

# Benefits of Metabolic Testing: Spin Your Wheels Effectively

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### **Course Objectives**

- Understanding metabolic physiology
- Identifying effective training intensities
- Program design based on metabolic markers



### Would if.....

- Would if we could train your body to utilize fat more efficiently?
- Would if we can ride at a higher intensity for a longer duration with greater ease?
- Would if we can burn more calories and have a higher percentage come from fat?

### We can.....

**Metabolic Profiling** 

- Exercise becomes individualized opposed to generalized
- Metabolism is unique as our finger print
- Assess don't estimate

# Metabolic Profiling

fuel source:



# Metabolic Profiling

6					
	zone 1	zone 2	zone 3	zone 4	zone 5
0 heart rate (beats/min.)	166-175	176-183	184-191	192-201	202-212
vo <sub>2</sub>	39-45	45-49	49-55	55	-
(ml/kg/min.) calories (min.)	11.9-13.8	13.8-15.1	15.1-17.3	17.3	-
fat utilized (%)	70-51	51-28	28-18	18-0	0
carbs utilized (%)	30-49	49-72	72-82	82-100	100
workload	7 mph	7 mph	7 mph	7 mph	- mph
	4incline %	4-6incline %	6-10incline %	0-10incline %	-incline %

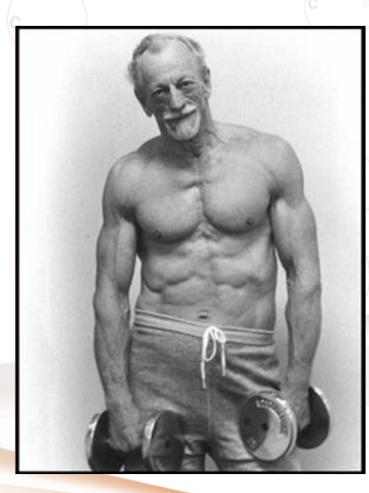
#### Past models – Estimations

- % of HR Max
  - 220 AGE
- Heart Rate Reserve (HRR)
  - Max HR Resting HR = HRR

"Currently there is NO acceptable method to estimate Heart Rate Max...."

Robergs and Landwehr Journal of Exercise Physiology, Volume 5, #2, May 2002

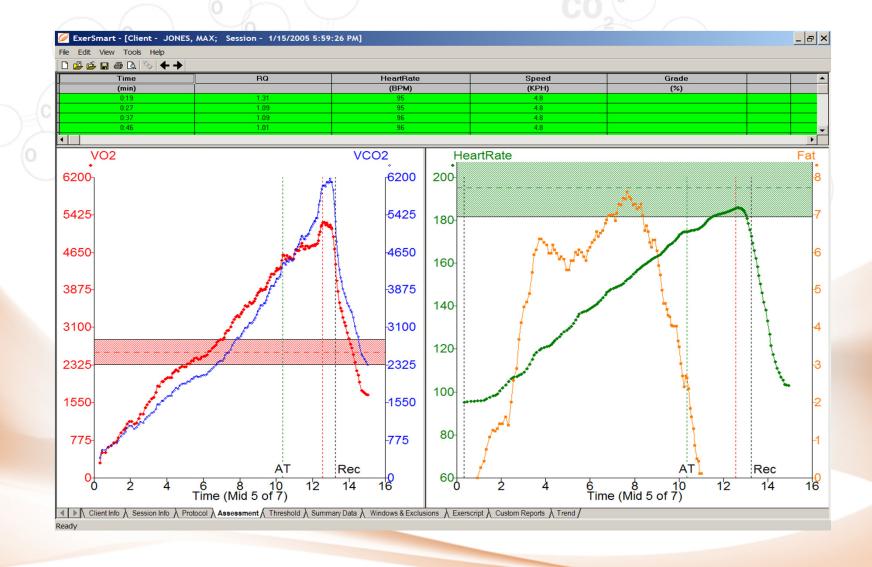
### Are all 70 year olds the same? Train on current fitness, not on age



### Is Metabolism Dynamic or Static?

- Metabolism is a trainable mechanism
  - I am how I train
- What is the goal?
- Bottom line.....take the fiction away so you deal with fact

### **Metabolic Profiling**



### **Respiratory Quotient**

• The respiratory quotient (RQ) is equal to the amount of carbon dioxide produced over the amount of oxygen consumed.

$$RQ = \frac{CO_2 \text{ produced}}{O_2 \text{ consumed}}$$



### Carbohydrate

 Different amounts of <u>oxygen</u> are required to completely metabolize carbohydrates and fats to <u>carbon dioxide</u> and water. In addition, different amounts of <u>carbon dioxide</u> will be produced. For example, the breakdown of glucose can be described by the above equation.

