Position Statement: Exercise Guidelines to Increase Peak Bone Mass in Adolescents

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Background: An increase in bone mineral density during adolescence increases resistance to fractures in older age. The Korean Society for Bone and Mineral Research and the Korean Society of Exercise Physiology developed exercise guidelines to increase the peak bone mass (PBM) in adolescents based on evidence through a systematic review of previous research. Methods: Articles were selected using the systematic method, and the exercise guidelines were established by selecting key questions (KQs) and defining the effects of exercises based on evidence through a literature review for selecting the final exercise method. There were 9 KQs. An online search was conducted on articles published since 2000, and 93 articles were identified. Results: An increase in PBM in adolescence was effective for preventing osteoporosis and fractures in older age. Exercise programs as part of vigorous physical activity (VPA) including resistance and impact exercise at least 5 to 6 months were effective for improving PBM in adolescents. It is recommended that resistance exercise is performed 10 to 12 rep·set⁻¹ 1-2 set·region⁻¹ and 3 days·week⁻¹ using the large muscles. For impact exercises such as jumping, it is recommended that the exercise is performed at least 50 jumps·min⁻¹, 10 min·day⁻¹ and 2 days·week⁻¹. Conclusions: Exercise guidelines were successfully developed, and they recommend at least 5 to 6 months of VPA, which includes both resistance and impact exercises. With the development of exercise guidelines, the incidence of osteoporosis and fractures in the aging society can be reduced in the future, thus contributing to improved public health.

Key Words: Adolescent · Bone density · Exercise

INTRODUCTION

Bones are living structures that adapt to environmental needs in response to mechanical stress. There is minimum effective strain in mechanical strength; hence, bone absorption occurs when the strength is low, and bone mineral density (BMD) increases through osteogenesis when the strength is above a certain intensity.[1] Situations that provide limited mechanical loads such as flying in space or bed rests reduce the BMD,[2] but sustained mechanical loads increase the BMD,[3] and this...
is reflected well in the increase in BMD with regular exercise. As in the case of tennis players who report significantly higher BMD for the dominant arm compared to that for the other arm, bone reactions to mechanical strength occur locally.[4]

On the contrary, BMD decreases with age, which, in turn, increases fractures. The US Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS) has reported that approximately 30% to 50% of women and approximately 15% to 20% of men aged 50 years will experience osteoporotic fractures during the remainder of their lives.[5] Therefore, it is important to maintain a high BMD to prevent fractures. The American College of Sports Medicine proposed 2 general strategies for increasing the resistance to fractures.[6] One is to maximize the increase in BMD during the first 30 years, and the other is to minimize the decrease in BMD after 40 years due to endocrine changes, aging, and decreased physical activity (PA). Particularly, an increase in BMD during adolescence will increase the resistance to fractures in older age. Most epidemiologic studies have also reported that increasing BMD in childhood reduces the risk of fractures due to bone loss in older age.[7] Statistical predictions also indicate that peak bone mass (PBM) achieved during puberty and early adulthood is a strong predictor of the risk of osteoporosis in older age.[8] Clark et al.[9] argue that a reduction of one standard deviation of bone mass during childhood increases the risk of fracture in adulthood by 89%. Increasing the bone mass in adolescence is just as important as preventing bone loss in late adulthood in preventing fractures.[10] Lifelong bone health strategies are required to prevent osteoporosis and fractures, and these strategies have several advantages when these are performed at a young age.

The most effective strategy for increasing BMD during growth is vigorous PA (VPA) including exercise.[11] It is known that VPA is the most effective method of inducing the increase in BMD and bone strength along with structural improvement of the bones.[12] However, more than 90% of the US adolescents aged 12 to 19 years are reported to engage in inadequate PA,[12] and unfortunately, the level of PA in Korean adolescents is also low with only 4.8% exercising for approximately an hour a day.[13] Additionally, when the amount of exercise in Korean adolescents was evaluated based on the recommended amount of strenuous exercise of at least 3 times a week for at least 150 hr a week, the proportion of those who practice this amount decreases with increasing age with 52.0%, 31.4%, and 22.0% for elementary school, middle school, and high school students, respectively.[14] Changes in BMD during adolescence in particular are sensitive to PA,[10] and a rapid decrease in the level of PA during adolescence may lower PBM levels, while a decrease in PBM level during adolescence is associated with higher incidence of osteoporosis and fractures. Therefore, to reduce the incidence of osteoporosis and fractures for the aged society in the future, efforts to increase the level of PA through exercise are needed to increase the PBM in adolescents. Although the previous studies have suggested various exercise methods to increase BMD in adolescents, it is difficult to apply them in real-life situations as the specific effects or the methods of exercises have not been clearly organized. For these reasons, the Korean Society for Bone and Mineral Research (KSBMR) and the Korean Society of Exercise Physiology (KSEP) have developed exercise guidelines to increase the PBM in adolescents based on evidence through a systematic review of previous research. The authors assume that these guidelines will be used as an exercise method to increase PBM in adolescents whether it be during physical education of middle/high school students or in the field of sports.

