#ideaworld





YOUR BRAIN ON EXERCISE

PRESENTED BY

RYAN GLATT, MS, CPT



RYAN GLATT, MSC, CPT, NBHWC

@glatt.brainhealth

- PACIFIC BRAIN HEALTH CENTER

 Research, Education, FitBrain Program
- MSC APPLIED NEUROSCIENCE
- PHD STUDENT: HEALTH & HUMAN PERFORMANCE

Focus in Gerontology

- BS EXERCISE SCIENCE
- BRAIN HEALTH COACH
- NSCA CPT
- FUNCTIONAL AGING SPECIALIST



WHAT CONSTITUTES BRAIN HEALTH (RESPECTIVE TO AGE)?



- PRESERVATION OF BRAIN VOLUME
- PRESERVATION OF BRAIN FUNCTION
- MAINTAINED/IMPROVED COGNITION
- REGULATION OF MENTAL HEALTH
- RESILIENCE TO INSULTS/STRESSORS



CONDITIONS THAT AFFECT COGNITION AND BRAIN HEALTH









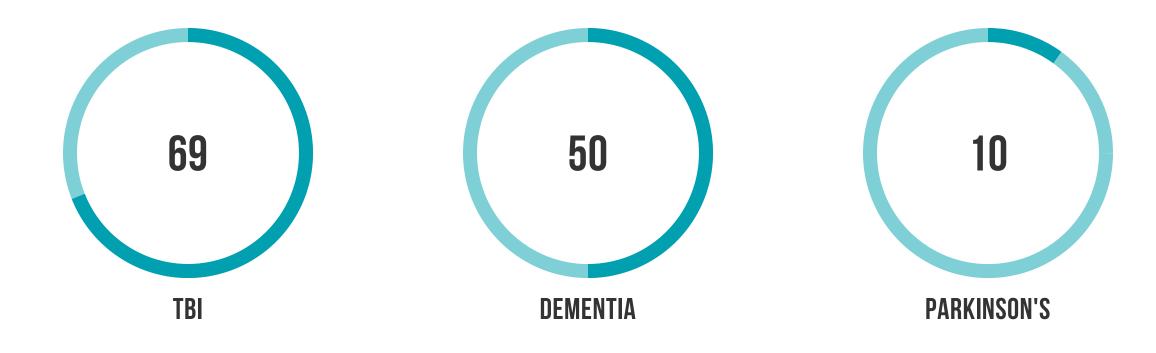








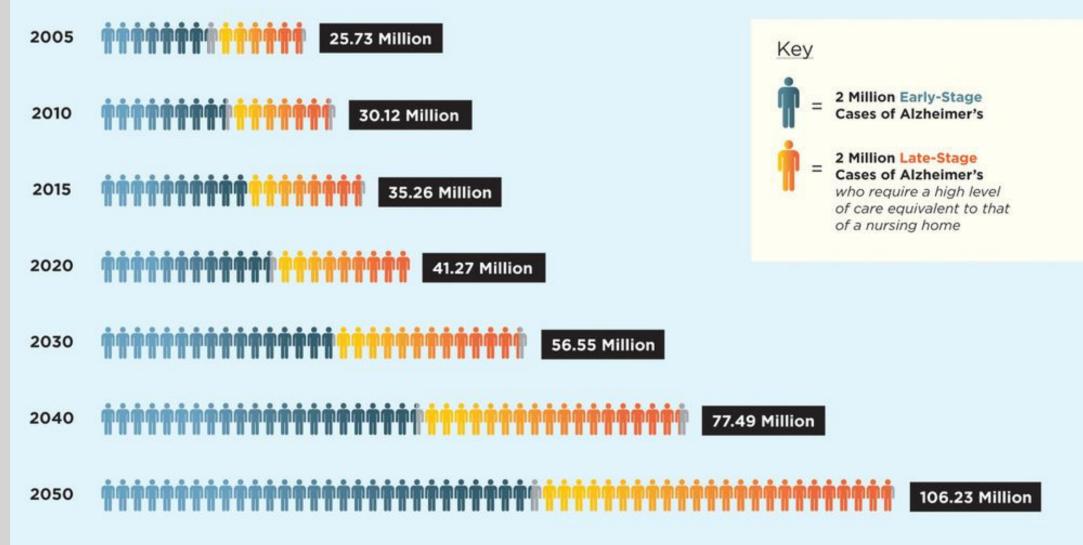
GLOBAL PREVALENCE (IN MILLIONS)





WORLDWIDE PROJECTIONS OF ALZHEIMER'S PREVALENCE

FOR THE YEARS 2005-2050, BY STAGE OF DISEASE (IN MILLIONS)



*Adapted from "Forecasting the global burden of Alzheimer's disease," by Ron Brookmeyer, Elizabeth Johnson, Kathryn Ziegler-Graham, and H. Michael Arrighi, 2007, Alzheimer's & Dementia, volume 3, p. 189. Copyright 2007 by The Alzheimer's Association.

Normal Aging Everyone experiences slight cognitive changes during aging

Preclinical

- Silent phase: brain changes without measurable symptoms
- Individual may notice changes, but not detectable on tests
- "A stage where the patient knows, but the doctor doesn't"

MCI

- Cognitive changes are of concern to individual and/or family
- One or more cognitive domains impaired significantly
- Preserved activities of daily living

