



# KT I

Vytrvalost - determinanty

# Vytrvalostní schopnosti - charakteristika

Schopnost udržet požadovanou intenzitu pohybu po delší dobu bez snížení efektivity

Široké uplatnění – běžný život

↑ funkční a metabolické ukazatele

kardio systém

↑ šířka funkčního rozsahu = výkon

Uplatnitelnost ve sportech

Víceboje, více kolové soutěže

Koord - Stabilita techniky

Zvýšení intenzit a zatížení

Rychlejší regenerace



Předpoklad provádět cvičení nižší intenzitou co nejdéle nebo stanovenou dobou (vzdáleností) co nejvyšší intenzitou

## Endurance training

LSD, tempo, intervals

## Strength training

Maximal-, explosive- and reactive-strength  
(incl. sprint / speed training)

### Aerobic power & capacity

- O<sub>2</sub> transport
- O<sub>2</sub> utilization

### Anaerobic power & capacity

- Glycolysis and lactic acid
- PCr store and utilization
- Buffer capacity

### Neuromuscular capacity

- Morphological factors
- Musculotendinous stiffness
- Motor unit recruitment
- Intra/Intermuscular coordination

VO<sub>2max</sub>

Lactate threshold

Economy

'Muscle power' factors  
(v<sub>MART</sub>)

vVO<sub>2max</sub>

Endurance  
performance

# Determinanty vytrvalostních výkonů



## Centrální faktory (Basset & Howley, 2000, p. 73; Kravitz & Dalleck, 2002)

### max. pracovní kapacita srdce

- tepová frekvence x tepový objem
- je ze 70 – 85% hlavním limitujícím faktorem  $VO_{2max}$  (Basset & Howley, 2000, p. 73).
- více krve/čas = větší potenciál pro transport  $O_2$  ( $VO_{2max}$ )

### objem krve a její průtok

- efekt tréninku = více krve = více hemoglobinu = větší potenciál pro transport  $O_2$
- větší množství krevní plazmy snižuje tření krve a tím se zvyšuje možnost jejího průtoku

### kapacita plic a plicní difuze

- transport kyslíku z atmosféry do krve
- odstranění  $CO_2$  z těla
  
- sportovci: pracovní výkon srdce je vysoký, zkracuje se doba možnosti nasycení krve kyslíkem v plicích = horší úroveň plicní difuze vede k nižšímu nasycení krve kyslíkem

# Determinanty vytrvalostních výkonů

Periferní faktory (*Basset & Howley, 2000, p. 73; Kravitz & Dalleck, 2002*)

## svalová difuzní kapacita

- schopnost svalu přenést kyslík z krve do mitochondrie
- zpracování kyslíku ve svalech závisí právě na této schopnosti (Kravitz & Dalleck, 2002)

## enzymatická aktivita v mitochondriích

- její zvýšení = zlepšení celkové vytrvalosti

## hustota vlásečnic ve svalech

- větší hustota vlásečnic ve svalech = se zlepšuje možnost transportu kyslíku do svalů hlavně při vyšší pracovní zátěži – čili ovlivňuje také ANP
- hustota vlásečnic ve svalech je tréninkem ovlivnitelná více, než hustota vlásečnic v plicích

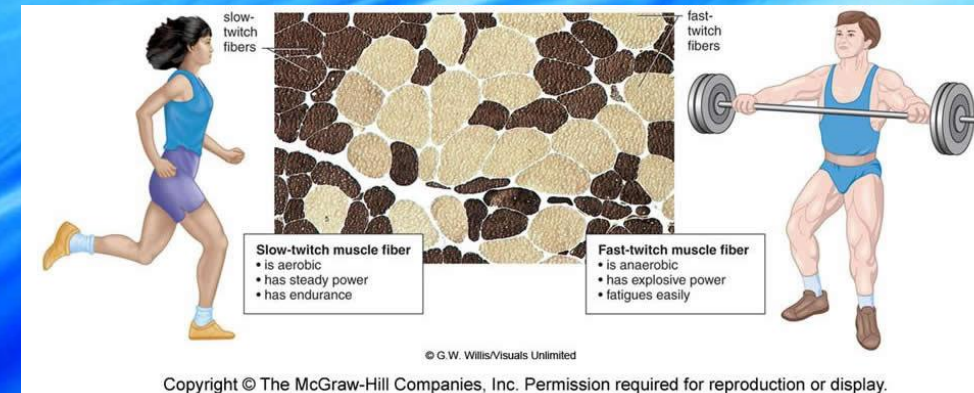
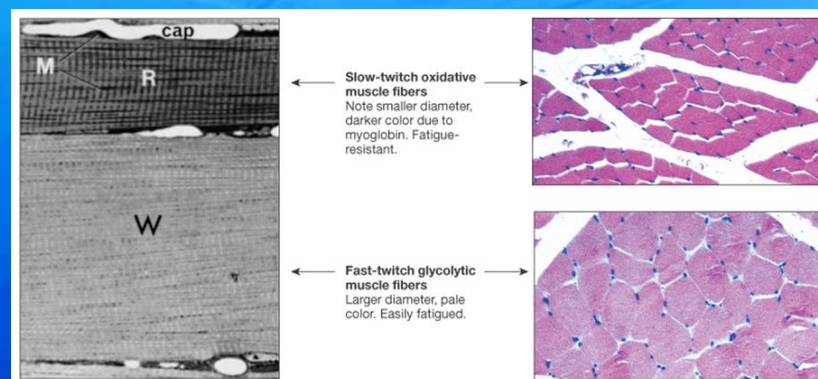
# Biologické předpoklady

- Genetické determinanty
- Fyziologické determinanty
- Souhra a efektivita antagonistů a agonistů s důrazem na relaxaci antagonistů
- Motor. Učení – automatizace – efektivita – ekonomika pohybu
- Volní vlastnosti

# Genetická limitace – sv. vlákna

- Genetické a somatické předpoklady
- Převaha zastoupení SO (I) a FOG (IIa) vláken

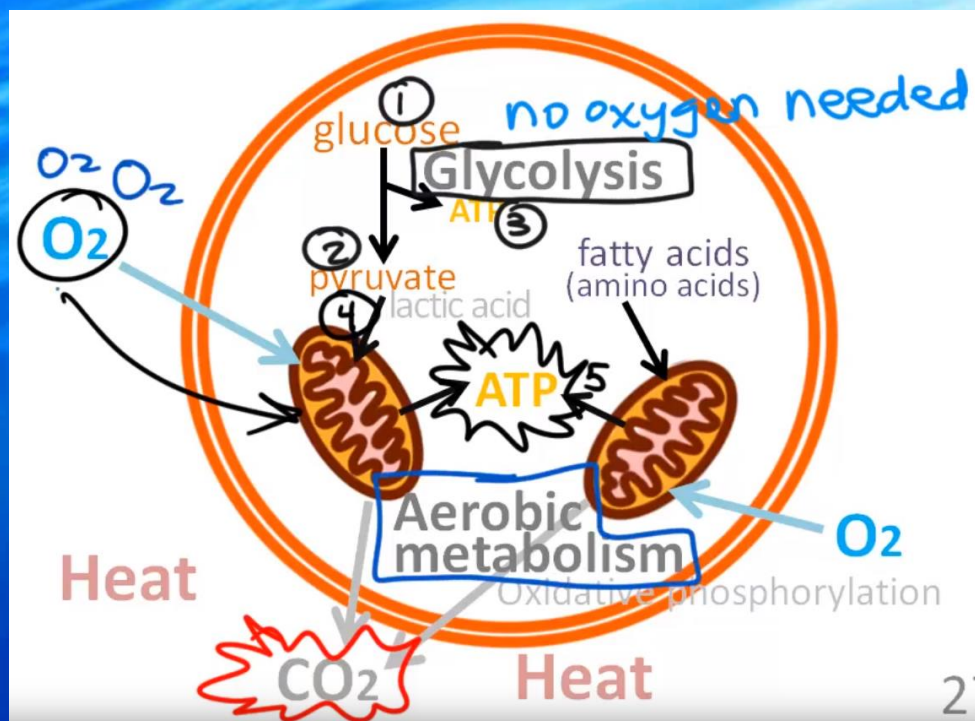
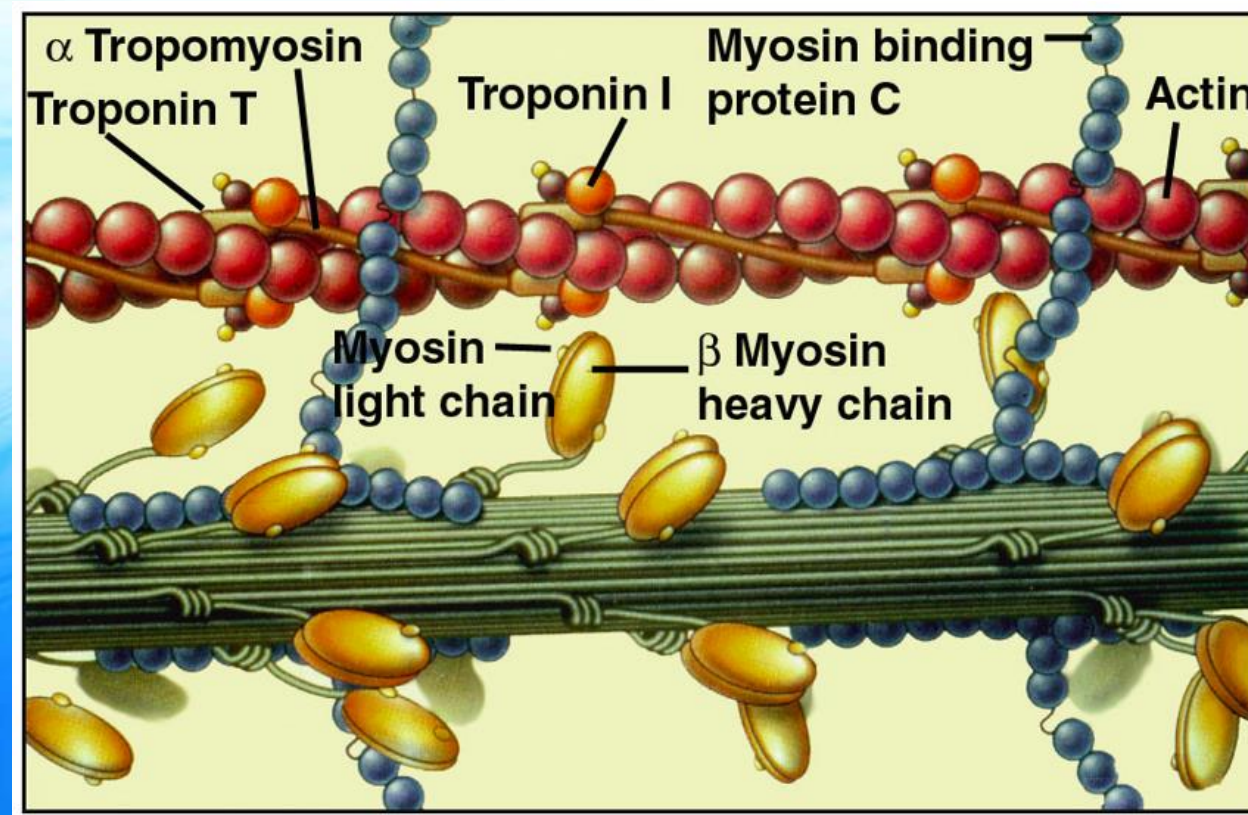
	Type I fibers	Type II a fibers	Type II x fibers	Type II b fibers
<b>Contraction time</b>	Slow	Moderately Fast	Fast	Very fast
<b>Size of motor neuron</b>	Small	Medium	Large	Very large
<b>Resistance to fatigue</b>	High	Fairly high	Intermediate	Low
<b>Activity Used for</b>	Aerobic	Long-term anaerobic	Short-term anaerobic	Short-term anaerobic
<b>Maximum duration of use</b>	Hours	<30 minutes	<5 minutes	<1 minute
<b>Power produced</b>	Low	Medium	High	Very high
<b>Mitochondrial density</b>	High	High	Medium	Low
<b>Capillary density</b>	High	Intermediate	Low	Low
<b>Oxidative capacity</b>	High	High	Intermediate	Low
<b>Glycolytic capacity</b>	Low	High	High	High
<b>Major storage fuel</b>	Triglycerides	Creatine phosphate, glycogen	Creatine phosphate, glycogen	Creatine phosphate, glycogen
<b>Myosin heavy chain, human genes</b>	MYH7	MYH2	MYH1	MYH4



