

Data Processing Methods to Determine Maximum Oxygen Uptake: A Systematic Scoping Review and Experimental Comparison

**Bachelor thesis
from**

Simon Nolte

**German Sport University Cologne
Cologne 2022**

Thesis supervisor:

Dr. Oliver Jan Quittmann

Institute of Movement and Neurosciences

Affirmation in lieu of an oath

Herewith I affirm in lieu of an oath that I have authored this Master thesis independently and did not use any other sources and tools than indicated. All citations, either direct quotations or passages which were reproduced verbatim or nearby-verbatim from publications, are indicated and the respective references are named. The same is true for tables and figures. I did not submit this piece of work in the same or similar way or in extracts in another assignment.

Personally signed

Zusammenfassung (German abstract)

Table of contents

Zusammenfassung (German abstract)

Table of contents	i
List of Figures	ii
List of Tables	iii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Previous Research	1
1.3 Aim	1
2 Methods	2
2.1 Systematic Scoping Review	2
2.1.1 Search & Screening	2
2.1.2 Data Extraction	3
2.1.3 Data Synthesis	3
2.2 Experimental Comparison	3
2.2.1 Data Source	3
2.2.2 Data Processing	3
2.2.3 Comparison of methods	4
3 Results	5
3.1 Systematic Scoping Review	5
3.2 Experimental Comparison	5
4 Discussion	6
5 Conclusion	7
6 Bibliography	8
7 Appendix	9

List of Figures

1 A plot 5

List of Tables

1	Search strings for the systematic scoping review.	2
2	Exclusion terms during automated title screening after removal of duplicates. If an articles title matched least one of the given terms, it was excluded. . . .	2

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.2 Previous Research

1.3 Aim

Bassett (2000); Tricco et al. (2018)

2 Methods

The work presented in this thesis was preregistered before the start of the project on OSF.

2.1 Systematic Scoping Review

2.1.1 Search & Screening

To assess the current state of data processing methods for determining $\dot{V}O_{2\max}$ in exercise science I systematically screened recent literature. The article search was conducted on XX March 2022 using PubMed and Web of Science. The search included articles published from 2017 to 2022 referring to 'maximum oxygen uptake' or equivalent terms in title, abstract or keyword. Table 1 shows the exact search terms.

Table 1: Search strings for the systematic scoping review.

Source	Search String
PubMed	(((((("maximum oxygen uptake") OR ("maximal oxygen uptake")) OR ("VO2max")) OR ("maximum oxygen consumption")) OR ("maximal oxygen consumption")) AND ("2017/01/01"[Date - Publication] : "3000"[Date - Publication]))
Web of Science	(((((ALL=("maximum oxygen uptake")) OR ALL=("maximal oxygen uptake")) OR ALL=("VO2max")) OR ALL=("maximum oxygen consumption")) OR ALL=("maximal oxygen consumption")) AND PY=(2017-2022))

The search results from both data bases were joined and checked for the presence of a DOI. Entries without DOI were excluded, to allow for automated removal of duplicates by DOI matching in the next step. After the removal of duplicates I conducted an automated title scanning, to remove results that are likely no original research articles. Table 2 displays the exclusion terms during the automated title screening.

Table 2: Exclusion terms during automated title screening after removal of duplicates. If an articles title matched least one of the given terms, it was excluded.

Search terms for exclusion by title
review, correction, meta-analysis, comment, retraction, editorial, erratum, reply

In accordance with the preregistration a random sample was drawn from the search results. The goal of the random sample was to give an unbiased sample of the current state of scientific $\dot{V}O_{2\max}$ testing. Based on the procedure described in the preregistration file (LINK),

The abstracts from the articles included in the random sample were blinded for scanning. This included the removal of any further information not relevant for the screening—such as authors or journals—leaving only the title, abstract and an ID of the articles (see Figure 2). Two researchers independently scanned the abstracts to filter those that matched one of the exclusion criteria shown in Table 3.

After the abstract screening I retrieved the full-texts for all articles remaining in the review. The full-texts were again scanned to include only those articles that measured $\dot{V}O_{2\max}$ using an appropriate testing procedure in humans (see Table 3 for the full-text exclusion criteria).

All data exclusion steps are documented under XXXLINK.

2.1.2 Data Extraction

I retrieved data from all articles remaining after the abstract and full-text screening. Extraction included the following data:

- metabolic cart used
- type of metabolic cart/data basis (breath-by-breath, mixed chamber, ...)
- preprocessing algorithm
- data processing software
- interpolation procedure
- data processing/determination of $\dot{V}O_{2max}$:
 - type (time average, breath average, digital filtering)
 - alignment (rolling, binned, ...)
 - interval (in sec/breath, parameters for filtering)

All extracted data is available in the Appendix A and under XXXLINK.

2.1.3 Data Synthesis

2.2 Experimental Comparison

To determine the influence the most common data processing strategies have on the determination $\dot{V}O_{2max}$, I compared them on a set of already collected gas exchange data from running.

2.2.1 Data Source

A total of $N = 76$ exercise test were analysed for this study. The data was from previous research on the metabolic profile of endurance runners (Quittmann et al., under review, unpubl.). The tested individuals were experienced distance runners (XXX male, XXX female; XXX two times). The $\dot{V}O_{2max}$ testings were conducted in XXX to September 2019 (Quittmann et al., under review) and March to October 2021 (Quittmann et al., unpubl.) using the same protocol. Participants run on a treadmill (XXX) for ten minutes at a velocity of 2.8 m/s as a warm-up. After placing the mask for the gas exchange measures, they started a ramp protocol with an initial speed of 2.8 m/s for two minutes and subsequently velocity increases of 0.15 m/s every 30 seconds. The researchers provided verbal encouragement and terminated the exercise when the participants reached subjective exhaustion.

