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Physical Inactivity Changes in Croatia: the CroHort Study

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper was to compare the surveys conducted respectively in 2003 and 2008 within the Croatian Adult Health Cohort Study (CroHort) regarding the physical activity/inactivity of the inhabitants of the Republic of Croatia. The collected data show a significant decline in the intensity of physical activity in 2008 with regards to 2003, regarding the way of getting to work (60.7%), the level of physical strain at work (72.2%), and the frequency of physical activity taken in the subjects' spare time (55.8%). In order to prevent the risk of cardiovascular diseases and to raise the public awareness of the potential health threat physical inactivity poses, a number of thoroughly conceived health promotion strategies should be implemented, which would equally encompass all the segments of Croatian society.

Key words: public health, physical activity, physical inactivity changes, CroHort study

Introduction

Several decades ago, epidemiological researches have ascertained the existence of numerous risk factors for developing atherosclerosis, that is, the heart and vascular disease. The development of these diseases is particularly accelerated if one has more than one risk factor at the same time¹. These diseases, which in the first place imply heart attack and stroke, represent the »killer No. 1« of contemporary man, claiming 17.1 million lives per year (every other inhabitant in the so-called Industrial World)². In concordance with that fact, cardiovascular diseases in Croatia were the leading cause of death with 25876 deceased persons, with the share of 49.6% in the overall mortality in our country in 2009³. A crucial risk factor for the appearance and development of some kinésiologically sensitive diseases, among which the coronary heart disease undisputedly dominates, is physical inactivity⁴. According to the World Health Organization, engaging in physical activity for at least 30 minutes every day of the week will help to prevent heart attacks and strokes².

Subjects and Methods of Data Collecting

The Croatian Adult Health Cohort Study (CroHort) was the source of data, encompassing the representative

sample of persons from 18 years old and older, who live in their own household. The surveys from 2003 and 2008 respectively were conducted by previously educated expert personnel, led by the people specialized in the area of public health and epidemiology, under supervision of specialists of preventive profession, Andrija Štampar School of Public Health, Zagreb and Croatian National Institute for Public Health⁵.

After arranging the survey questionnaire forms, all of the data were pondered, thus enabling a database to be set up within the framework of the conducted study, which in turn consisted of 3229 subjects.

Survey questionnaire forms consisted of three following questions, which relate to the physical activity/inactivity of the subjects:

1. How do you get to work?
2. How physically strenuous is your work?
3. Are you physically active in your spare time?

Results

Tables 1–6 depict a five-year change in physical inactivity measured by the three variables described in the text. Changes in the way of getting to work are presented

TABLE 1
GETTING TO WORK IN 2003 AND 2008

Getting to work	2003			Total
	Does not work/works at home	by car/public transport	walks/cycles	
2008				
Does not work/Works at home	2057	185	103	2345
Col Pct	88.1	31.8	37.5	
By car/public transport	194	350	64	608
Col Pct	8.3	60.2	23.3	
Walks/cycles	85	46	108	239
Col Pct	3.6	7.9	39.3	
Total	2336	581	275	3192

TABLE 2
CHANGES IN GETTING TO WORK

Without change	78.8%
Improvement (walks/cycles in 2008)	4.5%
Decline (drives/does not work in 2008)	60.7%

TABLE 3
PHYSICALLY STRENUOUS JOB IN 2003 AND 2008

Physically strenuous job	2003			Total
	Easy	medium hard	hard	
2008				
Easy	971	569	97	1637
Col Pct	71.7	46.5	28.7	
Medium hard	348	556	147	1051
Col Pct	25.7	45.4	43.5	
Hard	36	99	94	2688
Col Pct	2.7	8.1	27.8	
Total	1355	1224	338	2917

in Tables 1 and 2. In 78.8% of the subjects nothing had changed in their way of getting to work. A decreased physical activity in 2008 in relation to 2003 was evident in as much as 60.7% of the subjects, whereas only 4.5% of them made a positive change in 2008, by either walking or cycling to work.

Changes in the intensity of physical activity measured by the physical strain at the workplace were presented in Tables 3 and 4. In 55.6% of the subjects nothing had changed. A decline in physical activity in 2008 compared with 2003 occurred in as much as 72.2% of the subjects, whilst only 18.7% of the subjects increased their physical activity – the ones that in 2008 had physically more strenuous jobs than in 2003.

