# **Physical Activity Across the Curriculum: Its All About the Brain** Darla M. Castelli, PhD University of Texas at Austin

## Overview

- Cognitive & brain health
- Current evidence: Acute and chronic
- · What is the ideal dose of physical activity?
- · Points of intervention and children's health
- What does this evidence mean for health promotion and leaders like you?

## **Cognitive & Brain Health**

Measurement of cognition varies by age:

- Standardized tests, grades, attendance, memory
- Observation: Attention, EEG, fMRI, Stroop
- Self-report: Ability to carry out daily living tasks
- Survey/interview: Having a sense of purpose
- Executive control (measured in the lab)
  - A subset of cognitive processes related to sequencing, discrimination, and inhibition
    Inhibition, working memory, and cognitive flexibility



## **Texas Fitness Study**

Observations = 38,992; Districts = 1,263; Schools = 6,365 (83% of Texas students grades 3-12)





Figure 1. Spearman correlations between cardiovascular fitness achievement and Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills achievement by age and grade level.



#### E Female Male

Figure 2. Spearman correlations between body mass index fitness achievement and Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills achievement by age and grade level.

### (Welk, Jackson, Morrow, Haskell, Meredith, & Cooper, 2010)

## **Brain Event Related Potentials**







## **Measurement of Executive Control**

- Stimulus-response (i.e., Odd ball paradigm)
  - Press the button when you see the cat

Discrimination tasks (i.e., Flanker's task)

## Congruent/non-congruent (i.e., Stroop, Go/NoGo)



## **Cognitive Task Performance**



Hillman, Castelli & Buck, 2005

## **Acute Physical Activity Protocols**



## Emerging Adults: Pre- vs Post- Cognitive Performance



Hwang et al., 2013

\* *p*<0.001

## Acute Dose - Response: Kinetic Kidz

Teacher-Led Fitness Activities	Active Gaming	<b>40</b> 40		
1.43 ± 1.11 cals/kg/min	0.89 ± 1.00 cals/kg/min <sup>a</sup>	<b>4</b> 30 - 25 - <b>6</b> 20 -		
Note: a =	p <.01	ebs Tak		
Centeio et a	al., 2011	0 <b>Š</b>	Traditonal	Activo
			Паціопаі	Gaming
		Type of Physical Activity		

## Acute Dose - Response: Kinetic Kidz

Теа	Teacher-Led Fitness Activities			Active Gaming					
Word	Color	C-W	Trails A	Trails B	Word	Color	C-W	Trails A	Trails B
76.69	62.56	40.15 <sup>a</sup>	22.97	67.40 <sup>a</sup>	78.97	62.08	42.15	22.71	71.83
	No	ote: a =	p <.01		en in t	9			
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## Acute Exercise in Preadolescent Children



Hillman et al. (2009). Neuroscience, 159, 1044-1054.

# What are the effects of physical activity over time?

# FITKids: Randomized Control Physical Activity Intervention





- Afterschool PA program (N = 221, ages 7-9); offered 70 minutes of MVPA; healthy snack & educational component
- Improved aerobic fitness (4.2 ml/Kg/min or 5.5% vs. <1% among waitlisted children)

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# FITKids: Randomized Control Physical Activity Intervention







## **FITKids: Inhibition Task**

### Pre-test

### 9 Months Later



## FITKids

#### Intervention





### Waitlist Control



## Professional Development and Changing Teacher & Student Behavior

# Active + Healthy = Forever Fit











## Professional Development

The students in this class just completed a Pickleball lesson. The graph on the right displays the average heart rates for the lesson.

Did the lesson improve cardiorespiratory endurance for most of the students? Why or why not?

Should the lesson be modified? If so, how?



## **Physical Education Content**

#### Hypothesized Predictors:

Controlling for: Gender Age Ethnicity Free and Reduced Lunch Fitness



#### Actual Predictors:

Controlling for: Gender Age Ethnicity Free and Reduced Lunch Fitness



### Centeio & Castelli, 2010

## **Odds Ratio for Healthy Fitness Zone**

 Increasing PA opportunities during school can lead to greater fitness

 Improving muscle fitness and increasing weekday PA reduces the likelihood of unhealthy BMI

 Improving muscle fitness and increasing weekday PA enhances cardiorespiratory fitness

## Four Ways to Differentiate:

- 1. Differentiating the content/topic
  - Use a pre test
- 2. Differentiating the process/activities
  - Teach using many different styles (i.e., problem solving, reciprocal...avoid direct instruction)
- 3. Differentiating the product
  - Have different expectations for different students (i.e., use heart rate as a measure of performance)
- 4. Diffferentiating by manipulating the environment or accommodating individual learning styles
  Cooperative vs competitive; task vs ego motivation
  - Interest & readiness

## **Physical Fitness & Unexcused Absences**

	Unstandardized	Standardized	p-value
PACER time	029	092	.034
One-mile run time	.351	.142	<.001
Grade	.950	.143	<.001
BMI	153	126	<.001
Male Gender	.566	.041	.238
White Race	391	022	.457
Free/Reduced Lunch	.372	.024	.419
Attitudes towards PA	015	028	.353

## Culturally Relevant Pedagogy in PE



## **Recommendations from the IOM**



**FIGURE 1-2** Integrated/coordinated approach to increasing physical activity among children and adolescents in the school environment before, during, and after school. NOTE: PA = physical activity; PE = physical education.

## How do we communicate with administrators, parents, & other stakeholders?

- Create a district one page fact sheet
- Prepare your elevator speech
- Be a wellness team member
- Get the PTA/PTO involved
  - Begin by educating the members about the benefits of PA
- Build ideal examples
  - Phone a friend

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