# Fyziologické determinanty – zabezpečení funkce svalu, únava

- Únava - akutní nedostatečnost ATP nebo Ca
- Uvolnění hlavy myozinu z aktinu
- Ca + troponin - tropomyosin mimo myosin
- Neschopnost vytvářet průřezové útvary v důsledku nedostatku substrátů pro interakci

[video](#)



[zdroj](#)



# Adaptace

- Kapiláry
- O<sub>2</sub>
- Mitochondrie
- Relaxace antagonisty
- Typ I, Iia
- trénovanost- věk

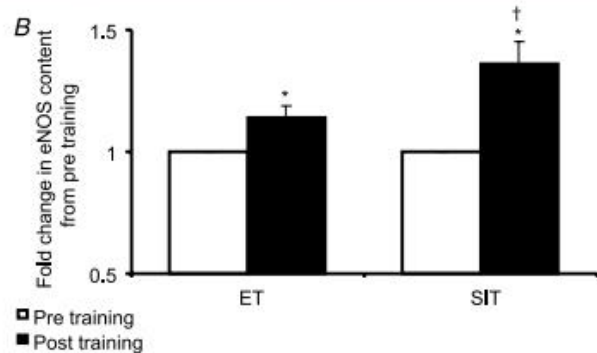
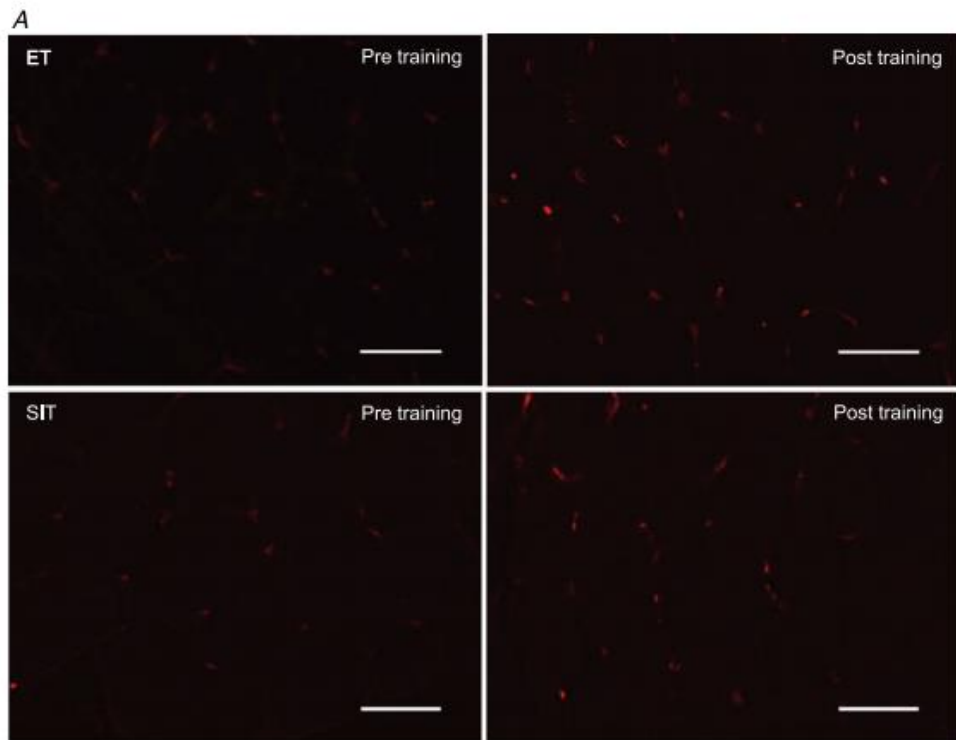
Resistance versus aerobic (endurance) training? Predict **training adaptations**

hypertrophy

↑ capillary density  
↑ O<sub>2</sub>  
↑ mitochondria

Type I  
Iia

a little (versus Arnold)  
Iia IIb



**Figure 1. Effects of endurance training (ET) and sprint interval training (SIT) on eNOS content**  
 A, widefield microscopy images of skeletal muscle pre- (left) and post- (right) endurance training (top) and sprint interval training (bottom). Skeletal muscle eNOS expression was revealed using Alexa-Fluor 594 conjugated secondary antibody (red). Bar = 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . B, mean fluorescence intensity of eNOS is summarised. The mean level of eNOS pre-training was assigned a value of 1, and the relative intensity of eNOS post-training was calculated (ET  $n = 8$ , SIT  $n = 8$ ). \* $P < 0.05$ , different from pre-training. † $P < 0.05$ , different from ET post-training

Table 1. Fiber type, CSA, and SDH in SED, ET, and HIIT rats

	Fiber Count	Fiber Type					
		Type I	Type IIA	Type IIAx	Type IIX	Type IIXB	Type IIB
<i>Red Gastrocnemius</i>							
SED							
%Population	359 $\pm$ 38	45.0 $\pm$ 3.5	28.1 $\pm$ 1.4	7.6 $\pm$ 1.7	14.8 $\pm$ 2.3	0.0 $\pm$ 0.0	0.0 $\pm$ 0.0
CSA, $\mu\text{m}$	539 $\pm$ 40	3759.6 $\pm$ 95.9	2464.2 $\pm$ 169	2385.5 $\pm$ 81.8	2594.5 $\pm$ 142.1		
SDH, AU		20.7 $\pm$ 1	35.5 $\pm$ 1.1		28 $\pm$ 1.1		
ET							
%Population	301 $\pm$ 15	44.9 $\pm$ 2.4	33.4 $\pm$ 1.5*	16.7 $\pm$ 2.2*	4.9 $\pm$ 0.6*	0.0 $\pm$ 0.0	0.0 $\pm$ 0.0
CSA, $\mu\text{m}$	524 $\pm$ 69	3627.4 $\pm$ 207	2316.4 $\pm$ 87.3	2601.4 $\pm$ 89.7	2471.4 $\pm$ 67.5		
SDH, AU		24.3 $\pm$ 0.3*	37.1 $\pm$ 0.4		27.5 $\pm$ 0.4		
HIIT							
%Population	274 $\pm$ 23	50.3 $\pm$ 2	34.5 $\pm$ 2.2*	7.4 $\pm$ 1.6	7.8 $\pm$ 1.4*	0.0 $\pm$ 0.0	0.0 $\pm$ 0.0
CSA, $\mu\text{m}$	566 $\pm$ 6.4	3955.4 $\pm$ 174.9	2696.5 $\pm$ 149*	2746.0 $\pm$ 200	2555.0 $\pm$ 210		
SDH, AU		25.1 $\pm$ 0.8*	36.9 $\pm$ 0.7		26.2 $\pm$ 1.1		
<i>White Gastrocnemius</i>							
SED							
%Population	211 $\pm$ 8	0.0 $\pm$ 0.0	1.0 $\pm$ 0.5	0.0 $\pm$ 0.0	5.4 $\pm$ 1.3	12.1 $\pm$ 2.2	81.5 $\pm$ 1.4
CSA, $\mu\text{m}$	491 $\pm$ 7.4		1635.4 $\pm$ 79.5		1773.9 $\pm$ 80.1	2575.8 $\pm$ 114.4	3941.3 $\pm$ 102
SDH, AU					32.0 $\pm$ 1		14.2 $\pm$ 1
ET							
%Population	238 $\pm$ 16	0.0 $\pm$ 0.0	2.6 $\pm$ 1.6	2.1 $\pm$ 2.1	15.7 $\pm$ 3.8*	5.7 $\pm$ 1.4	71.5 $\pm$ 2.6*
CSA, $\mu\text{m}$	474 $\pm$ 8.6		1308.6 $\pm$ 28.7*		1981.9 $\pm$ 135.9	3009 $\pm$ 180.1*	3779.3 $\pm$ 90.1
SDH, AU					29.6 $\pm$ 1.3		12.8 $\pm$ 0.7
HIIT							
%Population	235 $\pm$ 17	0.0 $\pm$ 0.0	1.5 $\pm$ 1	0.0 $\pm$ 0.0	7.3 $\pm$ 1.6	6.4 $\pm$ 1	84.7 $\pm$ 1.5*
CSA, $\mu\text{m}$	493 $\pm$ 7.7		1159.2 $\pm$ 241		1802.7 $\pm$ 85	2197.4 $\pm$ 130*	3728.5 $\pm$ 94.7
SDH, AU					30.9 $\pm$ 1.5		11.7 $\pm$ 0.5*

Values are expressed as means  $\pm$  SE;  $n = 6$  per group. SED, sedentary; ET, endurance training; HIIT, high-intensity interval training; CSA, cross-sectional area; SDH, succinate dehydrogenase. \* $P < 0.05$  vs. SED.

