hematocrit, which is a measure of both the number of red blood cells and the size of red blood cells, which can lead to anemia. Constriction or blockages of peripheral veins can cause the formation of clots, which can then dislodge causing an embolism in the lungs or stopping circulation in extremities. Phlebitis, which is an inflammation of the vein also occurs more often in the elderly. Blood glucose levels increase with age but not because of changes in the blood. Rather, it is the result of age-related insulin changes. Bone marrow decreases with age, causing a decrease in the number of new blood cells. As a result, bleeding will not stop as quickly.

The liver receives a smaller supply of blood due to shrinkage. This reduces the rate of drug detoxification, which can exaggerate the effects of drugs predisposing the elderly to drug overdose. By age 70, the weight of the liver has decreased by roughly 20%.

Specially adapted nerve fibers in the larger blood vessels and heart called beta-adrenergic receptors (bAR) become less sensitive and, as a result, cardiovascular adjustments to changes in position are slowed, causing an increase in dizziness and falling. Fluid balance or pH usually remains constant unless there is an incidence of disease or damage to a particular organ.

Respiratory Effects

The Respiratory or Pulmonary system consists of the airway passages, the lungs and the supporting muscles. Due to calcification the airway passages can become less flexible. The muscle fibers, air sacs (alveoli) and connective tissues in the lungs are less able to expand and contract requiring more effort to inhale and exhale. Supporting muscles that assist the expansion and contraction of the lungs including the diaphragm can become hardened and less flexible thereby increasing the breathing effort and reducing Vital Capacity (the maximum amount of air that can be forcibly exhaled after a full inhalation). Generally, Vital Capacity is reduced to sixty-five percent by age 50 and to forty percent of the initial capacity by age 70. Cardiovascular training can reverse the effects of aging by increasing the strength and flexibility of the muscles associated with breathing and strengthens the heart muscle.

Breathing and Vital Capacity is further decreased due to arthritic conditions of the cartilaginous rib joints. A decrease in ciliary action (hair-like fibers that act like cleaning brushes) in the lungs results in an inability to remove mucous in the lungs thereby restricting oxygen intake.

The chronic lack of oxygenation of the alveoli, as is the case in diseases such as emphysema or bronchitis, may lead to pulmonary hypertension. This condition can further result in an overworked right ventricle of the heart. A weakened the left ventricle can lead to congestive heart failure (CHF) and pulmonary edema in which excess fluid collects in the alveoli decreasing gas exchange.

Muscular Effects

Starting at about 40 years of age there is a general atrophy of muscle (Sarcopenia) and an increase in adipose tissue (fat cells). By the age of 80 years old, there is an estimated fifty-percent reduction in muscle mass. The Muscular system includes muscles that are responsible for structure and strength such as the muscles of the shoulders, neck, arms, legs, back and abdomen. As the number and size of the muscle fibers decrease, muscles will reduce in size and strength until they are no longer able to perform their intended function. Tendons become rigid and less elastic and therefore unable to tolerate stress. Muscles continue to atrophy or reduce in size, not so much with age, as with disuse. It just becomes more apparent as one ages. Weight training can increase muscle mass and strength and counter the effects of aging. Skeletal muscle fibers decrease in diameter, particularly in the extensors and flexors, resulting in a curved posture and an abnormal bending of the hips and knees. Muscle growth as a result of exercise (hypertrophy) is slowed by the decrease in blood flow.

Exercise tolerance decreases partly due to fatigue. Thermoregulation is affected, which can lead to rapid overheating. Extreme exercise must be avoided since joints, tendons and ligaments have been compromised. Recovery from injuries will be slower. In the elderly, scar tissue will form faster than tissue repair thereby decreasing mobility. Mitochondrial functionality

decreases with age, which reduces the effectiveness of exercise and will therefore slow new muscle tissue growth (hypertrophy). Free weights for the elderly present an additional risk since muscle reflexes have been slowed.

As tendons and ligaments become less flexible, joint range of motion decreases. A thinning of the joint cartilage and calcium deposition contributes to joint stiffness which, if not exercised, will cause permanent immobility.

Bladder control function diminishes as sphincter muscles become lose their tone resulting in incontinence or bladder leakage. This can become problematic during strenuous exercise. Although considered normal, it is important for trainers to be aware and realize the embarrassment that this may cause.

Skeletal Effects

The Skeletal system consists of the bones and therefore the structural strength of the body. Bones are normally dense and comprised mainly of calcium. Throughout the lifecycle, bones are constantly reforming in a process defined as remodeling. Bones absorb and release calcium as the body requires it. By age 30 bones begin to lose mass (Osteoporosis). Bone absorption of calcium is called Osteoblast activity and is required for bone production. When the body requires more calcium than is being taken in from diet, the body will catabolize calcium from the bones. Bone reabsorption or giving up calcium is called Osteoclast activity. This process if continued will leave the bones brittle and porous. This can also result in weakened tooth sockets and eventual tooth loss. In aging, the bones are unable to absorb the same amount of calcium as when they were younger and a negative effect occurs depleting the bones of calcium and reducing tissue.

As bones lose tissue, osteoporosis develops. In the spine, osteoporosis can lead to small fractures of the vertebrae along with the shrinkage of cartilaginous discs results in a curved spine (kyphosis or lordosis) and loss of height. Osteoporosis is also responsible for almost all hip fractures in older men and women. Cartilage also deteriorates, which provides the cushioning between bones. With less cellular water content, the cartilage becomes more brittle and susceptible to stress leading to arthritis.

In addition, the ligaments, which are the connective tissue between bones, become less elastic and reduce in flexibility. Due to deterioration in cartilage and stiffening of tendons and ligaments, the motion of joints becomes more restricted thereby decreasing flexibility. As the cushioning cartilage begins to break down from a lifetime of use, joints become inflamed and arthritic. Stretching can help maintain joint flexibility. Weight training can increase bone density and counter the effects of aging.

For both sexes, bone density, a measure of bone mass per unit volume, decreases at disproportionate rates throughout the body. Bones in the vertebrae, jaw and the heads of the

long bones (epiphyses) decrease more rapidly resulting in a curved spine, tooth loss and limb fractures. During growth years, women accumulate less bone density, particularly during puberty, than men, resulting in smaller, narrower, and therefore more fragile bones. In aging, a reduction in sex hormones in men (testosterone) and women (estrogen) results in bone loss.

Bone density is measured in standard deviations from the normal or young adult density. Less than 1 SD is considered normal. Between 1 and 2.5 is considered osteopenia (bone loss). Greater than 2.5 SD is considered Osteoporosis. Roughly 54% of postmenopausal Caucasian women are considered osteopenic and 30% are osteoporotic.

Therefore, the consequences of bone loss as a result of age are greater in women who experience up to three times more fractures than men. Bone mass deterioration may be slowed by calcium supplements and weight bearing exercises.

Digestive System Effects

Intestinal muscle tone decreases, causing a decline in peristaltic contractions causing constipation. Straining to eliminate can stress the walls of blood vessels, causing hemorrhoids. The walls of the colon lose firmness and can produce symptoms of painful and dangerous diverticulitis. Sphincter muscles can reduce functionality leading to esophageal reflux and heartburn. The mucosal lining of the small intestine becomes thinner thereby decreasing the efficiency of nutrient absorption. Digestive enzymes decrease affecting impairing the absorption of vitamins and minerals in particularly B12, iron and calcium. Olfactory senses (smell) are diminished and along with tooth loss gastric sensitivity can lead to dietary changes that affect the entire body.

