## ASSESSMENT OF ENDURANCE FITNESS

There are two types of tests to assessment of the aerobic resistance: Maximum effort and submaximal effort. In this post, we have written about the submaximal effort because it uses in physical activity and health. In this types of test, it's monitored the pulse rate and RPE (Rating of perceived Exertion Borg RPE Scale)

## Why did assessment the aerobic resistance?

- To establish a starting point to see the possible improvements
- Volume and intensity of beginning
- To have reference data
- To identify strengths and weaknesses
- To help to know short-term, medium-term and long-term goals


## What test can you use?

- According your level
- According your age
- Considering your limitations and injuries

- Adapted to his interests and hobbies (more motivation)


## When we must interrupt a stress test?

- Chest discomfort
- Systolic blood pressure $<20 \mathrm{mmHg}$
- Systolic blood pressure $>260 \mathrm{mmHg}$
- Diastolic blood pressure $>115 \mathrm{mmHg}$
- Paleness, headache, nausea, clammy skin.
- Failure to increase the pulse rate
- Change in heart rhythm
- You want to stop
- Severe tiredness


## Test A. YMCA step test

The purpose of this test, is provides a submaximal measure of cardio-respiratory or endurance fitness. You can to step on and off the bench for 3 minutes straight while keeping a consistent pace and then see how quickly your heart rate will come back down

Equipment: a step with 30 cm , stopwatch and
 metronome ( 96 beat per minute)

Procedure: Go up and down during 3 minutes. After you finish, take the heart rate.

Scoring: The total one-minute post-exercise heart rate is the subject's score for the test.

Ratings for Women, Based on Age

|  | $\mathbf{1 8 - 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 - 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 - 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 - 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 6 - 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 5 +}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Excellent | $52-81$ | $58-80$ | $51-84$ | $63-91$ | $60-92$ | $\mathbf{7 0 - 9 2}$ |
| Good | $85-93$ | $85-92$ | $89-96$ | $95-101$ | $97-103$ | $96-101$ |
| Above Average | $96-102$ | $95-101$ | $100-104$ | $104-110$ | $106-111$ | $104-111$ |
| Average | $104-110$ | $104-110$ | $107-112$ | $113-118$ | $\mathbf{1 1 3 - 1 1 8}$ | $116-121$ |
| Below Average | $113-120$ | $113-119$ | $115-120$ | $120-124$ | $\mathbf{1 1 9 - 1 2 7}$ | $123-126$ |
| Poor | $122-131$ | $122-129$ | $124-132$ | $126-132$ | $129-135$ | $128-133$ |
| Very Poor | $135-169$ | $134-171$ | $137-169$ | $137-171$ | $141-174$ | $135-155$ |

Ratings for Men, Based on Age

|  | $\mathbf{1 8 - 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 - 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 - 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 - 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 6 - 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 5 +}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Excellent | $50-76$ | $51-76$ | $49-76$ | $56-82$ | $60-77$ | $59-81$ |
| Good | $79-84$ | $79-85$ | $80-88$ | $87-93$ | $86-94$ | $87-92$ |
| Above Average | $88-93$ | $88-94$ | $92-88$ | $95-101$ | $97-100$ | $94-102$ |
| Average | $95-100$ | $96-102$ | $100-105$ | $\mathbf{1 0 3 - 1 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 3 - 1 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 4 - 1 1 0}$ |
| Below Average | $102-107$ | $\mathbf{1 0 4 - 1 1 0}$ | $108-113$ | $\mathbf{1 1 3 - 1 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 1 - 1 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 4 - 1 1 8}$ |
| Poor | $\mathbf{1 1 1 - 1 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 4 - 1 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 6 - 1 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 1 - 1 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 9 - 1 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 1 - 1 2 6}$ |
| Very Poor | $124-157$ | $126-161$ | $130-163$ | $\mathbf{1 3 1 - 1 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 1 - 1 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 0 - 1 5 1}$ |

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## Test B. Rockport Fitness Walking Test

The objective of this test (Kline, 1987) is to monitor the development of the $\mathrm{VO}_{2}$ max of people 18 to 69 years. Suitable for sedentary and older people.