METHODS

These guidelines were established to suggest an intensive exercise method to improve the PBM in Korean adolescents. The KSBMR and KSEP formed a development committee (exercise committee) to establish exercise guidelines for promoting PBM in adolescents. The committee, composed of exercise physicians, on-site exercise specialists, and orthopedic surgeons, is multidisciplinary and multi-institutional. The literature was selected using systematic method as follows, and the exercise guidelines were established by selecting the key questions (KQs) and defining the effects of exercises based on evidence through the literature review for the selection of the final exercise method.

1. Framework for developing the guidelines

The process of developing these guidelines largely consisted of 3 phases: planning, development, and finalization. [15] Each phase was divided into 12 individual steps in total. Step 1 was planning in which the theme was selected.
(1st step), and this was followed by organizing the development committee (2nd step), reviewing previously published guidelines (3rd step), establishing development plan (4th step), and selecting the KQs (5th step). Phase 2 or the development phase consisted of evidence retrieval, evaluation, and synthesis (6th-8th steps), preparing recommendations and determining the grade for recommendations (9th step), and consensus building (10th step). The last phase, Phase 3, consisted of external review and publication (11th-12th steps).

2. Selection of Key questions
To select the KQs to be reviewed for the establishment of exercise guidelines, an exercise committee composed of 6 members in total reviewed the position statement developed in the USA,[6] Canada,[16] and Australia [17] and reviewed papers on PA and bone health of children and adolescents published by the Society of Health and Physical Educators America.[18] Moreover, the PA Guidelines for Americans (2nd edition) published by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention was referenced.[19] The exercise committee subsequently selected the 12 most relevant KQs, taking into account the domestic situation and clinical significance, and finally selected the list of 9 KQs (Table 1). The exercise method in the KQ included frequency, intensity, time, and type (FITT).

Table 1. Key questions for determining exercise guidelines

| No. | Questions                                                                                   |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| KQ1 | Is the increase in PBM in adolescence effective in preventing osteoporosis and fractures in elderly people? |
| KQ2 | Are physical activities effective for improving BMD in adolescence?                           |
| KQ3 | What is the effective way of applying physical activities to increase PBM in adolescence?     |
| KQ4 | Are aerobic endurance exercises effective for improving BMD in adolescence?                  |
| KQ5 | How can aerobic endurance exercises be effectively applied to increase PBM in adolescence?   |
| KQ6 | Is resistance exercise an effective strategy for improving BMD in adolescents?               |
| KQ7 | Which type of resistance exercise can help adolescents to improve PBM?                        |
| KQ8 | Is impact (plyometric) exercise effective for improving BMD in adolescence?                   |
| KQ9 | How can impact (plyometric) exercises be applied to be effective in increasing PBM in adolescents? |

KQ, key question; PBM, peak bone mass; BMD, bone mineral density.

Fig. 1. Flowchart of the systematic search of literature and selection process for the development of guideline for adolescents.

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3. Literature search

The exercise committee conducted a systematic literature search by utilizing databases such as the PubMed of the US National Library of Medicine, Embase of Elsevier, KoreaMed of the Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors, and the Research Information Sharing Service of the Korea Education and Research Information Service. The keywords for the literature search were as follows: (aerobic OR endurance OR resistance OR power OR plyometric OR exercises OR “physical activities”) AND (Bone OR BMD OR “bone metabolism”) AND adolescents. In the review stage, the Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcomes, Timing, and Setting (PICOTS) framework was used to determine the scope of the literature for the systematic review.[20] The online search was conducted on articles published since 2000, and duplicate studies used the program EndNote (Clarivate Analytics, Philadelphia, PA, USA) to finally yield 21,058 relevant articles without duplicates. The results were further narrowed down to 1,157 most relevant papers, and 93 of them were finally selected (Fig. 1). The papers included in the final selection were experimental papers with clear PICOTS including systematic review, which provided evidence-based conclusions about KQ selected by the exercise committee.

4. Final selection and preparation procedure of the guidelines

After reviewing the evidence for each KQ through the literature review of the final selected papers, the exercise committee summarized the contents of the major research as a response to the KQ. If evidence was insufficient or clinical interpretation was required as a response to each KQ, the decision was made through a discussion among the committee members. The strength of evidence was divided into 5 levels (Table 2). The committee subsequently gathered the comments of all committee members and finalized the final recommendation. In this process, the acceptability and applicability of the final guidelines’ recommendations were evaluated, and the grade of recommendation was presented in consideration of the level of evidence, effects of exercise, and satisfaction in subjects. The grade of recommendation was determined according to the consensus principle of 80% or more with the motion committee’s agreement (Table 3).

