



a place of mind

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

# Autonomic cardiovascular control in Paralympic athletes with spinal cord injury

**Christopher R. West**, Shirley C Wong & Andrei V Krassioukov



CARDIOVASCULAR  
HEALTH EDUCATION  
CLINIC

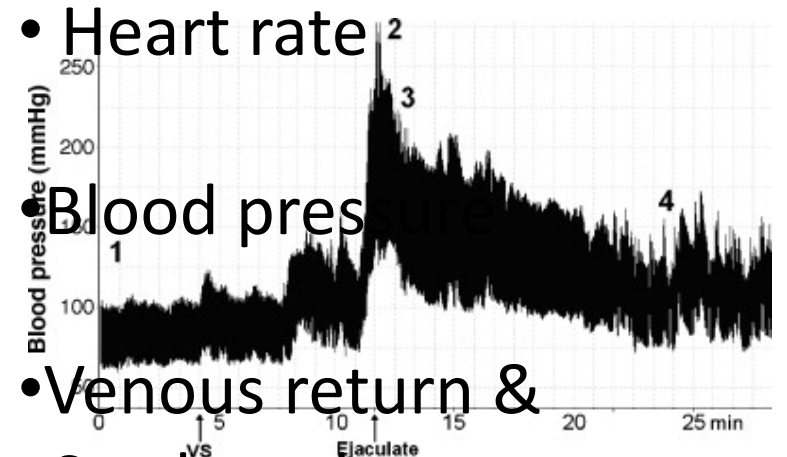
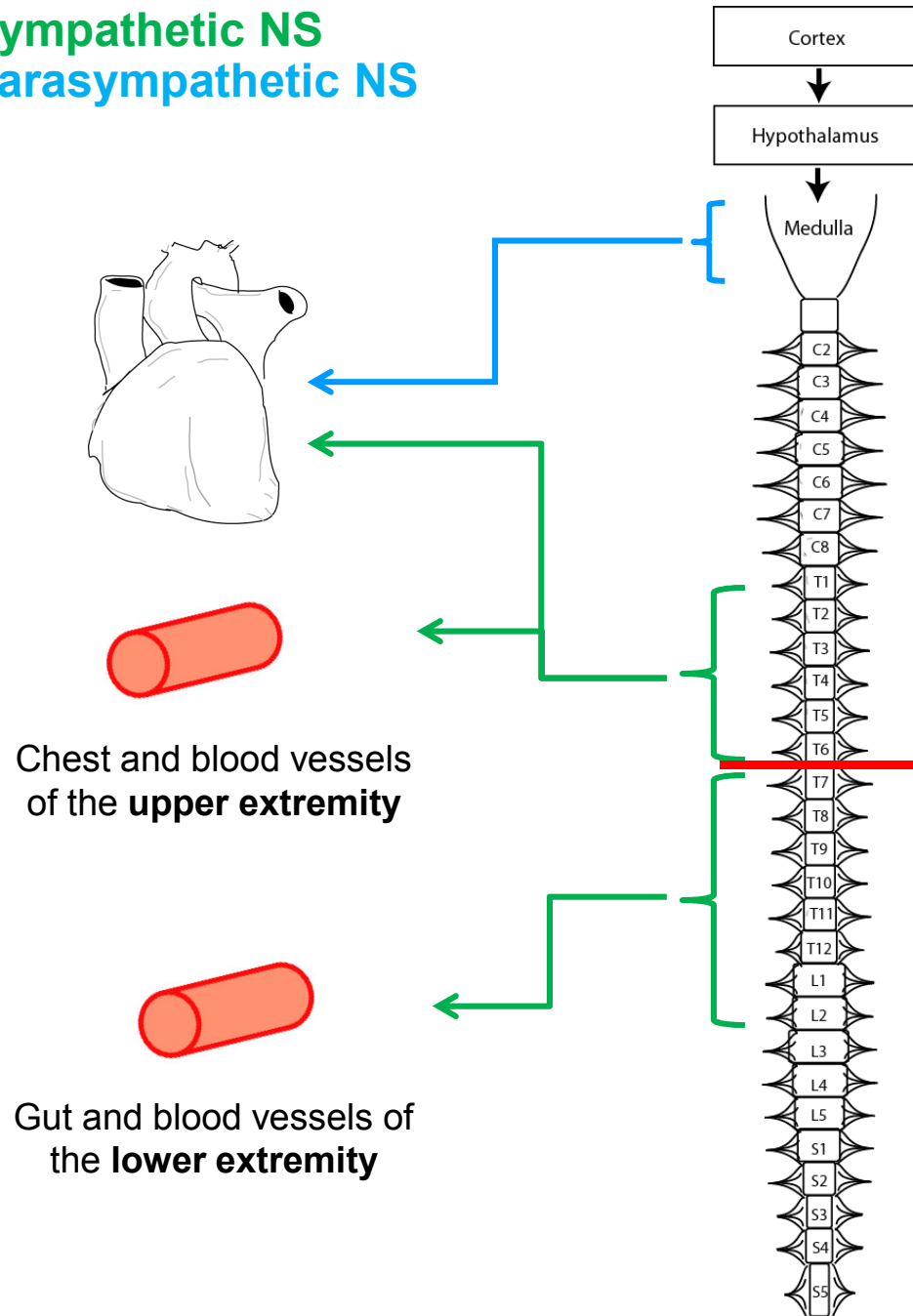


