



Descriptio

ch better in people with the social networks
prolonged life expectancy in older people
sitting time and sitting time are the
total sitting time the research continues
to the physical activity and sitting time
sitting time and other factors such as coronary
risk factors and genetics are in these relationships

References

1. Gabriel KKP, Morrow JR, Woolsey ALT (2012) Framework for physical activity as a complex and multidimensional behavior. *J Phys Act Heal.* 9: 11–8.
2. Tremblay MS, Aubert S, Barnes JD, Saunders TJ, Carson V, et al. (2017) Sedentary behavior research network (SBRN) - terminology consensus project process and outcome. *Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act.* 14:75.
3. Ekelund U, Steene-Johannessen J, Brown WJ, Fagerland MW, Owen N, et al. (2016) Does physical activity attenuate, or even eliminate, the detrimental association of sitting time with mortality? A harmonised meta-analysis of data from more than 1 million men and women. *Lancet.* 388: 1302–1310.
4. Darabian S, Hormuz M, Latif MA, Pahlevan S, Budof MJ (2013) The role of carotid intimal thickness testing and risk prediction in the development of coronary atherosclerosis. *Curr Atheroscler Rep.* 15:306.
5. Amato M, Veglia F, de Faire U, Giral P, Rauramaa R, et al. (2017) Carotid plaque-thickness and common carotid IMT show additive value in cardiovascular risk prediction and reclassification. *Atherosclerosis.* 263: 409-412.
6. Naqvi TZ, Lee MS (2014) Carotid intima-media thickness and plaque in cardiovascular risk assessment. *JACC Cardiovasc Imaging.* 7:1025–1038.
7. Parsons TJ, Sartini C, Ellins EA, Halcox JPJ, Smith KE, et al. (2016) Objectively measured physical activity, sedentary time and subclinical vascular disease: cross-sectional study in older British men. *Prev. Med.* 89:194-199.