

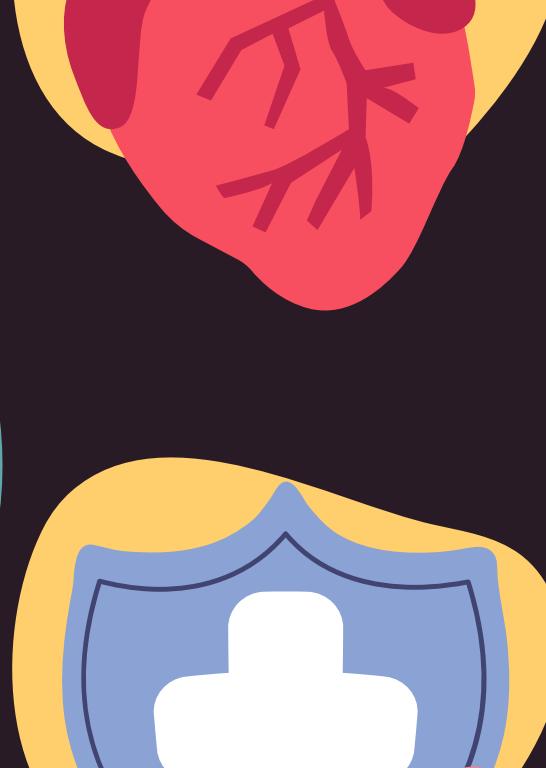
Physical Activity for Long-Term Health



Improves Blood Sugar Control

Reduces risk of Type 2 Diabetes

Regular physical activity improves insulin sensitivity and helps muscles use glucose more effectively, supporting healthier blood sugar regulation over time.



Supports Heart and Vascular Health

Lowers cardiovascular disease risk

Exercise helps reduce blood pressure, improves cholesterol levels, and strengthens heart function. All key factors in preventing heart disease and stroke.



Reduces Chronic Inflammation

Protects against multiple long-term conditions

Ongoing physical activity helps lower systemic inflammation, which plays a role in conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and some cancers.



Supports Healthy Body Weight & Metabolism

Reduces obesity-related health risks

Exercise supports energy balance, preserves lean muscle mass, and improves metabolic health - benefits that extend beyond weight loss alone.



Protects Brain & Mental Health

Supports mood, cognition, and mental wellbeing

Regular movement improves blood flow to the brain, supports cognitive function, and is associated with lower risk of depression and cognitive decline.



Strengthens Bones & Muscles

Reduces risk of frailty and osteoporosis

Weight-bearing and resistance activities help maintain bone density, muscle strength, and physical function across the lifespan.

Even small amounts of regular movement can make a meaningful difference to long-term health.

Based on evidence from public health and exercise science research. This resource is for educational purposes only and is not a substitute for medical advice.

Created by Applied Health Lab. Evidence-informed health education.

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