Equipment: a stopwatch and distance of $1,6 \mathrm{~km}$ (one mile)

Procedure: To walk $1,6 \mathrm{~km}$ as fast as possible. The person records the time taken for the athlete to complete the test and the heart rate immediately on finishing.

Assessment: The formula (Kilne, 1987) used to calculate $\mathrm{VO}_{2} \max$ is:
$\mathrm{VO}_{2} \max (\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{min})=132.853-(0.0769 x$ weight $)-(0.3877 \mathrm{x}$ age $)+(6.315 \mathrm{x}$ gender $)-(3.2649 \times$ time $)-$ (0.1565 x Heart rate)

Gender Male= 1 or Female=0

You can calculate automatic:
http://www.exrx.net/Calculators/Rockport.html

Results:

| Age | Very Poor | Poor | Fair | Good | Excellent | Superior |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $13-19$ | $<25.0$ | $25.0-30.9$ | $31.0-34.9$ | $35.0-38.9$ | $39.0-41.9$ | $>41.9$ |
| $20-29$ | $<23.6$ | $23.6-28.9$ | $29.0-32.9$ | $33.0-36.9$ | $37.0-41.0$ | $>41.0$ |
| $30-39$ | $<22.8$ | $22.8-26.9$ | $27.0-31.4$ | $31.5-35.6$ | $35.7-40.0$ | $>40.0$ |
| $40-49$ | $<21.0$ | $21.0-24.4$ | $24.5-28.9$ | $29.0-32.8$ | $32.9-36.9$ | $>36.9$ |
| $50-59$ | $<20.2$ | $20.2-22.7$ | $22.8-26.9$ | $27.0-31.4$ | $31.5-35.7$ | $>35.7$ |
| $60+$ | $<17.5$ | $17.5-20.1$ | $20.2-24.4$ | $24.5-30.2$ | $30.3-31.4$ | $>31.4$ |

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| Age | Very Poor | Poor | Fair | Good | Excellent | Superior |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $13-19$ | $<35.0$ | $35.0-38.3$ | $38.4-45.1$ | $45.2-50.9$ | $51.0-55.9$ | $>55.9$ |
| $20-29$ | $<33.0$ | $33.0-36.4$ | $36.5-42.4$ | $42.5-46.4$ | $46.5-52.4$ | $>52.4$ |
| $30-39$ | $<31.5$ | $31.5-35.4$ | $35.5-40.9$ | $41.0-44.9$ | $45.0-49.4$ | $>49.4$ |
| $40-49$ | $<30.2$ | $30.2-33.5$ | $33.6-38.9$ | $39.0-43.7$ | $43.8-48.0$ | $>48.0$ |
| $50-59$ | $<26.1$ | $26.1-30.9$ | $31.0-35.7$ | $35.8-40.9$ | $41.0-45.3$ | $>45.3$ |
| $60+$ | $<20.5$ | $20.5-26.0$ | $26.1-32.2$ | $32.3-36.4$ | $36.5-44.2$ | $>44.2$ |

Men's 1 mile walk fitness score
Table reference: Heywood, V. (1998). The physical fitness specialist certification manual. Dallas (TX): The Cooper Institute of Aerobics Research.

## Test C. UkK Walk Test

This test is designed to measure the respiratory and cardiovascular performance of normally active men and women. The UKK has proven to be a useful fitness assessment tool to support the guidance of exercise for health.

Equipment: a stopwatch and distance of 2 km (plain and interrupted)


Procedure: To walk 2 km as fast as possible.
To register the heart rate every 500 meters. Then, to calculate the Walk Index.
Assessment: The test-result is the index-values which is calculated as follows (according to sex):

Walk index $=420+($ age $\times 0.2)-\left[\right.$ time $\times 0.19338+\mathrm{HR} \times 0.56+\left(2.6 \times\right.$ weight/time $\left.\left.{ }^{2}\right)\right]$

Walk index $=304+($ age $\times 0.4)-\left[\right.$ time $\times 0.1417+$ HR $\times 0.32+\left(1.1 \times\right.$ weight/time $\left.\left.{ }^{2}\right)\right]$

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