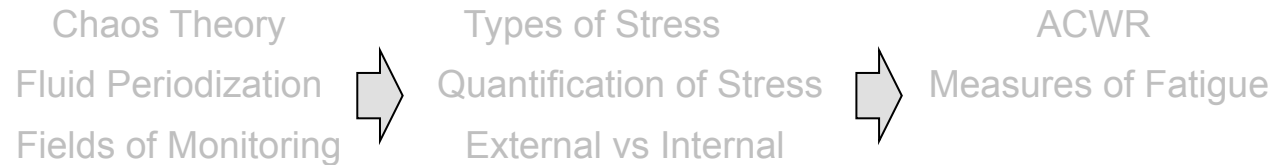


Monitoring

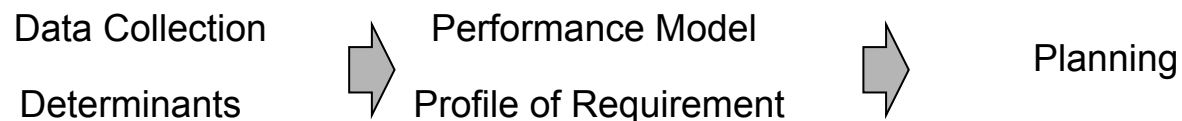
MONITORING

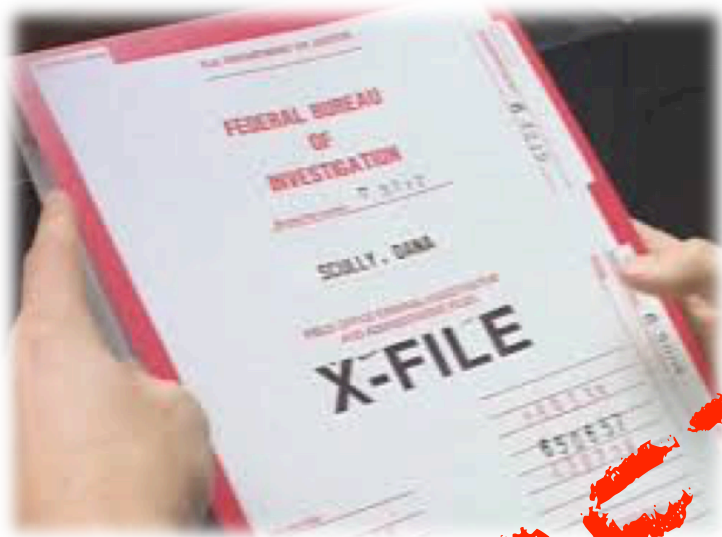


PERIODIZATION



PERFORMANCE





PROFILER

T H E X

F I L E S™



DATA COLLECTION

Team Sports

PRO

1. Age
2. Technical / Tactical Characteristics & Evaluation (Individual)
3. Body Composition Height, weight etc.
4. Physical Condition (Level)
5. Psychological / Intellectual Profile

MIX

...

YOUTH

...

Individual Sports

PRO

1. Experience (Training Level, Training Age, Result)
2. Will, Targets, Motivation
3. Injury History
4. Classification for Disability Athlete (Proficiency Level)

MIX

5. Family Support
6. Motivation for the sport that was picked
7. Experience with other sports
8. Targets / Motivation
9. Family Surrounding (support/sponsor for the athlete)

YOUTH

10. Medical history
11. Psychological evaluation
12. Beginner - Technical skills evaluation / Tryout
13. Gymnastic evaluation (self-confident sports)

...



DATA COLLECTION

✓ **General Data**

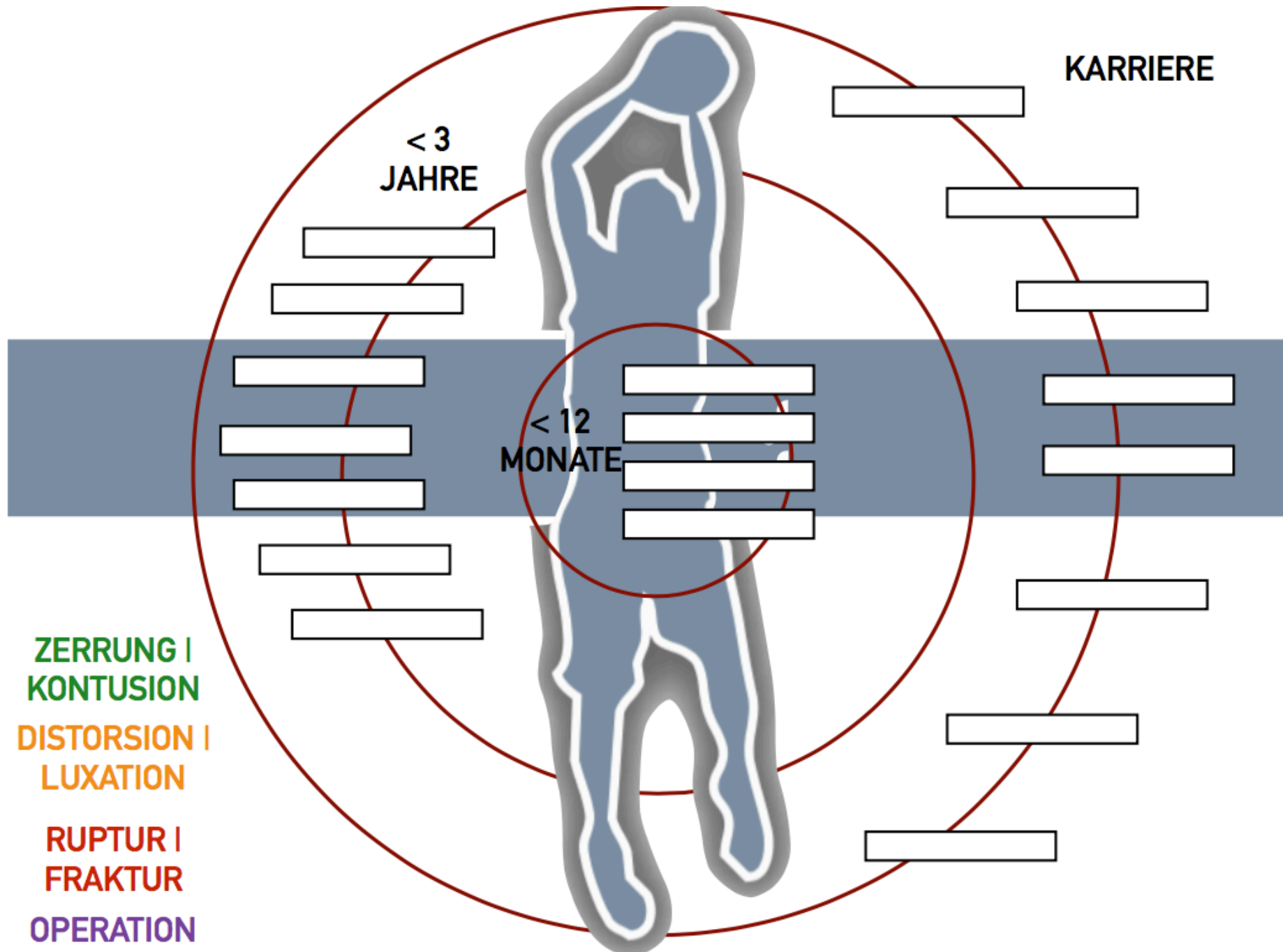
GENERAL PROFILE
NAME
AGE
SEX
WEIGHT
SIZE

✓ **Case History**

POSITION
SPORTS HISTORY
EXPERIENCE
LEVEL / LEAGUE
INTERNISTIC REPORT
ORTHOPEDIC REPORT
NUTRITION

✓ **Injury Report**

INJURY REPORT
INJURY
AND/OR
OVERUSE





DATA COLLECTION

✓ PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS

CHARACTER TRAIT
EXTROVERT
INTROVERT
SENSOR
INTUITIVE
THINKER
FEELER
JUDGER
PERCEIVER





DATA COLLECTION

✓ PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS

PERSONALITY TYPES KEY



Extroverts

are energized by people, enjoy a variety of tasks, a quick pace, and are good at multitasking.



Introverts

often like working alone or in small groups, prefer a more deliberate pace, and like to focus on one task at a time.



Thinkers

tend to make decisions using logical analysis, objectively weigh pros and cons, and value honesty, consistency, and fairness.



Feelers

tend to be sensitive and cooperative, and decide based on their own personal values and how others will be affected by their actions.



Sensors

are realistic people who like to focus on the facts and details, and apply common sense and past experience to come up with practical solutions to problems.



Intuitives

prefer to focus on possibilities and the big picture, easily see patterns, value innovation, and seek creative solutions to problems.




Judgers

tend to be organized and prepared, like to make and stick to plans, and are comfortable following most rules.



Perceivers

prefer to keep their options open, like to be able to act spontaneously, and like to be flexible with making plans.

SOURCE: "Do What You Are: Discover the Perfect Career for You Through the Secrets of Personality Type" by Paul D. Tieger, Barbara Barron, Kelly Tieger 

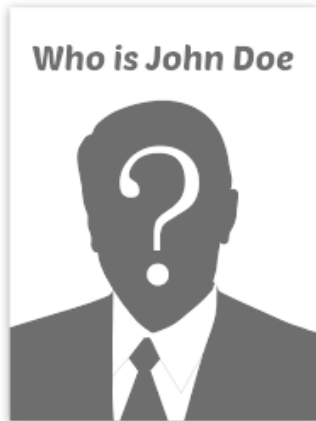


DATA COLLECTION

✓ SOCIAL STATUS

FAMILY
FRIENDS
TEAMMATES
COACHES
STAFF
SCHOOLING
FANS
MEDIA



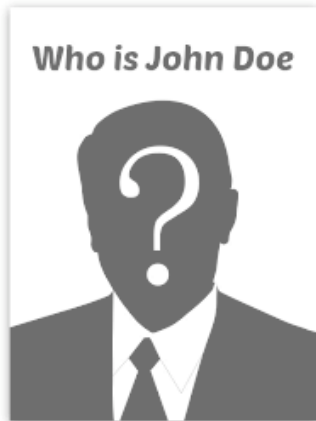


DATA COLLECTION

✓ Physical Status

MOVEMENT
EFFICIENCY
ENERGY SYSTEM
STRENGTH & POWER





DATA COLLECTION

✓ Technical / Tactical Status

VIDEO REPORTS
COACHES' REPORTS
TECHNICAL SKILLS
DECISION MAKING
SKILLS
TACTICAL SKILLS
INDIVIDUAL TACTICS
TEAM TACTICS





DATA COLLECTION

- ✓ **Tactics**
- ✓ **Technical**



- ✓ **Physical Status**

- ✓ **Social Status**
- ✓ **Psychological Status**

- ✓ **Case History**
- ✓ **General Data**
- ✓ **Injury Report**

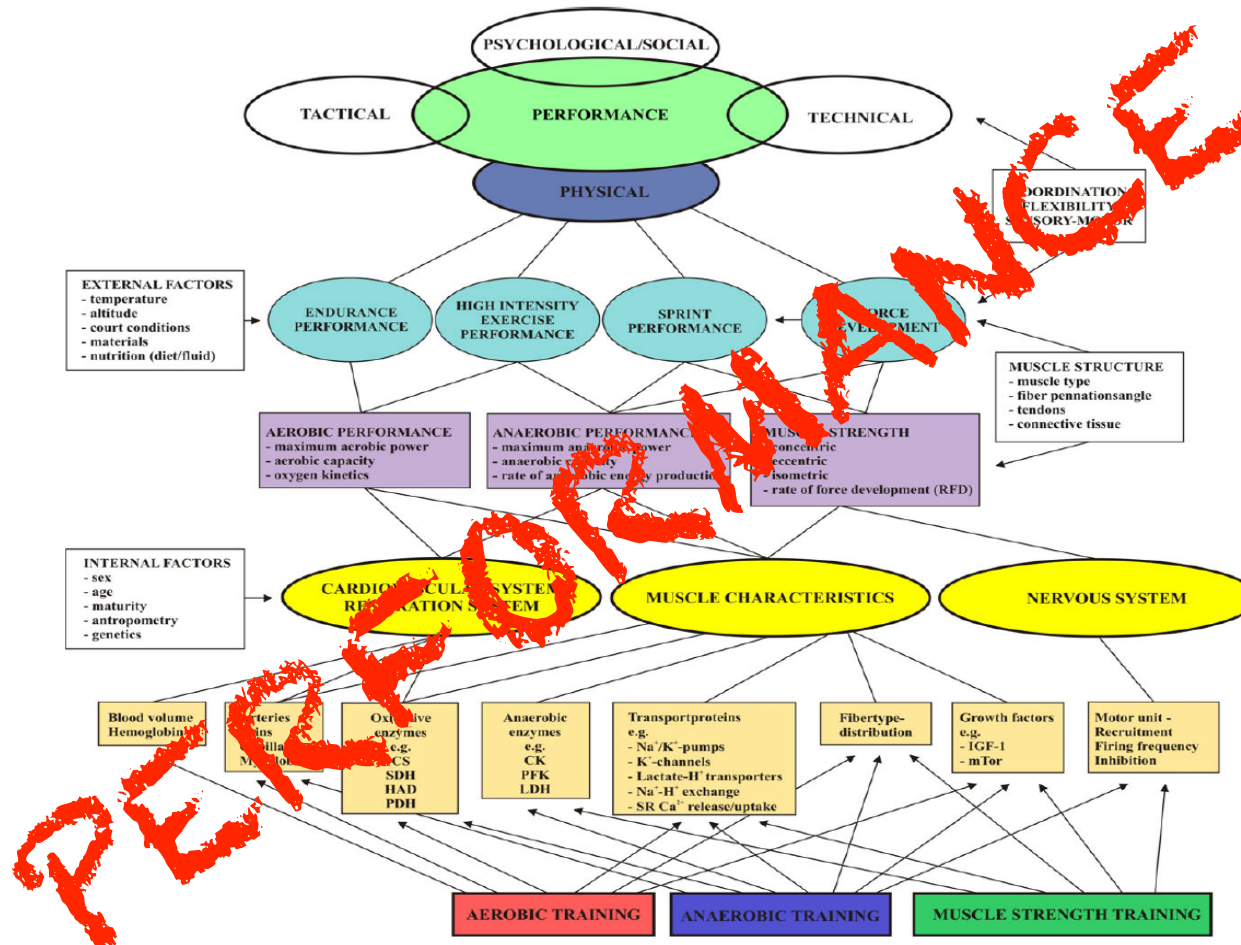
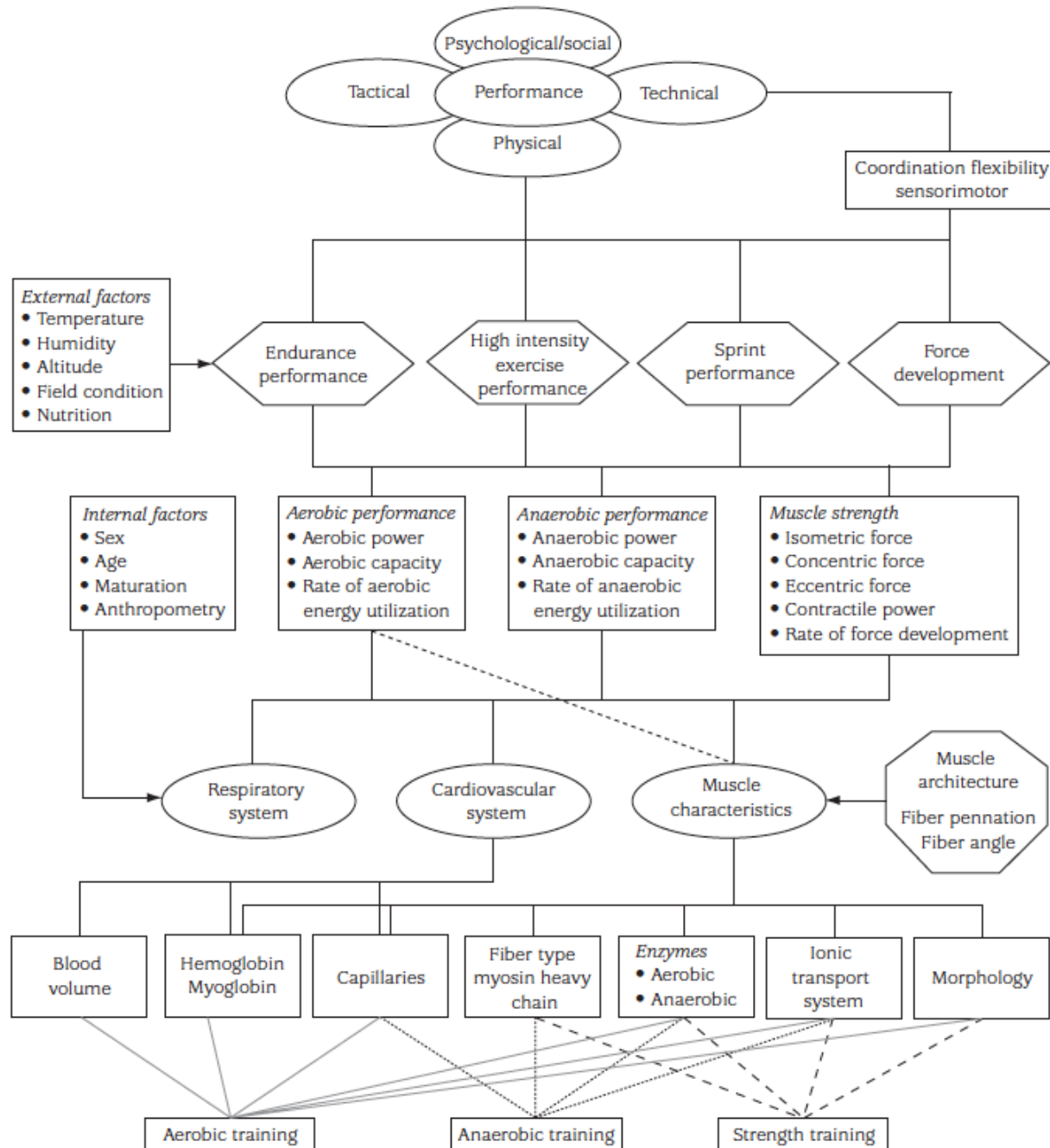
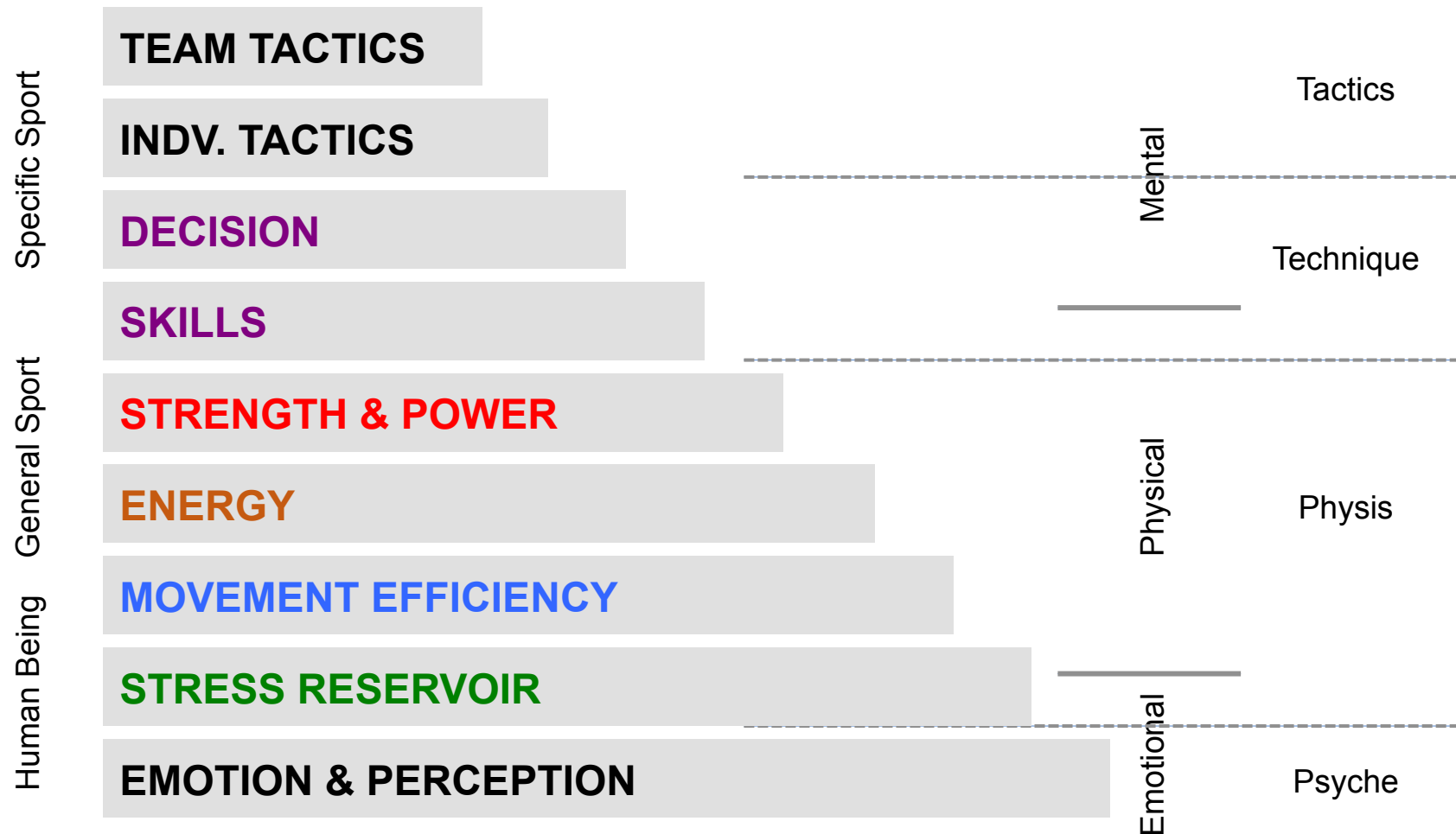


Fig. 1. A holistic model of the determinants of sports performance.



