VO₂ Estimation equation accuracy to young adults

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Summary

Objective: analyze the agreement of the VO₂ max values estimated by American College of Sports Medicine and Foster equations with direct measure gas analyze in young Brazilian males. The maximal oxygen uptake, as a health indicator and mortality predictor, can be assessed in different ways. The gold standard comprises the direct measurement of exhaled gases, which entails high cost. A more conveniently form can be estimation equations. Materials and methods: this study assessed VO₂ max of 41 young Brazilian males (21.4 ±2.2 years) by cardiopulmonary exercise test in a treadmill ergometer with a ramp protocol. Bland and Altman analysis was performed to verify the agreement between VO₂ max measured and estimated values by ACSM and Foster equations. Results: the measured VO₂ max was 52.3 ± 4.9 ml.kg⁻¹.min⁻¹. The difference between the measured VO₂ max and the estimated VO₂ max by the ACSM equation (9.40±3.67) was approximately 7.5 times greater than the difference between the measured VO₂ max and estimated VO₂ max by Foster’s equation (1.25±3.46). Bland Altman graphics shows that only ACSM equation had mean differences that were significantly different from the measured value. Conclusions: the ACSM equation showed not appropriate for during treadmill stress testing young adults in a ramp protocol and Foster equation seems to be a more accurate estimator of VO₂ max for this population, besides showed a bias along the aerobic capacity, trending to overestimates and underestimates VO₂ max of least and most fit people, respectively.

Keywords: oxygen consumption, exercise, physical exertion, ergometry, exercise test.
Resumen

Objetivo: analizar la concordancia de los valores de VO2\textsubscript{max} estimados por las ecuaciones del Colegio Americano de Medicina del Deporte y de Foster con el análisis de gases de medida directa en varones brasileños jóvenes. El consumo máximo de oxígeno, como un indicador de salud y predictor de mortalidad, se puede evaluar de diferentes maneras. El estándar de oro comprende la medición directa de los gases exhalados, lo que implica un alto costo. Una forma más conveniente puede ser las ecuaciones de estimación. Materiales y métodos: este estudio evaluó el VO2\textsubscript{max} de 41 hombres brasileños jóvenes (21,4 ± 2,2 años) mediante una prueba de ejercicio cardiopulmonar en un ergómetro en cinta ergométrica con un protocolo de rampa. El análisis de Bland y Altman se realizó para verificar la concordancia entre VO2\textsubscript{max} medido y valores estimados por las ecuaciones del ACSM y de Foster. Resultados: el VO2\textsubscript{max} medido fue de 52,3 ± 4,9 ml.kg\textsuperscript{-1}.min\textsuperscript{-1}. La diferencia entre el VO2\textsubscript{max} medido y el VO2\textsubscript{max} estimado por la ecuación ACSM (9,40 ± 3,67) fue aproximadamente 7.5 veces mayor que la diferencia entre el VO2\textsubscript{max} medido y el VO2\textsubscript{max} estimado por la ecuación de Foster (1,25 ± 3,46). Los gráficos de Bland Altman muestran que solo la ecuación de ACSM tenía diferencias estadísticas del valor medido. Conclusiones: la ecuación ACSM no fue adecuada durante la prueba de ejercicio en cinta de correr en adultos jóvenes en un protocolo de rampa y la ecuación de Foster parece ser un estimador más preciso de VO2\textsubscript{max} para esta población, además mostró un sesgo a lo largo de la capacidad aeróbica, con tendencia a sobreestimar y subestimar VO2\textsubscript{max} de personas menos y más en preparadas, respectivamente.

Palabras clave: consumo de oxígeno, ejercicio, esfuerzo físico, ergometría, prueba de ejercicio.

Introduction

The maximal oxygen uptake (VO2\textsubscript{max}), by definition, is related to aerobic work capacity since integrates responses from three different systems: cardiovascular, respiratory, and muscular [1,2]. Clinically, the VO2\textsubscript{max} had been used as a health indicator, being inversely associated with all cause-mortality and also cardiovascular mortality [3].