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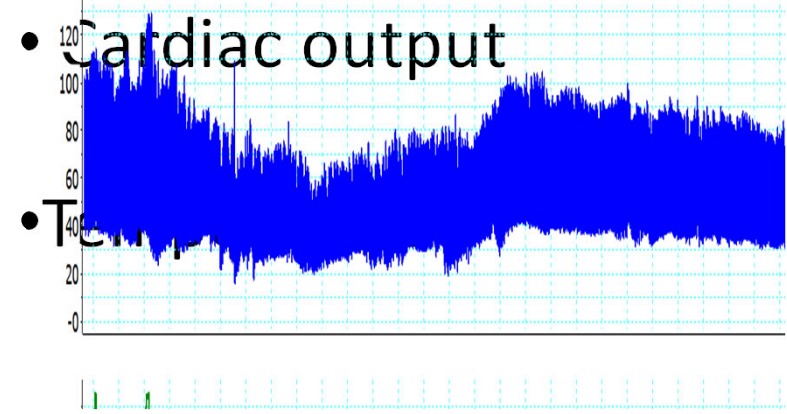
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Sympathetic NS  
Parasympathetic NS

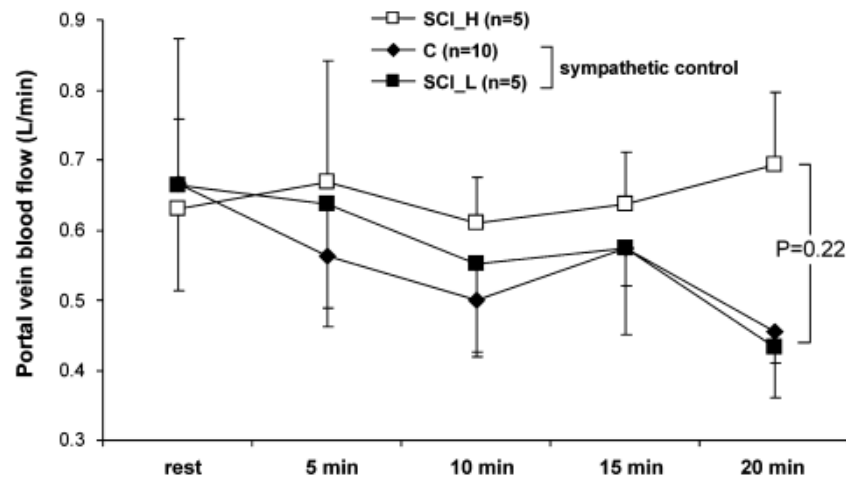
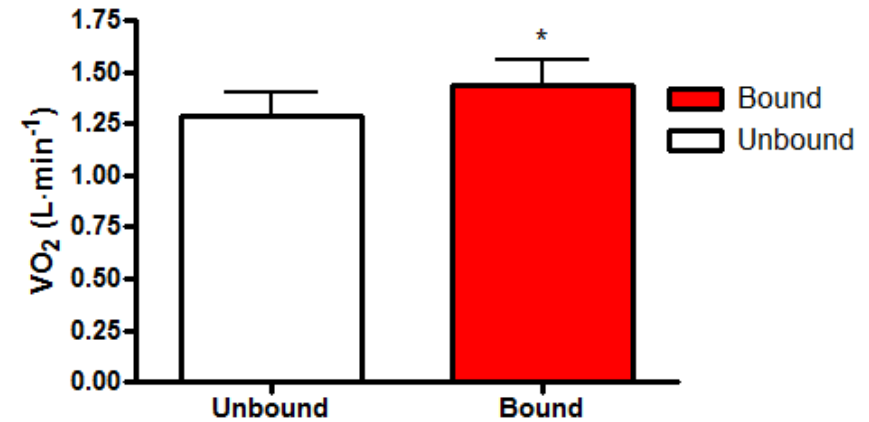
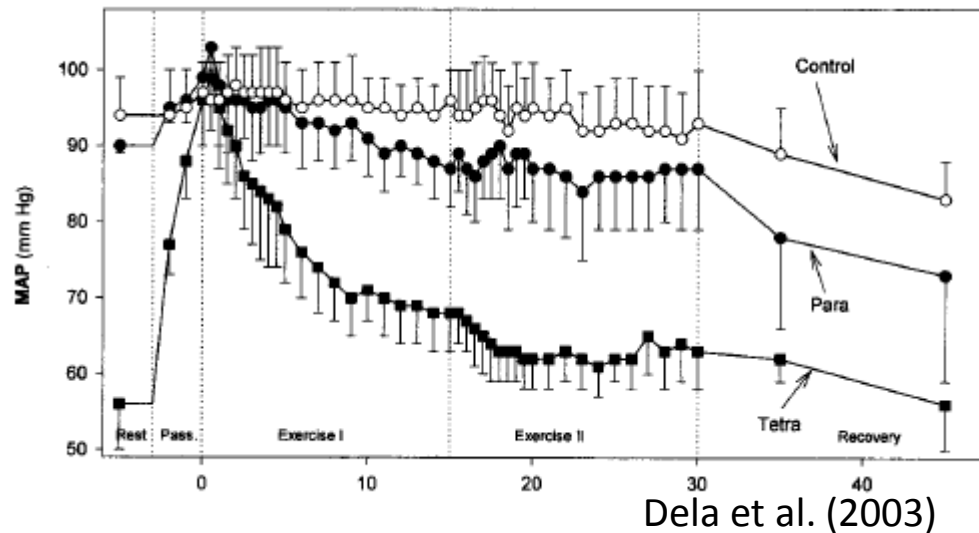


