How to be active for your health

Being active is critical for maintaining both physical and mental health, and can reduce your risk of many common chronic health issues (such as diabetes and heart disease). Regular physical activity may actually prime our immune system to lessen the risk of infection. For people living with diabetes and pre-diabetes, exercise is critical for assisting with blood glucose control and preventing long-term complications.

Warm up / Cool down Start and finish your workout with a 5 minute gentle warm up/cool down



Cardio

10 minutes of cardio at an intensity that makes you huff and puff but you can still hold a conversation (brisk walk around the house, skipping, marching on the spot)

If you are just starting out with exercise, you should progressively increase your weekly activity with a goal of at least 150 minutes of moderate or 75 minutes of vigorous intensity aerobic exercise (run/walk/swim/ride) each week and two to three resistance exercise (weights/bodyweight/bands) sessions each week.

FOR EACH OF THE 7 EXERCISES

10-12

START WITH 10-12 REPETITIONS AND PROGRESS UP TO 15 AS THE EXERCISE BECOMES FASIER

AT A CONTROLLED RATE

Repeat

REPEAT THE CYCLE OF 7 EXERCISES 3 TIMES



Squats (sit to stand with a chair, progress to full squat)



Push ups (against wall, progress to on your knees, full push up)



Step ups on a step (alternate which leg leads)



Bicep curl



Bent over row



Squat overhead press



Side plank (hold for 10 seconds progress to 30)



Stay hydrated



Wear appropriate footwear



Use a theraband. light dumbbells or bottles of water/ cans of soup



Try to exercise at the same time of day, so that it becomes routine

For more information contact exercisephysiology@baker.edu.au or visit baker.edu.au



If feeling unwell (lightheaded, intense chest pain) stop exercising. If you continue to feel unwell, seek medical advice or contact your GP.



