



Adherence to healthy lifestyles in the Programa Academia da Saúde

Adesão a estilos de vida saudáveis no Programa Academia da Saúde

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to measure healthy lifestyles according to the time of participation in the Programa Academia da Saúde (PAS). We used baseline data from a randomized controlled community trial with a representative sample of PAS users from Belo Horizonte, Brazil (n = 3,414). The data on healthy lifestyles collected were: daily fruit and vegetables intake (≥ 5 servings); physical activity engagement (≥ 180 min/week); body mass index ($18.5\text{kg}/\text{m}^2 \geq \text{BMI} \leq 24.9\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$), smoking and drinking habits. The time of participation in the PAS was calculated by the difference between the date of registration in the program and the date of the data collection. Logistic regression models were used to evaluate associations between healthy lifestyles and time of participation in the PAS. Almost half of the participants (43.3%) had three healthy lifestyle factors. The prevalence of having all five factors varied according to the time of participation in the service; the lowest rates were in the first quartile (4.9%) and the highest rates in the fourth quartile (8.1%). Those who have attended the service for the longest time (fourth quartile) were more likely to have a healthy BMI (OR = 1.43; 95%CI: 1.14–1.80; $p = 0.002$) and to avoid smoking (OR = 1.62; 95%CI: 1.06–4.49; $p = 0.01$), compared to those who have attended the program for less time (first quartile). The prevalence of healthy lifestyles in PAS users was low. However, a longer permanence in the program seems to favor positive changes on BMI and on smoking habits.

Keywords: Fruits; Vegetables; Physical activity; Body mass index; Health services.

RESUMO

Este estudo avaliou estilos de vida saudáveis segundo o tempo de participação no Programa Academia da Saúde (PAS). Para tanto, foram utilizados dados da linha de base de um ensaio comunitário controlado e aleatorizado com amostra representativa (n = 3.414) do PAS de Belo Horizonte, Brasil. Os dados sobre estilos de vida coletados foram: consumo diário de frutas e hortaliças (≥ 5 porções); prática de atividade física (≥ 180 min/semana); índice de massa corporal ($18,5\text{kg}/\text{m}^2 \geq \text{IMC} \leq 24,9\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$), não fumar e não ingerir bebidas alcoólicas. O tempo de participação no PAS foi calculado pela diferença entre data de ingresso no serviço e da coleta de dados. Modelos de regressão logística foram ajustados para avaliar as associações entre estilo de vida e tempo de participação no PAS. Quase a metade dos participantes (43,3%) apresentou adesão a três fatores de estilo de vida saudável. As prevalências de todos os cinco fatores variaram segundo o tempo de participação no Programa; as menores prevalências foram no primeiro quartil (4,9%) e maiores do quarto quartil (8,1%) de tempo. Aqueles que participavam do PAS a mais tempo apresentaram maiores probabilidades de ter um IMC saudável (OR = 1,43; IC95%: 1,14–1,80; $p = 0,002$) e de não fumar (OR = 1,62; IC95%: 1,06–4,49; $p = 0,01$), comparados aos que participavam do Programa a menos tempo (primeiro quartil). A adesão aos estilos de vida saudáveis entre os usuários do PAS foi baixa. No entanto, maior tempo de participação no serviço pode favorecer mudanças positivas no IMC e no hábito de fumar.

Palavras-chave: Frutas; Hortaliças; Atividade física; Índice de massa corporal; Serviços de saúde.

Introduction

The adherence to healthy lifestyle factors such as fruit and vegetables (FV) regular intake, physical activity practice, healthy body mass index (BMI), absence of smoking habits, and moderate alcohol intake is the main approach for reducing morbidity and mortality by chronic diseases¹. A healthy lifestyle may substantially reduce the risk of early death¹, and the burden of cardiovascular diseases²⁻⁴. The reduction in the relative

risk of cardiovascular diseases could be proportional to the number of healthy lifestyle factors^{2,4,5}.

However, the adherence to healthy lifestyles has decreased in the past 18 years. In the United States, the observance of 5 healthy lifestyle factors by adults (FV intake, physical activity, healthy BMI, nonsmoking habits, and moderate alcohol intake) has fallen from 15% to 8%, according to the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey results from 1988-1994

and 2001-2006⁶. In 20 European countries, only 5.8% of adults report adherence to 5 healthy lifestyle factors (FV intake, physical activity, non-smoking habits, moderate alcohol intake, and good sleep quality)⁷. In Brazil, the 2013 National Health Survey has shown that 37.3% of the Brazilian population eat 5 or more FV servings a day, 22.5% practice leisure time physical activity, 14.5% currently smoke, and 13.7% report alcohol abuse⁸.