RESULTS

1. KQ1: Is the increase in PBM in adolescence effective in preventing osteoporosis and fractures in elderly people?

Bone mineral contents (BMCs) accumulate relatively slowly throughout childhood, but bone mineral accumulation rapidly reaches a maximum level immediately after puberty begins and upon reaching the maximum height with rapid increase in height. In European adolescents, the maximum BMD accumulation is observed at age 12.5 ± 1.5 years. The exercise committee conducted a systematic literature search by utilizing databases such as the PubMed of the US National Library of Medicine, Embase of Elsevier, KoreaMed of the Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors, and the Research Information Sharing Service of the Korea Education and Research Information Service. The keywords for the literature search were as follows: (aerobic OR endurance OR resistance OR power OR plyometric OR exercises OR “physical activities”) AND (Bone OR BMD OR “bone metabolism”) AND adolescents. In the review stage, the Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcomes, Timing, and Setting (PICOTS) framework was used to determine the scope of the literature for the systematic review.[20] The online search was conducted on articles published since 2000, and duplicate studies used the program EndNote (Clarivate Analytics, Philadelphia, PA, USA) to finally yield 21,058 relevant articles without duplicates. The results were further narrowed down to 1,157 most relevant papers, and 93 of them were finally selected (Fig. 1). The papers included in the final selection were experimental papers with clear PICOTS including systematic review, which provided evidence-based conclusions about KQ selected by the exercise committee.

| Table 2. The level of evidence in the literature research |
| --- |
| **Level** | **Expression** | **Type of evidence** |
| I | High | Confirmatory study will not likely to change the results presented. |
| II | Moderate | Confirmatory study may change the results presented by research. |
| III | Low | Conducting confirmatory study is highly likely to change the results presented. |
| IV | Very low | Claim is significantly uncertain. |
| EC | Expert consensus | Expert consensus (evidence accepted by the exercise committee on the basis of clear scientific analysis or physiology studies) |

| Table 3. The grade of recommendations to exercise guideline |
| --- |
| **Grade** | **Expression** | **Type of recommendations** |
| A | Recommended | Recommended because it is sufficiently effective based on evidence. |
| B | Conditionally recommended | The evidence for effectiveness is relatively inadequate, so it is recommended that it be selectively given or given to a specific individual at the discretion of the experts. |
| C | Not recommended | Not recommended because it is insufficiently effective based on evidence. |
| D | No recommendation | The recommendation itself is insignificant as there is no evidence for its effectiveness, and additional research is required. |
2. KQ2: Is PA effective for improving BMD in adolescence?

Bone loading during adolescence and young adulthood were significant, positive predictors of BMD of the whole body, total hip, and lumbar spine, adjusting for lean body mass and/or age.[26] PA in early and middle adolescence was positively associated with both lumbar spine and femoral neck BMD in early adulthood.[27] Frequent habitual PA in adolescence was, with the exception of cortical density, associated with greater bone size, mineral content and strength at the weight-bearing tibia in adulthood. However, PA in children and adolescents was not consistently associated with the risk of low-energy fractures later in life. [28] PA during adolescence and adulthood is recommended as a strategy for maintaining life-long skeletal health and reducing fracture risk.[29] Adolescent PA will have positive implications on bone structure and strength in young adulthood.[30] Bone benefits, especially in cortical bone size, mineral content, and strength, seemed to persist into young adulthood, even after accounting for young adult PA.[31] Thus, the physical activities are effective in improving the BMD of adolescence.

3. KQ3: How can PA be effectively applied to increase PBM in adolescence

VPA has been proven to promote osteogenesis in adolescents. VPA may be the most effective activity intensity to improve BMD of femoral neck and content of adolescent boys, with greater benefits if VPA bout was 15 consecutive min.[32] The beneficial effect of high impact PA on bone, applies to the average child and those genetically predisposed to lower adult BMD and lumbar spine BMD of adolescence and young adulthood, especially men who continuously participated in a high-impact PA had greater hip and lumbar spine BMD.[26] Weight-bearing loading that includes jumps seems to be the essential osteogenic stimulus.[33] Sufficiently active can improve leg and whole body BMD.[34] Thus, it is considered that the vigorous, high impact, weight-bearing loading that includes jumps are effective in order to improve PBM in adolescence (Table 4).

