



Science & Cycling

4-5 Juli 2018, Nantes, France

External training load, performance markers and body composition of professional road cyclists with-in competitive season

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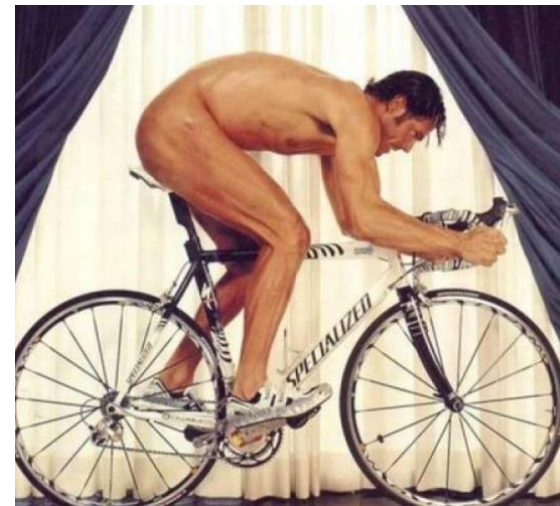
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Understanding the impact body shape and body composition on performance is essential for experts working with athletes.

Elite athletes are accustomed to regular body composition assessment as a metric of both health and fitness status.





“Body composition has been suggested to discriminate players of different skill levels and changes in body composition might actually influence performance “

Legaz, A., British journal of sports medicine 39.11 (2005): 851-856

Ackland, Timothy R., et al. "Current status of body composition assessment in sport." Sports Medicine 42.3 (2012): 227. Edwards et al. / Br J Sports Med 41 2007 385-391



Why should it be used bioimpedance in cycling?

- **Small portable tool and inexpensive**
- **Reproducible**
- **Fast test**
- **Simple application protocols**
- **Reliable with standardization**

Be aware:

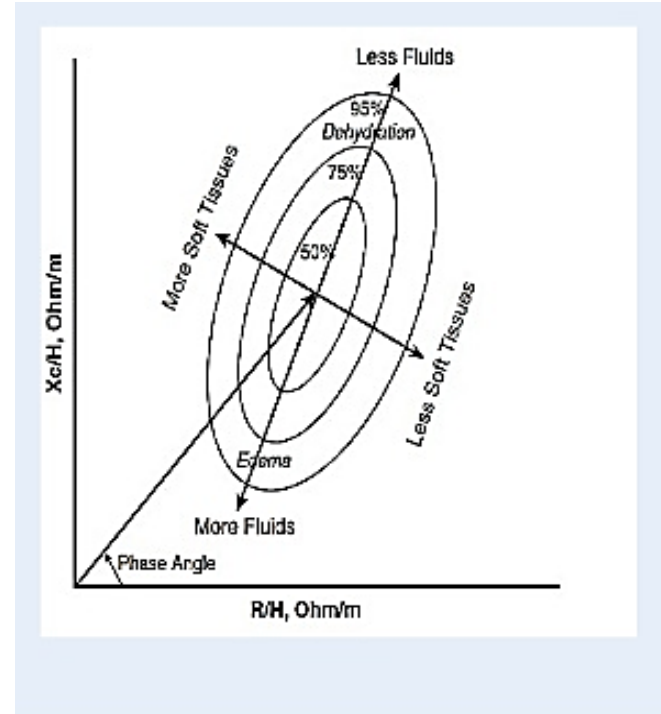
Not all bioimpedance analyzers are the same: lack of standardization among the different BIA analyzers brands.





The right use of bioimpedance in sport settings: BIVA METHOD

Vector analysis
Patterns of body composition
without equations/assumptions
Distance from the mean Z



BENEFITS OF BIVA:

1. **5 times more sensitive to BC changes than conventional BIA**
2. **Able to detect fast and acute changes of BC* without body composition limitations**
3. **Validated to track fluid with weight loss between 1%-4%****

*Lukaski, H. C. *European journal of clinical nutrition* 67 (2013): S2-S9.

** Gatterer, H. et al. *PLoS one* 9.10 (2014): e109729.



Vector BIA: mile stones in sports science

1994: A new method for monitoring body fluid variation by bioimpedance analysis: the RXc graph; Piccoli et al 1994, Kidney international

2014: Bioimpedance and impedance vector patterns as predictors of league level in male soccer players; Levi Micheli et al 2014, Int J Sports Physiol Perform

2014: Bioimpedance identifies body fluid loss after exercise in the heat: a pilot study with body cooling; Gatterer et al 2014, PLoS One

2016: Body Water Status and Short-term Maximal Power Output during a Multistage Road Bicycle Race (Giro d'Italia 2014); Pollastri et al 2016, Int J Sports Med

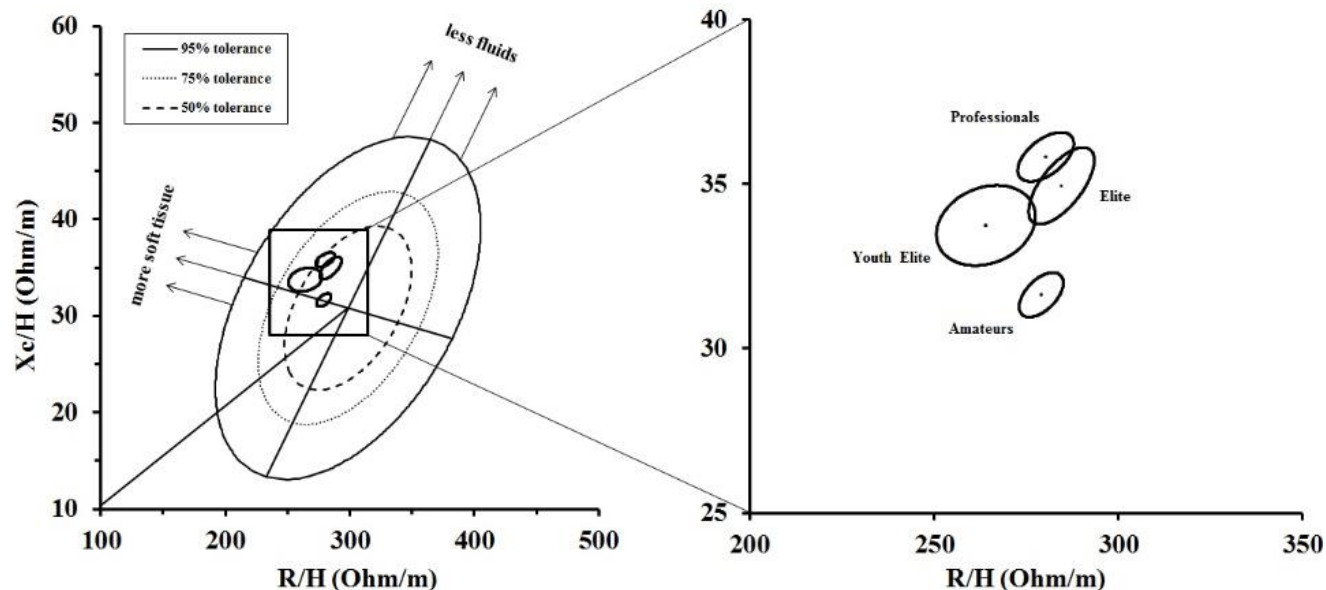
2016: Body fluid status and physical demand during the Giro d'Italia; Pollastri et al 2016, Res Sports Med

2017: Power distribution, performance changes and bioelectrical impedance properties during the preparation period of professional cyclists; Giorgi, et al. 2017, Journal of Science and Cycling

2018: Bioimpedance Patterns and Bioelectrical Impedance Vector Analysis (BIVA) of Road Cyclists; Giorgi et al 2018, J Sports Sci



Bioimpedance patterns and bioelectrical impedance vector analysis (BIVA) of road cyclists



