**Exercise prescription & referral**

**PHYSICAL ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>days / week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intensity</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Vigorous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>minutes / session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REDUCE SEDENTARY BEHAVIOUR**

Move more / Sit less / Use stairs / Limit screen time

**STRENGTH / RESISTANCE ACTIVITY**

| Name / Contact | ____________________________ |
| Follow-up / Other | ____________________________ |

**YOUR HEALTH PROFESSIONAL**

Name Signature Licence #

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**CANADIAN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GUIDELINES FOR ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER**

To achieve health benefits, adults aged 18 years and older should accumulate at least 150 minutes of moderate- to vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity per week, in bouts of 10 minutes or more. It is also beneficial to add muscle and bone strengthening activities using major muscle groups, at least 2 days per week. More physical activity provides greater health benefits.

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**REFERRAL FOR ADDITIONAL EXERCISE ASSESSMENT AND COUNSELING**

Name / Contact ____________________________

Follow-up / Other ____________________________
WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT EXERCISE?

- Exercise will make you feel good and can be fun!
- Exercise is effective. If exercise was a drug, it would be one of the most effective and safe ways to prevent and treat many chronic diseases such as heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, osteoporosis, anxiety disorders and depression!
- Exercise is safe for your joints. Regular low impact exercise and gradual muscle strengthening can stabilise and protect your joints from osteoarthritis and reduce the risk of falls and injuries that is associated with poor physical fitness.
- Improving fitness is more important than losing weight. Low cardiovascular fitness is associated with a much higher risk of disease and death than being overweight.
- Walking is free anywhere and any day of the year!

WHAT ABOUT AEROBIC INTENSITY AND MUSCLE STRENGTHENING?

How can I assess intensity?

- Light exercise will usually not cause adults to sweat and breathe harder. It is easy to have a conversation at this intensity. Walking is the typical example of light exercise.
- Moderate-intensity exercise will cause adults to sweat a little and breathe harder. It is possible to have a conversation in short sentences. Examples are brisk walking (as if you are late for the bus!) and bike riding.
- Vigorous-intensity exercise will cause adults to sweat and be “out of breath”. It is difficult to have a conversation. Examples are jogging, swimming laps, cross-country skiing and hiking on hills.

What is strength and resistance exercise?

- Strength and resistance exercises make your muscles work harder by adding weight or resistance to the movement.

For more information

You can consult your health professional, an exercise professional or visit the Resources page on exerciseismedicine.ca.