#### $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$

In this example, the ratio of carbon dioxide produced to oxygen consumed is 6/6 or 1.00. Therefore, the coefficients for carbon dioxide and oxygen will always be the same and RQ will always be <u>1.00</u> when a <u>pure carbohydrate</u> source is metabolized.

### Lipids

• For lipid metabolism, the RQ value is different. When palmitic acid, a typical fatty acid, is metabolized it behaves according to the following equation.

#### $C_{16}H_{32}O_2 + 23O_2 \rightarrow 16CO_2 + 6H_2O_2$

In this example, the RQ = 16/23 or 0.696. For lipids in general, the RQ value is given to be 0.70. Therefore, when <u>fats</u> are determined to be the only fuel source, an RQ value of <u>0.70</u> will be expected.

# What determines Fuel utilization during exercise?

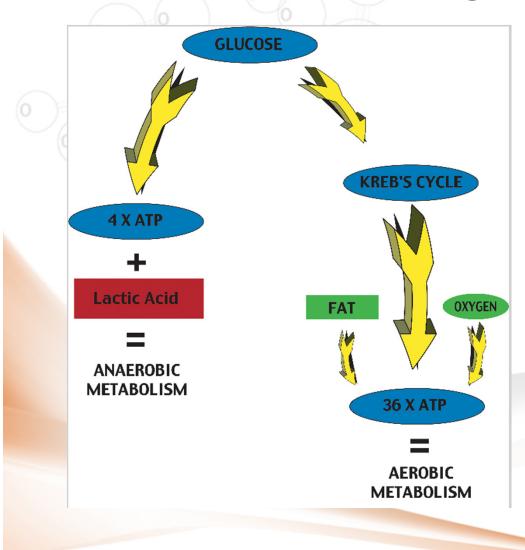
- Genetics muscle physiology
  - Type I Fibers
  - Type II Fibers
  - Training
  - Nutrition



### Metabolic Markers

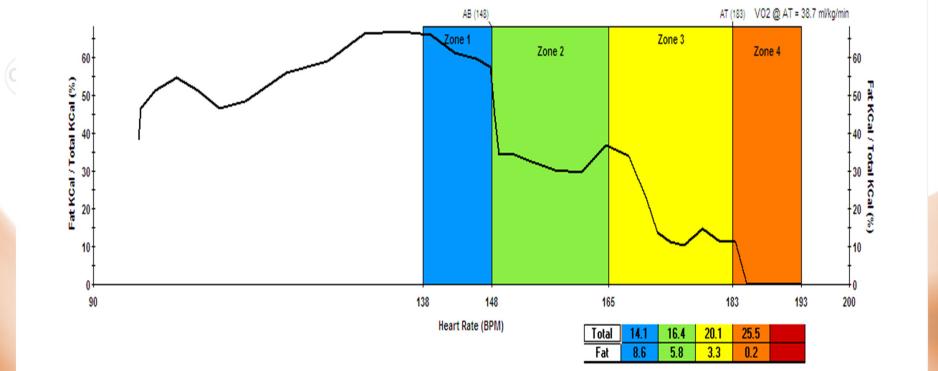
- Base/Crossover
  - Point at which body begins using higher % of CHO vs. Fat (50% FAT to 50% CHO)
  - Could sit here all day
- Threshold
  - Last stop for fat
  - Body is VERY inefficient at creating energy (ATP) via aerobic pathways