Nowadays, the best way to measure VO2\textsubscript{max} is by a treadmill or a cycle ergometer lab test with equipments that analyze the exhaled air composition during a bout of exercise until volitional exhaustion [4]. However, such test require equipments and highly trained personal that raises the costs of an evaluation [1]. In this scene, became important the development of simpler methods.

A low-cost option is the VO2\textsubscript{max} estimated by equation, which do not require direct gas analysis of exhaled air during the test. Through the last few years, several equations looking for estimated VO2\textsubscript{max} during exercise stress test without the direct gas measure. Those equations could use as variables data from the test (treadmill speed, slope grade) and/or individual characteristics (age, gender, body mass index, physical activity level). However, even the most used equation shows limitations.
which compromise the extrapolation of the results to other populations. The main reason for this came from the wide range of ages of the studied populations, types of ergometers and exercise protocol [5].

The American College of Sports Medicine® (ACSM) [6] and Foster [5] developed probably, two of the most used VO$_{2\text{max}}$ estimation equation used in clinical practice, therefore many other studies had tested the validity and accuracy of these VO$_{2\text{max}}$ estimation equations on a number of different population [7-9], but none of them have tested only young adults.

The objective of the present study is to analyze the agreement of the VO$_{2\text{max}}$ values estimated by ACSM and Foster equations with direct measure gas analyze in young Brazilian males.

**Materials and methods**

**Study design**

This was an experimental study which involved a maximal incremental exercise test using a treadmill and simultaneous VO$_{2\text{max}}$ measuring by an ergospirometric device based on breath-by-breath gas exchange analyzing system.

**Participants**

Forty-one healthy young male volunteers aged from 19 to 26 years-old (21.4 ±2.2 years) took part in this study. All participants had a minimum of 3 aerobic training sessions per week during last six months. The study was in agreement with the good clinical practice requirements, ethical principles of Declaration of Helsinki and informed written consent was obtained from each participant before data collection. The research protocol was approved by Human Research Ethics Committee of Campos de Andrade University Center under number 28901414.3.0000.5218.

**Pretesting procedures**

All participants were screened by independent physician for their healthiness to participate in the study and none of them had any detected medical issue.

**Anthropometric assessment**

Anthropometric assessment was performed by Whole-body dual X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) scans (Lunar iDXA; GE Medical Systems, Wisconsin, USA), which acquired signal at T0 and T1 to quantify total lean mass and fat mass [10]. All scans were performed in the morning with 8-10 h after the last meal [11]. An experienced technician performed and analyzed the scanned images.

**Maximal oxygen uptake measurement**

All volunteers performed a maximal incremental exercise test using a treadmill (SuperATL, Inbramed, Brazil). Participants exercised to exhaustion using a Ramp protocol without handrails support. The treadmill gradient was constant at 1% through the test. The speed of the treadmill was adjusted for each individual in order that the test should be completed within 8–12 min. The initial speed of the belt ranged from 8 to 10 kmh$^{-1}$ and raised 0.1 kmh$^{-1}$ every each 6 or 7 seconds. Both the initial speed and the incremental interval were determined based on the physical fitness of each participant. Heart rate was monitored continuously during the test (RS800, Polar, Finland). The VO$_{2\text{max}}$ was measured by an ergospirometric device based on breath-by-breath gas exchange analyzing system (Ultima Series, MedGraphics, USA). The following exercise test criteria were used for the achievement of VO$_{2\text{max}}$: leveling off (plateau) of oxygen uptake with an increase of work rate; respiratory exchange ratio (VCO$_{2}$/VO$_{2}$) greater than 1.10; achievement of 90% of the age-adjusted estimate of maximal heart rate. They were asked to avoid any alcoholic and caffeinated beverage or ergogenic aids 48 hours prior to the test [12,13].
**VO₂max Estimation**

To estimate VO₂ through equations was used the variables obtained in the cardiopulmonary exercise test. The equation proposed by ACSM as the sum of 3.5 + (0.2 * speed) + (0.9 * speed * grade), with speed in m.min⁻¹ and grade expressed in decimal format (eg. 10% = 0:10). Foster equation [4] was (0.869 * VO₂ ACSM) – 0.07, where VO₂ ACSM corresponds to the value VO₂ previous obtained through the ACSM equation.