Performance Model – W.I.N.



TEAM TACTICS

INDV. TACTICS

DECISION

SKILLS

STRENGTH & POWER

ENERGY

MOVEMENT EFFICIENCY

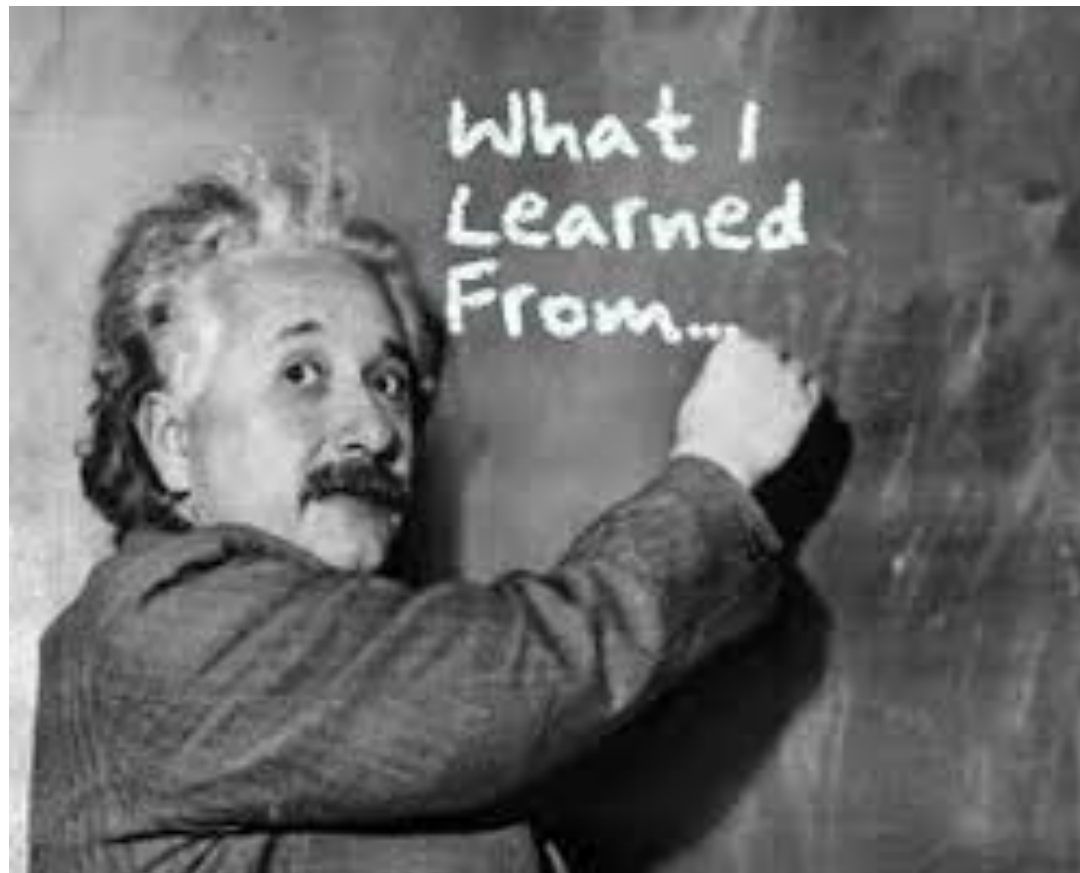
STRESS RESERVOIR

EMOTION & PERCEPTION

Performance Model – W.I.N.

- ☑ If I do not have the belief and the will (**emotion**) to win, the best VO₂max (**energy**) does not count much.

- ☑ If I do not have well developed ball-hand-skills (**technique**), I cannot make use of of my great 1st step explosiveness (**strength & power**).
- ☑ If I do not have the necessary mobility and stability in my hips (**movement efficiency**), I cannot absolve a complex movement pattern (**technique**).





**Take
home message*

- ☑ Determinants of sports performance are diverse and complex
- ☑ Data collection of general and specific determinants is fundamental
- ☑ A logical hierarchical structure is necessary to prioritize the point of action
- ☑ Profile of requirements
- ☑ W.I.N – What is important now!



- ✓ **Tactics**
- ✓ **Technical**
- ✓ **Physical Status**
- ✓ **Social Status**
- ✓ **Psychological Status**
- ✓ **Injury Report**
- ✓ **Case History**
- ✓ **General Data**



Develop Performance



Maintain Performance



Peak Performance



Prevent Performance Loss

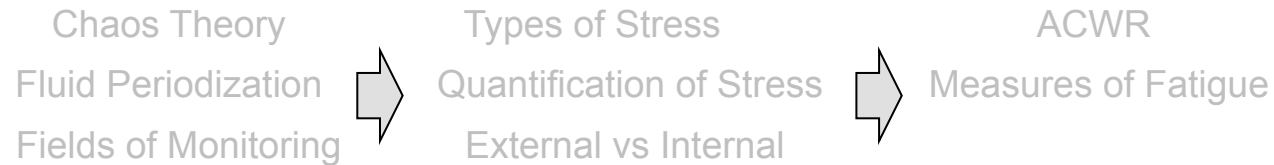


The Need for a Plan!



1. Manage training time and physical and psychological resources
2. Enable performance to peak, stay on a high level over time and prevent exhaustion.

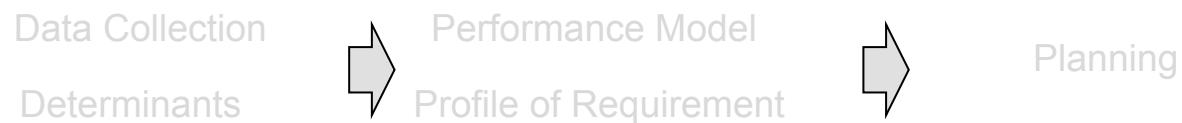
MONITORING

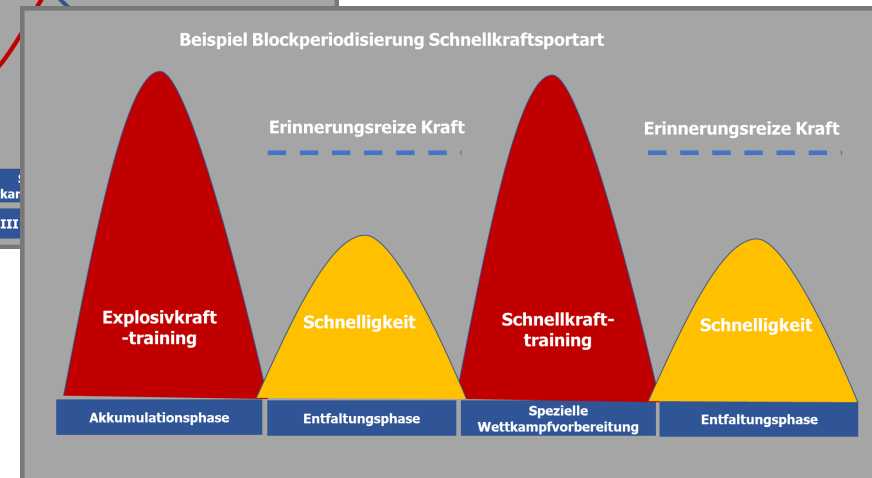
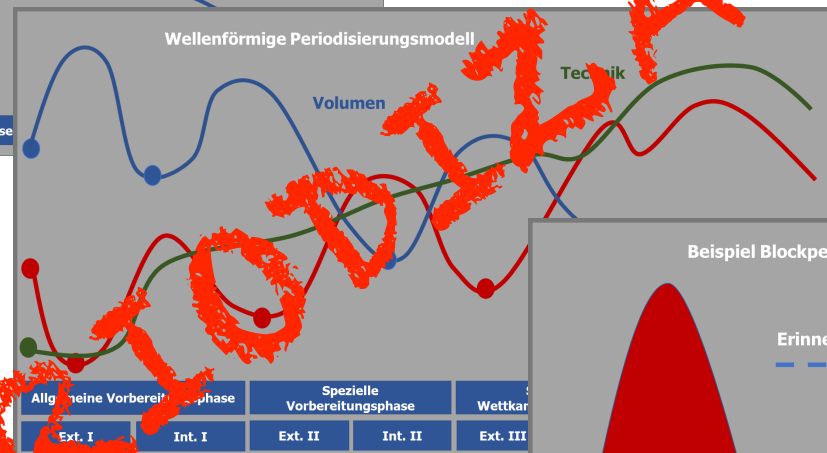
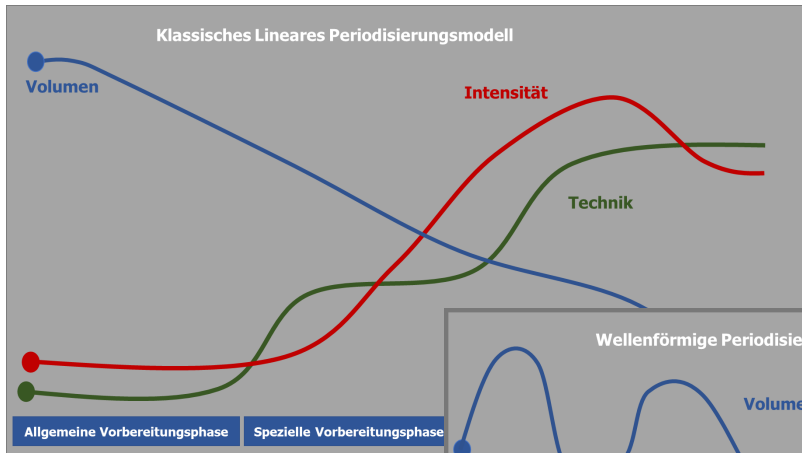


PERIODIZATION



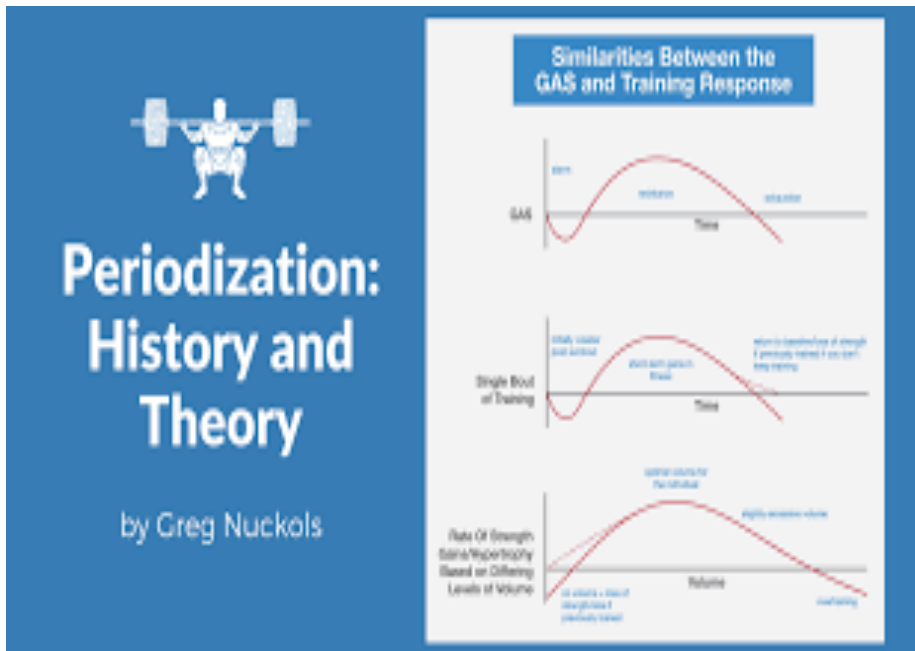
PERFORMANCE





RELEVANZ

History and Theory



Periodization: History and Theory
by Greg Nuckols

Similarities Between the GAS and Training Response

The figure consists of three vertically stacked graphs, each with a red curve representing a physiological response over time. The x-axis for all graphs is labeled 'Time'.

- Top Graph (GAS):** The y-axis is labeled 'GAS'. The curve starts at a baseline, rises to a peak, and then falls. The rising phase is labeled 'strain', the peak is 'stress', and the falling phase is 'recovery'.
- Middle Graph (Single Bout of Training):** The y-axis is labeled 'Single Bout of Training'. The curve starts at a baseline, rises to a peak, and then falls. The rising phase is labeled 'acute stress response', the peak is 'acute stress response', and the falling phase is 'acute stress response'.
- Bottom Graph (Rate Of Strength Gain/Improvement Based on Differing Levels of Volume):** The y-axis is labeled 'Rate Of Strength Gain/Improvement Based on Differing Levels of Volume'. The curve starts at a baseline, rises to a peak, and then falls. The rising phase is labeled 'acute stress response', the peak is 'acute stress response', and the falling phase is 'acute stress response'.

„The one best way“ to organize, manage and plan a process (Traylor, 1911).

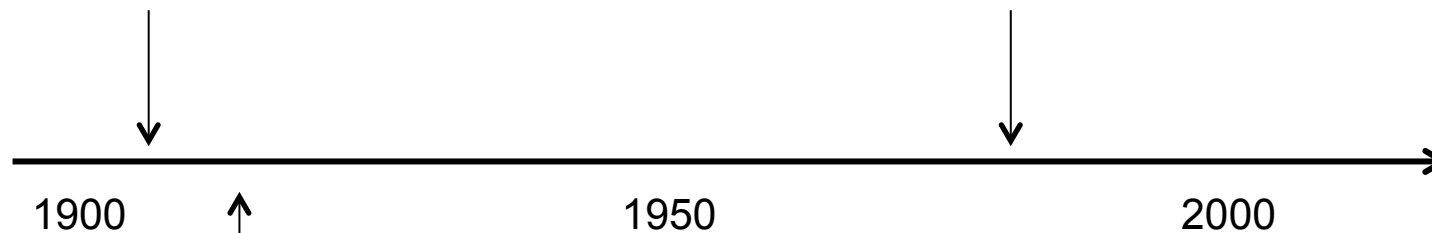
1st Step – Collect information and formulate a plan.

2nd Step – Execute the plan.

History and Theory

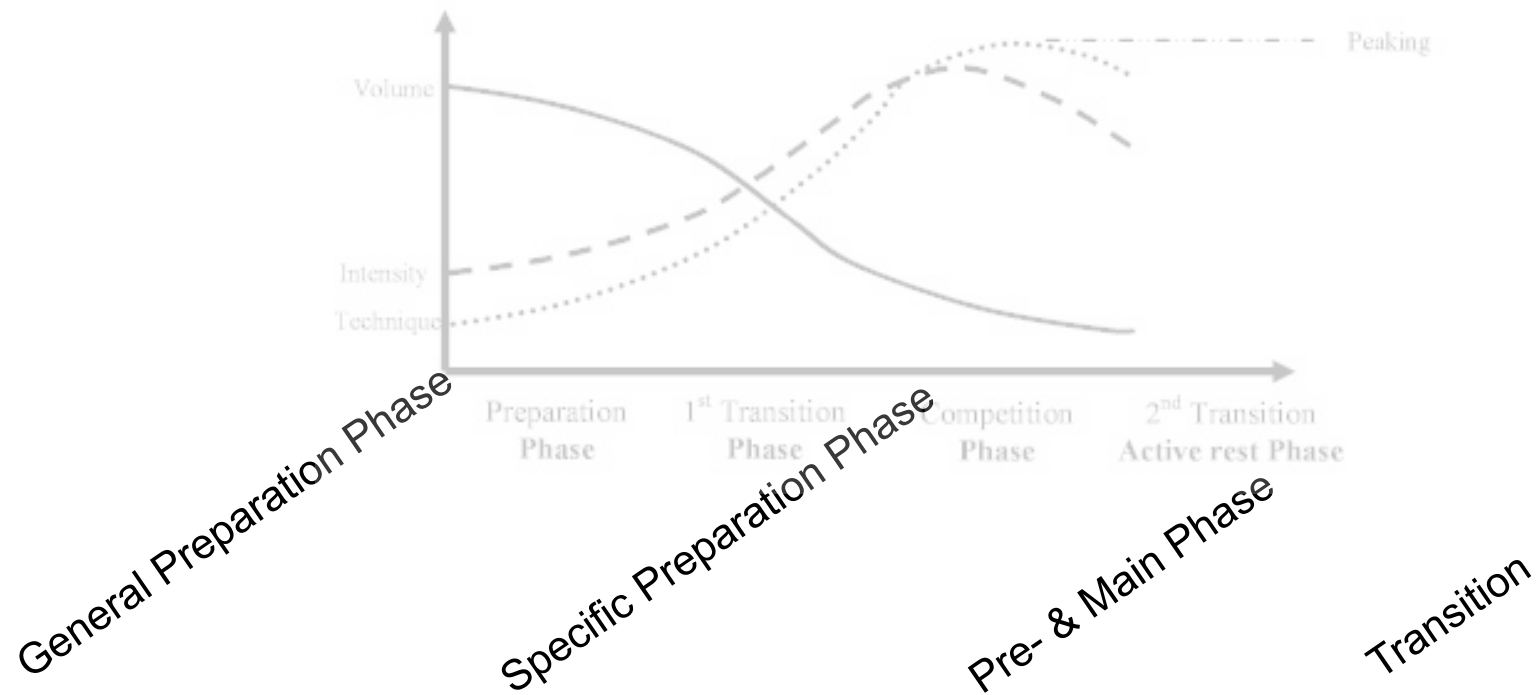
In 1911 the **one best way** to organize, manage and plan a process (Taylor).

Around the 1980s **distinct and better-organized** models came-up (Matveyev).



Early 1900s **preparatory exercises and distinct training** phases (general, preparatory and specific) were suggested (Kotov).

Matveyev`s System



GPP

SPP

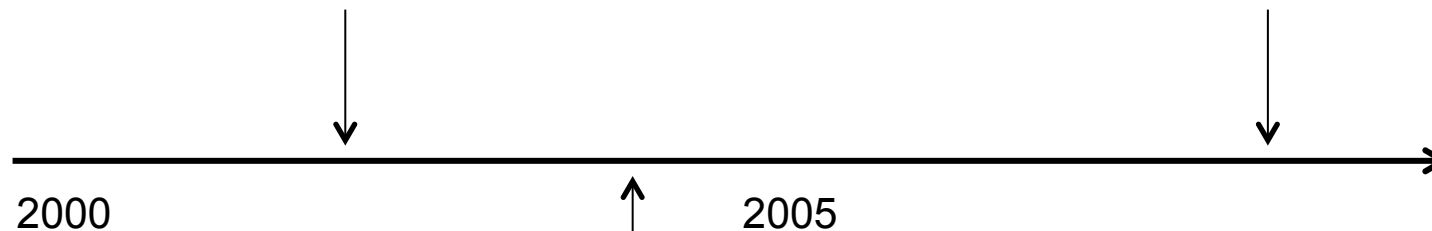
COMPETITION

TRANSITION

History and Theory

Programmed **variation** in the training stimuli with the use of **planned rest periods** to augment recovery and restoration of an athlete's performance potential (Kraemer & Häkinnen, 2002).

Long-term cyclical structuring of training and practice to maximize performance to coincide with important competitions (Verkhoshansky & Siff, 2009).

