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Effect of age and gender on sweat lactate and ammonia concentrations during exercise in the heat

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Abstract

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The dependence of sweat composition and acidity on sweating rate (SR) suggests that the lower SR in children compared to adults may be accompanied by a higher level of sweat lactate (Lac⁻) and ammonia (NH₃) and a lower sweat pH. Four groups (15 girls, 18 boys, 8 women, 8 men) cycled in the heat (42°C, 20% relative humidity) at 50% VO_{2max} for two 20-min bouts with a 10-min rest before bout 1 and between bouts. Sweat was collected into plastic bags attached to the subject's lower back. During bout 1, sweat from girls and boys had higher Lac⁻ concentrations (23.6 ± 1.2 and 21.2 ± 1.7 mM; P < 0.05) than sweat from women and men (18.2 ± 1.9 and 14.8 ± 1.6 mM, respectively), but Lac⁻ was weakly associated with SR (P > 0.05; r = -0.27). Sweat Lac⁻ concentration dropped during exercise bout 2, reaching similar levels among all groups (overall mean = 13.7 ± 0.4 mM). Children had a higher sweat NH₃ than adults during bout 1 (girls = 4.2 ± 0.4, boys = 4.6 ± 0.6, women = 2.7 ± 0.2, and men = 3.0 ± 0.2 mM; P < 0.05). This difference persisted through bout 2 only in females. On average, children's sweat pH was lower than that of adults (mean ± SEM, girls = 5.4 ± 0.2, boys = 5.0 ± 0.1, women = 6.2 ± 0.5, and men = 6.2 ± 0.4 for bout 1, and girls = 5.4 ± 0.2, boys = 6.5 ± 0.5, women = 5.2 ± 0.2, and men = 6.9 ± 0.4 for bout 2). This may have favored NH₃ transport from plasma to sweat as accounted for by a significant correlation between sweat NH₃ and H⁺ (r = 0.56). Blood pH increased from rest (mean ± SEM; 7.3 ± 0.02) to the end of exercise (7.4 ± 0.01) without differences among groups. These results, however, are representative of sweat induced by moderate exercise in the absence of acidosis.

Key words

- Sweat pH
- Electrolytes
- Ammonia
- Lactate

Introduction

During prolonged exercise in the heat, two major solutes excreted in sweat are lactate (Lac⁻) and ammonia (NH₃), whose re-

spective concentrations are 10-15 and 80-150 times greater than those in plasma (1). The Lac⁻ in sweat is derived mainly from anaerobic glycolysis within the sweat glands (2-4). The high sweat NH₃ may originate

from the sweat gland itself or by diffusion from plasma (1,5,6).

The widely reported variability in sweat Lac^- and NH_3 may be accounted for by their dependence on factors such as sweating rate (SR), sweat acidity, and the transport of other ions in the duct of the sweat gland. These factors may in turn determine the concentration of a person's sweat Lac^- and NH_3 . For example, SR was shown to inversely correlate with sweat Lac^- (7,8). Lamont (8) detected very high sweat Lac^- (43-100 mM) in women and suggested that this reflects women's lower SR. Controlled studies found no gender differences in SR in either adults (9) or children (10). However, males had a higher SR when corrected for surface area and compared with females (11). Thus, based on SR alone, it is unlikely that sweat Lac^- would be different between genders. Because SR has been shown to increase with maturation, we hypothesized that sweat Lac^- should be higher in children than in adults. Indeed, sweat Lac^- has already been demonstrated to be higher in prepubescent than in late-pubescent boys at the first 20 min of moderate exercise (50% $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$) (7). It is not known whether this difference persists through adulthood.

Much less is known about inter-individual differences in sweat NH_3 during exercise. NH_3 transport between water compartments depends on the pH gradient, moving towards the lower pH. It has been shown (1,12) that sweat pH is lower (5 to 7) than blood pH.

Whether sweat pH differs between children and adults during exercise has not yet been demonstrated. One might predict that sweat pH would be lower in children than in adults for two reasons: the expected higher sweat Lac^- in children and the increase of pH with SR (13,14). One possible way to prevent very low levels of sweat pH is to increase its NH_3 content. Therefore, we hypothesized that a lower sweat pH in children would be accompanied by a higher sweat NH_3 .