(Fig. 5C) following HIIT, suggesting hypoxia occurred only in the HIIT animals. In addition, in the WG, ET increased the capillary-to-fiber ratio (Fig. 4, C and D), while HIIT decreased the capillary-to-fiber ratio (Fig. 4, C and D) and increased the protein content of HIF-1 $\alpha$  (Fig. 5G); once again suggesting HIIT induced hypoxia. ET and HIIT did not alter the protein contents of VEGF or its receptor, VEGFR2, in either the RG or WG (Fig. 5, D, E, H, I).

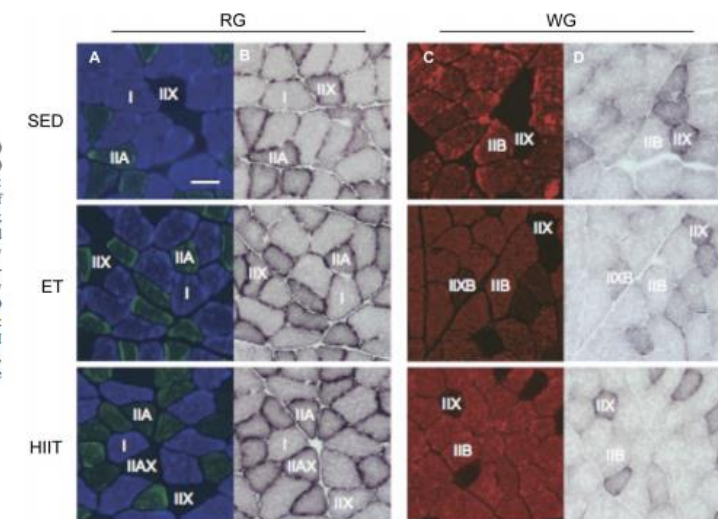


Fig. 3. Effects of endurance training (ET) and high-intensity interval training (HIIT) on skeletal muscle fiber type composition. A: composite fluorescent microscopy images of red gastrocnemius (RG): sedentary (SED; top), ET (middle), HIIT (bottom). B: serial cross section of RG showing SDH activity staining: SED (top), ET (middle), HIIT (bottom). C: composite fluorescent microscopy images of white gastrocnemius (WG): SED (top), ET (middle), and HIIT (bottom). D: serial cross section of WG showing SDH activity staining: SED (top), ET (middle), HIIT (bottom) vs. SED; \* $P < 0.05$ . Data are expressed as means  $\pm$  SE.

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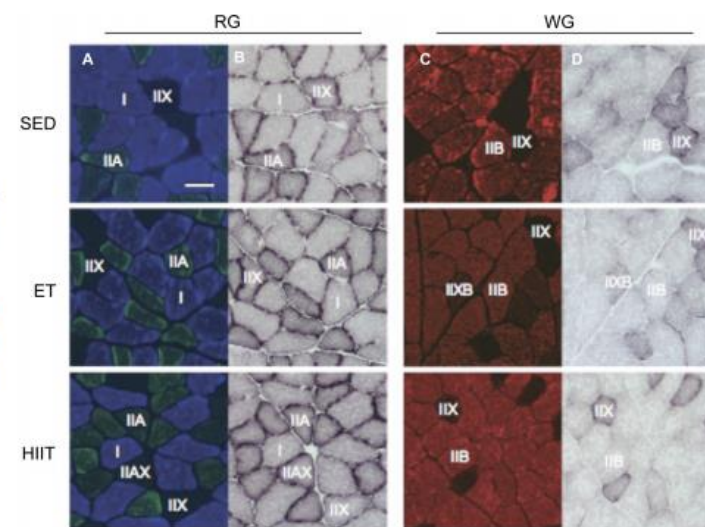


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# Endurance Running Hypothesis

- A central human adaptation?
- Bramble & Lieberman proposed hypothesis
  - Paper in *Nature*, 2004
- Observation: Humans can run efficiently for long distances.
- Hypothesis: Running is a human adaptation that was advantageous for survival. Some human anatomical and physiological features are adaptations for running.



Kalahari San !Kung, men running to track a large antelope they have darted.

[zdroj](#)

- Fyziologická limitace

- Výkonnost a účinnost systémů zabezpečujících transport a výměnu O<sub>2</sub> a CO<sub>2</sub>
- Maximální spotřeba kyslíku
- Regulační plasticita metabolických dějů - Hydratace
  - pocení je efektivní způsob odvodu tepla z těla - ALE tělo SE dehydruje
  - za hodinu:
    - nesportovec dokáže vyprodukovat 0,8l potu,
    - sportovec až 2l potu.

Již při 2% dehydrataci (1,6l tekutin/80kg osoba) dochází ke snížení výkonu (snižuje se efektivita odvodu tepla – únava CNS, méně efektivní mitochondriální dýchání; snížení objemu krvní plasmy - vyšší tepová frekvence při stejné zátěži...)

Správná hydratace před a v průběhu závodu = lepší výkonu (*Konopka, 2004; Kravitz & Dalleck, 2002*)

- Ekonomika pohybu
- Laktátový práh
- Dostupnost energetických substrátů a jejich využití
  - Dostupnost a míra využití energetických zdrojů (zejména sacharidů a tuků) ovlivňuje možnosti vytrvalostního výkonu
  - vyšší je intenzita zátěže = tím se % více spotřebují sacharidy,
  - protože vzhledem k přijatému kyslíku lze z nich získat více energie (tuky-19,8kJ/l O<sub>2</sub>, sacharidy- 21,2kJ/l O<sub>2</sub> **TŘÉNOVATELNÉ**)

# Vytrvalostní výkony

- Ekonomika techniky
- Schopnost příjmu a využití O<sub>2</sub>
- Optimální tělesná hmotnost
- Volní koncentrace – překonání únavy
- Rozvoj druhu vytrvalosti dle typu činnosti
- Způsob energetických potřeb

**Table 1.** Physiological characteristics (mean  $\pm$  SD) of the various cycling disciplines taken from the incremental and power profile assessment.

	<b>Road</b>	<b>XCMB</b>	<b>DHMB</b>	<b>BMX</b>
<i>Parameter</i>	(n = 5)	(n = 9)	(n = 5)	(n = 5)
Age (yr)	30 $\pm$ 7	30 $\pm$ 3	24 $\pm$ 6	23 $\pm$ 10
Height (cm)	183 $\pm$ 4	184 $\pm$ 6	183 $\pm$ 8	180 $\pm$ 4
Body mass (kg)	72.3 $\pm$ 3.5	79.1 $\pm$ 13.4	84.8 $\pm$ 6.6	81.3 $\pm$ 4.9
$\Sigma$ 7 Skinfolds (mm)	55 $\pm$ 14	62 $\pm$ 27	87 $\pm$ 31	76 $\pm$ 30
VO <sub>2</sub> MAX (mL·kg <sup>-1</sup> ·min <sup>-1</sup> )	69.6 $\pm$ 11.5 <sup>b</sup>	65.3 $\pm$ 7.0	55.3 $\pm$ 6.1	52.4 $\pm$ 5.9
MAP (W)	452 $\pm$ 35 <sup>b</sup>	455 $\pm$ 35 <sup>b</sup>	400 $\pm$ 79	353 $\pm$ 48
MAP (W·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	6.3 $\pm$ 0.6 <sup>ab</sup>	5.8 $\pm$ 0.6 <sup>ab</sup>	4.7 $\pm$ 0.6	4.4 $\pm$ 0.7
MAOD 60 s (L)	1.80 $\pm$ 0.52 <sup>b</sup>	1.77 $\pm$ 0.38 <sup>b</sup>	1.31 $\pm$ 0.62	0.91 $\pm$ 0.06
MAOD 60 s (%)	30.8 $\pm$ 3.5	30.2 $\pm$ 5.3	25.3 $\pm$ 9.5	21.3 $\pm$ 2.6
MAOD 240 s (L)	0.90 $\pm$ 0.85 <sup>ab</sup>	0.23 $\pm$ 0.86	-1.04 $\pm$ 1.17	-0.94 $\pm$ 0.57
MAOD 240 s (%)	4.8 $\pm$ 5.4 <sup>ab</sup>	1.3 $\pm$ 5.2	-8.8 $\pm$ 10.5	-8.4 $\pm$ 5.4

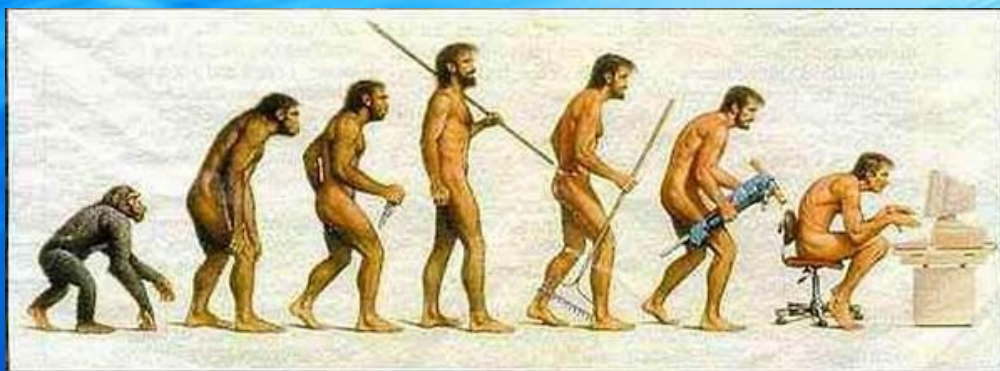
Key: a = Different from DHMB ( $p \leq 0.05$ ); b = Different from BMX ( $p \leq 0.05$ ); BMX = Bicycle motocross cyclists; DHMB = Downhill mountain bikers; MAOD = Maximal accumulated oxygen deficit; MAP = Maximal aerobic power; n = Number of participants; VO<sub>2</sub>MAX = Maximal oxygen uptake; XCMB = Cross-country mountain bikers.