Nutritional requirements do not necessarily change, caloric requirements do. During each decade after 50, caloric requirements are reduced by ten percent due to changes in metabolic rates, body mass, activity, and exercise. There is still much study going on with regard to elderly nutritional requirements. However, the elderly require Vitamin D supplementation if they are to absorb calcium efficiently. This is due to changes in the skin, which leads to a decreased tolerance to heat and may cause the elderly avoid the sun. Reduced sun exposure can result in a decrease in the absorption of Vitamin D. Vitamin D is normally converted to the hormone calcitriol, which stimulates calcium absorption in the small intestine. Since the synthesis of proteins and digestive enzymes decreases with age, the elderly should eat more easy-to-digest proteins, i.e., more vegetable proteins and less animal proteins.

Endocrine System Effects

Metabolism is a function of the Endocrine system. The body's metabolic rate (how quickly the body converts food into energy) slows. This can lead to obesity and an increase in LDL "bad" cholesterol levels. Due to aging, changes in the endocrine system result in reduced levels of hormones, which do not normally lead to hormonal deficiencies.

A decrease in thyroxin secretion by the thyroid gland results in a decrease in the metabolic rate, which is one of the reasons the elderly are intolerant to cold.

Decreased function of the anterior pituitary produces less of the growth hormone resulting in a decrease in protein synthesis used for developing muscle mass. In addition, growth hormone reductions are responsible for an increase of fat storage and the reduced ability to utilize fat for energy.

Decreases in the levels of adrenal cortical hormones reduce inflammatory responses, protein synthesis and salt balance. However, the levels are usually sufficient to maintain homeostasis (balance) of water, electrolytes, and nutrients. The adrenal glands (atop the kidneys) produce less cortisol, which regulates blood pressure, cardiovascular function and the body's use of proteins, carbohydrates, and fats. The reduction of cortisol affects the body's ability to convert glucose to glycogen by the liver. Norepinephrine is also secreted by the adrenal glands is used for the reverse conversion of glycogen to back to glucose and fats to fatty acids for energy. Both Norepinephrine and Epinephrine (adrenaline) are secreted by the adrenal glands as part of the "fight or flight" response, thereby raising heart rate and blood pressure.

The pancreas produces digestive enzymes and insulin. Insulin production diminishes with age, which limits conversion of glucose to glycogen in liver and muscles for later energy use. In general, insulin acts to reduce levels of glucose. In muscle, insulin assists in protein synthesis, as well as, the cellular uptake of glucose and facilitates its conversion to glycogen used for muscular energy. In adipose (fat) tissue, insulin assists in the cellular uptake of glucose and its conversion to fatty acids as triacylglycerol for storage. In the liver, insulin facilitates glucose conversion to glycogen for energy. Reduction in insulin production can reduce the level of cellular energy since the cells cannot access the calories contained in the glucose.

In general, unless there are pathological conditions, the endocrine system functions near normal levels into aging.

Nervous System Effects

Neurons begin to decrease at around 30 years of age. Luckily nature has created an over abundance of brain cells so mental impairment does not occur. Short-term memory decreases and becomes more difficult to access. A significant decrease in mental functioning is generally the result of a pathological condition such as arteriosclerosis. Reflex response decreases by approximately ten-percent as a result of a reduction in the number of neurotransmitter and receptor sites by age 50. Motor skills and reaction times can become dangerously slow or wholly inaccurate.

Brain size and weight decrease with age. The decrease is mostly in the area of the cerebral cortex, the area associated with higher level functions. Decreased blood flow is usually the result of arterial narrowing, which increases the risk of stroke. An Ischemic Stroke is one in which a blood vessel in the brain becomes blocked as a result of a clot either in the brain or traveling to the brain. A Hemorrhagic Stroke is the result of a burst blood vessel. Both types of strokes result in a loss of blood flow to the affected area of the brain. It is extremely important to follow the recommended breathing recommendation when lifting weights to avoid drastic increases in blood pressure, which can easily bring on a cardiovascular event in the elderly.

There are continued debates and studies to fuel the debates as to whether neurons are replaced in the brain. However, it may still be said that what you use develops, what you do not use atrophies or wastes away.

The sensory system becomes less sensitive with regard to vision, hearing, smell, and taste. At the same time, the senses may become more sensitive to harsh condition such as bright lights and loud noises.

Near vision becomes impaired due to stiffening of the cornea (lens). This can result in potential exercise injury as well due to the inability to judge distances and focus. As a reference, inner limits of vision range from about 3 inches (7.6cm) in children to 32 inches (81.3cm) at age 60. Overall vision may be impaired in the elderly due to macular degeneration (retinal scarring) or cataracts. Color perception may also be affected and care is necessary where color identification of gym equipment is necessary.

Older populations lose the ability to hear high frequency (high pitched) sounds. Certain consonant identification is affected as well; i.e., f, g, s, t, z, ch, sh, and th. Therefore instructions must be clearly defined and in a tone readily identifiable to the hearing impaired to avoid confusion or injury.

Although exercise has not been proven to increase cognition, it has been shown to reduce depression and improve self-confidence.

Immune System Effects

The Immune System becomes less effective in fighting off infections by roughly fifty-percent. The reduction of T-cell response to infection is due to the reduced functionality of the thymus gland. Reduced antibody production results in a decreased ability to destroy viral and bacterial components. Cancer is another possible result of a deficient immune system, which does not react to and destroy the runaway growth of tumor cells. It is interesting to understand the interaction of lymphocytes and macrophages in the Immune System, although it is recommended study, it is beyond the scope of this course. In many cases, the elderly immune system is compromised by drug therapy, i.e., steroidal arthritis drugs, cancer treatments. Increases in the levels of autoantibodies result in an increased incidence of autoimmune diseases in the elderly.

Fitness Testing

The personal trainer does not have the qualifications to stress test anyone let alone a senior. This is the function of a trained medical person. The following are testing methods to determine if the prospective client is trainable by a personal trainer or should be referred to a physical therapist. These tests are required for all people who are 65 and older. However, they may also be used at the trainer's discretion for younger populations where there trainer deems additional risks may be present. Clients that perform to the below average level of any section of fitness testing should be referred to a physical therapist before beginning a training program.

Balance Testing

"Balance is defined as the ability to maintain the body's center of mass over its base of support against the forces of gravity and acceleration" (Shumway-Cook, 2001). Balance is a function of the interaction of various systems. The brain receives information from the eyes, inner ears, joints and muscles.

Falls in the elderly (65 and older) account for 40 percent of hospital admissions (Stevens, 1999). Between 30% and 40% of 65 and older people are subject to one or more falls annually and even higher for those over 80 years old. For those that have experienced falling, whether injured or not, have an increase in fear of future falls and a reduced activity level.

To be effective and safe, personal trainers need ways to assess a client's risk of falling. Fear of falling, which is a major concern of the elderly along with other factors including dementia, certain medications and physiological or pathological conditions can all have an adverse affect on balance.

There are a number of balance tests that are available for use. Some methods have proven better than others for predictive falling. Only one of the following tests need to be performed to determine a balance assessment of the prospective client. If the client does not pass the administered test, then the trainer should refer the client to a physical therapist prior to beginning a training program.

