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MEETING ABSTRACT

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# Effects of increasing cold exposure on the oxygen uptake of walking unloaded and loaded

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## Introduction

Cold exposure and load carriage is an understudied area. Most research shows that  $VO_{2max}$  is generally unaffected by cold exposure, however the majority of research suggests that sub-maximal  $O_2$  consumption increases for a given workload [1]. This pilot study assessed the effects of cold on load carriage.

## Methods

4 male participants (age:  $21.8 \pm 3.4$  years, height:  $182.5 \pm 5.0$  cm, weight:  $77.8 \pm 13.5$  kg) completed a walking protocol of ~1 hour in a range of different ambient temperatures within an environmental chamber (20 °C, 10 °C, 5 °C, 0 °C, -5 °C and -10 °C). Humidity was controlled at ~50% while altitude was 0 m (20.95%  $FiO_2$ ). Participants wore shorts and t-shirt for all trials. The protocol included a 15 minute rest period, unloaded walking at 4 km.hr<sup>-1</sup> for 4 minutes at 0% and 10% gradient. The same workloads were repeated loaded (18 kg) after a 5 minute rest. Heart rate returned to resting levels before each exercise section to ensure prior activity did not influence findings. Unloaded walking was then repeated. Expired air was collected and analysed using a Cortex 3B Metalyzer (Germany). Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS version 22, with significance denoted by  $p < 0.05$ .

## Results

Table 1 shows a significant increase in  $VO_2$  with load ( $p = 0.019$ ). At all workloads, significant increases in  $VO_2$  were associated with decreasing temperature ( $p = 0.048$ ).  $\Delta VO_2$  values suggest that the effect of loading was consistent, regardless of ambient temperature ( $p = 0.997$ ). When comparing the first unloaded exercise

bout with the second,  $VO_2$  for 20 °C, 10 °C and 5 °C was similar, whereas at 0 °C and below,  $VO_2$  was higher in the second unloaded bout, but this interaction was not significant ( $p = 0.158$ ).

## Discussion

The effect of ambient temperature on loading was not significant, however a decrease in temperature generally increased oxygen uptake. Reasons for a higher  $VO_2$  response during cold exposure could be due to shivering in an attempt to maintain core temperature [2]. However, the exercise intensity was above the estimated 1.5 L.min<sup>-1</sup> threshold for the shivering response, therefore it is unlikely that this was the sole reason [3].  $VO_2$  can be increased by non-shivering thermogenesis [4], this is heat production from sources excluding muscle contraction and involves calorogenic hormones and brown fat metabolism. Muscle strength has also been seen to decrease in cold environments through a decrease in contractile force [1,5]. More motor units are therefore recruited to meet the exercise demands, thus increasing  $VO_2$ .

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**Table 1. Mean  $\pm$  SD  $\text{VO}_2$  responses ( $\text{ml}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ ) averaged across 0% and 10% gradient**

	20 °C	10 °C	5 °C	0 °C	-5 °C	-10 °C
Unloaded 1	18.69 $\pm$ 1.43	18.99 $\pm$ 1.52	16.84 $\pm$ 4.42	19.30 $\pm$ 2.38	22.16 $\pm$ 1.50	22.99 $\pm$ 1.09
Loaded	21.66 $\pm$ 2.33	23.76 $\pm$ 0.41	20.41 $\pm$ 5.99	24.43 $\pm$ 4.06	24.68 $\pm$ 1.64	27.44 $\pm$ 4.13
$\Delta\text{VO}_2$	2.98 $\pm$ 1.55	4.78 $\pm$ 1.26	3.58 $\pm$ 2.06	5.13 $\pm$ 3.84	2.51 $\pm$ 2.71	4.45 $\pm$ 4.55
Unloaded 2	18.73 $\pm$ 1.52	19.03 $\pm$ 0.66	17.89 $\pm$ 5.73	23.41 $\pm$ 7.72	29.15 $\pm$ 5.91	28.25 $\pm$ 5.53

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