



Assessment of Effect of Exercise on Body Composition in Obese and Overweight

L. Reshma Shireesha¹, Obulesu^{2*}

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Physiology, Siddhartha Medical College Vijayawada, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Email: sirishareshma@gmail.com,
Orcid ID: 0000-0002-7123-8070

²Medical Superintendent, Fathima Medical College Kadapa, India.

Email: drlcobulesu@gmail.com,
Orcid ID: 0000-0002-6505-8583

*Corresponding author

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Abstract

Background: Aim: To assess the effect of exercise on body composition in obese and overweight. **Methods:** A total of seventy-two overweight subjects of either gender were enrolled for the study. Two groups were prepared. One group was experimental group (n=36) and the second group was control group (n=36). Parameter such as age, height and weight was recorded. On the basis of variables body mass Index and body fat percentage of every subject was determined. The experiment group were put on aerobic exercises spread over duration of four weeks. **Results:** The mean height in group I was 163.7 cm and 165.4 cm in group II. Weight was 65.2 kg and 63.5 kgs in group II, BMI (Kg/m²) was 29.4 and 29.1, body fat was 29.3% and 29.6% in group I and II respectively. A significant difference was observed (P< 0.05). The mean pre- test BMI was 29.6 and 38.5 and post- test value was 26.4 and 38.9 in group I and II respectively. A significant difference was observed (P< 0.05). **Conclusions:** Regular physical activity appears to confer a health benefit to the people. There was a positive relationship between aerobic exercises and overweight women in order to reduce the value of fat in the body.

Keywords:- Exercise, Obese, Overweight.

INTRODUCTION

Leading a happy and a successful life is the innate quest of all human beings. Good physique and sound health are the prerequisites to satisfy this human desire. One may take part in exercise to achieve optimal physical fitness.^[1] It is a matter of common observation that majority of us particularly among female folk leads sedentary life and findings of the research states that in sedentary lifestyle the human health is obviously prone to various unfavorable situations like obesity, weight gain, hypertension and other chronic diseases.^[2]

Recent studies have described several interventions for obesity, including diet, physical activity or exercise, behavioral therapy, and medication.^[3] Among the various behavioral strategies, exercise interventions can provide effective weight maintenance, weight loss, weight maintenance after loss, and reduction of obesity.^[4] However, exercise alone has a limited effect on the body weights of individuals with obesity. Furthermore, the guidelines for how much physical activity and exercise are needed to improve health are widely known to the public as well as researchers, but they are too general to specifically address obesity, and the effects are



variable and often inconsistent. Thus, it is necessary to understand the magnitude of the effects that physical activity or exercise interventions have on obesity.^[5]

Research suggested that effective management of body composition needs the harmonization of numerous characteristics including proper diet, stress management and more significantly adequate amount of exercise.^[6] Considering this, the present study aimed at assessing effect of exercise on body composition in obese and overweight.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The work was done at Govt general hospital and in the Dept at sidhartha medical college Vijayawada during 2018 and 2019. A total of seventy- two overweight subjects of either gender were enrolled for the study. The study protocol was approved from institutional ethical committee. All subjects were made aware of the study and their written consent was obtained.

Data such as name, age, gender etc. was recorded. Two groups were prepared. One group was experimental group (n=36) and the

second group was control group (n=36). Parameter such as age, height and weight was recorded. On the basis of variables body mass Index and body fat percentage of every subject was determined. The experiment group were put on aerobic exercises spread over duration of four weeks. The control group was given no treatment. Results of the present study after recording all relevant data were subjected for statistical inferences using chi- square test. The level of significance was significant if p value is below 0.05 and highly significant if it is less than 0.01.

RESULTS

The mean height in group I was 163.7 cm and 165.4 cm in group II. Weight was 65.2 kg and 63.5 kgs in group II, BMI (Kg/m²) was 29.4 and 29.1, body fat was 29.3% and 29.6% in group I and II respectively. A significant difference was observed (P< 0.05). [Table 1, Figure 1].

The mean pre- test BMI was 29.6 and 38.5 and post- test value was 26.4 and 38.9 in group I and II respectively. A significant difference was observed (P< 0.05). [Table 2, Figure 2].

