

RED

SynchroProject II: Alto rendimiento y salud en mujeres de natación artística

Physiological Responses in Artistic Swimming

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MINISTERIO
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INTRODUCTION



Introduction

50% of the time is spent underwater (Homma, 1994)

Competition is a challenging situation that
higher psycho-physiological responses (M. Viru et al.

Methodological difficulties in assessing physiological parameters
in AS (Poole, Crepin et al. 1980; Figura, Cama et al. 1993; Yamamura, Zushi et al. 1999; Bante, Bogdanis et al.
2007)

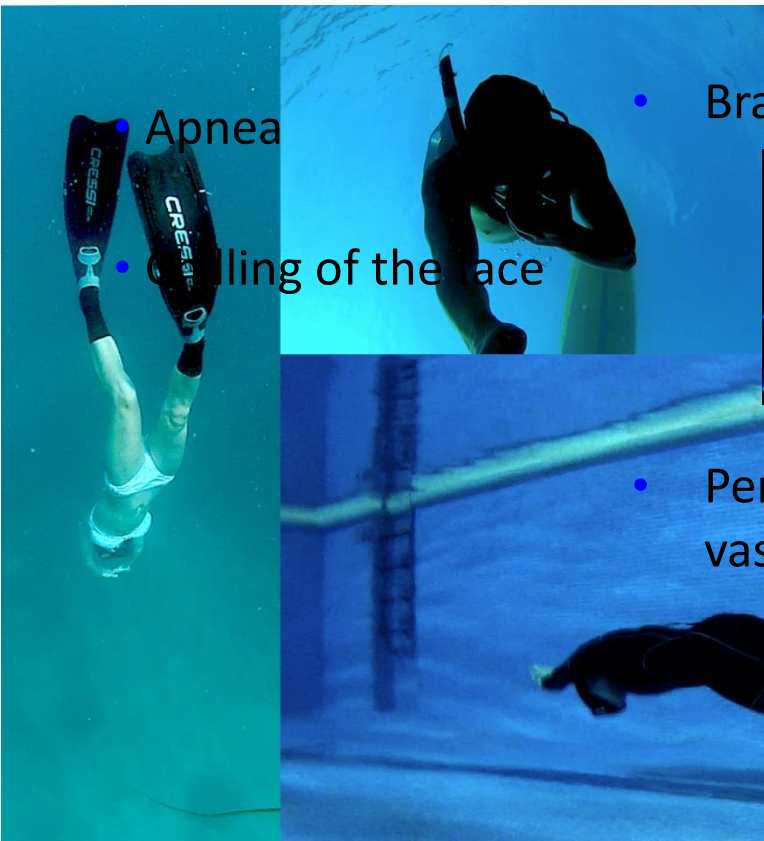


Introduction

The diving response



Stimuli



Response



Function

- Centralization of blood to brain and heart
- Oxygen Conservation
- Energy restriction in the heart

AIMS



- What is the physiological response in elite synchronized swimmers during competition?
- Which physiological parameters can best explain competitive performance?

- Is there any difference between comp and training?



- Is RPE an appropriate tool to assess the internal load during solo and duet?

