



EFFECT OF A SHORT ISCHAEMIC PRECONDITIONING PROTOCOL ON 100-M FRONT CRAWL PERFORMANCE

original paper

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5114/hm.2021.100326>

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ABSTRACT

Purpose. The aim of our study was to analyse the effect of a single-cycle ischaemic preconditioning (IPC) protocol on performance in the 100-m front crawl swimming modality.

Methods. Overall, 16 swimmers were recruited: 8 female athletes (12.9 ± 0.88 years) and 8 male athletes (13.1 ± 0.88 years). In a randomized crossover design, all participants performed a 100-m front crawl sprint preceded by an IPC or placebo cycle. In the IPC trial, a pneumatic cuff was attached to the proximal thigh and was inflated at a pressure equivalent to 80% of arterial occlusion and remained inflated for 5 min (ischaemia); in the placebo trial, the cuff remained inflated for the same amount of time, but at low external pressure levels (20 mm Hg). The volunteers started the test 5 min after cuff pressure release (reperfusion).

Results. It was not possible to verify significant differences within the time (seconds) required to complete the test between the IPC and placebo interventions (75.68 ± 7.2 and 75.75 ± 8.1 s, respectively; $p = 0.916$).

Conclusions. Therefore, we can conclude that the tested IPC protocol does not seem to be sufficient to provide performance improvement in 100-m front crawl in young athletes.

Key words: swimming, power, ischaemia-reperfusion, vascular occlusion

Introduction

Competitive swimming encompasses 16 Olympic swimming pool events with distances ranging from 50 to 1500 m [1]. Small details can be of considerable significance in this type of sport, considering that the short event (i.e., 100 m) results can depend on differences of a mere 0.04 s [2].

Therefore, sports science researchers have been looking for ways to maximize swimmers' performance in competitive situations, such as, for example, ischaemic preconditioning (IPC) protocols [3–5]. IPC can be defined as a process that exposes a given organ (e.g.,

skeletal muscle) to brief periods, usually 5 min, of ischaemia (i.e., reduced blood flow) and reperfusion (i.e., reoxygenation of tissue) (IR, ischaemia-reperfusion). This method aims to reduce the deleterious effects promoted by future and prolonged ischaemic harm [6]. The technique has been shown to be a potent stimulator for releasing vasodilator substances [7], as well as promoting changes in energy metabolism in animal models (ATP preservation) [8], physiological changes of interest for sports scientists [9].

From this perspective, IPC, performed through the application of pneumatic cuffs to the thigh, was initially indicated to improve maximal oxygen uptake

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Received: February 18, 2020

Accepted for publication: May 17, 2020

Citation: De Queiros VS, Dantas M, Teixeira RV, De Ribeiro Dos Reis VMM, De Matos DG, Da Silva LF, Dantas PMS, Cabral BGAT. Effect of a short ischaemic preconditioning protocol on 100-m front crawl performance. *Hum Mov.* 2021;22(3):70–76; doi: <https://doi.org/10.5114/hm.2021.100326>.

by 3% and energy production by 1.6% in an incremental cyclist test [9]. Other studies followed the IPC protocol, demonstrating beneficial effects in cyclists and long distance runners [10, 11]. In fact, IPC seems to have an ergogenic impact in aerobic modalities; however, the results are less conclusive when it comes to tests with predominant anaerobic metabolism [4, 5, 12, 13], reflecting the need for a greater number of investigations.

Most studies employ 3–4 cycles of IR before physical testing, totalling 30–40 min [14], although it has been shown that a threshold for the effects of IPC is reached with only 5 min of blood flow occlusion, regardless of the number of cycles used [15]. Furthermore, Beaven et al. [16] found an improvement in performance 24 hours after a protocol consisting of two 3-min cycles of thigh blood flow occlusion. Therefore, short-term IPC protocols seem to result in improved human performance, being a more advantageous option for coaches and athletes [17]. In this sense, our study aimed to analyse the effect of a protocol composed of 5 min of vascular occlusion (VO) in the lower limb followed by 5 min of reperfusion on the performance in 100-m crawl sprint. We hypothesized that the tested protocol would be able to improve the performance of the time trial.

