Title: CARDIOMETABOLIC RECOVERY AND LACTATE REMOVAL MAY BE RELATED TO MUSCULAR ADAPTATIONS

Short Title: CARDIOMETABOLIC RECOVERY AND MUSCULAR ADAPTATIONS

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to measure the differences in cardiorespiratory recovery (CR) and blood lactate removal among young athletes with differences in non-lactic (NP) and lactic anaerobic power (LP) and fatigue index (FI) but with the same degree of cardiorespiratory fitness. Sixteen swimmers from the Brazilian synchronized swimming team (2014) were divided into two groups GAP (Group High Power) (n = 9) , with NP, LP, and FI ($p<0.05$) compared to GBP (Group Low Power) (n=7). Both groups performed a four-minute routine at competitive intensity. Anaerobic power, maximal heart rate (HR) and blood lactate (BL) were determined before and at 1, 3 and 5 minutes after the routine. Student's t-test was used to analyze the intergroup differences of NP, LP, FI, maximum and lactic HR, and two-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni was used to analyze HR and BL at 1, 3 and 5 minutes after activity with a significance of 5%. The FI of the GBP group was lower than that of the GAP group ($P <0.05$). The NP of the GBP group was higher than that of the GAP group ($P <0.05$). The maximum HR of the GBP group was equal to that of the GAP group ($P> 0.05$). The GBP group had better HR recovery than did the GAP group ($P <0.05$). BL had its lowest levels after 1 and 5 minutes of recovery in the GBP group when compared to the GAP group ($P <0.05$). The GBP group's FI was significantly lower than that of the GAP group, while NP was higher, and CR was better in the GBP group, indicating a relationship between a lower FI and higher NP and LP with CR and suggesting that muscular adaptations have an important influence on CR and BL removal.

Keywords: Post-exercise Blood Lactate Removal. Heart Rate Recovery. Non-lactic Anaerobic Power. Lactic Anaerobic Power.

Introduction

The literature is consistent in affirming that various psychological, biological and performance variables are indicators of fatigue. Investigations have revealed that creatine kinase, lactate dehydrogenase, blood lactate, oxygen consumption and heart rate are associated with exercise intensity and fatigue. Furthermore, the time required to return to pre-exercise levels is considered an indicator of the recovery capacity that is linked to an athlete's physical fitness [1–4].

Heart rate variability (HRV) analysis is an established method used to quantify the extent of autonomic recovery from exercise [5,6]. After completing a given exercise, a rapid decrease in parasympathetic cardiac activity to resting levels suggests a relative and physiological systemic recovery imposed by the workload [7,8] and the amount of time required for parasympathetic reactivation after exercise may be significantly influenced by several factors, including exercise intensity[9] and cardiorespiratory fitness [10,11]. Although many of the factors inherent to HRV have been frequently studied, studies specifically concerning the non-lactic and lactic anaerobic capacities and fatigue index have not yet been conducted.

Another important marker of metabolic activation provided by intense exercise is lactate. Many authors have shown that when the rate of ATP production by oxidative sources becomes insufficient, high rates of glycolytic or glycogenolytic ATP production are required, culminating in the production of pyruvate, a metabolite that can be reduced to lactate or oxidized to CO_2 or H_2O [12–15].

Thus, by increasing the intensity of exercise and muscle load, several tissues begin to produce more lactate and export it to the circulation. Simultaneously, the less active skeletal

84 muscles, the heart, the liver, the renal cortex and the brain remove lactate from circulation,
85 suggesting that this metabolite acts as an intermediary for transporting carbohydrates from
86 cells and tissues with relatively low oxidative capacity to cells and tissues with high oxidative
87 capacity [16,17]. Therefore, it is well established that blood lactate concentration is the result
88 of production and removal of this metabolite.

89 Lactate has been a focus of research on skeletal muscle metabolism and a central theme of
90 the controversy over the relationships between lactate production, acidosis and fatigue,
91 because it is probably a residual product; lactate is increasingly regarded as a source of fuel,
92 continuously produced and metabolized in the organism in order to maintain energy
93 homeostasis at adequate levels in an attempt to maintain cellular activity [12,16,18].

94 A fact that somewhat contradicts what has been described in the literature up to the present
95 moment is that high-intensity exercise can produce greater expression and translocation of
96 MCT-4 (monocarboxylate transporter) [19,20]. This adaptation may have implications for the
97 export and import of lactate, because the plasma membrane is responsible for this transport;
98 furthermore, high-intensity exercise, in addition to promoting adaptation related to lactic
99 and non-lactic anaerobic resistance, is the stimulus for MCT-4 translocation and expression in
100 muscles [21,22].

