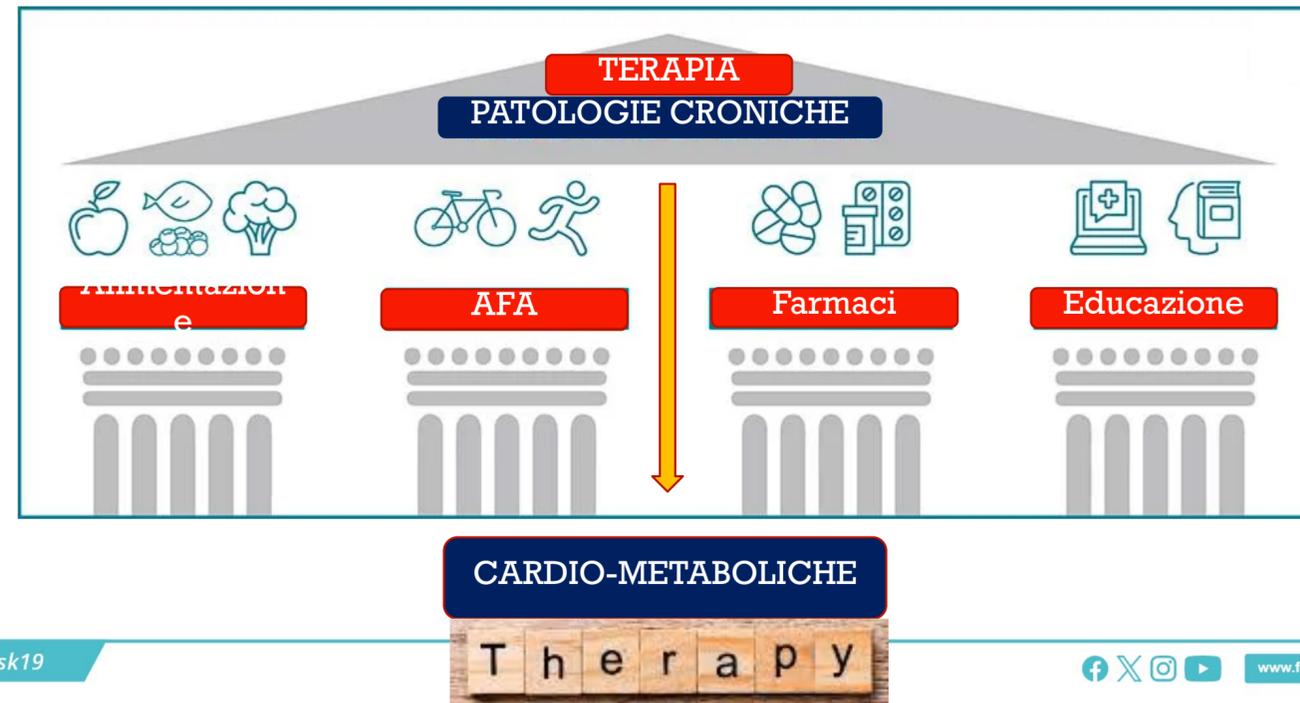




Dott.ssa Cristina De Fazio
Chinesiologa esperta in AFA
Consulente motoria A.N.I.A.D.

**L'Attività Fisica Adattata (AFA):
un valido pilastro terapeutico per
ottimizzare la gestione
nelle persone con
patologie cardio-metaboliche**



RAPPORTO ANNUALE 2024
La situazione del Paese

INDICE DI VECCHIAIA

199,8%

Aumenta di oltre 64 punti percentuali la quota di persone di 65 anni e oltre rispetto a quella dei giovani con meno di 15 anni tra il 2004 e il 2024.

