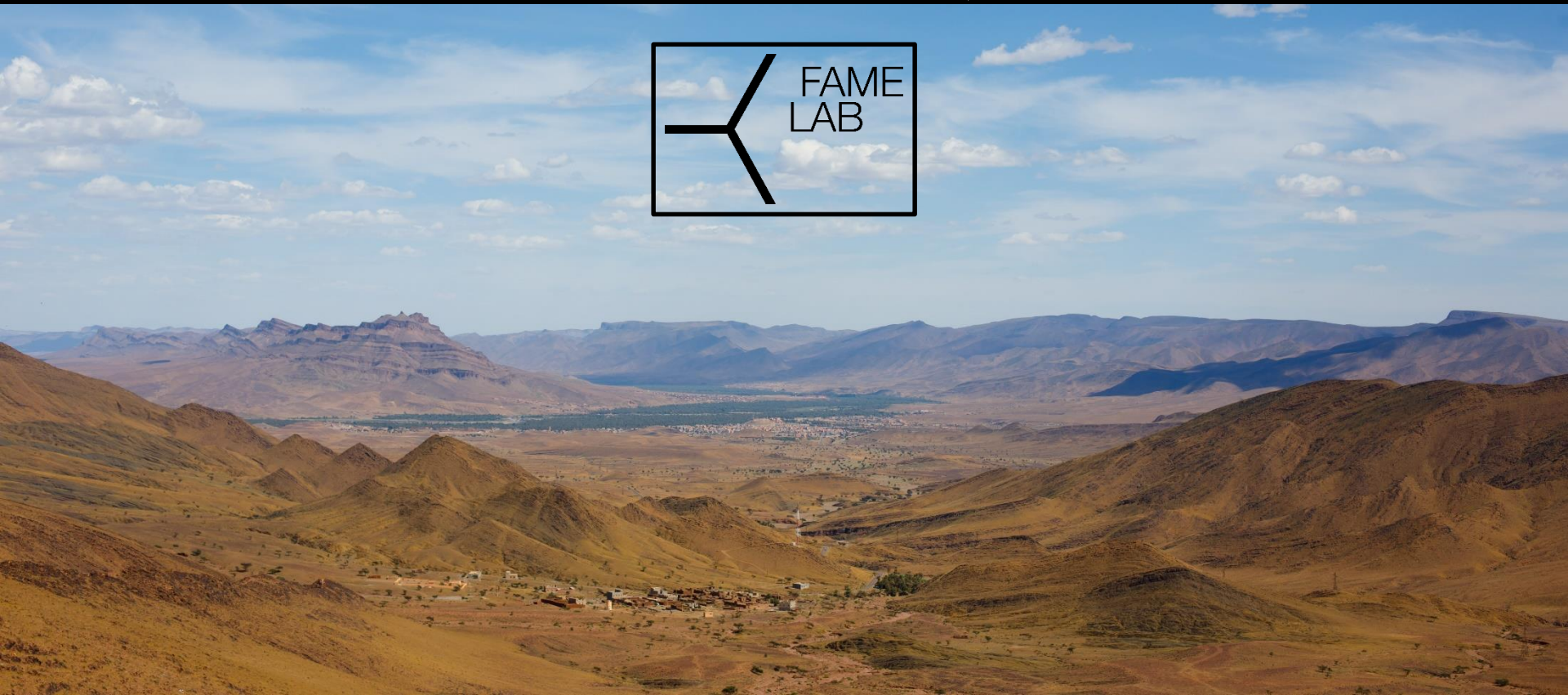


SCIENCE SUPPORT AND PREPARATION FOR ATHLETIC EVENTS IN EXTREME ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURES

Andreas D. Flouris, PhD



..."But sunstroke gives no such warning. It strikes down its victim with his full armor on. Youth, health, and strength oppose no obstacle to its power; nay, it would seem, in some instances, to seek out such as these, as if boldly to flaunt its power, and in the very glare of day to deal its final blow."

Levick J.J., Remarks on sunstroke, Am J Med, 1859



Environmental
physiology

Athlete
characteristics

Race/Environment
characteristics

Training

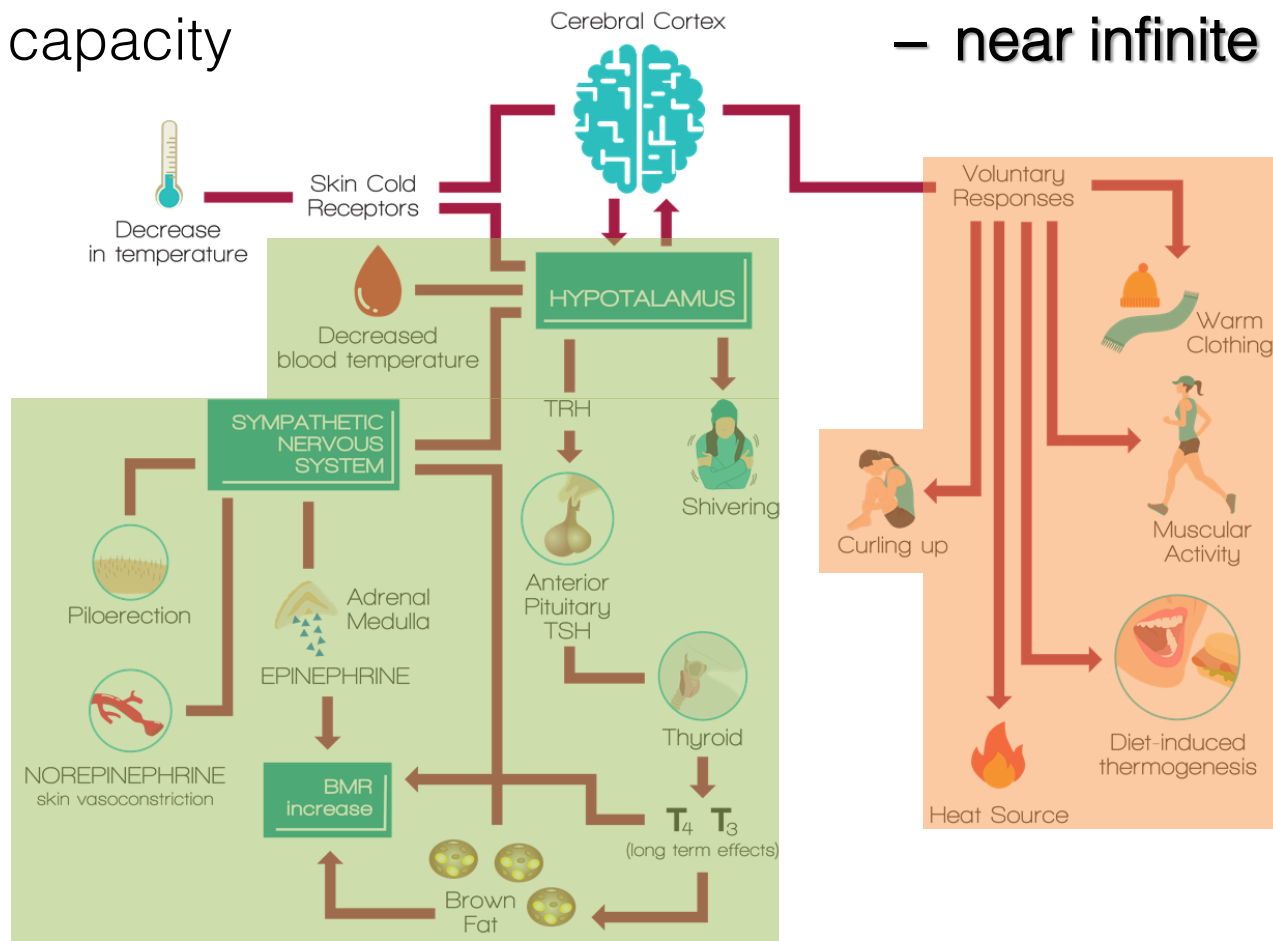
Monitoring &
testing

Acclimatization
/ acclimation

Athlete's
response
during
competition

↳ Autonomic thermoregulation
– **finite** capacity

↳ Behavioural thermoregulation
– **near infinite** capacity



Increases in skin/core temperature (**heat/work**)

– Heat dissipation

- peripheral vasodilation
- sweating



Increases in skin/core temperature (**heat/work**)

