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Increasing physical activity levels and reducing sedentary behaviors of office workers

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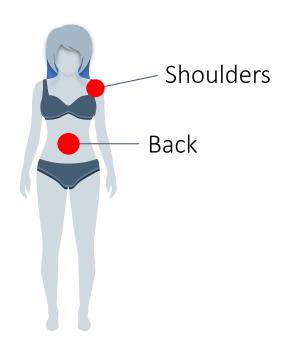
Roadmap

I/ Why are sedentary behaviors (SB) and physical inactivity (PinA) critical issues?

II/ How can we fight SB and PinA?

III/ Perspectives







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Definitions:

SB: "any waking behaviour characterized by an energy expenditure ≤1.5 METs while in a sitting or reclining posture" 1

PA: "any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that results in energy expenditure."²

PinA: not meeting PA guidelines^{3,4}

- > < 150' of moderate intensity PA / week
- > < 75' of vigorous intensity PA / week



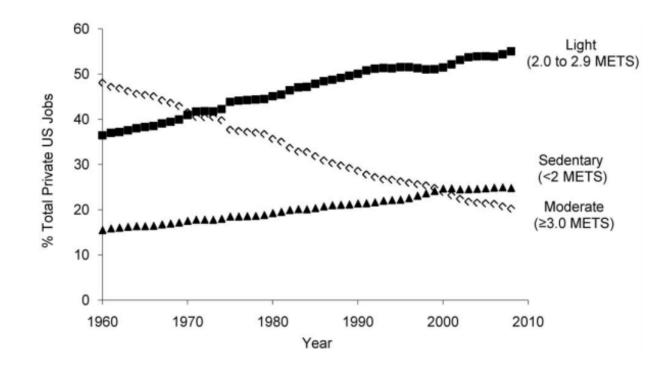






Context:

- \rightarrow PinA: > 1/3 adults¹
- > SB: 15h on work days²
- > 1 Sedentary jobs³



Health consequences:

