

## Physical Activity Recommendations

### **Recommendations for Children Ages 3 Through 5 Years**

- Active play throughout the day.
- Adult caregivers should encourage children to be active when they play.
- Reduce screen time to 2 hours or less per day.

### **Recommendations for Children and Adolescents Ages 6 Through 17 Years**

- 60 minutes+ of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity daily.
  - Aerobic activity (cardiovascular): 3+ days a week of vigorous-intensity activities: walking, hiking, running, jogging, biking, soccer, etc.
  - Anaerobic activity: 3+ days a week
    - Muscle-strengthening = activities like climbing or doing push-ups
    - Bone-strengthening = activities like jumping or running



Source: CDC Physical Activity

# MANAGING EXERCISE & TYPE 1 DIABETES

#### Low Blood Sugars\*

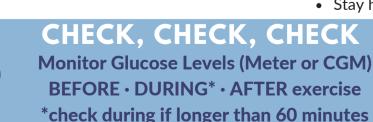
- Exercise increases sensitivity to insulin
- Low blood sugars can occur during, after, or many hours later
- Aerobic activities (low intensity/long durati increase risk of low blood sugar: walking, running, biking, swimming, etc.

### High Blood Sugars\*

- High blood sugars can occur due to insufficient insulin and adrenaline surges
- Anaerobic activities (high intensity/short duration) increases risk of high blood sugar: weight lifting, sprinting, gymnastics, etc.



- Reduce insulin up to 50% for the 2 hours prior to exercise (carb + correction dose)
- If BG < 130 prior to exercise, eat 10-20 g carbohydrate
- May need additional 15g carbs for every 30-60 minutes of exercise
- \*If BG >300 twice for two hours or more, then check ketones
  - Ketones NEGATIVE → give half of a correction dose and exercise
  - Ketones **POSITIVE** → DO NOT exercise until ketones are cleared
- Stay hydrated!



\*Effects of exercise can vary from person to person, activity to activity. Consult with your registered dietitian for more advice.