Environmental policy interventions hold promise to promote healthy habits because they are designed to influence large groups, even entire populations. Examples are community gardens, media campaigns, public parks and walking routes often located close to population centers, which provide opportunities for physical activity and policies to promote a healthy diet^{9,10,11}.

A two-armed randomized controlled trial conducted in China involving a lifestyle intervention program was able to improve the implementation of health promoting behaviors (diet, physical activity levels) in patients with metabolic syndrome¹². Another study covering a healthy lifestyle program with 645 women from socio-economic disadvantaged communities in Australia identified weight loss after 1 year¹³. A study with individuals who attended a primary healthcare service in Sweden detected that the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, including physical activities, was associated with lower risk of cardiovascular events (12%), cardiovascular deaths (21%) and all-cause deaths (17%) after two decades¹⁴.

People in countries with high social inequalities, such as Brazil, have fewer opportunities for adopting a healthy lifestyle¹⁵. Brazil has invested in its Unified Health System, especially in Primary Health Care services such as the Health Academy Program (Programa Academia da Saúde, PAS, in Portuguese) to encourage the acquisition and the adherence to healthy lifestyles. The program focuses on building appropriate facilities for physical activities, and offering disease prevention and health education at no charge¹⁶. PAS units consist of a standardized built structure where guided physical activity classes, health promotion, food and nutrition education, artistic and cultural practices, and other actions are offered at no cost, operating with proper equipment and qualified professionals¹⁷.

Even though the adherence to healthy lifestyle factors is an important health indicator, to the best of our knowledge, it hasn't been performed any studies to assess the association between time of participation in public health promotion services and the adherence to

healthy lifestyle factors. Additionally, we haven't found any information about the prevalence of a healthy lifestyle in developing countries.

This study aims to analyze the prevalence of adherence to healthy lifestyle factors according to the time of participation in PAS. We hypothesize that a longer participation in this program is associated with the adherence to higher numbers of healthy lifestyle factors by its users.

Methods

This cross-sectional study evaluated baseline data (2013-2014) from a randomized controlled community trial. The study was carried out with a representative sample of PAS in Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

PAS is present in almost half of Brazilian cities, with 2,010 working units and 1,811 units under construction in 2017¹⁸. In 2019 there were 78 PAS units, preferably located at socially vulnerable areas, which serve a total of 19,000 individuals. Most PAS users are low-income women, with a high prevalence of obesity and unhealthy eating habits¹⁹. The predominant activities of PAS in Belo Horizonte are supervised group-based physical activity sessions, offered three times a week for 60 minutes each.

The sampling process was carried out in November 2012, and all the 50 PAS units that were operating in Belo Horizonte in this year were initially considered. The inclusion criteria were: being located in an area of medium or high/very high vulnerability (priority neighborhoods for PAS implementation in the municipality), and not having participated in food and nutrition research two years before (to reduce information bias). Units that had participated in food and nutrition research in the past 2 years ($n = 2$) or were located in less vulnerable areas ($n = 6$) were excluded. Therefore, 42 units were eligible for sampling individuals²².

Sampling was performed, stratified by the nine administrative regional units of the municipality. In each of the nine administrative districts of the city, two PAS units were randomly selected; thus, 18 PAS units participated in this study²². The units were paired according to vulnerability, based on the Health Vulnerability Index (a composite index that covers aspects of sanitation, housing, education, income, and health. Higher values indicate high vulnerability and are intended to highlight epidemiological inequalities of distinct social groups)²⁰.

In the sampling process, three different data sources were used: 1) registered users, meaning those who are

frequent or were temporarily removed, according to information obtained from the PAS management data; 2) frequent users, meaning those who are frequent users, according to the local service coordinators; and 3) users identified randomly in the PAS units by the research team. The total number corresponded to 3,763 eligible individuals.²²

Inclusion criteria for study participants were: being 20 years or older, regularly attending the sampled PAS unit in the previous month (according to the daily attendance records available in the units), provided they have given written informed consent. Pregnant women and individuals with cognitive impairments were excluded. All eligible users were invited to participate in the study ($n = 3,763$), and 3,414 (90.7%) were interviewed, with 237 (6.3%) exclusions and 112 (3.0%) refusals.²²

To verify sample representativeness, sociodemographic data of all units ($n = 50$) were compared to those of the sample ($n = 18$). Such results indicated that the sample represented the total with a confidence level of 95%. Details of the sampling process and recruitment of participants are available elsewhere^{21,22}.

