# Useful links:

#### Link #1

Click here to visit the PAAS website

#### Link #2

Click here for COVID-19 guidance for older adults

#### Link #3

Click here to learn how older adults can get started with exercise

#### Link #4

Click here to access the links to our previous AND newly published studies

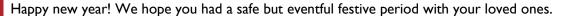
#### Link #5

Click here to learn about the ISU "Exercise Clinic"

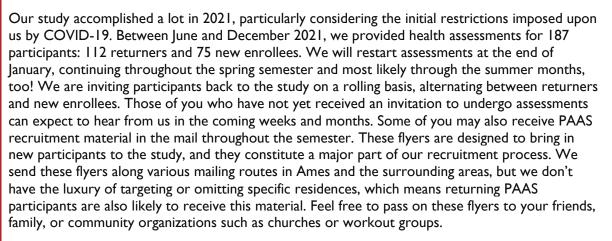
## Newsletter

### Spring 2022

Dear PAAS participant,



and Aging Study



Another major accomplishment of 2021 was our COVID-19 survey, which was designed to evaluate how the pandemic impacted physical activity and sedentary behavior among you, our PAAS participants. The survey was distributed in June 2021, and we received well over 400 responses. These data were analyzed by our PAAS Data Manager, Elizabeth Lefferts, and synthesized into a research manuscript. We have submitted this manuscript to a scientific journal where it is currently undergoing peer review, an important but often time-intensive stage of the publication process. We want to thank you immensely for taking the time to complete this survey, and we look forward to providing you with a copy of the final manuscript as soon as it is accepted for publication.

Finally, we're pleased to announce that two (2) other PAAS-related manuscripts were accepted for publication in 2021 (link #4). The first of these examined the associations between total daily steps, as well as daily aerobic steps (i.e., walking at a speed of 60 steps/min for at least 10-minutes), with the development of frailty in older adults with hypertension. This study found that more steps per day, as well as higher aerobic steps, was associated with a reduced risk of developing frailty over time. The second study looked at the relationship of handgrip strength and body mass index (BMI) with the occurrence of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), a very common disorder in older adulthood. This study found that greater handgrip strength was associated with lower odds of GERD, and that individuals who were both 'strong' (highest three quarters of strength scores) and normal weight (BMI <25kg/m²) had the lowest occurrence of GERD. These studies were only made possible because of **YOUR** contributions to PAAS.

Thank you for your continued involvement in this project.

Yours in health, The PAAS Team paas@iastate.edu