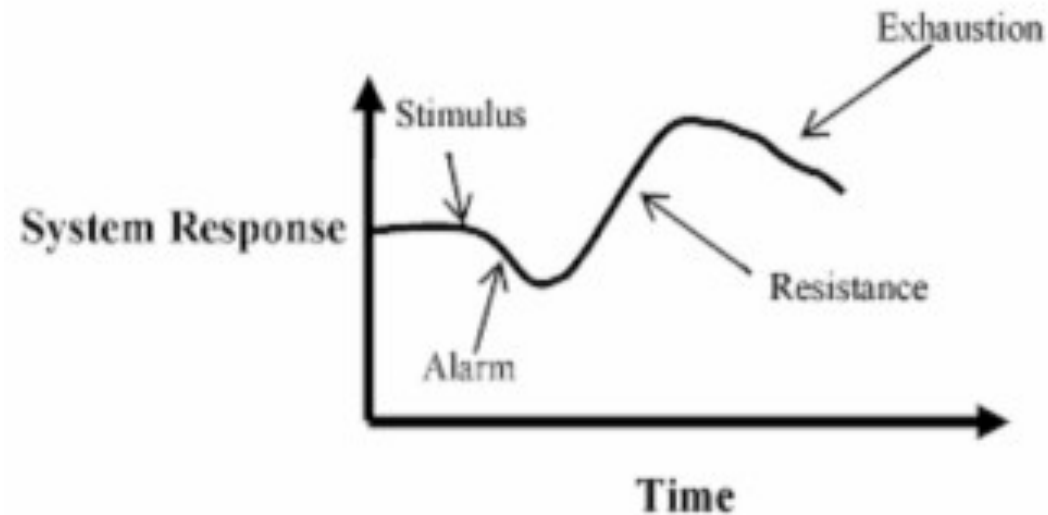


A **logical phasic model** of varying training volume, intensity factors, and exercise in order to optimize training progress (Mike H. Stone, 2004).

Periodization Cycle Hierarchy

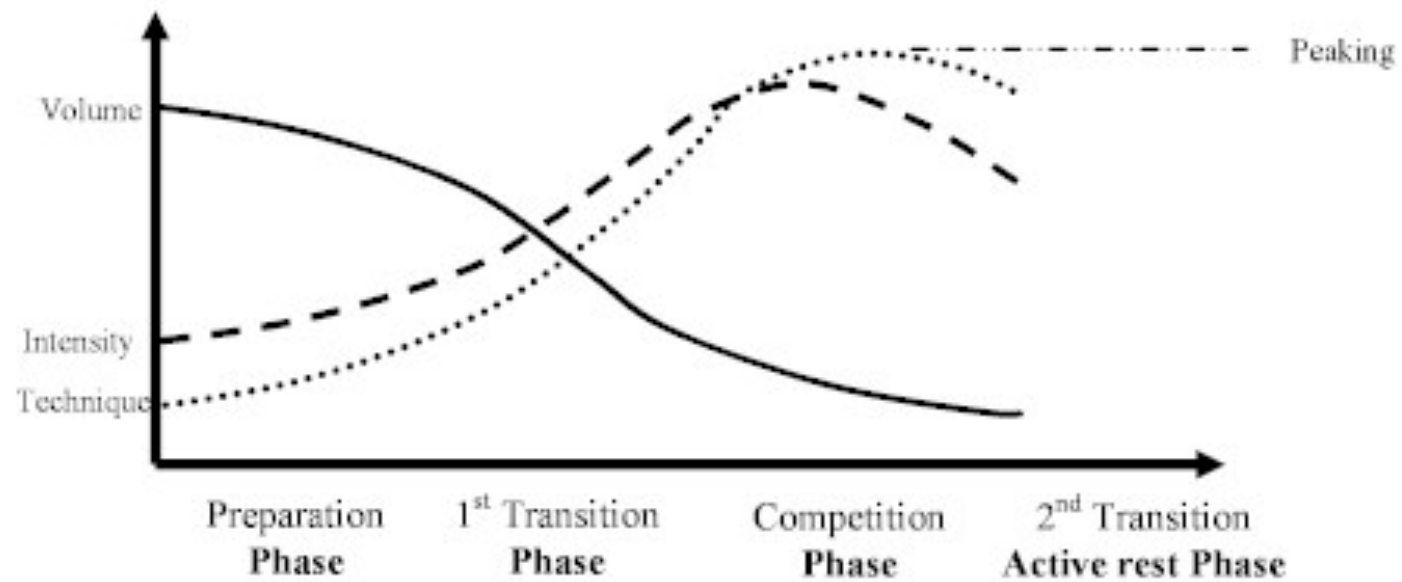
Periodization Cycle	Description
Quadrennial Cycle	Multi-year plan: ≥ 4 years
Macrocycle	Description of complete training period: ≤ 1 year
Mesocycle (Phase)	Description of singular training cycle or block: 3-4 weeks
Microcycle	Describes the structural unit of a mesocycle: 1 week
Workout	Describes the structural unit of a microcycle: hours/minutes

General Adaptation Syndrom - GAS



SHOCK – ADAPTATION - FATIGUE

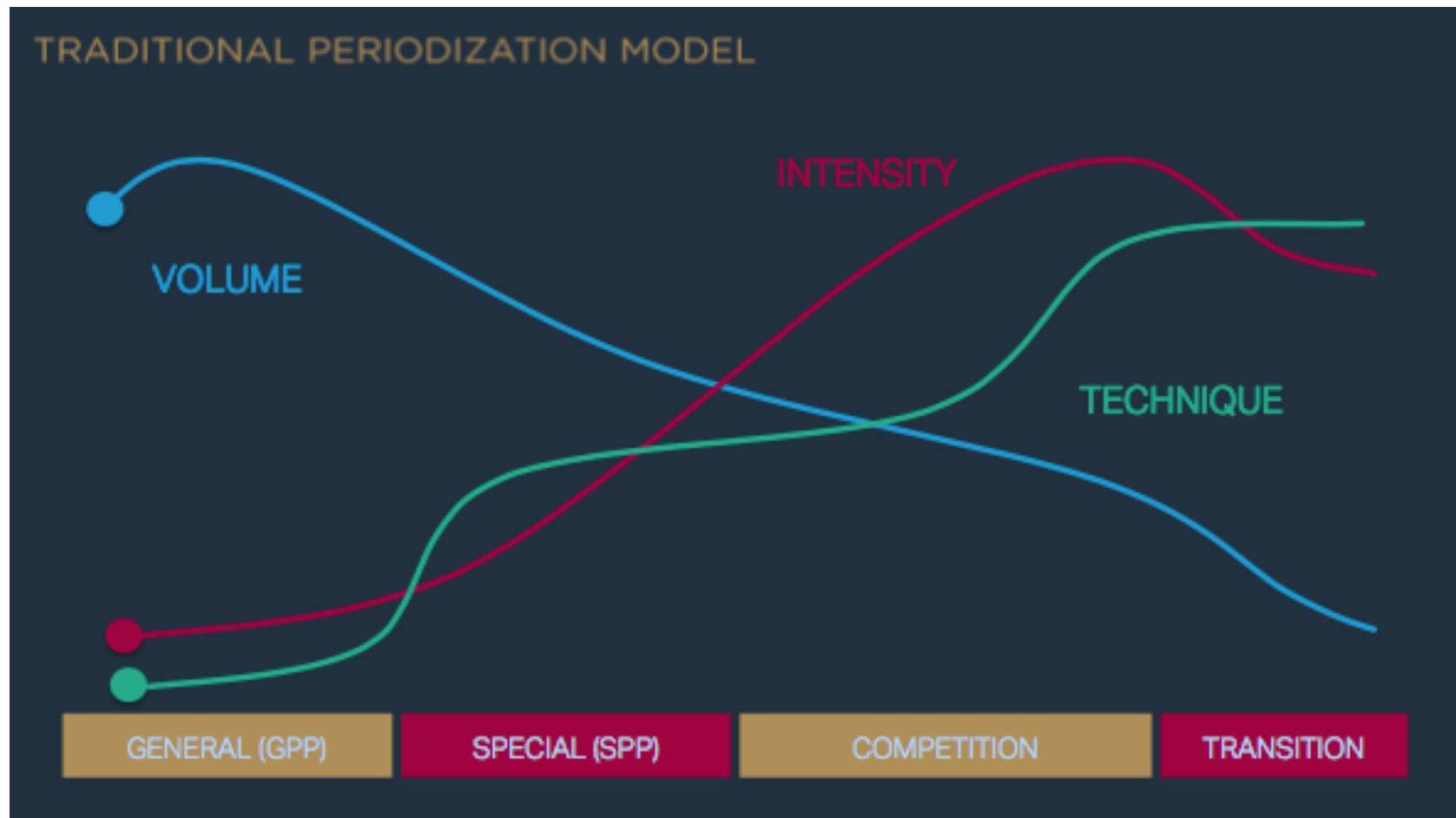
Manipulating Training Variables

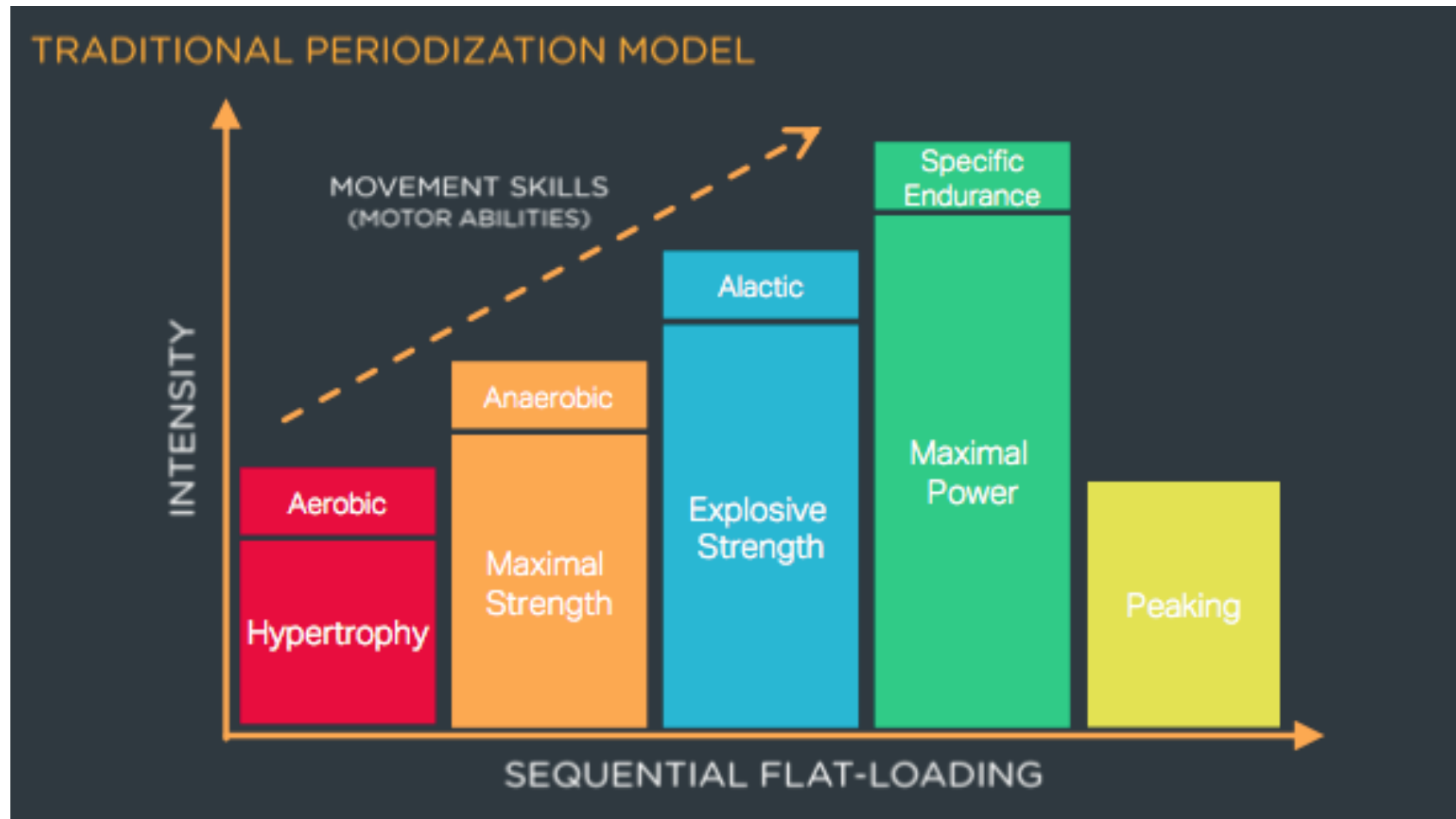


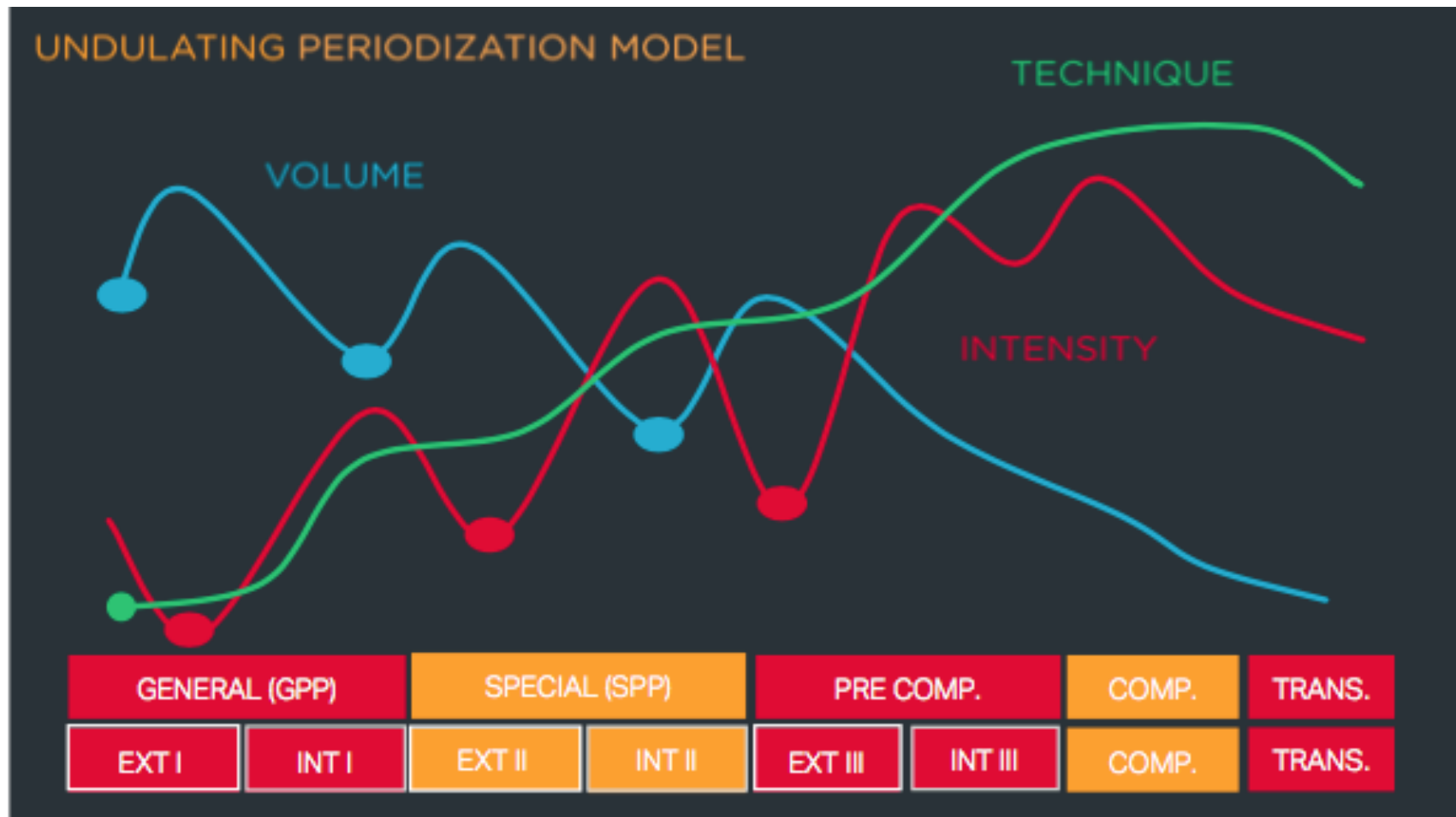
	Energy System Training	Strength Training
Managing Load	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order and type of exercise (complexity) • Volume (repetition e.g. intervals, covered distance) • Intensity (velocity (m/s, km/h), Watt, HF (b/min), VO2max (%)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order and type of exercise (complexity) • Volume (sets and reps, total load, total reps) • Intensity (movement velocity, load (kg / %), time under tension)
Managing Regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency (Load to Recovery ratio) • Breaks in between intervals and series • Breaks after and in between workouts • Long breaks (Tapering) or recovery phases • Sleeping status • Stress Management • Nutrition • Training Age • Sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency (Load to Recovery ratio) • Breaks in between sets and series • Breaks after and in between workouts • Longs breaks (Tapering) or recovery phases • Sleeping status • Stress Management • Nutrition • Training Age • Sex

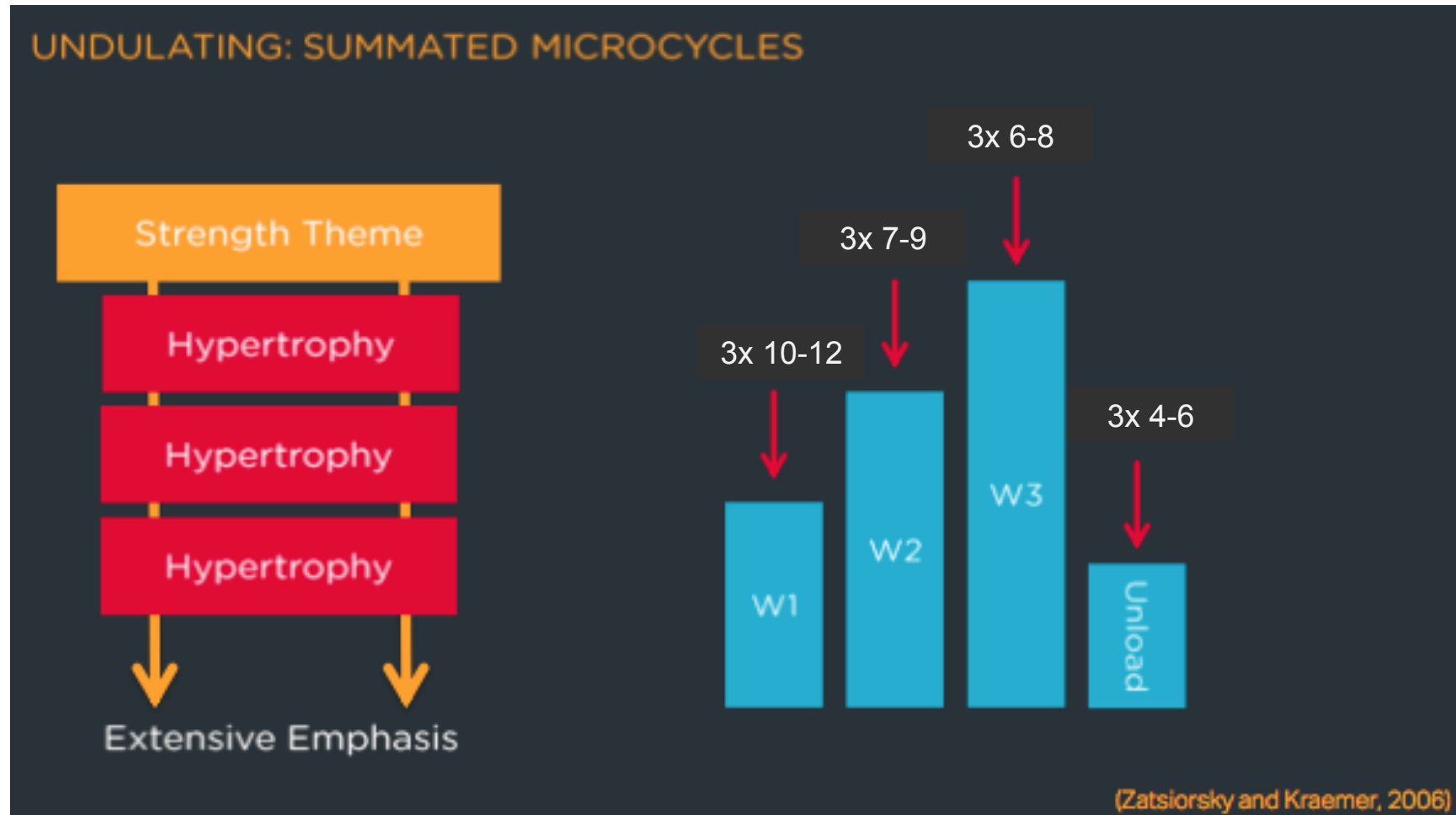
Tabelle Belastungs- und Regenerationsmanagement im Ausdauer- und Krafttraining (Lambert, Mujika, 2013, Zatsiorsky, Kraemer, 2008, Sanders, Montgomery, Woods, 2001, Verkhoshansky, Siff, 2009, Weineck, 2010)