Face-to-face data collection was performed at the PAS units by trained, non-blinded nutrition undergraduate students, nursing masters and doctoral students, registered dietitians and health professionals. A pilot test identified the adequacy of the research instruments for the population. Further details about data collection can be found in a previous publication^{21,22}.

FV intake, practice of physical activity, current smoking status, and current alcohol intake were assessed through questionnaires, while weight and height were measured in order to calculate participant's BMI^{23,24}.

FV intake was assessed using questions adapted from the National Risk Factor Surveillance System for Chronic Diseases and validated for this study²⁵. Participants were asked about how often they ate fruit (excluding fruit juices) and vegetables (excluding potatoes, yams and cassava). Six frequency possibilities were offered: less than once a month or never; up to 3 times a month; 1-2 days a week; 3-4 days a week; 5-6 days a week; daily (including weekends). Usual serving sizes were specified (pieces or slices of fruit, and tablespoons or serving spoons of vegetables). Vegetable intake was assessed with the help of kitchen utensils, and the number of servings was subsequently calculated according to predefined criteria.

Participants were asked about frequency and duration of physical activity. A composite variable was

created, based on the following questions: "*How many days a week do you usually practice physical activity or sports?*", and "*On the days you exercise, how long does that activity last?*". These questions were related to physical activity in general (inside or outside the PAS). To calculate the total time of weekly physical activity, the number of active days per week was multiplied by the activity time in minutes.

Body mass index (BMI) was calculated as the weight measurement in kilograms divided by the square of the height measurement in meters²³. Weight was measured with a calibrated digital scale, with an accuracy of 0.1 kg. Height was measured using a stadiometer with a fixed vertical backboard and adjustable headboard, with an accuracy of 0.1 cm. Weight and height were measured with individuals wearing light clothing and barefoot, without accessories, and with empty pockets. Face-to-face data collection was performed at the PAS units, before or after the activities offered by the service.

Participants were asked about their current habits of smoking (yes or no) and alcohol intake. A nonsmoker was defined as someone who reported themselves as such at the time of data collection. Frequency of alcohol intake was measured in 5 categories: never, almost never (less than once a month), monthly, weekly, or daily; categories "never" and "almost never" were recategorized as "no alcohol intake".

The following characteristics were considered as healthy lifestyle factors: consuming 5 or more daily FV servings; engaging in physical activity for at least 180 minutes/week (according to the physical activity practice recommended at PAS units - three times a week for 60 minutes); not being underweight or overweight ($18.5\text{kg/m}^2 \geq \text{BMI} \leq 24.9\text{kg/m}^2$); being non-smoker and non-alcohol drinker¹⁹. The composite "healthy lifestyle" variable was expressed as the sum of healthy lifestyle factors, in a range from 0-5.

The time of participation in PAS was calculated as the interval between data collection and the date when the participant joined the service. The sample was split into quartiles according to the total time of participation (years).

Demographics and health data were collected. Demographics included sex, age, educational attainment (years), marital status (single, married, divorced, widowed), employment status (housewife, retired, unemployed, employed), and economic classification according to the Brazilian Economic Classification Criteria²⁶.

Health conditions were assessed by self-reported diagnosis of hypertension, diabetes, and dyslipidemia. Participants self-rated their health on a 5-point scale: very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor.

Participants were described according to the number of healthy lifestyle factors and their time of participation in PAS. Descriptive statistics were calculated (means, standard deviations, and percentages) stratified by the time of participation in the health service (quartiles).

The coexistence of healthy lifestyle factors was graphically represented in *Venn* diagrams. This type of diagram is made of geometrical shapes that overlap to demonstrate the co-occurrence of selected characteristics, and the logical relationships among them. Each shape in a *Venn* diagram represents one characteristic; intersections between shapes demonstrate all possible combinations of characteristics and their frequencies in the sample. Therefore, this diagram makes it possible to describe the prevalence of healthy lifestyle factors and their combinations. The *Venn* diagrams were created in the *Microsoft Office Excel* software.

