

# 运动训练与心率变化

秦永生, 张敏, 郝占国, 宋立新

秦永生, 张敏, 郝占国, 宋立新, 武装警察部队医学院军体教研室, 天津市 300162

作者简介: 秦永生, 男, 1971年生, 天津市人, 汉族, 讲师, 2002年天津体育学院硕士毕业, 主要从事运动训练调控的研究。

电话: 022-60578061 E-mail: yongsheng992003@yahoo.com.cn

## The use of the heart rate in training

Qin Yongsheng, Zhang Min, Hao Zhanguo, Song Lixin

Qin Yongsheng, Zhang Min, Hao Zhanguo, Song Lixin, Department of Military and Physical Education, Chinese People's Armed Police Forces Medical College, Tianjin 300162, China

### Abstract

It is accepted by coaches, trainers and researchers that heart rate(HR) can be used as an effective index to adjust training. According to the range of HR change, the intensity and volume of training can be identified. By the methods of consulting literature and information, the author sets forth further survey on the usage of HR, HRmax and THR in training, the results (1) It is accepted that the relationship between intensity and HR has been shown to be fairly linear, and because of this coaches and physiologists can prescribe training intensities based on the range of HR change and develop different body performance. (Aerobic or anaerobic capacity). (2) The maximal heart rate(HR<sub>max</sub>) changes very little with training, several comparative studies show that HR<sub>max</sub> is reduced in endurance athletes when compared to their non-active counterparts. In addition, tapering/detraining will increase HR<sub>max</sub>. (3) The different test exercise will lead to different HR<sub>max</sub> and the result have a big individual difference. (4) The present study suggest that heart rate threshold is not a stable index in training, which should be considered with other physiological and biochemical index.

**Subject words:** heart rate; physical education and training; sports medicineQin YS, Zhang M, Hao ZG, Song LX. The use of the heart rate in training. *Zhongguo Linchuang Kangfu (Chin J Clin Rehabil)* 2003; 7(6): 952-3

### 摘要

应用心率的变化来指导和调控训练多年来以被广大教练员、运动员和科研工作者所接受, 人们通常根据心率的变化范围来安排负荷强度调整运动量。大量的文献资料对有关心率、最大心率及目标心率在运动训练中的应用从不同角度作了进一步的概括: (1) 一般认为强度和心率之间存在着线性关系, 根据最大心率的不同范围可发展不同的身体能力。(2) 最大心率随着不同的训练状况改变很少或不发生变化, 也有研究显示: 如果训练量及强度降低或停止训练, 最大心率将增加。(3) 不同的测定方式会导致同一个体出现不同的最大心率而且具有较大差异。(4) 心率域并不是个稳定的指标, 在训练实践中宜把心率指标与其他生理生化指标相结合来实施训练和调控强度。

**主题词:** 心率; 体育和训练; 运动医学

中图分类号: R87 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1671-5926(2003)06-0952-02

秦永生, 张敏, 郝占国, 宋立新. 运动训练与心率变化[J]. 中国临床康复, 2003, 7(6): 952-3

### 0 引言

应用心率的变化来指导和调控训练多年来以被广大教练员、运动员和科研工作者所接受, 如美国、苏联、日本及芬兰等国根据心率的变化范围来安排有氧代谢和无氧代谢的训练。在我国也曾有人对长跑运动员在训练和比赛中的心率情况做了深入细致的研究。

### 1 用心率指标检测训练强度

一般认为强度和心率之间存在着线性关系<sup>[1-3]</sup>, 因为这一点, 教练员和运动生理学家能够依据心率制定训练强度, 美国运动医学大学认为, 根据最大心率的不同范围可发展不同的身体能力, 如以 60%~90% 最大心率的强度, 训练 20~60 min/次, 3~5 次/周, 能够发展改善心血管的机能, 相反如果强度在 85% 的最大心率以上, 训练 60 min/次, 训练在 7 次/周以上则能够发展耐力能力。MB Gilman 等<sup>[4]</sup>根据心率变化的不同范围, 把训练强度区分为小、中、大 3 种负荷强度区, 与之相联系的代谢指标为通气阈(VT)和血乳酸堆积点(OBLA)。属于大强度的心率为在 OBLA 点以上的心率(> HR-OBLA), 中等负荷的为小于 OBLA 点而大于 VT 点的心率(< HR-OBLA, > HR-VT), 最小负荷强度的为小于 VT 点的心率(< HR-VT)。

