School-Based Fitness Changes Are Lost During the Summer Vacation

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Objective: To determine the changes in percentage of body fat, cardiovascular fitness, and insulin levels during the 3-month summer break in overweight children enrolled in a school-based fitness program.

Study Design: Overweight middle-school children were randomized to a lifestyle-focused physical education class (treatment) or standard physical education class (control) for 1 school year (9 months; previously reported). This analysis reports changes during the 3-month summer break in children who participated in the fitness intervention group and who remained at this school the following year and repeated a fitness class. At the beginning and end of the school year, children underwent evaluation of (1) fasting levels of insulin and glucose, (2) body composition by means of dual x-ray absorptiometry, and (3) maximum oxygen consumption as determined by treadmill use.

Setting: Rural middle school and an academic children's hospital.

Participants: Overweight middle-school children.

Intervention: School-based fitness curriculum, followed by summer break, and an additional year of school-based fitness intervention.

Main Outcome Measures: Cardiovascular fitness test results (maximum oxygen consumption), body composition, and fasting insulin levels.

Results: Improvements seen during the 9-month school-year intervention in cardiovascular fitness, fasting insulin levels, and body composition were lost during the 3-month summer break. During this summer break, mean ± SD fitness level decreased (maximum oxygen consumption, −3.2±1.9 mL/kg per minute; \( P = .007 \)), fasting insulin level increased (\( +44±69 \text{ pmol/L} \) \( [+6.1±9.7 \text{ mIU/mL}] \); \( P = .056 \)), and percentage of body fat increased (\( +1.3%±1.3% \); \( P = .02 \)) to levels that were similar to those seen before the school intervention.

Conclusion: In obese middle-school children, school-based fitness interventions are an important vehicle for health promotion, but without sustained intervention, these benefits may be lost during the extended summer break.

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Childhood obesity is now considered one of the most important nutritional issues in the United States, increasing the risk of insulin resistance (IR) and other complications, including diabetes mellitus. An increasingly pervasive environment of reduced physical activity coupled with easy access to calories is leading to an epidemic of morbidities, including poor cardiovascular fitness (CVF), obesity, IR, type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), blood lipid abnormalities, and hypertension in youth.1,2 Studies in adults have shown IR to be an independent predictor for the development of hypertension, coronary heart disease, stroke, cancer, and T2DM, for which greater insulin sensitivity is a protective factor.3 These data serve as a strong stimulus to devise effective public health strategies to improve insulin sensitivity in children and adolescents. The degree to which such a strategy should emphasize improving fitness or reducing fat in children remains unresolved. We previously reported significant improvements in fitness in overweight middle-school children randomized to fitness-oriented physical education classes.4 In this study, we investigate the changes in fasting insulin levels, CVF (measured by maximum oxygen consumption [\( \text{VO}_{2\text{max}} \)]) and percentage of body fat (measured using dual x-ray absorptiometry [DXA]) in a cohort of overweight middle-school children during the 3-month summer break.

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Of a total of 53 children, 27 were previously enrolled in a lifestyle-focused, fitness-oriented physical education class for 9 months (the entire school year). Only children who were randomized to the fitness-oriented class 2 years in a row were included in this analysis (n = 17) (Figure 1). During a 12-month period (September 2005 through September 2006), 17 children who had a body mass index above the 95th percentile for age participated in this study; all the children were from the same school. Each underwent “baseline testing” at the University of Wisconsin Exercise Science Laboratory before the start of the school year in a single visit after an overnight fast, and were supervised by the same investigators (A.L.C., R.R.C., and S.P.). The procedures were approved by the Human Subjects Committee, and informed written consent was obtained before beginning the testing protocol. Testing included a physical examination, blood work for fasting glucose and insulin levels, baseline body composition values, and CVF assessment before initiating the protocol. Height was measured on a wall-mounted stadiometer to the nearest 0.5 cm. Weight was measured on a calibrated beam balance platform scale to the nearest 0.1 kg. Each subject had 4 visits during the 12-month study period: at the start and end of the school year, and again at the start and end of the subsequent school year.

MEASUREMENTS

Percentage of body fat and lean body mass were measured by means of DXA. Whole body scans were performed using a whole body bone densitometer (Norland XR-36; Norland Corporation, Fort Atkinson, Wis), and tissue masses were analyzed using a commercially available software program (software version 3.7.4/2.1.0; Norland Corporation). The XR-36 radiographic tube operates at 100 kV and uses dynamic samarium filtration (K-edge [Norland Corporation] at 46.8 keV) to produce energy peaks at a maximum of 40 and 80 keV. Dual sodium iodide detectors measure the attenuated x-ray using a pixel size of 6.5 × 13.0 mm and a scan speed of 260 mm/s. Subjects received no food or drink before testing but were permitted to drink water. Whole body scans were completed within 10 minutes. Fasting insulin concentration was determined using a chemiluminescence assay (Esoterix, Calabasas Hills, Calif) and glucose concentration was determined by an enzymatic method (Beckman Diagnostics, Fullerton, Calif).

A 10-mL fasting blood sample for insulin and glucose was obtained from an antecubital vein. Samples were prepared using low-speed centrifugation at 4000g for 10 minutes. Fasting insulin concentration was determined using a chemiluminescence assay (Esoterix, Calabasas Hills, Calif) and glucose concentration was determined by an enzymatic method (Beckman Diagnostics, Fullerton, Calif).

