

# Compreensão dos testes de esforço, periodização do treinamento e do gasto energético para prática clínica do Nutricionista que atua com esportistas e atletas de alto rendimento

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## Qual “caminho” para prescrição do treinamento?

- Anamnese do profissional de educação física;
- Qual nível de treinamento do sujeito? Destreinado ou treinado?
- Quais são seus objetivos?
  
- Avaliação física:
  - Avaliação antropométrica;
  - Avaliação cardiorrespiratória e de força muscular;
  - Avaliação postural;
  - Avaliações específicas para modalidade esportiva.

# Consumo de oxigênio ( $\dot{V}O_2$ )

Medida objetiva da capacidade do organismo em ofertar e utilizar o oxigênio para a produção de energia (litros/minuto ou ml/kg/min).

Aumenta linearmente com o trabalho muscular crescente, sendo considerado máximo ( $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$ ) quando nenhum aumento adicional ocorre com o incremento de cargas.

# Economia de Movimento

Demanda energética necessária para se manter uma dada velocidade submáxima de exercício.

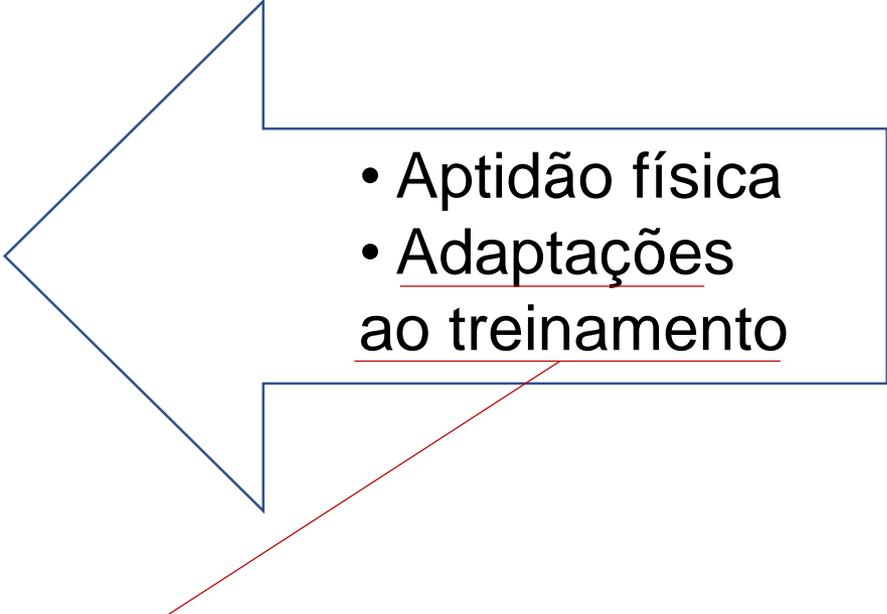
Influenciada por adaptações metabólicas, cardiorrespiratórias, biomecânicas e neuromusculares.

Representada pela relação entre o consumo de oxigênio ( $\dot{V}O_2$ ) estacionário (ml/kg/min) a uma dada velocidade de exercício (m/min).

Importante fator de predição do desempenho aeróbio, particularmente em corredores de elite com potência aeróbia ( $\dot{V}O_{2max}$ ) semelhante.

# Gasto energético em Exercício

- Duração
- Intensidade
- Tipo
- Economia de movimento



• Aptidão física  
• Adaptações  
ao treinamento

Melhora da economia de movimento  
↑ Resistência à fadiga  
↑ Capacidade de produzir potência muscular

# Gasto energético em Exercício

Melhora na aptidão física e economia de movimento:

Maior facilidade para realizar atividades da vida diária,  
podendo levar a aumentos ainda maiores no gasto  
energético em atividade.



Hunter et al., 2015  
Hunter & Byrne, 2005  
Hunter et al., 2018

# Consumo máximo de oxigênio ( $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$ )

Maior taxa de consumo de oxigênio pelo corpo, mensurada durante exercício dinâmico e intenso, envolvendo grande massa muscular.



# Consumo máximo de oxigênio ( $\dot{V}O_2\text{max}$ )

Mas por que se fala tanto nele?

➤ Seu aumento é o método mais comum de demonstrar o efeito do treinamento.

➤ É frequentemente utilizado para desenvolver prescrição de treinamento.



# Limiting factors for maximum oxygen uptake and determinants of endurance performance

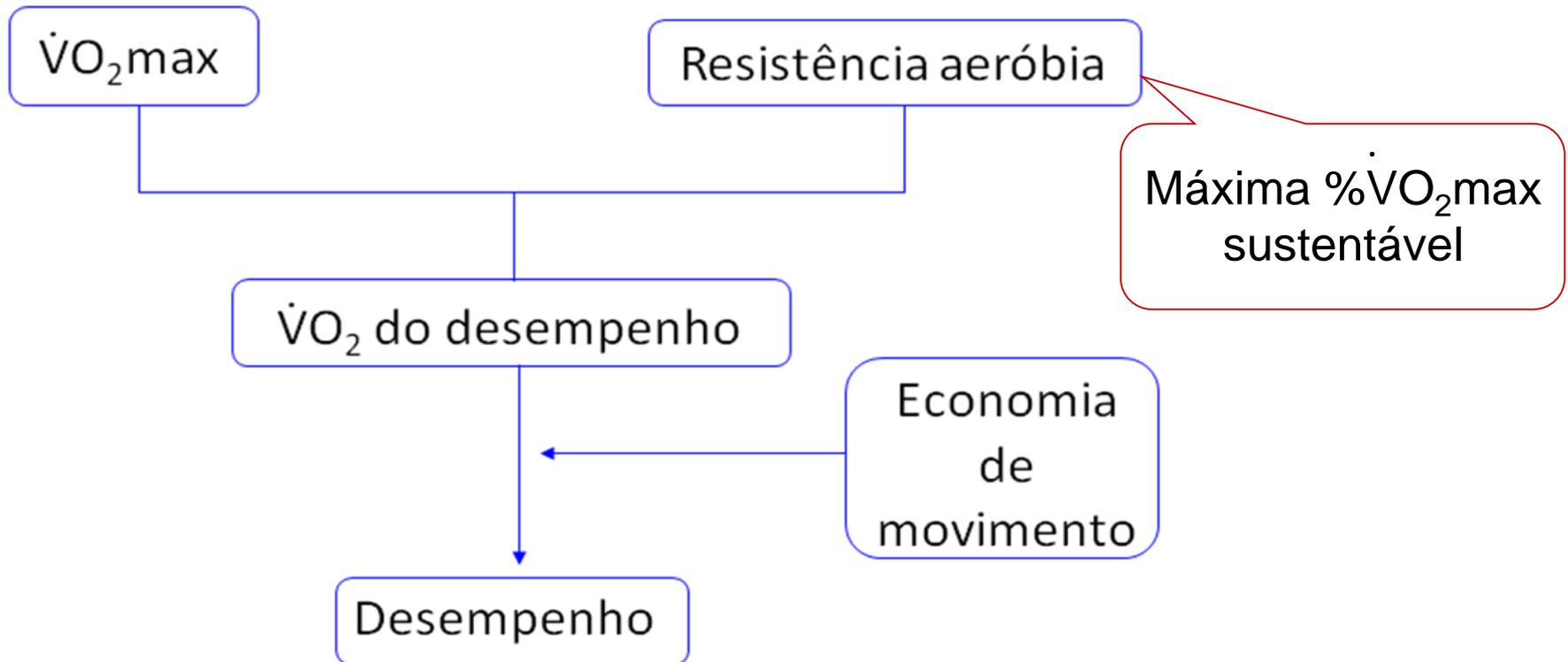
DAVID R. BASSETT, JR. and EDWARD T. HOWLEY

*Department of Exercise Science and Sport Management, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN*

## ABSTRACT

BASSETT, D. R., JR. and E. T. HOWLEY. Limiting factors for maximum oxygen uptake and determinants of endurance performance. *Med. Sci. Sports Exerc.*, Vol. 32, No. 1, pp. 70–84, 2000. In the exercising human, maximal oxygen uptake ( $\dot{V}O_{2\max}$ ) is limited by the ability of the cardiorespiratory system to deliver oxygen to the exercising muscles. This is shown by three major lines of evidence: 1) when oxygen delivery is altered (by blood doping, hypoxia, or beta-blockade),  $\dot{V}O_{2\max}$  changes accordingly; 2) the increase in  $\dot{V}O_{2\max}$  with training results primarily from an increase in maximal cardiac output (not an increase in the  $a-\bar{v}$   $O_2$  difference); and 3) when a small muscle mass is overperfused during exercise, it has an extremely high capacity for consuming oxygen. Thus,  $O_2$  delivery, not skeletal muscle  $O_2$  extraction, is viewed as the primary limiting factor for  $\dot{V}O_{2\max}$  in exercising humans. Metabolic adaptations in skeletal muscle are, however, critical for improving submaximal endurance performance. Endurance training causes an increase in mitochondrial enzyme activities, which improves performance by enhancing fat oxidation and decreasing lactic acid accumulation at a given  $\dot{V}O_2$ .  $\dot{V}O_{2\max}$  is an important variable that sets the upper limit for endurance performance (an athlete cannot operate above 100%  $\dot{V}O_{2\max}$  for extended periods). Running economy and fractional utilization of  $\dot{V}O_{2\max}$  also affect endurance performance. The speed at lactate threshold (LT) integrates all three of these variables and is the best physiological predictor of distance running performance. **Key Words:** CARDIORESPIRATORY, FITNESS, EXERCISE, OXYGEN TRANSPORT, MARATHON, RUNNING, RUNNING ECONOMY, LACTATE THRESHOLD

# Fatores determinantes do desempenho em provas de longa duração



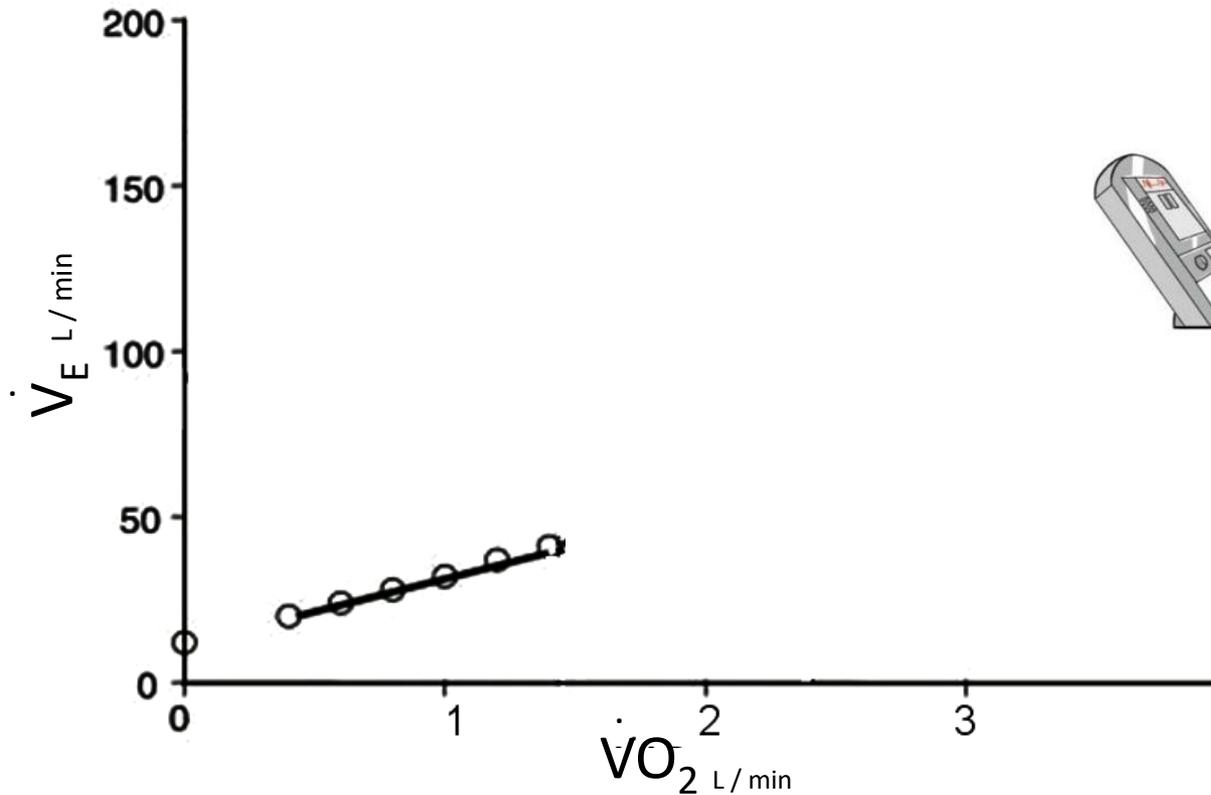
(Adaptado de Bassett and Howley, 2000)