The main purpose of the present study was to compare sweat Lac^- and NH_3 and their respective losses among four groups (girls, boys, women, and men) that exercised intermittently (1 h) at the same relative intensity (50% $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$) and under the same environmental conditions.

Subjects and Methods

Subjects

Forty-nine subjects (15 girls, 8 women, 18 boys, and 8 men) were included in the study and signed an informed consent term. Their physical characteristics are shown in Table 1. Seventeen children out of a total of 33 were prepubescent and 16 (8 girl and 8 boys) were at the beginning or in the middle of puberty. All subjects were healthy as determined by a medical interview and a physical examination. Experiments took place during the late fall and winter in Ontario, Canada, suggesting that subjects were not acclimatized to the heat.

Table 1. Physical and physiological characteristics of the subjects.

	Girls (N = 15)	Boys (N = 18)	Women (N = 8)	Men (N = 8)
Age* (years)	10.5 ± 1.8	9.9 ± 1.5	21.5 ± 0.7	23.4 ± 2.0
Height* (cm)	148.6 ± 12	143.9 ± 10.4	166.4 ± 4	178.4 ± 8.2
Weight* (kg)	40.2 ± 8.4	35.8 ± 7.8	60.5 ± 7.2	76.3 ± 7.3
Surface area* (m ²)	1.29 ± 0.18	1.22 ± 0.16	1.66 ± 0.10	1.83 ± 0.11
Σ4 Skinfold (mm)	36.8 ± 11.4	29.6 ± 11.4	39.4 ± 13.0	37.8 ± 18.4
Peak $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$ (mL kg ⁻¹ min ⁻¹)	40.4 ± 4.4	47.6 ± 5.8	42.3 ± 4.1	46.6 ± 4.2

Data are reported as mean ± SD.

*P < 0.05 for girls vs women and boys vs men (ANOVA).

The McMaster University Ethics Committee approved this study.

Procedures and protocols

Prior to the experimental session, subjects came to the laboratory for anthropometric and peak VO_2 tests. Weight and height were measured, and body surface area (in m^2) was calculated by the formula of DuBois and DuBois (15) (body surface area = $0.20247 \times \text{height (m)}^{0.725} \times \text{body mass (kg)}^{0.425}$). Adiposity was calculated by summing 4 skinfolds (triceps, biceps, subscapular, and suprailiac) measured in triplicate with a Harpenden caliper. Peak VO_2 was assessed by adopting a continuous progressive (2-min stages) protocol on a cycle ergometer, at a constant cadence of 50 rpm, in a thermoneutral environment. The test was terminated upon subject's volitional exhaustion or when the target cadence could not be maintained. VO_2 was measured with an open-circuit spirometer with respiratory gases analyzed through an automated system (Beckman-Horizon Metabolic Cart, Anaheim, CA, USA).

On the day of the in-chamber trial, subjects were advised to come to the laboratory having abstained from drinking alcohol for 48 h, caffeine for 8 h, and from exercising in the previous 2 h. Subjects were encouraged to drink large volumes of water on this day and, upon arrival in the laboratory, they were given 150-250 mL of water to reduce the likelihood of hypohydration. Before entering the chamber (40-42°C and 18-20% relative humidity), subjects voided and dressed in shorts and sports shoes, plus bikini tops for females.

In the chamber, subjects cycled (Monark, Varberg, Sweden) for two 20-min bouts at 50% of their predetermined peak VO_2 , with a 10-min rest before bout 1 and between bouts. VO_2 was measured in the middle of bout 2. Heart rate (Sport Tester PE3000 system, Kempele, Finland) and rectal tem-

perature (YSI 400 series, Yellow Springs, OH, USA) were measured continuously. Subjects were kept euhydrated by drinking cool (8-12°C) water throughout the session. Hydration state was checked by weighing subjects before and after bout 1, and at the end of the session using a Mott electroscale LC2424, ± 20 g accuracy (Brantford, Ontario, Canada).

Sampling and analysis of sweat and blood

To guarantee enough volume, sweat was collected into two plastic bags (one in each side) attached to the subjects' lower back as previously described (7,10). The format of the plastic bag was such that the skin area covered was equivalent in children and adults. Once collected, the sample was stored in microtubes and frozen (-4°C) until biochemical analysis. A separate sample was frozen at -70°C for the pH and NH_3 determination.