Moderate

Moderately

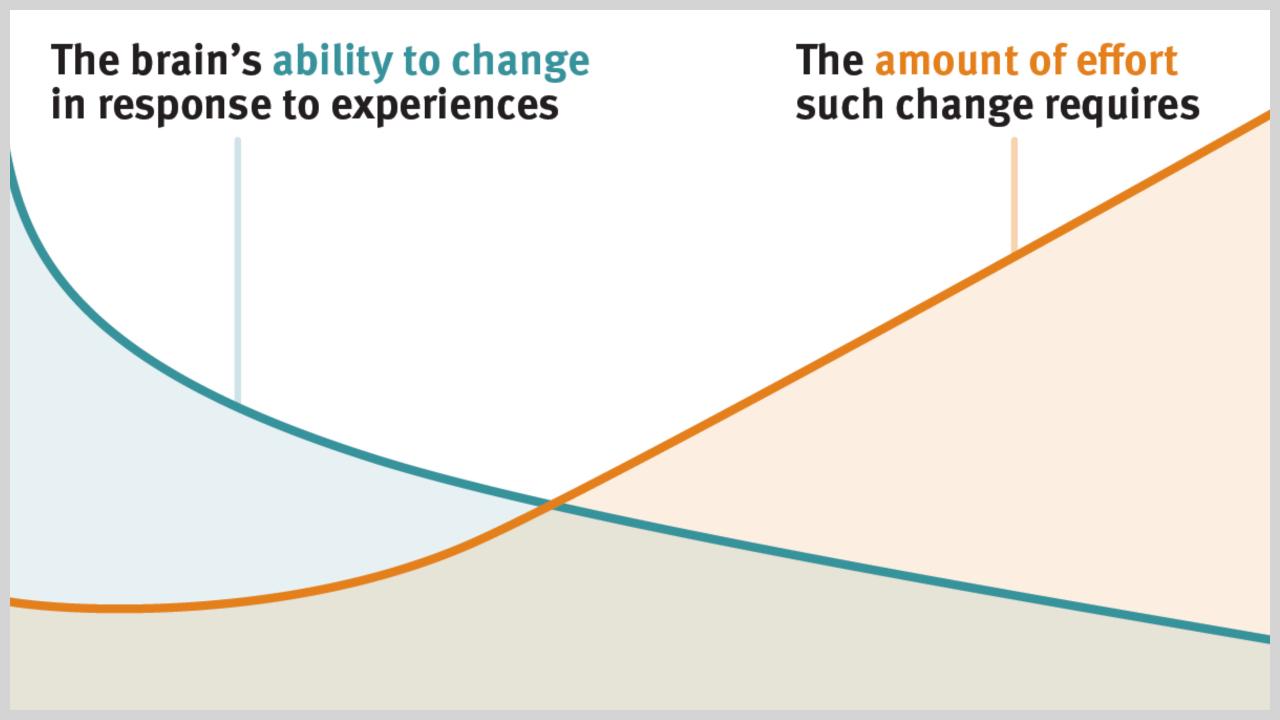
Dementia Severe

Severe

 Cognitive impairment severe enough to interfere with everyday abilities

Mild

Time (Years)





NEUROGENESIS

Continuous generation of new neurons in certain brain regions



NEW SYNAPSES

New skills and experiences create new neural connections



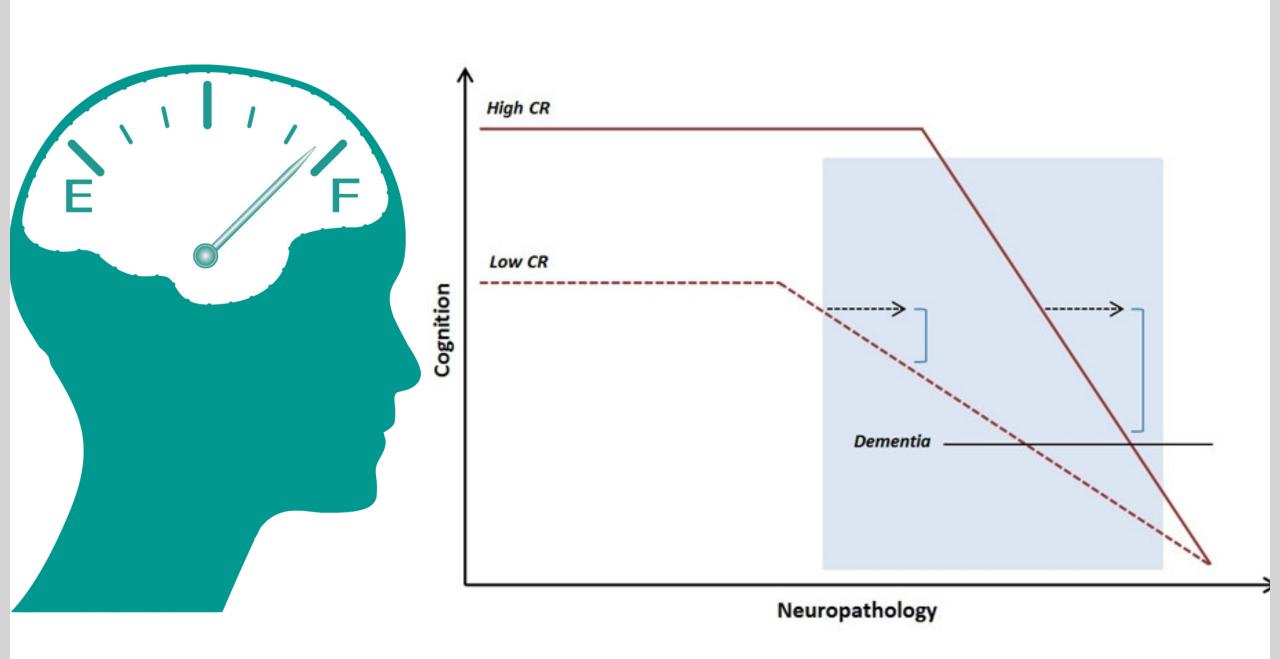
STRENGTHENED SYNAPSES

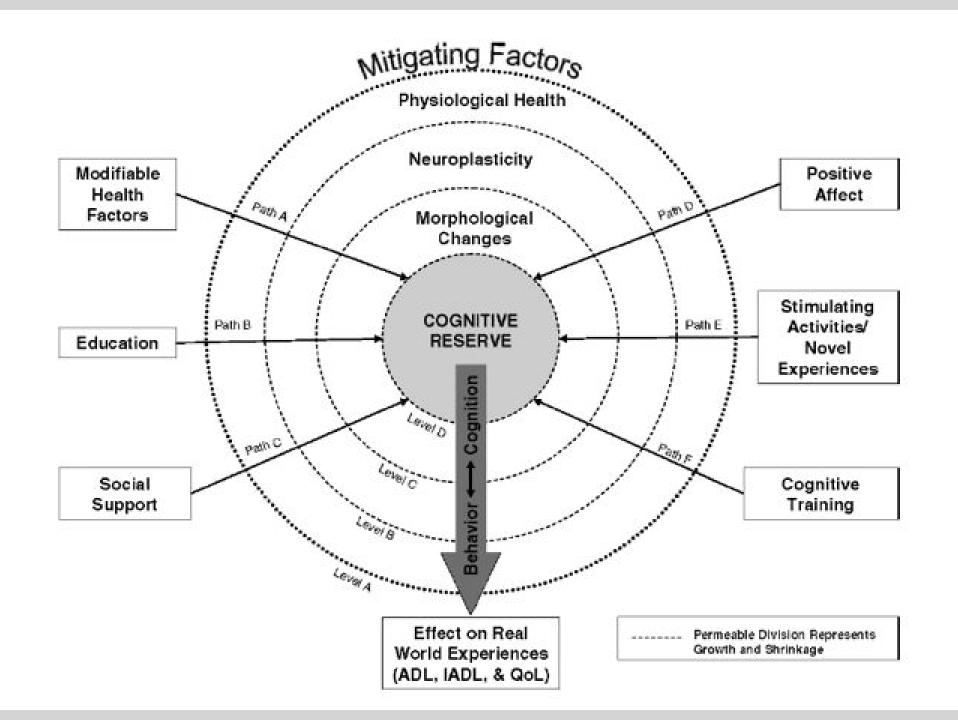
Repetition and practice strengthens neural connections



