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RPE 訓練衝量法在運動訓練與監控之應用:系統性回顧

Application of session-RPE in sport training and monitoring: A systematic review

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摘要

緒論:運動訓練的目的,是希望提升技術與體能水準,使運動員在特定時間點達到表現的高峰。藉由操控訓練強度與訓練量干擾生理恆定,便可在後續的恢復中達到訓練的適應。近期證據顯示,訓練量的不當管理,是造成傷害風險的最大原因,突顯出量化訓練過程的重要性。本文研究目的在於介紹以 RPE 訓練衝量法作為訓練量化和監控之相關研究與應用。方法:在 PubMed、Airiti Library 華藝線上圖書館與 Google 學術搜尋等 3個資料庫中,搜尋 1995 年至 2017 年 09 月以監控(monitoring)、RPE 訓練衝量法(Session-RPE)、運動訓練量(training load))與過度訓練(overtraining)等名詞作為關鍵字之 149 篇文獻進行整理。其中,挑選出以運動員作為受試者,同時採 RPE 訓練衝量法(Asssion-RPE) 作為訓練量化方式,能讓運動教練、肌力與體能專家、運科人員,以及運動醫學團隊等專業,更完善地掌控每位選手對訓練適應的個別差異,調控選手對於訓練壓力與恢復間平衡。結論: RPE 訓練衝量法(Session-RPE)是一種簡易、低成本且有效的訓練監控方式,建議可在各運動團隊中實施,作為訓練內容調整的一項參考依據。

關鍵詞:訓練監控、運動自覺量表、過度訓練

壹、 緒論

運動訓練,是漸進且有系統性的操弄訓練刺激, 如:訓練強度、訓練負荷量與訓練頻率,讓選手處在 更高的生理壓力下,藉此突破當前的恆定狀態。透過 訓練後適當的恢復,進而引發更多的生理適應,改善 運動表現,此過程又被稱為「超補償(supercomposesion) 現象」(Bompa, & Haff, 2009)。1976年, Banister提 出疲勞(fatigue)和體能(fitness)模型的概念中,指出訓 練刺激會引起正面和負面的延遲效果(after effect) (Calvert, Banister, Savage, & Bach, 1976), 單一訓練 課的刺激造成短暫的負面影響,稱為疲勞(fatigue),而 較長時間的訓練刺激,加上足夠的恢復,便會產生正 面的適應,為體能(fitness)提升的概念(Bompa, & Haff, 2009)。若訓練後未得到適當的恢復,累積的疲勞將改 變神經肌肉控制反應,降低組織對於外來壓力的承受 能力,增加訓練時潛在危險,提高受傷的可能性 (DiFiori et al., 2014; Kenttä, & Hassmén, 1998;

Kreider, Fry, & O'Toole, 1998);另一方面,不足的訓練劑量無法引起足夠的生理適應,當訓練與比賽造成的負荷超過了身體所能承受的能力時,便容易造成傷害與疾病的發生,甚至演變成過度訓練(overtraining)(Anderson, Triplett-Mcbride, Foster, Doberstein, & Brice, 2003)。因此,除了關注恢復的過程,是也需努力加強選手對訓練刺激生理適應,唯一能顧及這兩個面向的作法,便是透過完整的訓練監控系統(monitoring system)。

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現今的菁英運動團隊普遍利用不同監控工具,了解運動訓練量對選手的影響(Akenhead, & Nassis, 2016),近期證據顯示,不良的運動訓練量管理(load management)是造成傷害風險的最大原因(Soligard et al., 2016; Turner, Bishop, Marshall, & Read, 2015)。透過有效的管理運動訓練量,選手將獲得預期的訓練效果,為比賽準備同時,將傷害與疾病的風險降到最小

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(Halson, 2014)。以問卷調查 23 個運動項目,50 支 菁英、職業與業餘運動團隊的教練、運科人員,了解 各隊伍監控運動訓練量的原因,結果顯示,為維持訓 練週期間的高水準運動表現,佔了 22%,藉此可了解 監控訓練過程的重要性。除了運動訓練量追蹤外,當 選手一同參與監控計畫時,將有助於提高訓練計畫的 投入感與參與感,透過數據分析討論,促進教練、選 手、運科人員與隨隊醫護人員之間的溝通(Halson, 2014)。

