Training of aerobic and anaerobic fitness in children with asthma
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To cite this version:

HAL Id: hal-01622932
https://hal.umontpellier.fr/hal-01622932
Submitted on 22 Mar 2018

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Exercise limitation is often encountered in children with asthma. The primary factor is generally thought to be their relative hyperventilation during exercise, which leads to dyspnea and exercise-induced bronchospasm (EIB). Self-limitation of physical activities then occurs to further avoid these unpleasant feelings. In children with asthma, muscle deconditioning through hypoactivity is thought to explain their low level of physical fitness. Several controlled studies support this concept: (1) children with asthma with a normal forced expiratory volume at one second (FEV₁) have normal habitual physical activity and exercise performance, (2) maximal oxygen uptake (VO₂max) is correlated with physical activity, and (3) physical fitness in children with asthma can be enhanced by reconditioning programs. In contrast, an impaired exercise capacity independent of hypoactivity has been demonstrated in adult and pediatric patients, probably because of overinflated lungs, leading to ventilatory or cardiovascular limitation. As a result, decreased exercise capacity is consistently reported in children with asthma who have basal bronchial obstruction.

On the basis of pathophysiologic concepts, training programs for the aerobic reconditioning of children with asthma have shown well documented benefits: the mean increase in maximal oxygen consumption normalized by body mass is approximately 15%, with the anaerobic threshold shifted toward higher metabolic levels. Until recently, exercise capacity in asthmatic subjects has been studied only in terms of aerobic fitness. Yet it seems that the anaerobic component of exercise performance may also be important, because maximal anaerobic and maximal aerobic work capacities are decreased in children with asthma.

**Objective** To assess the effect of a training protocol on aerobic and anaerobic fitness in children with asthma.

**Study design** Sixteen boys (mean age: 13 years; range: 10-16 years) with mild-to-moderate asthma participated in a rehabilitation program that included 6 weeks of individualized training on a cycle ergometer. Two groups were randomly formed: the control group (CG, n = 7) and the training group (TG, n = 9), which exercised at an intensity set at the heart rate corresponding to the ventilatory threshold, with 1-minute sprints against the maximal aerobic power (MAP) every 4 minutes. Session duration was 45 minutes, 3 sessions per week. Changes in maximal oxygen uptake (VO₂max), MAP, short-term peak power (PP), and pulmonary function were assessed.

**Results** Two patients of the training group did not complete the study. Pulmonary function remained unchanged in both groups. Improvement in both aerobic and anaerobic fitness was significant only in the training group (TG vs CG): VO₂max +18% ± 2.1% versus +9% ± 4.5% (P < .05), MAP +32% ± 5% versus 12% ± 7% (P < .05), PP +21% ± 5.7% versus +8.8% ± 10% (P < .01).

**Conclusion** Exercise training with high-intensity bouts is well tolerated in children with mild-to-moderate asthma. When included in a global rehabilitation program, this type of training improves both aerobic and anaerobic fitness. Anaerobic activities should be considered in sports rehabilitation programs for children with asthma. (J Pediatr 2003;142:179-84)
the same proportion in these patients. To ensure the overall satisfying physiologic development of the child with asthma, the need to restore both aerobic and anaerobic fitness appears to be a valid goal. To our knowledge, a training effect on the anaerobic component has not been demonstrated in patients with asthma, and training protocols are specifically designed to improve aerobic fitness. In healthy young adults, high-intensity training has a proven beneficial effect on both the aerobic and anaerobic capacity. It is thus logical to hypothesize that a combined aero-anaerobic training program would improve overall exercise performance in children with asthma. This study was therefore conducted to evaluate both aerobic and anaerobic conditioning after exercise training in asthmatic children with asthma.

METHODS

Subjects

Sixteen male children with a mean age of 13 years (range, 10-16 years) volunteered to participate in a rehabilitation program for subjects with asthma. These patients were attending two inpatient pulmonary rehabilitation clinics in Font Romeu, a small city in the Pyrenees Mountains of southwestern France. Inclusion in the study required one month of acclimatization to altitude (1400 m), 6 weeks without any acute episode of wheezing, one year without emergency department visits or hospitalization for acute asthma, and a basal FEV₁ >70% of predicted. The diagnosis of asthma was made on the basis of the following criteria: (1) personal or familial history of allergy; (2) personal history of acute wheezing; (3) reversible airway obstruction documented by lung function testing, ie, improvement of 15%, at least in FEV₁ and/or 30% in forced expiratory flow 25-75 by inhaling a bronchodilator; (4) positive specific immunoglobulin E to inhaled allergens by a multi-allergen allergosorbent test (Phadiatop, Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden) and/or a cutaneous hypersensitivity to one or several allergens; and (5) no evidence of other lung disease. A control group of 7 subjects was randomly formed from the 16 volunteers. Two patients of the training group did not complete the study. There were no significant differences in anthropometric characteristics, basal spirometry, and the habitual level of physical activity between the 2 groups (Table I). Nine of the 14 children were taking inhaled steroids.