Chi-square test and linear regression models were used to verify if participants' characteristics were associated with the number of healthy lifestyle factors and the time of participation in PAS.

Logistic regression models were used to evaluate the relationship between time of participation in PAS and the presence of each healthy lifestyle factor. The lowest quartile of time was used as the reference category to estimate ORs and 95% confidence intervals. To calculate *P* for linear trend, time of participation in PAS was introduced as a continuous variable. Models were first estimated without adjustments.

Multivariate models were adjusted for sex, age, education, marital status, Brazilian Economic Classification Criteria, occupation, self-reported diabetes, self-reported hypertension, and self-rated health, except for the model with adequate BMI as the outcome that was not adjusted by BMI. The variables that presented a value of $p < 0.20$ in the univariate analysis, biological plausibility or scientific support were inserted in multivariate models.

The analyses were performed with the statistical package *Stata/SE* version 14.0, and statistical significance was set at 5%.

This study was carried out according to the guidelines laid down in the Declaration of Helsinki, and all the procedures involving human subjects were approved by the University's and City Hall's Insti-

tutional Review Boards (0537.0.0203.000-11 and 0537.0.0203.410-11A). The randomized controlled community trial was recorded in the Brazilian Registry of Clinical Trials (RBR-9h7ckx).

Results

We interviewed 3,414 individuals. Most were women, middle-aged, married, overweight, with low schooling, low income, and self-reported hypertension. For the whole sample, 2.1% did not have any healthy lifestyle factors or had only one, and 7.1% had all of them. The main baseline characteristics of participants are presented in Table 1.

Individuals in the fourth quartile of time in PAS were more likely to be housewives or retired, and to have hypertension or dyslipidemia. They also had the highest age, if compared to those in the first quartile. In addition, they had a lower level of education and a lower BMI (Table 1).

The number of healthy lifestyle factors varied according to the time in PAS. For individuals in the highest quartile of time in the program (3.5 years), 8.1% had all the healthy lifestyle factors while only 4.9% in the lowest quartile of time (0.2 years) had all of them. Users who had been in the service for the longest time had higher prevalence of adequate FV intake, healthy BMI, and were non-smokers (Table 2).

The most common combinations of healthy lifestyle factors were sufficient physical activity, no smoking, and no alcohol intake (32.3%), followed by adequate FV intake, sufficient physical activity, no smoking, and no alcohol intake (18.3%) - Figure 1.

In the multivariate models, participants with the longest time in PAS had higher chances of having a healthy BMI and being non-smokers, compared to those who had been in the service for less time (Table 3).

Discussion

The prevalence of healthy lifestyle factors in PAS was low, but still higher than in other contexts^{6,27}. The results suggest that adherence to healthy lifestyle factors can increase with time of participation in this health promotion service. PAS seems to favor positive changes in body mass index and smoking habits.

Low adherence to healthy lifestyle factors (i.e., a healthy diet, physical activity, healthy BMI, no smoking, moderate alcohol intake, quality sleep) is observed throughout the world. In the United States, only 1.7% of adults with self-reported hypertension reported adher-

Table 1 – Characteristics of participants according to the time of participation in the PAS (n = 3,414). Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 2013-2014.

Characteristics	Total	Quartile of total time in PAS				p value ^a
		1	2	3	4	
Number of participants	3 414	855	873	834	852	
Time in PAS (years)	1.5±7.8	0.2±0.2	1.0±0.2	1.9±0.3	3.5±0.6	< 0.001
Sex (%)						
Female	88.1	87.1	87.1	88.7	89.3	0.127
Male	11.9	12.9	12.9	11.3	10.7	
Age (years)	56.7±11.8	53.4±12.7	57.8±12.0	58.4±10.9	59.2±10.1	< 0.001
Education (years)	7.3±4.7	8.0±4.2	7.5±4.1	6.9±4.2	6.5±3.8	< 0.001
Marital status (%)						
Married	61.6	60.7	59.3	63.5	62.9	0.699
Divorced	8.3	10.4	8.9	7.3	6.5	
Single	14.2	15.8	15.6	13.4	11.7	
Widowed	15.9	13.1	16.2	15.7	18.9	
Occupation (%)						
Housewife	28.7	26.9	27.5	28.7	31.7	< 0.001
Retired	36.7	29.6	38.1	40.2	39.0	
Unemployed	2.0	4.6	1.8	0.8	0.7	
Employed	32.6	38.9	32.5	30.3	28.6	
Economic classification ^b (%)						
A/B	29.5	30.3	31.5	29.4	26.9	0.145
C	55.0	54.7	52.9	55.4	57.1	
D/E	15.6	15.0	15.6	15.2	16.0	
BMI (kg/m ²)	27.9±4.9	28.5±5.3	27.8±4.6	27.7±5.0	27.6±4.6	< 0.001
Diabetes (%)	16.9	16.8	15.8	17.5	17.6	0.573
Hypertension (%)	53.2	48.1	52.4	54.7	57.6	< 0.001
Dyslipidemia (%)	43.7	37.7	44.1	45.8	49.0	< 0.001
Self-rated health (%)						
Very good/good	71.7	67.8	73.2	75.3	70.5	0.142
Fair/poor/very poor	28.3	32.2	26.8	24.7	29.5	