# Přehled vytrvalosti dle získávání

- Podle počtu zapojených svalů:

1. lokální vytrvalostní schopnost (1/3 svalové hmoty)
2. globální vytrvalostní schopnost (více jak 1/3 sv. hm.)



- Podle doby trvání:

- a) rychlostní: 0-20 s (ATP – CP systém)
- b) krátkodobá: 20 s – 2 min (LA systém)
- c) střednědobá: 2 – 10 min (O<sub>2</sub> systém)
- d) dlouhodobá:
  - I 10 – 35 min (glykogen)
  - II 35 – 90 min (glykogen + tuky)
  - III 90 – 6 hod (tuky)
  - IV nad 6 hod (bílkoviny)



# Přehled způsobů získávání Energie ve sv. buňce

Anaerobně alaktátový

Kreatinfosfát (CP) + adenosindifosfát (ADP) → kreatin (C) + adenosintrifosfát (ATP)

Anaerobně – laktátový (anaerobní glykolýza)

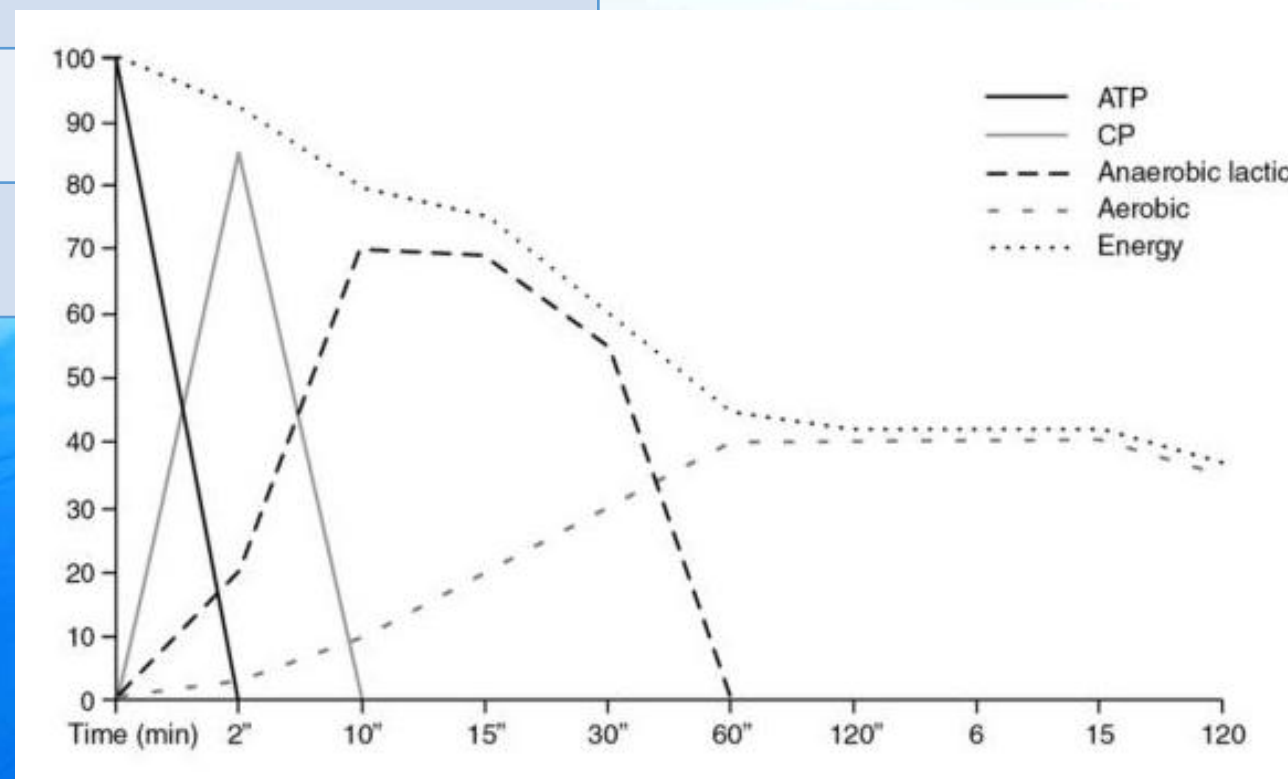
Glukóza (glykogen) → laktát (La) + ATP

Aerobní (aerobní glykolýza)

Glukóza (glykogen) + O<sub>2</sub> → CO<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>O + ATP

Aerobní (lipolýza, oxidativní štěpení tuků)

Nenasycené mastné kyseliny + + O<sub>2</sub> → CO<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>O + ATP



**Table 3.1 Relationships Between Energy Systems and Strength Training Methods**



ENERGY SYSTEM	ANAEROBIC (OXYGEN INDEPENDENT)				AEROBIC (OXYGEN DEPENDENT)		
	Alactic		Lactic acid				
Modality	Power	Capacity	Power	Capacity	Power		Capacity
Duration	1-6 seconds	7-8 seconds	8-20 seconds	20-60 seconds	1-2 minutes	2-8 minutes	8->120 minutes
Type of strength training needed	MxS, P		MxS, P, PE	MxS, P, PE, MES	MxS, P, PE, MEM	MxS, PE, MEM	MxS (<80% of 1RM), PE, MEL

Key: MEL= muscle endurance long, MEM = muscle endurance medium, MES = muscle endurance short, MxS = maximum strength, P = power, and PE = power endurance.

39 m ATP z 1m sacharidu

[zdroj](#)

Malý E zisk  
1m glukózy 2m ATP, 1m glykogenu 3  
ATP – La +H<sup>+</sup> (45“)

**Table 3.2 Energy System Contributions in Track-and-Field Performance**

Event	Duration	ATP-CP	GLYCOGEN		Triglyceride (fatty acid)
			Lactic	Aerobic	
100 m	10 sec.	53%	44%	3%	—
200 m	20 sec.	26%	45%	29%	—
400 m	45 sec.	12%	50%	38%	—
800 m	1 min. 45 sec.	6%	33%	61%	—
1,500 m	3 min. 40 sec.	—	20%	80%	—
5,000 m	13 min.	—	12.5%	87.5%	—
10,000 m	27 min.	—	3%	97%	—
Marathon	2 hr. 10 min.	—	—	80%	20%

Sources: K.A. van Someren, 2006, The physiology of anaerobic endurance training. In *The physiology of training*, edited by G. Whyte (Oxford, UK: Elsevier), 88; E. Newsholme, A. Leech, and G. Dueter, 1994, *Keep on running: The science of training and performance* (West Sussex, UK: Wiley).

**Table 3.3 Physiological Characteristics of Energy Systems Training and Its Six Intensity Zones**

Intensity zone	Type of training	Duration of rep	Number of reps	Rest interval (work-to-rest ratio)	TRAINING MODALITY		% of max intensity
					Sets	Series of sets	
1	Alactic system	1–8 sec.	6–12	1:50–1:100	✓	✓	95–100
2	Lactic system (power—short)	3–10 sec.	10–20	1:5–1:20	✓	✓	95–100
	Lactic system (power—long)	10–20 sec.	1–3	1:40–1:130	✓	—	95–100
	Lactic system (capacity)	20–60 sec.	2–10	1:4–1:24	✓	✓	80–95
Intensity zone	Type of training	Duration of rep	Number of reps	Rest interval (work-to-rest ratio)	Lactic acid concentration (mmol)	% of max heart rate	% of $\dot{V}O_{2max}$
3	Max oxygen consumption	1–6 min.	8–25	1:1–1:4	6–12	98–100	95–100
4	Anaerobic threshold training	1–10 min.	3–40	1:0.3–1:1	4–6	85–95	80–90
5	Aerobic threshold training	10–120 min.	— (continuous steady state)		2–3	75–80	60–70
6	Aerobic compensation	5–30 min.	— (continuous steady state)		2–3	55–75	45–60

# Fyziologické determinanty a jejich limitace

## 1. VO<sub>2</sub> max

objem srdce

kapacita plic

objem krve

koncentrace krevního hemoglobinu

## 2. Anaerobní práh

hustota [mitochondrií](#)

hustota prokrvení

## 3. Ekonomika běhu

### Adaptations to Aerobic Training: Cardiovascular

- **O<sub>2</sub> transport system and Fick equation**
  - $VO_2 = SV \times HR \times (a-v)O_2 \text{ difference}$
  - $\uparrow VO_{2max} = \uparrow \text{max SV} \times \text{max HR}$   
 $\times \uparrow \text{max } (a-v)O_2 \text{ difference}$
- **Heart size**
  - With training, heart mass and LV volume  $\uparrow$
  - $\uparrow$  Target pulse rate (TPR)  $\rightarrow$  cardiac hypertrophy  $\rightarrow$   
 $\uparrow$  SV
  - $\uparrow$  Plasma volume  $\rightarrow$   $\uparrow$  LV volume  $\rightarrow$   $\uparrow$  EDV  
 $\rightarrow$   $\uparrow$  SV
  - Volume loading effect

