

Starting an Exercise Program

Regular exercise is a part of a healthy lifestyle. Talk to your doctor about what type and how much exercise to do if you:

- Have not been active
- Have any health problems
- Are pregnant
- Are over age 60

The goal is to exercise 4 to 6 days each week. Exercise for 30 to 60 minutes each time. To prevent injury, slowly increase the number of days and the amount of time you spend exercising.

Regular exercise helps to:

- Improve how well your heart and lungs work
- Maintain a healthy weight or help you lose weight
- Improve balance, muscle tone and joint flexibility
- Relieve stress and tension and improve your mood
- Reduce the risk of heart disease, high blood pressure, osteoporosis and diabetes

Getting Started

- **Choose an exercise you like to do.**

Try to vary the type of exercise you do to increase the health benefits and prevent boredom and injury.

Započinjanje programa vježbi

Redovna vježba je dio zdravog životnog stila. Razgovarajte sa vašim doktorom o vrstama vježbi i kako često bi ste trebali vježbati ako:

- Niste bili aktivni
- Imate bilo kakve zdravstvene tegobe
- Ste trudni
- Ste stariji od 60 godina

Cilj je da vježbate 4 do 6 puta svake sedmice. Bavite se vježbom između 30 i 60 minuta svaki put. Da bi ste izbjegli povrede, postepeno povećavajte broj dana i dužinu vježbanja.

Redovno vježbanje pomaže da:

- Poboljšate rad srca i pluća
- Zadržite zdravu tjelesnu težinu ili izgubite kilograme
- Poboljšate ravnotežu, oblikujete mišiće i pojačate fleksibilnost zglobova
- Oslobodite se stresa i napetosti i popravite svoje raspoloženje
- Smanjite rizik srčanih mana, visokog pritiska, osteoporoze i dijabetesa

Započinjanje tjelovježbe

- **Izaberite vježbe koje volite.**

Pokušajte mijenjati vrste vježbi koje izvodite kako bi ste poboljšali zdravlje i izbjegli dosadu i povredu.

Types of Exercise:

- ▶ **Aerobic exercises** move large muscles and improve the health of your heart and lungs. Examples include walking, jogging, aerobic classes, bicycling, swimming, tennis and dancing.

Walking is a good choice for beginners. You only need a good pair of athletic shoes. Walking can burn as many calories as jogging without the high impact on your joints. Walking is good for your heart and lungs and helps prevent osteoporosis.

- ▶ **Strength training exercises** strengthen muscles and build strong bones. Using weights, exercise bands, other weight lifting equipment, and doing push-ups and sit-ups are examples of strength training. Talk to your doctor before beginning strength training if you have high blood pressure or other health problems.

- ▶ **Flexibility exercises**, also called stretching, increase the length of muscles to improve balance and joint health. Stretching is important before and after exercising and as an exercise itself. Examples include yoga and tai chi.

- **Begin and end an exercise session with 5 minutes of gentle exercise or stretching.**

- ▶ For example, walk 5 minutes before and after jogging. This will help prevent injury.

- **Exercise at a comfortable pace.**

Listen to your body. You are exercising too hard if you:

- ▶ Have pain in your joints, feet, ankles or legs
- ▶ Have problems breathing
- ▶ Feel weak, faint or dizzy during or after exercising

Vrste vježbi :

- ▶ **Aerobik** pokreće velike mišice i poboljšava zdravlje srca i pluća. Primjeri uključuju šetnje, džoging, časove aerobika, biciklizam, plivanje, tenis i ples. Šetnja je dobar izbor za početnike. Sve što vam je potrebno je pogodna atletska obuća. Šetnja može pomoći pri gubljenju kalorija koje bi se izgubile džogiranjem ali bez velikog uticaja na vaše zglobove. Šetnja je pogodna za srce i pluća i pomaže pri suzbijanju osteoporoze.
- ▶ **Trening ojačanja** pomaže očvršćavanju mišića i gradi jake kosti. Korištenje tegova, plastičnih traka, ostale opreme za dizanje težine te izvođenje sklekova i trbušne vježbe su primjeri treninga ojačanja. Razgovarajte sa vašim doktorom prije nego započnete trenirati ako imate visok pritisak ili druge zdravstvene probleme.
- ▶ **Vježbe fleksibilnosti**, se takođe nazivaju razgibavanje, povećavaju dužinu mišića kako bi se poboljšala ravnoteža i zdravlje prevoja. Razgibavanje je važno prije i poslije vježbanja kao što je i sama tjelovježba. Primjeri uključuju jogu i tai-či.
- **Počnite i završite tjelovježbu sa razgibavanjem ili laganom vježbom od 5 minuta.**
 - ▶ Na primjer, šetajte 5 minuta prije i poslije džoginga. Ovo pomaže suzbijanju povrede.
- **Vježbajte tempom koji vam je ugodan.**

Slušajte vaše tijelo. Vježbate previše ako:

 - ▶ Imate bolove u zglobovima, stopalima, gležnjevima ili nogama
 - ▶ Imate teškoće sa disanjem
 - ▶ Osjećate slabost, nesvjesticu, vrtoglavicu u toku ili poslije vježbe

Stop exercising and call your doctor or 911 if you have:

- ▶ Pain or pressure in your chest, left neck, shoulder or arm
- ▶ Sudden dizziness
- ▶ Cold sweat
- ▶ Pallor
- ▶ Fainting

Talk to your doctor or nurse if you have any questions or concerns.

Prestanite sa vježbanjem i pozovite doktora ili 911 ukoliko imate:

- ▶ Bol ili pritisak u grudnom košu, vratu, ramenima ili rukama
- ▶ Iznenadnu vrtoglavicu
- ▶ Hladan znoj
- ▶ Bljedilo
- ▶ Nesvjesticu

Ako imate bilo kakvih pitanja ili briga, posavjetujte se sa svojim ljekarom ili medicinskom sestrom.

2007– 11/2011 Health Information Translations

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Starting an Exercise Program. Bosnian.