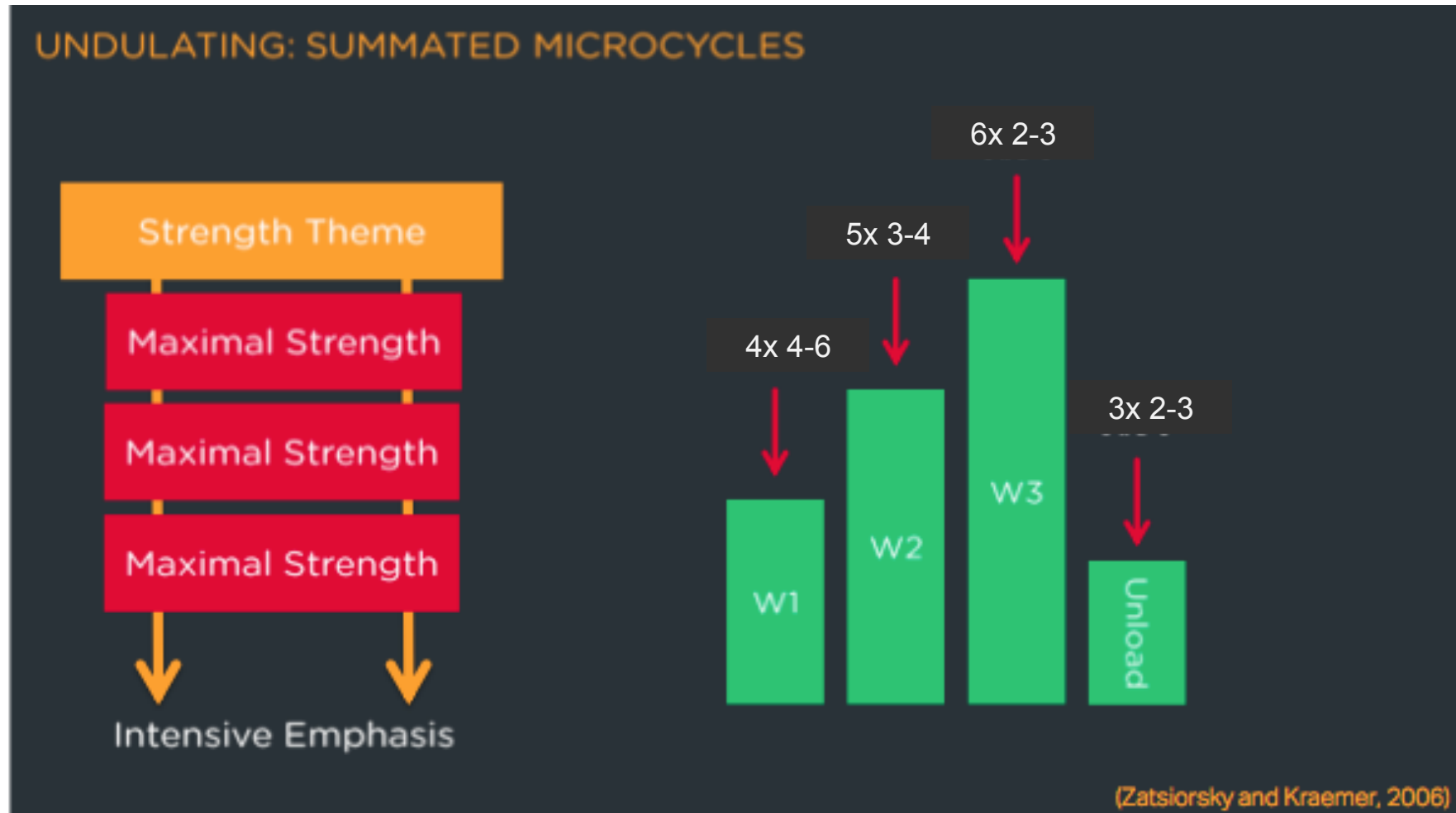
Trainerakademie Köln des DOSB · Guts-Muths-Weg 1 · 50933 Köln · Fon (+49) 221. 94875-0 · Fax (+49) 221. 94875-20 · info@trainerakademie-koeln.de



