

MAP AVIRON
MISSION D'AIDE À LA PERFORMANCE





ÉVALUATION DES QUALITÉS PHYSIOLOGIQUES

TEST $\dot{V}O_{2\text{MAX}}$

$\dot{V}O_2$ = débit cardiaque x différence artério-veineuse en O₂



FC x VES



SaO₂
SvO₂
Hémoglobine

$\dot{V}O_2$ = Consommation d'oxygène au niveau musculaire

Volume d'oxygène qui a pu être :
INSPIRÉ, TRANSPORTÉ et CONSOMMÉ

COMMENT MESURER $\dot{V}O_2\text{MAX}$?

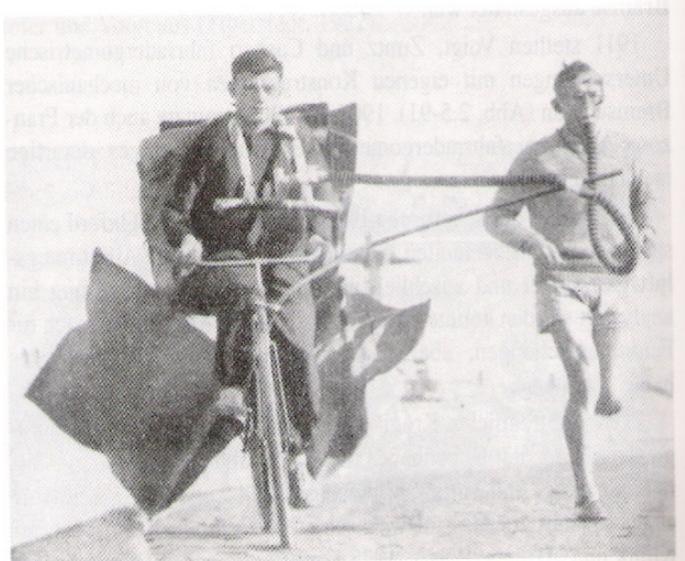


Abb. 2.5-92. Gasstoffwechseluntersuchung während des Radfahrens unter Benutzung des Douglas-Sackes, durchgeführt von Kost 1928 in Berlin (nach Herbst, 1928).



Figure 1. Système de collecte des gaz expirés pour les épreuves sur l'eau.



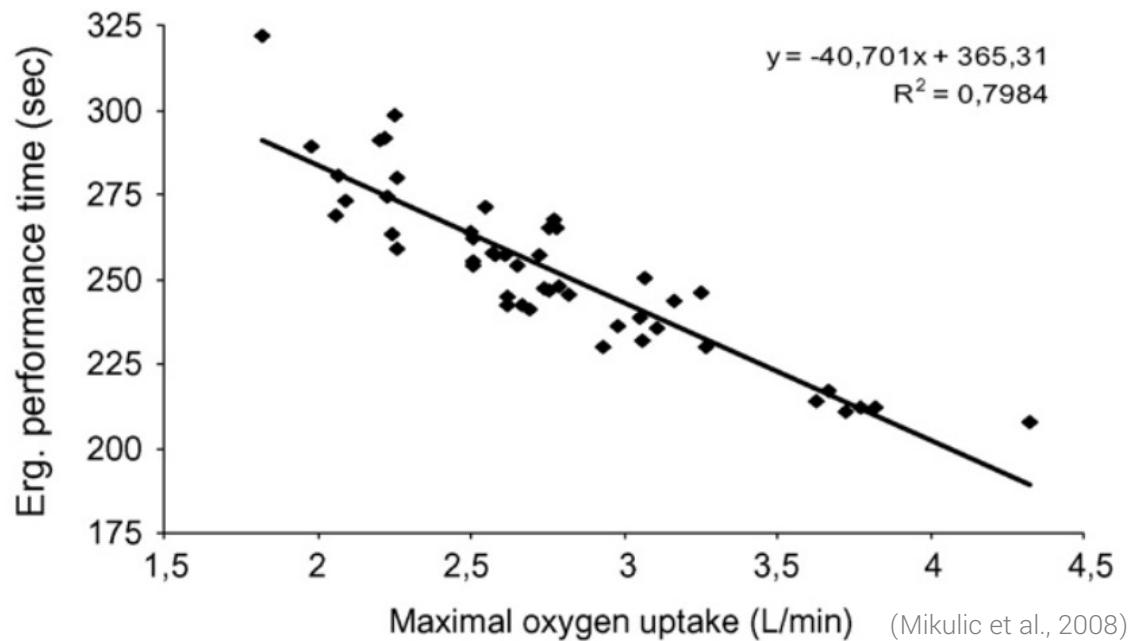


Table 2 Relationships between mean power output during 2000 m rowing ergometer performance and selected physiological variables



$\dot{V}O_{2\text{max}}$ explique environ 75 % de la performance sur 2000 m

	Total group (n = 54)	LW (n = 23)	HW (n = 31)
$\dot{V}O_{2\text{max}} (l \cdot min^{-1})$	$r = 0.84$ $p < 0.0001$	$r = 0.70$ $p < 0.001$	$r = 0.68$ $p < 0.0001$

(Bourdin et al., 2004)



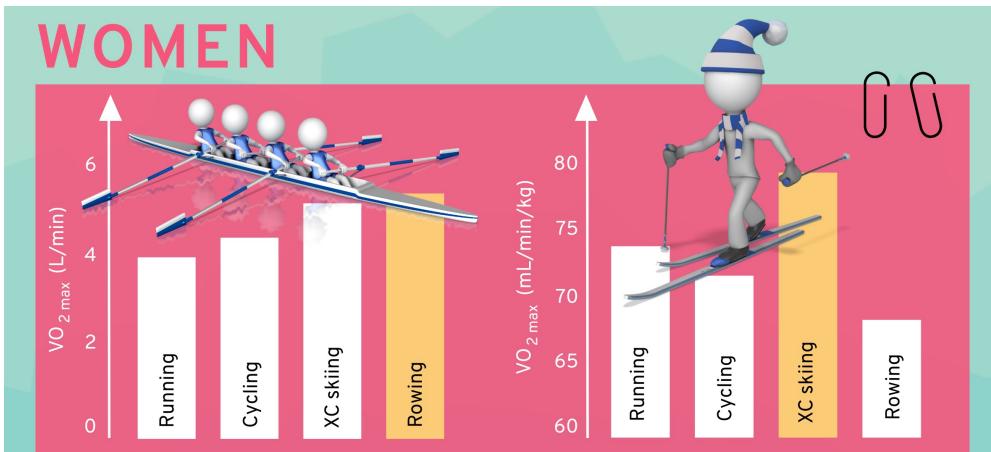
International Journal of Sports Physiology and Performance, 2018, 13, 678-686
<https://doi.org/10.1123/ijsspp.2017-0441>
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Human Kinetics 
 BRIEF REVIEW