The **Dynamic Gait Index (DGI)**, developed by Shumway-Cook and Woollacott, is a method of balance assessment which can demonstrate a person's postural stability while changing tasks. The DGI test assesses balance during eight different tasks including walking, changing gait speed, and walking with head turns in the vertical and horizontal planes, stepping over and around an obstacle, and stair ascent and descent. The DGI can be administered in approximately 10 minutes. The best score is 24. Scores of 19 and lower indicate an increased risk of falling. Score results below 19 are more useful to the Physical Therapist in rehabilitation rather than the trainer.

Cardiovascular Testing

Stress testing should be performed by a doctor. Once the doctor has given the written approval with a list of limitations, the trainer must then determine the fitness level of the cardiovascular system by performing fitness testing. Testing should not be performed on clients who have tachycardia. Fitness tests should be performed on an individual basis and not as a group to avoid competitive results.

The Six-Minute Walk Test is used to measure aerobic endurance. The client will walk at their fastest pace around a rectangular track whose length is 50 yards (45.7m) and width is 5 yards (4.6m). The trainer will use a stopwatch to start and stop at the 6 minute point record laps either on a lap counter or paper. Each full lap would be a total of It is recommended that the trainer provide verbal encouragement as the test progresses. If the client becomes fatigued, they are instructed to rest if necessary but the timer will continue to run up to the 6 minute period. When the 6 minutes have elapsed, the trainer instructs the client to stop where they are. Record the amount of distance that they have covered in the partial last lap and add that to the total. Discontinue the test if discomfort or pain results.

The following table lists average distances based on age. Scores lower than these figures are considered below average. Scores higher than these figures are considered above average.

Age	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94
Men	610-735	560-700	545-680	470-640	445-605	380-570	305-500
Women	545-660	500-635	480-615	435-585	385-540	340-510	275-440

Distance Traveled in Yards

Age	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94
Men	558-672	512-640	498-622	430-585	407-553	347-521	279-457
Women	498-604	457-581	439-562	398-535	352-494	311-466	251-402

Distance Traveled in Meters

The Two-Minute Step Test is used to determine aerobic endurance. The client will step using alternate legs in place as many times as they can in a 2 minute period. Each step must raise the knee to height of the mid-point of the thigh. The trainer will record only the right step using a counter and will only count steps that meet the height requirement. It would be helpful if a chair is placed on either side. The chair would be helpful for added stability if it is needed and for a marking point to which they must raise their knee up to. At the end of two minute period, the trainer instructs the client to stop and records the results. Discontinue the test if discomfort or pain results.

The following table lists average steps based on age. Scores lower than these figures are considered below average. Scores higher than these figures are considered above average.

Age	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94
Men	87-115	86-116	80-110	73-109	71-103	59-91	52-86
Women	75-107	73-107	68-101	68-100	60-90	55-85	44-72

Steps Performed

Only one of the above tests needs to be performed to determine cardio endurance. In each case monitor the client for signs of over-exertion.

Measure the client pulse while sitting and at rest. Using a treadmill, have the client walk for 5 minutes at 3 mph. If this is too strenuous, then have them walk at a comfortable pace. If they appear to be stressed, stop the test and recommend physical therapy. At the end of the 5 minute period measure the pulse rate.

It should be between 60% and 70% of the maximal. Wait 5 minutes and again measure the pulse. It should be below 60% and closer to the pre-measured pulse rate.

Cardiac Limited Clients

According to the ACSM, clients who are taking beta-blockers or have rate-limiting pacemakers will adapt to a program for physical conditioning. However, determining and verifying the target heart rate would be difficult. In this case, it is recommended that the Rate of Perceived Exertion (RPE) method be used.

Strength Testing

The Arm Curl Test measures upper arm strength, which is indicative of upper body strength.

The client is to be seated on a chair. Only one side needs to be tested, preferably the dominant side. A 5 pound (2.3kg) weight is to be used for women and an 8 pound (3.6kg) weight for men. Have the client move slightly toward the side to be tested so that the arm and the weight may be hung straight down at the side clearing the seat of the chair. Start with the arm down and perpendicular to the floor. The palm should be in the natural position facing the side. Have the client slowly raise the weight gradually rotating the weight so that the palm is facing upward as the arm is brought up to full flexion. Using a stopwatch and counter, have them perform as

many curls as they can using proper form in 30 seconds. At the end of the 30 second period have them stop and record the results. Discontinue the test if discomfort or pain results.

The following table lists average curls based on age. Scores lower than these figures are considered below average. Scores higher than these figures are considered above average.

Age	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94
Men	16-22	15-21	14-21	13-19	13-19	11-17	10-14
Women	13-19	12-18	12-17	11-17	10-16	10-15	8-13

Arm Curls Performed

The Chair Stand Test measures lower body strength.

The client is to be seated in a chair without side arms. Place the chair on carpet or against an object or wall to prevent slippage. The client will sit squarely on the chair with arms crossed in front of the chest. Better balance may be achieved by crossing the arms at the wrist instead of folding arms. At the start signal, the client will rise from the chair to a standing position and then return to a seated position. Arms are to remain folded throughout the cycle. The trainer will record the number of stand/sit cycles that can be completed in 30 seconds while maintaining proper form and stability. Discontinue the test if discomfort or pain results.

The following table lists average stands based on age. Scores lower than these figures are considered below average. Scores higher than these figures are considered above average.

Age	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94
Men	14-19	12-18	12-17	11-17	10-15	8-14	7-12
Women	12-17	11-16	10-15	10-15 -	9-14	8-13	4-11

Chair Stands Performed

Flexibility Testing

Each test should be performed using a couple of practice trials before actually recording scores. The Chair Sit and Reach Test measures hamstring flexibility, which is indicative of lower body flexibility. A chair is preferred with forward extended legs like a folding chair to avoid tipping it over. The client will sit with one knee flexed at 90 degrees (lower leg perpendicular to the floor) and the test leg extended (straight) so that the heel only rests on the floor. Have the client reach with both hands toward the toes of the extended foot. Overlap both hands, one on top of the other and try to touch the toes with the middle fingers of each hand while keeping the leg straight. If the leg begins to bend, have them back off until the leg is able to remain in the

straight position. Have them hold this position for two seconds. Have them make two attempts and record the best try of the two. Measure and record the distance from the middle fingers to the toes or tip of the shoe.

The following table lists average distances based on age. Scores lower than these figures are considered below average. Scores higher than these figures are considered above average.

Age	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94
Men	-2.5-+4.0	-3.0- +3.0	-3.0-+3.0	-4.0-+2.0	-5.5-+1.5	-5.5-+0.5	-6.5-0.5
Women	-0.5-+5.0	-0.5-+4.5	-1.0-+4.0	-1.5-+3.5	-2.0-+3.0	-2.5-+2.5	-4.5-+1.0

Chair Seat and Reach Distance (inches)

Age	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94
Men	-6.4 - +10	-7.6- +7.6	-7.6 - +7.6	-10 - +5.1	-14-+3.8	-14 -+1.3	-16 - -1.3
Women	-1.3 - +13	-1.3 - +11	-2.5-+10	-3.8- +8.9	-5.1 - +7.6	-6.4 - +6.4	-11 -+2.5

Chair Seat and Reach Distance (cm)

The Back Scratch Test measures shoulder flexibility, which is indicative of upper body flexibility. The client will stand straight and reach behind the back and try to touch both hands together. One arm reaches from above and the other is wrapped behind the waist reaching up to the other.