101 These statements support the notion that muscular fitness levels may be related to reduced
102 blood lactate levels, while cardiorespiratory fitness is seen as being analogous to the velocity
103 of decrease in heart rate, which is the hypothesis postulated in the present investigation.
104 Thus, the objective of the present study is based on the possibility that athletes with various
105 levels of non-lactic and lactic power and fatigue indexes present various behaviors in terms
106 of lactate removal and heart rate recovery curves.

107

Materials and Methods

Volunteer Group

All 16 swimmers (17 ± 1.4 years old) from the Brazilian synchronized swimming team (2014) participated in the study at the beginning of the training season (January). The athletes were divided into two groups – GAP (n= 9) and GBP (n= 7) – based on their non-lactic and lactic anaerobic capacity. The athletes were instructed not to train the day before the test, to have their last meal up to three hours ahead of time, to avoid caffeine intake, to avoid medication, and to sleep at least 6 hours the night before. A brief history was taken to identify any possible exclusion factors. The volunteer characteristics are summarized in the Table 1.

Table 1: physical data and training experience of the volunteers

Variables	GAP (n=9)	GBP (n=7)
Age (years)	18.8±1.4	15.8± 1.6
Height (cm)	166.31±4.3	162.0±3.1
Body Mass	55.16±4.2	55.28±5.2
Body Mass Index	20.01±3.3	21.06±3.7
Training Time	9.5±1.6	7.9±1.7

Values are expressed as the mean ± SD.

Procedures

Exercise Protocol

The exercises were composed of a competitive routine with a duration of 4 minutes at maximum competitive intensity. Prior to the tests, heart rates and lactate levels were measured. Then, the competitive routine was performed with heart rate monitoring in order to determine maximum heart rate. Finally, after 1, 3 and 5 minutes of recovery, heart rate and blood samples were collected for later determination of blood lactate levels as summarized in figure 1.

Figure 1: exercise protocol and data collection.

Functional Capacity

The stress test was performed on a treadmill (ECAFIX), using Bruce's protocol. The Borg scale was adopted for a subjective measure of effort. The test was interrupted in the presence of symptoms that impeded its continuity (fatigue) and/or represented a risk to the evaluated individual. The exercise period was preceded by a period of adaptation and preparation of the athlete to the equipment, followed by five minutes of monitored active recovery (five km/h).

Gas exchange was measured with a pneumotachograph (Pt, MEDGRAFIC, Wilmington, DE, USA) coupled to a differential pressure transducer, near the capillary of the gas analyzer in order to collect a sample of inhaled and exhaled gases. The athlete, whose nose was sealed by a clip, was connected to the system for acquisition of ventilatory data through a mouthpiece. Flow signals and gaseous concentrations were sampled (Pentium III computer) at a rate of 1000 Hz. Cycle-to-cycle gas concentrations were sampled by the cardiorespiratory diagnostic system MEDGRAFIC, model VO2000. Respiratory flow and electrocardiographic signals (ECG - ECAFIX) were processed on a personal computer in real time.

The mean values of the maximum load reached during exercise of the last three respiratory cycles were computed in order to determine the results of the variables representative of the end of the exercise (peak). The following ventilatory variables were analyzed: ventilation minute (V_E, $l.min^{-1}$ – BTPS), oxygen consumption (VO_{2peak}, $l.min^{-1}$ – STPD), carbon dioxide production (VCO_{2peak}, $l.min^{-1}$ – STPD), gas exchange ratio ($R=VCO_{2peak}/VO_{2peak}$) and ventilatory anaerobic threshold (LA, $1.min^{-1}$ – STPD).

151 Identification of LA was done through a non-invasive method from the analysis of the
152 ventilatory equivalent of oxygen (V_E/VO_2) and carbon dioxide (V_E/VCO_2), as previously
153 described [23,24].

154 The gas analyzer was calibrated daily before beginning the tests with a calibration bullet
155 (AGA – primary standard) with the following concentrations: 12.1% O_2, 5.0% CO_2 and 83.0%
156 N_2.

157 **Anaerobic Power**

158 Non-lactic and lactic anaerobic power and the fatigue rate were determined by the Wingate
159 test [25] performed on a mechanical cycle ergometer (MONARK). This test preceded the
160 ergospirometric test with an interval of at least 60 minutes between them. To compute the
161 total revolution of the pedal and to calculate the power every five seconds, an optical sensor
162 was coupled to the cycle ergometer managed by an acquisition program elaborated in
163 Labview 6.0 (National Instruments, USA).

