

FUNÇÕES DO SISTEMA CARDIOVASCULAR DURANTE O EXERCÍCIO

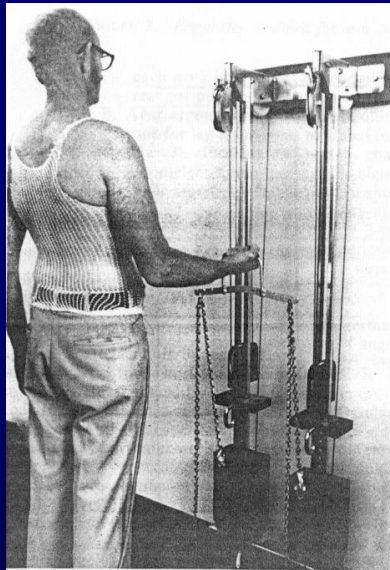


RESPOSTAS CARDIOVASCULARES

- FC
- VS
- DC
- RVP
- PAS
- PAM
- PAD
- DP

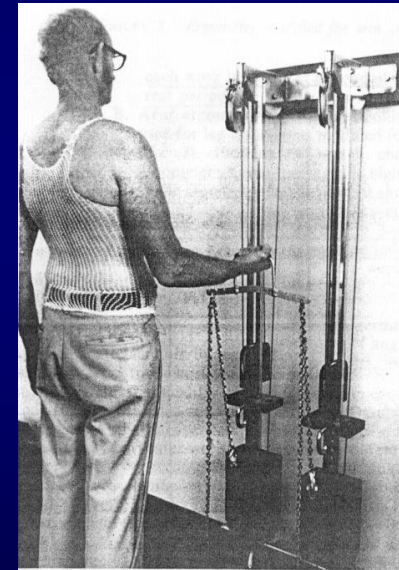
TIPO DE EXERCÍCIO

**Dinâmico ou
Isotônico**



**Contração muscular
e movimento articular**

**Estático ou
Isométrico**



**Contração muscular
sem movimento articular**

EXERCÍCIOS DINÂMICOS OU ISOTÔNICOS



Resposta Cardiovasculares – Intensidade
Duração
Massa Muscular

DURAÇÃO

- Curta Duração: 3' a 10'.
- Média Duração: 10' a 30'.
- Longa Duração: acima de 30'.

INTENSIDADE

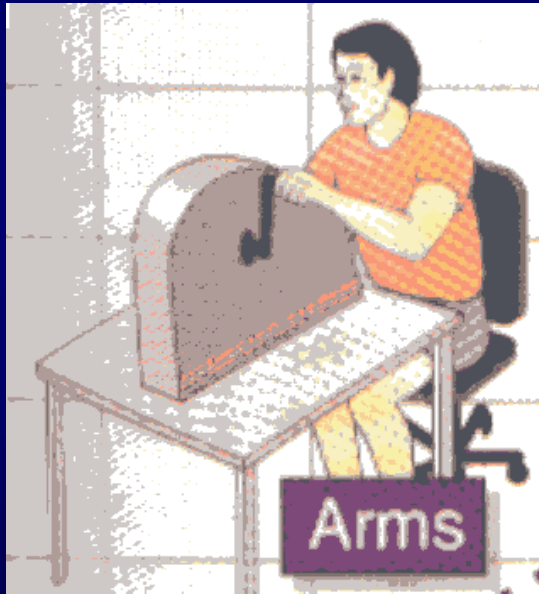
- Intensidade ABSOLUTA:

