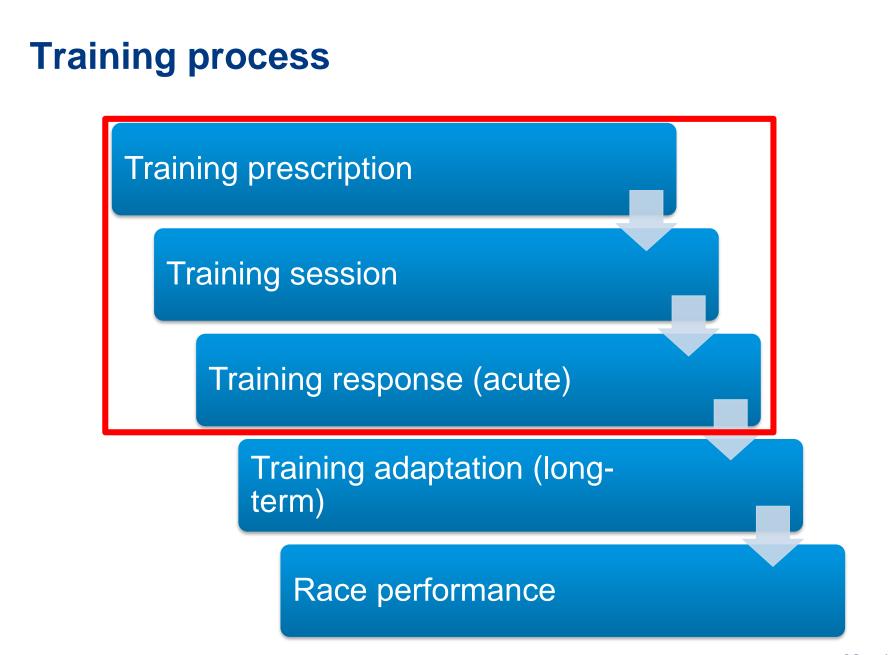


RELIABILITY OF ACUTE TRAINING RESPONSES ELICITED BY EXHAUSTIVE WORK INTERVALS PRESCRIBED WITH THE DELTA CONCEPT

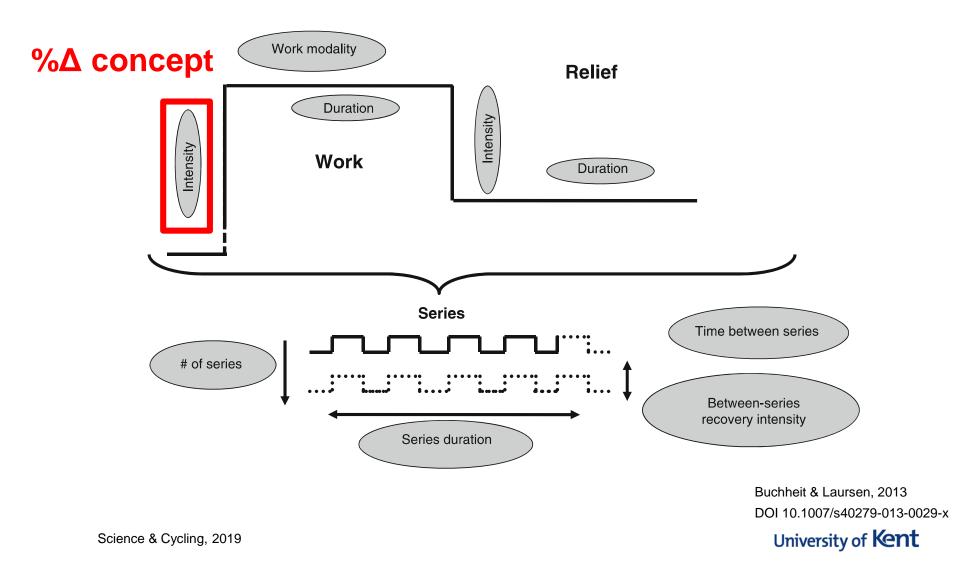
Science & Cycling, 2019

Wouter Timmerman, MSc Arthur Bossi, PhD candidate; prof. Louis Passfield & James Hopker, PhD