Sweat Lac^- was determined using the Yellow Springs Instrument analyzer (model 23L; Yellow Springs, OH, USA), NH_3 was determined by spectrophotometry using a colorimetric assay (Sigma 70-UV, St. Louis, MO, USA), and osmolality by freezing point depression (Model 3M0, Needham Heights, MA, USA). Sweat Na^+ and K^+ were measured using ion selective electrodes (Kodak Ektachem Analyzer 700XR, Rochester, NY, USA) and Cl^- was measured with a Buchler-Cotlover chloridometer (Kansas City, MO, USA). Sweat pH was determined using Radiometer pH -(g2040c) and reference (K4040) electrodes coupled to a Radiometer PHu62 pH meter (Hamilton, Ontario, Canada).

Blood samples were drawn at rest after the subjects had rested for 15 min (seated) in the thermoneutral room, and during the last minute of bout 2 while they were still cycling. To facilitate blood collection without stasis, subjects kept their hands in warm water (40-45°C) for 15 min prior to collec-

tion. Using a 21-gauge butterfly, blood was collected (6 mL) from a vein of the dorsum of the hand, without stasis, into a blood gas syringe and into two vacutainers containing lithium heparin and EDTA. The blood collected anaerobically into a syringe was freed from air bubbles, sealed, and kept on ice until determination (within 1 h) of blood gases, HCO_3^- , and pH (AVL 995/Blood Gas Analyzer with H^+ , O_2 and CO_2 electrodes; Roswel, GA, USA). Blood Lac^- was analyzed immediately (model 23L, Yellow Springs Instruments) in the sample from one of the vacutainers (lithium heparin). Blood was then centrifuged and the plasma was kept on ice for later analysis. Plasma electrolyte concentrations were measured using ion selective electrodes (Kodak Ektachem Analyzer 700XR), protein was measured by refractometry, and osmolality was measured by freezing point depression (model 3MO). The blood sample collected into EDTA vacutainers was used for hematocrit and hemoglobin determination (Coulter-Counter, Model S-plus STKR; Miami, FL, USA).

Calculations

Sweating rate was calculated from the differences in nude body weight obtained before and immediately after the experiment, corrected for fluid intake, respiratory water loss (16), and urine volume and corrected for surface area (m^2) and time (min). Sweat lactate and NH_3 losses were calculated by multiplying the volume of total body sweat by its respective concentration. Hydration level was calculated by the change in body weight and expressed as percent initial body weight, corrected for urine output and change in clothes weight. Percent changes in plasma volume ($\%\Delta\text{PV}$) and red blood cell volume ($\%\Delta\text{RBC}$) were calculated from changes in hemoglobin and hematocrit (17). Exercise blood Lac^- was corrected for $\%\Delta\text{PV}$. Sweat pH was converted to the equivalent free hydrogen ion (H^+).

Plasma and sweat strong ion difference (SID) were calculated as $\text{Na}^+ + \text{K}^+ - \text{Cl}^- - \text{Lac}^-$ and $\text{Na}^+ + \text{K}^+ + \text{NH}_3 - \text{Cl}^- - \text{Lac}^-$, respectively.

Statistical analysis

Within genders, prepubescent and pubescent subjects were found to be similar with respect to all sweat and blood parameters, as determined by two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). The children were therefore pooled into two groups: boys and girls. ANOVA was used to compare children *vs* adults and females *vs* males. Two-way ANOVA was used to examine changes with time (e.g., bout 1 *vs* bout 2). Statistical significance was considered when $P < 0.05$. Data are reported as means \pm SEM.

Results

Physiological responses

The mean increase in rectal temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) from rest to the end of bout 2 did not differ among groups: 0.90 ± 0.08 (girls), 0.83 ± 0.08 (boys), 0.75 ± 0.11 (women), and 0.81 ± 0.07 (men). Heart rate (bpm) at the end of bout 2 was similar among groups: 165 ± 4 (girls), 162 ± 7 (boys), 162 ± 6 (women), 159 ± 8 (men). By the end of bout 2, most subjects maintained their hydration levels within 1% of initial body weight (range = -0.6 to 0.8%). The mean \pm SEM percent change in body weight per group was 0.11 ± 0.09 (girls), 0.01 ± 0.11 (boys), -0.09 ± 0.3 (women), -0.19 ± 0.02 (men).

