

# Monitoring in the professional peloton



Jeroen Swart

MBChB, MPhil (SEM), PhD

University of Cape Town

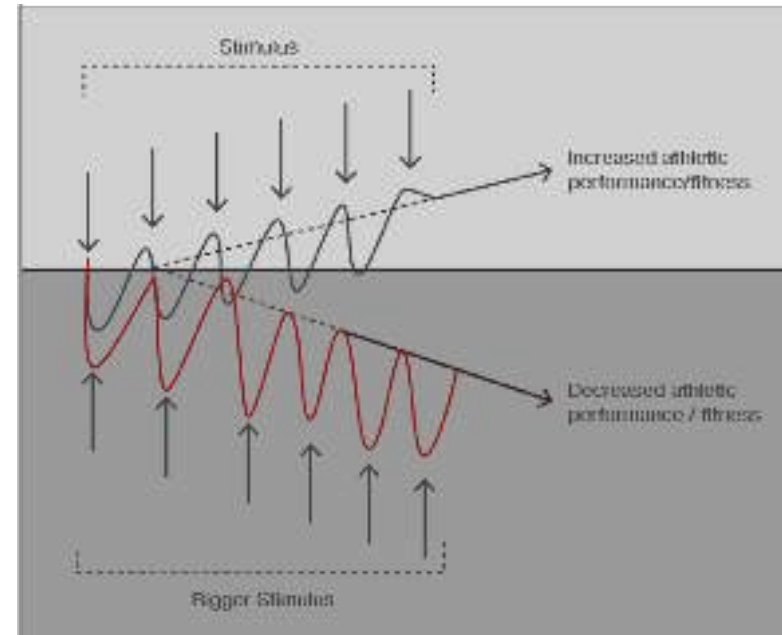
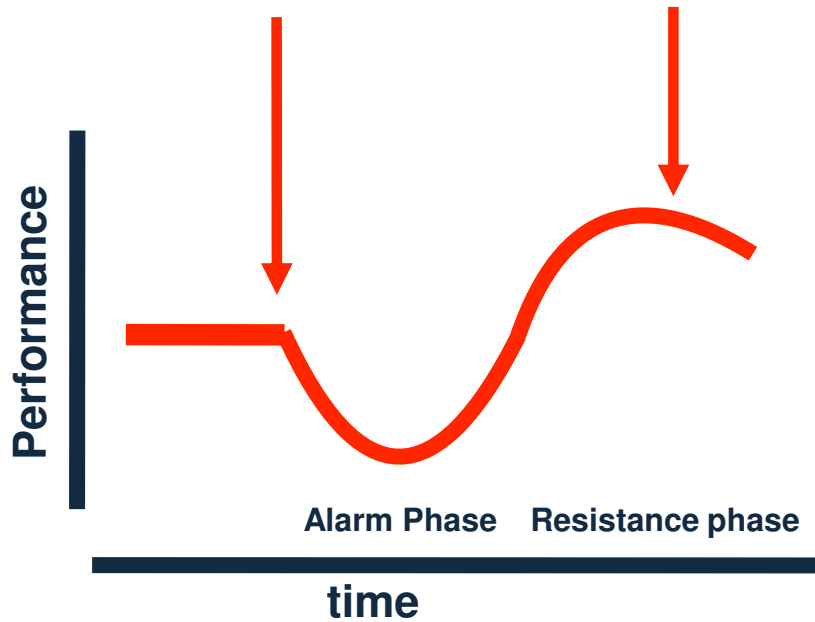
Sports Science Institute of South Africa

UAE Team Emirates



# Back To Basics

**WHAT IS TRAINING?** The act of performing a given athletic task with the goal of creating a stress to your body's homeostasis with the intention to trigger signals to cause positive physiological adaptations



## Why monitoring?

- Optimising training load to enhance recovery, performance & adaptive response to training
- Prevention of non-functional overreaching / overtraining / underperformance
- Injury prevention / Illness prevention
- Assessing training status / performance / team selection criteria

# Monitoring

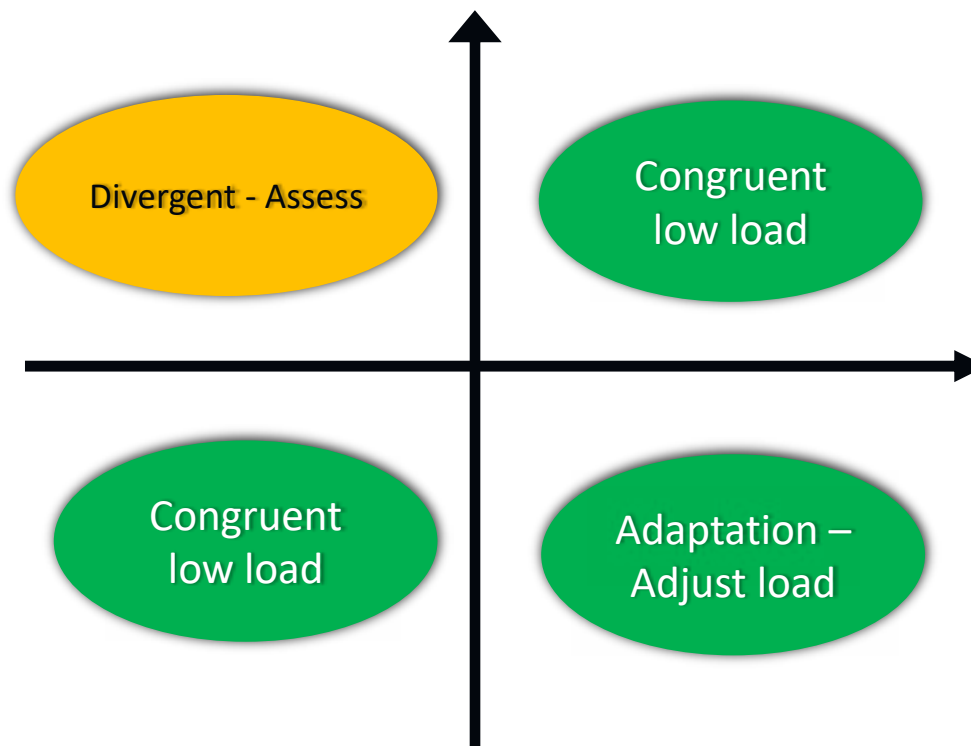
**WHAT IS MONITORING?** The synthesis and analysis of either internal or external variables which are either directly or indirectly related or affected by training.



Internal	External
The relative physiological and psychological stress and athlete incurs from training	The amount of work the athlete performed quantitatively
RPE, Heart Rate (&indices), [lactate], biomarkers, wellness scores, sleep	Speed, acceleration, power output, GPS, Neuromuscular function

# Congruency

Internal Workload (e.g. HR / RPE)



External Workload (e.g. Power / joules)

# Load monitoring

## Attributes

- Ease of use & Efficient reporting
- Sensitive, accurate and reliable
- Non aversive
- Should not interfere with training
- Combination of external and internal load units



# External Load metrics in cycling



# External Load metrics in cycling

## A Systems Model of the Effects of Training on Physical Performance

THOMAS W. CALVERT, MEMBER, IEEE, ERIC W. BANISTER, MARGARET V. SAVAGE, AND TIM BACCH

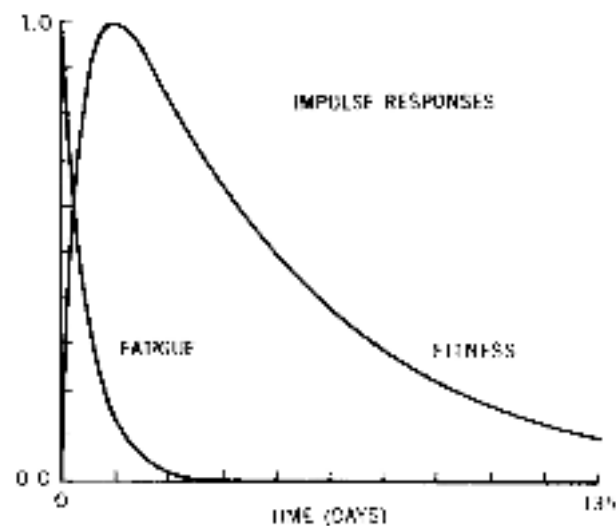
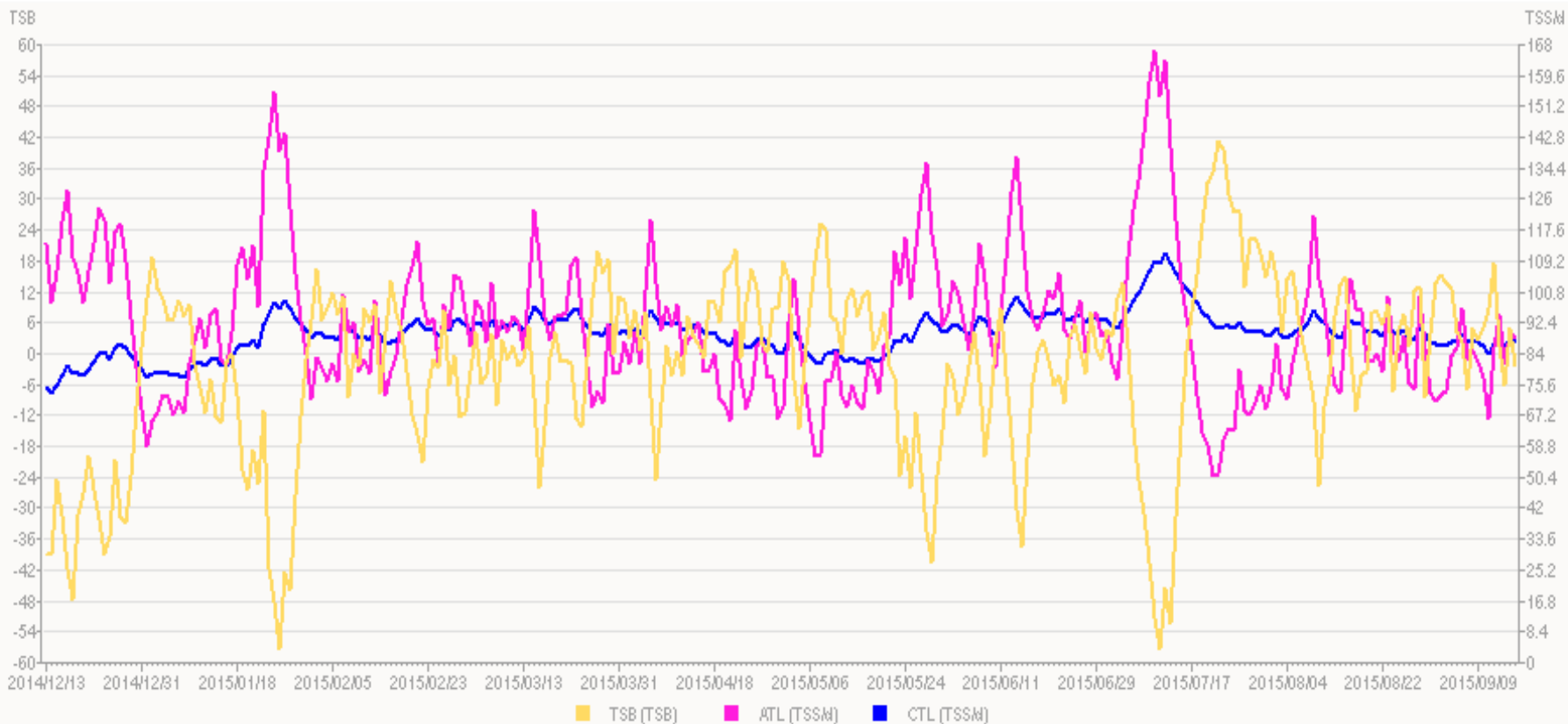