– Heat dissipation

- peripheral vasodilation
- sweating



■ Behavioural responses

insulation/clothing



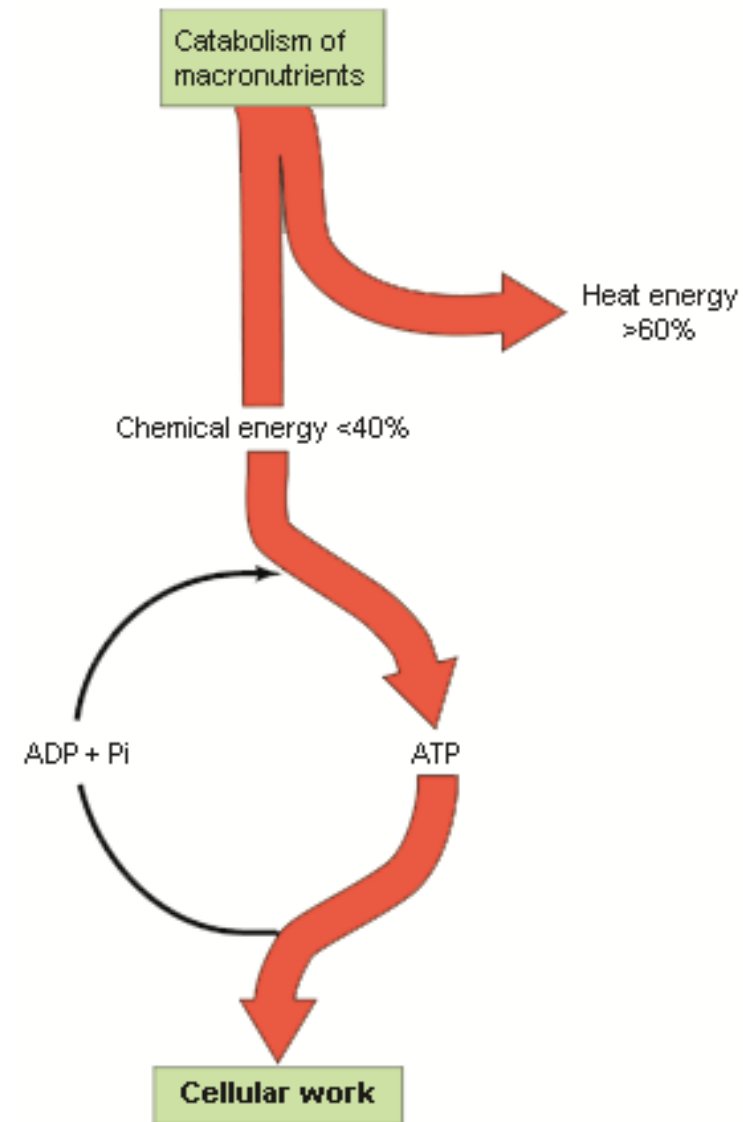
shade/breeze



relaxation

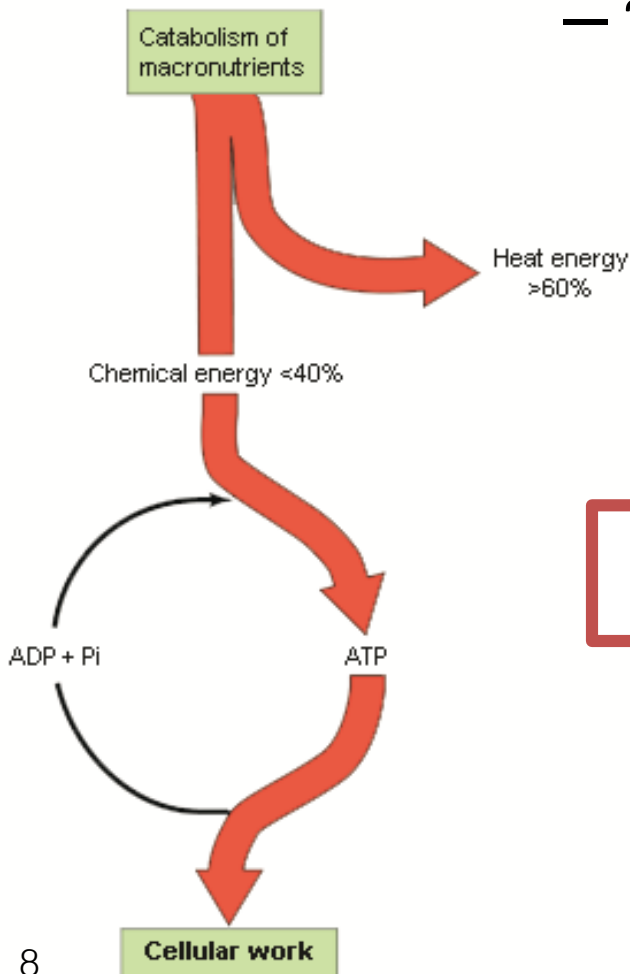


- ✧ The human body is quite inefficient at using the energy derived from metabolic processes to generate external work
 - ~60-95% of the available energy (depending upon the physical task) is wasted and subsequently released as heat energy
- ✧ The body must dissipate this excessive amount of heat to the environment to maintain its thermal homeostasis



- Cycling (most efficient physical task)
 - ~20% of energy used for work

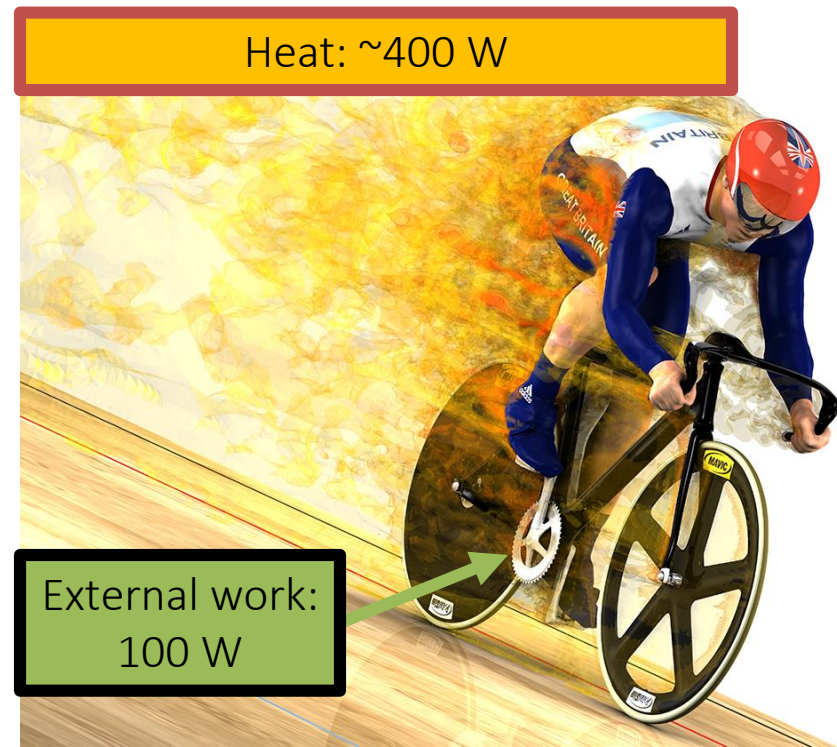
Whipp & Wasserman, JAP, 1972



Catabolism:
500 W

Heat: ~400 W

External work:
100 W



↓ performance

Flouris & Schlader, SJSMS, 2015

Schlader et al., J Therm Biol, 2011

Flouris, Eur J Appl Physiol, 2011

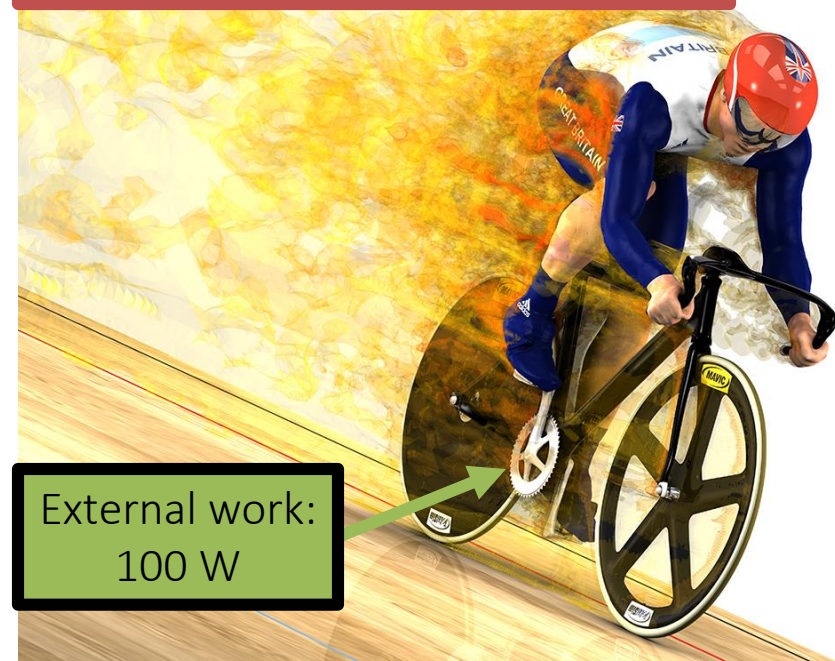
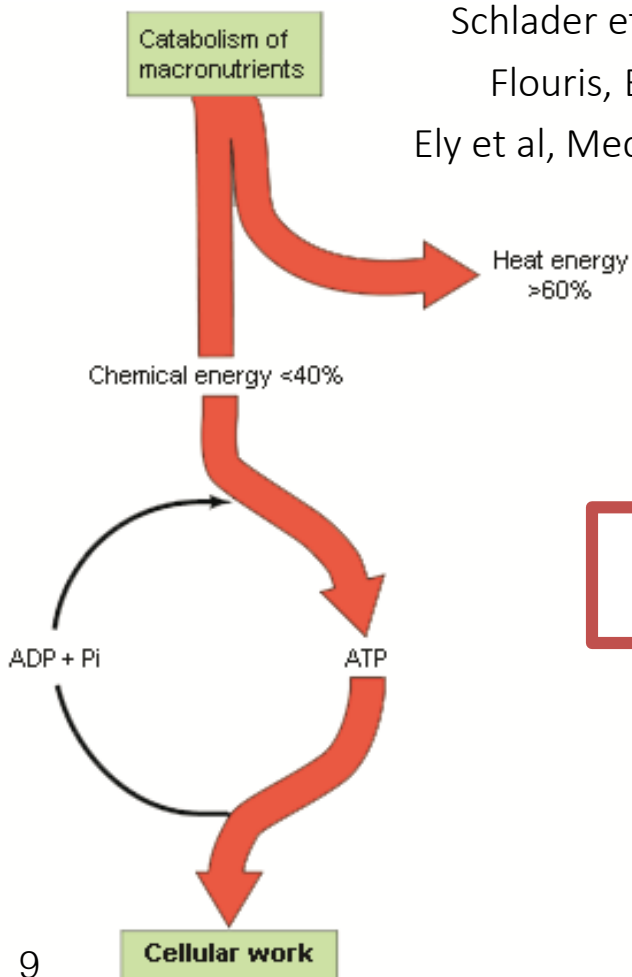
Ely et al, Med Sci Sports Exerc, 2010