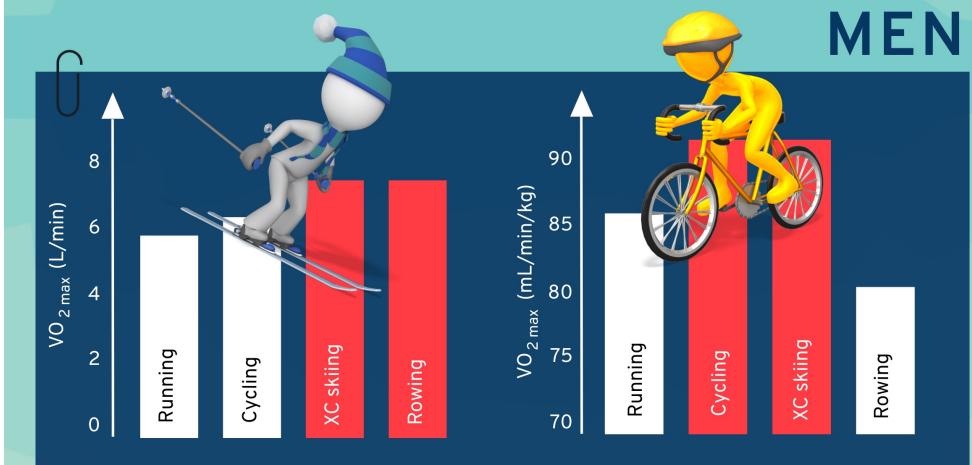
New Records in Human Power

Thomas Haugen, Gøran Paulsen, Stephen Seiler, and Øyvind Sandbakk

5 L/min

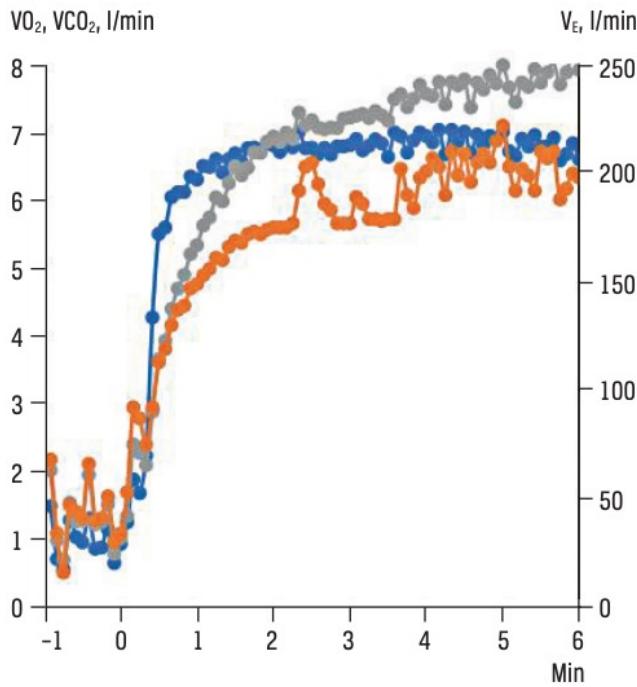


7 L/min





FIGUR 1 / Iltoptagelse ($\dot{V}O_2$, blå), udskillelse af kuldioxid ($\dot{V}CO_2$, grå) og pulmonal ventilation (V_E , orange) under 6 min maksimal ergometteroning for personen i sygehistorien.



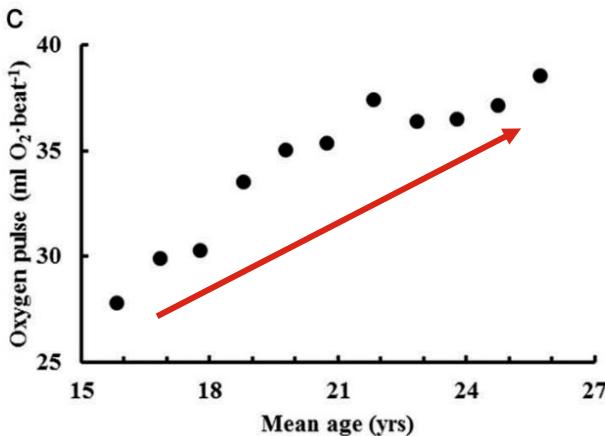
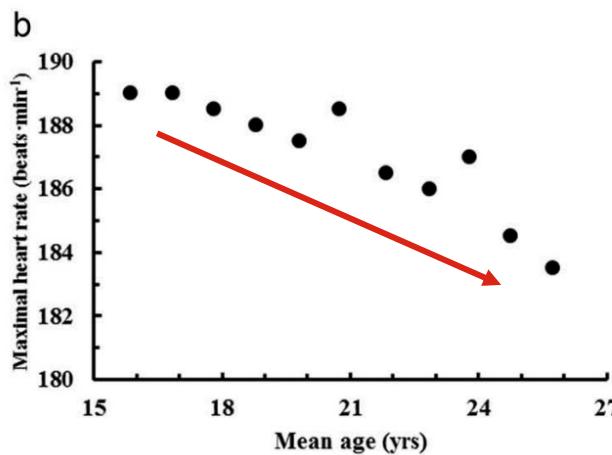
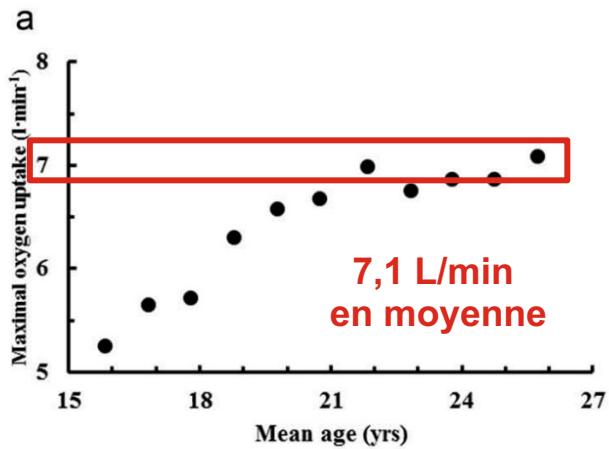
“ He then set a personal record with an average power of 553 watts. The highest values calculated as an average over 30 s showed a $\dot{V}O_{2\text{max}}$ of 6.93 L/min [...]. Calculated over 5 s, $\dot{V}O_{2\text{max}}$ 7.04 L/min. Ventilation was 210 L/min and was achieved with 59 breaths/min and a ventilation depth of 3.6 L/breath. ”



Elite status maintained: a 12-year physiological and performance follow-up of two Olympic champion rowers

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Physiological Characteristics of an Aging Olympic Athlete

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Atlanta 1996



Sydney 2000



ATHENS 2004



Beijing 2008

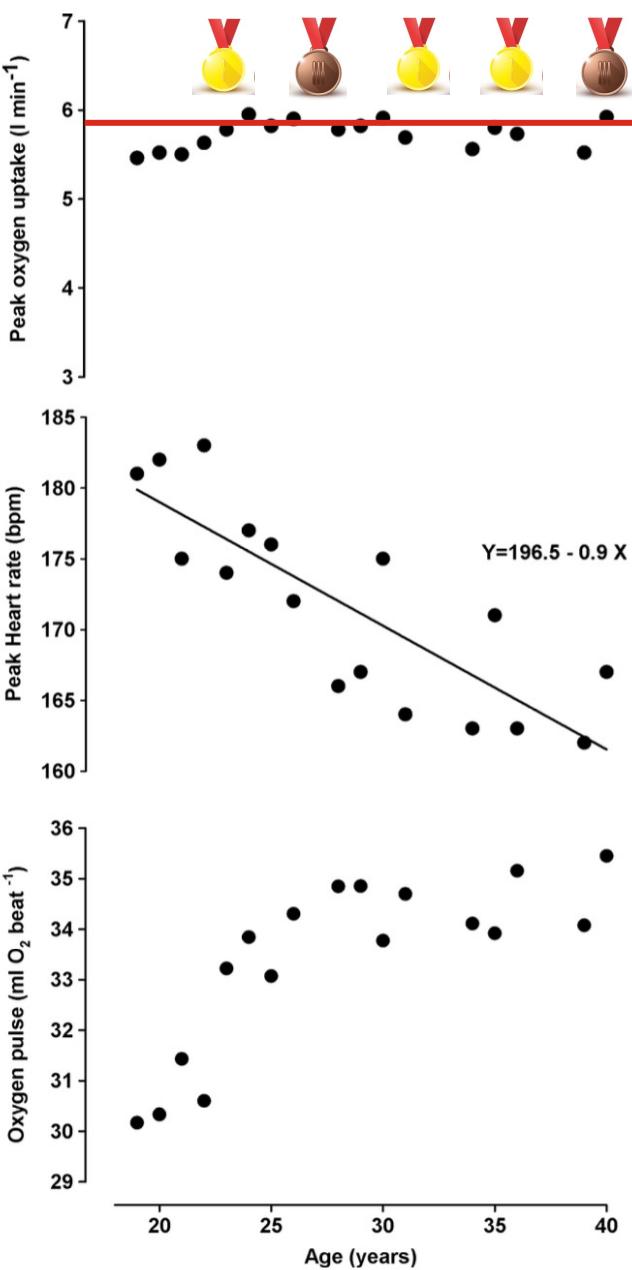


FIGURE 1—Maximal oxygen uptake (top panel), HR_{\max} (middle), and oxygen pulse (bottom) obtained during 6-min maximal tests from the age of 19 to 40 yr. Values are reported from the test eliciting the highest oxygen uptake within the given year. Data from the age 32–33 and 37–38 are missing because of sabbatical breaks from elite rowing (see Methods for explanation).