Material and methods

Participants

The sample was composed of 16 young national level swimmers, 8 boys (13.1 ± 0.88 years; 49.8 ± 10.2 kg; 165.5 ± 7.9 cm; fat percentage: $18.8 \pm 5.3\%$) and 8 girls (12.9 ± 0.88 years; 49.8 ± 10.2 kg; 161.1 ± 8.04 cm; fat percentage: $22.8 \pm 6.06\%$). Evidence concerning the influence of gender on ergogenic effects of

IPC is controversial [12, 18]; however, it has previously been found that men and women have distinct physiological responses (i.e., lactate concentrations) in 100-m crawl sprint [19]. Therefore, we performed the analysis of the total group and after stratification by gender. As inclusion criteria, the volunteers should have practiced the sport for a period of at least 4 years (frequency of training: more than 3 times a week), should not have used substances with the capacity to optimize sports performance (i.e., dietary supplements, drugs), should not have had recent osteoarticular lesions, and should have had normal blood pressure values at rest (medium value: 108.7 ± 7.5 and 72.3 ± 10.2 mm Hg for systolic and diastolic blood pressure, respectively).

Experimental design

All volunteers made 3 visits to the laboratory. The first meeting was used to collect anthropometric, haemodynamic, and body composition (X-ray dual emission densitometry [Lunar®/G.E. PRODIGY – LNR 41.990, United States]) variables and to apply a familiarization test. Randomly, visits 2 and 3 were devoted to placebo or IPC application (Figure 1). The tests took place on different, non-consecutive days (7-day wash-out) and at the same time (18:00–21:00). The volunteers were instructed to wear the same bathing suits in the experimental and control tests. The performance evaluation consisted of a 100-m crawl sprint, preceded by the experimental protocol. All tests were performed outside the competition period and the athletes had been training 5 times a week for about 120 min. To avoid any interference with the evaluations, the participants were instructed to abstain from any vigorous activity (including training sessions) and from consuming caffeine-containing foods or drinks within 72 hours prior to each trial.

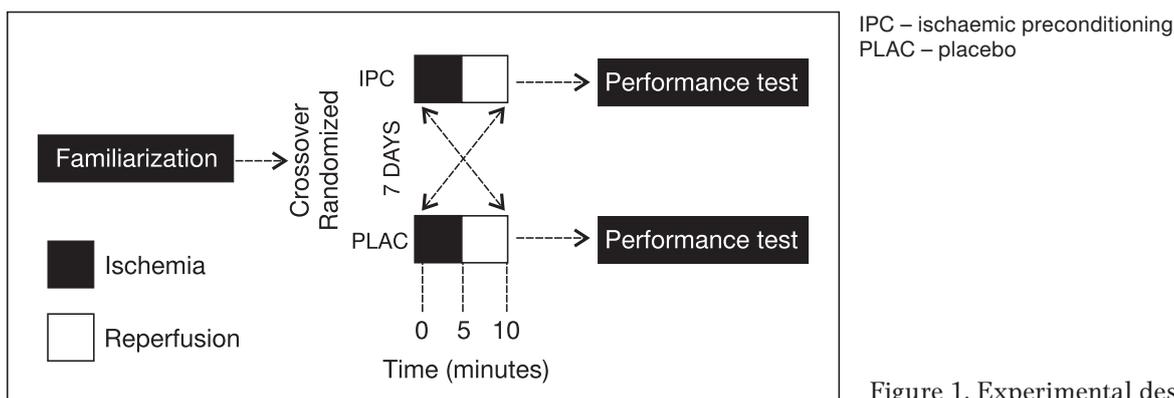


Figure 1. Experimental design of the study

Determination of blood flow restriction pressure

Total occlusion pressure (TOP) was obtained by using a highly sensitive portable vascular doppler (MedPej[®], DF-7001 VN, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil), after the individuals had rested for 5 min in the supine position on a stretcher. The probe was fixed above the tibial artery, with the aim to capture the auscultatory pulse. To obtain the pressure values (mm Hg) necessary to promote total vascular limb occlusion (elimination of the wrist), a standard pressure cuff was attached to the proximal part of the thigh and was inflated to the point at which the auscultatory pulse disappeared [20]. Measurements were performed on both limbs, considering that bilateral differences in the lower limb TOP levels were reported in a previous study [21], and were always initiated with the right leg.

