

MISSION (NON) IMPOSSIBLE

STRATEGIE REALISTICHE PER ATTIVARE IL MOVIMENTO

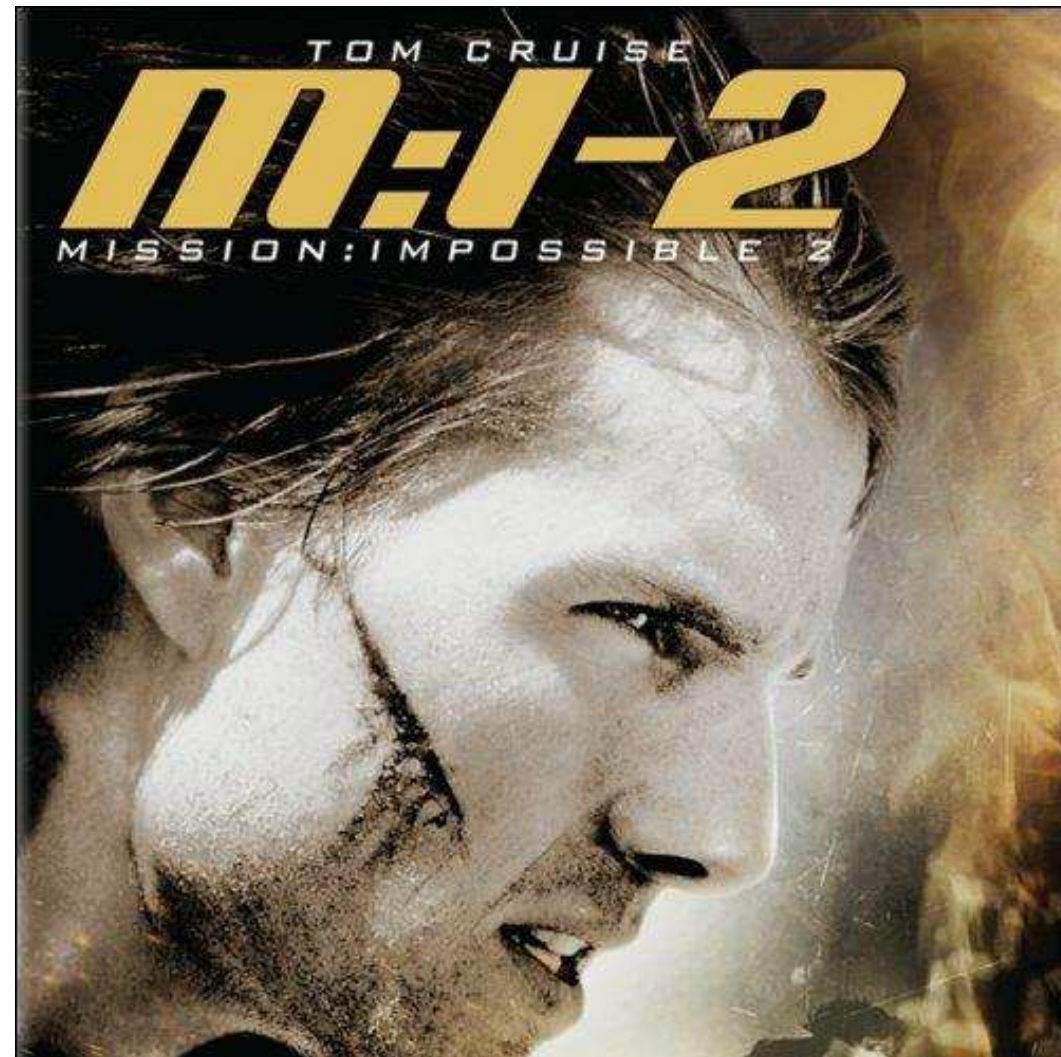


Dott. Giuseppe Rossi
Venerdì 24 aprile 2026

Zip! è un progetto realizzato grazie al sostegno di Fondazione della Comunità Bresciana, in collaborazione con Fondazione Cariplo



- obiettivo: rendere un po' meno «impossible» una missione oggettivamente difficile
- qual è la situazione reale con persone affette da patologia psichiatrica?
 - quali le barriere?
- indicazioni pratiche per aiutare le persone ad iniziare l'attività fisica



COSA DICE L'EVIDENZA SCIENTIFICA

L'attività fisica:

- Riduce i sintomi depressivi

- Bene

SE FOSSE UNA MOLECOLA LA
PRESCRIVEREMMO A TUTTI !!!!