COMMENT ENTRAINER $\dot{V}O_2\text{MAX}$?



Programmation du groupe olympique

De Londres à Paris – Bilan et perspectives

Présentation collectif U23 - OLY

Février et Mars 2023

		Adaptations aérobies						
% FC max		Lactate	Augmentation du volume sanguin	Augmentation de l'activité des enzymes impliquées dans le métabolisme aérobie	Augmentation de la capillarisation musculaire	Augmentation de la capacité à utiliser le lactate source d'énergie	Augmentation du débit cardiaque	Augmenatation des capacités ventilatoires
Hors-zone	0 à 65%							
Aérobie	65%-75%	< 1,5mmol/L	****	****	****	**	**	*
B1	75%-80%	1,5 à 2 mmol/L	****	****	****	**	**	**
B2	80-85%	2 à 3 mmol/L	***	****	***	***	***	**
B3	85-90%	3 à 4 mmol/L	**	***	***	****	***	***
B7 Force endurance spécifique	90 à 95%	4 à 8 mmol/L	*	**	***	****	****	****
B4								

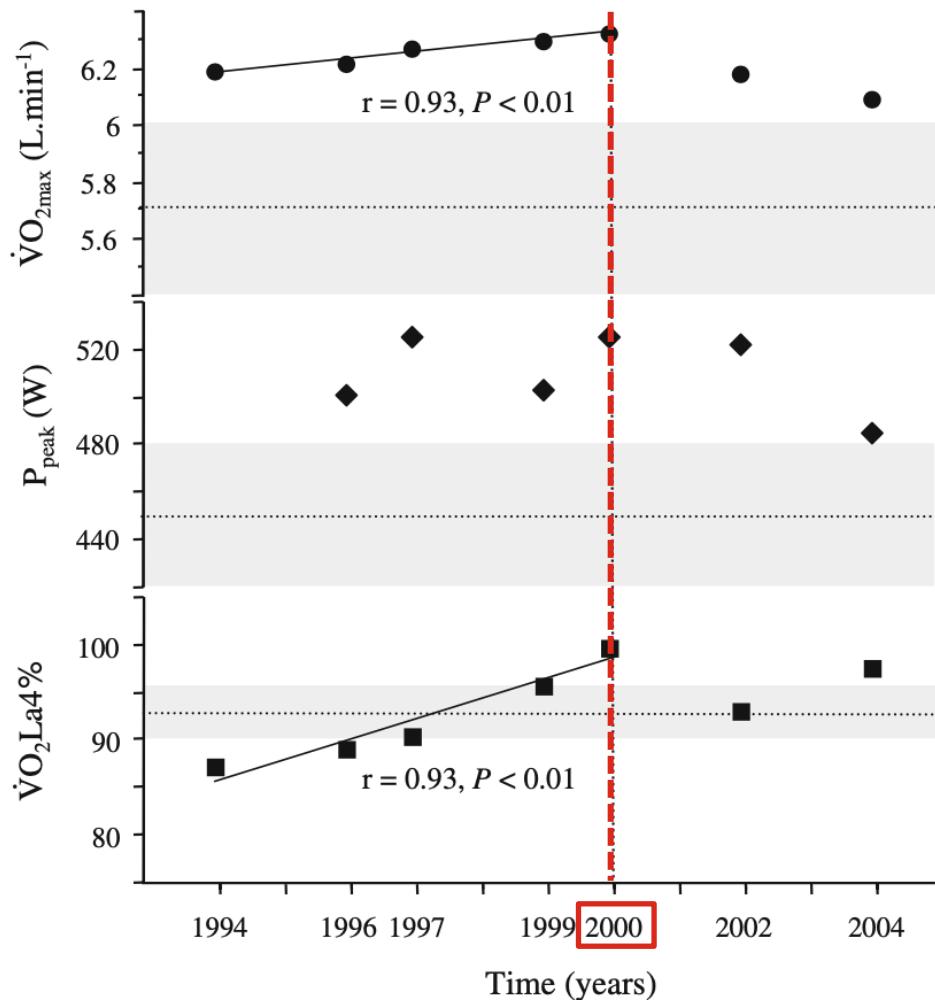
Eur J Appl Physiol (2009) 106:407–413
DOI 10.1007/s00421-009-1028-3

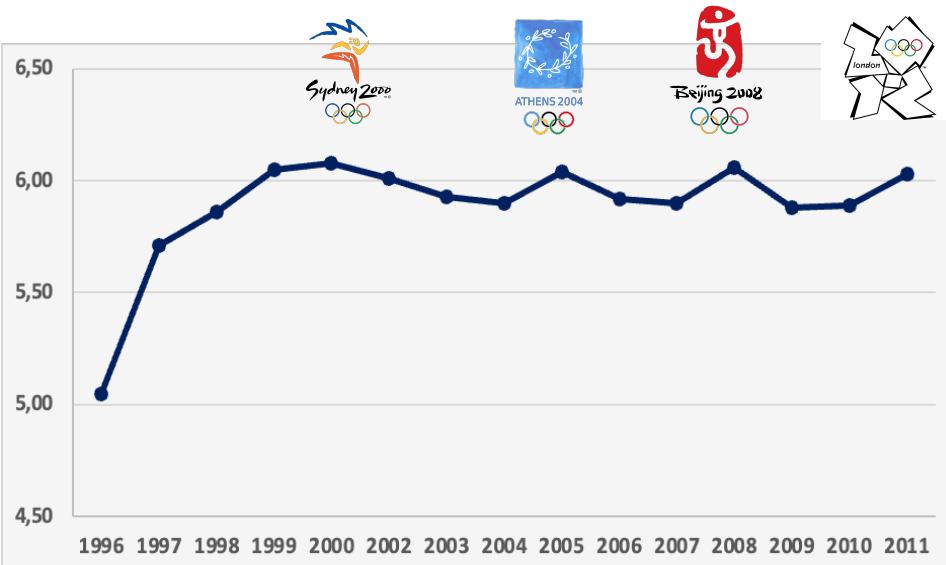
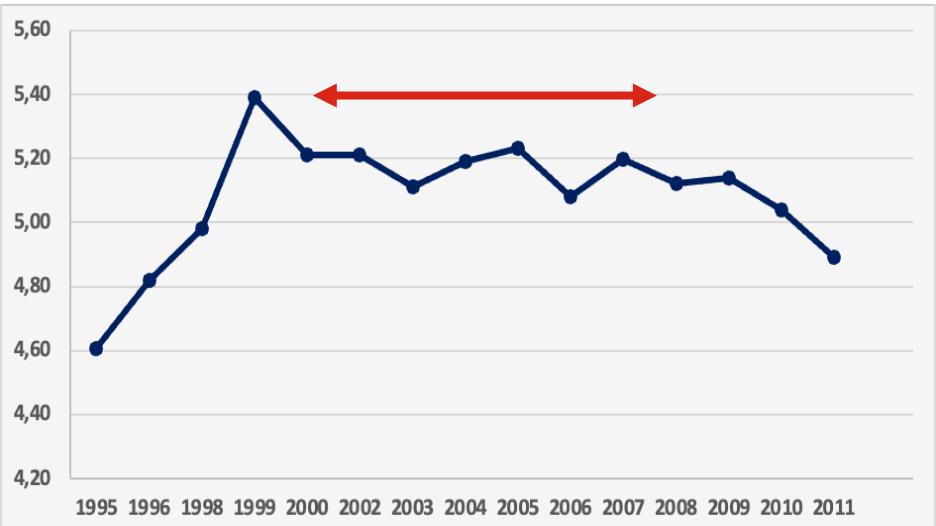
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Physiological correlates of performance. Case study of a world-class rower

Jean-René Lacour · Laurent Messonnier ·
Muriel Bourdin

Acknowledgment The authors thank Jean-Christophe Rolland for his collaboration in this study. The results of the present study do not constitute endorsement by ACSM.