### 2 最大心率与训练的状况

有资料认为<sup>[5-8]</sup>: 最大心率随着不同的训练状况改变很少或不发生变化, 也有研究显示: 如果训练量及强度降低或停止训练, 最大心率将增加。游泳运动员经过 10 d 的训练最大心率每分钟下降了 6 次, 耐力跑运动员在 7 周后最大心率下降了 10 次, 另有报告指出一些跑步测试的运动员最大心率下降了 13 次。不仅如此, 实验进一步证实: 激烈的、高强度练习也能够改变最大心率。7 例男性受试者以 95% 的最大摄氧量, 跑步 50 min/d, 连续运动两周后发现, 亚极量心率和极量心率都有明显的下降( $P < 0.05$ )<sup>[9]</sup>。

### 3 最大心率的测定与目标心率

应用目标心率的变化范围(THRR)来描述改善心肺功能状况的训练方法以被人们很好的应用于实践, 人们常常根据最大心率来制定公式用来决定个人的练习强度, 最大心率往往以递增负荷测定或者根据年龄估算<sup>[9-10]</sup>。不同的测定方式会导致同一个体出现不同的最大心率而且具有较大差异<sup>[11]</sup>。LJ Dicarlo 等<sup>[10]</sup>通过游泳和跑台实验来检测最大心率的不同, 在此之前也有人在这方面做过研究, 数值显示为最大心率的差异为 0~35 次/min, 平均的游泳测试的最大心率比跑台的测定的结果低 10~20 次/min, LJ Dicarlo 的实验数据也显示出同样的趋势。

在强度练习的休息间歇由于身体姿势和位置的不同所造成的心率差异也通过数据进一步显示: 平均的站位的心率( $80 \pm 13$ ) 次/min 要高于仰卧和坐位的心率( $63 \pm 11$ ) 次/min 和 ( $68 \pm 12$ ) 次/min, 后两者的心率没有明显的不同。

### 4 关于心率漂移

张立<sup>[11]</sup>通过对 5 例训练程度较高的自行车运动员在功率自行车上运动的研究发现, 即使在某一强度稳态下工作时, 心率伴随着运动的进行而上升, 这一现象也在足球运动员的体能测试中发现。因此, 对于耐力运动员来说如果在训练中以稳定心率值确定他们的工作强度将意味着根本不可能改善机能反应能力。有些运动生理学家发现, 训练水平高的运动员心率的漂移要小, 也与心功能的潜在功能能力和运动时代谢水平有关。

### 5 心率域及 HR<sub>u</sub> 训练

1982 年, Conconi 等在实验中通过心率表现曲线 Heart-rate performance curve(HRPC)首次提出了间接的非侵入性的测定无氧域的方法, 他们发现在心率域点测定的跑速与通过静脉血测定的无氧域跑速具有高度的相关, 这种关系也被其他的作者证实, 但

问题在于心率变化的拐点在测试中并不能总被观察到。因此,有人便对心率域和乳酸域之间的因果关系提出疑虑。为了进一步验证 Conconi 等的心率测试实验, W Thorland 等<sup>[12]</sup>也通过两种不同状况下的实验(一种为正常的营养状况,另一种为低糖状况)表明,心率域的改变引起乳酸域的变化不到4%,这些数据显示出:(1)在正常的营养状况下,心率域和乳酸域之间并没有因果关系;(2)心率域并不是个稳定的指标,尤其对于较长时间的练习项目而言。在这样的讨论中,不能不提到 HR<sub>4</sub>(Heart-Rate Threshold for Lactate acid)训练,HR<sub>4</sub>训练,是指当血乳酸达到4 mmol/L时的心率强度训练。这可以在训练中以心率来推算血乳酸和无氧域的运动强度,为间接反映运动强度提供了指标。但问题在于,由于专项水平的特异性,在同一乳酸值时心率的表现有很大的不同,假如乳酸域出现在65%~95%的最大心率区间之内,较大的心率变化范围无疑加大了选择难度,怎样的心率水平来支持4 mmol/L时的血乳酸强度训练呢?

## 6 心率的变化对训练的实际意义

许多人往往通过检测心率的手段来制定训练安排的程序,以防止强度过大、频率过多的训练事件。然而,很多的证据表明,最大心率,亚极量心率由于受不同程度的训练状况(增量、减量或不变量)或测定方式的影响,其数值的确定具有很大的不稳定性,既然心率的变化跟不同的训练状态有关,因此,也就不可避免的出现以心率准确检测和指导训练的局限性。Karvonen 的目标心率制定法,直至今日人们都普遍采用,但如果严格的以最大心率来制定训练的目标心率范围,就会产生低估或高估训练中的强度<sup>[13-14]</sup>。例如,教练员为跑步运动员(最大心率为195次/min)制定了一个87%最大心率的训练计划(170次/min),每周进行4次训练,持续45 min,一段时间后(4~16周),个人的最大心率可能