- Miglior

- Miglioramento qualità del sonno

- Riduzione rischio metabolico

- Aumento aspettanza di vita.....



zip!

MA....



Quanti pazienti avete che fanno meno di 10 minuti di attività fisica al giorno??

Quanti di voi hanno pensato almeno una volta: «non c'è verso di smuoverlo»?

 FATEBENEFRAELLI

zip!

STANDARD ATTIVITÀ FISICA OMS (2020)

- 150-300 minuti/settimana di attività aerobica a intensità moderata oppure 75-150 minuti/settimana a intensità vigorosa
- Attività moderata: 3-6 METs (camminata veloce, ballo liscio, giardinaggio)
- Attività vigorosa: > 6 METs (jogging, nuoto, corsa, escursionismo in montagna)

MET (Metabolic Equivalent of Task) corrisponde al consumo di ossigeno a riposo ovvero 3.5 mL di ossigeno per Kg di peso per minuto (3.5 mL O₂/Kg/min)

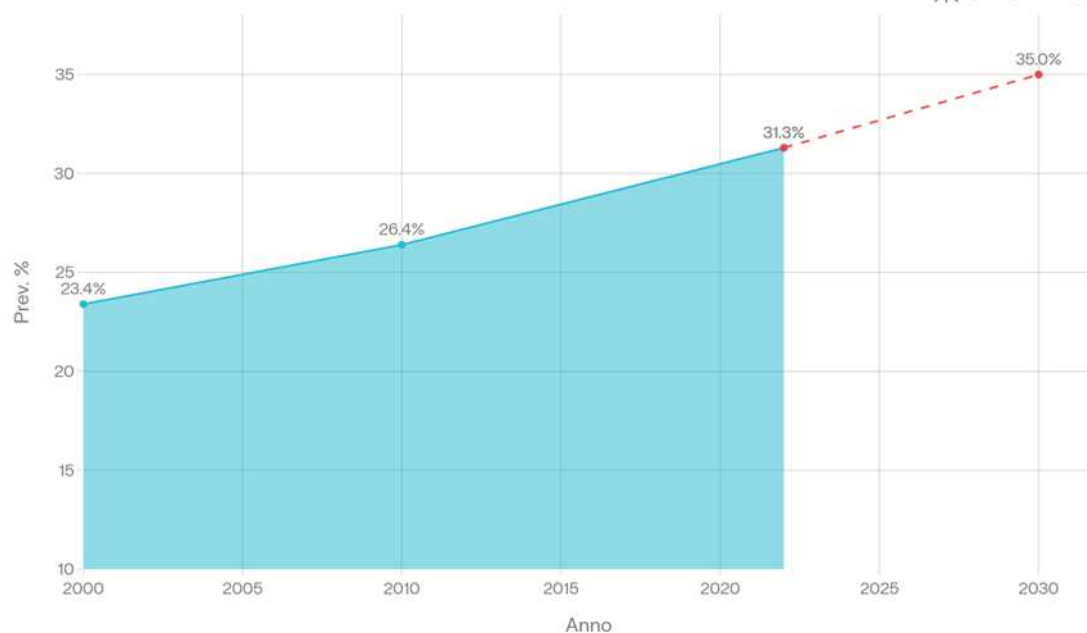
- 507 studi di popolazione
- 5,7 milioni di partecipanti provenienti da 163 Paesi

Prevalenza globale inattività fisica (2000-2030)

Fonte: Lancet Global Health | 2030 stimato se il trend continua

— Osservato — Proiezione 2030

Powered by  perplexity



> [Lancet Glob Health](#). 2024 Aug;12(8):e1232-e1243. doi: 10.1016/S2214-109X(24)00150-5. Epub 2024 Jun 25.