# Como determinar o $\text{VO}_2\text{máx}$ ?

Teste ergoespirométrico ou teste cardiopulmonar

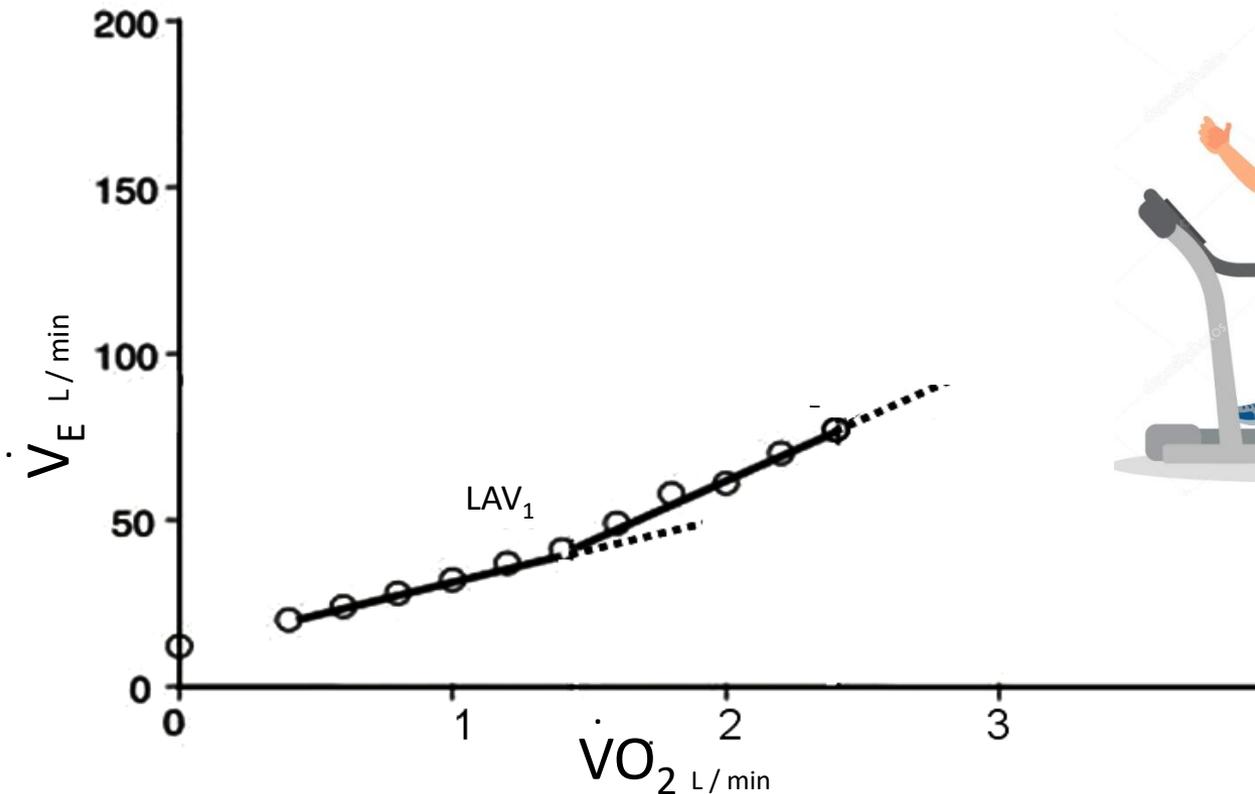


# $\dot{V}_E$ e $\dot{V}O_2$ no exercício progressivo



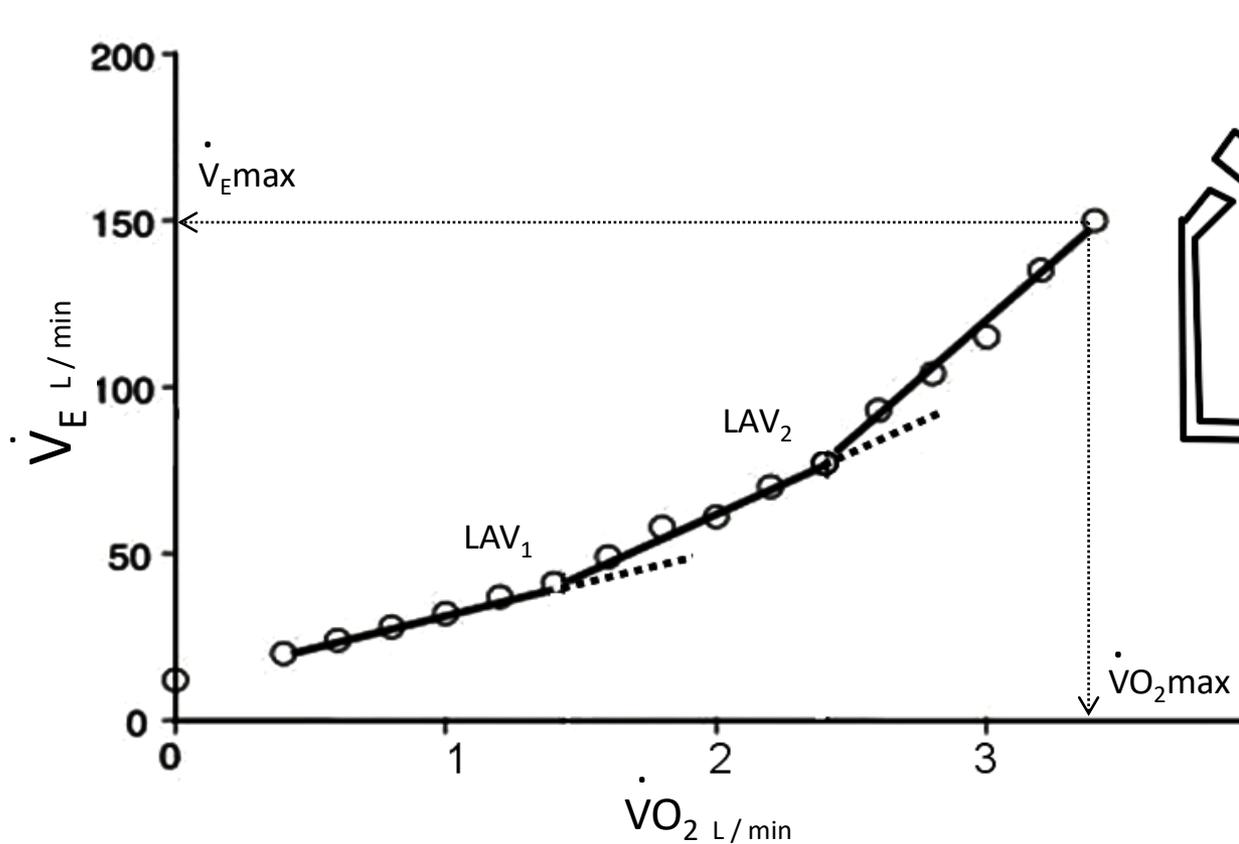
Teste ergoespirométrico ou teste cardiopulmonar

# $\dot{V}_E$ e $\dot{V}O_2$ no exercício progressivo

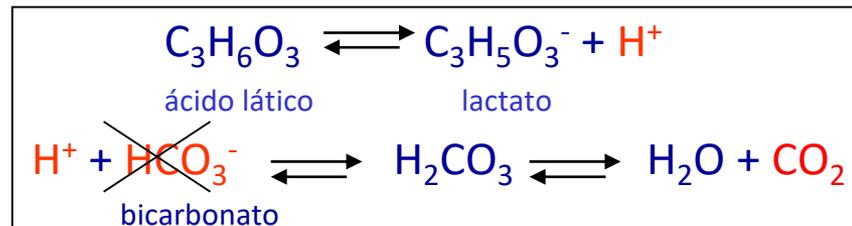


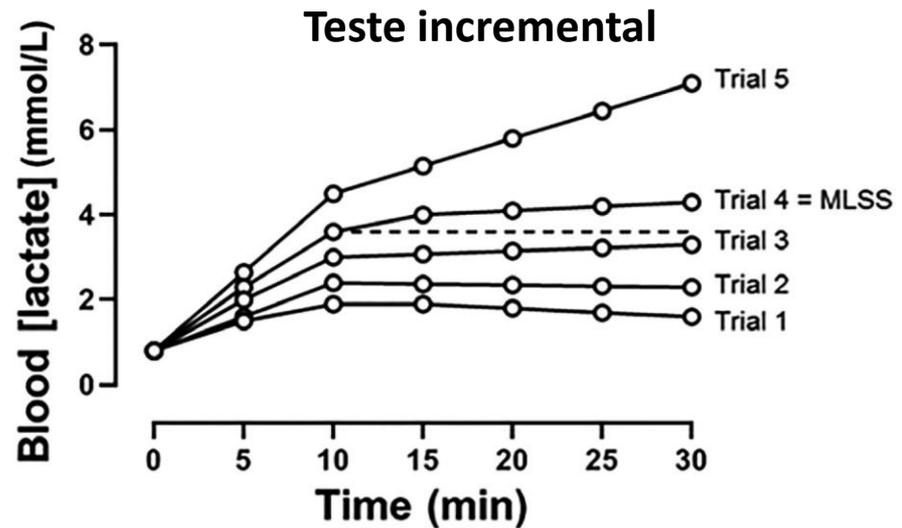
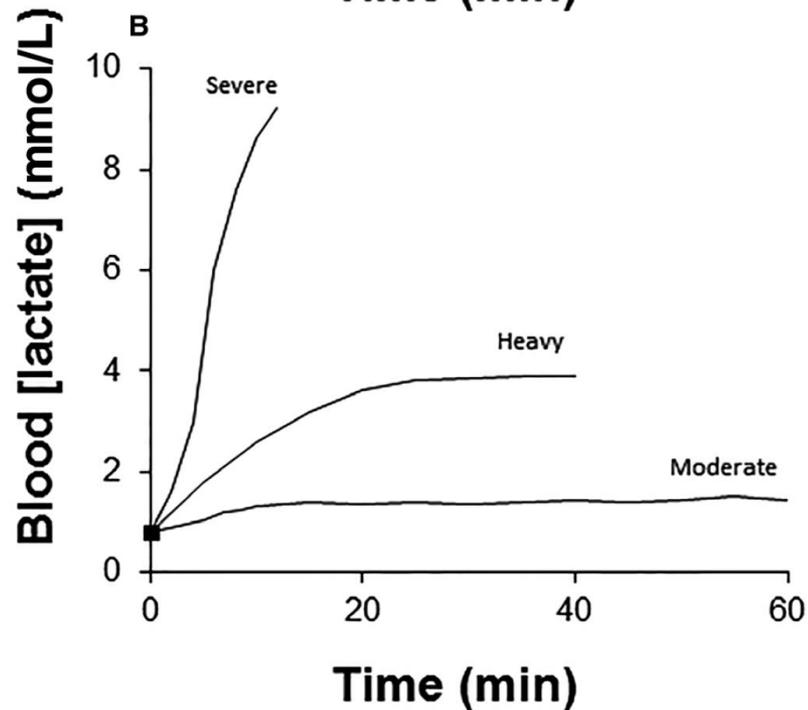
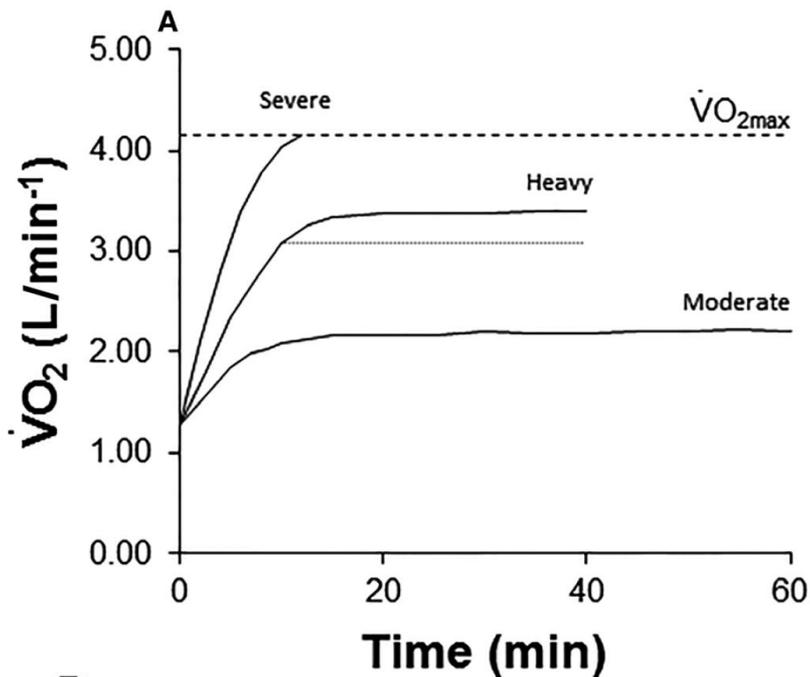
Aumento não linear do  $\dot{V}_E/\dot{V}O_2$  com concomitante aumento da pressão de  $O_2$  no final da expiração ( $P_{EF}O_2$ ), sem elevação da  $\dot{V}_E/\dot{V}CO_2$ .

