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**A NEW SINGLE WORKBOUT TEST TO ESTIMATE CRITICAL POWER AND
ANAEROBIC WORK CAPACITY**

by

Haley Bergstrom

A THESIS

**Presented to the Faculty of
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A NEW SINGLE WORKBOUT TEST TO ESTIMATE CRITICAL POWER AND
ANAEROBIC WORK CAPACITY

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University of Nebraska, 2011

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The purpose of the present study was to develop a new 3-min, single workout test to estimate critical power (CP) and anaerobic work capacity (AWC) using the Monark cycle ergometer with the resistance based on the individual's body weight. Twelve moderately-trained adults (6 men and 6 women; mean age \pm SD = 23.2 \pm 3.5 yr) performed an incremental cycle ergometer test to exhaustion. The CP and AWC were estimated from the original work limit (W_{lim}) versus time limit (T_{lim}) relationship (CP_{PT}) and a 3-min all-out test (CP_{3min}) against a fixed resistance and compared to CP and AWC estimated from the new 3-min tests on the Monark cycle ergometer ($CP_{3.5\%}$ and $CP_{4.5\%}$). The resistance values for the $CP_{3.5\%}$ and $CP_{4.5\%}$ tests were set at 3.5% and 4.5% of the subject's body weight (kg). The Mean differences between estimates of CP and AWC derived from the four methods (CP_{PT} , CP_{3min} , $CP_{3.5\%}$ and $CP_{4.5\%}$) were analyzed using separate one-way repeated measures ANOVAs with paired t-tests and Bonferroni corrections for post-hoc comparisons. The relationships among the four estimates of CP and AWC were described using Pearson product-moment correlations and separate zero-order correlation matrices. The results indicated that there were no significant differences ($p > 0.05$) among mean CP values for CP_{PT} (178 \pm 47 W), $CP_{3.5\%}$ (173 \pm 40 W), and $CP_{4.5\%}$ (186 \pm 44 W). The mean CP_{3min} (193 \pm 54 W), however, was significantly greater

than CP_{PT} and $CP_{3.5\%}$. There were no significant differences in AWC for the CP_{PT} (13412 ± 6247 J), CP_{3min} (10895 ± 2923 J), and $CP_{4.5\%}$ (9842 ± 4394 J). The AWC values for the CP_{PT} and CP_{3min} , however, were significantly greater than $CP_{3.5\%}$ (8357 ± 2946 J). The results of the present study indicated that CP and AWC could be estimated from a single 3-min workout test on the Monark cycle ergometer with the resistance set at 4.5% of body weight.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

Monod and Scherrer (34) developed the critical power (CP) and critical force (CF) tests to quantify the amount of work a muscle or synergistic muscle group could perform before exhaustion during dynamic, isometric, and intermittent isometric muscle actions. For dynamic muscle actions, fatigue was quantified by the time to exhaustion or time limit (T_{lim}) at a given power output (P). The critical power test relates the amount of work performed to exhaustion or work limit ($W_{lim} = P \times T_{lim}$) and the T_{lim} for a series of workouts (Figure 1a). From the linear W_{lim} versus T_{lim} relationship, two distinct parameters can be identified: the CP and anaerobic work capacity (AWC). The slope of the W_{lim} versus T_{lim} relationship defines the CP and the y-intercept is the AWC. Theoretically, CP is the maximum P that can be maintained for an extended period of time without exhaustion and is equivalent to the asymptote of the hyperbolic P versus T_{lim} relationship (Figure 1b). The AWC describes the total amount of work that can be accomplished utilizing only stored energy reserves within the muscle (34).

Moritani et al. (35) proposed a cycle ergometer analog of the CP test (CP_{PT} test) of Monod and Scherrer (34). During cycle ergometry, CP and AWC were determined from a series of rides to exhaustion at four different levels of P . The W_{lim} was plotted versus T_{lim} to determine the slope (CP) and y-intercept (AWC). A highly linear relationship ($r > 0.98$) was found for the W_{lim} and T_{lim} relationship, which could be described by the equation: $W_{lim} = AWC + CP(T_{lim})$ (Figure 1a) (35). Furthermore, there were significant correlations between the gas exchange threshold (GET) and CP ($r = 0.907 - 0.927$) (34). Based on the correlation between GET and CP, the authors concluded that CP is dependent on oxygen supply (35). In addition, it has been suggested

that the AWC is a measure of the total work that can be performed above CP and represents work produced from stored energy reserves within the muscle, such as ATP, phosphocreatine, glycogen, and the oxygen bound to myoglobin (8,34,35). It was determined that the T_{lim} at any P above CP could be estimated from the CP test parameters using the hyperbolic P versus T_{lim} curve (35). The T_{lim} for any P was derived as follows:

$$W_{lim} = P(T_{lim}) \text{ and } W_{lim} = AWC + CP(T_{lim}),$$

Thus, $P(T_{lim}) = AWC + CP(T_{lim})$ and $T_{lim} = AWC/(P - CP)$ (Figure 1b).

The CP and AWC parameters identified by the CP test have a number of applications in laboratory and clinical settings. For example, CP has been used to demarcate the heavy from severe exercise intensity domains (37) and the CP and AWC parameters have been used to assess fitness for the prediction of exercise performance (19,26,36).

A number of studies (5,37,38,39) have provided evidence to suggest that CP demarcates the heavy from severe exercise intensity domains. For example, it has been suggested that CP represents the highest power output associated with the maintenance of intramuscular homeostasis (29,37,39) including: 1) the maintenance of muscle stores of phosphocreatine (PC), blood pH level, and bicarbonate; and 2) no significant increase in blood lactate, pulmonary $\dot{V}O_2$, and ventilation (37,38,39). Furthermore, evidence has been found to indicate that the CP occurs at a similar intensity to the maximal lactate steady state (39). Therefore, these data suggest that CP represents the highest exercise intensity that can be maintained from only oxidative ATP production and demarcates the heavy from severe exercise intensity domains (5,37,38,39).

The CP test can be used to predict both anaerobic and aerobic exercise performance (15,27,28,36,38,43,45). The AWC has been correlated with maximal oxygen deficit (19) and work performed in a 30 s all-out cycle ergometer test (36,43). Thus, AWC provides a measure of anaerobic capabilities used to predict performance in power and sprint events (28). Alternatively, CP has been used to predict endurance capability (15, 27, 38,45). Jenkins and Quigley (27) found that training at or near CP for 8 weeks resulted in a 30% increase in CP and a 7% increase in maximal oxygen consumption rate ($\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$). Thus, CP has been shown to be sensitive to endurance or interval training and increases in CP are associated with improved endurance performance (15, 27, 38,46).

A number of studies (22,24,25,33,37), however, have questioned the hypothesis that "... the critical power of a muscle (or muscle group) corresponds to the maximum rate it can keep up for a very long time without fatigue" (34, p. 329). For example, Housh et al. (22) found that CP was overestimated by 17% and could be maintained for a mean of only 33.31 min \pm 15.37 min. In addition, Jenkins and Quigley (25) reported that only 2 of 8 subjects could maintain CP for 30 minutes. McLellen and Cheung (33) demonstrated that continuous cycle ergometry at the CP could be maintained for a mean time to exhaustion of 20.5 min. Furthermore, Bull et al. (9) compared five different mathematical models to estimate CP and had the subjects ride to exhaustion at the lowest CP estimate from the models. The results indicated that 2 of 9 subjects did not complete 60 minutes of exercise at CP and the remaining subjects had a mean heart rate 92% of their maximal heart rate (9). Other studies (24, 37) have found that CP overestimates the P associated with onset of blood lactate (OBLA) and the ventilatory anaerobic threshold.

Housh et al. (24) found that CP was 28% higher than the P associated with the OBLA. In addition, CP was found to be 64% higher than the mean ventilatory anaerobic threshold (37). Thus, the results of multiple studies (9,24,25,33, 37) have indicated that exercise at CP is above the OBLA and ventilatory anaerobic threshold, and overestimates the maximal power output that can be maintained for an extended period of time without exhaustion.

A number of studies have modified the CP test protocol in an attempt to improve its validity. For example, various linear and nonlinear mathematical models have been used to identify the mathematical model that provides the lowest estimate of CP. Gaesser et al. (16) and Bull et al. (9) found that the three-parameter, nonlinear model ($t = AWC / (P - CP) - (AWC / (P_{max} - CP))$) provided the lowest estimate of CP. Smith and Hill (41), however, found no differences in the estimates of CP from nonlinear and linear models. It has been suggested that differences between models in the estimation of CP (9,16) may be the result of test protocols that utilize less than four prediction workbouts, multiple workbouts conducted on the same day, and/or workbouts that are all shorter than 10 min in duration (41). Hill et al. (19), however, indicated that the nonlinear and linear models provide similar estimates of CP when the procedure included two sets of five bouts of cycling exercise to exhaustion at varying P, with each exercise test separated by 24 hrs. The results of these studies (9,16,19,41) suggest the need to follow a common CP test procedure and that generally, the nonlinear, three-parameter model provides the lowest estimate of CP.

Other methodological considerations for the estimation of CP and AWC include the effects of cadence and manipulation of the power profile. Previous studies (2,12,46)

have indicated that CP, estimated from the power duration relationship, and end test power (EP) were greater for lower than higher pedal cadence workouts. There were, however, no significant differences between low and high cadence CP values estimated from the two-parameter linear model (2). In addition, Carnivale and Gaesser (12) found no significant difference in AWC estimates between low and high cadence workouts. Vanhatalo et al. (46), however, reported that work done above end test power (WEP), an analog to AWC, was greater for lower pedal cadences. Furthermore, recent studies have reported that manipulation of the power profile had no effect on EP, WEP, or AWC (18,46). Thus, the results of previous studies (12,18,46) have indicated that CP, EP, and WEP were affected by variations in cadence, but not manipulation of the power profile.

The practical application of a multiple workout CP test is limited by the physically demanding nature of the protocol and the need for subjects to perform 3 – 5 exhaustive workouts (12,15,25,38,40,41). Therefore, manipulation of the number of predictive workouts necessary to estimate CP and AWC has been proposed. For example, Housh et al. (23) found that as few as 2 exhaustive (1-10 min) workouts could be used to accurately estimate CP and AWC if the times to exhaustion differed by approximately 5 min. Recently, however, attempts have been made to develop a protocol that utilized a single maximal workout to estimate CP and AWC. For example, Brickley et al. (6) attempted to identify CP from a single 90 s test. The authors, however, determined the test must be greater than 90 s to deplete anaerobic stores and force energy production from aerobic sources (6). Therefore, Burnley et al. (10) proposed a 3-min all-out test ($CP_{3\text{min}}$ test) to identify EP that theoretically, represented the boundary between the heavy and severe exercise intensity domains. Rides to exhaustion were conducted at

15W below and 15W above EP (10). It was shown that subjects were able to maintain steady-state exercise at 15W below EP, but exhausted during rides at 15W above EP (10). As a result, Burnley et al. (10) suggested that a 3-min all-out test "...represents a promising method of identifying the maximal steady-state power output in a single test" (p. 2000).

Vanhatalo et al. (44) correlated the EP and WEP from the CP_{3min} test with CP and AWC, respectively, from the CP_{PT} test. The results indicated that EP and CP were correlated at $r = 0.99$, while WEP and AWC were correlated at $r = 0.84$ (43). These data suggested that CP and AWC could be estimated from a 3-min all-out test (10,44,45,46).

While a single 3-min all-out workout is less physically demanding than the multiple exhaustive workouts used to estimate CP and AWC from the linear W_{lim} versus T_{lim} model, the single workout protocol of Vanhatalo et al. (44) requires a maximal cycle ergometer test to assess $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$ and gas exchange threshold (GET). These parameters are then used to determine the P for the CP_{3min} test to estimate CP and AWC (44,45,46). A 3-min all-out test that utilizes a P based on body weight would eliminate the need for the measurement of gas exchange parameters and a maximal incremental cycle ergometer test and thus, provide a more practical way to estimate CP and AWC.

Therefore, the purpose of the present study was to develop a 3-min all-out test protocol using the Monark cycle ergometer for estimating CP and AWC with the resistance based on body weight. Based on previous studies (10,34,35, 44,45,46), we tested the hypothesis that a 3-min all-out test on a Monark Cycle ergometer, with the resistance set at 3.5% or 4.5% of the subjects body weight ($CP_{3.5\%}$ and $CP_{4.5\%}$ tests),

would provide estimates of CP and AWC that were not significantly different from the CP_{PT} (35) and CP_{3min} tests (10,44).

Chapter II

Review of Literature

1. Development of critical power and Anaerobic Work Capacity from the two-parameter model

Monod and Scherrer (34)

The purpose of this article was to introduce the concept of critical power (CP) as it relates to the amount of static and dynamic work a synergic muscle group could perform without exhaustion. Critical power applied to synergic muscle groups has been defined as the maximum power output (P) ($W_{lim} = P \times T_{lim}$) that can be maintained without exhaustion. Limit work (W_{Lim}) reflects the amount of work performed before exhaustion while limit time (T_{lim}) defines the amount of time the work can be sustained. These parameters were identified by three separate constant power values performed to exhaustion. The power was held constant throughout the test. A mathematical model was used to linearly relate W_{lim} and T_{lim} described by the equation $W_{lim} = a + b(T_{lim})$. Three parameters were identified from this mathematical model: 1) The slope (b) represents the critical power, or the amount of work that could be maintained for a very long time without exhaustion; 2) the y-intercept (a) is the highest amount of work possible performed from the muscles energy reserves; 3) T_{lim} or time to exhaustion provides a prediction for any power output greater than CP.

