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A Novel Submaximal Field Test of Fatigue Resistance in Professional Cyclists

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A BIT ABOUT ME



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Physical stimulus



Perceptual response



Rating	Descriptor
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



Fatigue





Decrease in performance





Increase in

perceived exertion









de Koning et al. (2011)





Perception of effort



Conscious sensation of how hard, heavy, and strenuous a physical task is









Journal of Science & Cycling Breakthroughs in Cycling & Triathlon Sciences

Conference abstract

Predicting power outputs in a fatigued state: A pilot study

James Spragg¹, Peter Leo², Jeroen Swart¹

Brief Communication

Peter Leo¹ · Andrea Giorgi^{2,3} · James Spragg⁴ · Borja Martinez Gonzalez⁵ · Iñigo Mujika^{6,7}

Impact of prior accumulated work and intensity on power output in elite/international level road cyclists —a pilot study Ger J Exerc Sport Res 2022 · 52:673-677 https://doi.org/10.1007/s12662-022-00818-x

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF SPORT SCIENCE 2023, VOL. 23, NO. 4, 489–498 https://doi.org/10.1080/17461391.2022.2049886

REVIEW



Check for updates

The relationship between training characteristics and durability in professional cyclists across a competitive season

James Spragg^a, Peter Leo ^b and Jeroen Swart^a





















<u>Aim of the study</u>: to investigate the impact of prior accumulated work on perceived exertion during submaximal exercise in professional cyclists

























Seven male professional cyclists

classified as Tier 4 (Elite/International Level) McKay et al., (2021)

Age	Body mass	Stature
(years)	(kg)	(m)
19 ± 1	64.1 ± 4.3	1.75 ± 0.05

P1	P2	P3
(W)	(W)	(W)
267 ± 23	319 ± 29	376 ± 33







Total work done = 3244 ± 83 kJ (50.7 ± 2.3 kJ/kg)









P1 (267 ± 23 W)			
	Fresh	Fatigued	р
Power output (W)	274 ± 19	270 ± 24	0.279
Power output (W/kg)	4.28 ± 0.26	4.21 ± 0.30	0.281
<mark>Heart rate</mark> (bpm)	<mark>143 ± 7</mark>	<mark>150 ± 5*</mark>	<mark>0.012</mark>
<mark>0-10 RPE</mark> (A.U.)	<mark>2.4 ± 0.9</mark>	<mark>3.9 ± 1.4*</mark>	<mark>0.033</mark>







P2 (319 ± 29 W)			
	Fresh	Fatigued	р
Power output (W)	319 ± 30	316 ± 33	0.134
Power output (W/kg)	4.97 ± 0.39	4.92 ± 0.42	0.136
<mark>Heart rate</mark> (bpm)	<mark>155 ± 5</mark>	<mark>162 ± 4*</mark>	<mark>0.001</mark>
<mark>0-10 RPE</mark> (A.U.)	<mark>4.2 ± 0.7</mark>	<mark>5.7 ± 1.3*</mark>	<mark>0.001</mark>







P3 (376 ± 33 W)			
	Fresh	Fatigued	р
Power output (W)	377 ± 30	371 ± 23	0.115
Power output (W/kg)	5.89 ± 0.42	5.81 ± 0.39	0.093
<mark>Heart rate</mark> (bpm)	<mark>168 ± 7</mark>	<mark>172 ± 5*</mark>	<mark>0.008</mark>
<mark>0-10 RPE</mark> (A.U.)	<mark>7.0 ± 1.2</mark>	<mark>8.5 ± 1.0*</mark>	<mark>0.004</mark>







Main findings of the study → RPE and heart rate during submaximal exercise are sensitive indicators of the state of fatigue induced by more than 3000 kJ (~51 kJ/kg) of work done in professional cyclists

The proposed **test** was **feasible** and **well tolerated** by professional cyclists during a training camp







Lack of a performance measure (e.g., a time trial) to investigate whether changes in perceived exertion during submaximal exercise are associated with changes in performance during a maximal exercise test

Lactate threshold Test

Weather









Validity and Reliability

Sensitivity to changes in fatigue resistance induced by training and other interventions

Updated protocol (RPE production, performance test)

Fatigue resistance: predicting and profiling athletes







A feasible and well tolerated submaximal cycling test



In professional cyclists, the state of fatigue induced by over 3000 kJ of work done can be effectively assessed by monitoring the RPE and heart rate during submaximal exercise

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