

### 33<sup>rd</sup> Annual Ironman Sports Medicine Conference Monday October 9<sup>th</sup>, 2023

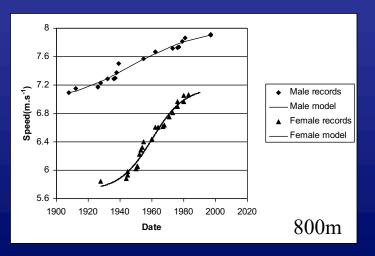


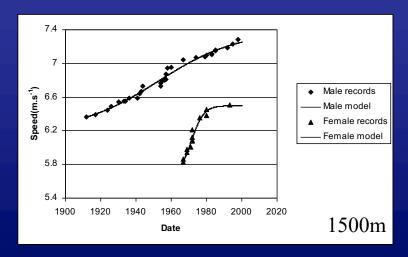
## Limits to Human Endurance Performance

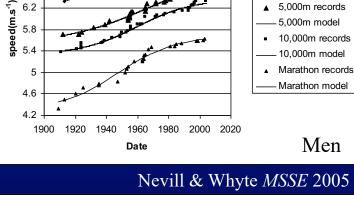
Professor Gregory P Whyte OBE PhD DSc FBASES FACSM



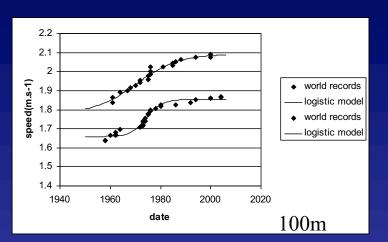
## Limits to Human Performance

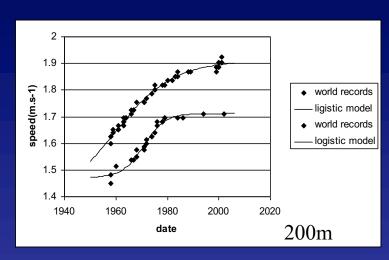


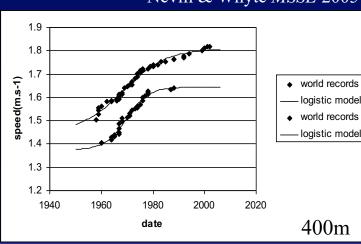




Mile records







Nevill, Whyte, Holder & Peyrebrune IJSM 2007



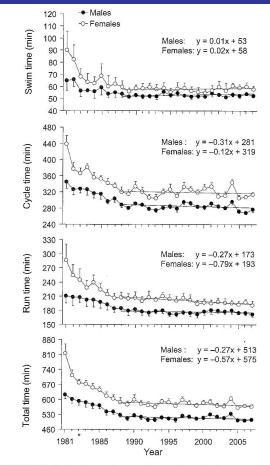


FIGURE 1—Swimming, cycling, running, and total performance times at the Hawaii Ironman Triathlon for the top 10 males and females from 1981 to 2007. Values are mean ± SD. \*Two races took place in 1982 (February and October). Regression lines are presented from 1988 to 2007 in bold line for male and in dotted line for females. The equations are for the year 2008 as 0, so the intercept is the time in the year 2008. The slope of each equation indicates the change in time (min) performance per year since 1988.

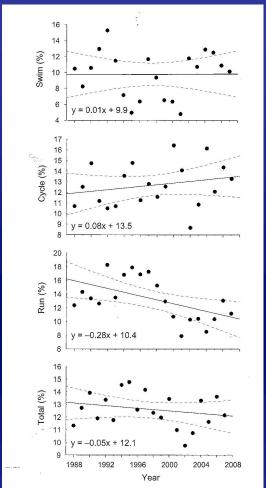


FIGURE 2—Gender differences in time for swimming, cycling running, and total times from 1988 to 2007. The lenticular curves represent the 95% CI for the predicted mean value. The equations are for the year 2008 as 0, so the intercept is the time in the year 2008. The slope of each equation indicates the change in gender difference (%) per year since 1988.