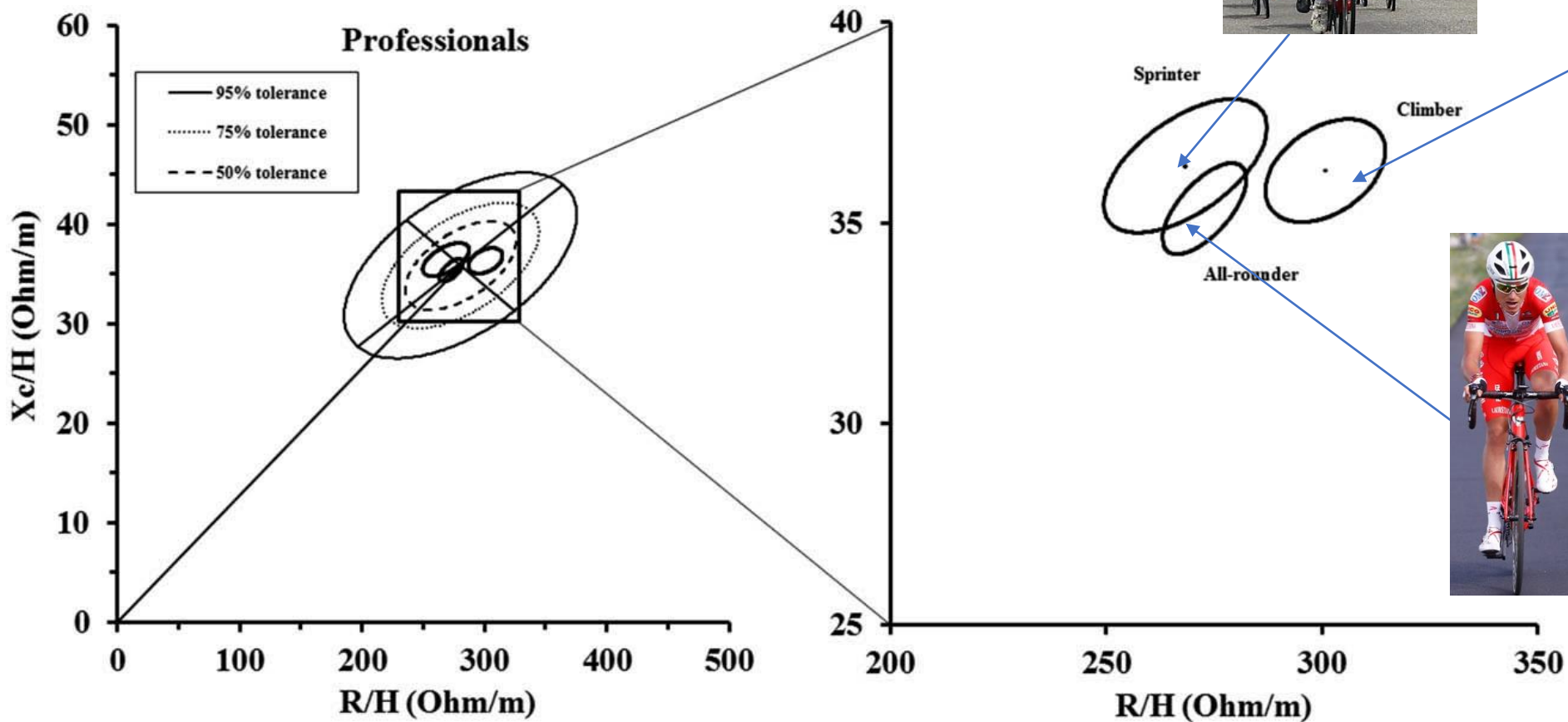
	<u>all</u> n=525	<u>elite</u> n=79	<u>youth elite</u> n=59	amateurs n=232	<u>all</u> n=155	sprinter n=28	<u>all-rounder</u> n=81	climber n=46
Age (yr)	30.1±11.3	21.1±2.9*#	16.8±1.1*#§	39.0±10.5*	26.3±4.7	26.1±4.1	26.5±4.3	26.2±5.6
Height (cm)	177.2±6.2	178.1±5.8	176.6±6.3	176.1±6.4*	178.6±5.9	179.4±5.5	178.8±6.0	177.9±6.3
Weight (kg)	69.7±8.3	69.2±7.5	65.4±7.2*#§	71.1±9.5 kg	69.5±6.2	73.5±4.3	71.0±5.8	64.3±4.6*#
BMI (kg/m ²)	22.2±2.3	21.8±1.6#	20.9±1.7*#§	22.9±2.8*	21.8±1.6	22.9±1.3	22.2±1.3	20.3±1.2*#
PA (°)	6.9±0.9	7.0±0.7*#	7.4±1.2#	6.5±0.8*	7.4±0.8	7.8±0.9	7.4±0.8	7.0±0.8*#



Body shape versus vector BIA

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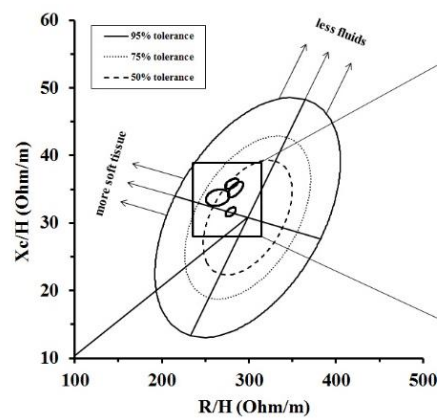
Giorgi A et al. *Journal of sports sciences* (2018): 1-6.



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A step forward....





4 professional road cyclists

Material and methods:

body mass, Bioimpedance Vector analysis (BIA 101 Ase AKern) and skinfold thickness measurements (7 sites, Australian Institute of Sport), lower limb circumferences, power meter (BEPRO - Favero)

Training load and Performance indexes:

- Training volume and intensity (4 zones: <100, 100-300, 300-500, >500W (Metcalfe et al, *International journal of sports physiology and performance* 12.Suppl 2 (2017): S2-142)
- Training Stress Score (TSS) (Sanders et al, *International journal of sports physiology and performance* 12.5 (2017): 668-675)
- CTL (Chronic training load: TSS 28 days rolling average)
- ATL (Acute training load: TSS 7 days rolling average)
- functional threshold power (FTP)
- Maximal peak power 10 s (MMP10s)
- Maximal peak power 15s (MMP15s)
- Work (kJ)