4. KQ4: Are aerobic endurance exercises effective for improving BMD in adolescence?

Aerobic endurance exercises are low-intensity, long-term exercises that use lipids in the body as the main fuel and are often used for weight management through body fat reduction. The common types of aerobic endurance exercises are running, walking, swimming, and cycling. These aerobic endurance exercises have been reported to have both negative and positive effects on improving BMD in
adolescence. According to a study by Eliakim et al. [35] conducted in 38 male adolescents, aerobic-or endurance-type training such as running, aerobic dance, and basketball performed 2 hr a day 5 days a week for 5 weeks increased osteogenic markers including osteocalcin, bone-specific alkaline phosphatase, and osteopontin and decreased bone absorption marker including amino-terminal collagen cross-links. Additionally, in a study by Im [36], a 12-week track and field exercise program in female adolescents showed improvement in lumbar and femoral BMD. Furthermore, a study comparing BMD in different types of youth athletes (running, walking, cycling, triathlon, soccer) also showed statistically significant results in runners [1] and softball [37] and soccer [38] players. Hence, weight-bearing exercise programs as part of aerobic endurance exercises such as running or track and field are effective for improving BMD in adolescence.

However, when the correlation between running distance and lumbar BMD in endurance runners aged 18 to 44 years was analyzed, a significant negative correlation was found, [39] and these results support the findings of a study that there is a risk of fractures (BMD deterioration) associated with running more than 10 km per week regardless of age, suggesting that running distance must be controlled. [40] Furthermore, a study examining BMD in female high school students based on the type of sports found a lower BMD in long-distance runners than in taekwondo, judo, and weightlifting athletes. [41] These results suggest that the choice of exercise type and the control of exercise intensity will play important roles in promoting BMD in adolescents participating in aerobic endurance exercises. Swimmers (aged 10–19 years) who participated in swimming, one of the aerobic endurance exercises, were found to have a lower BMD compared to the general control group. [42] Bellew and Gehrig [43] also compared the BMD among swimmers, weightlifters, and soccer players and found that the areal BMD in swimmers was significantly lower than that in soccer players, which was significantly lower in swimmers than in soccer players in a comparison conducted by the World Health Organization in adult females. As shown, non-weight-bearing sports such as swimming or cycling and excessive long-distance exercise are likely to have negative effects on BMD improvement.

5. KQ5: How can aerobic endurance exercises be effectively applied to increase PBM in adolescence?

Previous research conducted to date mostly includes articles related to BMD comparison among adolescent athletes by type of sports and is limited in presenting a clear FITT, but the summary of the previous studies is shown in Table 5. Aerobic endurance-type training performed 2 hr a day 5 times a week for at least 5 weeks results in an increase in osteogenic markers and a decrease in bone absorption markers,[35] while performing track and field exercise program for 60 min a day 4 times a week for 12 weeks with self-perceived intensity of 11 to 15 has been shown to be effective for improving BMD,[36] suggesting that performing aerobic endurance exercise for at least 60 min a day 4 times a week for at least 5 weeks is effective in improving BMD. In addition to the quantitative increase in exercise, combined exercise in which aerobic and resistance exercises are simultaneously performed [44] is also effective; in a study conducted in female university students, positive effects were shown on BMD in both the jogging and weight training groups. [45] However, particular attention needs to be

Table 4. Physical activity studies in adolescents

| References          | Study design       | Participants/Age          | Exercise details (FITT)                                                                 | PA measures                  | Main findings                                                                 |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Marin-Puyalto et al.[32] | Cross-sectional study | 180 healthy male adolescents/11-13 years | A: sedentary ≤ 100 counts/min, B: light > 100 counts/min, C: moderate ≥ 2,296 counts/min, D: vigorous ≥ 4,012 counts/min | PA (accelerometer)          | FN BMC, FN BMD: C, D > A, B                                                   |
| Nordström et al.[33] | Cross-sectional study | 64 adolescent boys/16.9±0.3 years | A: CON-physical exercise level of 1.4±1.4 hr/week or less, B: ice hockey players, the average training was 8.5±2.2 hr/week, C: badminton players, the average training was 5.2±1.9 hr/week | PA (questionnaire)          | PF BMD, DF BMD: C > A, B                                                   |
| Diniz et al.[34] | Cross-sectional study | 173 adolescents/11.68±1.44 years | A: inactive, B: moderately active, C: sufficiently active | PA (questionnaire)          | WB BMD, leg BMD: C > A                                                   |

FITT, frequency, intensity, time, and type; PA, physical activity; CON, control; FN, femoral neck; BMC, bone mineral content; BMD, bone mineral density; WB, whole body; PF, proximal femur; DF, distal femur.
paid for the nutritional and medical status for athletes engaged in non-weight-bearing sports such as swimming, cycling, and endurance running as they are more likely to have a lower BMD than other athletes.