Lepers, R. MSSE 2008;40(10):18281834.



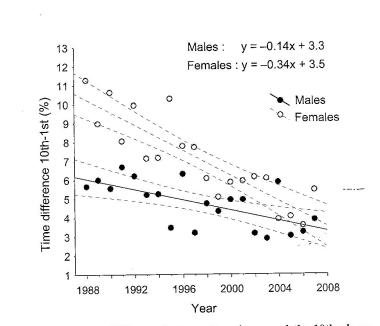


FIGURE 3—Time difference between the winner and the 10th placer expressed as a percentage of the winner time for both females and males over the 1988–2007 period. The lenticular curves represent the 95% CI for the predicted mean value. The equations are for the year 2008 as 0, so the intercept is the time in the year 2008. The slope of each equation indicates the change in time difference (%) between the winner and the 10th placer per year since 1988.

	3.8km Swim Time (min)		
	Hawaii Ironman	Waikiki Rough	
	Triathlon	Water Swim	
		(Honolulu)	
Male	54.0 <u>+</u> 0.2	$49.6 \pm 2.1$ (8.9%)	
Female	59.9 ± 3.4	$54.4 \pm 1.0$ (10.1%)	
Diff (%)	10.9	9.7	

	42.2km Run Time (min)			
	Hawaii Ironman	New York		
<u> </u>	Triathlon	Marathon		
Male	174.4 <u>+</u> 4.8	131.1 <u>+</u> 1.1	(33%)	
Female	197.4 <u>+</u> 6.0	148.9 <u>+</u> 2.9	(32.6%)	
Diff (%)	13.2	13.3		

Comparison of top 10 Hawaii Ironman Triathlon times and the top 10 specialist elite times for males and females in 2006

Lepers, R. MSSE 2008;40(10):18281834.









8

Vs.

9

Lower O<sub>2</sub> carrying capacity, smaller heart and lungs, higher adiposity result in a <u>lower aerobic power</u> in females, even when scaled for body mass and adiposity.

Lower absolute strength & power results in lower peak velocity in females.



# Sociological Barriers

- Before the AAA men and women of all social classes ran for money
- AAA eliminated 'undesirables' who ran for money 'professionals'

so that...

'Middle class men who wanted to take part in sport but were 'far from good enough to hold their own in professional company'.

Peter Radford, 2004



## PSYCHOLOGICAL BARRIERS





## TECHNOLOGICAL BARRIERS



World 1 Hour Record

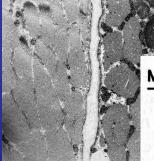






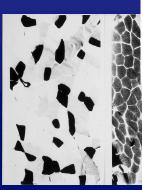






#### MUSCLE METABOLISM

- a. Enzymes and oxidative potential
- b. Energy stores
- c. Myoglobin
- d. Mitochondria size and number
- e. Muscle mass and fiber type
- f. Substrate delivery



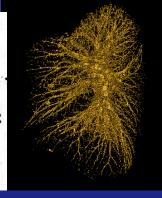
#### PERIPHERAL CIRCULATION

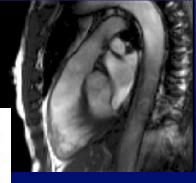
- a. Flow to non-exercising -/ regions
- b. Muscle blood flow
- c. Muscle capillary density
- d. O<sub>2</sub> diffusion
- e. Muscle vascular conductance
- f. O<sub>2</sub> extraction
- g. Hb-O<sub>2</sub> affinity



#### RESPIRATION

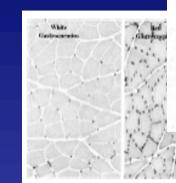
- a. O<sub>2</sub> diffusion
- b. Ventilation
- c. Alveolar ventilation: perfusion ratio
- d. Hb O<sub>2</sub> affinity







- a. Cardiac output (heart rate, stroke volume)
- b. Arterial blood pressure
- c. Hb concentration