DEMOGRAFIA E CONDIZIONI DI VITA

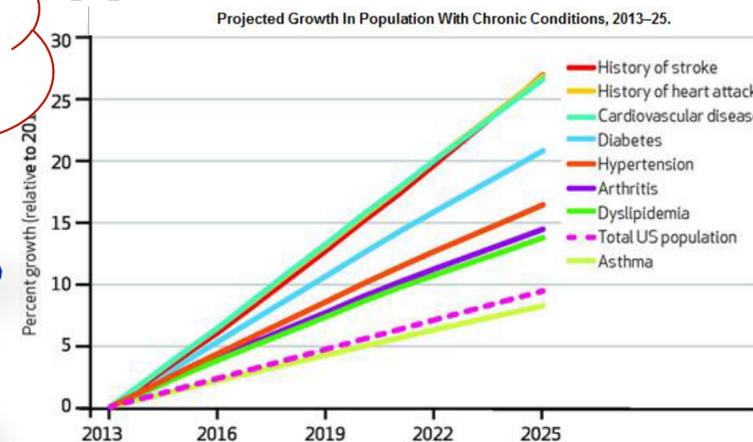
In che modo l'**AFA** può ottimizzare la gestione nelle persone con **patologie cardiometaboliche**?

- 13.2%** 0-15aa
- 62.5%** 16-64aa
- 24.3%** >65aa



Istat Istituto Nazionale di Statistica

40% popolazione **2/10 p ≥ 2 malattie croniche**



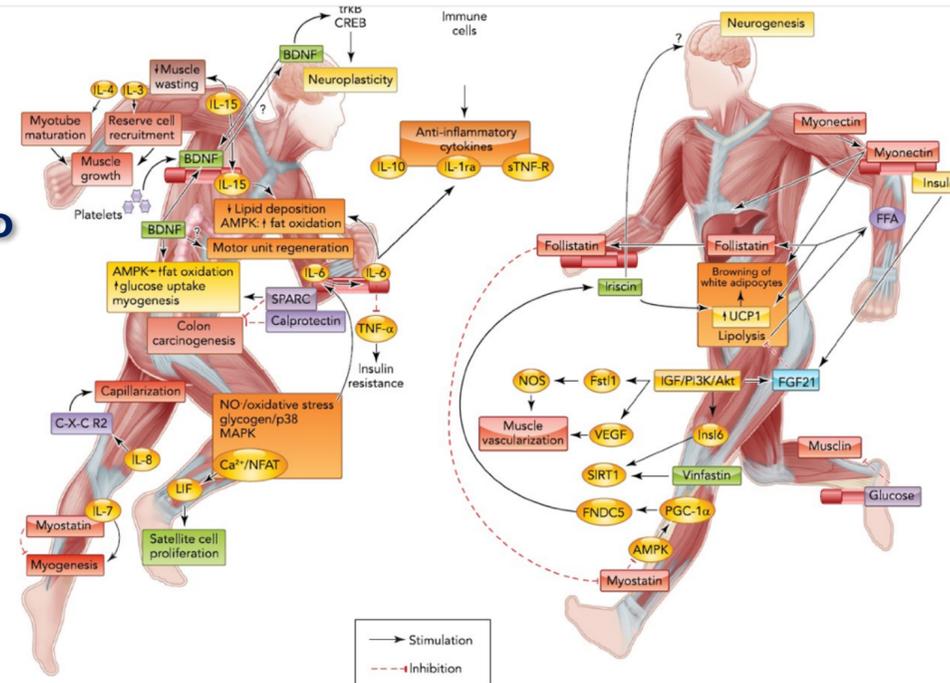
Dall'I M et al. Health Aff 2013;32:2013-2020

HealthAffairs

[f](#) [X](#) [@](#) [▶](#) www.forumriskmanagement.it

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L'ESERCIZIO FISICO STRUTTURATO ED ADATTATO: BENEFICI MOLTEPLICI



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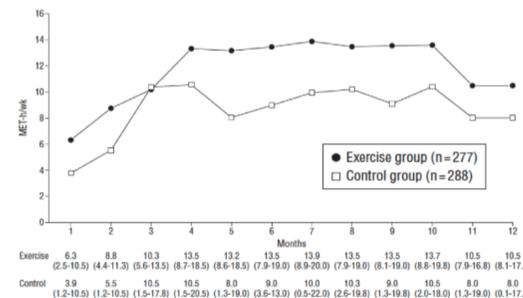
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Dati glicometabolici e UKPDS risk score: IDES



The Italian Diabetes and Exercise Study (IDES): Design and methods for a prospective Italian multicentre trial of intensive lifestyle intervention in people with type 2 diabetes and the metabolic syndrome