### Metabolic Training – Energy and Fuel



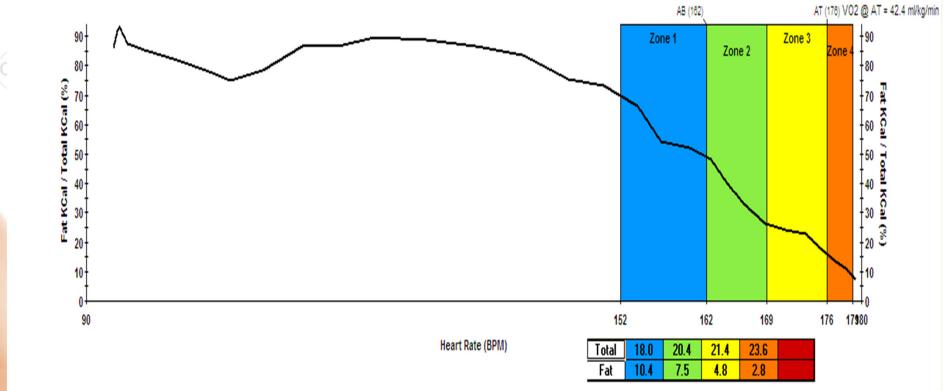
ATP = the major source of energy for cellular reactions