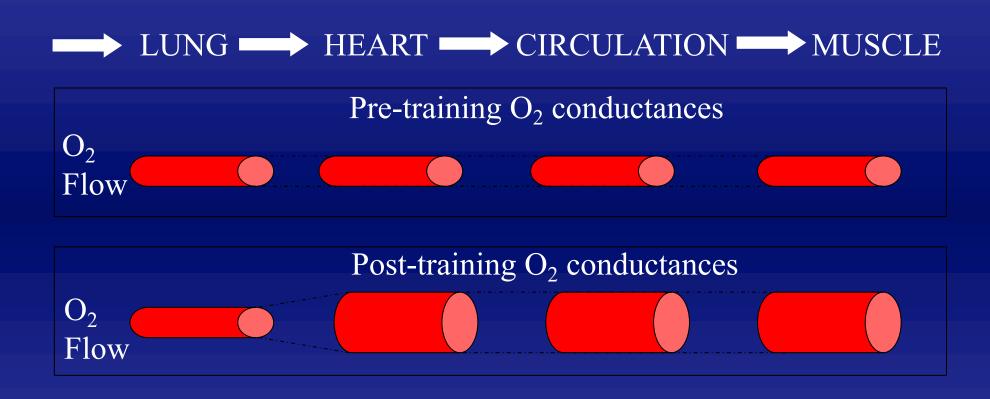








# Limits of the Lung











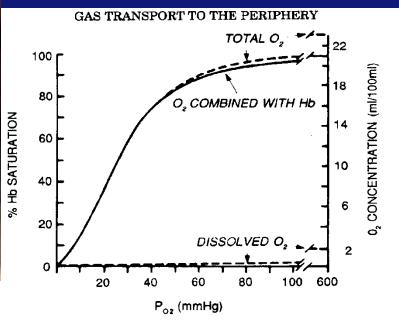
Research Institute for Sport & Exercise Sciences FACULTY OF SCIENCE



## Limits of the Blood



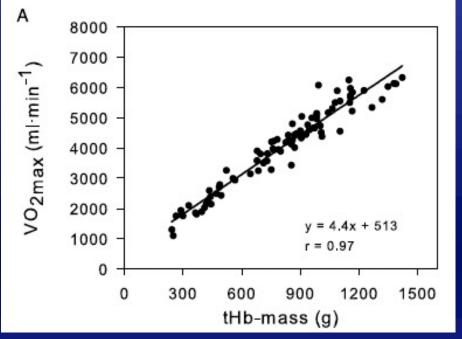










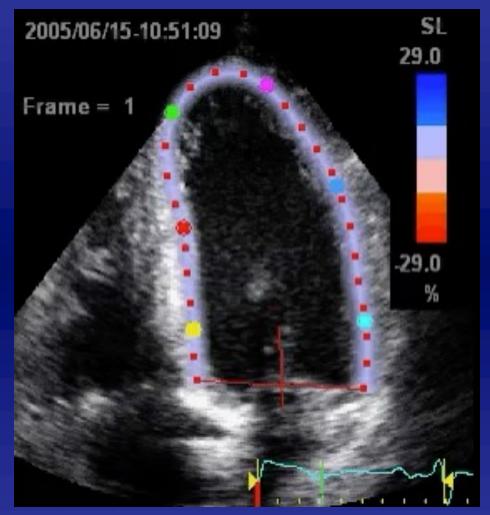


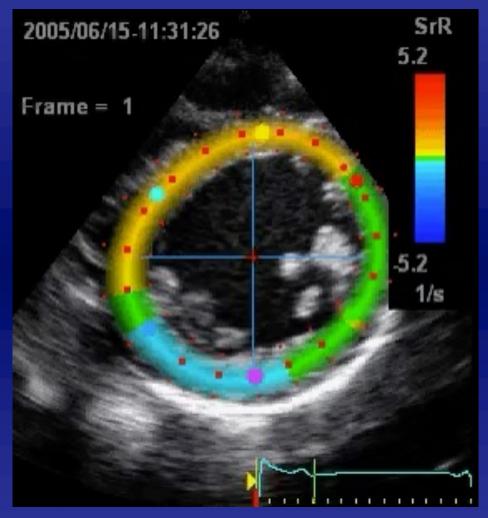
Schmidt & Prommer Ex Sports Sci Rev 2010; 38:68-75.





