

High Altitude Racing and Events

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Outline

- High Altitude Environment + Effects
- Benefits of High Altitude Training
- How to Train at High Altitude
 - Protocols
 - Training plan + Pacing
- Returning to Sea Level
- Race Day Tips
- Supplements to Altitude Training

What is Considered High Altitude?

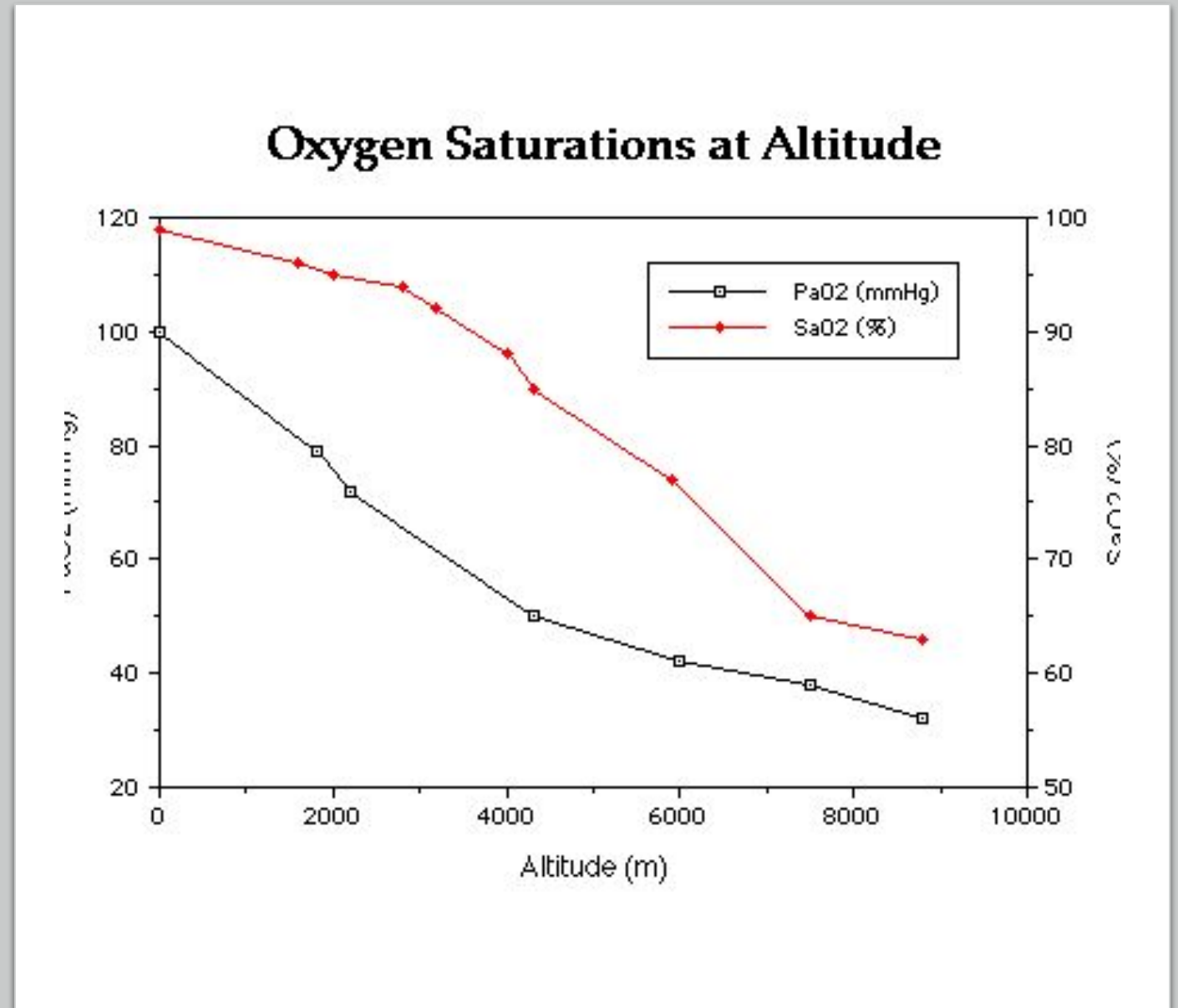
High Altitude is above 5,000ft

Environmental stress increases exponentially as elevation increases

Examples: The Leadville 100, BWR Cedar City, The Mount Evans Hill Climb

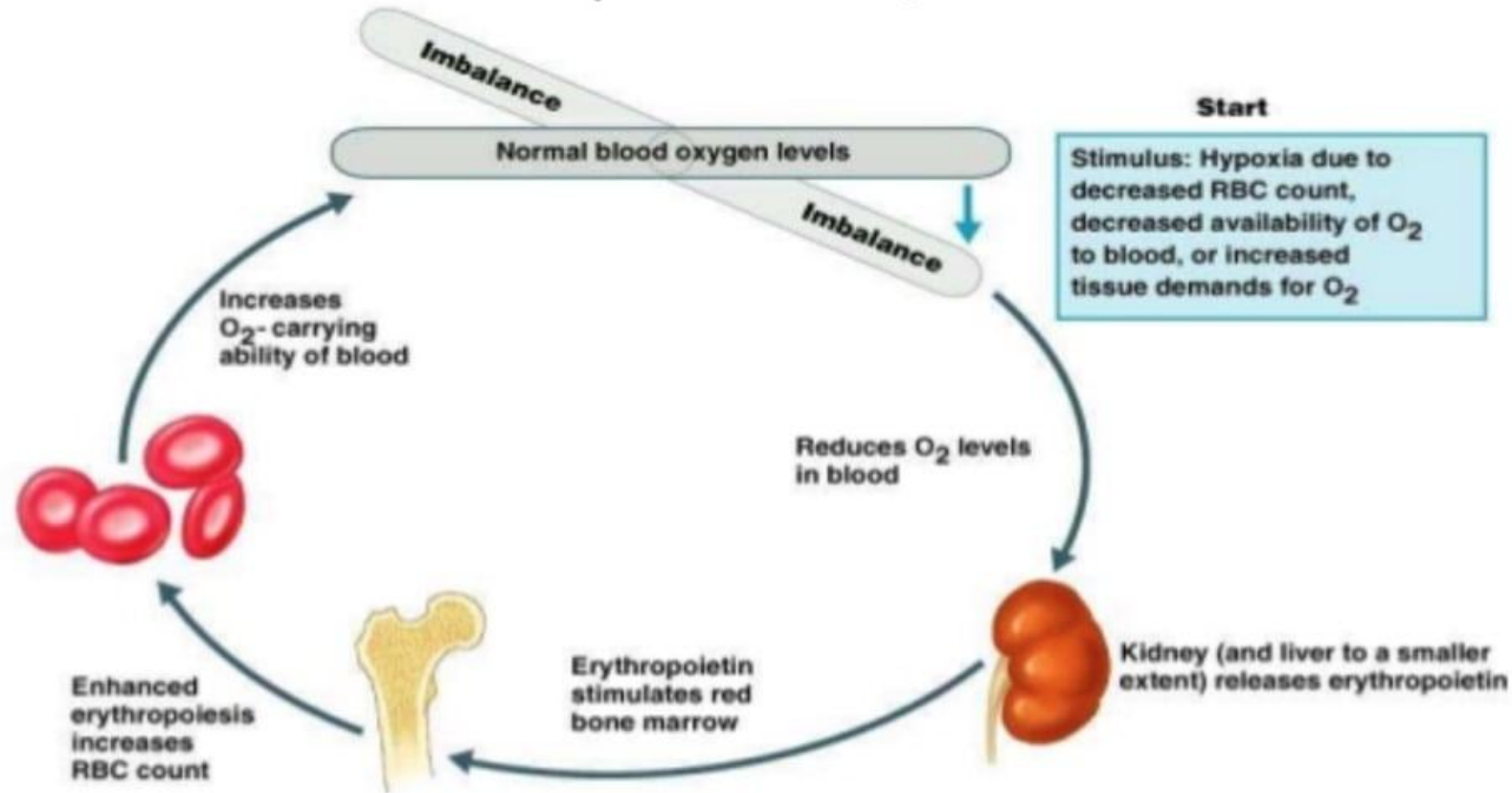
O₂ Saturation Drop Off

- At 5,280 ft above sea level only about 85% of O₂ is available to the working muscles compared to at sea level