# $\dot{V}_E$ e $\dot{V}O_2$ no exercício progressivo



Aumento não linear do  $\dot{V}_E/\dot{V}O_2$  com concomitante aumento  $\dot{V}_E/\dot{V}CO_2$



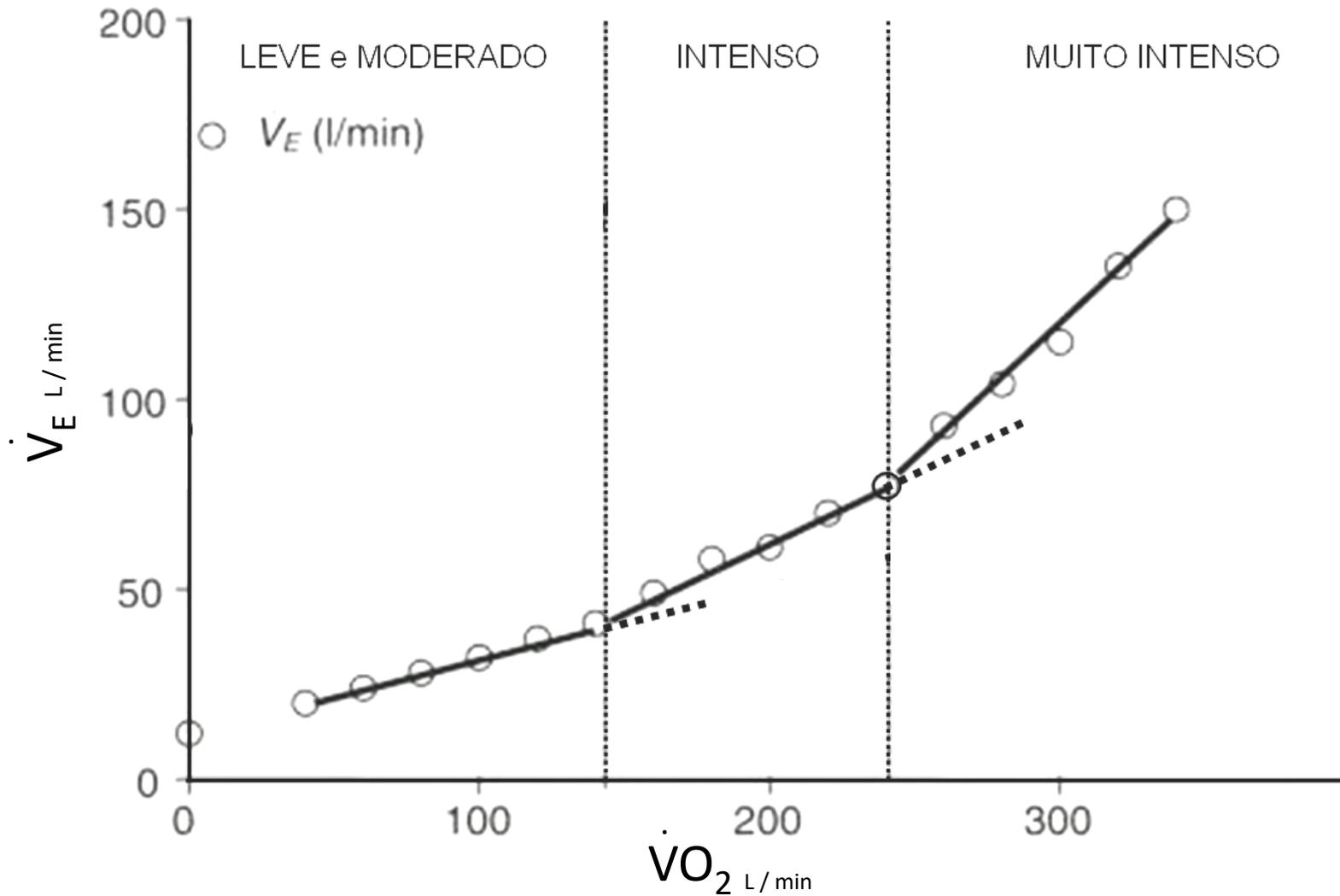


**Figure 2.** Schematic representation of the blood [lactate] response to a series of constant running speed tests performed on separate days for the determination of MLSS. Trial 1 is representative of the lowest running speed chosen and each trial is indicative of an increment in speed until trial 5 (the highest running speed applied). During trials 1, 2, 3, and 4, blood [lactate] does not increase by more than 1 mmol/L between minutes 10 and 30. However, during trial 5, blood [lactate] is 4.5 mmol/L at 10 min and 7.1 mmol/L at 30 min ( $\Delta 2.6$  mmol/L). Therefore, in spite of a gradual increase ( $\Delta 0.7$  mM) in blood [lactate] between minutes 10 and 30, trial 4 represents the highest running speed at which blood [lactate] did not rise by more than 1 mM - and it would therefore be defined as MLSS. Note therefore that the *actual* MLSS, according to the accepted definition, lies at a speed somewhere between trial 4 and trial 5, such that the MLSS selected (trial 4) will necessarily be an underestimate. The dashed line is indicative of the blood [lactate] attained at 10 min during trial 4, and is projected to the end of the exercise trial.

# Limiar Anaeróbico Ventilatório I e II

- LAV I: também chamado de limiar aeróbico; correspondente ao início do acúmulo do lactato sanguíneo (atuação do sistema tampão).
- LAV II: ponto de compensação respiratória (PCR); intensidade de exercício que corresponde ao máximo estado estável de lactato no sangue.

# $\dot{V}_E$ e $\dot{V}O_2$ no exercício progressivo



# Determinação indireta das intensidades de exercício

## Frequência cardíaca máxima (FCmax)

Número máximo de batimentos cardíacos em um minuto.

$$FC \text{ max} = 220 - \text{idade} \text{ (Karvonen et al., 1957)}$$

$$FC \text{ max} = 208 - 0,7 \times \text{idade} \text{ (Tanaka et al., 2001)}$$

# Calcule a sua FCmax:

- De acordo com a fórmula “velha”.
  - De acordo com a fórmula “nova”.
1. Foram testadas diferentes equações de regressão ( $211 - 0,8 \times \text{idade}$ ;  $207 - 0,7 \times \text{idade}$ ;  $206 - 0,7 \times \text{idade}$ ; etc).
  2. Para todos os indivíduos combinados:  **$208 - 0,7 \times \text{idade}$**
  3. A idade sozinha explica 80% da variação individual da FCmax. Há pouca influência do sexo ou do estado de treinamento.

# Exemplos:

1. Fórmula de Karvonen =  $220 - 28 = 192\text{bmp}$ ;

2. Fórmula de Tanaka =  $208 - 0,7 \times \text{Idade [28]} = 188\text{bmp}$ .

# Quantity and Quality of Exercise for Developing and Maintaining Cardiorespiratory, Musculoskeletal, and Neuromotor Fitness in Apparently Healthy Adults: Guidance for Prescribing Exercise



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POSITION STAND

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This pronouncement was written for the American College of Sports Medicine by Carol Ewing Garber, Ph.D., FACSM, (Chair); Bryan Blissmer, Ph.D.; Michael R. Deschenes, Ph.D., FACSM; Barry A. Franklin, Ph.D., FACSM; Michael J. Lamonte, Ph.D., FACSM; I-Min Lee, M.D., Sc.D., FACSM; David C. Nieman, Ph.D., FACSM; and David P. Swain, Ph.D., FACSM.

# Como determinar a intensidade do exercício?

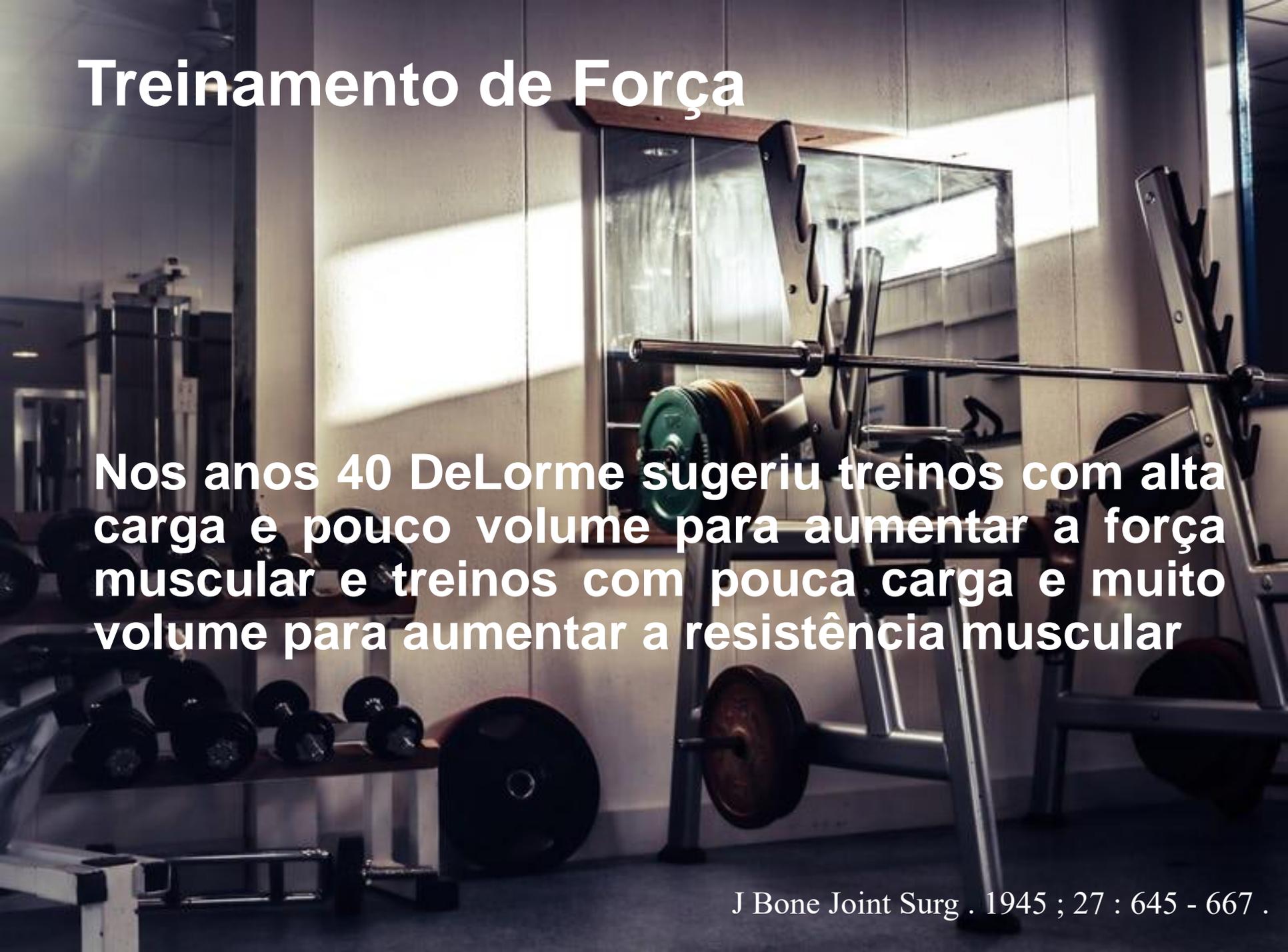
*American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM):*

TABLE 5. Classification of exercise intensity: relative and absolute exercise intensity for cardiorespiratory endurance and resistance exercise.