# VO<sub>2</sub>max

Athlete	VO2-max (ml/kg/min)
Henrik Ingebrigtsen	89.0
Steve Prefontaine	84.4
Leo Manzano	82.0
Jim Ryun	81.0
Joan Benoit	78.6
Hauk Are Fjeld	78.0
Sebastian Coe	77.0
Grete Waitz	73.0
Frank Shorter	71.3

- Ukazatel max. potenciálu aerobní produkce E (Ukazatel NE predikce)
- Regenerační schopnost – přerušované aktivity
- ml/kg hmotnosti
- 20-50% ovlivnitelná

VO2max (ml/kg/min)	Athlete	Gender	Sport/Event
96.0	Espen Harald Bjerke	Male	Cross Country Skiing
96.0	Bjorn Daehlie	Male	Cross Country Skiing
92.5	Greg LeMond	Male	Cycling
92.0	Matt Carpenter	Male	Marathon Runner
92.0	Tore Ruud Hofstad	Male	Cross Country Skiing
91.0	Harri Kirvesniemi	Male	Cross Country Skiing
88.0	Miguel Indurain	Male	Cycling
87.4	Marius Bakken	Male	5K Runner
85.0	Dave Bedford	Male	10K Runner
85.0	John Ngugi	Male	Cross Country Runner
73.5	Greta Waitz	Female	Marathon runner
71.2	Ingrid Kristiansen	Female	Marathon Runner
67.2	Rosa Mota	Female	Marathon Runner



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## VO<sub>2</sub> MÁXIMO: UMA CARTA NA MANGA

**O VOLUME DE OXIGÊNIO DE QUE VOCÊ PRECISA PARA CORRER, TREINAR, CONSEGUIR MAIS PERFORMANCE E (ATÉ) ECONOMIZAR ENERGIA PASSA POR ESSE ÍNDICE. A BUA NOTÍCIA? ELE PODE MELHORAR**

POR ANNA PAULA LIMA | INFOGRÁFICO ERIKA ONODERA

**TUDO COMEÇA PELOS PULMÕES, QUE CAPTAM O OXIGÊNIO DO AR POR MEIO DA RESPIRAÇÃO.**

**AO RESPIRAR, O CORREDOR EXTRAÍ O O<sub>2</sub> DO AR E EXPELE CO<sub>2</sub>.**

**NOS ALVÉOLOS DOS PULMÕES, O OXIGÊNIO É ABSORVIDO PELA CORRENTE SANGÜEA.**

**O OXIGÊNIO DAS HEMÁCIAS CAMINHA PELOS VASOS SANGÜEOS, QUE TRAZEM SANGUE OXIGENADO PARA O CORAÇÃO.**

**O CORREDOR ATINGE O ENXUATO DE ACORDO COM A POTÊNCIA AERÓBIA MÁXIMA (VO<sub>2</sub> MÁX) QUE TEM.**

**NOVAMENTE NOS ALVÉOLOS, O CO<sub>2</sub> É ABSORVIDO E ELIMINADO PELA RESPIRAÇÃO.**

**O MIOCÁRDIO (MÚSCULO CARDÍACO) ENVIÁ SANGUE COM ALTO TEOR DE OXIGÊNIO E QUE SERÁ BOMBARDEADO PARA TODOS OS ÓRGÃOS E MÚSCULOS DO CORPO.**

**OS MÚSCULOS QUE ESTÃO EM ATIVIDADE (PRINCIPALMENTE AS PERNAS, NO CASO DO CORREDOR) RECEBEM MAIOR FLUXO SANGÜEO.**

**HÁ UM AUMENTO DA HEMOGLOBINA (QUE TRANSPORTA OS GASES). EM NÍVEL CELULAR, HÁ CRESCIMENTO DO CONTEÚDO ENERGÉTICO DOS MÚSCULOS E DAS MITOCONDRIAS, ONDE OCORRE A RESPIRAÇÃO CELULAR PARA A PRODUÇÃO DE ATPs (RESPONSÁVEIS PELA ARMAZENAGEM DE ENERGIA E PARA VÁRIAS FUNÇÕES, COMO O TRABALHO MUSCULAR).**

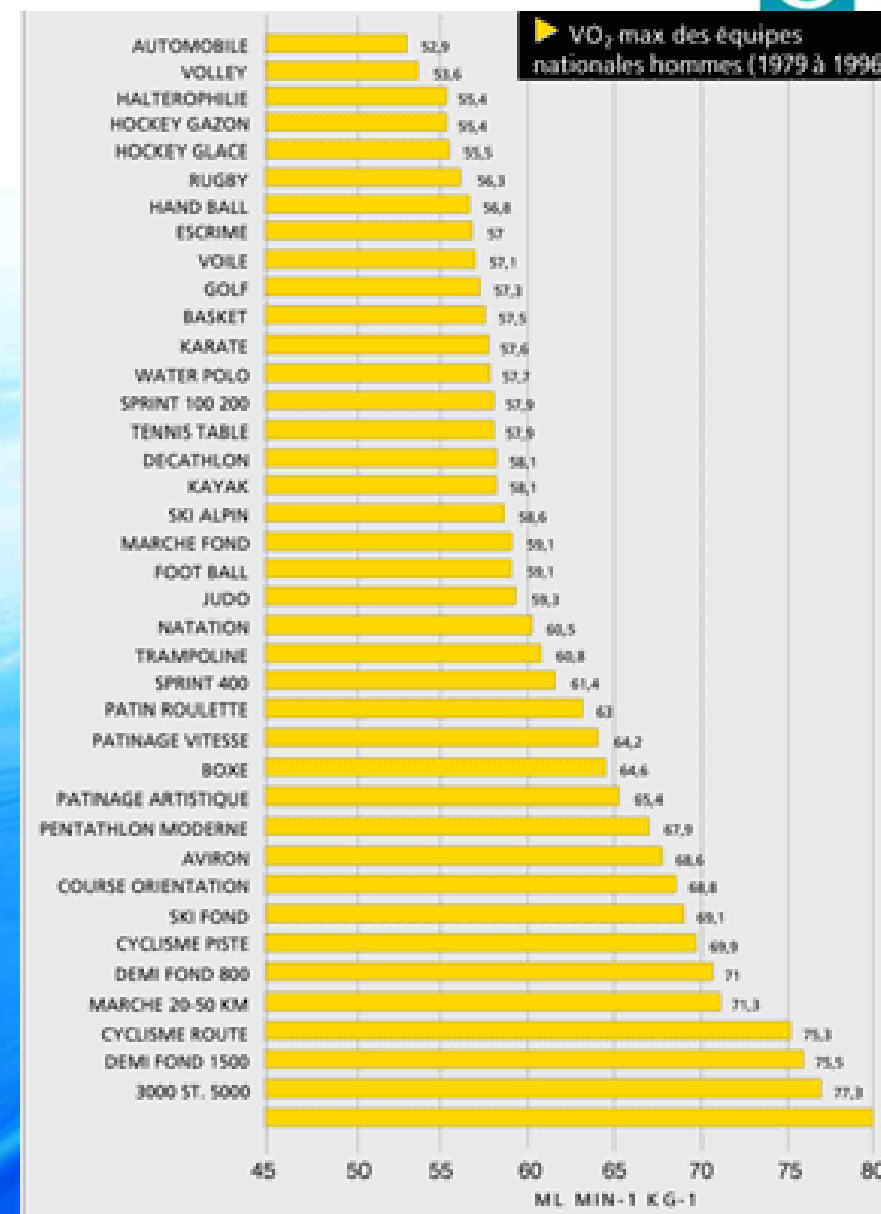
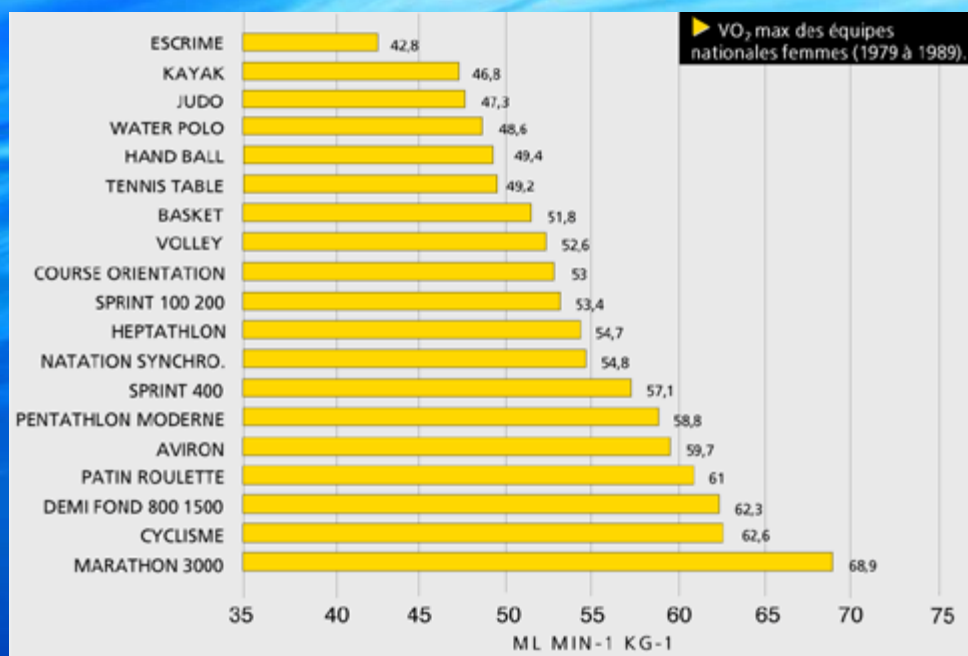
**APÓS OS MÚSCULOS "RESPIRAREM" O OXIGÊNIO POR MEIO DAS ARTÉRIAS CORONÁRIAS, O SANGUE RETORNA PARA OS PULMÕES E DAÍ PARA O CORAÇÃO BOMBAR MAIS SANGUE E ASSIM POR DIANTE.**

**FRONTES** Ronald Daura, diretor técnico da Run & Fun Associação Esportiva; Simone Lullus, educadora física e doutora em Biologia da Universidade de Lincoln; e dr. Roberto Bealoni (especialista e médico do esporte), membro titular da Sociedade Brasileira de Ortopedia e Traumatologia (SBOT), médico do Corpo Clínico do Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein e do Hospital Alameda Quarenta e Nove.

