

Exercise after You Eat: Hitting the Postprandial Glucose Target

Melissa L Erickson¹, Nathan T Jenkins², Kevin K McCully²

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 28974942 PMCID: PMC5610683 DOI: 10.3389/fendo.2017.00228

Abstract

We discuss a novel hypothesis: the effect size of postmeal exercise for attenuating postprandial glucose will be a function of the exercise bout vs. the size of the postprandial glucose response, specifically peak and duration of the postprandial glucose excursion.

UCLA Health

MAIN

When it comes to exercise, a group of researchers recently uncovered surprising news. They selected seven studies that looked at how sitting, standing and walking affect the body. In five of the studies, the participants had normal blood sugar. In two, they had either prediabetes or Type 2 diabetes. Among the metrics the researchers examined were changes in blood levels of glucose and insulin.

The data showed that even a five-minute walk after eating a meal had a measurable effect on moderating blood sugar levels. The beneficial effect of walking was observed during a 60- to 90-minute window following the meal. For people who took a walk during that time, changes to blood sugar were not only less extreme, but also occurred more gradually. That's important because sudden blood sugar spikes and drops can raise cardiovascular risk and are believed to play a role in developing Type 2 diabetes.

This positive effect on blood sugar occurred in all the participants who took a post-meal walk, regardless of their diabetes status. Standing after eating also had a beneficial effect, but it was far more modest.

You are fortunate that your annual physical provided a warning about your Type 2 diabetes risk. Prediabetes is a silent condition, which means it produces no symptoms. It is important that you follow through with changes to diet and increased exercise. And as research suggests, even short walks after eating can help improve blood sugar control.



March 15, 2024

By Ask the Doctors

3 min read

HOW WALKING AFFECTS YOUR BODY



3 minutes a day

Blood pressure decreases



5 minutes outside

Mood improves



5-10 minutes a day

Creative thinking improves



15 minutes after meals

Blood sugar level decreases



30 minutes after meals

Helps to lose weight (depending on walking speed)



40 minutes a day

Reduces the risk of developing coronary heart disease in the elderly



90 minutes outside

Reduces the number of depressive thoughts

Shawn Wells
@SHAWNWELLS