(XIV.) Ergometry

Physiology I - practicals

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Ergometry deals with evaluation of performance (work, power).

Its name comes from two Greek words: *"ergon"* = work, *"metron"* = measure.

The test is a part of complex examinations evaluating responses and adaptation of organism to exercise. It is used to diagnose, to decide about the treatment and/or evaluation of its effectiveness. In the sport medicine, it is used mainly for evaluation of fitness.

Examination phases:

PREPARATORY PHASE

RESTING PHASE

"WARM UP" PHASE

LOAD PHASE

"COOL DOWN" PHASE

recording of resting values

preparation to the test, connecting to equipment

application of low workload in order to increase tissue perfusion and improve joints mobility

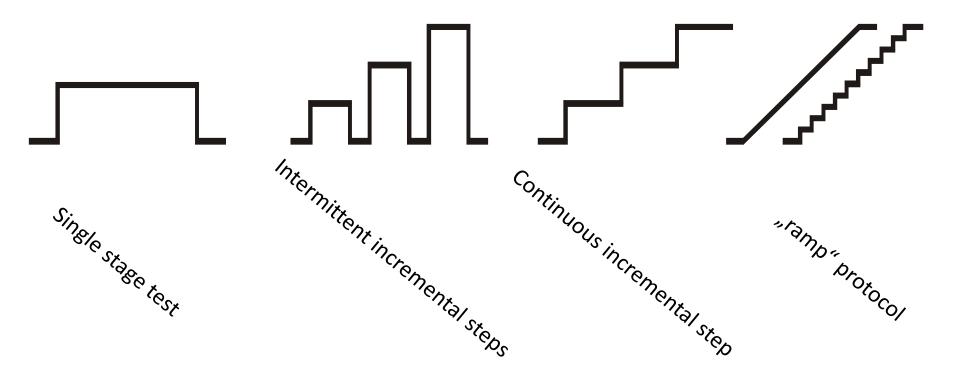
exposure of examined person to graduated physical work

workload of low intensity supporting catabolites removal (lactic acid), helping heart rate recovery, reducing vertigo and collapses (due to after-work hypotension)

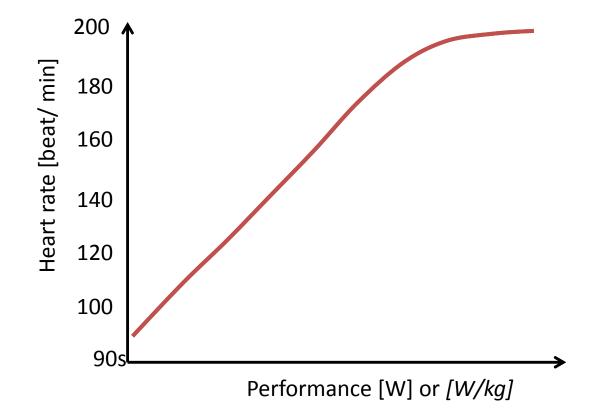
RECOVERY PHASE

follow-up after exercise

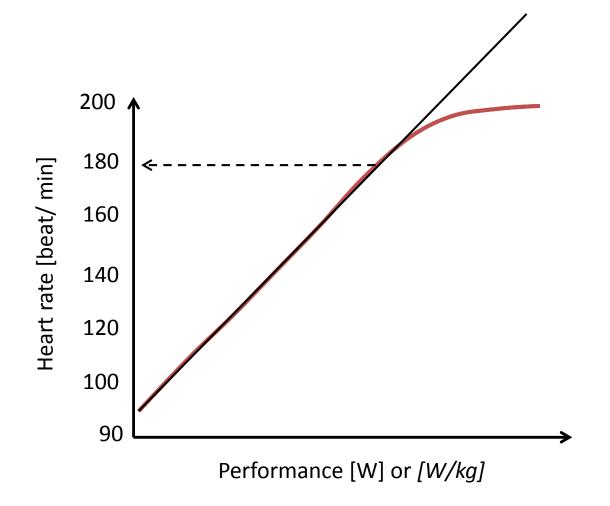
Basic protocol types :



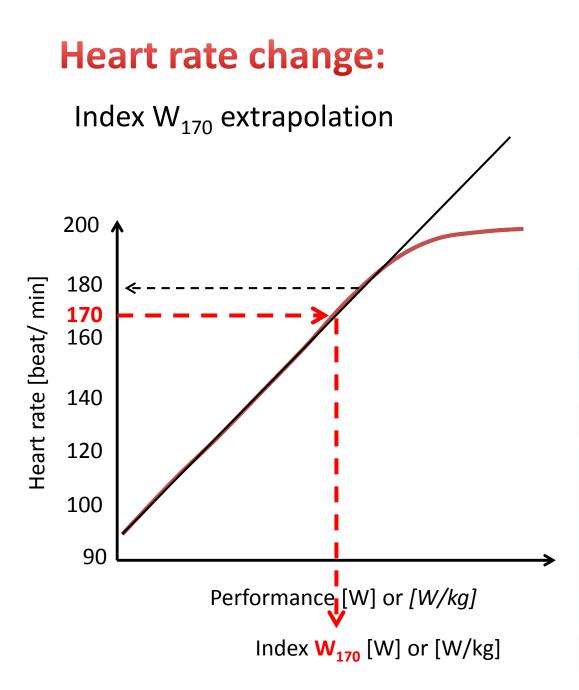
Heart rate change:



Heart rate change:



Up to 180 beats/min heart rate increases LINEARLY (if workload increases continually)

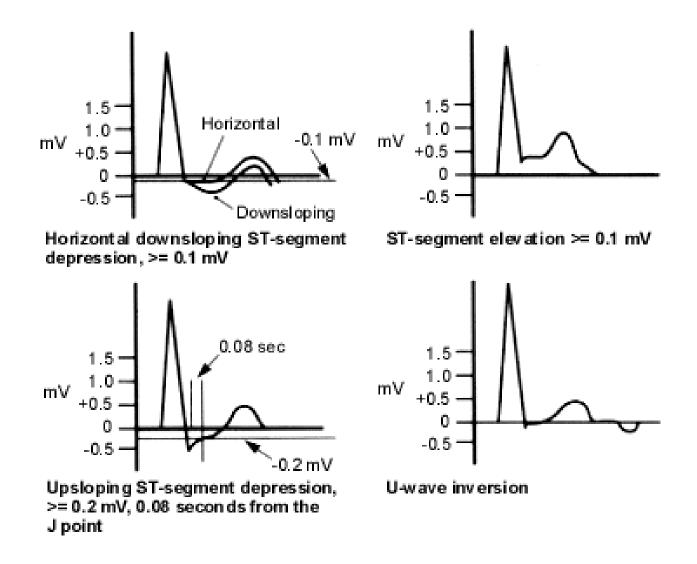


Index describing work capacity at heart rate of 170 beats/min

Population norms (Heller, 2005)

A G E	Men		Women	
	[W]	[W/kg]	[W]	[W/kg]
18	178	2,7	103	1,8
20	185	2,7	106	1,8
22	190	2,7	107	1,8
25	193	2,7	109	1,8
30	194	2,6	112	1,8
35	195	2,6	115	1,8
40	195	2,5	118	1,8
45	195	2,4	121	1,8

ECG DURING EXERCISE



http://www.aafp.org/afp/1999/0115/p401.html