The following table lists average distances based on age. Scores lower than these figures are considered below average. Scores higher than these figures are considered above average.

Age	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94
Men	-6.5-+0.0	-7.5-1.0	-8.0-1.0	-9.0-2.0	-9.5- +2.0	-9.5-3.0	-10.5 -4.0
Women	-3.0- +1.5	-3.5-+1.5	-4.0 - +1.0	-5.0-+0.5	-5.5- +0.0	-7.0- 1.0	-8.0-1.0

Back Scratch Distance (inches)

Age	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94
Men	-16 -+ 0.0	-19-2.5	-20 - -2.5	-23-5.1	-24-+5.1	-24 --7.6	-26.7-10
Women	-7.6 - +3.8	-8.9-+3.8	-10-+2.5	-13 - +1.3	-14-+0.0	-18-2.5	-20 - -2.5

Back Scratch Distance (cm)

Training

Warm-up exercise

Begin with a 10 minute warm-up session. Walking on a treadmill is recommended. It is also recommended to swing the arms while walking. Follow with a 10 minute stretching session for legs and lower back. Perform leg and back stretches on the floor or seated. All exercises should be performed to the extent that the client can still talk while exercising and not to maximal exertion. Clients should be encouraged to breathe through pursed-lips. According to the ACSM, this method provides more control over breathing.

Weight resistance is initially not recommended. It should only be used with the experienced exerciser. Add light resistance rubber exercise bands and then light weight hand weights. Keep in mind that getting up and down for the older population may be difficult. Therefore, floor exercises may be difficult. Develop routines that use a chair or the wall for support. Try single leg raises while seated. Upper body exercises may be done while seated. Arm raises both front and side, leg extension, Biceps flexion and upright row can all be done while seated to avoid stressing the client. Avoid exercises that allow the head to be in extreme positions or move rapidly so as not to invoke dizziness.

Aerobic Training

The ACSM recommends a program of aerobic activities such as walking, running, cycling or swimming for seniors because they will most likely be familiar with these activities making them easier to do. Walking is an excellent aerobic exercise even if done in place. Jogging is high impact and should only be done by the experienced client. Swimming, also an aerobic exercise, should only be attempted by the experienced client. Water aerobics is an excellent exercise for the older population. It provides light resistance without impact. Water temperature may be more critical in older populations. Those with arthritis may be more comfortable in 85 degree water. However, the higher temperature results in vasodilation. This lowers the blood pressure while raising the heart rate, which may cause someone who has treated hypertension to be unable to sufficiently maintain adequate blood pressure during vasodilation.

ACSM guidelines recommend a beginning aerobic exercise program minimum duration of 20 minutes and a frequency of three times per week. It is important to remember that flexibility and bone strength are reduced in the senior client. Low impact exercises are recommended, never high impact. Light to moderate intensity activities can reduce blood pressure and the rate of age-related deterioration. Exercise sessions require a warm-up period that may be equal to or exceed the actual exercise period but should be sufficient to load the cardiovascular, pulmonary, and musculoskeletal systems without straining them. The ACSM recommends an intensity level of 50 to 70% of the maximum heart rate using the Karvonen Method for older adults.

The heart rate must be constantly monitored by electronic means or using the Borg Scale of Perceived exertion so as not to exceed the training level. ACSM guidelines indicate a frequency of training for older populations of 3 to 5 times a week. Here again, it is not the goal to do a lot each day so long as something is done each day. Increasing exercise duration each day is preferred to increasing exercise intensity.

Since the senior's hearing may be more sensitive to loud noise, music should be kept to a comfortable 60 to 70 db. and low enough for the participants to hear your instructions. Be sure to combine voice instruction with hand signals and in sufficient time for the seniors to make the change. Class tempo should not be the driving force and should match the capabilities of the seniors that you have in class. Environmental conditions are also more critical to the senior participant. Room temperature should be kept no higher than 70 to 75 degrees with a relative humidity of 60%. Choose appropriate genre of music. Hip Hop may appear as simply noise to the senior ears. Traditional dances done at weddings are a good idea. The dances are simple, well known and not strenuous. They also provide a mood-lifting environment that promotes good health.

When conducting group exercise classes, the instructor should maintain a smaller class than normal (no more than 20) to be able to observe each participant for signs of faintness, confusion, weakness or lack of coordination. Classes can be conducted in excess of twenty participants if an assistant is present. For a one-hour class warm-up and cool-down/stretching sessions should be 15 minutes using slow rhythmic limbering type exercises. For less fit seniors, the class should be reduced in length to 30 minutes and consist of mostly warm-up and stretching exercises. The tempo (bpm) of music should match the level of the seniors in class and not the level of the instructor. The class tempo should not be standard as it is for younger population classes. The instructor must set the tempo according to the capabilities of each senior group class. The instructor should not use class time for their own exercise time since the seniors will try to follow what you are doing.

Heart rate checks may be inconclusive since heart response is slowed. Therefore, the Rate of Perceived Exertion (RPE) along with a heart rate check might be a better indicator. The RPE is subjective and may be clouded by the client's willingness to get in shape. In addition, the trainer must use other signs as feedback, i.e., facial expressions, breathing, eye movements, skin color, etc.

Perform a pulse check more often than a regular class. If you see that they are becoming fatigued, use the time to do a pulse check and get a drink of water. Bathroom breaks may be required more often. Encourage participants not wait for water or bathroom breaks and leave if necessary. Movements should be smooth and continuous without abrupt changes. Some senior may have had knee or hip replacements. Even with a doctor's approval care must be taken to avoid abrupt changes or twisting movements of the knee and hip. They should be advised by their doctor as to what care needs to be taken to protect the artificial joint. In all cases, avoid

joint twisting movements. Seniors also have a more difficult time with lateral moves than forward and back moves.

When doing floor work, be aware that some seniors may need assistance in getting down or up off the floor and are more prone to dizziness when the head is lower than the heart. The prone position may make it more difficult to breathe for some seniors. Small classes are therefore desirable for the instructor's individual attention. Weights are never to be used in a senior cardio portion of class. Weight training should be conducted in the gym environment on a one to one basis. Keep the moves simple with changes no sooner than counts of 8 or even 16 depending on the level of the class. Avoid moves that change both arms and legs at the same time. Providing simple and easier exercises will inspire confidence.

Stretching is important and should be kept to less than full range of motion followed by static stretches. Be careful not to over stretch. Concentrate on slow, sustained stretching. Overhead arm stretches assist in breathing and allow the entry of more oxygen into the lungs opening up the thoracic cavity. The atrophication of chest muscles can cause breathing difficulty. These muscles are used to lift and expand the thoracic cavity during inhalation.

Strength Training

A strength-training program can reverse bone loss and muscle weakness in seniors. For weaker seniors, rising from a chair with arm rests using the arms for support will work large muscle groups. Repeat this 12 to 15 times. Eventually, increase to three sets. This should be performed every other day to allow muscles to recover. Care needs to be maintained when doing Isometric exercises since there is a greater tendency to hold the breath, which can raise blood pressure to dangerous levels and can even cause eye damage.