Stefano Balducci^{a,b,*}, Silvano Zanuso^c, Massimo Massarini^d, Gerardo Corigliano^e, Antonio Nicolucci^f, Serena Missori^b, Stefano Cavallo^g, Patrizia Cardelli^h, Elena Alessi^b, Giuseppe Pugliese^b, Francesco Falluca^b, for the Italian Diabetes Exercise Study (IDES) Group[†]



Balducci, Arch Intern Med 2010

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	CON Baseline	CON 12 mesi	P *	EXE Baseline	EXE 12 mesi	P *	Mean difference (95% CI)	P # EXE vs. CON
Glicemia, mg/dl	150±52	140±47	0.005	145±49	135±42	<0.0001	-0.68 (-9.4;8.1)	0.88
HbA _{1c} %	7.15±1.4	7.02±1.2	0.48	7.12±1.4	6.70±1.1	<0.0001	-0.30 (-0.49;-0.10)	<0.0001
Insulinemia, µU/ml	12.8±8.6	12.9±6.9	0.06	12.4±8.1	11.3±7.4	0.001	-1.18 (-2.36;0.0)	<0.0001
HOMA-IR	4.8±3.9	4.5±3.1	0.29	4.5±3.6	3.8±2.9	<0.0001	-0.36 (-0.94;0.22)	0.05
BMI, Kg/m ²	31.9±4.6	31.7±4.5	0.20	31.2±4.6	30.3±4.4	<0.0001	-0.78 (-1.07;-0.49)	<0.0001
Circonferenza vita cm	105.1±11.0	104.8±10.9	0.04	105.2±11.8	101.3±11.4	<0.0001	-3.6 (-4.4;-2.9)	<0.0001
Pressione Arteriosa Sistolica, mmHg	142±18	138±16	0.001	140±18	132±14	<0.0001	-4.2 (-6.9;-1.6)	0.002
Pressione Arteriosa Diastolica, mmHg	85±10	83±9	0.02	84±10	80±8	<0.0001	-1.7 (-3.3;-1.1)	0.03
Colesterolo, mg/dl	201±34	188±36	<0.0001	199±32	181±35	<0.0001	-5.3 (-12.0;1.4)	0.12
Trigliceridi, mg/dl	139±81	141±74	0.11	131±97	132±82	0.20	-6.7 (-14.4;11.8)	0.85
HDL, mg/dl	45.8±10.5	45.6±10.0	0.65	44.9±11.4	48.4±11.9	<0.0001	3.7 (2.2;5.3)	<0.0001
LDL, mg/dl	128±34	114±33	<0.0001	129±31	106±29	<0.0001	-9.6 (-15.9;-3.3)	0.003
Rischio a 10 anni (UKPDS) di avere un evento coronarico, %								
NON FATALE	18.5±12.2	17.8±12.0	0.08	19.5±13.3	15.8±10.4	<0.0001	-3.1 (-4.2;-2.0)	<0.0001
FATALE	12.1±10.3	11.9±10.2	0.82	12.8±11.1	10.2±8.5	<0.0001	-2.4 (-3.3;-1.5)	<0.0001

□ Control group (n=288)



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IL RUOLO CRUCIALE DELLA **SUPERVISIONE NELLA
GESTIONE DELLE PERSONE CON PATOLOGIE CARDIO-
METABOLICHE**

**Supervised Exercise Training
Counterbalances the Adverse Effects of
Insulin Therapy in Overweight/Obese
Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes**

STEFANO BALDUCCI, MD^{1,2,3}
SILVANO ZANUSO, PhD⁴
PATRIZIA CASARELLI, PhD^{1,5}
GERARDO SALERNO, MSc^{1,5}
SARA FALUCCA, PhD⁵

ANTONIO NICOLECCI, MD, PhD⁶
GIUSEPPE PUGLIESE, MD, PhD^{7,8}
FOR THE ITALIAN DIABETES EXERCISE STUDY
(IDES) INVESTIGATORS*

glycemic control improves, but there is generally an undesirable adverse effect of increased body weight (6,7) accompanied by lower or no improvement or even worsening of the chronic inflammatory state (7-9). This adverse effect, which might counteract the positive effect of the insulin-mediated decrease in plasma glucose levels on CVD risk, could be minimized by exercise training, although there is no evidence in the literature supporting this concept.