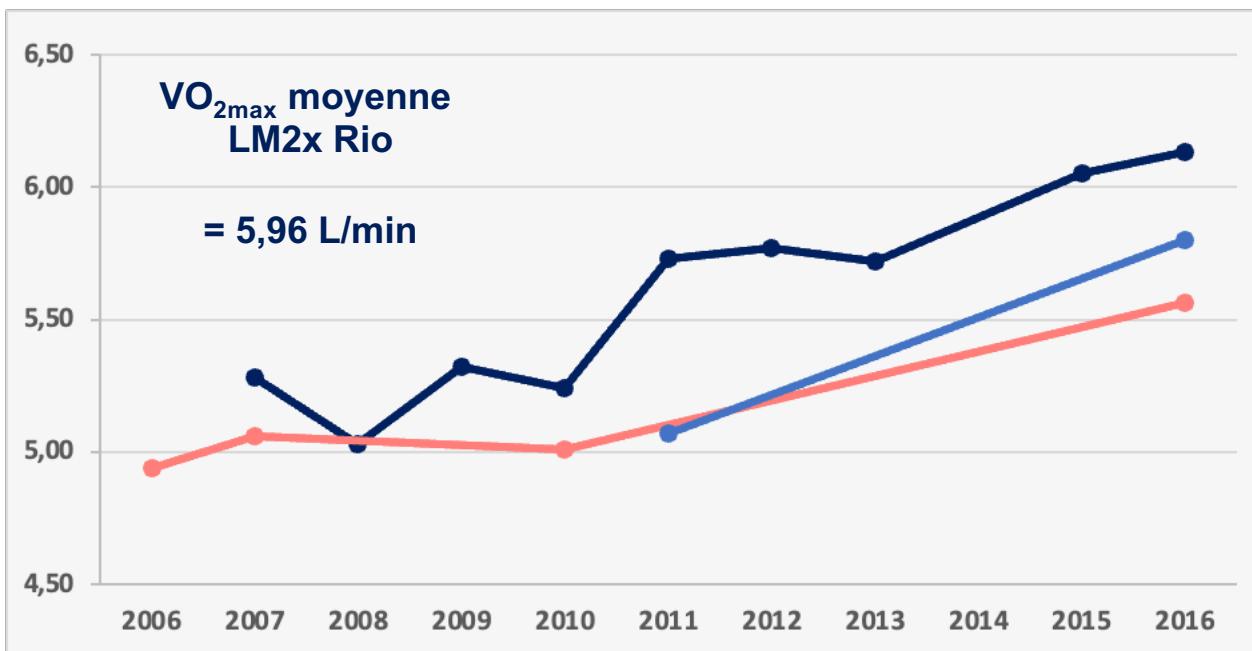
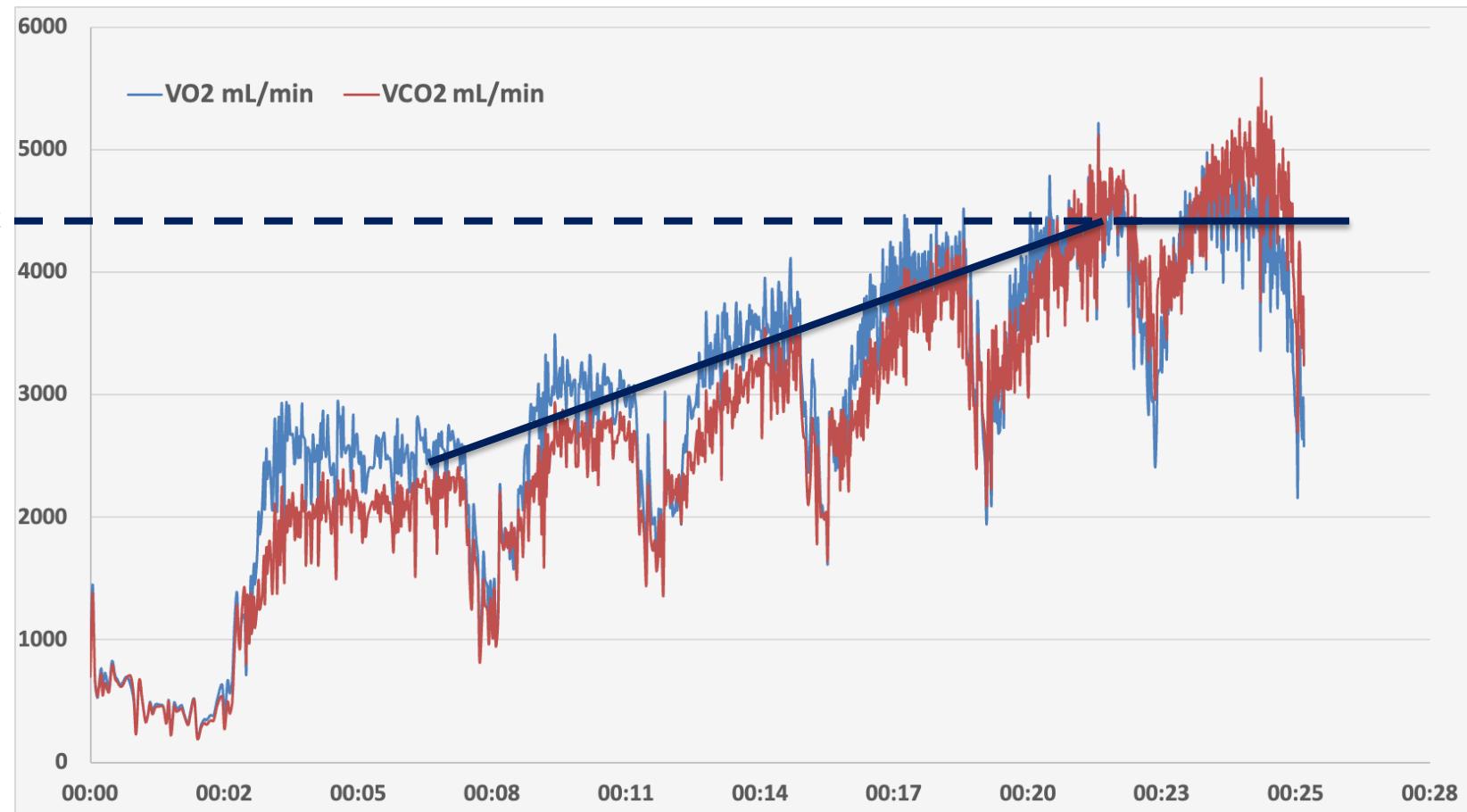


Tableau 2 - Junior (homme et femme)

Performance au cours du test ergométrique sur 2000 m	Puissance à l'échauffement	Puissance du 1 ^{er} palier	Incrément entre chaque palier
< à 6'10''	150 W	200 W	45 W
de 6'11 à 6'25''	120 W	170 W	40 W
de 6'26'' à 6'55''	100 W	140 W	35 W
de 6'56'' à 7'30''	80 W	120 W	30 W
> à 7'31''	80 W	100 W	25 W

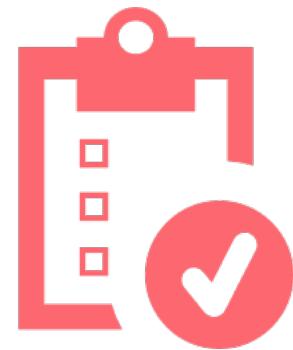
Tableau 3 - Senior

	Puissance à l'échauffement	Puissance du 1 ^{er} palier	Incrément entre chaque palier
Senior homme TC	150 W	200 W	50 W
Senior homme PL	100 W	150 W	50 W
Senior femme TC	100 W	140 W	40 W
Senior femme PL	100 W	130 W	30 W



Critères de validation du test :