Carga de exercício – Watts, Kp, velocidade, inclinação, VO₂

- Intensidade RELATIVA

Percentual de função máxima - %VO₂ max, % FC máx

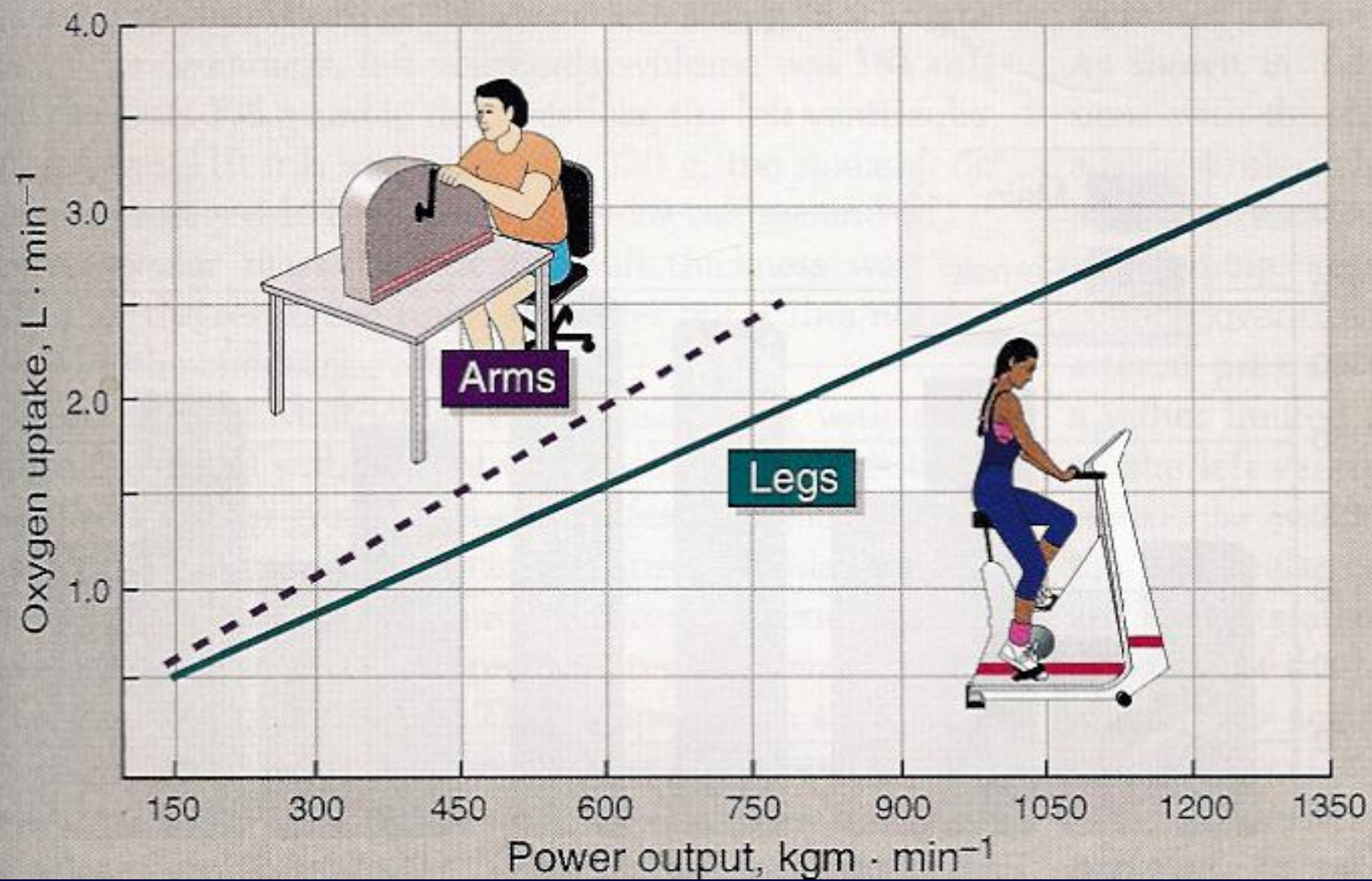
MASSA MUSCULAR



Pequena



Grande

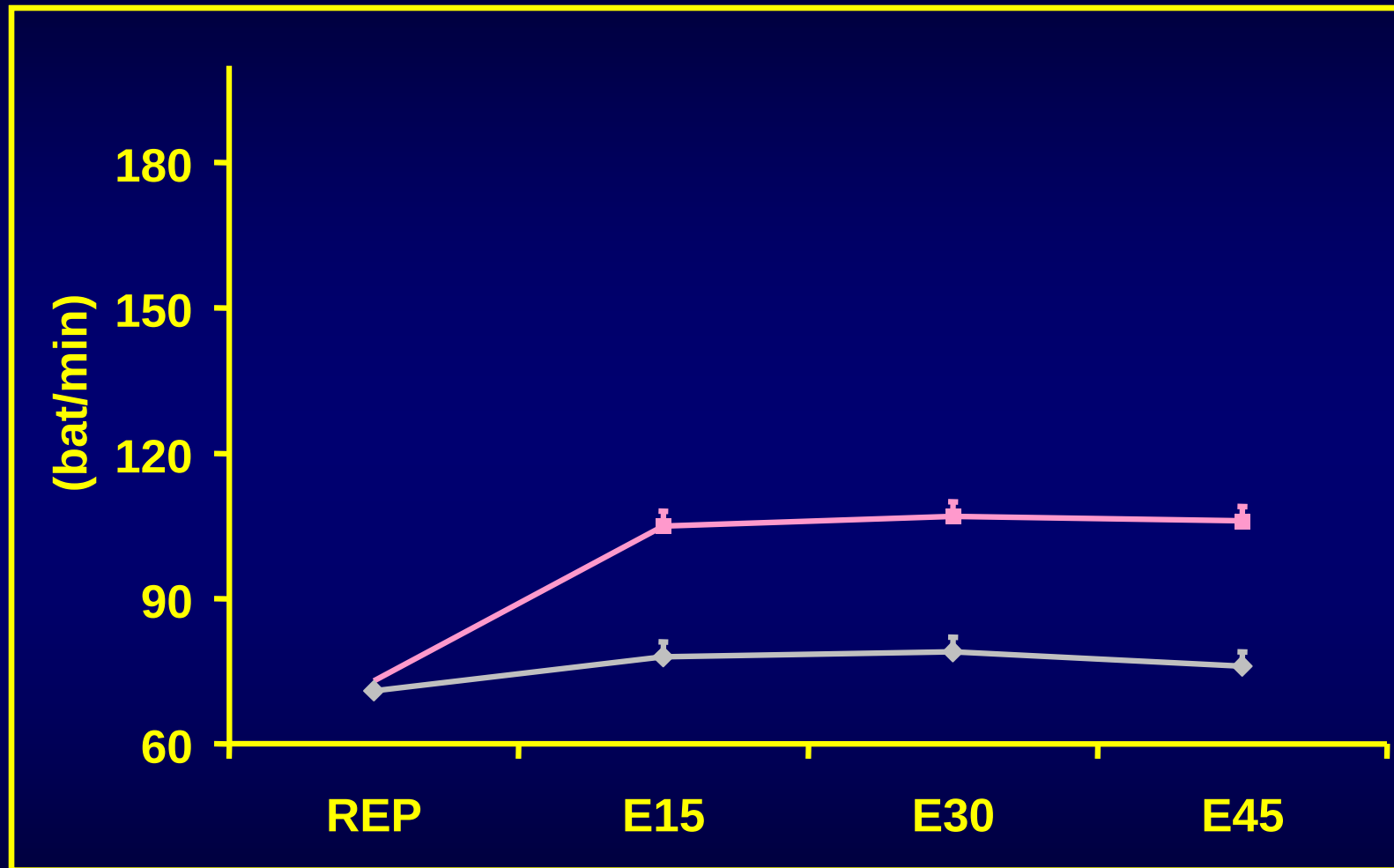


EFEITOS AGUDOS DURANTE O EXERCÍCIO



FREQUÊNCIA CARDÍACA

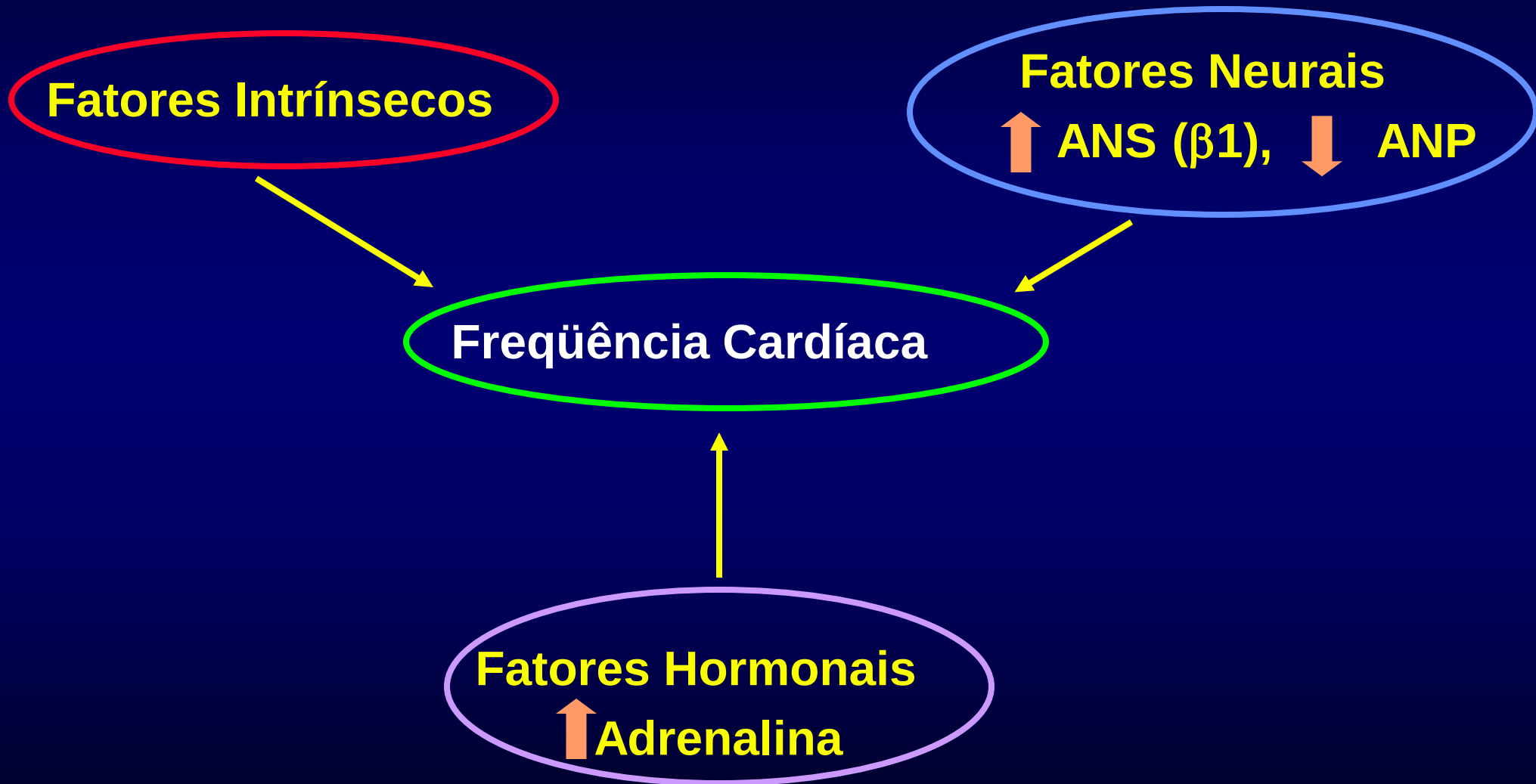
FC



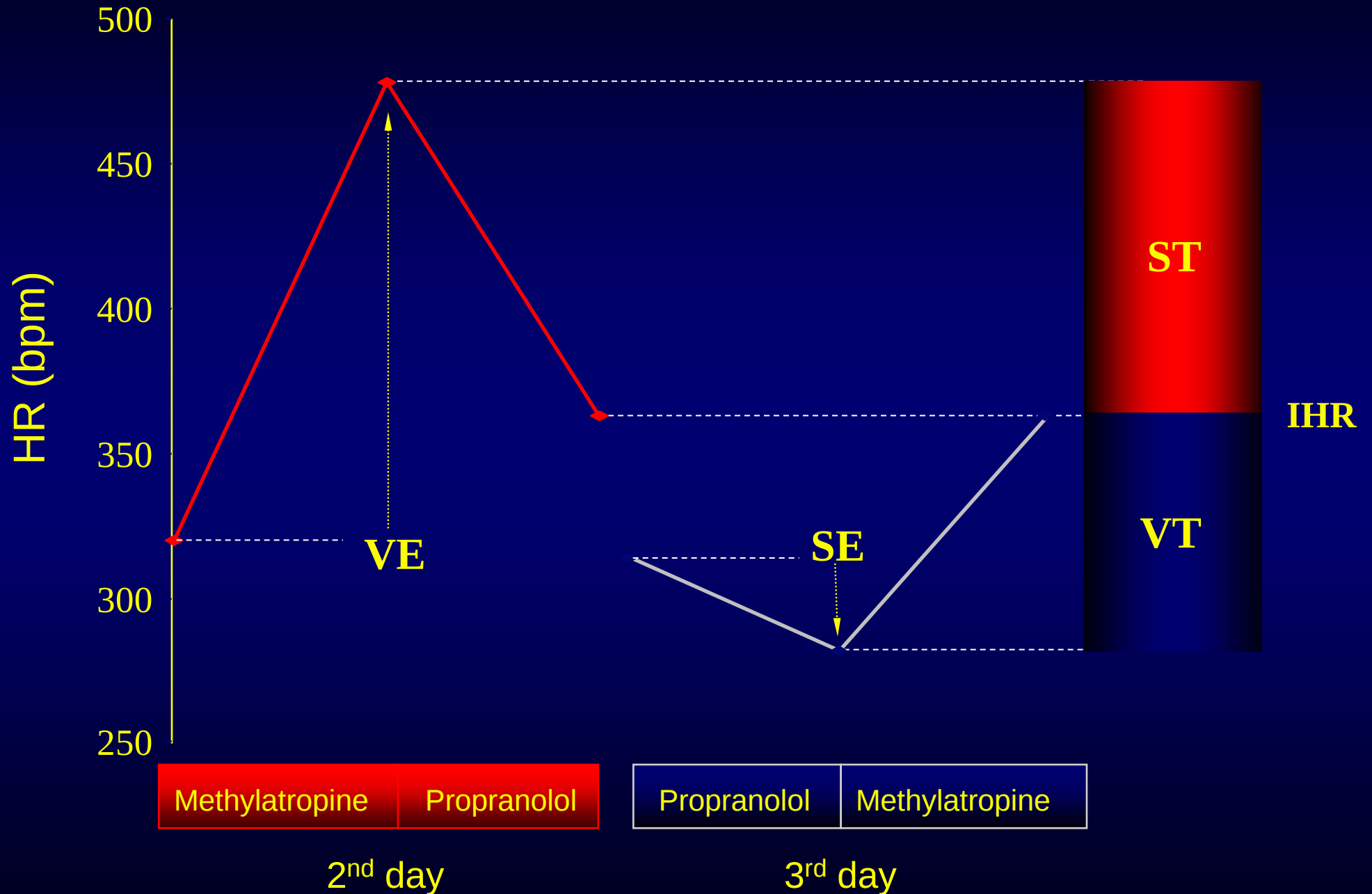
Controle