Figure. Example of typical force-velocity and force-power relationships during sprints on a cycloergometer (subject 3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table I. Demographic data for 14 patients</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control group (n = 7)</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean age (y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body mass (kg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height (cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lean body mass (kg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower limb volume (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual maturation stages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IgE (kUI/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhaled corticosteroids</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MET, Metabolic equivalent for weekly physical activity.

Measurements

Lean body mass (LBM) was estimated from skinfold thickness measurements using the Durnin and Rahaman formula. Sexual maturity was scored with the Tanner indices. Lower limb volume (LLV) was evaluated according to the method of Jones and Pearson. Weekly physical activity estimates were based on a standardized activity interview and expressed in metabolic equivalents (MET). All children underwent pulmonary function testing (System 2800 Autobox, Sensormedics, Anaheim, Calif) at rest, and values were expressed as a percentage of pediatric standards. Aerobic fitness was first assessed by a maximal incremental exercise test on a cycle ergometer (864, Monark-Crescent AB, Varberg, Sweden). A 3-minute warm-up period at
30 W was followed by 15- or 30-W increments at 1-minute intervals while the subject pedaled at a constant frequency of 60 rpm. Ventilation and gas exchange were measured with a breath-by-breath automated open circuit system (CPX, Medical Graphics, St Paul, Minn), for the calculation of oxygen consumption (VO₂). Exercise continued until at least 3 of the maximal oxygen uptake criteria were obtained: (1) a plateau of VO₂ in spite of the increase of workload, (2) maximal heart rate (maximal predicted heart rate ± 5%), (3) respiratory exchange ratio >1.10, and (4) inability to maintain the pedaling frequency (maximal predicted heart rate ± 5%). During all sessions, heart rate was continuously monitored with a cardiofrequency meter (Sport Tester PE 3000, Polar Electro, Kempele, Finland). A training instructor and a pulmonologist supervised each session to ensure that the clinical condition was stable and the training procedures were followed.

### Protocol

All subjects underwent clinical examination, anthropometric measurements, ECG and spirometry before entering in the study. They then familiarized themselves with the exercise testing procedures. Each subject performed one incremental exercise test and one FV test, with pre- and postexercise pulmonary function testing. The same evaluation was repeated when the 6 weeks of training were completed. Testing was done blindly regarding the training groups. Peak flow rates were monitored twice daily. All treatment was given under direct medical supervision. Asthma exacerbations with oral corticosteroid use and hospitalization for any reason during the protocol were exclusion criteria.

### Statistical Analysis

Means ± SD values are reported. A Mann-Whitney Wilcoxon rank test was used for between-group comparisons. A 2-way analysis of variance was conducted to evaluate the group × time effect on pulmonary function and fitness parameters. Multiple regression models were applied to assess the relative contribution of the independent variables to the total variance of the fitness variables (VO₂max, MAP, PP). These potentially confounding variables were anthropometric

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Table II. Changes in pulmonary function

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Control group (n = 7)</th>
<th>Training group (n = 7)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>Final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV₁ (%)</td>
<td>94.9 ± 3.9</td>
<td>96.6 ± 4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEV₁/CV (%)</td>
<td>90.9 ± 1.44</td>
<td>90.9 ± 1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEF₂₅₋₇₅ (%)</td>
<td>101.4 ± 4.44</td>
<td>103.6 ± 7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sGaw (%)</td>
<td>148 ± 31.6</td>
<td>185.1 ± 41.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V₅₀ (%)</td>
<td>92.1 ± 6.75</td>
<td>76.7 ± 5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRC (%)</td>
<td>125 ± 9.1</td>
<td>117 ± 8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dFEV₁ (%)</td>
<td>1.4 ± 1</td>
<td>1.4 ± 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VO₂max, Vital capacity; FEF₂₅₋₇₅, forced expiratory flow between 25% and 75% of vital capacity; V₅₀, expiratory flow at 50% of vital capacity; sGaw, specific conductance; FRC, functional residual capacity; dFEV₁, change in FEV₁, 15 minutes after the incremental exercise test.
decreased after training only. VO$_2$ at AT was significantly higher post-training than pretaining. Multiple regression models applied to the whole population (n = 14) revealed that the best subsets model explaining the variance of VO$_2$max and MAP were a linear function of training ($r^2 = 0.4$, $P = .0003$) and a linear combination of sexual maturation and training ($r^2 = 0.53$, $P = 0.006$), respectively. Anthropometric data, daily activity, initial versus final VO$_2$max or MAP measurements, and PFTs did not significantly improve the models when added.