然而,針對長期監控運動訓練的工具,目前尚未 有一致定論。目前常見的監控變項包含心跳率、血液 生化值、神經肌肉功能、時間-動作分析(如:GPS 全 球定位系統),這些方式皆被證實與運動表現的相關性 (Cornelissen, Verheyden, Aubert, & Fagard, 2010; Larsson, Burlin, Jakobsson, & Henriksson-Larsen, 2002; Twist, & Highton, 2013), 然而, 若將以上參數在實際 訓練情境中進行監控,則需要相當昂貴之儀器與專業 技術,難以普及至各種層級之運動隊伍中,作為常態 式的監控方法。1995 年 Foster 等學者提出以修正式運 動自覺量表(The session RPE Scale)做為運動訓練量的 監控方式,稱為 RPE 訓練衝量法(session rating of perceived exertion, session-RPE, sRPE) (王鈞逸、鄭景 峰, 2010; Foster et al., 1995), 截至目前為止, 此方法 已被科學界驗證,並廣泛運用在各種團隊運動項目上, 如籃球(Anderson et al., 2003)、橄欖球(Gabbett, 2004)、 足球 (Freitas et al., 2014; Impellizzeri, Rampinini, Coutts, Sassi, & Marcora, 2004; Impellizzeri, Rampinini, & Marcora, 2005; Putlur et al., 2004)、板球(Hulin et al., 2014)、澳式足球 (Fortington et al., 2016; Rogalski, Dawson, Heasman, & Gabbett, 2013), 或各種個人運動 項目,例如短跑(Suzuki, Sato, Maeda, & Takahashi, 2006)、跆拳道(Haddad et al., 2014)、空手道(Milanez, & Pedro, 2012)、柔道(Tavra, Kuvačić, & Miletić, 2014)、 游泳 (Wallace, Slattery, & Coutts, 2009)、跳水 (Minganti, Capranica, Meeusen, & Piacentini, 2011) 拳擊 (Uchida et al., 2014)、體操 (Sartor, Vailati, Valsecchi, Vailati, & La Torre, 2013)、網球 (Gomes, Moreira, Lodo, Capitani, & Aoki, 2015), 是一種簡易、 花費低,且兼顧信、效度的訓練量化方式,適合當作 訓練監控系統中的重要工具。

貳、方法

本研究利用透過系統性回顧方法,搜尋自 1995

年到 2017 年 09 月間,於 PubMed、華藝線上圖書館與 Google 學術 3 個資料庫中,以監控(monitoring)、RPE 訓練衝量法(session-RPE)、運動訓練量(training load)、運動表現(performance)與傷害(injury)等名詞為關鍵字之相關文獻 149 篇,並以以下幾項條件進行過濾:(一)內容需以 RPE 訓練衝量法(Session-RPE)做為訓練負荷監控方式,(二)研究受試者為運動員(三)針對運動表現的評估需有明確的測量方式(如:生理參數、GPS),或(四)對於傷害之定義清晰(如:任何疼痛與功能喪失,限制參與一次以上的訓練)。其中,共 59 篇文獻符合本文篩選標準,本文將針對 RPE 訓練衝量法之背景、指標、以及應用方式分別進行探討。

參、RPE 訓練衝量法(Session-RPE)