↑ body temperature

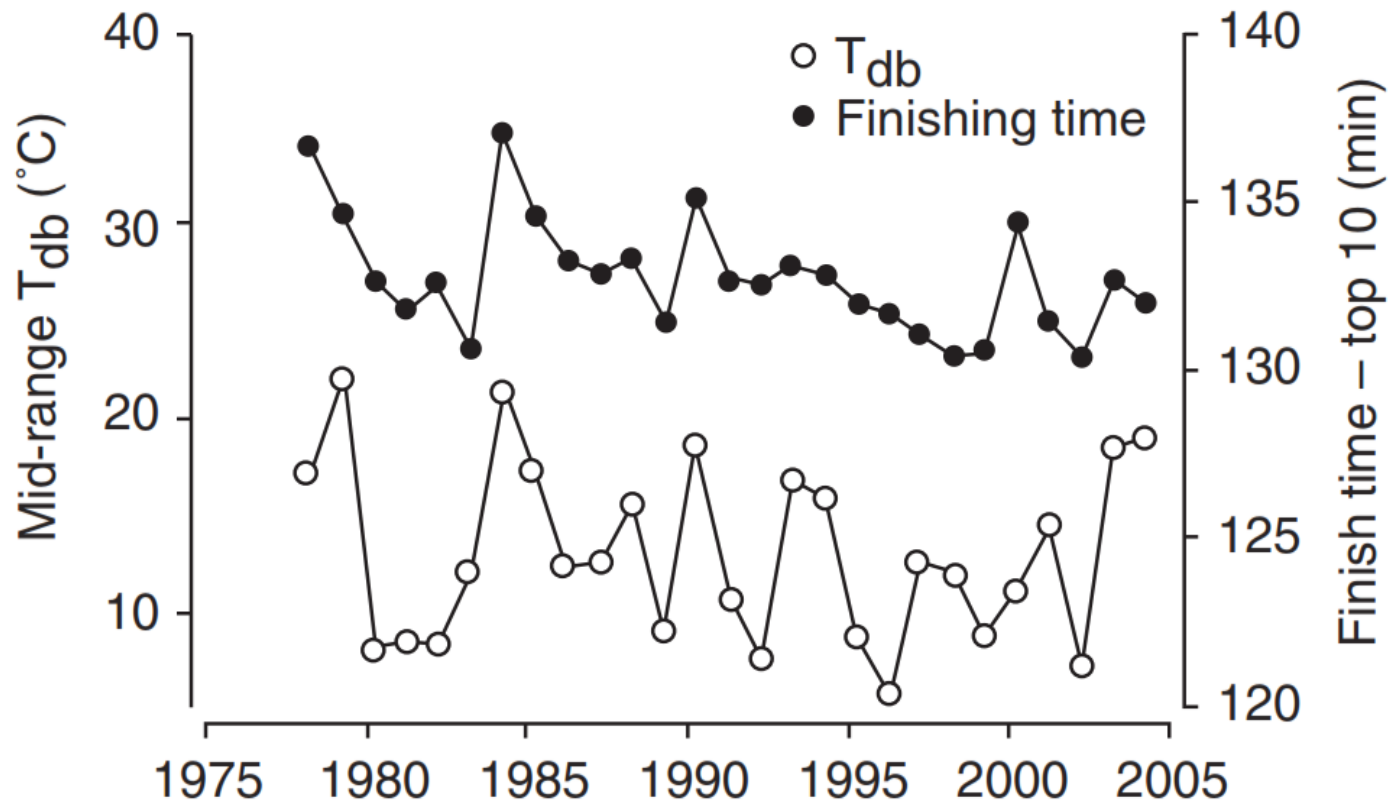
Heat: ~400 W

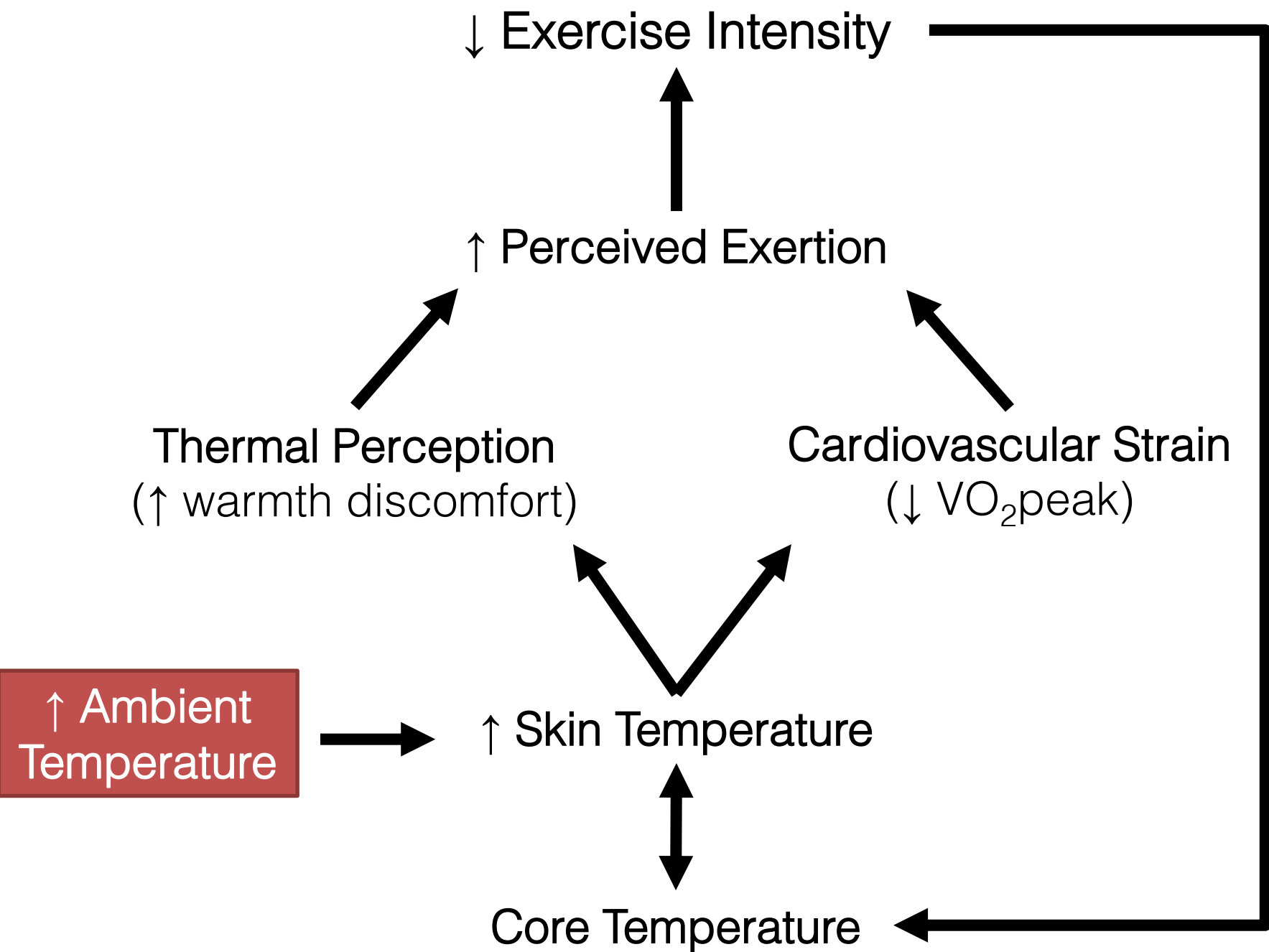
Catabolism:
500 W

External work:
100 W

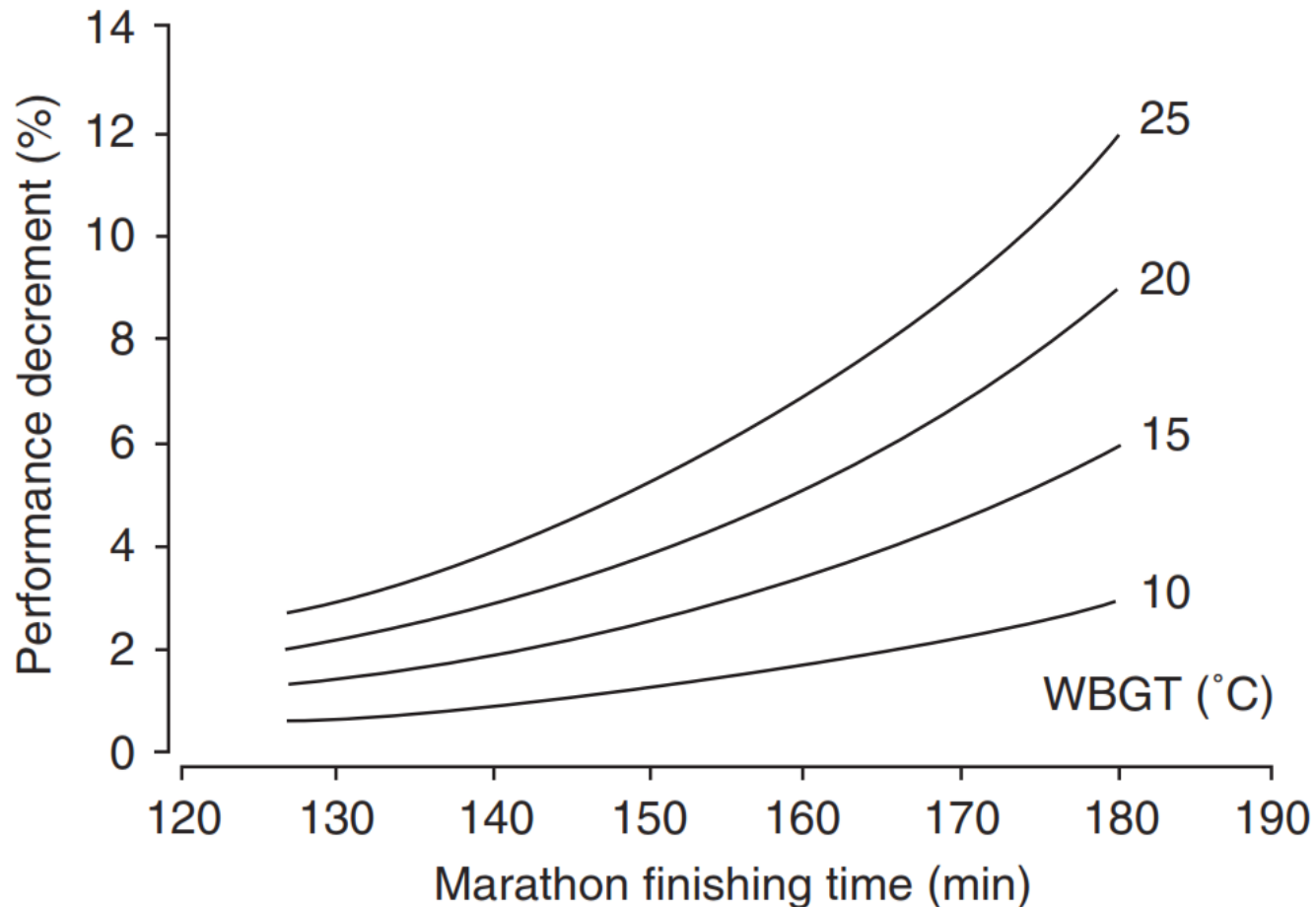


Dry bulb temperatures and mean finishing times of top 10 male finishers of New York City Marathon from 1978 to 2004





- Performance decrements and projected marathon finishing time with increasing WBGT from the New York City Marathon between 1978 and 2004





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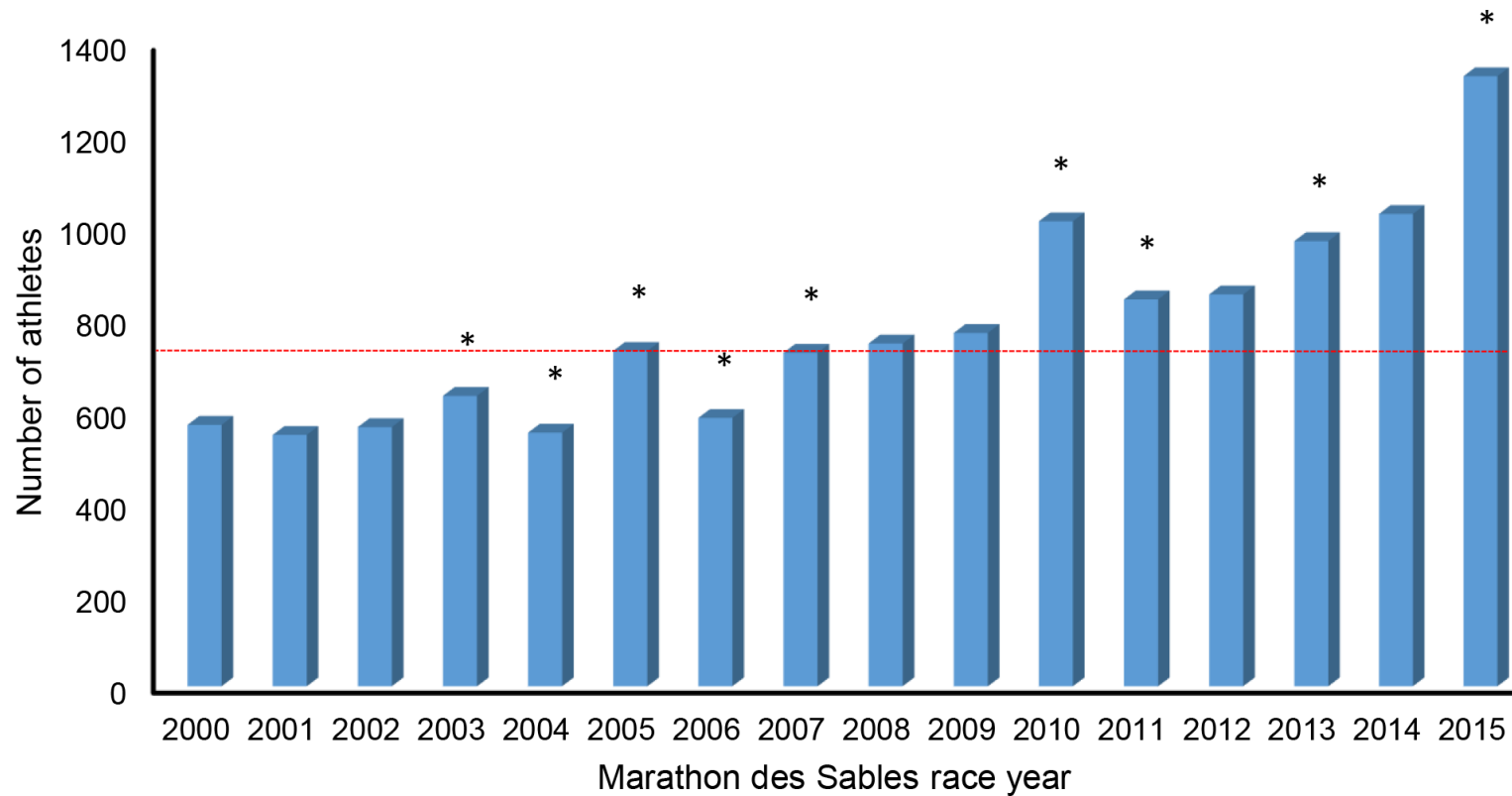
Acclimatization
/ acclimation