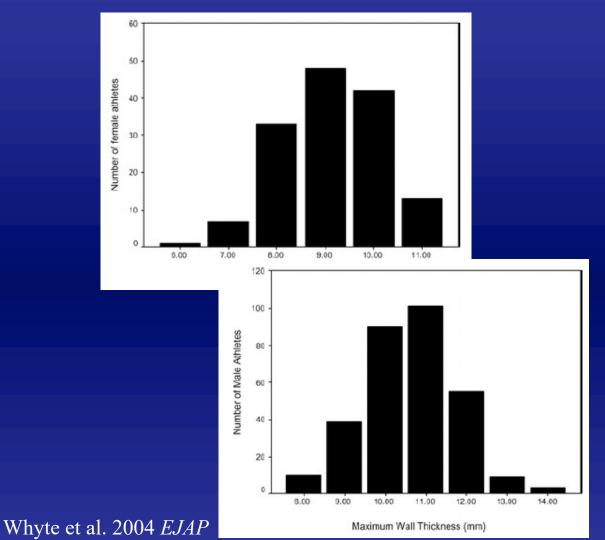
## CARDIAC LIMITS

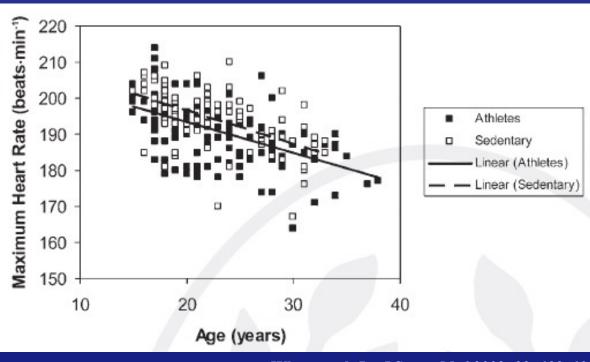






# CARDIAC SIZE & HR<sub>max</sub> LIMITS

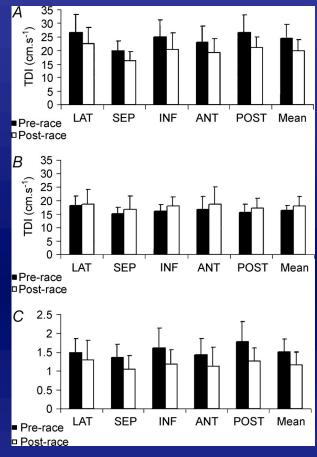




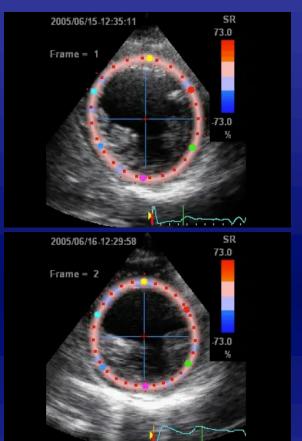
Whyte et al. Int J Sports Med 2008; 29: 129-133



## CARDIAC FATIGUE & DAMAGE



A-Early diastolic velocity (E'), B-late diastolic velocity (A'), C- E':A'



Significant regional and global changes in diastolic function

George, K. et al. 2005. J Physiol

Prolonged exercise should be considered alongside typical symptoms of acute myocardial infarction when evaluating increases in cardiac troponin T

R E Shave, G P Whyte, K George, D C Gaze, P O Collinson

Heart 2005:91:1219-1220, doi: 10.1136/hrt.2004.04605

#### 72 runners (22-63 yrs),

cTnT,1 the use of cTnT in the diagnosis of acute

to the diagnosis of non-ST elevation myocardial infarction.

