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Do Body Composition and Physiological Parameters Measured in the Laboratory Have Predictive Value for Cycling Performance?

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Abstract

Physiological parameters measured in the laboratory are used in cycling for analysing changes in performance, adjusting training regimes, and helping with predicting future performance. Some parameters are known to have better predictive credibility than others. In this study, we aimed to find the parameters that influenced performance in the same cyclists in two consecutive years. We gathered the scoring results of 29 competitive young cyclists (18.45 ± 2.23 years old) in various age categories and their physiological parameters. The racing results were obtained from both the national and international levels. From measurements of change in peak power output, body composition and gas exchange, this study showed that the negative change in the percentage of body fat positively correlated with all-year scoring results in male cyclists of different ages. No other correlations were found. This research amplifies the importance of body composition in cycling and suggests further research is needed on the influence of body composition on cycling performance.

Keywords: cycling, performance, body composition, power output

Introduction

Cycling is an endurance sport discipline in which physiological parameters are often used for assessing performance (E.W. Faria, Parker, & I.E. Faria, 2005a; Impellizzeri, Marcora, Rampinini, Mogroni, & Sassi, 2005; Tanner, & Gore, 2013). Various protocols can be used in incremental testing for gathering performance-related parameters. Usually, intensity is increased between 10 and 30 W every 30-60 s (Amann, Subudhi, & Foster, 2004). Parameters measured during incremental test include maximal oxygen uptake (VO_{2max}), peak power output (PPO), lactate values, ventilation (VE), gas exchange (VO_2 and VCO_2) and heart rate (HR). Anthropometric measurements provide additional data widely used today for cycling performance assessment, such as PPO and VO_{2max} values expressed relative to body mass (W/kg and ml/min/kg).

This is because cyclists have to overcome gravitational forces in relatively long periods. Body mass (BM) is an essential parameter in cycling (Maciejczyk, Wiecek, Szymura, Szygula, & Brown, 2015), and it has long been known that a limit of > 6 W/kg can be used as an assessment tool for good racing outcomes (Palmer, Borghouts, Noakes, & Hawley, 1999). Another parameter PPO normalized to fat-free mass (PPO/FFM) has been introduced as having a more critical influence on PPO in cycling than PPO/BM has (Maciejczyk et al., 2015). BM increase resulting from increased body fat percentage (BF) has been shown to negatively affect PPO (Maciejczyk et al., 2015). Another parameter in cycling and other endurance disciplines known to be associated with aerobic capacity is VO_{2max}/BM . Elite cyclists exhibit values of 70-75 ml/kg/min (Lucia, Hoyos, Perez, Santalla, & Chicharro, 2002) whereas



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an average man can reach 35-40 ml/min/kg (Guyton & Hall, 2011). Although high VO_{2max}/BM values can also be found amongst recreationally active cyclists, professionals have a greater cycling efficiency that enables them to perform better (Lucia et al., 2002).

Four parameters (PPO/BM, PPO/FFM, VO_{2max}/BM , BF) gathered with incremental cycling test and anthropometry were used in this study. We observed changes in these parameters in the same cyclists in two consecutive years (2015 and 2016) and compared these changes to the difference in the overall racing results in the two years. We hypothesized that an increase in PPO/BM, PPO/FFM and VO_{2max}/BM would elicit an increase in points gathered and a decrease in BF would cause an increase in scoring results.

Methods

Twenty-nine (29) cyclists (18.45±2.23 years old) participated in the study. They were measured twice in two consecutive years. For this study, data gathered before the competitive season were used (gathered from January to March). The study was approved by the institutional ethics committee.

Anthropometry

BM and body composition were assessed with bioelectrical impedance (Biospace InBody 720, Seoul, Korea). Body height was measured with an anthropometer (GPM, Siber Hegner & Co., Switzerland, 2007).

Incremental test

Cyclists performed an incremental test on a Cyclus 2 ergometer (RBM Electronics, Leipzig, Germany) using their own bicycles. Two different protocols were used according to the cyclists' ages. Those under 17 years old performed 60 + 15 W protocol (starting with 60 W in the first minute and adding 15 W every additional minute), and those of 17 years or older executed 100 + 20 W (100 W in the first minute and an increase in 20 W for every additional minute). During the test, a cadence of 60 or higher had to be maintained with a constant gear ratio. The incremental test is performed until exhaustion. Peak power had to be sustained for 60 s to be used. If only 30 s at peak power output were reached, one half of the performed power increment is added. Cyclists had to warm up 15 min before and rest 60 s before commencing the test.