164 The load was determined by 0.075 $Kp.kg^{-1}$ of body mass as predicted in the Wingate test
165 protocol. The test was preceded by a two-minute warm-up period and followed by an active
166 three-minute recovery period with a 50-watt load. From the individual results, the following
167 parameters were calculated: non-lactic anaerobic power by means of the absolute (or
168 maximum) power peak (watts) and relative to body mass ($watts.kg^{1}$) and the lactic power or
169 average (watts). The percentage of power decline (%) or rate of fatigue was obtained from
170 the difference between the highest power and the lowest power achieved by the athlete
171 during the 30 s test. The bicycle load was checked before starting the test.

172 Parameter calculations, descriptive statistics of the data and comparisons were performed
173 using one-way ANOVA and the Bonferroni post-tests in the program "PrismStat 5.0" with a
174 significance level of $p < 0.05$.

Ethical aspects

The evaluations were carried out in the Ergo-Spirometry Department of the Laboratory of Exercise Physiology of the School of Physical Education and Sports at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (SE-LABOFISE-EEFD-UFRJ).

All participants were aware and signed a written consent form, including the procedures adopted and the authorization of the volunteers to investigate the results found in the scientific study. The anonymity and privacy of the participants were preserved in the study. The Council of Ethics and Human Research of the Federal Institute of Education of Rondônia approved this investigation under CAAE number 44907715.2.00005653. All subjects gave their consent to participate.

Results

Heart rate recovered faster in the GBP group than in the GAP group ($P<0.05$) (Fig. 2A); a similar phenomenon was observed regarding the behavior of lactate ($P <0.05$) (Fig. 2B). In relation to physical fitness and respiratory capacities, there were no differences between the groups ($P> 0.05$) (Fig. 2C and 2D); however, the fatigue index, lactic and non-lactic anaerobic power showed substantial differences between the groups ($P <0.0001$) (Fig. 2E).

Figure 2: heart rate and lactate recovery curve. The two groups, GBP (n=9) and GAP (n=7), were subjected to a 4-minute routine on different days. **(A)** Comparison of heart rates between the GBP and GAP groups before, during and after the 4-minute routine. **(B)** Comparison of lactate between the GBP and GAP groups before, during and after the 4-minute routine. **(C)** Comparison of the VO_2, VO_2/kg peak, and the V_E peak between the GBP and GAP groups. **(D)** Comparison of the R Peak, VO_2 and VO_2/kg peak between the GBP and

GAP groups. **(E)**. Comparison of the Fatigue Index, Non-lactic Anaerobic Power and Lactic Anaerobic Power between the GBP and GAP groups (**A, B, C** and **D** ns = $p > 0.05$, *$p < 0.05$). (**G** * = $p < 0.0001$ GBP vs GAP).

Discussion

The present study is the first in the literature to compare the cardiometabolic responses of elite athletes of synchronized swimming in terms of non-lactic anaerobic, lactic anaerobic power and fatigue index. To determine the physical characteristics of both groups, some measures of body composition, functional capacity and anaerobic power were conducted. Recently, it was shown that lactate removal was partly dependent on the time of recovery between stimulus sessions, and moderate correlations were observed between post-exercise blood lactate concentration, peak heart rate and perceived exertion [26]. Nevertheless, the possible physiological mechanisms underlying these observations were not described. Here, we propose that the muscle adaptations regarding the fatigue index can be related to lactate removal and heart hate recovery.

It is well established in the literature that lower fatigue index and higher non-lactic and lactic anaerobic power are associated with higher level of exercise-related muscle adaptations.

It has been proposed that aerobic training may improve the ability of muscle to recover after anaerobic exercise, suggesting that an athlete with greater aerobic fitness will use fewer non-oxidative sources and thus will recover more quickly from exercise. Theoretically, an increase in aerobic fitness improves the recovery from anaerobic exercise However, this phenomenon was not completely reproduced in the present study because the aerobic capacity of both groups was equal while the cardiometabolic recovery was different. This is reasonable