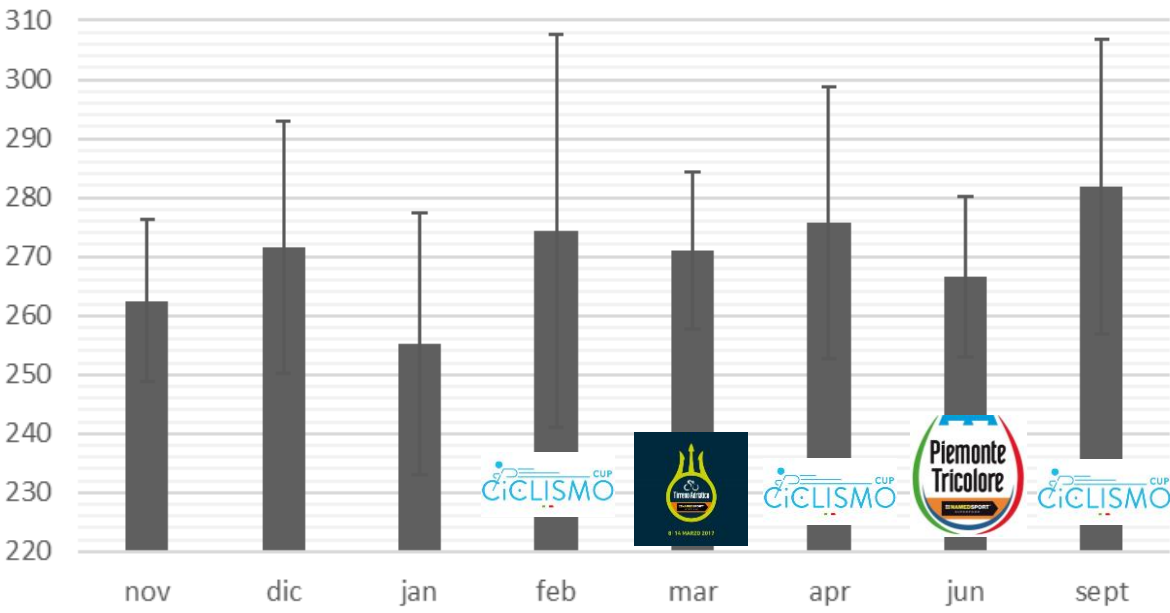


Season assessment: The Protocol

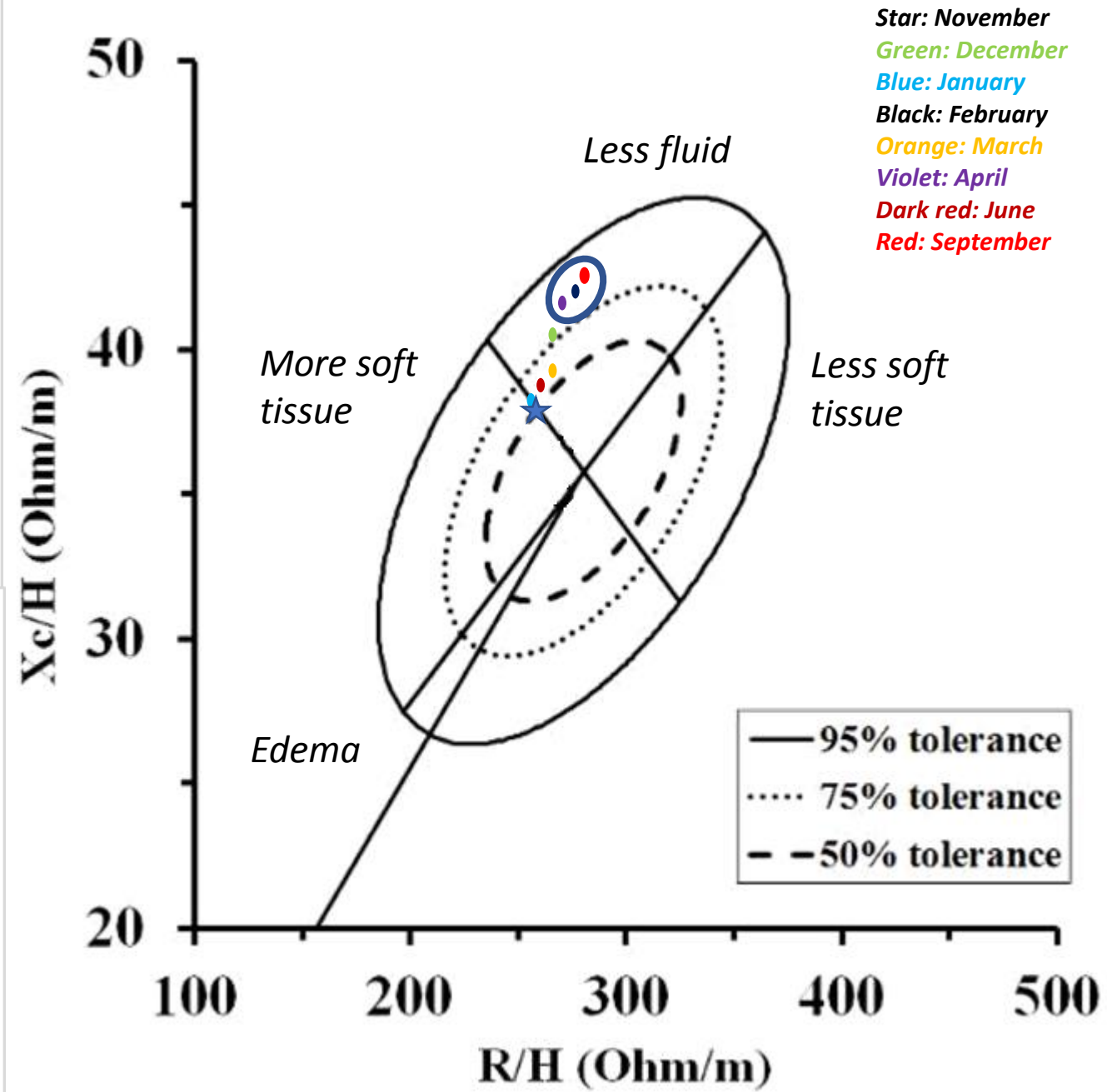
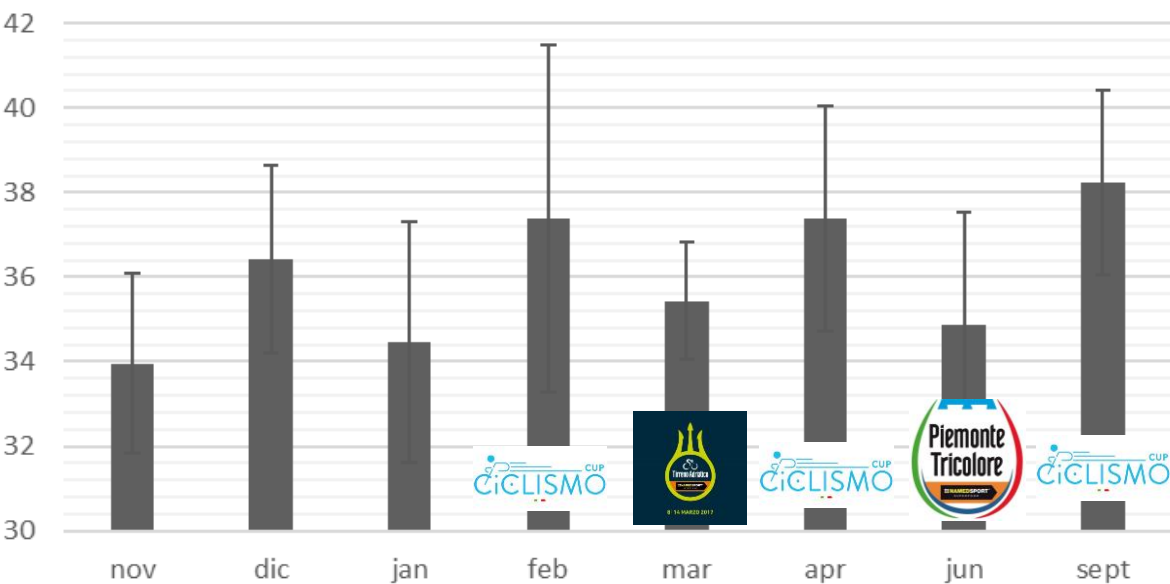
T0 **T30** **T62** **T84** **T112** **T156** **T224** **T318**
Nov **Dec** **Jan** **Feb** **Mar** **Apr** **June** **Sept**