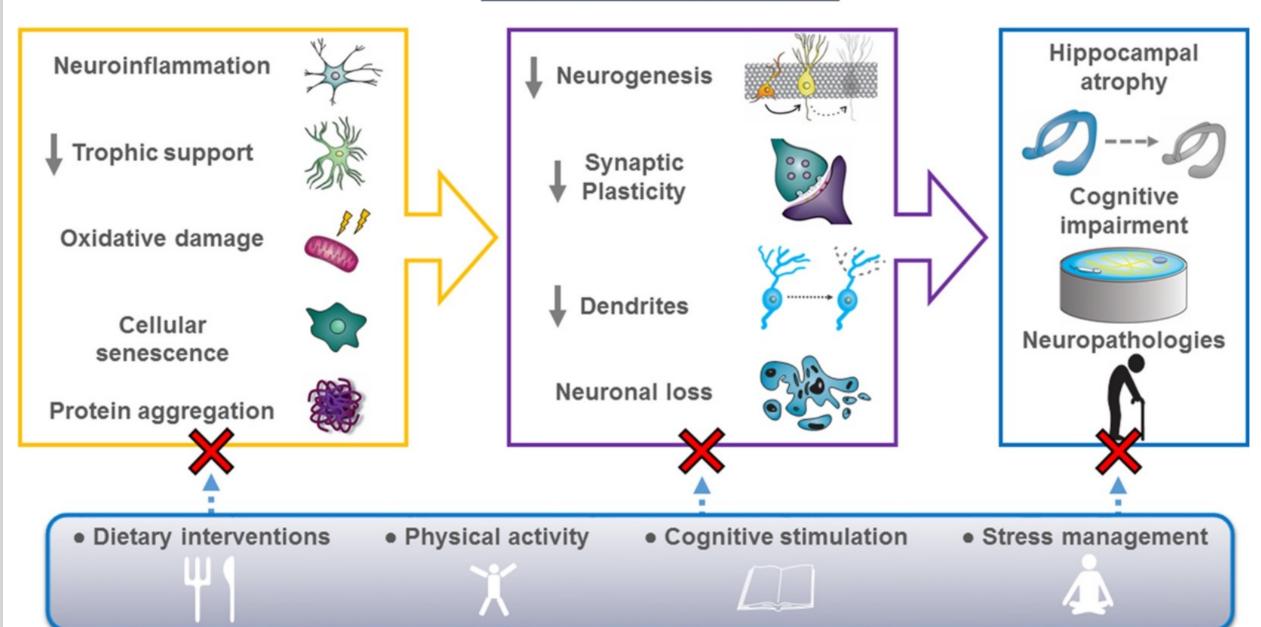
WEAKENED SYNAPSES

Connections in the brain that aren't used become weak





Aging hippocampus



LIFESTYLE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE BRAIN HEALTH & COGNITION





















EXERCISE & THE BRAIN

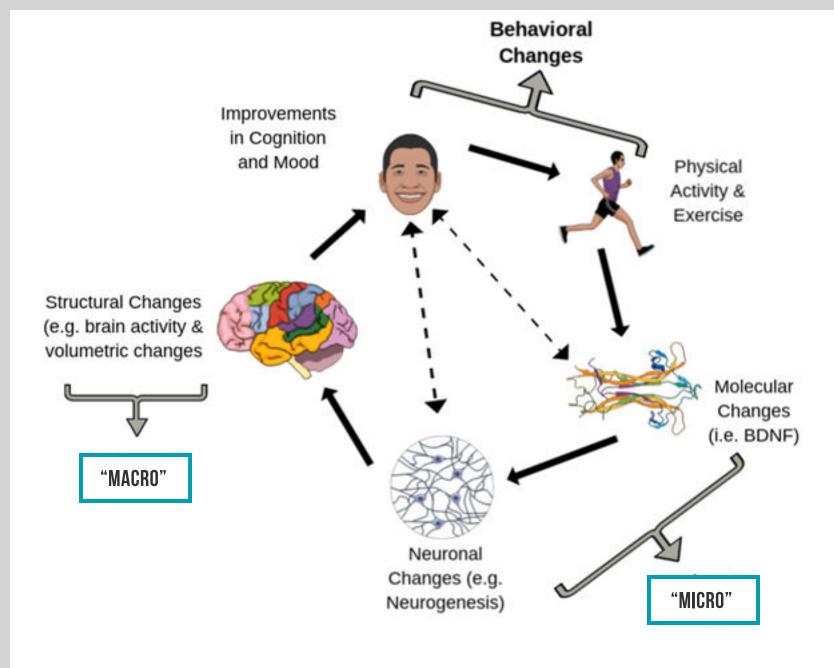
COMPONENTS OF THE BRAIN

- NEURONS (BRAIN CELLS)
- SYNAPSES (CONNECTIONS)
- BEHAVIOR

 Cognition AND/OR Mood
- **SIGNALLING FACTORS**Growth factors, hormones, proteins, etc

- BRAIN REGIONS
 Functionally AND/OR Structurally
- BRAIN NETWORKS (CEN/DMN)
- GLIAL CELLS (SUPPORT)
- BLOOD SUPPLY





HOW EXERCISE CAN AFFECT THE BRAIN

BEHAVIORAL

Mood

Cognition

• "MICRO"