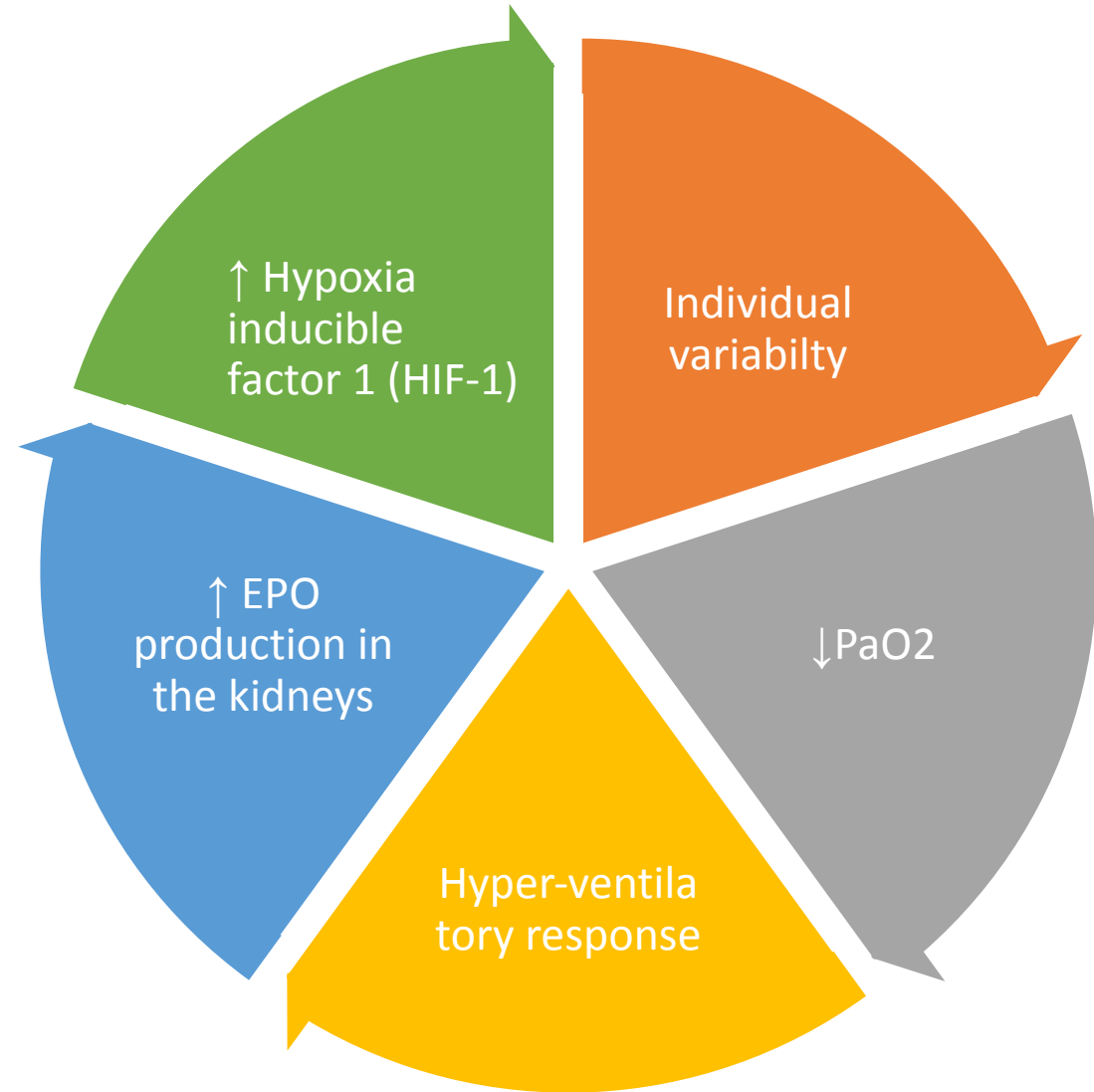


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- Hematologic Effects:
 - Increase red cell production/Hb



