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Effects of Increased Respiratory Resistance on Maximal O₂ Uptake and Anaerobic Threshold during Incremental Exercise Tests

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<u>Abstract:</u> This study was undertaken to assess whether maximal O_2 uptake (VO₂max) can be used as an index of measuring aerobic capacity under the condition of increased respiratory resistance. Seven male subjects performed two incremental exercise tests on a cycle ergometer on different days: one control (C) and one breathing through an 8 mm bore diameter respiratory resistance (R). Ventilatory and gas exchange responses were measured with a turbine volume transducer and mass spectrometry, and processed breath-by-breath. VO₂max was measured and anaerobic threshold (AT) was estimated non-

invasively using the V-slope method. Maximal exercise performance was reduced significantly (by paired t-test, P<0.05) in the resistance study $(233 \pm 14 \text{ W})$ compared to the control $(260 \pm 29 \text{ W})$. The plateau in VO₂ is not a consistent feature of incremental exercise tests even in the control study at the subjects'

 $\frac{1}{200}$ maximum effort. VO₂ at maximal exercise performance was also reduced significantly from 3.25 ± 0.40

l/min (C) to 2.83 ± 0.20 l/min (R). However, there were no significant differences between AT for both tests: 1.80 ± 0.28 l/min (C) and 1.81 ± 0.28 l/min (R). These results establish that AT actually reflects aerobic capacity. Therefore, AT should be determined systematically in addition to VO₂max during

maximal exercise tests to better evaluate physical fitness.

Key Words: O2 uptake, Anaerobic threshold, Exercise test

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