Krassioulov et al., (2009), *Resp. Neurobiol & Physiol*; 157-164

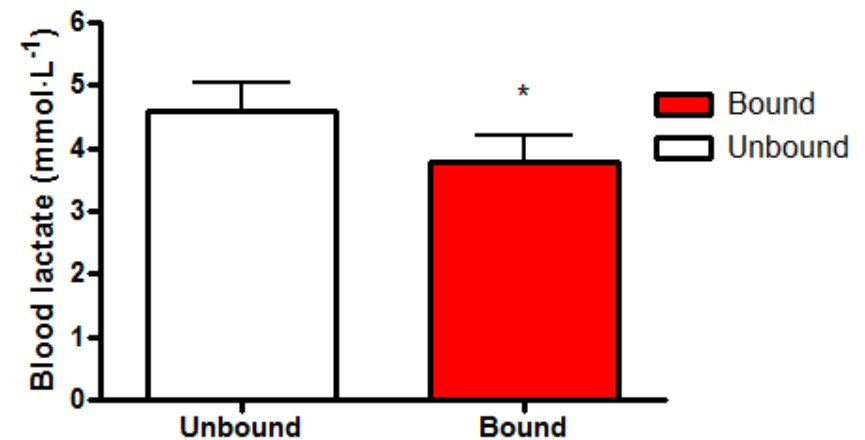


Temperature

# Cardiovascular function during exercise

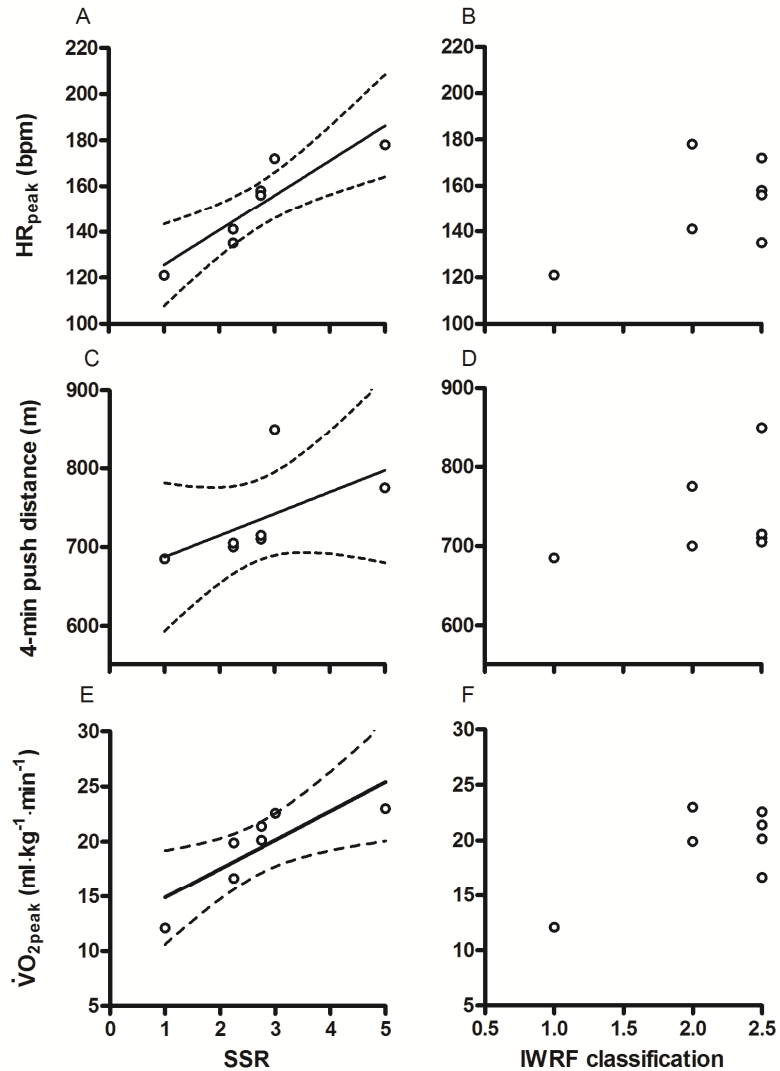
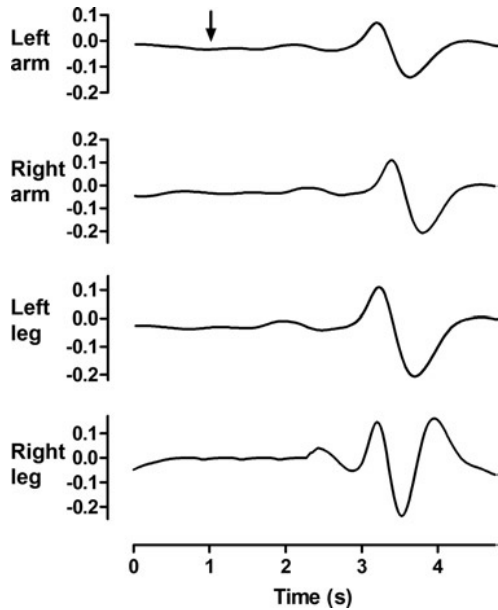