Neurons

Vessels

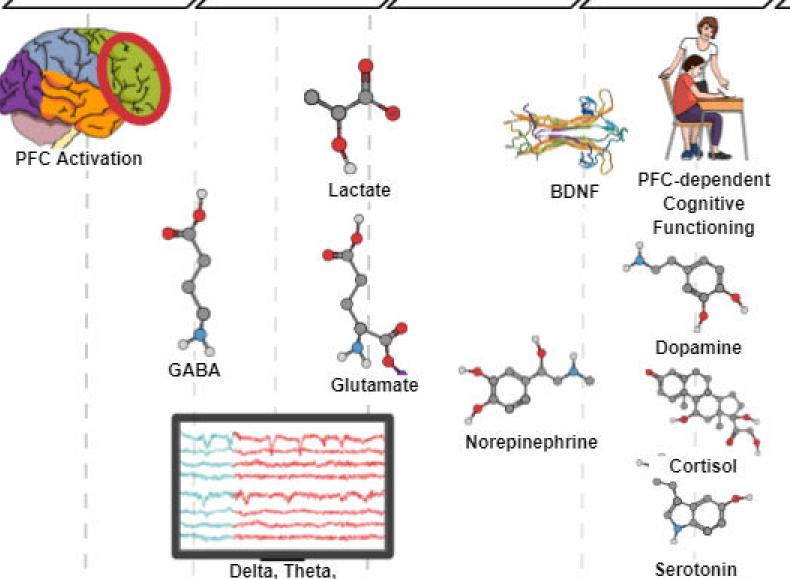
Growth Factors

• "MACRO"

Function

Structure

>15 min >30 min >60 min >120 min >3 hrs > 24 hrs



Alpha, Beta



Stress Reduction



Mood States (Decreased Negative Mood, Increased Positive Mood)

Basso, J. C., & Suzuki, W. A. (2017). The effects of acute exercise on mood, cognition, neurophysiology, and neurochemical pathways: a review. Brain Plasticity, 2(2), 127-152.

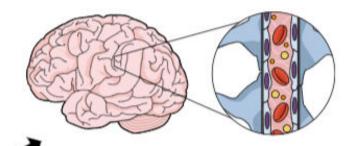
Effects of Exercise on Angiogenesis

Stimulus for

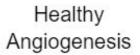
(Exercise)

(re)Generating Vascular Networks

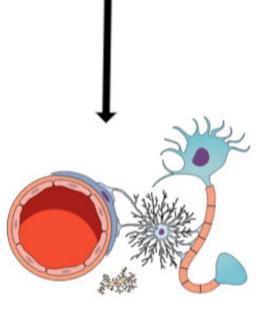
Regenerative Angiogenesis, Volume: 120, Issue: 9



Increase in Cerebral Blood Flow (CBF)

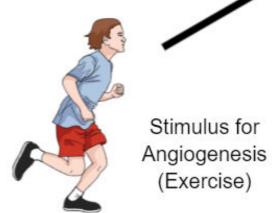


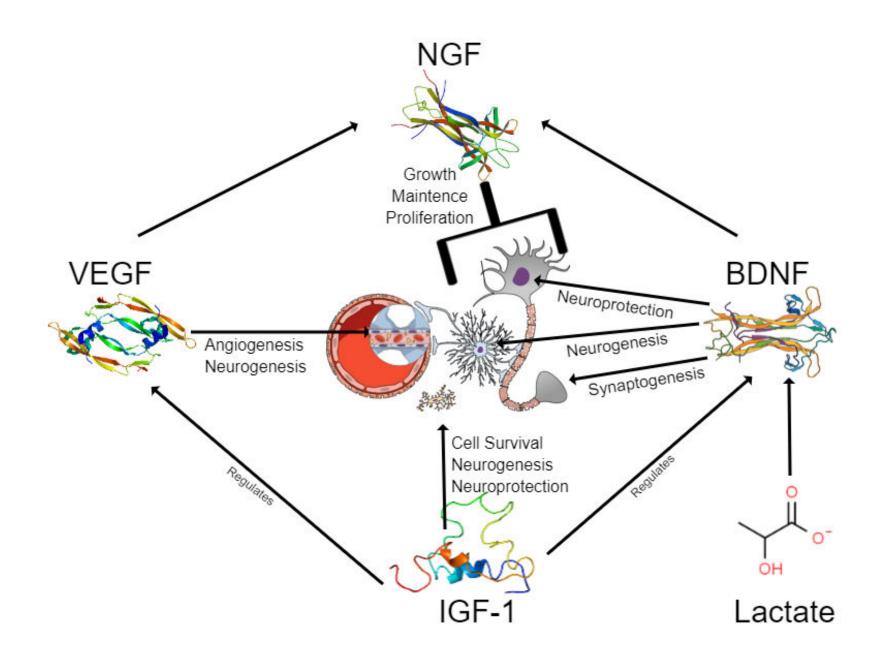
- · Increased Capillary Density
- · Responsive to Metabolic Demands
- · Improved Connectivty of Vascular Network



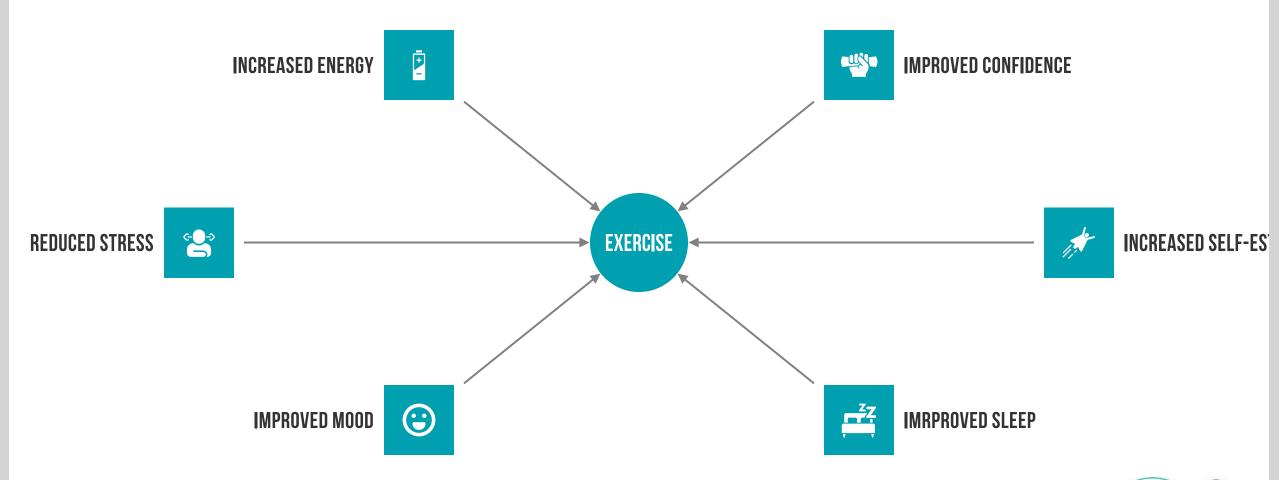
Facilitates Neurogenesis

- · Neuroprotective
- · Synergistic to Learning & Memory
- · Promotes Growth Factors