ACSM recommends using 60% of the 1 RM as a starting point. To determine the 1 RM, have them choose a weight that they can lift only once. For example, if the heaviest weight they can lift is 10 pounds (1 RM), then the starting weight should be 60% of that or 6 pounds. Another method to determine the working weight is to start with a low single hand weight, 5 pounds if necessary. In a sitting position, have them do a bicep curl lifting the weight as many times as they can. If they can lift it more than 15 times then the weight is too light. If they can lift it less than 10 times, it is too heavy. Choose a weight that can be lifted about 12 times in one set. Observe proper breathing methods and maintain a smooth movement of the weights. Either of these methods can be used for other muscle groups as well.

Twisting movement of the spine should be done without weights to avoid disc compression. It is important to try to incorporate full range of motion in weight training exercises. However, seniors may have a more limited range of motion than a younger person. Do not try to expect a younger person's range of motion. If pain is experienced, then physical therapy may be indicated. The ACSM recommends 8 to 10 exercises that will target all the major muscle groups using 8 to 12 repetitions of each and 1 set each. When able, increase the weights by no more

than 10% per week. ACSM recommendations are two sessions per week for the same muscle groups. You can work other muscle groups on alternate days. However, be aware that seniors may require more time to recover. So in order to avoid over-training, keep the daily sessions short and spread it out over the week working the same muscle groups still only twice a week. Or, alternately, do only 2 or 3 sessions per week depending on your clients schedule and preference.

Be aware of clients that have arthritis. Exercising through a joint that is painful, swollen or warm is not recommended. Inflamed joints require the attention of a doctor or an exercise program prescribed by a physical therapist or other medical professional.

Seniors who cannot walk well or use assisted walking can still do cardio training using an ergometer. This device is essentially a hand type bicycle. It is imperative that the trainer work closely with the client's doctor to determine any limitations and changes in limitations that may occur over the course of the training program.

Balance Training

To reduce the risk of falls, an exercise program should include balance training, walking, and body weight transfer. Standing with free weights can improve balance and coordination.

Flexibility Training

The ACSM recommends exercises to increase joint range of motion, such as walking, aerobic dance, and stretching.

Some of the stretching exercises that can be performed are:

- Lateral Neck Flexion
- Neck Rotation
- Shoulder Shrugs
- Posterior Arm Reach
- Spinal Flexion and Extension
- Hip Extension and Flexion
- Seated Hamstring Extension
- Gluteal Flexion and Extension
- Foot Rotations
- Arm Rotations
- Overhead Reach
- Shoulder Flexion and Extension
- Upper Back Flexion and Extension

Exercise Injury

Introduction

This following information is not to be used for self-diagnosis. It's primary intent here is for identification purposes in order to provide first-aid care or to help understand a medical professional's diagnosis. A medical professional always should be consulted in all cases of injury or suspected injury. Symptoms may appear to indicate one type of injury but may in fact be an indication of a more serious injury.

It is important to understand where first-aid and symptomatic relief end and medical diagnosis and treatment begin. The latter can get you prosecuted for practicing medicine without benefit of a license. Wrongful first-aid through negligence can get you involved in a civil suit. They're both bad.

For example, if a client tells you of a specific pain that they're having and you say that they probably have such and such, you've just made a diagnosis. Now, if you further extend yourself by telling them that they should do this exercise or take ibuprofen for 3 days, you have prescribed a treatment (rehabilitative or drug), which should be done by a medical professional. The solution is very simple, tell them not to do the offending exercise and see their doctor if pain persists. Protect yourself legally and your client's physical well being.

First-aid treatment is designed to provide pain relief and limit further injury immediately after an acute injury in order to limit further injury, swelling, bleeding, etc. until a medical professional can attend to the injury. Don't confuse the two scenarios. First-aid treatment should be encouraged not forced. If a person refuses first-aid and you insist on providing it anyway, you're probably exposing yourself legally again. First-aid should be limited to Rest, Ice, Compression, and Elevation or RICE and advice to see their doctor.

Acute Injury

If you pull a muscle or have a specific pain after exercising, the immediate first-aid treatment is RICE (rest, ice, compression, and elevation). Place ice on the injury every 2 hours for about 10-15 minutes, over a 48-hour period. If injury doesn't respond to RICE in a couple of days, you should see a medical professional.

Chronic Injury

Chronic injuries fall into the "other" category of diagnosis and treatment. See a doctor.

Overuse Injuries

Overuse injuries encompass a broad range of exercise-related injuries. These type injuries are caused by overtraining over a long period of time gradually weakening or irritating an area of the body until exercise becomes difficult or impossible, or other symptoms appear.

Most overuse injuries can be avoided by utilizing proper form and technique, appropriate rest, proper equipment and clothing (especially footwear), and a conservative increase of exercise frequency, intensity, or duration.

Chondromalacia and Patellofemoral Syndrome

Patellofemoral Syndrome (Runner's Knee) is generalized knee pain. Generally caused by improper running form over a period of time and may or may not be due to a pathological condition of chondromalacia.

Chondromalacia is the wearing away of the cartilage on the back surface of the kneecap, manifested as a "clicking" or "grating" sound, and knee pain under the patella (kneecap).

Plantar Fasciitis and Neuromas

Plantar fasciitis is literally an inflammation of the plantar fascia, a web of tough, fibrous connective tissue on the bottom of the foot.

Neuromas are irritated nerve endings, but can cause pain in the foot (or other places, depending on the nerve in question).

Either condition could be caused by poor technique or simple overuse but should be examined by a physician to determine the cause. In the problem is orthopedic in nature, orthotic shoe inserts may be prescribed by a medical professional to alleviate future problems.

Tendonitis, Arthritis, Bursitis

Tendonitis (inflammation of a tendon) and Bursitis (inflammation of the fluid filled cushioning sacs between tendons and bones) are common overuse injuries. Rehabilitation requires rest and the attention of a physician.

Osteoarthritis is caused by worn joint cartilage thereby exposing the joint surfaces swelling and edema (fluid buildup). Rheumatoid arthritis is an autoimmune disorder in which the body's immune system attacks joint tissues.

Shin Splints and Compartment Syndromes

Shin Splints are a common name for pain felt in the anterior portion of the lower leg and can be caused by a muscle imbalance. Shin Splints require rest, ice, compression and elevation (RICE) and strengthening exercises to prevent future occurrences.

Pain can also be caused by a more serious condition known as a compartment syndrome where one of the compartments between the muscles becomes inflamed and swollen, which stresses the blood vessels and nerves in the area. This situation requires immediate medical attention.

Breathing Reactions

Exercise reactions, range from red blotchiness on the neck, face, or arms (urticaria), to exercise-induced asthma or bronchospasm, or even anaphylaxis. Exercise-induced Anaphylaxis is a severe allergic reaction requiring immediate medical attention. A Physician may prescribe carrying a bee-sting kit as treatment.

Exercise-induced asthma may be triggered by exercising in cold, dusty, or excessively humid environments, and can range in severity from mild coughing to severe discomfort. Individuals who suspect that they have exercise-induced asthma are encouraged to seek medical attention. General recommendations for persons with exercise-induced asthma include an extended warm-up, avoidance of cold, dusty, or extremely humid environments for exercise. A physician may recommend an inhaler.

Hyperventilation is the process of repeated quick and shallow breaths utilizing the top of the chest. This sharply reduces the level of carbon dioxide in the blood, which causes the arteries in the body to constrict thereby reducing the flow of blood throughout the body. This includes the carotid artery to the brain. Lack of blood flow, and subsequently oxygen, trigger the sympathetic nervous system. This may cause the anxiety and irritability.