session-RPE 由 Forster et al.,(1995)第一次提出,此 方法執行方式為選手每次訓練後,觀看 0~10 分的修 正式 RPE 運動自覺量表(The session RPE Scale, Foster's 0-10 Scale) (表一), 簡稱 sRPE 量表, 進行自 我運動強度的判定,所得之分數乘上該次訓練課的經 歷時間,則為該次訓練課之運動訓練量(training load, TL) (Foster et al., 1995), 透過記錄下每次訓練課的 數據,做為監控選手運動訓練量變化的方式 (Impellizzeri et al., 2005; Soligard et al., 2016)。此 0~10分的 sRPE 量表是 Foster 學者修正自 Borg 學者提 出之 0~10 分運動自覺量表(Borg CR-10 量表),兩種量 表最大的不同是Borg CR-10量表在0~3分之間可以有 小數點以下一位的自覺判斷(Eston, 2012),而 sRPE 量表只有整數的分數,此外,Borg CR-10 量表中,最 大自覺強度容許以超過10分來表示,因為此量表定義 10 分並非 "極限(Maximal)" 而是 "非常強(Very very strong)" (Eston, 2012; Borg, 1982; Swank, Steinel, & Moore, 2003), 而 sRPE 量表定義 10 分為"極限 (Maximal)",因此只有 0~10 分的自覺判定,雖然同 樣以 0~10 分作為強度判別,但分數定義不同。因此, 自 Forster et al.,(2001)提出 sRPE 量表,後續研究多採 用此較為直觀的自評方式 (Eston, 2012; Milanez et al., 2011; Minganti, Capranica, Meeusen, Amici, & Piacentini, 2010; Turner et al., 2017) •

文獻指出, session-RPE 在監控不同運動專項且不同運動強度時,與心率、血乳酸、心跳儲備值、最大耗氧量等參數, 皆呈現高度正相關(Eston, 2012; Foster et al., 1995; Herman, Foster, Maher, Mikat, & Porcari, 2006; Milanez et al., 2011; Minganti, et al., 2010)。除了

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專項練習,session-RPE 在量化阻力訓練的運動訓練量, 也證實是有效的監控方式(Day, McGuigan, Brice, & Foster, 2004; McGuigan, Egan, & Foster, 2004; Sweet, Foster, McGuigan, & Brice, 2004)。如此一來,面對過 去各種訓練方式無法統一量化的窘境,session-RPE 提 供了將整體訓練壓力以單一形式量化的契機。

表一、由 Foster 學者所提出 sRPE 量表

М на 1 п//п/сш п	五八
自我感覺分數	感覺描述
0	休息
1	非常非常輕鬆
2	輕鬆
3	中等
4	有點吃力
5	吃力
6	
7	非常吃力
8	
9	Le no
10	極限

註:1~10 分為選手對訓練課(Training session)評量自我整體努力程度的具體分數。

<u>化一、</u> 台性训然	倒里太之时 异刀式	
訓練衝量法	計算方式	引用
Banister's TRIMP	訓練持續時間,乘以安靜心跳率、最大心跳率與平均心跳率 三者計算得之心跳比率(HR ratio),再乘以加權值。	Morton, Fitz-Clarke, & Banister, 1990
Edwards' TRIMP	依據最大心跳率區分為 5 個 區段,將各區段訓練時間分別 乘以各區段加權值,再加總所 得。	Edwards,1994
Lucia's TRIMP	透過換氣 閥值 (ventilatory threshold) 及呼吸代償點 (Respiratory Compensation Point)將運動期間區分為 3個區段,分別以各區段的持續時間乘以相對應的加權值,再加	Lucia et al., 2003
Stagno's Team TRIMP	總所得。 測量團隊選手之乳酸閥值 (lactate threshold)與血乳酸濃度 (onset of blood lactate accumulation),建立5個心率 區段,且得到各區段加權值, 分別以各心率區段運動持續 時間,乘以相對應的加權值, 再加總所得。	Stagno, Thatcher, & Van Someren, 2007
individualised TRIMP (iTRIMP)	依據計算個人心率與血乳酸 濃度之間關係得到各區段加 權值,分別以各心率區段的持 續時間乘以相對應的加權 值,再加總所得。	Akubat, Patel, Barrett, & Abt, 2012