National, regional, and global trends in insufficient physical activity among adults from 2000 to 2022: a pooled analysis of 507 population-based surveys with 5.7 million participants

Tessa Strain ¹, Seth Flaxman ², Regina Guthold ³, Elizaveta Semenova ⁴, Melanie Cowan ⁵, Leanne M Riley ⁵, Fiona C Bull ⁶, Gretchen A Stevens ⁷; Country Data Author Group

Affiliations + expand

DOI: [10.1016/S2214-109X\(24\)00150-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(24)00150-5)

PMID: 38942042 PMCID: [PMC11254784](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC11254784/) [🔗](#)

Erratum in

[Correction to Lancet Glob Health 2024; 12: e1232-43.](#)

[No authors listed]

Lancet Glob Health. 2025 Feb;13(2):e202. doi: 10.1016/S2214-109X(24)00533-3. Epub 2024 Dec 6.

PMID: 39653055 [Free PMC article.](#) No abstract available.

Abstract

Background: Insufficient physical activity increases the risk of non-communicable diseases, poor physical and cognitive function, weight gain, and mental ill-health. Global prevalence of adult insufficient physical activity was last published for 2016, with limited trend data. We aimed to estimate the prevalence of insufficient physical activity for 197 countries and territories, from 2000 to 2022.

Methods: We collated physical activity reported by adults (aged ≥18 years) in population-based surveys. Insufficient physical activity was defined as not doing 150 minutes of moderate-intensity activity, 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity activity, or an equivalent combination per week. We used a Bayesian hierarchical model to compute estimates of insufficient physical activity by country or territory, year, age, and sex. We assessed whether countries or territories, regions, and the world would meet the global target of a 15% relative reduction of the prevalence of insufficient physical activity by 2030 if 2010-22 trends continue.

Findings: We included 507 surveys across 163 countries and territories. The global age-standardised prevalence of insufficient physical activity was 31.3% (95% uncertainty interval 28.6–

Integrating Physical Activity Into Routine Psychiatric Care: A Review

Brendon Stubbs^{1 2 3}, Ruimin Ma¹, Megan Teychenne⁴, Florence Kinnafick⁵,
Nilufar Mossaheb^{2 3}, Nicole Korman^{6 7 8}, Mike Trott^{6 7 8}, Simon Rosenbaum⁹,
Felipe Schuch^{10 11 12}, Joseph Firth^{13 14}, Davy Vancampfort^{15 16}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 41779424 DOI: [10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2026.0026](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2026.0026)

Abstract

Importance: Adults with severe mental illness (SMI) face a 10- to 20-year reduction in life expectancy, largely due to heightened cardiometabolic diseases. Low levels of physical activity (PA) and prolonged sedentary behavior (SB) are modifiable risk factors that contribute to this mortality gap. Although strong evidence demonstrates that PA is safe and effective in improving psychiatric and physical outcomes, systematic integration into clinical practice remains limited.

Observations: Individuals with SMI are among the most physically inactive groups in society, often spending more than 10 hours per day sedentary and rarely meeting recommended PA recommendations. Low PA and high SB exacerbate neuroinflammatory, neuroendocrine, and cardiometabolic pathways implicated in psychiatric morbidity. Recent meta-analyses show that

Table 1. Physical Activity and Sedentary Behavior in Adults With Severe Mental Illness

Disorder	Meeting WHO PA guidelines, % (95% CI)	Relative risk of not meeting guidelines (vs controls), OR (95% CI)	Sedentary time, mean (95% CI), h/d	Difference in sedentary time vs controls, h (95% CI)	Key adverse outcomes implicated
Major depressive disorder ⁸⁻¹⁰	≈40 (30-50)	1.5 (1.1-2.0)	8.0 (7.1-8.9)	1 h (0.8-1.2)	Greater symptom severity, metabolic risk, impaired sleep, cognitive decline
Bipolar disorder ^{10,11}	20-35 (13-59)	1.3 (0.9-1.8)	8.8 (7.6-10.0)	~1.7 ↑ SB	High obesity and metabolic syndrome prevalence; episodic fluctuations in activity
Schizophrenia spectrum disorders ^{8,10,12}	<20 (≈15%, 10-20)	1.5 (1.1-2.0)	9.8 (8.7-10.9)	2.80 (1.47-4.1)	Severe cardiometabolic morbidity, reduced functioning, 15-y to 20-y mortality gap

