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INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN WEIGHT GAIN, BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS AND BLOOD PRESSURE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

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Aims

The purpose of our study was to understand the influence of physical activity (PA) in weight gain, blood glucose levels, blood pressure in pregnancy and parity.

Methods

Cross-sectional evaluation analysis of 100 women, aged between 17 to 42, from Santo Antonio General Hospital was done. PA was assessed using the Pregnancy Physical Activity Questionnaire (PPAQ).

Results

We found that levels of PA and total weight gain of pregnant women were not associated ($p = 0.352$), and there was no linear correlation between the total score for PA and blood glucose levels ($p = 0.849$ for fasting glucose levels and $p = 0.438$ for blood sugar levels after 50 g glucose). In addition PA and blood pressure values were also not correlated ($p = 0.166$ for systolic blood pressure; $p = 0.233$ for diastolic). It was found a correlation between PA and parity (multiparous had higher levels of PA: $p = 0.020$). The statistical tests used were the Spearman's ρ ; and chi-square ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion

In this study we did not find associations among PA and the following variables: gain weight, blood glucose and blood pressure. However we saw that PA levels were higher in multiparous compared to primiparous.

Keywords: physical activity, pregnancy, blood glucose levels, weight gain, blood pressure, PPAQ.

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INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON ANXIETY LEVELS IN PREGNANCY

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The aims of this study were twofold. First to evaluate the influence of physical activity (PA) on anxiety levels on pregnancy. Second to analyse the influence of parity and a history of previous miscarriage in PA.

In this observational, analytic and cross sectional study, it was used a sample of 100 women, aged 17 to 42 years, from Santo Antonio General Hospital. PA and anxiety were assessed using the Pregnancy Physical Activity Questionnaire (PPAQ) and the Zung Self-Rating Anxiety Scale.

It was found that levels of PA were not linearly correlated with the anxiety levels $p = 0.144$. It was also found an association between PA and parity, whereby multiparous women had higher levels of PA ($p = 0.020$) and between PA and previous miscarriage women with levels of physical activity higher had fewer previous miscarriages ($p = 0.032$). The statistical test used was the Spearman's ρ ; and chi-square. In all tests it was considered a significance level of 0,05.

In conclusion, through this study it was not possible to verify that PA during pregnancy is related to anxiety. We concluded that there are only associations between, PA and number of births and PA and a history of previous miscarriage.

Keywords: physical activity, anxiety, pregnancy.

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