Exercising the Body and Brain

Studies have shown a strong relationship between the health of the body and the health of the brain. Exercise revs up complex processes inside the brain that can deter depression, help you stay calm and keep your mind sharp.

Exercise Boosts Mental Fitness
The brain has approximately 86 billion neurons designed to give orders to the rest of the body through chemical messengers called neurotransmitters. Studies show that deficiencies of two of these neurotransmitters (glutamate and gamma-aminobutyric acid, or GABA), can lead to mood disorders such as depression. However, moderate exercise can increase the amounts of the two neurotransmitters, contributing to increased mental fitness.

Exercise Decreases Stress
When you’re stressed, your brain secretes the "fight or flight" hormone, cortisol. Elevated cortisol levels can create a constant and unnecessary feeling of stress. But, if you exercise, you expose your body to "controlled stress," which helps regulate your brain’s stress response, keeping you more calm.

Exercise Slows the Brain’s Aging Process
Your brain ages just like the rest of your body, but exercise can help the brain handle natural, age-related deterioration without taking a toll on your memory. Older adults who exercise have larger brain volumes than those who don’t. Plus, the brain’s hippocampus (which is responsible for memory and learning) is larger in people who are active. Exercising won't make you smarter, per se, but it will help you remember things better as you age.
Avoiding Sports-related Eye Injuries in Children

Eye injuries are the leading cause of blindness in children, and most eye injuries incurred by those ages 11 to 14 happen while they are playing sports. Every 13 minutes, an emergency room in the United States treats a sports-related eye injury. Of the estimated 2 million Americans who sustain eye injuries each year, approximately 40,000 will go on to be considered legally blind in the injured eye.

August is “Children’s Eye Health and Safety Month.” This is not only a good time to get your child’s eyes checked before school starts, but it is also a good time to ensure that they are protecting their eyes while playing sports.

Many youth sports teams don’t require eye protection, so parents should insist that their children wear safety glasses or goggles when playing. Parents can also set a good example by wearing protective eyewear themselves. The following graphic shows the type of protective eyewear that should be worn while playing popular sports.

Recommended Protective Eyewear

APPLE & CHICKEN SALAD

2 red apples
2 celery stalks, diced
2 skinless chicken breasts, cooked and diced
¼ cup plain, nonfat Greek yogurt
½ cup raisins
¼ cup mayonnaise
¼ tsp. salt
½ tsp. ground black pepper
16 lettuce leaves (Bibb, romaine, green or red leaf)

Directions
Cut the apples into quarters, remove the cores and then chop the quarters into bite-sized pieces.
In a medium-sized bowl, mix all the ingredients except the lettuce.
Arrange four lettuce leaves on a plate and top with one-fourth of the salad mixture.

Makes: 4 servings

Nutritional Information (per serving)
Total Calories 290
Total Fat 8 g
Protein 25 g
Carbohydrates 34 g
Dietary Fiber 4 g
Saturated Fat 2 g
Sodium 330 mg

Source: USDA