過往研究在擊劍、足球、美式足球等專項選手上, 曾以不同量化方式進行訓練量的計算,這些方式以 Banister's TRIMP、Edwards' TRIMP、Lucia's TRIMP、 Team TRIMP 、individualized TRIMP 等訓練衝量法較為常見(表二)(Morton, Fitz-Clarke, & Banister, 1990; Edwards, 1994; Lucia et al., 2003; Stagno, Thatcher, & Van Someren, 2007; Akubat, Patel, Barrett, & Abt, 2012)。 session-RPE 計算出的運動訓練量(training load) ,與上述各種訓練衝量法進行驗證是沒有差異的(Clarke, Farthing, Norris, Arnold, & Lanovaz, 2013; Elloumi et al., 2012; Impellizzeri et al., 2004; Turner et al., 2017),證明選手自覺強度與心率、血乳酸的變化俱有一致性,同樣可作為俱有效度的量化指標。因此,對於不適合配戴心律監控儀器的運動項目,或是經費不足的運動團隊,session-RPE是實用、相對簡便且花費低廉的監控方式。

使用 session-RPE 的另一項優點,在於教練與選 手對於訓練強度的認知俱有一致性。2009 年 Wallace 等學者使用 session-RPE 監控游泳選手(年齡 22.3 ± 3.1)長達三個月,比較選手與教練之間,對於每次訓 練時間與訓練強度是否有相同的強度認知,結果顯示, 教練與選手對於每次訓練時間(r = .86, p < .01)、訓練 強度(r = .84, p < .01)等參數皆呈現高度正相關性 (Wallace, Slattery, & Coutts, 2009), 此結果代表由選 手本身提供訓練內容的回饋,與教練的認知是非常接 近的,不會造成認知上的落差而失去量化訓練過程的 目的,此研究與 2001 年 Foster 等學者使用跑者為受試 者的研究結果雷同 (Foster, Carl, Kara, Esten, & Brice, 2001)。近年, Barroso, Cardoso, Carmo, and Tricoli, (2014)使用 session-RPE 監控 160 位不同年齡層(11~16 歲)的青少年游泳選手,研究目的在於探討青少年選手 與教練雙方,對於運動訓練量的認知是否相同。結果 顯示,年紀越大的青少年選手對於運動訓練量的認知, 與教練越相近 $(11\sim12$ 歲組 $r=.31\cdot13\sim14$ 歲組 r $= .51 \cdot 15 \sim 16$ 歲組 r = .74)(Barroso et al., 2014)。因 此,在實務應用上,必須考量運動員的年紀與認知程 度,由相關研究結果可推論,年紀越長的運動員,可 能會隨著對於訓練本身經驗的累積,而對於訓練強度 有更精準的判斷。

session-RPE 在實際運用上,符合國際奧會於 2016 年立場申明中三點訓練監控(training monitoring)要素: 一、能運用在各種運動項目,持續且科學的監控系統。 session-RPE 至今已在多項運動項目中被驗證,並涵蓋 不同運動形態,因方便記錄而能持續使用;二、好的 監控工具,應該是俱有效度的監控方式,如:多篇研 究證實 session-RPE 與心跳率計算出的各種量化方式, 皆呈高度相關(Clarke et al., 2013; Elloumi et al., 2012; Impellizzeri et al., 2004; Turner et al., 2017),代表此方法可計算出有效的量化數據;三、監控的工具必須長期進行,一篇以 session-RPE 作為長期監控的研究,研究對象為世界排名於前 10 名的精英女子鐵人三項選手,監控期間為倫敦奧運前長達 50 週的訓練週,紀錄了包含游泳、自行車、跑步與肌力訓練的運動訓練量(training load),藉由這種長期監控的方式,教練與選手能徹底瞭解每個階段的訓練量變化、訓練比例分配等設計整體訓練內容的重要參數。由上述相關文獻可知,session-RPE 已成為當前競技運動中,進行訓練量化的重要監控工具。