METHOD



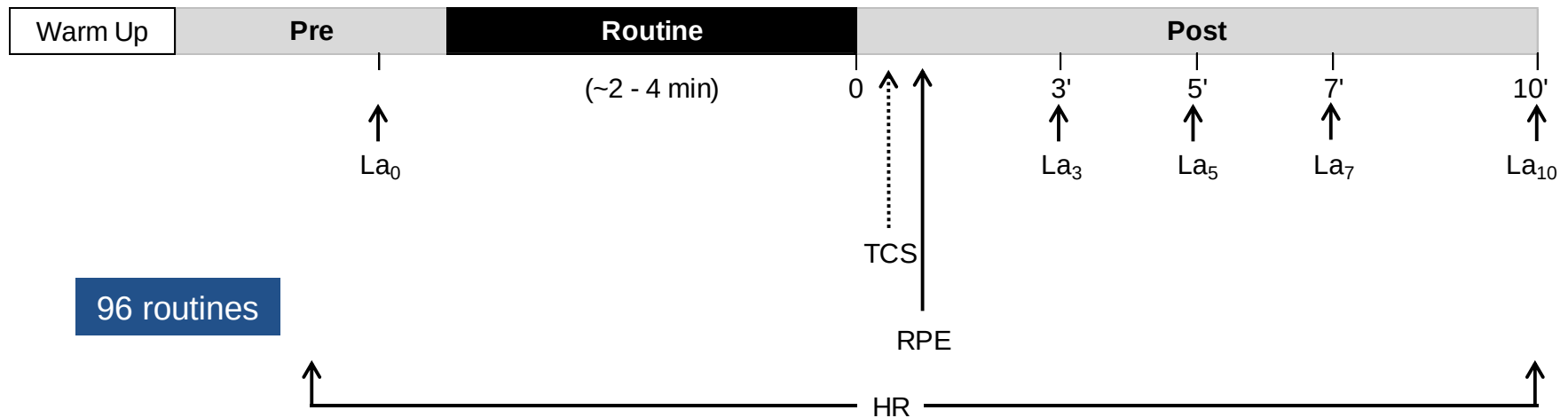
Procedures

Study I

Study II

Study III

n = 34



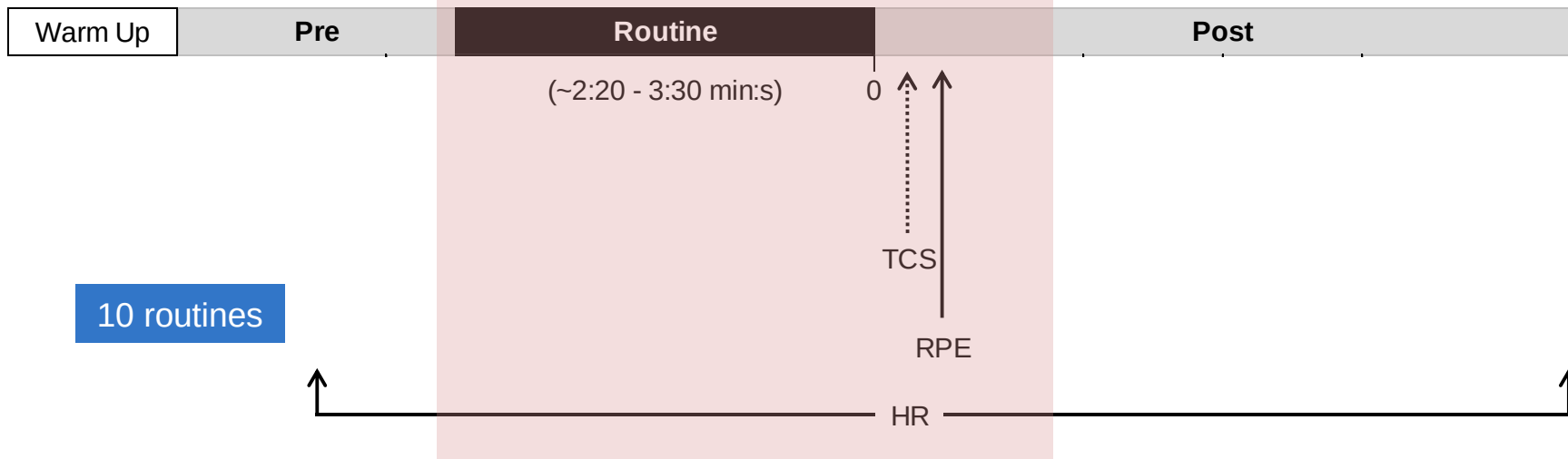
Procedures

Study I

Study II

Study III

n= 10



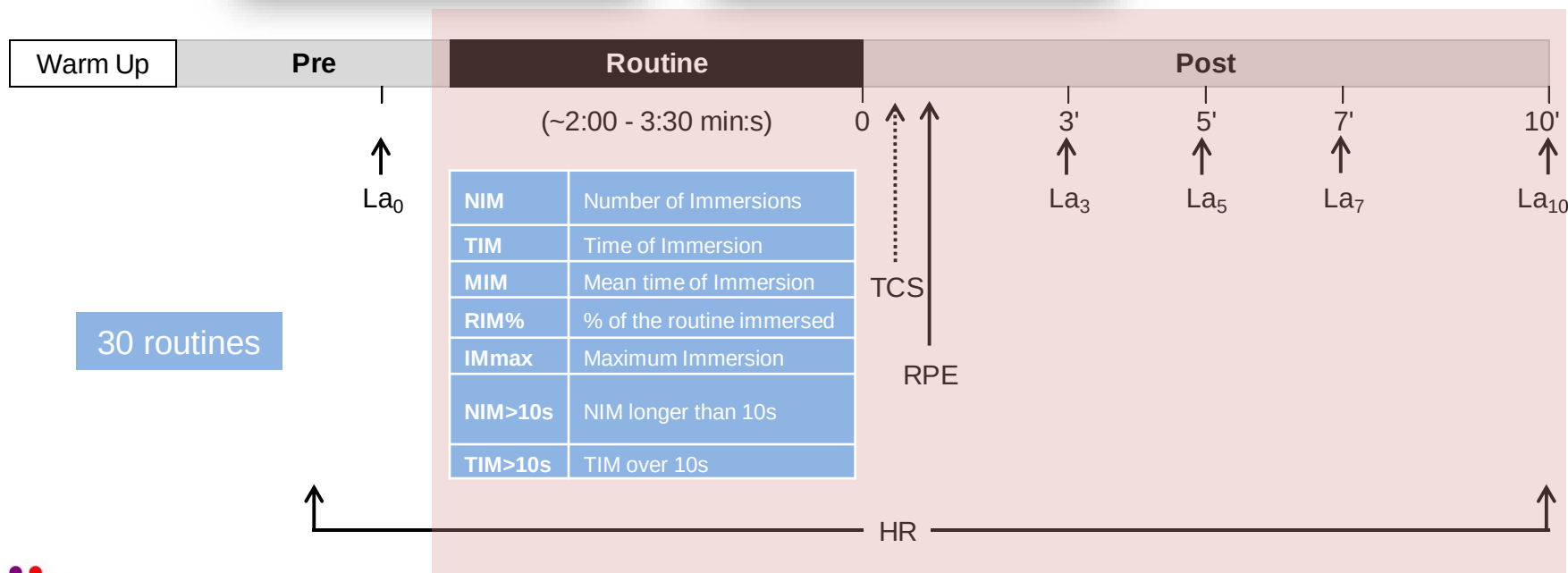
Procedures

Study I

Study II

Study III

n=17

