

# If adults spent no more than two hours watching TV each day, they could minimise their exposure to the health risks

23 July 2020



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If adults spent no more than two hours watching TV each day, they could minimize their exposure to the health risks associated with TV.

New research, led by the University of Glasgow and published today in *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*, studied UK Biobank data and found that the majority of [health](#) risks associated with too much TV [time](#) could be reduced if people limited their viewing time to two hours a day, or less.

The researchers found that the lowest overall [health risks](#) from diseases including cancers and cardiovascular disease were associated with viewing TV for two hours or less per day. Further analysis estimated that 6% of all-deaths and 8% of cardiovascular deaths were attributable to TV time. They also showed that potentially, if all participants limited TV time to two hours a day, 5.62% of all deaths and 7.97% of deaths due to cardiovascular disease could have been prevented or delayed.

The researchers also looked at the potential benefits of substituting TV time with healthier activities such as walking. They found that those people who would benefit most from replacing longer periods of TV time with more time spent doing healthier activities, are those who currently only spend very small amounts of their day doing those healthier activities.

Current physical activity guidelines in UK encourage 150 minutes of moderate physical activity or 75 minutes of vigorous activity a week. On the other hand, current sedentary guidelines lack specific advice, and only suggest that people limit the time they spend sitting. There is currently no recommendations as to what might be a low risk amount of time to spend sitting watching TV each day.

In order to understand the risks, researchers examined lifestyle and [demographic data](#) from 490,966 UK Biobank participants aged 37-73 years who were recruited between 2006-2010. Participants were followed up until 2016-2018 and their data was linked to national routine death and disease registries.

In order to reduce the chance of the results being due to reverse causality (where poor health leads to increased TV time) participants with non-communicable disease, [cardiovascular disease](#) and cancer were excluded. Similarly, the researchers excluded all those with an adverse health event within two years of recruitment.

Dr. Hamish Foster from the University of Glasgow's Institute of Health and Wellbeing, who led the study, said: "This study adds more weight to the evidence that more time spent watching TV is likely to be detrimental to health. Our study suggests limiting TV time could delay or prevent a lot of

adverse health. However, there is still more work to be done before we can make firm TV time recommendations. TV time is just one of a number of potentially sedentary behaviors, which also includes screen time watching videos on your phone, which may all contribute to adverse health outcomes. Also, there are many other contributory factors, such as unhealthy snacking and lower socioeconomic status, that are also strongly associated with both TV time and poor health outcomes. Further research is needed to understand all these factors and inform future advice and guidelines."

The study, "Understanding how much TV is too much: A non-linear analysis of the association between television viewing time and adverse health outcomes," is published in *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*.

**More information:** Hamish M.E. Foster et al. Understanding How Much TV is Too Much, *Mayo Clinic Proceedings* (2020). DOI: [10.1016/j.mayocp.2020.04.035](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mayocp.2020.04.035)

Provided by University of Glasgow

APA citation: If adults spent no more than two hours watching TV each day, they could minimise their exposure to the health risks (2020, July 23) retrieved 30 September 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-07-adults-spent-hours-tv-day.html>

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