降到184次/min。因此,如果按170次/min训练的话,则相对的强度可能增加到94%的最大心率,这无疑低估了训练中的强度,进一步说,实际运动中更高的负荷强度影响了跑动表现。所以,在训练实践中宜把心率指标与其他生理生化指标相结合来实施训练和调控强度。

## 7 REFERENCES

- [1] Benson R, Running. In: Burke ER. Precision heart rate training. Champaign. Human Kinetics 1998: 68-9
- [2] Portier H, Louisy F, Laude D, et al. Intense endurance training on heart rate and blood pressure variability in runner. *Med Sci Sports Exerc* 2001; 33: 1120-5
- [3] James DVB, Barnes AJ, Lope P, Wood DM. Heart rate variability: response following a single bout of interval training. *Int Sport Med* 2002; 23: 247-251
- [4] Gilman MB, Wells CL. The use of heart rates to monitor exercise intensity in relation to metabolic variables. *Int J Sports Med* 1993; 14: 339
- [5] Usitalo AL, Usitalo AJ, Rusko HK. Heart rate and blood pressure variability during heavy training and overtraining in the female athlete. *Int J Sports Med* 2000; 21: 45-53
- [6] Hedelin R, Kentta G, Wiklund U, et al. Short-term overtraining: effects on performance, circulatory response, and heart rate variability. *Med Sci Sports Exerc* 2000; 32: 1480-4
- [7] Spina RJ, Allen Met. Exercise training prevents decline during exercise in young healthy subjects. *J appl physiol. Int J Sports Med* 1992; 72: 2458-62
- [8] Gibson AB, Gerbrich SG, Leon AS. Writing the exercise prescription: an individualized approach. *Phys Sport Med* 1983; 7: 87-110
- [9] Gerald S. Zavorsky evidence and possible mechanisms of altered maximum heart rate with endurance training and tapering. *Int J Sports Med* 2000; 29: 16
- [10] Dicarlo LJ, Sparling PB, Millard-Stafford ML, Rupp JC. Peak heart rates during maximal running and swimming: implication for exercise prescription. *Int J Sports Med* 1991; 12: 309-312
- [11] Zhang L. The use of heart rate in assessment of blood lactate and test of CONCONI. *Wuhan Tiyu Xueyuan Xuebao (J Wuhan PE Institute)* 2000; 6: 86-77
- [12] Thorland W, Podolin DA, Mazzeo RS. Coincidence of Lactate Threshold and HR-Power Output Threshold Under Varied Nutritional States. *Int J Sports Med* 1994; 15: 301-4
- [13] Usitalo AL, Usitalo AJ, Rusko HK. Heart rate and blood pressure variability during heavy training and overtraining in the female athlete. *Int Sport Med* 2000; 21: 45-53
- [14] Weir LL, Weir JP, Housh TJ, et al. Effect of an aerobic training program on physical working capacity at heart rate threshold. *Eur J Appl Physiol* 1997; 75: 351-6

收稿日期:2002-11-15 编辑:谭世农 [Y]

(上接第951页)但是目前只有有限的资料可证明这一点。因此迫切需要更完美的研究去阐明运动、内分泌、自然免疫和肿瘤间的相互作用。鉴于目前关于运动对肿瘤风险的机制的了解还很有限,加之运动复杂的特性,还需要大量的临床研究去深入探讨这一领域,以寻找出适宜的运动方式和运动量,获取降低肿瘤风险的运动阈值。从而为肿瘤的一级预防打开新的思路,倡导积极健康的生活方式。

## 7 REFERENCES

- [1] Matthews CE, Shu XO, Jin F, Dai Q. Lifetime physical activity and breast cancer risk in the Shanghai Breast Cancer Study. *Br J Cancer* 2001; 84(7): 994-1001
- [2] Runtala PE, Pukkala E, Paakkulanen HT, Vihko VJ. Self-experienced physical workload and risk of breast cancer. *Scand J Work Environ Health* 2002; 28(3): 158-62
- [3] Wyshak G, Frisch RE. Breast cancer among former college athletes compared to non-athletes: a 15 year follow-up. *Br J Cancer* 2000; 82(3): 726-30
- [4] Shoff SM, Newcomb PA, Trentham-Dietz A, et al. Early life physical activity and postmenopausal breast cancer: effect of body size and weight change. *Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev* 2000; 9(6): 591-5
- [5] Breslow RA, Ballard-Barbash R, Munoz K, Graubard BI. Long-term recreational physical activity and breast cancer in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I epidemiologic follow-up study. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2001; 10(7): 805-8
- [6] Audran J, Schwartz M, Herrera J, Goldman P, Bush A. Physical activity in first-degree relatives of breast cancer patients. *J Behav Med* 2001; 24(6): 587-603
- [7] Adams-Campbell LL, Rosenberg L, Rao RS, Palmer JR. Strenuous physical activity and breast cancer risk in African-American women. *J Natl Med Assoc* 2001; 93(7-8): 267-75
- [8] Friedenreich CM, Courneya KS, Bryant HE. Influence of physical activity in different age and life periods on the risk of breast cancer. *Epidemiology* 2001; 12(6): 604-12
- [9] Friedenreich CM, Bryant HE, Courneya KS. Case-control study of lifetime physical activity and breast cancer risk. *Am J Epidemiol* 2001; 154(4): 336-47
- [10] Gilliland FD, Li YF, Baumgartner K, Crumley D, Samet JM. Physical activity and breast cancer risk in hispanic and non-hispanic white women. *Am J Epidemiol* 2001; 154(5): 442-50
- [11] Lee IM, Rexrode KM, Cook NR, Hennekens CH, Burin JE. Physical activity and breast cancer risk: the women's health study(United States). *Cancer Causes Control* 2001; 12(2): 137-45
- [12] Lee IM, Rexrode KM, Cook NR, Hennekens CH, Burin JE. Physical activity and