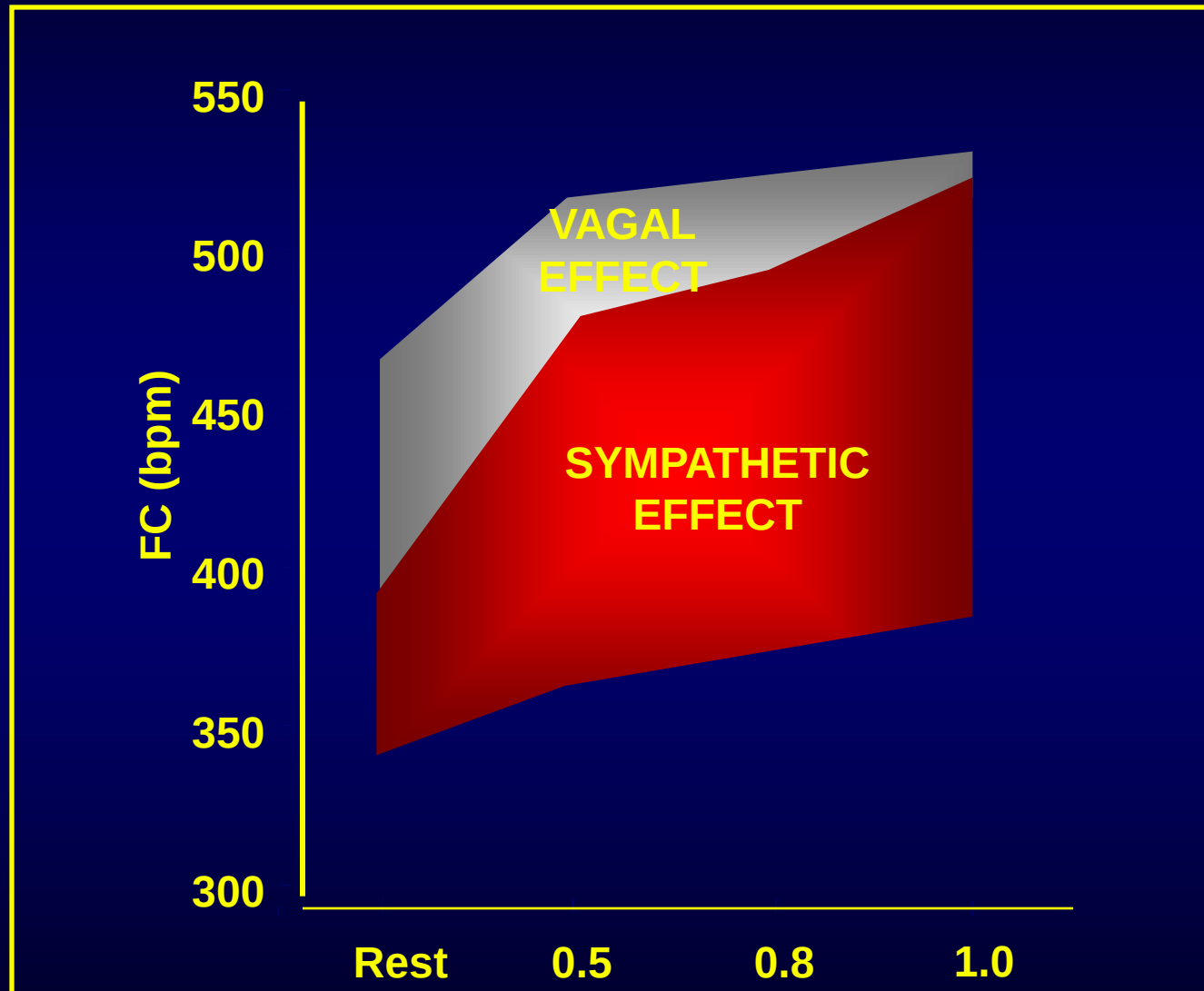
30%VO₂pico



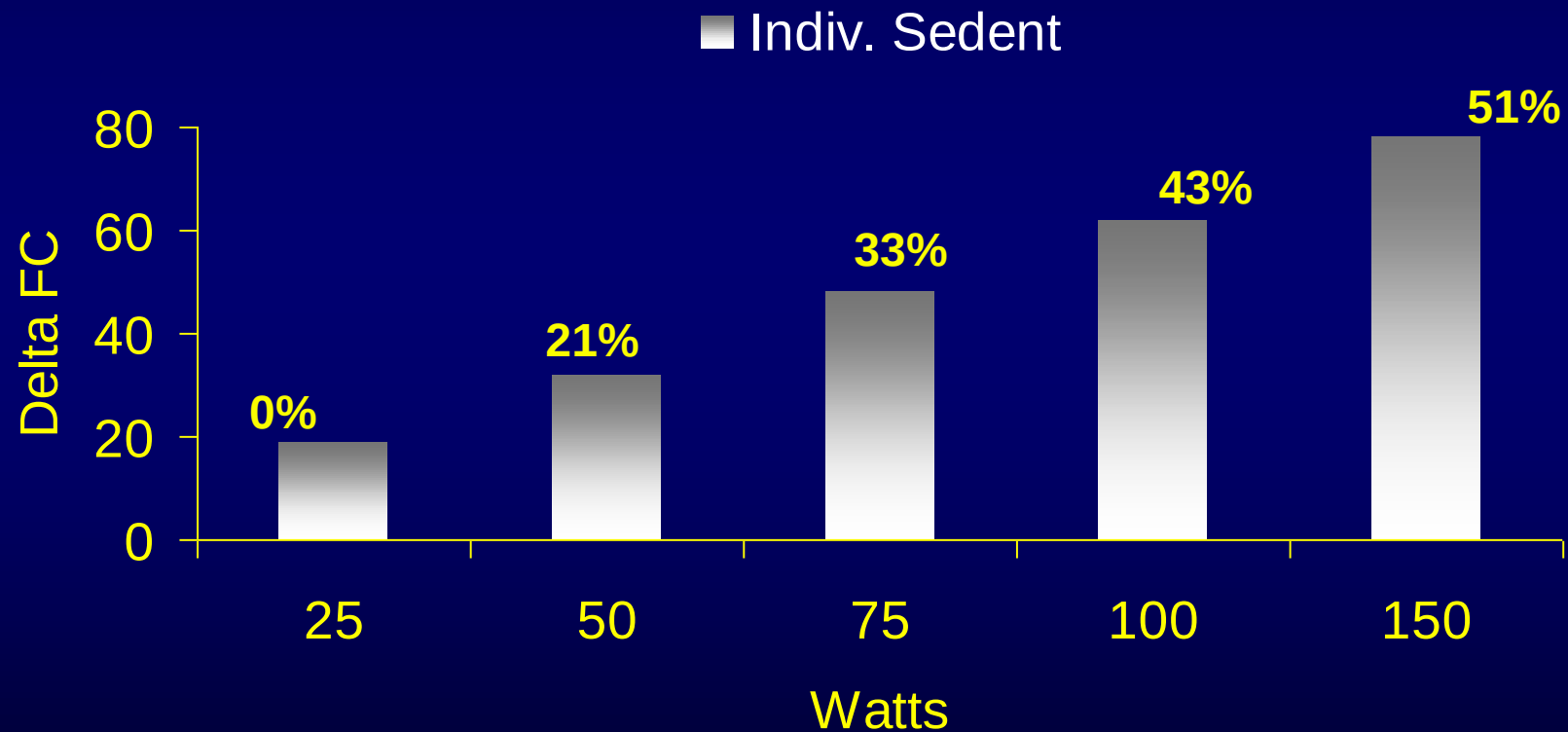
EFEITO E TONUS VAGAL E SIMPÁTICO E FREQUÊNCIA INSTRÍNSECA



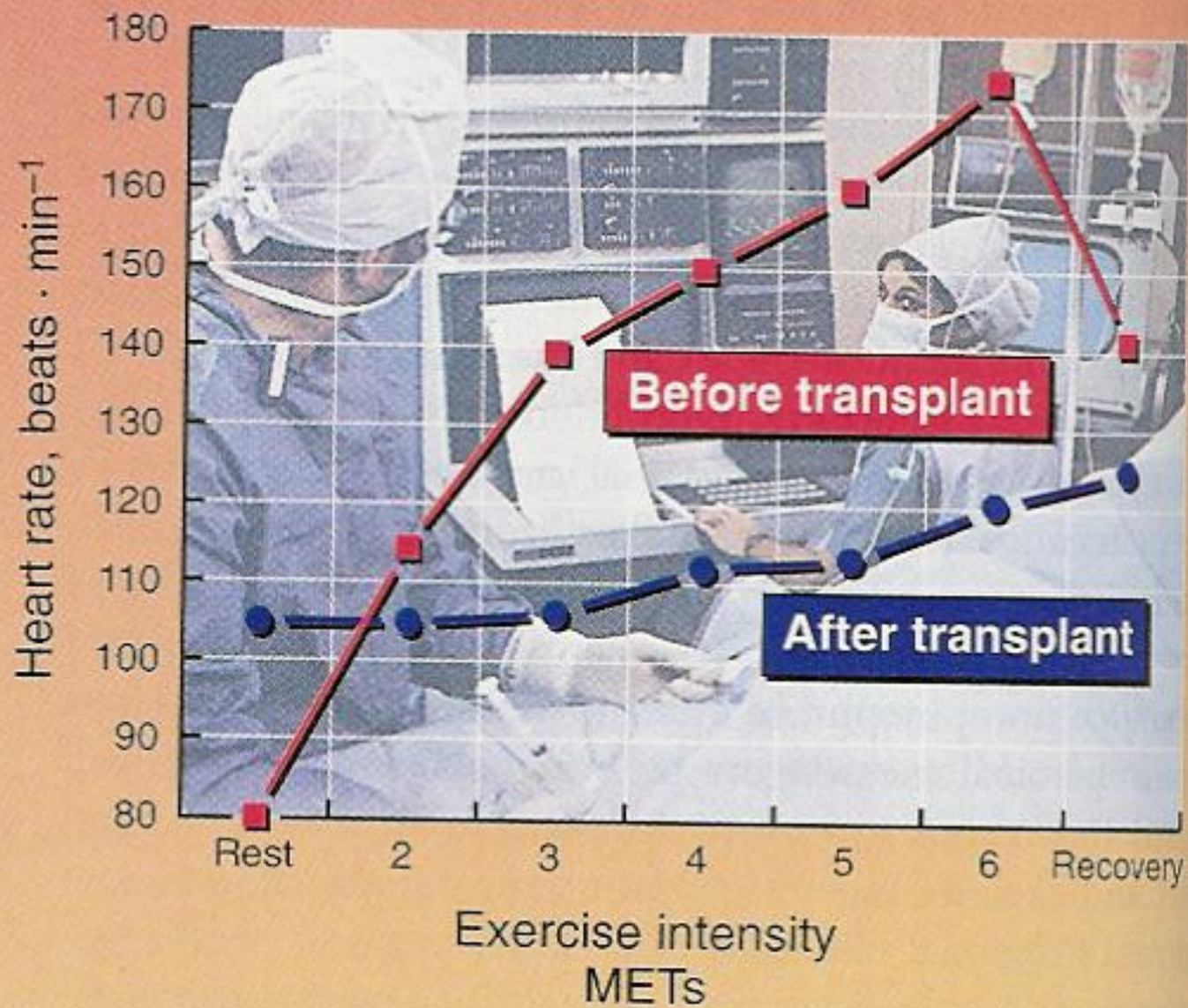
CONTROLE NEURAL DA FREQUÊNCIA CARDÍACA DURANTE O EXERCÍCIO

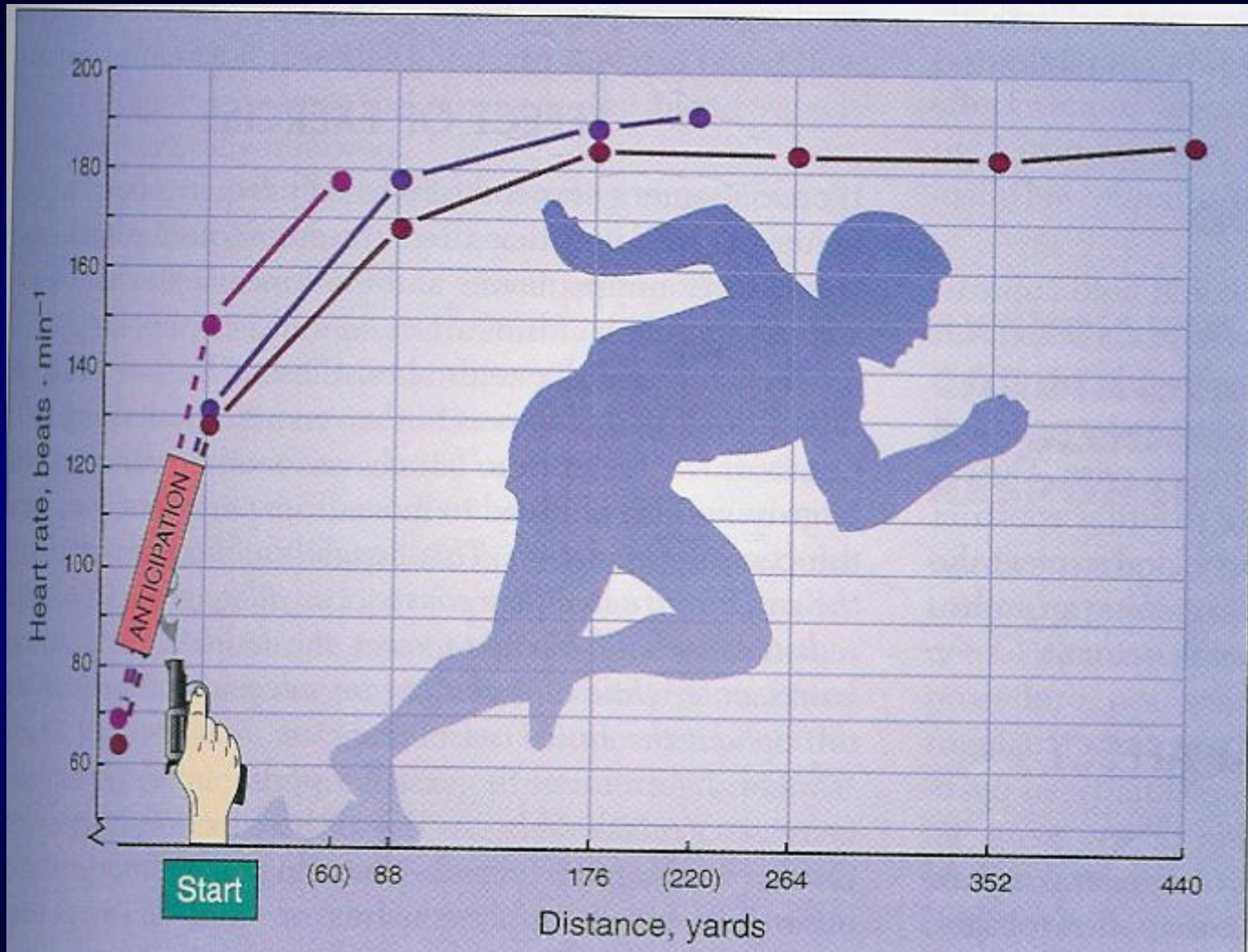


Percentual de ativação do SNAS na resposta da FC durante exercício progressivo.



Adaptado de Gallo et al., 1989.