EXERCISE EFFECTS ON MENTAL HEALTH







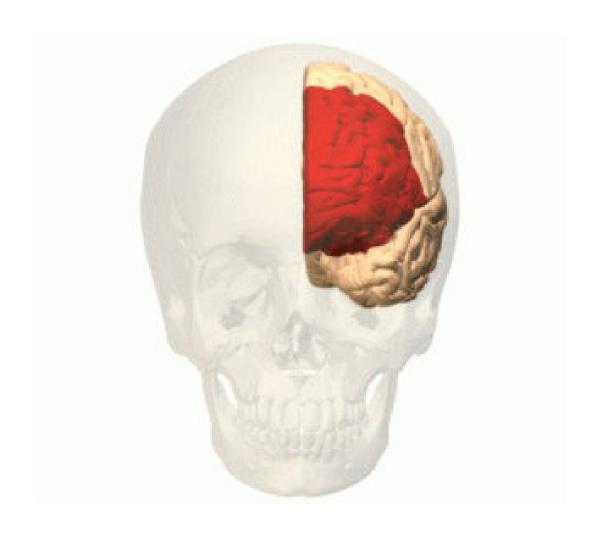
HIPPOCAMPUS & EXERCISE



- LOCATED IN THE TEMPORAL LOBES
- INCREASES IN STRUCTURE & VOLUME WITH AEROBIC EXERCISE
- ALSO RESPONDS TO RESISTANCE TRAINING & PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
- RELATED TO IMPROVEMENTS IN MEMORY



EFFECTS OF RESISTANCE TRAINING ON THE BRAIN



- STRUCTURAL & FUNCTIONAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE FRONTAL LOBE
- LOWER WHITE MATTER ATROPHY & LESIONS

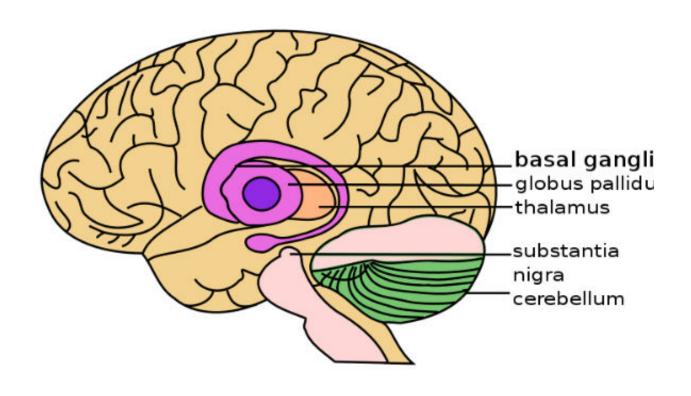
• INCLUDES
IMPROVEMENTS
IN EXECUTIVE
FUNCTIONS

the "CEO" of the brain (coordinates other skills and functions)





MOTOR FITNESS EFFECTS



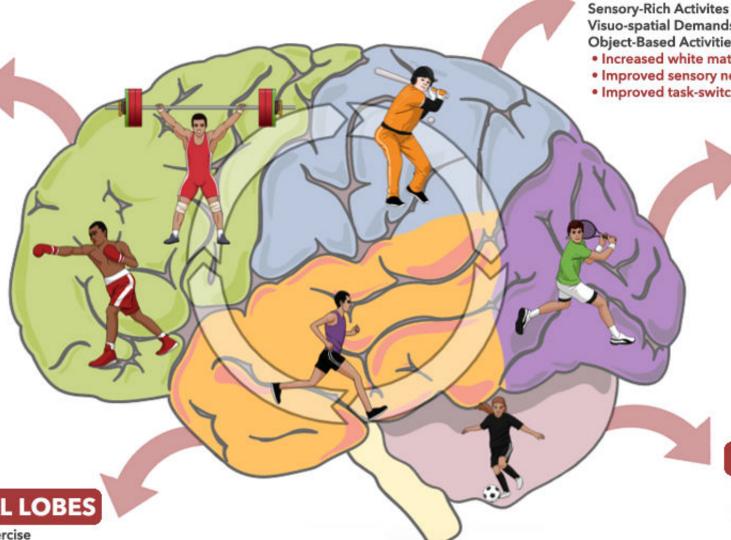
- IMPROVES CEREBELLAR + BASAL GANGLIA SIZE AND STRUCTURE
- SPECIALIZED SKILL-BASED PATHWAYS THAT MEDIATE COGNITIVE IMPROVEMENTS
- SPORTS, DANCE, MARTIAL ARTS
 From Ping Pong to Tai Chi!
- COGNITIVE-MOTOR DUAL-TASKING



FRONTAL LOBE

Cognitively-Demanding Activites Open Skill Activities Resistance Training Mind-Body Exercise

- Increased Gray Matter
- Improved Executive Functions
- More Efficient Brain Activity



PARIETAL LOBE

Visuo-spatial Demands **Object-Based Activities**

- · Increased white matter & volume
- · Improved sensory netword activity
- Improved task-switching abilities

OCCIPITAL LOBE

Visuo-spatial Demands Visual Attention Demands Motor Control & Stimulation

- Increased white & gray matter
- Improved visual skills & attention
- Increased volume & function

TEMPORAL LOBES

Cardiovascular Exercise **Closed Skill Activities** Generalized Physical Activity

- Improved Learning & Memory
- Increased Neurogenesis
- Increased Hippocampal Volumes

CEREBELLUM

Coordinative Exercise Skill & Motor Learning **Open Skills Activities**

- Increased cerebellar volume & function
- Improved coordination & attention
- Higher nerve cell & blood vessel volume

DEFINING EXERCISE MODALITIES

PRIMARY EXERCISE MODALITIES



AEROBIC

Steady State
Interval
Intensity (L,M,H)



STRENGTH

Closed Skill Training
Open Skill (Functional) Training
Bodyweight Strength



NEURO(MOTOR)/SKILL

Sports, Dance, Martial Arts
Mind-Body Exercise
Dual-Task/Exergaming





"OPEN SKILL EXERICSE IS MORE EFFECTIVE FOR IMPROVING SOME ASPECTS OF COGNITIVE FUNCTION COMPARED WITH CLOSED SKILL EXERCISE."

Gu, Q., Zou, L., Loprinzi, P. D., Quan, M., & Huang, T. (2019). Effects of open versus closed skill exercise on cognitive function: A systematic review. Frontiers in psychology, 10, 1707.