OBJECTIVE—To examine the effect of supervised exercise on traditional and nontraditional cardiovascular risk factors in sedentary, overweight/obese insulin-treated subjects with type 2 diabetes from the Italian Diabetes Exercise Study (IDES).

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS—The study randomized 73 insulin-treated patients to twice weekly supervised aerobic and resistance training plus structured exercise counseling (EXE) or to counseling alone (CON) for 12 months. Clinical and laboratory parameters were assessed at baseline and at the end of the study.

RESULTS—The volume of physical activity was significantly higher in the EXE versus the CON group. Values for hemoglobin A_{1c}, BMI, waist circumference, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, blood pressure, LDL cholesterol, and the coronary heart disease risk score were significantly reduced only in the EXE group. No major adverse events were observed.

CONCLUSIONS—In insulin-treated subjects with type 2 diabetes, supervised exercise is safe and effective in improving glycemic control and markers of adiposity and inflammation, thus counterbalancing the adverse effects of insulin on these parameters.

Diabetes Care 35:39–41, 2012

Atherosclerosis has been increasingly recognized as an inflammatory disease characterized by systemic, central fat-driven and local low-grade inflammation, which is involved in all stages of its natural history (1). Several proinflammatory mediators have been associated with cardiovascular disease (CVD). Independent of traditional CVD risk factors (2), in particular, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) has been shown to be a strong independent predictor of CVD in patients with type 2 diabetes (3). More recently,

clinical trial data have demonstrated that reduction of hs-CRP is associated with marked improvements in CVD outcomes (4) and that high-intensity, preferably mixed (aerobic and resistance) exercise training, in addition to daytime physical activity (PA), is required for achieving a significant anti-inflammatory effect in subjects with type 2 diabetes (5).

When patients with type 2 diabetes in secondary failure to oral hypoglycemic agents (OHAs) are shifted to insulin treatment, alone or combined with OHAs,

As a subanalysis of the Italian Diabetes Exercise Study (IDES), we examined the effect of supervised exercise training in addition to structured exercise counseling, compared with counseling alone, on traditional and nontraditional CVD risk factors in sedentary, insulin-treated, overweight/obese subjects with type 2 diabetes.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS—Detailed methodology has been published previously (10,11). Briefly, sedentary patients with type 2 diabetes and the metabolic syndrome (606 of 691 eligible) were enrolled in 22 outpatient Diabetes Clinics throughout Italy between 1 October 2005 and 31 March 2006. Subjects were randomized by center, age, and diabetes treatment to twice-a-week supervised mixed (aerobic and resistance) training plus exercise counseling (exercise [EXE] group) versus counseling alone as part of standard care (control [CON] group) for 12 months. Here, we present a subanalysis of data from 73 patients treated with insulin, alone or combined with OHAs, throughout the study. Each supervised session lasted 75 min

