

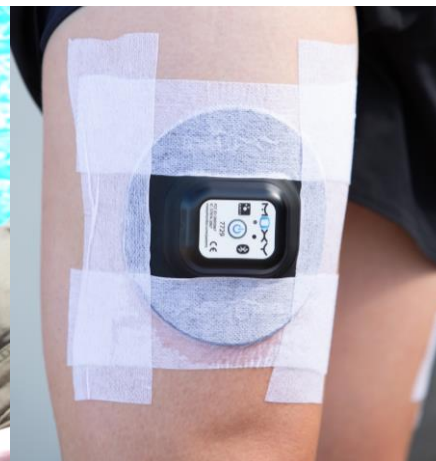
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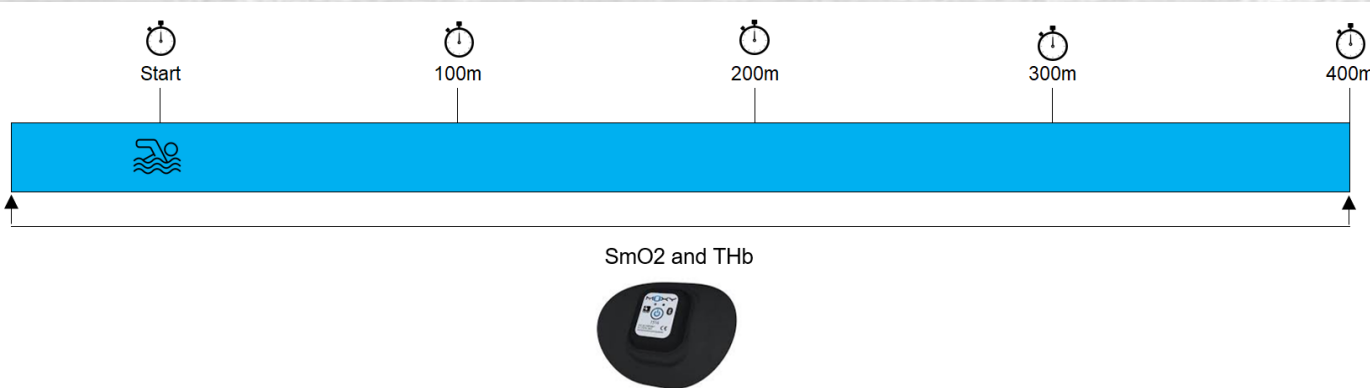


Muscle oxygenation responses during a 400-Meter Open Water Swim Time Trial

BACKGROUND

Near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) has been used to monitor peripheral adaptations and acute training responses in pool swimming; however, to our knowledge, no studies have examined its application in open-water swimming.

- ❑ Assess changes in SmO_2 and THb during a 400m open water swim on the vastus lateralis (VL) and latissimus dorsi (LD).
- ❑ Compare SmO_2min and desaturation slopes between VL and LD and relate SmO_2min to performance in the 400 m time trial.
- ❑ Evaluate the influence of adipose tissue thickness (ATT) on SmO_2min in both muscles.



METHODS



11 international swimmers
5 men
6 women
400m time: $04:33 \pm 00:14$ (mm:ss)



$\text{ATT} = 6.3 \pm 2.7$ mm

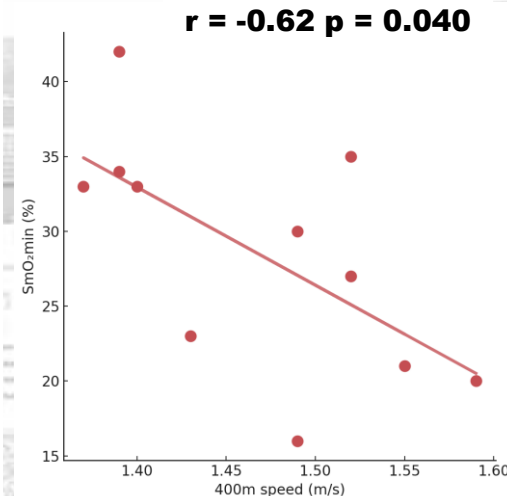
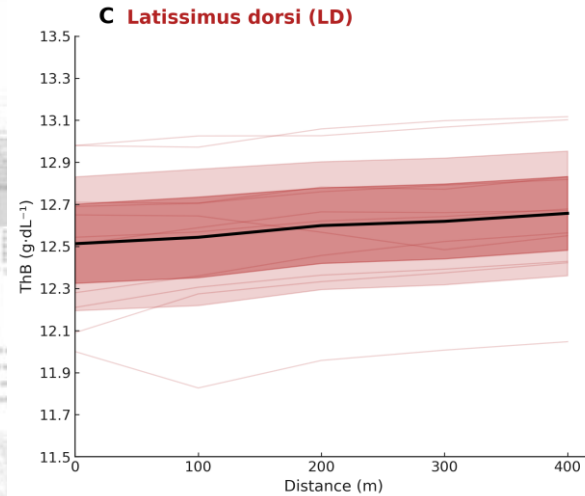
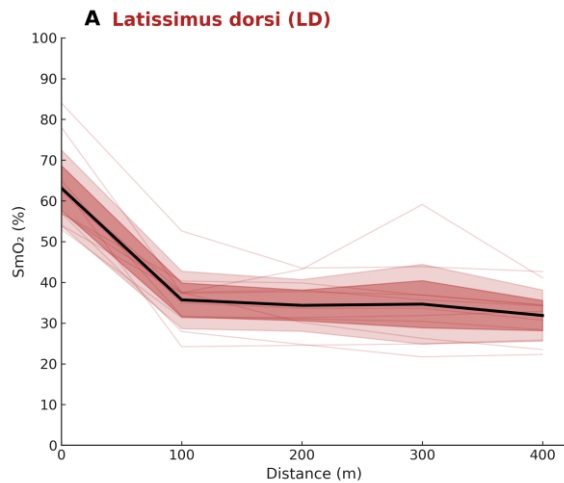