BMI = body mass index. PAS = Programa Academia da Saúde; a = Chi-square test for trend (categorical variables) and linear regression models (continuous variables) across number of healthy lifestyle factors; b = Brazilian Economic Classification Criteria.

Table 2 – Healthy lifestyle factors according to the time of participation in the PAS (n = 3,414). Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 2013-2014.

Healthy lifestyle	Total	Quartile of total time in PAS				p value ^a
		1	2	3	4	
Adequate FV intake ^c (%)	34.2	31.5	34.4	33.8	37.0	0.021
Physical activity (minutes/week)	209±79.6	208±79.0	210±83.5	209±76.2	211±79.4	0.508
Healthy BMI (%)	27.2	23.7	27.5	28.7	28.9	0.011
No smoking (%)	94.4	92.2	94.4	95.6	95.3	0.003
No alcohol (%)	77.8	77.9	74.5	80.1	78.8	0.259
Number of healthy lifestyle factors (%)						
0 - 1	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.9	
2	15.5	17.0	17.1	15.9	12.1	
3	43.2	44.5	42.7	41.5	44.2	< 0.001
4	32.1	31.3	30.5	33.0	33.8	
5	7.1	4.9	7.4	8.0	8.1	

FV = fruit and vegetables. PAS = Programa Academia da Saúde; a = Chi-square test for trend (categorical variables) and linear regression models (continuous variables) across number of healthy lifestyle factors; c = ≥ 5 servings/day.

ence to adequate FV intake, healthy weight, non-smoking habits, and moderate alcohol intake²⁷. Data from the

2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance (n = 412 942) showed that only 7.7% of adults reported adherence to

Table 3 – Associations between healthy lifestyle factors and time in PAS according to logistic regression models. Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 2013-2014.

	Quartile of total time in PAS (years) ^a				p for trend
	1	2	3	4	
Number of participants	855	873	834	852	
Adequate FV intake					
Crude	1 (ref)	1.14 (0.93-1.39)	1.11 (0.91-1.36)	1.27 (1.04-1.56)	0.031
Adjusted ^b	1 (ref)	1.02 (0.82-1.26)	0.98 (0.79-1.22)	1.13 (0.91-1.41)	0.313
Physical activity					
Crude	1 (ref)	0.69 (0.47-1.01)	0.73 (0.49-1.07)	0.87 (0.59-1.31)	0.641
Adjusted ^b	1 (ref)	0.66 (0.44-0.98)	0.73 (0.48-1.10)	0.89 (0.59-1.37)	0.842
Healthy BMI					
Crude	1 (ref)	1.22 (0.98-1.51)	1.29 (1.04-1.60)	1.30 (1.05-1.62)	0.011
Adjusted ^c	1 (ref)	1.25 (1.00-1.56)	1.38 (1.10-1.74)	1.43 (1.14-1.80)	0.001
No smoking					
Crude	1 (ref)	1.43 (0.98-2.10)	1.83 (1.21-2.77)	1.73 (1.15-2.59)	0.003
Adjusted ^b	1 (ref)	1.32 (0.88-1.96)	1.74 (1.12-1.70)	1.62 (1.06-2.49)	0.012
No alcohol					
Crude	1 (ref)	0.83 (0.66-1.03)	1.14 (0.90-1.44)	1.05 (0.84-1.32)	0.190
Adjusted ^b	1 (ref)	0.82 (0.65-1.04)	1.10 (0.86-1.41)	0.95 (0.74-1.21)	0.697