Changes in the intensity of physical activity in the subjects' spare time are represented in Tables 5 and 6. In

TABLE 4
CHANGES IN PHYSICALLY STRENUOUS JOB

Without change	55.6%
More strenuous (harder job in 2008)	18.7%
Less strenuous (easier job in 2008)	72.2%

TABLE 5
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY/INACTIVITY IN ONE'S SPARE TIME IN 2003 AND 2008

Physical activity/ inactivity in one's spare time	2003			
2008	Never	sometimes	regularly	Total
Never	720	300	409	1429
Col Pct	58.5	38.5	34.0	
Sometimes	262	250	263	775
Col Pct	21.3	32.1	21.8	
Regularly	248	230	532	1010
Col Pct	20.2	29.5	44.2	
Total	1230	780	1204	3214

TABLE 6
CHANGES IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY/INACTIVITY IN ONE'S SPARE TIME

Without change	46.7%
Improvement (more physical activity in 2008)	36.8%
Decline (less physical activity in 2008)	55.8%

46.7% of the subjects nothing had changed. Decreased physical activity in 2008, compared with 2003 occurred in as much as 55.8% of the subjects, whilst 36.8% increased their physical activity – the ones who 2008 were physically more active in their spare time than in 2003.

Discussion

Previous researches have shown that the pace of life recently, especially among people living in urban areas, causes decreased physical activity of the Croatian population⁶. That negative trend has extended well into 2008, where, according to the CroHort Study, as much as 60.7% of the subjects were physically less active than in 2003, whilst at the same time only 4.5% became physically more active, either by walking or cycling to work. The decrease in physical activity is also manifested in the comparison of the physical strain in the workplace, where the number of people who in 2008 had physically harder jobs than in 2003 (18.7%), was three and a half times smaller than those who had meanwhile

exchanged a harder job for an easier one (72.2%). Ultimately, despite the fact that a decreased physical activity was recorded in 55.8% of the subjects, the knowledge that every third subject (36.8%) from 2008 has increased his or hers activity with regards to 2003, yet provides a more optimistic perspective of conscious efforts which the inhabitants of Croatia willingly put into leading a healthier lifestyle. One of the most popular and widespread recreational physical activity is cycling, both in the highly developed and underdeveloped countries, as well as in Croatia^{7,8}. It should be nevertheless noted that bicyclists are minimally or insufficiently protected traffic participants, and that their activity could result in unwanted injuries^{9,10}.

Conclusion

The results of the survey conducted in the Republic of Croatia on physical activity/inactivity and especially about

the one done in one's spare time, point to the conclusion that because of the decreased physical activity of the population, the risk of cardiovascular diseases increases. In order to prevent the risk of those diseases and to raise the public awareness of the potential health threat physical inactivity poses, a number of thoroughly conceived health promotion strategies should be implemented, which would equally encompass all the segments of Croatian society.

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PROMJENE U TJELESNOJ NEAKTIVNOSTI U HRVATSKOJ – STUDIJA CroHort

SAŽETAK

Ciljem je ovoga rada usporediti ankete provedene 2003. i 2008. godine u sklopu Hrvatske kohortne studije kardiovaskularnog zdravlja (CroHort) vezane uz tjelesnu aktivnost/neaktivnost stanovnika Republike Hrvatske. Prikupljeni podatci ukazuju na značajan pad intenziteta tjelesne aktivnosti 2008. u odnosu na 2003, prema načinu odlaska na posao (60,7%), razini tjelesnog napora na radnom mjestu (72,2%), i učestalosti tjelesne aktivnosti poduzimane u slobodno vrijeme ispitanika (55,8%). Kako bi se spriječio rizik od srčano-žilnih bolesti i podigla svijest javnosti o potencijalnoj zdravstvenoj prijetnji koju predstavlja tjelesna neaktivnost, niz detaljno osmišljenih strategija u svrhu promicanja zdravlja trebao bi biti proveden, a koji bi podjednako obuhvatio sve slojeve hrvatskoga društva.