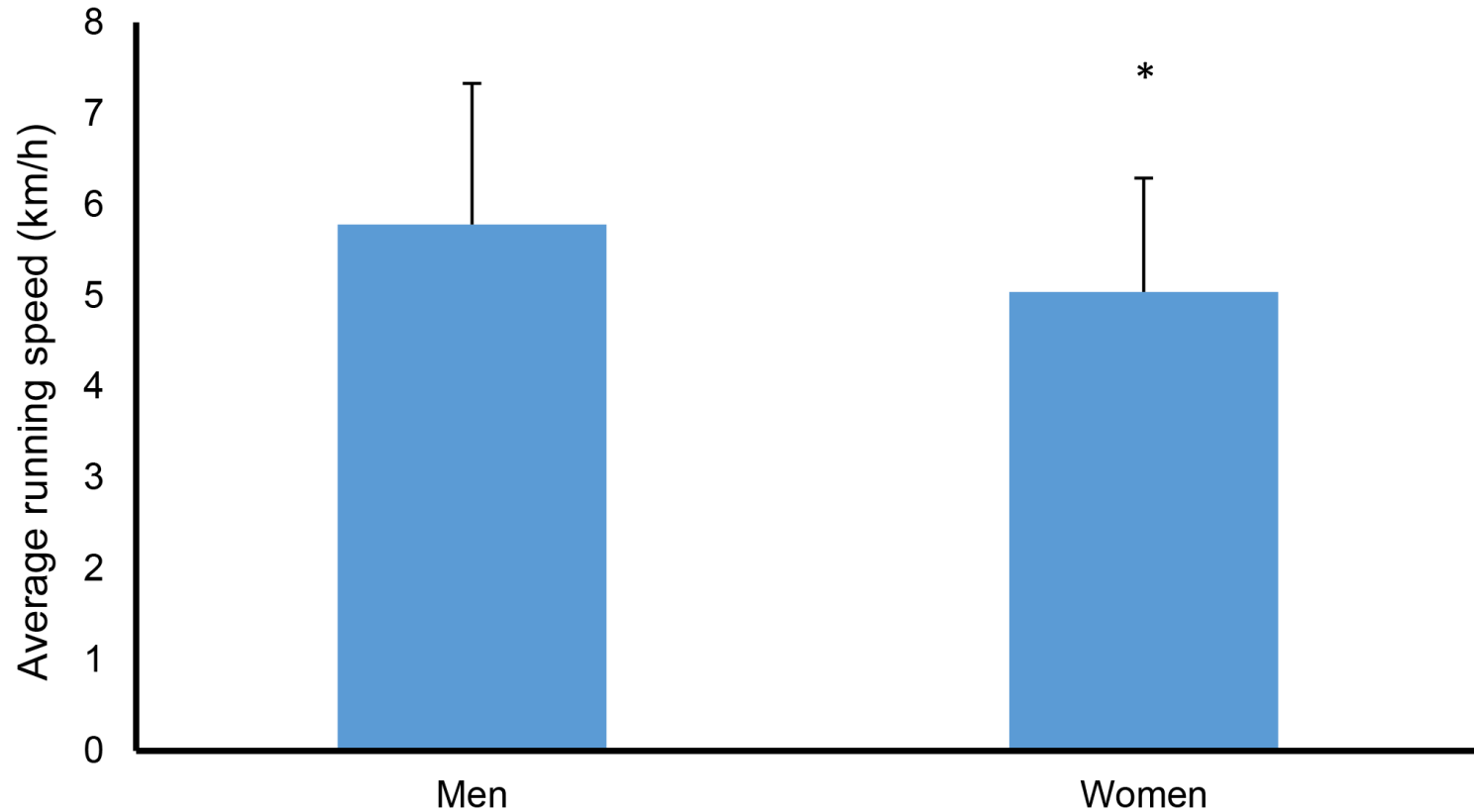
Athlete's
response
during
competition

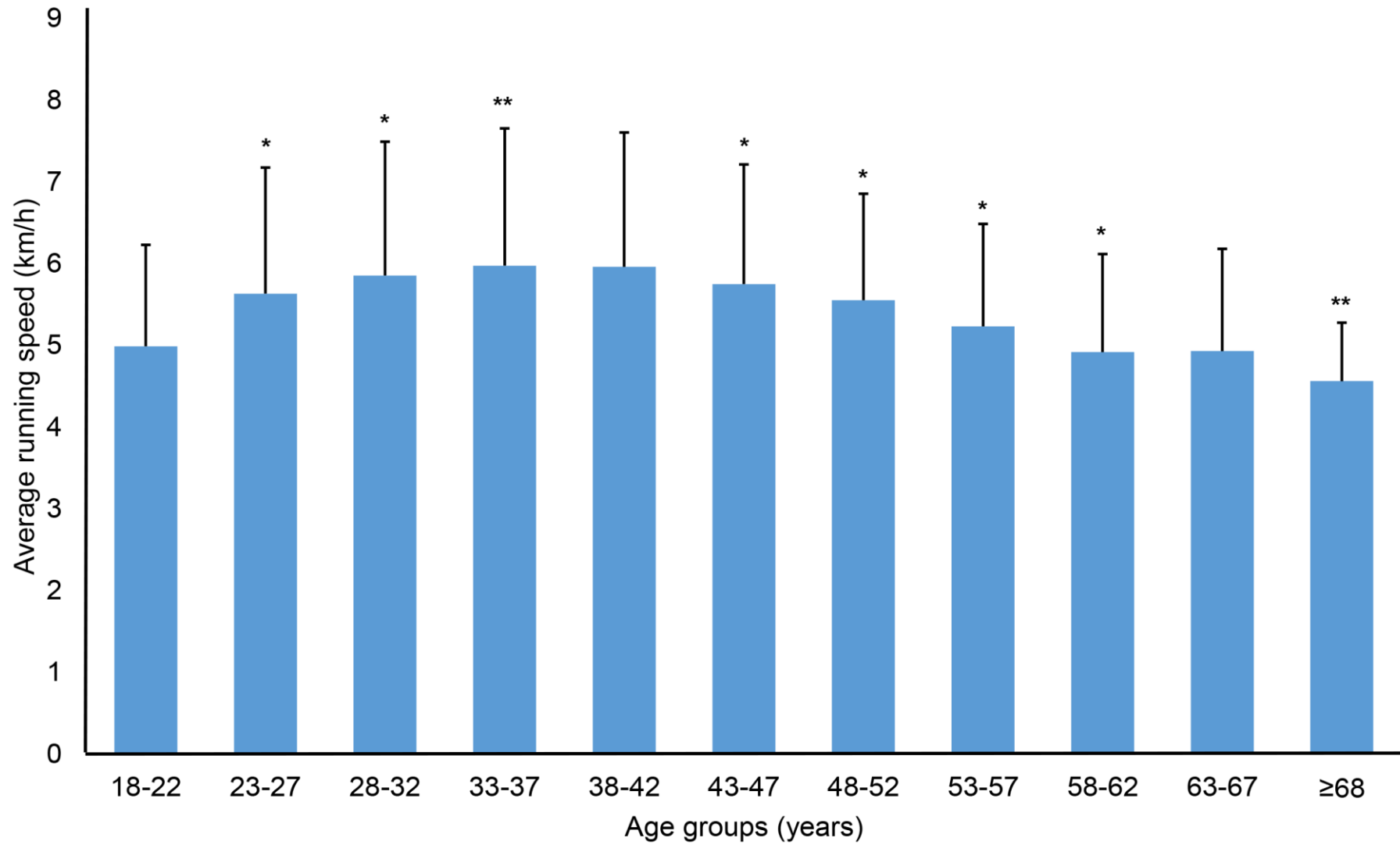
- ↪ Sex: male
- ↪ Age: 39
- ↪ Weight: 86 kg
- ↪ Height: 1.83 m
- ↪ BMI: 25.7
- ↪ Body fat: 16.4%
- ↪ VO_2peak : 69 ml/kg/min
- ↪ Medical history: no serious and/or chronic conditions