- breast cancer risk: the women's health study(United States). *Cancer Causes Control* 2001; 12(2): 137-45
- [13] Moradi T, Nyren O, Bergstrom R, et al. Risk for endometrial cancer in relation to occupational physical activity: a nationwide cohort study in Sweden. *Int J Cancer* 1998; 76(5): 665-70
- [14] Littman AJ, Voigt LF, Beresford SA, Weiss NS. Recreational physical activity and endometrial cancer risk. *Am J Epidemiol* 2001; 154(10): 924-33
- [15] Tavani A, Gallus S, La Vecchia C, Dal Maso L, Negri E, Pelucchi C, Montella M, Conti E, Carbone A, Franceschi S. Physical activity and risk of ovarian cancer: an Italian case-control study. *Int J Cancer* 2001; 91(3): 407-11
- [16] Bertone ER, Newcomb PA, Willett WC, Stampfer MJ, Egan KM. Recreational physical activity and ovarian cancer in a population-based case-control study. *Int J Cancer* 2002; 99(3): 431-6
- [17] Norman A, Moradi T, Gridley G, Dosemeci M, Rydh B, Nyren O, Wolk A. Occupational physical activity and risk for prostate cancer in a nationwide cohort study in Sweden. *Br J Cancer* 2002; 86(1): 70-5
- [18] Lacey JV Jr, Deng J, Dosemeci M, Gao YT, Mostofski FK, Senterhenn IA, Xie T, Hsing AW. Prostate cancer, benign prostatic hyperplasia and physical activity in Shanghai, China. *Int J Epidemiol* 2001; 30(2): 341-9
- [19] Scrvastava A, Kreiger N. Relation of physical activity to risk of testicular cancer. *Am J Epidemiol* 2000; 151(1): 78-87
- [20] Levi F, Pasche C, Lucchini F, Tavani A, La Vecchia C. Occupational and leisure-time physical activity and the risk of colorectal cancer. *Eur J Cancer Prev* 1999; 8(6): 487-93
- [21] Colbert LH, Hartman TJ, Malila N, Lamborg PJ, Pietinen P, Virtamo J, Taylor PR, Albanes D. Physical activity in relation to cancer of the colon and rectum in a cohort of male smokers. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2001; 10(3): 265-8
- [22] Tavani A, Braga C, La Vecchia, et al. Physical activity and risk of cancers of the colon and rectum: an Italian case-control study. *Br J Cancer* 1999; 79(11-12): 1912-6
- [23] Thune I, Lund E. The influence of physical activity on lung-cancer risk: a prospective study of 81,516 men and women. *Int J Cancer* 1997; 70(1): 57-62
- [24] Lee IM, Sesso HD, Paffenbarger RS Jr. Physical activity and risk of lung cancer. *Int J Epidemiol* 1999; 28(4): 620-5
- [25] Colbert LH, Hartman TJ, Tangrea JA, Pietinen P, Virtamo J, Taylor PR, Albanes D. Physical activity and lung cancer risk in male smokers. *Int J Cancer* 2002; 98(5): 770-3
- [26] Moyad MA. Review of potential risk factors for kidney (renal cell) cancer. *Semin Urol Oncol* 2001; 19(4): 280-93
- [27] Hanley AJ, Johnson KC, Villeneuve PJ, Mao Y. Canadian Cancer Registries Epidemiology Research Group. Physical activity, anthropometric factors and risk of pancreatic cancer: results from the Canadian enhanced cancer surveillance system. *Int J Cancer* 2001; 94(1): 140-7

收稿日期:2002-12-24 编辑:谭世农 [L]