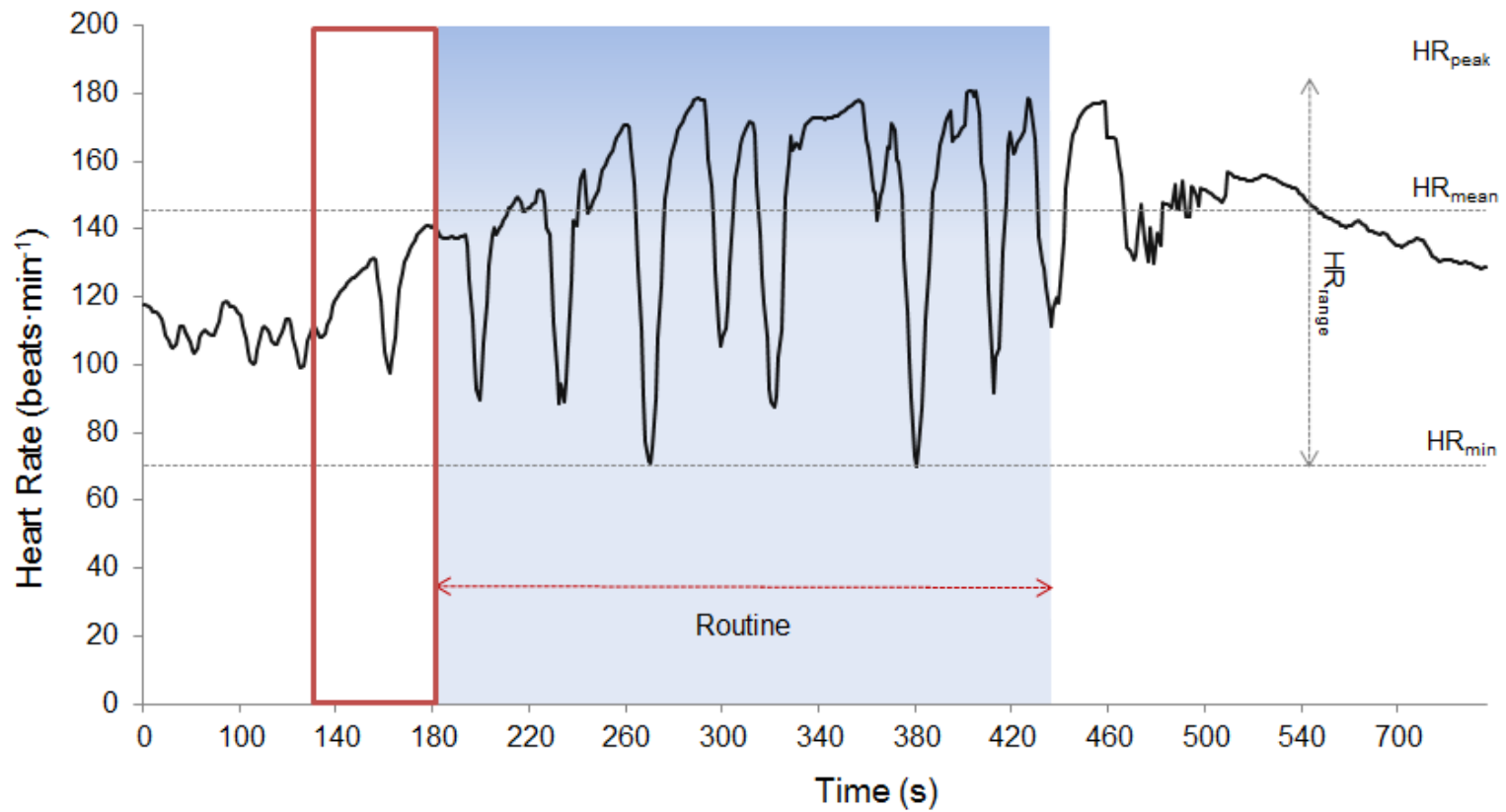


RESULTS



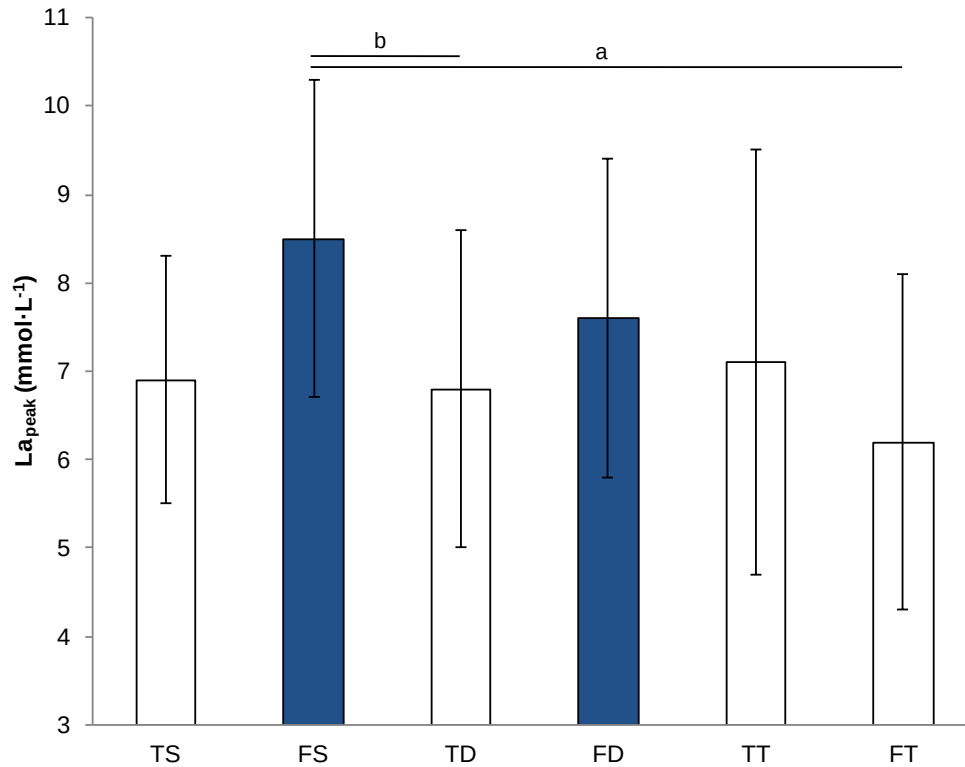
Study I

Heart Rate Response



Study I

Lactate

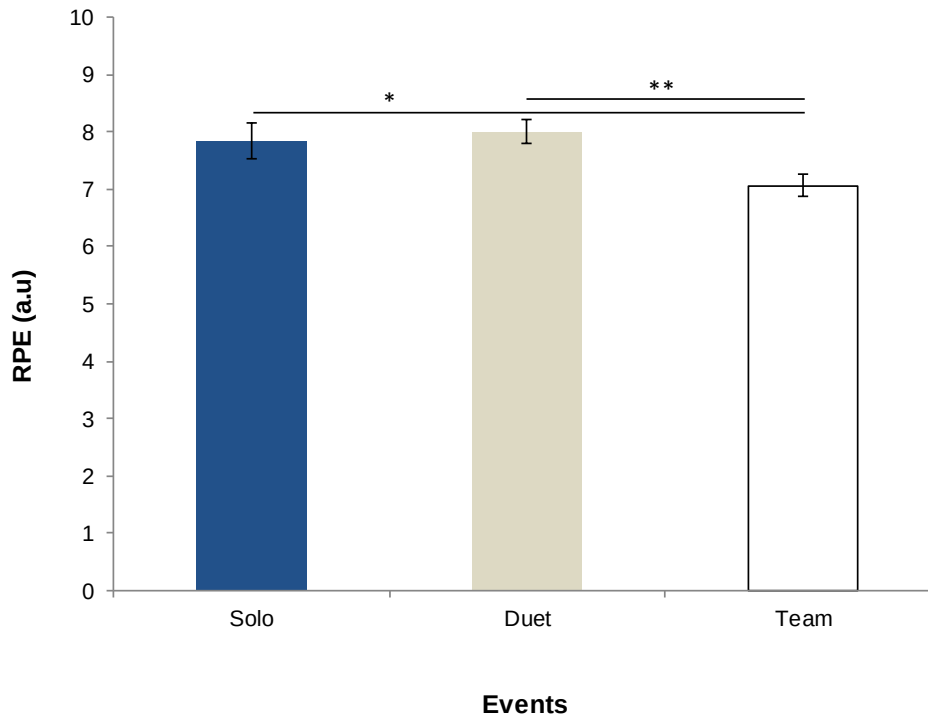


Prolongation of oxidative metabolism in parallel with anaerobic glycolysis (Brooks 1991, Shagatay 2010)