Thijssen et al. (2009)



West et al., under review

# Autonomic cardiovascular control and exercise performance



# Interim summary

- Spinal cord injury elicits a lesion-dependent impairment in resting cardiovascular function
- Paralympic athletes with cervical/high-thoracic SCI exhibit impaired cardiovascular control during exercise
- Markers of exercise performance are accurately predicted by the degree of remaining autonomic control after SCI

# Autonomic control in Paralympic athletes with SCI – Lessons from the London2012 Paralympics

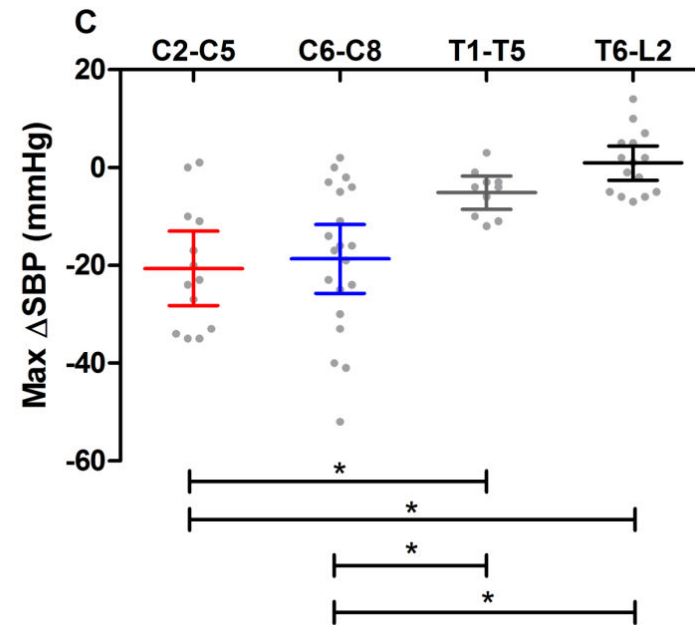
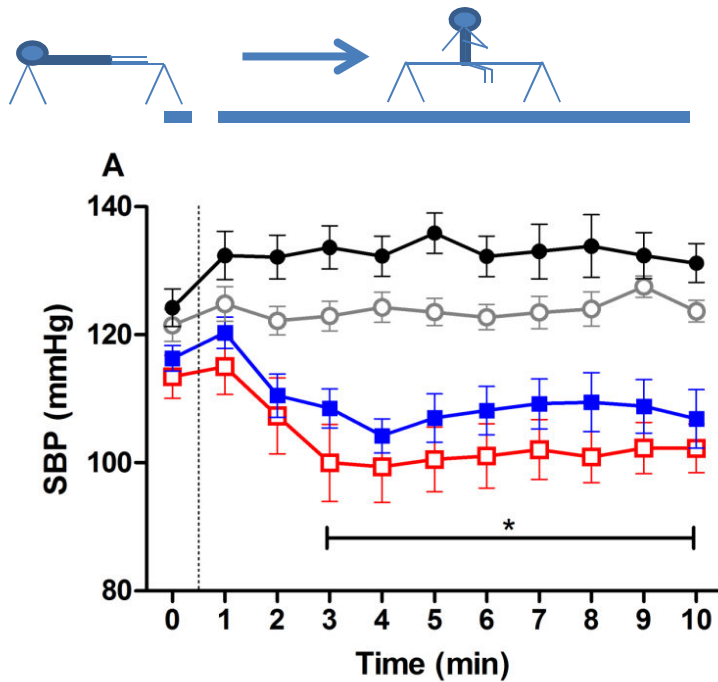
- **Sample:** 57 Paralympic athletes from 14 countries with chronic SCI (C2-L2) were recruited
- **Location:** Cardiovascular Health Clinic at the London2012 Paralympics