Table 1: Demographic variables

Parameters	Group I	Group II	P value
Height (cm)	163.7	165.4	>0.05
Weight (Kg)	65.2	63.5	>0.05
BMI (Kg/m ²)	29.4	29.1	>0.05
Body fat %	29.3	29.6	>0.05

Table 2: Pre and post-test results in body mass index

Duration	Group I	Group II	P value
Pre- test	29.6	38.5	<0.05
Post- test	26.4	38.9	<0.05

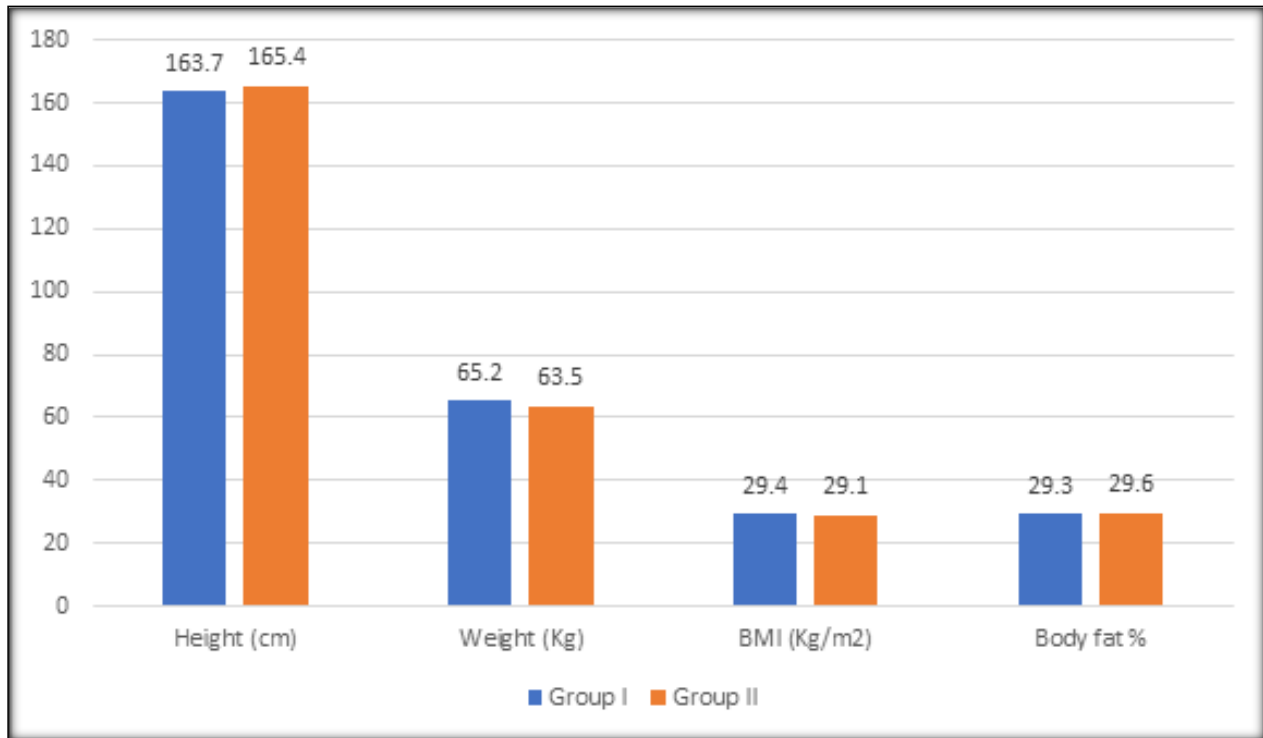


Figure 1:

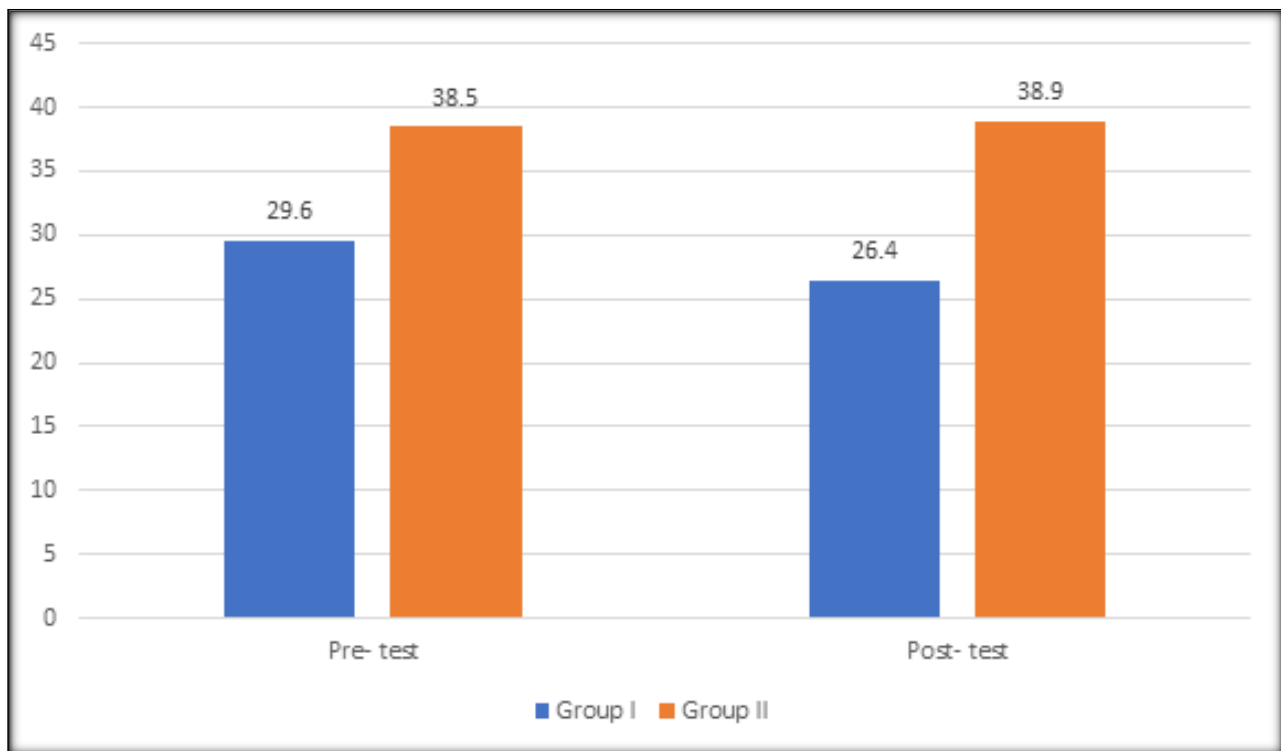


Figure 2:



DISCUSSION

The percentage of the population that is obese increased in both the developed and developing countries. Obesity is defined as a condition of abnormal or excessive body fat (i.e., the accumulation of adipose tissue) to the extent that health may be impaired.^[7] Studies have demonstrated that obesity is linked to higher risk of developing various chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes mellitus, and cancers.^[8] Aerobic exercise increases peak oxygen consumption (VO_2 peak), which is closely correlated with total body fat percentage (BF%); aerobic exercise is also a powerful strategy for weight loss, particularly body fat loss. When designing a suitable weight loss program, exercise duration and intensity are generally manipulated.^[9] Moderate aerobic exercise for at least 150 min per week may improve risk factors for metabolic syndrome like body composition, insulin resistance and glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c). American College of Sports Medicine suggested that long-term moderate aerobic exercise for >150 or 200–300 min per week can significantly reduce body weight when the diet is not controlled.^[10] However, when exercise intensities differ, exercise expenditure is not the only factor responsible for weight loss. The effects of increasing exercise intensity on weight loss when exercise duration is kept constant remain unknown.^[11] The present study aimed at assessing effect of exercise on body composition in obese and overweight.