221 because lactate removal could be linked to uptake by muscle and other tissues that use this
222 substrate as an energy source [12,27].
223 A synchronized swimming routine requires a high aerobic effort with fundamental anaerobic
224 contributions to maintain adequate exercise levels during competition [28,29]. The data
225 shown here demonstrate that the peaks of non-lactic and lactic anaerobic power have the
226 same behavior, but the fatigue index was the only factor directly related to physical fitness
227 that showed differences between the groups.
228 In the present study, the GAP group had heart rate and lactate curve response behaviors
229 different from those observed in the GBP group, although the maximum heart rate was equal
230 in both groups. The GBP group showed a lower lactate peak than did the GAP group. Another
231 interesting fact is that the non-lactic anaerobic power, lactic anaerobic power and the fatigue
232 index differed between the two groups, even though VO_2 and VCO_2 were equal. These data
233 contradict a part of the literature that states that aerobic capacity improves recovery after
234 intense exercise, a finding that was not seen in the present investigation.
235 Other investigations have pointed to several possible explanations for the effect of aerobic
236 conditioning on recovery. Holloszy [30] pointed to the increase in the number and size of
237 mitochondria in metabolic recovery. However, the increased myoglobin content and blood
238 volume together would be implicated in the transport of O_2 to the muscle during high-
239 intensity exercise, and consequently, there would be a decrease in recovery time, since this
240 would also help to remove the accumulated lactate more quickly [31,32].
241 These data explain the higher velocity in cardiometabolic recovery, However, the data
242 described here demonstrate a clear difference in lactate removal between the groups though
243 both exhibit equal V_E peak, $V_{O2\ Peak}$, $V_{O2\ Peak/body\ mass}$ and peak heart rate, suggesting that the

aerobic capacity of these athletes is unrelated to metabolic recovery after maximal intensity exercise.

This difference may be related to the use of lactate by other muscles and tissues, since anaerobic metabolism after a few minutes of intense exercise may activate lactate uptake and use it as an important energy source during intense exercise by modifying the kinetics of the use of glucose in the presence of lactate[15]. However, unfortunately, almost all studies investigating differences in lactate responses depend on blood lactate measurements that reflect muscle lactate alone, providing indirect evidence of lactate accumulation and removal. Other authors did not find evidence that associated the aerobic capacity with greater speed of lactate removal, corroborating the findings of the present study [32–34].

These data, taken together, suggest that the adaptations that led to differences in lactate responses, but not in heart rate, were linked to the muscular system in greater magnitude than to the cardiorespiratory system, since the ventilatory capacities between the groups ($V_{E\ Peak}$, $V_{O2\ Peak}$, $V_{O2\ Peak/body\ mass}$, $V_{CO2\ Peak}$, $V_{CO2\ Peak/body\ mass}$) were the same. Therefore, it appears that the cardiorespiratory adaptations of both groups reached the same levels, suggesting that the observed difference was related to adaptations of the muscles required during the exercise routine, although explaining the mechanism that is linked to what was observed here was not the focus of the present investigation.

A study conducted by Otsuki et al. [35] demonstrated differences in cardiac recovery rates between athletes trained in endurance and strength. This study may have its results extrapolated to the data found here, because the non-lactic and lactic anaerobic power and the fatigue index between the two groups showed differences, a fact that is usually evident among people who are trained or not in exercises and strength. However, studies that demonstrate differences in heart rate between groups that have differences in non-lactic and

lactic anaerobic power and the fatigue index are scarce, limiting the discussion of the present study.

Among the limitations found in the present study is the need for a population with greater diversity than the one tested here and in previous studies; for example, diversity in terms of age, BMI and health status is the next logical step in order to refine the interpretation of the data described here. There is also a scarcity of data regarding metabolic and cardiac recovery in elite athletes with the same level of aerobic conditioning for comparison between our findings and those of other authors.

Conclusions

Lactate removal and HR characteristics showed differences between the groups, with the best performance and the group with the lowest fatigue index, although cardiorespiratory fitness, demonstrated by the maximum HR reached, and the measure of pulmonary capacity and O_2 uptake were equal between the two groups. These data suggest that muscular adaptations may have a critical role in the behavior of cardiometabolic recovery, in contrast to the findings in the literature that focused on muscle metabolism in exercise.

Practical Applications

This paper challenges the idea that only the cardiovascular training is related to recovery after an exercise training session. Therefore, an intense neuromuscular training could help in recovery, especially in sports in which there is more than one competition on the same day. This may be applicable to athletes in sports with fundamentally aerobic components. This knowledge could be crucial for improving performance during the several trials during the competition day.

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THE CARDIOMETABOLIC RECOVERY MAY BE RELATED TO MUSCULAR ADAPTATIONS

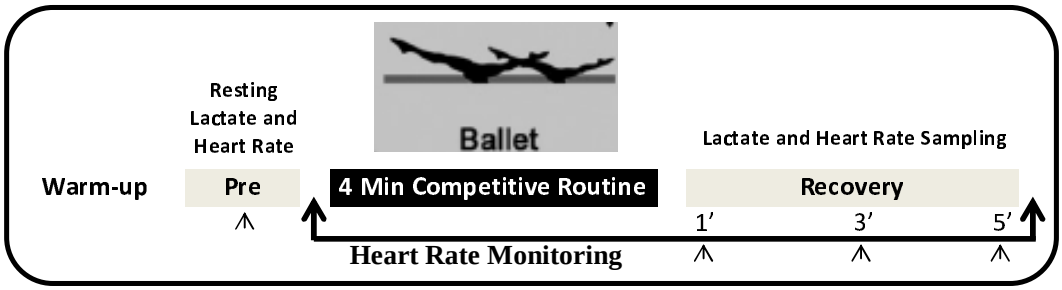

Figure 1: exercise protocol and data collection.