Hyperventilation can be caused by anxiety, extensive physical injuries or even heart or lung disease. It is important to keep the victim calm. Have everyone step back and give them some "breathing room". A crowd can increase the anxiety level for the victim.

Hyperventilation Procedure:

- Cover the nose and mouth with a small paper bag
- Breathe slowly and re-breathe bagged air about 10 times
- Then breathe normally for a few minutes, about one breath every 5 seconds
- Repeat above if symptoms persist.

Environmental Concerns

In hot weather wear light clothing that breathes well, and allows for the evaporation of sweat. "Sauna suits", "tummy wraps", and other products designed to encourage quick weight loss through sweat are particularly dangerous. The body can reach dangerous (or even fatal) core temperatures in very short periods of time. Any weight lost is simply water and will be regained as soon as water is ingested again.

Exercise at a reduced intensity during high humidity. The body is cooled by blood circulation and the evaporation of sweat. In a high humidity, evaporation becomes less effective at cooling, and the risk of heat-related injury is greater.

Adequate hydration is also key to safe exercise in the heat, as the body will produce large quantities of sweat. Ingest 1-2 cups of water before exercise and 4 oz. every 10 to 15 minutes during exercise.

Thirst lags behind the body's need for fluid. By the time thirst is felt dehydration has occurred. Minor dehydration can affect performance, and severe dehydration can be life threatening.

Contrary to popular belief, water consumed during exercise will not contribute to cramping, so "swish and spit" should be avoided in favor of consuming small amounts of water steadily during the exercise session. Dehydration can actually contribute to cramping.

In cold weather, dress in layers that will wick sweat away from the body. Remove outer layers as the body warms and replace during the cool-down to avoid an excessive chill.

Heat Related Injuries

High risk individuals are those who work or exercise outdoors, elderly people, young children, those with medical conditions that cause poor blood circulation, and those who take medications to get rid of water (diuretics).

Heat Index

The likelihood of Heat Disorder with prolonged exposure or strenuous activity is demonstrated in the following chart:

		Temperature (°F)															
		80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110
Relative Humidity (%)	40	80	81	83	85	88	91	94	97	101	105	109	114	119	124	130	136
	45	80	82	84	87	89	93	96	100	104	109	114	119	124	130	137	-
	50	81	83	85	88	91	95	99	102	108	113	118	124	131	137	-	-
	55	81	84	86	89	93	97	101	106	112	117	124	130	137	-	-	-
	60	82	84	88	91	95	100	105	110	116	123	129	137	-	-	-	-
	65	82	85	89	93	98	103	108	114	121	128	136	-	-	-	-	-
	70	83	86	90	95	100	106	112	119	126	134	-	-	-	-	-	-
	75	84	88	92	97	103	109	116	124	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	80	84	89	94	100	106	113	121	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	85	85	90	96	102	110	117	126	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	90	86	91	98	105	113	122	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	95	86	93	100	108	117	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	87	95	103	112	121	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Caution				Extreme Caution				Danger				Extreme Danger			

Source: NOAA's National Weather Service

Activities performed in the Caution zone result in premature fatigue and, therefore, the inability to effectively pursue cardiovascular and weight training goals. Activities that are performed in the remaining zones can result in muscle cramps and the more severe Heat Stroke and Heat Exhaustion.

Heat Cramps

Heat Cramps are the least severe and first sign of an impending heat problem and is manifested by painful muscle spasms usually in the legs and abdomen.

Have the victim rest in a cool place. Give them cool water or a commercial sports drink. Lightly stretch and gently massage the area. The victim should NOT take salt tablets or salt water. The can make the situation worse.

Heat Exhaustion and Heat Stroke

Heat Exhaustion is more severe and is symptomized a cool, moist, pale or flushed skin, headache, nausea, dizziness, weakness, and exhaustion.

Heat Stroke is the most severe heat emergency. The body systems are overwhelmed by heat and begin to stop functioning. Heat Stroke is a serious medical emergency that is manifested by red, hot, dry skin, loss of consciousness, a rapid, weak pulse, and rapid, shallow breathing.

Move the victim out of the heat. Loosen any tight clothing and apply cool, wet cloths. If the victim is conscious, give cool water to drink. Do NOT allow the victim to drink too quickly. Give about one glass (4- ounces) of water every 15 minutes. Let the victim rest in a comfortable position and watch carefully for changes in their condition. The victim should not resume normal activities the same day.

Emergency Response

Call 911 (or emergency services) if the victim refuses water, vomits, or losses consciousness. If the victim vomits, stop giving fluids and position the victim on their left side. Watch for signals of breathing problems. If you have ice packs or cold packs, place them on each of the victim's wrists, ankles, groin, armpit, and neck (a.k.a. pulse points). Do NOT apply rubbing (isopropyl alcohol).

Temperature and Humidity

Heat cramps, or heat exhaustion possible.

- * 93 F (34 C), 20% humidity
- * 87 F (31 C), 50% humidity
- * 82 F (28 C), 100% humidity

Heat cramps or heat exhaustion likely.

- * 105 F (41 C), 20% humidity
- * 92 F (34 C), 60% humidity
- * 87 F (31 C), 100% humidity

Heat Stroke imminent.

- * 120 F (49 C), 20% humidity
- * 108 F (43 C), 40% humidity
- * 91 F (33 C), 100% humidity

Reference, 1993 American Red Cross Standard First Aid Manual

Hypothermia and Frostbite

Frostbite is the freezing of tissue. The skin becomes yellowish, and will be cold to the touch. Provide first aid by warming the affected area using warm water. Do NOT rub the area, as this can cause further tissue damage. A medical professional is required to assess the extent of the damage.

Hypothermia is a life-threatening condition wherein the core body temperature has become dangerously low. Many of the same symptoms as heat exhaustion, including dizziness, nausea, loss of appetite, vision problems, etc. may be present. In the case of hypothermia it is important to call 911 immediately, and use any means present to warm the victim, such as removing wet clothing or putting them in a sleeping bag with an unaffected person who can provide body warmth until help arrives.

IFA Fitness Forms

Fitness Evaluation - Part 1

Medical History

Test Evaluator:	Test Date:
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Client:	Sex: M F	Birthdate:	Age:
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Address:	Phone:	Phone: (W)
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Height:	Weight:	Desired Weight:
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Check all that apply:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Arthritis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Asthma, emphysema, bronchitis
<input type="checkbox"/>	Back pain	<input type="checkbox"/>	High blood pressure
<input type="checkbox"/>	Knee or other joint pain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coronary Disease
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shin Splints	<input type="checkbox"/>	Heart Disease
<input type="checkbox"/>	Foot Pain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Any known heart problems
<input type="checkbox"/>	Muscle Pain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stroke
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Pain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Epilepsy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Light-headedness or Fainting	<input type="checkbox"/>	Are you diabetic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Chest pain at rest or exertion	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hypoglycemia
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shortness of Breath	<input type="checkbox"/>	Are you pregnant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hernia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Family history of Coronary disease before 55
<input type="checkbox"/>	Do you smoke or use tobacco	<input type="checkbox"/>	History of Atherosclerotic disease before 55
<input type="checkbox"/>	Elevated Triglyceride Levels	<input type="checkbox"/>	Surgeries, Hospitalization
<input type="checkbox"/>	Elevated Cholesterol, LEVEL:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doctor's Physical, DATE:

List current medications:

List current supplements:

Additional notes:

Fitness Evaluation - Part 2

Pulmonary Function

Resting HR:	Resting BP:	Max HR:
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Respiratory Function

Forced expiration vol. (1 sec) (Fev.1.0) ml	Forced expiration vital capacity (FVC) ml
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Body Composition - Anthropometric Measurements

WOMEN	Measurement (in.)	MEN	Measurement (in.)
Abdomen		Right Upper Arm	
Right Thigh		Abdomen	
Right Forearm		Right Forearm	

Body Composition - Skinfold Test

	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3	AVERAGE	% Body Fat
Chest					
Triceps					
Subscapular					
Suprailiac					
TOTAL					

Flexibility Test

	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3	BEST	RATING
Sit and Reach					

3-Minute Step Test

HR Before	HR After	HR 1 min After	RATING

Fitness Evaluation - Part 3

Muscular Strength Test

EXERCISE	1 RM (lbs.)
Bench Press	
Biceps Curl	
Leg Curl	
Leg Extension	
Leg Press	

Postural Assessments

Lordosis - lower back arched inward.	Normal	Y	N
Kyphosis - upper back rounded outward.	Normal	Y	N
Scoliosis - curving of the spine to the side.	Normal	Y	N
	Right shoulder	Y	N
	Left shoulder	Y	N

Leg Length Discrepancy	Even	Y	N
	Less than 1/4 inch	Y	N
	More than 1/4 inch	Y	N

Daily Fitness Inventory

Client Name:	Week Start Date:
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Basal Metabolic Rate Calculator

Activity Level	High	' Medium	Low
BMR = WTx 10.8	BMR x 1.5	BMR x 1.4	BMR x 1.3
Daily Calories Required			

Daily Nutritional Intake

	SUN		MON		TUE		WED		THU		FRI		SAT	
	Fat	Cat	Fat	Cal	Fat	Cal	Fat	Cal	Fat	Cal	Fat	Cal	Fat	Cal
Breakfast														
Lunch														
Dinner														
TOTAL														
Weight (Morning)														
Waist Size														
Aerobics														
Aerobic Pulse														
Resting Pulse														
Blood Pressure														

Workout Room Progress Sheet 1

Client Name:	Trainer:
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Date							
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CHEST

	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep
Flat Bench Press														
Flat Bench Flye														
Inclined Press														
Inclined Flye														
Pushup														
Hi Cable Crossover														
Lo Cable Crossover														
Pec Deck														

BACK

	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep
Shrugs														
One Arm Row														
Pull Ups														
Back Extension														
Seated Row														
Lateral Pull Down														
Pec Deck (Rear)														

SHOULDER

	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep
Overhead Press														
Lateral Raises														
Front Raises														

ABDOMEN

	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep
Upper Crunches														
Lower Crunches														
Side Crunches														

Workout Room Progress Sheet 2

Client Name:	Trainer:
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Date							
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ARMS

	WT	Rop	WT	Rop	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rep
Biceps Curl														
Concentration														
Hammer Curl														
Reverse Curl														
Triceps Kickback														
Triceps Dip														
Lying Triceps Ext														
Cable Push Downs														
Wrist Curls														

LOWER BODY

	WT	Rop	WT	Rop	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rop	WT	Rep	WT	Rep
Squats														
Front Lunges														
Calf Raises														
Hip Abduction														
Hip Adduction														
Cable Hip Ext														
Leg Press														
Leg Extension														
Hamstring Curl														

CARDIOVASCULAR WORKOUT IN MINUTES

	WT	Rep	WT	Rop	WT	Rep	WT	Rep	WT	Rop	WT	Rep	WT	Rep
Stair Master														
Bicycle														
Treadmill														
Aerobics Class														

Senior Fitness Assessment Results

Client Name:	Trainer:
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Date	Height:	Weight:	Age:	Male____ Female____
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FLEXIBILITY TESTS

TEST	SCORE	BELOW AVERAGE	AVERAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE
Chair Seat and Reach				
Back Scratch				

BALANCE TEST

TEST	SCORE	BELOW AVERAGE	AVERAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE
Dynamic Gait Index				

CARDIOVASCULAR TESTS

TEST (only one test required)	SCORE	BELOW AVERAGE	AVERAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE
Six-Minute Walk				
Two-Minute Step				

STRENGTH TEST

TEST	SCORE	BELOW AVERAGE	AVERAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE
Chair Stand				
Arm Curls				

Client Consent Form

By signing this document, I acknowledge that I have voluntarily chosen to participate in a program of progressive physical exercise. I also acknowledge that I have been informed of the need to obtain a physician's examination and approval prior to beginning this exercise program. In signing this document, I acknowledge being informed of the strenuous nature of the program and the potential for unusual, but possible, physiological results including but not limited to abnormal blood pressure, fainting, heart attack or even death.

I also understand that I may stop any training session at any time. By signing this document, I assume all risk for my health and well-being and any resultant injury or mishap that may affect my well-being or health in any way and hold harmless of any responsibility, the instructor, facility or persons involved with the program and testing procedures.

Print Name:	Signature:	Date:
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Physician's Release Form

I have examined _____
Client's Name

I have found the following:

_____ The above named may participate fully in a progressive physical activity program consisting of cardiovascular, strength and flexibility training without limitation.

or

_____ The above named may participate in a progressive physical activity program with the following limitations:

Also,

Please list any medications that your patient is currently taking that may affect heart rate or blood pressure response to exercise (elevating or suppressing). If none, write "NONE".

Physician's Signature	Date
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Dynamic Gait Index

(Adapted from Shumway-Cook & Woollacott Motor Control: Theory and Practical Applications)

1. Gait level surface _____

Instructions: Walk at your normal speed from here to the next mark (20')

Grading: Mark the lowest category that applies.

(3) Normal: Walks 20', no assistive devices, good speed, no evidence of imbalance, normal gait pattern

(2) Mild Impairment: Walks 20', uses assistive devices, slower speed, mild gait deviations.

(1) Moderate Impairment: Walks 20', slow speed, abnormal gait pattern, evidence for imbalance.

(0) Severe Impairment: Cannot walk 20' without assistance, severe gait deviations or imbalance.

2. Change in gait speed _____

Instructions: Begin walking at your normal pace (for 5'), when I tell you "go," walk as fast as you can (for 5'). When I tell you "slow," walk as slowly as you can (for 5').

Grading: Mark the lowest category that applies.

(3) Normal: Able to smoothly change walking speed without loss of balance or gait deviation. Shows a significant difference in walking speeds between normal, fast and slow speeds.

(2) Mild Impairment: Is able to change speed but demonstrates mild gait deviations, or not gait deviations but unable to achieve a significant change in velocity, or uses an assistive device.

(1) Moderate Impairment: Makes only minor adjustments to walking speed, or accomplishes a change in speed with significant gait deviations, or changes speed but has significant gait deviations, or changes speed but loses balance but is able to recover and continue walking.

(0) Severe Impairment: Cannot change speeds, or loses balance and has to reach for wall or be caught.

3. Gait with horizontal head turns _____

Instructions: Begin walking at your normal pace. When I tell you to "look right," keep walking straight, but turn your head to the right. Keep looking to the right until I tell you, "look left," then keep walking straight and turn your head to the left. Keep your

head to the left until I tell you "look straight," then keep walking straight, but return your head to the center.

Grading: Mark the lowest category that applies.

(3) Normal: Performs head turns smoothly with no change in gait.

