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The Effects of Participation in Marching Band on Physical Activity and Physical Fitness in College Aged Men and Women

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The Effects of Participation in Marching Band on Physical Activity and Physical Fitness in College Aged Men and Women

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Outline

- Introduction
- Background Information
- Purpose and Hypotheses
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Limitations
- Future Research



Kristen and Joe

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Exercise and Health

There is overwhelming evidence that exercise provides health benefits and decrease the risk of:

- Premature mortality
- Coronary artery disease
- Ischemic/hemorrhagic stroke
- Hypertension
- Type 2 diabetes mellitus
- Breast and colon cancer
- Falls
- Preserves bone mass

- Depression
- Osteoarthritis
- Anxiety
- Peripheral Artery Disease
- Hypercholesterolemia
- Weight Loss
- C-reactive protein and other CHD biomarkers
- Enhances feelings of "energy", well-being, quality of life, and cognitive function and is associated with a lower risk of cognitive decline and dementia

Garber, C. et al. (2011). Quantity and Quality of Exercise for Developing and Maintaining Cardiorespiratory, Musculoskeletal, and Neuromotor Fitness in Apparently Healthy Adults: Guidance for Prescribing Exercise.

Exercise and All-Cause Mortality



Blair, S. et al. (1995). JAMA: Journal Of The American Medical Association.

Exercise Guidelines

Physical Activity guidelines (ACSM 2013):

- 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity per week; OR
- 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity physical activity per week (75 minutes per week), OR
- Combination of moderate and vigorous exercise week.
- Most people do not meet these guidelines
 - More than 80% of adults do not meet the physical activity guidelines
 - 32.6% of adults do not participate in any leisure time physical activity (United States Department of Health and Human Services, Healthy People 2020. (2011, June 29).
 - The WHO states that physical inactivity (lack of physical activity) has been identified as the fourth leading risk factor for global mortality (6% of deaths globally)

Why Don't People Exercise?

- Lack of time
- Negative thoughts about exercise
- Unaware of the benefits
- Lack of motivation
- Fear of injury
- Fear of falling (older adults)
- Don't know how
- Too tired to exercise
- Lack of enjoyment

Kendzierski, D., & Johnson, W. (1993). Journal Of Sport & Exercise Psychology.

Kwan, B. M., & Bryan, A. D. (2010). Affective response to exercise as a component of exercise motivation: Attitudes, norms, self-efficacy, and temporal stability of intentions.

Why Marching Band? Video clip: <u>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hk_SRUsJFN8</u>



 Research shows evidence that people do not exercise when they do not enjoy the activity

Marching Band and Exercise

• Cowen, V (2006) found:

- Band members took an average of 13,987.8 ± 4,715.7 steps on game day
- 8,337.5 ± 4,015.7 steps on non game days
- Edwards, J (2008) found that a drumline member works as hard as a professional football player.
 - HR over 200bpm
 - VO₂ over 40 mL/kg/min



Marching Band and Exercise

- Erdmann, L. D. et al. (2003) looked at the energy cost of marching band
 - Energy demand ranged from 4.0 to 6.5 METS
 - Moderate activity
- Wenta, M. R. (2011) investigated energy balance of marching band members
 - Negative energy balance of -661 kcals ± 785 kcals per day

Purpose

Primary Goal:

- To see whether the band improves their cardiorespiratory fitness from pre-season to post season
- To evaluate the amount of physical activity associated with a non-traditional activity, marching band, and if it assists in reaching ACSM guidelines and thus attribute to healthy lifestyles.
- Secondary Goal: To assess whether the drumline or woodwinds/brass benefited more

Hypotheses

- 1. Marching band members will have a significantly higher VO_{2max} at the end of the season compared to the pre-season.
- 2. Marching band members will have a lower percentage of body fat at the end of the season compared to the pre-season.
- 3. Band members will meet ACSM guidelines for moderate-intensity physical activity based on percentage of time spent in their target heart rate zone and the number of steps taken during regular practice sessions.
- 4. The drumline will have a significantly greater improvement in VO_{2max} compared to the brass and woodwinds sections.
- 5. The drumline members will spend more percentage of time in their target heart rate zone compared to the brass and woodwinds.

Institutional Review Board

- A full proposal was submitted to the URI Institutional Review Board (IRB) for approval
 - Research
 - Develop methods
 - Write Informed Consent
 - Find a Medical Questionnaire
 - Write proposal

Procedure/ Design

Two parts:

- Pre/Post season
 - Anthropometrics
 - Body Composition
 - % body fat
 - Cardiorespiratory Fitness
 - Maximal exercise test to determine VO₂max

Practices

 During the marching band season, the quantity and intensity of physical activity accomplished during a routine band practice was measured on five occasions.

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- Anthropometrics
 - Height
 - Weight
 - BMI

Body Composition

Air Displacement Plethysmography (Bod Pod)

: U	allee	Weight	:	144.2	lbs 6
st: J	ul 25 2012	Age		21	yrs
; k	risten	Gender		M	(M/F)
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- Maximal Exercise Testing
 - Determines VO₂max
 - Requires a metabolic cart, treadmill, heart rate monitor, and Rating of Perceived Exertion Scale (RPE)
- How do you know if subject gives a maximal effort?
 - $RPE \ge 17$
 - HRmax within 10% of age predicted HRmax
 - RER ≥ 1.1



BORG'S RPE SCALE				
6	Very, very light			
7				
8				
9	Very light			
10				
11	Fairly light			
12				
13	SOMEWHAT HARD			
14				
15	Hard			
16				
17	Very hard			
18				
19	Very, very hard			
20				