Comando Central

Mecanorreceptores

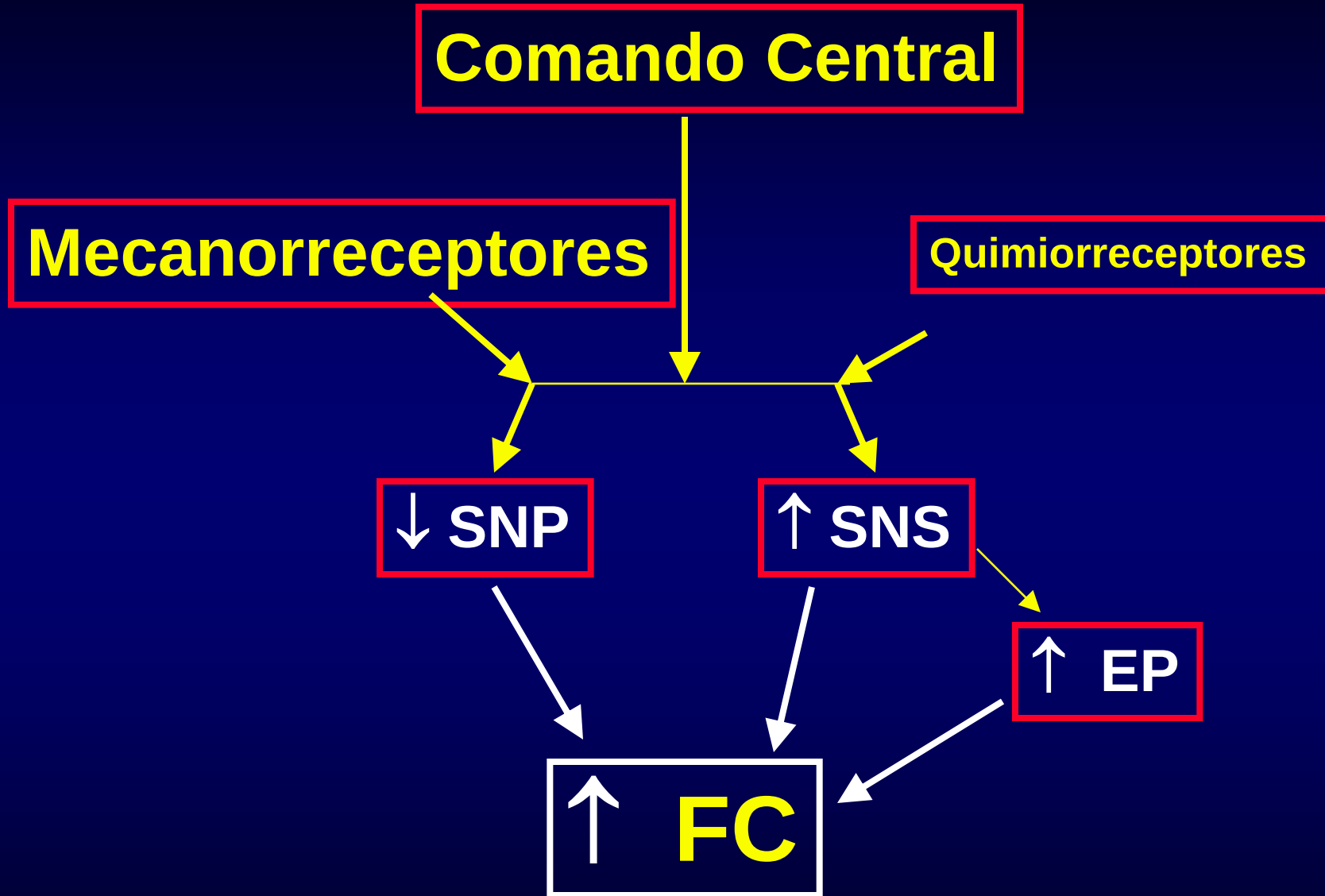
Quimiorreceptores

↓ SNP

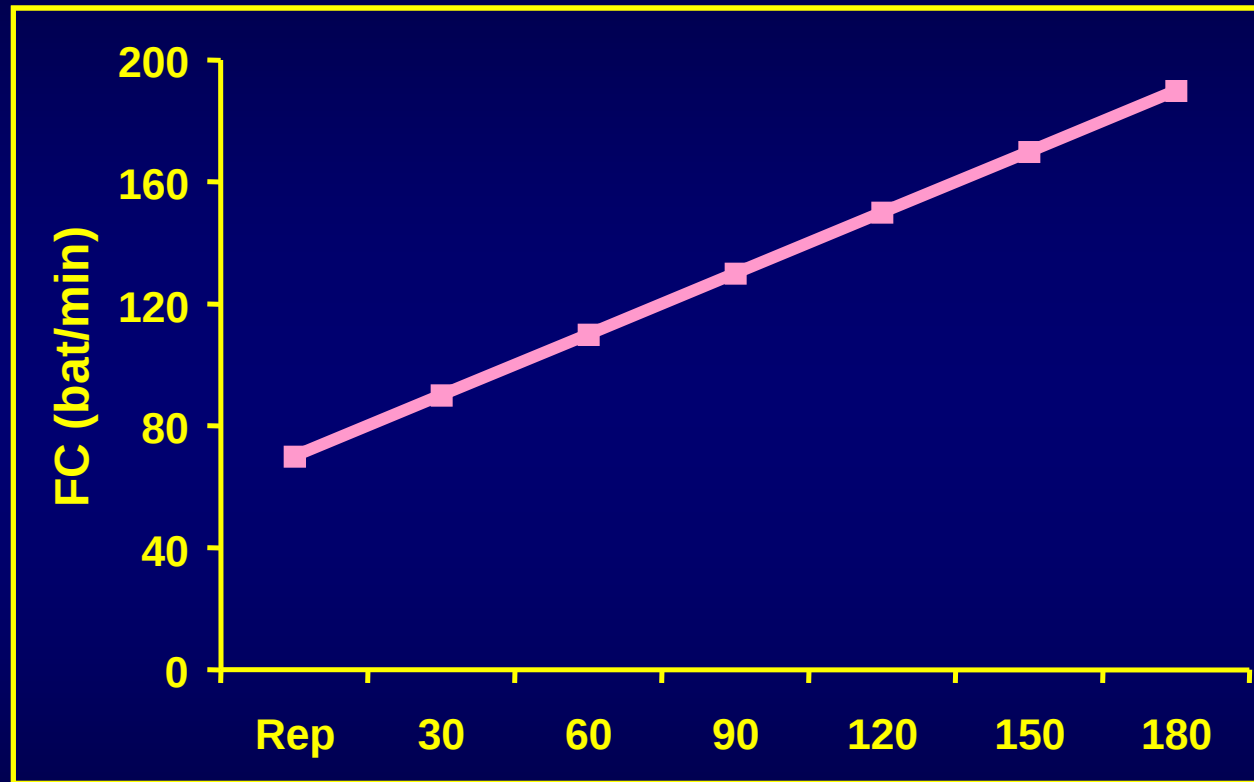
↑ SNS

↑ EP

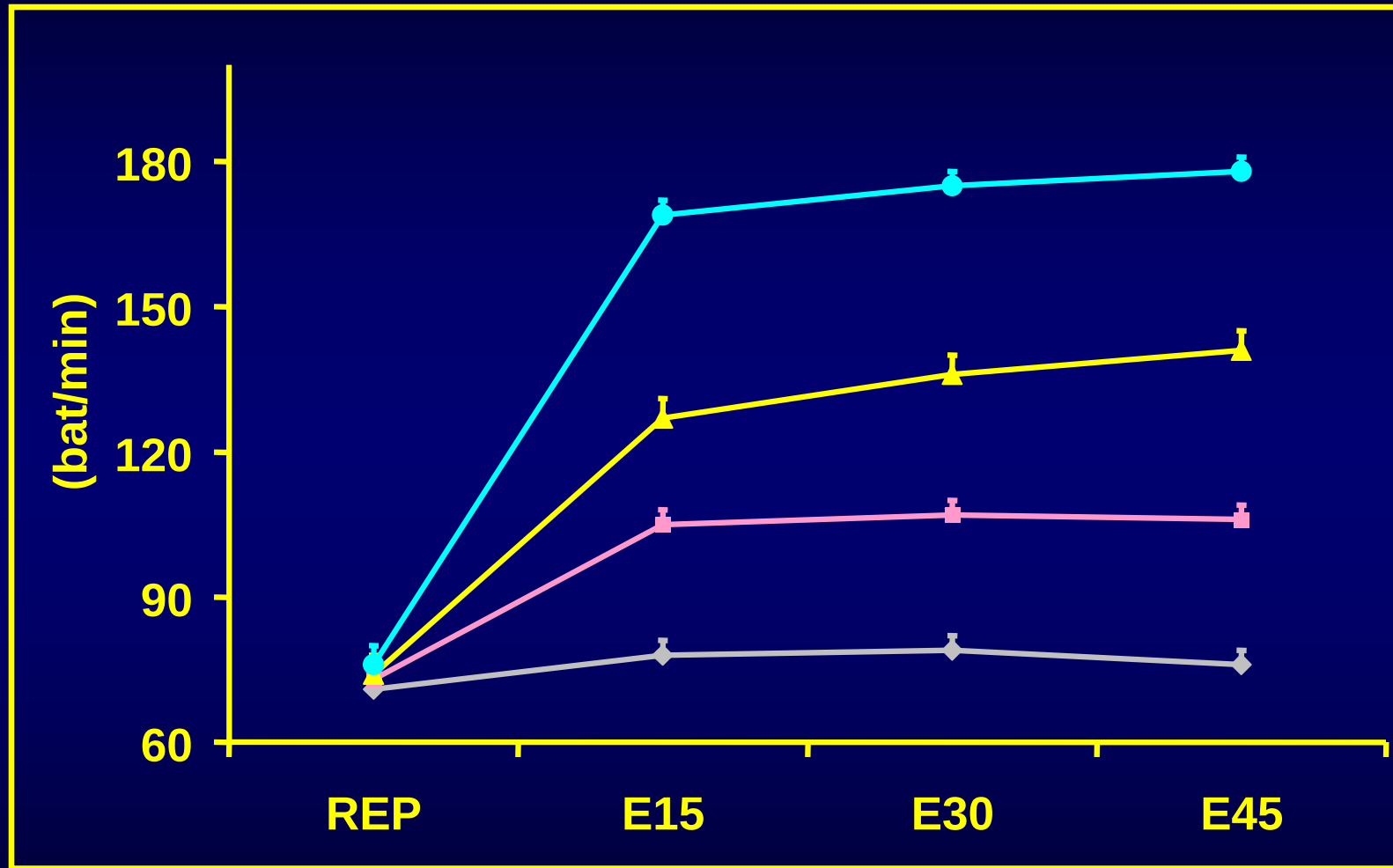
↑ FC



FC – Teste Ergométrico



FC



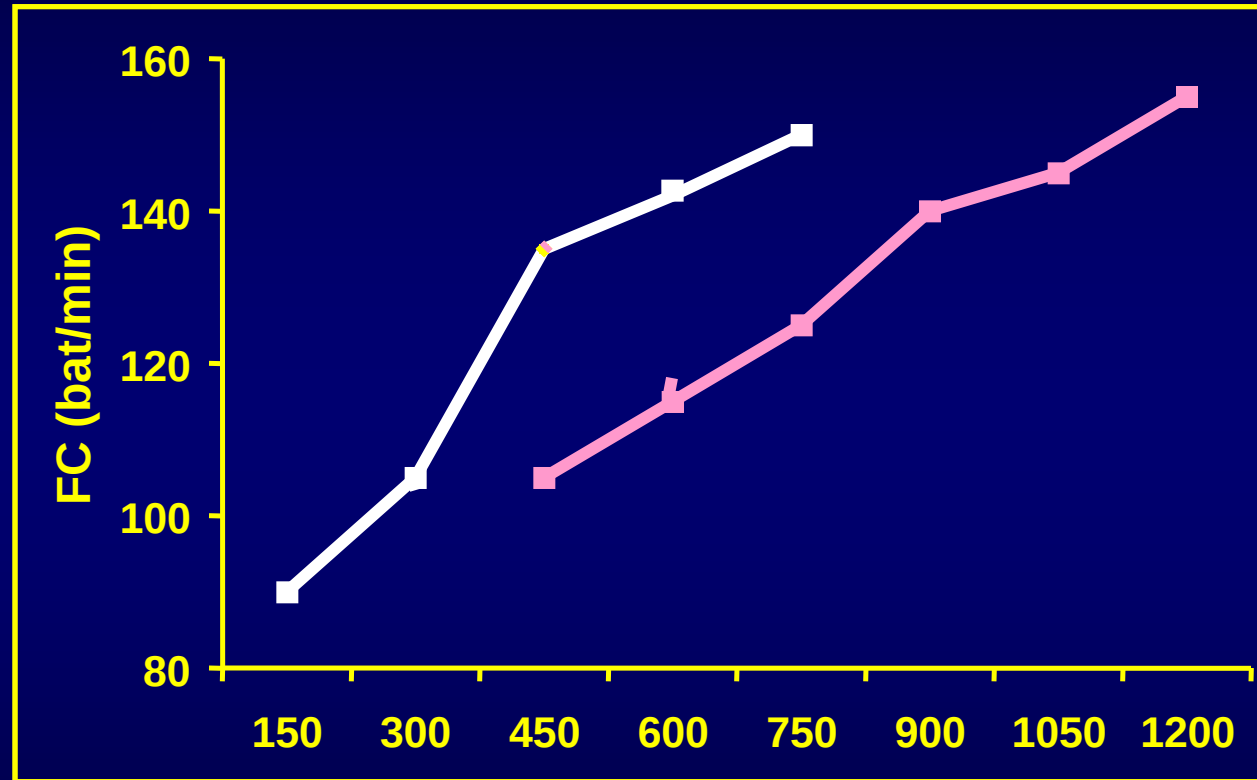
◆ Controle

■ 30%VO₂pico

▲ 50%VO₂pico

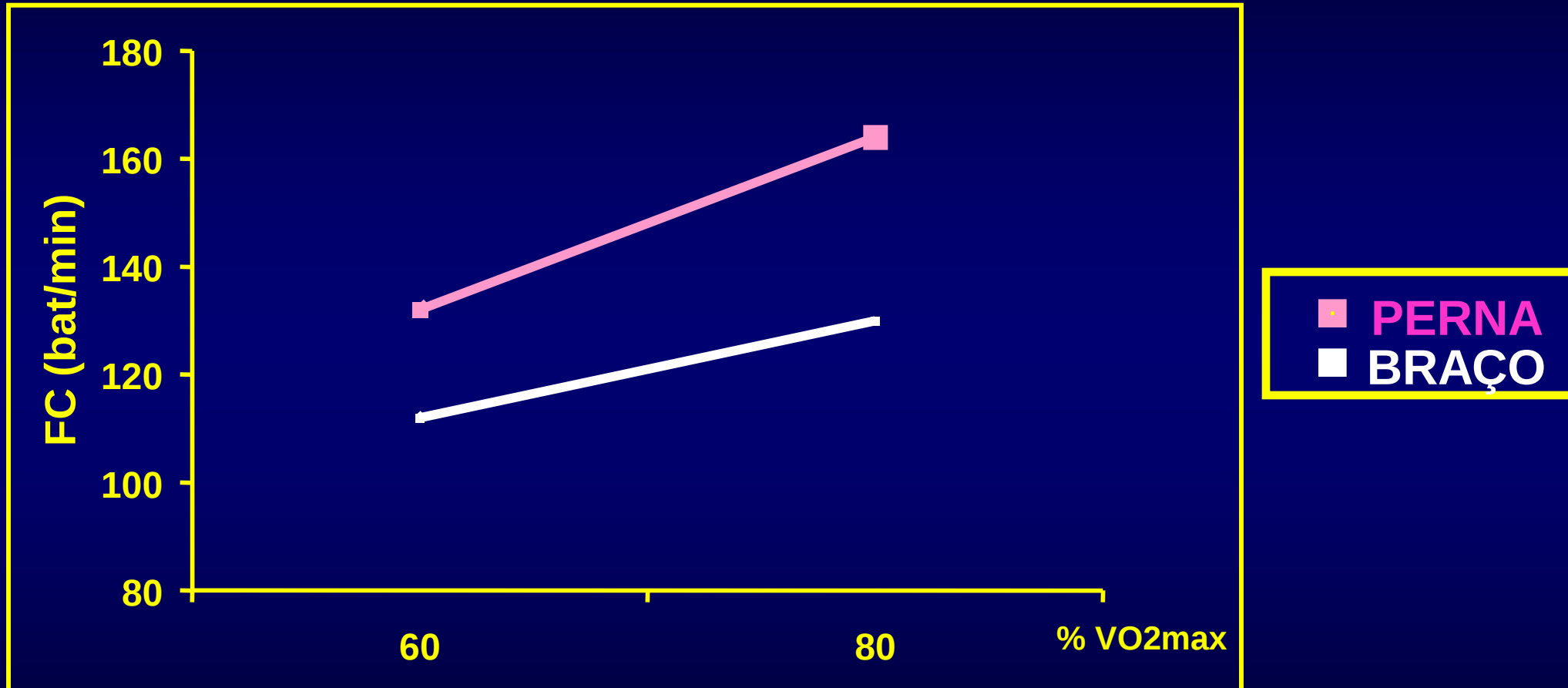
● 70%VO₂pico

FC – Massa Muscular



Adaptado de DeBusk et al. Circulation 58: 368-75, 2000

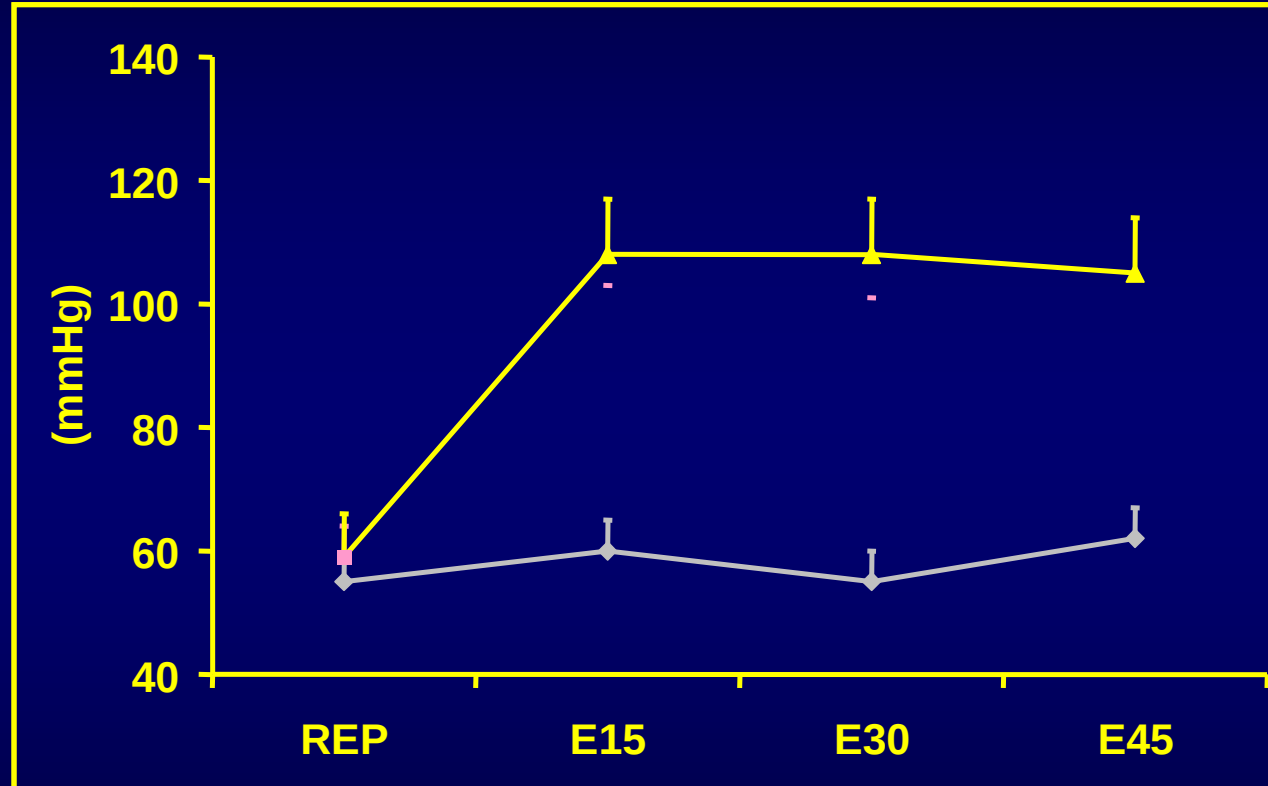
FC – Massa Muscular



Adaptado de Bezucha et al. J. Appl. Physiol. 53:1589-93, 1982.