(2) Mild Impairment: Performs head turns smoothly with slight change in gait velocity, i.e., minor disruption to smooth gait path or uses walking aid.

(1) Moderate Impairment: Performs head turns with moderate change in gait velocity, slows down, staggers but recovers, can continue to walk.

(0) Severe Impairment: Performs task with severe disruption of gait, i.e., staggers outside 15" path, loses balance, stops, and reaches for wall.

4. Gait with vertical head turns_____

Instructions: Begin walking at your normal pace. When I tell you to "look up," keep walking straight, but tip your head up. Keep looking up until I tell you, "look down," then keep walking straight and tip your head down. Keep your head down until I tell you "look straight," then keep walking straight, but return your head to the center.

Grading: Mark the lowest category that applies.

(3) Normal: Performs head turns smoothly with no change in gait.

(2) Mild Impairment: Performs head turns smoothly with slight change in gait velocity, i.e., minor disruption to smooth gait path or uses walking aid.

(1) Moderate Impairment: Performs head turns with moderate change in gait velocity, slows down, staggers but recovers, can continue to walk.

(0) Severe Impairment: Performs task with severe disruption of gait, i.e., staggers outside 15" path, loses balance, stops, and reaches for wall.

5. Gait and pivot turn_____

Instructions: Begin walking at your normal pace. When I tell you, "turn and stop," turn as quickly as you can to face the opposite direction and stop.

Grading: Mark the lowest category that applies.

(3) Normal: Pivot turns safely within 3 seconds and stops quickly with no loss of balance.

(2) Mild Impairment: Pivot turns safely in > 3 seconds and stops with no loss of balance.

(1) Moderate Impairment: Turns slowly, requires verbal cueing, requires several small steps to catch balance following turn and stop.

(0) Severe Impairment: Cannot turn safely, requires assistance to turn and stop.

6. Step over obstacle _____

Instructions: Begin walking at your normal speed. When you come to the shoebox, step over it, not around it, and keep walking.

Grading: Mark the lowest category that applies.

(3) Normal: Is able to step over the box without changing gait speed, no evidence of imbalance.

(2) Mild Impairment: Is able to step over box, but must slow down and adjust steps to clear box safely.

(1) Moderate Impairment: Is able to step over box but must stop, then step over. May require verbal cueing.

(0) Severe Impairment: Cannot perform without assistance.

7. Step around obstacles _____

Instructions: Begin walking at normal speed. When you come to the first cone (about 6' away), walk around the right side of it. When you come to the second cone (6' past first cone), walk around it to the left.

Grading: Mark the lowest category that applies.

(3) Normal: Is able to walk around cones safely without changing gait speed; no evidence of imbalance.

(2) Mild Impairment: Is able to step around both cones, but must slow down and adjust steps to clear cones.

(1) Moderate Impairment: Is able to clear cones but must significantly slow, speed to accomplish task, or requires verbal cueing.

(0) Severe Impairment: Unable to clear cones, walks into one or both cones, or requires physical assistance.

8. Steps _____

Instructions: Walk up these stairs as you would at home, i.e., using the railing if necessary. At the top, turn around and walk down.

Grading: Mark the lowest category that applies.

(3) Normal: Alternating feet, no rail.

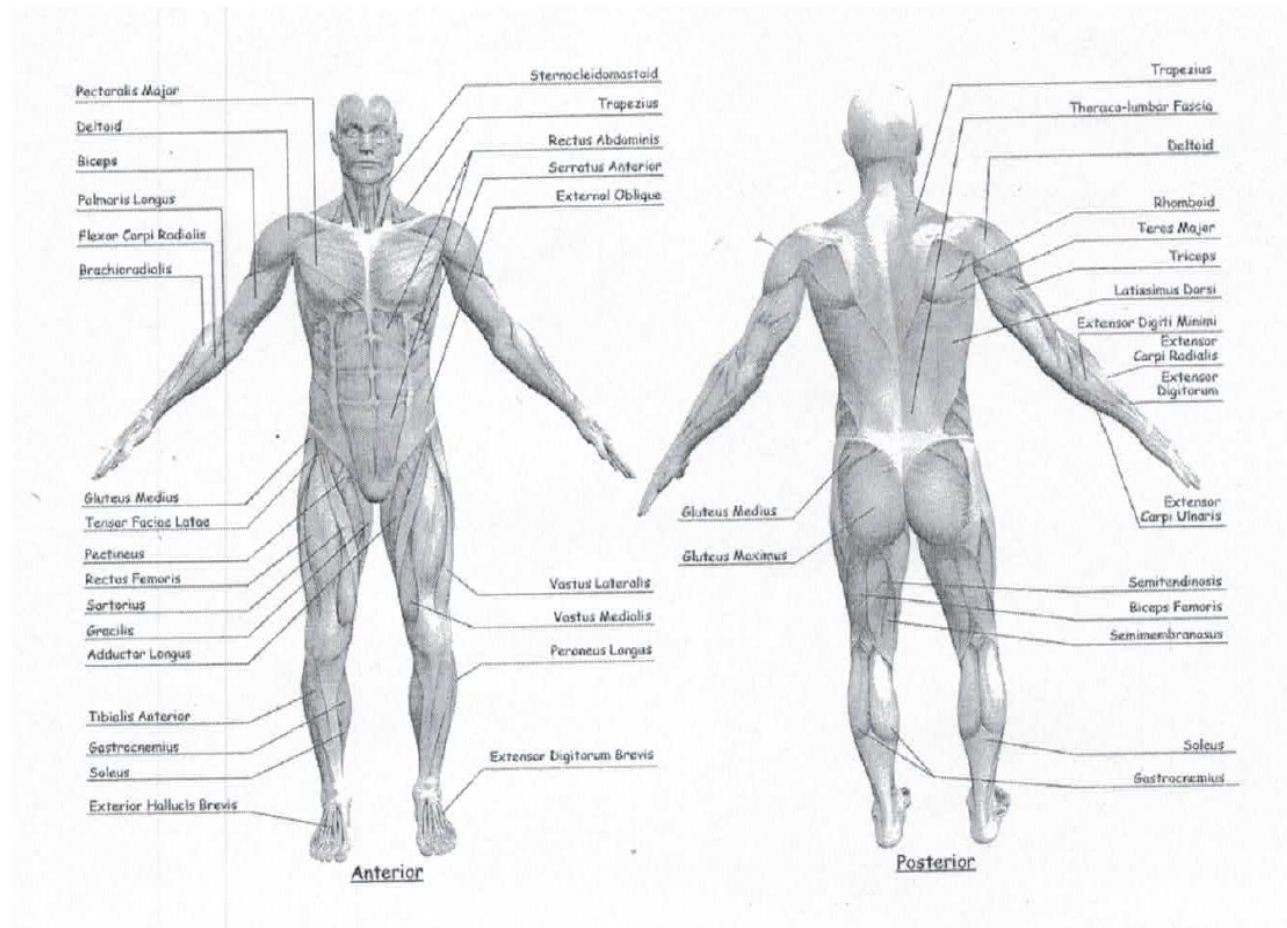
(2) Mild Impairment: Alternating feet, must use rail.

(1) Moderate Impairment: Two feet to a stair, must use rail.

(0) Severe Impairment: Cannot do safely.

TOTAL SCORE: ___/ 24

Anatomy Chart



Charts courtesy of **INTERNATIONAL FITNESS ASSN.** - www.ifafitness.com

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