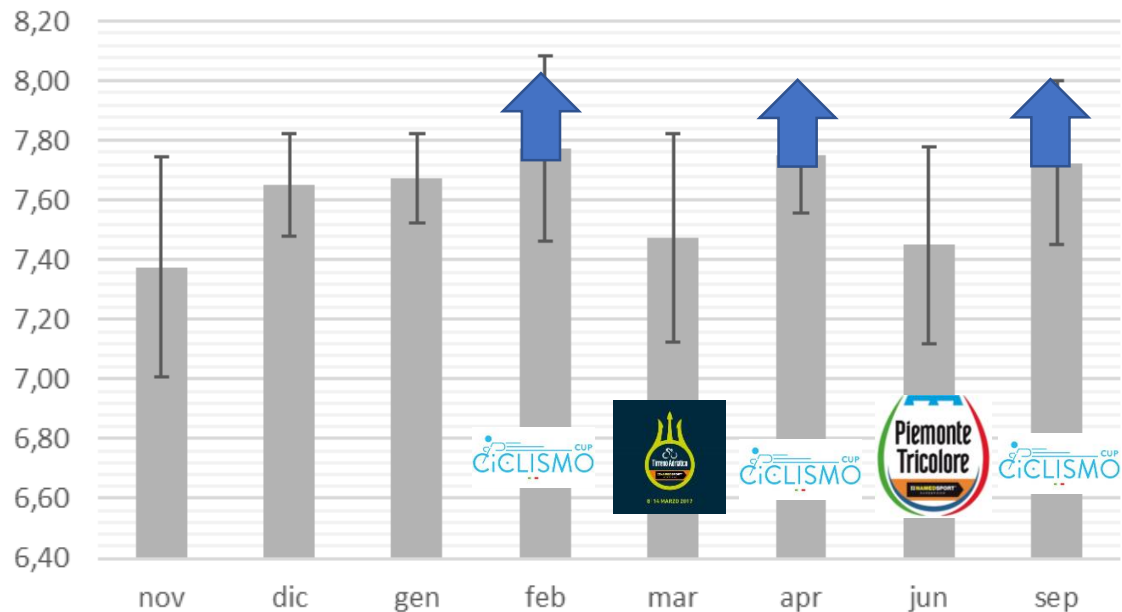
Rhz



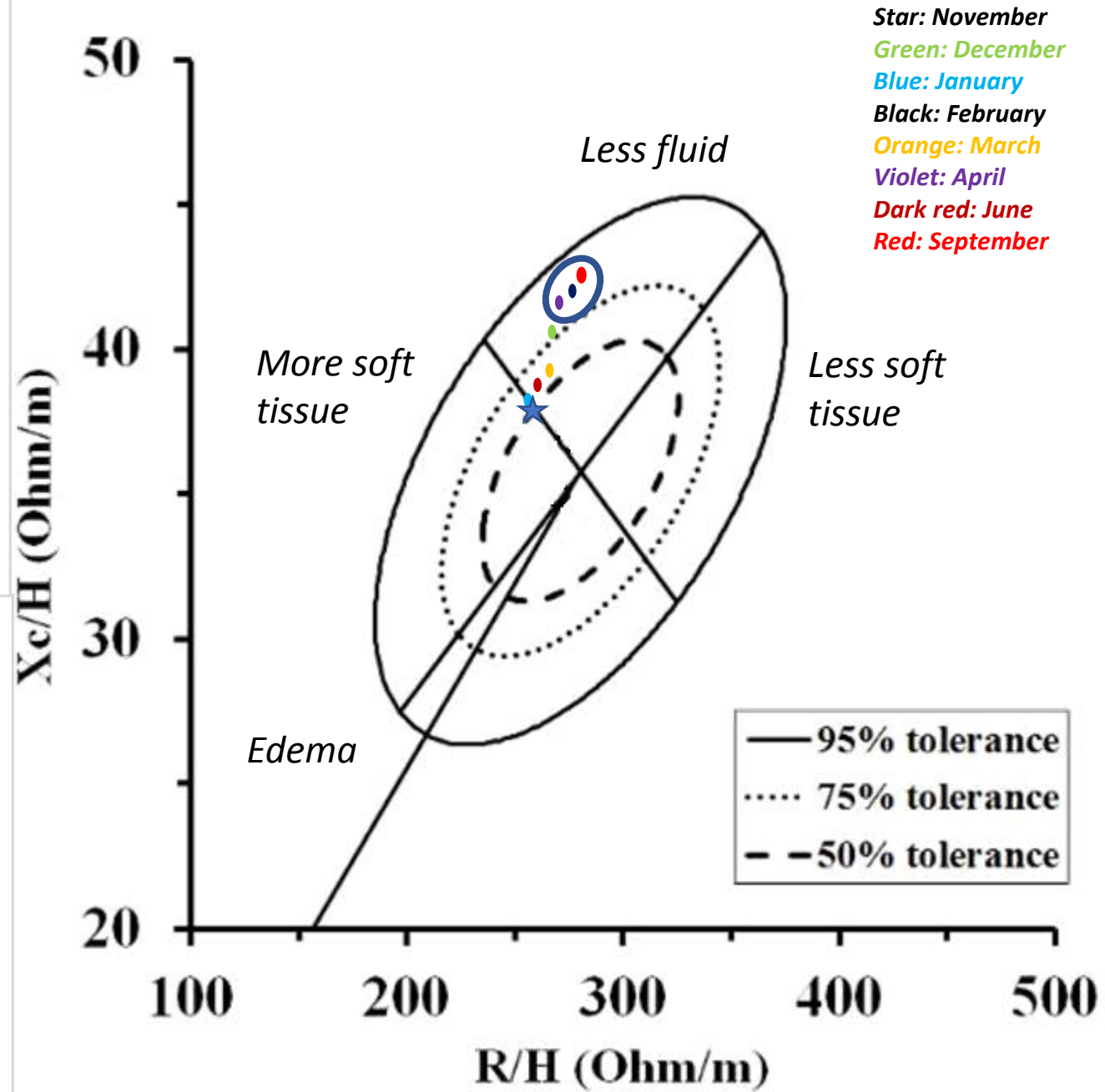
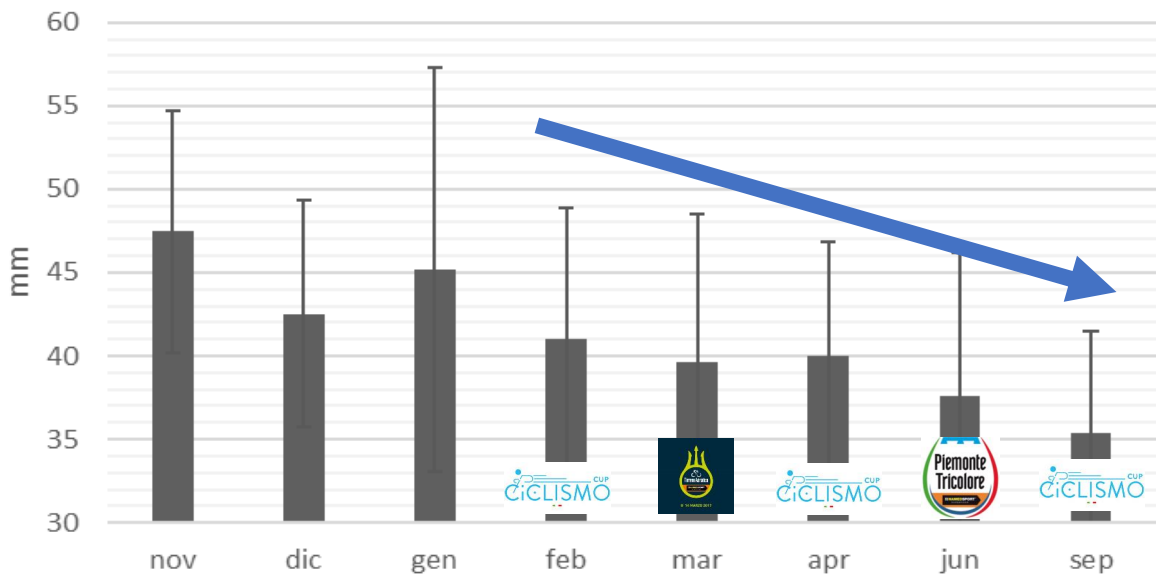
Xch

