Effect of split exercise sessions on excess post-exercise oxygen consumption

L. A. Kaminsky PhD, S. Padjen MS and J. LaHam-Saeger, MS
Exercise Science and Cardiac Rehabilitation Program, Northeastern Illinois University, Chicago, Illinois

In this study the excess post-exercise oxygen consumption (EPOC), and related metabolic measures, following a 50 minute run compared to two 25 minute runs all at 70 per cent of peak VO₂ in six women were investigated. Open-circuit spirometry procedures were used and appropriate control conditions were maintained for all trials. Following exercise, VO₂ returned to baseline within 30 minutes for all three exercise trials. Magnitude of EPOC was also similar after all runs. However, the combined magnitude (expressed in kca/ls) of the two 25 minute runs was significantly greater than the continuous 50 minute run (13.88 vs 6.39). Heart rate remained elevated above baseline, and respiratory exchange ratio was lower than baseline 30 minutes after exercise. It is concluded that split exercise sessions can significantly increase post-exercise caloric expenditure. However, the overall magnitude of the increase is small.

Keywords: Excess post-exercise oxygen consumption, recovery energy expenditure, post-exercise respiratory exchange ratio, weight loss

Introduction

The existence of an increased metabolic rate following exercise (above the resting pre-exercise level) has been established in numerous studies dating back to the early 1900s. This phenomenon, which is usually documented as an elevated oxygen consumption, is presently termed excess post-exercise oxygen consumption (EPOC), although synonymous terms used previously are oxygen debt and recovery oxygen consumption (VO₂). EPOC is often cited as playing an important role in significantly increasing energy expenditure in weight loss programmes that employ exercise.

Exercise duration and intensity have been identified as the principal factors influencing EPOC. Brehm and Gutin reported that exercise intensity is curvilinearly related to EPOC with a disproportionate increase in the magnitude of EPOC associated with exercise intensities greater than approximately 75 per cent of VO₂ max. Similarly, Hagberg et al. reported no difference in recovery VO₂ between different

Address for correspondence: Dr Leonard A. Kaminsky, Ball State University, Human Performance Laboratory, Muncie, Indiana 47306
© 1990 Butterworth-Heinemann Ltd
0306-4179/90/020095-04

Methods

Subjects were six women who were apparently healthy, according to guidelines established by the American College of Sports Medicine, with a mean age of 30 ± 4 years, body mass index of 22.0 ± 2.0 kg.m⁻², and peak VO₂ of 45.7 ± 2.6 ml.kg⁻¹.min⁻¹. Each signed an informed consent in accordance with a policy statement of the American College of Sports Medicine.

Peak VO₂ was initially determined via an incremental treadmill protocol. The open-circuit spirometry method was used with inspired air measured with Parkinson–Cowan dry-gas meter and expired gas analyzed with Beckman OM-11 paramagnetic oxygen and LB-2 carbon dioxide analyzers (Sensor Medics, Anaheim, Calif., USA). Analysers were calibrated before each exercise period with a reference gas that was previously analysed using the Lloyd–Gallenkamp chemical gas analyser. All metabolic values were corrected to STPD and computed using software provided by Rayfield Electronics (Waitsfield, Vt., USA). Rating of perceived exertion, electrocardiogram, and blood pressure were monitored throughout the exercise test.