Fig. 5. Impulse responses used for fitness and fatigue functions.



# TrainingPeaks™ Performance Management Chart



# TrainingPeaks™ Performance Management Chart

## TrainingPeaks™ with Coggan PMC

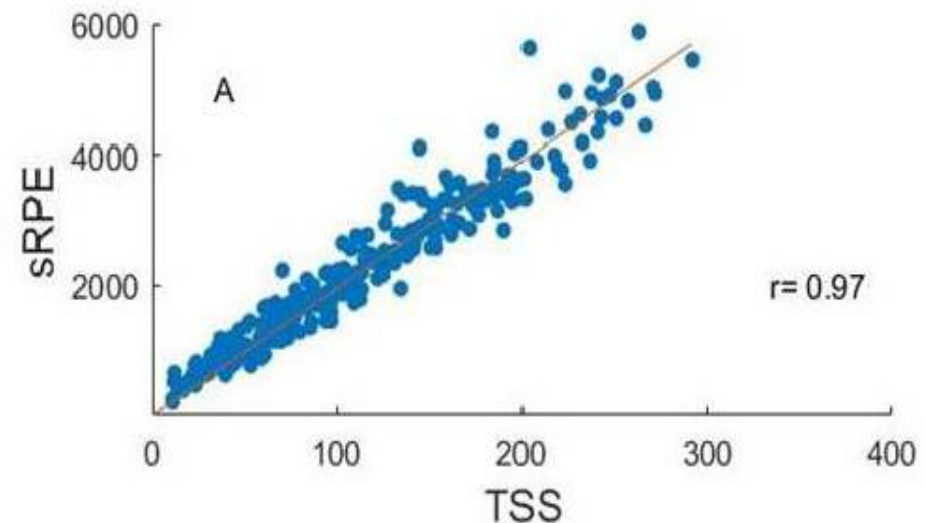
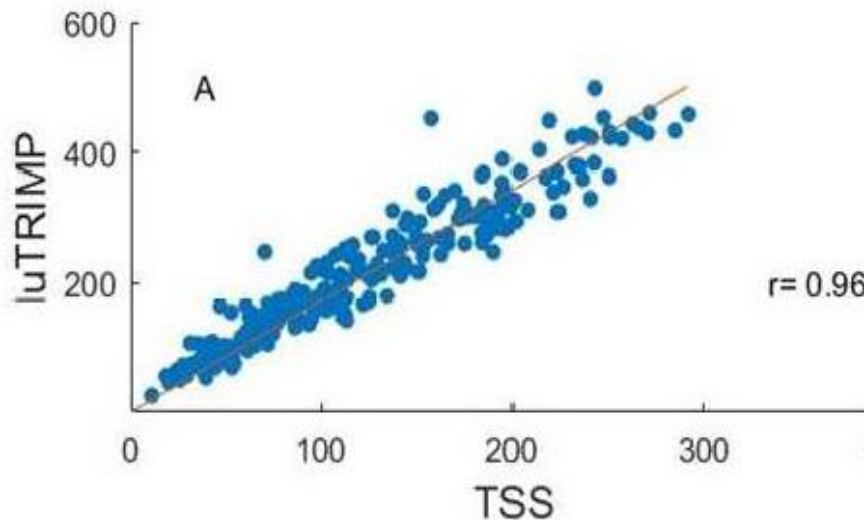
- CTL = Weighted scoring based on power
- 100TSS = 60min @ FTP
- 42 day CTL & 7 day ATL
- TSB based on ATL/CTL ratio



# External Load metrics in cycling

## Relationship Between Various Training Load Measures in Elite Cyclists during Training, Road Races and Time Trials

Teun van Erp<sup>1</sup>, Carl Foster<sup>1,2</sup> and Jos J. de Koning<sup>1,2</sup>

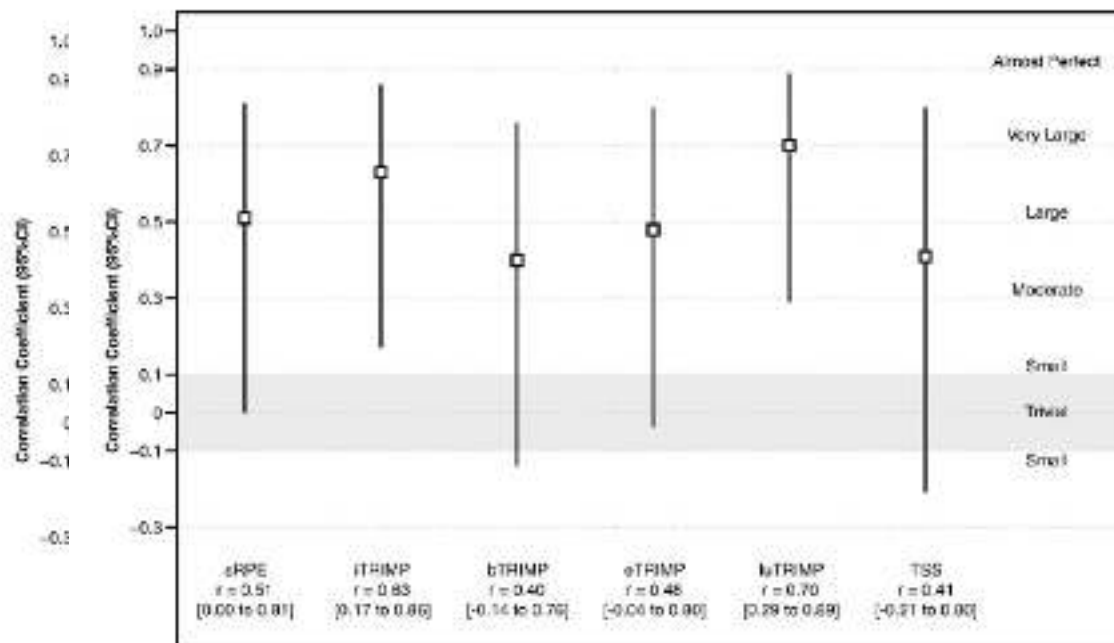


# External Load metrics in cycling

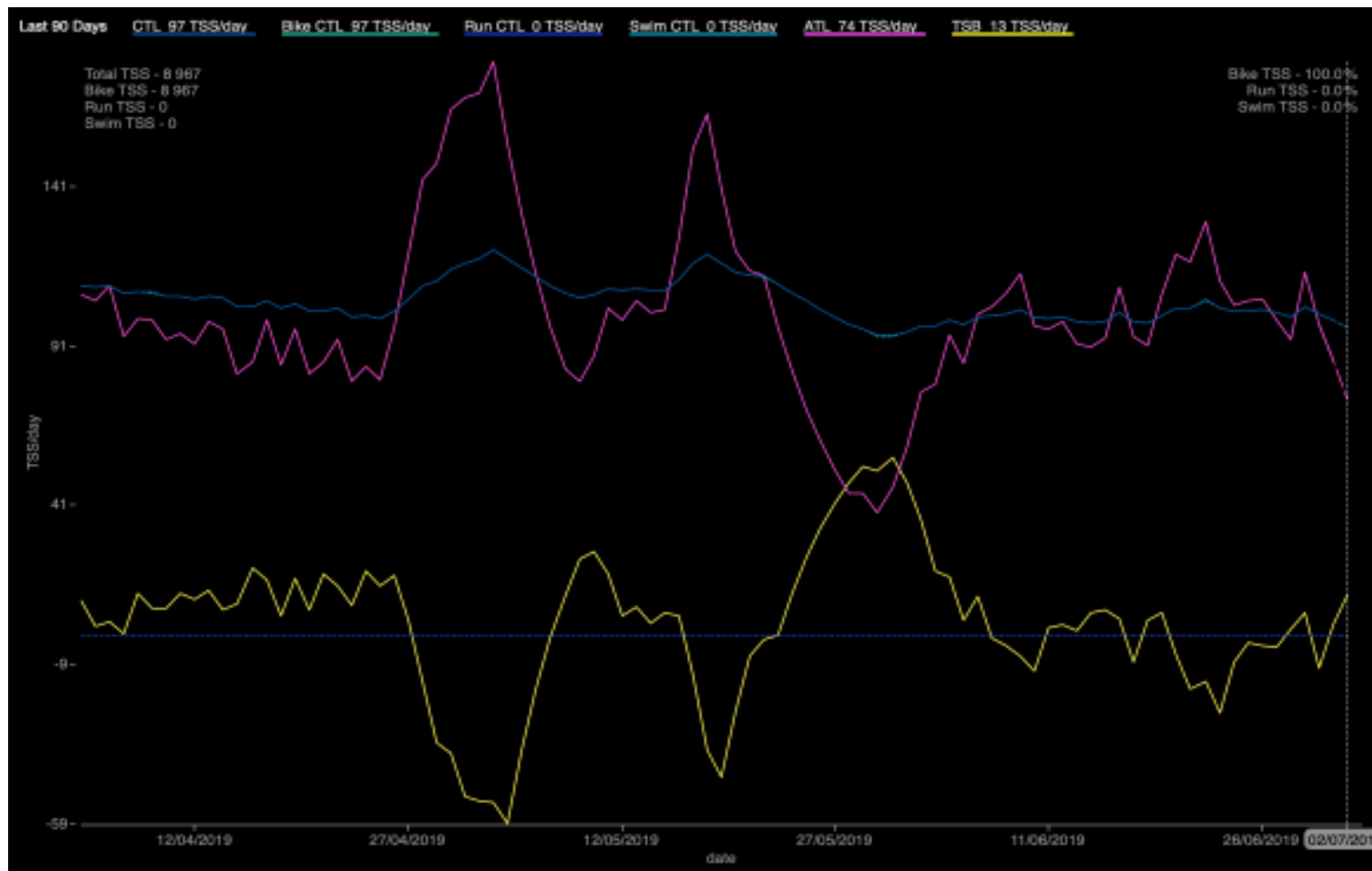
## Methods of Monitoring Training Load and Their Relationships to Changes in Fitness and Performance in Competitive Road Cyclists