$\text{ATT} = 3.6 \pm 0.8$ mm

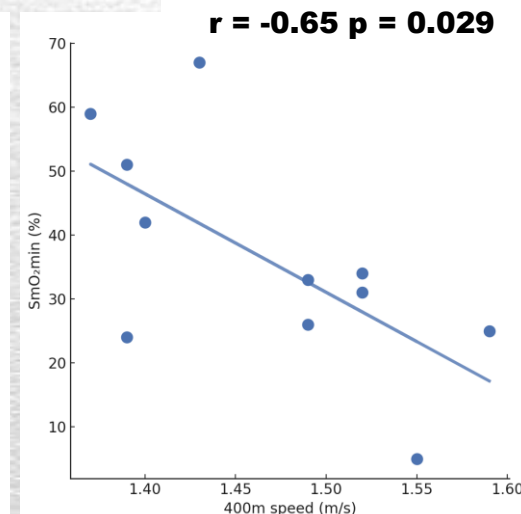
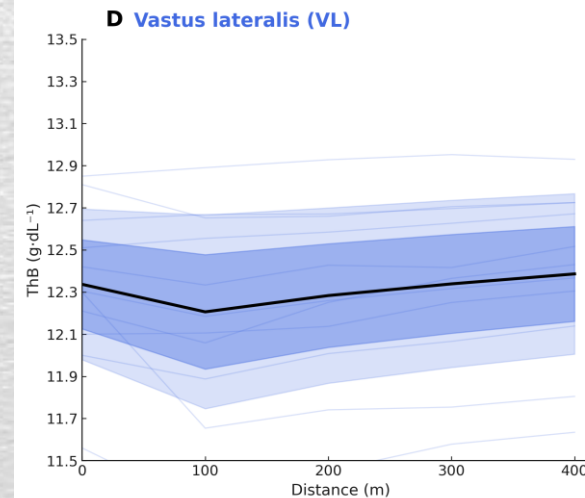
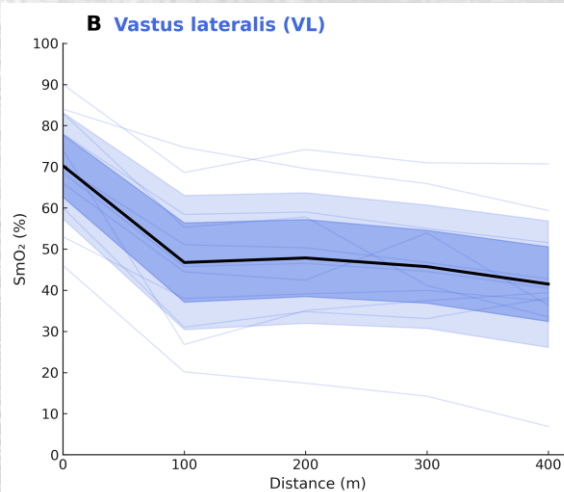
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RESULTS

LD



VL



CONCLUSIONS

- ☐ No significant differences between **LD** and **VL** in a group of international swimmers.
- ☐ **SmO₂min** related to performance in both muscles and ATT to **SmO₂min** in the **VL**.
- ☐ **NIRS** shows strong potential for internal load monitoring in open-water swimming; however, ergonomic limitations—particularly sensor design/attachment must be addressed for effective real-world application.