VOLUME SISTÓLICO

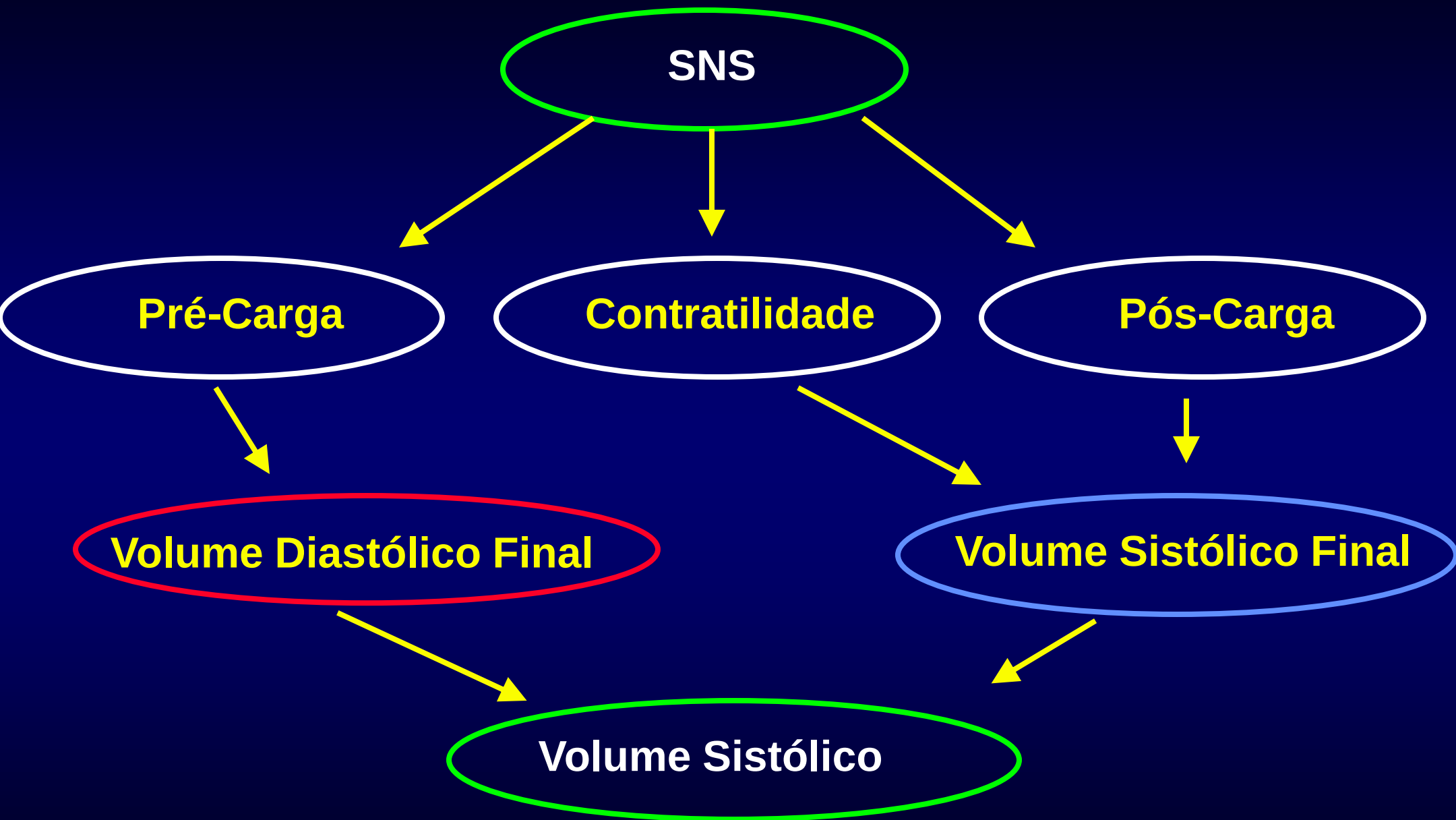
VS

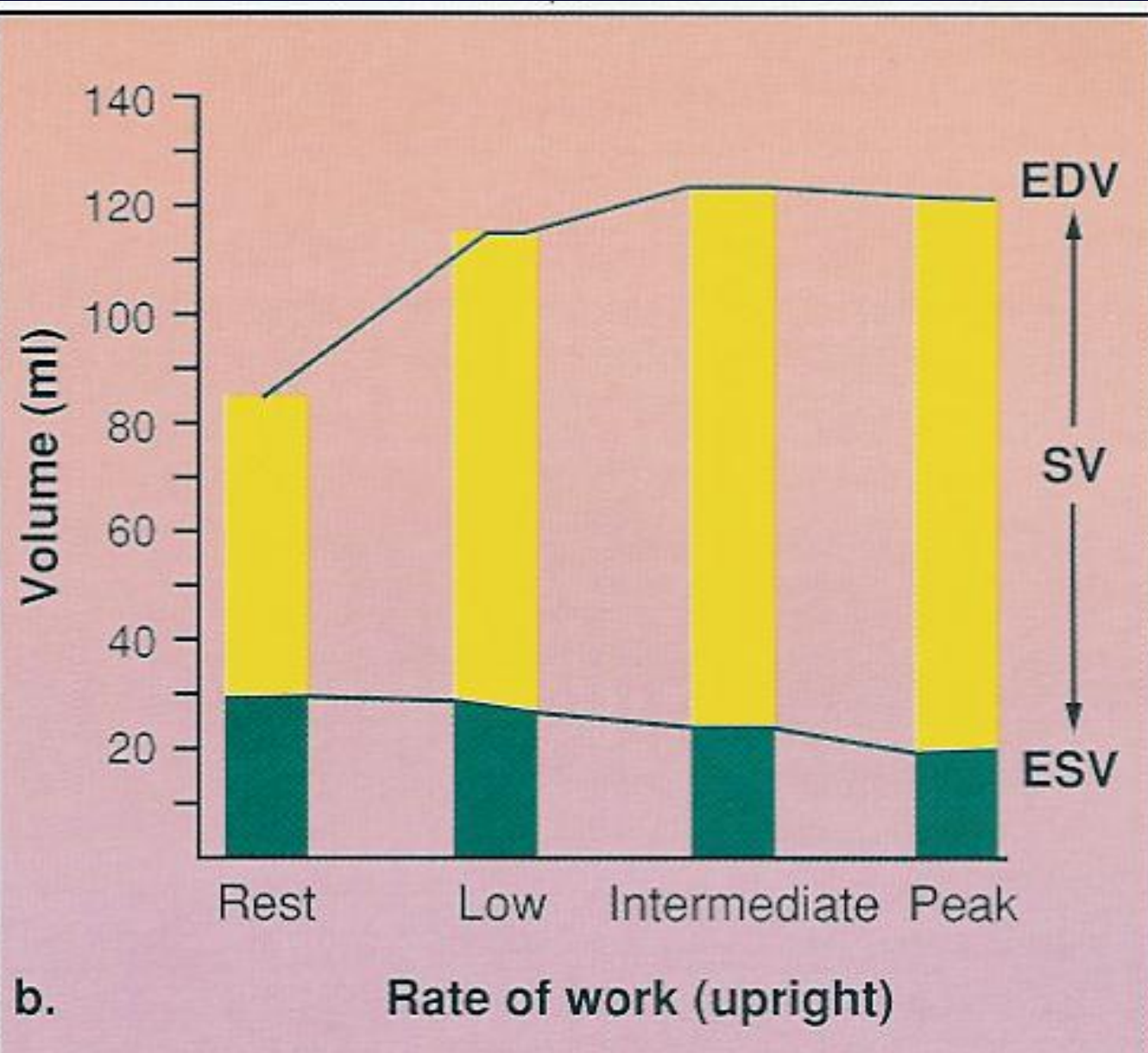


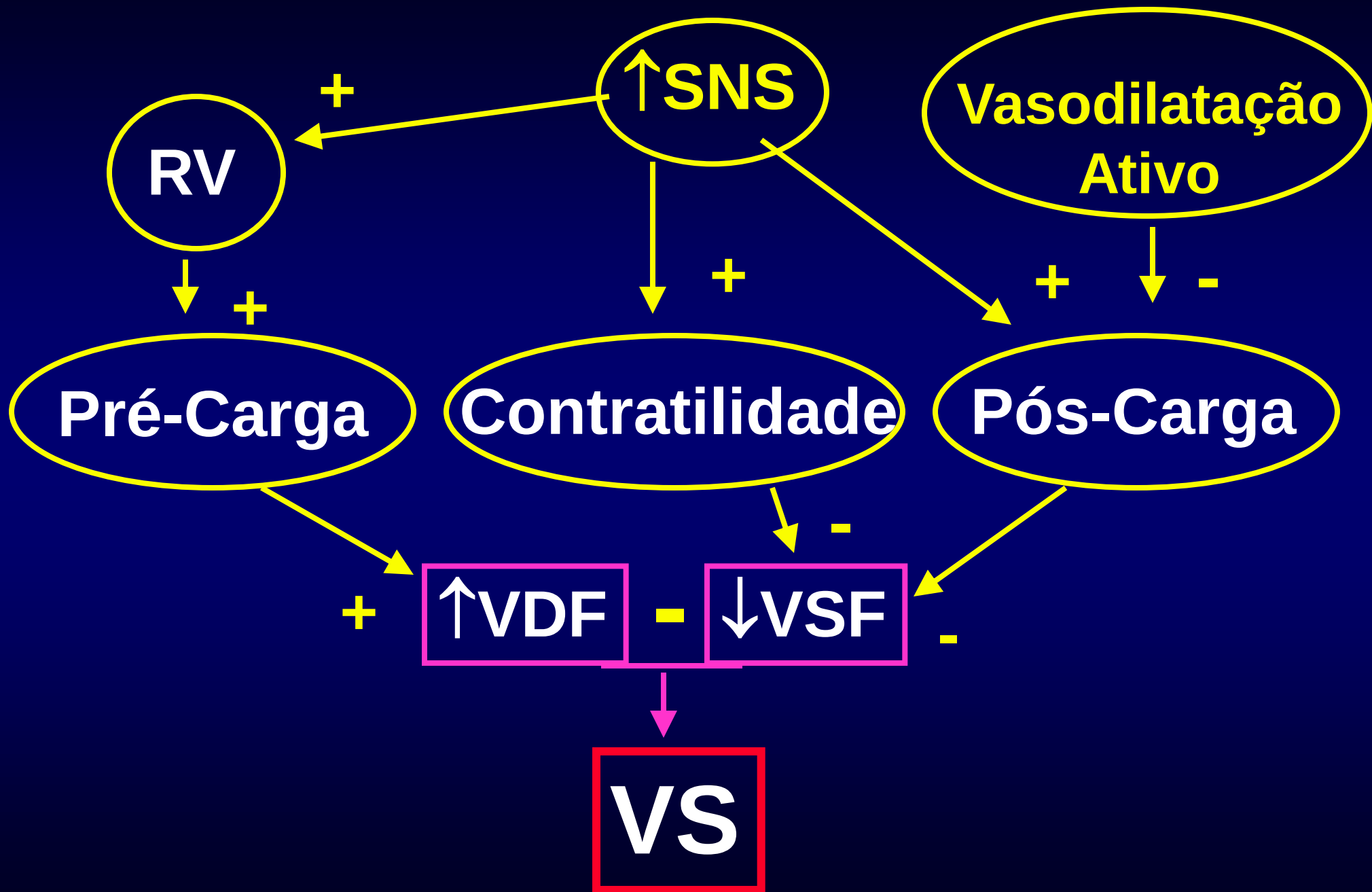
Controle



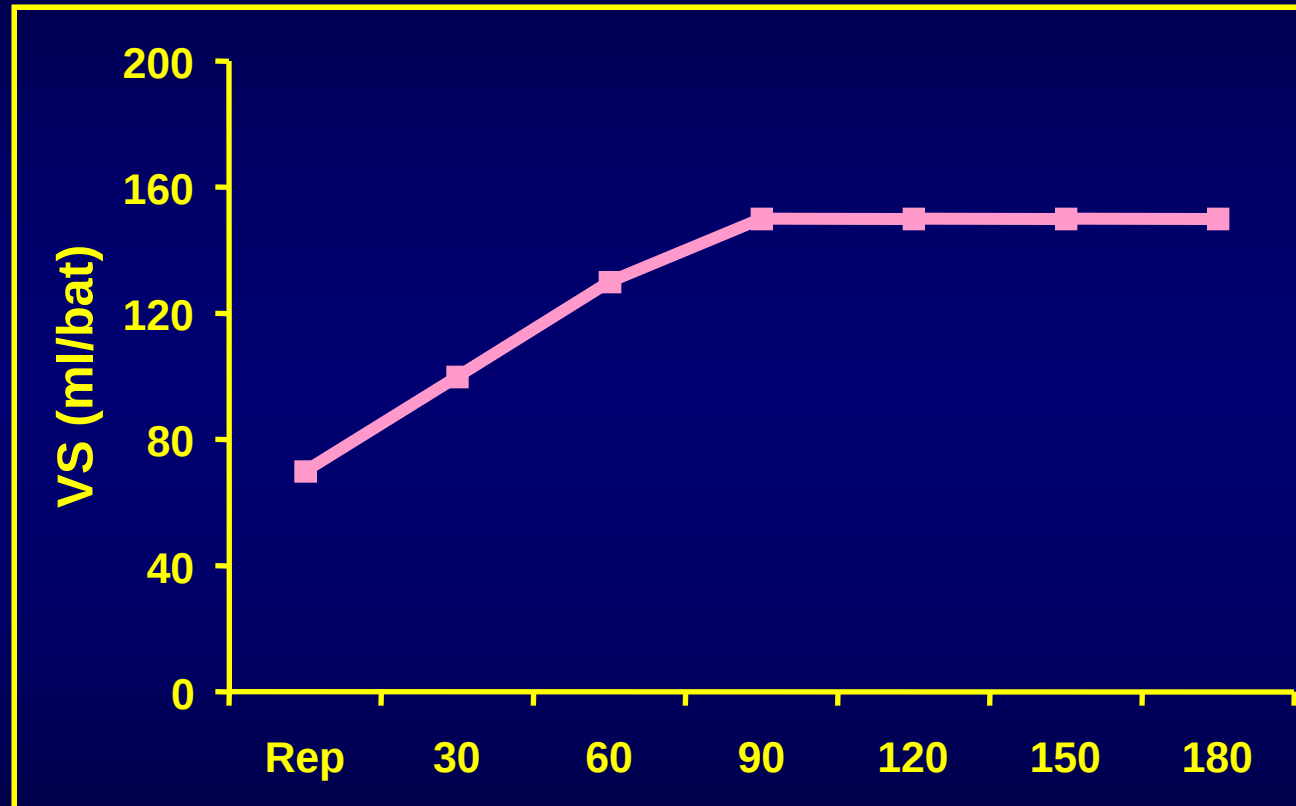
50% VO₂pico



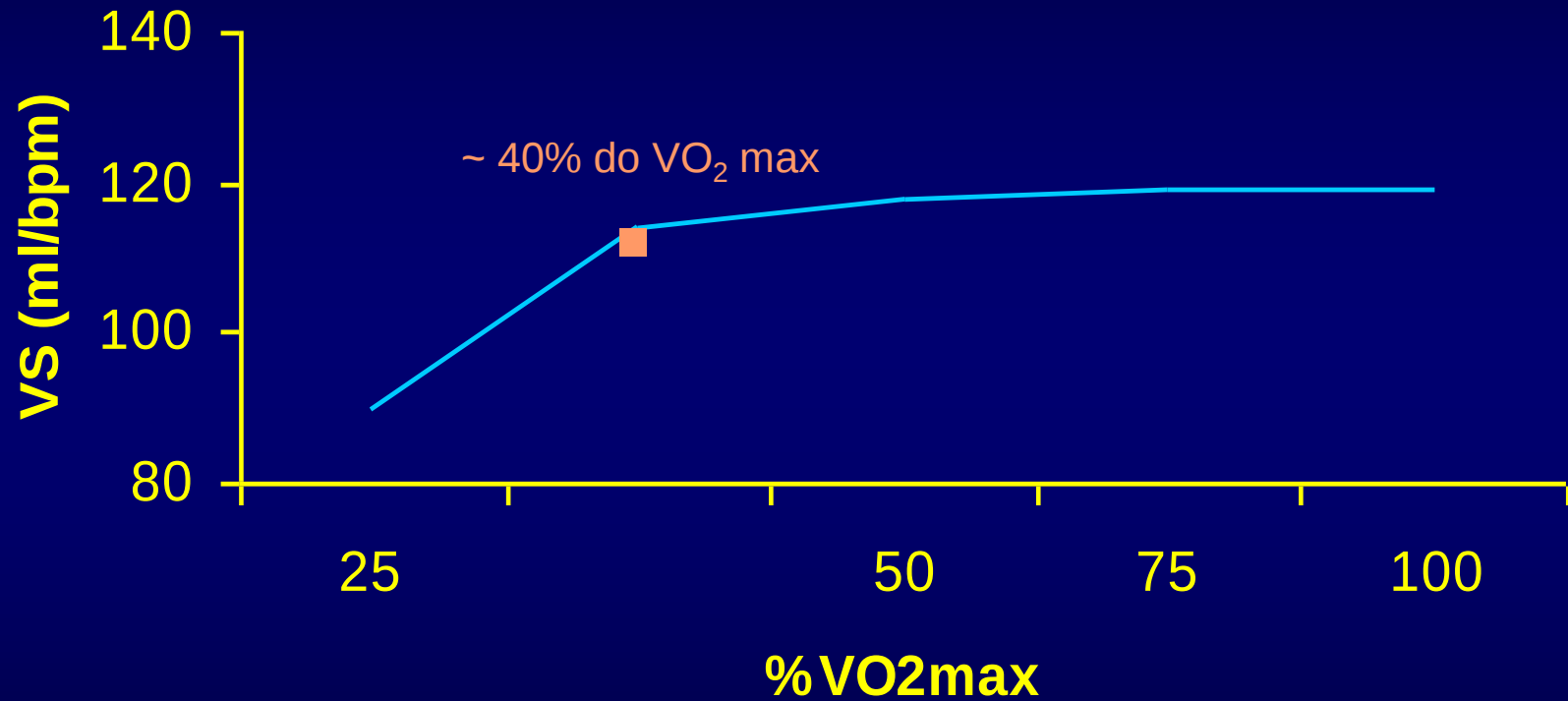




VS – Teste Ergométrico

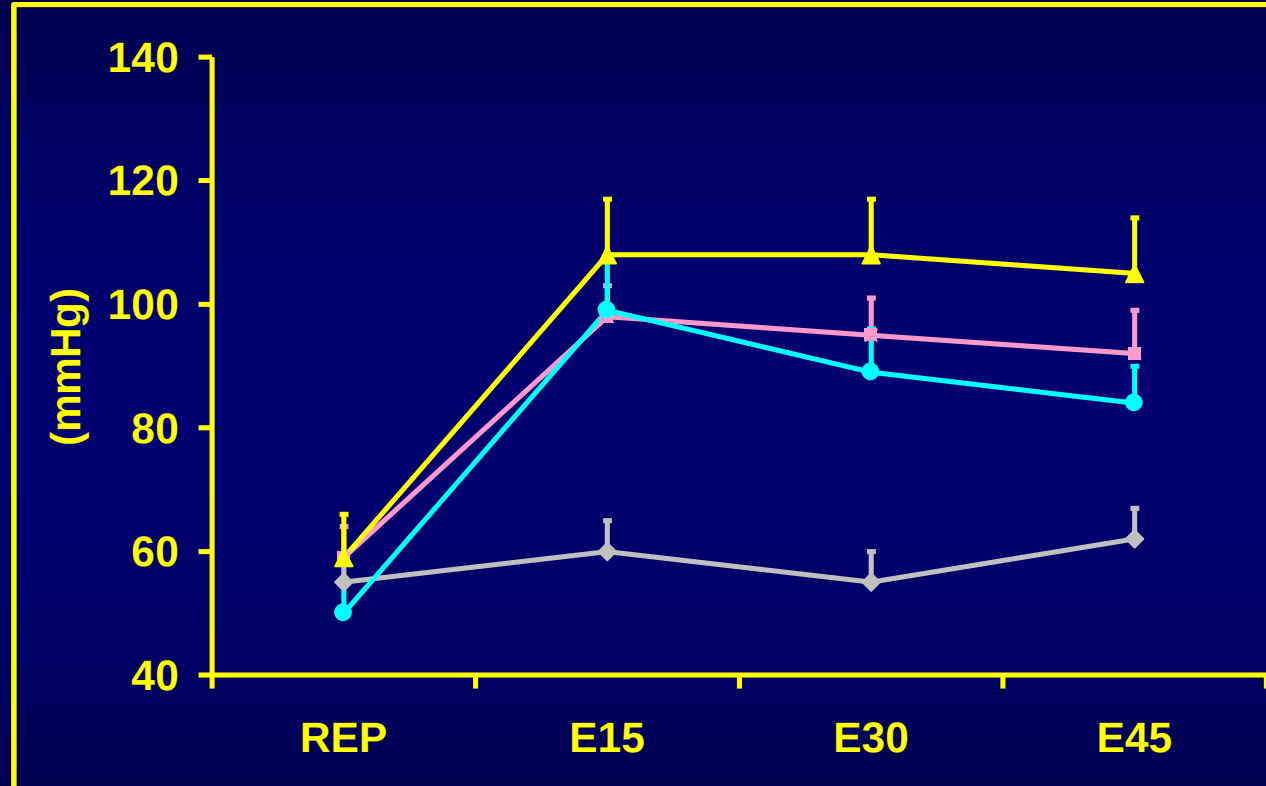


Estabilização do Vol. Sistólico



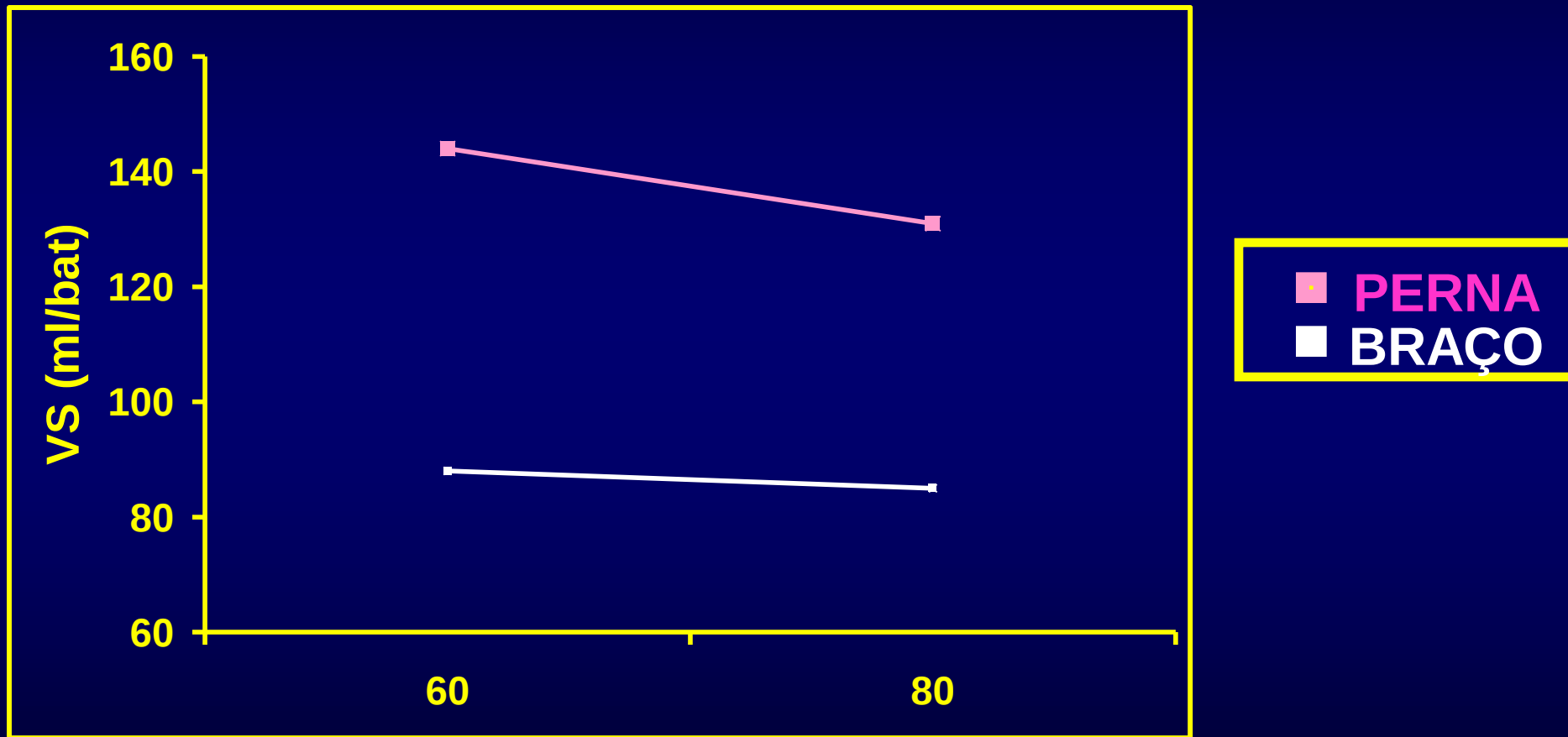
Adaptado de Powers & Howley.

VS



◆ Controle ■ 30%VO₂pico ▲ 50%VO₂pico ● 70%VO₂pico

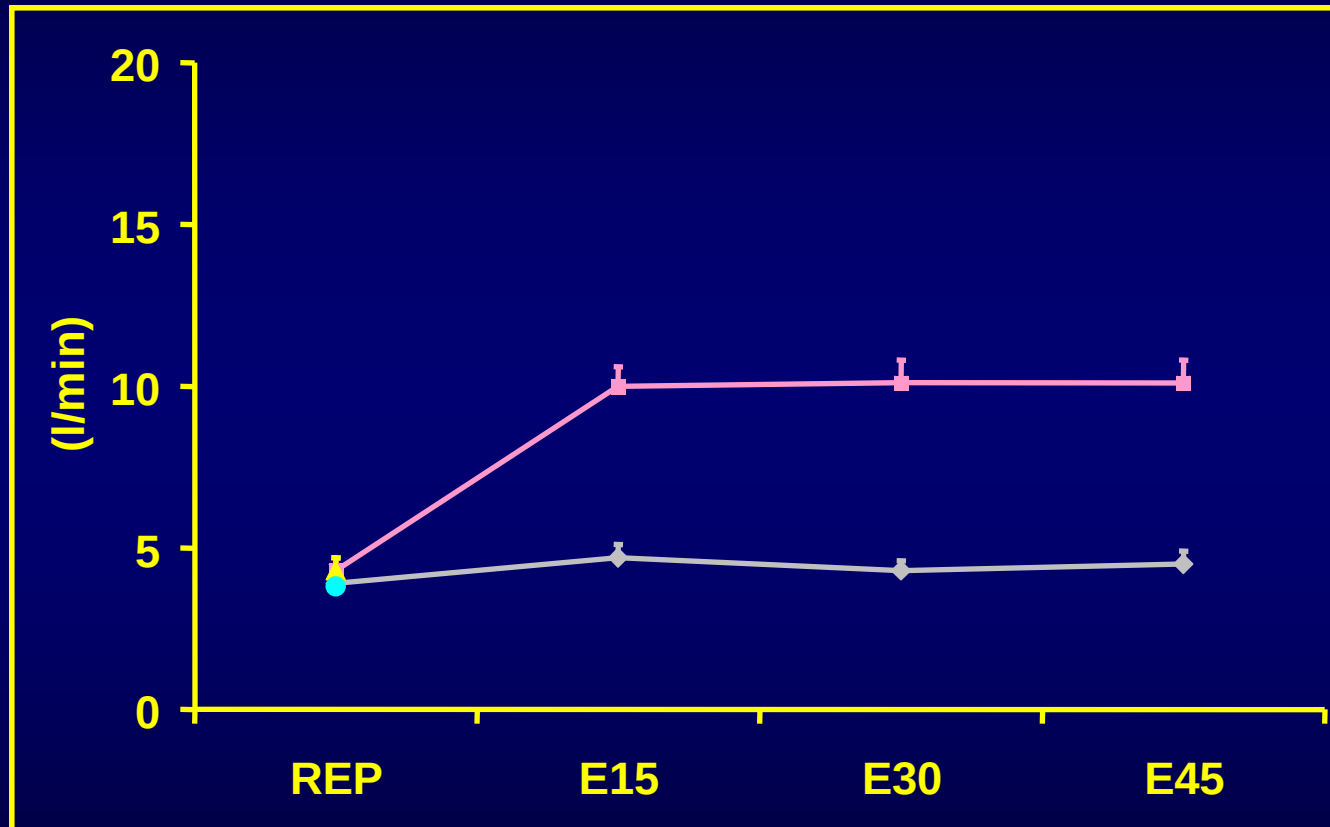
VS – Massa Muscular



Adaptado de Bezucha et al. J. Appl. Physiol. 53:1589-93, 1982.