Sanders D, Abt G, Hesselink MK, Myers T, Akubat I.

*International Journal of Sports Physiology and Performance*



# External Load metrics in cycling



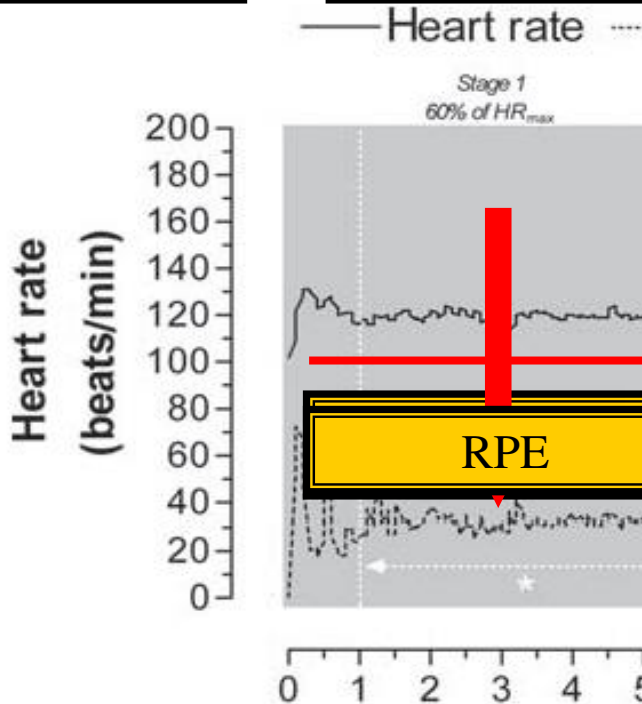
# Internal Load metrics in cycling

Fixed on  
HR

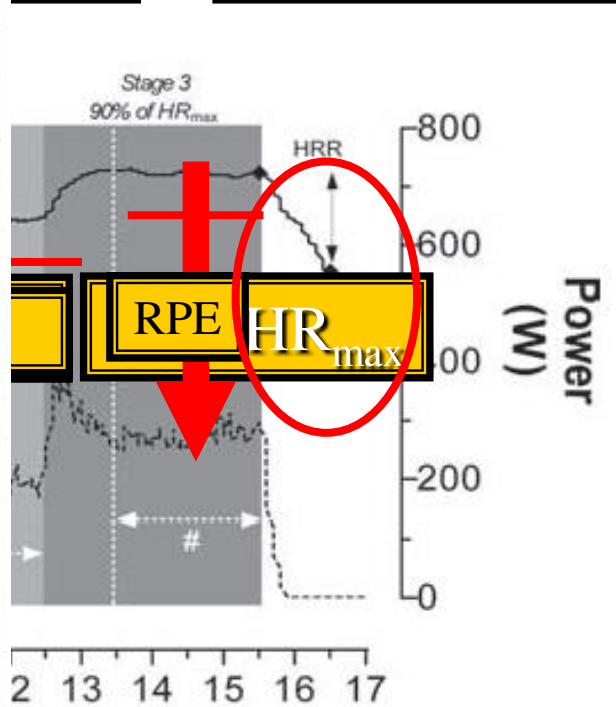
Measurement:  
Power

Measurement:  
HR

Measurement:  
HRR

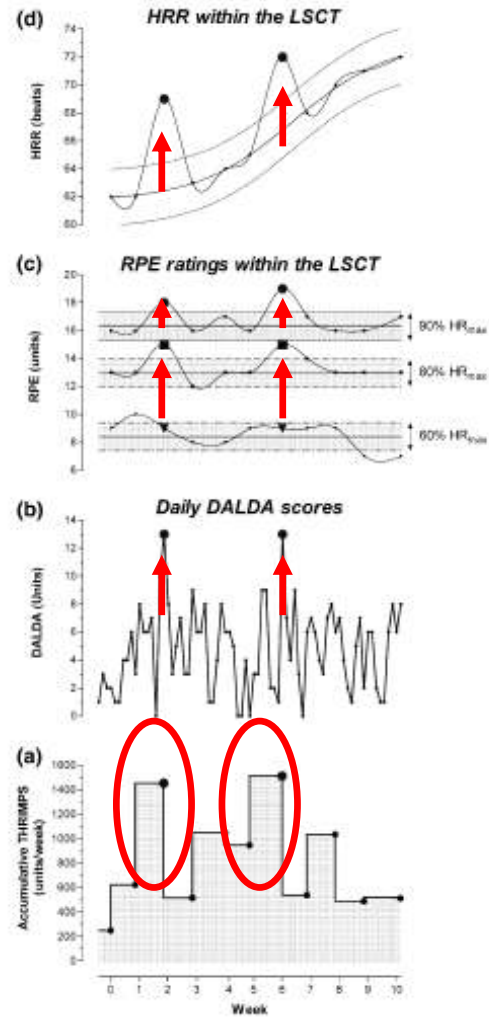
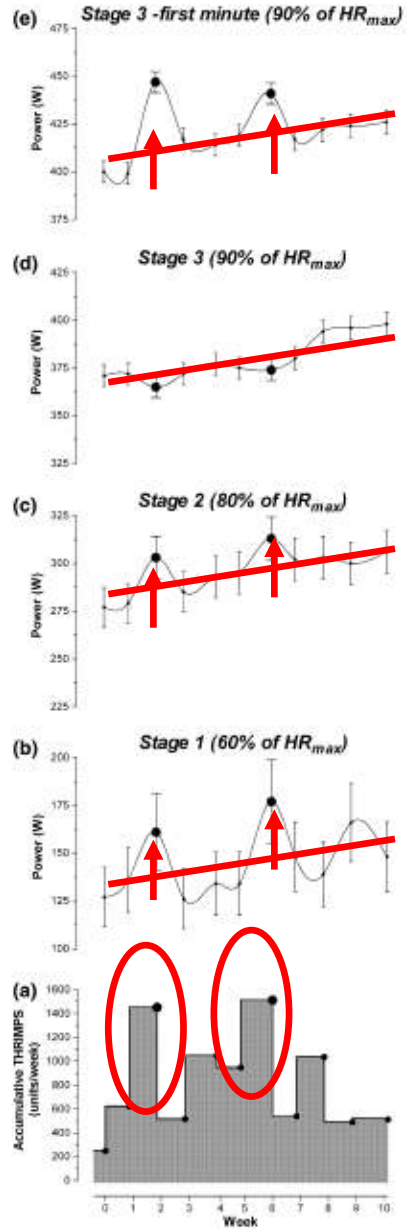


Borg's RPE Scale	
6	No exertion at all
7	Extremely light
8	
9	Very light
10	
11	Light
12	
13	Somewhat hard
14	
15	Hard (Heavy)
16	
17	Very hard
18	
19	Extremely hard
20	Maximal exertion



Borg RPE scale  
© Gunnar Borg, 1970, 1985, 1994, 1998

# LSCT



# Internal Load metrics in cycling

## Reliability and Seasonal Changes of Submaximal Variables to Evaluate Professional Cyclists

Jose A. Rodríguez-Marroyo, Raúl Pernía, José G. Villa, and Carl Foster

*International Journal of Sports Physiology and Performance*, 2017, 12, 1356-1362

### Conclusions

The present study showed the reliability of different submaximal variables to assess cyclists' performances. In addition, the present data extends earlier research suggesting the validity of different submaximal variables to track changes in training status over a cyclist's season. The  $PWC_{RPE5}$  seems to be the best single variable to monitor changes in training status over time.