Sweat composition

Children had 25% higher sweat Lac^- than their counterparts after bout 1 ($P < 0.05$; Table 2). In each group there was a drop in sweat Lac^- from bout 1 to bout 2, and all groups ended the session with similar values (overall mean \pm SEM = 13.7 ± 0.4 mM). Within the maturational group, there was no

gender difference in sweat Lac^- . Mean sweat NH_3 after bout 1 was 66% higher in children than in adults. Although sweat NH_3 did not change significantly with time in any group, opposite trends among groups resulted in men having similar values to boys but higher than women (Table 2). The total sweat losses of Lac^- were higher in adults than in children, but similar among groups when corrected for kg body mass (Table 3). A similar trend was found for total NH_3 . Men had a higher sweat Na^+ and Cl^- compared to the other groups. Men's sweat Cl^- increased from bout 1 to bout 2 (Table 2). Girls and boys had higher K^+ than their adult counterparts in bout 1. Overall, sweat SID was similar among groups with one exception: at bout 2, it was higher in boys than in men. Sweat H^+ was lower in men compared to boys during bouts 1 and 2, and compared to women during bout 2 (Table 4). The lower sweat H^+ of women compared with girls was close to being statistically significant ($P = 0.07$ in bout 1, and $P = 0.06$ in bout 2). Sweat pH during both bouts was lower in girls and boys compared to their adult counterparts. The respective means \pm SEM were 5.4 ± 0.2 (girls), 5.0 ± 0.1 (boys), 6.2 ± 0.5 (women), and 6.2 ± 0.4 (men) for bout 1, and 5.4 ± 0.2 (girls), 6.5 ± 0.5 (boys), 5.2 ± 0.2 (women), and 6.9 ± 0.4 (men) for bout 2.

While sweat osmolality decreased in boys and girls ($P < 0.05$), it did not change in men

and women (Table 4). SR was consistently lower in girls and boys compared to their respective adult group (Table 4).

Blood results

Blood pH at rest was similar among groups, while at the end of exercise it was higher in girls than in women (Table 5). However, the magnitude of the changes in blood pH, HCO_3^- , and PCO_2 was similar among the four groups (Table 5). Overall there was an increase in blood pH and a decrease in HCO_3^- and PCO_2 . When changes within groups were analyzed, significant differences ($P < 0.05$) were found in all groups for blood PCO_2 , but not for pH or HCO_3^- (Table 5). While blood Lac^- increased in men, it decreased in boys and did not change in the female groups.

Plasma osmolality and RBC volume did not change from rest to the end of the exercise session. There was a decrease in PV and an increase in plasma proteins in all groups, with these changes being significantly greater in adults ($P < 0.05$; Table 6). There was no change in plasma Na^+ or Cl^- from rest to the end of the exercise session in any of the groups, while plasma K^+ increased on average by 12% in boys to 18% in men. In all groups, plasma SID did not change from rest to the end of bout 2, with values (mean \pm SEM) of 37.7 ± 0.48 and 37.6 ± 0.5 mM, respectively.

Table 2. Sweat lactate (Lac^-), ammonia (NH_3), sodium (Na^+), chloride (Cl^-), and potassium (K^+) concentrations.