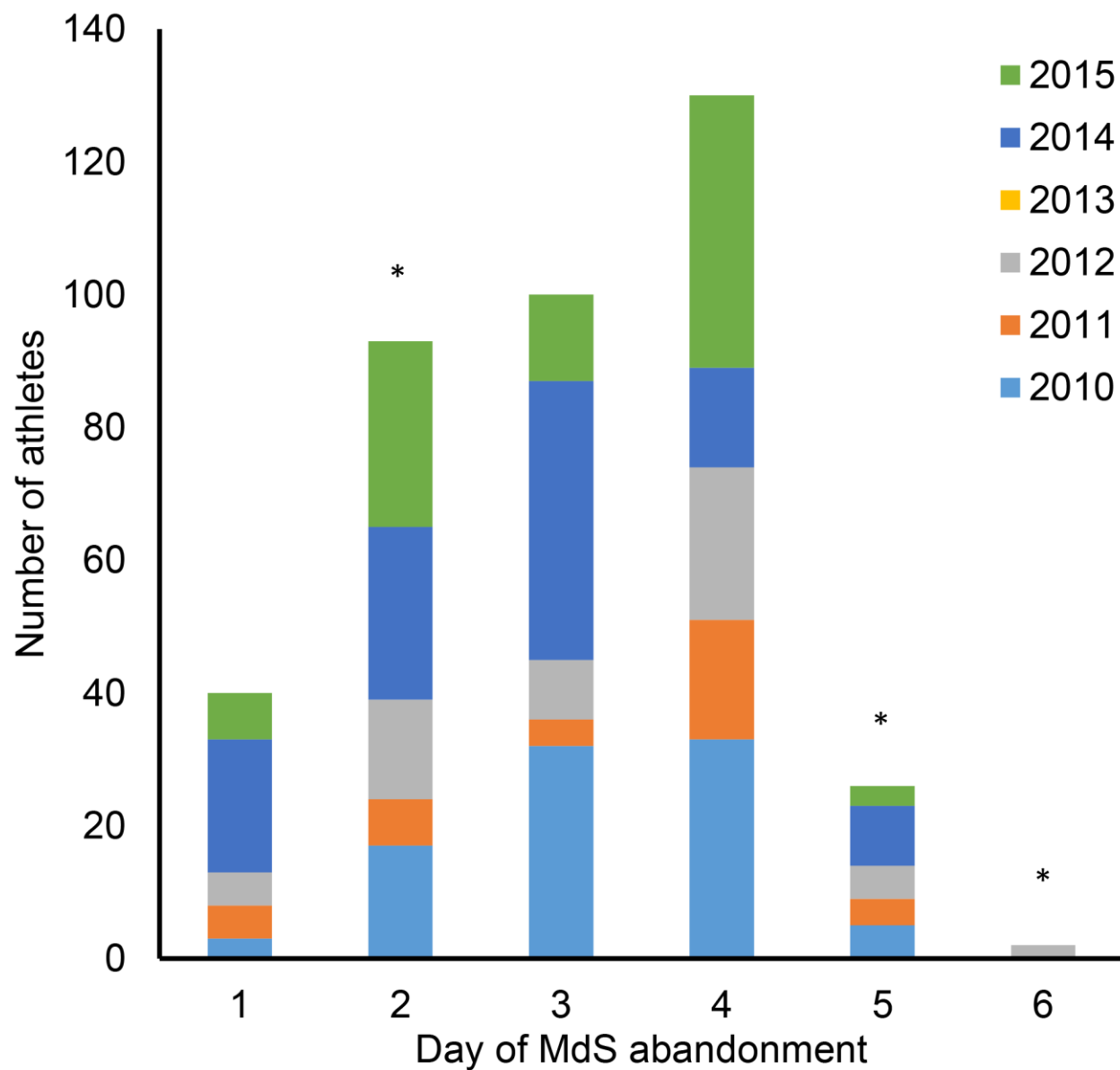
- ↪ Venue: Moroccan desert
- ↪ Duration: 7 days (5th day rest)
- ↪ Distance: >250 km
- ↪ Carrying food and equipment
- ↪ Water: 4½ L daily to be carried by the athlete

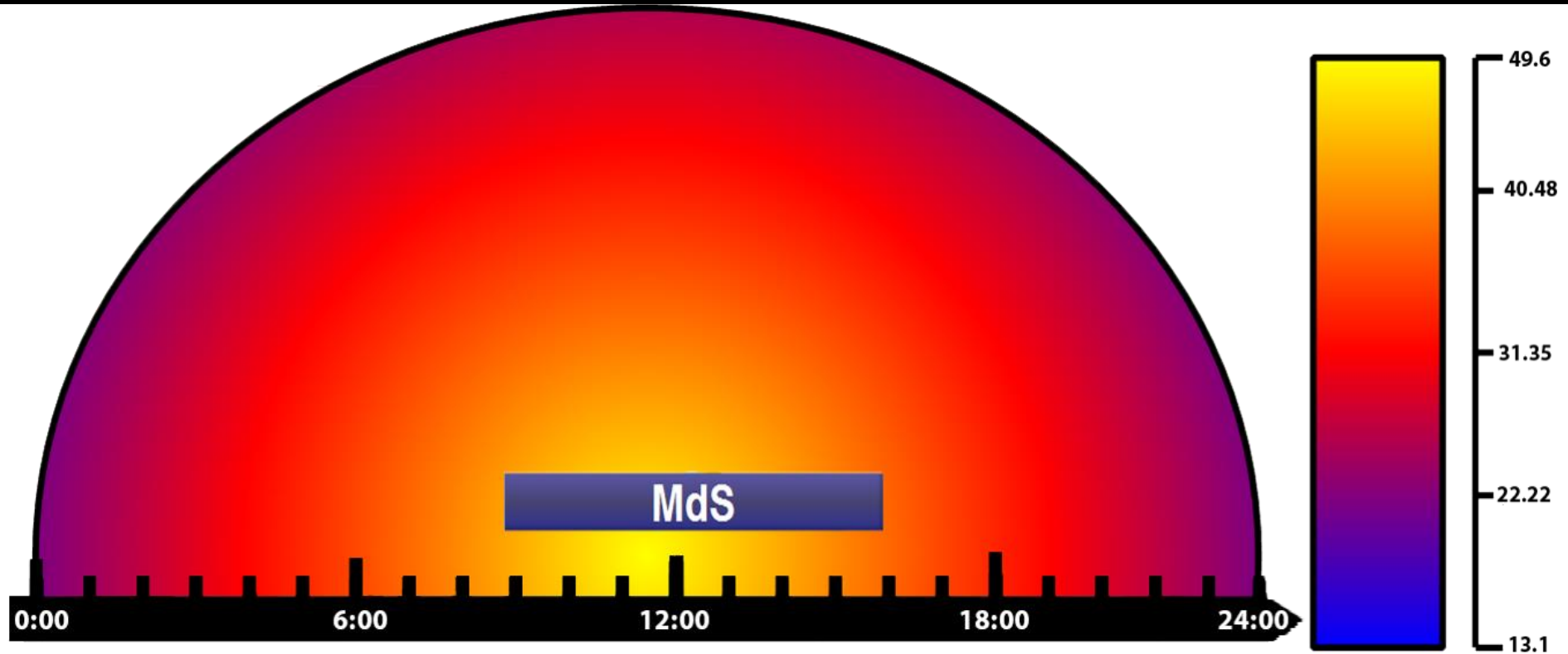






RACE CHARACTERISTICS



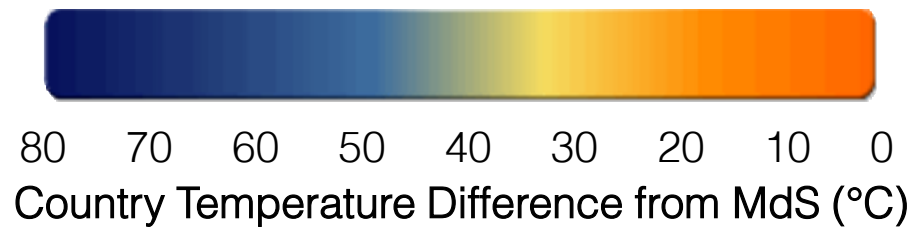
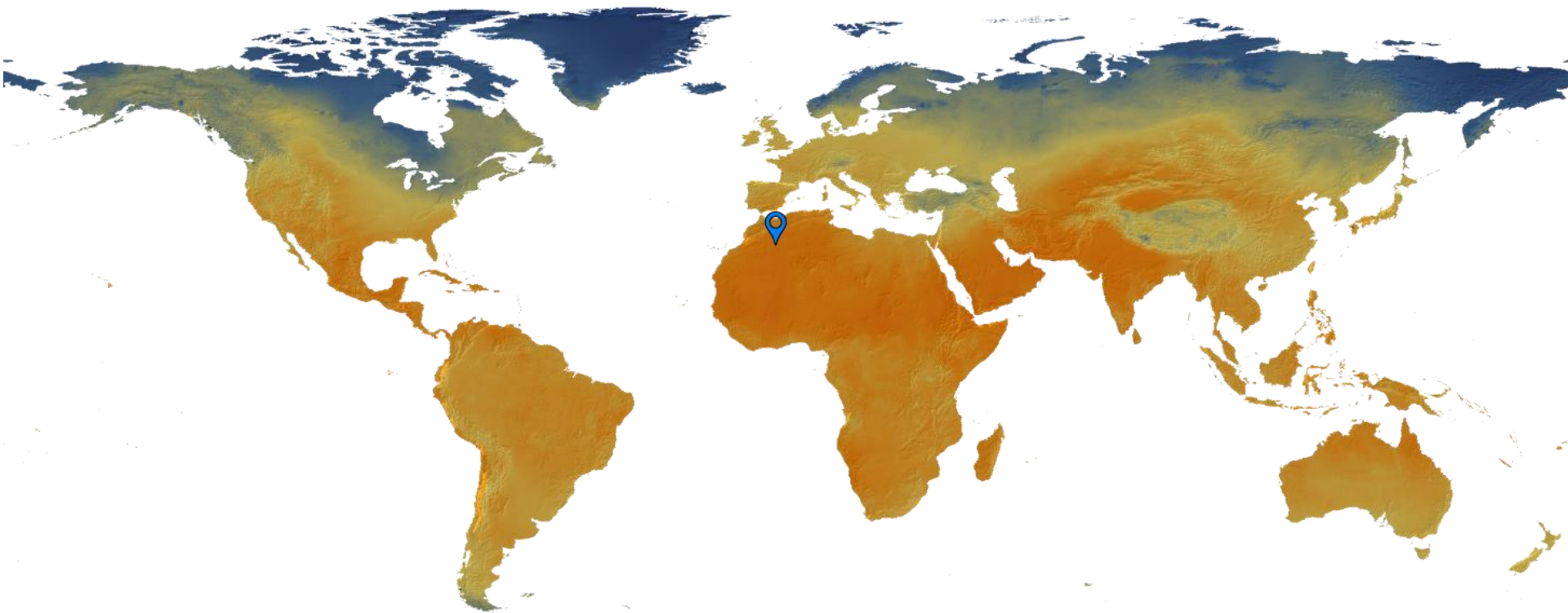


