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Determining the effects of an evidence-based after school program on objectively measured physical ability in urban children

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Presenter Information

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Introduction

- MANE (Methodical Approach to Activity and Nutrition Education) Program
 - Is an after-school program that provides children with the knowledge, skills, and supportive environment that will help them lead healthier eating and physically active lifestyles.
 - Partners include Orchard Knob Elementary School, UTC, Urban League of Chattanooga, & Hamilton County Department of Education.
 - Closely follows the CDC guidelines for a comprehensive school health-related program (CDC, 2018).
- Purpose: This study determined whether improvements occurred in participant physical activity from the MANE program.

Methods

- Self-report physical activity surveys and accelerometers were used to determine the physical activity levels in 3rd-5th graders at OKES before and following the eight-week MANE program.
- The MANE program occurred three days a week (Mon, Wed, Fri) for three hours (3:00pm-6:00 pm), over the course of eight weeks during the spring semester at Orchard Knob Elementary School.
- UTC students enrolled in the undergraduate course, Understanding and Addressing Health Disparities, provided a supportive environment for participants to be physically active. This was accomplished by having four stations with different games for the participants to engage in each week.
- Following each lesson, students collected data on participant activity watches, pertaining to steps taken and physical activity minutes obtained. Based on a scale of 1-10, participants selected a number that represented how hard they played.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE E CHATTANOOGA Department of Health & Human Performance

DETERMINING THE EFFECTS OF AN EVIDENCED-BASED AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM ON PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN URBAN CHILDREN

KC Hamilton, M Burman, S Nolan, T Yates, K Peyer, and S Howard-Baptiste

Results

Variable	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation	n(%)
Age (years)	8	11	9.7	0.7	* * *
BMI (%tile)	23	99	81.5	27.6	* * *
Overweight or Obese	* * *	* * *	***	***	12 (70.6%)
African American	* * *	* * *	* * *	***	18 (94.7%)
Hispanic/Latino	* * *	* * *	* * *	***	1 (5.9%)
Male	* * *	* * *	***	* * *	7 (36.8%)
Female	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	12 (63.2%)

Table 1. Participant (n=19) baseline characteristics.





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Results						
	Baseline	Follow-up	∆ (Follow-up – Baseline)			
Moderate-to- Vigorous Physical Activity (min/day)	23.3 (14.6)	26.8 (13.4)	3.5 (18.2)			
Physical Activity Survey Score (Range: 12-60)	36.1 (9.8)	40.8 (7.1)	4.7 (8.0)*			
Physical Activity Beliefs (Range: 7- 40)	31.0 (29.0, 32.0)	34.0 (32.0 <i>,</i> 35.0)	3.0 (0.5, 6.0)*			

Table 2. Baseline and follow-up physical activity-related outcomes of participants (n=19). Follow-up scores of physical activity and physical activity beliefs were higher than at baseline, p<0.05. Values are reported as means (standard deviation) or medians (25th percentile, 75th percentile) based on normality or non-normality of the distribution. *p<0.05

Discussion & Conclusions

Following the MANE program, self-report physical activity and physical activity beliefs improved (p<0.05). The next step will be to determine whether participant activity watches bolstered the impact of the program. This program demonstrates the importance of community partner involvement when designing a culturally relevant, effective program. Because this program was effective, this program may expand to additional urban schools in Chattanooga in the future.

CDC. (2018, August 27). Comprehensive School Physical Activity Programs: A Guide for Schools. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/professional_developm ent/e-learning/cspap.html



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References