BORC	S'S RP	E SC	ALE
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1:01	0.61	3.1	0.48	0.80	16.69	17	0.5	ZN	16.69	2.75	10.0	1.7	7.0	Event
1:16	0.74	3.8	0.56	0.75	18.32	16	1.1	13	16.24	3.08	10.0	17	10.8	

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- Physical activity during practice was measured using
 - Suunto Heart Rate Monitor provided the number of minutes in MVPA
 - Pedometer number of steps



Statistical Analysis

- Means and standard deviations were calculated for all variables.
- Changes in cardiorespiratory fitness and body composition for all band members were examined using a paired t-test.
- Change scores for cardiorespiratory fitness and body composition between band sections were examined using a t-test.
- The amount of time spent in MVPA and the number of steps taken during practice was compared to national recommendations.
- Significance levels were set at p<0.05 level for all analyses.
- All analyses were done using SPSS software

Descriptive Characteristics (n = 21)

Age (years)	20.2 ± 2.97
Height (cm)	172.7 ± 7.56
Weight (kg)	80.1 ± 27.9
BMI (kg/m2)	26.56 ± 8.1
Sex	66.7% Male 33.3% Female
Section	57.1 % Drumline 42.9% Woodwind/Brass

Body Composition

	Pre	Post
Weight (kg)	80.1 ± 27.9	80.4 ± 28.5
BMI (kg/m2)	26.56 ± 8.1	26.6 ± 8.1
% Body Fat	24.8 ± 12.1	25.8 ± 10.1
Fat Weight (kg)	22.1 ± 17.4	22.6 ± 15.8
Lean Weight (kg)	58.0 ± 14.6	57.8 ± 15.0

Maximal Exercise Test

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	Pre	Post
RERmax	1.22 ± .09	1.17 ± .07
HRmax (bpm)	195.6 ± 8.76	194.9 ± 7.9
RPEmax	17.2 ± 1.5	17.3 ± 1.7
Treadmill Time (seconds)	579.3 ± 112.1	608.2 ± 99.0*
VO2max (mL/kg/min)	38.5 ± 9.23	40.8 ± 8.5*

Practice

Steps	2930.1 ± 1075.8
Time in moderate (minutes)	12.4 ± 6.4
Time in vigorous (minutes)	6.37 ± 6.8
Time in moderate + vigorous (minutes)	18.75 ± 12.4
Time in moderate + vigorous + light (minutes)	29.7 ± 14.9

Practice

Steps Per Practice



Practice

Section Comparison-Descriptive

	Woodwind/Brass (n = 12)	Drumline (n = 9)
Age (years)	20.1 ± 1.2	20.4 ± 1.1
BMI (kg/m2)	26.4 ± 8.3	26.8 ± 8.3
Sex	66.7% Male 33.3% Female	66.7% Male 33.3% Female
Height (cm)	173.0± 6.4	172.1 ± 9.3
Weight (kg)	79.8 ± 27.7	80.6 ± 29.8

Section Comparison- Body Composition

	Woodwi	nd/Brass	Drumline		
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	
Weight (kg)	79.8 ± 27.7	79.1 ± 28.8	80.6 ± 29.8	82.1 ± 29.7	
BMI (kg/m2)	26.4 ± 8.3	26.1 ± 8.42	26.8 ± 8.3	27.3 ± 8.2	
% Body Fat	25.6 ± 11.5	26.2 ± 12.3	23.7 ± 13.4	25.3 ± 7.0	
Fat Weight (kg)	22.2 ± 15.6	23.0± 17.3	22.0 ± 20.5	22.2 ± 14.7	
Lean Weight (kg)	57.6 ± 16.3	56.1 ± 14.8	58.6 ± 12.9	60.0 ± 16.0	

Section Comparison- Maximal Exercise Test

	Woodwi	nd/Brass	Drumline		
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	
RERmax	1.19 ± .08	1.15 ± .08	1.25 ± .08	1.19 ± .06	
Hrmax (bpm)	193.2 ± 8.4	192.6 ± 7.7	198.6 ± 8.8	197.9 ± 8.2	
RPEmax	17.3 ± 1.3	17.3 ± 2	17.0 ± 1.8	17.4 ± 1.2	
Treadmill Time (seconds)	567.7 ± 93.3	608.3 ± 88.7	595.3 ± 139.3	608.1 ± 198.6	
Change in Time (sec)	33.2 -	± 42.5	11.4 ±	± 39.7	
VO2max (mL/kg/min)	37.4 ± 6.7	41.0 ± 7.4	40.1 ± 12.2	40.5 ± 10.4	
Change in VO2max	3.6 ± 2.4		.39 ± 2.6*		

Section Comparison- Practice

	Woodwind/Brass	Drumline
Time in All zones	24.8 ± 12.9	36.3 ± 1
Time in Moderate	10.5 ± 5.4	14.9 ± 7.1
Time in Vigorous	4.7 ± 6.3	8.6 ± 7.0
Time in Moderate + Vigorous	15.2 ± 10.5	23.5 ± 13.8
Steps	2513.9 ± 1111.6	3485.1 ± 766.7*

Marching Band

- Body Composition
 - No change
- Cardiorespiratory Fitness
 - Marching band improved CRF
- Practice
 - Did not meet ACSM guidelines for PA
 - PA contributed toward overall total steps and minutes of MVPA per day

Section Comparison

Practice

- Drumline took more steps
- More time in MVPA
- Body Composition
 - No change in either section
- Cardiorespiratory Fitness
 - Woodwinds/brass had greater improvements compared to drumline
 - Unexpected finding
 - May be due to higher baseline levels of CRF in drumline at baseline

Limitations

- Small number of subjects
- Not all subjects completed the VO₂max test
- Not all subjects came to every practice

Future Research

- How hard do marching band members work during a game?
- Follow band for entire season
- Other non-traditional means of exercise

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Questions?

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Thank you!