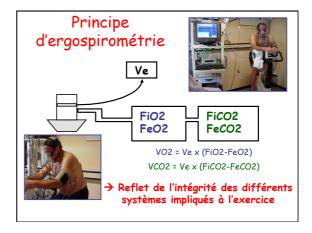
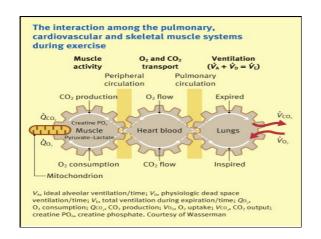


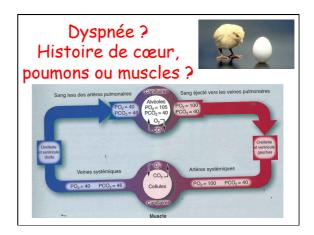


## Plan

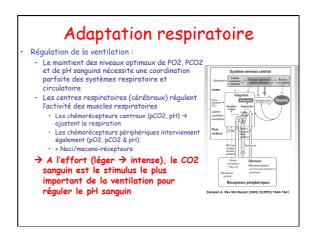
- · Principes d'ergospirométrie
- Adaptations respiratoires, cardiaques et périphériques
- · Exemples d'interactions
- · Notions de limitation à l'exercice
- Conclusions



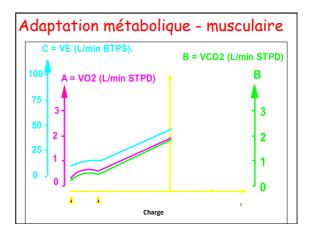


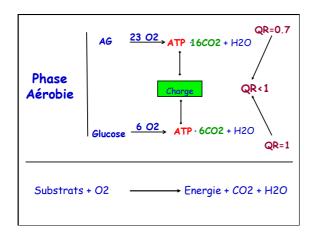


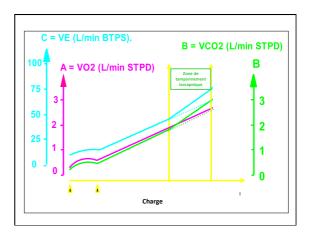
## Adaptation respiratoire Inspiration: Diaphragme & muscle inter-costaux A l'effort (soutenu): contribution d'autres muscles Expiration: Passive au repos Active à l'effort Limitations / dyspnée sur: Consommation de la réserve (45-75% MVV) Efficacité ventilatoire (bé)saturation

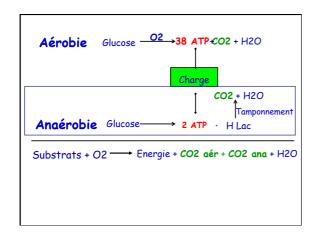


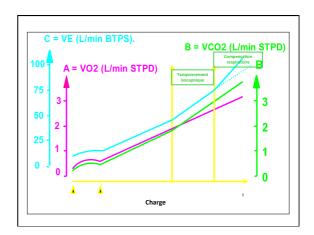


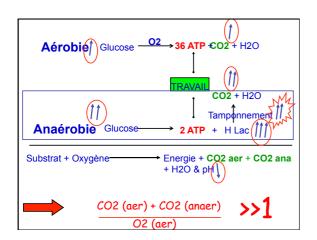


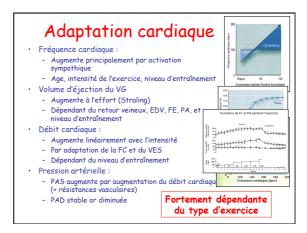












Adaptation cardio-circulatoire et périphérie

Distribution du pool sanguin:

Muscle: repos 15-20 % du débit cardiaque → exercice 70-85 %

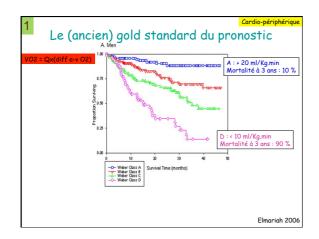
Besoins en O2 → vasodilatation

Augmentation du retour veineux

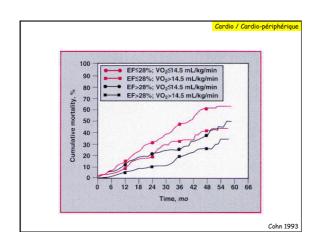
Extraction périphérique

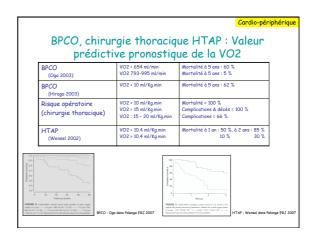
Via le SNS et activation centrale

Exemples d'interrelations complexes des 3 systèmes et intérêt en termes de dyspnée (+ pronostic)



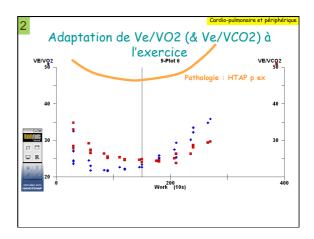


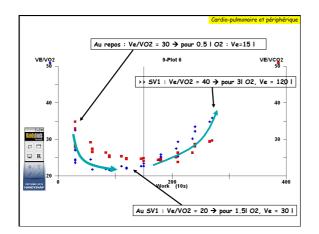


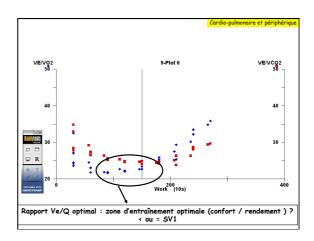


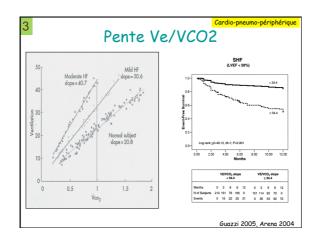
Modifiable par l'exercice !

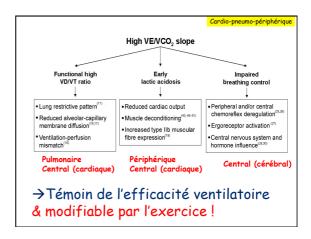
Si on améliore la VO2pic, on améliore le pronostic (morbi et mortalité)

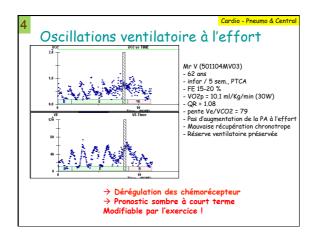


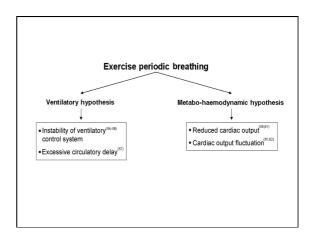


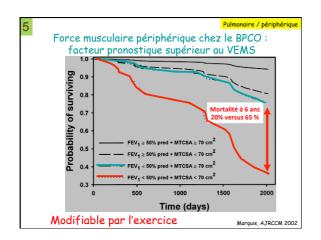


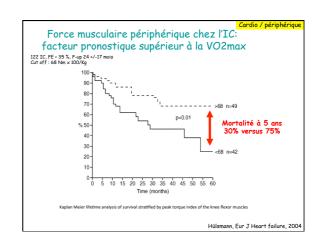


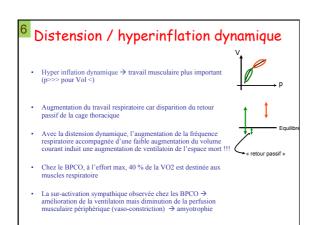






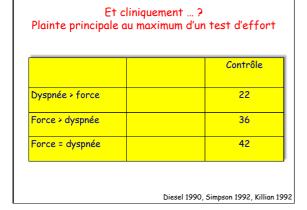






Autres témoins d'interrelations :

petCO2/AT
Pente VO2/W
Pente VO2/HR
OUES
Récupération chronotrope
MRT
Circulatory power
...



	Chronic Airflow Limited	Contrôle
Dyspnée > force	26	22
Force > dyspnée	43	36
Force = dyspnée	31	42

Et cliniquement ...?