	Lac^- (mM)		NH_3 (mM)		Na^+ (mM)		Cl^- (mM)		K^+ (mM)	
	Bout 1	Bout 2	Bout 1	Bout 2	Bout 1	Bout 2	Bout 1	Bout 2	Bout 1	Bout 2
Girls	$24.0 \pm 1.0^\#$	14.6 ± 0.5	4.4 ± 0.3	3.9 ± 0.2	26.0 ± 3.0	27.0 ± 2.5	12.0 ± 1.0	19.0 ± 1.3	$17.0 \pm 1.0^\#$	12.0 ± 0.4
Boys	$22.0 \pm 1.7^*$	14.0 ± 0.4	4.7 ± 0.4	4.3 ± 0.2	33.0 ± 2.2	$38.6 \pm 2.0^*$	22.0 ± 1.8	$25.0 \pm 2.9^*$	$14.0 \pm 1.0^*$	$10.0 \pm 0.1^*$
Women	17.4 ± 1.4	11.9 ± 0.3	2.8 ± 0.1	2.5 ± 0.1	$32.0 \pm 1.8^*$	$38.5 \pm 0.5^*$	23.5 ± 1.2	30.0 ± 2.5	$9.0 \pm 0.9^*$	8.0 ± 0.1
Men	15.4 ± 0.9	12.7 ± 1.2	3.0 ± 0.1	3.9 ± 0.3	50.0 ± 8.0	61.0 ± 10	40.0 ± 7.5	57.0 ± 6.8	6.0 ± 0.4	5.5 ± 0.6

Data are reported as means \pm SEM.

* $P < 0.05$ compared to men (within bouts) (ANOVA). $^\#P < 0.05$ compared to women (within bouts) (ANOVA). Lac^- decreased from bout 1 to bout 2 in all groups ($P < 0.05$, two-way ANOVA). Cl^- increased in men and K^+ decreased in girls and boys from bout 1 to bout 2 ($P < 0.05$, two-way ANOVA).

Table 3. Total sweat lactate and ammonia losses throughout the whole exercise session (bout 1 + bout 2).

	Lactate (mM)	Lactate (mM kg ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	Ammonia (mM)	Ammonia (mM kg ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)
Girls	5.45 ± 0.94*	0.13 ± 0.02	1.11 ± 0.17	0.026 ± 0.003
Boys	4.83 ± 0.54*	0.15 ± 0.02	1.33 ± 0.14*	0.022 ± 0.004
Women	9.22 ± 1.36	0.15 ± 0.02	1.35 ± 0.17	0.037 ± 0.002
Men	11.40 ± 2.30	0.14 ± 0.03	2.35 ± 0.46	0.032 ± 0.006

Data are reported as mean ± SD. Values are also corrected for body weight (kg) and time (h).

*P < 0.05 compared to the respective adult group (ANOVA).

Table 4. Sweat hydrogen (H⁺), strong ion difference (SID), osmolality, and sweating rate (SR).

	H ⁺ (mM)		SID (mM)		Osmolality (mOsm/kg)		SR (mL m ² min ⁻¹)	
	Bout 1	Bout 2	Bout 1	Bout 2	Bout 1	Bout 2	Bout 1	Bout 2
Girls	8.0±3.0	10.0±1.0	9.8±4.0	9.6±3.0	119.0±3.2	99.0±3.0	2.8±0.7 [#]	4.2±0.6 [#]
Boys	15.0±3.2	13.0±2.3	9.7±3.0	14.0±2.0*	128.0±11.8	118.0±7.4	3.0±0.1*	4.7±0.02*
Women	4.0±1.2	3.8±1.4	4.0±1.7	4.3±1.8	93.0±3.4*	105.0±6.2	6.2±0.8	6.4±0.8
Men	3.0±1.2	2.5±1.0	4.2±1.6	1.2±8.0	133.0±21.0	141.0±15.3	6.5±0.7	8.0±0.7

Data are reported as mean ± SEM.

*P < 0.05 compared to men (within bouts) (ANOVA). [#]P < 0.05 compared to women (within bouts) (ANOVA).

Osmolality decreased from bout 1 to bout 2 in girls and boys (P < 0.05, two-way ANOVA).

Table 5. Blood pH, HCO₃⁻, PCO₂, and lactate (Lac⁻) at rest and at the end of the whole exercise session.

	pH		HCO ₃ ⁻ (mM)		PCO ₂ (mmHg)		Lac ⁻ (mM)	
	Rest	Exercise	Rest	Exercise	Rest	Exercise	Rest	Exercise
Girls	7.33±0.02	7.41±0.01*	27.0±0.6	23.7±0.4*	51.6±1.9	38.3±1.0*	0.7±0.1	1.1±0.2
Boys	7.31±0.02	7.40±0.01*	25.3±0.6	24.8±0.3	51.6±1.9	41.1±0.7*	1.0±0.1	0.8±0.1*
Women	7.32±0.03	7.35±0.02	25.5±1.0	23.8±1.0	49.0±3.3	41.5±3.2*	1.1±0.2	1.4±0.2
Men	7.30±0.02	7.36±0.02	26.0±0.4	24.3±0.5*	58.3±2.2	43.9±1.6*	1.0±0.1	1.8±0.3**

Data are reported as mean ± SEM.