Physiological Effects of Altitude



Altitude Adaptation Leads to Increased Performance

On average 4% ↑ in Red Blood Cells

9% ↑ in Hemoglobin

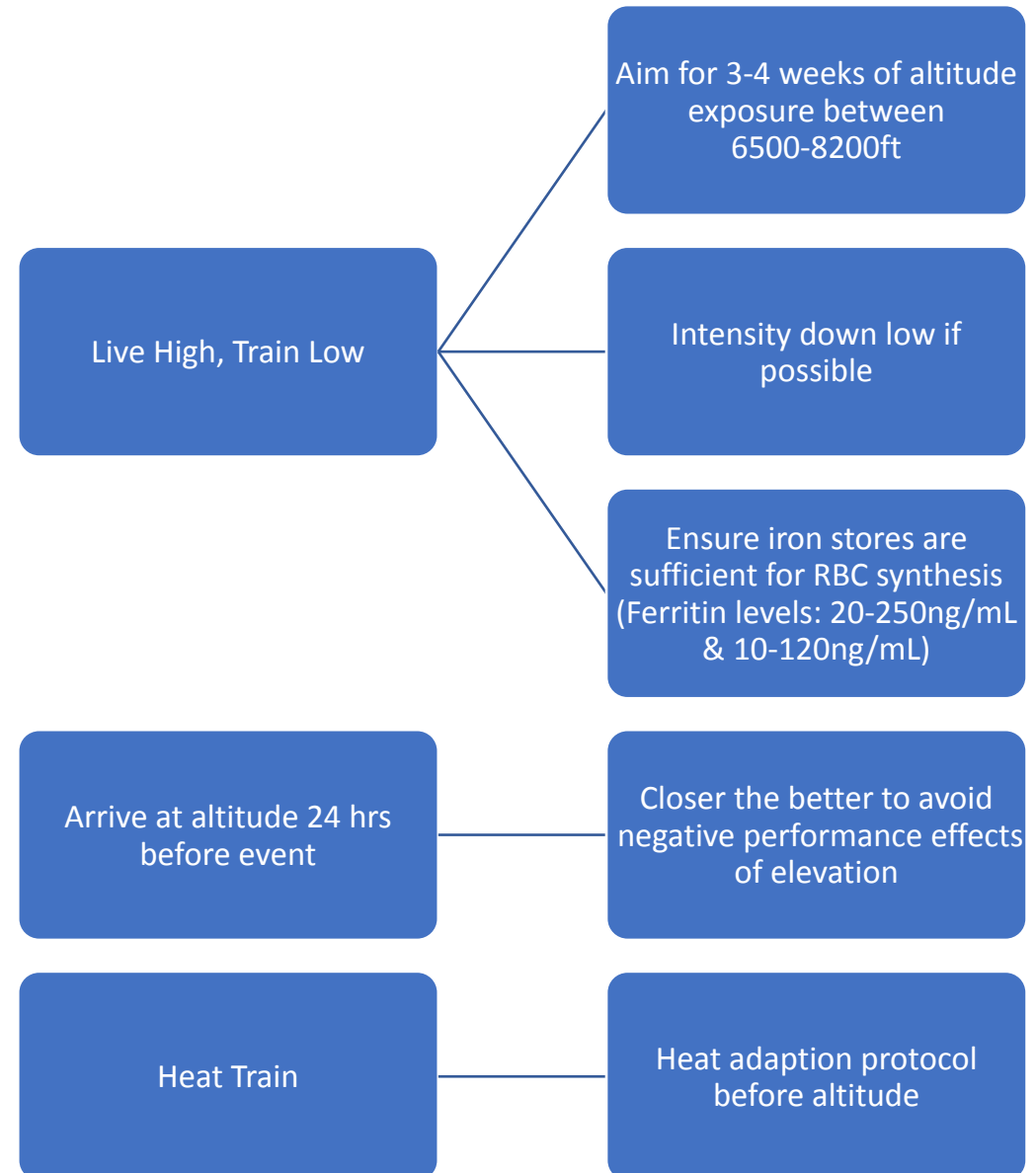
4% ↑ in VO₂max

8% ↑ in blood plasma volume

↑ muscle buffering capacity

↑ in economy of movement

Training Protocols for High Altitude Events



Practical Training Recommendations for Altitude

- Training volume and intensity should be reduced in the first 3-5 days at altitude
- Volume should be gradually increased, possibly never matching sea level volume
- Adjustments to intensity should be ongoing: when performing intervals either reduce the workload relative to sea level and increase the rest interval OR keep workload the same relative to sea level but reduce the duration of the effort/keep rest interval the same