Specific metabolic adaptations (Chatard 1999, Emhoff 2013, Smith 1988, Yamamura 2000)

Study I

Rating of Perceived Exertion



Mean RPE scores ranged from 6.6 (TT) to 8.1 (FD)

Routines were executed under similar conditions (music, exercise duration, water temperature, etc.)

Study I

Predicting competitive performance

Higher skill level (?)

HR_{pre}

$R_m^2 = 0.26$

Influence of immersion

HR_{min}

Explained **26%** of the
variability in AS
performance

Study III

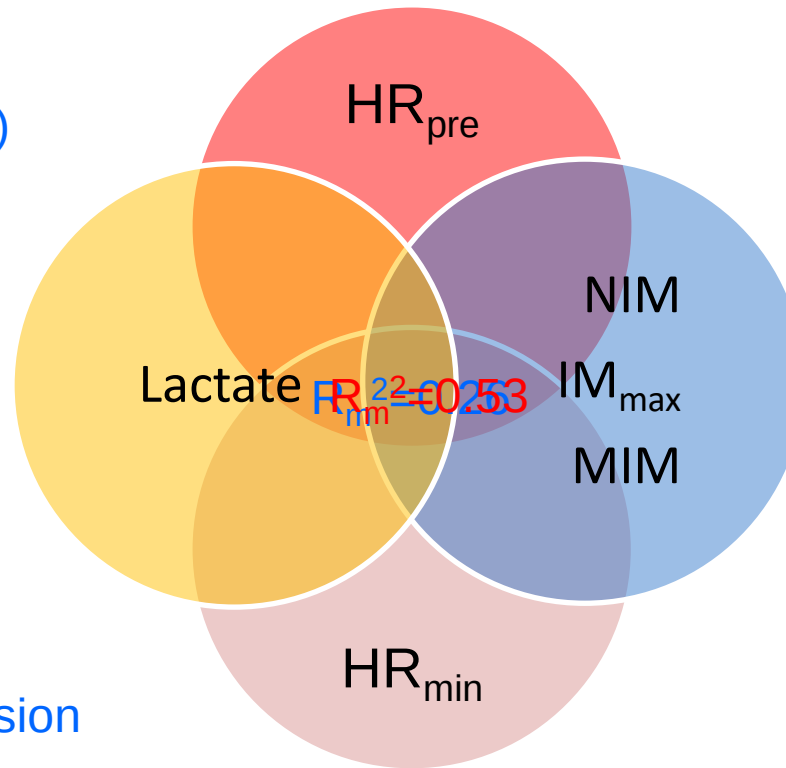
Predicting competitive performance

Study III

Higher skill level (?)