Intensity	Cardiorespiratory Endurance Exercise										
	Relative Intensity				Intensity (% $\dot{V}O_{2max}$ ) Relative to Maximal Exercise Capacity in METs			Absolute Intensity	Absolute Intensity (MET) by Age		
	%HRR or % $\dot{V}O_{2R}$	%HR <sub>max</sub>	% $\dot{V}O_{2max}$	Perceived Exertion (Rating on 6–20 RPE Scale)	20 METs % $\dot{V}O_{2max}$	10 METs % $\dot{V}O_{2max}$	5 METs % $\dot{V}O_{2max}$	METs	Young (20–39 yr)	Middle-aged (40–64 yr)	Older (≥65 yr)
Very light	<30	<57	<37	<Very light (RPE < 9)	<34	<37	<44	<2	<2.4	<2.0	<1.6
Light	30–39	57–63	37–45	Very light–fairly light (RPE 9–11)	34–42	37–45	44–51	2.0–2.9	2.4–4.7	2.0–3.9	1.6–3.1
Moderate	40–59	64–76	46–63	Fairly light to somewhat hard (RPE 12–13)	43–61	46–63	52–67	3.0 to 5.9	4.8–7.1	4.0–5.9	3.2–4.7
Vigorous	60–89	77–95	64–90	Somewhat hard to very hard (RPE 14–17)	62–90	64–90	68–91	6.0–8.7	7.2–10.1	6.0–8.4	4.8–6.7
Near–maximal to maximal	≥90	≥96	≥91	≥Very hard (RPE ≥ 18)	≥91	≥91	≥92	≥8.8	≥10.2	≥8.5	≥6.8

Table adapted from the American College of Sports Medicine (14), Howley (173), Swain and Franklin (344), Swain and Leutholtz (346), Swain et al. (347), and the US Department of Health and Human Services (370). HR<sub>max</sub>, maximal HR; %HR<sub>max</sub>, percent of maximal HR; HRR, HR reserve;  $\dot{V}O_{2max}$ , maximal oxygen uptake; % $\dot{V}O_{2max}$ , percent of maximal oxygen uptake;  $\dot{V}O_{2R}$ , oxygen uptake reserve; RPE, ratings of perceived exertion

# Treinamento de Força

A photograph of a gym interior. In the foreground, a barbell is mounted on a rack with several green and yellow weight plates. To the left, a rack holds various dumbbells. The background shows a large mirror reflecting the gym's equipment and a window with bright light coming through. The overall lighting is somewhat dim, with the primary light source being the window.

**Nos anos 40 DeLorme sugeriu treinos com alta carga e pouco volume para aumentar a força muscular e treinos com pouca carga e muito volume para aumentar a resistência muscular**

# Teste de uma repetição máxima

©Journal of Sports Science and Medicine (2012) 11, 221-225  
<http://www.jssm.org>

Research article

## Reliability of the one-repetition maximum test based on muscle group and gender

**Dong-il Seo**<sup>1</sup>, **Eonho Kim**<sup>2</sup>, **Christopher A. Fahs**<sup>2</sup>, **Lindy Rossow**<sup>2</sup>, **Kaelin Young**<sup>2</sup>, **Steven L. Ferguson**<sup>2</sup>, **Robert Thiebaud**<sup>2</sup>, **Vanessa D. Sherk**<sup>2</sup>, **Jeremy P. Loenneke**<sup>2</sup>, **Daeyeol Kim**<sup>2</sup>, **Man-ki Lee**<sup>3</sup>, **Kyung-hoon Choi**<sup>4</sup>, **Debra A. Bembem**<sup>2</sup>, **Michael G. Bembem**<sup>2</sup> and **Wi-Young So**<sup>5</sup>✉

<sup>1</sup>Department of Social Athletics, Dongguk University, Gyeong-Ju, Korea; <sup>2</sup>Neuromuscular Laboratory, Department of Health and Exercise Science, University of Oklahoma, USA; <sup>3</sup>Department of Sport & Leisure Studies, Inje University, Kim-Hea, Korea; <sup>4</sup>Department of Special Physical Education, Yeungnam University, Tae-Gu, Korea; <sup>5</sup>Department of Human Movement Science, Seoul Women's University, Seoul, Korea

# Teste de uma repetição máxima

## Etapas:

- 1: 5 minutos de aquecimento na bicicleta;
- 2: 1 minuto de descanso;
- 3: Familiarização [8 – 10 reps] com ~50% de 1RM previsto;
- 4: 1 minutos de descanso;
- 5: 1 repetição com ~80% de 1RM previsto;
- 6: Após cada desempenho "bem-sucedido" o peso é aumentado até uma tentativa falha;
- 7: 1 minuto de descanso;
- 8: 1 RM a cada 5 minutos.

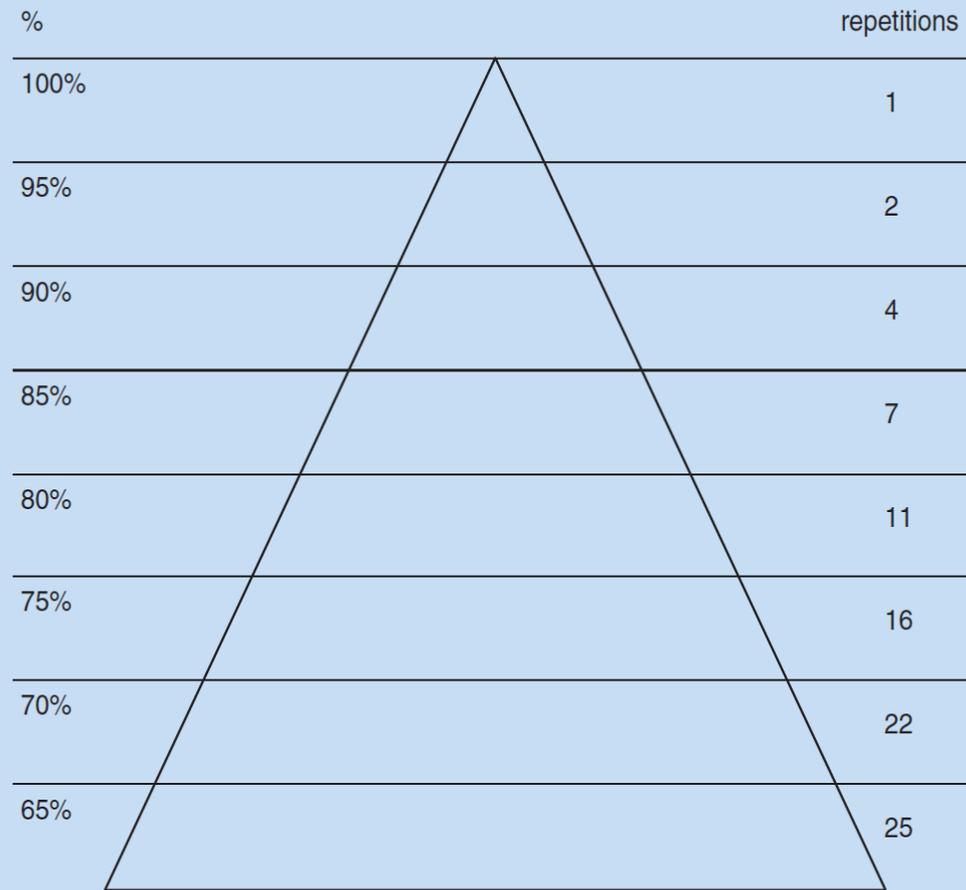


Figure 1. The Holten curve. Percentage of 1-repetition maximum (1 RM) on the left side of the curve with estimated repetitions at that intensity on the right. Used with permission from Oostdam N et al. Design of FitFor2 study: the effects of an exercise program on insulin sensitivity and plasma glucose levels in pregnant women at high risk for gestational diabetes. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth*. 2009;9:1.

# Quantity and Quality of Exercise for Developing and Maintaining Cardiorespiratory, Musculoskeletal, and Neuromotor Fitness in Apparently Healthy Adults: Guidance for Prescribing Exercise



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# Itensidades de exercício físico

<b>Intensity</b>	<b>% 1RM</b>
Very light	<30
Light	30–49
Moderate	50–69
Vigorous	70–84
Near–maximal to maximal	≥85

# Princípios do exercício físico



- Sobrecarga (intensidade, volume, frequência e tipo);
- Individualidade (você é único);
- Reversibilidade (caso você pare, os benefícios vão diminuindo aos poucos);
- Adaptabilidade (caso você pare e retome novamente, as adaptações acontecerão mais rapidamente)
- Especificidade (quem quer aprender a tocar piano, precisa tocar piano, não tocar flauta).

# Periodização de treinamento



# Periodização de treinamento

Periodização pode ser definida como a manipulação planejada de variáveis de treinamento para otimizar o desempenho ao longo do tempo, gerenciar a fadiga e evitar a estagnação.



# Modelo Clássico/Tradicional – Matveev



Síndrome Geral da Adaptação (Hans Selye, 1936)

- Alarme;
- Resistência → Recuperação adequada → Supercompensação;
- Exaustão → Sem recuperação adequada → Overtraining

# Modelo Clássico/Tradicional – Matveev

- Variação ondulantes das cargas de treino;
- Período de preparação [construção];
- Período de competição [manutenção];
- Período de transição [perda temporária].

# Macrociclo

```
graph TD; A([Macrocycle]) --> B[Preparation]; A --> C[Competitive]; A --> D[Transition];
```

The diagram illustrates the structure of a macrocycle, which is divided into three distinct phases. At the top, the word "Macrocycle" is enclosed in a grey oval. Three black arrows point downwards from this oval to the labels "Preparação", "Competitivo", and "Transição", which are positioned below the oval. The background of the entire image is a blurred, long-exposure photograph of a highway at night, with yellow streetlights and white lane markings creating a sense of motion.

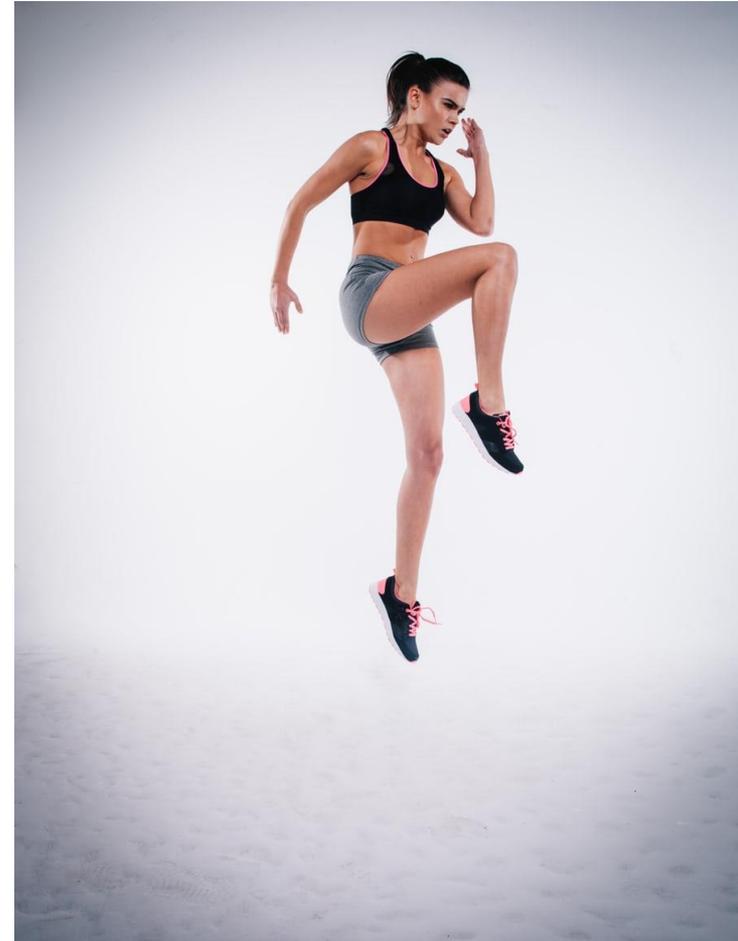
**Preparação**

**Competitivo**

**Transição**

## Período de preparação:

- Preparação geral e específica;
- Fase geral: aumento do volume e menor intensidade;
- Fase específica: Aperfeiçoamento das habilidades técnicas e táticas, com maior intensidade e menor volume de treino.