Clinical Care/Education/Nutrition/Psychosocial Research
BRIEF REPORT

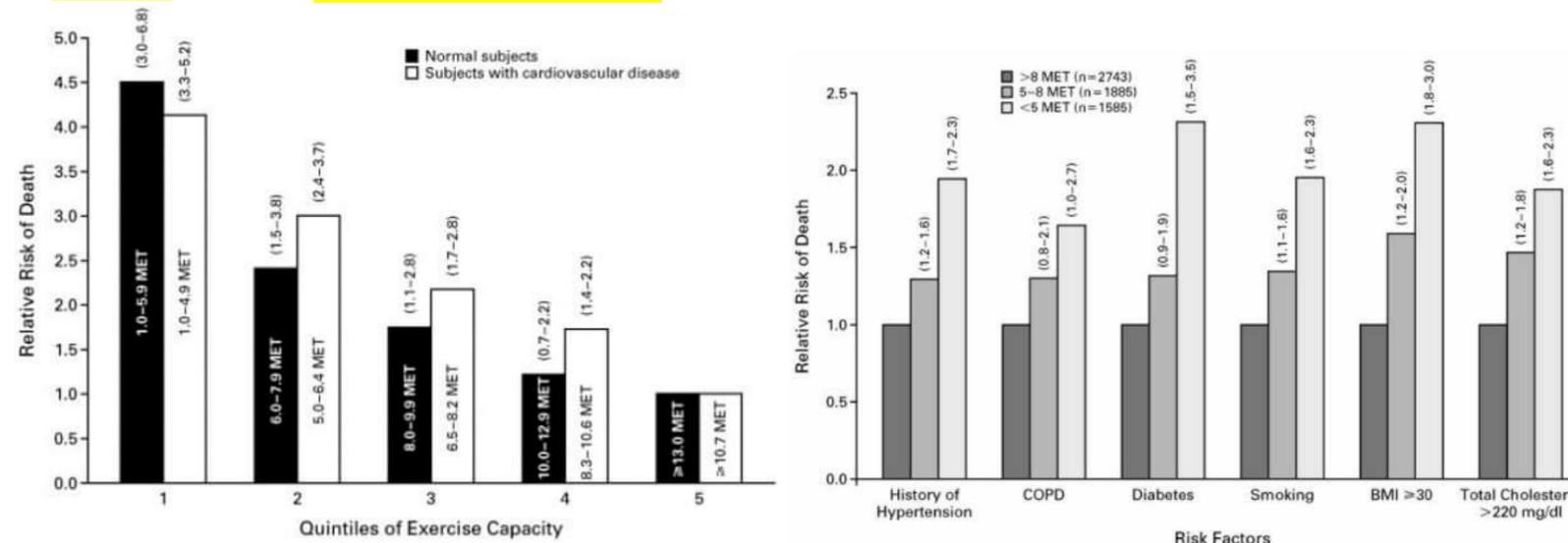
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Capacità di Esercizio (MET)

↑ 1MET → + 12% sopravvivenza



J. Myers et al, «Exercise capacity and mortality among men referred for exercise testing», *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 14-3-2002, vol 346 n°11



**SIT LESS AND MOVE MORE FOR CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH:
EMERGING INSIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

LIMIT
the amount of time spent being sedentary



REPLACE
with more physical activity of any intensity (including light intensity)



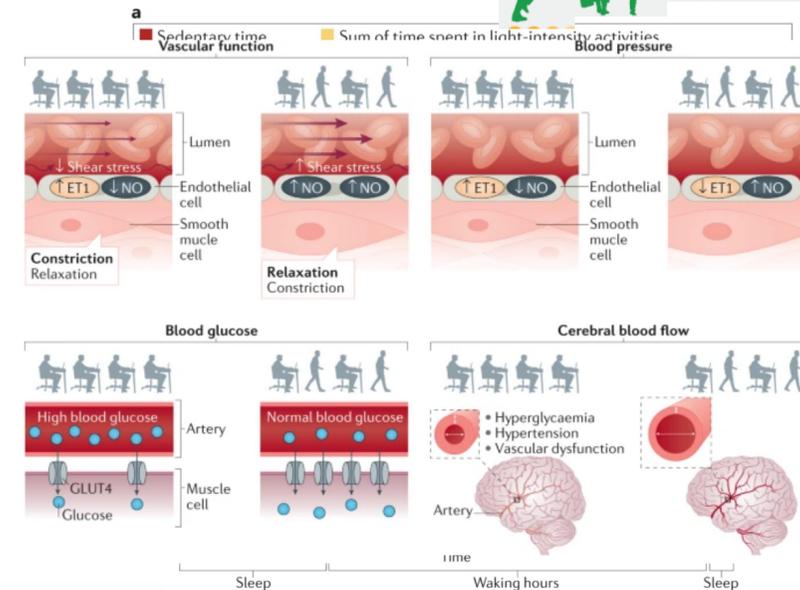
Risk of death

Low	Equivalent risk to reference
Low to medium	1-15% increased risk
Medium	≥15 to <30% increased risk
Medium to high	≥30 to <45% increased risk
High	≥45% increased risk

During a usual 24-hour day, approximately how many hours do you spend sitting?

During a usual 24-hour day, approximately how much time (minutes) do you spend doing physical activity?

Minutes of physical activity per day	Hours of sitting per day			
	<4	4-6	6-8	>8
>60	Low	Low	Low	Low
30-60	Low	Low-medium	Low-medium	Low-medium
5-29	Low-medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
<5	Medium	Medium-high	Medium-high	High



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D. W. Dustan et al., Nature Review Cardiology 18, 637-648 (20-05-2021).