Moritani et al. (35)

This study investigated whether the critical power (CP) concept could be applied to whole-body exercise as well as determine anaerobic threshold (AT) and $\dot{V}O_2$ max parameters. Eight male (20-33 years) and eight female (18-24 years) subjects were used in this study. An electrically-braked cycle ergometer was used to assess $\dot{V}O_2$ max and to identify the AT. Critical Power was determined from three workbouts performed at constant power outputs to exhaustion (determined to be when pedal cadence decreased to 60 rev·min⁻¹). The power outputs for males were 400, 350, 300, 275 W, while 300, 250, 200, and 175 W were used for females. The W_{lim} ($W_{lim} = P \times T_{lim}$) was plotted against T_{lim} and the regression equation $W_{lim} = a + b(T_{lim})$ was used to identify the slope (CP) and y-intercept (AWC). The relationship between W_{lim} and T_{lim} was highly linear ($r > 0.98$). There were significant correlations observed between $\dot{V}O_2$ max (ml·kg·min⁻¹) and the CP (W) ($r = 0.919$) and between $\dot{V}O_2$ at CP and $\dot{V}O_2$ at AT ($r = 0.927$). The mathematical model used to predict CP and AWC was used to predict T_{lim} or the maximal time the exercise could be sustained. In this hyperbolic relationship, power output was plotted against T_{lim} . The CP was identified as the asymptote of the curve. The equation for the estimation of T_{lim} was derived as follows:

$$W_{lim} = P(T_{lim}) \text{ and } W_{lim} = a + b(T_{lim}),$$

$$\text{Thus, } P(T_{lim}) = AWC + CP(T_{lim}) \text{ and } T_{lim} = AWC / (P - CP)$$

Nebelsick-Gullett et al. (36)

The purpose of this study was to determine the reliability of the critical power (CP) test in the determination of anaerobic work capacity (AWC) compared to the Wingate anaerobic ergometer test (WAnT). In addition, this study sought to determine the test-retest reliability of the CP test. Twenty-five female subjects (Mean \pm SD, age = 21.88 ± 2.49 years) completed a WAnT on a Monarch bicycle ergometer for the determination of anaerobic capacity (AC). The WAnT consisted of an all-out 30 s effort with resistance set at 0.075 kg/kg of body weight. The AC was expressed in watts (W) and defined as the total work performed during the 30-s workout ($[\text{resistance (kg)} \times 6 \times \text{number of revolutions} \times 2](6.12)$). The subjects completed two CP tests. Each CP test consisted of 3 dynamic exercise bouts (156 – 313 W) against a fixed resistance at 80 $\text{rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$. The work limit (WL) versus time limit (TL) relationship ($\text{WL} = \text{P} \times \text{TL}$) was plotted and was shown to be highly linear ($r^2 = 0.98-1.00$). Critical power was the power output corresponding to the slope of the WL-TL relationship and the y-intercept represented AWC. There was a significant relationship ($p < 0.05$; $r = 0.074$) between AC and AWC and the test-retest correlations for CP ($r = 0.94$) and AWC ($r = 0.87$; $p < 0.05$) were significant. In addition, there were no significant differences between the test and retest means for CP or AWC (Test CP = 156 ± 34 W, Test AWC = 9614 ± 2735 joules; Retest CP = 158 ± 38 W, Retest AWC = 10083 ± 2923 joules). The results of this study indicated that the Critical Power test is a valid measure of anaerobic work capacity.

Housh et al. (22)

The purpose of this study was to examine the validity of the actual time to exhaustion (AT_{lim}) at various percentages of critical power (CP) determined from the CP cycle ergometer test compared to the predicted time to exhaustion (PT_{lim}) derived from the power-curve analysis. Fourteen male subjects (Mean \pm SD, age = 22.36 ± 2.13 years) volunteered to participate in this study. The CP was determined from four constant power output rides (range = 176-360 W) at a pedal rate of $70 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ on a Monark cycle ergometer. The $W_{lim}(P\cdot T_{lim})$ was calculated for each of the CP rides. The CP test was used to calculate PT_{lim} from the formula $T_{lim} = AWC/(P - CP)$. The subjects then completed rides at CP - 20%, CP, CP + 20%, CP + 40% and CP + 60%. The results of this study indicated that AT_{lim} and PT_{lim} were highly correlated ($r = 0.841$ to $r = 0.893$; $p < 0.05$) for the power loading above CP. The power loading that could be maintained for 60 min was estimated from the power curve (power output = ax^b) derived from the hyperbolic relationship between the four power loadings and AT_{lim} . Theoretically, CP represents a power loading capable of being maintained indefinitely without exhaustion. Therefore, the estimated power loading for 60 min PT_{lim} was compared to the power loading AT_{lim} for the CP. The mean CP of 197 ± 39 W was significantly greater (17%; $p < 0.05$) than the predicted value (164 ± 32 W), while the mean AT_{lim} was 33.31 ± 15.37 min. The results of this study suggested the equation $T_{lim} = AWC/(P - CP)$ could be used to predict time to exhaustion for power loadings above CP. Furthermore, the power curve analysis indicated the CP derived from the CP test was 17% greater than the power loading that could be maintained for 60 min.

Summary:

The articles in this section indicate that a critical power (CP) and anaerobic work capacity (AWC) test can be applied to continuous muscle actions, intermittent muscle actions, and cycle ergometry (34,35). These studies suggest a highly linear relationship exists between W_{lim} and T_{lim} ($r=0.98$). This relationship is described by the equation $W_{lim}= a + b(T_{lim})$. The slope (b) and the y-intercept (a) have been shown to represent CP and AWC, respectively (35). In general, CP has been defined as the maximum power output that can be maintained without exhaustion, while the AWC is described as the power output above CP that is derived from muscular energy reserves and independent of oxygen supply. The T_{lim} or time to exhaustion can be predicted from the hyperbolic relationship between the CP variables ($T_{lim}= AWC/(P - CP)$). Thus, CP is the asymptote of the relationship between T_{lim} and P (22,34,35,36).

2. Metabolic Factors Associated with CP and AWC

2.1 Anaerobic Work Capacity

Vandewalle et al. (43)

The purpose of this study was to compare the amount of work performed (W_{lim}) versus the time to exhaustion (T_{lim}) relationship ($W_{lim}= a + b(T_{lim})$). Nine men (Mean \pm SD, weight = 71 ± 5 kg; age 26 ± 4 years) performed six exercise tests on a Monark bicycle ergometer. The subjects first completed a maximal aerobic power (MAP) test to exhaustion where resistance was increased by 5 Newtons (N) every 3 min at $90 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$. Power outputs derived from the MAP test were then used for the W_{lim} - T_{lim} test. This test involved four supramaximal tests to exhaustion (105, 120, 135, and 150% MAP) at 90

rev·min⁻¹. Anaerobic work (AW) was also measured from a single all-out 30 s anaerobic test at 1 N·kg BW⁻¹. The W_{Lim}-T_{Lim} produced a linear relationship ($W_{Lim} = a + b \cdot T_{Lim}$). The average AW, however, was significantly larger than intercept (*a*) (AW = 293 J·kg BW⁻¹, *a* = 205 J·kg BW⁻¹, *p* < 0.05). Furthermore, the anaerobic capacity was not depleted in the 30 s all-out test as evidenced by a mechanical power twice MAP at the 30th second. As a result of this study, the authors concluded the intercept (*a*) of the W_{lim}-T_{lim} relationship did not provide an accurate estimation of anaerobic capacity. The authors suggested the underestimation of anaerobic power for the W_{lim}-T_{lim} relationship may be explained in part by the inertia of aerobic metabolism.

Jenkins and Quigley (26)

This investigation examined the relationship between the critical power (CP) test and data collected from five one-min exercise bouts. Nine moderately active male subjects (Mean age ± SD = 18.8 ± 1.2 years) completed a CP test on a Monarch cycle ergometer. Three exercise bouts (300, 350, and 400 W) were then used to plot limits of work (kilojoules) versus time limit (s) resulting in a highly linear relationship (*r* = 0.99). AWC was then assessed via 5 one-min all-out cycle bouts against a fixed resistance of 0.075 N/kg body mass. Total accumulated work was calculated (number of revolutions x applied resistance x 6) for the five work bouts. There was a significant correlation between the y-intercept of the work limit versus time limit relationship and the total work completed from the five maximal tests (*r* = 0.74; *p* < 0.05). The authors concluded that anaerobic work capacity was represented by the y-intercept derived from the work limit-time limit relationship of the CP test.

Dekerle et al. (17)

The purpose of this study was to compare the power-time relationship (W') to the total amount of work performed above critical power (W_{90s}') as well as the anaerobic work capacity, derived from a 90 s all-out test. Fourteen subjects (10 men and 4 women, mean \pm SD, age = 30.5 ± 1.7 years; weight = 67.8 ± 2.7 kg) volunteered for this study. An incremental ramp ($25 \text{ W}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) protocol was used to assess $\dot{V}O_{2\text{max}}$ (Mean \pm SD = $3.9 \pm 0.7 \text{ L}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) as well as the associated power output ($P\text{-}\dot{V}O_{2\text{max}}$). Critical power and work (W') were calculated from three constant load tests to exhaustion ($103 \pm 3\%$, $97 \pm 3\%$, and $90 \pm 2\%$ $P\text{-}\dot{V}O_{2\text{max}}$) using the two-parameter, nonlinear model (power vs. time). The cadence was maintained at $90 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ and the test was terminated when cadence decreased below $85 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ for more than 5s. The subjects then performed a 90 s all-out test at the same self-selected cadence recorded from the ramp test ($93 \pm 3 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$). The W_{90s}' was calculated as the power-time integral above CP. The AWC was determined to be the difference between the actual power output of the 90s all-out test and equivalent power output estimated from the max test. There was no significant difference between W' and W_{90s}' ($P = 0.96$). AWC, however, was significantly greater than both W' and W_{90s}' ($P = 0.03$ and $P = 0.04$, respectively). A significant correlation ($P < 0.001$) was found between W' and AWC, W' and W_{90s}' , W_{90s}' and AWC. It was concluded that W' and W_{90s}' are equivalent but underestimate AWC.

2.2 Critical Power as a Measure of Endurance

Jenkins and Quigley (25)

This investigation sought to validate critical power (CP) as a measure of a work rate that could be maintained for an appreciable amount of time without fatigue. A secondary objective was to determine whether CP corresponded to the maximal lactic acid threshold steady state. Eight highly trained male cyclists (Mean \pm SD age; 22 ± 4 yr) completed an incremental cycle ergometer test to exhaustion for the determination of $\dot{V}O_2$ max. The subjects then completed four constant power output rides (360, 425, 480, and 520 W) designed to elicit exhaustion within 15 minutes. Exhaustion was determined when the pedal rate decreased below $60 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ and could not be restored within 3 s. Exercise duration (s) and total work performed (kilojoules, kJ) were recorded and used to derive the equation for the linear relationship ($r \geq 0.994$) of total work (W_{lim}) and time to exhaustion (T_{lim}). The subjects then exercised for 30 min at CP (mean \pm SD CP = 314.3 ± 27.9 W) and blood lactate was measured every 5 min. If CP could not be sustained, the power output was reduced to allow the subjects to complete the exercise. Power output was also adjusted to maintain a blood lactate plateau. Blood lactate was measured from capillary blood taken from the left thumb at rest and after 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30 min of exercise. Blood lactate rose steadily during the first 5 -10 min of exercise and reached a plateau at $8.9 \pm 1.6 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ for the last 20 min of exercise. Two subjects were able to complete 30 min of exercise at CP. For the other six subjects, power output was reduced 19.7 ± 14.4 W (6.7%) below CP. Mean lactate concentration ($8.9 \pm 1.6 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) and the y-intercept were significantly correlated ($r = 0.78$; $P < 0.05$). Theoretically, the y-intercept of the work-limit versus time-limit relationship represents anaerobic capacity.

The results of this study provided validation for a four-work bout model used to establish the CP curve. The actual mean CP for the 30 min test was overestimated (14.4W; 4.7%) for the eight subjects. The authors concluded that CP provides a measure of exercise intensity that can be maintained continuously up to 30 min and that the CP test avoids methodological difficulties associated with lactate and ventilatory threshold testing and provides a high test-retest reliability ($r = 0.93$).

Housh et al. (24)

The purpose of this study was to identify possible limitations to critical power (CP) from physiological mechanisms that include the onset of blood lactate (OBLA), the heart rate-workload slope (HR-WL), and the efficiency of electrical activity (EEA= slope of IEMG vs. workload). Twelve moderately to highly active males (Mean \pm SD, age = 24.5 ± 2.8 years; height = 176.8 ± 5.2 cm; body weight = 79.5 ± 10.6 kg) completed two constant power output rides to exhaustion (392 and 314 W) on a Monarch bicycle ergometer for the determination of CP. A discontinuous incremental bicycle ergometer test was then conducted at $70 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ with changes in work rate every two minutes (range 69 to 343 W) in order to determine the OBLA, HR-WL slope and EEA. The OBLA was identified within 1 to 2 minutes upon completion of each work bout. There was a significant correlation between OBLA and CP ($r = 0.616$; $p < 0.05$). In addition, OBLA was determined to be a significant predictor of CP ($p < 0.05$). There were, however, significant differences in the power output at CP (230.0 ± 22.1 W) and OBLA (179 ± 311.8 W). Critical power was not predicted by the HR-WL slope (0.342 ± 0.071 beats per watt) and EEA (0.969 ± 0.572 microvolts per watt). Therefore, while the two

threshold parameters, CP and OBLA, are significantly correlated and likely influenced by similar physiological factors, there are differences in the mechanisms behind these parameters.

McLellan and Cheung (33)

The individual anaerobic threshold (IAT) is the metabolic rate where elimination of blood lactate (La) is equal to the rate of diffusion of La from the muscle to the blood. Theoretically, critical power (CP) and IAT occur at the same power output. Thus, the purpose of this study was to compare the metabolic response and the amount of work done at the IAT and CP. Fourteen males (Mean \pm SD; age = 23.4 ± 3.7 yr, weight = 75.0 ± 10.6 kg, height = 1.78 ± 0.07 m, and $\dot{V}O_2\text{max} = 4.08 \pm 0.48$ L \cdot min $^{-1}$) completed at least 10 exercise tests on an electrically braked bicycle ergometer. An incremental ramp test (30 W \cdot min $^{-1}$) was performed to exhaustion for the determination of $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$ and the IAT. Capillary blood samples from the earlobe in the last 30 s of each power output were used to determine blood La. The subjects then performed five constant power rides (90, 95, 100, 110, and 120% of $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$) designed to elicit exhaustion within 2-15 minutes. Critical power was determined from the power output (W) versus time $^{-1}$ relationship in which the intercept represented CP. Exercise tests at the power output defined by CP and IAT were then performed for 30 min. In addition, nine of the subjects exercised at CP to examine the effects of a warm-up and hand position on CP. The calculation of CP had a test-retest reliability coefficient of 0.97 and there was a highly linear relationship (0.95 and 1.0) between power (W) and the inverse of time. There was a significant difference between the power output at IAT (234.9 ± 44.4 W) and CP (265.1 ± 39.3 W, $p < 0.05$).

The time to exhaustion at the IAT (29.9 ± 0.47 min) was significantly longer than time to exhaustion at CP (20.5 ± 4.5). In addition, blood lactate levels (3.9 ± 1.9 mmol·L⁻¹) did not change after 10-min of exercise at IAT but increased during CP exercise (5.0 ± 1.1 mmol·L⁻¹ to 6.8 ± 1.9 mmol·L⁻¹) from 5 to 15 minutes. The results of this study indicate that CP tests overestimate the power output associated with maximal steady-state blood lactate. Furthermore, CP is approximately 30 W greater than IAT and thus does not represent the same power output.