Open





Environment is constantly changing

Movements have to be continually adapted

Predominately externally paced

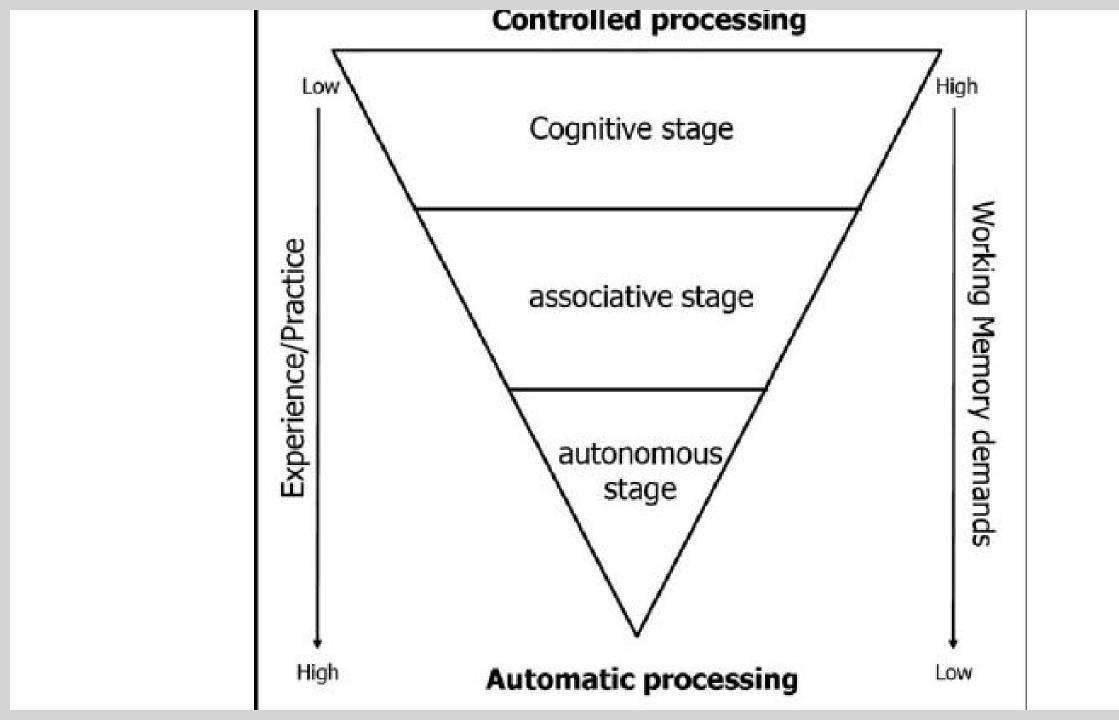
Stable & predictable environement

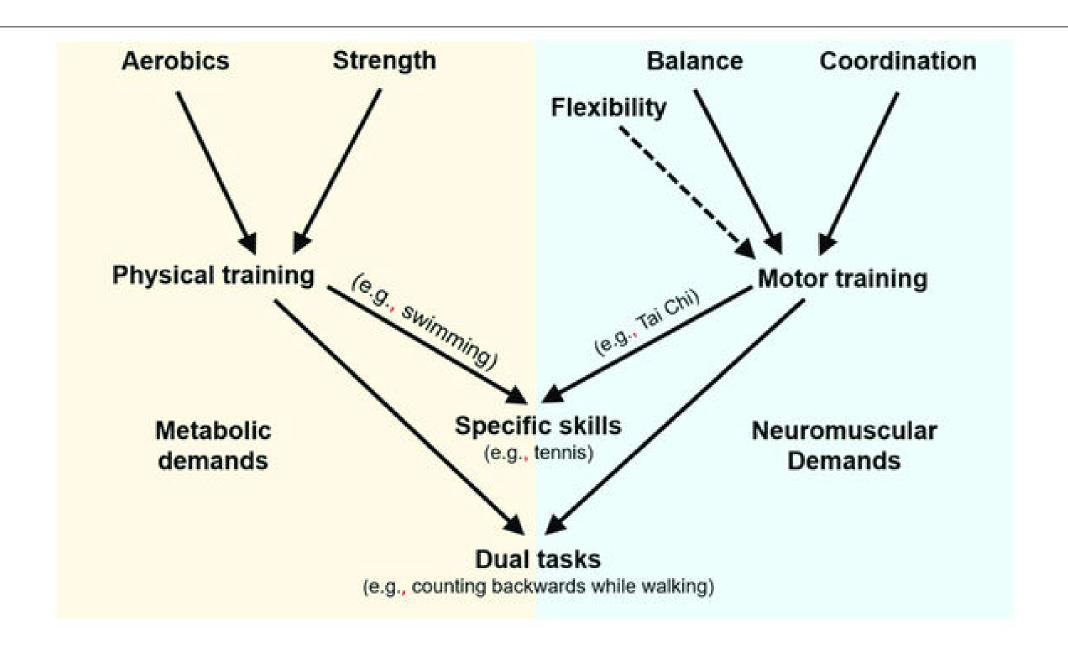
Movements have a clear beginning & end

Performer knows what to do & when





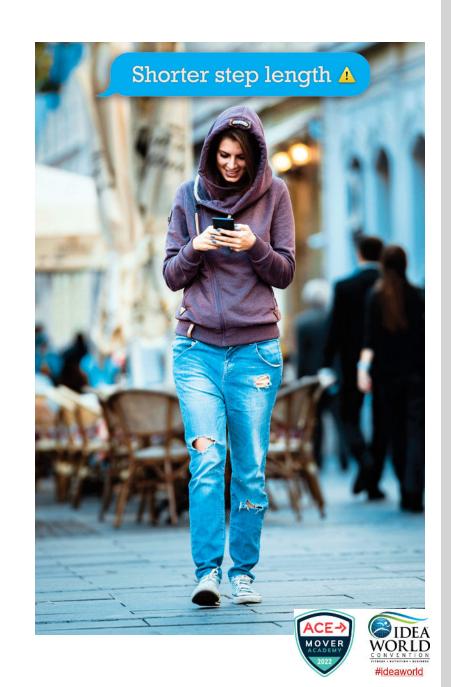




DUAL TASK DEFINITION

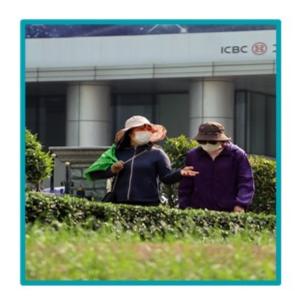
- TO TRAIN INDIVIDUALS TO BE ABLE TO PERFORM TWO TASKS SIMULTANEOUSLY, ONE PRIMARY AND OTHER SECONDARY, THAT CAN BE:
 - performed independently
 - measured separately
 - have distinct goals.