DÉBITO CARDÍACO

DC



Controle

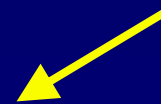
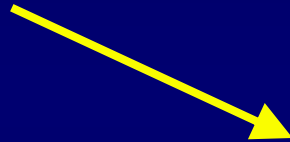


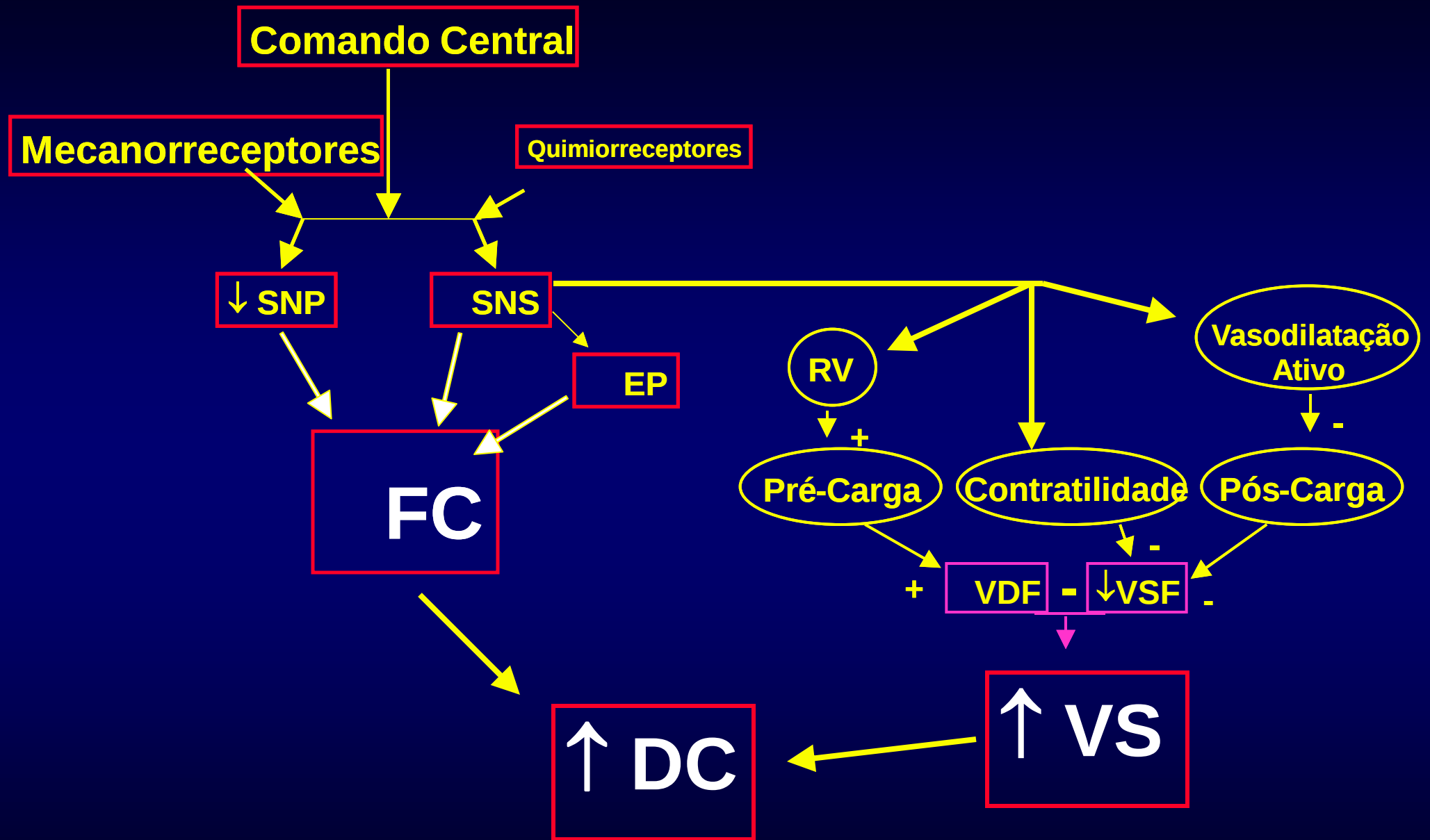
30%VO₂pico

Frequência Cardíaca

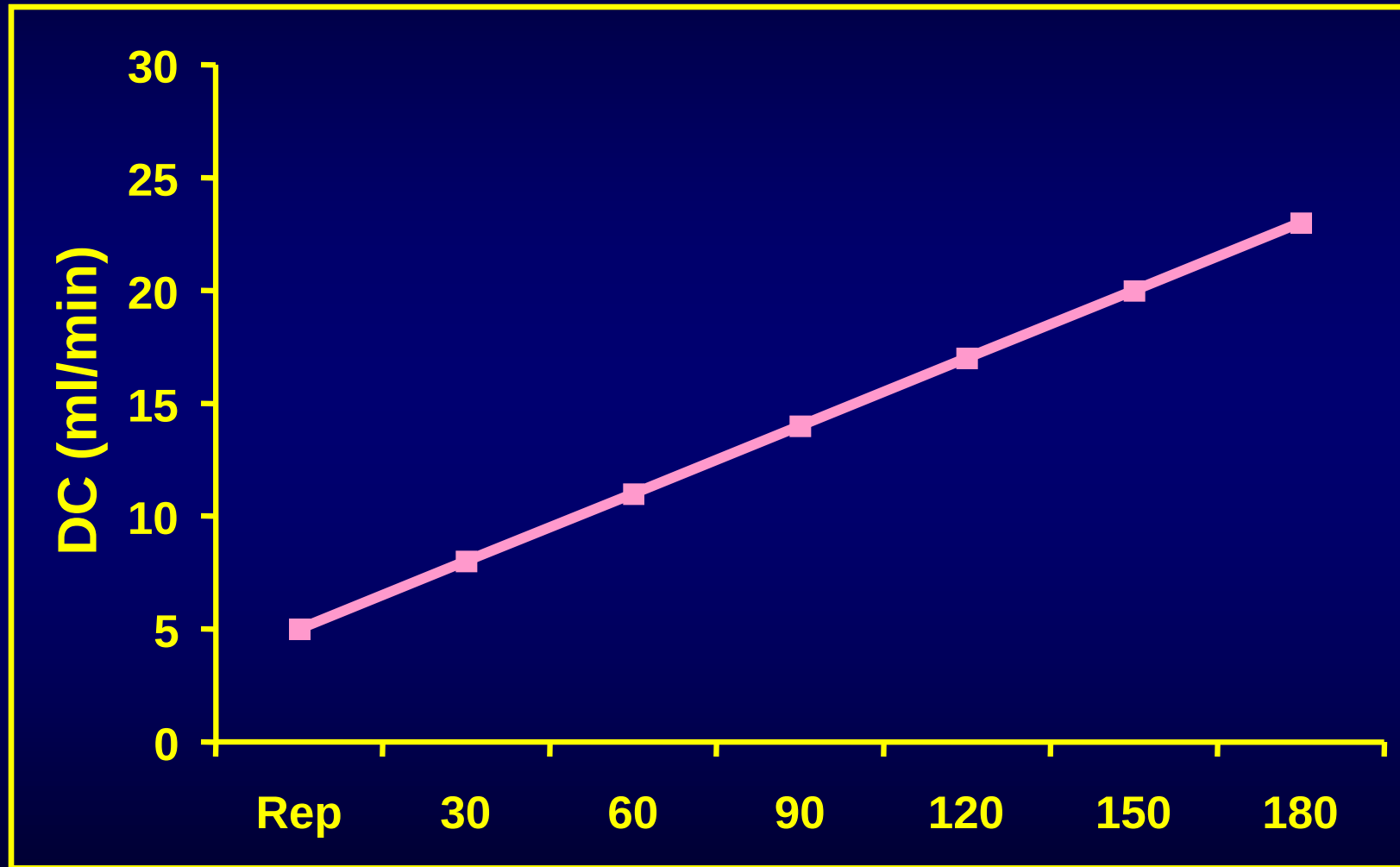
Volume Sistólico

Débito Cardíaco

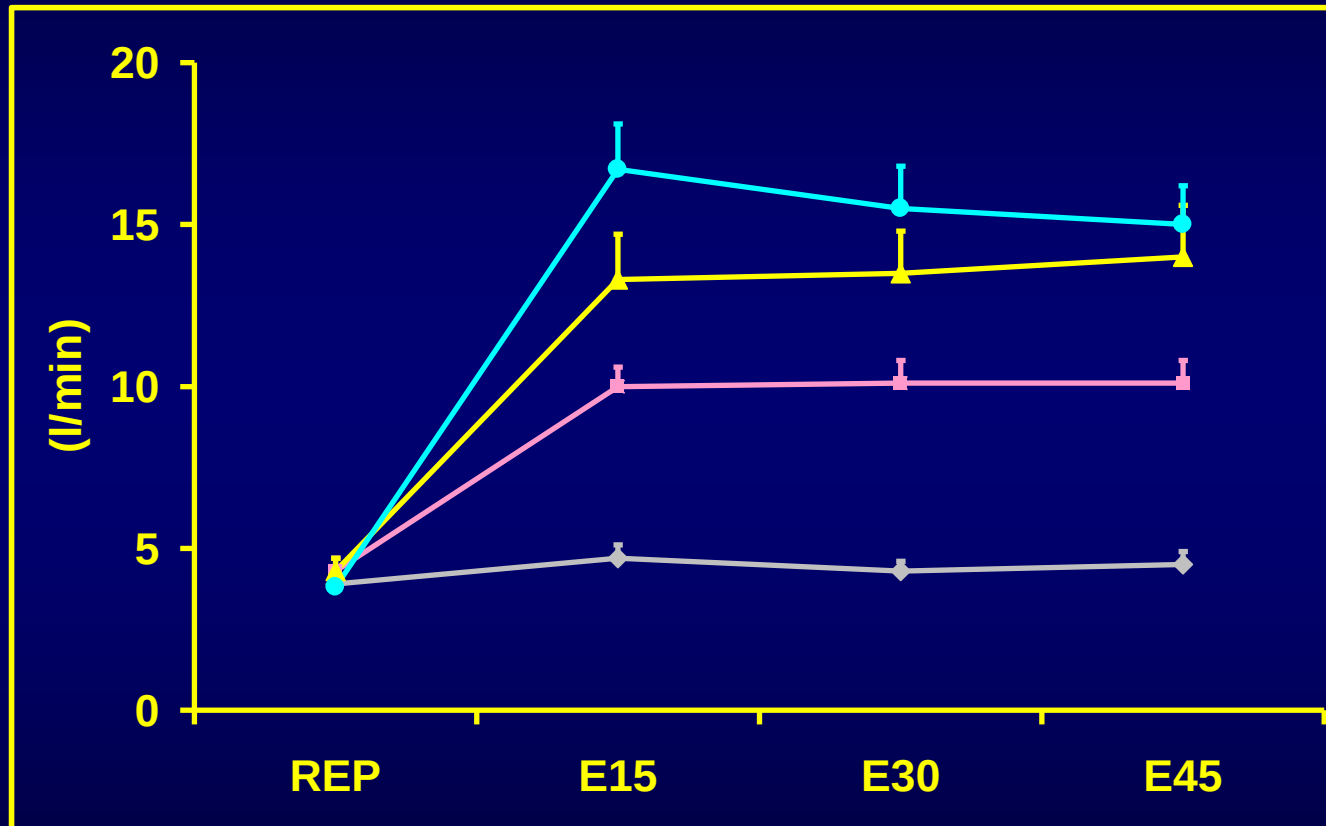




DC – Teste Ergométrico

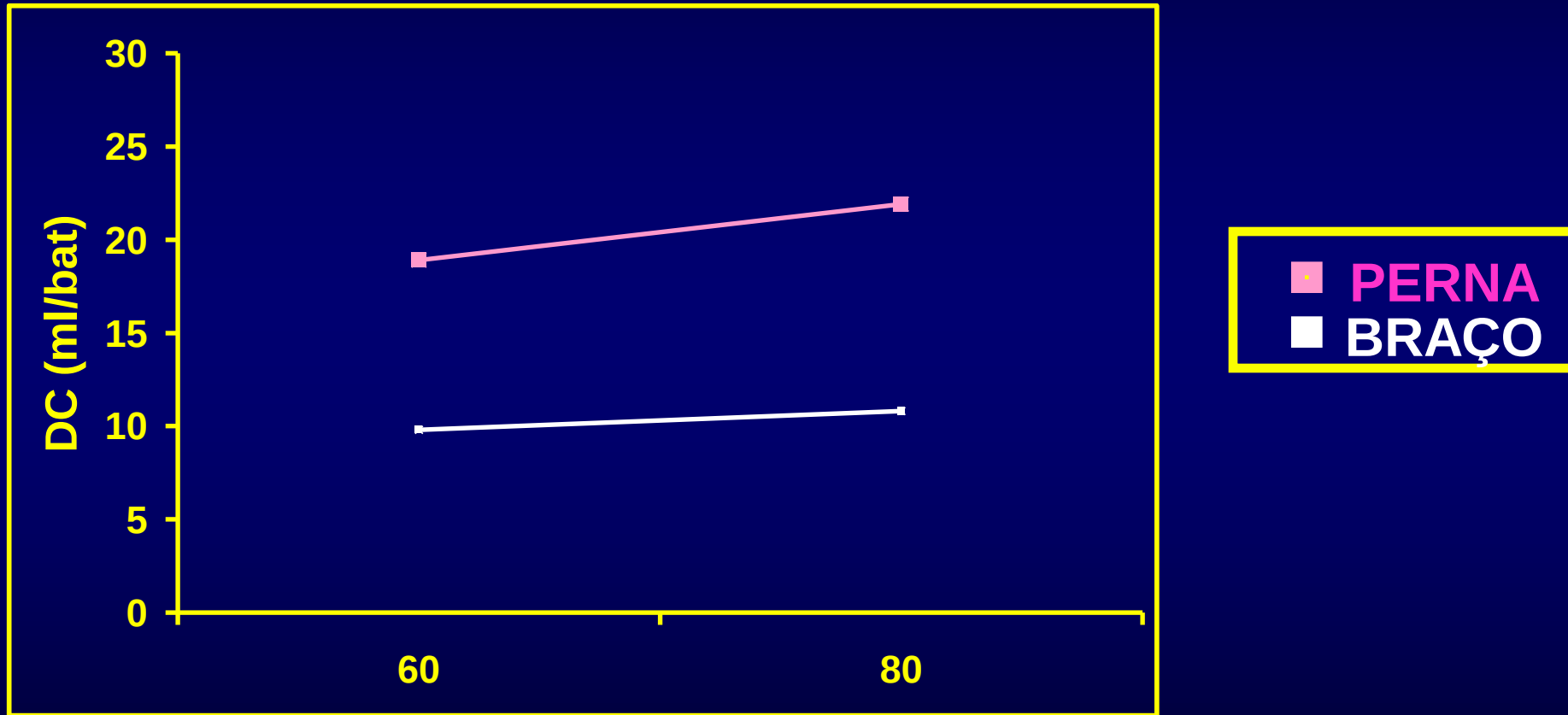


DC



◆ Controle ■ 30%VO₂pico ▲ 50%VO₂pico ● 70%VO₂pico

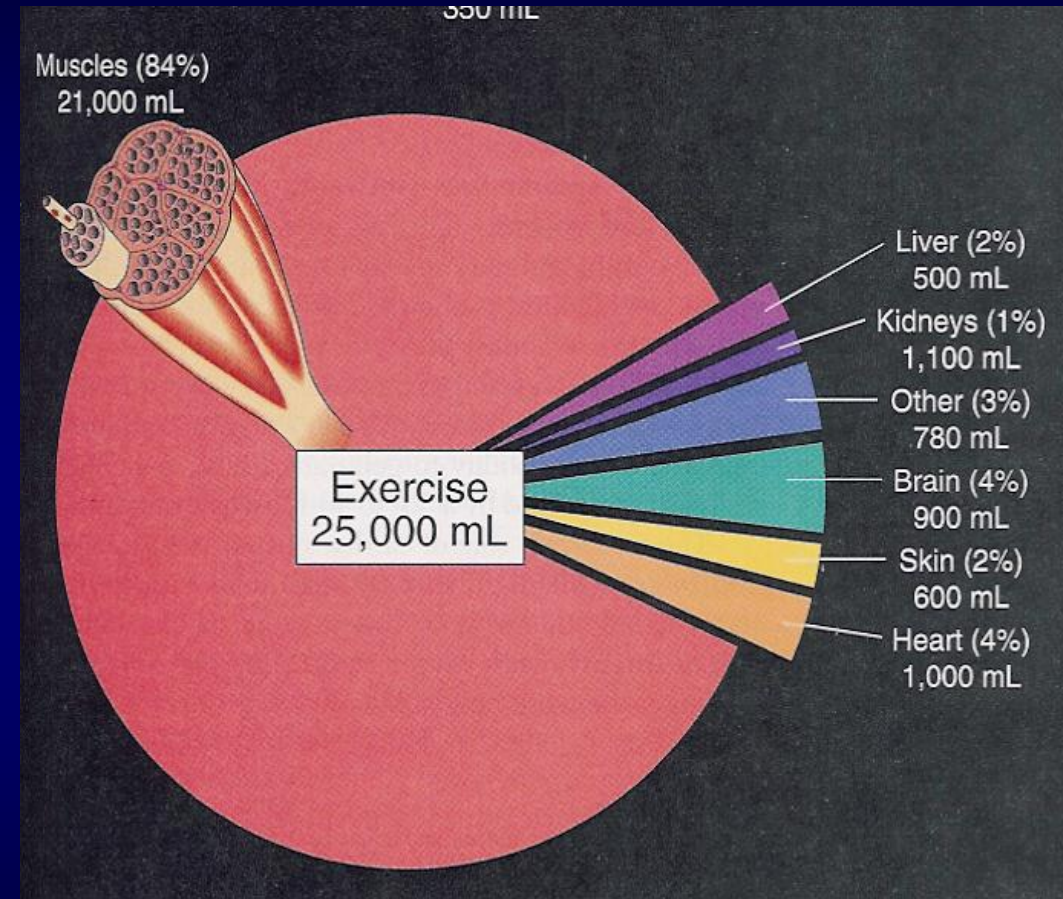
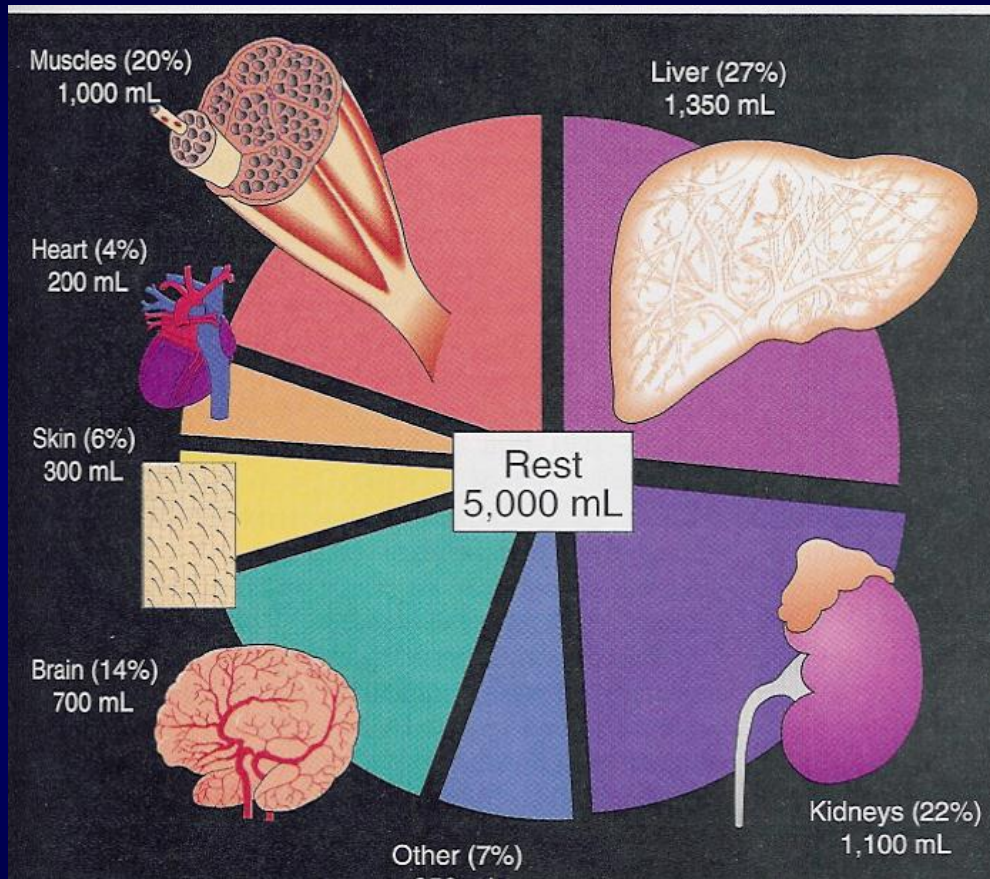
DC – Massa Muscular