6. KQ6: Is resistance training effective strategy for improving BMD in adolescents?

Several studies have shown that adequate intensity, volume, and duration of resistance training can improve physical fitness, such as muscle strength, as well as physical growth and development during adolescence.[46] However, until the 1980s, youth resistance exercise was not recommended because it could predispose individuals to a high risk of musculoskeletal injuries.[46] Thus, the US Consumer Product Safety Commission’s National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) investigated the association between resistance training and injury and concluded that resistance training-induced injuries were not associated with specific activities and/or devices.[47] Resistance training performed in adolescents is known to be associated with a mild-to-moderate risk of musculoskeletal injuries as is observed with most physical activities; however, this risk is not greater than that associated with several other sports and physical activities that involve youth participation.[46] Therefore, as shown by studies presented in Table 6, resistance training aimed at improving the BMD appears to be an effective strategy in adolescents. The intensity of resistance training required to improve BMD in adolescents has not been conclusively defined by these studies; however, moderate-to-high intensity exercise was shown to be effective.[48-51] With regard to the volume of resistance training, it was shown to be dependent on the type of resistance training performed. However, for conventional programs involving a combination of free weights and machines, 90 to 180 min of exercise per week were deemed effective. Notably, Weeks et al.[52] reported that 90 to 135 min of resistance exercise per week was ineffective and therefore, at least 180 min of resistance exercise per week will be required to achieve the desired effects. The duration of resistance training ranged from 12 weeks,[48] 6 to 12 months,[44,50,53] and periods >12 months[43,49,51,54] and was effective in all periods. Therefore, although there may be slight differences in the program, depending on the intensity and volume of the exercise, even a short period of 3 months of resistance training can effectively improve the BMD in adolescents if the intensity and volume of the exercise are suitably adjusted.

7. KQ7: How can resistance training be effectively applied to increase PBM in adolescents?

Bone mass that demonstrates a peak during childhood and adolescence tends to continuously decline in adulthood.[40] Therefore, it is essential to improve bone strength in adolescents by enhancing PBM to lower the risk of osteoporosis and fragility fractures in adulthood. Calcium intake and weight-bearing PA are important factors associated with PBM; however, weight-bearing PA is considered more beneficial in accomplishing the PBM.[55] Specifically, high-impact jumping or resistance training is more effective in improving PBM.[6] However, an improper form and

### Table 5. Aerobic endurance exercise training studies in adolescents

| References | Study design | Participants/Age | Exercise type | Exercise details (FITT) | Main findings |
|------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Duncan et al.[1] | Cross-sectional study | 75 female adolescents/15-18 years | A: swimming, B: cyclists, C: running, D: triathletes, E: CON | A-D: at least 8 hr/week, E: less than 2 hr/week | WB, FN BMD: C>A, E; L BMD: C>A, B, E |
| Eliakim et al.[35] | INT | 38 male adolescents/16.0±0.7 years | AT (running, aerobic dance, basketball, etc.) | Total 5 weeks, 2 hr/day, 5 days/week; A: CON (n=18), B: EX (n=20) | Bone formation marker (osteocalcin, BSAP, PICP); B>A; bone resorption marker (NTX); B<A |
| Im[36] | INT | 20 female adolescents/13.2±0.79 years | Athletic exercise program (walking and jogging, static and dynamic stretching, ladder & mini hurdle) | Total 12 weeks, 60 min/day, 4 days a week, 1-4 week: RPE 11-15, 5-12 week: RPE 13-15; A: CON (n=10), B: EX (n=10) | L1, L4, left FN, left total femoral: B>A |
| Okano et al.[37] | INT | 52 female adolescents/16-17 years | A: running, B: softball, C: no exercise during 18 months, D: no exercise 5 years | Total 4-5 years, running and circuit training 3 hr/day | L, FN, TR BMD: B>C, D; TR BMD: A>C, D |

FITT, frequency, intensity, time, and type; INT, intervention; CON, control; AT, aerobic training; EX, exercise; RPE, rating of perceived exertion; WB, whole body; FN, femoral neck; BMD, bone mineral density; L, lumbar; BSAP, bone-specific alkaline phosphatase; PICP, C-terminal procollagen peptide; NTX, N-terminal telopeptide.

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in adolescents, primarily because this activity is easy to teach and incorporate into class activity.

8. KQ8: Is impact exercise effective for improving BMD in adolescence?

Impact exercise refers to the exercise that produces fast forceful contractions of muscle utilizes muscle groups, often in a pattern that is not common in everyday activity. Impact exercise is not limited to high impact exercise such as jumping, but also includes exercises that are performed at a high intensity and require the use of muscle groups that are not commonly used in everyday life. Impact exercise can be performed in various ways, including jumping, skipping, and plyometric exercises.