#### Pre Assessment

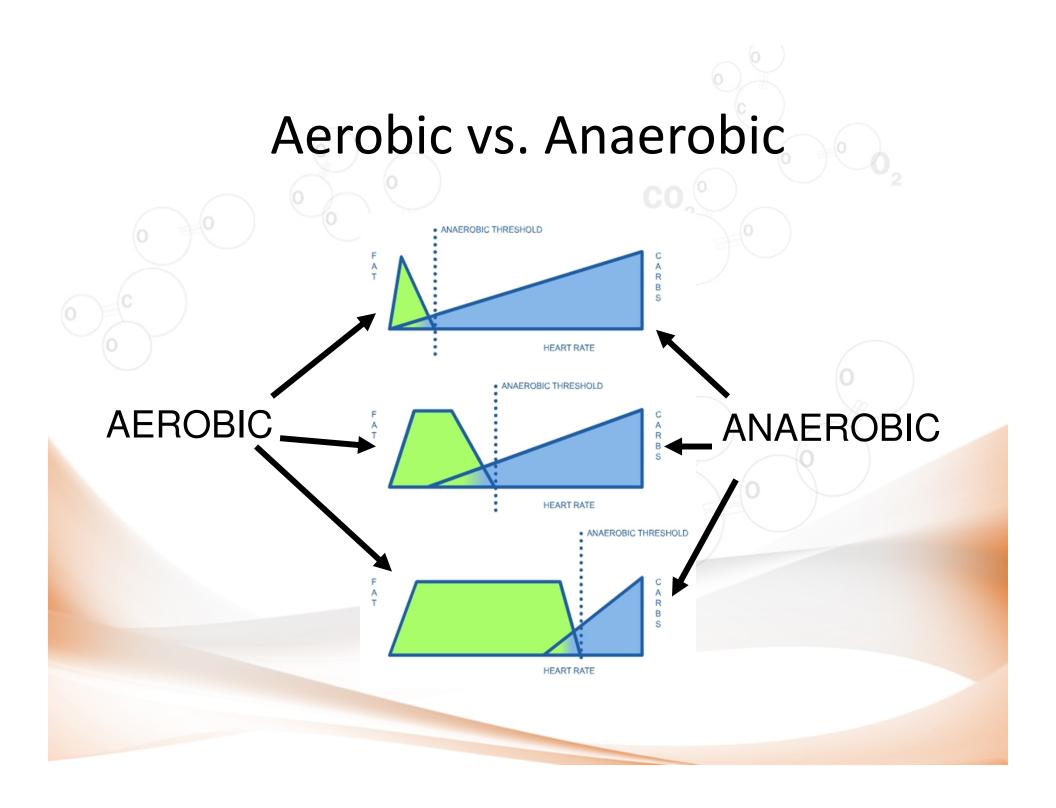




#### Post Assessment

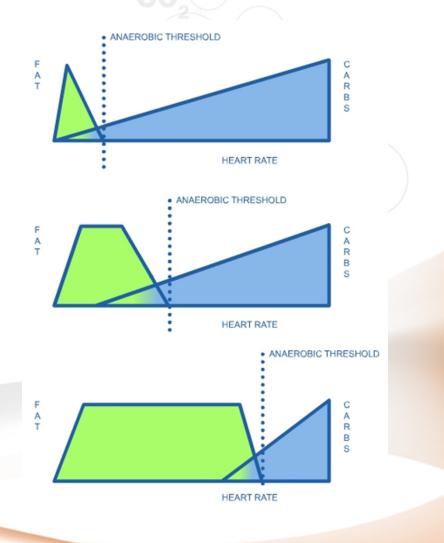






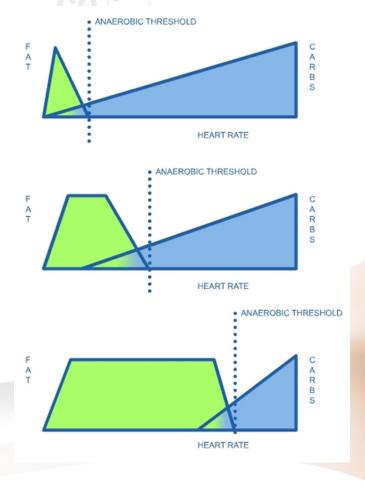
### Aerobic Metabolism

Train your body to metabolize fat efficiently



### Aerobic Base Development

By challenging the point at which the body become inefficient at burning fat, AB will continue to improve



### **Program Design**

- Frequency
  - Days per week
- Duration
  - Time, Miles, Calories
- Modality
  - Bike, Run, Walk, Row, Other
- Intensity

Determine metabolic markers (AT, AB)

### Intake Questions

**<u>Client Intake Questions Necessary for Programming</u>** 

- 1. How many days per week can you train?
- 2. What specific days are you planning on doing cardio?
- 3. What days are you planning on doing strength?
- 4. Who is your trainer?

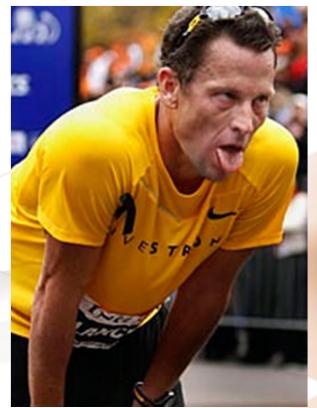
a. Coordinate lower extremity training with their trainer to plan active recovery days.

5. How much time on each cardio training day will you train?

6. What activities do you participate in outside of your normal exercise routine (i.e. sports or other physical labor)?

### How hard should I work out?

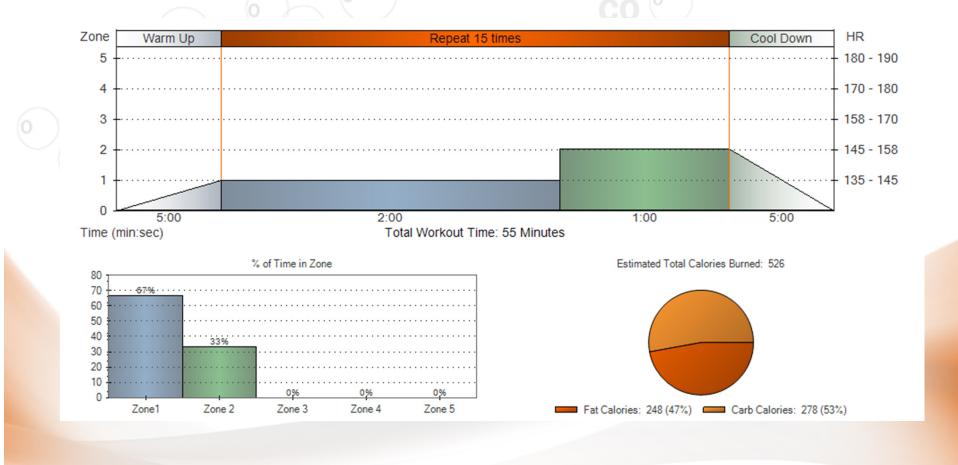
- Go hard or go home mentality
- What are we training our systems to do?
- What should the goal be?