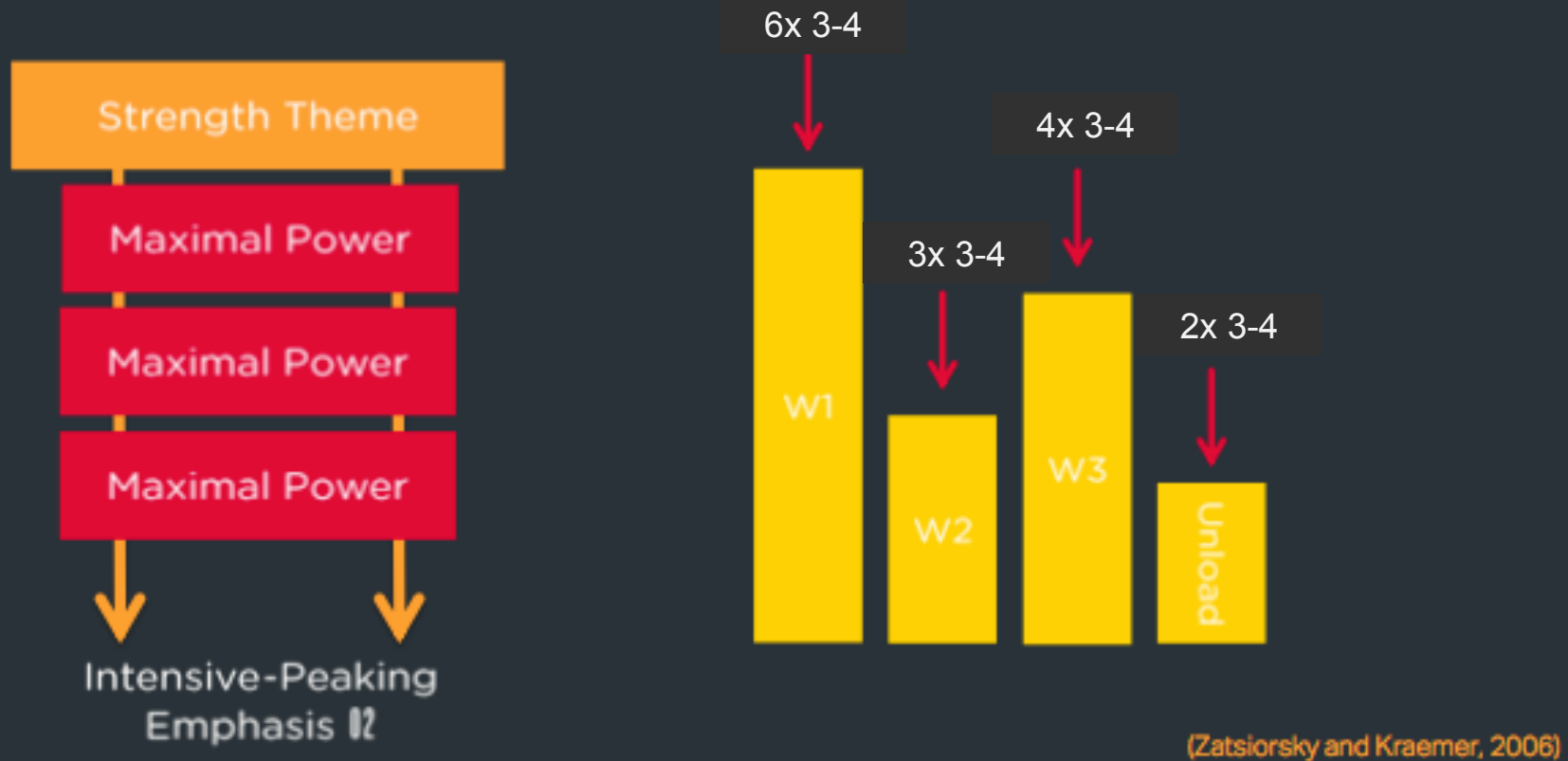


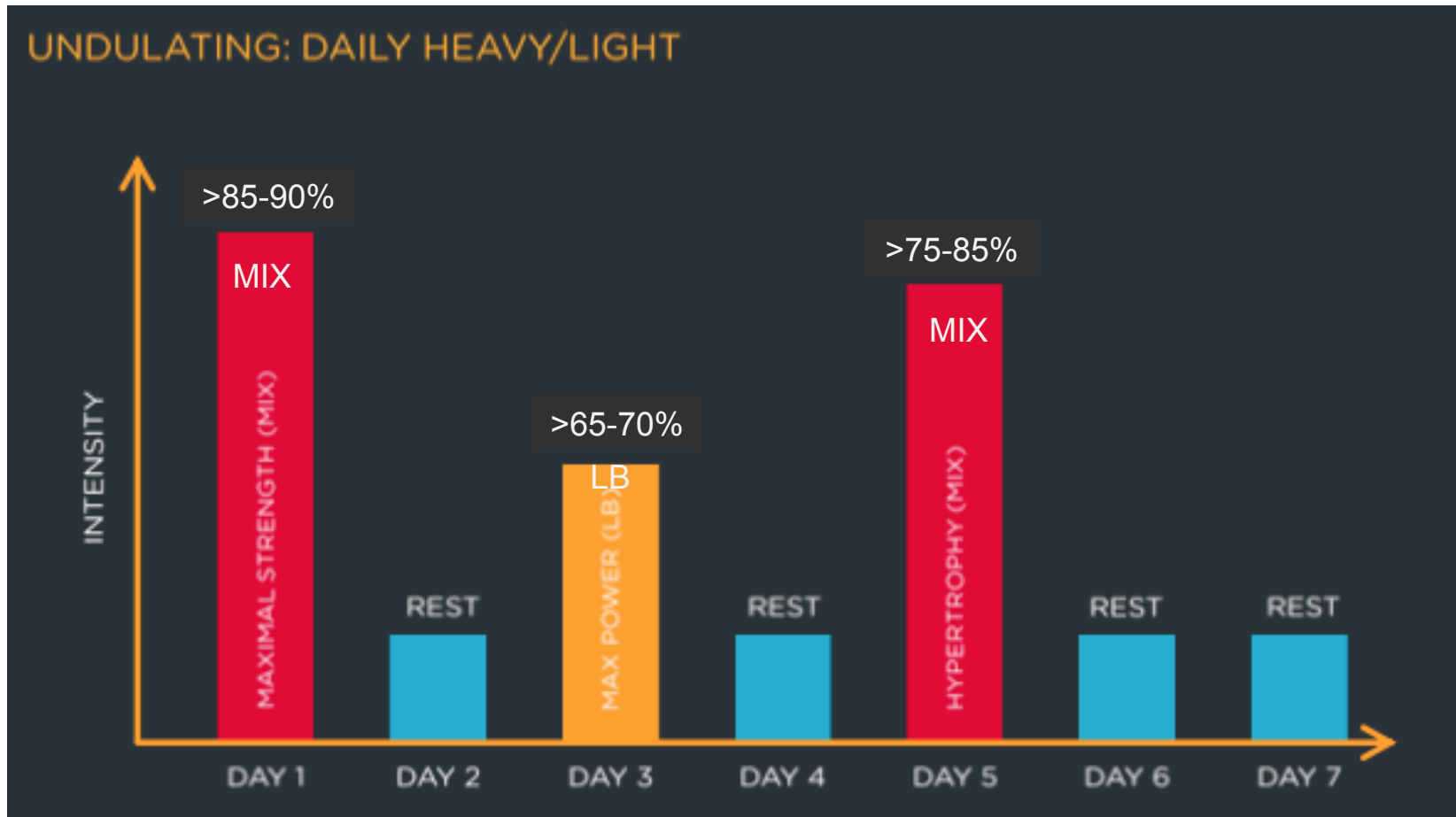


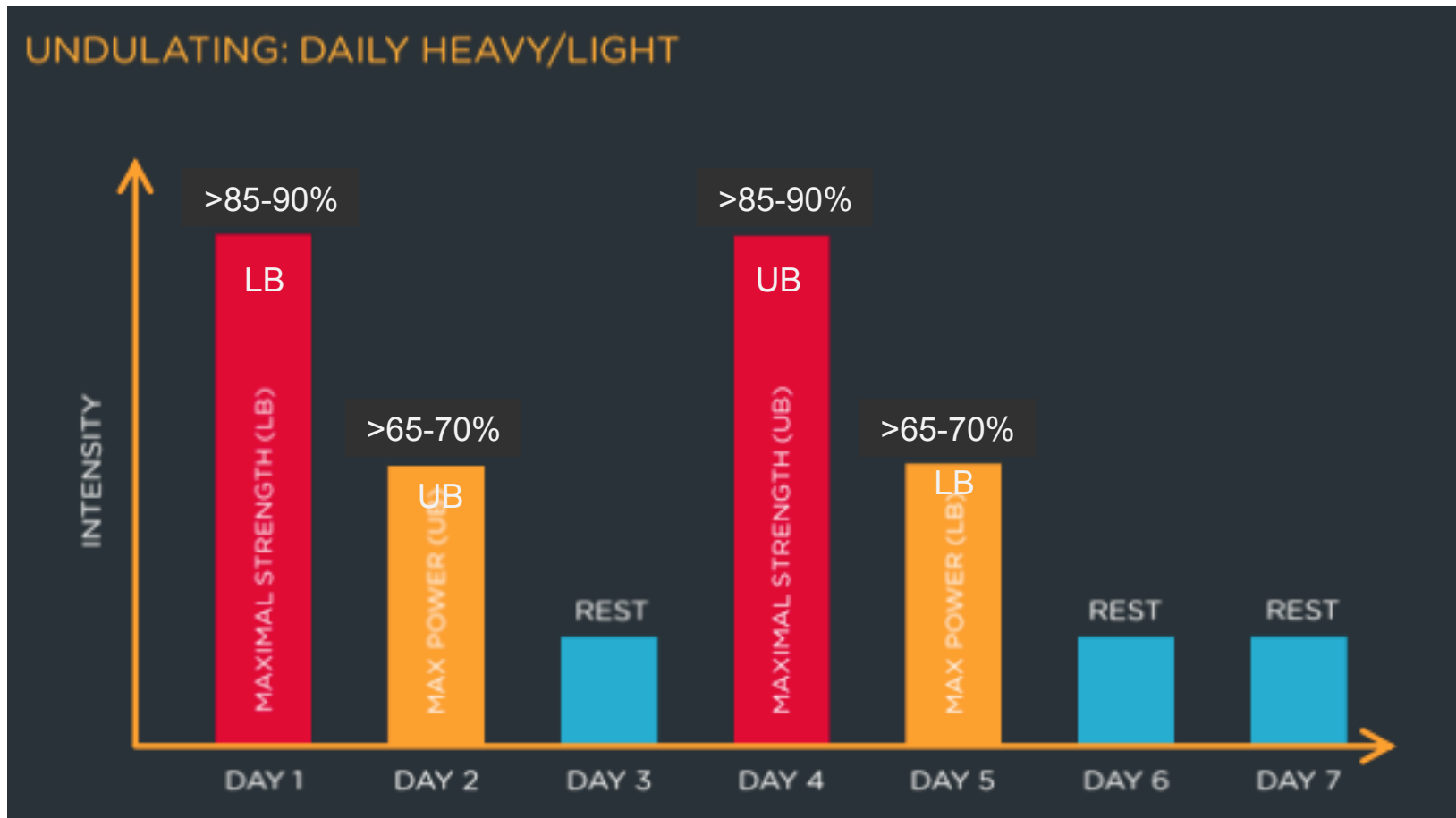


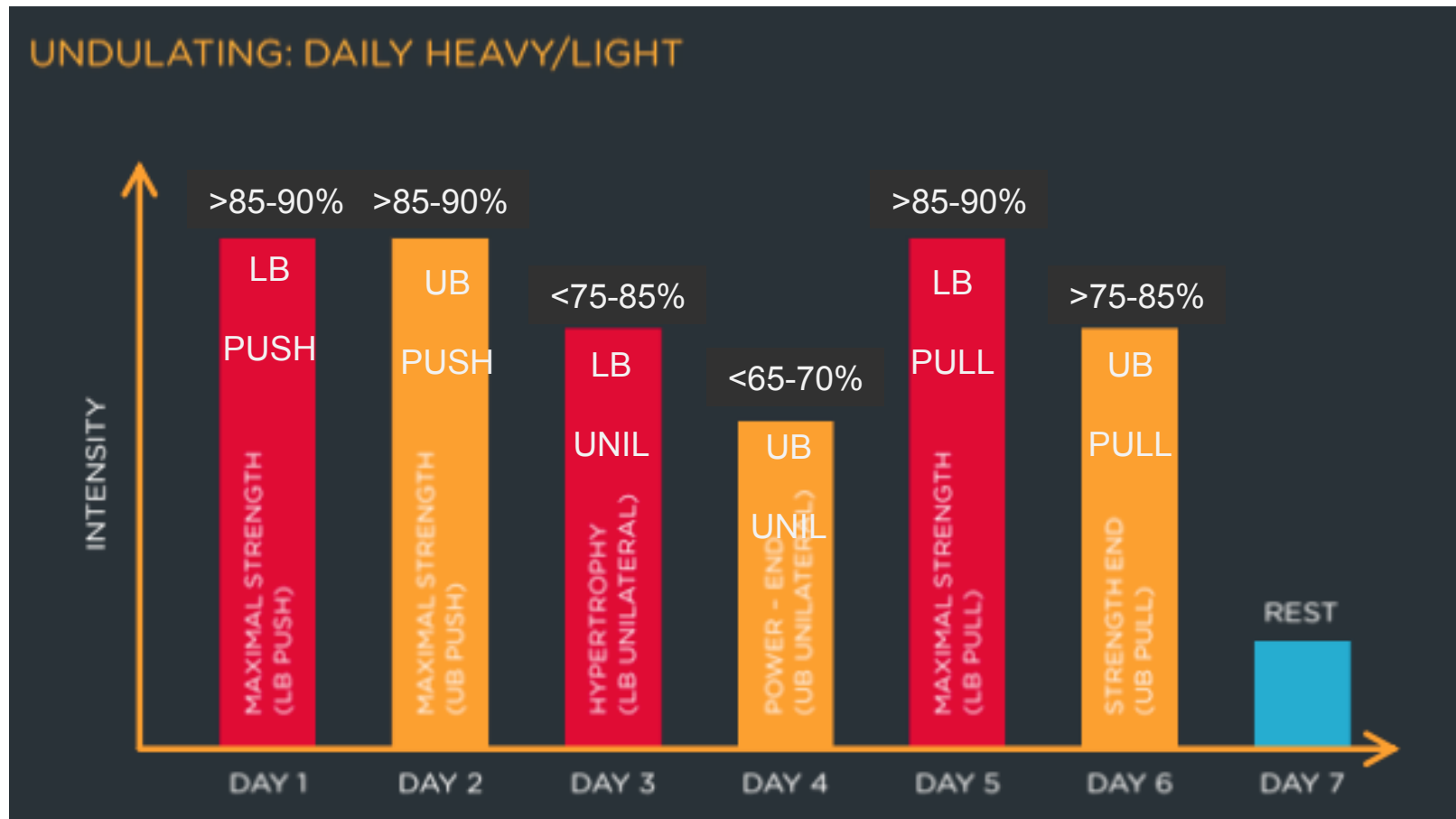


UNDULATING: SUMMATED MICROCYCLES







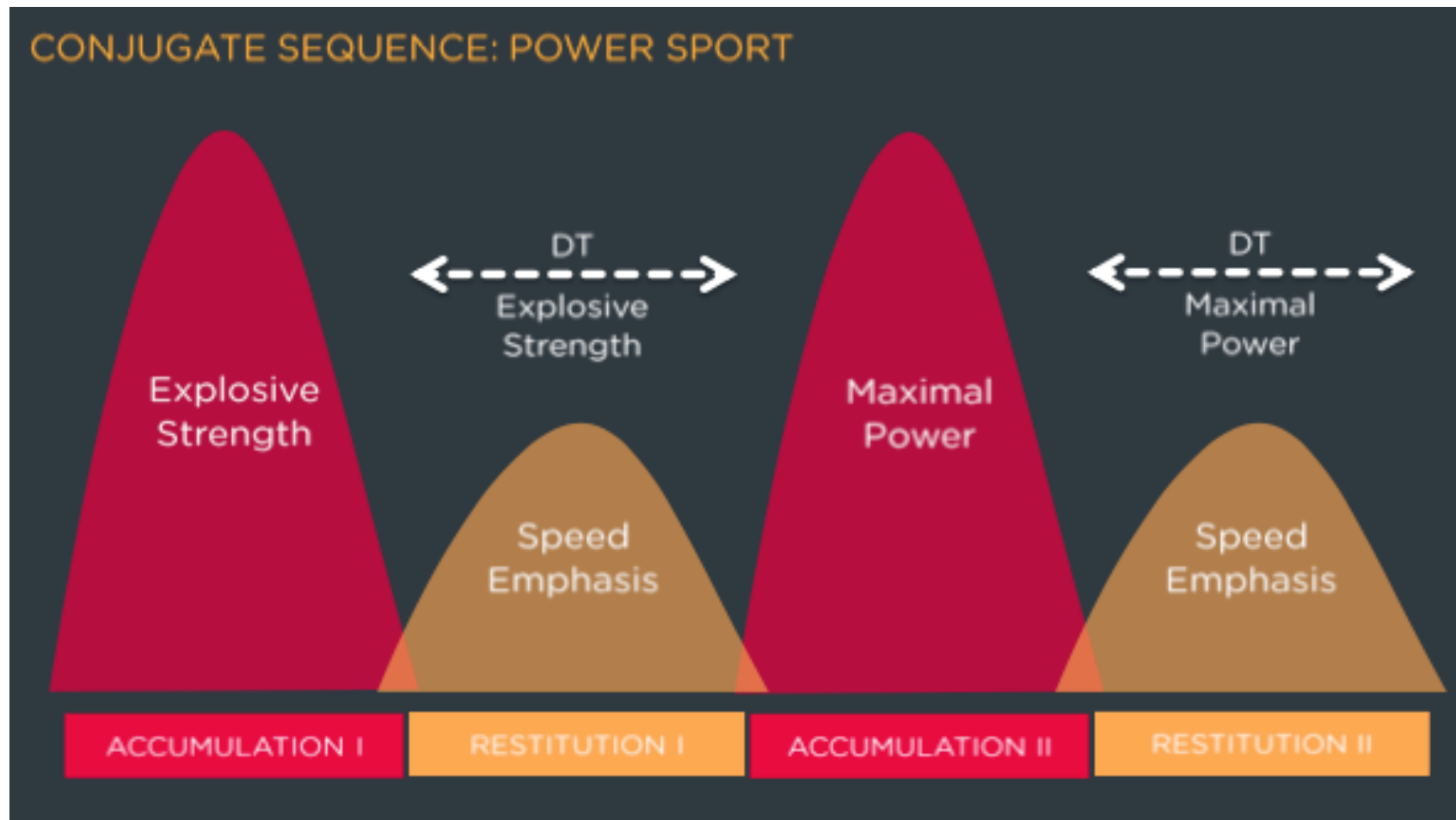


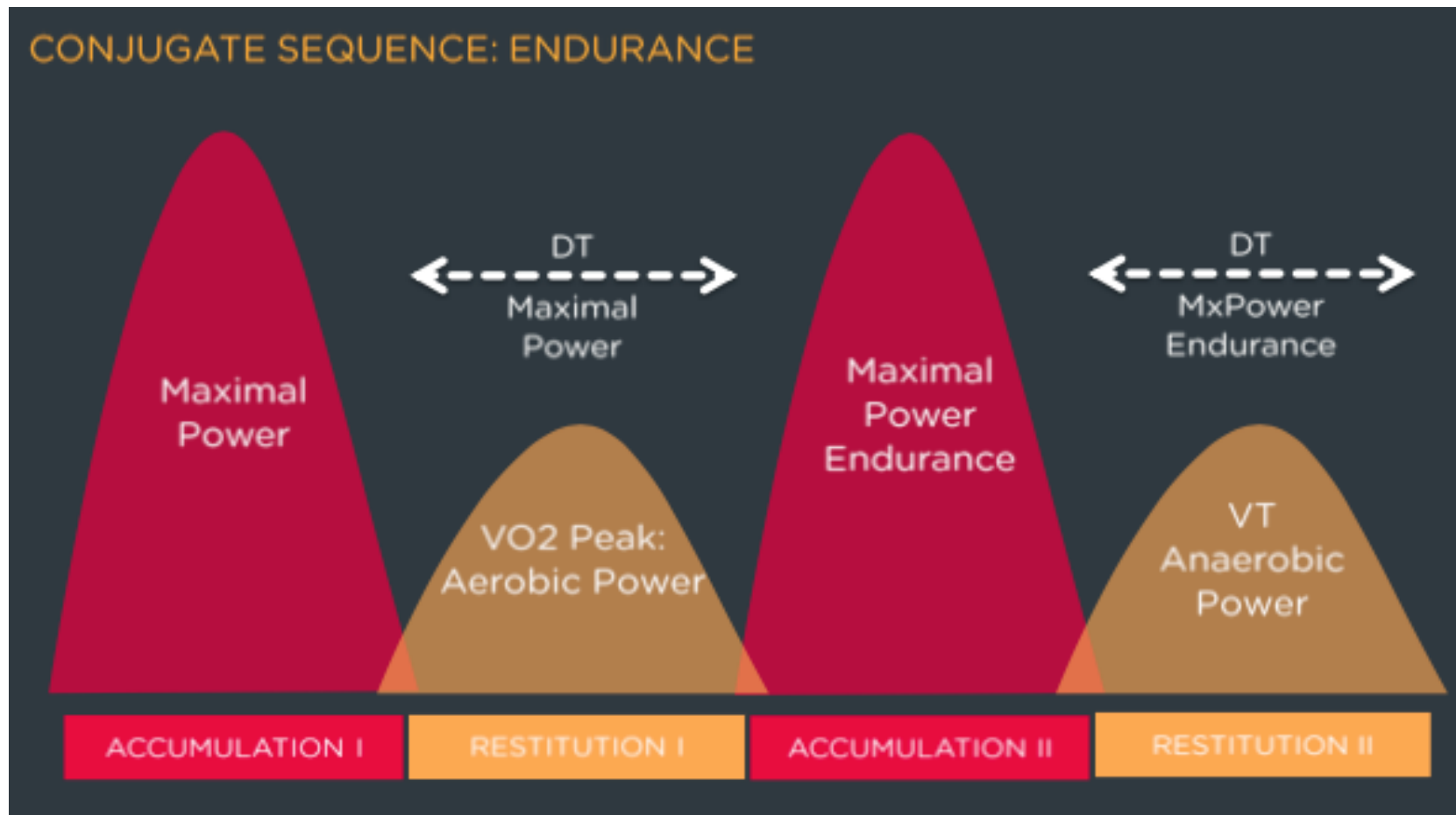
Five steps to increasing the effectiveness of your strength training program

Charles Pollquin
Maximanthropology
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada

Weeks	1-4 (EXT)	5-8 (INT)	9-12 (EXT)	13-16 (INT)
Reps	8-10	3-4	6-8	2-3
Sets	3	5	4	5
%1RM	75-80%	85-90%	80-85%	90-95%

One of the first papers to recommend undulating as a form of periodization for highly trained athletes





Traditional Model

Mesocycle 1	Week 1-4	5 sets of 10 reps @65-70% (HYP)
Mesocycle 2	Week 5-8	4 sets of 6 reps @75-80% (STR)
Mesocycle 3	Week 9-12	3 sets of 4 reps @85-90% (POW)

Non-Traditional Model (DUP)

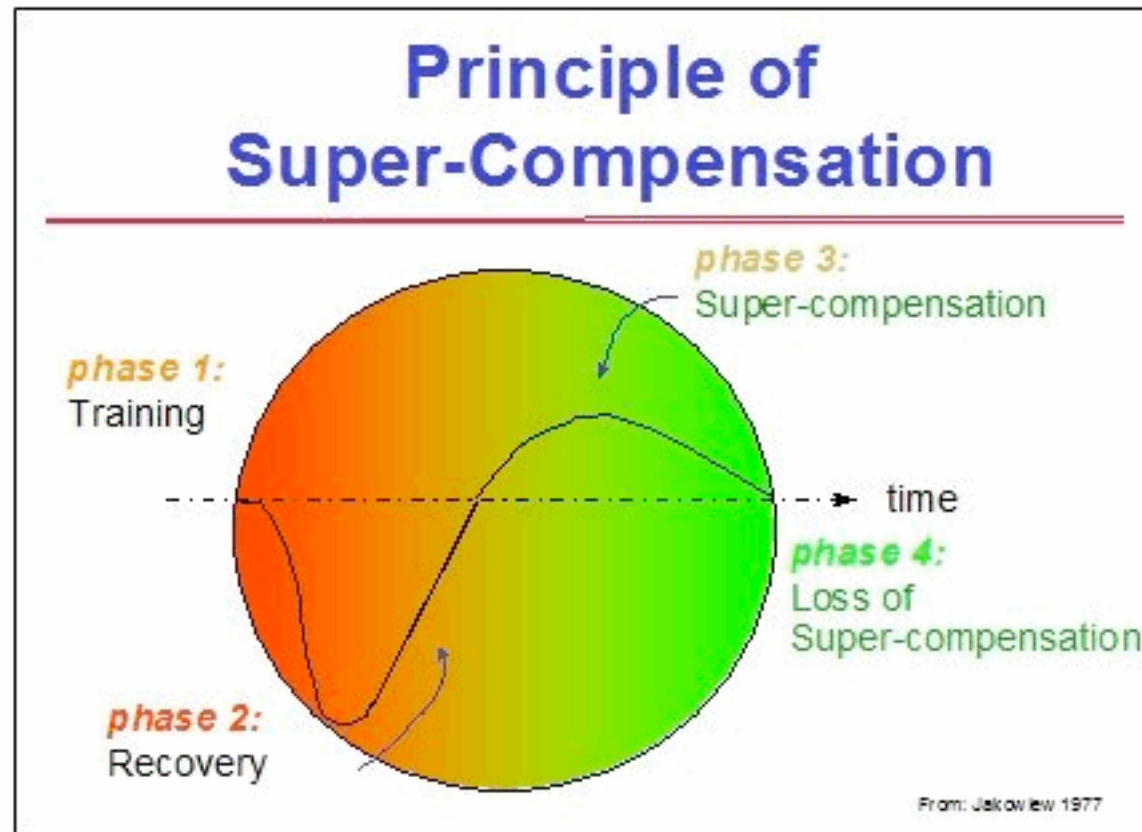
Microcycle 1	Week 1 Day 1	5 sets of 8 reps @70% (HYP)
	Week 1 Day 2	4 sets of 4 reps @85% (POW)
	Week 1 Day 1	3 sets of 1 reps @95% (STR)

Non-Traditional Model (WUP)

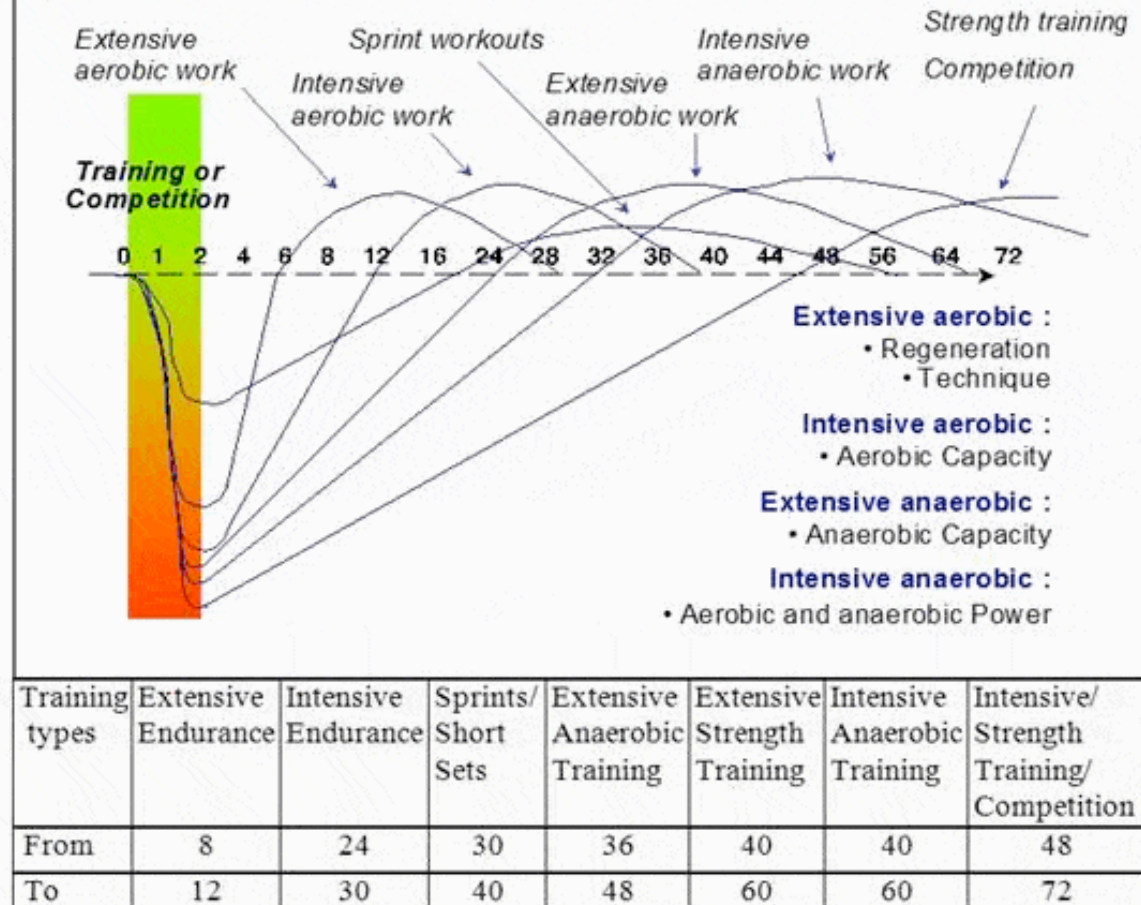
Mesocycle 1	Week 1	5 sets of 8 reps @70% (HYP)
	Week 2	4 sets of 4 reps @85% (POW)
	Week 3	3 sets of 1 reps @95% (STR)
	Week 4	Unloading / Deloading

Blockperiodization

Mesocycle 1	Week 1 Accumulation	5 sets of 5 reps @75-80% Focus on STR
	Week 2 Transmutation	3 sets of 3 reps @80-85% Focus on STR
	Week 3 Realization	5 sets of 2 reps @90% Focus on STR



Timing of Super-Compensation



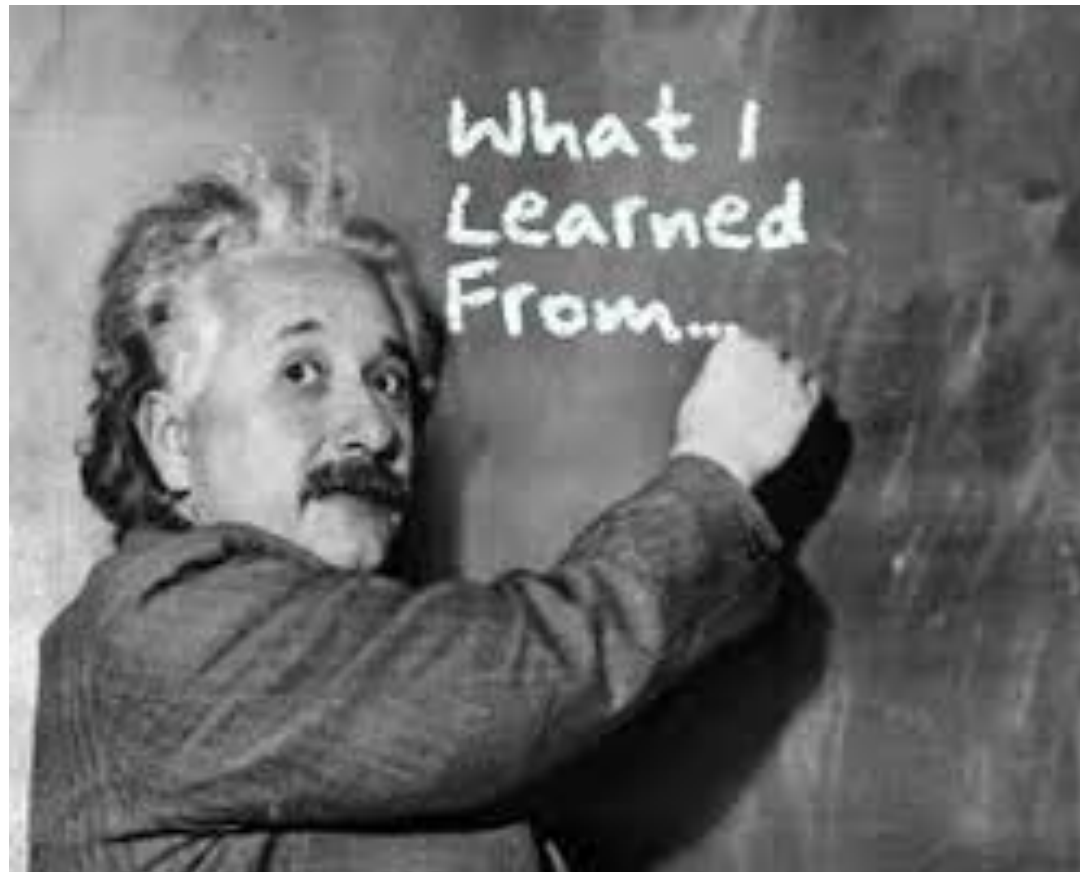
Short Term Regeneration	
Replenishing CK-Stores (70 % ATP after 1 minute)	3 – 5 min
Body Temperature	10 to 60 min
Heart Rate / Blood Pressure	Up to 20 min
Lactic Acid Level	30 to 180 min
6 – 36 Hours	
Electrolyte Adjustment (Return to normal and new supply of K and NA)	1 up to 6 hours
Replenishing Glycogen (Liver)	Up to 24 hours
Replenishing Muscle Glycogen	Max 24 - 36 hours
Replenishing Proteins	Over 48 hours
Over 48 Hours	
Restock Muscle Enzymes	48 – 60 hours
Reconstruction of Protein Structures / Mitochondria	48 – 72 hours
Glycogen Store Supercompensation	48 – 72 hours
Replenishing Electrolytes (Mg, Fe)	48 – 72 hours
Reconstruction of Hormones / Resynthesis of Catecholamines	48 – 72 hours
Resynthesis of Cortisol	3 – 5 days
New Production of Structural Proteins	Days to weeks

(Hollmann & Strüder, 2009, Neumann, Pfützer & Berbalk, 1999; Neumann, 2014; Lambert & Mujika, 2013, Keferstein, 2014; Weineck, 2010; Zintl & Eisenhut, 2001; Keul, 1986; Badke et al., 1995; Viru, 1995, Bradley, Tenney, Helsen, 2014)

System	Residuals (in days)	Effect
Aerobic System	30 ± 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of aerobic enzymes • Increase of mitochondrial/capillary Density • Increase of glycogen storages • Greater metabolic rate
Anaerobic System	18 ± 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of aerobic enzymes • Increase of H⁺ Buffering • Improved lactate acid tolerance • Increase of glycogen storages
Max Strength	30 ± 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved neural mechanisms • Increase of myofibrillar density (FT) • Greater hypertrophy (via an increase of FT density (length and pennation))
Strength Endurance	15 ± 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater hypertrophy (mainly ST) • Improved aerobic/anaerobic enzymes • Improved lactate acid tolerance and blood circulation
Max. (alactid) Velocity	5 ± 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved motor control (inter-/intramuscular coordination) K • Improved neuromuscular functuion • Increased phosphocreatine storage

Interference Effects

Targeted Ability	Compatible Training Modalities	Non-Compatible Training Modalities
Aerobic System	Alactic Sprints, Strength Endurance, Maximum Strength (Hypertrophy) (done afterwards)	Anaerobic Glycolitic Endurance
Anaerobic Glycolitic System	Aerobic Restoration (active), Mixed Aerobic-Anaerobic Endurance, Strength Endurance	Aerobic Endurance, Maximal Strength (done before)
Anaerobic Alactic System	Aerobic Endurance, Aerobic Restoration (active), Explosive Strength, Maximal Strength (done afterwards)	Anaerobic Glycolitic Endurance
Maximum Strength (Hypertrophy)	Maximum Strength (Innervation), Stretching Exercises, Aerobic Restoration (active)	Any exhaustive load afterwards because they disrupt restoration
Technical Skills	Any training modality after performing	Any training modality before performing



