Effects of periodic hypobaric normoxia exposure on metabolic responses during recovery phase after supramaximal exercise

Fujito, Y.1, Hirano, T.1, Kashiwagi, Y.2, Kawakami, Yu.3, Mashiko, K.4, Kawakami, Yo.3, Tsunoda, N.1, Funato, K.1

- 1: School of Sports System Kokushikan University
- 2: Senshu university institute of sport
- 3: Shinmei-room Inc.
- 4: Kyowa Kensho Inc.

INTRODUCTION: Quick metabolic recovery from severe exercise is one of the important factors for the success of interval/intermittent training. Exposure in hypoxia as well as hyperoxia environments have been examined in many previous studies. Recently, periodic hypobaric normoxia (PHNC) has newly developed in which successive normobaric and hypobaric pressures conditions are periodically repeated. Previous study indicated the decreases in both VE/VO₂ and respiratory quotient (R), improve in ventilatory efficiency as well as enhances lipid metabolism as the results of PHNC exposure. We hypothesized that exposure to PHNC after this supramaximal exercise would enhance lipid metabolism and increase oxygen uptake (VO₂), while decreasing blood lactate (La). The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of exposure to PHNC and norbaric & normoxia (NN) on oxygen uptake, HR, and blood lactate during the recovery period after supramaximal exercise.

METHODS: Seven healthy male athletes participated in this study. All tests were conducted by an electromagnetically braked cycle ergometer, and PHNC was an environment that repeats cycles of decompression (Atmospheric pressure: approximately 670mmHg) in 3 minutes and abdominal pressure (Atmospheric pressure: approximately 730mmHg) in 3 minutes. Firstly, subjects were measured maximal oxygen uptake (VO₂max) in NN. Secondly, supramaximal constant exercise are performed at 115%VO₂max during 1min in NN, immediately subsequent 60min recovery was undertaken in each condition (NN vs. PHNC).

RESULTS & DISCUSSION: There was no significantly difference in VO₂ in two conditions during exercise. PHNC exposure had no influence on blood lactic acid accumulations. In recovery period, although VE, HR and La showed no differences in two conditions, higher VO₂, shorter time constant and lower in both VE/VO₂ and R were observed in PHNC compared to NN condition. Improvement of ventilation efficiency (VE/VO₂) and promotion of a fat metabolism might be suggested by resting under PHNC during recovery after severe exercise bout.

CONCLUSION

PHNC exposure in recovery phase after severing supramaximal exercise bout improve VO₂ and R, suggesting improved ventilatory efficiency and enhanced lipid metabolism, regardless of blood lactate recovery dynamics.

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周期的低圧常酸素環境下への滞在が短時間超最大運動後の回復期における呼吸応答に与える影響

藤戸 靖則¹⁾、平野 智也¹⁾、柏木 悠²⁾、川上 進盟³⁾、増子 公夫⁴⁾、川上 陽介³⁾、角田 直也¹⁾、船渡 和 男¹⁾

国士舘大学大学院 1)、専修大学 2)、株式会社進盟ルーム 3)、株式会社共和建商 4)

背景

方法

本研究において 7名の健康な男性(23.3 ± 5.6 歳、 1.73 ± 0.06 m、 79.5 ± 14.5 kg)が参加した。すべてのテストにおいて電磁式ブレーキ自転車エルゴメーターにて行った。PHNC は、3 分間で減圧(気圧:約 670mmHg)し、3 分間で腹圧(気圧:約 730mmHg)を繰り返し行う環境である。1 試技目に最大酸素摂取量(VO2max)を測定した。2 試技目に $115\%VO_2$ max にて 1 分間の固定負荷テストを行った。運動後 60 分間の回復を計測した。回復期に NN と PHNC の 2 条件で行った。

結果および考察

2条下における運動中の VO_2 ,回復期のVE、HR、La は、2条件下において違いはなかった。一方で、回復期の VO_2 、時定数は、PHNC より NN の方が低い値を示し、 VE/VO_2 、R は PHNC より NN の方が高い値を示した。PHNC に暴露することで、換気効率の向上と脂質代謝が促進されることが示唆された。一方で、血中乳酸の回復は促進されなかった。

結論

短時間超高強度運動後に PHNC に曝露における回復期の VO_2 、R は増加し、換気効率の向上と脂質代謝の促進が示唆されるが、血中乳酸値には影響がなかった.