150-300 minuti/settimana di attività aerobica a intensità moderata oppure 75-150 minuti/settimana a intensità vigorosa (OMS, 2020)

LA SFIDA DELL'INATTIVITÀ FISICA

Le persone con patologia psichiatrica sono tra i gruppi più sedentari della società

Trascorrono in media 8-10 ore/giorno in comportamenti sedentari

In media solo il 20% soddisfa le raccomandazioni OMS per l'attività fisica (150-300 minuti/settimana di attività aerobica a intensità moderata oppure 75-150 minuti/settimana a intensità vigorosa)

Gap di aspettativa di vita: 10-20 anni di meno rispetto la popolazione generale



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Come mai le persone con disturbo mentale risultano meno attive fisicamente rispetto ai controlli?

- Indagine trasversale online
- 1564 partecipanti (417 con diagnosi psichiatrica)
- Analizza quali fattori (psicologici, sociali e biografici) influenzano la pratica di attività fisica nelle persone con patologia psichiatrica

(Giugno 2025)

The screenshot shows the BMJ Open website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'BMJ Journals', 'Log In', 'Log out', 'Basket', and a search bar. Below this is a dark blue header with 'BMJ Open' and links for 'Latest content', 'Archive', 'For authors', 'About', and 'Browse'. The main content area features a sidebar on the left with icons for 'Article Text', 'Article info', 'Citation Tools', 'Share', 'Rapid Responses', 'Article metrics', and 'Alerts'. The article title is 'Determinants of physical activity and exercise in individuals with mental illness: results from a large cross-sectional online survey'. The authors listed are Katharina Leah Koepl, Antonia Wambsganz, Lukas Roell, Rebecca Schwaiger, Tim Fischer, Peter Falkai, Alkomiet Hasan, Andrea Schmitt, and Isabel Maurus. The abstract states that regular exercise significantly benefits mental health, but its therapeutic potential in psychiatric care remains underutilised. The study aims to explore motivational and socio-demographic determinants affecting exercise habits in individuals with mental illness and compare them to those without. The design and setting involved a cross-sectional online survey at psychiatric clinics, practices, university events, and sports clubs. The methods used validated questionnaires supplemented with self-developed items. The results show that individuals with mental illness displayed notably lower activity levels compared to mentally healthy participants across various measures including physical activity, motivation, self-efficacy, and resilience.

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Article Text

Mental health
Original research

Determinants of physical activity and exercise in individuals with mental illness: results from a large cross-sectional online survey

Katharina Leah Koepl¹, Antonia Wambsganz¹, Lukas Roell¹, Rebecca Schwaiger¹, Tim Fischer¹, Peter Falkai^{1, 2}, Alkomiet Hasan^{3, 4}, Andrea Schmitt^{5, 6}, Isabel Maurus¹

Correspondence to Katharina Leah Koepl; katharina.koepl@campus.lmu.de

Abstract

Objective Regular exercise significantly benefits mental health, yet its therapeutic potential in psychiatric care remains underutilised. Understanding the factors influencing physical activity in individuals with mental illness is crucial to realising its full therapeutic potential. Our study seeks to explore motivational and socio-demographic determinants affecting exercise habits in individuals with mental illness and compare them to those without mental illness.

Design and setting Distribution of the link to a cross-sectional online survey at psychiatric clinics, practices, university events and sports clubs, via self-help group email lists and on social media.

Methods An online survey using validated questionnaires supplemented with self-developed items was conducted. Statistical analysis encompassed unpaired t-tests and χ^2 tests to compare individuals with and without mental illness, as well as multiple linear regression to investigate the relationship between childhood exercise experience, psychometrics and current physical activity behaviour in individuals with mental illness.

Participants 1564 individuals (66.5% female) including 417 diagnosed with any kind of mental illness.