Our study enrolled 72 subjects of both genders. It comprised of 40 males and 36 females. Chiu et al,^[12] compared the effects of different aerobic exercise intensities and energy

expenditures on the body composition of sedentary obese college students. Forty-eight obese participants [body mass index (BMI) ≥ 27 kg/m², age 18–26 years] were randomized into four equal groups (n = 12): light-intensity training group (LITG), 40%–50% heart rate reserve (HRR); middle intensity training group (MITG), 50%–70% HRR; high-intensity training group (HITG), 70%–80% HRR; and control group (CG). The aerobic exercise training program was conducted for 60 min per day on a treadmill 3 days per week for 12 weeks. All participant anthropometric data, blood biochemical parameters, and health-related physical fitness components were measured at baseline and after 12 weeks. At baseline, the anthropometric indices did not differ significantly among the four groups ($p > 0.05$). After 12-week exercise intervention, the HITG and MITG had significantly more changes in body weight, waist circumference (WC), waist-to-hip ratio (WHR), and waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) than the LITG. The changes in BMI and body fat percentage differed among all four groups ($p < 0.05$). A 12-week high-intensity exercise intervention with high energy expenditure can considerably reduce body weight, body fat, WC, WHR, and WHtR, whereas a light-intensity exercise intervention can significantly reduce body weight and body fat.

We observed that the mean height in group I was 163.7 cm and 165.4 cm in group II. Weight was 65.2 kg and 63.5 kgs in group II, BMI (Kg/m²) was 29.4 and 29.1, body fat was 29.3% and 29.6% in group I and II respectively. Pawaz et al,^[13] assessed the effects of aerobic exercise on body composition of overweight female aging 22–27 years. A sample of n=30

(thirty) overweight female aging 22-27 years. A four (04) week exercise protocol was prepared and used among females of the experimental group. The experimental group was subjected to measure the anthropometric as well as 3-site skin fold measurements. The data regarding pre and post-test of both groups-control and experimental were carefully recorded and entered into the computer for analyses. For this purpose, both descriptive (mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (Independent Samples t-Test and Paired Samples t-Test) were used for analyzing the data. The analyzed data established that the mean score of (EG) in pre and post-test were found as 28.66 and 23.5. The t-value of the table is 5.022 and P-value is 0.001 which is lower than the significant level ($P < 0.05$).

We found that the mean pre- test BMI was 29.6 and 38.5 and post- test value was 26.4 and 38.9 in group I and II respectively. Castro et al,^[14] examined whether a type of exercise favors better compliance with a prescribed diet, higher eating-related motivation, healthier diet composition or greater changes in body composition in overweight and obese subjects. One hundred and sixty-two (males $n = 79$), aged 18-50 years, were randomized into four intervention groups during 24 weeks: strength, endurance, combined strength + endurance and guideline-based physical activity; all in combination with a 25-30% caloric restriction diet. A food frequency questionnaire and a "3-day food and drink record" were applied pre- and post-intervention. Diet and exercise-related motivation levels were evaluated with a questionnaire developed for this study. Body

composition was assessed by DXA and habitual physical activity was measured by accelerometry. Body weight, body mass index (BMI) and body fat percentage decreased and lean body mass increased after the intervention, without differences by groups. No interactions were observed between intervention groups and time; all showing a decreased in energy intake ($p < 0.001$). Carbohydrate and protein intakes increased, and fat intake decreased from pre- to post-intervention without significant interactions with intervention groups, BMI category or gender ($p < 0.001$). Diet-related motivation showed a tendency to increase from pre- to post-intervention, without significant interactions with intervention groups, BMI or gender. Regarding motivation for exercise, gender x time interactions were observed. Women increased their motivation after the intervention (pre: 17.6 ± 0.3 , post: 18.2 ± 0.3), while men maintained it. These findings suggest that there are no substantial effects of exercise type on energy intake, macronutrient selection or body composition changes. After a six-month weight loss program, individuals did not reduce their motivation related to diet or exercise, especially women. Individuals who initiate a long-term exercise program do not increase their energy intake in a compensatory fashion, if diet advices are included.

CONCLUSIONS

Regular physical activity appears to confer a health benefit to the people. There was a positive relationship between aerobic exercises and overweight women in order to reduce the value of fat in the body.



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