# What are we measuring?

- TrainingPeaks™ TSS / CTL / TSB
- SFT Test



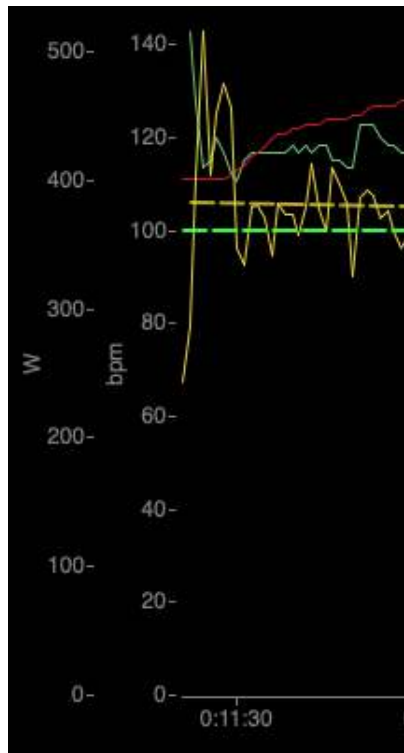
# 3' SFT

Fixed on  
Power (FTP)

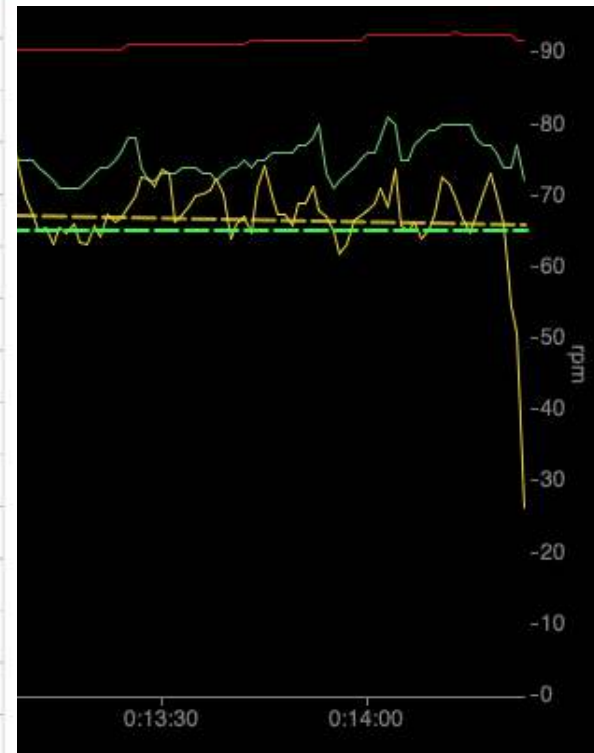
Measurement:  
RPE

Measurement:  
HR

Measurement:  
TTE



Borg's RPE Scale	
6	No exertion at all
7	Extremely light
8	
9	Very light
10	
11	Light
12	
13	Somewhat hard
14	
15	Hard (Heavy)
16	
17	Very hard
18	
19	Extremely hard
20	Maximal exertion



Borg RPE scale  
© Gunnar Borg, 1970, 1985, 1994, 1998

COLLABORATING CENTER  
OF SPORTS MEDICINE



- TrainingPeaks™ 1
- SFT Test
- Self reported well
- Performance prog
- 3-4 weekly blood p

How did you feel overall during the last week of training

Not Selected

How fatigued are you feeling after this week?

Not Selected

How stressed have you been this week?

Not Selected

How would you rate your sleep quality and quantity this week?



COLLABORATING CENTER OF SPORTS MEDICINE



# Blood panel

## Load, Overload, and Recovery in the Athlete: Select Issues for the Team Physician—A Consensus Statement

David J. Berkoff, M.D., Chapel Hill, North Carolina  
Jeff Bytomski, D.O., Durham, North Carolina  
Eric Carson, M.D., Charlottesville, Virginia  
Cindy J. Chang, M.D., San Francisco, California  
David Coppel, Ph.D., Seattle, Washington  
R. Rob Franks, D.O. Marlton, New Jersey  
Peter Indelicato, M.D., Gainesville, Florida  
Neeru Jayanthi, M.D., Atlanta, Georgia  
Mark Kovacs, Ph.D., Atlanta, Georgia  
Jason Matuszak, M.D., Amherst, New York  
Claude T. Moorman, III, M.D., Charlotte, North Carolina

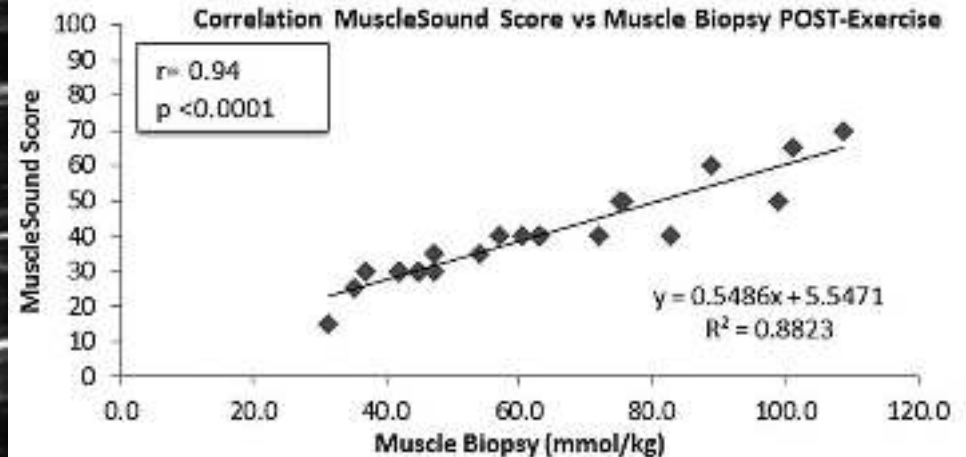
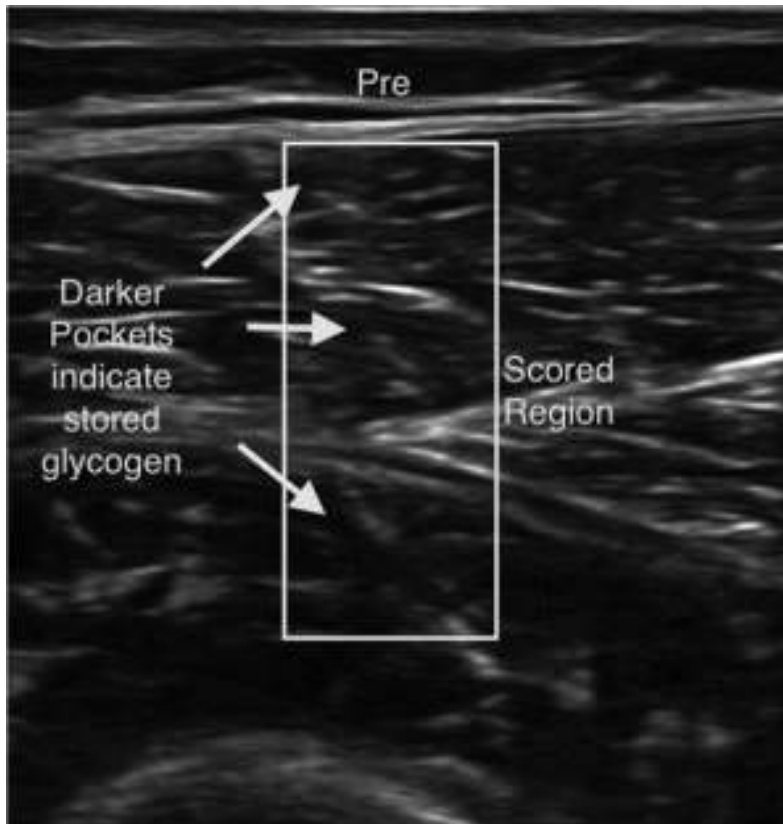
Haematological indexes  
AST / ALT / LDH  
Creatine Kinase  
Urea / Creatinine  
WCC / Differential  
CRP / ESR  
Ferritin  
Magnesium  
Cortisol  
Testosterone

# What are we measuring?

- TrainingPeaks™ TSS / CTL / TSB
- SFT Test
- Self reported wellness
- Performance progression
- 3-4 weekly blood panel
- Anthropometrics
- Non-invasive [muscle glycogen]



# Muscle glycogen concentration



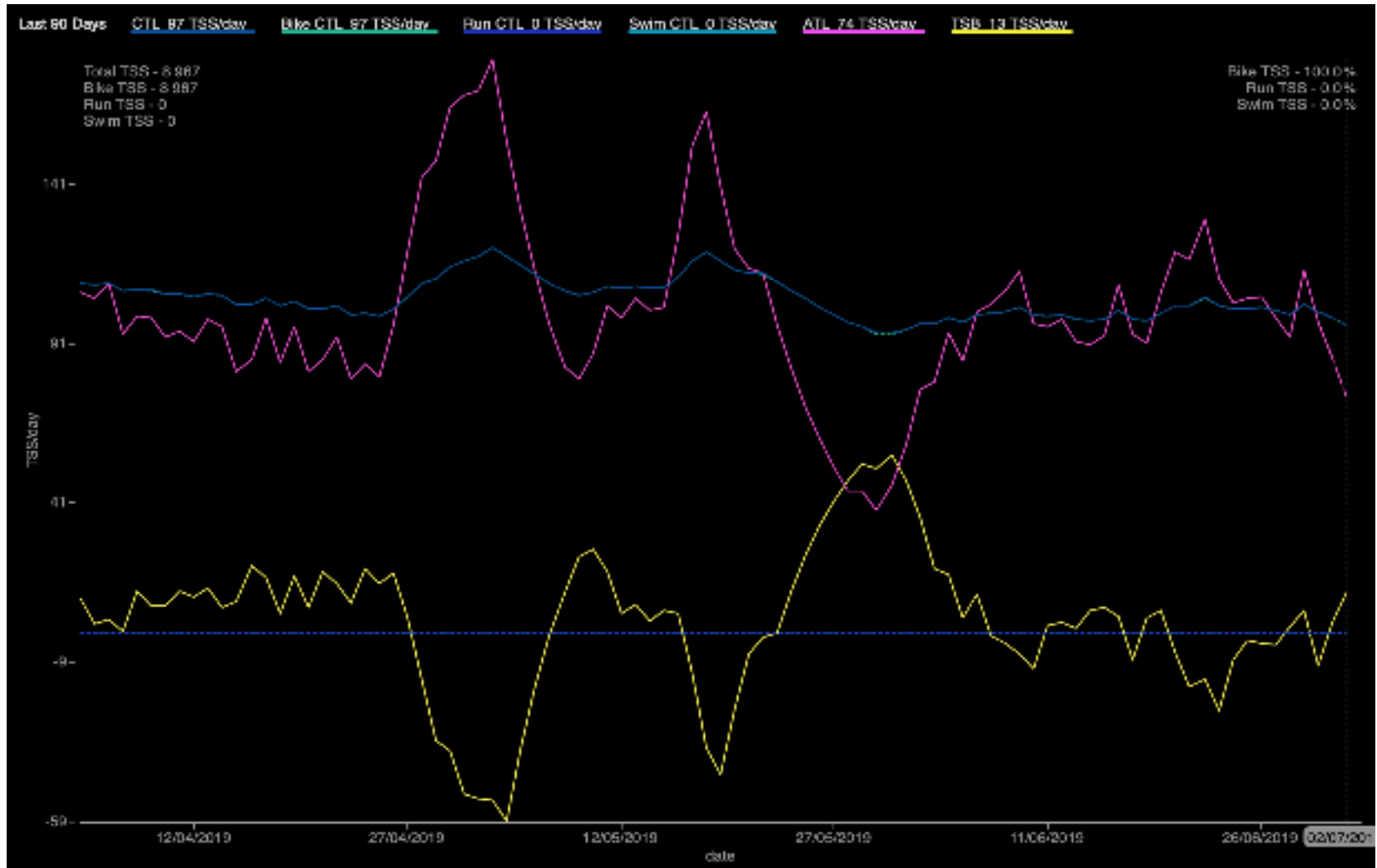
Hill, John & San Millán, Iñigo. (2014). Validation of Musculoskeletal Ultrasound to Assess and Quantify Muscle Glycogen Content. A Novel Approach. *The Physician and sportsmedicine*. 42. 45-52