Results In comparison with mentally healthy participants, individuals diagnosed with mental illness displayed notably lower activity levels (eg. engaging in regular physical activity 55.6% vs 69.3%, $\chi^2(1, n=1458) = 26.03, p<0.001$), autonomous motivation (sport- und bewegungsbezogene Selbstkonkordanzskala Index: $M=3.62, SD=3.07$ vs $M=4.62, SD=2.74, t(594.58)=5.4, p=0.009$), self-efficacy expectancies (Allgemeine Selbstwirksamkeit Kurzskala: $M=3.65, SD=0.81$ vs $M=4.10, SD=0.59, t(505.39)=9.76, p<0.001$), and resilience (Brief Resilience Scale: $M=2.81, SD=0.83$ vs $M=3.46, SD=0.70, t(555.52)=13.28, p<0.001$), and a greater external locus of control (Internale-Externale-Kontrollüberzeugung Scale: $M=2.53, SD=0.89$ vs $M=2.13, SD=0.76, t(565.43)=-7.78, p<0.001$). Throughout childhood and adolescence, they reported less activity (66.9% vs 78.0%, $\chi^2(1, n=1549) = 18.22, p<0.001$) and lower grades in physical education ($M=2.1, SD=0.8$ vs $M=1.8, SD=0.8, U=1\ 888\ 071.00, Z=-6.19, p<0.001$). Individuals with

LE PERSONE CON PATOLOGIA PSICHIATRICA PRESENTANO:

Minor motivazione autonoma verso l'esercizio

Minor autoefficacia e minor resilienza

Maggiore dipendenza
Quindi non solo sintomi ma anche determinanti
psicologici e esperienze precoci di sport

Meno attività fisica durante infanzia e adolescenza

Voti peggiori in educazione fisica

Meno modelli familiari attivi (solo il 50% aveva familiari fisicamente attivi)

BARRIERE PRATICHE

Mancanza di supporto professionale e sociale

Costi economici

Difficoltà di trasporto

Stigma

PREFERENZE PER I PROGRAMMI DI ATTIVITÀ FISICA

Programmi strutturati

Piccoli gruppi

Supervisione professionale

Gli autori sottolineano inoltre la necessità di integrare componenti cognitivo-comportamentali che lavorino su motivazione e autoefficacia



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QUINDI NON È SOLO PIGRIZIA...

- Sintomatologia (umore depresso, anedonia, sintomi negativi)
- Bassa autoefficacia
- Paura del fallimento
- Abitudine alla passività
- Sedazione farmacologica
- Rinforzi secondari alla sedentarietà della struttura residenziale

La struttura residenziale può diventare involontariamente una palestra di immobilità



UNA PALESTRA DI IMMOBILITÀ

un rischio per le strutture residenziali:

- scarso rilievo dato all'attività fisica
- routine passivizzanti
- poca esposizione a stimoli esterni
- cultura implicita della protezione

IL VERO PROBLEMA

...Ma la motivazione non nasce dall'indicazione clinica, nasce da:

- E-Significato
- P-Relazione
- a-Gradualità
- Rinforzo

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**Così
possiamo
fare?**

- Revisione sistematica
- 14 studi
- 25.375 individui
- Barriere multilivello individuali, sociali e ambientali

Gli autori concludono che gli interventi efficaci devono essere multidimensionali, strutturati, accessibili e coinvolgere professionisti sanitari e la Comunità


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Part of a Research Topic

Underrepresented Populations – Towards Understanding Creating More Positive Sport Spaces

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> **Editor & Reviewers**

Outline

Abstract

1 Introduction

2 Methods

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW article

Front. Sports Act. Living, 16 July 2025
Sec. Sport, Leisure, Tourism, and Events
Volume 7 – 2025 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/fspor.2025.1569335>

Barriers and facilitators of physical activity for individuals with depression: a systematic review within the socio-ecological model framework

 Marta Duina ^{1,2*}
 Giampaolo Santi ¹
 Attilio Carraro ^{1*}

1. Faculty of Education, Free University of Bozen/Bolzano, Brixen-Bressanone, Italy
2. Department of Neurosciences, Biomedicine and Movement Sciences, University of Verona, Verona, Italy

Abstract

Introduction: Mental health disorders affect approximately one in every eight individuals globally, with many facing limited access to care, social exclusion, and stigma. Depression, in particular, is a leading cause of disability and has profound effects on individuals and society. Physical activity (PA) has emerged as a promising non-pharmacological intervention to alleviate depressive symptoms and promote well-being. However, people with depression often encounter substantial barriers to PA participation, exacerbating sedentary behaviors and health disparities.