**Statistical analysis**

All volunteers’ physical variables were expressed by average and standard deviation (SD) values. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was performed to assess the normality assumption of the sample, Pearson (r) correlation coefficient was used for evaluation of the association among the measured and estimated values. The Student T test was used to compare the values of VO₂max measured (mean) and VO₂max estimated using equations. Bland and Altman analysis [14] was performed to verify the agreement between VO₂max measured and estimated values, whereby the difference between the two methods is plotted on the vertical axis versus the gold standard values (VO₂max measured values) in the horizontal axis. The Statistical analyses were performed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, version 21.0). The statistical significance level was set at p < 0.05.

**Results**

Participant’s anthropometric characteristics and cardiorespiratory data during maximal exercise test are presented in Table 1.

Correlations between the measured VO₂max and each equation (ACSM, Foster’s equation) were strong [15]. ACSM and Foster’s equations had the same value because both used peak speed and peak grade as variable (Table 2).

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### Table 1 - Anthropometric characteristic and cardiorespiratory data at maximal exercise test from 41 Brazilian young adults (mean, standard deviation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>±SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height (cm)</td>
<td>172.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body mass (kg)</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat Percentage (%)</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximal Heart Rate (beats .m⁻¹)</td>
<td>194.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximal Speed (m min⁻¹)</td>
<td>278.3</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VO₂max (ml kg⁻¹ min⁻¹)</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VO₂max (ml kg⁻¹ min⁻¹) Foster's equation</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VO₂max (ml kg⁻¹ min⁻¹) ACSM's equation</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VE (ml min⁻¹)</td>
<td>121.1</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RER</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MET</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time (s)</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SD - standard deviation; VO₂max - maximal oxygen uptake; VE - maximum minute volume; RER - respiratory exchange ratio; MET - metabolic equivalent

Source: authors.

### Table 2 – Pearson correlation coefficient among Measured VO₂max and VO₂max equations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pearson correlation coefficient</th>
<th>VO2 Foster</th>
<th>VO2 ACSM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measured VO₂max</td>
<td>0.728*</td>
<td>0.728*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Correlation is significant at the p<0.01

Source: authors.

Comparing the values of measured VO₂max (mean) and estimated VO₂max using ACSM equation by the Student T test, it was observed a statistical difference (p<0.001). The estimated VO₂max by the Foster’s equation was different from the measured VO₂max (p=0.025), as well, but the difference between the measured VO₂max and the estimated VO₂max by the ACSM equation (9.40±3.67) was approximately 7.5 times greater than the difference between the measured VO₂max and estimated VO₂max by the Foster’s equation (1.25±3.46), as presented in Table 3.
Analyzing the bias for each estimated equation by Bland Altman graph (Figures 1 and 2) can be seen that only the ACSM equation had mean differences that were significantly different from the measured value. The residual $R^2$ value for the ACSM equation was 0.116, while Foster’s equation shows residual $R^2$ value of 0.251.

### Discussion

Considering the results obtained in this study, the Foster equation [5] showed better accuracy and bias than the ACSM [6] in estimating $V_{O2max}$. The mean difference of 1.25 ml.kg$^{-1}$.min$^{-1}$ can be considered acceptable for an estimate equation, and analyzing the standard deviation of the difference, the value of 3.45 ml.kg$^{-1}$.min$^{-1}$ (approximately 1 MET) is only 6.6% of mean measured $V_{O2max}$. In the other hand, ACSM equation mean difference of 9.40 ml.kg$^{-1}$.min$^{-1}$ was 7.5 times greater than the Foster equation and represents 17.9% of mean $V_{O2max}$.