BMI = body mass index; FV = fruit and vegetables; PAS = Programa Academia da Saúde; a = All values are ORs; 95% confidence intervals in parentheses unless otherwise indicated; b = Adjusted for sex, age, education, marital status, Brazilian Economic Classification Criteria, occupation, body mass index, diabetes, hypertension, and self-rated health; c = Adjusted for sex, age, education, marital status, Brazilian Economic Classification Criteria, occupation, diabetes, hypertension and self-rated health.

adequate FV intake, physical activity, non-smoking habits, moderate alcohol intake, and adequate sleep. In the same study, 77% reported adherence to three of those five factors. The most reported factors were moderate alcohol intake (82.1%) and non-smoking habits (81.8%), while only 17.2% reported adequate FV intake²⁸.

In 20 European countries, the most commonly reported healthy lifestyle factors were moderate alcohol intake (89.1%), sleep quality (83.1%), and non-smoking habits (75.7%). Adequate FV intake was reported by 21.0% of adults⁷. In 52 low and middle-income countries (2002–2003), 78.0% of subjects had an insufficient FV intake²⁹. Worldwide, in 2013, 31% of adults were insufficiently active, and there were about 1 billion smokers. Moreover, in 2015, a total of 603.7 million adults were obese³⁰. Our results follow the same overall patterns, except for adequate FV intake, which was reported by approximately 30% of the sample.

A healthy lifestyle is associated with better health and a lower risk of diseases. A prospective cohort study with 37634 North American women demonstrated a direct association between a higher number of healthy lifestyle factors and a decrease in the risk of total and ischemic strokes with mild, moderate and severe functional outcomes³¹. An analysis of three cohorts and one

cross-sectional study showed that a healthy lifestyle (a healthy diet, regular physical activity, adequate weight, and no current smoking habits) was associated with a reduced risk of coronary events, regardless of genetic risk³². Data from the 2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance have shown that the adoption of a healthy lifestyle was associated with better health, lower rates of chronic disease, and better access to health care²⁸.

We believe that the time of participation in the PAS may increase adherence to a healthy lifestyle, mainly maintaining a normal weight and nonsmoking status. The healthy BMI prevents obesity and reduces the risk of diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer³³. Smoking is a risk factor for cancer, cardiovascular disease, and mortality; nonsmoking status or smoking cessation has been associated with a reduction of these risks^{23,32}. According to our results, PAS can be an important service in combating major health challenges: smoking and overweight.

PAS is a privileged place for the adoption and maintenance of a healthy lifestyle. This is due to the high adherence of its users to the actions, the availability of a physical space, the presence of qualified health professionals, especially from Primary Health Care, and the way of working that prioritizes health promotion. All

