Determining the Essential Metrics for Assessing Health and Non-Communicable Disease Risk

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Learning Objectives

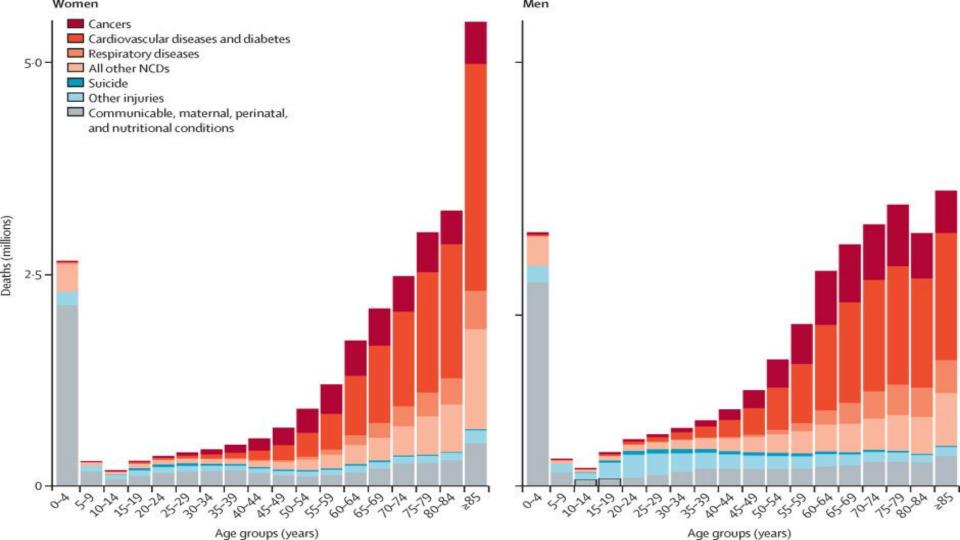
- Understand the difference between communicable and non-communicable diseases
- Recognize chronic health conditions related to cardiorespiratory and musculoskeletal health
- Differentiate and define the components of fitness
- Compare and contrast valid technology, tools, and techniques for various fitness measures
- Use fitness measures to predict chronic, noncommunicable health risks



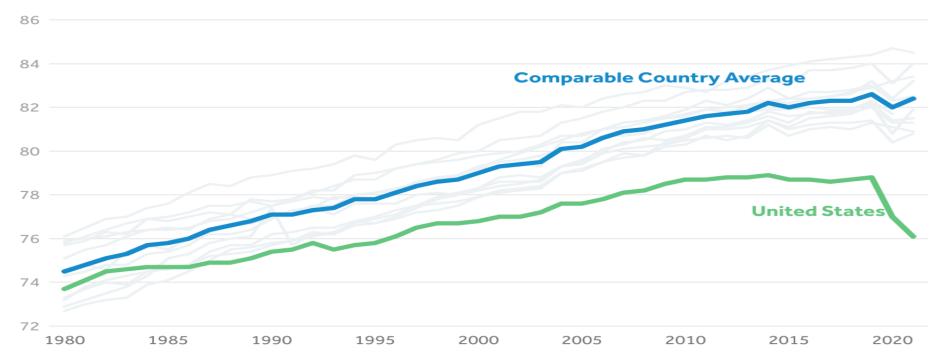
- Infectious disease that is transmitted from one person to another
- Preventative measures include: hand hygiene, vaccination, & isolation
- Examples:
 - Cold and Flu

Non-Communicable Disease

- Chronic diseases, medical conditions that cannot be transmitted from one person to another
- Preventative Measures: healthy lifestyle
- Examples:
 - Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases, Cancer, etc.



Life expectancy at birth in years, 1980-2021



Notes: Comparable countries include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada (except for 2021), France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the U.K. See Methods section of "How does U.S. life expectancy compare to other countries?"