Possible training adaptation (?)

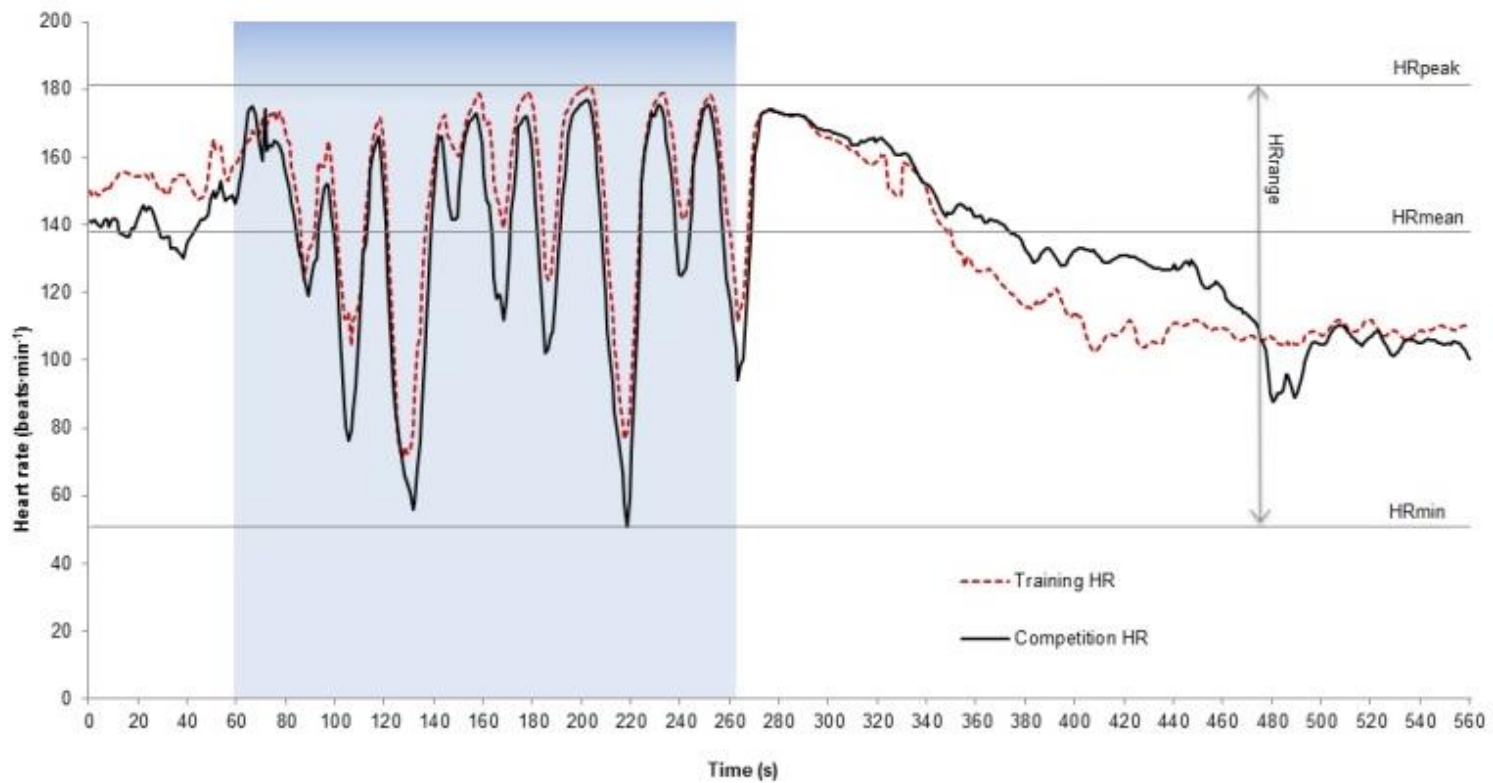
Influence of immersion



explained **53%** of the variability in AS performance

Study II

Heart Rate Response



Study III

Immersion parameters

	TS	FS	TD	FD
NIM (times)	17.1 ± 1.9	26.4 ± 2.2	21.0 ± 1.3	33.3 ± 2.1
TIM (s)	82.7 ± 3.9	105.3 ± 4.6	85.0 ± 2.8	125.1 ± 4.5
MIM (s)	5.0 ± 0.3	4.2 ± 0.3	4.1 ± 0.2	4.1 ± 0.3
RIM%	69.5 ± 2.3	57.9 ± 2.6	58.7 ± 1.7	60.7 ± 2.4
IMmax (s)	19.6 ± 1.8	23.1 ± 2.1	18.8 ± 1.3	22.6 ± 1.9
NIM>10s	2.9 ± 0.5	4.0 ± 0.6	3.9 ± 0.3	5.2 ± 0.6
TIM>10s (s)	45.2 ± 7.0	63.7 ± 8.4	53.5 ± 5.0	76.6 ± 8.2

Values are mean ± SD.

Free routines and duets

(2:20–3:30 vs. 2-3 min:s)