Hill et al. (21)

The purpose of this study was to 1) compare critical power (P_{critical}) using the hyperbolic relationship between power and time to fatigue (T_{fatigue}), i.e., $T_{\text{fatigue}} = AWC \cdot (\text{power} - P_{\text{critical}})^{-1}$ to P'_{critical} (the highest sustainable power output that does not elicit $\dot{V}O_{2\text{max}}$ determined from the hyperbolic relationship between power and time to $\dot{V}O_{2\text{max}}$ ($T_{\dot{V}O_{2\text{max}}}$), i.e., $T_{\dot{V}O_{2\text{max}}} = AWC' / (P - P'_{\text{critical}})$); and 2) determine if there was a linear relationship between T_{fatigue} and $T_{\dot{V}O_{2\text{max}}}$ that could be used to identify the highest intensity for which tolerable exercise would elicit $\dot{V}O_{2\text{max}}$. Eleven recreationally active subjects (Nine men; Mean \pm SD; age = 25 ± 6 yr, mass = 82.4 ± 6.0 kg and two women; age 18 and 21 yr, mass 57.2 and 59.9 kg) performed exercise tests to exhaustion on an electrically-braked cycle ergometer. Power output, T_{fatigue} , and $\dot{V}O_{2\text{max}}$ were recorded from four constant power tests (110 %, 135%, 95%, and 100% of P_{max}). Exercise tests were also conducted at CP and CP + 10W. There was no significant difference and a high correlation ($P = 0.29$; $r = 0.93$, $p < 0.01$) between P_{critical} and P'_{critical}

(CP = 198 ± 44 W and $P'_{\text{critical}} = 196 \pm 42$ W). The $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$ was significantly lower at P_{critical} (2.90 ± 0.57 L·min⁻¹) than the incremental test to exhaustion (3.17 ± 0.8 L·min⁻¹). The incremental $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$ was not significantly different from exercise at $P_{\text{critical}} + 10$ W (3.03 ± 0.60 L·min⁻¹). There was a strong relationship between T_{fatigue} and the $T\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$ ($r = 0.89 \pm 0.08$). As a result, the authors concluded; 1) the non-significant difference between P_{critical} and P'_{critical} indicated that $\dot{V}O_2$ would increase to $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$ at exercise above P_{critical} and P'_{critical} ; 2) both P_{critical} and P'_{critical} demarcate the heavy-intensity from the severe-intensity domain; 3) the linear relationship between T_{fatigue} and $T\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$ could be used to predict the highest tolerable intensity capable of eliciting $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$.

Pringle and Jones (39)

This investigation sought to determine whether maximal lactate steady state (MLSS), critical power (CP), and electromyographic fatigue threshold (EMG_{FT}) occur at the same power output during cycle ergometry. In addition, metabolic and physiological responses (blood lactate [La], oxygen uptake, and integrated electromyogram (iEMG)) were measured at exercise above the power output at MLSS (P-MLSS). Eight regularly physically active subjects (7 male and 1 female, mean \pm SD; age = 25 ± 3 years, mass = 72.1 ± 8.2 kg) completed an incremental exercise test to exhaustion to determine lactate threshold (Th_{la}) and $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$. MLSS was determined from four 30-min constant load workouts (between 100% of the $\dot{V}O_2$ at the lactate threshold and 50% of the difference between the $\dot{V}O_2$ at the lactate threshold and $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$ or 50% Δ) (Δ is the magnitude of the interval between the $\dot{V}O_2$ at Th_{la} and $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$). Critical power was estimated from

four exhaustive (2-15 min) constant load workouts at power outputs (between 50% Δ and 110% $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$). The cadence was set at 90 rev \cdot min $^{-1}$ and exhaustion was determined to be the point where cadence decreased below 85 rev \cdot min $^{-1}$ for greater than 5 s. There was a significant difference between the mean power output at CP and P-MLSS (CP = 242 \pm 25 W and P-MLSS = 222 \pm 23 W; $P < 0.05$) but the two variables were highly correlated ($r = 0.95$; $P < 0.01$). In addition, exercise at approximately 20 W above P-MLSS caused a continued rise in [La], $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$, and minute ventilation. The authors concluded that, P-MLSS represented the upper limit of heavy exercise instead of CP. It is possible, however, that trained subjects inflated the CP measures because they were able to complete the workouts to mechanical failure (inability to contract the exercising muscle) rather than voluntary exhaustion. Therefore, the differences in power outputs and physiological responses between CP and P-MLSS and the non-sustainability of exercise at CP was attributed to the training status of the subjects and the protocols for determination of MLSS and CP.

2.3 CP demarcates heavy-intensity from severe-intensity exercise domains

Poole et al. (37)

The purpose of this study was to examine the respiratory and metabolic response to cycle ergometry for work performed at the power asymptote of the hyperbolic power-duration relationship (P_{LL}) as well as work performed above this level. Eight untrained males (Mean \pm SD; age = 22 \pm 1 yr; weight = 75.6 \pm 4.8 kg) performed an incremental cycling test (25 W \cdot min $^{-1}$) to exhaustion for the estimation of lactic acid threshold (Θ_{lac}) and $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$. The P_{LL} (197 \pm 12W) and the work performed above P_{LL} ($W^?$ = 14.6 kJ)

were identified from a series of five square-wave tests to define the linear work-time relationship ($P = (W' / t) + P_{LL}$). The subjects then performed a square-wave test at P_{LL} and $P_{LL} + 5\%$. The P_{LL} corresponded to 69% of the maximum power output (P_{max}) achieved on the incremental test and was 164% of Θ_{lac} . Furthermore, the P_{LL} was 46% of the difference between Θ_{lac} and P_{max} . Constant load tests at P_{LL} ($197 \pm 12W$) were maintained for 24 minutes, while tests at $P_{LL} + 5\%$ averaged only 17.7 ± 1.2 min. A delayed steady state $\dot{V}O_2$ was reached with exercise at P_{LL} , however, at a power output greater than P_{LL} , $\dot{V}O_2$ continued to rise and eventually reached $\dot{V}O_{2max}$. The results indicated that work between Θ_{lac} and P_{LL} can be maintained for a prolonged exercise bout (>24 min), while work done above P_{LL} elicits fatigue within 24 minutes. Therefore, P_{LL} demarcates the heavy-intensity (prolonged exercise despite increased acidosis) from the severe-intensity ($\dot{V}O_{2max}$ and the maximum level of metabolic acidosis).

Hill and Smith (20)

The purposes of this study were: 1) to evaluate the relationship between power and time to reach $\dot{V}O_{2max}$ during cycle ergometry; and 2) to compare CP (using the hyperbolic relationship between power and time to exhaustion, i.e., $T_{lim} = AWC / (P - CP)$) to CP' (the highest power output without attainment of $\dot{V}O_{2max}$ and derived from the hyperbolic relationship between power and time to $\dot{V}O_{2max}$, i.e., $T\dot{V}O_{2max} = AWC' / (P - CP')$). Eight subjects (6 women and 2 men, mean \pm SD: age, 24 ± 2 yrs; weight, 62.9 ± 9.5 ; height, 173 ± 6 cm) performed five exhaustive (1-10 min) constant power output rides (females: 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, and 6.5 $W \cdot kg^{-1}$ and males: 4.0, 5.5, 7.0, and 8.5

W·kg⁻¹) and a ride to exhaustion at CP. Time to exhaustion, CP, CP', and $\dot{V}O_2$ max were recorded for each constant power test. The CP (170 ± 44 W, 80% $\dot{V}O_2$ max) and CP' (167 ± 40 W) were not statistically different ($p < 0.01$) and highly correlated ($r = 0.95$). Time to exhaustion at CP was 65.0 ± 10.6 min. The authors concluded that the non-significant difference between CP and CP' supported CP as the highest sustainable power output that will not elicit $\dot{V}O_2$ max. Therefore, CP demarcates the heavy-intensity from the severe-intensity exercise domains.

Brickley et al. (5)

The purpose of this study was to examine the physiological response to exercise at critical power (CP) using blood lactate, oxygen uptake, and heart rate. In addition, the study tested the hypothesis that CP represents a work rate that can be maintained for at least 60 min. Seven trained males (Mean age ± SD; 23.4 ± 3.1 years) completed five exercise tests on a Monarch bicycle ergometer. An incremental ramp test (25 W·min⁻¹) to exhaustion was used to obtain $\dot{V}O_2$ max (4.6 ± 0.7 l·min⁻¹) and the maximum power output (P_{max}) (410 ± 60 W). Critical power was determined from three exhaustive (1-10-min) constant power output rides, on separate days, at work rates (120%, 100%, and 95% P_{max}). The required cadence was determined from the preferred cadence chosen by the subjects during the incremental test (Mean ± SD; 90 ± 5 rpm). Fatigue was defined as the point at which cadence decreased 5 rev·min⁻¹ below the pre-determined cadence for 5 seconds. On a separate day an exercise test to exhaustion was conducted at each subject's CP and time to exhaustion was recorded to the nearest tenth. A highly linear relationship was observed ($R^2 = 0.985$) for the CP test (mean CP = 273 ± 38 W). The

time to exhaustion for the exercise test at CP ranged from 20 min 1 s to 40 min 37 s (Mean \pm SD; 29 min 34s \pm 8 min 22 s). At the end of the CP ride significant differences over time ($p < 0.001$) were found in blood lactate concentration (4.3 ± 1.8 to 6.5 ± 2.0 mmol \cdot l $^{-1}$), heart rate (118 ± 24 to 177 ± 5 beats \cdot min $^{-1}$) and oxygen consumption (3.7 ± 0.6 to 4.1 ± 0.5 l \cdot min $^{-1}$). The authors concluded that a steady-state was not achieved during exercise at CP. Therefore, they defined CP more accurately as the highest “non-steady-state” intensity that could be maintained between 20 and 40 minutes.

Summary:

The articles in this section described the anaerobic work capacity (AWC) derived from the y-intercept of the linear work-time relationship as a measure of the total work that can be performed above (CP) (17,26,43). While AWC was correlated ($r = 0.74$) with the total work completed in one minute, it was significantly greater than W' derived from the power-duration relationship and W_{90s}' derived from a 90 s all-out test (17). Theoretically W' and W_{90s}' described the work done above CP, but underestimated AWC (17). Furthermore, critical power was examined as a measure of endurance. The predicted CP overestimated (4.7%) the work rate that could be maintained for > 60 min (25). Therefore, CP represents a power output that can be maintained continuously for approximately 20-40 min and will not elicit $\dot{V}O_2$ max (25). In addition, CP was identified at a higher power output than both the OBLA and IAT (24). The CP, however, does demarcate the heavy-intensity from the severe-intensity domains (5,28,37).

3. Factors Affecting the Estimation of CP and AWC

3.1 Number of work bouts and length of predictive trials

Housh et al. (23)

The purpose of this investigation was to identify the number of work bouts necessary to accurately assess critical power (CP) and anaerobic work capacity (AWC). Twelve males (mean \pm SD = 22.08 \pm 2.35; range = 20-27 years) performed four constant power-loading tests (172-360 W) to exhaustion on a Monark cycle ergometer. Two work bouts were performed per day followed by 24 hours of rest and the completion of the final two work bouts. The subjects pedaled at 70 rev \cdot min⁻¹ against the fixed resistance and the test was terminated when the cadence fell to 65 rev \cdot min⁻¹. The total time (T_{lim}) was recorded to the nearest 0.1 s and the total work (W_{LIM}) was calculated as Power (P) times (T_{lim}). CP was the slope (b) and AWC was the y-intercept (a) for the W_{LIM} - T_{LIM} relationship ($W_{lim} = a + b[T_{lim}]$). All eleven possible combinations of two and three workbouts were used to determine CP and the values obtained were compared with the original CP (199.12 \pm 37.16 W) and AWC (17,164.78 \pm 4,823.11 J) determined from all four-power loadings. Only the combination of the second and third lowest power outputs produced a significant difference to the original four workout CP ($p < 0.05$). CP derived from the highest and lowest power loadings was highly correlated ($r = 0.99$ for power loading 1,3,4 and $r = 0.98$ for power loading 1,4) with the value derived from the four power loadings. Therefore, the authors concluded that CP could be estimated in a single laboratory session from only two workbouts that elicited exhaustion within 1 to 10 min with the two workbouts differing by 5 min or more.

Bishop et al. (4)

The purpose of this study was to determine if the length of selected predictive tests would elicit significant differences in the estimation of the critical power parameter derived from linear and hyperbolic models. Ten female subjects (mean \pm SD; age = 18.6 yr, height = 171.1 \pm 0.03 m, and weight = 66.8 \pm 6.2 kg) performed five constant power-output exercise tests on an electronically-braked cycle ergometer. Power loadings were selected to elicit fatigue in approximately 1 to 10 min. Critical power (CP) and work done above CP (W') were estimated from the linear $W_{lim} - t_{lim}$ regression model as well as the $P - t_{lim}$ hyperbolic model. CP was calculated for both models in three ways: 1) using power outputs and time limit values from the first, third, and fifth $W_{lim} - t_{lim}$ trials 2) values from the three highest power loadings, and 3) the values from the lowest three power loadings. There were significant differences ($P < 0.05$) found for CP derived from the three different power output combinations for both the linear and hyperbolic models. CP derived from the highest three power output trials was greater than CP derived from the first, third, and fifth trials. The three lowest power-output trials produced the lowest CP values. Thus, the estimation of CP was highly dependent on the duration of the predictive trials. The authors suggested that aerobic inertia (the period in which aerobic metabolism is increasing to maximal levels) contributed to inflated values for CP from the three highest (shortest) trials. Therefore, the authors recommended that the predictive trials be at least greater than three min and calculated over a range of trial lengths to minimize the influence of aerobic inertia.

3.2 Effects of training of the CP parameters

Jenkins and Quigley (27)

The purpose of the present study was to 1) examine critical power (CP) as a measure of endurance ability, 2) monitor the effects of 8 weeks of endurance training at CP on the slope (CP) and y-intercept (AWC), and 3) examine whether an increase in CP resulted in an increased ability to exercise at a higher intensity. Eighteen physically active untrained male cyclists were divided into two groups, an experimental group (N= 12, mean \pm SD, age = 19.1 ± 0.8 yr, height = 1.75 ± 0.09 m, weight = 72.9 ± 6.4 kg) and a control group (N= 6, age = 18.8 ± 0.7 yr, height = 1.76 ± 0.19 m, weight = 70.7 ± 4.6 kg). An incremental cycle ergometer test to exhaustion was used to determine $\dot{V}O_2$ max. CP was determined from three constant work rate rides to exhaustion (270, 330, and 390 W). Each subject then completed a 40 min continuous cycle ergometry test at CP. If the subject could not maintain the power output at CP, power was reduced (6-W increments) as necessary to allow for continuous cycling. The experimental group undertook an 8-week training program (30 – 40 min at CP) and then retested $\dot{V}O_2$ max, CP, and the 40-min ride. For the CP post-test, power output was increased for the experimental group's constant power output rides (300, 348, 396 W or 330, 372, 414 W), but remained the same for the control group (270, 330, and 390 W). As a result of endurance training, there was a 31% increase in CP (196 ± 40.9 W to 255 ± 28.4 W) and an 8.5% increase in $\dot{V}O_2$ max (49.2 ± 7.8 ml·l⁻¹·min⁻¹ to 53.4 ± 6.4 ml·l⁻¹·min⁻¹). Mean power output for the experimental group increased 28% from pre- to post-training for the 40 min endurance test (190 ± 34.5 W to 242 ± 34.9 , $P < 0.001$). The 40 min CP test indicated CP was overestimated (6%) for both the experimental and control group. There was a significant

increase in the slope but not the y-intercept of the CP function ($P < 0.01$). The results of this study indicate the CP function is sensitive to endurance training and that there is a strong relationship between endurance performance and CP.