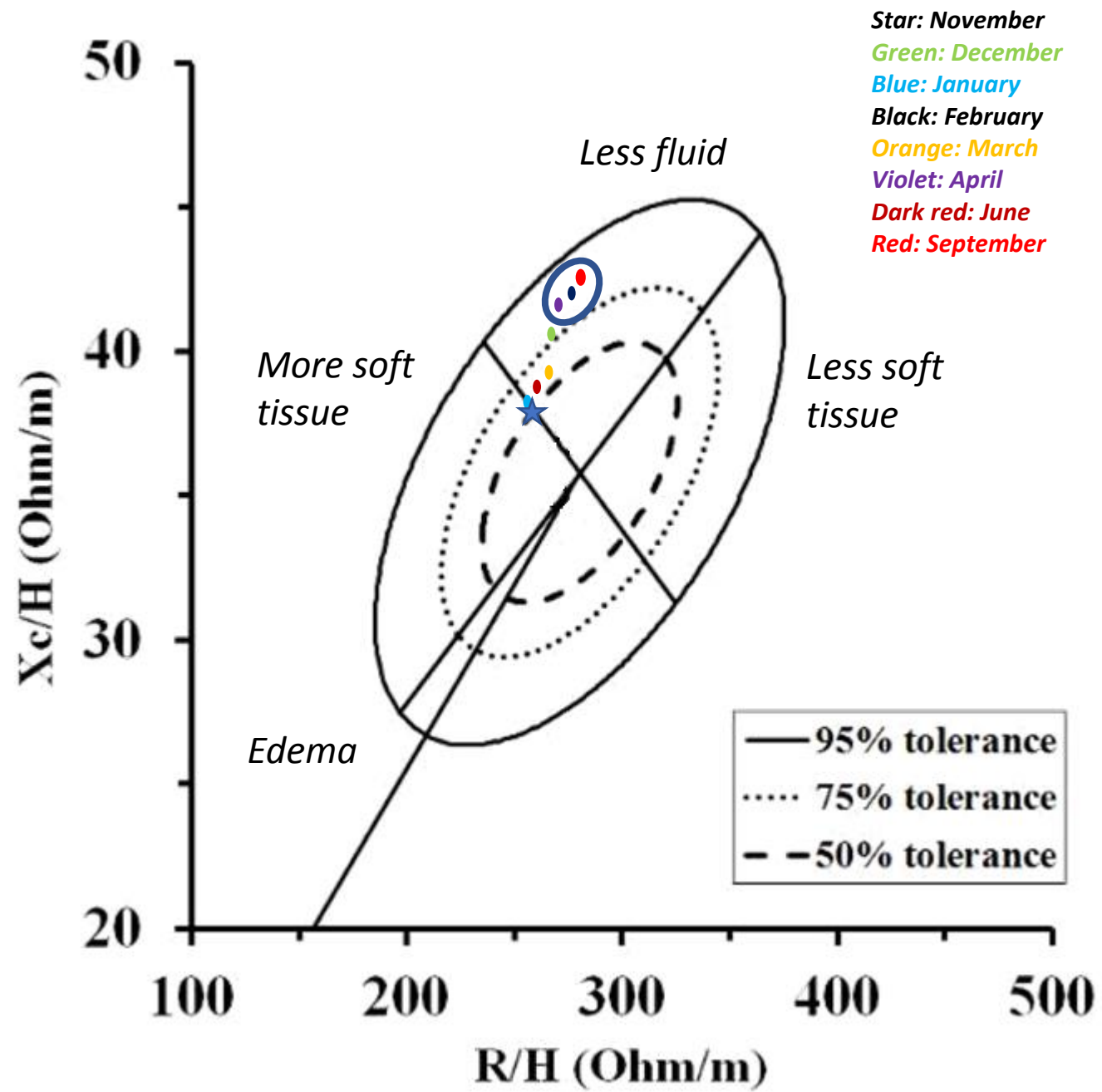
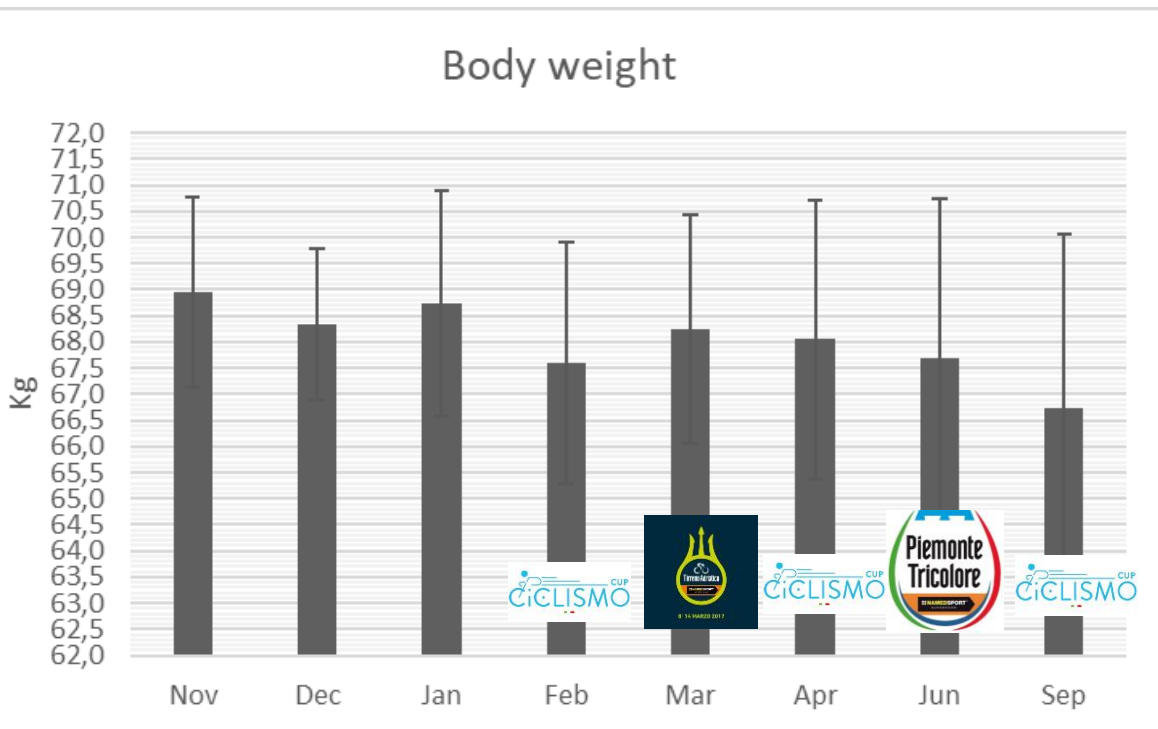