*P < 0.05 compared to the respective resting values (two-way ANOVA); **P < 0.05 compared to boys (ANOVA).

Table 6. Changes in plasma volume (ΔPV), red blood cells (ΔRBC), plasma protein (ΔProtein), and osmolality (ΔOsmolality) from rest to the end of exercise.

	ΔPV*	ΔRBC	ΔProtein*	ΔOsmolality
Girls	-3.6 ± 1.4% ⁺	0.08 ± 0.5%	4.62 ± 0.9% ⁺	0.09 ± 0.6%
Boys	-2.3 ± 0.4% ⁺	0.32 ± 0.4%	2.15 ± 1.0% ⁺	0.62 ± 0.8%
Women	-8.8 ± 0.7%	-1.25 ± 0.9%	9.22 ± 1.4%	0.95 ± 0.6%
Men	-8.6 ± 2.0%	-0.09 ± 0.4%	9.97 ± 1.2%	0.94 ± 0.6%

Data are reported in percent as means ± SEM.

*Significant differences within each group (P < 0.05, ANOVA); ⁺P < 0.05 compared to the respective adult group (ANOVA).

Discussion

The main purpose of the present study was to compare sweat Lac^- and NH_3 , and their respective losses, between children and adults of both genders during one hour of intermittent exercise (50% peak VO_2) in the heat. Girls and boys had a higher sweat Lac^- and NH_3 compared to their adult counterparts within 20 min of the beginning of exercise. Thereafter, this difference persisted in females for NH_3 only. During this later stage of the session, men had higher sweat NH_3 than women. This was the only gender difference found within age groups. The total sweat Lac^- and NH_3 losses, corrected per kg body mass, were similar among groups. To our knowledge, this was the first study that compared the four groups under the same conditions.

The overall sweat Lac^- of the boys (16.6 mM) and men (15.1 mM) in the present study agrees with those reported for boys (7) and men (6,11,18) performing similar exercise protocols. The mean sweat Lac^- of women (14.3 mM) in the present study, however, was much lower than that of sedentary (100 mM) or fit (43 mM) women (8). The method of collecting sweat (plastic bags vs whole body washdown) and the exercise intensity (50 vs 70% $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$) may have accounted for the difference. Although sweat collected with bags represents only one site of the body, it is a reliable (19) method and involves the least contamination (20). Unless the investigator is very familiar with the procedures, the whole-body washdown is prone to errors and, whenever used, its reliability should be reported (21-23).

Sweat Lac^- at the beginning of exercise has been found to be higher in prepubertal than in adolescent boys (7). Green et al. (11) found that males have higher sweat lactate than females. Our findings were that, at this early stage of sweating, boys have a higher sweat Lac^- than men and that corresponding differences exist in females. The present study is the first to compare sweat Lac^-

among children and adults of both genders.

Although children's sweat Lac^- after bout 1 was higher than that of adults, this cannot be accounted for by their lower SR. We found a negative but very weak association between SR and sweat Lac^- ($P > 0.05$, $r = -0.27$, for all subjects). Such a relationship is not consistent since some investigators have reported an inverse correlation (7,8,24), while studies using single sweat glands have shown a significant positive correlation (14), or none at all (13).

It is unclear why children have higher sweat Lac^- at the beginning of exercise. One possibility is that the energy required for the onset of sweating is higher than that required to maintain sweating. The higher sweat Lac^- in children at the start of exercise may be due to their higher sweating threshold (25,26). Timing for sweat collection was the same for all subjects and was set according to exercise duration, which may not necessarily match sweating duration. This time lag could be responsible for the higher sweat Lac^- at the start of exercise.

It is difficult to state whether the sweat glands of children respond with a greater glycolytic rate at the start of exercise. Sweat Lac^- may not be an accurate index of glycolytic rate of the sweat gland since some Lac^- , in conjunction with other ions or in exchange with H^+ , is reabsorbed in the sweat duct (14,27).