incorrect lifting program design used for resistance exercise may cause physical injury,[46] and all precautions are warranted to avoid this complication. A well-designed resistance exercise program must emphasize education regarding proper lifting form, adequate supervision, and effectively scaled lifting.[56] A teacher trained in physical education can provide such education and management during class to implement this effective strategy aimed at improving PBM in this population. A resistance exercise program using weight-bearing PA that is relatively easier to learn and teach and does not require specialized equipment is preferred over training methods that require high levels of technical expertise, or the use of weight machines and equipment that is not easily available, and/or methods that involve relatively difficult postures. Jumping effectively improves the bone mass in adolescents.[6,53,57-59] A resistance exercise program utilizing this simple activity can serve as an effective strategy to improve the PBM
### Table 7. A description of power (plyometric) exercise studies with adolescents

| References          | Study design | Participants/Age                                                                 | Exercise type       | Exercise details (FITT)                                                                 | Main findings                                                                 |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Weeks et al.[52]    | RCT          | 99 adolescents/M/F: 46/53, 13.8±0.4 years                                       | Jumping EX          | Total 8 months, 10 min/day, 2 times/week                                                | Boys: WB BMC†, girls: hip and spine BMC†                                       |
| Vlachopoulos et al.[57] | INT        | 93 M adolescents/14.1 ± 1.0 years                                               | Jumping program     | Total 9 months; A: Sports and jumping intervention (adolescent M, 19 swimmers, 15 footballers, and 14 cyclists), B: sports only (adolescent M, 16 swimmers, 15 footballers, and 12 cyclists) | FN, LS BMC, A>B, serum 25(OH)D and calcium†                                       |
| Witzke and Snow[60] | Non-RCT      | 53 girls/14.6 ± 0.5 years                                                       | RT and plyometrics  | Total 9 months, 30-45 min/day, 3 times/week, RT and plyometrics, increasing in intensity over 9 months; A: CON (n = 29), B: EX (n = 25) | TB, LS, FN, TR BMC: B > A, knee extensor strength, medial/lateral balance: B > A |
| Dekker et al.[61]   | Cross-sectional study | 80 M adolescents (54 athletes; 26 non-athletes)/14-18 years                    | A: high impact sports (9 gymnasts, 18 basketball players, and 7 handball players), B: nonimpact sports (20 swimmers), C: CON (26 non athletics) | Total 9 months, 30-45 min/day, 3 times/week, RT and plyometrics, increasing in intensity over 9 months; A: CON (n = 29), B: EX (n = 25) | WB, limbs, LS BMC: A>B, C                                                               |
| Arnett and Lutz[62] | RCT          | 37 girls/14.7 ± 0.7 years                                                       | Jumped rope or stretched | 4 times/week, 4 months; A (high volume): 472±88, 50 jumps/min 10 minutes, B (low volume): 252±38, 50 jumps/min 5 min | Calcis stiffness: A>B, PF, LS BMC: A>B                                               |
| Johannsen et al.[63] | RCT         | 54 M and F adolescents/10.2 ± 5.1 years                                          | Jumping box         | Total 12 weeks, 25 jumps/day from a 45-cm box, 5 days/week for 12 weeks; A: non-jumpers (n = 26, 10.0±.5.1 years, M/F:12/14), B: jumpers (n = 28, 10.3±.5.3 years, M/F: 11/17) | WB, leg BMC: B > A                                                                   |
| Heinonen et al.[64] | Non-RCT      | 126 girls/13.7 ± 0.9 years                                                      | Step aerobic program+Jumping box | Total 9 months, 20 min/day, 2 times/week, 100-200 jumps from box, two and one-footed; A: CDN (n = 62, 33 premenarcheal, 29 postmenarcheal), B: EX (n = 64, 25 premenarcheal, 39 postmenarcheal) | Premenarcheal girls LS, FN BMC: B > A, Postmenarcheal girls NS                    |
| Pettersson et al.[65] | Cross-sectional study | 50 F adolescents/17.4 ± 0.8 years                                                | A: rope-skipping (n = 10), B: soccer players (n = 15), C: CON (n = 25) | Total 9 months, 10 min/day, 2 times/week, 100-200 jumps from box, two and one-footed; A: CDN (n = 62, 33 premenarcheal, 29 postmenarcheal), B: EX (n = 64, 25 premenarcheal, 39 postmenarcheal) | WB, LS, Humerus BMD, TD: A>B, C                                                   |
| Kontulainen et al.[67] | INT and 20 months follow-up | 99 girls/12.5 ± 1.5 years                                                       | Jumping EX          | Total 9 months jumping EX, one year follow-up; A: CON (n = 49), B: EX (n = 50) | LS BMC: A>B                                                                        |
| Evans et al.[68]    | INT          | 257 M and F adolescents (M/F: 58/199/19 years)                                   | AT and jumping EX   | Total 4-month; military training including jumping, battle drills, jumping and walking | Bone formation markers, serum calcium: post > pre                                  |