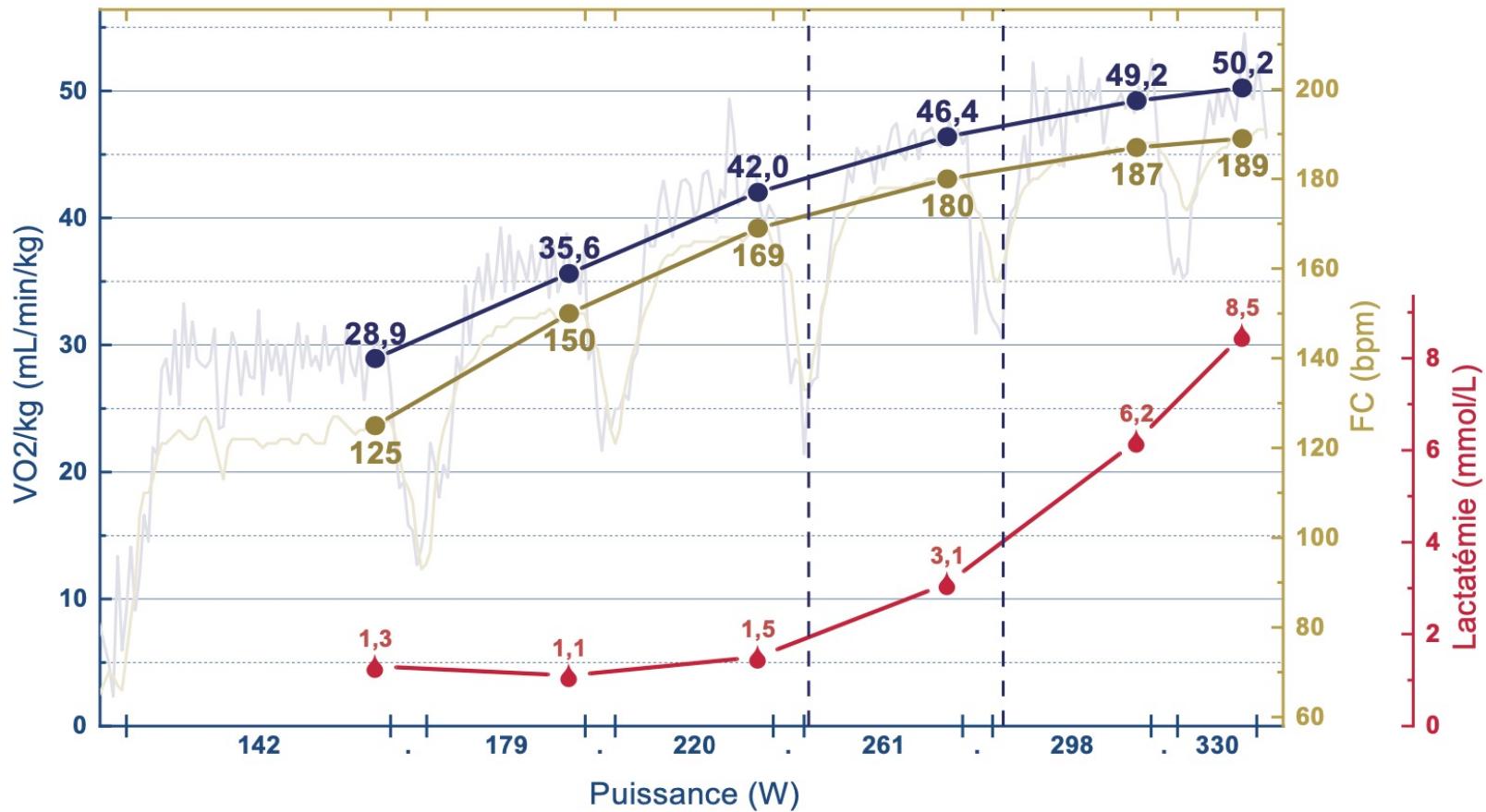
- plateau de $\dot{V}O_{2\text{max}}$ 
- quotient respiratoire $> 1,1$ 
- $[La] > 8 \text{ mmol/L}$ 
- $FC_{\text{max}} > 90\% \text{ de } FC_{\text{max}} \text{ théorique}$ 
- RPE > 17 
- incapacité de maintenir la puissance 



(Edvardsen et al., 2014)



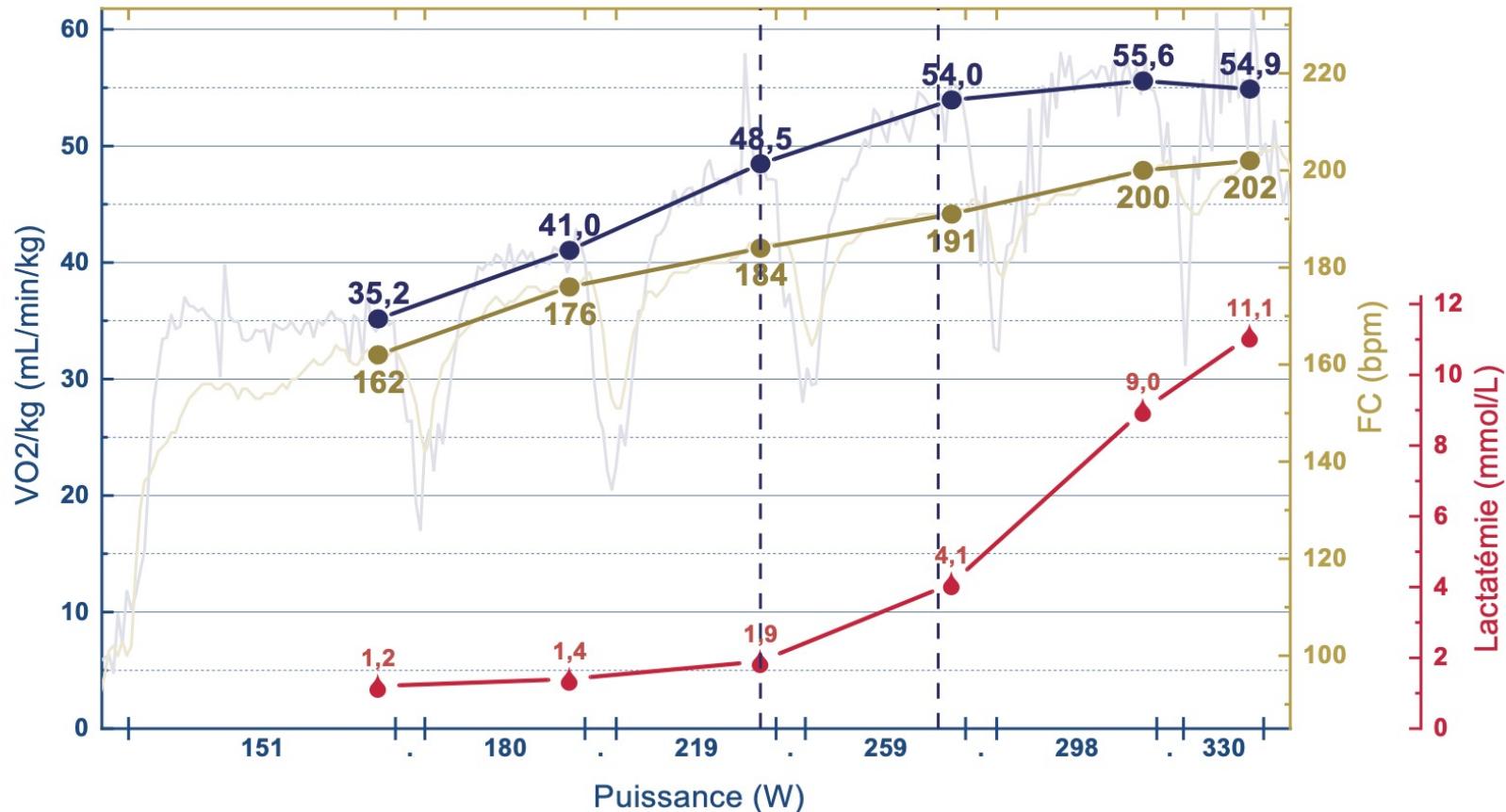
Profil linéaire



> Qualité aérobie prédominante



Profil linéaire + plateau



> Permet de « quantifier » le développement des qualités anaérobies

Profil linéaire + plateau

Eur J Appl Physiol (2007) 101:241–247
DOI 10.1007/s00421-007-0487-7

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

The leveling-off of oxygen uptake is related to blood lactate accumulation. Retrospective study of 94 elite rowers