# What are we measuring?

- TrainingPeaks™ TSS / CTL / TSB
- SFT Test
- Self reported wellness
- Performance progression
- 3-4 weekly blood panel
- Anthropometrics
- Non-invasive [muscle glycogen]
- Race ROS
- Race urine osmolality
- Some really secret stuff

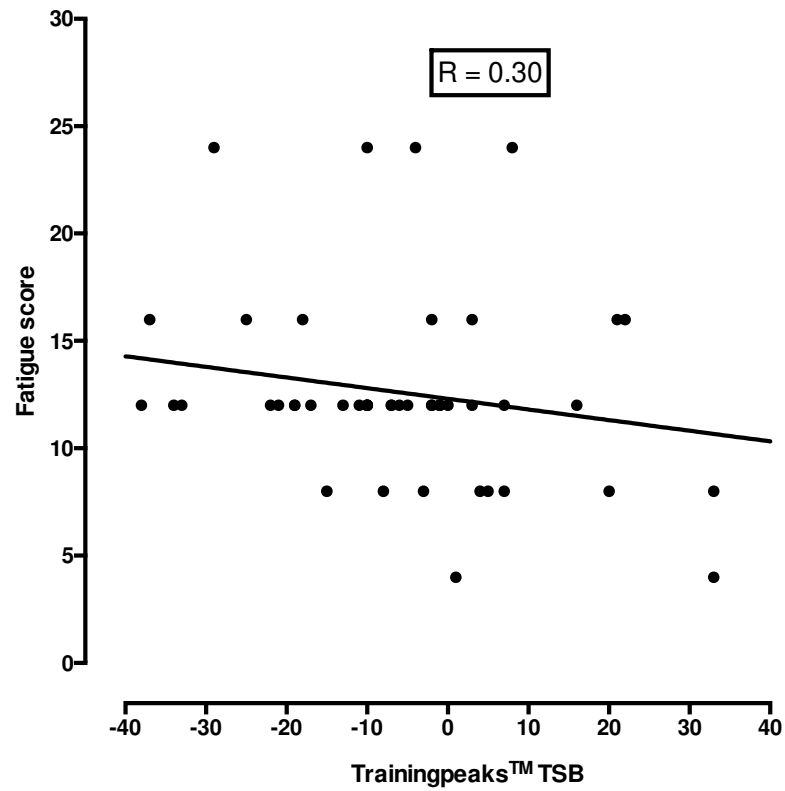


# Insights

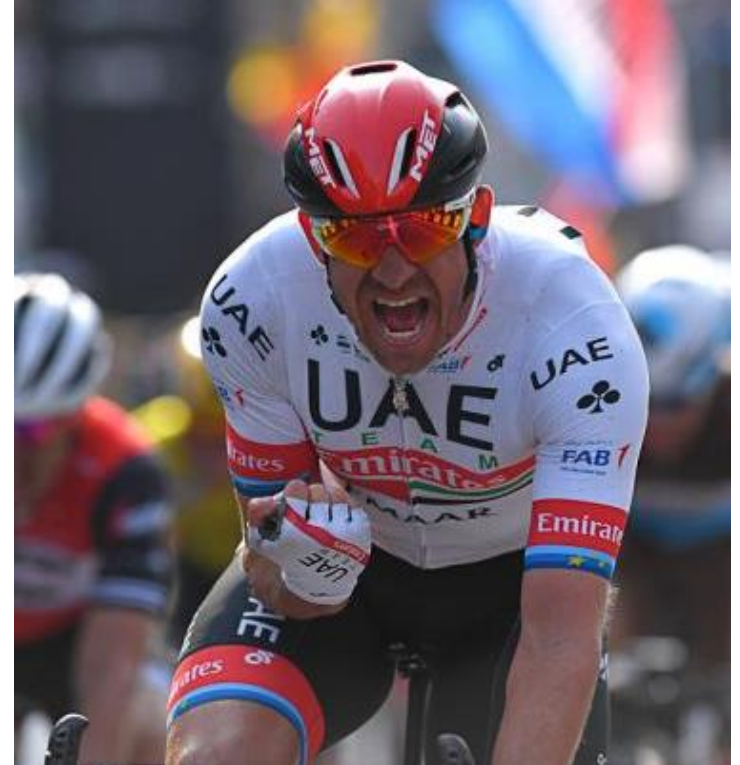
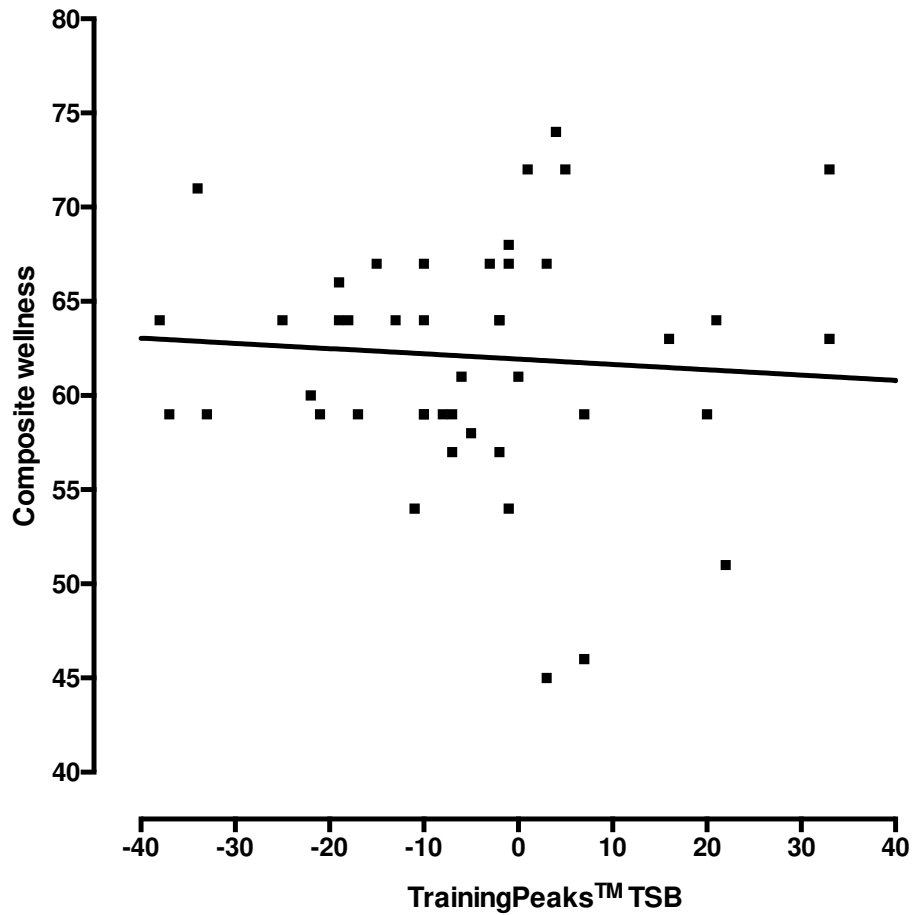