Vanhatalo et al. (45)

This study examined the effect of 4 weeks of interval training on the critical power (CP) profile derived from the standard CP test and a 3 min all-out test. Eight males and one female (Mean \pm SD: age = 29 ± 6 yr, height = 1.77 ± 0.08 m, weight = 74.1 ± 11.9 kg) performed a ramp incremental test to exhaustion on an electronically-braked cycle ergometer for the determination of $\dot{V}O_{2\text{peak}}$ and the gas exchange threshold (GET). The pretest protocol included a 3 min all-out test on an electronically-braked cycle ergometer with a resistance set at $50\% \Delta$ (where Δ was the magnitude of the interval between GET and $\dot{V}O_{2\text{peak}}$, i.e., $\text{GET} + 50\% \Delta$) using the linear mode (linear factor = $50\% \Delta / \text{cadence}^2$). End-test power (EP) and work done above (EP) were determined from this test. Three constant power output trials ($70\% \Delta$, $80\% \Delta$ and $100\% \dot{V}O_{2\text{peak}}$) were also used to predict CP and the curvature constant (W'). A training intervention was conducted three times a week for four weeks. Two of the weekly sessions included 5-min intervals at $105\% \text{EP}$ with 2.5 min active recovery and one weekly session of 10 repetitions of 2 min intervals ($P = 50\% \Delta \text{ WEP}/120 \text{ s} + \text{EP}$). Post-training results were as follows: the 3 min all-out test showed a significant increase in EP (pretest = 225 ± 52 W and post-test = 248 ± 46 W; $p < 0.05$) and no change in WEP ($P = 0.10$) pre and post training. The CP significantly increased (pretest = 230 ± 53 W and post-test = 255 ± 50 W; $p < 0.001$). There was no change in W' ($p < 0.001$). Furthermore, the CP and EP

estimates before and after training were highly correlated (pre-training: $r = 0.96$ and post-training: $r = 0.95$; $p < 0.001$). The increase in CP and EP were highly correlated but not significantly different ($r = 0.77$; $p = 0.57$). The results of this study suggest CP can be estimated from a 3-min all-out test and is sensitive to training-induced changes.

3.2 Mathematical Models

Gaesser et al. (16)

The purpose of this study was to compare estimates of critical power (P_c) and anaerobic work capacity (W') parameters derived from five linear and non-linear models: 1) the two-parameter nonlinear, $t = W'/(P - P_c)$, 2) the three-parameter nonlinear model, $t = (W'/(P - P_c)) - (W'/P_{max} - P_c)$, 3) the linear ($P \cdot t$), $P \cdot t = W' + (P_c \cdot t)$, 4) the linear (P), $P = (W'/t) + P_c$, and 5) the exponential model, $P = P_c + (P_{max} - P_c)\exp(-t/\Gamma)$. A secondary objective was to examine the correlation between P_c and ventilatory threshold for long-term exercise (LTE T_{vent}). Sixteen males (mean \pm SD: age = 21.1 ± 1.3 yr, height = 180.1 ± 8.2 cm, and weight = 78.4 ± 9.8 kg) performed an incremental exercise test to exhaustion for the determination of peak power. The subjects then completed five to seven constant-load exercise bouts to exhaustion. Power-endurance time data were recorded and used to determine P_c and W' for the five mathematical models. Additionally, six subjects performed constant power exercise bouts in which ventilation and pulmonary gas exchange were monitored to identify the LTE T_{vent} . The P_c and W' parameters derived from the different models were significantly different ($P < 0.005$). The three-parameter nonlinear model produced the lowest P_c (195 ± 29 W). The exponential model provided the highest P_c value (242 ± 21 W). Alternatively, W' was

highest for the three-parameter nonlinear model (58 ± 19 kJ) and lowest for the linear (P) model (18 ± 5 kJ). The R^2 ranged from 0.96 for the linear (P) model to 1.00 for the exponential model. Of the five mathematical models, the linear (P) model was the only significantly different model. Correlations between P_c for each model were high (0.78 to 0.91). The three-parameter model, however, did not correlate highly with W' derived from the other four models. Critical power was significantly higher than the LTE T_{vent} (189 ± 34 W) for all but the three-parameter nonlinear model (197 ± 30 W). There was a positive correlation for all five models ($r = 0.69$ through 0.91) between P_c and LTE T_{vent} . The authors concluded that the three-parameter nonlinear model was the preferred model based on the assumption that: 1.) it was statistically strong, 2.) Power is not assumed to be infinite as time approaches 0, and 3.) it provided a P_c estimate that was close to the LTE T_{vent} , which indicates endurance capacity.

Bull et al. (9)

The purpose of this study was to compare critical power (CP) estimates from five different mathematical models and determine the time to exhaustion (t) from the lowest CP estimate of the five models. Nine male subjects (mean \pm SD age = 25 ± 3 yr, height = 177 ± 6 cm, weight = 81.6 ± 9.4 kg) performed an incremental test to determine peak power (P_{peak}) and peak heart rate (HR_{peak}) at exhaustion. CP was estimated from five trials with work rates chosen between $P_{peak} - 50$ W and $P_{peak} + 50$ W at a cadence of 60 rpm. Two linear (Linear-TW, $TW = AWC + CP \cdot t$ and Linear-P, $P = AWC \cdot (1/t) + CP$), two non-linear (Non-linear-2, $t = AWC / (P - CP)$ and Non-linear-3, $t = AWC / (P - CP) - (AWC / (P_{max} - CP))$), and one exponential mathematical model (EXP, $P = CP + (P_{max} -$

CP) $\exp(-t/\tau)$ were used to predict CP. The subjects then completed two trials to exhaustion, or 60 min, at their lowest estimate of CP from the five models. The CP estimated from the Non-linear-3 model was significantly lower ($p < 0.05$) than the other four models and was the lowest CP estimate for each subject. In addition, two subjects were not able to cycle at their CP for 60 min. The mean time to exhaustion for the two subjects at CP-1 was 45.0 and 20.9 min and 48.1 and 18.0 min at CP-2. The authors concluded that CP overestimates the power output that can be maintained for 60 minutes and thus does not represent a “fatigueless task.”

3.3 Effects of cadence and power Profile

Carnevale and Gaesser (12)

The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of cadence (60 – 100 $\text{rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) on the power-duration relationship for cycle ergometry. Seven males (mean \pm SD; age = 20.4 ± 0.3 yr, height 176.4 ± 2.4 cm, and 80.3 ± 3.8 kg) performed an incremental exercise test to exhaustion on a Monarch cycle ergometer to determine a range of power outputs to be used for the constant load critical power testing. Four work bouts were conducted at 60 $\text{rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ at the following work rates: the highest work rate achieved in the incremental test, 30 W above and 30 W below the highest work rate, and 60 W below the highest work rate). Four exercise tests were then performed at 100 $\text{rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ as follows: the highest work rate achieved during the incremental test, 25 W above and below the highest rate, and 50 W above the highest rate. Critical power (θ_{PA}) and anaerobic work capacity (W') were derived from the power-duration relationship ($t = W'/(P - \theta_{PA})$). The results of this study indicated θ_{PA} was significantly higher (31 W,

15.9%, $P < 0.05$) at $60 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ ($235 \pm 8 \text{ W}$) when compared to $100 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ ($204 \pm 11 \text{ W}$). There was no significant difference ($P < 0.05$) between W' performed at $60 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ ($16.8 \pm 1.7 \text{ kJ}$) and $100 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ ($18.9 \pm 2.2 \text{ kJ}$). Therefore, the authors concluded that for untrained subjects a low cadence ($60 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) was superior to a high cadence ($100 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) for measures of sustainable power output during cycle ergometry. Furthermore, the authors indicated there was no effect of pedal cadence on the W' parameter.

Fukuba et al. (18)

The purpose of this study was to compare the work done above critical power (W') derived from the standard multiple constant power output tests with W' derived from two variable-power output cycle ergometer tests. Eleven male subjects (mean \pm SD; age = 27 ± 7 yr, height = 176 ± 6 cm, and weight = 68.7 ± 4.8 kg) performed a ramp-incremental test to exhaustion at $60 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ on an electrically-braked iso-power cycle ergometer. CP and W' were estimated for each subject from four-to-six high-intensity square wave exercise bouts (CP = $213 \pm 22.4 \text{ W}$ and $W' = 12.68 \pm 3.08 \text{ W}$). The subjects then performed a variable-power exercise bout termed the “UP” protocol in which they rode at 117% of CP for approximately half of W' and then the work rate was increased to 134% of CP for the remainder of the test. Pedal cadence remained constant and exhaustion was indicated when cadence dropped to $50 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$. A second variable-power protocol (“DOWN”) was then performed. The subjects began the test at 134% of CP and power output was reduced to 117% of CP after exhaustion to approximately half of W' . The W' performed above CP for the “UP” protocol was $12.14 \pm 4.18 \text{ kJ}$ and total

W' for the "DOWN" protocol was 12.72 ± 4.05 kJ. There were no significant differences for the W' parameter derived from the three protocols (constant load P-t relationship, "UP", or "Down" protocol) ($P > 0.05$). The authors concluded that the non-significant differences for work done above CP between constant power output and varied-power output tests indicated that W' is not affected by power variations in exhaustive cycle ergometry.

Vanhatalo et al. (46)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of manipulations to the power profile and cadence on the end test power (EP) and work done above EP (WEP) parameters during a 3 min all-out cycle ergometer test. Nine subjects (8 males and one female, mean \pm SD: age 30 ± 4 years; weight 73.1 ± 12.1 kg; height 1.78 ± 0.06 m) performed an incremental ramp test to exhaustion for the assessment of $\dot{V}O_2$ peak and the gas exchange threshold (GET). The subjects then performed one 'standard' 3-min all-out test in which the resistance was set using the linear factor of the ergometer ($LF = 50\% \Delta / \text{preferred cadence}^2$). The manipulation to cadence was tested ($\pm 20 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) during two 3 min all-out tests against a fixed resistance at: 1) a low cadence ($LF = 50\% \Delta / (\text{preferred cadence} - 10 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1})^2$) and 2) a high cadence ($LF = 50\% \Delta / (\text{preferred cadence} + 10 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1})^2$). Power profile manipulations included two 3-min tests where the power output was constant (100% and 130% of the maximal power attained in the ramp test) for the initial 30 s followed by 2.5 min of all-out effort. The $\dot{V}O_2$ peak was calculated during each test and defined as the highest 30 s average achieved during the test. The EP was calculated as the average power output of the final 30 s and WEP as the power-time

integral over 180 s for each trial. The EP estimates (100% = 249 ± 35 W; 130% = 245 ± 39 W; $P = 0.32$) from the power profile manipulation trials were not significantly different from the standard 3-min all-out trial (254 ± 40 W). Additionally, the manipulation of the power profile did not affect WEP ($P = 0.069$). The high cadence trial (at an end-test cadence of 95 ± 7 rev·min⁻¹), however, resulted in a significantly lower EP (244 ± 41 W) compared to the standard end test cadence at 88 ± 6 rpm (254 ± 40 W). The low cadence trial (77 ± 5 rev·min⁻¹) was not significantly different from the standard (251 ± 38 W). The WEP for the low cadence trial was significantly higher while WEP for the high cadence trial was significantly lower ($p < 0.05$) than the standard test. The results of this study indicated that EP and WEP are robust to manipulations to the power profile and initial pacing. Manipulations to cadence, however, result in significant changes to the test parameters. Therefore, the 3 min all-out test is sensitive to variations in the ergometer resistance setting.

Summary:

The articles in this section described factors that may effect the estimation of critical power and anaerobic work capacity. The four constant load workout CP protocol developed by Monod and Scherrer (1965) and refined by Moritani et al. (1981) has been manipulated in order to develop a less demanding procedure. Housh et al. (1990) determined CP from two exhaustive (1-10 min) workouts. Furthermore, Bishop et al. (1998) proposed that the over prediction of CP may be reduced by trials lasting longer than 3 min and separated by at least five minutes.

The effects of training on the CP parameters were determined from two training studies. An eight-week endurance training study indicated CP was sensitive to endurance training, while AWC was not (Jenkins and Quigley, 1992). Jenkins and Quigley (1992) also reported a 6% overestimation of CP from a 40 min ride to exhaustion. In a four-week high intensity interval training study, Vanhatalo et al. (2008a), found a significant increase in CP from pretest (230 ± 53 W) to post-test (255 ± 50 W, $p < 0.001$). Vanhatalo et al. (2008a) reported a high correlation ($r = 0.95$) between CP and the end-test power (EP) determined from a three min all-out test, indicating a possible new method for the determination of CP.

The CP test parameters were determined and compared from five different mathematical models. Gaesser et al. (1995) identified the three-parameter nonlinear model, $t = (W'/(P - P_c)) - (W'/P_{max} - P_c)$, as the best predictor of CP. Bull et al. (2000), found the non-linear $t = AWC/(P - CP) - (AWC/(P_{max} - CP))$ underestimated CP and determined there to be a significant difference among all five models. In addition, Bull et al. (2000) determined CP overestimates the power output that can be maintained for 60 min and does not represent a “fatigueless task.”

The effects of cadence and power profile manipulation were also considered. Carnevale and Gaesser (12) determined that CP parameters were better predicted at a low cadence ($60 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) for untrained subjects and a high cadence ($100 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) for trained subjects. A study by Fukuba et al. (18) indicated that manipulations to the power profile had no effect on the estimate of AWC. Furthermore, Vanhatalo et al. (46) found AWC was unaffected by power profile manipulation. The CP parameters, however, were altered by changes of the cadence. The culmination of these studies (12,18,46) indicate

that the CP parameters are sensitive to the duration of the trial, the number of trials, training, the mathematical model used, as well as power and cadence manipulations.

4. Development and Validation of a 3-min all-out test to determine CP and AWC

Brickley et al. (6)

The purpose of this investigation was to determine if maximal oxygen uptake ($\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$) and submaximal aerobic ability (critical power) could be established from a 90-s all-out cycle ergometer test. Sixteen male subjects (Mean \pm SD, age: $30.4 \pm$ years; weight: 69.6 ± 9.9 kg) participated in this three-phase study. A ramp test to exhaustion on an electronically-braked cycle ergometer was completed to determine $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$. The subject then completed three constant power output tests to exhaustion for the estimation of critical power (CP). Power outputs were chosen to elicit exhaustion in 2-15 min. The pedal cadence was set at $90 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ and the test was terminated when cadence decreased below $85 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ for more than 5 sec. The CP was calculated from the linear model of work rate vs. $1/\text{time}$. The 90 s all-out test required subjects to pedal at the self-selected cadence achieved during the ramp test ($94 \pm 3 \text{ rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$). The subjects sprinted with the cadence imposed by the SRM system of the electronically-braked cycle ergometer. End power (EP) was determined from the final 10 s of the test (EP; 292 ± 65 W) and was significantly higher than CP (264 ± 50 W; $p < 0.01$) determined from the CP test. Furthermore, the $\dot{V}O_2\text{peak}$ ($34335 \pm 682 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) at the end of the 90 s all-out test was significantly lower than the $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$ ($3929 \pm 784 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$; $p < 0.01$) achieved during

the ramp test. Therefore, it was concluded that a 90 s all-out test was of insufficient duration to elicit $\dot{V}O_2$ max or derive an EP output equal to CP.

