PHYSIOLOGY OF SPORT AND EXERCISE



Martina Bernaciková Ana Carolina Paludo Building E34/office n. 240

Tereza Brůžová

Office hours:

Tuesday: 13.00 – 15.00

Friday: by prior arrangement

bernacikova@fsps.muni.cz

paludo@fsps.muni.cz paludo@fsps.muni.cz

LESSONS

Wednesday

Time:

9.00 - 10.40

Buliding E34, Classroom 203

Laboratory A33/130

Conditions for completing:

- Attendance (max. 3 absence)
- Worksheets
- Written test (about 20 closed questions)

Content of lessons

1	13.2.	Introduction to physiology of sport and exercise.
3	20.2.	Structure and function of skeletal muscle. Skeletal muscle and exercise.
4	27.2.	Metabolism, energy and basic energy systems. Metabolic adaptation to training.
5	6.3.	Structure and function of cardiovascular systém, cardiovasular response and adaptation to exercise.
6	13.3.	Structure and function of respiratory system, respiratory response and adaptation to exercise.
7	20.3.	Structure and function of the nervous system. Neuromuscular adaptation to training.
8	27.3.	Endocrine glans and their hormones. Hormonal response and adaptation to training.
9	3.4.	Thermoregulation. Responses and acclimatization to exercise in hot and cold environments.
10	17.4.	Body composition.
11	24.4.	Overtraining syndrome + monitoring training and performance in athletes.
12	15.5.	Spiroergometry + Written test.

Introduction to physiology of human and physiology of sport and exercise

The physiology of human is concerned with the study of functions of the organ systems.

The physiology of exercise deals with the study of an organism in the course of a movement activity. It studies functional changes taking place during the physical exercise.

FACTORS OF ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE

PSYCHE

- Motivation
- Emotion
- Adaptation

TACTIC

- Analytic Abilities
- Tactical Thinking
- Foresight

TECHNIQUE

- Special Skills
- Movement Skills



SOMATIC FACTORS

- Somatotype
- Height, weight, %fat
- Muscle fibers (SO, FG)

MOTOR ABILITIES

- Speed (max. speed, reaction, ...)
- Strength (max. strenght, isometric, ...)
- Endurance (speed, strenght endurance, ...)
- Coordination
- Flexibilty





- ANT
- VO₂MAX
- Economy

FACTORS OF SPRINT

PSYCHE

- Motivation
- Emotion
- Hothead

TACTIC

 concentration before race

TECHNIQUE

- start from starting blocks
- sprint step (frequency, length)



SOMATIC FACTORS

- Somatotype: mesomorph
- Tall, no fat
- Muscle fibers (FG, FOG)

MOTOR ABILITIES

- Speed (maximal speed, reaction speed)
- Strength (dynamic strength)
- Coordination
- Flexibilty of joints

FACTORS OF DISTANCE and MARATHON RUNING

PSYCHE

- Motivation
- Emotion
- Active phlegmatic

TECHNIQUE

Running step

TACTIC

- Tactical Thinking
- Distribution of power

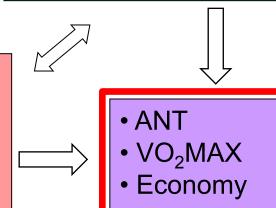


SOMATIC FACTORS

- Somatotype: ectomorph
- no fat
- Muscle fibers (SO, FOG)

MOTOR ABILITIES

- Endurance (special endurance, speed endurance, strenght endurance)
- Coordination





What is Exercise Training?

The repeated use of exercise to improve physical fitness.

Adaptations to Exercise

Acute adaptations = reactions

The changes in human physiology that occur during exercise or physical activity.

Chronic Adaptations

The alterations in the structure and functions of the body that occur in response to the regular completion of physical activity and exercise.

TASK n. 1

- O What is your name?
- o Were are you from?
- What are you study (which studies) on your home faculty?
- Did you have physiology of human?
- o If YES, how many hours (e.g. 2 h/week lecture, 2 h/week practice or seminar)?
- Did you have physiology of sport and exercise?
- If YES, how many hours?
- When are you leaving Czech Republic (e.g. 28th of May 2023)?
- What is your favourite sport/sport discipline?