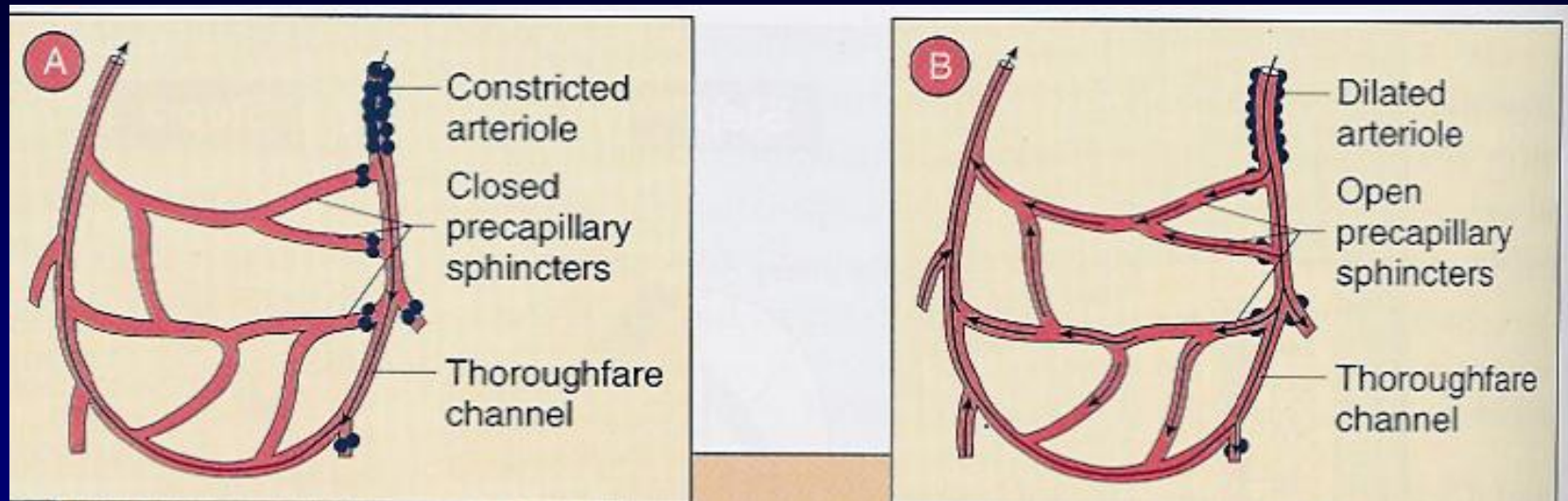


Adaptado de Bezucha et al. J. Appl. Physiol. 53:1589-93, 1982.

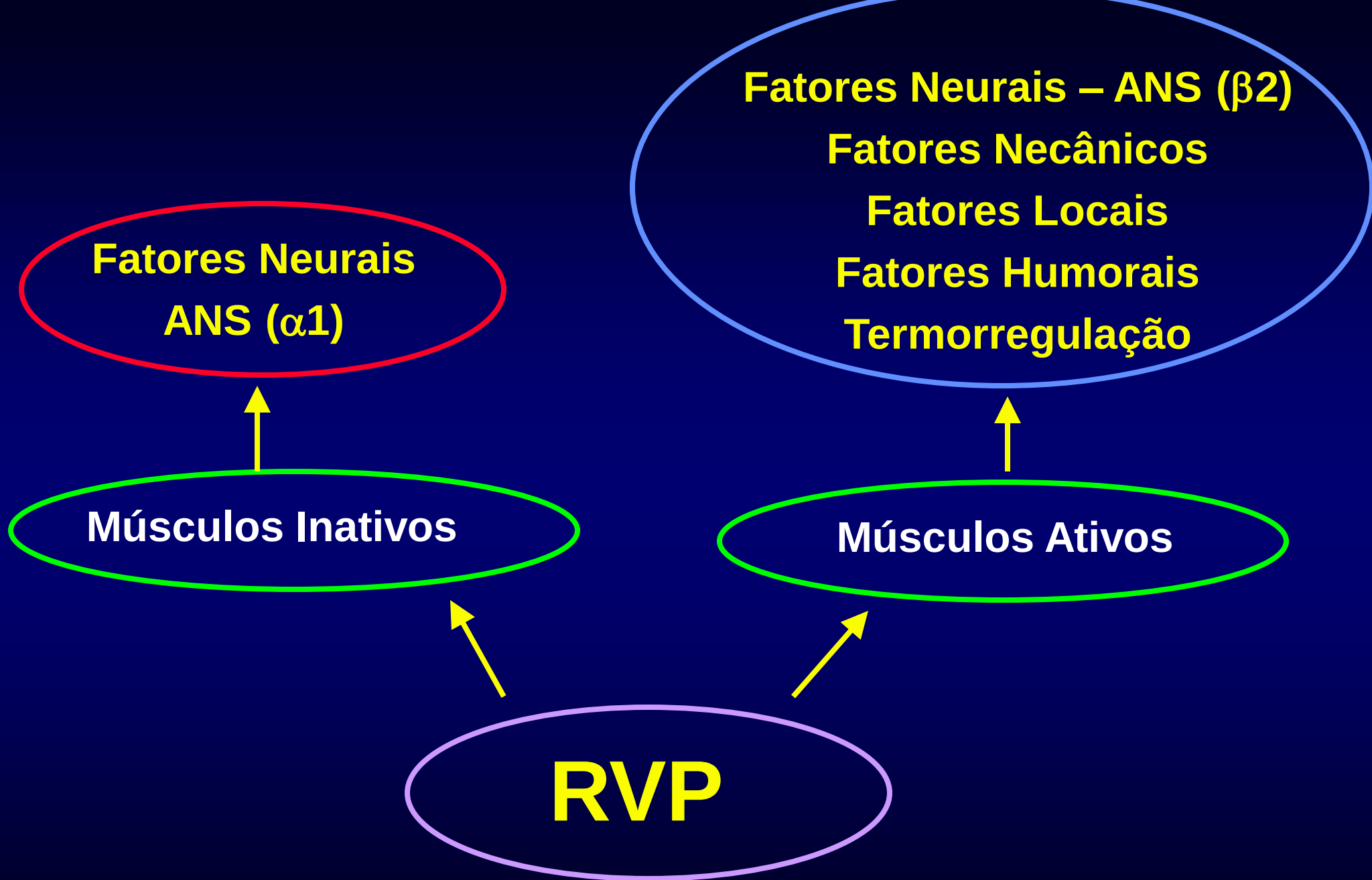
DISTRIBUIÇÃO DO DÉBITO CARDÍACO E RESISTÊNCIA VASCULAR PERIFÉRICA

REDISTRIBUIÇÃO DE FLUXO

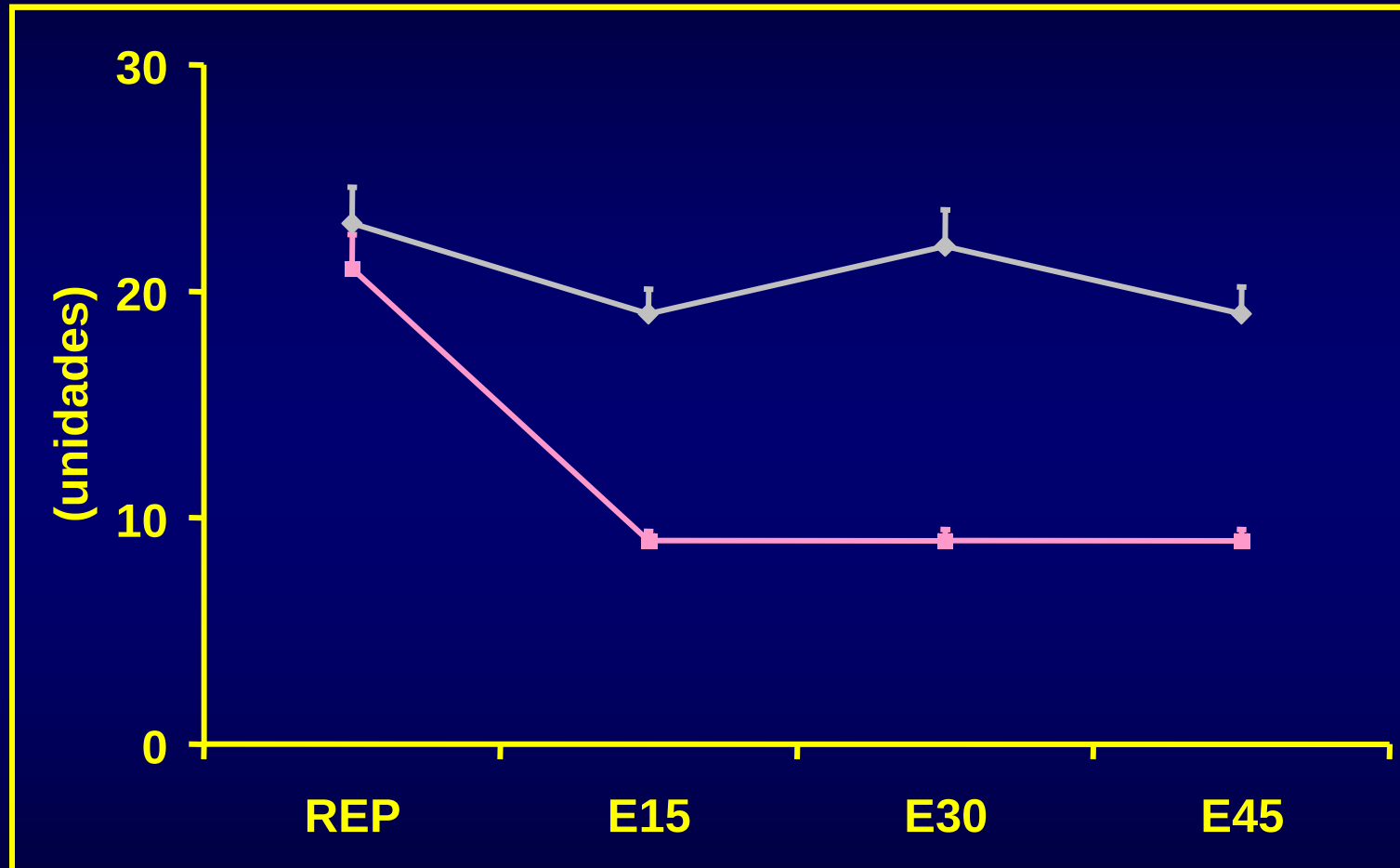




- **Fatores Mecânicos**
- **Fatores Químicos**
- **Fatores Neurais**



RVP



Controle



30%VO₂pico

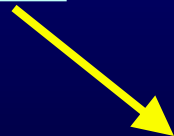
↑ SNS (α)



Contrai
INATIVO



↑ RV inativo



↓ RVP

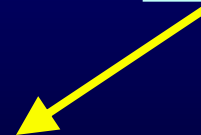
SNS (β)
LOCAIS
HUMORAIS
TERMORREGULAÇÃO



Dilata
ATIVO



↓↓ RV ativo



FLUXO SANGUÍNEO NO EXERCÍCIO

**Mecânicos – Contração – esvazia veias para zona central
(Imediato)**

- aumenta pressão de perfusão
- quando veia reespande gera pressão negativa
- compressão de vasos relaxamento miogênico
- aumento de fluxo – aumenta NO

**Locais - Ions (K⁺ - dor)
Metabólitos (Adenosina)
Gases (CO₂)
Relaxantes do endotélio (NO)**

FLUXO SANGUÍNEO NO EXERCÍCIO

Circulantes – PaO₂ - improvável

NO preso à hemoglobina junto ao O₂

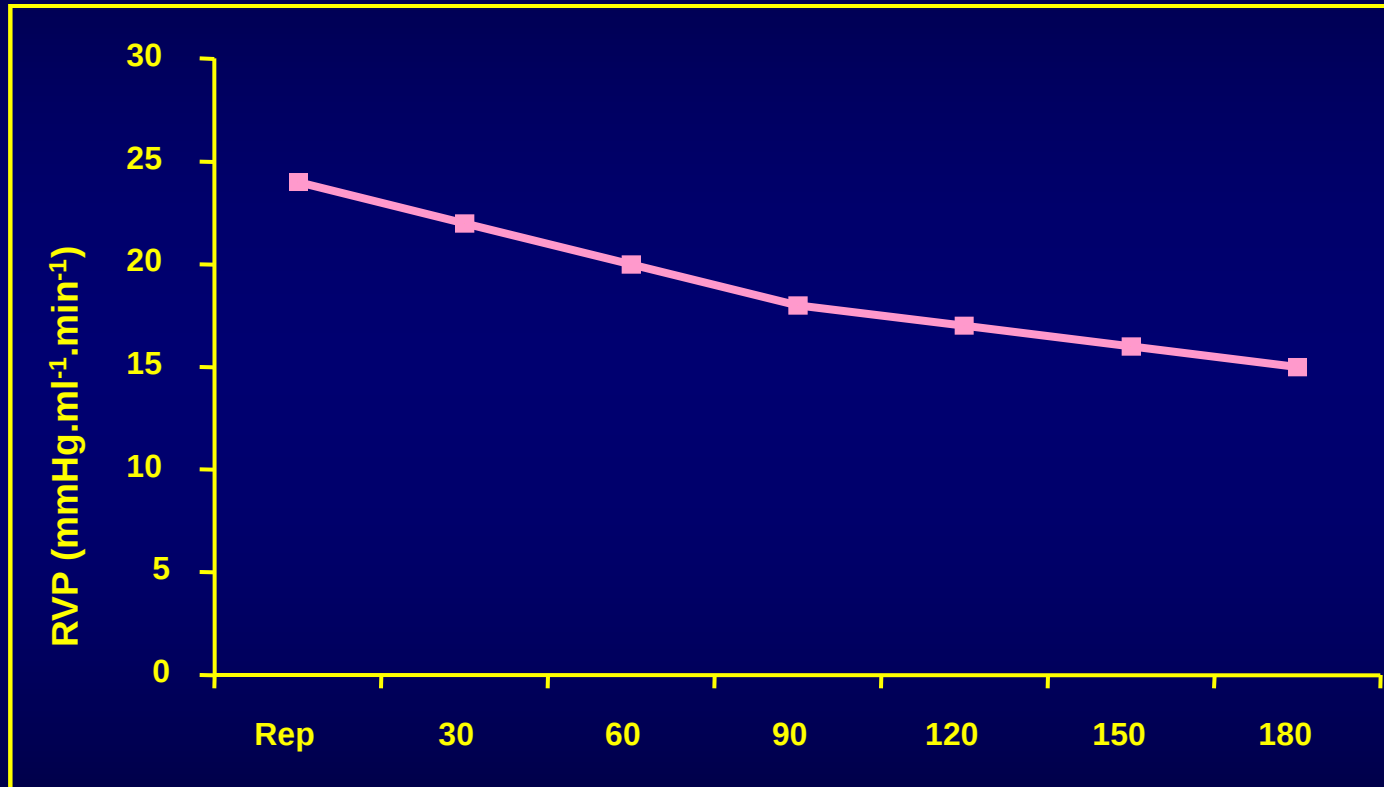
Neurais – Acetilcolina dos motoneurônios – via NO