- **Período de competição:**

- Proposta: que o atleta atinja o nível de desempenho máximo [treinos, muitas vezes, com alta demanda metabólica];
- Taper [redução da carga de treino, recuperação emocional e física, redução do dano neuromuscular e muscular]



## **Período de transição:**

- Descanso ativo: recuperação física e psicológica

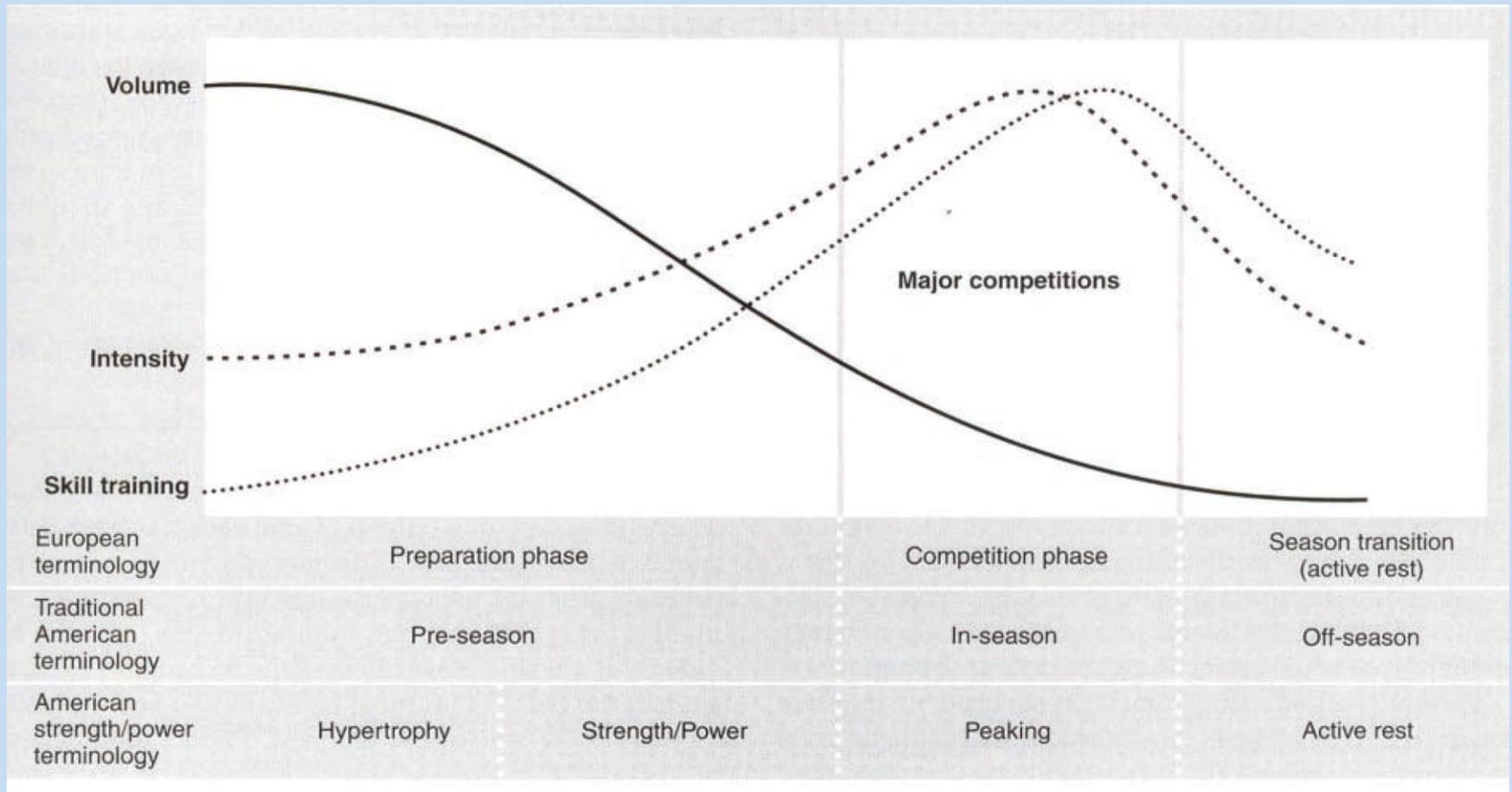


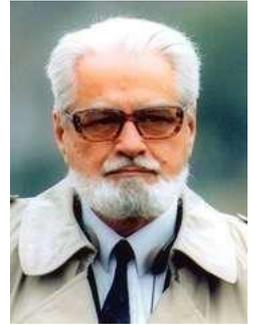
Figure 2. Periodization of strength training with associated terminology used in European and American literature. Note the inverse relationship of intensity and volume. Used with permission from Gearhart RF Jr et al.

# Dinâmica de treinamento

- Microciclos [dias ou semanas];
- Mesociclos [meses]

Manipulação do treinamento por meio dos ajustes de volume e intensidade

## **Modelo em Blocos (Cargas concentradas) – Verkhoshanski**



Verkhoshanski acreditava que o modelo de Matveev não é adequado à nova e atual realidade esportiva, pelo motivo de o atleta competir várias vezes ao ano

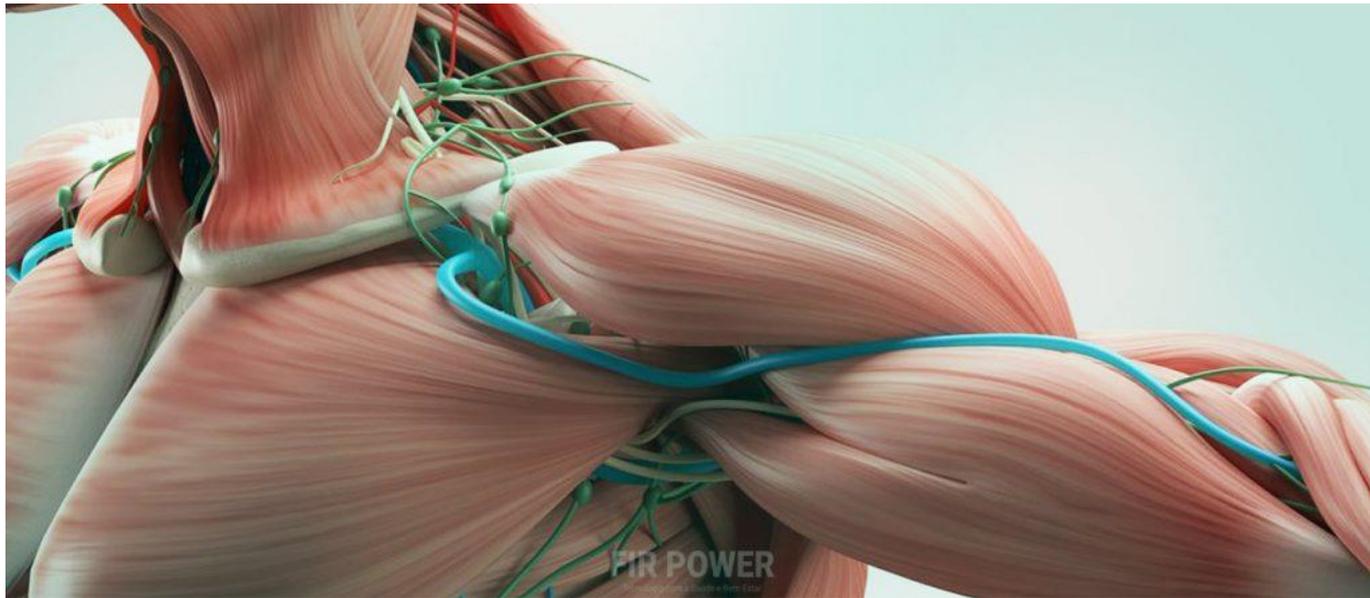
# Tschiene e Vorobyev adaptaram a estrutura clássica de Matveev às necessidades de treino atuais

Tschiene P. El estado actual de la teoría del entrenamiento. Roma: Escuela de deportes, 1990.

Vorobyev, N.A. Training methods. In: A textbook on Weightlifting. Budapest International Weightlifting Federation. Budapeste, 1978. p172-242

# Periodização Dupla

Macroциclo	Mesociclo	Microциclo	Componentes do treinamento	
1º Macro	PP1	1º Meso	Treino Geral	
		2º Meso		
		3º Meso	Treino de força / treino específico	
	PC1	4º Meso	4 semanas	Competição
	1º – 4º Meso	22 semanas		
2º Macro	PP2	5º Meso	Treino Geral /preparação de força/ treino específico	
		6º Meso		
	PC2	7º Meso	5-7 semanas	Competição
		5º – 7º Meso	17–19 semanas	
1º e 2º Macro	1º – 7º Meso	39–41 semanas		



Recentemente, De Souza et al. (2018) verificaram que embora os ganhos de força tenham sido maiores no grupo que treinou de forma não periodizada até 6 semanas, após esse período o ganho de força foi mais robusto nos grupos que treinaram de forma periodizada.