ADAPTED FROM MCISAAC ET AL, BUILDING A FRAMEWORK FOR A DUAL TASK TAXONOMY. BIOMED RES INT 2015



DUAL-TASK INTERFERENCE INCREASES WITH AGING

Credit to John Dean & Josefa Domingues









STOP WALKING TO TALK

WORD FINDING TO TALK
WHILE WALKING

EATING AND TALKING

SHORT TERM RECALL OF A PASSWORD WHILE SETTING UP

IS DUAL TASKING BETTER THAN PHYSICAL EXERCISE ALONE?

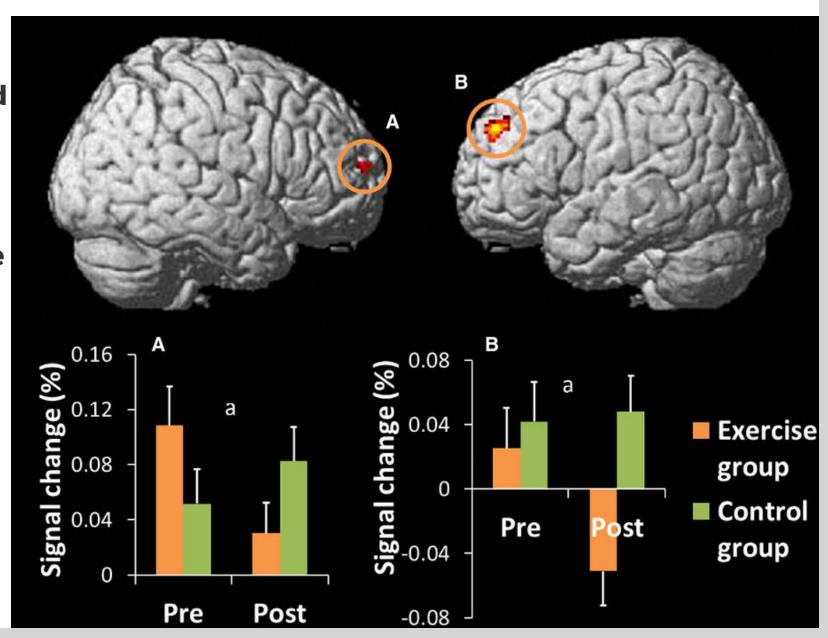
Zhu et al. (2016) combined data from 20 randomized controlled studies with 2667 participants and found:

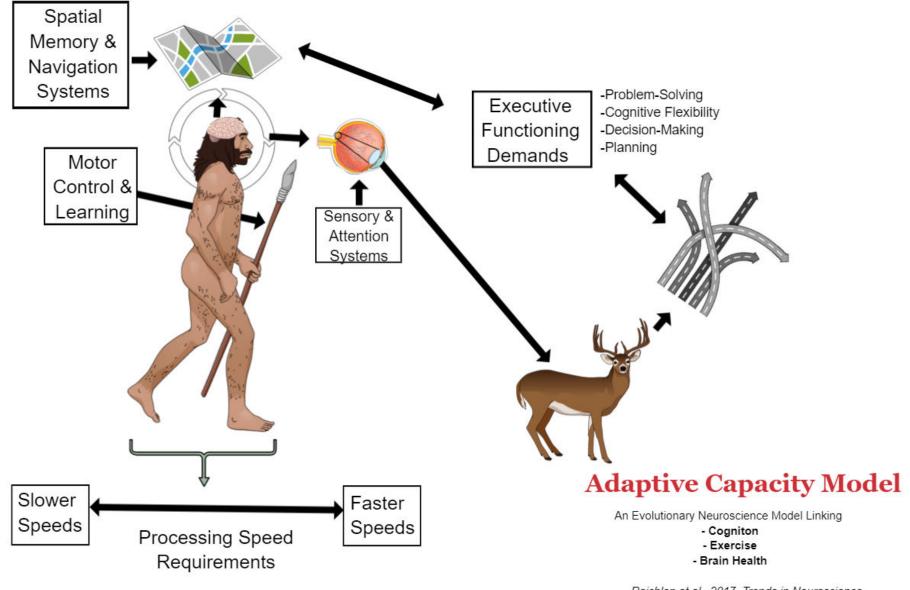
- DUAL TASKING IMPROVED COGNITION GREATER THAN NO INTERVENTION
- DUAL TASKING IMPROVED COGNITION BETTER THAN PHYSICAL EXERCISE BY ITSELF
- DUAL TASKING IMPROVES COGNITION MORE IN OLDER PARTICIPANTS
- DUAL TASKING EFFECTS APPEAR TO LAST LONGER THAN SINGLE TASKING EFFECTS



DUAL TASKING LEADS TO MORE EFFICIENT FRONTAL LOBE ACTIVITY

Nishiguchi et al. (2015) reported that a 12-week program that combined physical and cognitive exercise yielded not only improvements in executive functioning performance (e.g., attention) but also led to more efficient brain activity (in the pre-frontal cortex) as measured by fMRI.

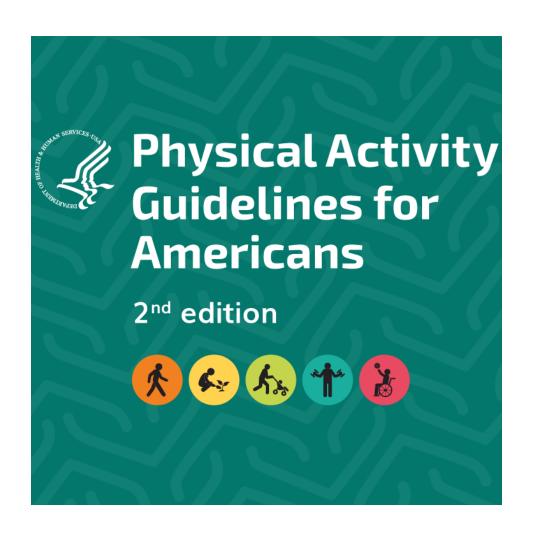




Raichlen et al., 2017, Trends in Neuroscience

EXERCISE PRESCRIPTIONS

IS THE GENERAL RECOMMENDATION ENOUGH FOR BRAIN HEALTH?