Although discussion is ongoing regarding the appropriate cut

troponin determinations are not required for diagnosis or treatment of classic ST segment elevation myocardial infarction, as thrombolysis is administered solely on the basis of EGC tiera It is sterooth, however, how their a clinical population any rise in the above the decision limit of the assay is related to an increased risk of death. Recent studies of highly trained endurance athletes completing ultra-

enduring exercise have reported isolated increases of cardiac tropolins in the actrice of acte topology symptoms. To date, only limited investigation has eminied cTnT after more readily accessible and increasingly popular events such as the London Marathon in less well trained people. Alcoldfully, we in Chigaled the impact of running the London Marathon in circulatingle of running the Control of non-elite runners.

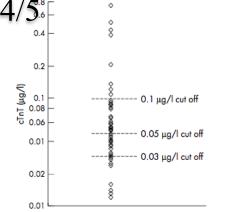
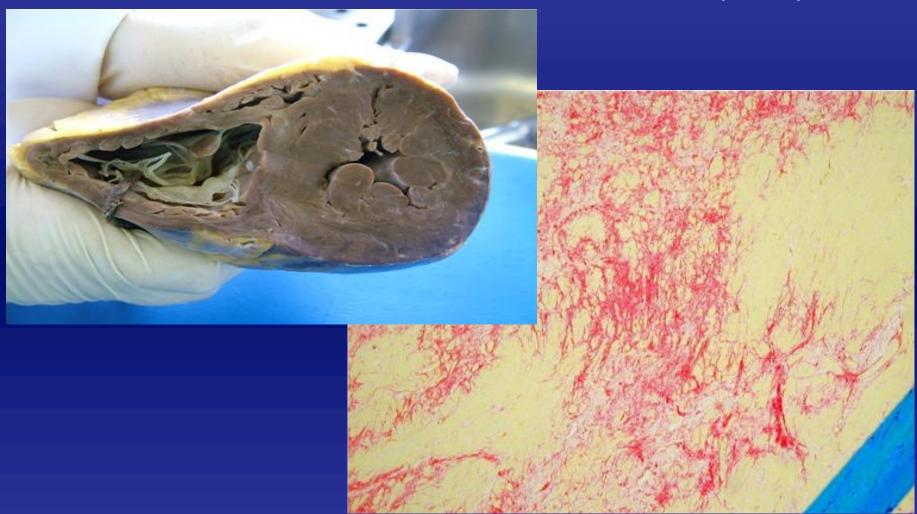


Figure 1 Positive cardiac troponin T (cTnT) samples after the London marathon (scale is log plotted because of the data spread).

Shave et al. Heart, 2005



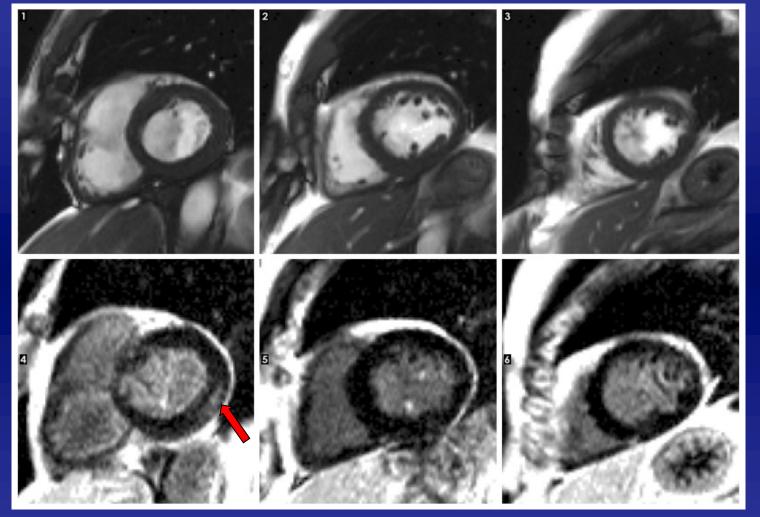
## SCD in a Marathon Runner (RC)







