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Relationship between internal and external training load in recreational handcyclists

Sonja de Groot

Sven Hoekstra

Paul Grandjean

Ingrid Kouwijzer

Linda Valent



umcg
CENTRUM VOOR REVALIDATIE,
LOCATIE REATRIJXHOED



Handcycling:

- Physiologically efficient & lower shoulder loads
(Dallmeijer et al., 2004; Arnet et al., 2012)

- Introduced during and after rehabilitation

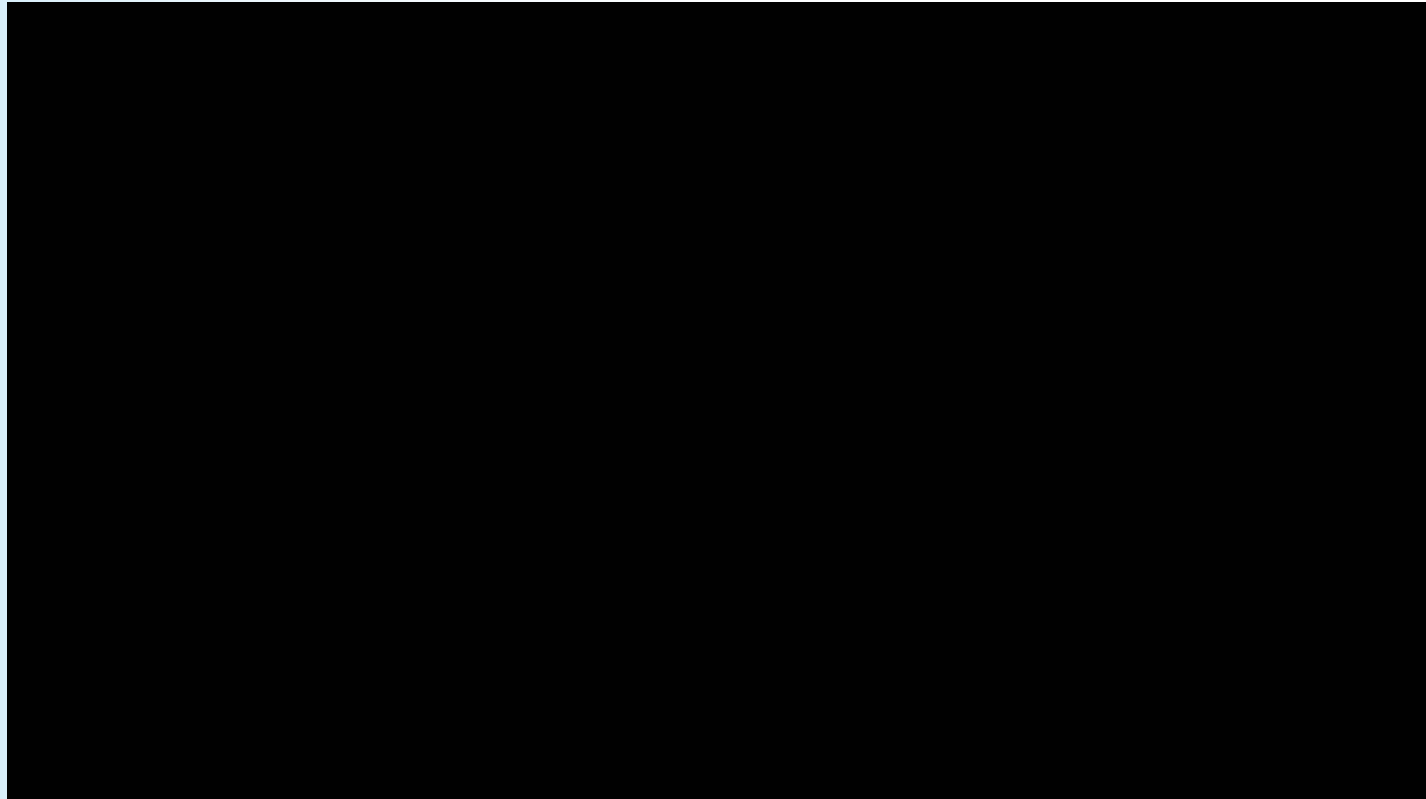
To promote handcycle exercise

-> HandbikeBattle has been organized yearly from 2013



HandbikeBattle:

- Kaunertalergletscherstrasse in Austria; 20 km, 1 km ↑
- Teams of ex-patients from 12 Dutch rehabilitation centers



HandbikeBattle:

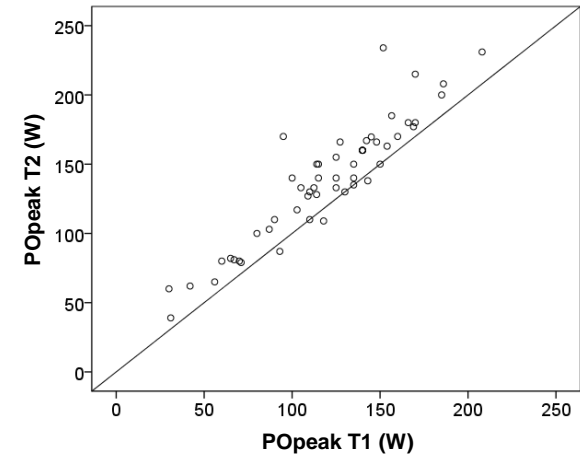
- Kaunertalergletscherstrasse in Austria; 20 km, 1 km ↑
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- Training for the HandbikeBattle: (Hoekstra et al., 2017)