Subjects were transported to the laboratory in the morning immediately after arising on two separate days within a three day period for one of two exercise trials (order randomly assigned). All subjects were tested during the mid-luteal menstrual phase to
control for variation in resting metabolic rate. Subjects were requested to refrain from any strenuous activity for a minimum of 24 hours before each trial and were given a standard 282.5 kcal meal to be consumed three hours prior to the exercise trial. The content and composition of the meal (Table 1) were selected to allow the thermic effect of the meal to be completed within three hours. Subjects rested quietly in a sitting position for 30 minutes prior to beginning the resting measurements. Baseline resting VO₂ was calculated by averaging five consecutive one minute readings. On one day the subjects ran continuously on a treadmill at 70 per cent of their peak VO₂ for 50 minutes (Trial A) and on the other day the exercise was divided into two 25 minute runs separated by a sitting rest period. After all three runs, subjects sat quietly with their legs elevated and were monitored until VO₂ returned to baseline (i.e. two consecutive measures within 1 SD of the pre-exercise value) or for a minimum of 30 minutes, whichever was the longer. Metabolic measurements were obtained every 10 minutes during exercise and every minute for the first five minutes post-exercise, every 2.5 minutes for the next 15 minutes then every 10 minutes thereafter. Energy expenditure was calculated from VO₂ and respiratory exchange ratio values. The post-exercise energy expenditure was derived by summing the product of the caloric equivalent of the net (post-exercise – pre-exercise) increase in VO₂ by the time period of the measurement (i.e. 1, 2.5 or 10 minutes). This procedure results in a slight underestimation of the post-exercise caloric expenditure compared to breath-by-breath measurements.

Dependent t-tests were employed to analyse the differences between the pre- and post-exercise measurements within each run and the net energy expenditure between the two trials. Analyses of variance with repeated measures were used to evaluate differences between the three runs, with a Tukey post-hoc test performed when significant F-values were obtained (Statistical Analysis Systems, Cary, North Carolina, USA). Values were considered significant at an alpha level of 0.05.

Results

Resting and exercise VO₂ were not different between the three runs (Figure 1). Following exercise VO₂ remained significantly elevated for up to 10 minutes and returned to baseline within 20 minutes for all three treadmill runs. A comparison of the magnitude of EPOC for the three runs showed no significant differences between the 50 minute run (1.40 × 501) and the two 25 minute runs (1.80 ± 0.74 and 1.31 ± 0.54). However, the combined magnitude of the
significantly elevated for no longer than 12.5 minutes. Resting heart rate (b.p.m.) was the same prior to the 50 minute (64 ± 6) and the first 25 minute (64 ± 9) runs. However, it was significantly elevated prior to the second 25 minute (74 ± 5) run (this was probably a residual influence of the first 25 minute run). In recovery, heart rates remained significantly elevated for 20, 30 and 12.5 minutes after the 50 minute and the first and second 25 minute runs respectively. Heart rates did not return to the pre-exercise baseline value after 30 minutes of recovery (when data collection was terminated) in all three trials (Figure 1).

The resting, exercise, and post-exercise respiratory exchange ratio (R) responses were similar for all three runs. The 30 minute post-exercise R was significantly lower than the pre-exercise value for both the 50 minute (0.72 ± 0.07 vs. 0.81 ± 0.7) and the first 25 minute (0.71 ± 0.04 vs. 0.77 ± 0.04) run. The 30 minute post-exercise R for the second 25 minute run (0.72 ± 0.06) was lower than the pre-exercise value (0.76 ± 0.04), although the difference was not statistically significant.

Discussion

The present study investigated the effect of splitting a standard exercise session into two equal parts to determine if this would produce a beneficial increase in total energy expenditure. These data demonstrate that split exercise sessions will significantly increase post-exercise energy expenditure. However, the overall magnitude of the additional energy expenditure is rather small.