### Myocardial Fibrosis in a Lifelong Endurance Runner (RH)

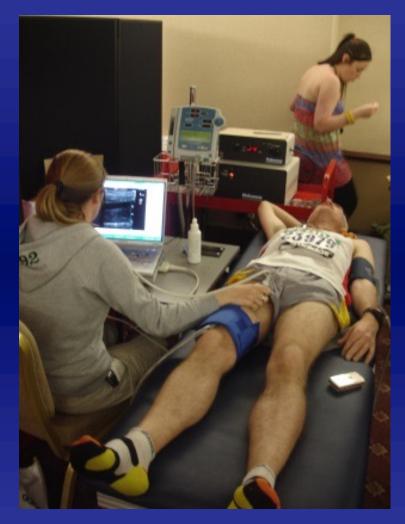


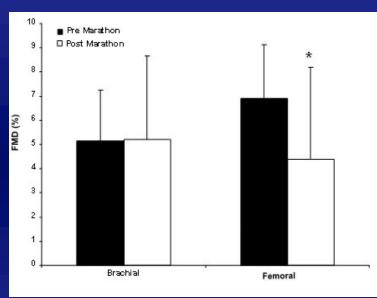
Wilson et al. BMJ Case Reports. 2009. doi:10.1136/bcr.12.2008.1345.