Physical activity in psychiatry: a practical guide for clinicians on patient communication about physical activity, exercise, and sport

[Carina S Bichler](#)^{1,✉}, [Linda K Rausch](#)², [Jana Unterholzner](#)¹, [Martin Kopp](#)², [Barbara Sperner Unterweger](#)¹, [Katharina Hübner](#)¹

► [Author information](#) ► [Article notes](#) ► [Copyright and License information](#)

PMCID: PMC12396993 PMID: [40728631](#)

Abstract

Mental disorders are often associated with a significantly reduced level of physical activity, leading to inactivity rates of 40–86%. This is concerning, as physical activity not only has well-documented positive effects on physical health but also represents an evidence-based, cost-effective, and low-risk treatment option for psychiatric disorders. However, exercise remains insufficiently integrated into psychiatric care, partly due to barriers among healthcare providers and patients. The most common barriers reported by patients include fatigue, uncertainty, and financial constraints, while lack of time plays a less significant role.

This review examines the scientific evidence supporting exercise as a therapeutic intervention – “Exercise is Medicine®” – for psychiatric disorders and highlights its effectiveness across a wide range of conditions, from anxiety disorders to obsessive-compulsive disorders. Furthermore, it explores the “knowledge-action gap” between existing research and clinical implementation, providing practical recommendations based on Motivational Interviewing techniques. In addition to distinguishing between the concepts of physical activity, exercise, sport, and exercise therapy, this article presents recommendations for physical activity, behavior change techniques, a structured counseling guide, and an informational flyer for patients.

The aim of this article is to establish exercise as an integral component of psychiatric treatment and facilitate its implementation in clinical practice. By integrating physical activity, not only can quality of life and mental health be improved, but health disparities can also be reduced. This article offers evidence-based recommendations and practical strategies for promoting physical activity in psychiatric care.

- Una review con taglio pratico
- Il cuore dell’articolo è la comunicazione ed il coinvolgimento del paziente
- L’attività fisica non va solo prescritta, ma discussa e motivata attraverso una comunicazione strutturata

I 5 ERRORI PIÙ COMUNI DEGLI OPERATORI

Partire troppo in grande

Motivare con la logica

Usare il confronto con altri pazienti

Confondere resistenza con oppositività

Rinunciare troppo presto

ERRORE N. 1: PROPORRE ATTIVITÀ TROPPO GRANDI

NO

- Palestra
- Subito programma strutturato
- Obiettivi ambiziosi

SÌ

- 3 minuti di cammino
- 5 squat
- Giro dell'isolato
- stretching prima di cena

ERRORE N. 2: MOTIVARE CON LA LOGICA

Dire «fa bene alla salute» non funziona

Funziona:

- coinvolgimento
- fare insieme
- routine condivisa
- micro-successi

STRUMENTO 1: L'ATTIVAZIONE GUIDATA

Funziona

- l'operatore che parte fisicamente (operatore modello)
- Movimento integrato nella giornata
- Non «adesso fai sport» ma «andiamo a fare una cosa insieme»

Esempi pratici:

Andare a comprare il pane a piedi
Spostare le sedie prima del gruppo
Giardinaggio attivo



zip!

STRUMENTO 2: LA CULTURA DI COMUNITA

Il movimento è un'eccezione o la norma?

Se evento straordinario  non diventa abitudine

Bisogna integrare nella routine quotidiana:

Brevi camminate quotidiane

Stretching prima del gruppo

Piccole sfide settimanali

STRUMENTO 3: RINFORZO INTELLIGENTE

Rinforzare:

- Il tentativo

- La partecipazione

- La costanza

Non il risultato fisico!

