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Childhood overweight and obesity are a worldwide problem. Childhood overweight and obesity has major consequences in all stages of life; it is associated with co-morbidities such as glucose intolerance, diabetes, metabolic syndrome and other cardiovascular risks factors at young adulthood. Alongside a range of health problems associated with increased body mass (BM): Overweight or obesity is an important limiting factor for realization of PE and qualitative life style.

In study, we assess the e ect of exercise in children di ering in BM. Study was carried out in 98 children with normal BM (age= 12.4 ± 2.2 years; BM= 48.0 ± 3.6 kg; height= 157.0 ± 4.8 cm), 68 overweight (12.1 ± 2.0 ; 61.6 ± 3.0 ; 157.7 ± 4.5) and 59 obese (12.7 ± 2.6 ; 71.2 ± 3.8 ; 155.1 ± 4.2). e mean energy content of exercise/week in normal BM children was 1920 ± 310 kcal, in overweight 1990 ± 230 kcal, and in obese 2260 ± 290 kcal. e exercise was based on walking ($82.0\pm3.1\%$) of all movement activities.

Relative changes a er the imposed movement intervention in % BF ranged from 15.4 in obese to 16.6% in normal BM and in VO2 peak from 13.9 in normal BM to 15.7% in obese. Children shows absolute changes in somatic and functional parameters like a result of imposed exercise based on walking substantively and statistically signi cant. On the contrary, di erences in relative terms are insigni cant.

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