FITT, frequency, intensity, time, and type; RCT, randomized controlled trial; INT, intervention; M, male; F, female; EX, exercise; RT, resistance training; CON, control; AT, aerobic training; WB, whole body; BMC, bone mineral content; FN, femoral neck; LS, lumbar spine; 25(OH)D, 25-hydroxyvitamin D; PF, proximal femur; BMD, bone mineral density; TD, tibia diaphysis.
adolescents.[60] According to a study by Weeks et al.[52] an 8-month intervention involving 10 min of jumping exercises before starting regular class twice a week led to a higher pelvic and lumbar BMD in female adolescents than in the controls, and the study by Witzke and Snow [60] showed that a 9-month intervention of resistance and plyometric exercises for 30 to 45 min a day 3 times a week increased systemic, lumbar, and femoral BMD. Athletes who performed high-impact sports had higher overall body or lumbar BMD than athletes who engaged in sports receiving less impact from the ground, such as cycling or swimming.[66] Additionally, it was shown that female students undergoing a 9-month intervention with jumping exercises had higher lumbar BMD compared to the group who did not perform the exercise, and the increase in lumbar BMD was maintained in a follow-up test performed 20 months later.[67] Thus, the results of the previous studies suggest that plyometric or jumping exercise is an important form of exercise for improving adolescent BMD and that BMD increase in childhood or adolescence through plyometric exercise can prevent musculoskeletal diseases such as osteoporosis in adulthood.

9. KQ9: How can impact exercises be applied to be effective in increasing PBM in adolescents?

To date, an accurate FITT on the strategy for prescribing plyometric exercise to increase BMD in adolescents has not been presented, but the summary of previous studies is shown in Table 7. The intervention with jumping exercises was attempted in adolescents with varying duration between 16 weeks and 2 years. When 16 weeks of aerobic endurance exercise was combined with jumping exercise, we confirmed that the level of biomarkers related to osteogenesis was increased in the blood and believe that the intervention of jumping exercises for at least 16 weeks is sufficient to induce a change in BMD.[68] Moreover, it was shown that the BMD in male and female adolescents increased when approximately 10 min of jumping exercise was performed twice a week for 8 months before starting regular class, and combining aerobic or resistance exercise with jumping exercise also increased BMD in the lower limbs when they were performed for 45 min a day 3 times a week for at least 9 months.[52,60] In other words, jumping exercises such as box jump or jumping rope performed for approximately 10 min at least twice a week for approximately 9 months is considered sufficient to increase BMD. However, due to the risk of injury when performing jumping exercises using a high box, adolescents are recommended to choose lower-intensity exercises such as jumping rope, jumping, and hopping.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of establishing these exercise guidelines is to provide evidence-based exercise method to improve PBM in adolescents. Through this, it will be possible to contribute to public health by reducing the incidence of osteoporosis and fractures in the aging society in the future. The key significance of these guidelines is to understand the methods and effects of various exercises that affect the increase in BMD in adolescents and instruct them accordingly by controlling the FITT of exercises. To establish these guidelines, a joint exercise committee was formed by the KSBMR and KSEP. This committee determined the effects of exercise based on the criteria of level of evidence and the grade of recommendation through systematic litera-

**Table 8. Exercise guidelines based on frequency, intensity, time, and type for increasing peak bone mass in adolescents**

| Modality            | Frequency | Intensity | Time     | Type                                           | Evidence | Grade |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------------------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Physical activity   | ≥2-5 days W⁻¹ | Dependent on each exercise method | Dependent on each exercise method | Vigorous physical activity including resistance and impact exercise ≥5-6 months | I         | A     |
| Resistance exercise | 3 days W⁻¹ | 10-12 rep. · set⁻¹ | 1-2 set · region⁻¹ | Resistance exercise by combination of free weight and machines including ≥8 large muscles | I         | A     |
| Impact exercise     | ≥2 days W⁻¹ | ≥50 jumps · min⁻¹ | ≥10 min · day⁻¹ | Impact exercise by plyometrics, jumping, rope-skipping, etc. | I         | A     |
| Aerobic exercise    | ≥3-5 days W⁻¹ | RPE 11-15 | ≥60 min · day⁻¹ | Weight-bearing aerobic exercise by jogging, running, etc. | II        | B     |

*The level of evidence in literature research. **The grade of recommendations to exercise guideline. RPE, rating of perceived exertion.
ture review and established exercise guidelines by selecting effective exercise methods. The exercise guidelines for improving PBM in adolescents included in the final selection are presented in Table 8. These guidelines recommend VPA of at least 5 to 6 months, and it is recommended that VPA includes resistance exercise and impact exercise. Resistance exercise is a form of exercise combining free weight and machines exercise, and the recommendation is that this is performed using at least 8 large muscles with 10 to 12 times in a set for 1 to 2 sets a region, 3 days a week. The recommendation for impact exercise is performing exercises such as plyometrics, jumping, and skipping rope 50 jumps a min, at least 10 min a day, twice a week (Fig. 2). However, negative effects of aerobic exercises such as swimming and endurance running on the improvement of BMD have been reported by some studies, and this exercise is selectively recommended as the results presented may change with confirmatory study and the evidence is insufficient.