Gas exchange

Ventilatory parameters were measured with V2 mask (Hans Rudolph, USA) of appropriate size and Quark CPET (Cosmed, Albano Laziale, Rome, Italy) with Quark 8.1. PC software support. Before commencing the test, we calibrated the machine (O2 and CO2 analyser and air-flow device).

Collecting data

In the first round of testing, 62 male road cyclists met the criteria of having all laboratory measurements in two consecutive years. We excluded all who did not compete in at least 15 competitions of national level and internationally accredited competitions under the UCI (Union Cycliste Internationale). Due to changes in the cyclists' physical condition in different periods across the season, we used only the data gathered in the pre-season (from January to March). Lastly, seven additional cyclists were excluded as they were no longer active in competitive cycling. We suggest that their racing scores in the measured years might be influenced by other unknown factors, such as psychological factors and other detrimental factors that can be present at the end of an athlete's career. A total of 29 cyclists met all criteria.

Racing points were gathered throughout the competitive season from national and international levels. There is no official comparison system that would enable comparing the two levels. Thus, an unofficial system was used in this study, which is also used by national cycling managers when selecting national teams. They add national points to international points multiplied by two as the latter are more difficult to obtain.

Data analysis

Microsoft Office software was used for processing data. The analysis was performed with SPSS (version 25.0; SPSS, Inc., Chicago, USA). Descriptive statistics (average ± SD) are used for representing data. Parameters of relative increase were used to compare the differences in all parameters and scoring results in two different years. We calculated them by subtracting the values in the second year from values in the first year and making this difference relative to the value in the first year (PPO/BM rel, PPO/FFM rel, VO_{2max}/BM rel, BF rel, T rel) (Figure 1).

$$T_{rel} = \frac{T_{2nd\ year} - T_{1st\ year}}{T_{1st\ year}}$$

Figure 1. The equation for calculating the parameter of relative increase for scoring results

Multiple regression was used. A normal distribution assumption was not met in T rel so we used logarithmic transformation (by adding a constant to all of the data to make positive numbers). According to Berry (1993), we confirmed all assumptions.

Results

The main characteristics of cyclists are represented in Table 1. The descriptive data of the cyclists were gathered from testing in the 2nd year.

Table 1. Main characteristics of cyclists gathered in the second year: age, body composition, and physiological parameters

variable	Mean±SD
age	18.45±2.23
BM (kg)	70.68±6.66
BF (%)	9.2±2.4
VO_{2max}/kg (ml/min/kg)	64.84±4.81
PPO/BM (W/kg)	6.19±0.42
PPO/FFM (W/kg)	3.2±0.23

For the study, we compared the differences in physiological parameters from the tests and scoring results in two

different years. The results of multiple regression are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. The results of multiple regression analysis

Model	Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
		B	Std. Error	Beta β
1	(Constant)	0.06	0.07	
	BF _{rel.}	-1.4	0.36	-.60*
2	(Constant)	0.12	0.13	
	BF _{rel.}	-1.38	0.43	-.59*
	VO _{2max} /BM _{rel.}	3.08	1.52	0.31
	PPO/BM _{rel.}	0.36	0.43	0.13
	PPO/FFM _{rel.}	-0.44	1.82	-0.05

The biggest correlation was found in BF_{rel.} (-0.597, p<0.001), followed by PPO/FFM_{rel.} (0.353, p<0.05) and VO_{2max}/BM_{rel.} (0.342, p<0.001). Model 1, using just BF_{rel.} explained 35.7 % of

the variability of T_{rel.} whereas Model 2, using BF_{rel.}, W/kg_{rel.}, PPO/FFM_{rel.}, and VO_{2max}/BM_{rel.} added only 9.9 % to the variability. The model summary is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Model summary presented of the multiple regression analysis