PinA and SB = independent risk factors

➤ PinA: 9%

SB: 3%

of all deaths in the world^{1,2}

















SB: ≥ 10h/day = 174% back pain (n = 489)¹



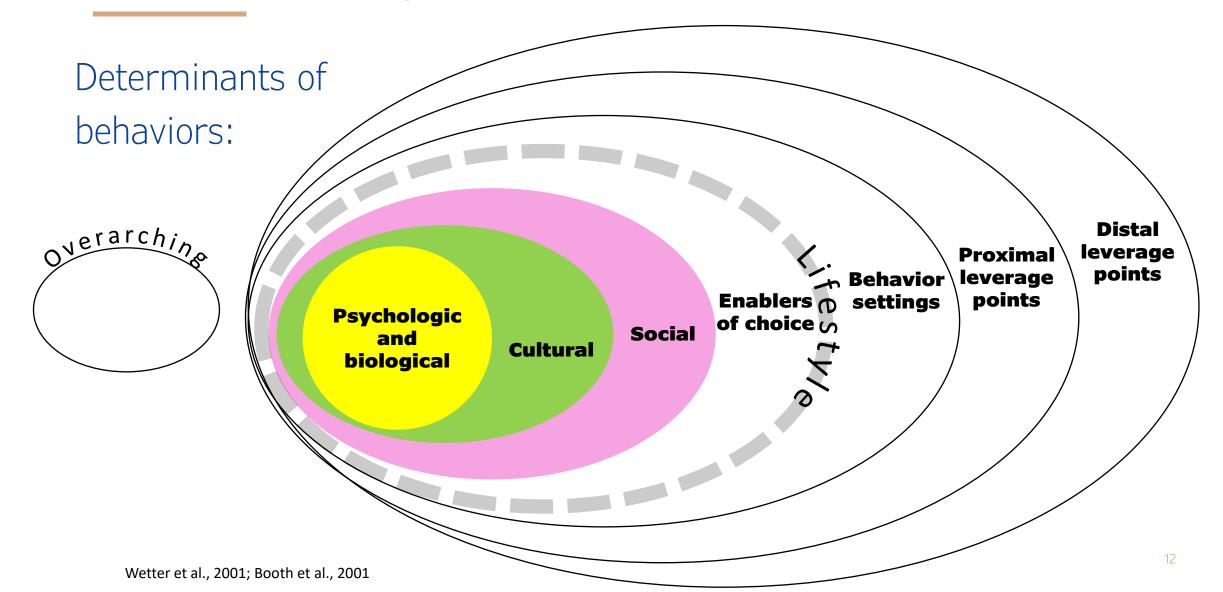
Physical activity programmes

Prevention of LBP

Risk of episode 35%²

Therapeutic tool for non specific CLBP





Wetter et al., 2001; Booth et al., 2001

Political advocacy/ Lobbying Transportation system Rationale for workplace Architecture & Food stores Family building codes Local government Exercise. interventions: Developers Home physical activity & Food stores sports industry Health club **Property owners** Workplace Social trends Recration industry Restaurants and Community Seasonality food outlets activity providers Health care industry Social roles Overarchina Convenience Recreation facilities Restaurants Habits Life stage **Education system** Accessibility Parks, recreation Nonprofit providers Ethnic identities Physiology Interpersonal centers, senior centers Competition for time. Situation or context Information industry relationships (physical and social) Shopping mall inertia... Genetics Beliefs Religious, Hierarchy of community Labor-saving Source of needs **Employer** and NGOs Educational Values information device industry Pleasure attainment Vehicle of transport School board/ Self identities Cost Life experiences Entertainment districts Socioeconomic industry Time Shopping malls status Health care Safety Neighborhood providers Government Knowledge Day care Community Food industry Local school NGOs

State-of-the science:

> Insufficient current level of evidence



Sedentary behaviors

Individual Physical environment

Physical activity

Physical environment

Individual level

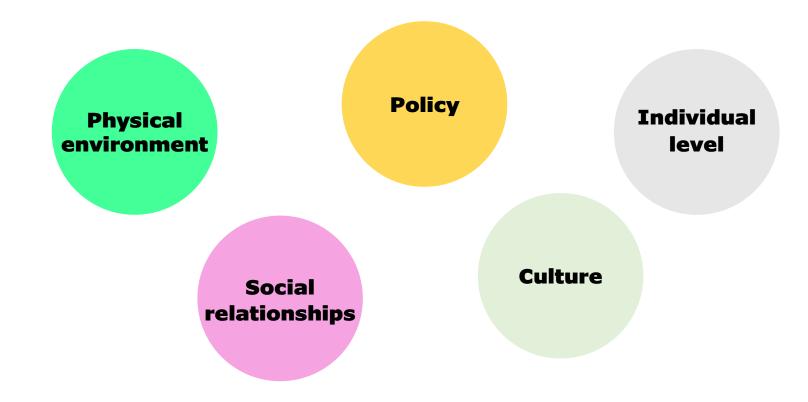
Most effective

Least effective

Least effective

Most effective

State-of-the science:



III/ Perspectives

Perspectives

What is needed:

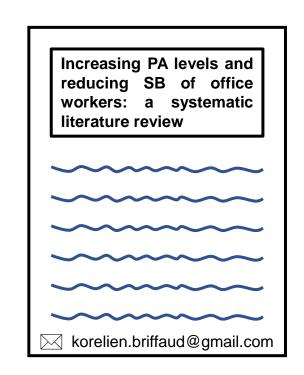
- > SB and PinA in different settings
- ➤ Future trials (♣ risks of bias; ★ nb of employees)
- > Variety of interventions

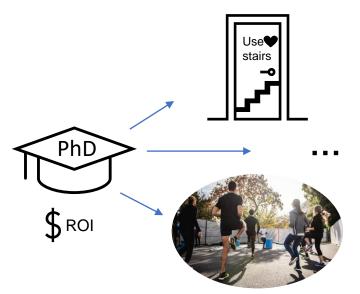












Thank you for your attention!



N(:)MADe

ECOSYSTÈME D'APPRENTISSAGE, R&D ET EXPERTISE TRANSFRONTALIER DÉDIÉ AUX TROUBLES NEURO-MUSCULO-SQUELETTIQUES LEERECOSYSTEEM, O&O EN GRENSOVERSCHRIJDENDE EXPERTISE GEWIJD AAN NEURO-MUSCULOSKELETALE AANDOENINGEN

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