**Por que é importante para o Nutricionista compreender, ao menos o mínimo, sobre periodização de treinamento?**

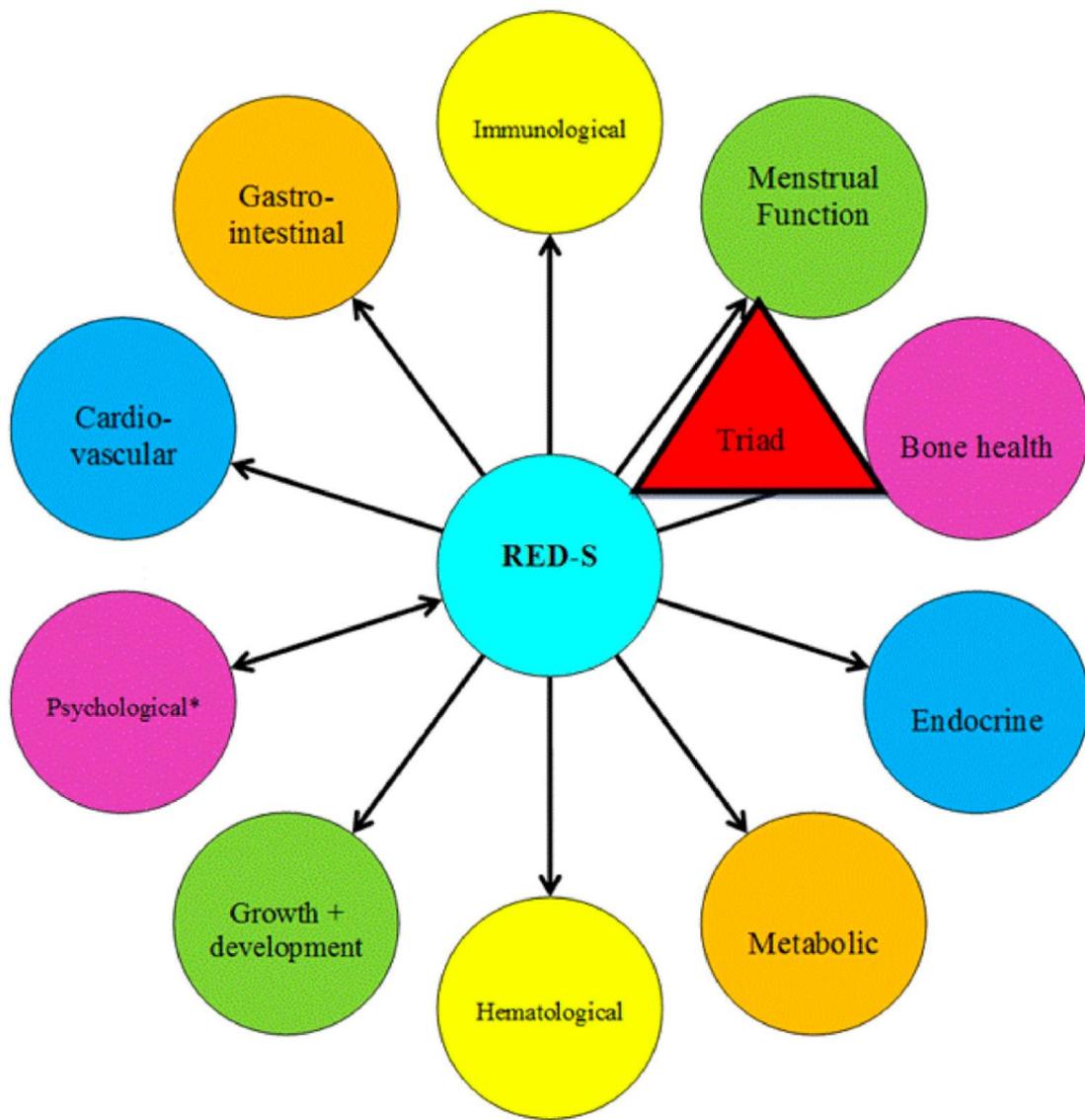
# Olhando para o microciclo



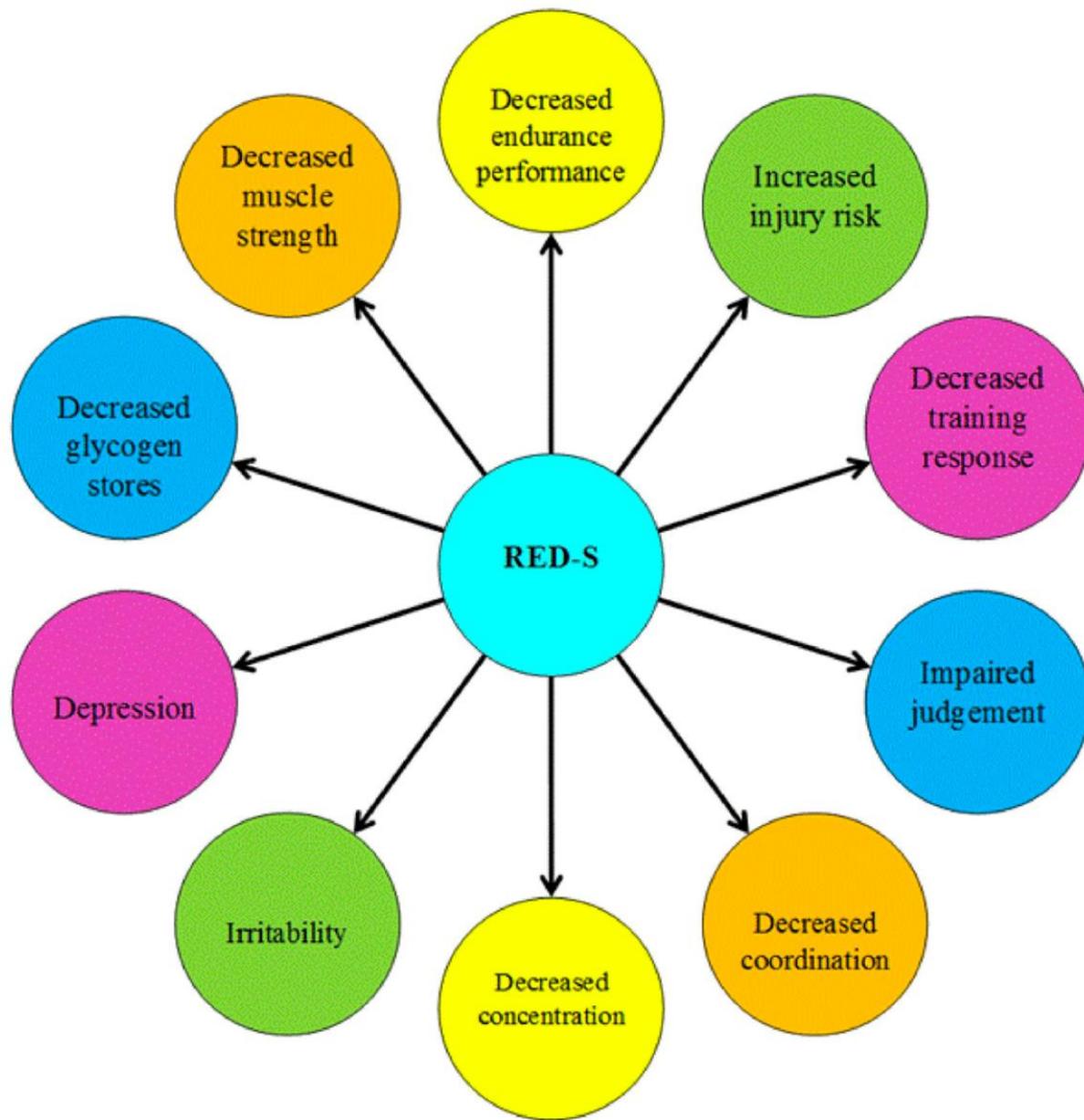
Semana				
Segunda	Terça	Quarta	Quinta	Sexta
Tipo: Resistido ↓ Volume ↑ Intensidade	Tipo: Aeróbio ↑ Volume ↓ Intensidade	Tipo: HIIT ↓ Volume ↑ Intensidade	Tipo: Resistido ↓ Volume ↑ Intensidade	Tipo: Aeróbio ↑ Volume ↓ Intensidade
Demanda?				
Necessidade de oferta específica antes?				
Consumo de carboidratos durante o exercício físico?				
Preocupação imediata com a recuperação?				

# IOC consensus statement on relative energy deficiency in sport (RED-S): 2018 update

Margo Mountjoy,<sup>1</sup> Jorunn Kaiander Sundgot-Borgen,<sup>2</sup> Louise M Burke,<sup>3,4</sup>  
Kathryn E Ackerman,<sup>5,6</sup> Cheri Blauwet,<sup>7</sup> Naama Constantini,<sup>8</sup> Constance Lebrun,<sup>9</sup>  
Bronwen Lundy,<sup>3</sup> Anna Katarina Melin,<sup>10</sup> Nanna L Meyer,<sup>11</sup> Roberta T Sherman,<sup>12</sup>  
Adam S Tenforde,<sup>13</sup> Monica Klungland Torstveit,<sup>14</sup> Richard Budgett<sup>15</sup>



**Figure 1** Health consequences of Relative Energy Deficiency in Sport (RED-S) showing an expanded concept of the Female Athlete Triad to acknowledge a wider range of outcomes and the application to male athletes (\*Psychological consequences can either precede RED-S or be the result of RED-S).<sup>1 4</sup>



**Figure 2** Potential Performance consequences of Relative Energy Deficiency in Sport (\*Aerobic and anerobic performance).<sup>1 4</sup>

Consumo – (NAF + GEEF)/MLG

Ideal = 30-45kcal/kg de MLG



As necessidades nutricionais dos atletas não são estáticas e, portanto, os ajustes devem ser feitos de forma dinâmica

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

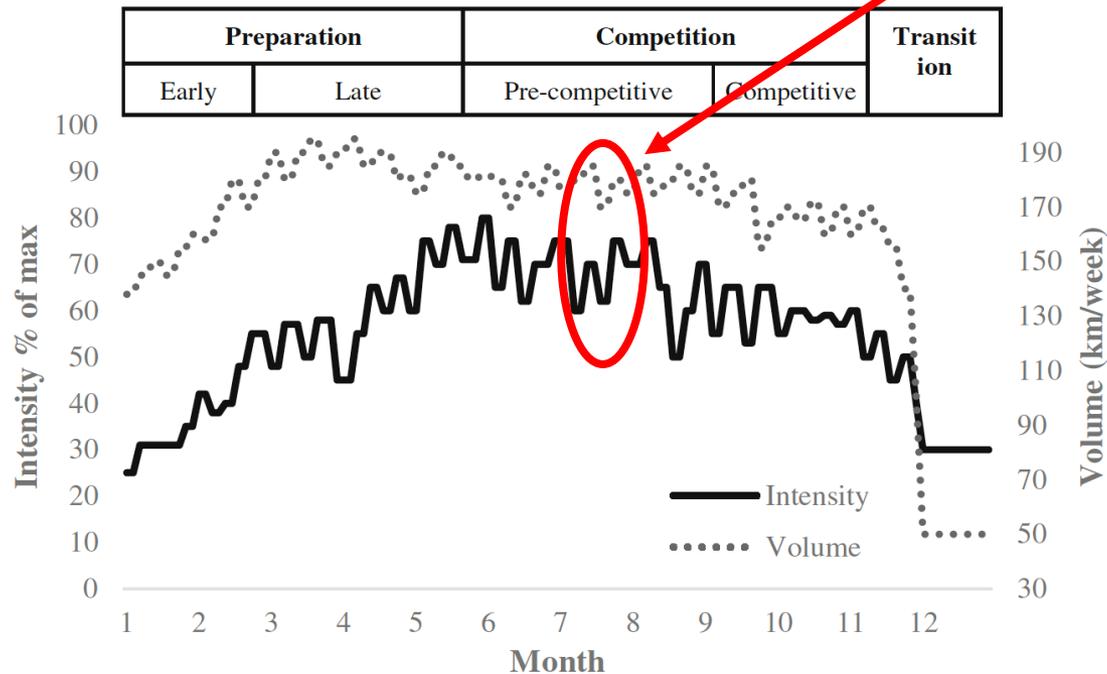
Open Access



# Total Energy Expenditure, Energy Intake, and Body Composition in Endurance Athletes Across the Training Season: A Systematic Review

Juliane Heydenreich<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Bengt Kayser<sup>2</sup>, Yves Schutz<sup>3</sup> and Katarina Melzer<sup>1</sup>

O estudo da manipulação de carboidratos para aumentar as adaptações mitocondriais deve considerar a periodização do treinamento



**Fig. 1** Periodization of the training year for a “one-peak annual year” of an elite runner. Adapted from Bompa & Haff [16]

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

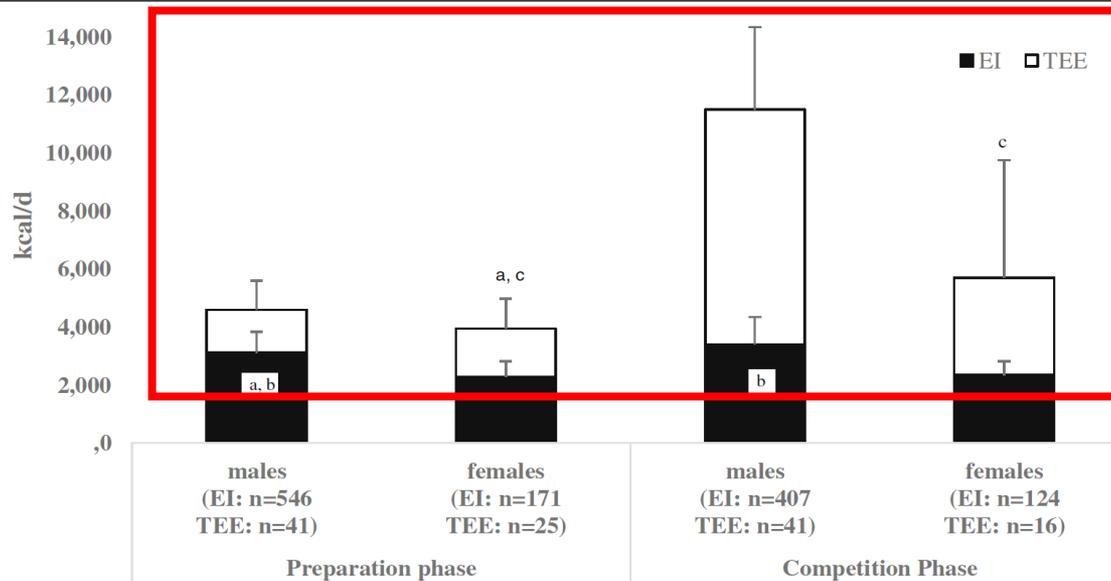
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# Total Energy Expenditure, Energy Intake, and Body Composition in Endurance Athletes Across the Training Season: A Systematic Review

Juliane Heydenreich<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Bengt Kayser<sup>2</sup>, Yves Schutz<sup>3</sup> and Katarina Melzer<sup>1</sup>

Apesar da ingestão subótima de kcal ser comum no meio esportivo, no período competitivo verifica-se uma exacerbação desse desequilíbrio



**Fig. 3** Energy intake (EI) and total energy expenditure (TEE) in kcal/day of endurance athletes. Data are shown in weighted mean and standard deviation of the weighted mean ( $\bar{X}_w \pm SD_w$ ). *n* = number of cumulative subjects

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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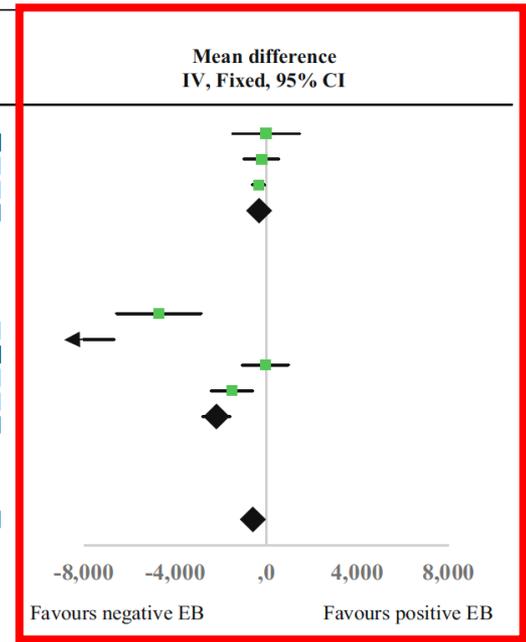


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O balanço energético negativo é bastante comum no alto rendimento

Study or subgroup	Energy intake (kcal/d)			Total energy expenditure (kcal/d)			Weight	Mean difference IV, Fixed, 95% CI
	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total		
<b>1.1.1 Preparation phase</b>								
Sjodin et al. 1994	7,218	1,099	4	7,218	1,004	4	2.4%	0 [-1,459, 1,459]
Boulay et al. 1994	3,872	382	7	4,063	956	7	8.9%	-191 [-954, 572]
Fudge et al. 2006	3,165	318	9	3,492	249	9	74.1%	-327 [-591, -63]
<b>Subtotal (95% CI)</b>			<b>20</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>85.4%</b>	<b>-304 [-549, -58]</b>
Heterogeneity: $\text{Chi}^2 = 0.28$ , $\text{df} = 2$ ( $p = 0.87$ ); $I^2 = 0\%$ Test for overall effect: $Z = 2.42$ ( $p = 0.02$ )								
<b>1.1.2 Competition phase</b>								
Bescós et al. 2012	5,549	2,127	8	10,253	1,625	8	1.5%	-4,704 [-6,559, -2,849]
Costa et al. 2014	5,497	2,868	19	13,862	2,390	19	1.8%	-8,365 [-10,044, -6,686]
Rehrer et al. 2010	6,525	908	4	6,549	478	4	5.1%	-24 [-1,030, 982]
Hulton et al. 2010	4,918	810	4	6,420	470	4	6.1%	-1,502 [-2,420, 584]
<b>Subtotal (95% CI)</b>			<b>35</b>			<b>35</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>-2,177 [-2,772, -1,582]</b>
Heterogeneity: $\text{Chi}^2 = 79.02$ , $\text{df} = 3$ ( $p < 0.00001$ ); $I^2 = 96\%$ Test for overall effect: $Z = 7.17$ ( $p < 0.00001$ )								
<b>Total (95% CI)</b>			<b>55</b>			<b>55</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-577 [-804, -349]</b>
Heterogeneity: $\text{Chi}^2 = 111.80$ , $\text{df} = 6$ ( $p < 0.00001$ ); $I^2 = 95\%$ Test for overall effect: $Z = 4.97$ ( $p < 0.00001$ ) Test for subgroup differences: $\text{Chi}^2 = 32.50$ , $\text{df} = 1$ ( $p < 0.00001$ ); $I^2 = 96.9\%$								



**Fig. 5** Energy balance (EB) of male endurance athletes during preparation and competition phase

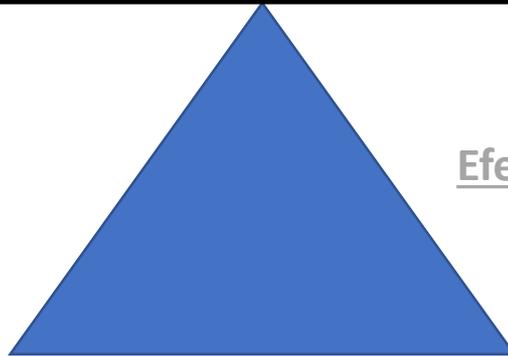


- NÃO FALEI DAQUI PARA FRENTE...