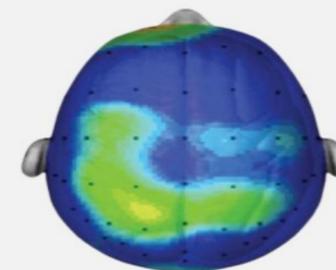
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Sedentarietà & CRT

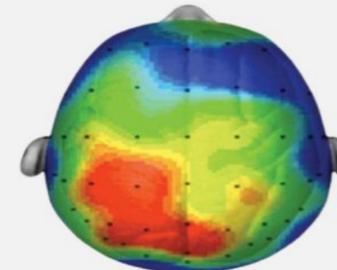
Sgranchirsi le gambe durante la giornata alla scrivania fa la differenza

Attivazione delle aree cerebrali (rosso = più attivo, blu = meno attivo) visualizzata tramite elettroencefalogramma.

Dopo 20 minuti da seduti



Dopo 20 minuti di camminata



Fonti: Hillman et al., The effect of acute treadmill walking on cognitive control and academic achievement in preadolescent children (2009) e Boere K. et al., Exercising is good for the brain but exercising outside is potentially better. Sci Rep 13, 1140 (2023).

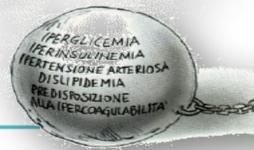
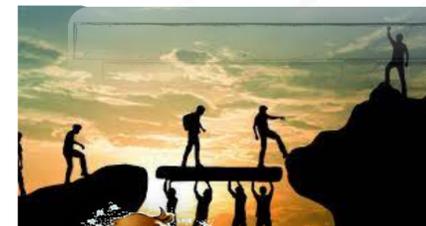




Chinesiologo specialista in AFA (LM67)



Salute
 percepita



**CONTRIBUTO DEL
CHINESIOLOGO SPECIALISTA IN AFA (LM67) IN QUESTI
ANNI**





Il Percorso Diagnostico-Terapeutico Assistenziale per l'EF nella persona con diabete.

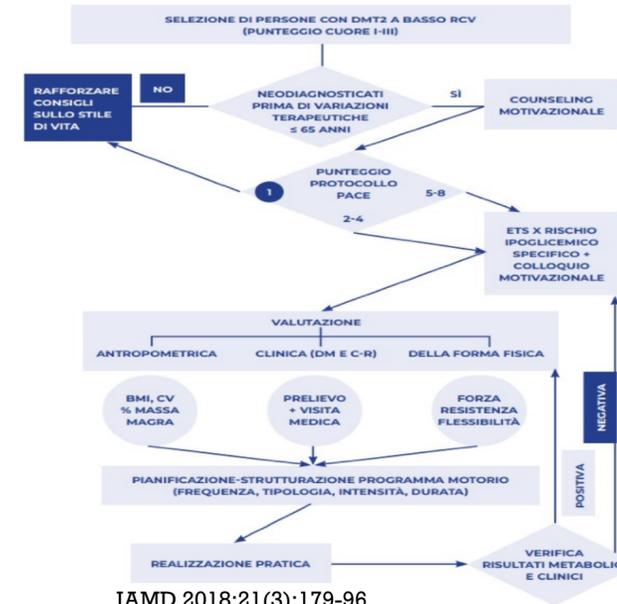
G. Corigliano, F. Strollo, R. Assaloni, C. De Fazio



Diagnostic and therapeutic work-up as part and parcel of exercise related personalized care in people with diabetes

G. Corigliano¹, F. Strollo², R. Assaloni³, C. De Fazio⁴

¹ Direttore sanitario Centro AID (Napoli), ² Responsabile Diabetologia, Istituto San Raffaele Termini, Roma, ³ Dirigente Medico SOS di diabetologia-ASS2 Isontina (Udine), ⁴ Specialista in Scienze delle Attività Motorie Preventive ed Adattate (Napoli)