Table 3. Evidence for PA Interventions Across Major Mental Disorders

Disorder	Evidence from meta-analyses and reviews	Effective modalities	Effect size, SMD	Guideline recommendations	Notes and considerations
Depression	Consistent moderate to large effects on symptom reduction ^{8,13,17,24,57}	Aerobic, resistance, combined; group or supervised formats most effective	0.5-0.8	WHO ⁵⁸ : ≥150 min/wk moderate PA; EPA ^{8,59,60} : PA as adjunctive treatment	Comparable effect sizes to antidepressants; adherence enhanced by supervised and enjoyable activities
Bipolar disorder	Limited but growing evidence; benefits mainly in depressive phases; risks of overactivation in mania ^{8,13,61}	Aerobic and resistance training; lifestyle-integrated PA	0.3-0.5 (low certainty)	EPA ^{8,60} : recommend as adjunct where feasible	Monitor for mood destabilization; tailor to illness phase; inclusion of motivational strategies to support PA adoption and maintenance ¹³
Schizophrenia and psychotic disorders	Strong evidence for improvements in negative symptoms, functioning, cognition, and cardiometabolic outcomes ^{8,10,13,62}	Aerobic and resistance, especially supervised programs	0.4-0.6 for symptoms; large effects on fitness and metabolic outcomes	EPA ⁸ : PA as essential component of care	(None)

Abbreviations: EPA, European Psychiatric Association; PA, physical activity; RR, relative risk; SB, sedentary behavior; SMD, standardized mean difference; WHO, World Health Organization.

RACCOMANDAZIONI SPECIFICHE PER DIAGNOSI

- **DEPRESSIONE**

- Esercizi mind-body (Yoga, Tai-chi)
- Formato di gruppo preferibile
- Intensità maggiore = maggiori benefici

- **SCHIZOFRENIA**

- Programmi supervisionati strutturati
- Combinare aerobico e resistenza
- Sessioni di 30' al giorno, tre volte alla settimana per almeno 12 settimane
- Yoga particolarmente efficace per sintomatologia totale



RACCOMANDAZIONI SPECIFICHE PER DIAGNOSI

DISTURBO BIPOLARE

- Focalizzarsi sulle fase depressive
- Monitorare attivazione (rischio mania)
- Intensità leggera-moderata
- Coordinare con stabilizzazione dell'umore

QUANDO NON FUNZIONA

Episodi acuti

Grave rallentamento psico-motorio

Disorganizzazione marcata

Grave collateralità farmacologica

Table 5. Current Clinical Practice Recommendations and Practical Implications

Topic	Current recommendations (clinician facing)	Uncertainties and controversies	Practical implications and notes
Indication and scope	Offer PA as an adjunct for adults with depression, BD (depressive phase), and schizophrenia; treat inactivity/SB as modifiable risk factors	Relative prioritization vs medications and psychotherapy; optimal timing in care pathway	Present as “core component” that <u>complements standard care; integrate early</u>
Dose and modality	Aim for ≥150 min/wk moderate PA (or ≥75 min vigorous); include aerobic and resistance training; break up prolonged sitting	Exact dose-response by diagnosis; role of HIIT vs moderate continuous; yoga/mind-body positioning	<u>Start low, progress, combine modalities; personalize to preference and symptoms; prioritize leisure time PA</u>
Supervision and setting	Supervised/group formats improve adherence and outcomes in SMI; leverage community programs and social prescribing	Cost-effectiveness across settings; scalability of supervision	Prioritize supervised starts in SMI; transition to blended/community/digital support
Sedentary behavior	Identify and reduce passive SB (TV/scrolling); encourage frequent breaks and light activity substitutions	Optimal “break” frequency/duration; impact of mentally active SB	<u>Use prompts (30-60 min), swap passive SB with light PA or cognitively engaging tasks</u>
Safety and screening	PAR-Q+ or equivalent when initiating MVPA; most individuals safe for moderate PA; monitor meds (eg, β-blockers, antipsychotics)	False-positive results on screening; need for medical clearance thresholds	Do not overmedicalize low-moderate PA; target symptom-informed precautions
Adherence and motivation	Use MI, mental contrasting + implementation intentions; support autonomy, competence, relatedness; peer/coach support; wearables	Best behavior-change package by diagnosis; long-term maintenance strategies	<u>Tailor goals, adopt a graded approach; schedule follow-up; track simple metrics (steps/min), assess preferences, and encourage people to have fun</u>
Phase specific (BD)	Focus on depressive phases; monitor activation; coordinate with mood stabilization	Risk of overactivation/mania with high-intensity PA	Use light-moderate intensity, close monitoring; pause/intensity-adjust during hypomania/mania
Cognition and negative symptoms (SCZ)	Combine aerobic + resistance; supervised, structured programs	Differential effects on cognitive domains; dosing for negative symptoms	Prioritize routine, peer/group formats; add skill-building and role support
Digital/remote delivery	Apps/wearables and brief remote coaching can augment adherence	Data accuracy, privacy, engagement decay	Keep tech simple; use feedback loops; address privacy in consent
Equity and access	Address barriers: transport, cost, stigma; offer low-cost/community options	Best models for low-resource settings; cultural tailoring	Partner with community organizations; provide travel vouchers; adapt culturally
Outcome tracking	Track PA minutes/steps, sedentary breaks, symptom change, fitness markers	Standardized core outcome sets across diagnoses	Use brief core set + 1 disorder-specific outcome; embed in EMR