Jean-René Lacour · Laurent Messonnier ·
Muriel Bourdin

Table 1 Anthropometric and physiological characteristics of the compared groups

	Plateau (n = 38)	No plateau (n = 56)
Age (years)	22.8 ± 3.8	22.4 ± 3.5
Height (m)	1.87 ± 0.07	1.85 ± 0.07
Body mass (kg)	85.1 ± 8	79.3 ± 7.7*
$\dot{V}O_{2\max}(l\ min^{-1})$	5.45 ± 0.44	5.30 ± 0.41
Maximal heart rate (bpm)	190.6 ± 7.6	191.7 ± 8.8
P_{\max} (W)	385.2 ± 32.6	384 ± 32.7
RER _{peak}	1.14 ± 0.04	1.12 ± 0.04*
$\dot{V}O_2$ La4%	92.2 ± 3.9	89 ± 4.5***
P_{peak} (% of P_{\max})	113.7 ± 3.9	106.3 ± 4.5***
$[La]_{b\max}(mmol\ l^{-1})$	13 ± 2.3	11.9 ± 2.1*
$[La]_{bP_{\max}}(mmol\ l^{-1})$	6.5 ± 1.6	8 ± 1.7***
Performance (s)	369.7 ± 12.9	378.3 ± 14*

Values are mean ± SD

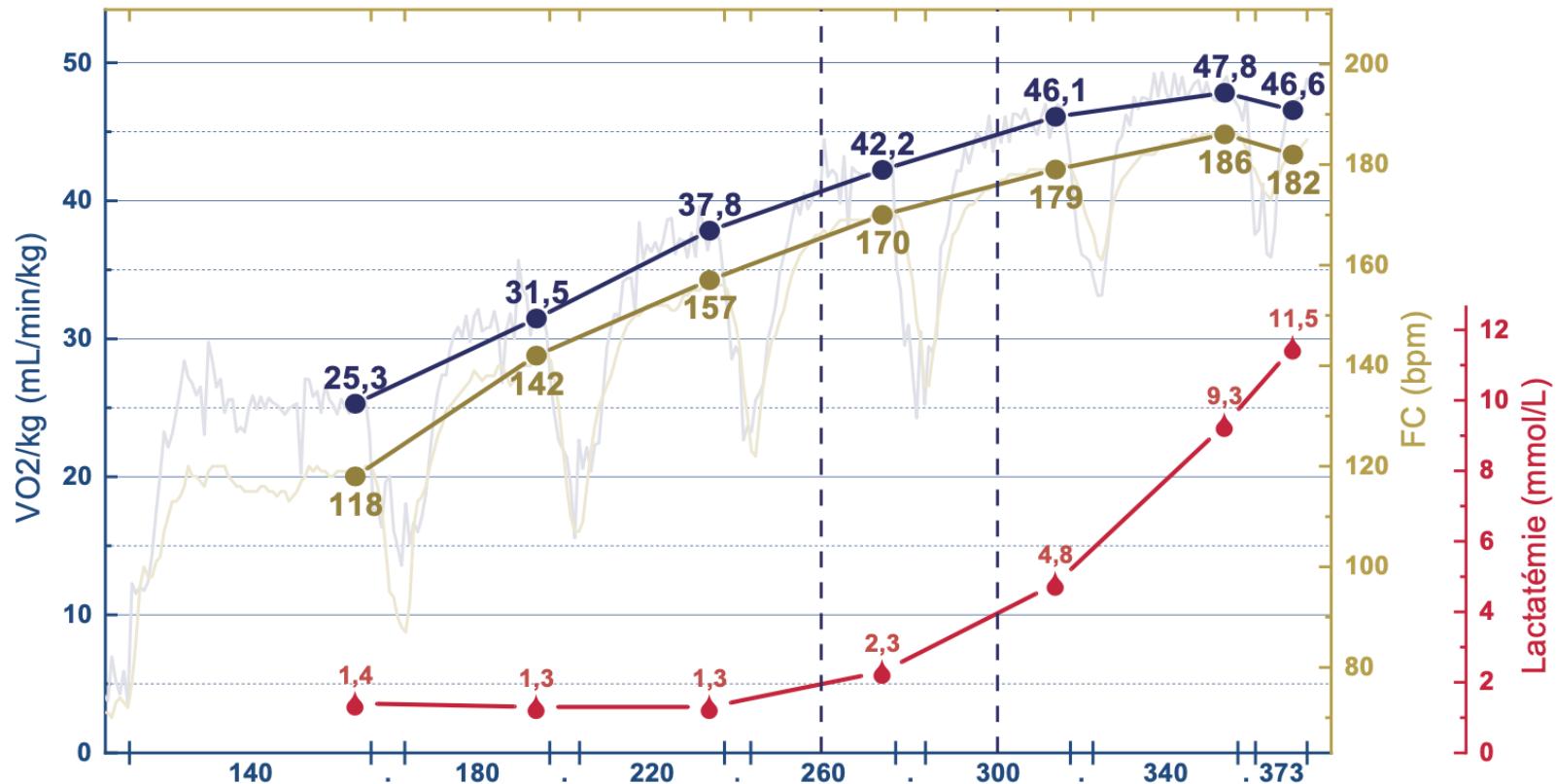
$\dot{V}O_{2\max}$, maximal O_2 consumption; P_{\max} maximal aerobic power; RER respiratory exchange ratio, $\dot{V}O_2$ La4%, oxygen consumption corresponding to 4 mmol l^{-1} of blood lactate concentration; P_{peak} peak power during the incremental step protocol, $[La]_b$ peak blood lactate concentration, $[La]_{bP_{\max}}$ blood lactate concentration at P_{\max}

* $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.0001$

- Moindre recours à la glycolyse sur les intensités sous maximales
- Meilleure habileté à soutenir des exercices supra-maximaux
- Meilleure performance ergométrique supérieure de 4 % bien que leurs valeurs de $\dot{V}O_{2\max}$ soient similaires à celles des autres