IPC and control protocol

The IPC protocol consisted of 5 min of ischaemia and 5 min of reperfusion (10 min = 1 cycle). A pneumatic cuff (800 × 70 mm) was fixed below the inguinal crease and inflated until reaching pressure values equivalent to 80% of the TOP. Previously, it was demonstrated that this relative pressure combined with low-intensity exercise induced changes in neuromuscular function [22]. The participants were asked every 1 min to inform the researcher whether or not they could complete the ischaemia protocol. The IPC conditions were reproduced for the placebo trial, but a protocol previously proposed was adopted in which the cuff remained inflated at 20 mm Hg [3]. Both protocols were performed with the subjects in the supine position.

Performance test (100-m crawl time)

The volunteers entered a 25-m pool at the end of the IPC and placebo protocols and were instructed to swim 100 m as quickly as possible (Figure 2). Before the test, they performed dynamic stretching exercises aimed at the upper and lower limbs (2 sets – 10 repeti-

tions). The test started at the sound of a whistle, with the participants beginning from inside the pool so that their diving technique could not interfere with the results. The time required to complete the test was marked by 3 skilled and experienced sports evaluators using 3 timers, and the mean of the times was used for analysis [5]. None of the evaluators was aware of the type of intervention applied (IPC or placebo) in the participants. In addition, athletes only had access to the test time after the last collection. Immediately after the performance test, the swimmers were instructed to report their rate of perceived exertion (RPE) for that task using the Borg category-ratio 10 (CR-10) scale with visual and numerical indicators [23].

Statistical methods

Data normality was confirmed with the Shapiro-Wilk test. Differences between the 2 exercise conditions were investigated with paired samples *t*-tests after confirming the Gaussian distribution of data with a 5% significance threshold. The effect sizes (*ES*) were calculated by Cohen's *d* (trivial *ES*: < 0.2; small *ES*: 0.2–0.6; moderate *ES*: 0.6–1.2; large *ES*: 1.2–2.0; very large *ES*: 2.0–4.0) [24].

Ethical approval

The research related to human use has complied with all the relevant national regulations and institutional policies, has followed the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki, and has been approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN) (opinion: 3.464.925).

Informed consent

Informed consent has been obtained from all individuals included in this study.

Results

No significant differences were reported between the placebo and IPC conditions in the 100-m crawl performance for boys ($t_{(7)} = -0.576$; $p = 0.583$; $d = 0.08$; 95% CI: -3.31 to 2.01), girls ($t_{(7)} = -0.737$; $p = 0.485$; $d = 0.11$; 95% CI: -1.13 to 2.13), or the total group ($t_{(15)} = 0.108$; $p = 0.916$; $d = 0.09$; 95% CI: -1.32 to 1.46). For RPE, significant differences were identified in the total group ($t_{(15)} = -2.406$; $p = 0.02$; $d = 0.58$; 95% CI: -1.65 to -0.10), but not after stratification by sex ($t_{(7)} = 1.433$; $p = 0.195$; $d = 0.5$; 95% CI: -0.56 to 2.31 and $t_{(7)} = 1.986$; $p = 0.08$; $d = 1.18$; 95% CI: -0.16 to 1.91, for girls and boys, respectively) (Figures 3 and 4).