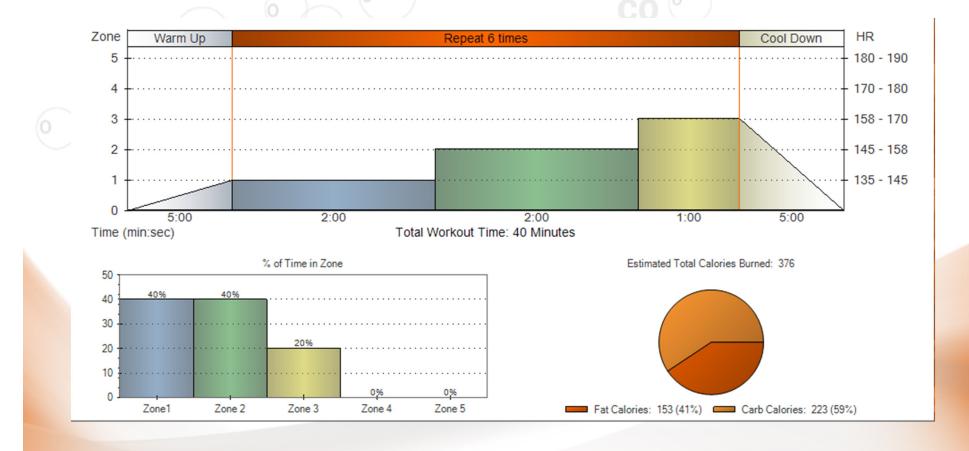
Intensity: Medium

Purpose: Increase your aerobic base by increasing your anaerobic threshold Description: A Base Development high-intensity day is designed to <u>push your aerobic envelope</u>! These workouts focus on increasing your aerobic base (highest efficient fat calorie burn) by increasing your anaerobic threshold (highest aerobic total calorie burn). Base Development high-intensity days are always followed by either a rest day or an active recovery day.