Burnley et al. (10)

The purpose of this study was to determine if 3 min of all-out exercise could provide a measure of the maximal steady-state power output to demarcate the heavy- from severe-intensity domain and elicit a peak $\dot{V}O_2$ value consistent with measured oxygen consumption from a ramp test. Eleven recreationally active subjects (nine male, mean \pm SD: age 27 ± 7 yr; height 1.76 ± 0.10 m; body mass 68.4 ± 12.0 kg) volunteered to participate in this study. The subjects visited the lab on six occasions with a minimum of 24 hours of recovery. A ramp protocol on an electronically-braked cycle ergometer was used to determine $\dot{V}O_2$ peak and the gas exchange threshold (GET). The subjects were then asked to perform a 3 min all-out test against a fixed resistance on an electronically-braked cycle ergometer. The resistance to pedaling was set using the linear factor of the ergometer (linear factor = power/cadence²). The power output was 50% Δ of the difference between GET and $\dot{V}O_2$ peak (GET + 50% Δ ; where Δ is the magnitude of the interval between GET and $\dot{V}O_2$ peak). The cadence for the formula was the subjects preferred cadence (80-90 rev \cdot min⁻¹) recorded during the ramp test. The three 3 min all-out tests were used to establish the end-test power (EP) and work done above end power (WEP). The EP was the average power output over the last 30 s of the test. The subjects then performed two constant work rate tests up to 30 min at 15 W above and 15 W below end-test power (determined from the 3-min all-out test). Blood lactate was measured and steady state was defined as an increase of < 1.0 mM in blood lactate from 10 to 30 min of

exercise. The $\dot{V}O_2$ peak was not statistically different between the ramp test (mean \pm SD = 3.84 ± 0.79 L \cdot min $^{-1}$) and the 3 min all-out test (3.78 ± 0.68 L \cdot min $^{-1}$). The average end-test power from the three 3 min all-out tests (257 ± 55 W) was significantly lower than the power at the end of the ramp test (368 ± 73 W). The EP was significantly higher than the power at the gas exchange threshold (169 ± 55 W). Nine subjects were able to complete 30 min of exercise at the power output 15 W below EP while none completed the ride at 15 W above EP. It was concluded that a 3-min all-out cycle ergometer test elicited $\dot{V}O_2$ peak. Furthermore, the data suggested a single test may be used as a measure of the maximal steady-state power output.

Vanhatalo et al. (44)

This investigation compared a 3-min all-out cycling test to the standard critical power test of four to five work bouts. The purpose of the study was to determine if the end test power (EP) and the work done above end test power (WEP) were equivalent to critical power (CP) and anaerobic work capacity (AWC), respectively. Ten subjects (mean \pm SD = age 33 ± 9 yr, body mass 74.1 ± 11.0 kg, height 1.79 ± 0.09 m) accustomed to high-intensity exercise were used in this study. An incremental ramp protocol (30 W \cdot min $^{-1}$) was used to determine $\dot{V}O_2$ peak and the gas exchange threshold (GET). The $\dot{V}O_2$ peak was the highest $\dot{V}O_2$ during a 30 s period and GET was derived from 10 s averages using the V-slope method. The subjects performed two separate 3 min all-out tests against a fixed resistance to determine EP and WEP. The resistance was set at the power output of GET + 50% Δ (Δ was the magnitude of the interval between GET and $\dot{V}O_2$ peak). Five predicting trials were then performed at constant work rates to

exhaustion to determine CP and the curvature constant parameter (W') derived from the work-time and $1/\text{time}$ linear models. There was no significant difference and a high correlation between EP of the 3 min all-out test (mean \pm SD = 287 ± 55 W) and CP from the five work bouts (287 ± 56 W; $P = 0.37$, $r = 0.99$). Furthermore, the WEP calculated from the 3-min all-out tests (15.0 ± 4.7 kJ) was not significantly different from W' derived from the five work bouts (16.0 ± 3.8 kJ; $P = 0.35$; $r = 0.84$). The results of this study indicate a 3 min all-out cycling test can provide an EP and WEP highly correlated with CP and W' respectively. Therefore, the authors suggested a 3 min all-out test may be used to derive the parameters of the power duration curve for a critical power test.

Summary:

The articles in this section focused on predicting critical power (CP) and anaerobic work capacity (AWC) from a single work bout on a cycle ergometer. It was determined that the test must be greater than 90 s to deplete anaerobic stores and require energy production from aerobic sources (6). A 3 min all-out effort produced an end-test power (EP) that was not significantly different from, and highly correlated with CP derived from a standard test ($p = 0.37$; $r = 0.99$) (44). Furthermore, the 3 min all-out test showed that work done above EP (WEP) was not significantly different from, and highly correlated with, AWC ($p = 0.35$; $r = 0.84$). In addition, the 3-min all-out test was further validated against the standard multiple work bout model (44). The results of this study (44) indicated that CP and EP were highly correlated ($r = 0.96$). Furthermore, an increase in CP from training was correlated with an increase in EP ($r = 0.77$) (44). In conclusion, the parameters of the original four-work bout model, CP and AWC, can be estimated from a 3 min all-out test.

CHAPTER III

METHODS

Subjects

Twelve male and female subjects (mean age \pm SD= 23.2 \pm 3.5 yr) were recruited for this study. The subjects were recreationally trained according to the ACSM Guidelines for Exercise Testing and Prescription (1), which include 20-30 minutes, 3-5 days per week, of moderate (40-60% $\dot{V}O_2$ Reserve ($\dot{V}O_2R$)) to vigorous (>60% $\dot{V}O_2R$) exercise. The study was approved by the University of Nebraska Institutional Review Board for Human Subjects. All subjects completed a health history questionnaire and signed a written informed consent document before testing.

Experimental Approach and Design

The subjects visited the laboratory on eight occasions, with 24-48 h between visits. During the first visit, the subjects performed an incremental cycle ergometer test to exhaustion for the determination of the $\dot{V}O_2$ peak and gas exchange threshold (GET). During the next four visits, the subjects completed the CP_{PT} test, which included four randomly ordered, constant power output rides to exhaustion to determine critical power (CP) and anaerobic work capacity (AWC). The next visit included the 3-min, all-out test of Burnley et al. (10) (CP_{3min} test) to determine end power output (EP) and work done above end power (WEP). Theoretically, the EP and WEP correspond to CP and AWC, respectively. The final two visits included 3-min, all-out tests on the Monark cycle ergometer, at randomly ordered resistances of 3.5% (CP_{3.5%} test) and 4.5% (CP_{4.5%} test) of body weight to estimate CP and AWC.

Determination of $\dot{V}O_2$ peak and GET (Visit 1)

Each subject performed an incremental test to exhaustion on a calibrated Quinton (Corval 400) electronically-braked cycle ergometer (Quinton Instruments Inc., Seattle WA, USA) at a pedal cadence of 70 rev·min⁻¹. The ergometer seat height was adjusted so that the subject's legs were near full extension at the bottom of the pedal revolution. Toe clips were used to maintain pedal contact throughout the test. The same settings were used for subsequent tests on the electronically-braked cycle ergometer. All subjects wore a nose clip and breathed through a mouthpiece (2700; Hans Rudolph, Kansas City, MO, USA). Expired gas samples were collected and analyzed using a calibrated TrueMax 2400 metabolic cart (Parvo Medics, Sandy, UT, USA). The gas analyzers were calibrated with room air and gases of known concentration prior to all testing sessions. The O₂, CO₂, and ventilatory parameters were expressed as 10-s averages. The subjects were fitted with a Polar Heart Watch system (Polar Electro Inc., Lake Success, NY). The test began at 30 W and the power output was increased by 30 W every 2 min until voluntary exhaustion or the subject's pedal rate decreased to below 70 rev·min⁻¹ for more than 10 seconds, despite strong verbal encouragement. The $\dot{V}O_2$ peak was defined as the highest $\dot{V}O_2$ value in the last 30 s of the test that met two of the following three criteria (14): 1) 90% of age-predicted heart rate; 2) respiratory exchange ratio >1.1; and 3) a plateau of oxygen uptake (less than 150 mL·min⁻¹ in $\dot{V}O_2$ over the last 30 s of the test).

The GET was determined using the V-slope method described by Beaver et al. (3). The GET was defined as the $\dot{V}O_2$ value corresponding to the intersection of two linear regression lines derived separately from the data points below and above the breakpoint

in the $\dot{V}CO_2$ versus $\dot{V}O_2$ relationship (Figure 5). Power output values from the incremental test were plotted against $\dot{V}O_2$ values and the regression equation derived was used to determine the power outputs that correspond to the GET, 50, 70, and 80% Δ (i.e., GET + 50% Δ , where Δ is the magnitude of the interval between GET and $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$), as well as 100 and 105% $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$.

Critical Power Protocol (CP_{PT}) (Visit 2-5)

Critical power and AWC were determined on an electronically braked cycle ergometer, using the procedure of Moritani et al. (35) with the power outputs based on the recommendations of Vanhatalo et al. (44). The subjects rode to exhaustion at four separate power outputs equal to 70 and 80% Δ (i.e., GET + 70% Δ and 80% Δ , where Δ was the magnitude of the interval between GET and $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$) and 100 and 105% $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$ (44). The subjects pedaled at 70 rev·min⁻¹ and the test was terminated when the subject could no longer maintain 65 rev·min⁻¹, despite strong verbal encouragement (23). The subjects were not aware of the power output or elapsed time during any of the rides.

Linear regression using the two-parameter, work versus time model was used to determine CP and AWC from the four power outputs. Total work (or work limit; W_{lim}) was calculated as the product of power output (P) and time (or time limit; T_{lim}) to exhaustion (s). Figure 1a describes this model ($W_{lim} = a + b(T_{lim})$). The CP was defined as the slope (b) coefficient of the regression line (expressed in W), while AWC was the y-intercept (a) of this relationship (expressed in J). Theoretically, the CP is the asymptote of the hyperbolic P versus T_{lim} relationship (Figure 1b) defined by the equation $T_{lim} = AWC / P - CP$. This equation is derived as follows:

$$W_{lim} = P(T_{lim}) \text{ and } W_{lim} = AWC + CP(T_{lim})$$

$$\text{Thus, } P(T_{lim}) = AWC + CP(T_{lim}) \text{ and}$$

$$T_{lim} = AWC / P - CP$$

Three-minute all-out test (CP_{3min}) (Visit 6)

Critical power and AWC from the CP_{3min} test were determined on the Calibrated Quinton Corval 400 (Quinton Instruments Inc., Seattle, WA) electronically braked cycle ergometer, using the procedures of Vanhatalo et al. (44). Critical power and AWC corresponded to EP and WEP, respectively (44). Each subject completed a warm-up at 50 W for 5-min followed by 5 min of rest. The test began with unloaded cycling at 90 $\text{rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ for 3 min followed by a 3 min all-out effort. The subjects were instructed to increase the pedaling cadence to 110 $\text{rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ in the last 5 s of the unloaded phase and then maintain the cadence as high as possible throughout the CP_{3min} test. The resistance for the CP_{3min} test was set using the linear mode of the Calibrated Quinton Corval 400 (Quinton Instruments Inc., Seattle, WA) electronically-braked cycle ergometer (linear factor = power/cadence²). The linear factor was calculated as the power output halfway between $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$ and GET (GET + 50% Δ) divided by a cadence of 70 $\text{rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ squared (10). Thus, the linear factor was equal to GET + 50% Δ / (70 $\text{rev}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$)². To prevent pacing and ensure an all out effort, the subjects were not made aware of the elapsed time and strong verbal encouragement was provided.

The estimates of CP and AWC from the 3-min, all-out test were determined from the P versus time relationship (Figure 2). Critical power was the average P over the final 30 s of the test. The AWC was calculated as the integral of the P versus time relationship

above CP using custom LabVIEW software (version 8.5, National Instruments, Austin, TX).

Monark 3-minute all-out tests (CP_{3.5%} and CP_{4.5%}) (Visit 7)

A Monark cycle ergometer (model 818) was used for the CP_{3.5%} and CP_{4.5%} test to estimate CP and AWC. The seat height was adjusted as previously described. The subject completed a warm-up at 1 kg for 5 min. The test began when subject reached 110 rev·min⁻¹ and the resistance was applied. The subjects pedaled with an all-out effort for 3 min. Resistances were randomized at 3.5% (CP_{3.5%}) and 4.5% (CP_{4.5%}) of body weight (0.035 or 0.045 x body weight in kg). The subject was not aware of the elapsed time or P. Strong verbal encouragement was provided. Pedal revolutions were recorded every 5 s using SMI software (Sports Medicine Industries, Inc., St. Cloud, MN, USA). The CP was the average power output for the final 30 s of the test and AWC was calculated as the integral of the P versus time relationship above CP (Figure 2).

Statistical analysis

Mean differences between estimates of CP and AWC derived from the four methods (CP_{PT}, CP_{3min}, CP_{3.5%} and CP_{4.5%}) were analyzed using separate one-way repeated measures ANOVAs with paired t-tests and Bonferroni corrections for post-hoc comparisons (Table 7). The relationships among the four estimates of CP and AWC were described using Pearson product-moment correlations and separate zero order correlation matrices (Table 8 and 9). The analyses were conducted using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software (v.19.0. SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois, USA).

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Results

The descriptive characteristics of the subjects (n=12) are presented in Table 1. The mean (\pm SD) $\dot{V}O_2$ peak for the subjects in the present study was $3.02 \pm 0.73 \text{ L}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ ($42.97 \pm 7.42 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) (Table 2). The sample included six females ($2.66 \pm 0.63 \text{ L}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$; $43.42 \pm 8.27 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) and six males ($3.38 \pm 0.67 \text{ L}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$; $42.52 \pm 7.21 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) (Tables 3 and 4). In addition, the mean (\pm SD) maximal power output from the incremental test to exhaustion was $225 \pm 58 \text{ W}$ (males, $257 \pm 51 \text{ W}$; females, $210 \pm 42 \text{ W}$) (Table 2) and the GET was $2.16 \pm 0.47 \text{ L}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ ($30.73 \pm 4.02 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$). The GET occurred at $72 \pm 6\%$ of $\dot{V}O_2$ peak (Table 5).

The mean (\pm SD) CP_{PT} was $178 \pm 47 \text{ W}$ and the r^2 values for the W_{lim} versus T_{lim} relationships ranged from 0.9804 – 0.9999 (Table 6). There were no significant differences ($p > 0.05$) among mean CP values for CP_{PT} ($178 \pm 47 \text{ W}$), $CP_{3.5\%}$ ($173 \pm 40 \text{ W}$), and $CP_{4.5\%}$ ($186 \pm 44 \text{ W}$) tests. The mean CP_{3min} test ($193 \pm 54 \text{ W}$), however, was significantly greater than CP_{PT} and $CP_{3.5\%}$ (Table 7). In addition, the CP values from the four tests were highly inter-correlated at $r = 0.90 - 0.97$ (Table 8).