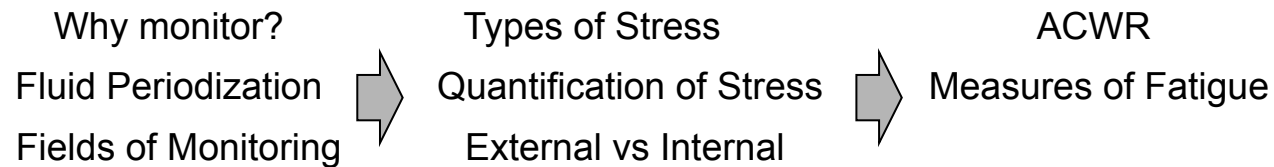


**Take
home message*



- Failing to plan is planning to fail
- Periodization manages time and resources
- Periodization improves productivity and reduces planning problems
- Periodization manipulates training variables and follows the GAS
- Consider residuals, regeneration times, and interference effects
- Periodization Models: Traditional & Non-Traditional

MONITORING



PERIODIZATION

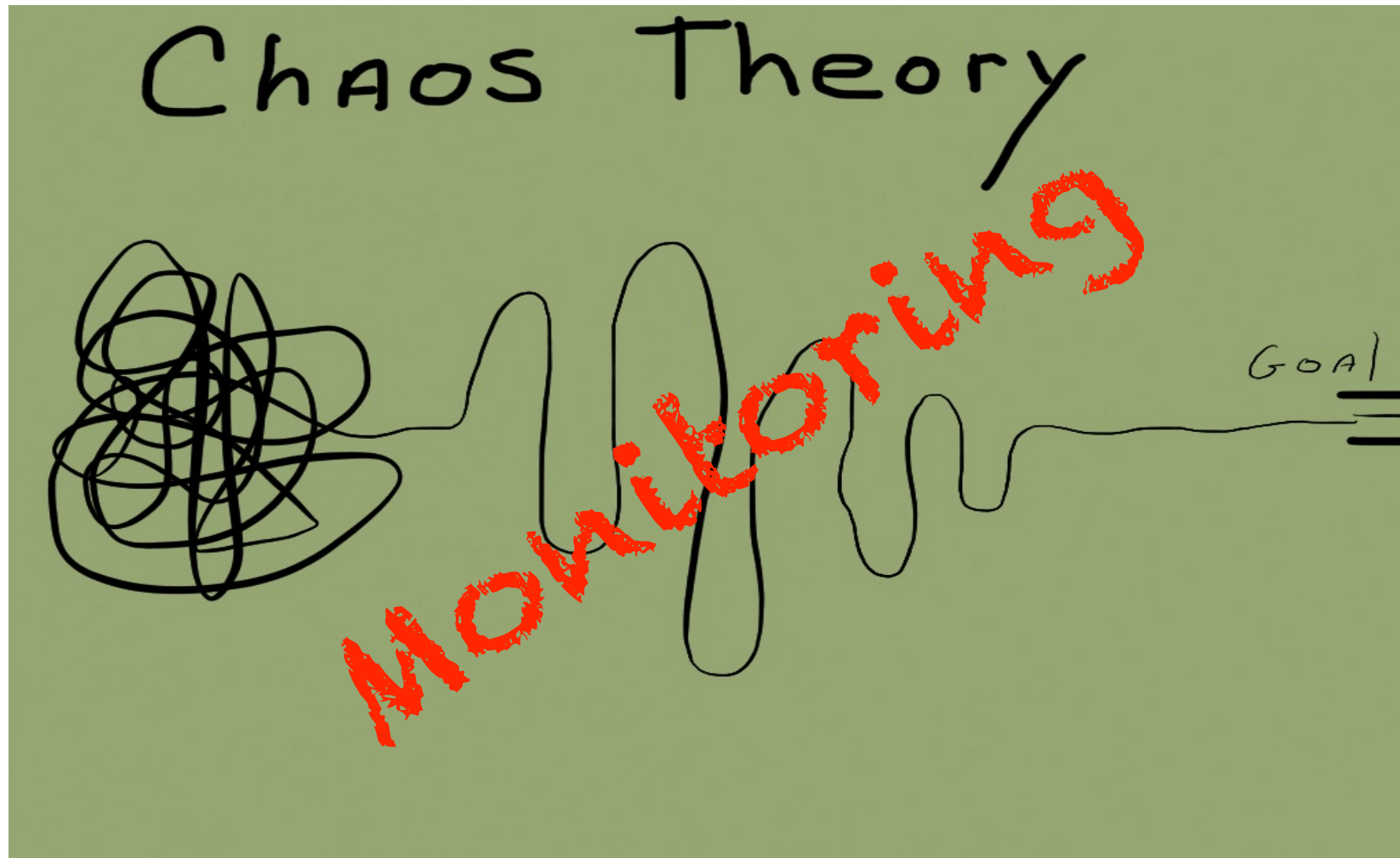


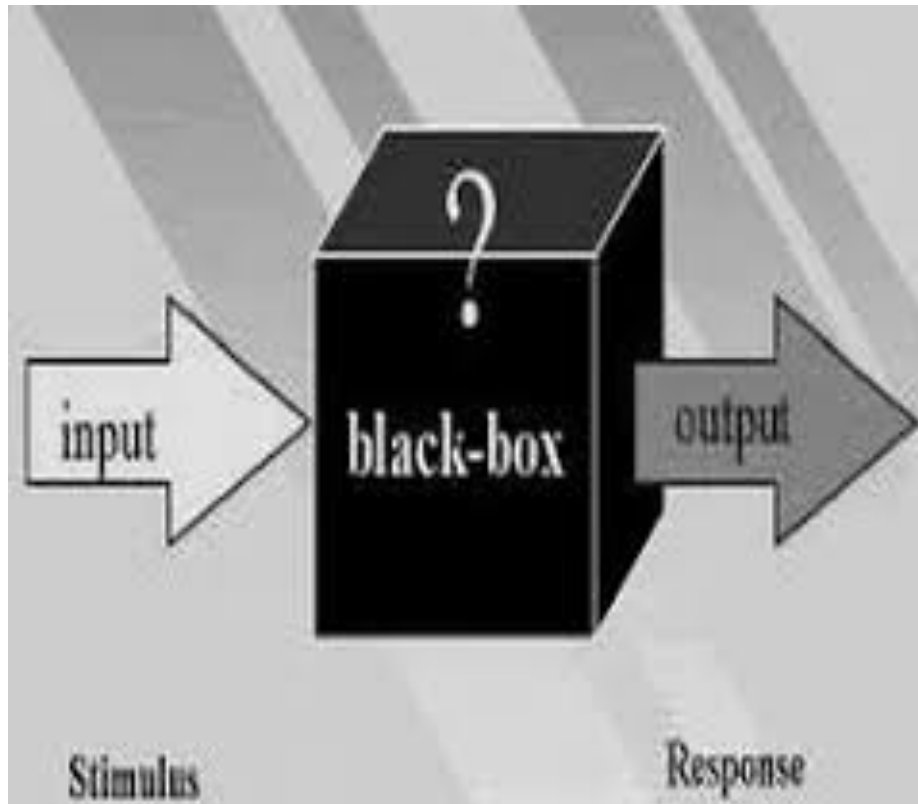
PERFORMANCE



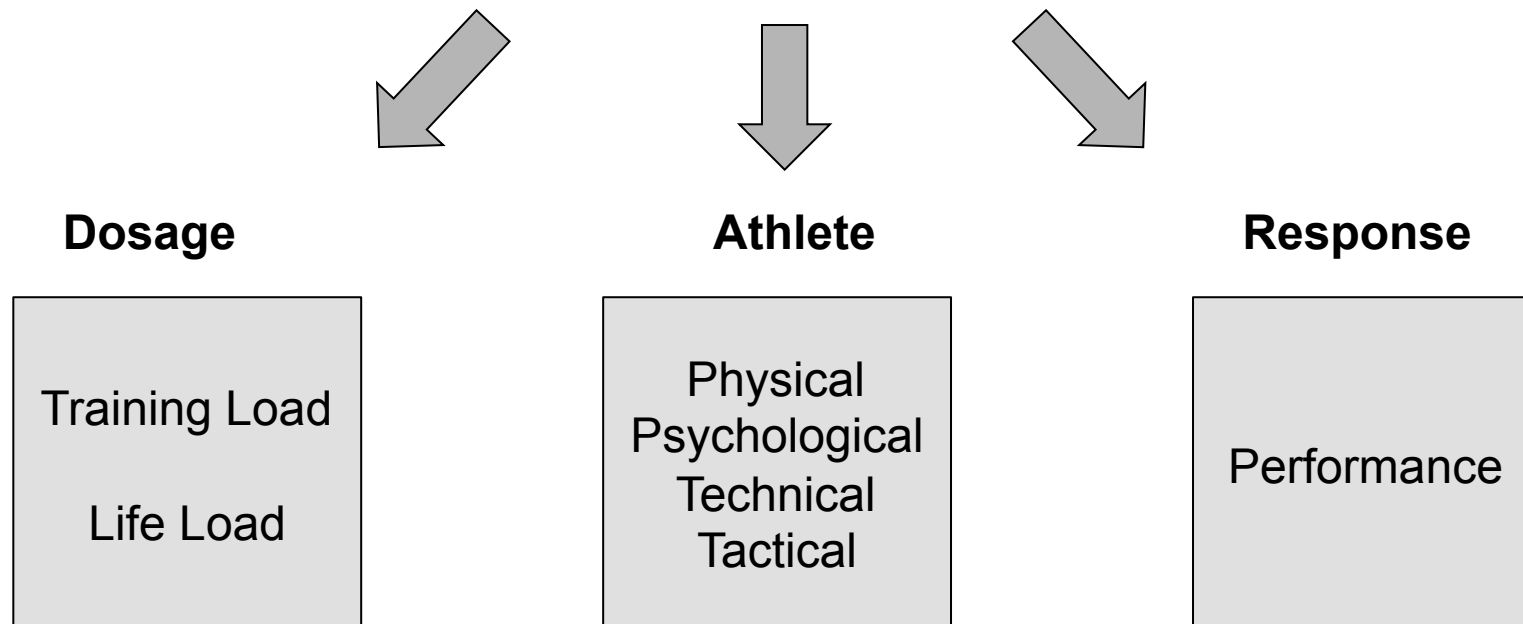
The One Piece

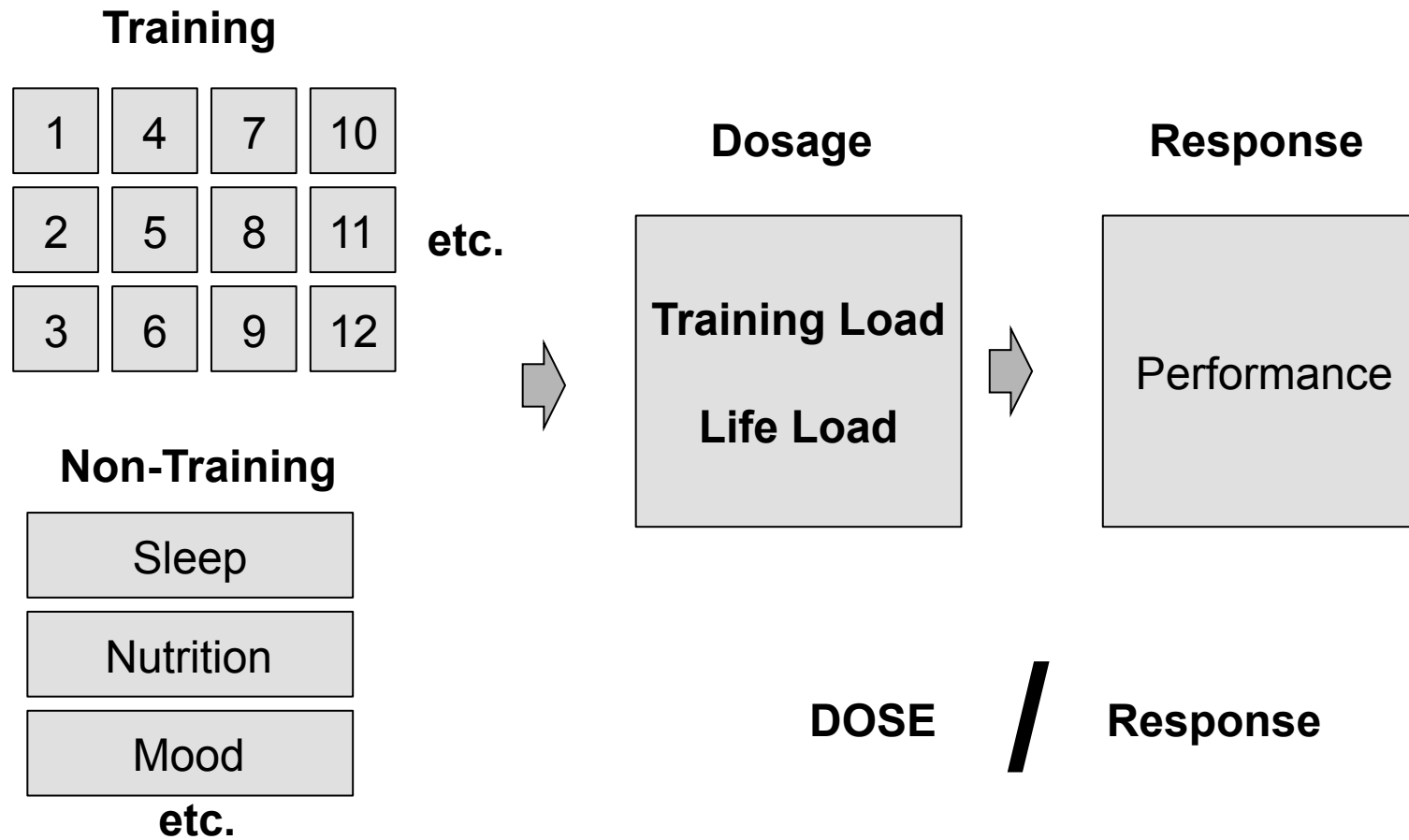






Monitoring





Fluid Periodization



Fluid Periodization

Table 8. Comparison of resistance training and running volume between experimental and control groups in 59 American football players.

	Control (n=28)		Experimental (n=31)		Absolute Difference	% Difference	Effect Size	P-Value	Power
Core Volume*	22078	± 550	20078	± 2717	-2000	-9.50%	1.20	<0.01	0.94
Accessory* Volume	10815	± 365	9478	± 754	-1337	-13.21%	1.14	<0.01	0.92
Running Volume* (sRPE AU)	12493	± 1243	12859	± 1583	366	2.88%	0.19	0.33	0.28

Fluid Periodization

Table 7. Comparison of anthropometric and performance outcomes between experimental groups in 59 American football players.

	Control (n=28)					Experimental (n=31)					% Difference	Effect Size	P-Value	Power				
	Pre-Test Mean	±	SD	Post-Test Mean	±	SD	Absolute Difference	Pre-Test Mean	±	SD					Post-Test Mean	±	SD	Absolute Difference
Weight (kg)	108.44	±	23.51	110.54	±	22.99	2.10	105.18	±	22.49	107.46	±	22.25	2.29	9%	0.05	0.36	0.06
Body Fat (%)	17.34	±	6.70	18.11	±	6.32	0.76	15.30	±	6.54	15.79	±	7.60	0.49	-36%	0.12	0.65	0.07
Fat Mass (kg)	20.85	±	12.98	21.83	±	12.48	0.98	17.00	±	10.35	17.70	±	11.22	0.70	-29%	0.11	0.40	0.07
Fat-Free Mass (kg)	87.03	±	12.64	88.14	±	12.58	1.11	85.98	±	13.40	87.69	±	15.41	1.71	54%	0.30	0.69	0.20
Vertical (cm)	73.21	±	8.77	75.16	±	9.63	1.95	76.86	±	9.61	81.86	±	8.74	5.01	157%	1.02	0.001†	0.97
Vertical Power (W)	7125.66	±	1215.49	7335.58	±	1214.77	209.92	7374.59	±	976.43	7782.10	±	937.07	407.50	94%	0.86	0.001†	0.90
Broad Jump (cm)	265.27	±	26.43	266.87	±	24.05	1.60	275.33	±	21.07	286.38	±	20.08	11.05	592%	0.81	0.001†	0.86
Triple Broad Jump (cm)	893.30	±	42.73	889.85	±	45.40	-3.46	895.81	±	37.05	904.03	±	38.31	8.22	338%	0.63	0.18	0.35
Medicine Ball OH Throw (cm)	1707.47	±	172.83	1655.40	±	151.98	-52.07	1807.32	±	165.06	1781.39	±	174.02	-25.93	50%	0.26	0.60	0.19
Aerobic Efficiency (bpm)	21.29	±	16.22	31.04	±	13.40	9.75	18.21	±	15.45	43.20	±	18.60	24.99	156%	1.01	0.001†	0.91

In conclusion, fluid periodization produced greater improvements in performance outcomes at a reduced training load compared to a similar unmodified periodization scheme. These findings highlight the importance of modifying training parameters based upon the daily physiological state of the athlete.



Purposes of Monitoring



Training Load

Regeneration

Risk of Injury

Risk of Illness



Risk of Injury

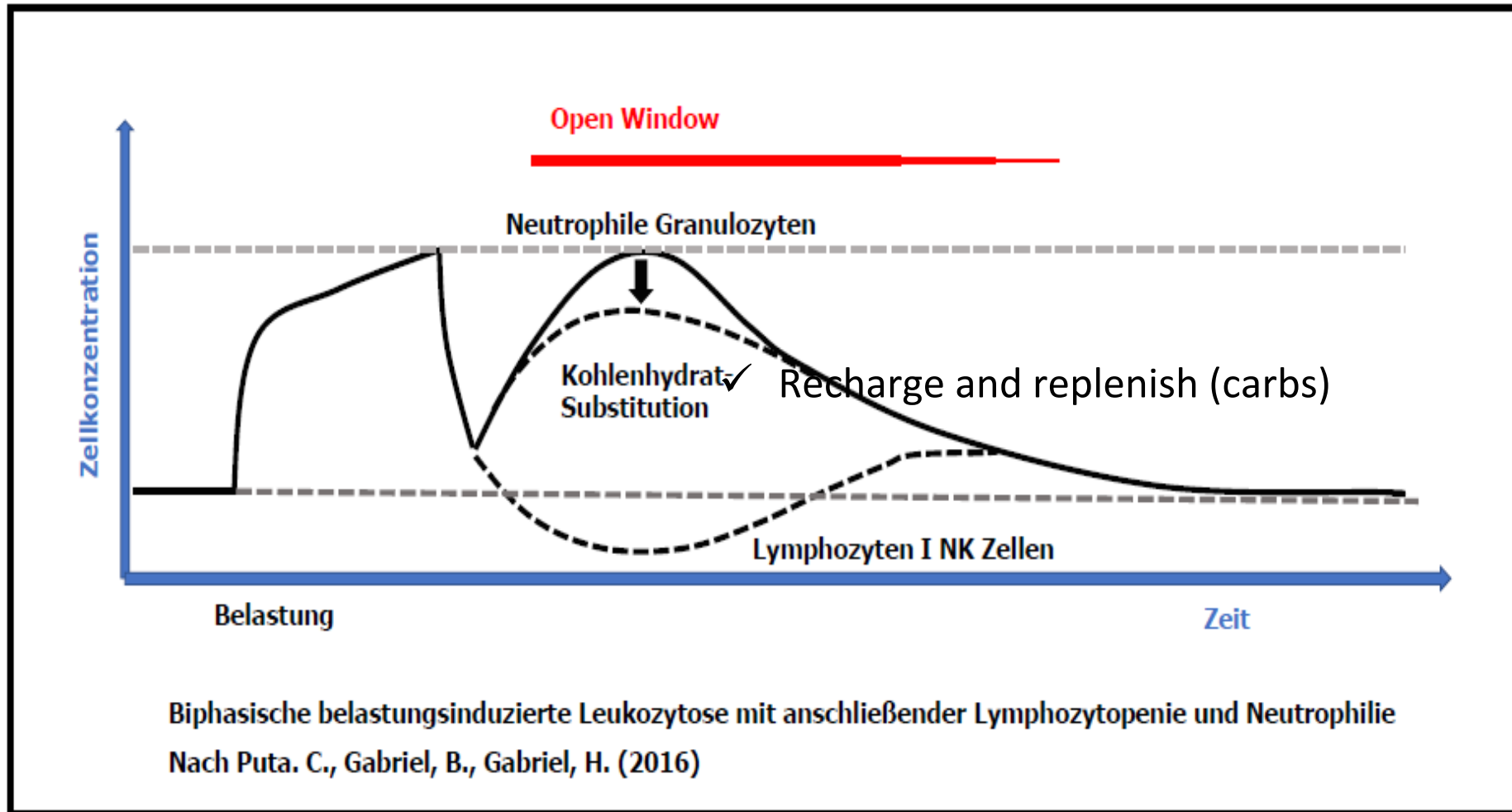


- ✓ Monitoring enhances injury prevention
- ✓ Prevention of Overtraining
- ✓ Prevention of Undertraining

Risk of Illness



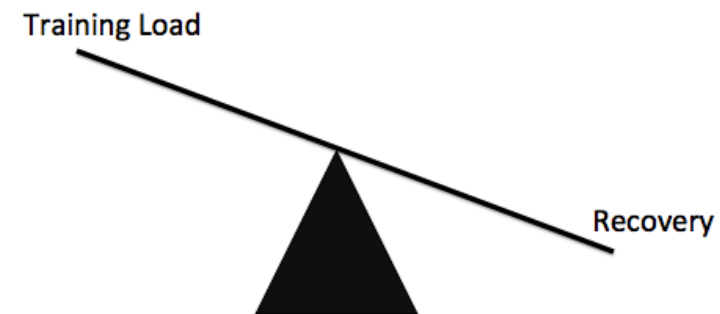
- ✓ Frail immune system (up to 2hrs after)
- ✓ Lymphocytes : granulocytes ratio
- ✓ Recharge and replenish (carbs)



Training Load



- ✓ Perceived load (coach vs athlete)
- ✓ Different reactions to training loads (too easy vs too hard)



Regeneration



- ✓ Progress of recovery processes
- ✓ Individuality of recovery processes
- ✓ Selection of recovery strategies
- ✓ Balance of recovery and adaptation

Stress

Environmental demands exceeding our actual psychological, physiological resources.