What to Expect When Training

Heart rate elevated with
a lower maximal HR

Maximal O₂
consumption decreases

Hydration status
effected: greater
respiratory/urinary loss

Carbohydrate
metabolism increased:
carbohydrate utilization
increases and muscle
glycogen decreases

Decrease in iron ferritin

Increase in blood lactate
and decrease in lactate
buffering capacity

Immunosuppression
occurs

Oxidative stress
increases

Higher UV radiation

Sleep quality decreases

Potential decrease in
muscle mass

Acute Mountain Sickness

Setting Expectations and Pacing

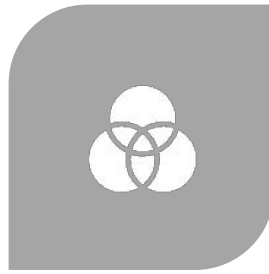
- Significant drop off in aerobic power (FTP) as elevation increases
- Pacing strategy from sea level training needs to be adjusted accordingly to the elevation
- Recovery from maximal efforts is significantly longer

ELEVATION (feet above seal level)	AVAILABLE AEROBIC POWER		
	Bassett et al. ¹		Peronnett et al. ²
	<i>Acclimatized</i>	<i>non-acclimatized</i>	
0	99.90%	100.00%	99.90%
1000	99.20%	98.60%	98.90%
2000	98.30%	97.00%	97.80%
3000	97.20%	95.20%	96.80%
4000	95.90%	93.20%	95.60%
5000	94.40%	91.10%	94.40%
6000	92.70%	88.90%	93.10%
7000	90.70%	86.50%	91.60%
8000	88.60%	84.20%	89.90%
9000	86.30%	84.20%	88.10%
10000	83.70%	79.30%	86.00%
11000	80.90%	77.00%	83.70%
12000	78.00%	74.70%	81.10%
13000	74.80%	72.50%	78.20%
14000	71.40%	70.40%	75.00%

Expectations When Returning to Sea Level



0-3 DAYS UPON
RETURN = INCREASE IN
PERFORMANCE



4-10 DAYS = UNSTABLE,
SAME



11-14 DAYS = SLOWER,
SAME



15-28 DAYS = FASTER

Race/Event Day Tips

01

Adjust pacing, HR and power might be harder to use, base efforts off of RPE

02

Increase fluid and carbohydrate intake relative to sea level

03

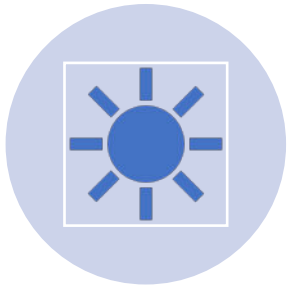
Focus on the breathe, keep respiration in check and avoid hyperventilation

Timing Arrival without Acclimatization

- For most athletes, the logistics of altitude acclimatization aren't feasible
- Two possible short term arrival strategies include:
 - 1. Arrive with as much time as logistically possible before the event as even one extra day acclimatizing may improve performance
 - 2. "Fly in, fly out" strategy – arriving as close to the event start as possible to mitigate acute negative effects of altitude exposure, such as sleep dis-ruptions, the small reduction in plasma volume, and the compensatory reduction in plasma bicarbonate



Heat Training to Mitigate Effects of Altitude



Similar crossover of adaptations can be seen after a period of heat acclimation




Potential for increased blood plasma volume as well as RBC synthesis





Implementing a heat training protocol may improve performance at altitude



Heat training post altitude camp has the potential to prolong effects from altitude exposure



Simulated altitude concludes mixed results



Nitrogen apartments have been used to reduce O₂ concentration to 15.3% and 84.7% N



Commercially available altitude tents have been used when terrestrial altitude isn't logical.



Studies conclude mixed results



Other methods include LL/TH aka intermittent hypoxic training (IHT) and supplemental O₂ usage

Take away

- If logistics allow, acclimatize to altitude 3-4 weeks prior to event
- If time doesn't allow prior acclimatization
 - Fly in / fly out strategy
 - Heat training protocol
- Best performance practices at sea level and altitude include:
 - Quality training
 - Adequate nutrition and hydration
 - Focusing on sleep and recovery off the bike
- Everyone responds differently

References

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QUESTIONS???

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