Inverse relationship between $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$ and economy/efficiency in world-class cyclists

ALEJANDRO LUCÍA, JESÚS HOYOS, MARGARITA PÉREZ, ALFREDO SANTALLA, and JOSÉ L. CHICHARRO

Facultad de Ciencias de la Actividad Física y el Deporte, Universidad Europea de Madrid, Madrid, SPAIN; Asociación Deportiva Banesto, Madrid, SPAIN; Universidad Alfonso X El Sabio, Madrid, SPAIN; and Departamento de Enfermería, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, SPAIN

ABSTRACT

LUCÍA, A., J. HOYOS, M. PÉREZ, A. SANTALLA, and J. L. CHICHARRO. Inverse relationship between $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$ and economy/efficiency in world-class cyclists. Med. Sci. Sports Exerc., Vol. 34, No. 12, pp. 2079-2084, 2002. Purpose: To determine the relationship that exists between $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$ and cycling economy/efficiency during intense, submaximal exercise in world-class road professional cyclists. Methods: Each of 11 male cyclists (26 ± 1 yr (mean ± SEM); $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$: 72.0 ± 1.8 mL·kg$^{-1}$·min$^{-1}$) performed: 1) a ramp test for $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$ determination and 2) a constant-load test of 20-min duration at the power output eliciting 80% of VO$^{\text{2max}}$ during the previous ramp test (mean power output of 385 ± 7 W). Cycling economy (CE) and gross mechanical efficiency (GE) were calculated during the constant-load tests. Results: CE and GE averaged 85.3 ± 2.3 W·l$^{-1}$·min$^{-1}$ and 24.5 ± 0.7%, respectively. An inverse, significant correlation was found between 1) $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$ (mL·kg$^{-1}$·min$^{-1}$) and both CE ($r = -0.71; P = 0.01$) and GE (−0.72; $P = 0.01$), and 2) $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$ (mL·kg$^{-1}$·min$^{-1}$) and both CE ($r = -0.65; P = 0.03$) and GE (−0.64; $P = 0.03$). Conclusions: A high CE/GE seems to compensate for a relatively low $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$ in professional cyclists. Key Words: PERFORMANCE, GROSS EFFICIENCY, POWER OUTPUT, PROFESSIONAL CYCLING, CYCLE ERGOMETRY.

Previous studies have analyzed the main physiological determinants of performance in endurance sports. These include, among other variables, maximal oxygen uptake ($V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$), lactate/ventilatory thresholds, and economy/efficiency (11). Concerning the latter, a better economy or efficiency will decrease the percentage of $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$ required to sustain a given mechanical work and thus might be advantageous to endurance performance. Previous research has indeed shown the importance of economy in endurance running performance (5,17,21,26,30). For instance, the superior performance of Kenyan runners during the last decades compared with their European counterparts is attributable, at least partly, to their greater running economy (26). Other variables such as $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$ do not appear to differ between Europeans and Africans. The relatively low $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$ values (~70 mL·kg$^{-1}$·min$^{-1}$) that sometimes are found in world-class male endurance runners can be compensated for by a great running economy (12,17,18). Furthermore, an inverse relationship has been reported in highly trained runners between $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$ and running economy (18,23).

To the best of our knowledge, no previous study has analyzed whether $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$ and economy/efficiency are inversely related in top-level cyclists (i.e., professional riders), as it occurs in elite runners. Although high $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$ values (5.0 to 5.5 L·min$^{-1}$ or 70–75 mL·kg$^{-1}$·min$^{-1}$) are usually found in world-class cyclists, $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$ is not the main performance determinant in this sport (14,15). For instance, amateur, well-trained cyclists show similar $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$ values to those of professional riders (14,15). Provided a minimum level of $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$ is reached (e.g., > 65 mL·kg$^{-1}$·min$^{-1}$), cycling economy (CE) and gross mechanical efficiency (GE) might be especially important in top-level endurance cycling (9,14). Indeed, professional riders are considerably more economical and efficient than amateur riders despite similar $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$ values in both groups (14,15).

The purpose of the study was to determine if there exists a relationship between $V_{O_{2}}_{\text{max}}$ and CE/GE during intense, submaximal exercise in a group of world-class cyclists.

METHODS

Subjects. Eleven professional male road cyclists (age (mean ± SEM): 26 ± 1 yr) were selected for this investigation. Written informed consent was obtained from each participant, and the institutional Ethics Committee (Complutense University of Madrid) approved the study. A previous physical examination (including ECG and echocardiographic evaluation within the previous month) ensured that each participant was in good health. Several of the present subjects are among the best cyclists in the world, according to the ranking of the International Cycling Union. To ensure that all of them could be really considered as...
"world-class" riders, they were required to meet the following requirements: 1) have participated in the main competitions of the professional category (e.g., 3-wk tour races) and 2) have won at least one major professional race (e.g., one or more individual stages and final classification of a major 1-wk or 3-wk race (Giro d'Italia, Tour de France, or Vuelta a España), or Top 3 in World Championships). Hemoglobin and hematocrit levels were measured in each subject before participating in the experiments. Mean values of hemoglobin and hematocrit averaged 14.7 ± 0.3 g·dL⁻¹ (range, 12.8-16.1) and 43.5 ± 0.7% (range, 39.9-46.5) and thus were within normal, physiological limits for endurance athletes (27).

Study protocol. Each subject reported to our laboratory on two consecutive days during the months of January or February, before the start of the competition season. During the days before testing and the test days, the subjects followed a similar type of high-carbohydrate (CHO) diet (≤ 50 g CHO·d⁻¹). On the first day, they performed a maximal exercise test (ramp protocol) for VO2max determination, and on the second they performed a submaximal, constant-load test to measure CE and QE. Both tests were performed on the same electromagnetically braked cycle ergometer (Ergometrics 900, Ergo-line; Barcelona, Spain). The torque measuring unit was calibrated before each test session (4-5 tests per session) with a known weight of 4.0 kg. All the components of the ergometer were checked by an experienced technician before the start of the study. Before this investigation, the ergometer was equipped with a new chain. This cycle ergometer has been used in numerous studies conducted in our laboratory with professional cyclists (13-15).

During the tests, the subjects adopted the conventional (upright sitting) cycling posture. This posture was characterized by a trunk inclination of ~75° and by the subject placing his hands on the handlebars with elbows slightly bent (~10° of flexion). All the tests were performed under similar environmental conditions (21-24°C, 45-55% relative humidity). Subjects were allowed to choose their preferred cadence within the range 70–90 rpm during both types of tests. This is known to better simulate actual cycling conditions compared with tests performed at a fixed cadence. During actual racing, indeed, the preferred pedalling cadence of professional riders ranges from 70 rpm (hill climbs) to 90 rpm (flat terrains or individual time trials) (13). A pedal-frequency meter was used by each subject to maintain his pedalling cadence within the aforementioned range. The subjects were cooled with a fan throughout the bouts of exercise.

Maximal exercise test. For the maximal test, a ramp protocol was followed until exhaustion. This type of protocol has been used for the VO2max determination of professional cyclists in several previous studies (13-15). Starting at 20 W, the workload was increased by 25 W·min⁻¹. The tests were terminated when pedal cadence could not be maintained at 70 rpm (at least). Verbal encouragement was given to the subjects to continue the test until they were exhausted. All the participants had previous experience with this type of protocol. Heart rates (HR, in bpm) were monitored during the tests from modified 12-lead ECG tracings (EKG; Hellige; Freiburg, Germany), and gas exchange data were collected continuously using an automated breath-by-breath system (CPX; Medical Graphics; St. Paul, MN). With this system, O2 and CO2 are measured with rapid analyzers, while a disposable flowmeter, which is based on the principle of differential pressure measurement by two sensitive differential pressure transducers, analyzes ventilatory flow. This type of flowmeter has been shown to be accurate (to within 2% of the target value obtained from Douglas bag collections) and reproducible for the measurement of minute ventilation during exercise (25). The mean percentage difference and the correlation coefficient between the VO2 measurements provided by the breath-by-breath system used in the present study and the Douglas bag method is 2.2% and 0.995 (P = 0.0001), respectively (unpublished data provided by the manufacturer from maximal tests performed in 15 subjects of varying fitness levels). The O2 and CO2 analyzers and the flowmeter were calibrated before each single test with reference gases (Praxair, Madrid, Spain) at a concentration of 15.99% for O2 and 4.00% for CO2, and a 3-L syringe (25), respectively. For each test, VO2max was recorded as the highest VO2 value obtained for each 1-min interval, and the maximal power output (Wmax) was computed as follows (22):

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W_{\text{max}} = W_{f} + [(W_{f} 	imes 25)]
\]

where \(W_f\) is the value of the last completed workload (in W), \(t\) is the time the last uncompleted workload was maintained (in s), 60 is the duration of each completed workload (in s), and 25 is the power output difference between the last two workloads.

Constant-load test at 80% VO2max. The submaximal, constant-load tests were performed over a 20-min period at a fixed power output. For each subject, the latter was identified on the VO2 (average for each 1-min interval): power output curve of the previous ramp test by straight linear interpolation, as shown in Figure 1. Each 20-min test was preceded by a 15-min warm-up period, consisting of 5 min at 70 W, 3 min at 60% of the maximal power output reached during the previous ramp test, and 2 min of gradual workload increases until the target power output was attained. Gas exchange data and HR were monitored as in the maximal tests. In addition, blood variables were determined as detailed below.

Before the start of the experimental protocol, a 21-gauge butterfly needle was inserted into the antecubital vein of each subject. The catheter was kept patent by periodic flushing with a heparinized saline solution. Blood samples were collected every 3 min during the tests. During each sampling period (~15 s), a 1-mL aliquot was initially withdrawn to clear the catheter, and a 1.5-mL blood sample was subsequently collected using a heparinized syringe for the immediate estimation of Pco2 and pH using an automated blood gas analyzer (ABL5; Radiometer; Copenhagen, Denmark). Bicarbonate concentration [HCO3⁻] was calculated using the pH and Pco2 values. Capillary blood
FIGURE 1—Example of determination of the power output for the constant-load test at 80% VO₂max in one study subject. The target output was identified by straight linear interpolation on this curve, which shows the relationship obtained in the ramp tests between VO₂ (average value for each 1-min workload) expressed as % of VO₂max and power output. In this particular case, 100% VO₂max was 527.5 mL and the closest power output eliciting 80% VO₂max was 395 W. The smallest change in power output that can be applied to the ergometer is ± 5 W; therefore, the target power output for each subject was rounded off as multiples of 5 (e.g., 355 W, 360 W, etc.).

samples were taken from fingertips (25 μL) every 5 min during the tests and immediately after exercise for the determination of blood lactate concentration (BLa) using an electro-enzymatic analyzer (YSI 1500; Yellow Springs, OH).

Average values of CE and GE during the constant-load test were calculated. CE was expressed in (W·L⁻¹·min⁻¹) (7), and GE was calculated as the ratio of work accomplished·min⁻¹ (i.e., W converted to kcal·min⁻¹) to energy expended·min⁻¹ (i.e., in kcal·min⁻¹), as described elsewhere (7). Energy expended was calculated from VO₂ and respiratory exchange ratio (RER) using the tables of Lusk (16).

Statistical analysis. Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients were calculated to determine whether there was a significant relationship between VO₂max and both CE and GE. VO₂max was expressed in absolute units (L·min⁻¹) and in relative units (mL·kg⁻₁·min⁻¹) and mL·kg⁻0.32·min⁻¹. The later was performed following the recommendation by Padilla et al. (22) to express physiological values relative to mass exponents of 0.32 and 1 in order to adequately evaluate level and uphill cycling ability, respectively, in elite cyclists. The level of significance was set at 0.05. To discard any possible influence of individual variations in pedalling cadence on CE/GE, correlation coefficients were also calculated between these variables. Results are expressed as means ± SEM.

RESULTS

Individual characteristics of the subjects (demographic and physical characteristics, history of cycling performance in the professional category) and the results of both ramp VO₂max AND ECONOMY/EFFICIENCY
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1400-
T
P = 0.01}
 CE (W-l^-min^-1)
FIGURE 2—Relationship between 
\( \dot{V}_\text{O}_\text{max} \) (mL·kg\(^{-1}\)·min\(^{-1}\)) and 
cycling economy (CE).

and constant-load tests are shown in Table 1. The mean 
values of pH and \([\text{HCO}_3^-]\) obtained during the 
constant-load tests averaged 7.38 ± 0.01 (range, 7.30–7.45) and 19.1 ± 0.9 mM (17.2–21.4), respectively.

The following significant, inverse correlations were 
found: \( \dot{V}_\text{O}_\text{max} \) (mL·min\(^{-1}\)) versus both CE (\( r = -0.61; P = 0.047 \)) and GE (\( r = -0.63; P = 0.04 \)); \( \dot{V}_\text{O}_\text{max} \) (mL·kg\(^{-1}\)·min\(^{-1}\)) versus both CE (\( r = -0.71; P = 0.01 \)) and GE (\( r = -0.72; P = 0.01 \)) (Figs. 2 and 3); and \( \dot{V}_\text{O}_\text{max} \) (mL·kg\(^{-1}\)·min\(^{-1}\)) versus both CE (\( r = -0.65; P = 0.03 \)) and GE (\( r = -0.64; P = 0.03 \)) (Figs. 4 and 5). No significant 
correlation (\( P > 0.05 \)) was found between pedalling ca-
dence and either CE (\( r = 0.02 \)) or GE (\( r = 0.002 \)).

DISCUSSION

The main finding of our study was that, in professional 
world-class cyclists, both CE and GE are inversely corre-
lated to \( \dot{V}_\text{O}_\text{max} \) (either expressed in absolute or relative 
units). It follows that a high CE/GE could compensate for a 
relatively low \( \dot{V}_\text{O}_\text{max} \) in these athletes. Although compa-

rable findings have been obtained in highly trained distance 
runners (12,17,18,23), to the best of our knowledge, no 
previous study has assessed the possible relationship be-

between \( \dot{V}_\text{O}_\text{max} \) and CE/GE in cyclists of this high fitness 
level. In addition, no data are available about the CE or GE 
of humans able to tolerate such high power outputs during 
prolonged endurance cycling (i.e., average of ~400 W in 
our subjects and ≥400 W in four of them) before significant 
lactic acidosis occurs (average values of BLA were relatively 
low and pH was maintained within normal limits).

The values of GE obtained in the present study (~24%) 
are similar to those recently reported in professional riders 
at the power outputs eliciting the lactate threshold (LT) and 
the respiratory compensation point (RCP) during a ramp test 
(14), and higher than those previously measured in not 
highly trained cyclists (average of ~20%) (19,20). Although 
GE is not an accurate measure of muscle efficiency (7), it is 
a good indicator of whole body efficiency and thus might be 
relevant from a practical point of view (3). In addition, GE 
measurements performed during laboratory testing have 
been proved to be reliable (19). Although the physiological
and metabolic determinants of this variable remain to be fully understood (19), several factors can have an influence on GE, such as pedalling cadence (4), diet (24), overtraining (1), genetics (2), or fiber type distribution (7). It is unlikely that the three first factors could have significantly influenced the present results given that 1) we found no significant correlation between pedalling cadence and GE ($r = 0.002; P > 0.05$) and individual values of preferred pedalling cadence ranged within relatively narrowed limits (71–88 rpm); 2) the diet of the subjects was standardized as specified in the Methods section; and 3) all the subjects were tested before the competition period, and none of them showed symptoms or signs of overtraining. At the present moment, it is not possible to determine the influence of the remaining two factors, genetics and fiber type distribution, on the GE of professional road cyclists. For instance, scarce data are available in the literature showing the results of muscle biopsies in professional riders of the highest competition level. Nevertheless, the GE of humans is positively related to the percentage distribution of Type I fibers in exercising muscles. Previous research with endurance trained cyclists has shown that a higher percentage of Type I fibers in one of the main muscles involved in cycling (vastus lateralis) is associated with a greater GE during prolonged (1 h) exercise of either high ($>LT$) or moderate intensity ($<LT$) (7), and short bouts (5 min) of two-legged knee extension exercise (9). Thus, one could speculate that, in the natural selection process to succeed in world-class competition, that is, the gradual increase in VO$_{2\text{max}}$ that inevitably occurs in all humans during intense, submaximal exercise, and that largely reflects an increased recruitment of inefficient Type II fibers (8). Most fibers (including both Types I and II) of the main muscles involved in pedalling are indeed recruited at the relative intensity at which the constant-load tests were performed, as shown in previous research (10,28). The most important phases of endurance cycling races (mountain ascents, time trials) are also held at high, submaximal intensities, i.e., around the RCP (14). On the other hand, both the time duration of the constant-load tests and the selected work rate (slightly below the subjects' RCP, within the so-called Isocapnic buffering phase (29)) were well tolerated by the cyclists. For this reason, we propose that the type of constant-load exercise protocol used here could be included in the "routine" evaluation of competitive cyclists. Although thorough research has been conducted on those predictors of cycling performance that can be evaluated during more conventional gradual tests (e.g., VO$_{2\text{max}}$, LT, or RCP), to date, less is known about the possible influence of GE and CE on top-level performance in this sport. Similarly, little data are available concerning the potential trainability of GE/GE in elite cyclists and the influence of genetic endowment on both variables.

In summary, both CE and GE are inversely correlated to VO$_{2\text{max}}$ in world-class endurance cyclists. As it occurs in elite runners, a high CE/GE could compensate for a relatively low VO$_{2\text{max}}$. Further research is needed in this field, particularly to determine which aspects of training (e.g., technique modification, high-intensity intervals versus low-intensity training, etc.) have the greatest impact on CE/GE. We propose that constant-load exercise protocols as the one used in this study could be included in the "routine" tests that most competitive cyclists perform several times over the season. The information provided by constant-load bouts (particularly CE and GE) is of practical applicability and complementary to that obtained from the more conventional gradual tests to exhaustion (e.g., VO$_{2\text{max}}$, LT, or RCP).

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REFERENCES