然而,session-RPE 在執行上仍有一些需要事先注意的地方,例如:選手身體素質、訓練經驗與水平、過去病史、比賽場上的位置(如:前鋒、後衛等)與年齡都會影響 session-RPE 的結果(Gallo, Cormack, Gabbett, Williams, & Lorenzen, 2015; Jones, Griffiths, & Mellalieu, 2017),這表示給予相同的外在負荷訓練量(external load)可能會導致選手之間不同的反應。此外,身體生理系統是複雜的,許多不同的因素皆可能影響訓練結果,雖然 session-RPE 是同時可評估外在(external loads)與內在(internal loads)訓練負荷的監控工具,但畢竟是主觀判定,因此,相關文獻建議搭配客觀監控工具如:全球定位系統、運動表現測試、生化指標等,一同進行訓練監控,能夠更全面了解運動員的準備狀態 (preparedness) (Herman et al., 2006; Lovell, Sirotic, Impellizzeri, & Coutts, 2013)。

肆、RPE 訓練衝量法中的不同監控指標

表三、不同 session-RPE 指標,修正摘自 Williams, Trewartha, Cross, Kemp, & Stokes, 2017

Kemp, & Stokes, 2017		
Session-RPE 指標	計算方式	
運動訓練量	單次運動訓練時間(分鐘)×sRPE量	
Training load, TL	表分數	
每日運動訓練量	每日所有的運動訓練量之加總	
Daily training load	9日/月月日/生野門	
週運動訓練量	每週(通常是7天)所有的運動訓練	
Weekly training load	量之加總	
訓練同質性 Training monotony, TM	當週運動訓練量的日平均(Mean load)/當週運動訓練量的標準差(Standard Deviation)	
訓練張力值	當週運動訓練量(TL)× 當週訓練	
Training strain, TS	同質(TM)	
週間訓練量變化 Week-to-week change	當週與上一週之運動訓練量的絕 對差異值	
短期:長期訓練量比值 Acute : chronic workload ratio, ACWR	當週運動訓練量(acute workload) /過往連續四週運動訓練量平均 值(chronic workload)	

由於 session-RPE 的普及, Williams, Trewartha, Cross, Kemp, and Stokes (2017)回顧過往文獻,整理出 幾項 session-RPE 的參數指標如表三,這些指標常應用在運動訓練量、傷害發生率與提升運動表現等議題的討論,以下便針對各項指標其相關研究進行解釋。

表四、運動訓練量、每日運動訓練量、週訓練量變化、訓練同質性 與訓練張力值之計算參考範例。

TL
1470
1.54

註: TL=運動訓練量, sRPE 量表分數×訓練時間;每日 TL=每日運動訓練量,每日不同訓練課程 TL之加總; TM=訓練同質性,當週運動訓練量的日平均/當週運動訓練量的標準差; TS=訓練張力值,當週累計運動訓練量×當週訓練同質性

一、運動訓練量(training load, TL)

運動訓練量(training load, TL)為每次訓練課之後,請選手觀看 sRPE 量表(表一),並同時請選手對於該次訓練課進行自我運動強度的判定,以該次訓練課的持續時間,乘上選手回報之 sRPE 量表分數,得到一任意單位(arbitrary units, AU)的運動訓練量(training load),作為本次訓練的訓練負荷量(Foster, 1998),計算範例如表四。利用 session-RPE 的監控方式,可以了解訓練過程中的訓練量(training volume)與訓練強度(training intensity)兩項指標(Comyns, & Flanagan, 2013)。監控 TL 的優點在於了解每一位選手對於訓練的適應程度(Coutts, Wallace, & Slattery, 2003),不管是團隊運動項目或個人運動項目,訓練多數為分組或

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分開進行(專項、體能與重量訓練),即使是團體訓練 有相同的外在訓練負荷,不同的選手也會引起不同生 理壓力(內在負荷),因此對於掌握每一位選手的訓練 負荷是非常重要的(impellizzeri et al., 2005)。

二、每日運動訓練量(daily training load, Daily TL)

每日運動訓練量為當天所有的運動訓練量加總得之,計算範例如表四。每天的運動訓練量是反映選手當前的疲勞程度(Williams et al., 2017),如果疲勞管理適當,超補償的效果便會發生,進而提升身體的適應(Bompa, & Haff, 2009),故教練可藉由此量化數據來瞭解選手每日訓練的狀況,進而調整訓練強度的變化。文獻指出監控 TL 有助於協助教練制定、調整個人專項選手或團隊運動專項選手的週期化訓練策略(Impellizzeri et al., 2005; Kelly, & Coutts, 2007; Soligard et al., 2016; Turner et al., 2015)。