These findings were similar to other studies, but in the elderly and athletes, where the ACSM equation showed a tendency to overestimate the values of $V_{O2max}$.

Koutlianos et al. [16], assessing an athletic population, demonstrated that ACSM’s running equation overestimates the $V_{O2max}$ values in 14.6% when comparing to the direct measured value [16]. Petersen and coworkers [17] also found that ACSM’s equations overestimated $V_{O2max}$ in 21.1% during a treadmill stress testing in older adult. Both authors suggested that the inaccuracy of the ACSM equation is probably

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>$V_{O2max}$ measured (Mean ± SD)</th>
<th>Mean Difference mL.kg$^{-1}$.min$^{-1}$</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>95% IC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foster</td>
<td>52.25±4.94</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>3.46</td>
<td>-5.53 to 8.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACSM</td>
<td>9.40</td>
<td>3.67</td>
<td>2.21 to 16.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SD – standard deviation; IC – interval confidence.
Source authors.

**Table 3** – Mean difference in measured and estimated $V_{O2max}$, SD and 95% interval confidence
due to its proposed use for estimation during steady state exercise and developed using highly fit male participants.

Analyzing Bland-Altman plot (Figures 1 and 2) was observed, in both equations, a tendency to over- and underestimation of $\dot{V}O_2^{max}$ compared to measured values at the low and high ends of the fitness spectrum, respectively. This systematic bias has previously been reported, whereby others $\dot{V}O_2^{max}$ estimation equations overestimates the $\dot{V}O_2^{max}$ of the least fit people and underestimates values for the most fit [18-20].

Other studies have showed physical activity level, gender, age, BMI, treadmill speed, treadmill grade as independent predictors of $\dot{V}O_2^{max}$ [17,21]. However, it is observed that most of the equations developed through the years, prioritized the use of few variables in order to make them more functional and practical, even if the accuracy and correlation was reduced. Petersen et al observed a 0.20 increase in $R^2$ when adding physical activity level, gender, age and BMI to a model that originally included only treadmill grade and speed [17].

A practical implication is that coaches and young physically active adults should use the Foster equation instead of the ACMS equation. This is recommended because, based on the normative values of maximal aerobic power from ACSM’s Guidelines for Exercising Test and Prescription, the mean measured $\dot{V}O_2^{max}$ of the participants was 52.3 ml.kg⁻¹.min⁻¹ classifying them between percentiles 80 and 85, described, therefore, as excellent. In the meantime, the same volunteers when assessed by an estimating equation as ACMS equation, the mean difference of 9.40 ml.kg⁻¹.min⁻¹ ensures a superior classification, as the estimated values are above percentile 99. Those discrepancies don’t occur with Foster’s equation since the smaller difference from the directly measured value did not affect the maximal aerobic power classification.

As a limitation of this study, although it was observed the same phenomenon described by Petersen and coworkers [17], the magnitude of these events cannot be precisely stratified, mainly because the characteristics of the sample, which was composed basically by young physically active adults with a narrow age range which would rank them above the 85th percentile according to the ACSM. For the same reason, extrapolation of current results is not possible for other populations, such as women, sedentary individuals or people with coronary heart disease or heart failure.

**Conclusion**

The ACSM equation, although the most widely used prediction equation in clinical settings, is not appropriate for during treadmill stress testing young adults in a ramp protocol. Foster equation is more accurate estimator of $\dot{V}O_2^{max}$ for this population, besides showed a bias along the aerobic capacity, trending to overestimates and underestimates $\dot{V}O_2^{max}$ of least and most fit people, respectively.
Cited literature