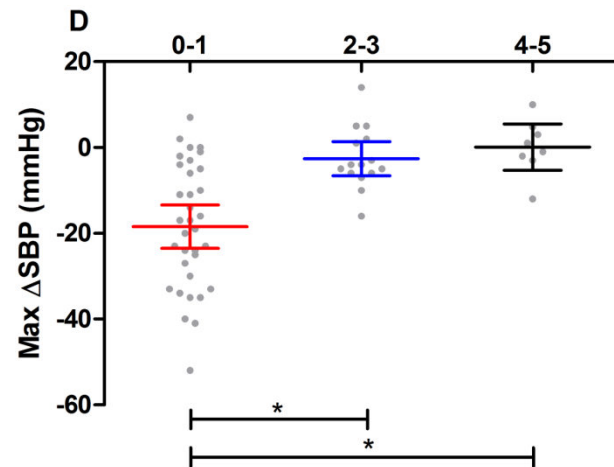
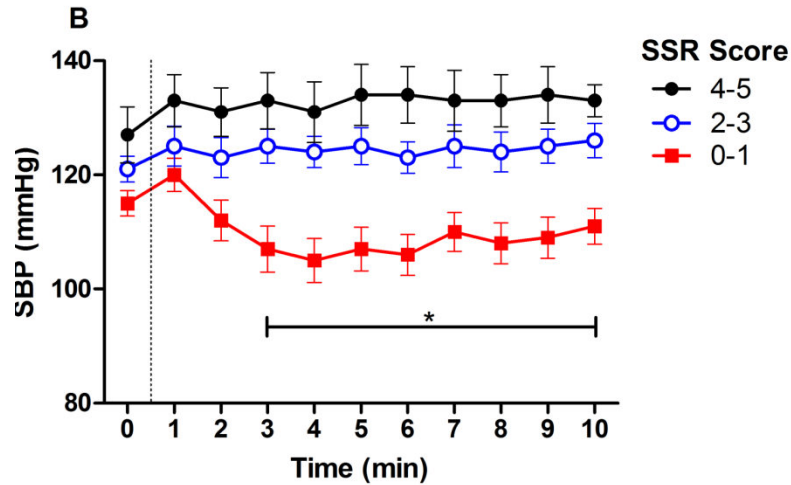