## VASCULAR LIMITS



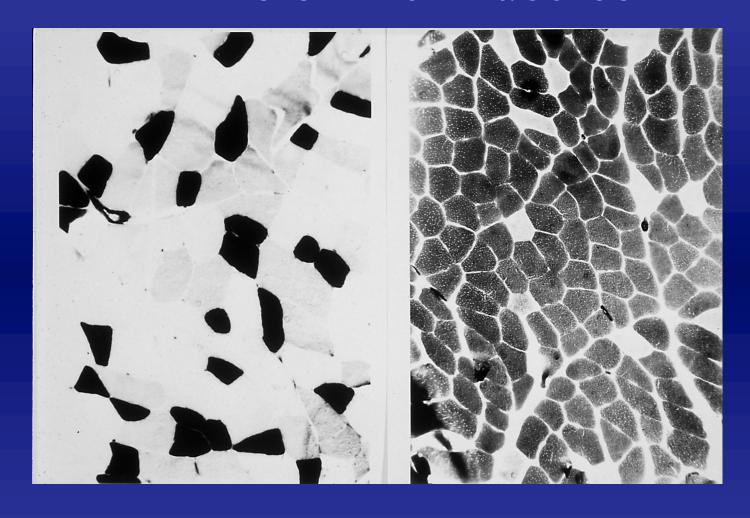


Dawson et al. 2008 JAP





## Limits of the Muscles





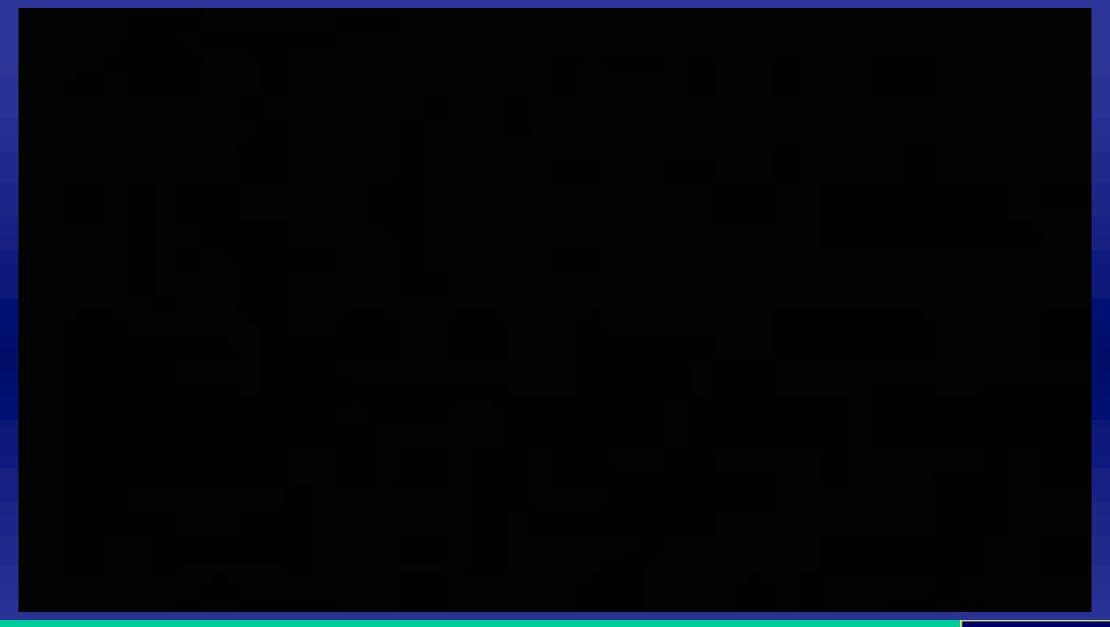














## GENETIC LIMITS



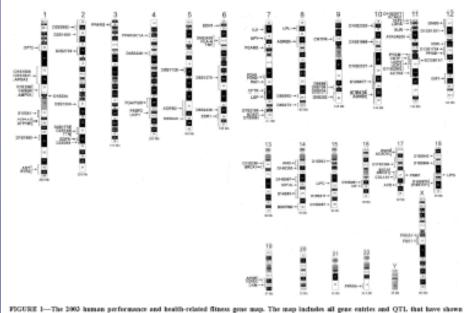


FIGURE 1—The 2003 human performance and health-related fitness give map. The map includes all gone entries and QTL that have shown associations or linkages with excrete-related phenotypes summarized in the article. The chromosomes and their regions are from the Gran Map of the Human Genome web site heated by the National Center for Biotechnology Information, National Institutes of Health, Briberda, MD (URL:http://www.achi.elm.nib.gov/). The chromosome number and the size of each chromosome in Megabases (Mb) are given at the top and bottom of the chromosomes, respectively. Loci abbreviations and full names are given in Table 1.

Association or linkage with Performance, fitness phenotype
The Fitness and Performance gene map consists of 214 autosomal gene entries and quantitative trait loci plus 7 X chromosome and 18 mitochondrial genes

Bray et al., *MSSE* 2009;41(1):34-72



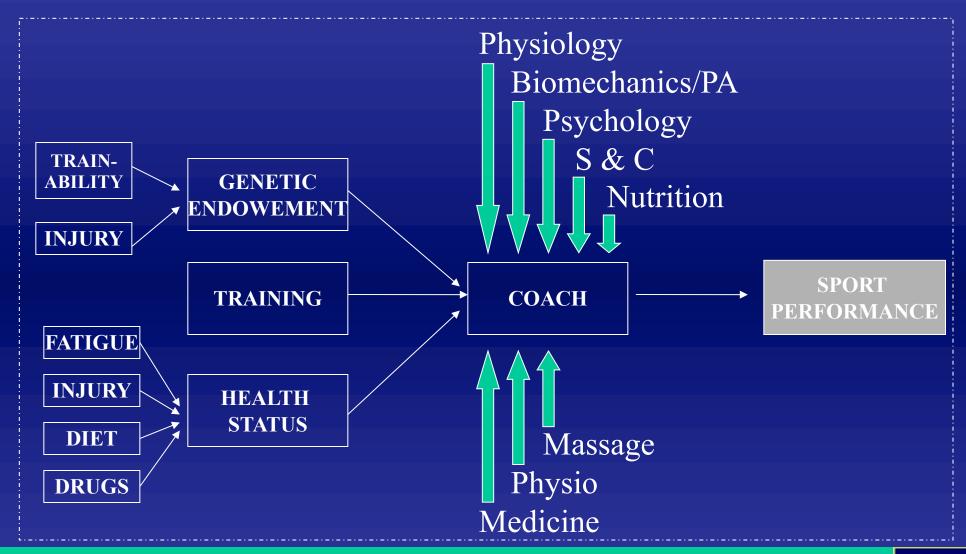


## ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITS





### **Performance = Complex Bio-Psycho-Socio-Economic interaction**







### THANK YOU





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