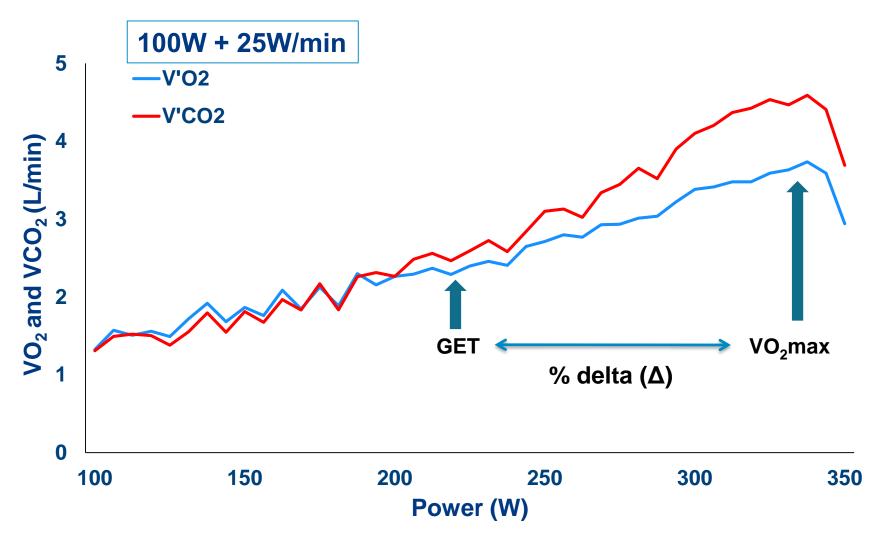


Science & Cycling, 2019

Variables defining HIIT session

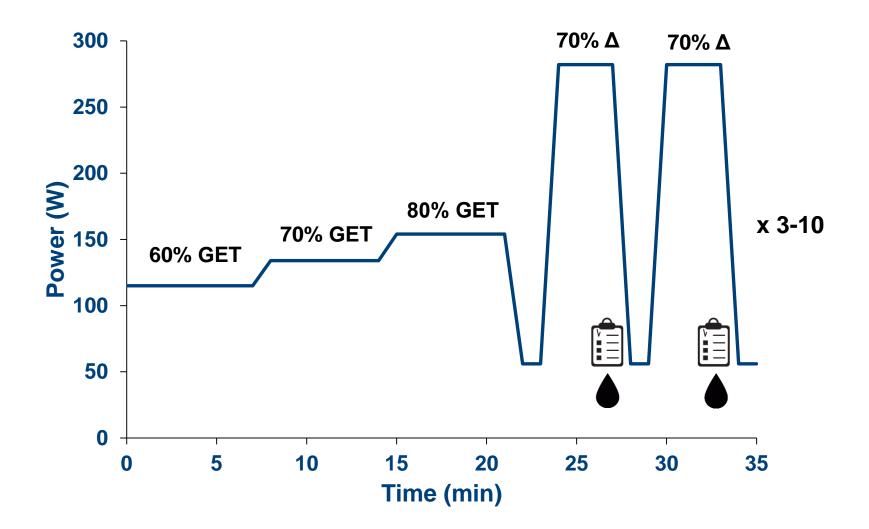


%Δ concept calculation from ramp protocol



Science & Cycling, 2019

Training session: 4x



University of Kent

Science & Cycling, 2019

Why...

... this research?

Little knowledge of acute training responses in HIIT

- Between participant variability
- Within participant variability in cycling

.... the %∆ concept?

Increased consistency between participants in constantwork-rate exercise compared to %VO₂max

> Lansley et al., 2011 DOI 10.1055/s-0031-1273754 University of Kent

Participant information

N = 22					
Age (years)	36 ± 12				
Height (cm)	178 ± 10				
Body mass (kg)	75 ± 13				
VO ₂ max (ml/kg/min)	52 ± 5				
PPO (W/kg)	4.7 ± 0.5				
70 0/ A					