Gas exchange data were recorded using a ZAN XXX device (XXX). The device was calibrated with a 3l-syringe pump (XXX) and a reference gas (XXX) before each measurement. The measured breath-by-breath data is available at XXXLINK.

2.2.2 Data Processing

The spiro Package for R (Nolte, 2022) processed the raw gas exchange data. It includes various algorithms to calculate $\dot{V}O_{2max}$ with user-defined parameters on given data. Table

4 displays a brief summary exemplary function parameters used for the analysis. The full analysis script is available at XXXLINK.

2.2.2.1 Time based averaging

2.2.2.2 Breath based averaging

2.2.2.3 Butterworth filtering

2.2.3 Comparison of methods

To compare different processing methods within and between individuals, I choose to express the $\dot{V}O_{2\max}$ normalized to a reference procedure. The reference procedure was chosen as being the most commonly applied in current literature as determined by the systematic review. Individual $\dot{V}O_{2\max}$ values were expressed in reference to this procedure, where a value of 1 means that the processing method yields exactly the same $\dot{V}O_{2\max}$ value as the reference method. I calculated the data for all integer parameter values within the range of the values found in the literature during the review. On a group level I calculated the median and 2.5 and 97.5-quantiles of each processing strategy.

3 Results

3.1 Systematic Scoping Review

3.2 Experimental Comparison

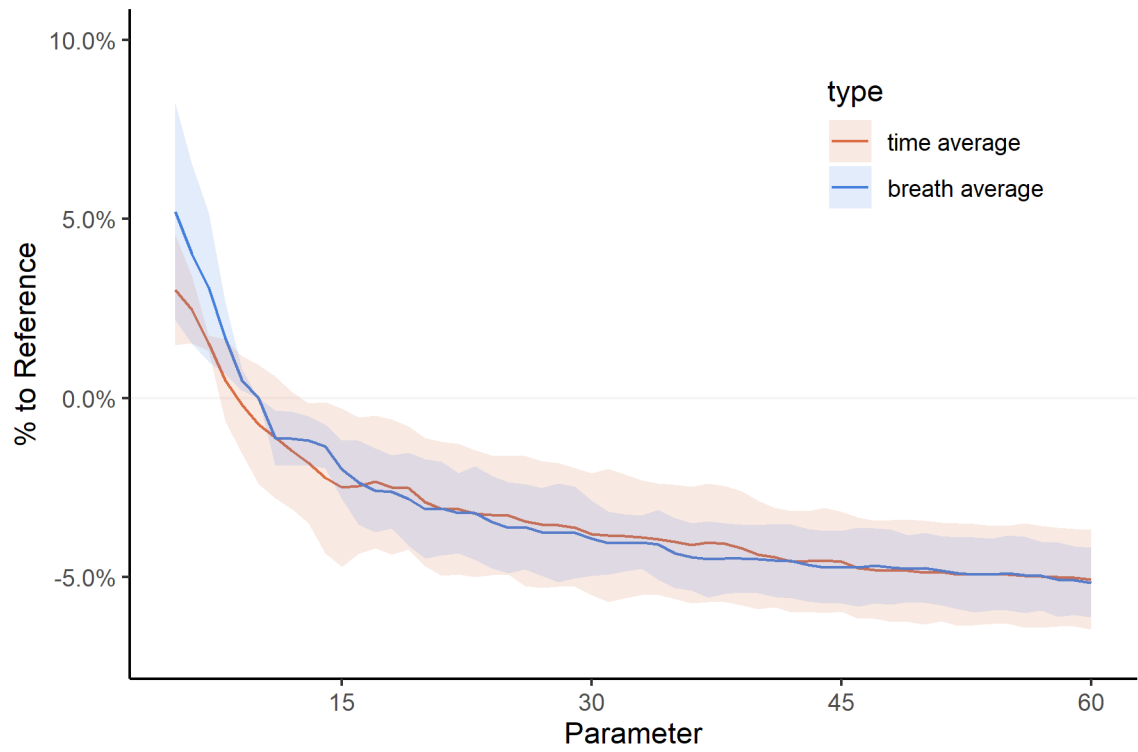


Figure 1: A plot

4 Discussion

5 Conclusion

6 Bibliography

- Bassett, D. R. J. E. T. H. (2000). Limiting factors for maximum oxygen uptake and determinants of endurance performance. *Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise*, 32(1), 70. https://journals.lww.com/acsm-msse/Fulltext/2000/01000/Limiting_factors_for_maximum_oxygen_uptake_and.12.aspx
- Nolte, S. (2022). *Spiro: Manage data from cardiopulmonary exercise testing*. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5816170>
- Quittmann, O. J., Foitschik, T., Vafa, R., Freitag, F., Spearmann, N., Nolte, S., & Abel, T. (under review). *Augmenting the metabolic profile in endurance running by maximal lactate accumulation rate*.
- Quittmann, O. J., Schwarz, Y. M., Nolte, S., Fuchs, M., Gehlert, G., Slowig, Y., Schiffer, A., Foitschik, T., & Abel, T. (unpubl.). *Relationship between physiological parameters and time trial performance over 1, 2 and 3 km in trained runners*.
- Tricco, A. C., Lillie, E., Zarin, W., O'Brien, K. K., Colquhoun, H., Levac, D., Moher, D., Peters, M. D. J., Horsley, T., Weeks, L., Hempel, S., Akl, E. A., Chang, C., McGowan, J., Stewart, L., Hartling, L., Aldcroft, A., Wilson, M. G., Garritty, C., ... Straus, S. E. (2018). PRISMA extension for scoping reviews (PRISMA-ScR): Checklist and explanation. *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 169(7), 467–473. <https://doi.org/10.7326/M18-0850>

7 Appendix