TÉCNICA FISIOLÓGICA

# Individuální výše VO<sub>2</sub> max.

- výsledkem interakce faktorů
  - centrálních (kardiorespiračních)
  - periferních (svalových)
- **Hlavním limitujícím činitelem VO<sub>2</sub> max.**
  - **výkon srdce**
  - **schopnost krevního oběhu transportovat kyslík**
  - **kapacitou plic,**
- Využitelnost kardiorespiračního systému závisí na:
  - **energetické náročnosti pohybu**
  - **svalové fyziologii**
    - spotřebě kyslíku v mitochondriích,
    - hustotě kapilár,
    - efektivitě transportu O<sub>2</sub>

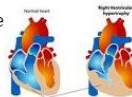


# Kardio adaptace

## Cardiovascular Adaptations

### Cardiac Hypertrophy

enlargement of the heart muscle . Heart chambers are enlarged which increases ventricular volume (most important is Left Vent. size – why?)

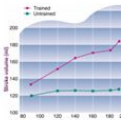


### ↑ Stroke Volume (vol. of blood pumped per beat)

SV increases at REST, during sub max & max workloads.

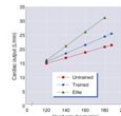
### ↑ Cardiac Output (Q) (Q= SV x HR amount of blood leaving the heart in 1 min)

Increases due to bigger heart and bigger volume. Q remains unchanged at rest and even during sub max. work regardless of how hard you train. During max. exercise Q may increase up to 30 litres per minute for highly trained athletes



### ↑ Blood Volume

Effect of aerobic training, can be up to 25%. Results in no. of RBC increase, therefore haemoglobin increases thus O2 carrying capacity increases also.

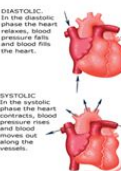


### ↓ Resting Heart Rate

Because the athlete has greater stroke volume the heart does not need to beat as often to pump the same amount of blood around the body. Resting Heart Rate below 60bpm is termed bradycardia.

### ↓ Resting Blood Pressure

Both systolic and diastolic blood pressure levels may decrease during REST and EXERCISE. Less/slower beats reduce blood vessel resistance to blood flow and reduces strain on the heart.



### ↓ Recovery Time

The heart rate of an athlete will return to normal (pre exercise levels) quicker than an untrained person.

### ↑ overall aerobic fitness

## 2. Cardiac Output **Increases**

**Cardiac Output** is the amount of **blood** pumped from the heart in **1 minute** during exercise

### Before Training

Stroke Volume	X	Heart Rate	=	Cardiac output
100 ml	X	150 bpm	=	15 Litres / Min

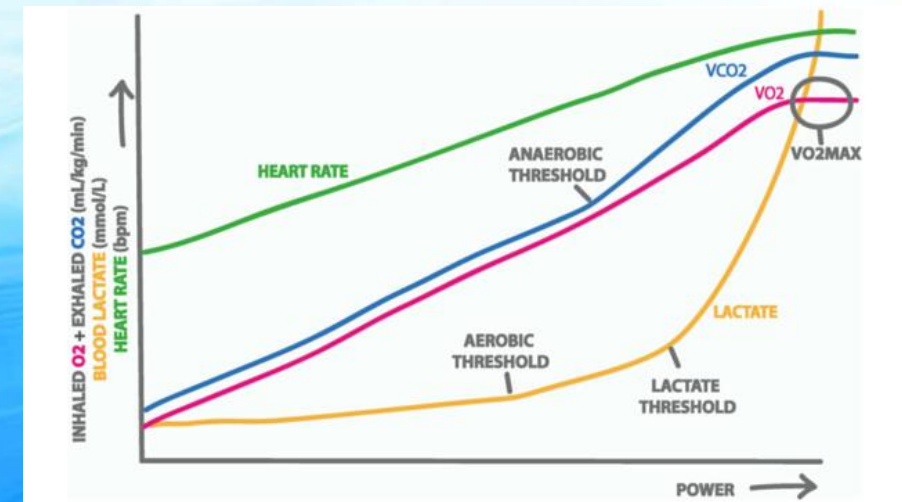
**With Regular Training Cardiac Output Increases**

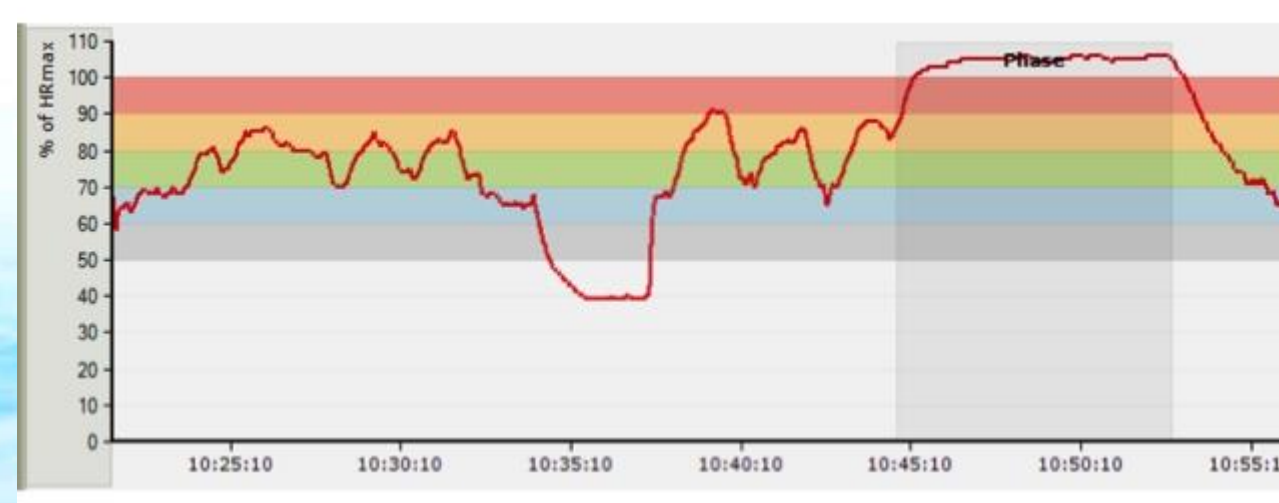
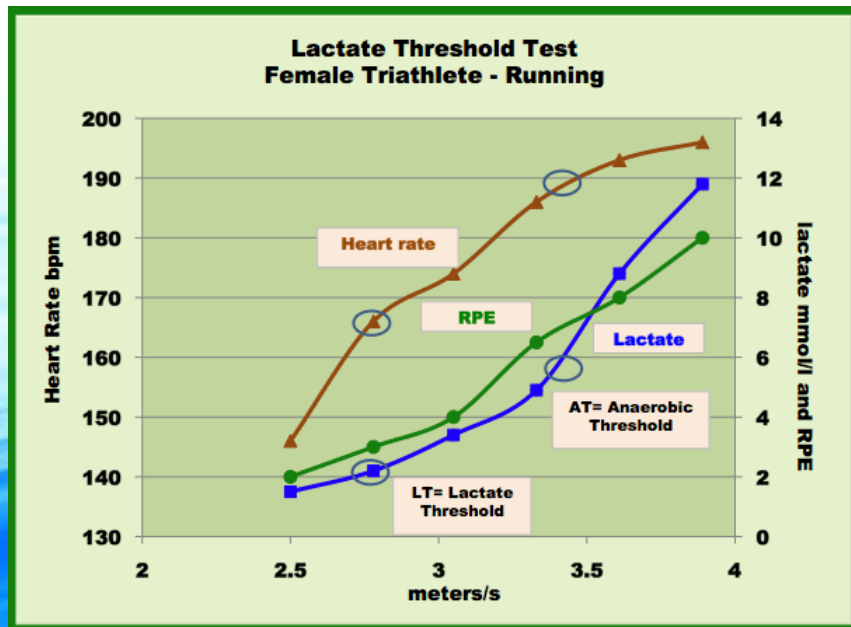
Stroke Volume	X	Heart Rate	=	Cardiac output
150 ml	X	150 bpm	=	22.5 Litres / Min



# Aerobní kapacita

- Úroveň ANP – spotřeba O<sub>2</sub>
- MI/kg hmotnosti % Vo<sub>2</sub>max
- Obnova ATP/CP asi 2'





## EXERCISE ZONES

AGE	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	65	70
<b>E</b>	100%	200	195	190	185	180	175	170	165	155
<b>HIIT TRAINING</b>										
<b>F</b>	90%	180	176	171	167	162	158	153	149	140
<b>HARD CORE TRAINING</b>										
<b>F</b>	80%	160	156	152	148	144	140	136	132	124
<b>CARDIO ENDURANCE</b>										
<b>O</b>	70%	140	137	133	130	126	123	119	116	100
<b>**EXTENDED CARDIO**</b>										
<b>R</b>	60%	120	117	114	111	108	105	102	99	93
<b>* FAT BURNING *</b>										
<b>T</b>	50%	100	98	95	93	90	88	85	83	78
<b>WARM UP</b>										

\*THE NUMBERS ABOVE ARE HEART BEATS PER MINUTE, THE PERCENTAGES ARE THE PERCENT OF EFFORT YOU GIVE. FIND YOUR AGE THEN DROP DOWN TO FIND YOUR ZONES. KNOWING THESE NUMBERS ENABLES YOU TO TRAIN EDUCATED. WHEN STRENGTH TRAINING TRY TO GET YOUR HR UP TO 80%, FOR HIIT GET IT UP TO 90%, FOR EXTENDED CARDIO KEEP IT AT LINE/70%.