There were no significant differences in AWC for the CP_{PT} ($13412 \pm 6247 \text{ J}$), CP_{3min} ($10895 \pm 2923 \text{ J}$), and $CP_{4.5\%}$ ($9842 \pm 4394 \text{ J}$). The AWC values for the CP_{PT} and CP_{3min} , however, were significantly greater than $CP_{3.5\%}$ ($8357 \pm 2946 \text{ J}$) (Table 7). The AWC values from the four protocols were highly inter-correlated at 0.76 – 0.91 (Table 9).

Discussion

The mean (\pm SD) $\dot{V}O_{2\text{peak}}$ values for the male ($42.52 \pm 7.21 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) and female ($43.42 \pm 8.27 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) subjects in the present study, resulted in cardiorespiratory fitness classifications of “fair” and “excellent,” respectively (1). The mean GET for the total sample ($n=12$), which was used to set the power output for the $CP_{3\text{min}}$ test, was $30.73 \pm 4.02 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$. These GET values ($72 \pm 6\%$ of $\dot{V}O_{2\text{peak}}$) were typical of those previously reported for untrained to moderately trained ($54 - 75\%$ $\dot{V}O_{2\text{peak}}$) subjects (11,13,42).

The W_{lim} and T_{lim} relationships (Figure 1a) for the CP_{PT} tests were highly linear at $r^2 = 0.98 - 0.99$. These results were consistent with previous findings (35,7,36,25) that have reported coefficients of determination of $r^2 = 0.982 - 1.000$ for the linearity of the W_{lim} and T_{lim} relationships. In addition, the range of CP_{PT} values in the present study (103 to 265 W) were similar to those of Moritani et al. (35) for untrained subjects (114 to 262 W), but less than those of more highly fit subjects (270 to 348 W) (25). The range of AWC values from the CP_{PT} test in the present study were 7,596 to 25,775 J, which were similar to the values for untrained subjects (6,777 to 23,169 J) reported in a previous study (Housh et al. 1989). These AWC values, however, were somewhat lower than those reported (10,300 to 30,500 J) by Jenkins and Quigley (20) for trained cyclists.

In the present study, the $CP_{3\text{min}}$, $CP_{3.5\%}$, and $CP_{4.5\%}$ tests resulted in patterns of responses (Figures 2, 3, and 4) for the power output versus time relationships that were consistent with that of the 3 min, all-out test of Burnley et al. (10) and Vanhatalo et al. (44). The patterns for the power output versus time relationships for the $CP_{3\text{min}}$, $CP_{3.5\%}$, and $CP_{4.5\%}$ involved initial increases in power output during the first 5 to 10 seconds,

followed by steep declines throughout the first two minutes of the tests. The final one minute of the tests resulted in gradual decreases in power outputs that plateaued over the final 30 seconds.

We hypothesized that there would be no significant differences among CP estimates from the CP_{PT} , CP_{3min} , $CP_{3.5\%}$, and $CP_{4.5\%}$ tests. The results showed no mean differences among the CP_{PT} (178 ± 47 W), $CP_{3.5\%}$ (173 ± 40 W), and $CP_{4.5\%}$ (186 ± 44 W) tests. However, the mean CP value from the CP_{3min} test (193 ± 54 W) was significantly ($p = 0.02$) greater than the CP_{PT} and $CP_{3.5\%}$ tests, but not significantly different from the $CP_{4.5\%}$ test (Table 7). These findings differed from the data of Vanhatalo et al. (44) who reported no significant difference between the CP_{3min} (287 ± 55 W) and the CP_{PT} (287 ± 56 W) tests at a pedaling cadence of 80 to 90 $rev \cdot min^{-1}$ for highly trained cyclists and runners. At a cadence of 100 $rev \cdot min^{-1}$, however, Vanhatalo et al. (46) reported a lower CP value from the CP_{3min} test (244 ± 41 W) than at 80 to 90 $rev \cdot min^{-1}$ (254 ± 40 W). It is possible, therefore, that the lower cadence used in the present study (70 $rev \cdot min^{-1}$) contributed to the difference between the results of the present study and those of Vanhatalo (44). We selected a pedaling cadence of 70 $rev \cdot min^{-1}$ because: 1) Previous studies (31,32,30) have reported that untrained subjects typically select a preferred cadence of 60 to 80 $rev \cdot min^{-1}$; and 2) Burnley et al. (10) set the resistance on the electronically-braked cycle ergometer using the same cadence as the incremental test to exhaustion. Future studies should examine the effect of pedaling cadence on differences between estimates of CP from the CP_{PT} and CP_{3min} tests in trained and untrained subjects.

The results of the present study indicated that there were no significant mean differences for estimates of CP and AWC from the CP_{PT} , CP_{3min} , and $CP_{4.5\%}$ tests (Table 7). Furthermore, the CP values from these three tests were highly inter-correlated at $r = 0.90-0.97$ (Table 8). In addition, the AWC values were moderately to highly inter-correlated $r = 0.76-0.91$ (Table 9). Thus, the current findings indicated that CP and AWC could be estimated from a 3-min, all-out test on a Monark cycle ergometer with the resistance set at 4.5% of the subject's body weight ($CP_{4.5\%}$). A salient feature of the $CP_{4.5\%}$ test is that it requires only the measurement of the subject's body weight and a single workout on a Monark cycle ergometer. The original CP test requires a minimum of two, but usually three or more, rides to exhaustion on a cycle ergometer to estimate CP and AWC (35,23). In addition, the method (CP_{3min}) proposed by Burnley et al. (10) requires the measurement and analysis of expired gas samples during an incremental test to exhaustion on an electronically-braked cycle ergometer, prior to the 3-min, all-out test. Therefore, the $CP_{4.5\%}$ test provides a more practical and easily administered method for determining CP and AWC than either the original procedure (CP_{PT}) of Moritani et al. (35) or the single workout alternative (CP_{3min}) of Burnley et al. (10).

The mean CP and AWC values estimated from the $CP_{3.5\%}$ test were significantly less than those of the CP_{3min} test (Table 7). Specifically, the $CP_{3.5\%}$ test underestimated CP and AWC by 10 to 23%, respectively, compared to the CP_{3min} test. In addition, the $CP_{3.5\%}$ test underestimated AWC by 38% compared to the CP_{PT} test. Even though there were no significant mean differences between the CP and AWC values from the $CP_{3.5\%}$ and $CP_{4.5\%}$ tests, the $CP_{4.5\%}$ test is recommended because of its similarities to the results of the CP_{PT} and CP_{3min} tests. Thus, the current findings indicated that using a resistance of

4.5% of body weight provided more accurate estimates of CP and AWC than using a resistance of 3.5% of body weight when compared to the original CP test of Moritani et al. (35) and the single, workout, 3-min, all-out CP test of Burnley et al. (10).

In summary, the results of the present study indicated that CP and AWC could be estimated from a single, 3-min, all-out, test on a Monark cycle ergometer with the resistance set at 4.5% of the subject's body weight. In the present study, it was found that: 1) Unlike Vanhatalo et al. (44), there was a significant mean difference between estimates of CP from the CP_{PT} and CP_{3min} tests, possibly due to the lower pedaling cadence selected in this study; and 2) CP and AWC could be accurately estimated from the $CP_{4.5\%}$ test, but not the $CP_{3.5\%}$ test. Thus, the advantages of the $CP_{4.5\%}$ test over the CP_{PT} and CP_{3min} tests are: 1) The $CP_{4.5\%}$ tests requires only one workout compared to multiple, exhaustive workouts for the original CP test (CP_{PT}) of Moritani et al. (35); 2) The $CP_{4.5\%}$ test utilizes a resistance set according to the body weight of the subject as opposed to the need to collect and analyze gas exchange variables during an incremental test to exhaustion to set the resistance for the CP_{3min} test of Burnley et al (10); and 3) The $CP_{4.5\%}$ test involves a single, 3-min, all-out, workout on a Monark cycle ergometer, while the CP_{3min} test requires an electronically-braked cycle ergometer. Therefore, the $CP_{4.5\%}$ test is recommended as a new practical and accurate method for estimating CP and AWC.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

Statement of Purpose

The purpose of the present study was to develop a new 3-min, single workout test to estimate critical power (CP) and anaerobic work capacity (AWC) using the Monark cycle ergometer with the resistance based on the individual's body weight.

Procedures for Collection of Data

Twelve moderately-trained adults (6 men and 6 women; mean age \pm SD = 23.2 \pm 3.5 yr) volunteered for to perform an incremental cycle ergometer test to exhaustion for the collection and analysis of gas exchange variables. Critical power and AWC were estimated from four separate procedures.

Analysis

Mean differences between estimates of CP and AWC derived from the four methods (CP_{PT}, CP_{3min}, CP_{3.5%} and CP_{4.5%}) were analyzed using separate one-way repeated measures ANOVAs with Bonferroni post-hoc comparisons. The relationships among the four estimates of CP and AWC were described using Pearson product-moment correlations and separate zero order correlation matrices.

Findings

$\dot{V}O_2$ max, maximal power output, and GET

The mean (\pm SD) $\dot{V}O_2$ max for the subjects in the present study was 3.02 ± 0.73 L \cdot min⁻¹ (42.97 ± 7.42 mL \cdot kg \cdot min⁻¹). The mean (\pm SD) maximal power output from the incremental test to exhaustion was 225 ± 58 W (males, 257 ± 51 W; females, 210 ± 42 W) (Table 2) and the GET was 2.16 ± 0.47 L \cdot min⁻¹ (30.73 ± 4.02 mL \cdot kg \cdot min⁻¹). The GET occurred at $72 \pm 6\%$ of $\dot{V}O_2$ max.

Critical Power

The mean (\pm SD) CP_{PT} was 178 ± 47 W and the r^2 values for the W_{lim} versus T_{lim} relationships ranged from 0.9804 – 0.9999. There were no significant differences ($p > 0.05$) among mean CP values for CP_{PT} (178 ± 47 W), CP_{3.5%} (173 ± 40 W), and CP_{4.5%} (186 ± 44 W). The mean CP_{3min} (193 ± 54 W), however, was significantly greater than CP_{PT} and CP_{3.5%}. In addition, the CP values from the four protocols were highly inter-correlated at 0.90 – 0.97.

Anaerobic Work Capacity

There were no significant differences in AWC for the CP_{PT} ($13,412 \pm 6,247$ J), CP_{3min} ($10,895 \pm 2,923$ J), and CP_{4.5%} (9842 ± 4394 J). The AWC values for the CP_{PT} and CP_{3min}, however, were significantly greater than CP_{3.5%} ($8,357 \pm 2,946$ J). The AWC values from the four protocols were highly inter-correlated at 0.76 – 0.91.

Conclusions

The results of the present study indicated that CP and AWC could be estimated from a single, 3-min, all-out, test on a Monark cycle ergometer with the resistance set at

4.5% of the subject's body weight. In the present study, it was found that: 1) Unlike Vanhatalo et al. (44), there was a significant mean difference between estimates of CP from the CP_{PT} and CP_{3min} tests, possibly due to the lower pedaling cadence selected in this study; and 2) CP and AWC could be accurately estimated from the $CP_{4.5\%}$ test, but not the $CP_{3.5\%}$ test. Thus, the advantages of the $CP_{4.5\%}$ test over the CP_{PT} and CP_{3min} tests are: 1) The $CP_{4.5\%}$ tests requires only one workout compared to multiple, exhaustive workouts for the original CP test (CP_{PT}) of Moritani et al. (35); 2) The $CP_{4.5\%}$ test utilizes a resistance set according to the body weight of the subject as opposed to the need to collect and analyze gas exchange variables during an incremental test to exhaustion to set the resistance for the CP_{3min} test of Burnley et al (10); and 3) The $CP_{4.5\%}$ test involves a single, 3-min, all-out, workout on a Monark cycle ergometer, while the CP_{3min} test requires an electronically braked cycle ergometer. Therefore, the $CP_{4.5\%}$ test is recommended as a new practical and accurate method for estimating CP and AWC.

Table 1. Descriptive Characteristics of the Subjects

	weight (kg)	age (yrs)	Height (cm)
Females (n=6)			
1	62	20	168
5	59	22	165
7	56	23	173
9	70	21	170
10	55	21	163
11	64	20	170
Mean ± SD	61 ± 6	21 ± 1	168 ± 4
Range	55 - 70	20 - 23	163 - 173
Males (n=6)			
2	81	25	178
3	70	21	185
4	72	22	180
6	86	23	185
8	86	29	188
12	81	31	177
Mean ± SD	79 ± 7	25 ± 4	182 ± 4
Range	70 - 86	21 - 31	177 - 188

Table 2. Mean $\dot{V}O_2$ max and peak power

Subject	VO₂ L·min⁻¹	VO₂ mL·kg·min⁻¹	Peak Power (W)
1	2.67	43.06	210
2	2.52	31.11	210
3	3.18	45.20	140
4	2.85	39.58	210
5	2.15	36.44	180
6	3.41	39.65	240
7	1.74	31.07	150
8	4.23	49.18	310
9	3.47	49.57	270
10	2.86	52.57	210
11	3.06	47.81	240
12	4.08	50.37	330
Mean	3.02	42.97	225
SD	0.73	7.42	58
Range	1.74-4.23	31.07-52.57	180-330

Table 3. Female incremental cycling $\dot{V}O_2$ max values

Subject	$\dot{V}O_2$ L·min⁻¹	$\dot{V}O_2$ mL·kg·min⁻¹
1	2.67	43.06
5	2.15	36.44
7	1.74	31.07
9	3.47	49.57
10	2.86	52.57
11	3.06	47.81
Mean	2.66	43.42
SD	0.63	8.27

Table 4. Male incremental cycling $\dot{V}O_2$ max values

Subject	$\dot{V}O_2$ L·min⁻¹	$\dot{V}O_2$ mL·kg·min⁻¹
2	2.52	31.11
3	3.18	45.20
4	2.85	39.58
6	3.41	39.65
8	4.23	49.18
12	4.08	50.37
Mean	3.38	42.52
SD	0.67	7.21

Table 5. Gas Exchange Threshold

	L·min⁻¹	mL·kg·min⁻¹	%VO₂ max
Subject			
1	1.91	30.80	72
2	1.92	23.70	76
3	2.33	33.29	74
4	2.31	32.08	81
5	1.51	25.59	70
6	2.57	29.88	75
7	1.43	25.54	82
8	3.1	36.05	73
9	2.09	29.86	60
10	1.94	35.27	67
11	2.2	34.38	72
12	2.62	32.35	64
mean	2.16	30.73	72
sd	0.47	4.02	6
range	1.51-3.10	23.70-36.05	60-82

Table 6. W_{lim} vs. T_{lim} Relationship

Subject	r^2
1	0.9989
2	0.9997
3	0.9804
4	0.9985
5	0.9998
6	0.9931
7	0.9987
8	0.9996
9	0.9961
10	0.9958
11	0.9971
12	0.9999
Mean	0.9965
SD	0.0055
Range	0.9804 - 0.9999

Table 7. CP (W) and AWC (J) values from all four protocols

Test Protocol	CP		AWC	
	Mean ± SD	Range	Mean ± SD	Range
CP _{PT}	178 ± 47	103 - 256	13412 ± 6247	7596 - 25775
CP _{3min}	193 ± 54 ^a	101 - 301	10895 ± 2923	7356 - 15265
CP _{3.5%}	173 ± 40	104 - 243	8357 ± 2946 ^b	5083 - 12942
CP _{4.5%}	186 ± 44	111 - 273	9842 ± 4394	4250 - 17231