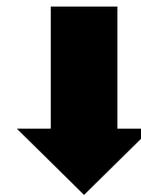
# BALANÇO ENERGÉTICO

Consumo energético

Gasto energético



Taxa metabólica basal  
Efeito térmico do alimento  
Efeito térmico da atividade física



**Efeito térmico da atividade física:**

- Gasto energético da atividade planejada;
- Gasto energético das atividades espontâneas;
  - Termogênese de repouso.

## GASTO ENERGÉTICO: CÁLCULO OU ESTIMATIVA?

- ✓ Cálculo: por meio do consumo de oxigênio:
- ✓ Quantidade de  $O_2$  que o indivíduo consegue captar, transportar e utilizar pelas células.
- ✓ Consumo de  $O_2$ : L/min.; mL/Kg/min.



# Conceito de Quociente respiratorio

- $\text{CO}_2$  produzido/  $\text{O}_2$  consumido

# Quociente respiratório



$$\text{CO}_2/\text{O}_2 = 6/6 = 1$$



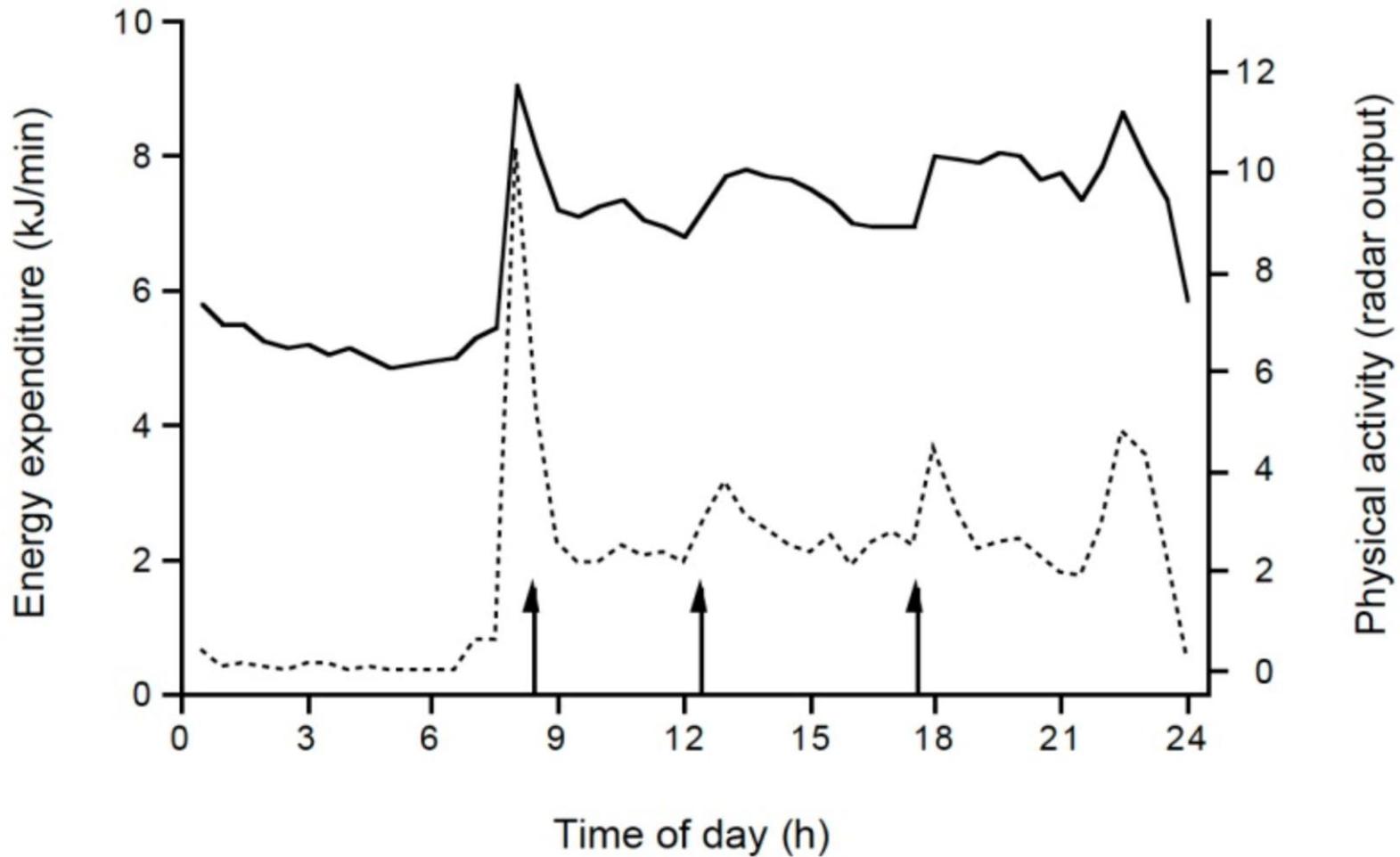
Triesterarina [triglicerídeo]:



$$\text{CO}_2/\text{O}_2 = 114/163 = 0,70$$

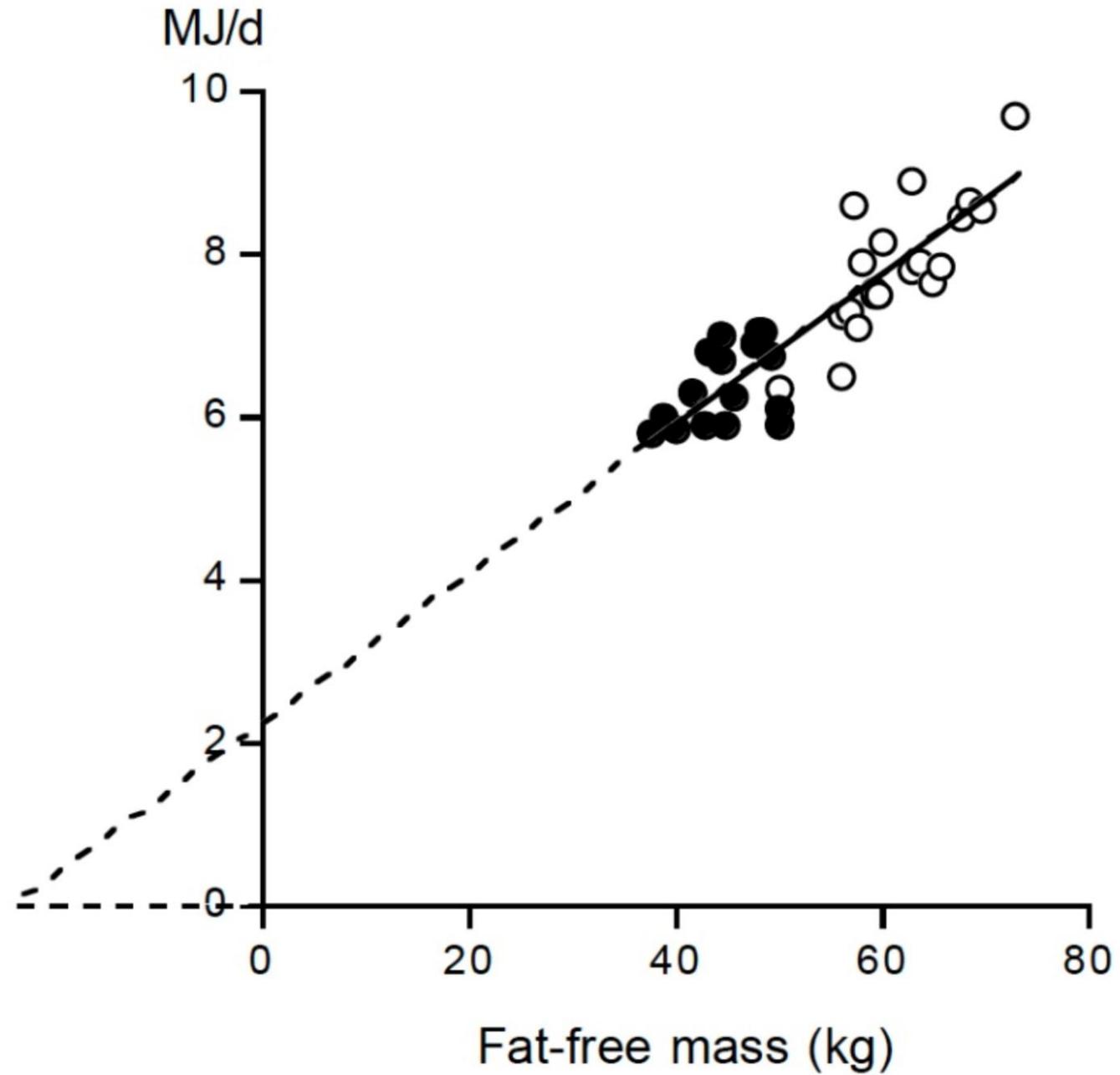


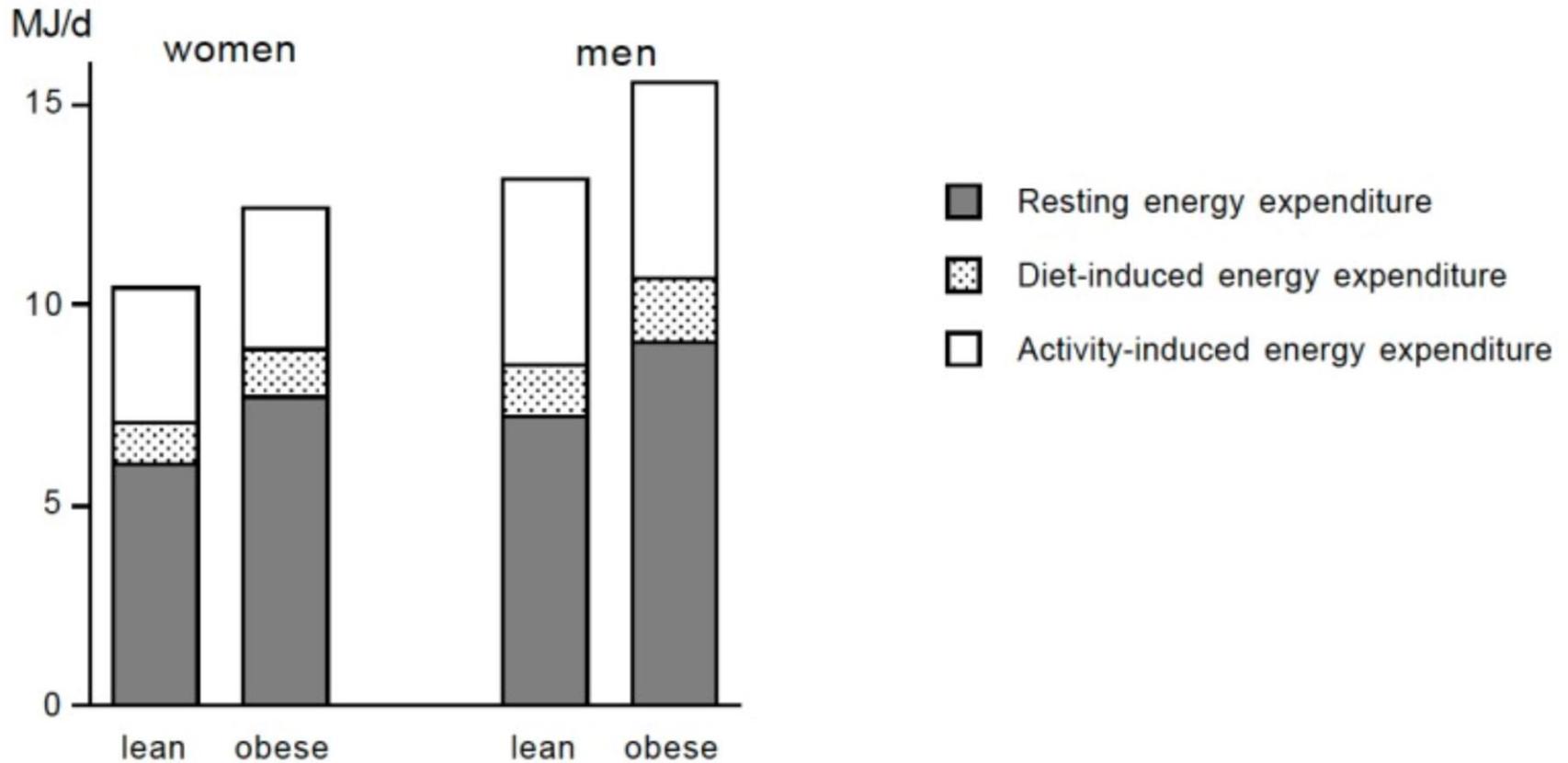
Gasto para eliminação de N (Média 0,80)