16% ↑ POpeak

7% ↑ VO2peak (Hoekstra et al., 2017)



- What kind of training regime led to these improvements?
 - Dose-response?
- Which methods can be used to assess training load in handcycling?
 - External training load: PO
 - Internal training load: HR & RPE

Purpose



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To establish the relationships among internal training load methods (based on RPE and HR) and external training load (based on PO) during handcycling training sessions

Participants

10 men with SCI

- 39.6 ± 11.5 years
- T4 complete – L2 incomplete



Design

- *Graded exercise test*
- *Training*
 - Powertap & Garmin (PO, HR, duration)
 - Online training diary (RPE)



1 - 10 Borg Rating of Perceived Exertion Scale	
0	Rest
1	Really Easy
2	Easy
3	Moderate
4	Sort of Hard
5	Hard
6	
7	Really Hard
8	
9	Really, Really, Hard
10	Maximal: Just like my hardest race

Outcome measures:

Training IMPulse (TRIMP)

- $\text{TRIMP}_{\text{SRPE}} = \text{SRPE} \cdot t$ (Foster et al., 2001)
- $\text{TRIMP}_{\text{HR}} = t \cdot \text{HRR} \cdot 0.64 \cdot e^{1.92 \text{ HRR}}$ (Banister et al., 1975)

Training Stress Score (TSS)

- $\text{TSS} = \frac{(\text{time} \cdot \text{normalized power} \cdot \text{intensity factor})}{(\text{functional threshold power}/3600)} \cdot 100$

Statistics

Associations between TRIMP_{HR} , $\text{TRIMP}_{\text{SRPE}}$, TSS

- Within-subject correlations for group data
- Pearson correlations for individual data

Association internal vs. external training load measures

moderate ($r=0.3-0.5$); large ($r=0.5-0.7$);

very large ($r=0.7-0.9$); nearly perfect ($r>0.9$)

Subject no.	Class	TRIMP _{SRPE} vs. TSS		TRIMP _{HR} vs. TSS	
		<i>r</i>	N	<i>r</i>	N
1	H3	0.92	15	0.61	15
2	H3	0.99	5	0.98	5
3	H3	0.61	45	0.82	44
4	H3	0.87	42	0.68	42
5	H3	0.77	14	0.97	14
6	H4	0.79	47	0.91	47
7	H4	0.95	20	0.95	20
8	H4	0.77	26	0.94	26
9	H4	0.92	31	0.93	31
10	H5	0.97	28	0.97	28
<i>r</i> within subjects		0.814	260	0.853 [^]	260

• Association internal training load measures

Subject no.	Class	TRIMP _{SRPE} vs. TRIMP _{HR}	
		<i>r</i>	N
1	H3	0.78	15
2	H3	0.96	5
3	H3	0.48	44
4	H3	0.66	42
5	H3	0.73	14
6	H4	0.70	49
7	H4	0.96	20
8	H4	0.81	25
9	H4	0.94	31
10	H5	0.94	28
<i>r</i> within subjects		0.767	310

moderate ($r=0.3-0.5$);

large ($r=0.5-0.7$);

very large ($r=0.7-0.9$);

nearly perfect ($r>0.9$)

individual correlation

HR-based method ($r=0.85$ with PO)

- Wheelchair rugby: $r=0.81-0.84$ $\text{TRIMP}_{\text{HR}} \sim$ total distance covered during the training sessions ($N=14$) Paulson et al., 2015

RPE-based method ($r=0.81$ with PO)

- Wheelchair rugby: $r=0.59$ $\text{TRIMP}_{\text{SRPE}} \sim$ total distance Paulson et al., 2015
- Handcycling: $r=0.69$ $\text{TRIMP}_{\text{SRPE}} \sim$ total distance present study

HR- vs. RPE-based method ($r=0.77$)

- Wheelchair rugby: $r=0.62$ Paulson et al., 2015
- Wheelchair basketball: $r=0.63$ Iturricastillo et al., 2016
- Cycling: $r=0.75$ Rodriguez-Marroyo et al., 2012
- Ball sports -> more difficult to give a good sRPE compared to endurance activities such as handcycling

Low correlations in some individuals:

- Influenced by experience and training status Hampson et al., 2001
- More extensive learning protocol Soriano-Maldonado et al., 2014
- Score sRPE 20-30 min after exercise, to diminish dominance of e.g. end sprint Foster et al., 2001
- sRPE for peripheral fatigue instead of overall sRPE Lenton et al., 2008

Overall the results suggest that $\text{TRIMP}_{\text{SRPE}}$ and TRIMP_{HR} seem to be valid tools for quantifying the handcycling training load in people with paraplegia.

However, it is recommended to use different training load measures when possible.

Thank you for your attention!





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Keynote speakers (confirmed)

John Buckley

Mindy Levin

Kathleen Martin Ginis

Brett Smith

Walter Thompson

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