PA

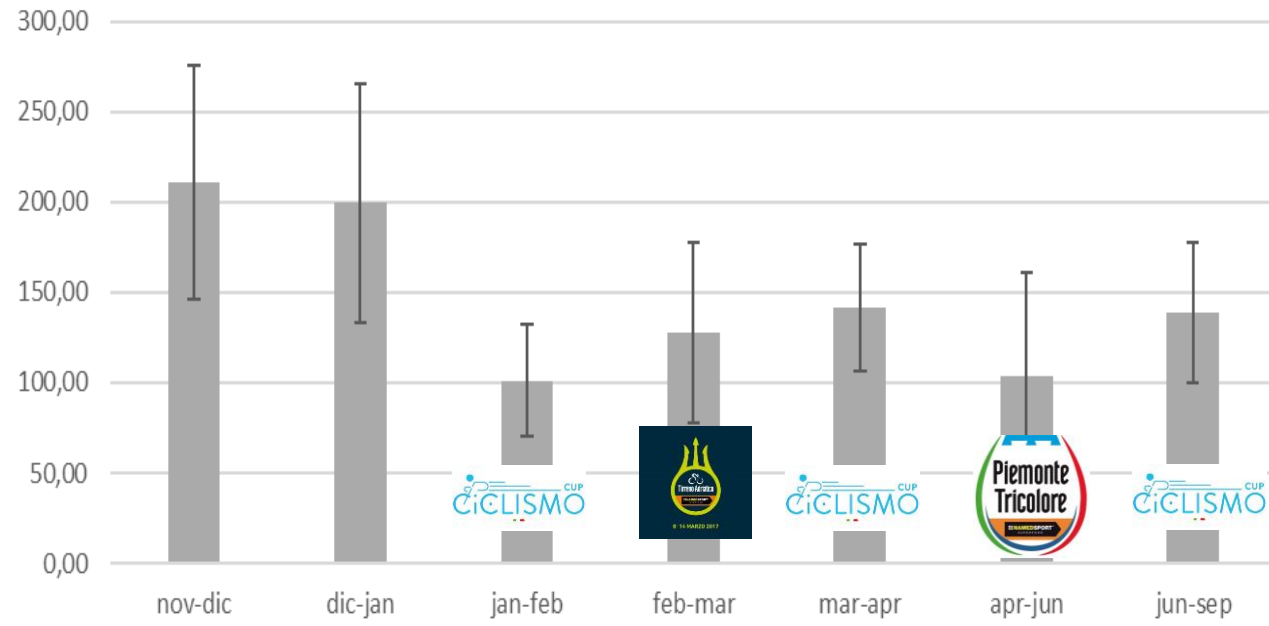


7 Skinfold

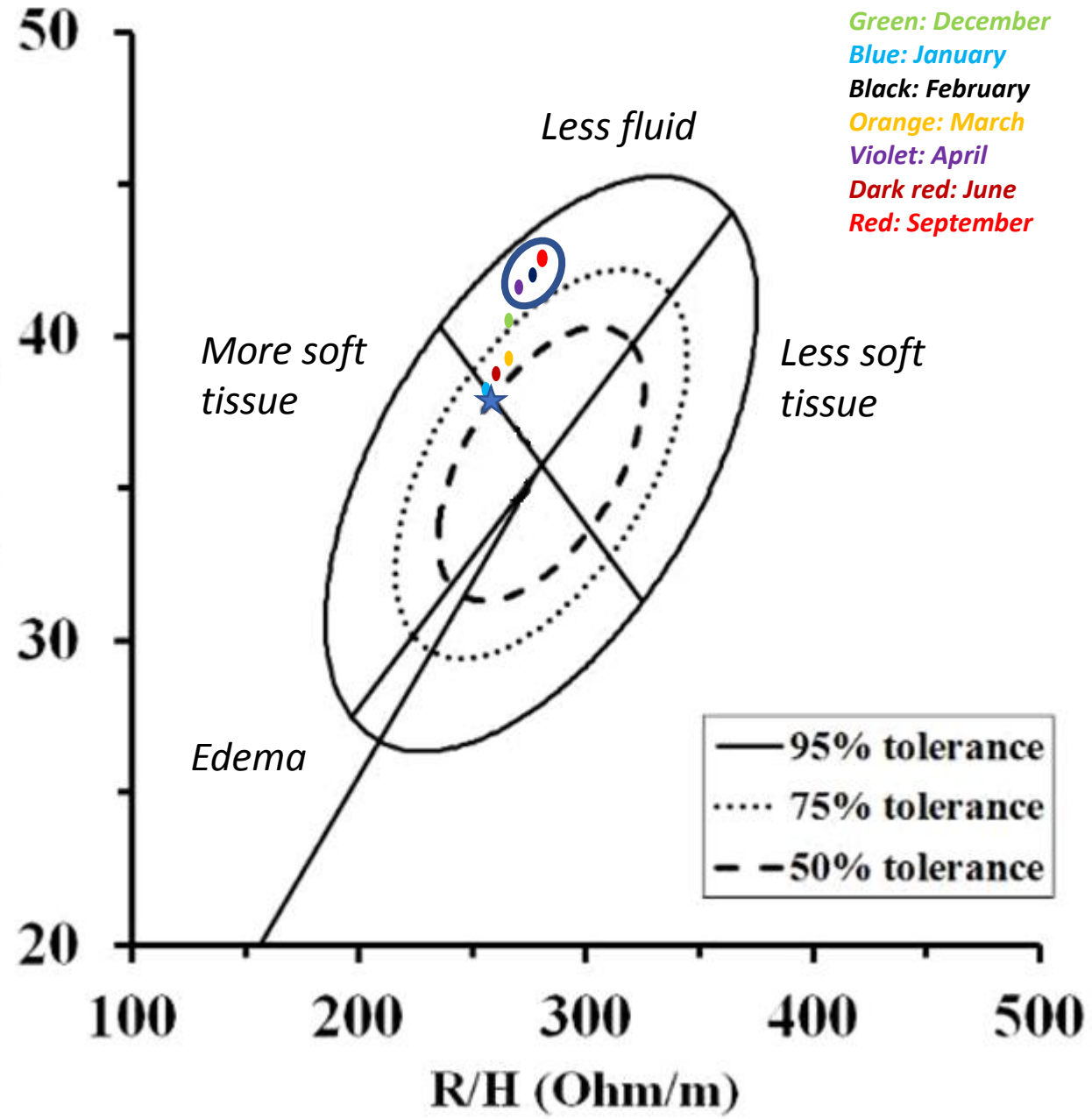
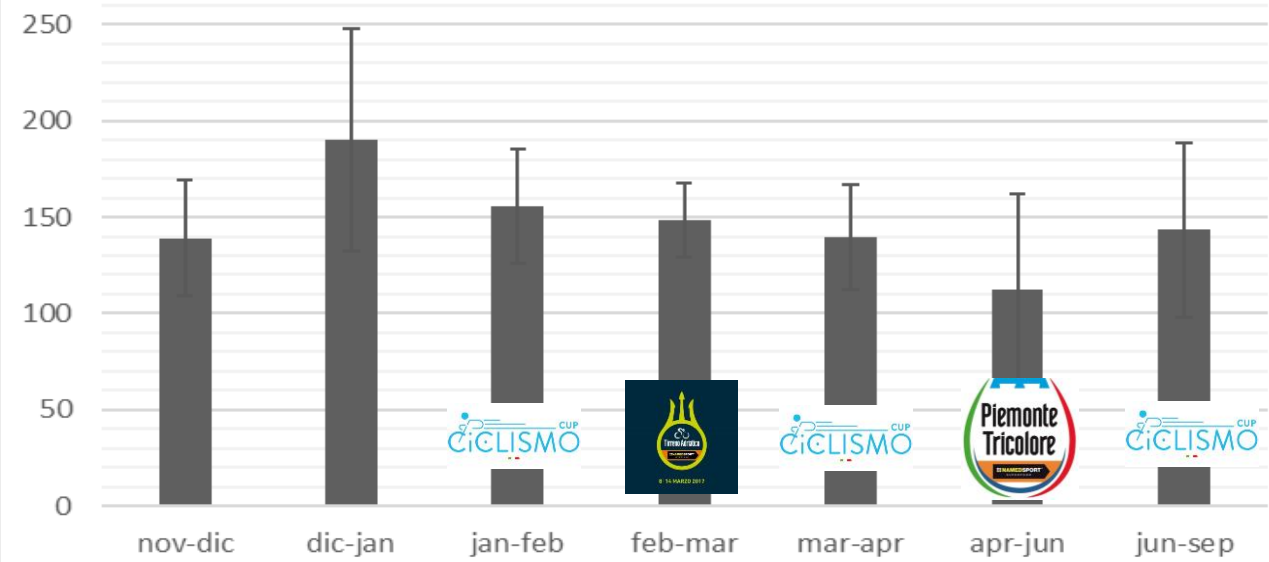