Eustress

Distress

Stress is triggered by external or internal stressors or demands and is followed by an adaptive response.

1. Metabolic / 2. Neuronal Stress	3. Psychological / 4. Environmental Stress	
Physical Load	Competition Load (preparation / postprocessing)	Other Load / Environmental Load
Game / Competition Training Regeneration Testing Physiotherapie Rehabilitation	Traveling Jetlag Performance Data Analysis Learning Tactics/Technique Video Analysis	Temperature / Climate Height Sponsoring/Commercial Events Media Events Social Media
	3. Psychological Stress	
Nutrition	Social Relationships	Personal Development
Individualisation Timing Supplementation Alcohol / Drugs	Family Friends Coach Team Members Staff Agent / Manager Fans Media	Career Planning Schooling Apprenticeship Academic Studies Work

Based on Kenneth et al., 2016, McGuigan, 2017

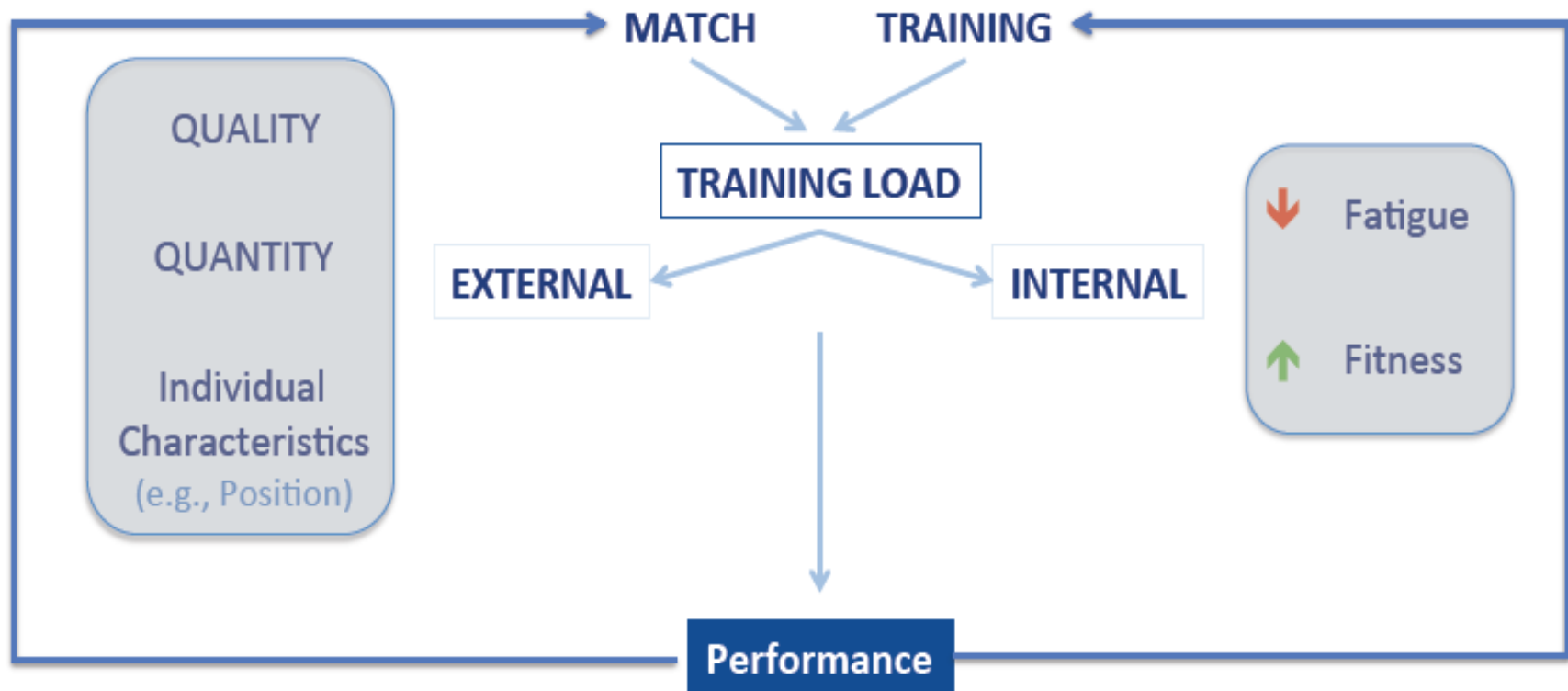
Trainerakademie Köln des DOSB · Guts-Muths-Weg 1 · 50933 Köln · Fon (+49) 221. 94875-0 · Fax (+49) 221. 94875-20 · info@trainerakademie-koeln.de

Quantification of Stress



- ✓ Uncover training stress and an athlete`s reaction
- ✓ Subjective vs objective measuring methods
- ✓ Draw the right conclusions from collected data

External vs Internal Load



„Fatigue is a natural and necessary piece of the puzzle.“ (McGuigan, 2017)

External Load

Distance (m)
Velocity (km/h)
Training Time (min)
Power (W)

GPS Systems

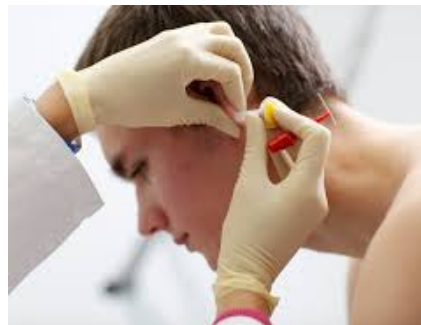


Accelerometer

External vs Internal Load

Internal Load

Heart Rate (HR)
Perceived Exertion
(RPE)
Lactate (mmol/l)



Rating of Perceived Exertion (RPE) - Skala

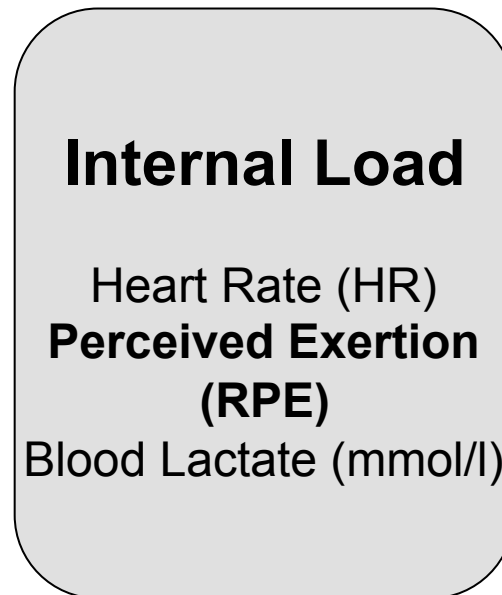
1 - 10 Borg Rating of Perceived Exertion Scale	
0	Rest
1	Really Easy
2	Easy
3	Moderate
4	Sort of Hard
5	Hard
6	
7	Really Hard
8	
9	Really, Really, Hard
10	Maximal: Just like my hardest race

Training Load



60 min Workout

x



A) 6 RPE

B) 8 RPE

=

Training Load

Team Sports

300-500 = Low Int.

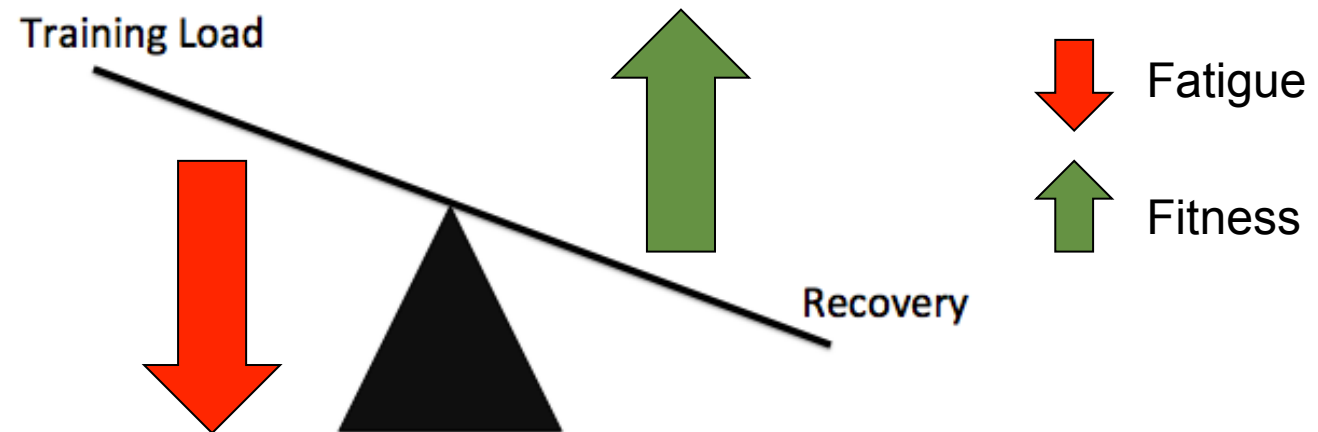
600 = Moderate

700-1000 = High Int.

360 Arbitrary Unit

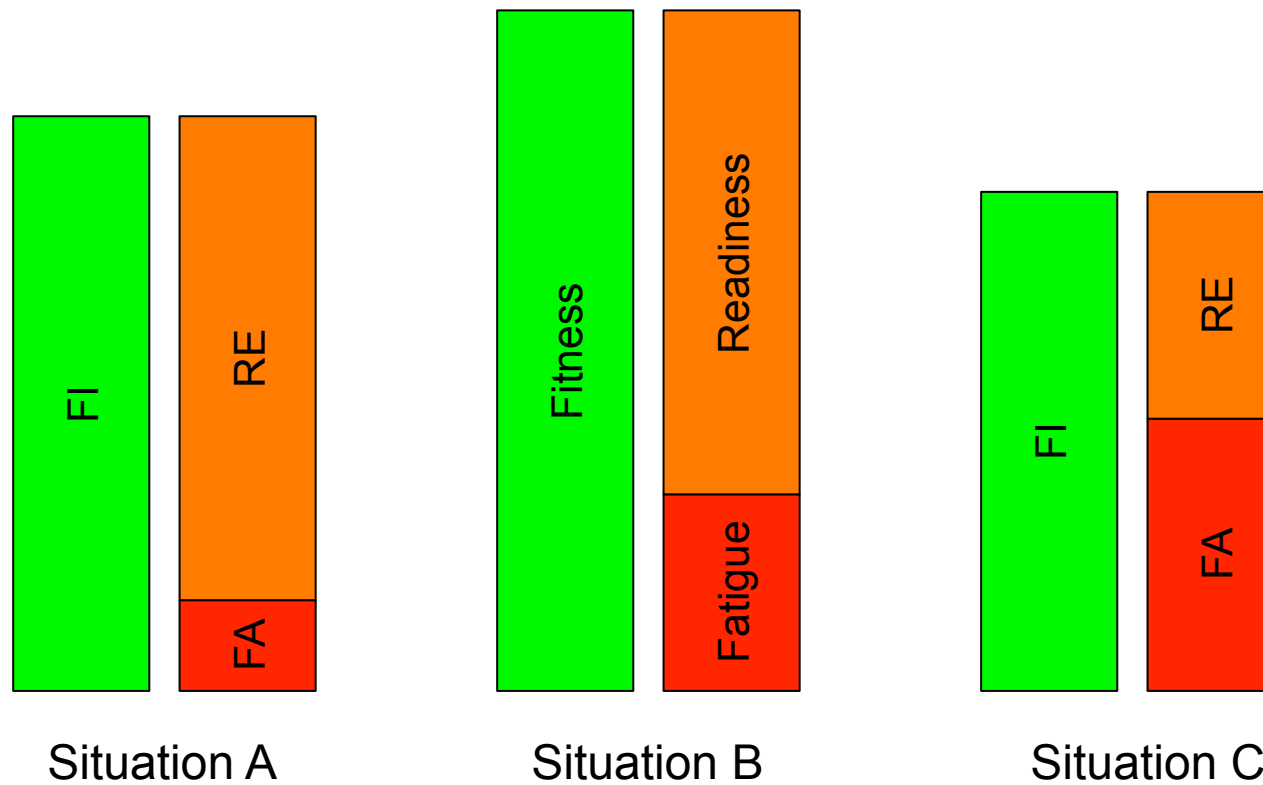
480 Arbitrary Unit

Fitness and Fatigue

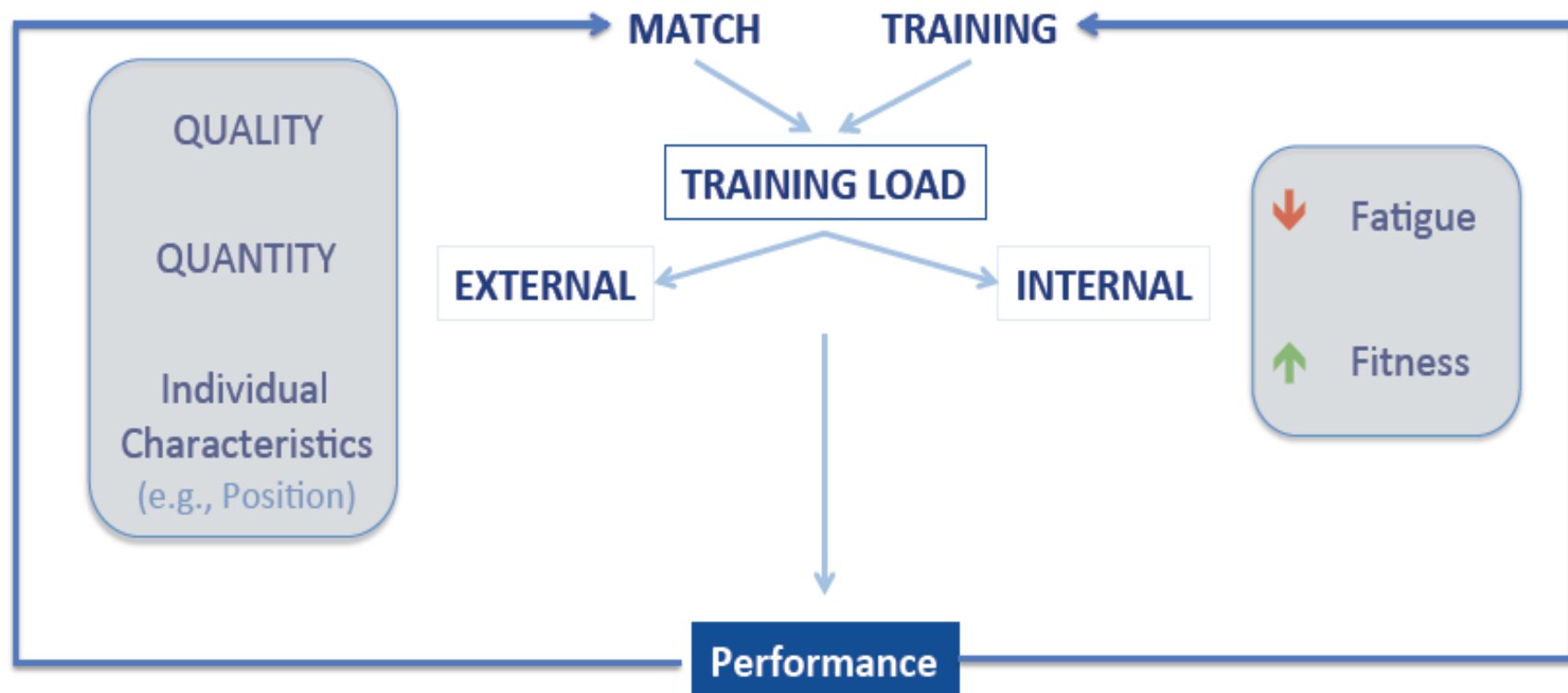


The performance of an athlete in response to training can be estimated from the difference between a negative function (fatigue) and a positive function (fitness) (1975, Banister et al).