# Results





# Results



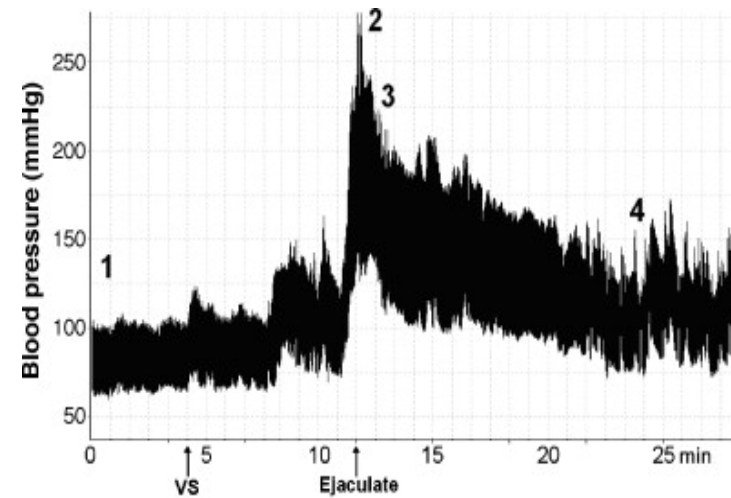
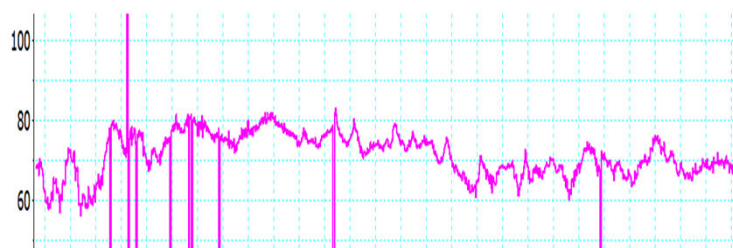
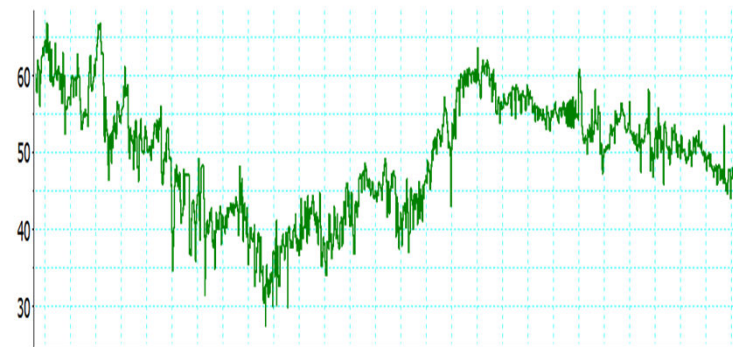
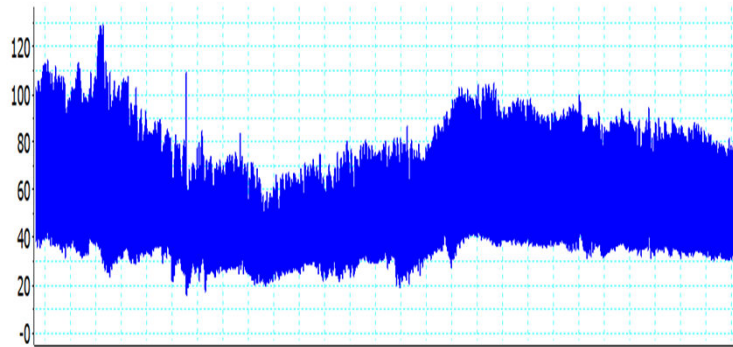
	B	SE	CI (L,U)	p value
<b>Seated SBP (0.64)</b>				
<b>Level of Injury</b>				
T6-L2	Ref			
T1-T5	-6.8	4.9	-16.6, 3.0	0.135
C6-C8	-18.3	5.7	-28.0, -6.1	0.003
C2-C5	-26.9	5.8	-36.8, -13.1	0.000
<b>SSR score</b>				
4-5	Ref			
2-3	-7.6	4.9	-17.6, 2.3	0.130
0-1	-12.9	5.9	-24.7, -1.0	0.035

# Results

	Autonomic Complete	Autonomic Incomplete
<b>Total sample (n=44)</b>		
Motor/Sensory Complete	11	16
Motor/Sensory Incomplete	10	7
<b>Cervical only (n=21)</b>		
Motor/Sensory Complete	8	1
Motor/Sensory Incomplete	10	2
<b>Thoracic only (n=24)</b>		
Motor/Sensory Complete	3	5
Motor/Sensory Incomplete	0	15

Autonomic completeness of injury agrees with neurological completeness of injury < 50% of the time

# Implications for athlete health



# Conclusion

- We demonstrate for the first time that assessment of lesion-level and autonomic completeness of injury provides the optimal combination to identify those at risk of abnormal cardiovascular control after SCI.
- We also demonstrate for the first time that SCI-induced differences in autonomic cardiovascular control are not reflected in the current clinical classification of Paralympic athletes.
- These findings suggest that more attention should be directed towards autonomic classification within wheelchair sports.

# Acknowledgements

## Research Team

Prof Andrei Krassioukov  
Jacquelyn Cragg  
Melissa Pak  
Shirley Wong  
Dmitri Krassioukov-Ens

## Members of the IPC SSC

Dr Peter Van de Vliet  
Dr Yves Vanlandewijck  
Dr Walt Thompson  
Greg Vice

## Funding

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**All of the athletes, coaches and translators**