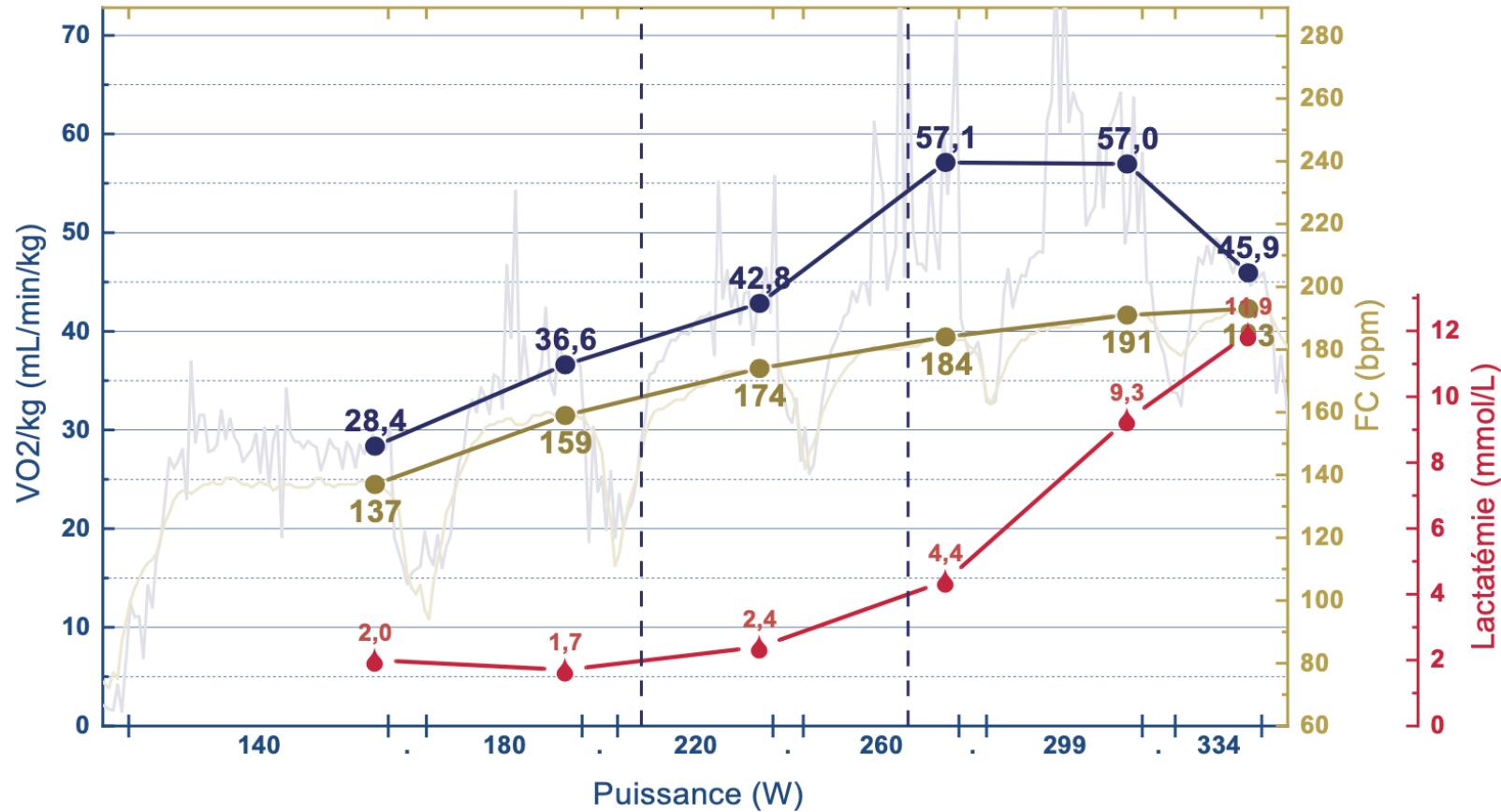
Profil linéaire croissant + décroissant



- > Fatigue des muscles respiratoires
- > Lien entre acidose et diminution de SaO_2

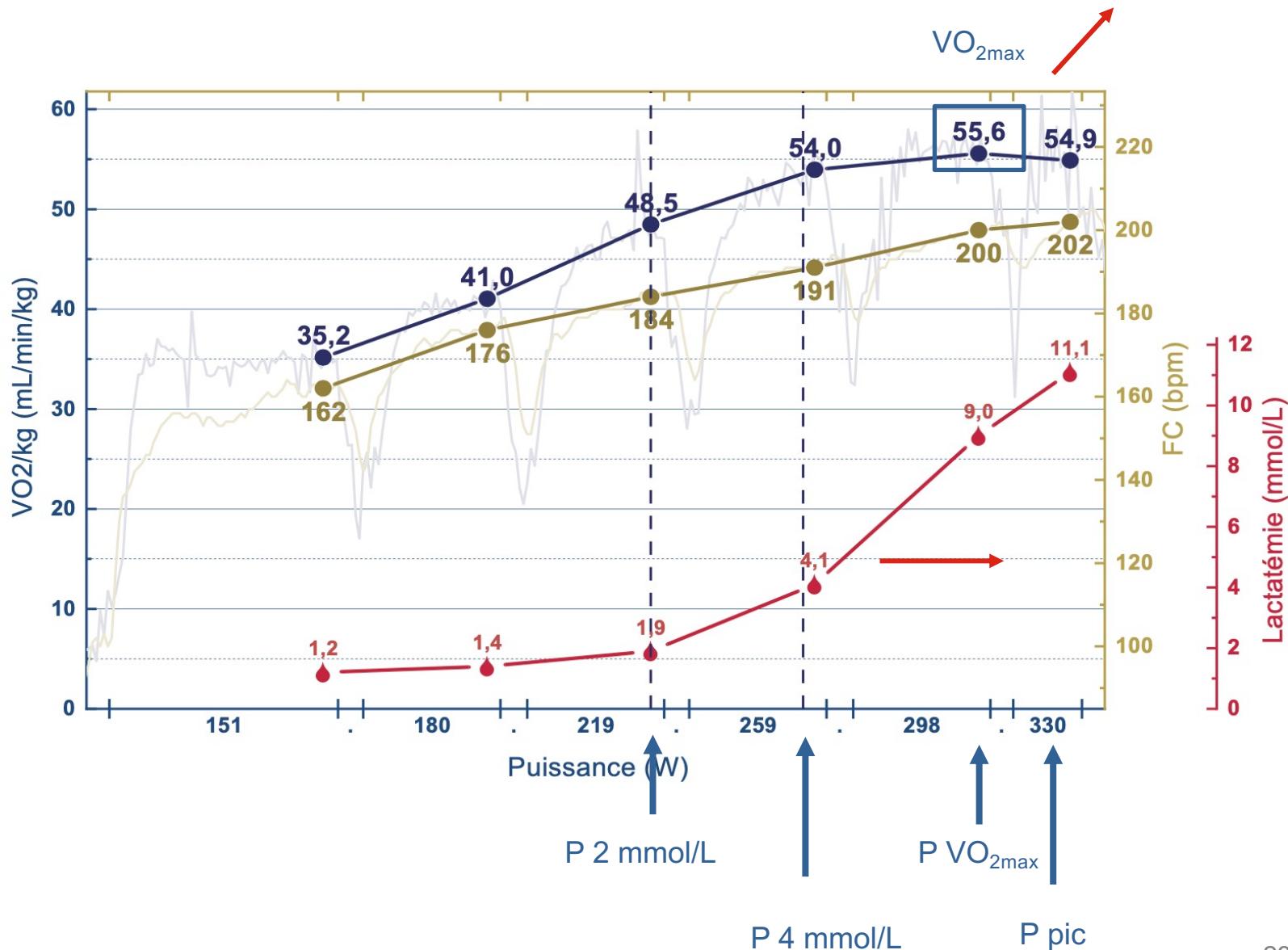


Profil linéaire croissant + plateau + décroissant

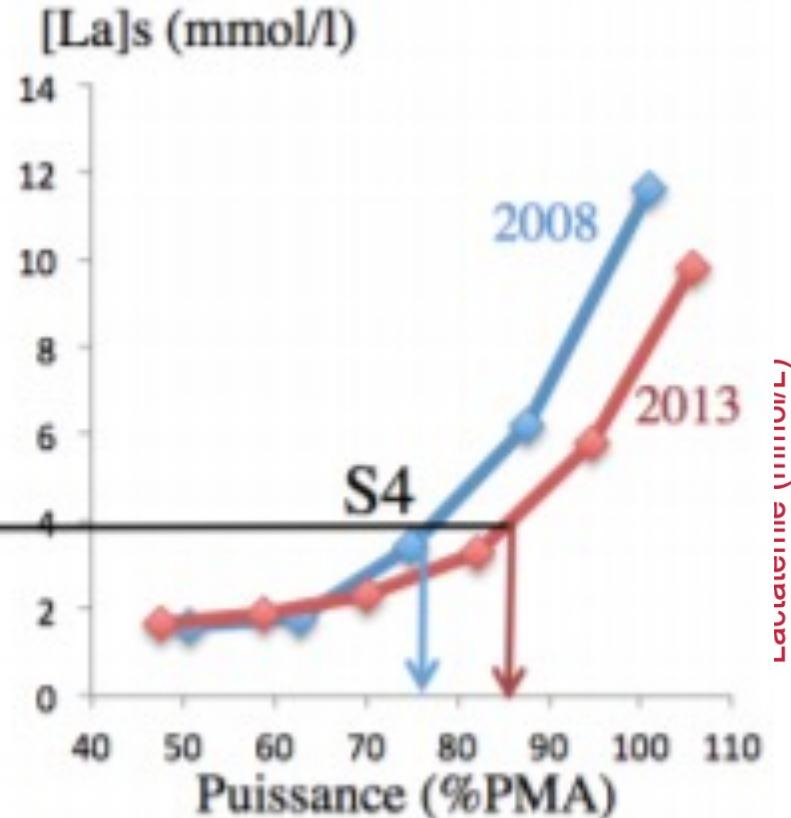
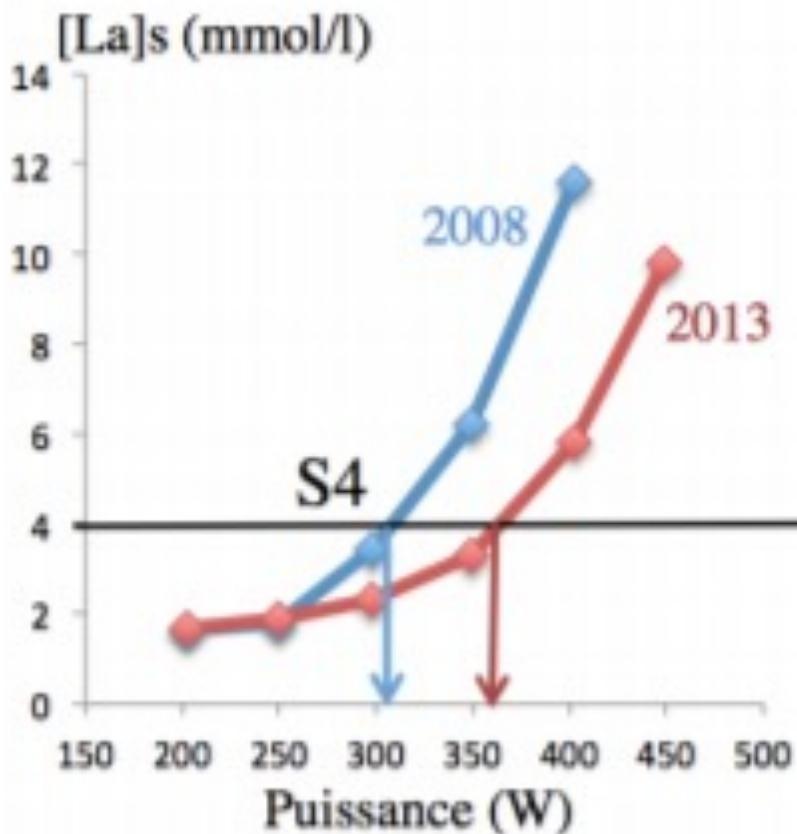