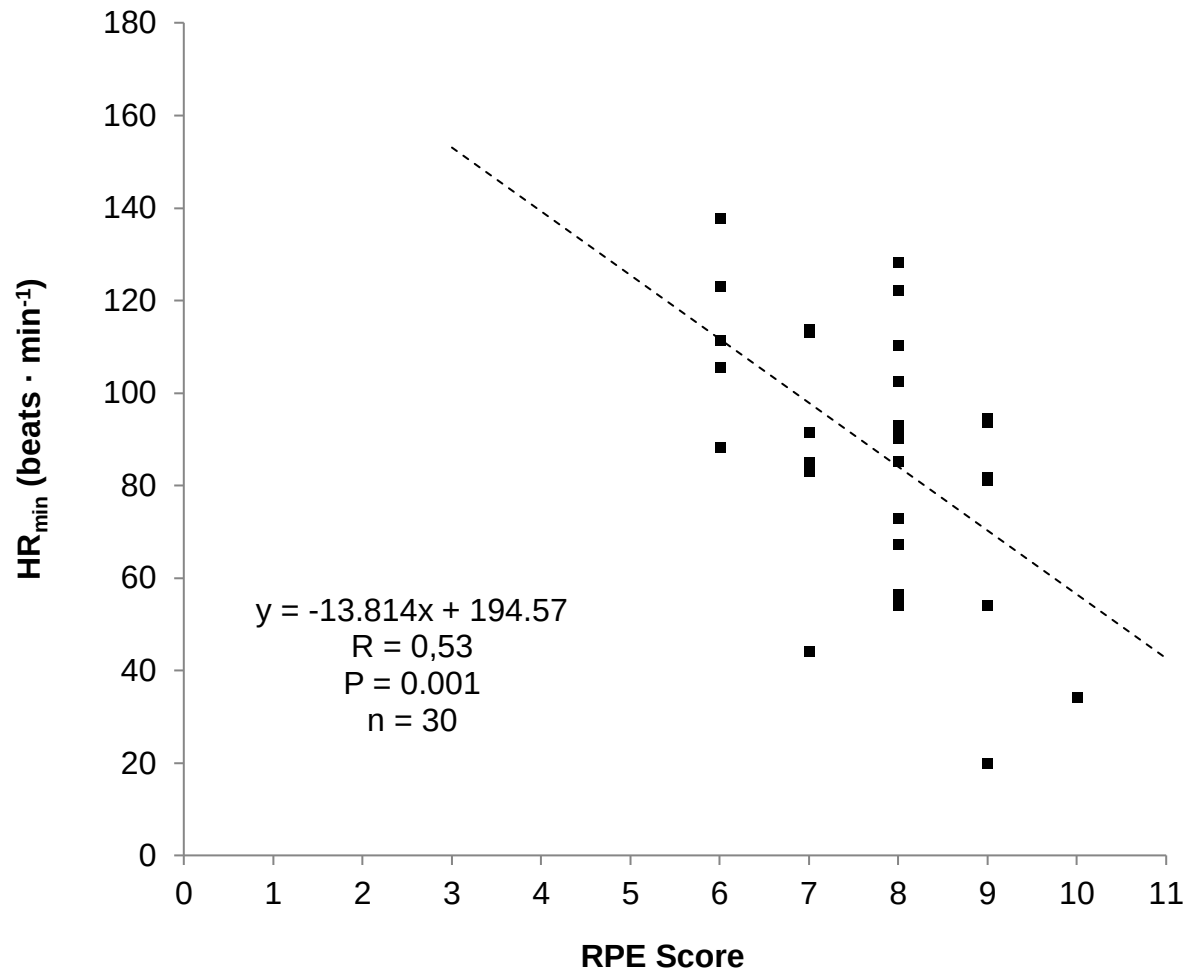
imply

- a higher number of immersions
- for longer time

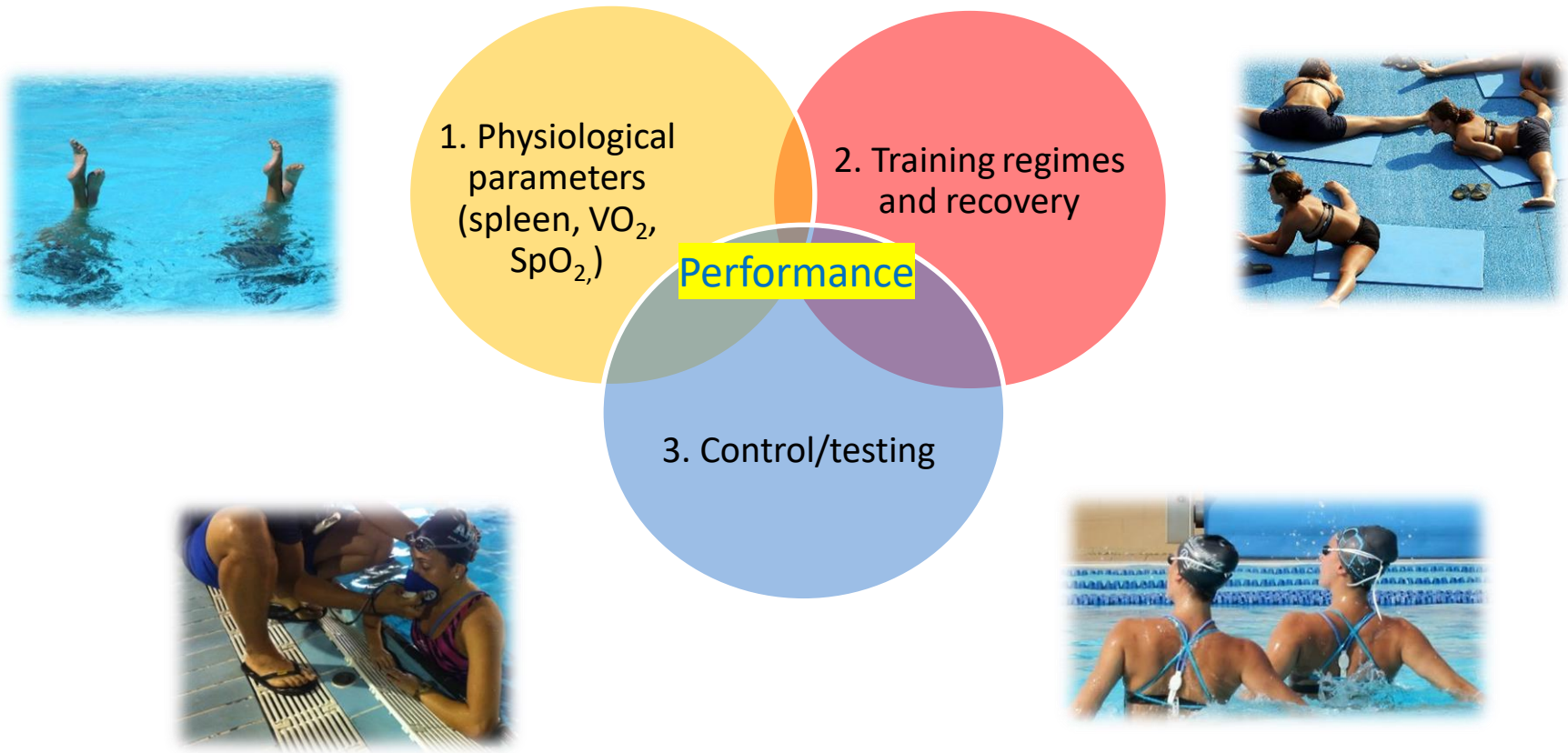
This is consistent with previous reports during training (Homma 1994, 1999)

Study III

RPE correlates



Future perspectives in AS



Tack!





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