AskTheTrainer.com

### RPE Chart

Rate of Perceived Exertion

<b>10</b>	<b>Max Effort Activity</b> <small>Feels almost impossible to talk during. Completely out of breath, unable to talk.</small>
<b>9</b>	<b>Very Hard Activity</b> <small>Very difficult to maintain exercise intensity. Can barely breathe &amp; speak a single word.</small>
<b>7-8</b>	<b>Vigorous Activity</b> <small>On the verge of becoming uncomfortable. Short of breath, can speak a sentence.</small>
<b>4-6</b>	<b>Moderate Activity</b> <small>Feels like you can exercise for hours. Breathing heavily, can hold short conversation.</small>
<b>2-3</b>	<b>Light Activity</b> <small>Feels like you can maintain for hours. Easy to breathe &amp; carry a conversation.</small>
<b>1</b>	<b>Very Light Activity</b> <small>Anything other than sleeping. Watching TV, riding in a car, etc.</small>

SF max

ANP – steady state (štěpení LA =)

Likvidace La 50%/ min.

TABLE 1. Changes in physiological parameters from pre- to posttraining.

	LSD ( <i>N</i> = 10)		LT ( <i>N</i> = 10)		15/15 ( <i>N</i> = 10)		4 × 4 min ( <i>N</i> = 10)	
	Pretraining	Posttraining	Pretraining	Posttraining	Pretraining	Posttraining	Pretraining	Posttraining
$\dot{V}O_{2max}$ (L·min <sup>-1</sup> )	4.77 ± 0.49	4.74 ± 0.46	4.58 ± 0.38	4.67 ± 0.40	4.91 ± 0.60	5.18 ± 0.56***# <sup>a</sup>	4.56 ± 0.62	4.89 ± 0.52***# <sup>b</sup>
(mL·kg <sup>-1</sup> ·min <sup>-1</sup> )	55.8 ± 6.6	56.8 ± 6.3	59.6 ± 7.6	60.8 ± 7.1	60.5 ± 5.4	64.4 ± 4.4***# <sup>a</sup>	55.5 ± 7.4	60.4 ± 7.3***# <sup>b</sup>
(mL·kg <sup>-0.75</sup> ·min <sup>-1</sup> )	169.4 ± 17.5	171.6 ± 17.0	176.1 ± 18.0	179.5 ± 16.6	183.1 ± 16.4	194.7 ± 14.7***# <sup>a</sup>	167.0 ± 19.9	181.7 ± 19.1***# <sup>b</sup>
HR <sub>max</sub> (bpm)	196 ± 7	195 ± 8	201 ± 10	198 ± 9	200 ± 6	199 ± 4	199 ± 8	197 ± 7
$\dot{V}_E$ (L·min <sup>-1</sup> )	150.6 ± 15.0	155.0 ± 17.8	148.8 ± 17.4	153.6 ± 15.9	147.5 ± 13.2	160.3 ± 14.2	150.7 ± 17.6	164.8 ± 18.1
<i>R</i>	1.10 ± 0.04	1.10 ± 0.05	1.10 ± 0.05	1.10 ± 0.05	1.09 ± 0.05	1.12 ± 0.04	1.10 ± 0.05	1.12 ± 0.04
[La <sup>-</sup> ] <sub>b</sub>	8.57 ± 1.61	7.63 ± 1.04	7.72 ± 0.82	7.43 ± 0.84	9.50 ± 1.90	8.40 ± 0.80	8.50 ± 1.14	8.84 ± 0.94
Running economy								
$\dot{V}O_2$ (mL·kg <sup>-0.75</sup> ·m <sup>-1</sup> )	0.80 ± 0.09	0.74 ± 0.08*	0.85 ± 0.09	0.75 ± 0.09***	0.79 ± 0.06	0.73 ± 0.07*	0.79 ± 0.06	0.71 ± 0.05**
HR (bpm)	150 ± 17	140 ± 9**	151 ± 15	137 ± 10***	147 ± 16	125 ± 9**	154 ± 22	136 ± 17***
Lactate threshold								
$\dot{V}O_2$ (L·min <sup>-1</sup> )	3.55 ± 0.50	3.52 ± 0.50	3.54 ± 0.49	3.51 ± 0.50	3.96 ± 0.54	3.99 ± 0.56	3.73 ± 0.46	3.76 ± 0.43
% $\dot{V}O_{2max}$	74.4 ± 3.1	74.3 ± 5.7	77.2 ± 6.6	75.2 ± 5.5	80.6 ± 5.6	77.3 ± 2.8	78.6 ± 8.5	76.9 ± 4.5
%HR <sub>max</sub>	87.1 ± 3.2	86.5 ± 5.4	84.7 ± 4.3	84.3 ± 3.7	89.7 ± 2.8	87.0 ± 2.9	88.8 ± 7.6	85.8 ± 4.1
vLT (km·h <sup>-1</sup> )	9.7 ± 1.2	10.5 ± 1.2**	9.5 ± 1.6	10.6 ± 1.8**	11.2 ± 0.6	12.3 ± 0.8**	10.3 ± 2.3	11.2 ± 1.9**
[La <sup>-</sup> ] <sub>b</sub> (mM)	2.75 ± 0.62	2.41 ± 0.24	2.94 ± 0.49	2.46 ± 0.31	3.30 ± 1.20	2.70 ± 0.50	2.57 ± 0.42	2.50 ± 0.44
Mass (kg)	86.2 ± 9.1	83.9 ± 7.6*	78.2 ± 13.1	77.8 ± 12.7	80.6 ± 10.7	79.8 ± 9.7	82.9 ± 13.0	81.4 ± 11.84

Data are presented as means ± SD. The test was carried out running on a treadmill at 5.3% inclination. LSD, long slow distance running; LT, lactate threshold;  $\dot{V}O_2$ , oxygen uptake; HR<sub>max</sub>, maximal heart rate;  $\dot{V}_E$ , pulmonary ventilation; [La<sup>-</sup>]<sub>b</sub>, blood lactate concentration after  $\dot{V}O_{2max}$  testing; *R*, respiratory exchange ratio; vLT, velocity at lactate threshold. \* Significant differences (*P* < 0.05) within groups from pre- to posttraining; \*\* significant difference (*P* < 0.01) within groups from pre- to posttraining; \*\*\* significant difference within groups (*P* < 0.001) from pre- to posttraining; # significant difference between groups from pre- to posttraining. <sup>a</sup> 15/15 vs LSD and LT is significant at *P* < 0.001 and *P* < 0.05, respectively. <sup>b</sup> The difference between 4 × 4 min vs the LSD and LT is significant at *P* < 0.001 and *P* < 0.01, respectively.

# Anaerobní práh

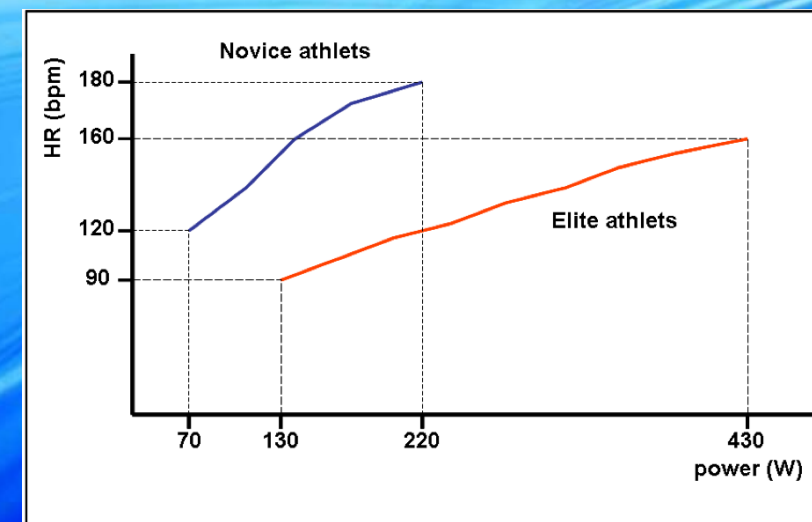
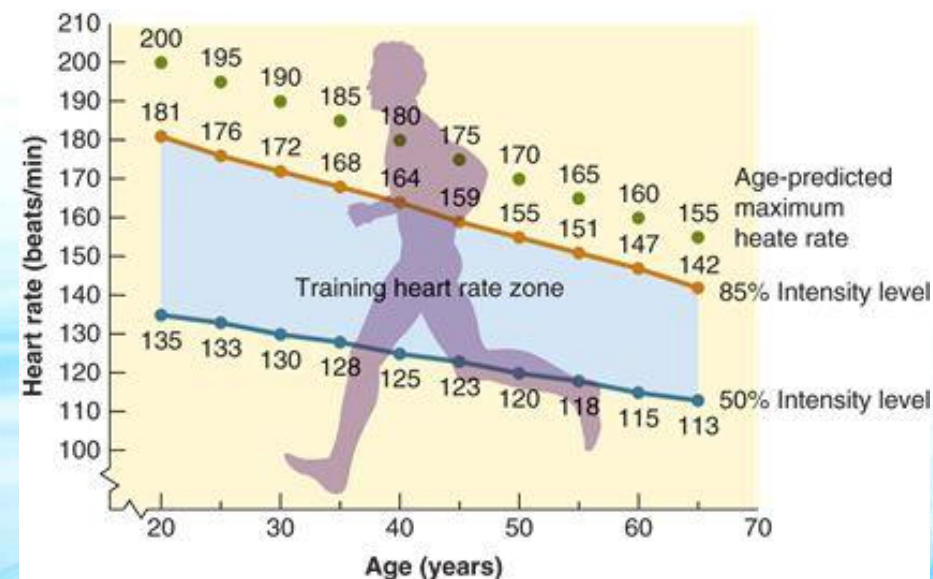
- (angl. *anaerobic threshold*; *ANT* nebo *lactate threshold*; *LT*, tj. laktátový práh),
  - procento  $VO_2$  max., při kterém je narušen rovnovážný vztah mezi produkcí laktátu a jeho odstraňováním
  - je hranicí, na které lze teoreticky udržet nepřetržitý pracovní výkon
    - vzhledem k vyčerpání glykogenu to ve skutečnosti není možné déle než cca 90 min.).