**Figure 2:**

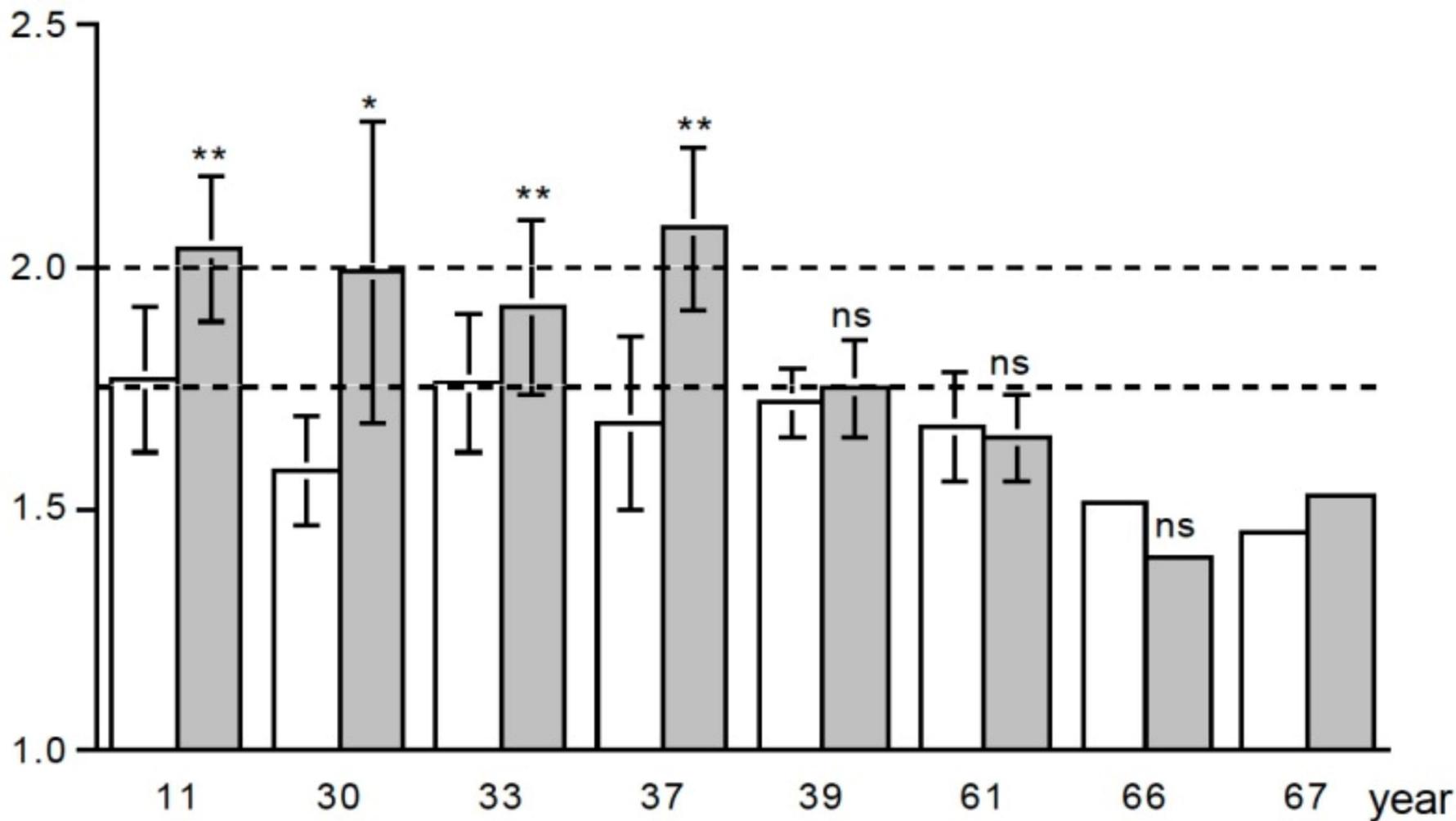
Average energy expenditure (upper line) and physical activity (lower line) as measured over a 24-h interval in a respiration chamber. Arrows denote meal times. Data are the average of 37 subjects, 17 women and 20 men, age 20-35 y and body mass index 20-30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (5).





**Figure 6:**

The three components of energy expenditure: resting energy expenditure (closed bar), diet-induced energy expenditure (stippled bar), and activity-induced energy expenditure (open bar) as observed in lean and obese subjects. In the lean group, women and men weighed 61 kg and 74 kg with 29% and 17% body fat, respectively. In the obese group, subjects were on average 40 kg heavier, where 70% of the additional weight was fat mass and



**Figure 7:**

The physical activity level, total energy expenditure as a multiple of resting energy expenditure, before (open bar) and at the end of a training program (closed bar), for eight studies displayed in a sequence of age of the participants as displayed on the horizontal axis (After reference 21).

# CÁLCULO DO GASTO ENERGÉTICO

- Fórmula de Cunningham (1980)  $500 + (22 * \text{MLG})$  (cálculo do gasto energético de repouso); e (1991)  $370 + (21,6 * \text{MLG})$ ;
- Fator importante da fórmula de Cunningham = considerar a massa livre de gordura, como?
- Massa corporal – massa gorda (em kg)
- Massa gorda (em kg) deve ser calculada de acordo com o percentual de gordura

# BALANÇO ENERGÉTICO

## GASTO ENERGÉTICO ORIUNDO DO TREINAMENTO

Peso (massa corporal total) x tempo (0,25 a cada 15 minutos) x MET (específico)

MET (equivalente metabólico) - 3,5ml de O<sub>2</sub> /kg/Min ou 1kcal/kg \* hora (MET\*PESO\*HORA)

<b>CODE</b>	<b>METS</b>	<b>MAJOR HEADING</b>	<b>SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES</b>
11418	3.3	occupation	laundry worker
11420	3.0	occupation	locksmith
11430	3.0	occupation	machine tooling (e.g., machining, working sheet metal, machine fitter, operating lathe, welding) light-to-moderate effort
11450	5.0	occupation	Machine tooling, operating punch press, moderate effort
11472	1.8	occupation	manager, property
11475	2.8	occupation	manual or unskilled labor, general, light effort
11476	4.5	occupation	manual or unskilled labor, general, moderate effort
11477	6.5	occupation	manual or unskilled labor, general, vigorous effort
11480	4.3	occupation	masonry, concrete, moderate effort
11482	2.5	occupation	masonry, concrete, light effort
11485	4.0	occupation	massage therapist, standing
11490	7.5	occupation	moving, carrying or pushing heavy objects, 75 lbs or more, only active time (e.g., desks, moving van work)
11495	12.0	occupation	skindiving or SCUBA diving as a frogman, Navy Seal
11500	2.5	occupation	operating heavy duty equipment, automated, not driving
11510	4.5	occupation	orange grove work, picking fruit
11514	3.3	occupation	painting,house, furniture, moderate effort
11516	3.0	occupation	plumbing activities
11520	2.0	occupation	printing, paper industry worker, standing
11525	2.5	occupation	police, directing traffic, standing
11526	2.5	occupation	police, driving a squad car, sitting
11527	1.3	occupation	police, riding in a squad car, sitting
11528	4.0	occupation	police, making an arrest, standing
11529	2.3	occupation	postal carrier, walking to deliver mail
11530	2.0	occupation	shoe repair, general
11540	7.8	occupation	shoveling, digging ditches
11550	8.8	occupation	shoveling, more than 16 lbs/minute, deep digging, vigorous effort
11560	5.0	occupation	shoveling, less than 10 lbs/minute, moderate effort
11570	6.5	occupation	shoveling, 10 to 15 lbs/minute, vigorous effort
11580	1.5	occupation	sitting tasks, light effort (e.g., office work, chemistry lab work, computer work, light assembly repair, watch repair, reading, desk work)
11585	1.5	occupation	sitting meetings, light effort, general, and/or with talking involved (e.g., eating at a business meeting)
11590	2.5	occupation	sitting tasks, moderate effort (e.g., pushing heavy levers, riding mower/forklift, crane operation)
11593	2.8	occupation	sitting, teaching stretching or yoga, or light effort exercise class
11600	3.0	occupation	standing tasks, light effort (e.g., bartending, store clerk, assembling, filing, duplicating, librarian, putting up a Christmas tree, standing and talking at work, changing clothes when teaching physical education, standing)

## REVIEW

## Control of energy expenditure in humans

KR Westerterp

**Table 1.** Classification of the PAI, total energy expenditure as a multiple of resting energy expenditure, in relation to lifestyle.<sup>47</sup>

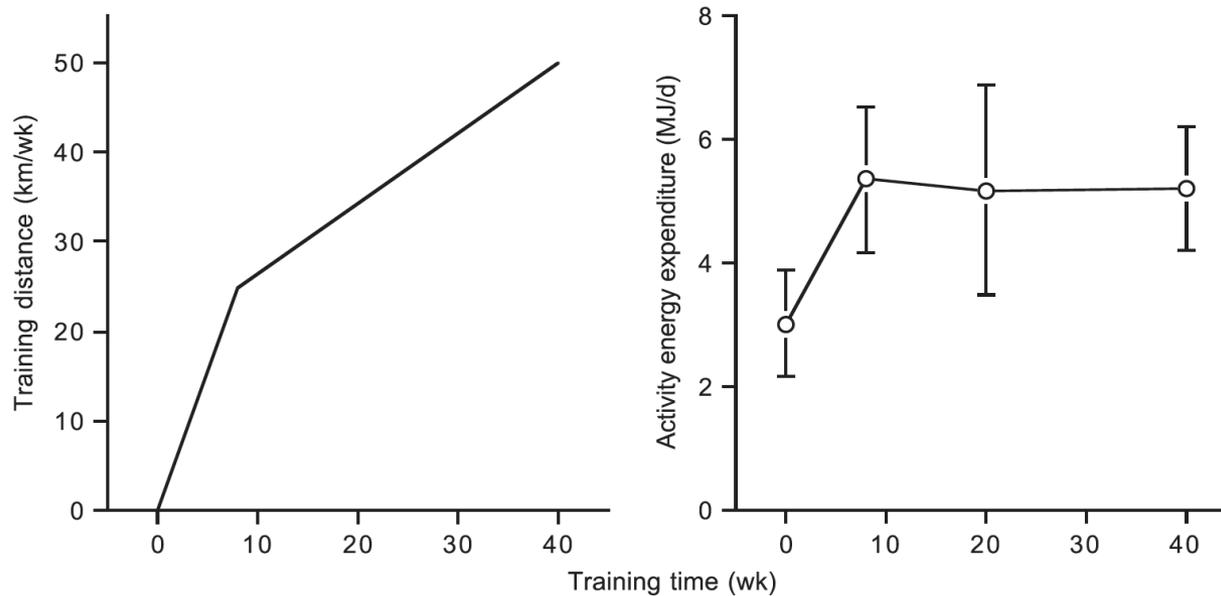
<i>Lifestyle</i>	<i>PAI</i>
Sedentary or light active	1.40–1.69
Active or moderately active	1.70–1.99
Vigorous or vigorously active	2.00–2.40 <sup>a</sup>

Abbreviation: PAI, physical activity index. <sup>a</sup>PAI values > 2.4 are difficult to sustain over longer time.

## REVIEW

# Control of energy expenditure in humans

KR Westerterp



**Figure 5.** Training distance and activity energy expenditure over a 40-week interval in untrained subjects, training to run a half-marathon competition (data from Westerterp *et al.*<sup>46</sup>).

RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Energy compensation after sprint- and high-intensity interval training

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## Mensagens para casa

- Compreender sobre as demandas do exercício físico é fundamental;
- O manejo dietético, bem como a suplementação nutricional dependem fundamentalmente da compreensão do exercício físico que está sendo feito