JAMD 2018;21(3):179-96



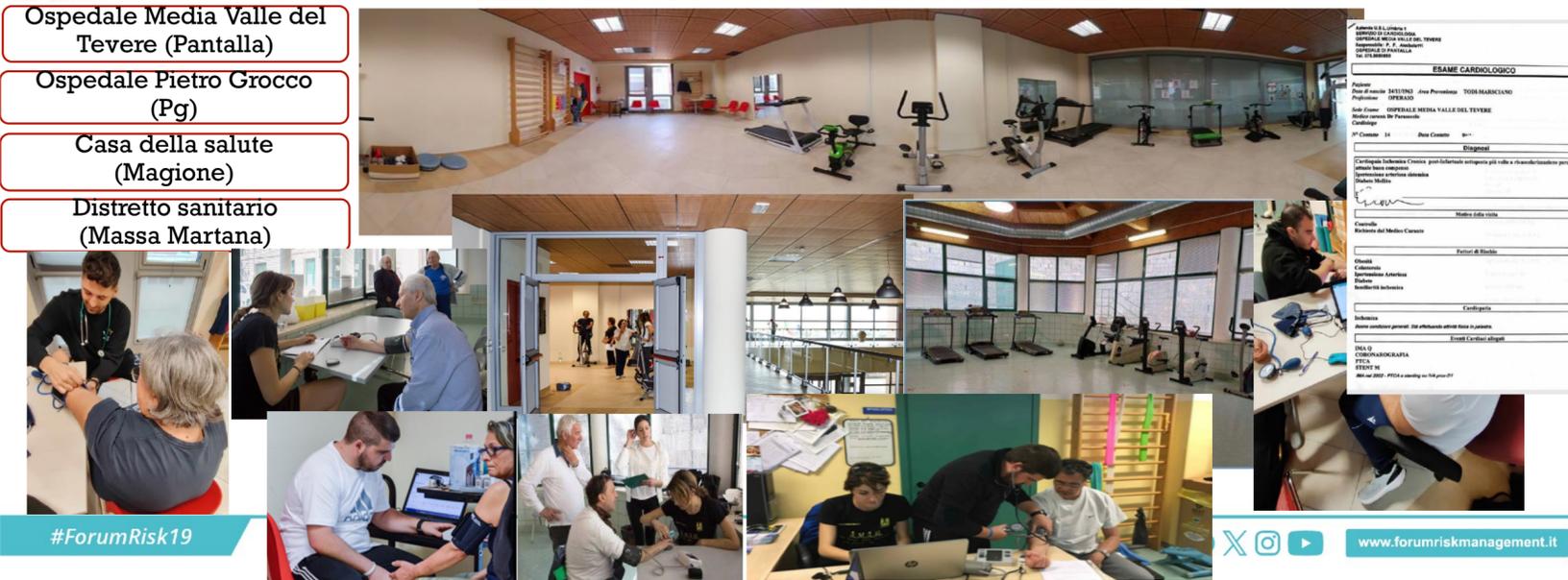
26-29 NOVEMBRE 2024
AREZZO FIERE E CONGRESSI



Chinesiologi LM67 Responsabili
dott.ssa Barbara Sebastiani, dott. Marco Nulli
PALESTRE DI
RIEDUCAZIONE CARDIOLOGICA ESTENSIVA



- Ospedale Media Valle del Tevere (Pantalla)
- Ospedale Pietro Grocco (Pg)
- Casa della salute (Magione)
- Distretto sanitario (Massa Martana)



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USL Umbria 1



26-29 NOVEMBRE 2024
AREZZO FIERE E CONGRESSI



Chinesiologi LM67 Responsabili
dott.ssa Barbara Sebastiani, dott. Marco Nulli
PALESTRE DI
RIEDUCAZIONE CARDIOLOGICA ESTENSIVA

Asiende U.S.L. Umbria 1
SERVIZIO DI CARDIOLOGIA
DIAGNOSTICA E RIABILITATIVA
Responsabile: P. F. Anichini
Via della Pace, 42 - PERUGIA
Tel. 075.853461 - Fax 075.853448

REFERTO

Paziente: _____
Data di nascita: 12/01/1944 - Arno Provenienza: _____
Professione: PENSIONATO

Sede: OSPEDALE MEDIA VALLE DEL TEVERE
Esame: RELAZIONE FINE CICLO
Data Esame: _____

Scelta: _____

DIAGNOSI:
Cardiomiopatia ipertensiva (EF 45% / NYHA II)
(sintomi insorti da 2010)
PMK biventricolare
Disturbi
ipertensione
Diabete
IRC
ETP - vecchia in follow up