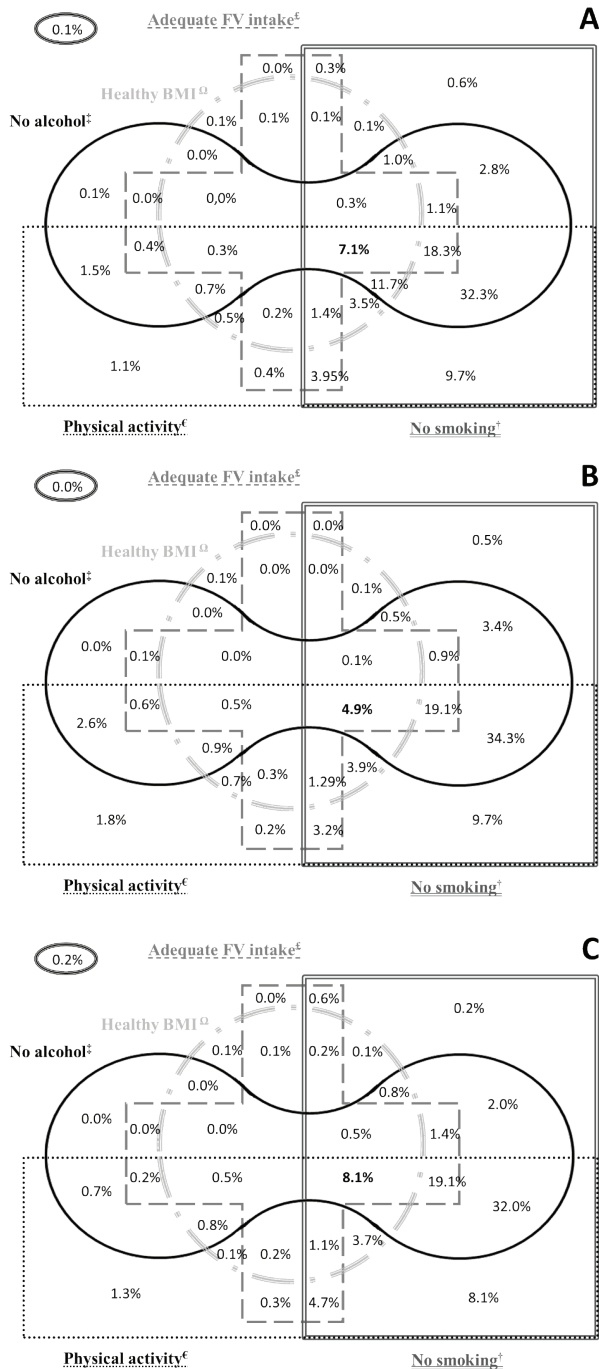


Figure 1 – Coexistence of healthy lifestyle factors among PAS participants (n = 3.414). Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 2013-2014. BMI = body mass index; FV = fruit and vegetables; Ω = healthy BMI (18.5kg/m²≥BMI≤24.9kg/m²); £ = ≥5 daily servings of fruit and vegetables; ‡ = no alcohol intake; € = engaging in physical activity for ≥180 minutes/week, † = no smoking

of which culminate in the construction and strengthening of the partnership between users, professionals, and the community^{17,34}.

As seen, studies have shown associations between

adherence to healthy lifestyle factors and a lower risk of morbidity and mortality^{1,2,5,24,29}. To the best of our knowledge, the association between time of participation in a health promotion service and the adherence to healthy lifestyle factors has not been extensively explored by the literature. However, PAS and other public physical activity programs can be appropriate settings for health promotion and adoption of healthy lifestyle factors. Despite that, only 20.1% of Brazilian adults are aware of these programs, and only 9.7% participate in them, with a higher prevalence of participation in the most developed regions³⁵.

Our results demonstrate that an extended time of participation in PAS can increase adherence to healthy lifestyle factors, suggesting the effectiveness of this public health promotion service. Probably, individuals who participated in PAS for longer periods of time are exposed to additional incentives to adopt or maintain healthy lifestyles, besides increasing physical exercise. A cross-sectional study in a Brazilian Primary Health Care service showed that 40.8% of the subjects received counseling from healthcare professionals, and 50.9% of them demonstrated adherence to healthy lifestyle factors. Furthermore, adherence to counseling was 55% higher between Primary Health Care users who also participated in PAS³⁶.

A combination of multiple actions addressing healthy lifestyle factors may decrease the risk of chronic diseases²⁴. Examples of these potential actions are public spaces for physical activity and counseling about healthy eating, like the PAS. In addition, the taxation of tobacco and ultra-processed foods, and reduction in marketing of ultra-processed foods are important^{11,16,24}.

Strengths of this study include the large sample size and the representativeness of a public primary health care service – a ‘real life’ setting. These results stress the importance of continued public efforts for promoting healthy lifestyle factors: improving diets and the level of physical activity, reducing the prevalence of obesity, smoking, and alcohol misuse.

Some limitations may be observed. First, our results require caution regarding external validity. This sample could be more health conscious and the prevalence of healthy lifestyle factors may be even lower in the general population. In addition, the definition of a healthy lifestyle has varied and hinders comparison. However, the most frequently investigated factors are measures of diet, physical activity, overweight or obesity, smoking, and alcohol use, which were analyzed in this study.

We conclude that PAS is an important strategy for health promotion in the Brazilian Health Public System. Participating in PAS seems to favor positive changes in body mass index and smoking habits. So, that should be encouraged worldwide, especially in developing countries. However, further studies in different contexts are necessary to confirm our findings.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Author's contributions

Mendonça RD, analysis and interpretation of data; statistical analysis; drafting of manuscript; data collection and input; review of the final version and approval for publication. Lopes MS, analysis and interpretation of data; drafting of manuscript; data collection and input; review of the final version and approval for publication. Carvalho MCR, drafting of manuscript; data collection and input; review of the final version and approval for publication. Freitas PP, analysis and interpretation of data; drafting of manuscript; data collection and input; review of the final version and approval for publication. Lopes ACS, conception and design; critical review of manuscript; obtaining funding; administrative, technical and material support; review of the final version and approval for publication.

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