三、每週運動訓練量(weekly training load)

每週運動訓練量為每週(通常是7天)所有的運動 訓練量之加總,本文簡稱每週 TL,計算範例如表四。 文獻指出監控選手的每週 TL,可以幫助體能管理與疲 勞恢復監控,減少傷害的發生(Williams et al., 2017)。 研究指出,長期偏高的每週 TL 可能會導致高的傷害 發生機率,但也有研究證明長期高負荷量的訓練反而 是一種保護作用,可以抗衡傷害的發生 (Gabbett, 2010),此外,最近的研究也表明過低的每週 TL 也可 能增加傷害的風險,這可能是由於選手身體適應性無 法有效提升 (Cross, Williams, Trewartha, Kemp, & Stokes, 2016; Hulin, Gabbett, Lawson, Caputi, & Sampson, 2016),目前的研究中,尚未有統一的數據 證實每週 TL 須設定多少,才是最適合的,但長期的 記錄每一週的週 TL 有助於教練回顧過去幾週的訓練 量變化與擬定、規劃未來週期訓練的強度設定,使選 手能在重要的比賽時有最好的運動表現。

四、訓練同質性(training monotony, TM)

訓練同質性(training monotony, TM)的定義為一週內每日訓練的一致性(Foster, 1998),其計算方式為為當週運動訓練量的日平均(mean load)除以當週 TL 的標準差(standard deviation) (Foster, 1998),計算範例如表四。當週每天之間的訓練變化較小,則 TM 分數偏高,如果一週內每日的訓練量有高、低的變化,則會得到適中或是偏低的 TM 分數。文獻指出,長期 TM的分數越高,意指每日的訓練變化越單調,則選手疾病與過度訓練的風險提高,且運動表現不佳的情況也會增加(Bruin, Kuipers, Keizer, & Vander Vusse, 1994;

Piggott, Newton, & McGuigan, 2009) $^{\circ}$

伍、訓練張力值(training strain, TS)

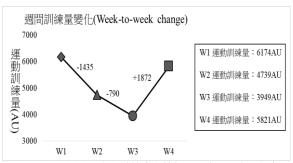
訓練張力值(training strain ,TS)定義為選手整週訓練的整體壓力(Comyns, & Flanagan, 2013; McGuigan, & Foster, 2004),計算方式為當週 TL 乘上當週 TM (Foster, 1998),計算範例如表四。多篇文獻指出 TM 和 TS 的變化與傷害、疾病的發生率呈現相關性 (Anderson et al., 2003; Foster, 1998; Piggott et al., 2009; Putlur et al., 2004),例如:Anderson et al., (2003)等學者,監控 12 位 NCAA 111 女子籃球選手(年齡 18-22 歲),為期 20 週的完整賽季,發現每週傷害發生率與每週總 TL(r=.68, p < .01)、TM 和 TS(r=.67, p < .01) 呈高度正相關性。此外,文獻也指出 TL、TM 和 TS 三個監控指標,互相搭配監控運動訓練週期,能有效的避免選手過度訓練的發生(Kelly, & Coutts, 2007)。六、週間訓練量變化(week-to-week change)

週間訓練量變化為當週與上一週之運動訓練量的絕對差異值,計算範例如圖一。研究指出突然增加的運動訓練量,將造成傷害、疾病發生風險大幅增加(Foster, 1998; Hulin et al., 2014; Piggott et al., 2009; Rogalski et al., 2013),特別是針對傷後復健過程中的選手(Blanch, & Gabbett, 2016)。目前研究中,因各研究的運動專項皆不相同,故週與週的訓練變化量尚未有統一的研究數據,但 2016 年國際奧林匹克委員會發表的立場申明建議,每週的訓練量變化應小於 10%的變化量,以減少傷害、疾病的發生率(Soligard et al., 2016)。

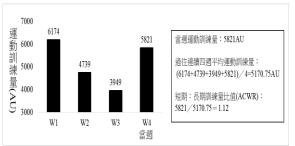
七、短期:長期訓練量比值(acute chronic workload ratio, ACWR)