TERAPIA:
Lisin 120 + 25mg og per / Insi 120 + 25 x 2 og dopo / Alitastone 30mg top h 16 e og stam / Cardior 5mg top h 8 / Trastar 5 mg 1 cp h 8 e 10 cp h 20 / Alorvastina 20mg 1 cp h 20 / Difla, Fyriso 150mg Omeprazole
in terapia di mantenimento orale

ATTIVITA':
Da evitare di attività fisica aerobica monitorizzata (tapir, ruotanti, cyclette, arratching)

ESAMI SVOLTI:
ECG RIVOLTO: Ritmo sinusale, ritmo indotto da PMK, anomalie secondarie della TV
TEST DA SFORZO (21/07/14): ciclo 25 w x 2 in terapia con bisoprololo Pico 75 W / FC 90 PA 100/90
Intervento per stenosi aortica grave (non sintomatica) - Non modificazioni significative dell'ECG Sporadici
BEV 1 coppia di BEV (PRD-400 mesi)
ECG DINAMICO (PRD) in ritmo prevalentemente indotto da PMK FC media 88 minima 65 - max 94 Numerosi BEV
(220) basati a posturati Numerosa coppia (226) con RR + 400 msec Tutti BEV non pause

CONSIGLI E PRESCRIZIONI:
Mantenere la terapia in atto
Continuare a svolgere l'attività fisica come appreso in Riabilitazione
Affidarsi al cardiologo curante per i controlli periodici
Dr. Anichini P.



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Novembre 2007, Vol. 8, N. 11
 G Ital Cardiol 2007;8(11):681-731



Linee guida
La prescrizione dell'esercizio fisico in ambito cardiologico

(G Ital Cardiol 2007; 8 (11): 681-731)



- Prescrizione dell'esercizio fisico nei pazienti con fattori di rischio e malattie cardiovascolari (1/3)
1. Dislipidemie
 Aut: Claudio Bilato, Arrigo Cicero, Franco Giada, Giampiero Patrizi, Pasquale Perrone Filardi
 2. Ipertensione arteriosa
 Aut: Francesco Fattirolli, Lucio Mos, Stefania Paolillo, Silvio Romano
 3. Diabete e sindrome metabolica
 Aut: Alberto Areda, Antonio Bonetti, Gerardo Corigliano, Cristina De Fazio, Felice Strollo
 4. Cardiopatia ischemica: post acuta (CABG, PTCA) e cronica
 Aut: Marco Ambrosetti, Leonardo De Luca, Franco Giada, Roberto Pedretti, Italo Porto, Silvio Romano, Pier Luigi Temporelli

Exercise prescription for the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases: part I

Exercise prescription for the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases: part II

Journal of Cardiovascular Medicine 2008, 9



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Ministero della Salute
Direzione Generale della Prevenzione Sanitaria

Piano Nazionale della Prevenzione 2020-2025

Salute+

- +Inter-settorialità
- +Equità
- +Sostenibilità
- +Partecipazione e corresponsabilità
- +Buone pratiche

Piano Regionale della Prevenzione 2014-18 Regione Campania

REGIONE CAMPANIA

n. 2 del 11 Gennaio 2016

BOLLETTINO UFFICIALE della REGIONE CAMPANIA

PRP 2014-2019

Ministero della Salute

DIPARTIMENTO DELLA PROGRAMMAZIONE, DEI DISPOSITIVI MEDICI, DEL FARMACO E DELLE POLITICHE IN FAVORE DEL SERVIZIO SANITARIO NAZIONALE
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PROGRAMMAZIONE E DELL'EDILIZIA SANITARIA

Piano Nazionale della Cronicità

Aggiornamento 2024

LINEE D'INDIRIZZO REGIONALI PER LE AA.SS.LL. SULLA PROMOZIONE DELL'ATTIVITÀ FISICA ADATTATA (AFA) IN SOGGETTI CON MALATTIE CRONICHE NON TRASMISSIBILI (MCNT) STABILIZZATE

CHINESIOLOGO

Clinico LM-67

Specialista delle Attività Motorie Preventive e Adattate, somministra Esercizio Fisico nei soggetti con Patologie croniche stabilizzate e si occupa del recupero funzionale post infortunio.

Time for Action



- Ringraziamento speciale -



Grazie!