Source: KFF analysis of CDC, OECD, Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare, Australian Bureau of Statistics, and UK Office for Health Improvement and Disparities data



Skill Related vs Health Related Components of Fitness

6 Skill Related Components of Physical Fitness

- 1. Agility
- 2. Coordination
- 3. Balance
- 4. Reaction Time
- 5. Power
- 6. Speed

5 Health Related Components of Physical Fitness

- 1. Flexibility
- 2. Muscular Strength
- 3. Muscular Endurance
- 4. Cardiorespiratory Endurance
- 5. Body Composition





Flexibility

- Negatively impacts the ability to perform activities of daily living -> increasing dependency and reducing quality of life
- Decreased flexibility caused obesity, aging, and physical inactivity
- We actually see flexibility decrease anywhere from 20-30% between the ages of 30 to 70 years old

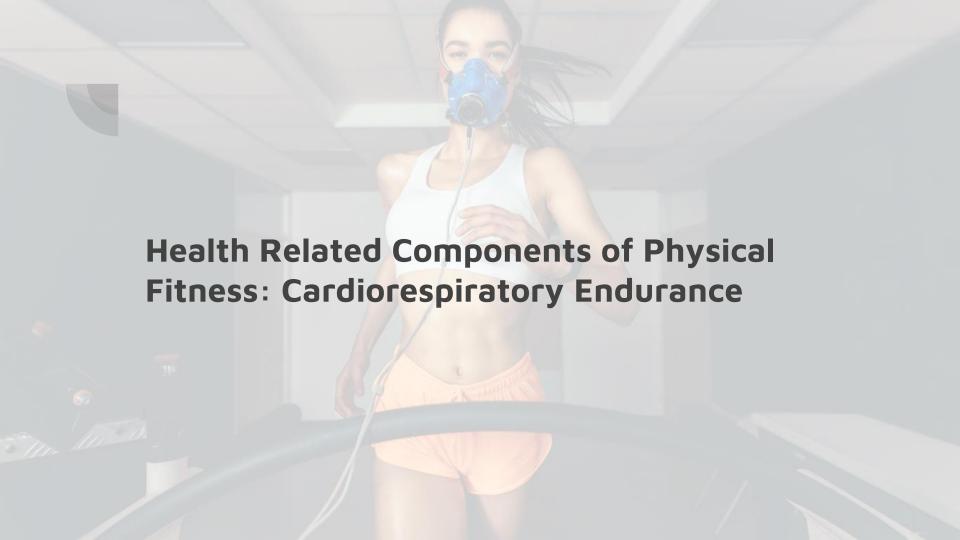
Health Related Components of Physical Fitness: Muscular Strength & Endurance

Muscular Strength & Endurance

- Muscular strengths is defined as the ability of the muscles to exert force
- Measured using a 1RM, multiple RM, or Force Plates
- Muscular endurance is the ability of the muscle to perform without fatigue
- Measured muscular effort (repetitions) over a period of time (push-ups, sit-ups, arm curl)

Muscular Strength & Endurance

- Both have demonstrated inverse relationships to mortality risk
- Muscular strength being the biggest influencer when it comes to chronic disease risk
- Strength is associated with better bone health and reduced risk of cardiovascular disease



Cardiorespiratory Endurance

- Defined as the ability of the circulatory and respiratory system to supply oxygen during sustained physical activity
- VO2max
- Measured using metabolic unit or field test

Cardiorespiratory Endurance

- A higher level of cardiorespiratory fitness is associated with a decreased risk of all-cause, cardiovascular disease, and cancer mortality
- Cardiorespiratory fitness is also inversely associated with risk of metabolic syndrome

Health Related Components of Physical Fitness: Body Composition

Body Composition + Anthropometrics

- Body composition describes what the body is composed of
- Anthropometrics defined as systematic measurement and collection of human bodily measurements
- Measured using tape measure, 3DO, DEXA, BIA, Skinfold, etc.
- Measurements can be used to predict chronic disease health risks

Body Composition + Anthropometrics

- Waist Circumference > 35 inches for women or > 40 inches for men
- Waist-to-Hip ratio > 0.80 for women or >0.95
- Sarcopenia -> calf circumference of approximately 31cm or Appendicular Lean Mass
- BMI greater than 30
- Body Fat Percentage > 28% for men and >40% for women