**Anaerobic Fitness (Table IV)**

Initial evaluation did not reveal any significant difference between the 2 groups for Vo, Fo, and PP, although initial Vo seemed to be lower in the training group ($P = .4$). After 6 weeks, the trained group exhibited an improved PP, whereas the control group remained stable ($+8.8 \pm 9.7\%$ vs $+21 \pm 6.7\%$, $P < .01$). Multiple regression models applied to the whole population (n = 14) revealed that the best subsets regression explaining the variance of PP was a linear combination of height, daily activity, and initial versus final PP measurements ($r^2 = 0.69$, $P = .0002$). Other anthropometric data, training, sexual maturation, and PFTs did not significantly improve the models when added.

**RESULTS**

**Tolerance and Side Effects**

The exercise tests were well tolerated. Peak power performed during the FV test was 3-fold higher than MAP. During the training sessions, the maximal drop in peak flow was $-40\%$. Two subjects did not complete the training program because of a limb fracture unrelated to training in one and fatigue and lack of motivation in the other. The basal PFTs were not modified in these 2 patients and their clinical course remained stable. PFTs and lability of postexercise airways flows were not modified in either group (Table II).

**Aerobic Fitness (Table III)**

No statistical difference was found at the initial evaluation. After 6 weeks, the training group exhibited a significant increase in VO$_2$max ($+18 \pm 2.1\%$ vs $+9 \pm 4.5\%$, $P < .05$) and MAP ($+32 \pm 5\%$ vs $12 \pm 7\%$, $P < .05$), whereas no significant changes were observed in the control group. Maximal heart rate was increased and ventilatory reserve was decreased after training only. VO$_2$ at AT was significantly higher post-training than pretraining. Multiple regression models applied to the whole population (n = 14) revealed that the best subsets model explaining the variance of VO$_2$max and MAP were a linear function of training ($r^2 = 0.4$, $P = .0003$) and a linear combination of sexual maturation and training ($r^2 = 0.53$, $P = 0.006$), respectively. Anthropometric data, daily activity, initial versus final VO$_2$max or MAP measurements, and PFTs did not significantly improve the models when added.

**Table III. Changes in aerobic fitness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Control group (n = 7)</th>
<th>Training group (n = 7)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>Final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VO$_2$max (mL/min$^{-1}$/kgLBM$^{-1}$)</td>
<td>50.8 ± 1.8</td>
<td>55.4 ± 2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAP (W/kgLBM$^{-1}$)</td>
<td>3.28 ± 0.28</td>
<td>3.68 ± 0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRmax (beats/min$^{-1}$)</td>
<td>172 ± 5</td>
<td>172 ± 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEmax (L/min$^{-1}$)</td>
<td>86.1 ± 8.8</td>
<td>87.3 ± 10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VR (%)</td>
<td>11.9 ± 5.4</td>
<td>15.9 ± 5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT (% of VO$_2$max)</td>
<td>54.5 ± 2.4</td>
<td>50.9 ± 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VO$_2$ at AT (mL/kg$^{-1}$)</td>
<td>25.4 ± 2.5</td>
<td>24.9 ± 2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O$_2$ pulse (mL/beat$^{-1}$)</td>
<td>12.6 ± 1.3</td>
<td>13.7 ± 1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$VO_2$max, maximal oxygen uptake; $P_{max}$, maximal power during VO$_2$max testing; HRmax, maximal heart rate; AT, anaerobic threshold; VEmax, maximal minute ventilation; FR, ventilatory reserve.

Values are means with SD.

* $P < .05$.
† $P < .01$.

**Table IV. Changes in anaerobic fitness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Control group (n = 7)</th>
<th>Training group (n = 7)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>Final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP (W/kgLBM$^{-1}$)</td>
<td>11.3 ± 1</td>
<td>12.3 ± 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vo (rev/min$^{-1}$)</td>
<td>172 ± 8.5</td>
<td>177.6 ± 9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fo (N/kgLBM$^{-1}$)</td>
<td>2.55 ± 0.0</td>
<td>2.65 ± 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dFEV$_1$ (%)</td>
<td>1.4 ± 1</td>
<td>1.4 ± 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PP, Peak power reached during the force-velocity test; Fo and Vo, intercepts of the linear force-velocity relationship. dFEV$_1$, change in FEV$_1$ 15 minutes after the force-velocity test.

* $P < .01$.
DISCUSSION

The anaerobic fitness of asthmatic children can be improved by a specific training protocol that includes a combination of ventilatory threshold workloads and high-intensity workloads. This protocol was well tolerated by children with stabilized, mild-to-moderate asthma, which was shown by the absence of significant adverse reactions. One subject of the 7 who completed the training protocol, however, had a poor tolerance attributed to either muscular fatigue or poor motivation. As part of a rehabilitation protocol, a combined aero-anaerobic training program gave specific and significant benefits in terms of physical fitness to those who completed it.