Recently, various exercise guidelines for maintaining and promoting bone health have been proposed in various countries. The position statement on exercise prescription for the prevention and management of osteoporosis published by the Exercise and Sports Science Australia divided the subjects into low, moderate, and high-risk individuals and presented the methods for impact loading, progressive resistance training, and balance training.[17] Furthermore, in a guideline published by a team of multinational researchers,[16] multicomponent exercise program including resistance and balance training is recommended for elderly adults with osteoporosis and osteoporotic vertebral fracture. These papers provide exercise guidelines for adults who wish to prevent osteoporosis or for patients with osteoporosis and cannot be generalized to adolescents in puberty. In the *PA Guidelines for Americans* [19] recently published by the US-DHHS, PA guidelines for various age groups were published that recommended 60 min (1 hr) or more of moderate-to-VPA daily for children and adolescents aged 6 to 17 years. Specifically, it is worth noting that the recommendation states that bone-strengthening PA of 60 min or more daily on at least 3 days a week must be included. However, these guidelines are focused on national health and cannot be regarded as research results specific to exercise and BMD. Additionally, there is no distinction between children and adolescents, and a specific method of exercise outlining the FITT is not presented. Compared to these guidelines, our exercise guidelines for improving PBM in adolescence have summarized the results after a comprehensive review of various exercise methods that affect the increase in BMD and presented the exercise guidelines specific to the age group of 13 to 18 years old.

Meanwhile, according to the “2018 Statistical Analysis of Student Health Examination Sample” by the Ministry of Education, while the general physique was improved with increasing body weight and height in male and female middle/high school students, the proportion of students who perform VPA at least 3 times a week was low with

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**Fig. 2.** Exercise guidelines for increasing peak bone mass (PBM) in adolescence. VPA, vigorous physical activity.
35.08% and 23.60% in middle school and high school students, respectively, and the proportion of students who exercise more than 5 days a week was even lower with 14.59% and 9.69%, respectively.[69] In addition to this, the level of physical strength including muscle strength, endurance, and agility in Korean adolescents has consistently decreased in the past decade according to a report.[70] Globally, the physical strength in adolescents is decreasing as well with reports indicating that 81% of adolescents aged 11 to 17 years do not engage in PA of at least 1 hr a day.[71] Furthermore, the percentage of class time on physical education and health in Korean middle and high school students is approximately 8%, which is slightly higher than the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s average of 7%, but it is still lower than that of Japan, Canada, and France, which is approximately 10%.[72] Additionally, in a survey examining the actual time spent on performing exercise during physical education class at school, an average of 43.0% of middle and high school students responded that they engaged in “less than 1 hr per week of exercise that made them sweat” at school, and participation in sports was significantly lower in female students compared to male students.[73] A detailed research was probably not conducted, but it is believed that participation of adolescents in sports is at a seriously low level considering that these few hours of physical education is usually replaced by other subjects such as English and Mathematics for the 2nd and 3rd year high school students who are preparing for university entrance examination. As shown, adolescents in Korea show a very low participation level in physical activities, and the overall physical fitness is decreasing as they are not getting sufficient exercise during physical education class hr at school, which is far more insufficient compared to that of other developed countries.

This study has shown that VPA, including resistance exercise and impact exercise, improves PBM by increasing BMD in adolescents. Therefore, efforts to actively implement VPA presented in exercise guidelines will be needed. To achieve this, it is necessary to promote physical education at schools and systematically apply the exercises presented in these guidelines. Additionally, if BMD is included in the Statistical Analysis of Student Health Examination Sample conducted by the Ministry of Education annually and is managed with obesity, it will be easier for students to engage in VPA, and this could significantly contribute to the promotion of national health in Korea.

When establishing these exercise guidelines, we planned the review based on the results of the research in Asian adolescents including adolescents in Korea to account for racial differences. However, because of insufficient papers, there is a limitation in restricting the subjects to Korean adolescents as there were multiple ethnicities from the USA and Europe in the subject population. Moreover, other limitations include the fact that papers that take calcium intake into account are mixed with those that did not and that BMD evaluations were conducted using different types of equipment.

The KSBMR and KSEP recommend the following as an exercise method for improving PBM in adolescents: at least 5 to 6 months of VPA, which includes both resistance and impact exercises. It is recommended that resistance exercise is performed using at least 8 large muscles with 10 to 12 times in a set for 1 to 2 sets a region, 3 days a week. For impact exercises such as jumping, it is recommended that the exercise is performed 50 jumps a min, at least 10 min a day, twice a week.

**DECLARATIONS**

**Ethics approval and consent to participate**
Not applicable.

**Conflict of interest**
No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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