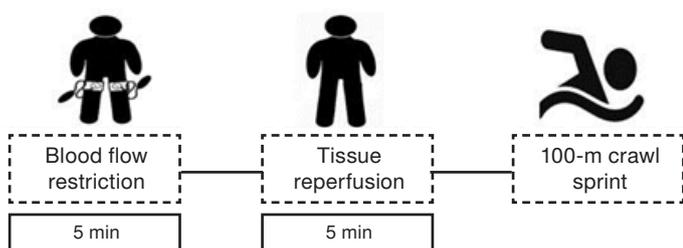
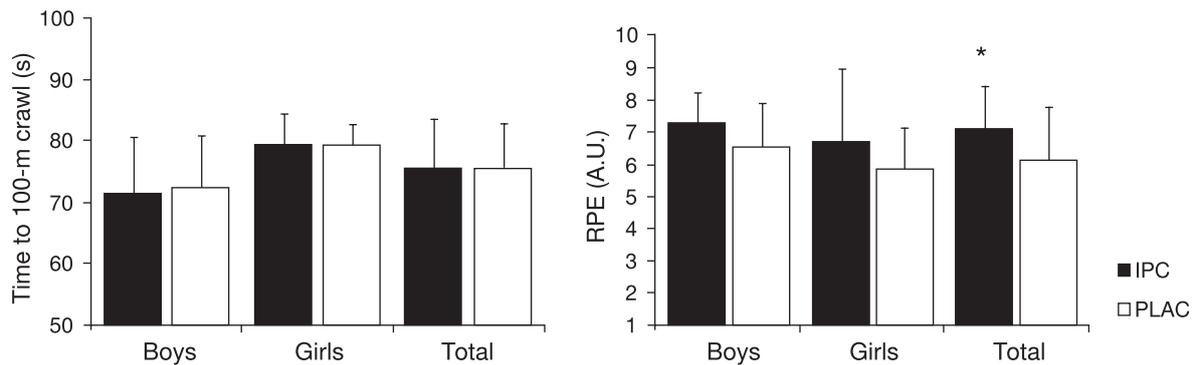
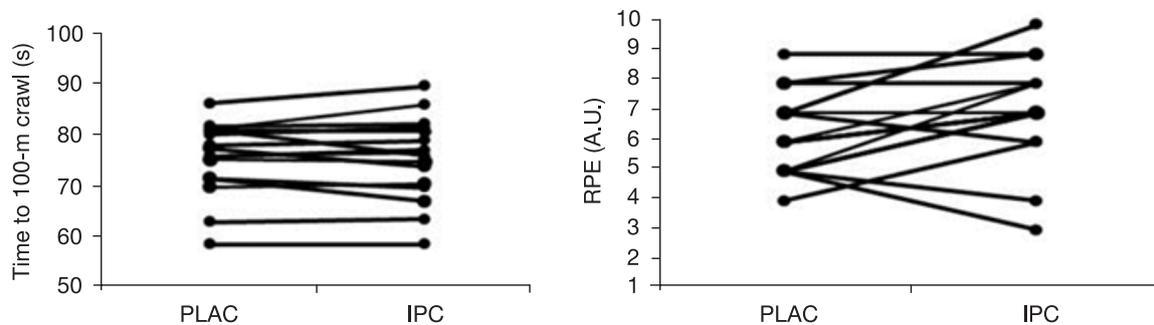


Figure 2. Outline of experimental sessions



IPC – ischaemic preconditioning, PLAC – placebo, RPE – rate of perceived exertion
* significant difference

Figure 3. Effect of IPC on physical performance and RPE



IPC – ischaemic preconditioning, PLAC – placebo, RPE – rate of perceived exertion

Figure 4. Individual responses for 100-m crawl time and RPE

Discussion

The aim of our study was to determine the effect of an IPC protocol composed of 5 min of VO, performed on the lower limb by means of a pneumatic cuff, followed by 5 min of reperfusion, on the subsequent performance in 100-m crawl. In addition, we checked the reported RPE right after the end of the time trial. It was not possible to verify differences between the interventions performed for the 100-m screening, but a higher RPE was reported in the IPC condition.

Previously, it was found that brief periods of ischaemia interspersed by reoxygenation of muscle tissue were able to maximize physical performance. Most often, 3–4 IR cycles are applied with a duration of 5 min, totalling 30–40 min [5, 9–11]. Some authors use this number owing to the responses observed in animal models [9]. However, Beaven et al. [16] indicated an improvement in physical performance within 24 hours after the execution of an IR protocol consisting of 2 × 3-min VO cycles applied unilaterally through pneumatic cuffs on the lower limbs. Therefore, shorter protocols seem to have an ergogenic effect, being a more advantageous option for technicians and athletes.

