

# Day-to-Day Variability in Well-Being and Physical Activity in **Children with Inflammatory Bowl Disease**

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# Background

- Children with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) report deficits in well-being.<sup>1</sup>
- Physical activity (PA) can improve symptoms & prevent disease flares.<sup>2,3</sup>
- No study has examined variability in PA & well-being.

# **Objectives**

- 1. Describe variability in well-being & PA levels in IBD.
- 2. Examine the relationship between PA & well-being.
- 3. Compare well-being of children with IBD who meet PA recommendations to those that do not.

# **Methods**

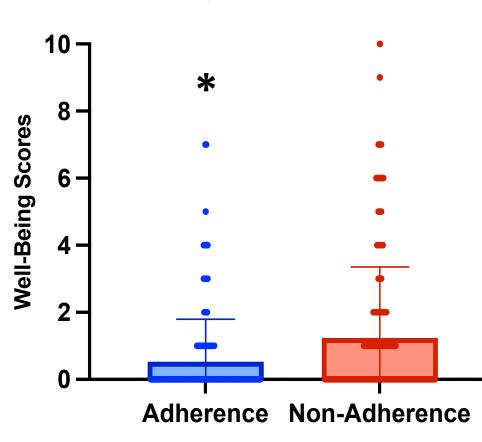
- Participants aged 7-17 with a diagnosis of IBD.
- Participants wore an accelerometer to measure total physical activity (TPA), light (LPA), & moderate-tovigorous (MVPA) physical activity for 4-8 weeks.
- Participants self-reported IBD-related well-being daily for 4-8 weeks (0 = best; 10 = worst).

# Results

- 9 participants (11.1% F), age = 10.3 ± 1.8 years; diagnosed =  $3.3 \pm 1.6$  years.
- <u>Objective #1</u> Variability in well-being & PA:

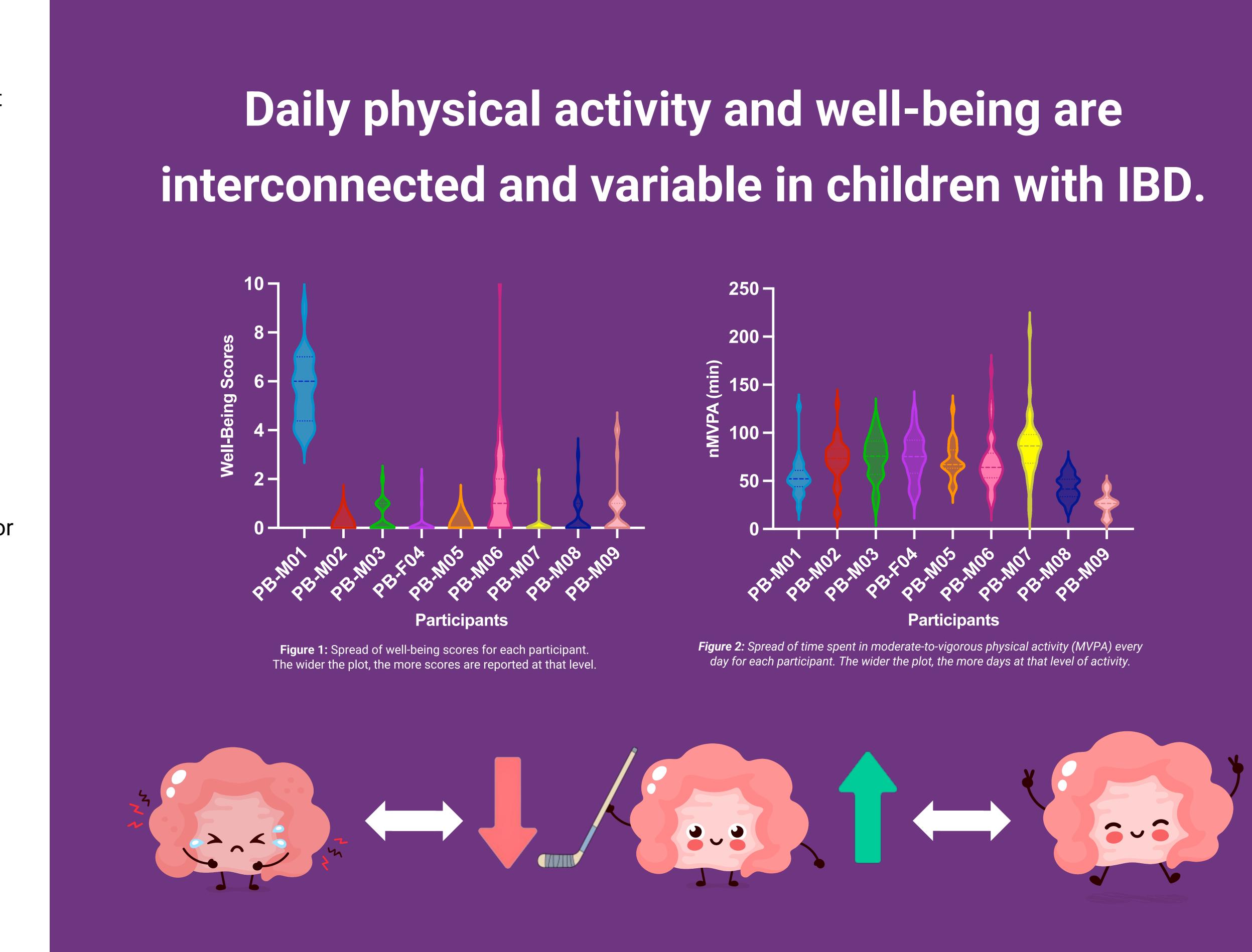
Well-Being	MVPA	TPA	LPA
(median [IQR])	(CV)	(CV)	(CV)
0 [0.71]	34.1%	21.7%	19.3%

