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Archival Issues	The influence of aerobic and anaerobic characteristics of children of different age on achievement of VO2 plateau VL Kropej, B Škof, R Milić <u>Biol Sport</u> 2005; 22 (1): ICID: 891555 Article type: Original article IC™ Value: 10.26				
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Newsletter	VO2max is a measurement of the maximal rate at which energy can be derived from				
Authors Pathway	oxidative processes. The plateau criterion has been considered the most important criterion when defining a VO2max value. The purpose of this research was to compare subjects who achieve a plateau with those who do not and to determine which				
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		anthropometric an achievement of VC age. The sample c 159.7±14.0 cm), 1 average VO2max achieving the plate greater or equal 9 VO2 in the last min workload. 56% of Statistically signifi found for gender,	Id physiological fa 2 plateau, and to omprised 27 child 14 of them were I values of 45.4±7 eau were respirat 0% of predicted a nute of exercise I children met all t cant differences I VO2max, velocity	tactors and endurance performance influence the to find, whether the two groups differ in gender and ldren (age 11.8±2.0 yrs, weight 49.7±14.0 kg, heigl boys and 13 were girls. The children exhibited 7.7 ml•min-1•kg-1 during the exercise. The criteria atory exchange rate greater or equal 1.0, heart rate age-adjusted maximal heart rate and the change in less or equal 2 ml•min-1•kg-1 with an increase in three criteria for achieving the plateau in VO2. between plateau achievers and non-achievers were sy at VO2max, duration of the treadmill test, results	ht for 1

achievers.

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2400 m and fat mass. In the other explanatory variables subjects showed no significant differences. This study demonstrates the plateau achievers are mostly girls, have worse results in tests of maximal aerobic power and endurance performance (velocity at

VO2max, duration of the treadmill, 2400 m run) and have more fat mass than non-

AKADEMIA TRENERSKA

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