> Combinaison des profils précédents

QUELS PARAMÈTRES UTILES ?



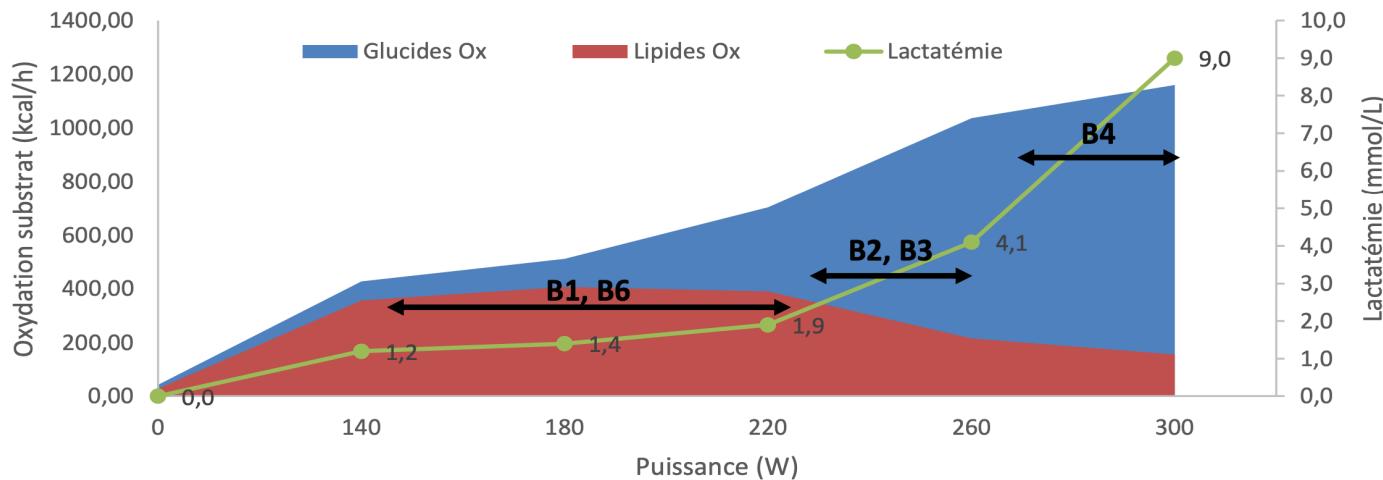
QUELS PARAMÈTRES UTILES ?





Consommation de substrats énergétiques à l'effort : Femme TC

Utilisation des substrats énergétiques à l'effort



Puissance (w)	Lactate (mmol/L)	Dépense calorique horaire (kcal/h)	Oxydation Glucides (g/h)	Oxydation des lipides (g/h)	CHOox (kcal/h)	LIPox (kcal/h)	Ratio Lip/Cho
Repos		71,8	11	3,19	43,1	28,7	67%
140	1,2	784,8	107	39,64	428,0	356,8	83%
180	1,4	919,9	128	45,32	512,0	407,9	80%
220	1,9	1095,0	176	43,44	704,0	391,0	56%
260	4,1	1251,3	259	23,93	1036,0	215,3	21%
300	9,0	1315,6	290	17,29	1160,0	155,6	13%

QUELS PARAMÈTRES UTILES ?



Table 2 Relationships between mean power output during 2000 m rowing ergometer performance and selected physiological variables

	Total group (n=54)	LW (n=23)	HW (n=31)
<i>Body mass (kg)</i>	r = 0.65 p < 0.0001	NS	NS
$\dot{V}O_{2\max} (l \cdot min^{-1})$	r = 0.84 p < 0.0001	r = 0.70 p < 0.001	r = 0.68 p < 0.0001
$\dot{V}O_{2\max}$ ($ml \cdot min^{-1} \cdot kg^{-0.57}$)	r = 0.55 p < 0.0001	r = 0.64 p < 0.01	r = 0.60 p < 0.001
$\dot{V}O_{2La\%}$	r = 0.49 p < 0.0001	NS	r = 0.79 p < 0.0001
$P_{peak} (W)$	r = 0.92 p < 0.0001	r = 0.76 p < 0.0001	r = 0.89 p < 0.0001
RGE (%)	r = 0.35 p < 0.01	r = 0.51 p < 0.05	r = 0.64 p < 0.001

(Bourdin et al., 2014)



Table 2 Relationships between mean power output during a 2000-m rowing ergometer performance test (P_{2000}) and selected variables.

	Whole group (n=70)	LW (n=27)	HW (n=43)
Age (years)	r = 0.39, p < 0.001	ns	r = 0.70, p < 0.001
Height (m)	r = 0.64, p < 0.001	ns	r = 0.65, p < 0.001
Body mass (kg)	r = 0.65, p < 0.001	ns	r = 0.62, p < 0.001
$\dot{V}O_{2\max}$ ($l \cdot min^{-1}$)	r = 0.83, p < 0.001	r = 0.55, p < 0.01	r = 0.87, p < 0.001
RGE (%)	ns	ns	ns
$P_{La4} (W)$	r = 0.87, p < 0.001	r = 0.68, p < 0.001	r = 0.90, p < 0.001
$P_{La4\%} (\%)$	r = 0.45, p < 0.001	ns	r = 0.56, p < 0.001
$P_{peak} (W)$	r = 0.88, p < 0.001	r = 0.72, p < 0.001	r = 0.90, p < 0.001
$P_{peak}/P_{a\max} (\%)$	r = 0.26, p < 0.05	ns	r = 0.30, p < 0.05
F (%)	r = 0.50, p < 0.001	r = 0.50, p < 0.001	r = 0.45, p < 0.001

(Bourdin et al., 2017)

Modifications pour la saison 2023 :

- 3 pôles = 3 lieux de test
- octobre / novembre -> février



Sous-estimation de certains tests

→ Comparaison délicate avec l'historique de données existant

Données d'entraînement :

Puissances à 2 et 4 mmol/L déterminées de manière hebdomadaire (B1 et B2 / B3)

→ 964 données B1 (uniquement en stage)

→ 688 données B3 (hors stage + stage)

→ détermination **plus précise** car atteinte d'un **état stable** avec un durée longue

→ **réajustement constant** au cours de la saison



MERCI