- <u>Objective #2</u> Days with higher MVPA also had better well-being scores (rho = -0.208; p < 0.001).
- <u>Objective #3</u> Children with IBD that adhered to activity recommendations of 60-min of daily MVPA had better well-being scores than those who did not (\* p < 0.001):



# Discussion

- Limitations: small sample size (recruitment is on-going), 3. Taylor, Eur J Appl Physiol, 118(4), 2018 participants are in remission (spread of well-being).
- Strengths: daily measures of well-being over 4-8 weeks.
- Next steps: evaluating determinants of well-being & designing an evidence-based PA intervention to target well-being in youth with IBD.

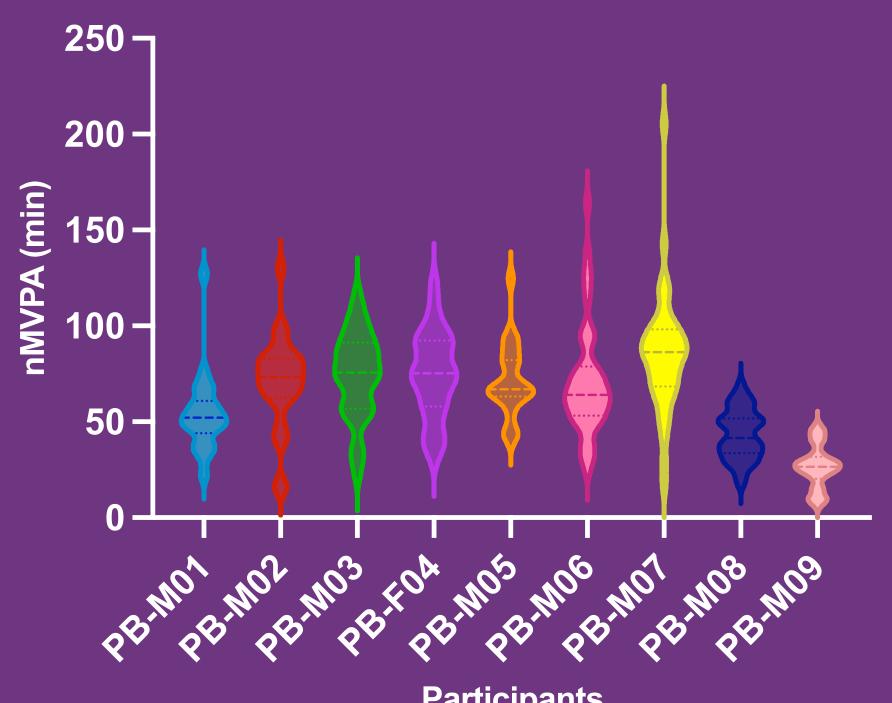


### References

- 1. Kim, J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr, 68(1), 2019
- 2. Scheffers, J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr, 77(2), 2023

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