TRAINING PHYSIOLOGY

Basic terminology and concepts.

1.- TRAINING THRESHOLD (TTR): is a safe level at which to work, and should not develop **oxygen debt.** It is the working heart rate to maintain during training.

Ways to calculate TTR:

- 70-80% Method: this pre suposes that a maximun heart rate varies according to age. It is based on a individual working between 70- 80% of their own maximun heart rate for an effective and safe training level.

2.- OXYGEN DEBT: training down <u>below</u> the TTR is <u>aerobic work</u>. Training <u>above</u> the TTR is <u>anaerobic work</u> and will bring about an OXYGEN DEBT. This will produce at last LACTIC ACID which causes fatigue. To remove lactic acid the oxygen debt must be repaid.



ANAEROBIC TRAINING	AEROBIC TRAINING
- Carried out above TTR and causes oxygen debt.	- Carried out below TTR.
- Include repeated rest and recovery	- Can be prolongued.
- Improves:	 Improves: Breathing, chest size, lung and heart capacity.
 Lactic acid tolerance Muscular strenght. Eat uso 	 Endurance and cardiovascular fitness. Poducos risk of cardiovascular
	deseases.

3.- ENERGY SYSTEMS AND EXERCISE:



4.- FATIGUE: involves the exhaustion of muscle from prolongued exertion or overstimulation. The symptoms include:

- Depletion of energy sources.
- Increase of actic acid.
- Dehydratation.
- Electrolyte loss.

5.- GENERAL ADAPTATION SYNDROME: or GAS, is a term used to describe the body's short-term and long-term reactions to strees. Stressors in humans Include such physical stressors as physical activity Additionally, humans can suffer such emotional or mental stressors as the loss of a loved one, the inability to solve a problem, or even having a difficult day at work.





Is the post training period during which the trained function/parameter has a higher performance capacity than it did prior to the training period.