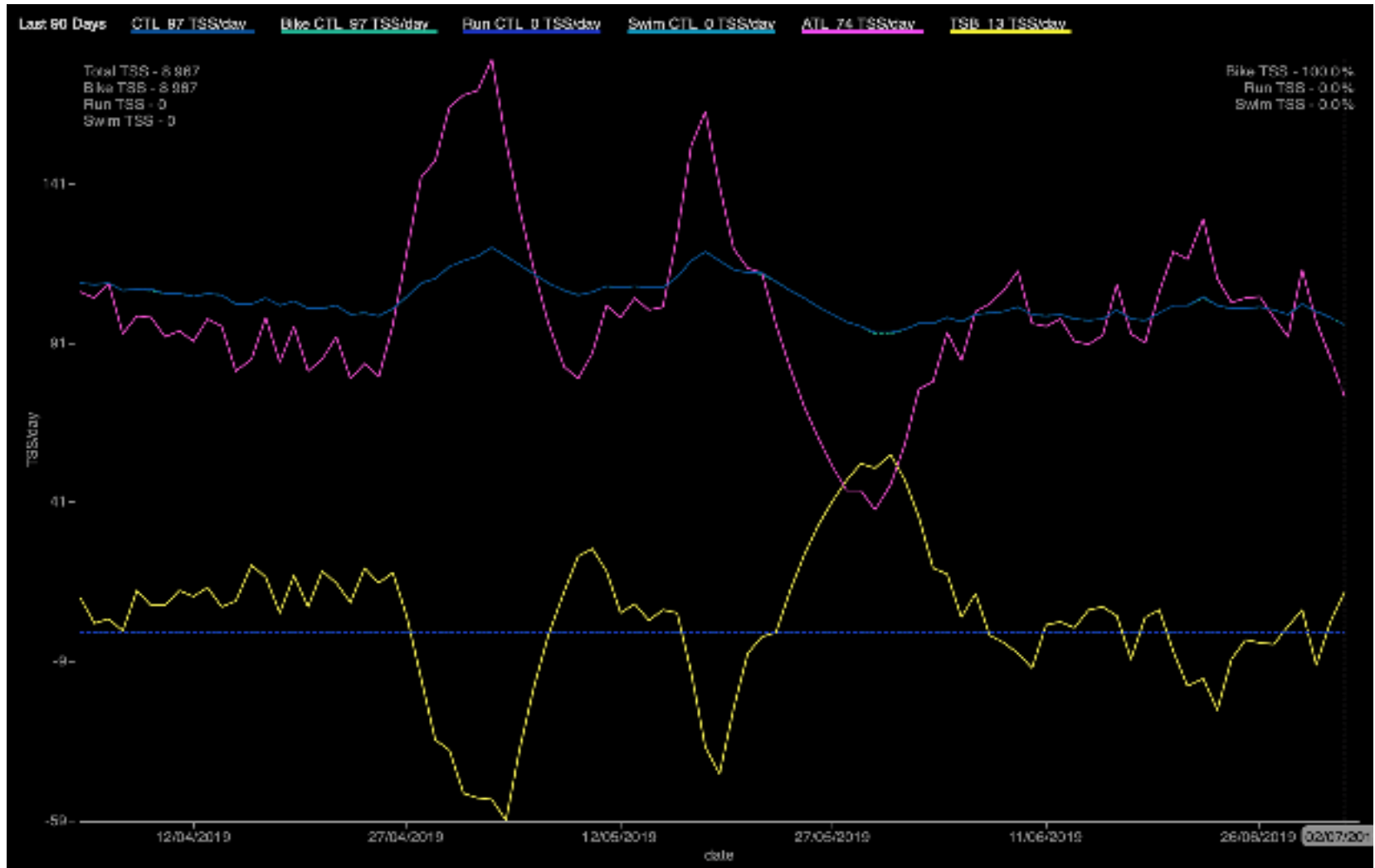
# Insights



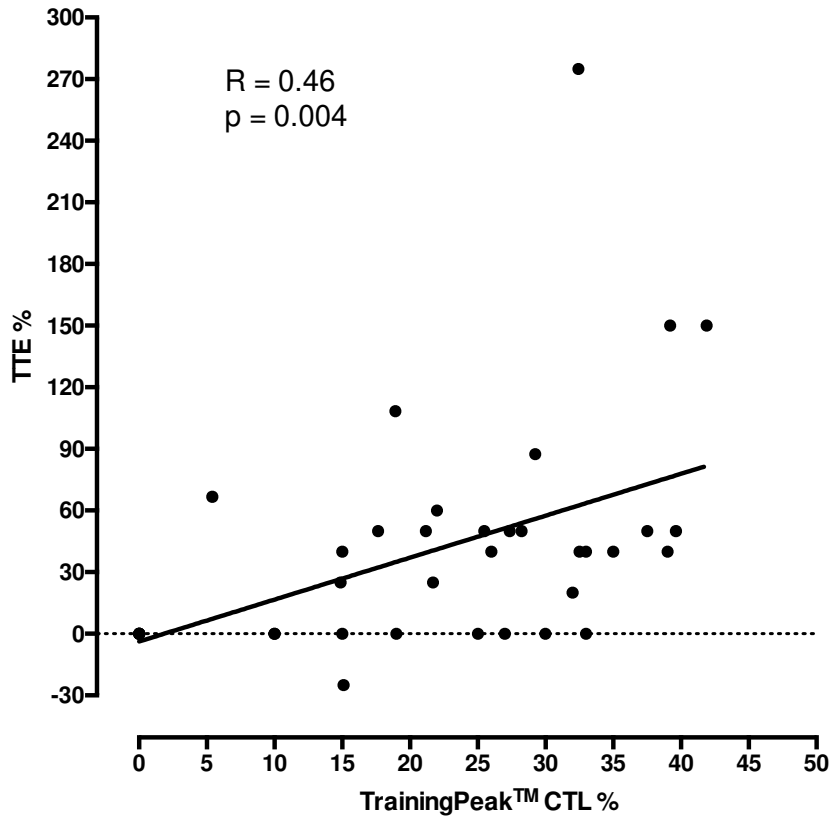
# Insights



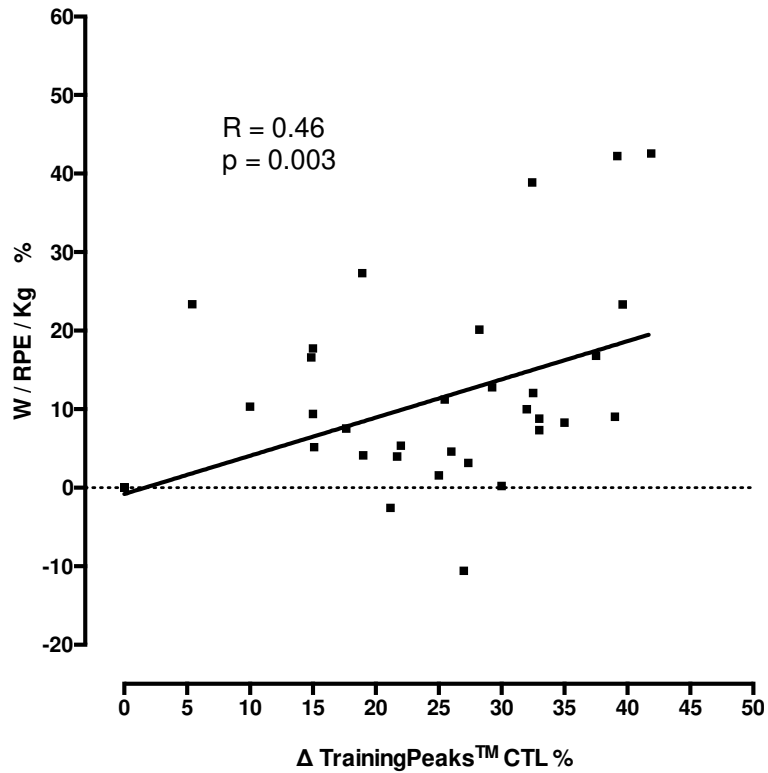
# Insights



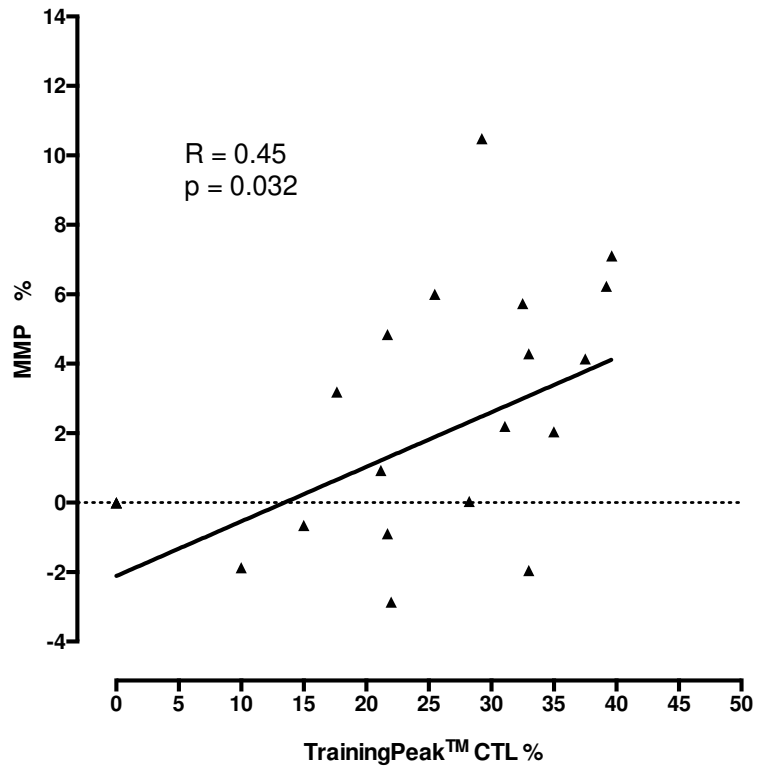
# New insights



# New insights

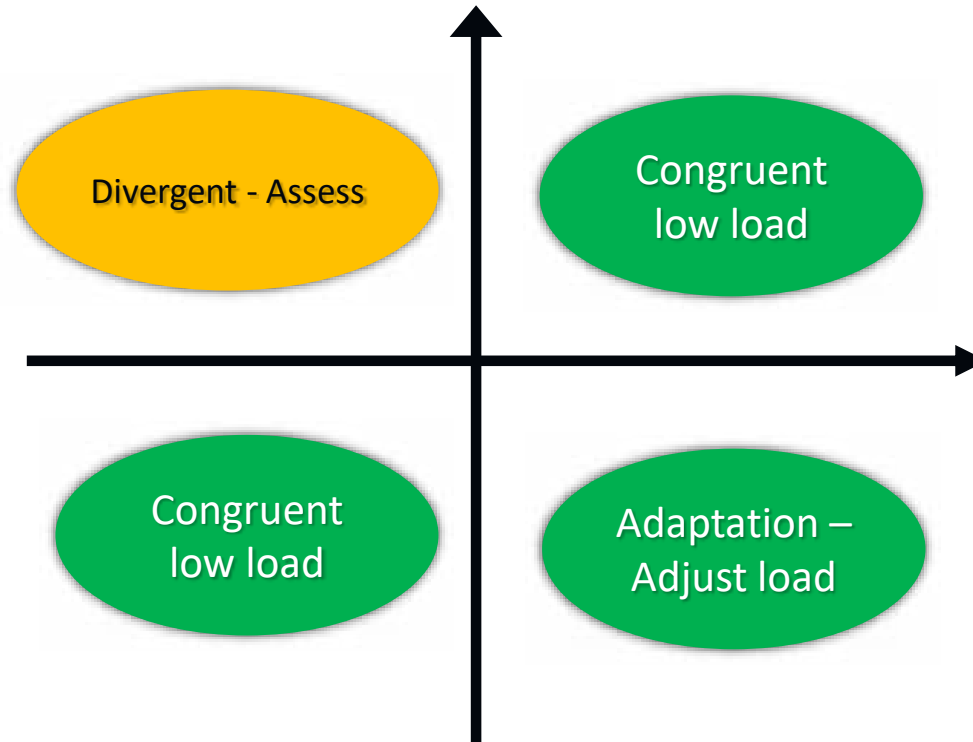


# New insights



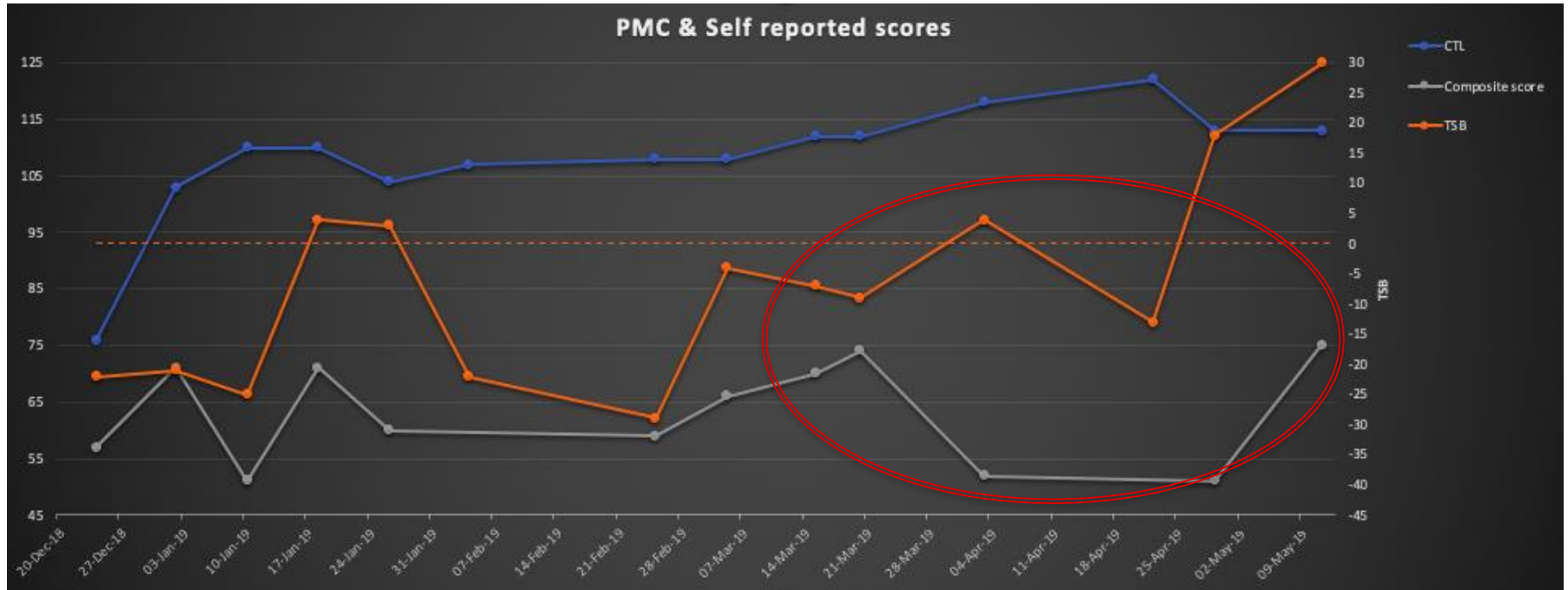
# Congruency

Internal Workload (e.g. HR / RPE)



External Workload (e.g. Power / joules)