# Podmíněnost ANP

- vysokým podílem pomalých vláken,
- svalovým prokrvením,
- počtem a velikostí mitochondrií
  - pod ANP mitochondrie schopné z pyruvátu získat dostatečné množství ATP
  - nad ANP mitochondrie nedokáží vyrobit dostatečné množství energie,
  - vyšší je pracovní kapacita v mitochondriích, = výše položený ANP
  - Velikost a počet mitochondrií se tréninkem může až zdvojnásobit
- aktivitou oxidativních enzymů v mitochondriích,
- schopností distribuovat pracovní výkon na větší objem svalstva aj.
- vlivy počasí
  - horko urychluje metabolismus cukrů

## Typical Metabolic and physiological values for healthy trained and untrained men

Variable	Untrained	Trained	%age diff
Glycogen (mM)	85	120	41
Mitochondria Volume (% Muscle cell)	2.15	8	272
Resting ATP (mM)	3	6	100
Resting PC (mM)	11	18	64
Aerobic enzymes (mM)	5-10	15-20	133
Max Lactate (mM)	110	150	36
Max stroke Vol (mL)	120	180	50
Max cardiac output (L/min)	20	30-40	75
Resting HR (bpm)	70	40	-43
VO2 max (mL/kg/min)	30-40	65-80	107
Blood Volume (L)	4.7	6	28



# Po výkonu

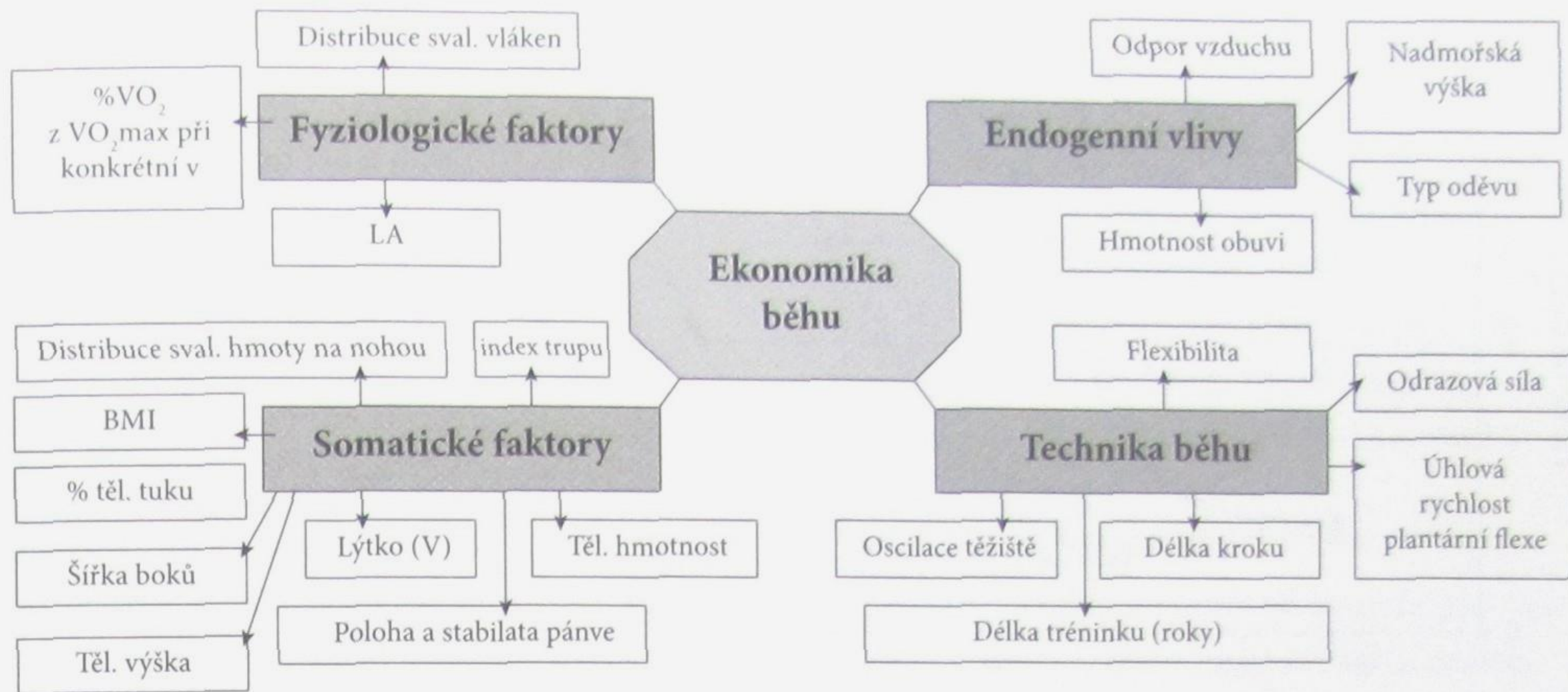
- Obnova ATP/CP 2'
- Doplnění zásob O<sub>2</sub>
- Likvidace La---glykogen
- Obnova Energie



# Ekonomika pohybu

- angl. zkratka je obvykle *CR=cost of running, RE*
  - spotřeba kyslíku v *ml /kg* tělesné hmotnosti za minutu při zvolené rychlosti na ergometru.
  - Méně ekonomický sportovec:
    - spotřebuje větší množství kyslíku,
    - na *VO2 max.* dosáhne nižší rychlosti pohybu nežli vysoce ekonomický sportovec, přestože hodnoty *VO2 max.* mohou být u obou stejné.
  - vynikající ekonomika pohybu
    - u mužů
    - 45 ml/kg.min. při 16 km/h na plochém ergometru, popřípadě 60 ml/kg.min. při 20 km/h (=170-180 ml/kg.km).





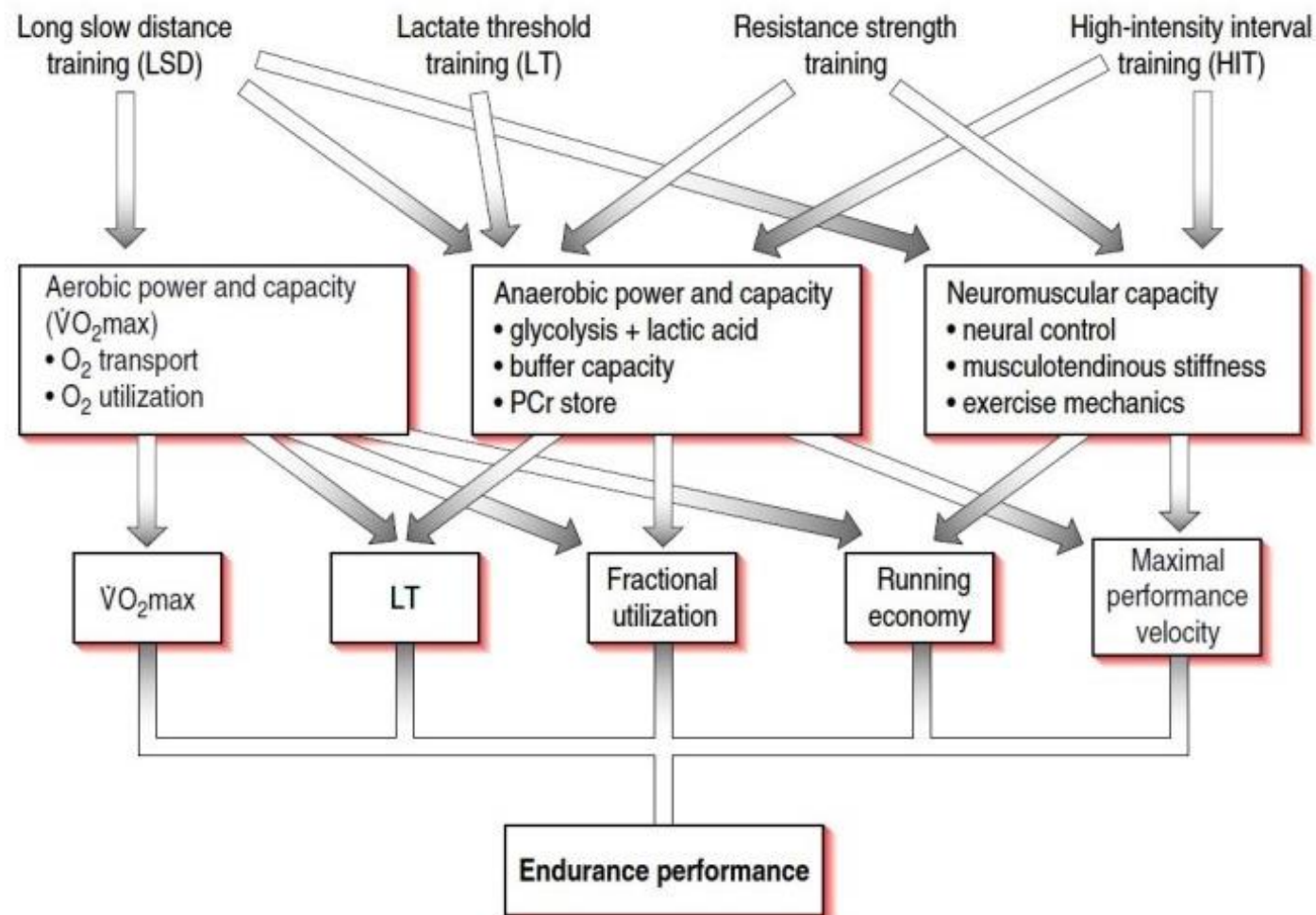


Figure 4.4 Hypothetical model of determinants of endurance performance in well-trained athletes as influenced by different training modalities. Based originally on a model provided by Paavolainen et al (1999).

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