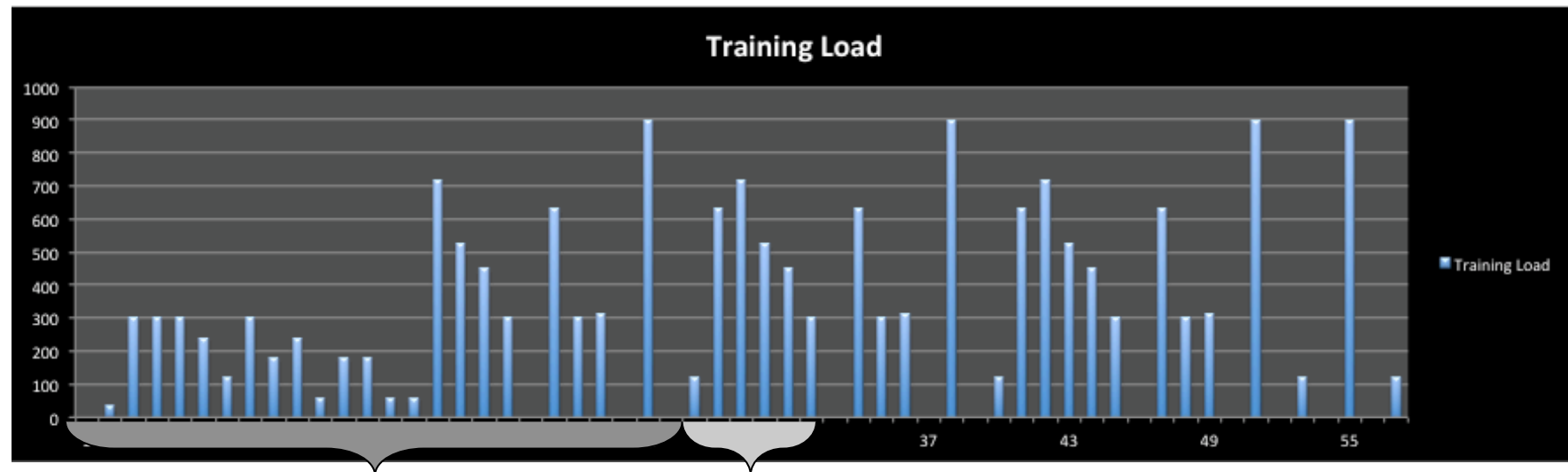
Readiness



ACWR – Acute Chronic Workload Ratio



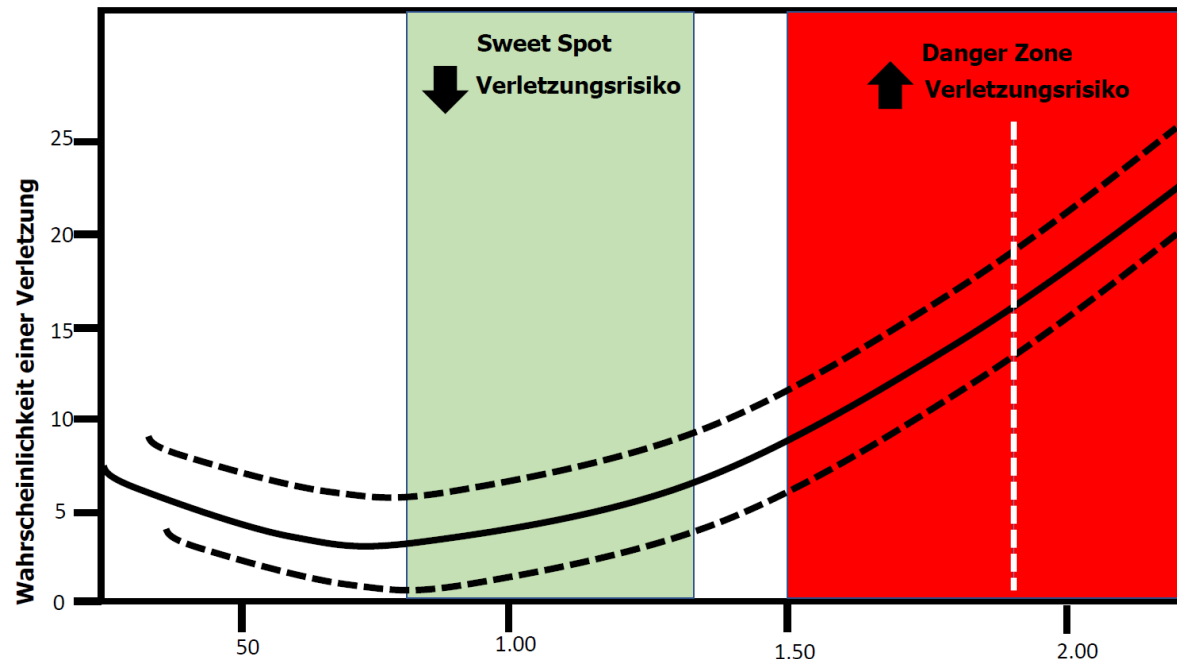
ACWR – Acute Chronic Workload Ratio



Chronic Load
 (4-week average)

Acute Load
 (Last 7-10 days)

ACWR – Acute Chronic Workload Ratio



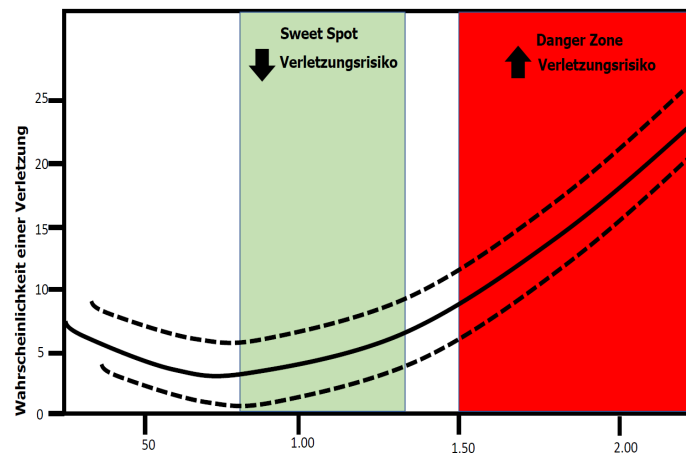
Week 5:
 2500

Av. Week 1-4:
 1300

=

ACWR
 1,9

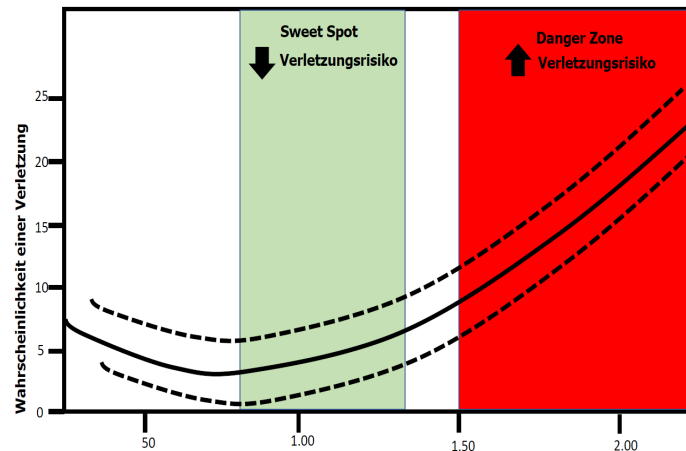
ACWR – Advantages



- ✓ Simple and easy investigation
- ✓ Easily included into training processes
- ✓ Light impact on athletes

- ✓ Helpful insights into training-load progression
- ✓ Overview of changes in workload over time
- ✓ Relationships of excessive and rapid increases in training-load and soft-tissue injury

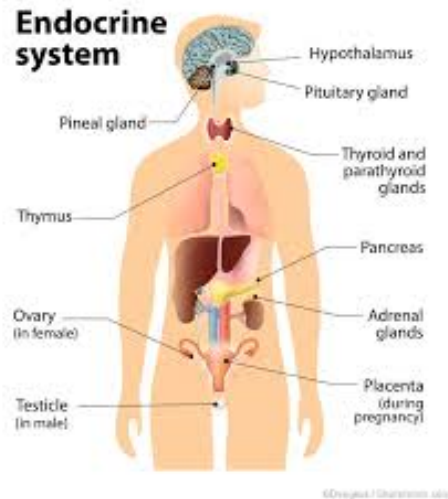
ACWR – Issues



- ✓ Data needs to be reliable and accurate
- ✓ Data needs to be valid
- ✓ Peer-pressure when reporting RPE

- ✓ Replication of RPE among team mates
- ✓ Overwhelming data collection

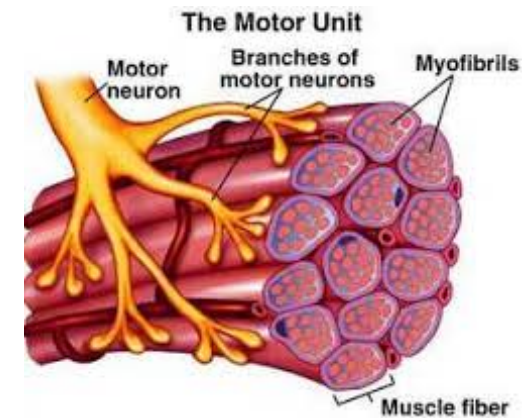
Measures of Fatigue



Hormon System



Neuromuscular-System

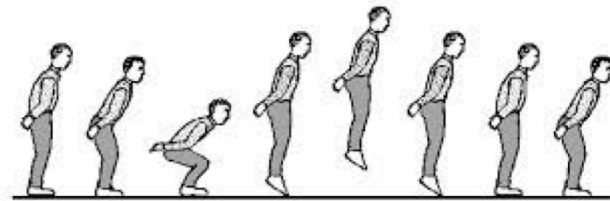


Muscular System

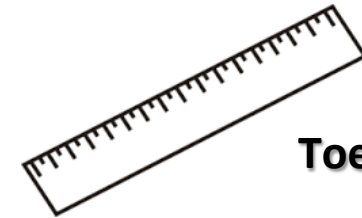
Monitoring Methods



Handkraft



Sprungkrafttest



Toe Touch



Herzfrequenz



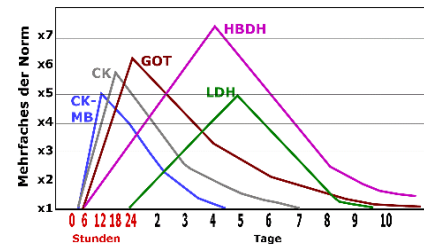
CNS Tap Test



Psychometrie



Creatinkinase



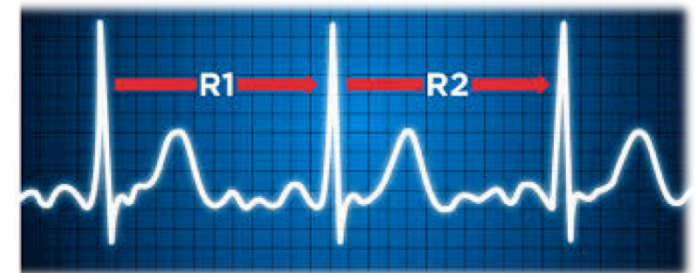
Serumharnstoff



Groin Squeeze



Gewicht



Herzfrequenzvariabilität



Neuromuscular System

- ✓ Nervous System – CNS and PNS
- ✓ Muscular System – Skeletal, Cardiac, Smooth

Exhaustion of the neuromuscular system leads to reduction in maximum strength efforts. Deficits can be observed in the CNS, muscle excitation, and muscle contraction quality.



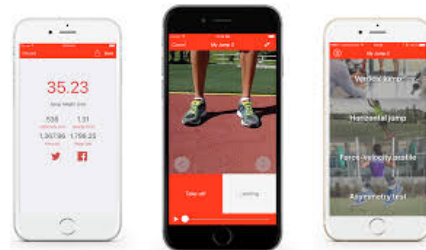
SSC-Test

✓ Vertical Jump

Simple, non-exhaustive and wide spread method to determine an athlete`s CNS freshness and readiness to train.



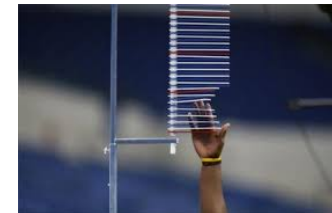
Force Plate



Smartphone Application



Motion Sensor/
Accelerometer



Vertical Jump Tester

SSC-Test

✓ Vertical Jump

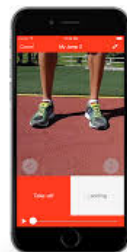
Squat Jump (SJ)

Static Arms Counter Movement Jump (CMJ) = SJ + 10-15%

Free Arms Counter Movement Jump (CMJ) = CMJ + 15-20%



A difference of $\leq 8\%$ within one to two days is concerning.



Grip Strength -Test

✓ Grip Strength

Simple, non-exhaustive method. It offers a snapshot of freshness and readiness. It has been proven useful in geriatrics.



Grip Strength Dynamometer

Toe Touch-Test

✓ Toe Touch

Simple, non-exhaustive method and an indicator of the freshness of the CNS.



Toe Touch

HRV-Test



- ✓ Heart Rate Variability

By now common method used in sports. It measure the natural variability of the heart rhythm.



Application



Heart Rate Sensor

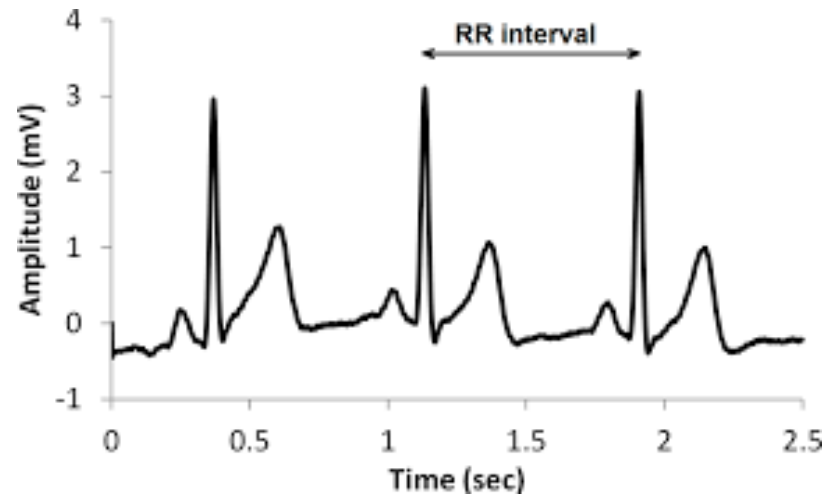


Online Software

HRV



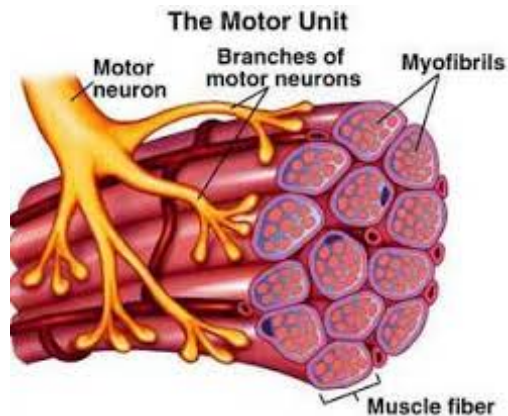
✓ Heart Rate Variability



Heart Beat Fluctuation Range

The higher the HRV
the higher regulatory processes.

The lower the HRV
the lower the regulatory processes.



Muscular System

- ✓ Peripheral Muscular System – Skeletal, Cardiac, Smooth

Exhaustion of the muscular system leads to reduction in mechanically created strength.



CK-Test

- ✓ Creatine Kinase Serum

A blood sample analysis to detect with the CK value as a marker of muscular damage done by mechanical muscular work.



Creatine Kinase

Serum Urea Test

✓ Serum Urea

A blood sample analysis of the urea concentration as an indicator of a catabolic metabolism and thus a caloric deficit and a high energy demand.



Serum Urea

Psychometry Test


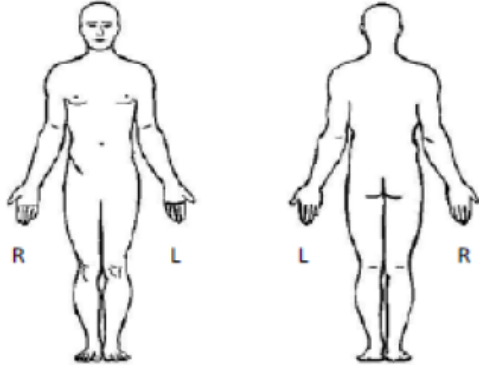
✓ Psychometry

A questionnaire regarding muscle feeling and soreness as a means to detect the freshness of the muscular system.



Wellness Questionnaires

Psychometry Test

Athletik - Handball – Bundesliga Regenerationsbogen / Saison 2015 / 2016 Name: _____					
Monitoring	1 (Super)	2 (gut - good)	3 (ok)	4 (nicht gut – not good)	5 (schlecht – bad)
Schlafqualität (Sleep Quality)					
Schlafdauer (Std) (Sleep Duration (H))	Mehr als 9 (Std)	9 (Std)	8 (Std)	7 (Std)	Unter 7 (Std)
Energielevel (Level of Energy)					
Muskelzustand (Muscle Condition)					
Gib an: O = Muskelkater / Schmerzen (Pain / Aching) X = Verletzung (Injury)					

Teilweise übernommen von Konzept by All Out (Bodycheckprotokoll)

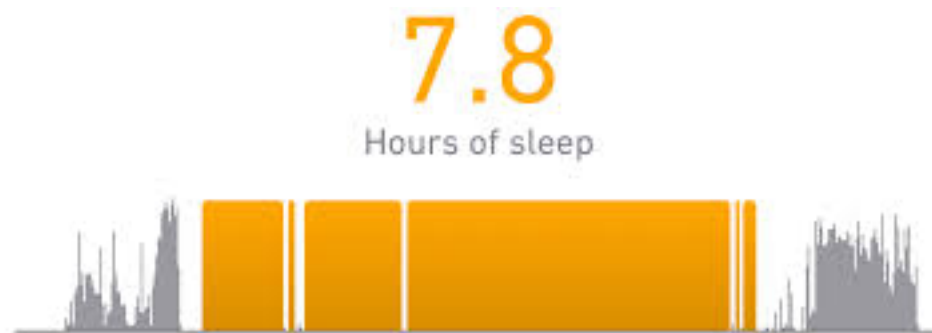
Sleep

- ✓ Sleep Quality & Quantity

A very important parameter to gather information on the athlete's hormone status. A good sleep means a good physical and psychological recovery.




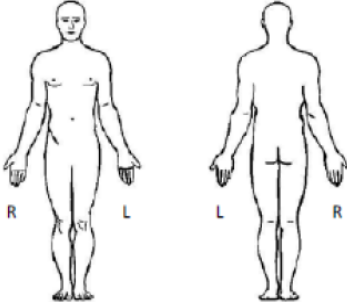
Sleep Quality



Sleep Quantity

Wellness Questionnaire

✓ Sleep Quality & Quantity

Athletik - Handball – Bundesliga Regenerationsbogen / Saison 2015 / 2016 Name: _____					
Monitoring	1 (Super)	2 (gut - good)	3 (ok)	4 (nicht gut – not good)	5 (schlecht – bad)
Schlafqualität (Sleep Quality)					
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Energielevel (Level of Energy)					
Muskelzustand (Muscle Condition)					
Gib an: O = Muskelkater / Schmerzen (Pain / Aching) X = Verletzung (Injury)					

Teilweise übernommen von Konzept by All Out (Bodycheckprotokoll)

Blood & Saliva

✓ Blood & Saliva Sample

A test method to determine the cortisol, testosterone and catecholamine status and thus can give an insight into the stress response.



Blood

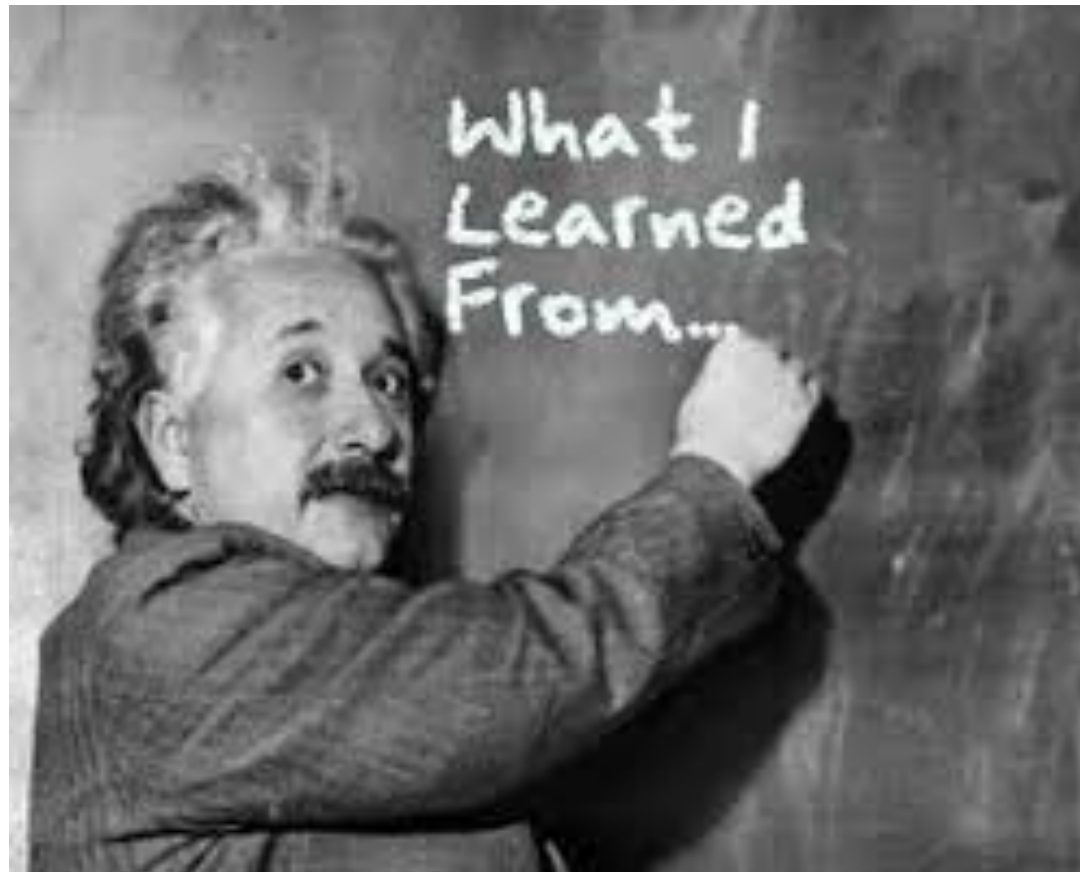


Saliva

Gängige Methoden des Monitoring

Monitoring variable	Level of use	Level of evidence	Practical value
GPS und Accelometrie	High	Moderate	Moderate to High
RPE	High	High	High
Abfrage Wellness	High	High	High
Biochemische und hormoneller Marker	Low	Moderate	Low
Herzfrequenzmessung	High	Moderate to High	Moderate to High
Leistungstest	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Movement Screen	High	Low	Moderate
Neuromuskuläre Tests (z. B. Sprünge)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Akenhead, Nassis, 2016, McCall et al., 2014, Saw et al., 2016 Taylor et al., 2012





**Take
home message*



- Account for the importance of individualized monitoring
- Consider the purposes of monitoring (Injury, Illness, TL, Regeneration)
- Consider individual adaptation and stress response
- Quantifying Training Stress (External Load vs Internal Load)
- Measures of Fatigue and Fitness (Neuromuscular, Muscular, Hormonal)

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