Jean-St-Michel et al. [4] found a significant improvement in 100-m swimming performance using the athlete's best stroke style after applying a 40-min upper limb IPC protocol (4 ischaemia cycles interspersed with 4 reperfusion cycles). In addition to the duration of the protocol and place of application, the study in question differs from ours in the amount of time established between the IPC and the physical tests (45 min vs. immediately after). Although there is no consensus on the ideal time for IPC to exert an ergogenic effect, some authors have reported no improvement [12, 13] and even reduced performance [25] in interventions that use short periods between IPC and anaerobic physical tests.

These findings can be justified by metabolic changes (i.e., reduction of phosphocreatine, ATP, total adenosine nucleotide content) caused by IPC in the main muscles involved in exercise [14]. When considering that the effects of IPC appear to be systemic, Salvador et al. [14] point out that IPC applied remotely may be a more advantageous option, as the athlete would benefit from the systemic effect, without the negative metabolic changes inherent in the technique. Within this perspective, we opted for the occlusion of the lower limbs,

since they exercise less amount of work during the crawl swim [26] and proved to be capable of inducing improved performance during 50-m crawl [5]. But still, no difference between the conditions tested was observed, which may indicate the need for a longer time window between performing IPC and the physical effort of anaerobic nature.

We postulate that the time established between the IPC and the physical test also explains a higher RPE in the IPC condition. It was demonstrated that IPC applied to the lower limb (15 min of ischaemia + 15 min of reperfusion) had no effect on RPE reported after water sprints; however, a minimum period of 30 min was established between the thigh blood flow occlusion protocol and performing the physical test [5]. The short time spent after the limb VO manoeuvre could provide an additional stimulus to exacerbate RPE, considering the theoretical model based on afferent feedback [27]. In accordance with this theory, feedback from afferents in groups III and IV (i.e., nerve endings sensitive to chemical and mechanical changes) would be the stimulus responsible for an increase in RPE [27]. Therefore, it is plausible that the accumulation of metabolic factors from the ischaemic [28] condition may have modulated RPE via afferent feedback.

Moreover, a relevant aspect of the current study is the fact that this is the first work with a sample composed exclusively of adolescent athletes, who present distinct physiology than adults [29]. For example, adolescents exhibit lower activity of certain glycolytic enzymes than their adult counterparts [29]. This characteristic should be considered, as the hypoxic condition stimulates the release of the hypoxia-induced factor 1, an agent capable of increasing the glycolytic rate through overregulation of glycolytic metabolism enzymes [30], which can be interesting in sprint activities [31]. Therefore, the immaturity of glycolytic metabolism observed in adolescents may limit ergogenic effects in short-term activities. In addition, adolescents have lower percentages of type II fibres than adults [29], an aspect that could limit a possible post-activation potentiation effect (PAP) generated by the limb VO, as reported in another study [32]. Strengthening this theory, Arabatzi et al. [33] verified an impact of age on the effect of a PAP protocol when they found that adolescents did not benefit from a PAP protocol, but their adult peers did.

Our study has some limitations that need to be highlighted: (i) A specific heating was not used and although it has been previously suggested that heating can mitigate the effect of IPC, this procedure is present in the competitive environment. (ii) The absence of

a study that would evaluate the effect of IPC in samples composed exclusively of adolescents limits our discursive capacity. (iii) We tested the application of IPC in the lower limbs; considering the hypothesis that the immediate benefits of IPC are local, the ergogenic effect of the technique could be obtained by applying the method on the arms, which perform a greater amount of work in the crawl swim.

Conclusions

The completion of 1 cycle of IPC (i.e., 5 min of VO + 5 min of reperfusion) was not able to exert an immediate ergogenic effect on the performance in 100-m crawl in a sample composed of adolescents. We suggest that further studies should be performed with this population analysing the same protocol, but with a longer time between the IPC manoeuvre and physical effort.

Acknowledgments

We acknowledge the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES) for granting graduate scholarships to Victor Sabino de Queiros and Matheus Dantas.

Disclosure statement

No author has any financial interest or received any financial benefit from this research.

Conflict of interest

The authors state no conflict of interest.

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