Summer Meeting hosted by the Irish Section, 16-19 July 2012, Translational nutrition: integrating research, practice and policy

Do Irish adults meet the physical activity recommendations?

T. A. McCrorie¹, K. L. Rennie², R. Kozarski², B. McNulty³, A. Nugent³, J. Walton⁴, A. Flynn⁴, M. Gibney³ and M. B. E. Livingstone¹

¹Northern Ireland Centre for Food and Health (NICHE), University of Ulster, Coleraine, BT52 1SA, UK, ²Health and Human Sciences Research Institute, University of Hertfordshire, AL10 9AB, UK, ³UCD Institute of Food and Health, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4 and ⁴School of Food and Nutritional Sciences, University College Cork, Cork, Republic of Ireland

Current physical activity recommendations (PAR) for Irish adults are to achieve a minimum of 150 mins/wk of at least moderate intensity physical activity (MPA) or 75 mins/wk of vigorous physical activity (VPA)⁽¹⁾. Typically PA levels which are determined using activity questionnaires are prone to misreporting and are inconsistent in validity and reliability (2). However, data collected using accelerometers provide an objective measure of PA, as well as information on frequency, intensity and time spent in PA. The aim of this study is to describe PA patterns in Irish adults.

A nationally representative group of Irish adults⁽³⁾ (n = 1111, 18-85 yrs) wore a uni-axial accelerometer (Actigraph, GTM1) for 4 consecutive days. Time spent in moderate and vigorous PA (MVPA) was determined using cut-offs⁽⁴⁾ and was normalised to give weekly estimates of PA. Anthropometric measures of weight and height were also performed and BMI (kg/m²) was calculated. Fat mass (kg) determined by bio-electrical impedance, was adjusted for height (fat mass index FMI, kg/m²) and expressed relative to total body

Removal of non-wear times resulted in complete accelerometry data ($\geq 600 \text{ mins/d}$ for 2 to 4 days) for n = 849 subjects. There were no significant differences between those with complete accelerometer and those without complete data (weight, age or BMI P > 0.05) apart from height (1.68 m vs. 1.7 P = 0.045).

		Males						Females					
	Below PAR (n 33)			Meeting PAR (n 358)			Below PAR (n 68)			Meeting PAR (n 390)			
	Percentil		ntiles		Percentiles			Percentiles			Percentiles		
	Median	25th	75th	Median	25th	75th	Median	25th	75th	Median	25th	75th	
Weight (kg)	87.6	76.3	99.4	84.7	76.3	93.2	70.1	64.0	81.6	67.5**	60.0	75.5	
Height (m)	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	
BMI (kg/m ²)	29.4	26.5	31.8	27.4*	24.7	29.9	27.1	24.2	31.2	25.2**	22.5	27.9	
Fat mass %	27.2	22.6	32.6	24.1**	19.2	28.2	37.6	31.9	41.3	33.9**	28.7	38.8	
Fat mass (kg)	24.8	18.9	30.9	20.4**	15.2	25.9	26.0	20.2	32.6	22.8**	17.1	28.9	
FMI (kg/m ²)	8.1	5.9	10.3	6.7**	4.7	8.4	10.0	7.8	12.3	8.5**	6.5	10.8	
MPVA Mins/wk	120.2	102.6	141.4	393.8**	280.9	556.3	102.7	72.7	140.7	331.6**	245.4	467.2	

BMI, body mass index; FMI, fat mass index; MVPA, moderate and vigorous physical activity; PAR, physical activity recommendation. Median values were significantly different from those Below PAR (Mann Whitney U test) *P<0.05, **P<0.01.

Approximately 88% of Irish males and females met the weekly PAR. Those who met the PAR had significantly lower BMI and fat mass (%, kg) and FMI. Further analysis of these data will allow for more complete understanding of the relationship between body composition and PA in Irish adults.

This study was funded by the Irish Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the Food for Health Research Initiative (2007-2012). Ethical approval was obtained from the University College Cork Clinical Research Ethics Committee of the Cork Teaching Hospitals and was conducted according to the guidelines laid down in the Declaration of Helsinki.

- 1. Department of Health and Children, Health Service Executive Ireland (2009).
- Livingstone *et al.* (2003) Proc Nut Soc. Irish Universities Nutrition Alliance (2011) www.iuna.net
- 4. Freedson et al. (1998) Med Sci Sport Exer.