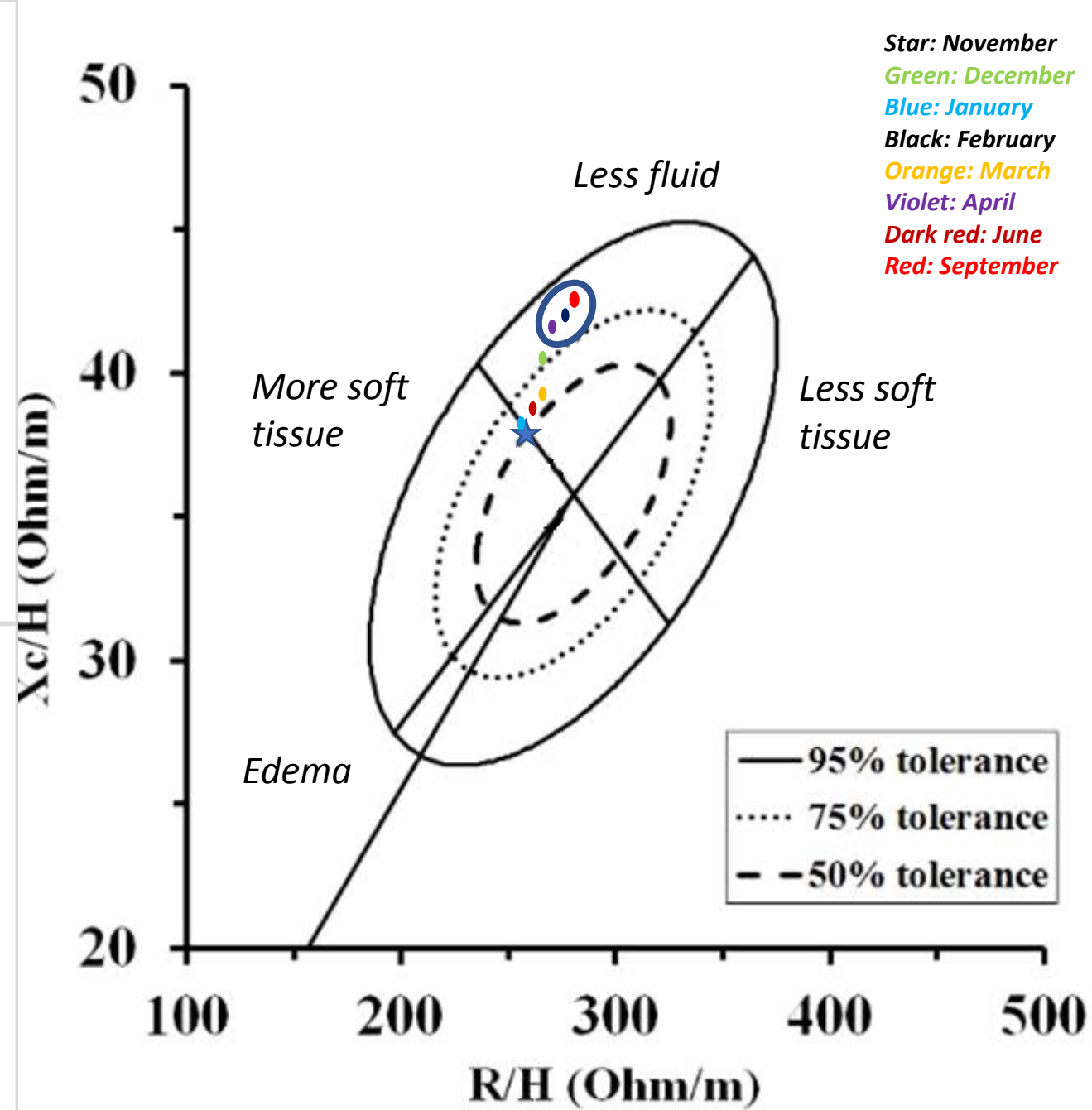
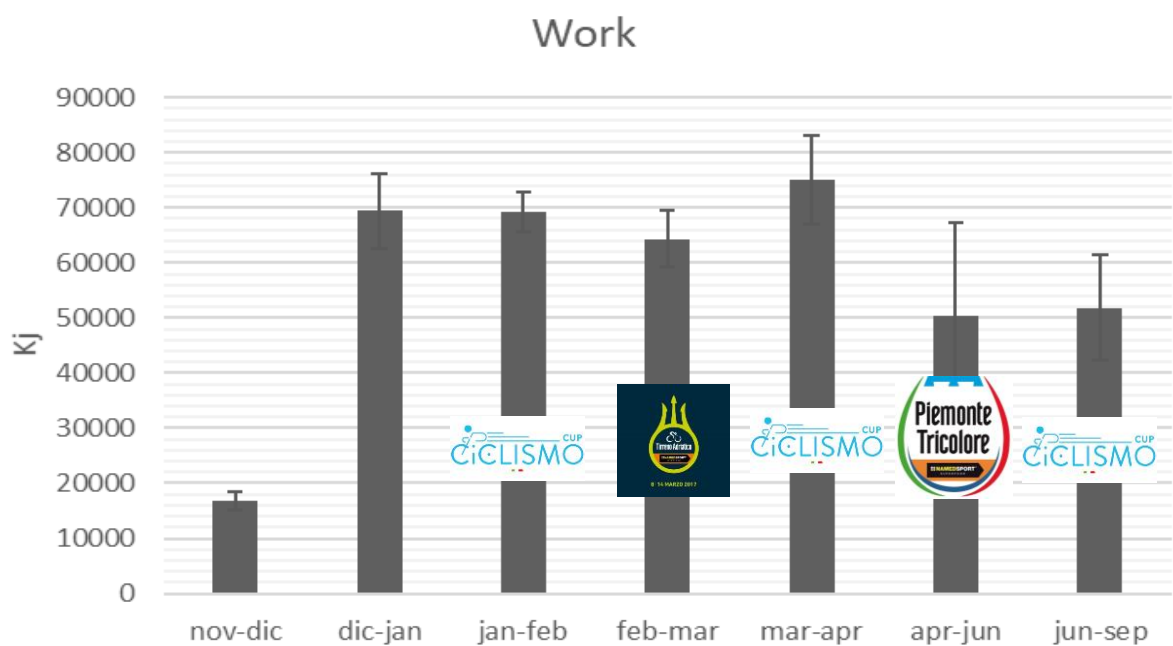
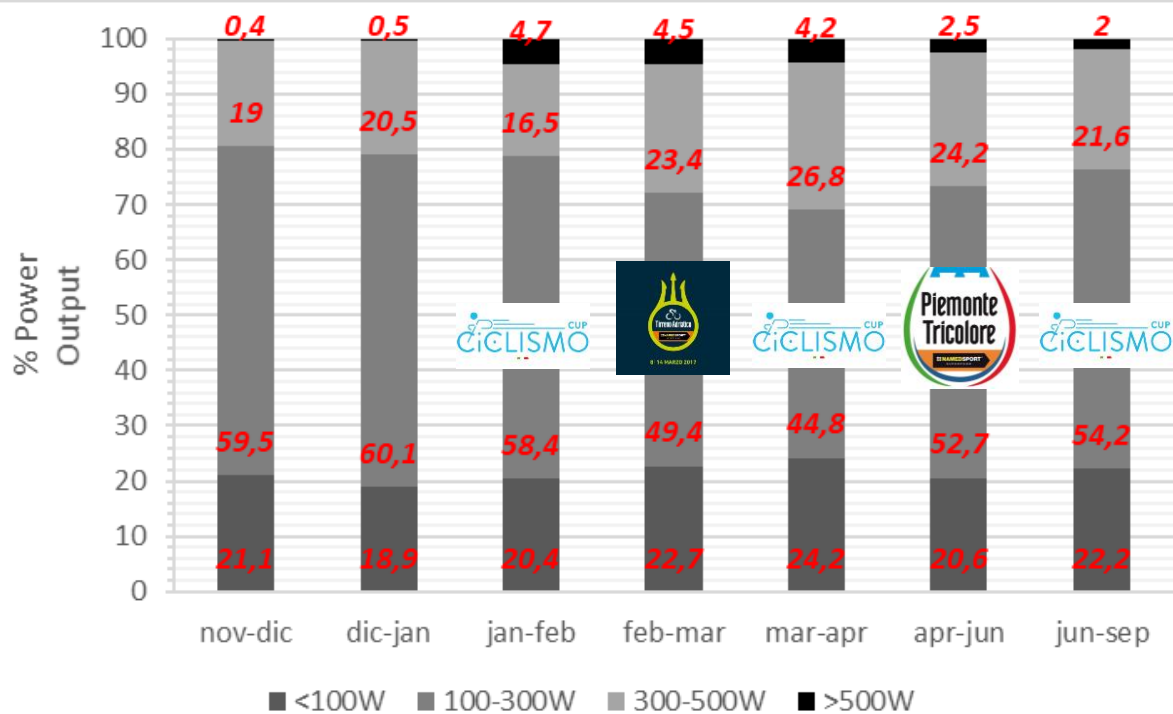


ATL



CTL





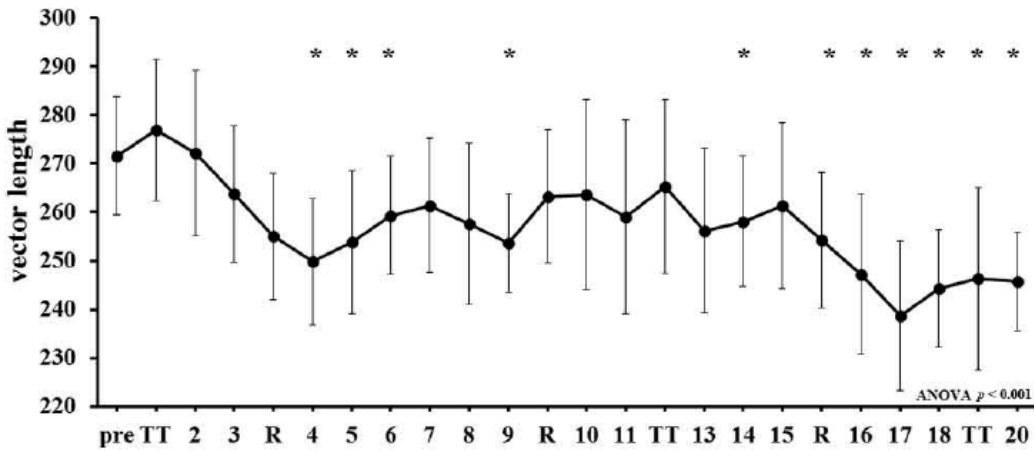


Impedance vector and External Workload

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Body fluid status and physical demand during the Giro d'Italia



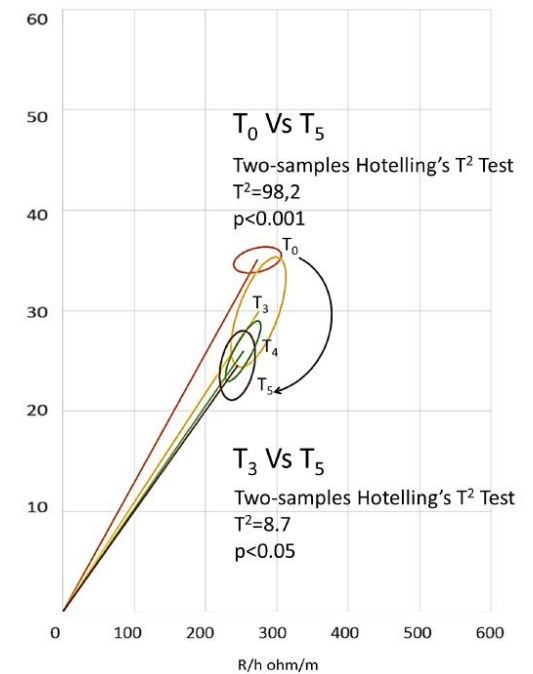
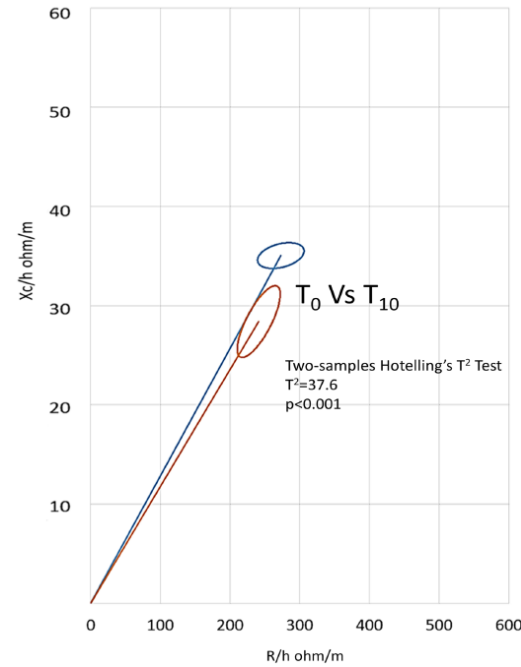
Pollastri et al. "Body fluid status and physical demand during the Giro d'Italia." *Research in Sports Medicine* 24.1 (2016): 30-38.