^a significantly different from CP_{PT} and CP_{3.5%}

^b significantly different from CP_{PT} and CP_{3min}

Table 8. Correlation Matrix for CP (W)

	CP_{PT}	CP_{3min}	$CP_{3.5\%}$	$CP_{4.5\%}$
CP_{PT}	1.00			
CP_{3min}	0.97	1.00		
$CP_{3.5\%}$	0.95	0.96	1.00	
$CP_{4.5\%}$	0.90	0.95	0.89	1.00

Table 9. Correlation Matrix for AWC (J)

	CP_{PT}	CP_{3min}	$CP_{3.5\%}$	$CP_{4.5\%}$
CP_{PT}	1.00			
CP_{3min}	0.91	1.00		
$CP_{3.5\%}$	0.82	0.87	1.00	
$CP_{4.5\%}$	0.76	0.78	0.95	1.00

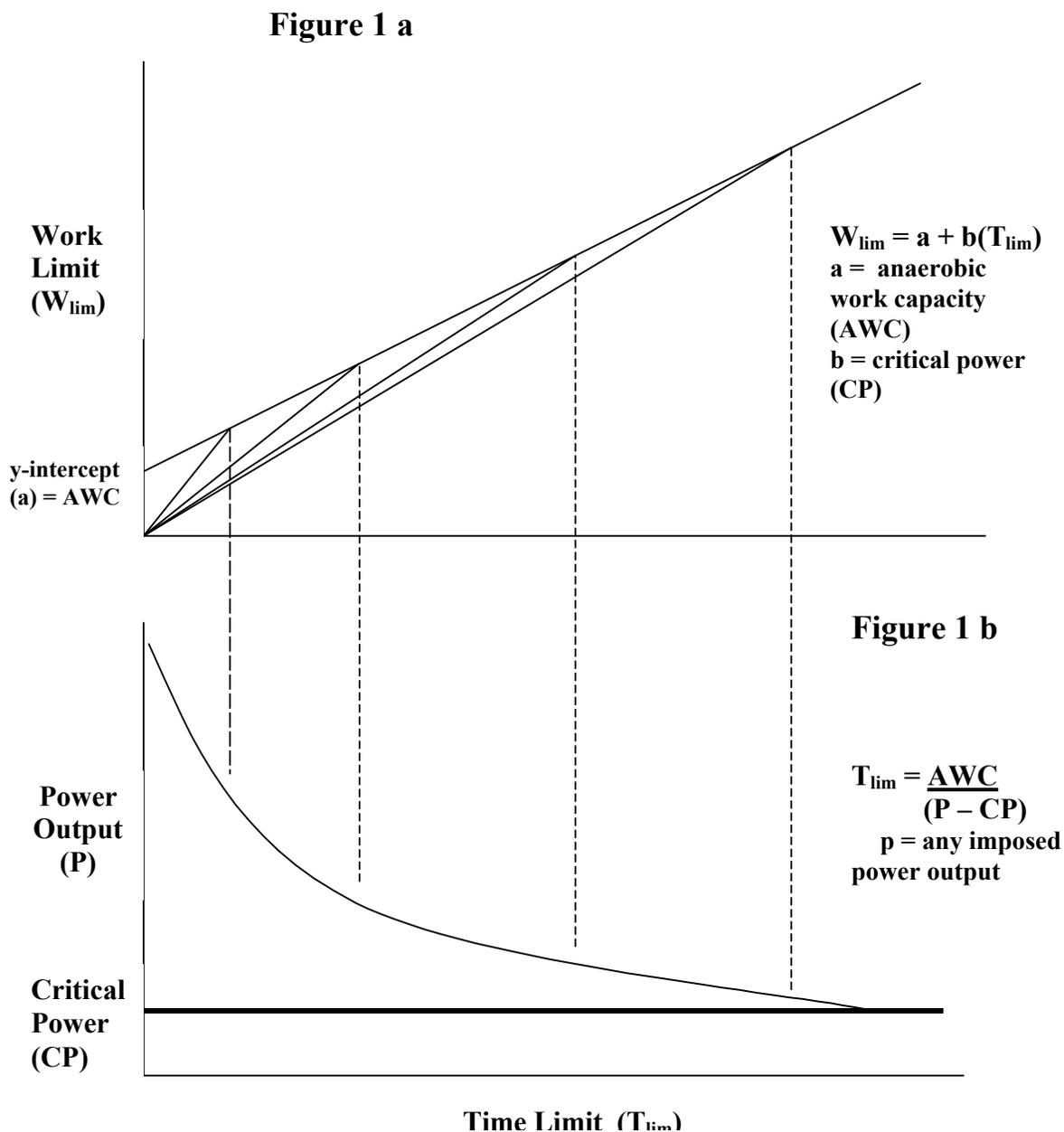


Figure 1 a and 1 b. The relationship between work limit (W_{lim}) and time limit (T_{lim}) is described by the linear equation $W_{lim} = a + b(T_{lim})$, where (a) is equal to AWC and (b) is critical power (CP). The equation $T_{lim} = \frac{AWC}{P - CP}$ describes the relationship between imposed power output (P) versus T_{lim} for cycle ergometry and is derived from the linear relationship so that the asymptote is equivalent to (b or CP). Theoretically, exercise can be maintained indefinitely when the imposed power output is $\leq CP$. Time to exhaustion can be predicted for any power output $\geq CP$ from the hyperbolic relationship, $T_{lim} = \frac{AWC}{P - CP}$.

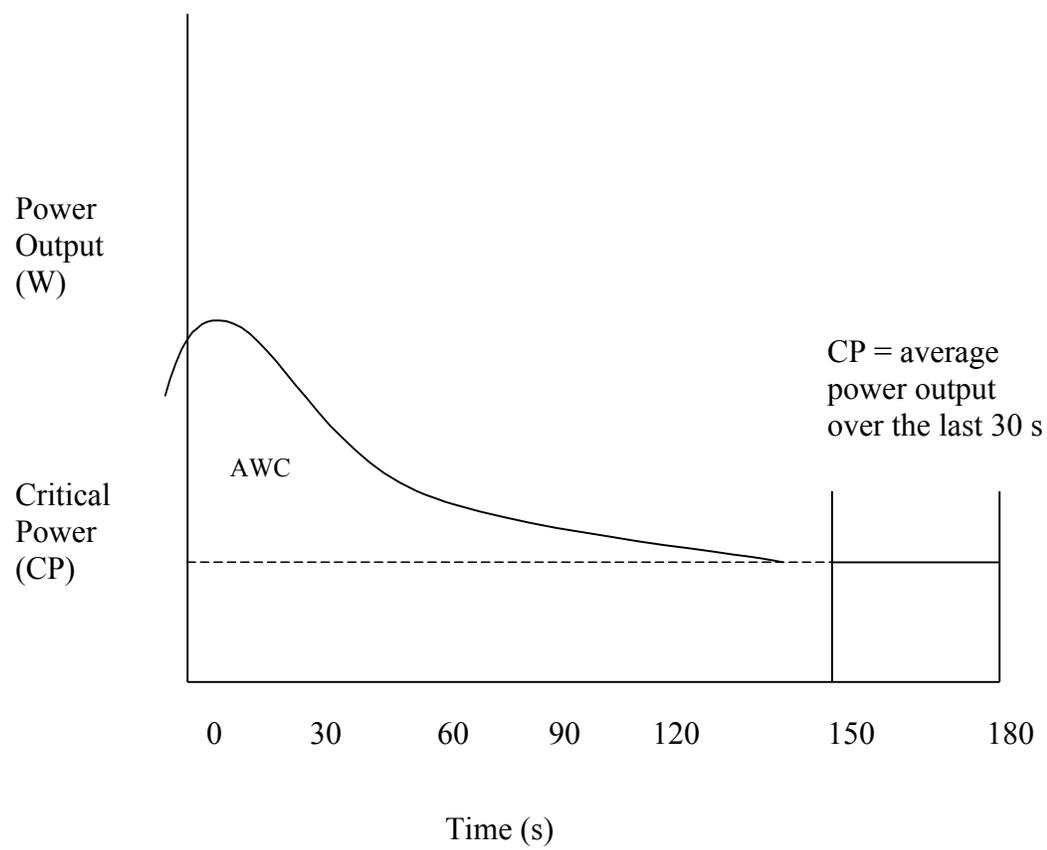


Figure 2. A schematic diagram of the power output (W) versus time (s) relationship for the 3-min all-out test. CP (W) is the average power output over the last 30 s (150-180s) and AWC (J) is the integral of the area under the curve above the CP.