There is considerable controversy concerning the magnitude and duration of the EPOC. Reports of the magnitude of the EPOC range from 3–30 kcal5,6 to 60–175 kcal7. Likewise, the duration of EPOC has varied in previous investigations from <1 h8,9,10 to >12h5,12,13. Much of the variability of these previous studies can be traced to different intensities and durations of exercise examined. Although it is difficult to generalize, it appears that exercise intensity must be relatively high (i.e. > 0.8 per cent VO2 max) to create a substantial EPOC5,7. An exception to this is if a lower exercise intensity is combined with a prolonged exercise duration. For example, Bielinski et al.14 found post-exercise, post-meal energy expenditure were significantly elevated for 4.5 hours following 3 hours of treadmill exercise at 50 per cent VO2 max. Maehlum et al.12 also reported elevated post-exercise, post-meal energy expenditures for 12–24 hours following up to 90 minutes of intermittent exercise (10–30 minutes bouts followed by 5 minutes rest) on a bicycle at 70 per cent of VO2 max. Studies of more moderate exercise sessions (i.e. ≤ 60 minutes, ≤ 75 per cent of VO2 max) have generally not found an appreciable EPOC. For instance, Kaminsky et al.11, using walking at 35 per cent of VO2 max for 60 minutes and running at 70 per cent for 30 minutes, Freedman-Akabus et al.15 using work rates at or slightly above the anaerobic threshold for 20 and 40 minutes and Sedlock et al.16 using cycling at 50 and 75 per cent of VO2 max for 30 and 20 minutes and at 50 per cent of VO2 max for 60 minutes found the duration of EPOC to be 40 minutes or less. Only a study by Bahr et al.7 reported a prolonged EPOC (>12 hours) following exercise at 70 per cent of VO2 max for 20 and 40 minutes. One factor that should be considered in the studies that showed a prolonged EPOC is the potential interaction with diet-induced thermogenesis. All three of the previously mentioned studies that reported a prolonged EPOC7,12,13 had meals included in the post-exercise period. Although they attempted to control this by having a no-exercise, meal-only trial, the interaction between meal and exercise on post-exercise metabolism could not be analysed.
The data from the present study supports the general consensus of previous findings that EPOC is of a relatively short duration and of a relatively small magnitude. This is especially evident if the exercise session is of a type (≤ 60 minutes, ≤ 75 per cent of VO$_2$ max) employed by individuals training for health-related fitness (i.e. improved aerobic fitness and body composition). A useful means of apprising the post-exercise effect was suggested by Bahr and Maehlum, who proposed using the ratio of EPOC to EOC (exercise oxygen consumption). Their studies suggested that the EPOC averaged approximately 14 per cent of EOC. Sedlock et al. reported EOC:ROC ratios of 2–4.7 per cent following low-intensity exercise and 9.7 per cent following high-intensity exercise. The present data showed smaller EPOC:ROC ratios of 1.3 per cent and 2.8 per cent following runs at 70 per cent peak VO$_2$ for 50 minutes and two 25 minutes runs respectively. Our values may be slightly lower due to the method used to calculate post-exercise energy expenditure, which results in an underestimation. It is also likely that Bahr and Maehlum values may be overestimated due to an exercise plus meal interaction.

Mechanisms of EPOC are not well understood. However, factors that have been proposed to contribute to EPOC include replenishment of high-energy phosphates in muscle, increased body temperature, excess catecholamines and substrate cycling. The findings of increased heart rate and ventilation in the post-exercise period in this study suggest that those two factors play both a direct and an indirect role in EPOC. The increased oxygen transport needed to resynthesize the body’s energy stores, associated with other metabolic changes such as elevated temperature, excess catecholamines, and substrate cycling, are reflected indirectly as an increased $V_E$ and HR. Additionally, the energy requirements of an increased $V_E$ and HR contribute directly to the EPOC. It is of interest to note that some residual effects of exercise can be noted (i.e. increased HR and decreased R) that are not reflected in the VO$_2$ measurements.

Post-exercise substrate utilization is an area that has not received much study. Previous studies have suggested an increased lipid oxidation following exercise. The present study is in agreement, as we observed a decreased R post-exercise. Increased lipid oxidation following exercise may be an important contributor to the metabolic adaptations which occur with training as it has been shown that trained individuals utilize more fat in the recovery period than untrained subjects. More research is needed on the significance of the post-exercise changes in substrate utilization.

In summary, split exercise sessions increased the post-exercise energy expenditure compared to an equivalent (energy expenditure) single exercise session. The total magnitude of the EPOC was relatively small, averaging only 1.3 per cent and 2.8 per cent of EOC following the continuous and split exercise sessions, respectively. We conclude that split exercise sessions can only increase post-exercise caloric expenditure. However, the overall magnitude of the increase is small.

References