Useful links:

Link #1

Click here to visit the main PAAS website

Link #2

Click here to see all 6
PAAS publications

Link #3

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

Welcome to PAAS

Please join us in offering a warm welcome to our newest graduate student: **Taline Jouzi.**

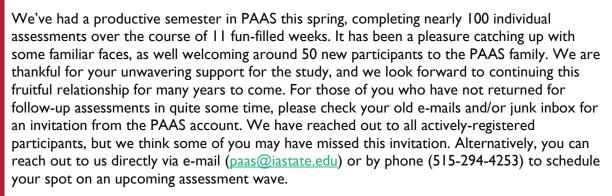


Newsletter

Summer 2022

Dear PAAS participant,

We hope this newsletter finds you in good health and high spirits!



We took a short break from PAAS assessments during the month of May to give our research staff time to recharge before the start of the summer session. Members from the Physical Activity Epidemiology lab also attended the annual conference of the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) from May 31st thru June 4th, where we showcased research posters using PAAS data to scientists from across the globe. You can view these posters online by clicking on link #2 to the left and then scrolling down to the 'Posters' section. PAAS will run this summer from June 6th thru August 2nd (a total of six assessment waves), followed by another short break prior to the fall semester. As always, these assessments will be facilitated by our hardworking undergraduate volunteers, without whom our study would suffer greatly. We have received an assortment of positive feedback from you (our participants) regarding your interactions with our undergraduate volunteers, and we are thrilled to hear they have played such a key role in your experience in PAAS.

We're also thrilled to announce the publication of our 6th research paper using data from PAAS, which is titled: "Effect of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior in Older Adults." This research was based on results from a survey sent to you during the height of COVID-19. With your help, we found that physical activity was greatly reduced during the initial 3 months of the pandemic, however this returned to pre-pandemic levels one year later after vaccine was available and most restrictions (e.g., social distancing) were lifted. These data suggest the pandemic did not have long-lasting effects on habitual physical activity. It seems people are once again being active in their everyday lives and hopefully obtaining all the associated health benefits! Click on the link (study title) above to access the published manuscript on PubMed®.

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

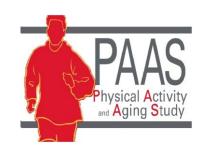


Figure 1. During the first three months of the COVID-19 pandemic, hours per day spent sitting significantly increased but returned to levels similar to before the pandemic one year later. In contrast, time spent walking and time performing moderateintensity, vigorousintensity, and total moderate-to-vigorous intensity physical activity all significantly decreased during the first three months of the pandemic and then exceeded prepandemic values at one year into the pandemic. A similar pattern was observed for musclestrengthening physical activity, which decreased during the first three months of the pandemic and then returned to prepandemic levels one year

Figure 2. The percentage of older adults meeting the aerobic¹, musclestrengthening² and both physical activity guidelines significantly decreased during the first three months of the pandemic. However, one year into the pandemic the number of older adults meeting the physical activity guidelines returned to levels similar to before the pandemic.

into the pandemic.

Findings from our latest publication

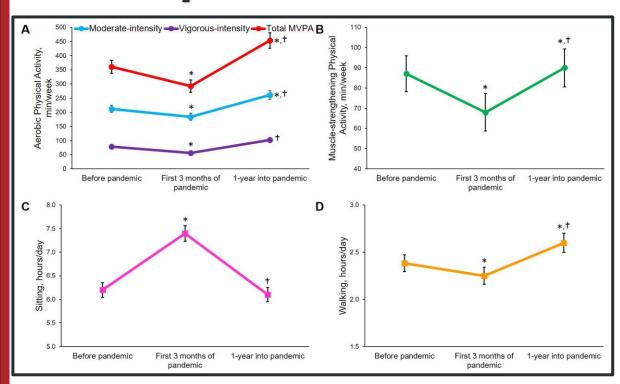


Figure 1.

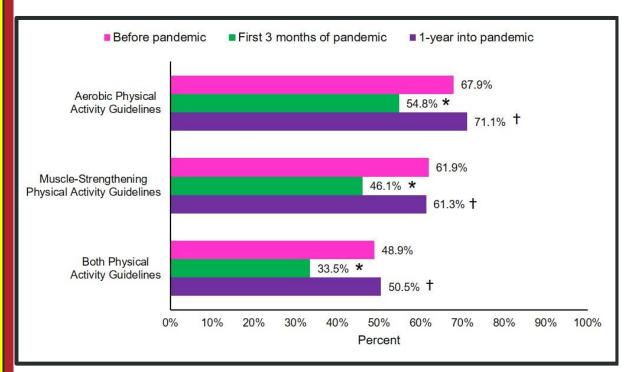


Figure 2.

¹150-minutes/wk of moderate intensity aerobic activity, or 75-minutes – 150-minutes/wk of vigorous intensity aerobic activity, or an equivalent combination of the two.

²Muscle-strengthening activities of moderate or greater intensity that involve all major muscle groups on 2 or more days a week.