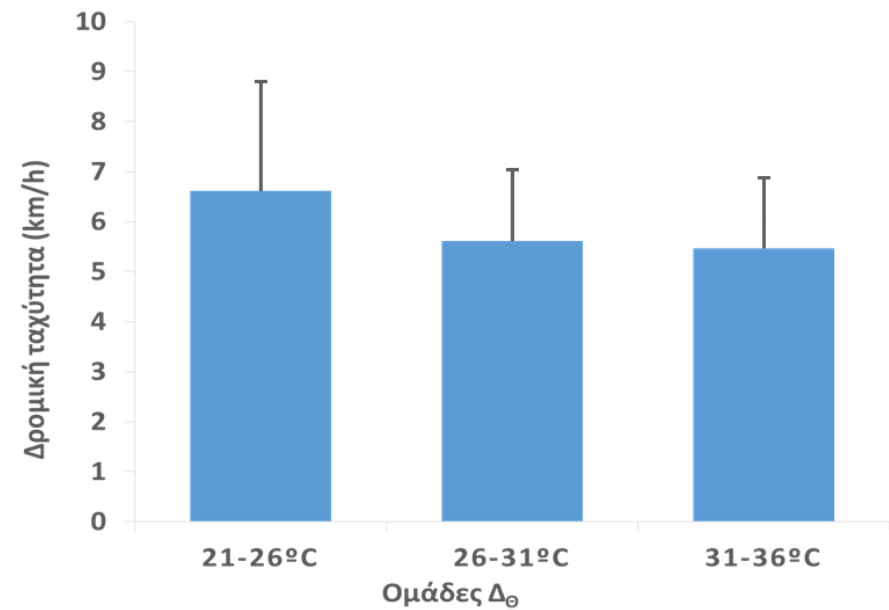
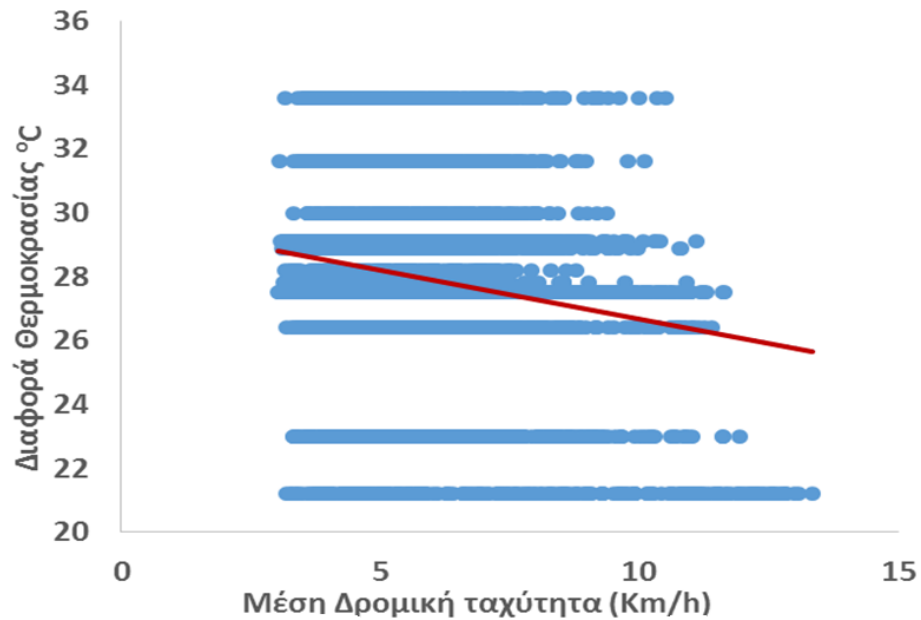
WBGT

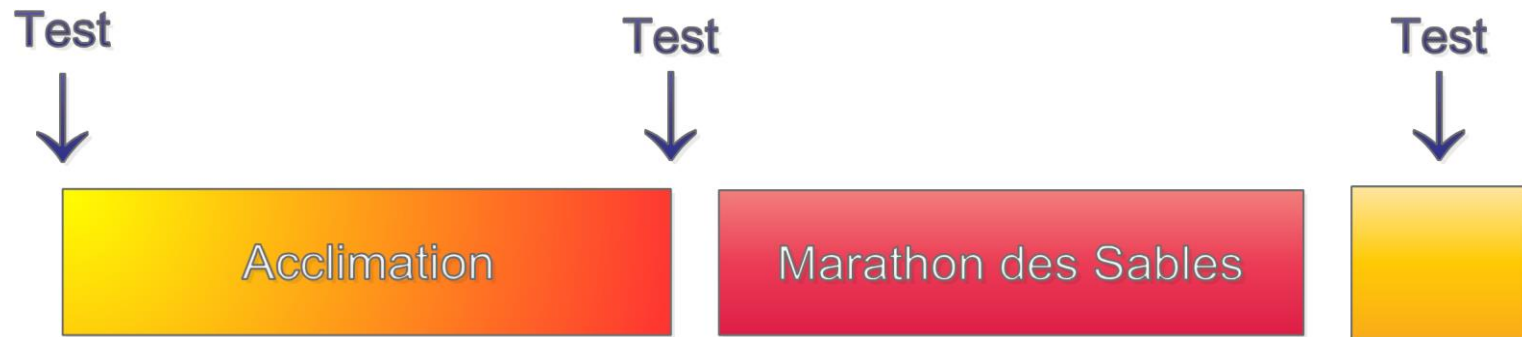
- start: 22°C
- middle: 35°C
- finish: 29°C

WBGT °C heat exposure				
<28.6	29.3	30.6	31.8	>38
60 min/hr	45 min/hr	30 min/hr	15 min/hr	0 min/hr

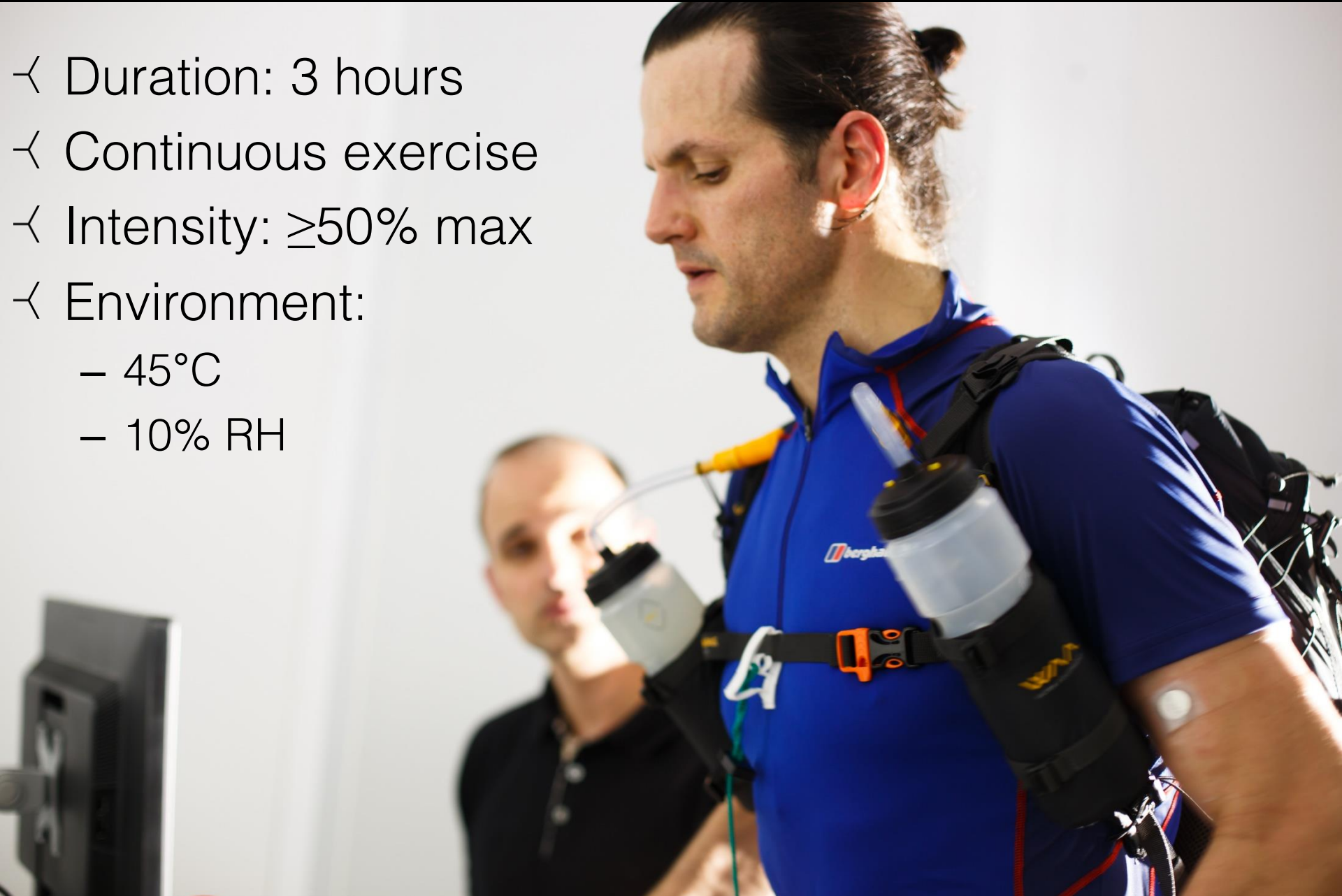
Hourly work capacity for an acclimatised worker, carrying out moderate activity (300W)



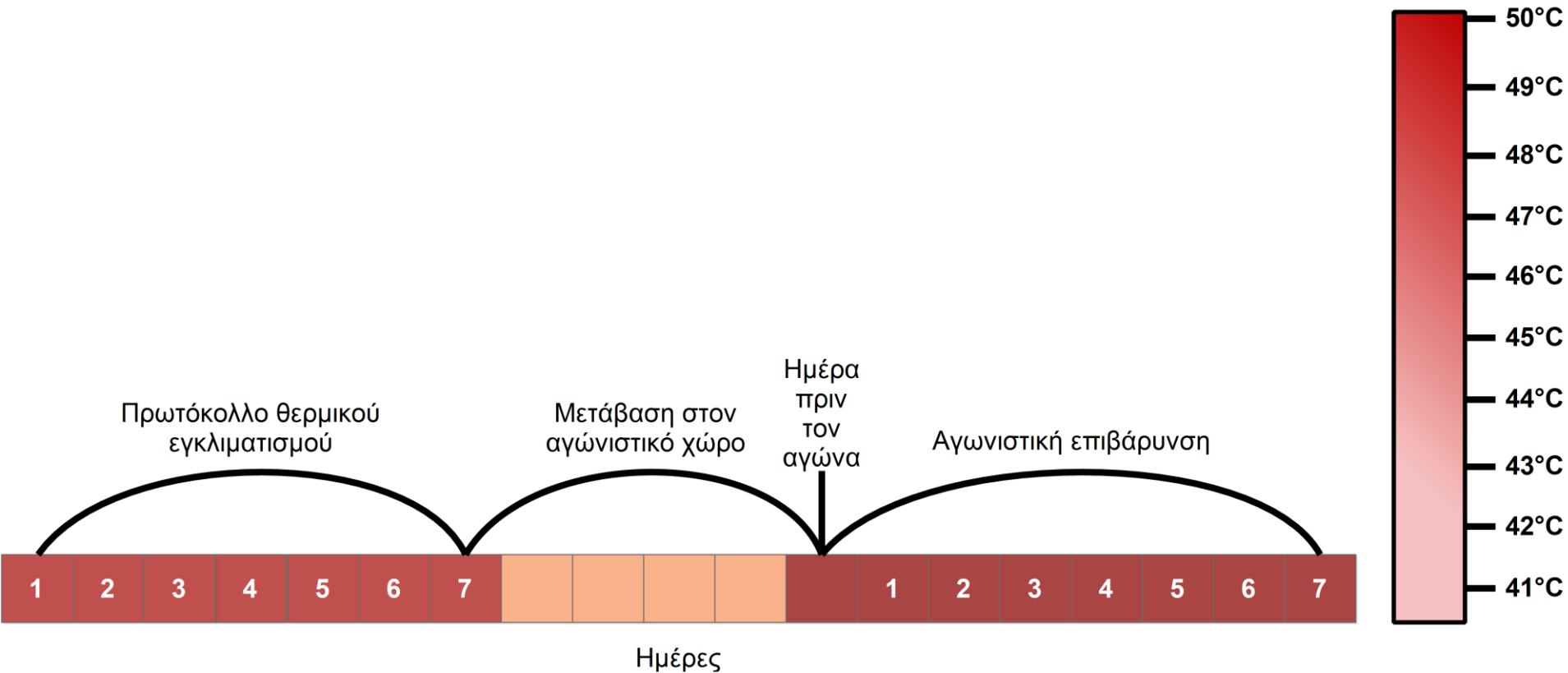




- ↪ Duration: 3 hours
- ↪ Continuous exercise
- ↪ Intensity: $\geq 50\%$ max
- ↪ Environment:
 - 45°C
 - 10% RH