A novel method to assess changes in body fluids: 2015 Giro d'Italia bioimpedance vector analysis experience



Andrea GIORGI^{1,2}, Andrea NICOLO³, Maurizio VICINI², Michele BISOGNI¹, Jacopo TALLURI⁴, Marco BONIFAZI¹



Giorgi et al, *Endurance Research conference 2015 University of Kent*



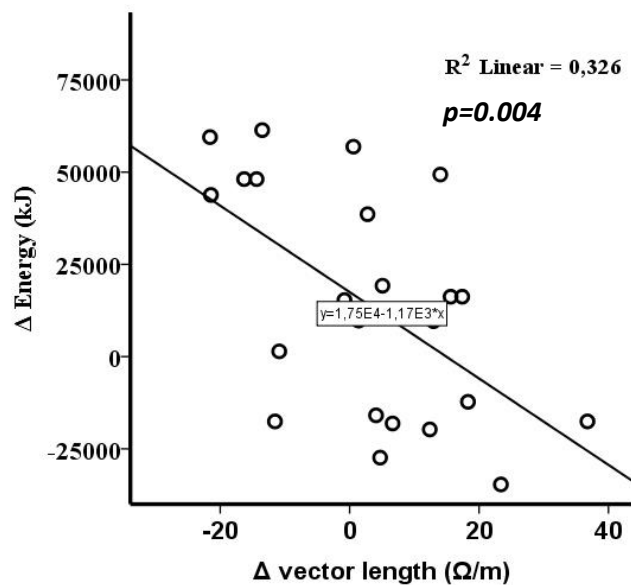
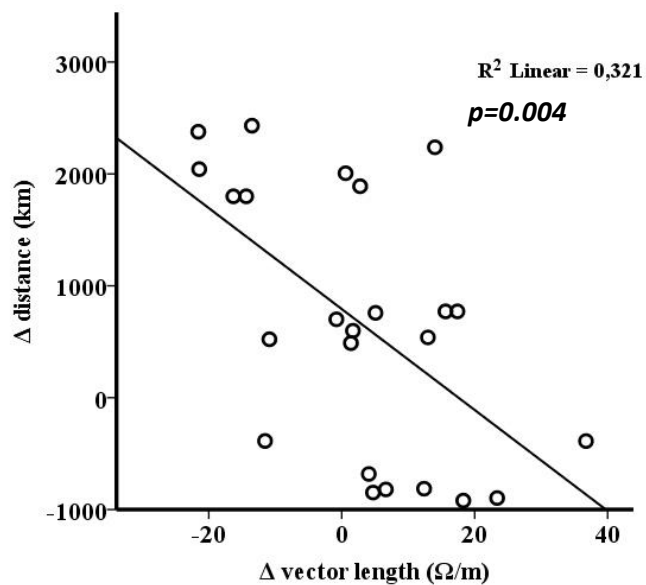
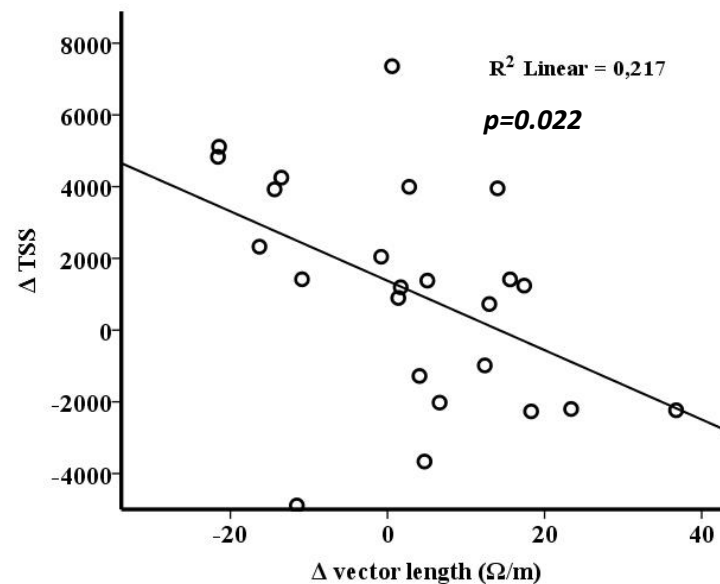
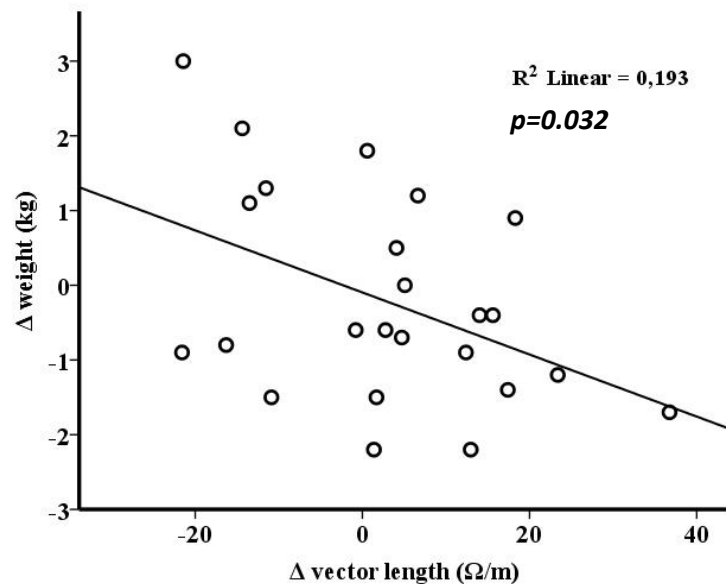


Bioelectrical values and External Workload

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**Negative correlation
between external workload
and vector length**



Power distribution, performance changes and bioelectrical impedance properties during the preparation period of professional cyclists; Giorgi, et al. 2017, Journal of Science and Cycling



What are the mechanisms behind changes of BIVA parameters: our hypotheses

*Muscle Edema,
hemodilution, excess of
water intake, fluids
release from glycogen
breakdown.....*



*Increase extracellular
water*



VECTOR LENGTH DECREASE

*Training tapering,
carb loading.....*



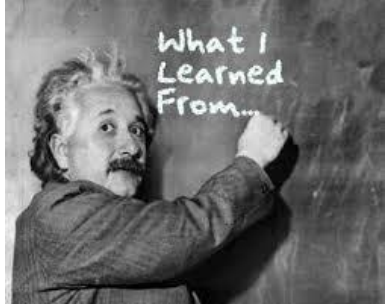
*Decrease extracellular
water, gain intracellular
water*



**VECTOR LENGTH INCREASE
PHASE ANGLE INCREASE**



TAKE HOME MESSAGE



- Bioimpedance vector analysis is a innovative method to discriminate the professional cyclists body features.
- The riders body shape improved throughout the 2017 sport season along with the decrease of sum of skinfolds and increase of phase angle.
- Before the team key races, impedance vector lenght and phase angle improved, with a shift from extracellular to intracellular compartment, suggesting an increase of cells size and integrity of cells membranes.
- External training load and power output did not change according to the most important races for the team.
- BIVA detects with high sensitivity the intra-individual changes of body composition and can be used for longitudinal monitoring as well as to detect fast changes of body composition.
- Bioelectrical impedance is a practical method to monitor body water changes **avoiding false interpretation of body weight fluctuations.**



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*Thank you
for
attention*



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