# Zone 1, Zone 2 Interval



# Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3 Interval



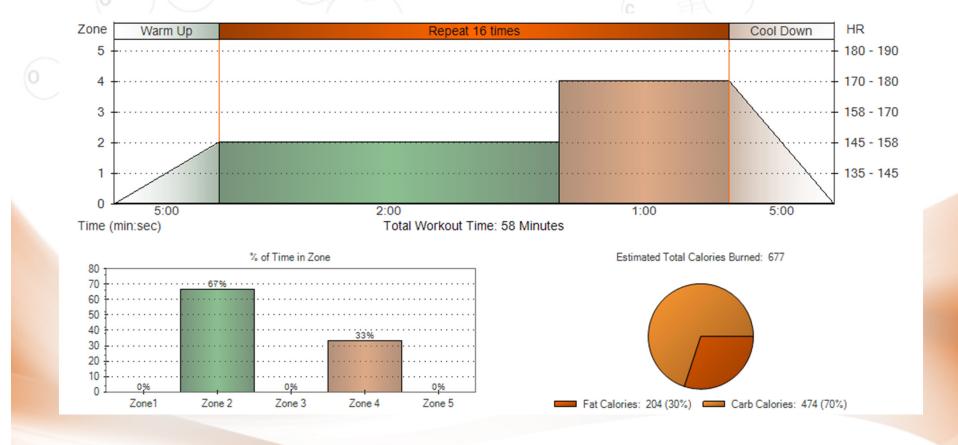
### Zone 2, Zone 3 Interval

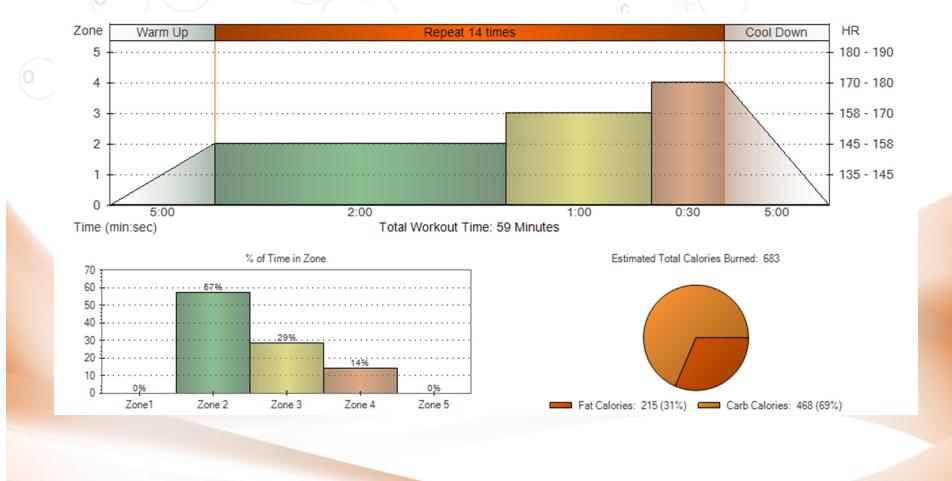


#### Intensity: High

**Description:** Increase your anaerobic threshold and your body's tolerance to lactic acid **Purpose:** An Anaerobic Interval day is designed to push your aerobic envelope <u>and increase your body's tolerance to lactic</u> <u>acid</u>. You have been given an Anaerobic Interval workout because your aerobic base and anaerobic threshold have progressed to the point that you are ready for high intensity work. Anaerobic Interval workouts are always followed by either a rest day or an active recovery day.







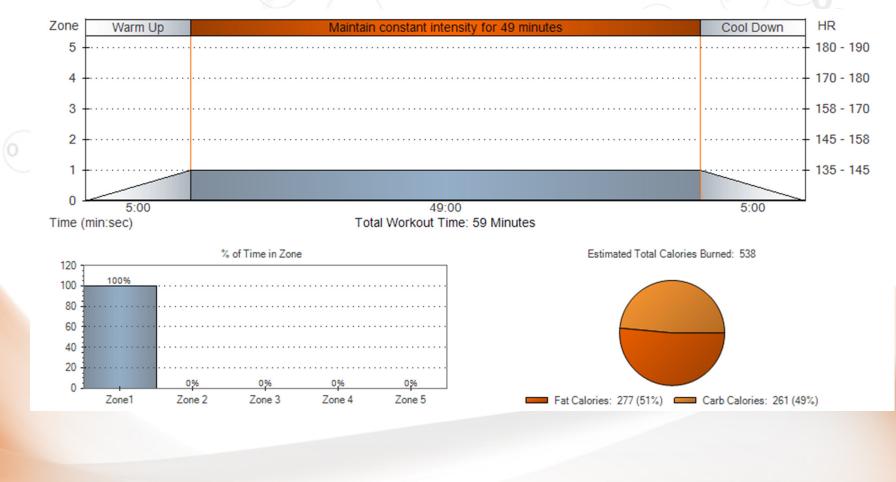
#### **Active Recovery**

Intensity: Low Active Recovery

Purpose: Prevent over-training

**Description:** An active recovery day is one that utilizes only Zone 1. Active recovery days are scheduled after intense aerobic and anaerobic workout days to avoid over-training effects while allowing the body to continue base development.

#### **Active Recovery**



### FAQ's

- Why does my friend train at higher heart rate than I do when I'm in better shape?
- Don't I always want to burn more calories?
- Is this the "fat burning zone"?
- Do I apply my zones on strength training day?



### MYTH's

**MYTH: Metabolism slows down with age! REALITY: 2%** loss every DECADE **MYTH**: Metabolism can't be changed – it's genetic! **REALITY:** Exercise, healthy diet and good lifestyle habits can maximize your metabolism **MYTH:** I can figure out my metabolic rate by calculating my age, height, and weight! **REALITY:** Equations estimating your metabolic rate can have a 1,000 CALORIE margin or error\* \*Gary Foster, University of Pennsylvania, 1988.