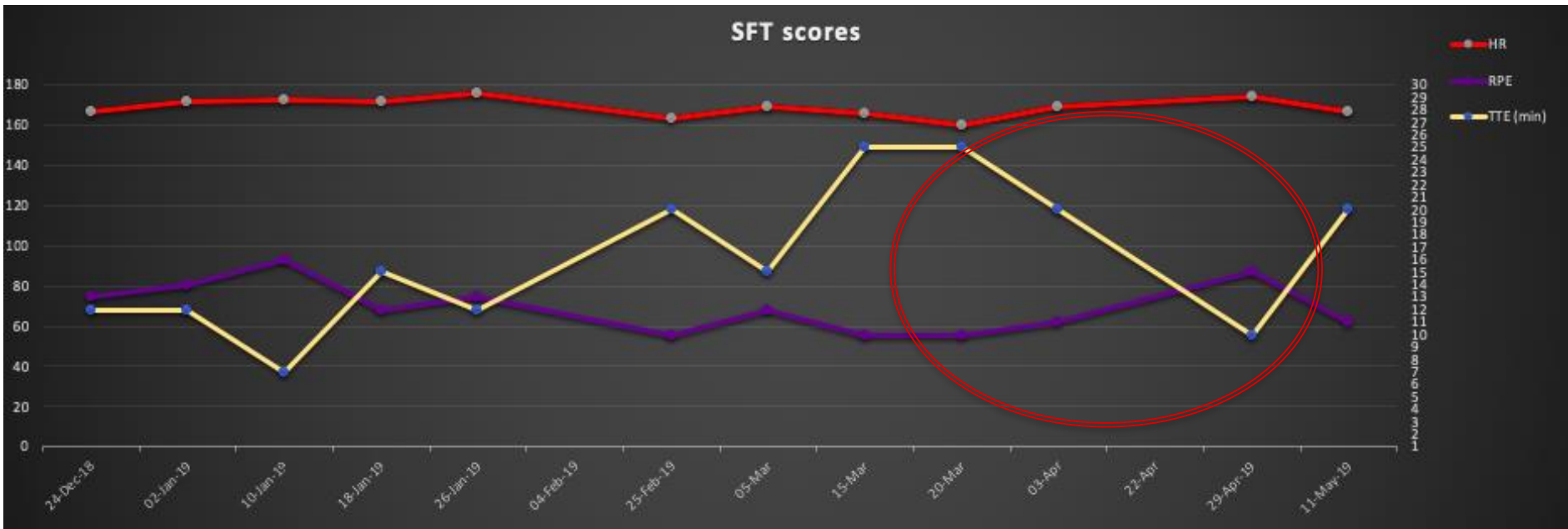
# Case 1



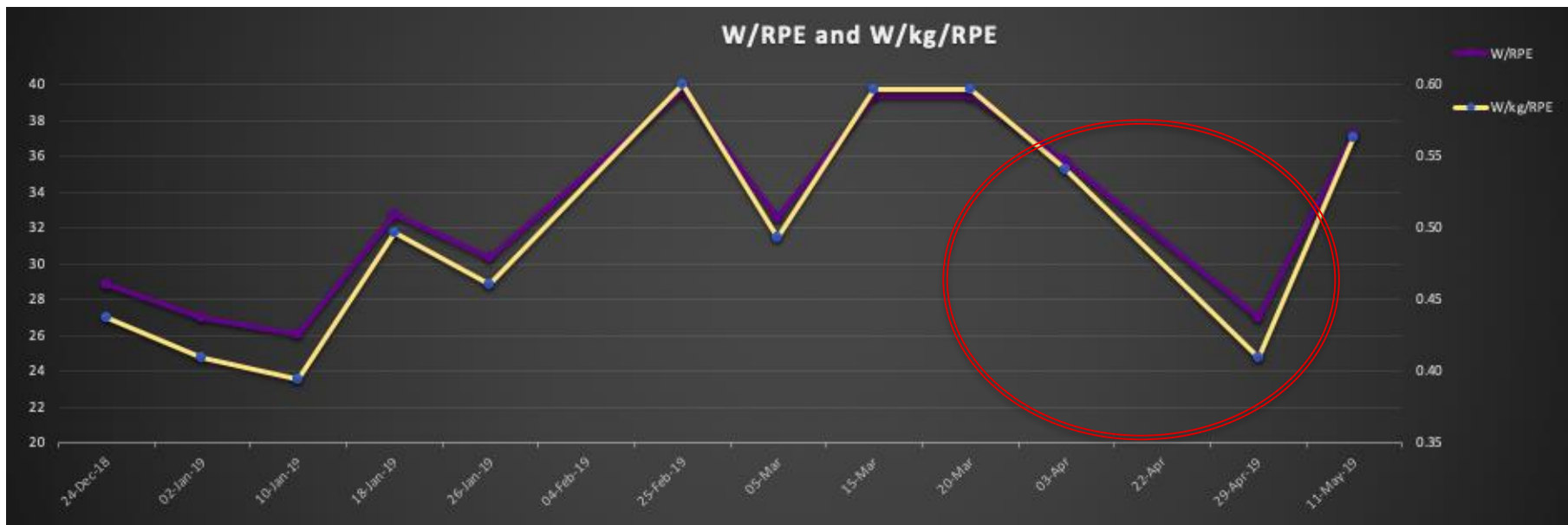


# Case 1

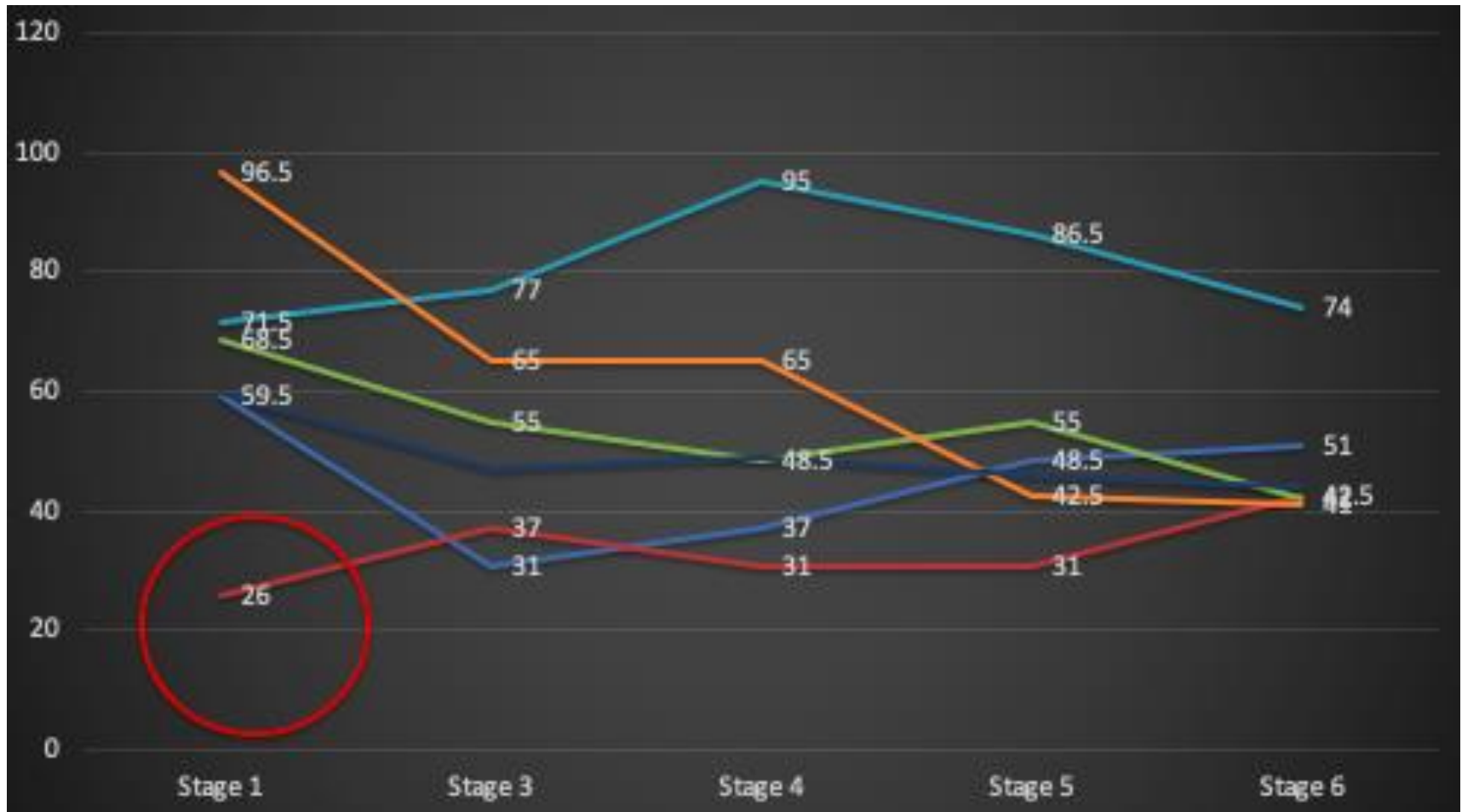