Abbreviations: BD, bipolar disorder; EMR, electronic medical record; HIIT, high-intensity interval training; MI, motivational interviewing; MVPA, moderate to vigorous physical activity; PA, physical activity; PAR-Q+, Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire Plus; SB, sedentary behavior; SCZ, schizophrenia; SMI, severe mental illness; TV, television.

Stubbs B, et al. Integrating Physical Activity Into Routine Psychiatric Care: A Review. JAMA Psychiatry. 2026 Mar 4



TAKE HOME MESSAGES

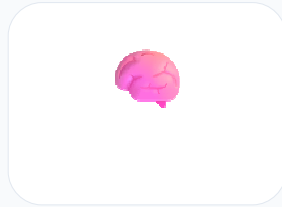
- L'attività fisica dovrebbe essere una componente centrale della cura psichiatrica!
- Non basta prescriverla, è necessario un lavoro di coinvolgimento, personalizzazione (preferenze, capacità, fase della malattia), supporto
- L'importanza dell'operatore come parte attiva
- Attenzione alla cultura della struttura residenziale
- Integrare l'attività fisica nella quotidianità
- Programmi supervisionati e di gruppo risultano essere i più efficaci

RETE DI PARTENARIATO

Il progetto è realizzato da una rete di partenariato eterogenea composta dalle seguenti realtà, ognuna delle quali, oltre a partecipare alla co-progettazione, ha ruoli specifici nell'implementazione del progetto.



zip!



Disturbo borderline di personalità

Attività fisica e DBP

Dati disponibili e implicazioni cliniche

Cosa sappiamo oggi

Inattività elevata

Nei follow-up longitudinali il DBP mostra tassi alti e persistenti di inattività fisica, più marcati nei pazienti non recovered.

Stile di vita sfavorevole

La sedentarietà si associa ad altri comportamenti di rischio e a maggiore burden fisico e psichiatrico.

Evidenze preliminari

L'esercizio è promettente come intervento complementare, ma mancano trial robusti sui sintomi nucleari del disturbo.

71%

non recovered inattivi a 12 anni

56%

recovered inattivi a 12 anni

Lettura clinica

Il movimento va considerato soprattutto come target di salute fisica, regolazione generale e prevenzione metabolica.

Come portarlo in clinica

Perché proporlo

- Riduce sedentarietà e rischio cardiometabolico
- Può favorire sonno, ansia, tono dell'umore e autoefficacia
- È plausibilmente utile come modulo integrato a DBT o riabilitazione

Efficacia

Salute fisica / sedentarietà **82%**



Ansia / umore / sonno **58%**



Sintomi nucleari del DBP **28%**



Take-home message: nel DBP c'è molta inattività fisica, ma poche prove definitive sugli effetti terapeutici diretti; promuovere attività strutturata e graduale ha senso come componente aggiuntiva del piano di cura.