2016年時,澳洲學者在板球、橄欖球與澳式足球 (Australian football)三種團隊項目監控訓練量長達1年以上,提出短期與長期訓練量比值(acute chronic workload ratio, ACWR),其計算方式為當週 TL(acute workload)除以過往連續四週 TL 平均值(chronic workload)所得之數值(Blanch, & Gabbett, 2016; Hulin et al., 2014; Rogalski et al., 2013),計算範例如圖二。學者們認為,ACWR 可被視為類似 Banister 提出的體能與疲勞模型,但更具體的量化訓練量,藉由此參數數值呈現選手正面或是負面適應,提供教練、選手在訓練時的一個參考指標(Hulin et al., 2014),如果四週平均運動訓練量逐漸提高,且當週運動訓練量低,那麼表示選手的訓練狀態可視為正向的。相反,如果當週運動訓練量,超過四週平均運動訓練量過多,即代

表當週運動訓練量過於迅速增加,可能引發過多疲勞產生,另外一種解釋為,過去四週的訓練不足以正向發展選手,可能導致傷害風險增加。雖然這項指標可提供訓練監控上明確的參考數值,然而,目前研究運動項目較少,且受試者皆為團隊項目選手,如要運用在個人運動專項運動上,仍需要更多研究加以佐證。



圖一、週間訓練量變化計算參考範例,圖中 AU 表示任意單位 (arbitrary units)。



圖二、短期:長期訓練量比值參考範例,圖中 AU 表示任意單位 (arbitrary units)。

伍、結論

至今尚未有一種監控工具,可以精確的量化訓練後的適應效果與疲勞反應,或是預測運動表現(Bourdon et al., 2017)。儘管如此,採用 Session-RPE做為訓練監控的方式,不但簡單、容易執行,選手和教練容易理解、也無侵入性,相較於其他監控方式,更容易於每日訓練收取數據,立即了解訓練過程,適用於長時期監控(Comyns, & Flanagan, 2013; Coutts, & Aoki, 2001; Gabbett, 2010; Halson, 2014)。依據不同Session-RPE監控參數的呈現,不但能反映訓練時的努力程度,呈現訓練期間整體運動訓練量的變化,還能提供教練、運科人員及隨隊醫護人員瞭解選手訓練後疲勞,及對訓練適應的變化,有利於擬定週期化訓練課表,安排合理訓練負荷與恢復時間,本文建議使用此方法做為運動訓練監控的工具,希望在提升選手表現的同時,降低傷害發生的風險。

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Application of session-RPE in sport training and monitoring: A systematic review

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Abstract

Introduction: Training should provide adequate physiological and psychological stresses, in order to overload the athletes' previous preparedness, where the supercompensation might appear. However, inappropriate training load may cause in injury, illness, overtraining, or simultaneously reduce competition and training performance. Evidence has shown that poor load management is a major risk factor for injury. Therefore, the monitoring tools that can be used to quantify training are crucial. The purpose of this review was to present the usefulness and applications of Session-RPE as a method to quantify sport training. Methods: A systematic search of electronic database, including MEDLINE, airiti Library, google scholar. Articles related to aspects of monitoring \(Session-RPE \) training load and overtraining as keywords, published in databases during 1995-2017. 149 articles were found, however, only with subjects were athletes and used Session-RPE as monitoring tool were considered for this study. Results: 59 articles met study inclusion criteria. On the basis of the studies in our review, we conclude that the session RPE method, the individual differences to training adaptations can be controlled more precisely by sport coaches, strength and conditioning coaches, sport scientists, and related sport medicine professions. Results: Through the session RPE method, the individual differences to training adaptations can be controlled more precisely by sport coaches, strength and conditioning coaches, sport scientists, and related sport medicine professions. Conclusion: Session-RPE provide a cost-effective method of monitoring training load. Its simplicity can help optimize performance and reduce negative outcomes in different level of athletes.

Keywords: training monitoring, RPE scale, overtraining