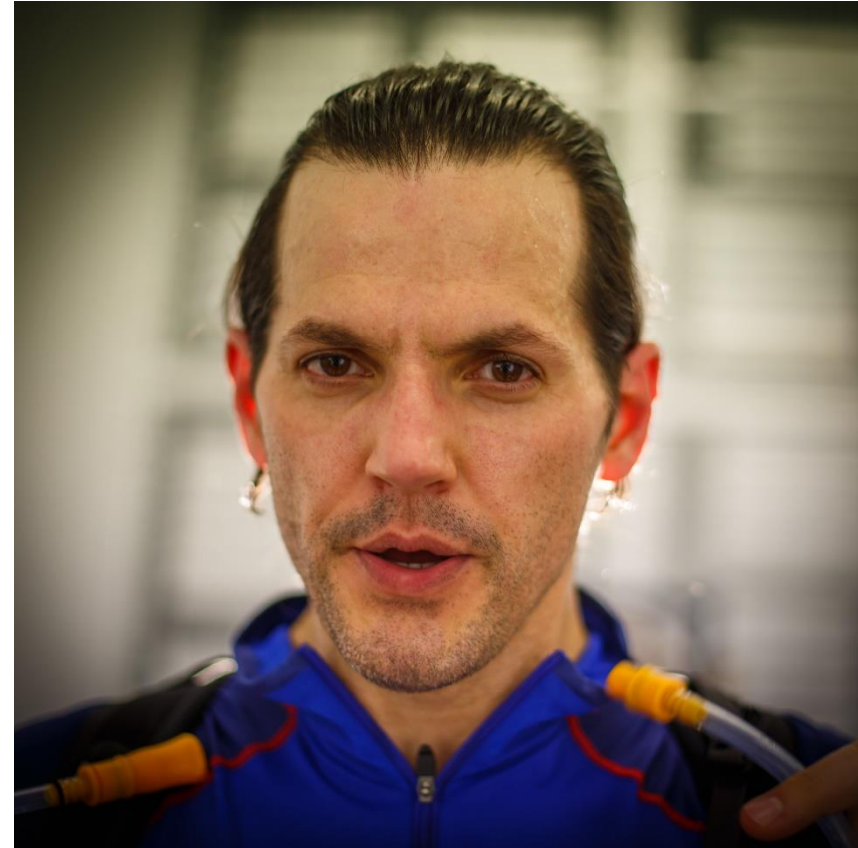


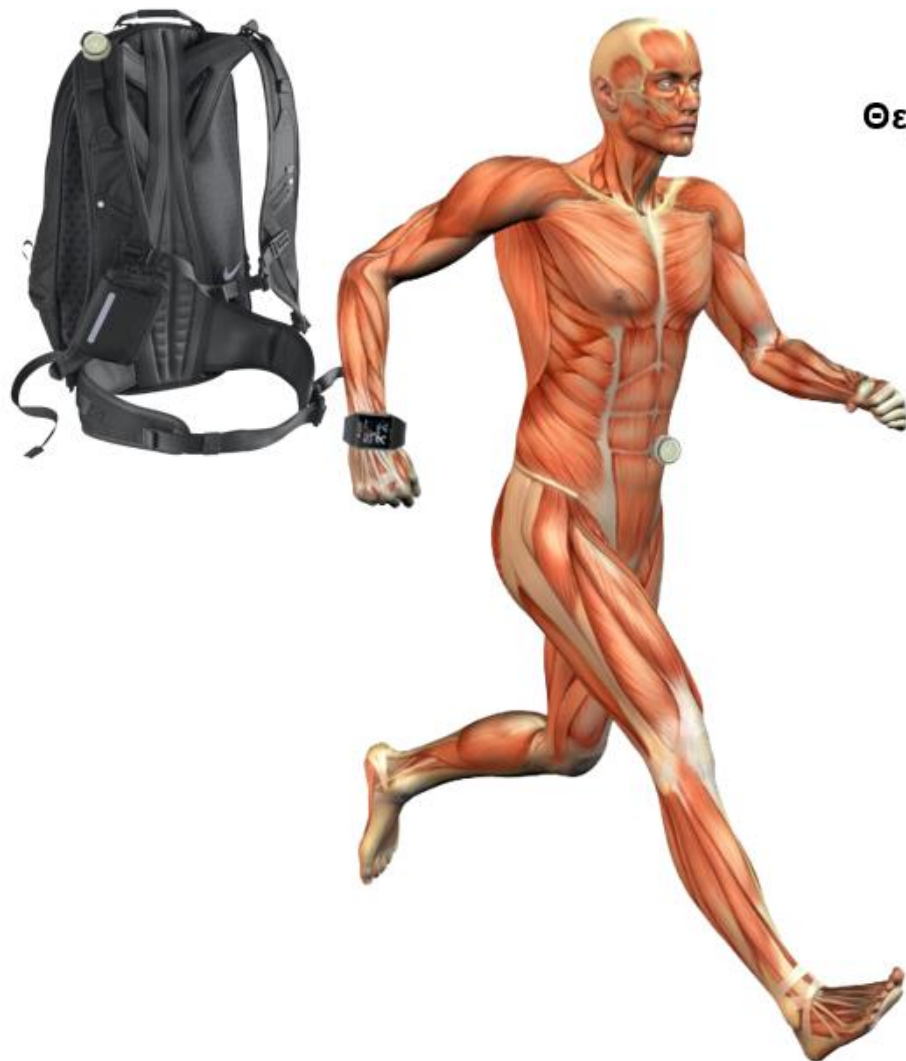
- ↪ Duration: 7-14 days
- ↪ Continuous exercise
- ↪ Duration: ~100 min/day
- ↪ Intensity: $\geq 50\%$ maximum
- ↪ Environment: $\geq 35^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - clothing
- ↪ Duration of effects: 2-3 weeks



(initial plan for a 2-week acclimation protocol was not possible)

- ↪ Duration: 7 days
- ↪ Continuous exercise
- ↪ Duration: 90 min/day
- ↪ Intensity: $\geq 50\%$ maximum
 - race simulation
 - ↪ treadmill speed
 - ↪ treadmill inclination
 - ↪ bag weight (13.7 kg)
- ↪ Environment: 44°C / 10% RH
 - race simulation
 - ↪ clothing