A consistent finding of the present study was that Lac^- dropped with exercise duration, which is in agreement with other studies in which subjects cycled at constant work rates (7,11,18,28,29). The drop in sweat Lac^- could be due to the fact that, besides glycolysis, the sweat gland uses oxygen (oxidative phosphorylation) as a substrate for sweating (4,30). At the start of exercise, the vasoconstrictive effect of epinephrine release and reduced oxygen supply to the skin may cause the sweat glands to rely more on anaerobic glycolysis and produce more Lac^- . As exercise continues, especially in a warm environment, more blood is shunted to the skin, thus allowing the sweat glands to work more aerobically.

Sweat NH_3 has rarely been studied during exercise. In the present study, the men's average sweat NH_3 (3.3 mM) was somewhat higher than that found when men cycled at 40% (2.1 mM), but much lower than that obtained at a higher exercise intensity (7.1 mM at 80% $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$) (6). This further indicates that sweat NH_3 increases with exercise intensity.

As expected, children had a higher sweat NH_3 in the first bout, and this can reflect a mechanism for avoiding further decrease in sweat pH. NH_3 diffusion is facilitated by an increased pH gradient between compartments. NH_3 , as a base, diffuses from the extracellular space (higher pH) to the sweat gland duct (lower pH) where, once protonated to NH_4^+ , it becomes poorly diffusible (1,5). Indeed, the children in the present study had a lower sweat pH than adults (5.2 vs 6.1 for bout 1; 5.3 vs 6.7 for bout 2) and, at least at the end of bout 2, they tended to have a higher blood pH (Table 5). To support this hypothesis, we found a significant and positive correlation between sweat NH_3 and H^+ for all the subjects combined ($r = 0.56$), in agreement with other studies (5,31).

Although some sweat NH_3 may originate from plasma, it is unlikely that the higher sweat NH_3 of children in this study was a reflection of their greater plasma NH_3 . At rest, plasma NH_3 in children is similar to that of adults (32) and, in response to exercise (treadmill $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$ test), the magnitude of its increase may even be higher in adults than in children (33).

The mechanisms involved in sweat acidification are not known. It was suggested that the duct acidifies the precursor sweat by reabsorbing HCO_3^- and/or secreting H^+ in exchange of Na^+ (34,35). In the present study, overall sweat Na^+ was inversely correlated with sweat H^+ ($r = -0.45$, $P < 0.05$), but r values were greater in children than in adults (-0.43 vs -0.29). This indicates that lower sweat pH in children may be associated with their greater Na^+ reabsorption.

The average sweat SID (7 mM) in the

present study was much lower than that of plasma (37.6 mM). Our values are close to those already reported in men as "residual ions" (14), even though our calculations included ammonia. We did not find a strong inverse correlation between sweat H^+ and sweat SID ($r = 0.1$). This is probably due to a lower and small range of sweat (SID). Besides SID, the H^+ (or acid-base status) of a solution depends on two other variables: PCO_2 and weak anions (mostly proteins). In fact, when SID is around zero, very small changes in PCO_2 may cause a big change in pH (and H^+) (36). On the other hand, proteins do not affect sweat H^+ because of their low concentration in sweat (2 mg/dL vs 7 g/dL in blood) (1).

Our finding that blood pH did not change over time in men is in agreement with a study that used a similar exercise/heat protocol (37). Although in children an increase in blood pH achieved significance, the pH changes among groups were similar. This is somewhat divergent from high intensity exercise in which a fall in blood pH is considerably greater in adults than in children (38). The overall decrease in blood pH in the present study may be due to increased ventilation (as shown by the PCO_2 decrease) and increased skin blood flow (perfusion), both promoted by increased body temperature (39).

We have shown that children present a higher sweat Lac^- and NH_3 compared to adults during the first 20 min of exercise in the heat. Within one hour of exercise, the overall sweat losses of Lac^- and NH_3 corrected per kg body mass were similar among groups. These results are representative of an exercise plus heat stress that was too low to induce fatigue or blood acidosis. The extent to which such a pattern will persist during exercise-induced acidosis has yet to be determined.

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