SFT scores



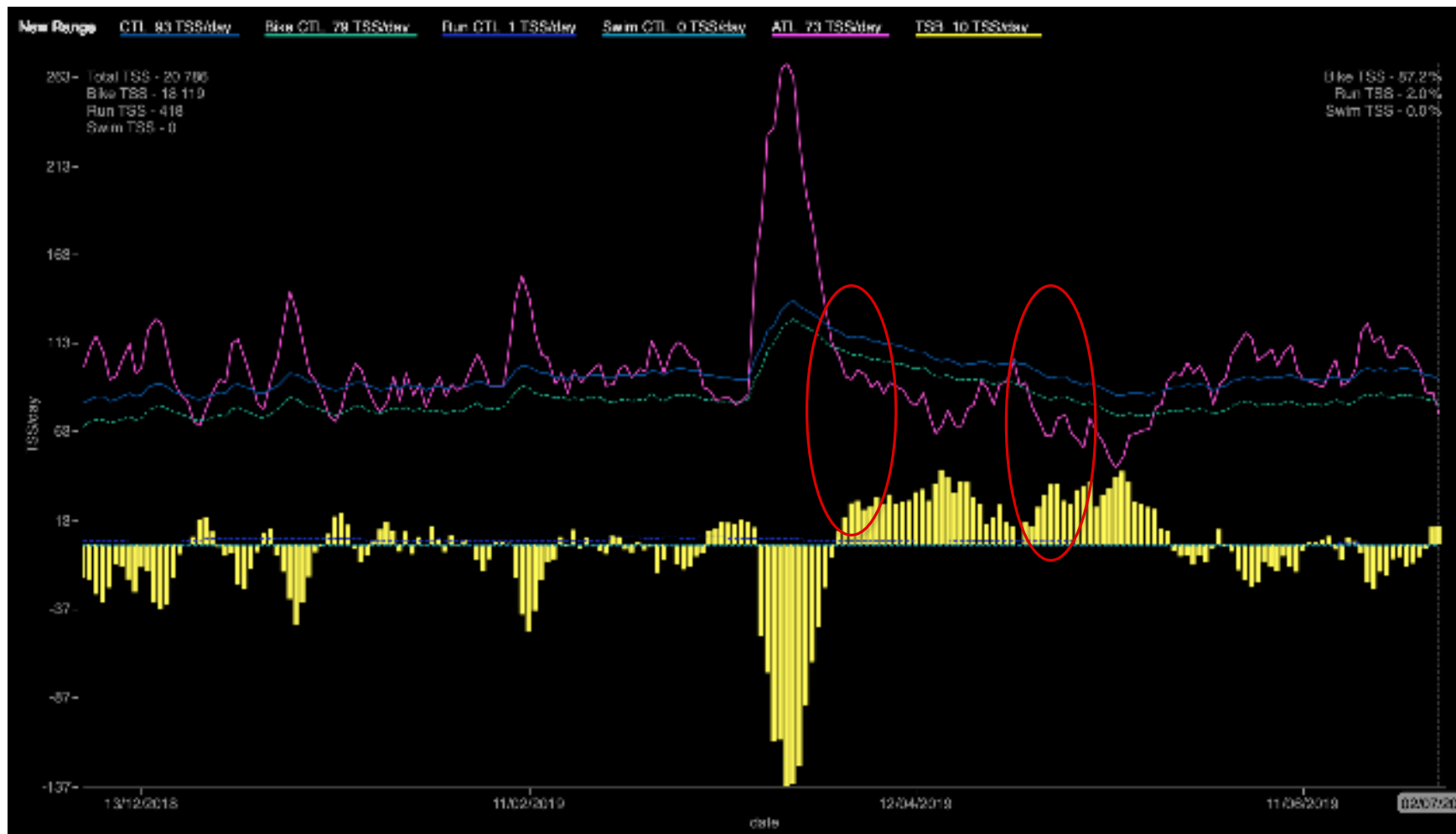
# Case 1



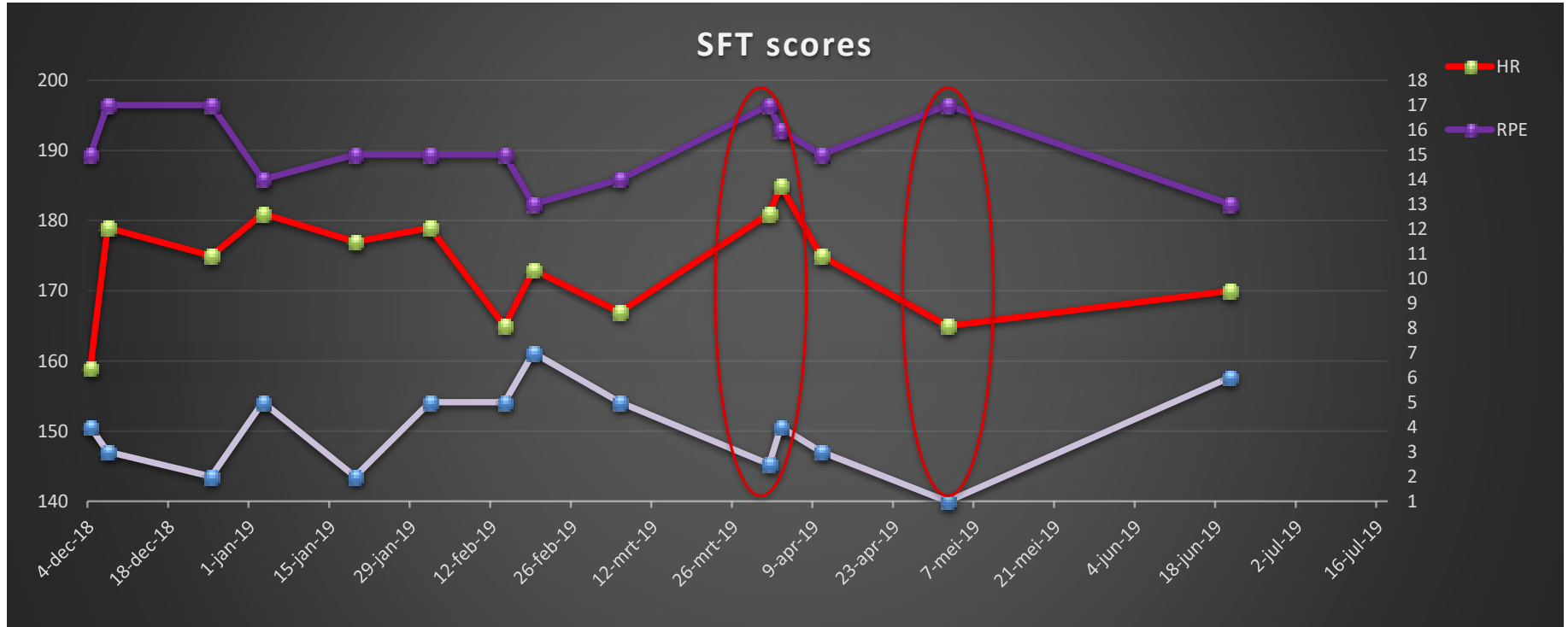
# Case 1



# Case 2



# Case 2



# Thank You