- "FOR SUBSTANTIAL HEALTH BENEFITS, ADULTS SHOULD DO AT LEAST 150 MINUTES (2 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES) TO 300 MINUTES (5 HOURS) WEEK OF MODERATE TO VIGOROUS INTENSITY AEROBIC EXERCISE ...OR EQUIVALENT"
- ADDITIONAL BENEFITS FOR "NEUROMOTOR" TRAINING, STRENGTH TRAINING, AND MORE MINUTES (I.E. 300)

- MULTIDOMAIN EXERCISE PROGRAMS SLOW PROGRESSION OF COGNITIVE DECLINE MORE THAN SHORTER SINGLE MODALITY
- 52 HOURS OF EXERCISE LEADS TO IMPROVEMENTS IN EF'S & PROCESSING SPEED IN OLDER ADULTS -REGARDLESS OF MODALITY



PRIMARY EXERCISE MODALITIES



AEROBIC

Steady State Interval



STRENGTH

Closed Skill Training
Open Skill (Functional) Training



MOTOR/SKILL

Sports, Dance, Martial Arts Mind-Body Exercise





ELEMENTS OF A "BRAIN-HEALTHY" EXERCISE PROGRAM

- MINIMUM OF 150 MINUTES (2.5 HOURS) PER WEEK
- MULTI-DOMAIN (AEROBIC + RESISTANCE + NEUROMOTOR)
- INCORPORATES LOW, MODERATE & HIGH INTENSITIES
- INCORPORATE OPEN SKILL & COGNITIVE DEMANDS
- DESIGN FOR ENJOYMENT & BEHAVIOR CHANGE



SAMPLE EXERCISE PROGRAM - BEGINNER

	Monday	Wednesday	Friday	Saturday
Туре	Bike & Weights	Dance (Zumba)	Bike & Weights	Walking
Time	30 min ea (60 min total)	60 min	30 min ea (60 min total)	60 min
Intensity	6-8/10	4-7/10	6-8/10	2-5/10





EPAP for Attention

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Multi- component (AT +RT + Balance)	Tai Chi (group)	Multi- component (AT +RT + Balance)	Dance (skill- based)	Multi- component (AT +RT + Balance)	Tai Chi (home)	Dance (skill- based)
- 60 min (20 min/type) - Moderate intensity	-30 min -Low Intensity	- 60 min (20 min/type) - Moderate intensity	- 60 min -Low to Moderate Intensity	- 60 min (20 min/type) - Moderate intensity	-30 min -Low Intensity	- 60 min -Low to Moderate Intensity

ACUTE VARIABLES



FREQUENCY















ENVIRONMENT





LIFESTYLE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE BRAIN HEALTH & COGNITION



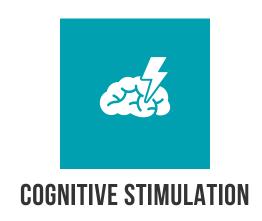


















TIPS FOR STARTING A BRAIN HEALTH PROGRAM FOR FIT PROS

- CONTINUED EDUCATION
- PARTNER W/ ALLIED MEDICAL
- PRODUCT/TOOL/TECH SELECTION
- IDENTIFY SERVICES
- TEST WITHIN CUSTOMER BASE & ITERATE



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USE CODE BRAIN300 FOR 50% OFF ENROLLMENT



BRAIN HEALTH T R N I N E R

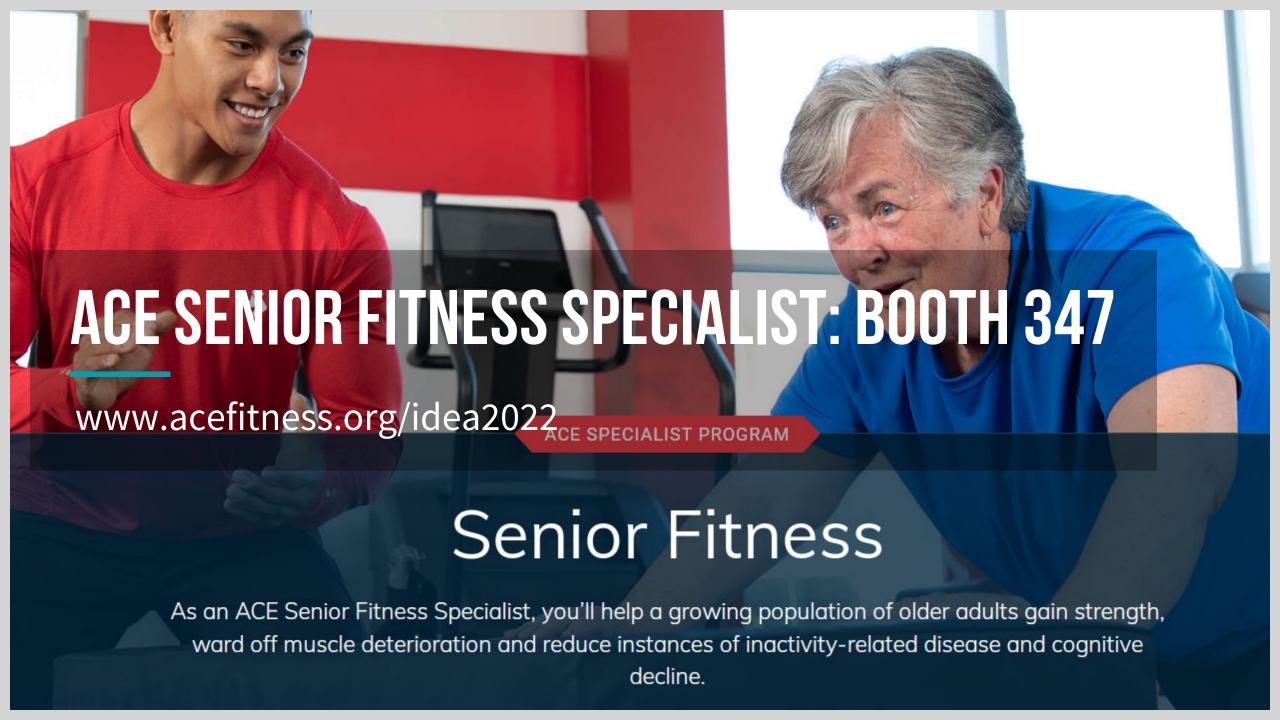














RYAN GLATT, MS, CPT, NBC-HWC

- @glatt.brainhealth
- www.brainhealthtrainer.com
 BRAIN300
- rglatt8@gmail.com