

## Publication

## Novel CPET Reference Values in Healthy Adults: Associations with Physical Activity

## JournalArticle (Originalarbeit in einer wissenschaftlichen Zeitschrift)

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**Author(s)** Wagner, Jonathan; Knaier, Raphael; Infanger, Denis; Königstein, Karsten; Klenk, Christopher; Carrard, Justin; Hanssen, Henner; Hinrichs, Timo; Seals, Douglas; Schmidt-Trucksäss, Arno**Author(s) at UniBasel** [Hinrichs, Timo](#) ; [Carrard, Justin](#) ; [Wagner, Jonathan](#) ; [Knaier, Raphael](#) ;**Year** 2021**Title** Novel CPET Reference Values in Healthy Adults: Associations with Physical Activity**Journal** Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise**Volume** 53**Number** 1**Pages / Article-Number** 26-37**Mesh terms** Adult; Aged; Aged, 80 and over; Cardiorespiratory Fitness; Exercise; Exercise Test, methods; Female; Humans; Male; Middle Aged; Prospective Studies; Reference Values; Young Adult

Cardiopulmonary exercise testing (CPET) is an important measurement in clinical practice and its primary outcome, maximal oxygen uptake ( $V[\text{Combining Dot Above}]\text{O}_2\text{peak}$ ), is inversely associated with morbidity and mortality. The purpose of this study is to provide CPET reference values for maximal and submaximal parameters across the adult age spectrum of a healthy European cohort, to compare  $V[\text{Combining Dot Above}]\text{O}_2\text{peak}$  values with other reference datasets and to analyze the associations between physical activity (PA) levels and CPET parameters.; In this cross-sectional study, we prospectively recruited 502 participants (47% female) from 20 to 90 years old. The subjects performed a CPET on a cycle ergometer using a ramp protocol. PA was objectively and continuously measured over 14 days using a triaxial accelerometer. Quantile curves were calculated for CPET parameters. To investigate the associations between CPET parameters and PA levels, linear regression analysis was performed.;  $V[\text{Combining Dot Above}]\text{O}_2\text{peak}$  values observed in the group of 20-29 years were  $46.6 \pm 7.9$  and  $39.3 \pm 6.5$  (mL/kg/min) for males and females, respectively. On average, each age category (10-year increments) showed a 10% lower  $V[\text{Combining Dot Above}]\text{O}_2\text{peak}$  relative to the next younger age category.  $V[\text{Combining Dot Above}]\text{O}_2\text{peak}$  values of previous studies were, on average 7.5 (mL/kg/min) (20%) lower for males and 6.5 (mL/kg/min) (21%) lower for females. There was strong evidence supporting a positive association between  $V[\text{Combining Dot Above}]\text{O}_2\text{peak}$  (mL/kg/min) and the level of habitual PA performed at vigorous PA (estimate 0.26;  $p < 0.001$ ).; Maximal and submaximal CPET reference values over a large age range are novel and differences to other studies are clinically highly relevant. Objectively measured vigorous-intensity PA showed a strong positive association with higher  $V[\text{Combining Dot Above}]\text{O}_2\text{peak}$  and other performance-related CPET parameters, supporting the implementation of higher intensity aerobic exercise in health promotion.

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