







# Physical activity promotion in children and adolescents using peer support. Systematic review of the literature

Ricardo Gonçalves<sup>1,2</sup>, Rui Batalau<sup>1,2</sup>, João Carmo<sup>1,2</sup>, Joana Cruz<sup>1</sup>, João Leal<sup>1</sup>, & António Palmeira<sup>2,3</sup>

- $^{1}$  Centro de Investigação em Desporto e Educação Física do Instituto Superior Manuel Teixeira Gomes
- <sup>2</sup> Faculdade de Educação Física e Desporto da Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologias
  - <sup>3</sup> Interdisciplinary Centre for the Study of Human Performance da FMH-UTL

Poster #436 25.05.2013 | 11h

Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia

### Introduction

Physical inactivity is the fourth leading risk factor for global mortality (WHO, 2010), notwithstanding the wide spread knowledge about the multiple health benefits associated with regular physical activity (Physical Activity Guidelines Advisory Committee, 2008). Recent research seems to show that physical activity trials using peer support are effective in behavior change. Nevertheless, previous reviews on this issue have been essentially narratives.

Our purpose is to analyze, through a systematic review of the literature, if interventions using peer support can increase physical activity and decrease sedentary behavior among children and adolescents (5-17 years).

#### Methods

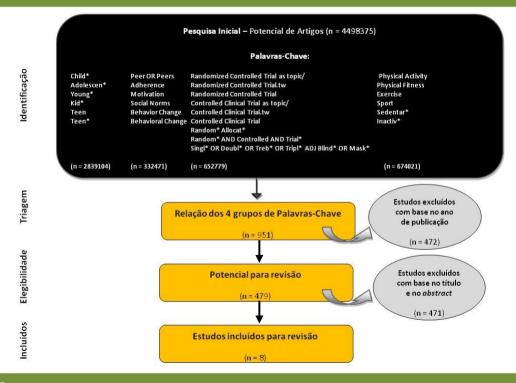
#### **Inclusion Criteria**

- i) Research published in PubMed electronic database
- ii) Research between 1.1.2008 and 21.1.2012
- iii) Research with children and adolescents (5-17 years)

#### **Exclusion Criteria**

- i) Not Randomized Controlled Trials
- ii) Research with diseases
- iii) Research with minority
- iv) Research involving drugs administration
- Research Strategy: PICO (Population, Intervention, Control and Outcomes) (Richardson, Wilson, Nishikawa & Hayward, 1995)
- Assessment of Study Quality: PEDro Scale (Physiotherapy Evidence Database)
- Data Extraction: Standardized form (study, participants, methods, results, and conclusions)

#### Results



#### **Conclusions**

Peer support in children and adolescents seems to be an effective mediator for physical activity promotion and sedentary behavior reduction. Thus, the implementation of programs to encourage physical activity should consider including peer support. The information gathered will help pediatric health promotion through an evidence-based practice

## References

\*Anderson, E. S., Winett, R. A., Wojcik, J. R., & Williams, D. M. (2010). Social Cognitive Mediators of Change in a Group Randomized Nutrition and Physical Activity Intervention: Social Support, Self-efficacy, Outcome Expectations and Self-regulation in the Guide-to-Health Trial. Journal of Health Psychology, 15(1), 21-32. doi:10.1177/1359105.309342297

spaca n.c.iv., Viducenies Ausory vou ill., Ret. (2004). P1953 and revolved buildenies Ausory of committee region Anardson, W., Widishidawa, J. B., Hayward, P. (1995). The vedel-build clinical question: a key to evidence Subserky, S. J., Roemines, S. T. K., & Dzewaltowski, D. A. (2010, S. die, P.). J., and E. (2010, S. die, P.). J., and (2010). Effect of Peers and Subserky, S. J., Roemines, S. T. K., & Dzewaltowski, D. (2010, S. die, P.). J., and E. (2010). Effect of Peers and P. (2010). Effect of Peers and Pe

(2010). Global Recommendations on Physical Activity for Health. Genebra: WHO Press.

1), D. K., Lawman, H. G., Segal, M., & Chappell, S. (2011). Neighborhood and Parental Supports for Physical Activity in Minority Adolescents. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 41(4), 399-406. Elsevier Inc. doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2011.06.037