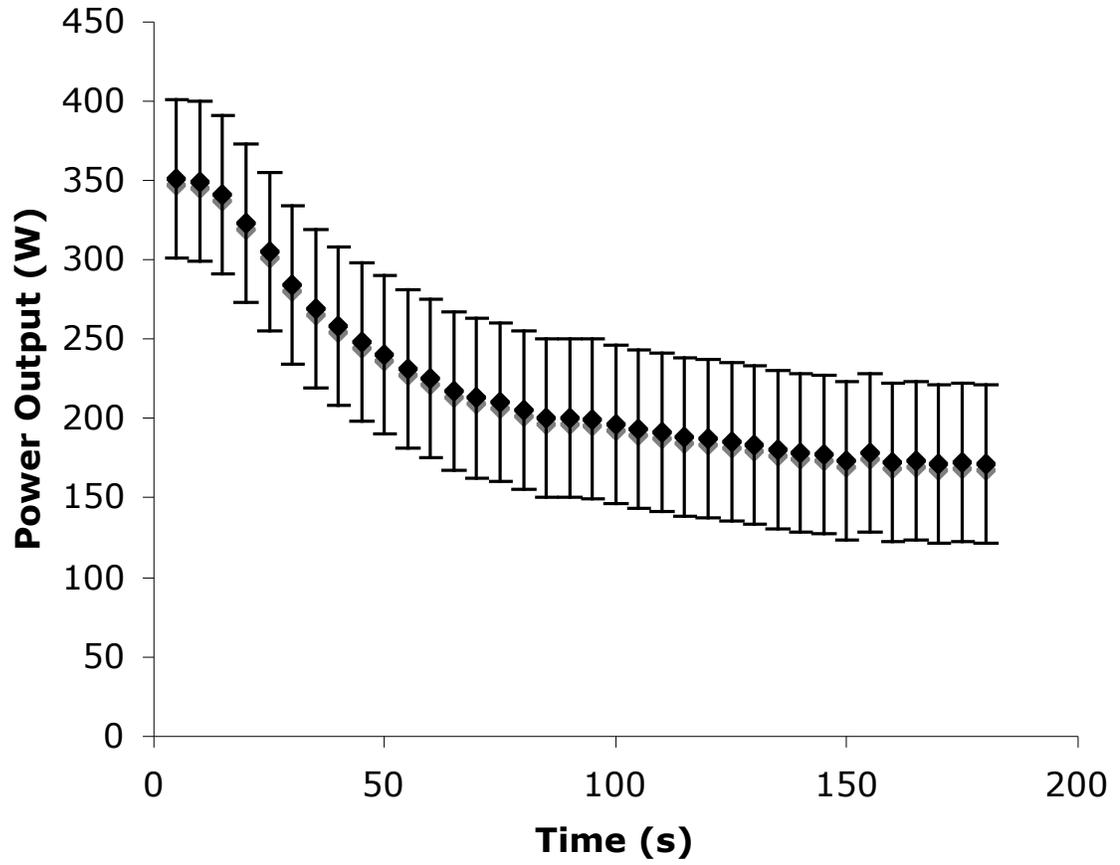


Figure 3. The mean (\pm SD) pattern of response for the CP_{3.5%} test

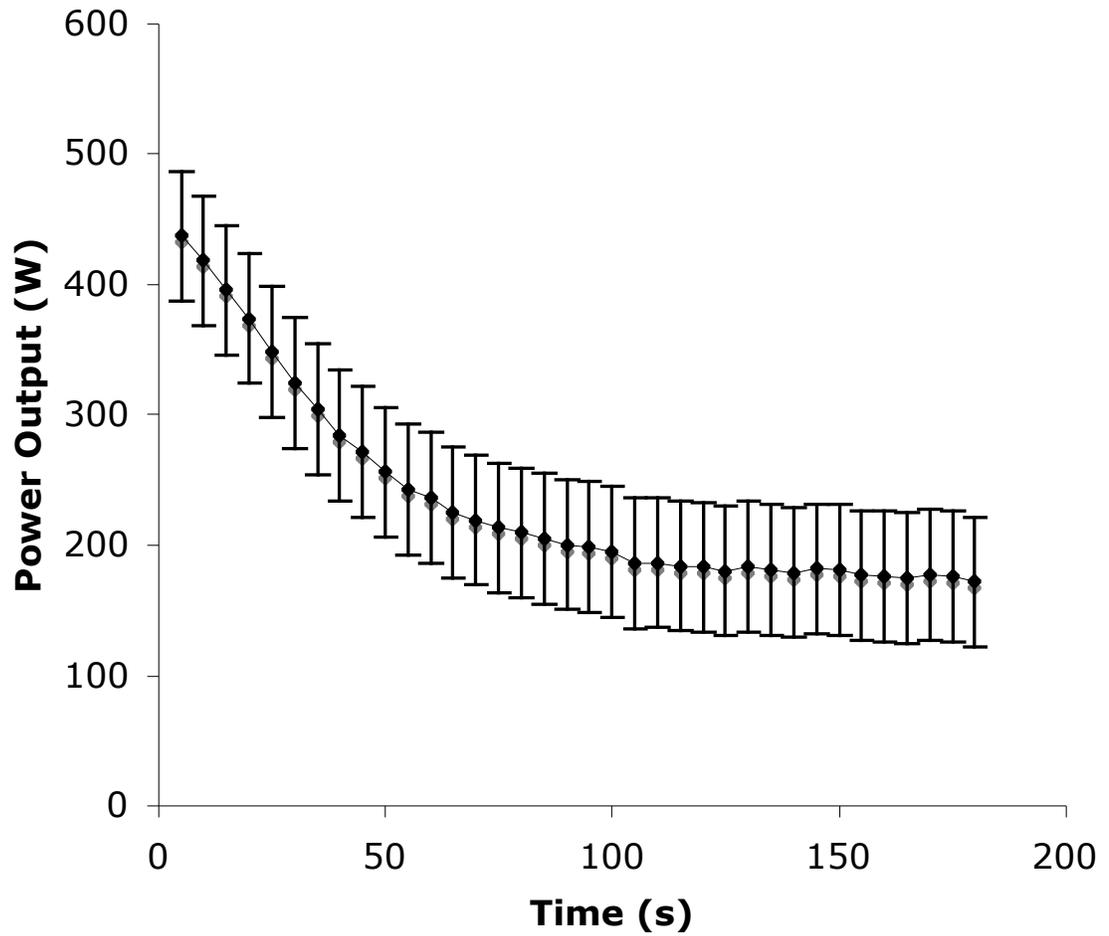


Figure 4. The mean (\pm SD) pattern of response for the CP_{4.5%} test

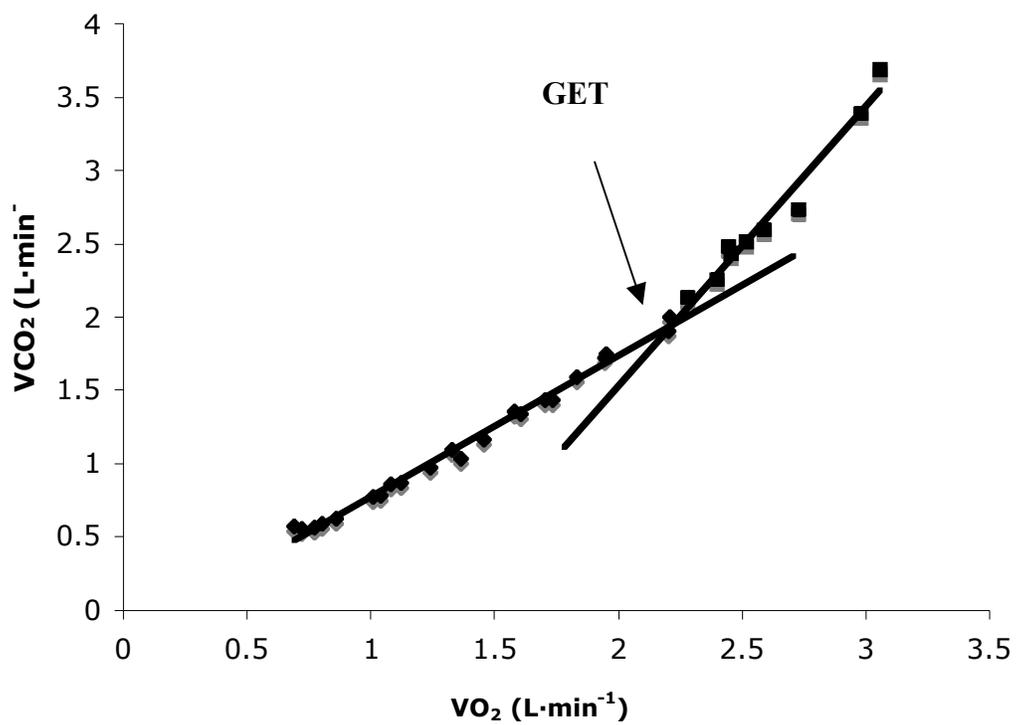


Figure 5. The method used for determining the GET

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APPENDIX A

Glossary

AWC	anaerobic work capacity
CP	critical power
CP _{PT}	critical power test from the linear W_{lim} and T_{lim} relationship (35)
CP _{3min}	three-minute all-out CP test on the electronically-braked cycle ergometer (10,44)
CP _{3.5%}	three-minute all-out CP test on the Monark cycle ergometer with resistance set at 3.5% of the subject's body weight
CP _{4.5%}	three-minute all-out CP test on the Monark cycle ergometer with resistance set at 4.5% of the subject's body weight
GET	gas exchange threshold
J	joules
P	power output
T _{lim}	time to exhaustion
W	Watts
W _{lim}	work accomplished at exhaustion

APPENDIX B



Human Performance Laboratory
Center for Youth Fitness and Sports Research
Department of Nutrition and Health Sciences
110 Ruth Leverton Hall
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Lincoln, NE 68583-0806

Director: Terry J. Housh, Ph.D.

Statement of Informed Consent

Title of Research Study

A New Body Weight Protocol for the Estimation of Critical Power From a 3 Min All-Out Cycling Test.

Invitation to Participate

You are invited to participate in this research study. The following is provided in order to help you make an informed decision whether or not to participate. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to ask.

Basis for Subject Selection

You were selected as a potential volunteer because you are between the ages of 19 and 29 years and in good health. If you wish to participate you must fill out a health history questionnaire. You will be prevented from participating in this research study if there are indications from the questionnaire that you may have health risks or if you are a pregnant female. Such indications include symptoms suggestive of chest pain, breathing difficulties, irregular heart beat, kidney or liver problems, high blood pressure or cholesterol, and/or abnormal electrocardiogram (EKG). Muscle or skeletal disorders including previous or current ankle, knee, and/or hip injuries may also preclude you from participation in this study. If you have no muscle/skeletal disorders or disease that will prevent you from engaging in physical activity, you will be asked to perform the tests described below. Overall, there are numerous health-related issues that may preclude you from participation in this study and inclusion will be determined on a subject-by-subject basis.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the present study is to develop a 3-minute test protocol for estimating critical power and anaerobic work capacity based on body weight using the Monark cycle ergometer. During the first session, you will be asked to perform a cycling test until voluntary exhaustion or you can no longer maintain a pedal cadence of 70 rev·min⁻¹. The maximal oxygen consumption ($\dot{V}O_2$ max), heart rate, and power output during a cycling test will be investigated. The following seven session will involve seven maximal cycling tests to exhaustion at varying power outputs.

Explanation of Procedures

You will be asked to visit the Human Performance Laboratory located in Mabel Lee Hall (Room 141& 151) on the UN-L campus on eight separate days, separated by 24 – 48 hours. Visit 1, at the Body Composition Laboratory (151 Mabel Lee Hall), will consist of reading the informed consent, filling out a health history questionnaire, and deciding if you want to participate in the current study. You will then perform a cycling test on the electronically braked cycle ergometer (stationary bicycle) to determine peak oxygen consumption (VO₂ max) and maximal heart rate (HR_{max}). During visits 2 through 5 (151 Mabel Lee Hall) you will perform one ride to exhaustion each visit at one of four, different, power outputs designed to elicit fatigue in a range of times from 1 to 15 min. Visit 6 (151 Mabel Lee Hall) will consist of one 3-minute all out cycling test. During Visits 7 and 8 (151 Mabel Lee Hall) you will be asked to perform another 3-min all out cycling test on a different stationary bicycle (Monark cycle ergometer). To prevent pacing and ensure an all out effort, you will not be aware of the elapsed time and strong verbal encouragement will be provided.

Total Time Commitment

The total time commitment for this study will be approximately 8.5 hours with each session lasting 1 hour to 1.5 hours.

Potential Risks and Discomforts

The following are the potential risks and discomforts you may experience during this study:

Cycling Tests – Pedaling on the exercise bike can cause aching in your legs, fatigue, sweating, shortness of breath and discomfort in the chest. However, you can stop cycling any time you want. Heavy exercise can cause high or low blood pressure, fainting, irregular heart rhythm, chest pain, and very rarely, heart attack, stroke or cardiac arrest. The need for hospital admission is reported in less than six of every 10,000 exercise tests. Cardiac arrest is reported in less than one of every 10,000 exercise tests.

Protection Against Risks

To minimize any potential risks and/or discomforts, you will be given instructions for special stretches, which may aid in the elimination of any muscle soreness as a result of the tests. In addition, you will be asked repeatedly during the tests how you feel in relation to your ability to continue the test. Throughout all the tests, you will be monitored by laboratory personnel trained in Cardiopulmonary Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and use of an Automated External Defibrillator (AED). In addition, you will be asked repeatedly if you feel you can continue the tests.

Potential Benefits to Subjects

Your main benefit from participating in this study may be feedback on your level of physical fitness.

Subject Compensation

You will receive a \$50 stipend for the completion of the eight visits. Your social security number will be required for tax purposes.

Potential Benefits to Society

Although there are not direct benefits by participating in this study, society may benefit from this research by having a better understanding of how to conduct scientifically-based exercise programs in sport, rehabilitative, and recreational settings.

In Case of Emergency Contact Procedures

In the event of a research-related injury, immediately contact one of the investigators listed at the end of this consent form.

Medical Care in Case of Injury

In the unlikely event that you should suffer an injury as a direct consequence of the research procedures described above, the acute medical care required to treat the injury can be provided at the University of Nebraska Health Center from the hours of 8:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 9:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m. Saturday (for urgent care needs only). The cost of such medical care will be the responsibility of the subject, whether at the University Health Center or at other local health care facilities. If the health center is unable to treat you, emergency care is available at local community health providers.

Assurance of Confidentiality

Any information obtained from this study which could identify you will be kept strictly confidential. The information may be published in scientific journals or presented at scientific meetings, but your identity will be kept strictly confidential. All data collected as a result of your participation will be kept in a locked cabinet in the office of the primary investigator (Room 141 Mabel Lee Hall). Your data will receive an identifying number and only the investigators will be able to identify you from your data. Your data will be compiled and only group data will be used for dissemination without identifying your name. For the purposes of future reference, your data will be stored for a minimum of 15 years. The social security information, however, will be kept separate from the rest of the data in a locked cabinet in the office of the primary investigator (Room 141 Mabel Lee Hall) until you receive your payment, then this form will be shredded.

Rights of Research Subjects

You may ask any questions concerning this research and have those questions answered before agreeing to participate in or during the study. Or you may call the investigator, Haley Bergstrom, at any time, office phone, (402) 472-2690, or after hours (308) 325-1363. You may also contact Dr. Terry Housh at his office phone, (402) 472-1160, or after hours (402) 477-6573. Please contact the investigator:

- if you want to voice concerns or complaints about the research
- in the event of a research related injury.

Please contact the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Institutional Review Board at (402) 472-6965 for the following reasons:

- you wish to talk to someone other than the research staff to obtain answers to questions about your rights as a research participant
- to voice concerns or complaints about the research
- to provide input concerning the research process
- in the event the study staff could not be reached.

Voluntary Participation Withdrawal

You are free to decide not to participate in this study, or to withdraw at any time without adversely affecting your relationship with the investigators or the University of Nebraska. Your decision will not result in any loss of benefits to which you are otherwise entitled

You are voluntarily making a decision whether or not to participate in this research study. Your signature certifies that the content and meaning of the information on this consent form have been fully explained to you and that you have decided to participate having read and understood the information presented. Your signature also certifies that you have had all your questions answered to your satisfaction. If you think of any questions during this study, please contact the investigators. You will be given a copy of this consent form to keep.

Signature of Research Participant

Date

Printed name of Research Participant

My signature as witness certifies that the subject signed this consent form in my presence as his/her voluntary act and deed.

Signature of Investigator

Date

Investigators:

Haley Bergstrom	work phone	(402) 472-2690
	home phone	(308) 325-1363
Terry Housh	work phone	(402) 472-1160
	home phone	(402) 477-6573
Glen Johnson	work phone	(402) 472-2690
	home phone	(402) 423-6443

PRE-EXERCISE TESTING HEALTH STATUS QUESTIONNAIRE

Name _____ Date _____
 Home Address _____
 Work Phone _____ Home Phone _____
 E-mail address _____

Person to contact in case of emergency _____
 Emergency Contact Phone _____ Birthday (mm/dd/yy) ____/____/____
 Personal Physician _____ Physician's Phone _____
 Gender ____ Age ____ (yrs) Height ____ (ft) ____ (in) Weight ____ (lbs)

Does the above weight indicate: a gain ____ a loss ____ no change ____ in the past year?

If a change, how many pounds? _____ (lbs)

A. JOINT-MUSCLE STATUS (✓Check areas where you currently have problems)

<u>Joint Areas</u>	<u>Muscle Areas</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Wrists	<input type="checkbox"/> Arms
<input type="checkbox"/> Elbows	<input type="checkbox"/> Shoulders
<input type="checkbox"/> Shoulders	<input type="checkbox"/> Chest
<input type="checkbox"/> Upper Spine & Neck	<input type="checkbox"/> Upper Back & Neck
<input type="checkbox"/> Lower Spine	<input type="checkbox"/> Abdominal Regions
<input type="checkbox"/> Hips	<input type="checkbox"/> Lower Back
<input type="checkbox"/> Knees	<input type="checkbox"/> Buttocks
<input type="checkbox"/> Ankles	<input type="checkbox"/> Thighs
<input type="checkbox"/> Feet	<input type="checkbox"/> Lower Leg
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Feet
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

B. HEALTH STATUS (✓Check if you previously had or currently have any of the following conditions)

<input type="checkbox"/> High Blood Pressure	<input type="checkbox"/> Acute Infection
<input type="checkbox"/> Heart Disease or Dysfunction	<input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes or Blood Sugar Level Abnormality
<input type="checkbox"/> Peripheral Circulatory Disorder	<input type="checkbox"/> Anemia
<input type="checkbox"/> Lung Disease or Dysfunction	<input type="checkbox"/> Hernias
<input type="checkbox"/> Arthritis or Gout	<input type="checkbox"/> Thyroid Dysfunction
<input type="checkbox"/> Edema	<input type="checkbox"/> Pancreas Dysfunction
<input type="checkbox"/> Epilepsy	<input type="checkbox"/> Liver Dysfunction
<input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Sclerosis	<input type="checkbox"/> Kidney Dysfunction
<input type="checkbox"/> High Blood Cholesterol or Triglyceride Levels	<input type="checkbox"/> Phenylketonuria (PKU)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Allergic Reactions to Medication
<input type="checkbox"/> Loss of Consciousness please describe _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Others That You Feel We Should Know About _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Allergic Reactions to Any Other Substance please describe _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Pregnant	

C. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION HISTORY

Approximate date of your last physical examination _____

Physical problems noted at that time _____

Has a physician ever made any recommendations relative to limiting your level of physical exertion? _____ YES _____ NO

If YES, what limitations were recommended? _____

Have you ever had an abnormal resting electrocardiogram (ECG)?

_____ YES _____ NO

D. CURRENT MEDICATION USAGE (List the drug name and the condition being managed)

<u>MEDICATION</u>	<u>CONDITION</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

E. PHYSICAL PERCEPTIONS (Indicate any unusual sensations or perceptions. ✓Check if you have recently experienced any of the following during or soon after *physical activity* (PA); or during *sedentary periods* (SED))

<u>PA</u>	<u>SED</u>		<u>PA</u>	<u>SED</u>	
()	()	Chest Pain	()	()	Nausea
()	()	Heart Palpitations "fast irregular heart beats"	()	()	Light Headedness
()	()	Unusually Rapid Breathing	()	()	Loss of Consciousness
()	()	Overheating	()	()	Loss of Balance
()	()	Muscle Cramping	()	()	Loss of Coordination
()	()	Muscle Pain	()	()	Extreme Weakness
()	()	Joint Pain	()	()	Numbness
()	()	Other _____	()	()	Mental Confusion

F. FAMILY HISTORY (✓Check if any of your blood relatives . . . parents, brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, and/or grandparents . . . have or had any of the following)

- () Heart Disease
- () Heart Attacks or Strokes (prior to age 50)
- () Elevated Blood Cholesterol or Triglyceride Levels
- () High Blood Pressure
- () Diabetes
- () Sudden Death (other than accidental)

G. CURRENT HABITS (✓Check any of the following if they are characteristic of you current habits)

- () Smoking. If so, how many per day? _____
- () Regularly does manual garden or yard work
- () Regularly goes for long walks
- () Frequently rides a bicycle
- () Frequently runs/jogs for exercise
- () Regularly participates in a weight training exercise program
- () Engages in a sports program more than once per week.
If so, what does the program consist of?