Θερμοκρασία Περιβάλλοντος
Θερμοκρασία Σώματος



Χιλιομετρική απόσταση
Δρομική ταχύτητα
Υψόμετρο

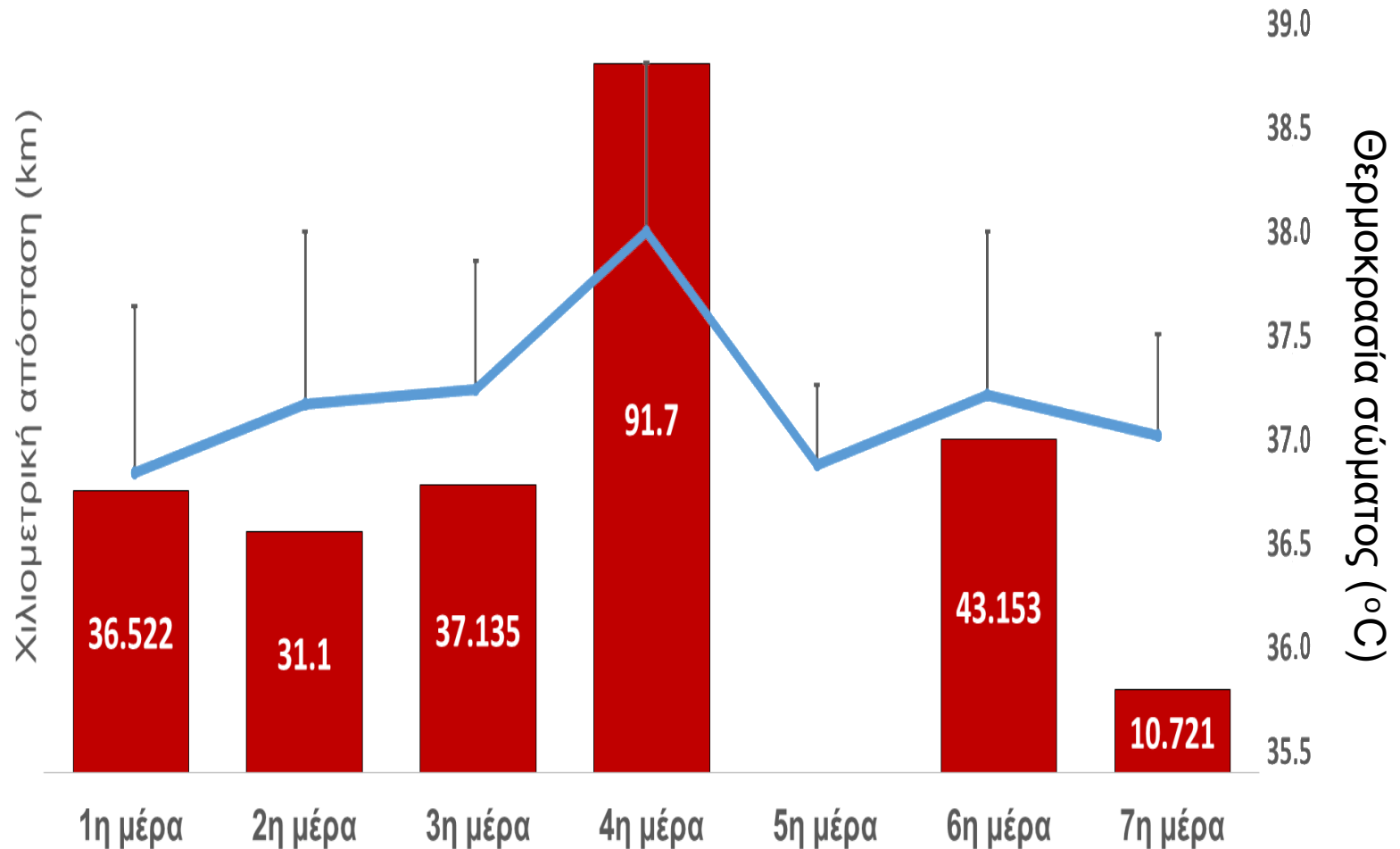


Καρδιακή συχνότητα

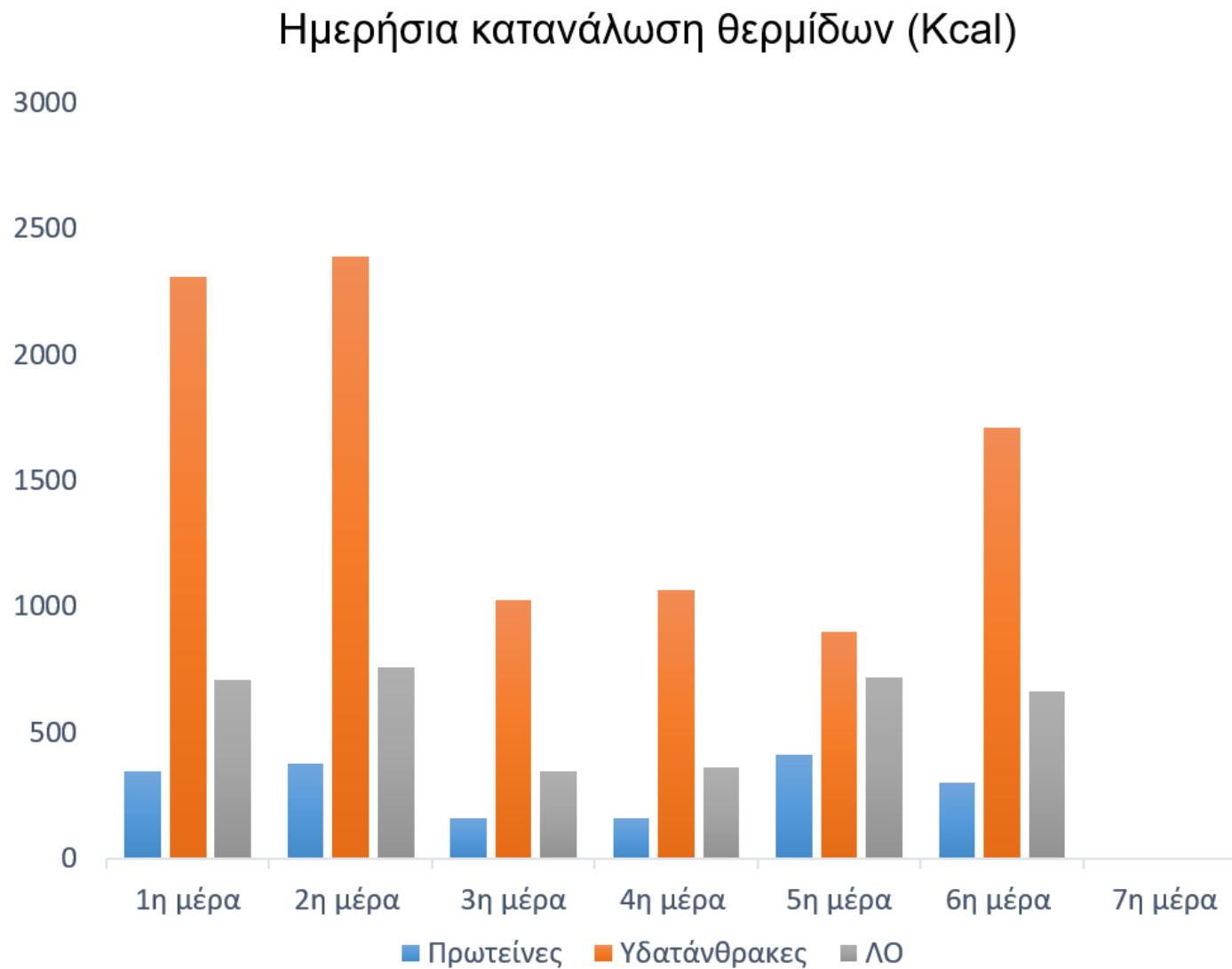


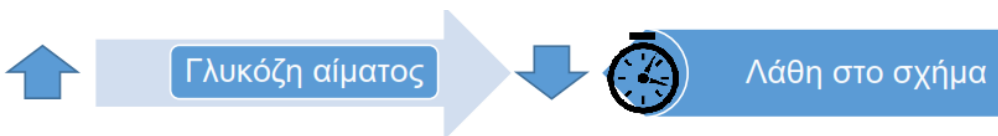
Πριν και μετά τη δρομική επιβάρυνση	Κατά τη δρομική επιβάρυνση
<p>Αντιλαμβανόμενη κόπωση</p> <p>Γνωστική ικανότητα</p> <p>Δίψα</p> <p>Δυσκολία στην αναπνοή</p> <p>Ειδικό βάρος ούρων</p> <p>Θερμική αίσθηση του περιβάλλοντος</p> <p>Θερμική άνεση του περιβάλλοντος</p> <p>Θερμοκρασία περιβάλλοντος</p> <p>Θερμοκρασία σώματος</p> <p>Ισχύς χειρολαβής</p> <p>Μάζα σώματος</p> <p>Ολική κόπωση</p> <p>Περίμετρος κάτω άκρων</p> <p>Προσλαμβανόμενα θρεπτικά συστατικά</p> <p>Σύσταση σώματος</p> <p>Χρόνος αντίδρασης</p> <p>Ψυχολογικές παράμετροι</p>	<p>Αντιλαμβανόμενη κόπωση</p> <p>Γαλακτικό οξύ αίματος</p> <p>Γλυκόζη αίματος</p> <p>Δίψα</p> <p>Δρομική ταχύτητα</p> <p>Δυσκολία στην αναπνοή</p> <p>Ενεργειακή διαθεσιμότητα</p> <p>Θερμική αίσθηση του περιβάλλοντος</p> <p>Θερμική άνεση του περιβάλλοντος</p> <p>Θερμοκρασία περιβάλλοντος</p> <p>Θερμοκρασία σώματος</p> <p>Καλυπτόμενη χιλιομετρική απόσταση</p> <p>Καρδιακή συχνότητα</p> <p>Ολική κόπωση</p> <p>Προσλαμβανόμενα θρεπτικά συστατικά</p>

Tb & distance covered: $r = 0.62$, $p < 0.001$
Tb & running speed: $r = -0.32$, $p < 0.001$







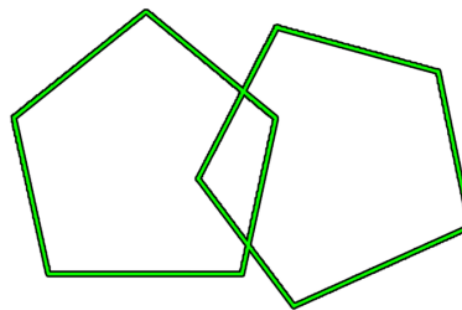


Σχέση μεταξύ της γλυκόζης αίματος και του σχήματος

SMMSE

	p	r
Συνολική περίμετρος	0.028	-.72
Συνολικό εμβαδόν	0.024	-.74
Περ. αριστερού σχήματος	0.032	-.71
Εμβ. αριστερού σχήματος	0.019	-.75
Περ. δεξιού σχήματος	0.039	-.69
Εμβ. δεξιού σχήματος	0.033	-.71

Παρακαλώ αντίγραψε το σχήμα

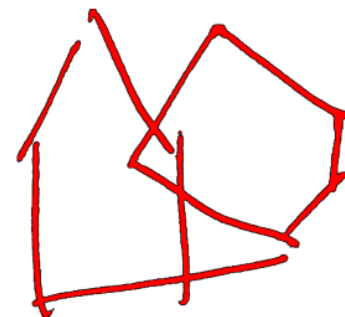


Πρότυπο σχήμα

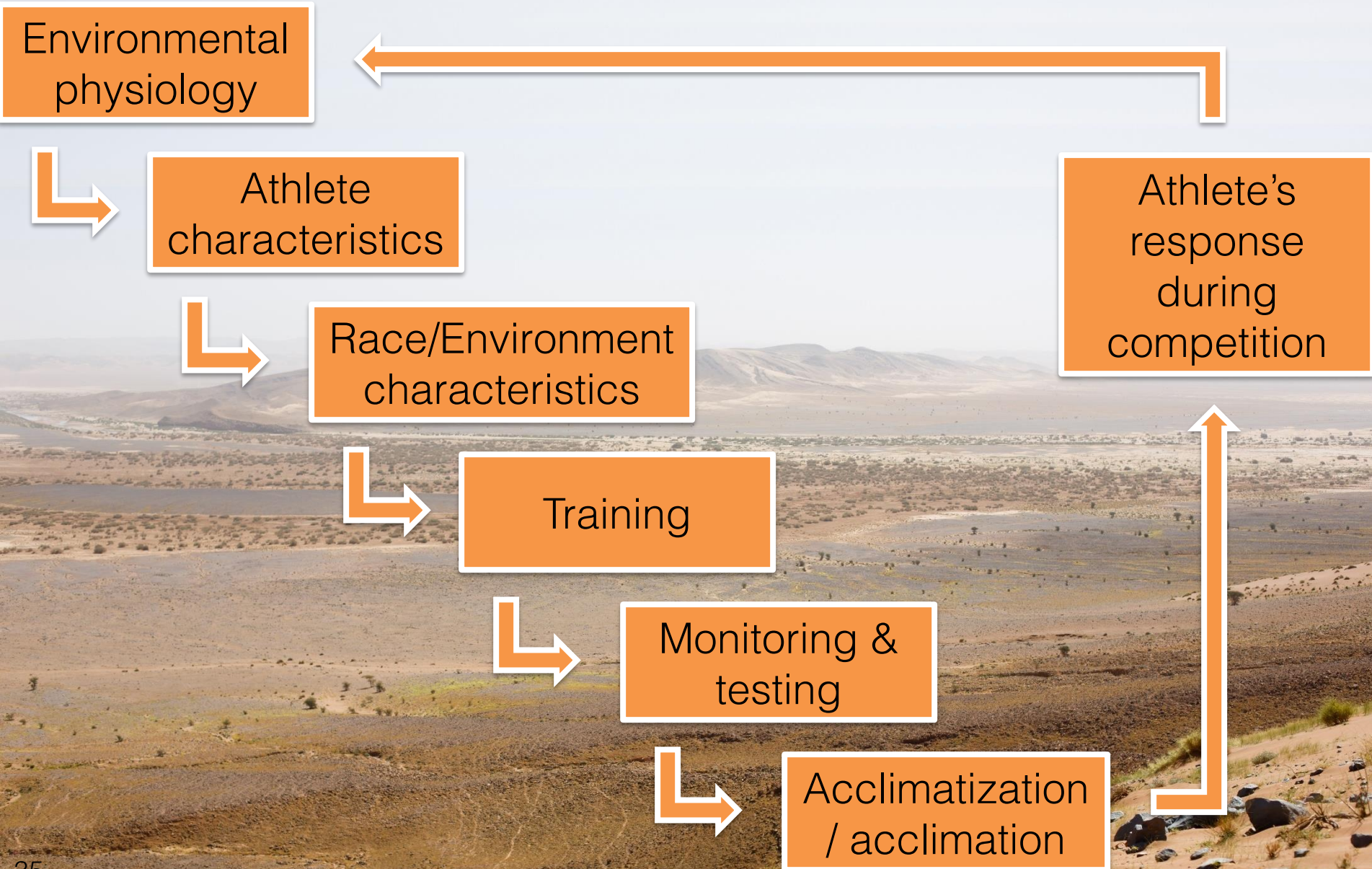
Σχήματα αθλητή



(148 mg/dl)



(81 mg/dl)





Leonidas Ioannou
FAME Lab
University of Thessaly



Georgios-Ioannis
Tsianos



Prof. George Havenith
Environmental Ergonomics
Research Centre
Loughborough University

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