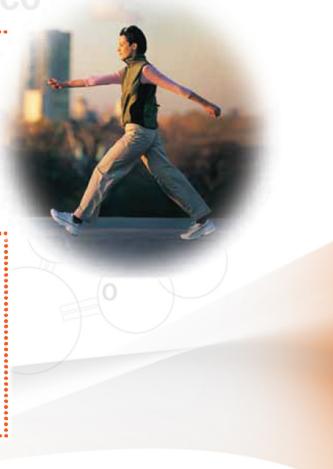
# The Power of Knowledge



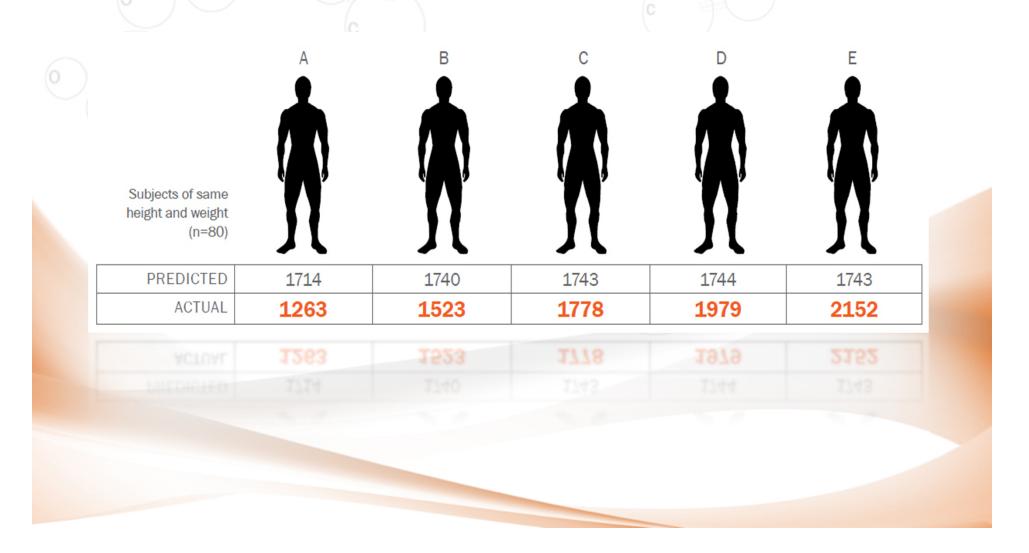
weight: 150 lbs.

gender: female

- K/cal/day (predicted): 1750
- K/cal/day (New Leaf): 1250
- weekly weight gain: 1 lbs.
- height: 5'7"
- weight: 150 lbs.
- gender: female
- K/cal/day (predicted): 1750
- K/cal/day (New Leaf): 1500
- weekly weight gain: 0.5 lbs.



### The Power of Knowledge



### How?

#### **Indirect Calorimetry**

The method of ascribing caloric values to the net gas exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide

Oxygen Carbon Dioxide Total Volume



### **Resting Metabolic Rate**

Calories Equation determines total daily caloric need
RMR + Lifestyle – Lose/Gain per Week + Workout

How much should I be eating?



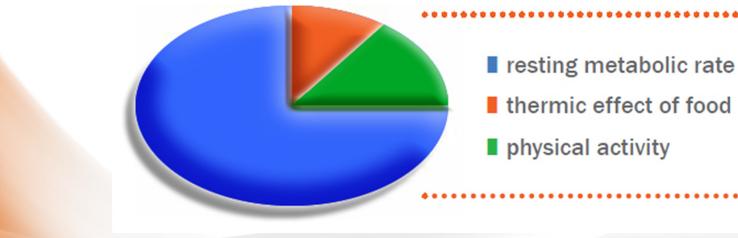
Calories Equation - what happens when I work out?



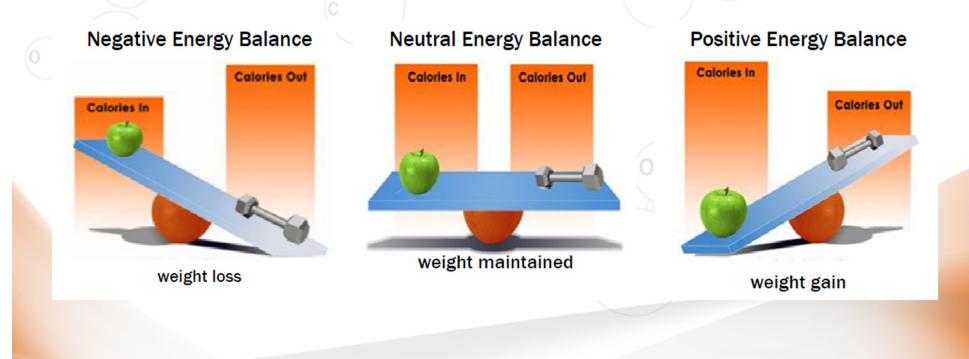
### Breaking Down TMR

• RMR is 75% of an individuals total daily energy expenditure

#### TOTAL METABOLIC RATE (TMR)



### Putting the Numbers to Work



#### **Exercise or Diet**

#### SUCCESSFUL LOSERS

- 89.4% diet and exercise
- 10% diet only
- 0.6% exercise only

\* Based on a study of more than 5,000 individuals by the National Weight Control Registry



### Thank you for being part of ICI/PRO Conference 2011