70%∆

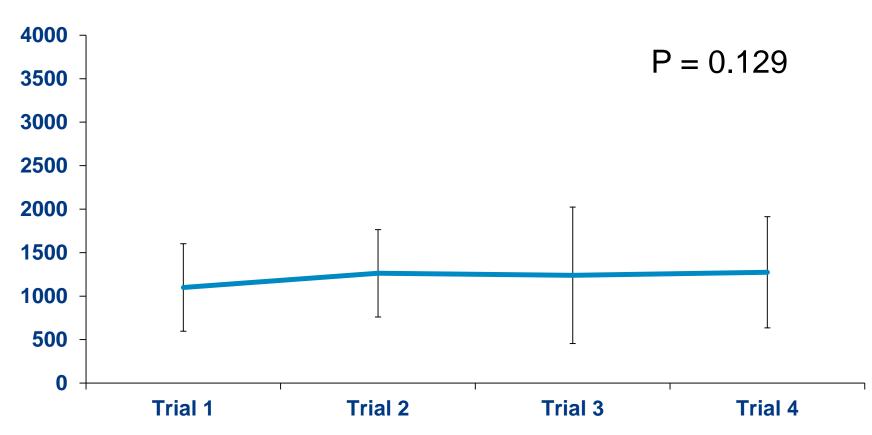
 4.0 ± 0.4 W/kg

85 ± 2.7 %PPO

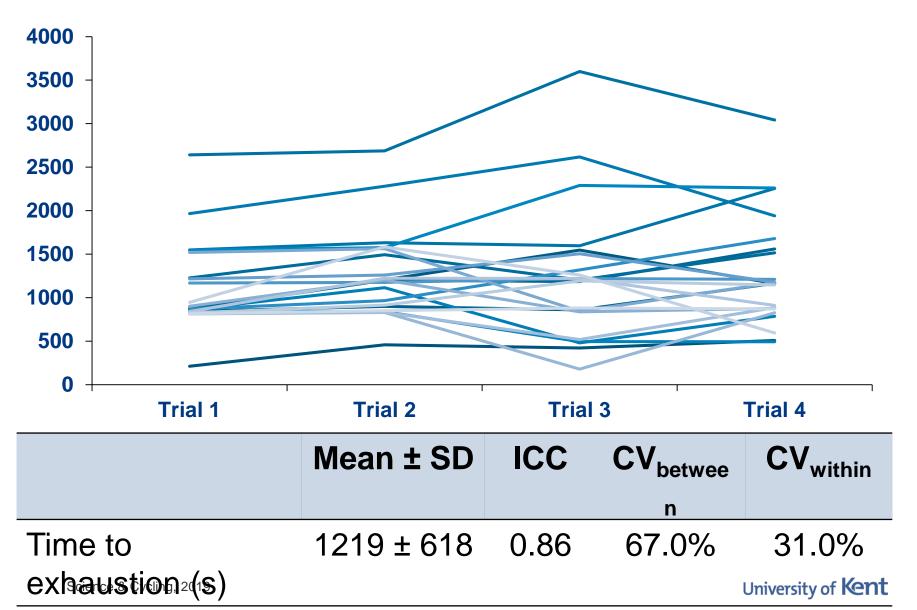
Peak physiological training responses

	Mean ± SD	ICC	CV _{betwee}	CV _{within}
			n	
RPE _{peak}	19.6 ± 0.8	0.85	4.7%	1.9%
HR _{peak} (bpm)	179 ± 11	0.97	6.2%	1.2%
[La]- _{peak} (mmol/L)	14.3 ± 2.3	0.45	20.4%	15.0%