The accurate and reliable evaluation of the effects of physical conditioning is generally difficult in children with asthma. Our children were within normal ranges for daily activity for French children.26 The most striking point is that children in training programs receive extra attention as they exercise under the supervision of health professionals and are thus in a privileged situation regarding monitoring of their disease. They may therefore benefit from more finely adjusted treatment leading to therapeutic compliance. For this study it was thus very important to ensure a similar level of medical attention to the control group. Our population, recruited from 2 long-stay clinics dedicated to the rehabilitation of asthmatic children, was ideal for this purpose. The daily monitoring of clinical status, physical activity, peak expiratory flow, and therapeutic compliance involved all patients and ensured the optimal care of the control group as well. It is likely that this situation explains the remarkably stable condition of all patients throughout the study. The absence of significant changes in the daily treatment and the PFTs confirmed the clinical stability of the entire population and excluded variability in pulmonary function as an influence on the physical fitness evaluation.

Another major concern regarding the evaluation of pediatric exercise capacity is the child’s commitment during testing. Although specific pediatric criteria for aerobic fitness evaluation are lacking, the peak VO2 measured during an incremental exercise test has been reported to be a valid tool for VO2max determination in children.27 In our study, the initial VO2max and MAP values were within the range of healthy active boys of similar age,28 indicating good participation. Measurement of blood acidosis would have been of interest to further confirm the criteria for maximal exercise levels, but we considered this procedure too invasive. Our strongest indication, in fact, of a valid evaluation of aerobic fitness was the finding that all children in both groups met the criteria we set for VO2max determination, especially a respiratory exchange ratio above 1.1. During the FV test, it was easier to verify that maximal power was reached. As stated above, the relationship between force and velocity is quasilinear. Submaximal cycling would have led to aberrant points, which was not the case for any of the subjects tested. All of the PP values observed in our population were in the range of normal pediatric values.29

The improvement in aerobic fitness confirmed previous reported findings in children with asthma.4,5 Only a few controlled studies are available on the effects of endurance training in children with asthma.4,6,11,12 Although VO2max4,5,11 and MAP4,11 have shown improvement, and AT shifted toward a higher metabolic level5 in some studies, no significant changes in VO2max6,12 MAP6,12 or AT6 were observed in others. In our study, the trained children with asthma increased their maximum heart rate and used more of their ventilatory reserve, which suggests improved tolerance to exercise. They shifted their AT toward a higher metabolic level, and training was the main explanatory factor of the variation in the total variance of their VO2max and MAP, suggesting a true aerobic training effect. It is very likely that this improvement can be attributed to muscular conditioning rather than cardiorespiratory adaptation since the PFTs and the O2 pulse remained stable after training: the theoretic maximal ventilatory reserve (35 · FEV1) and the maximal stroke volume as evaluated by the O2 pulse were not significantly modified by the training protocol.

Current data have shown that supramaximal power outputs are generally diminished whatever the type of exercise done by children with mild-to-moderate asthma. Anaerobic fitness as evaluated by the Wingate test, a 30-second all-out cycling test, has been described as either normal30 or decreased13 when compared with that of healthy controls. Interestingly, patients with significant basal bronchial obstruction, ie, patients with cystic fibrosis30 or moderate asthma,13 have shown diminished maximal power output during the Wingate test. Such a test, however, gives a global picture of aerobic and anaerobic fitness, because the contribution of the aerobic pathway to total energy production is significant in children.31 Shorter exercise bouts like those of the FV test are mainly anaerobic and glycolytic,32,33 and the anaerobic fitness evaluated by this test was also found to be diminished in children with asthma.34 In our training group, the increase in PP seems related more to an increase in Vo, suggesting a training effect on velocity. Training, however, was a weak explanatory factor of the variation in the total variance of PP, and confounding effects of anthropometry or daily activity cannot be ruled out. The effectiveness of anaerobic training would have probably been more pronounced with supramaximal training loads,35 but the risks and benefits of strength training for children have not yet been extensively studied.

In conclusion, aerobic and anaerobic exercise fitness can both be enhanced by specific training in children with mild-to-moderate asthma. This type of training is well tolerated. When bronchial obstruction is alleviated, the mechanism of muscle conditioning is probably not very different from that of healthy children. Further controlled studies are nevertheless needed to determine whether atopic asthma is associated with a specific pattern of muscle fiber conditioning. Organized sports activities should include short and intense bouts of muscle work and should be proposed to stable asthmatic children.
REFERENCES