The fitness-oriented physical education classes were held 5 times in a 2-week period for a 45-minute class period. Classes were designed to make fitness and good nutrition fun and achievable and maximize the amount of movement during the class. We previously reported improved CVF and reduced fasting insulin levels in children enrolled for 9 months in the lifestyle-focused physical education class compared with those in the standard physical education class. Seventeen subjects completed school-based evaluations in 24 months. Evaluations occurred at the start and end of the school year. Measurements from the end of year 1 to the start of year 2 (3-month summer break) were compared. No instructions for summer activity were given.

STATISTICAL METHODS

Body composition, CVF, and insulin sensitivity variables were summarized using standard descriptive statistics in terms of means and standard deviations. A nonparametric Wilcoxon signed rank test was used to compare changes in CVF (VO₂max) and percentage of body fat.

RESULTS

Patient characteristics are presented in the Table. At study enrollment, mean ± SD age of the study participants was 12.0 ± 0.5 years, and 55% of the subjects were girls. The mean ± SD body mass index (calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared) was 30.8 ± 5.9, and mean ± SD percentage of body fat was 36.6% ± 5.5%. Mean ± SD measurement of VO₂max at study initiation was 31.2 ± 5.2 mL/kg per minute for the combined group. Mean ± SD fasting insulin level was 174 ± 115 pmol/L (24.3 ± 16.1 µIU/mL; normal values, 29-136 pmol/L [4-19 µIU/mL]).

Comparison of test results obtained in September with those obtained in June of the previous year revealed a significant increase in mean body fat of 1.3% (relative change,
3.7%; \( P = .02 \) (Figure 2), as well as a significant decrease in \( \dot{V}O_{2\text{max}} \) of 3.2 mL/kg per minute (relative change, 9.5%; \( P = .007 \)) during the summer break (Figure 3). Mean \( \pm \) SD fasting insulin levels increased \( 44 \pm 69 \) pmol/L (6.1 \( \pm \) 9.7 mIU/mL; \( P = .056 \)) during the summer break.

### COMMENT

The development of IR is an independent predictor of the development of stroke, cancer, coronary artery disease, hypertension, and T2DM during adulthood.\(^5\)\(^\_\)\(^8\) Reduced physical activity and obesity are known to increase a child’s risk for insulin resistance.\(^9\)\(^\_\)\(^11\) Childhood is a critical period for nurturing lifetime behavior,\(^11\) and an attractive starting point for collaborative effort is the school setting, where active and passive decisions regarding physical activity, food choices, and attendance can be reasonably controlled and programmatically altered. Still, the importance and feasibility of changing fitness levels in children as well as the application of policies and programs required to achieve this goal have limited acceptance.

To our knowledge, this study shows for the first time in children that changes seen in a school-based intervention are reversed during a 3-month summer break. This observation illustrates the need to evaluate interventions for a sustained period. It is important to design interventions that will effectively improve childhood fitness and diminish obesity. Developing and evaluating interventions to influence students’ opportunities for healthful choices has been a focus of school-based health promotion research, including nutrition programs and physical education.\(^12\) However, when interventions occur in a school-based setting, and are confined to the school year, an inherent question is one of sustainability. The Child and Adolescent Trial for Cardiovascular Health was the largest school-based health education study designed to decrease cardiovascular risk factors in children. Goals were met by improving the school cafeteria, physical education programs, health curricula, and establishing a nonsmoking school district environment.\(^13\) Improved physical fitness is clearly effective in improving insulin sensitivity in adults,\(^18\) but most adults do not achieve the surgeon general’s recommended 30 minutes of moderate physical activity on most days of the week.\(^15\) While other school-based interventions have been “successful,” traditionally school-based programs such as ours are conducted during the school year. The issue of sustainability has been more difficult to analyze with more sophisticated measurements of physical fitness.

Strengths of this study include the direct measurement of cardiovascular fitness \( (\dot{V}O_{2\text{max}}) \) during the school year and summer. Asterisk indicates \( P < .02 \) between fall year 2 and spring year 1.

### Table. Baseline Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Total*</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, y</td>
<td>12 ± 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI</td>
<td>30.8 ± 5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \dot{V}O_{2\text{max}} ), mL/kg per minute</td>
<td>31.2 ± 5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Body fat</td>
<td>36.6 ± 5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasting insulin, µIU/mL</td>
<td>24.3 ± 16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasting glucose, mg/dL</td>
<td>86.0 ± 6.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index (calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared); \( \dot{V}O_{2\text{max}} \), maximum oxygen consumption.

SI conversion factors: To convert fasting insulin to picomoles per liter, multiply by 6.945; to convert fasting glucose to millimoles per liter, multiply by 0.055.

*Data are given as mean \( \pm \) SD for 17 children.

**Figure 2.** Changes seen in the percentage of mean body fat during the school year and summer. Asterisk indicates \( P < .02 \) between fall year 2 and spring year 1.

**Figure 3.** Changes seen in cardiovascular fitness \( (\dot{V}O_{2\text{max}}) \) during the school year and summer. Asterisk indicates \( P = .007 \) between fall year 2 and spring year 1.
prove CVF and reduce fasting insulin levels in overweight programs required to achieve this goal. We and others have skepticism about the importance and feasibility of changing fitness levels in children and the application of policies and programs required to achieve this goal. We and others have shown that school-based programs can significantly improve CVF and reduce fasting insulin levels in overweight children. However, children were not specifically instructed to exercise during the summer; in fact, no instructions were given about summer activity. Even during this relatively short period (3 months) of unsupervised activity, there was a significant loss of the fitness benefits previously described, resulting in a return of fitness levels to those at baseline. These data show that in children, efforts to improve insulin sensitivity and reduce risk of T2DM and other morbidities of IR should include exercise intervention in a sustained manner to improve CVF throughout the year, not just during the school year.

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REFERENCES