# 【科普营养】"终身体育"的 5 大支柱

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#### 最近新冠病毒大数据的研究清楚地告诉我们:

肥胖是被感染和感染后转重症或死亡的主要危险因素之一。经常运动的人就是感染后转重症或死亡可能也会大大下降。

这些都告诉我们终身体育或终身体适能(Lifelong Fitness)的重要性。也因此有了最近我和一批运动健康专家关于"终身体育"的 Zoom 讨论会。专家们当然各有己见。我把讨论归纳了一下,给了终身体育立了 5 个支柱。

## 支柱 1: 健康和功能优先

上一个世纪 70 年代 Fitness (体适能) 刚刚兴起时是以"撸铁"和"长肌肉疙瘩"为主。那个年代,如果没有小于 10%的体脂率,二头肌不鼓的像个棒球,在健身房里是不好意思脱衣服的。



后来成了电影明星和美国加州州长的 Arnold Schwarzenegger 就是那个时代的代表人物。

而现在大多数人都意识到要想变得超级强壮和苗条是很难做到的。根据 2006-2013 年数据的统计,即使专业的橄榄球队员的平均体脂百分比现在也接近 12%了。更有甚者,极度的瘦对健康并没有好处。所以越来越多的人把健身的重点转向了健康。这也是为什么在 1980 年代 Fitness(体适能)又被进一步划分为健康体适能(Health-Related Fitness)和竞技体适能(Performance-Related Fitness)的原因吧。

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# The Evolution and Validity of Health-Related Fitness

#### Andrew S. Jackson

This paper traces the evolution fitness testing from an athletic emphasis to one with a public health focus and examines the forces that brought about the change in an environment that was not totally receptive. An atmosphere for change was created during this era with the development of exercise physiology, exercise epidemiology, and measurement. The publication of a position paper of physical fitness by exercise scientists and the publication of state health-related fitness tests in the 1970s increased the pressure for change. Contemporary public health research clearly documents the positive role of physical activity, cardiorespiratory fitness, and body composition on health outcomes. During this era, exercise scientists developed valid laboratory and field tests of cardiorespiratory fitness and body composition that have become the standards of practice. Public health researchers have been able to provide valid fitness standards for health promotion. These validate the health-related approach.

During the last half of the 20th century, physical fitness testing in the United States evolved from an athletic orientation to one with an emphasis on public health. This paper describes this change through the eyes of one who was academically and politically involved in this evolution. My observations and analyses are freely reflected in the paper and the reader should be aware of the limitations and potential bias of such an approach. This evolutionary process is addressed in three ways:

(a) key factors that fueled the change in fitness testing in a hostile environment, (b) the scientific validity of health-related fitness, and (c) key milestones that led to the valid assessment of health-related fitness.

#### Key Factors That Fueled The Change In A Hostile Environment

There were many factors that brought about the change. Among them were the development and maturation of the exercise physiology, exercise epidemiology, and measurement disciplines. This provided the academic environment that embraced change. While there were many who wanted and worked for the public health

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## 支柱 2:融于生活

研究表明,只要坚持定期锻炼。任何计划,都可以让您变得更强壮和健康。现在运动指南所推荐的运动量并不多,只需要每周进行 150 分钟中等强度的有氧运动和每周两次的肌肉力量训练。而在美国,76%的男性都做不到这一点。虽然今天可以选择的运动项目很多,从慢跑和瑜伽到武术和攀岩,但能真正坚持做的人很少。这也是为什么有专家认为,最好的运动是人们能够坚持参加的运动,快走就是一个。



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## 支柱 3:不要锻炼(exercise)、要训练(training)

这个观点很有意思。虽然动要比不动好,但现在大多数健身的人都属于锻炼者,例如有人就是每天固定跳广场舞 30 分钟,过了一段时间习惯后,中等强度变成了低强度,原来的健身效果也没有多少了。另外有人可能会在周一练胸肌和三角肌,周二跑几英里,周四投篮。每次锻炼与之前或之后的锻炼几乎没有一个连贯的关系,因此他们的进步也很小。

而一个有效的训练首先是有一个短期(例如5公里完成时间3个月后缩短2分钟)和

长期的目标(1年以后能够跑全马),而每一次训练之间都是有机联系起来的,前面的训练是后面的铺垫。



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# 支柱 4. 休息有时是最好的训练

英文里有"Best defense is a good offense" (最好的防守就是很好的进攻)的说法,和棒球掷球手在投球向前时一定先要向后摆同理。



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从棒球和篮球到游泳和田径比赛都是"人造"的运动,这些现代体育运动对人的身体提出了不对称的要求。例如,网球和壁球只会对一边的手臂和肩膀造成负担;游泳主要锻炼上半身和心血管机能,对下肢和骨密度作用很小;而跑步和骑自行车则相反,重点在下肢,膝盖和脚踝也常常因为过度训练出现伤痛。

所以如果目标是提高终身体适能,可以用 3:1 的训练原则,例如在执行月训练计划时,在前三周里,逐渐增加您选择的活动的训练量。如果您进行力量训练,可以多做组数、次数和重量;如果您是骑自行车者或跑步者,则距离更远或速度更快;如果您是登山者,则需要更高的高度、速度或难度。然后放松一周。

也可以把这个原则放在每天的训练里,例如如果你是一名跑步者,你可以会一个街区用于爬坡,另一个用于速度,下一个用于耐力训练,最后一个放松跑走结合。



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# 支柱 5:聆听自己的身体,见坏就收!

人是个生物体,只有给予合理的刺激,体适能就会"茁壮成长"。同时,人体也会受各种因素的影响有"good day and bad day" (晴天和雨天) 自然的上下波动,过度训练和劳累反而会适得其反造成伤害。所以一定要学会聆听自己的身体,见坏就收!

只要根据这 5 大支柱去设计自己的训练,终身体适能就能不断提高,做到终身体育、 防病却病、颐享天年!

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