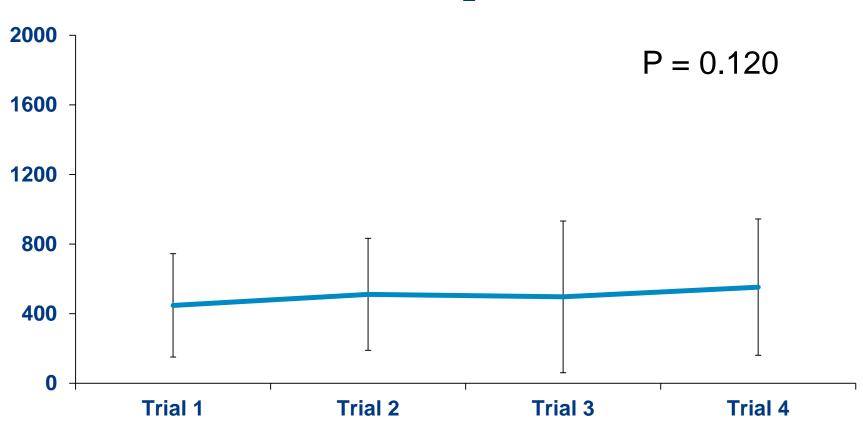
Time to exhaustion - group



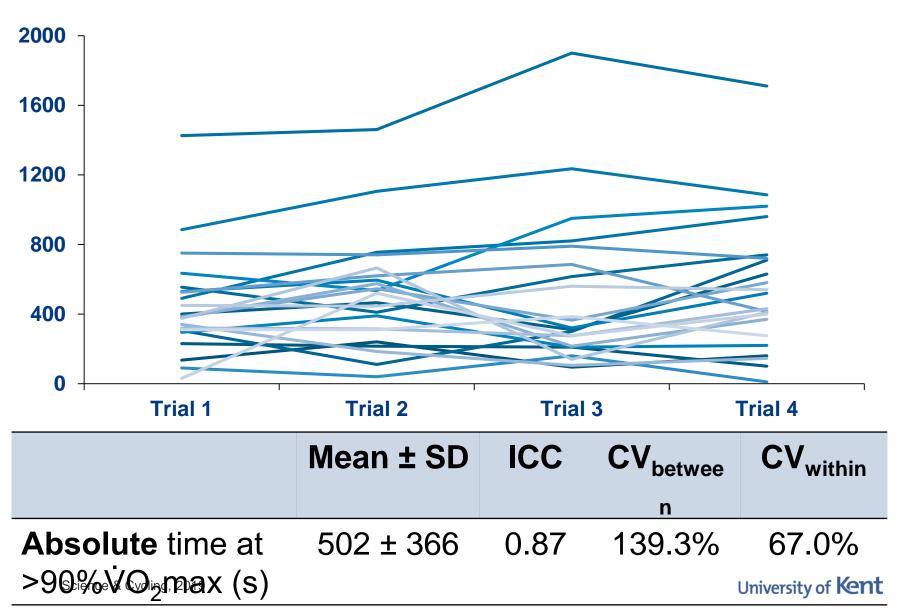
Time to exhaustion - individual



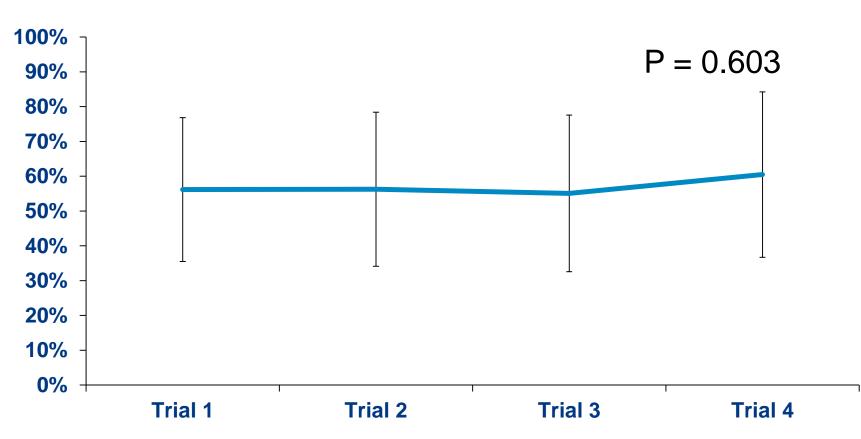
Absolute time at >90%VO₂max (s) - group



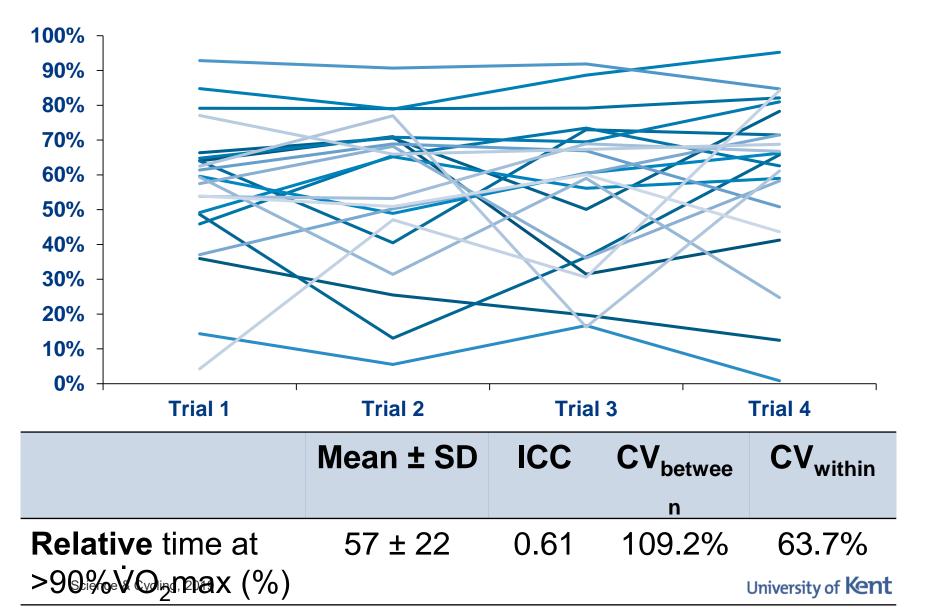
Absolute time at >90%VO₂max (s) - individual



Relative time at >90%VO₂max (s) - group



Relative time at >90% VO₂**max (%) - individual**



Sample size estimation

	2%	5%	10%	20%	30%
Time to exhaustion	1411	228	59	17	9
Absolute time at >90%VO _{2max}	2854	458	116	31	15
Relative time at >90%VO _{2max}	2421	389	99	27	13

Conclusion

What you give is not always what you get

Importance of (subjective) monitoring of training

Scientific quest to normalise training response continues

/ THE UK'S EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY