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
1	.597a	0.357	0.333	0.357	14.988	1	27	0.001	
2	.676b	0.456	0.366	0.099	1.462	3	24	0.250	1.859

Predictors: (Constant), BF_{rel.}; Predictors: (Constant), BF_{rel.}, PPO/BM_{rel.}, VO_{2max}/BM_{rel.}, PPO/FFM_{rel.}; Dependent Variable: LGT_{rel.}

Discussion

This study was carried out on young top-level cyclists. It compared changes in physiological markers and body composition in the same participants across two consecutive competitive years. It has shown that, of the measured parameters, only changes of BF had an important impact on racing result at the end of the year (t(29) = -1.402, p<0.01). If the BF was lower, the result at the end of the year was better. These results suggest that in competitive cycling not only BM is important, but body composition also has a role. More importantly, in young top-level cyclists, reducing BF values could have a positive effect on performance. This is in accordance with a recent study that found a negative correlation between BF and PPO in cycling (Maciejczyk et al., 2015). The authors suggested avoiding a surplus of BF to improve cycling anaerobic power. However, a study also showed that increased BM diminished VO_{2max}/BM regardless of body composition (Maciejczyk et al., 2014). In this study, a change in VO_{2max}/BM did not correlate with changes in racing results. According to Faria et al. (Faria, Parker, & Faria, 2005b), VO_{2max} has limited predictive credibility when cyclists of homogenous aerobic capabilities are compared. This is consistent with our results, as our participants were homogenous in aerobic capacity (VO_{2max}/BM 64.84 ± 4.82 ml/min/kg). However, this is not in accordance with studies showing that relative VO_{2max} is an important performance predictor (MacRae, 2006; Novak & Dascombe, 2014; Pfeiffer, Harder, Landis, Barber, & Harper, 1993; Ramana, Surya, Sudhakar, & Balakrishna, 2014). This could imply that cyclists should not focus only on lowering BM or maintaining relatively low BM when trying to increase performance. What their BF is might also be important. Male athletes might reduce their BF to as low as 1% with no evident medical consequences

(Johnson, Powers, & Dick, 1999). However, values as low as these are questionable for having only good outcomes for all athletes and could have a negative impact on performance as suggested by research that has been done in body composition in leanness-demanding sports (Meyer et al., 2013).

In addition, the time needed to reduce BF is probably significant. Studies assessing low energy availability point out that cutting weight too quickly negatively affects performance (Moses & Hackney, 2017; Tornberg et al., 2017) and that there should be a gradual BM change allowing the fat-free mass to be lowered as little as possible in this process. In this study, we did not assess ways of weight cycling in participants so we cannot suggest if the timing of cutting BF has any impact. However, from other research done in low energy availability, we know BF values can be much lower in male than in female athletes without evident health damage. Nevertheless, there is probably an individual threshold in men and women at which maintaining low BF values is not possible with sustaining optimal performance. This could suggest BF annual changes are also needed in competitive cycling, with BF values being the lowest in the racing period and slightly increased in recovery and preparation period for enabling good recovery and hormonal balance. Another problem could be a BF overshoot after drastic reductions, as seen in bodybuilders (Fagerberg, 2018). As suggested by Fagerberg, a more tempered approach to BF management could be more optimal for bodybuilders. We wonder if BF overshoot after drastic reductions in BF values is also present in cycling. This would certainly reduce performance. More research is needed, especially in younger cyclists for whom drastically low BF values could also have a negative impact on growth and development.

Finally, changes in PPO/BM and PPO/FFM did not sig-

nificantly influence racing results although there were significant changes in values across two years ($t=-3.69$, $p<0.001$ and $t=5.32$, $p<0.000$). There are some limitations to this study. According to the cyclists' ages, two different protocols were used in an incremental cycling test. PPO could be influenced by these two different approaches, as lower PPO is achieved in longer protocols (Bentley, Newell, & Bishop, 2007). This could interfere with our PPO/BM and PPO/FFM measurements.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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Secondly, it would be better to use only cyclists competing at the international level, as their scoring results could be compared more accurately. This was not possible in our study, as the number of participants would be too small. Further research on body composition effect on cycling performance would be beneficial as this study shows that BF could affect cycling performance in young top-level cyclists.