CARDIOMETABOLIC RECOVERY AND LACTATE REMOVAL MAY BE RELATIONSHIP TO MUSCULAR ADAPTATIONS

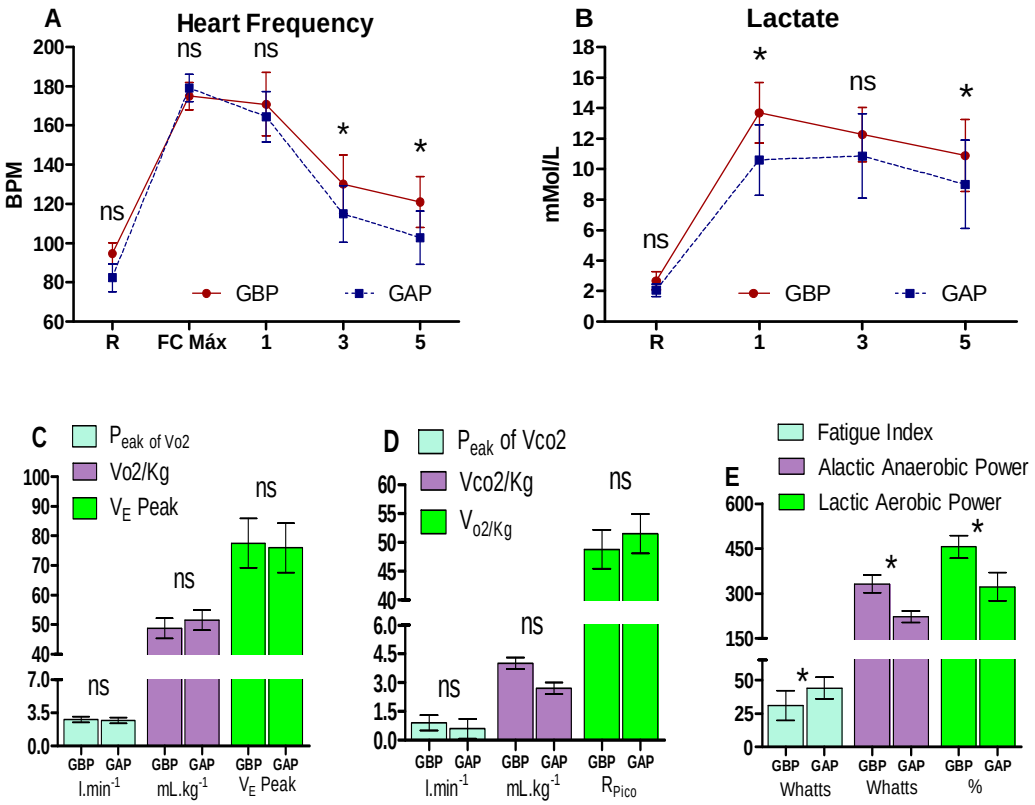

Figure 2: heart rate and lactate recovery curve. The two groups, GBP (n=9) and GAP (n=7), were submitted to a 4-minute routine on different days. **(A)** Comparison of heart rate between GBP and GAP before, during and after the 4-minute routine. **(B)** Comparison of lactate between GBP and GAP before, during and after the 4-minute routine. **(C)** Comparison of the Vo2, Vo2/kg peak, and the VE peak between GBP and GAP **(D)** Comparison of the R Peak, Vo2 and Vo2/Kg peak between GBP and GAP **(E)**. Comparison of the Fatigue Index, Non-lactic Anaerobic Power and Lactic Anaerobic Power between GBP and GAP (**A, B, C** and **D** ns = p> 0.05, *p <0.05). (**G** * = p <0.0001 GBP vs GAP).

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Variables	**GAP (n=9)**	**GBP (n=7)**
Age (years)	18.8±1.4	15.8± 1.6
Height (cm)	166.31±4.3	162.0±3.1
Body Mass	55,16±4,2	55,28±5,2
Body Mass Index	20,01±3,3	21,06±3,7
Training Time	9.5±1.6	7.9±1.7

Values are expressed as mean ± SD.

Table 1: volunteer group characterization.