Simpático Colinérgico – denerva fluxo igual

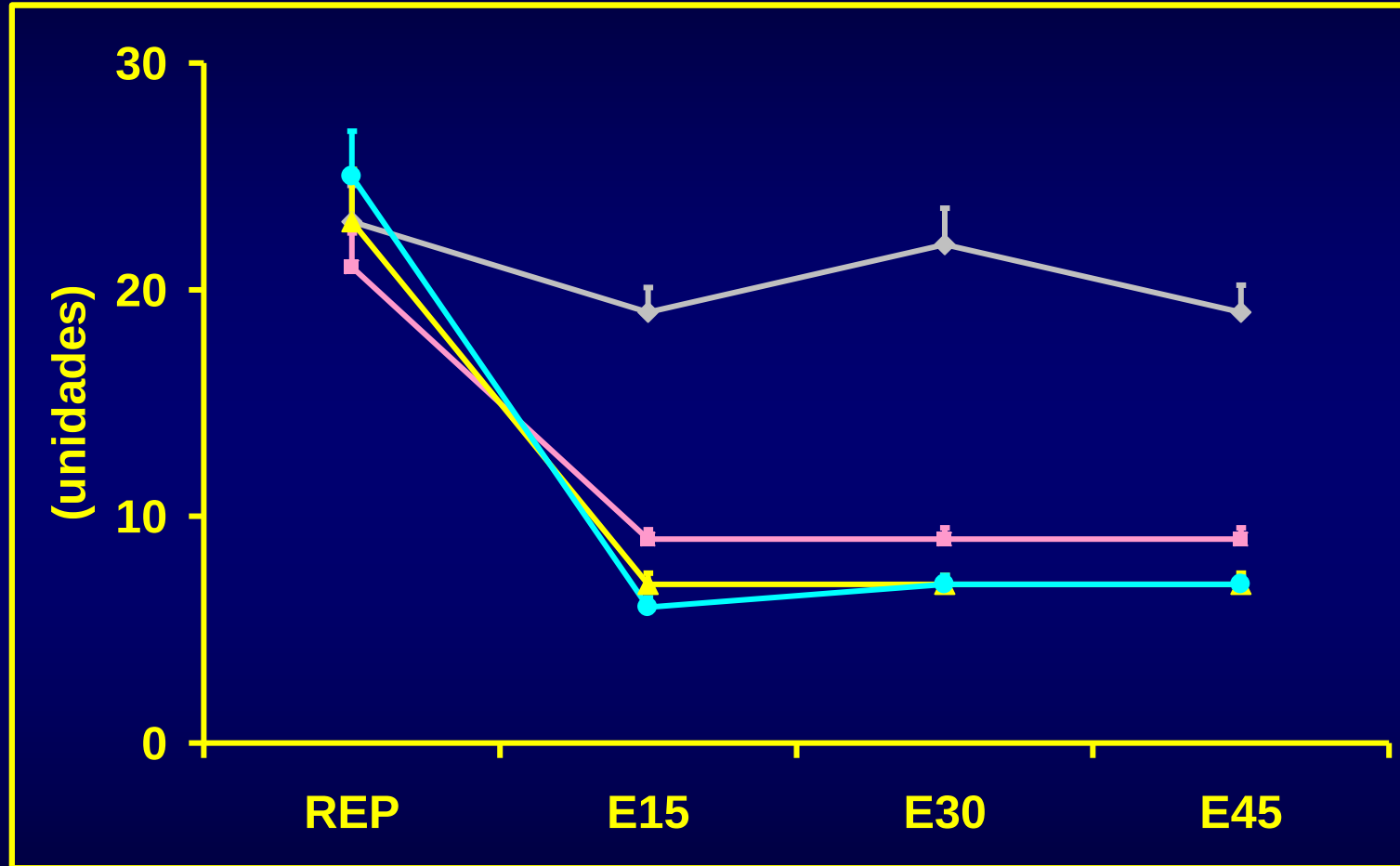
**Simpático adrenérgico – beta – dilata
alfa - contrae**

Hormonais – Adrenalina via receptor beta

RVP – Teste Ergométrico

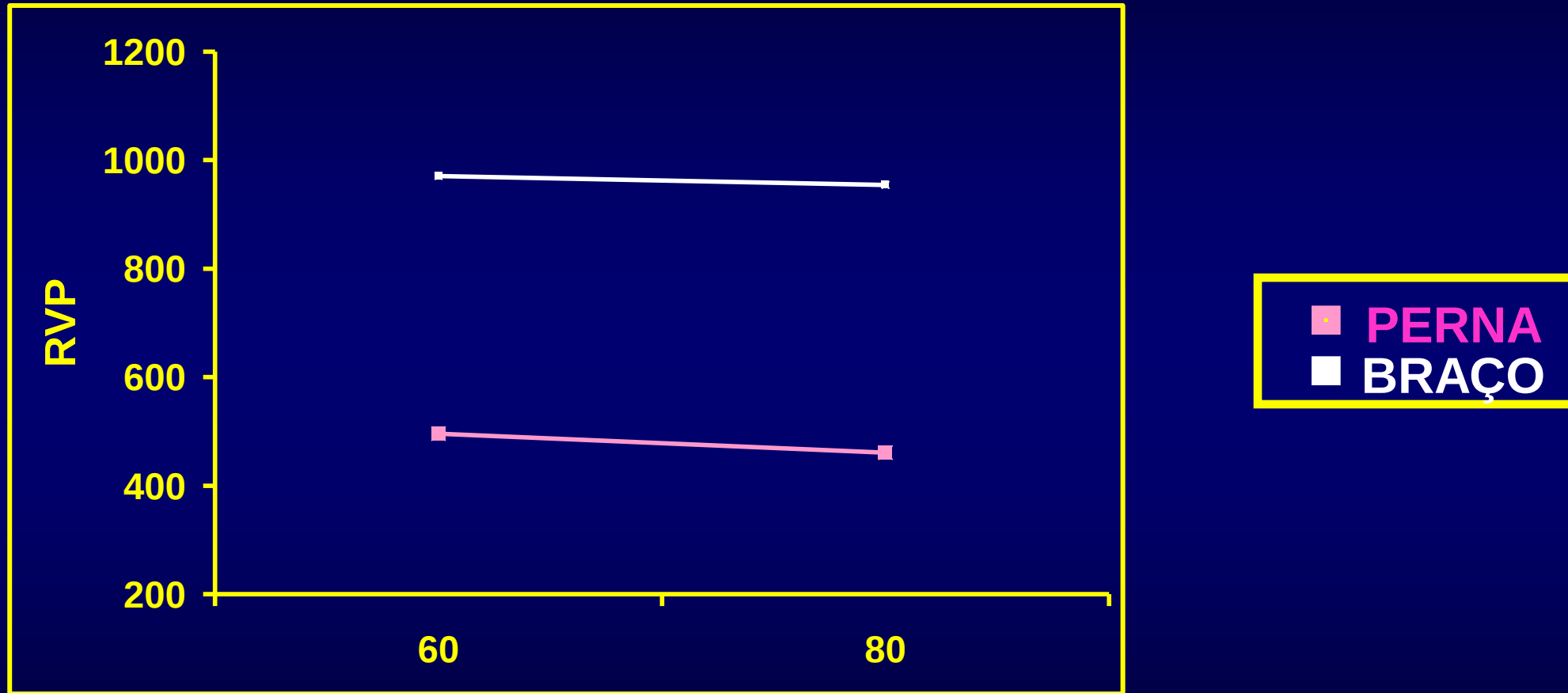


RVP



◆ Controle ■ 30%VO₂pico ▲ 50%VO₂pico ● 70%VO₂pico

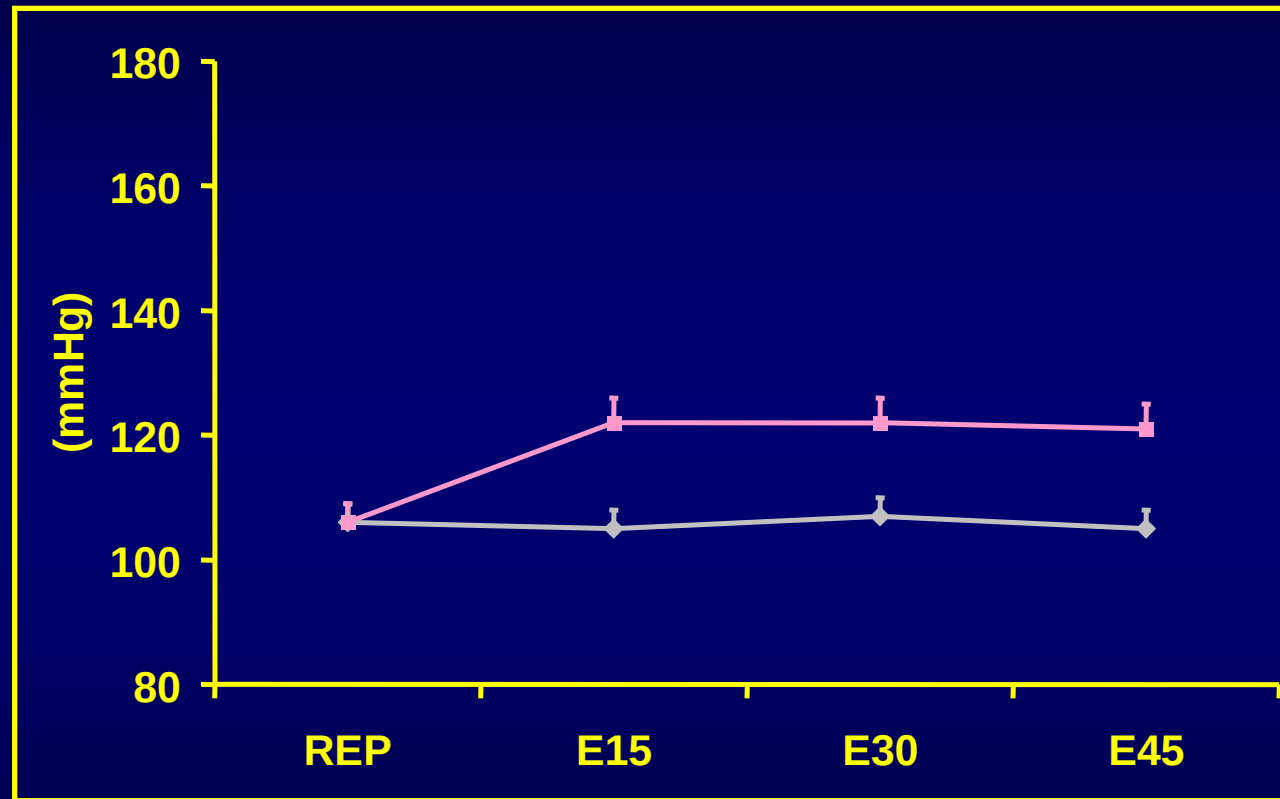
RVP – Massa Muscular



Adaptado de Bezucha et al. J. Appl. Physiol. 53:1589-93, 1982.

PRESSÃO ARTERIAL

PAS

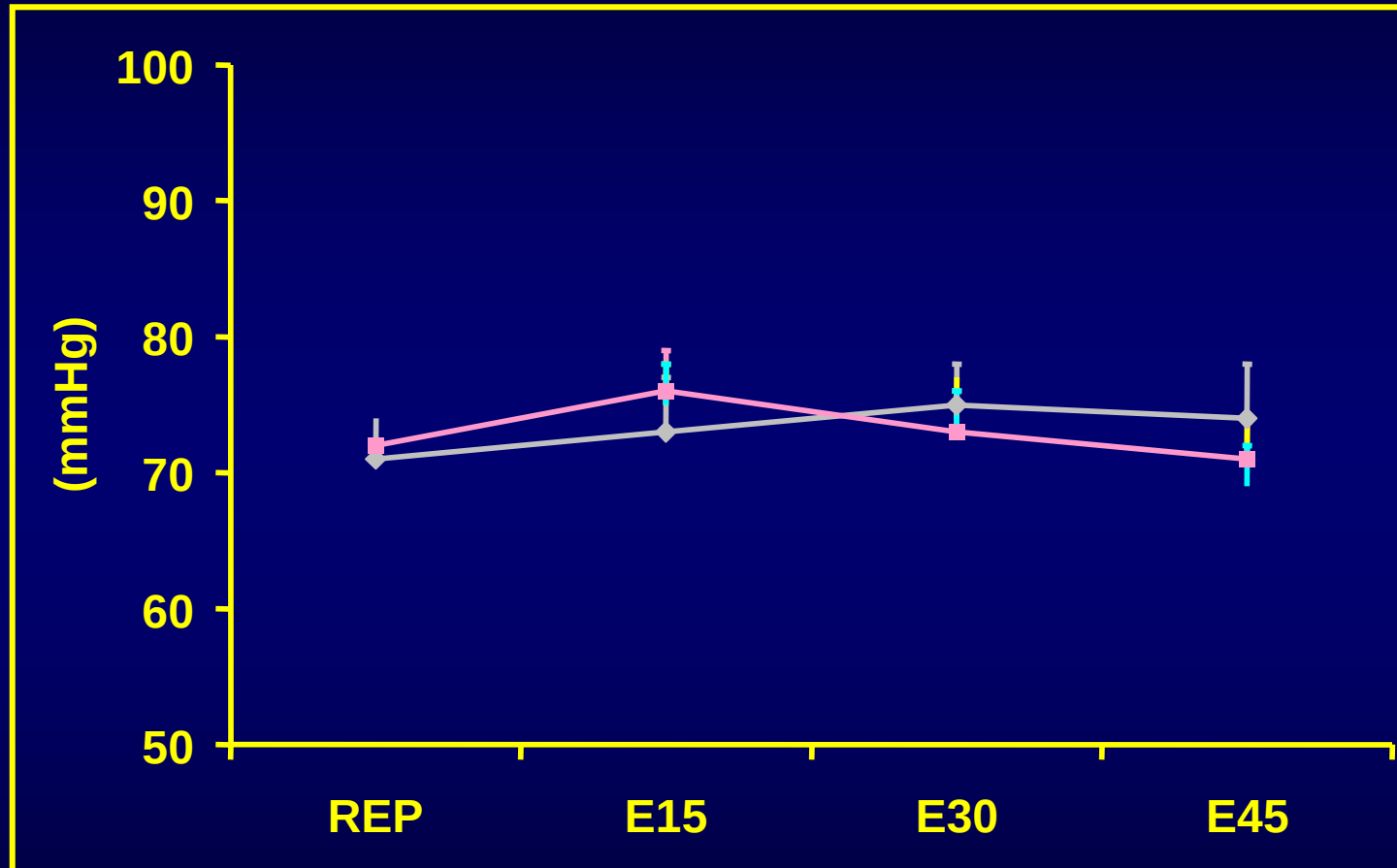


Controle



30%VO₂pico

PAD



Control



30%VO₂pico

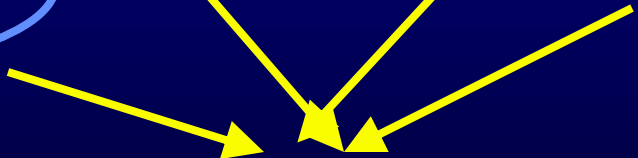
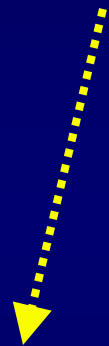
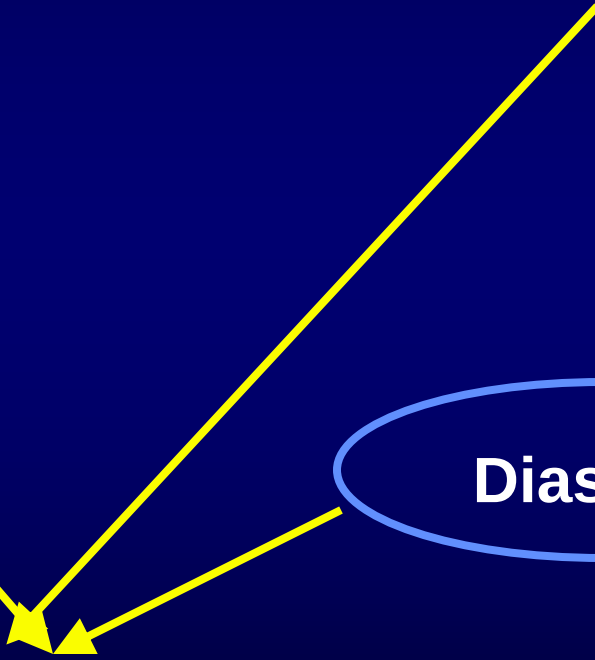
Débito Cardíaco

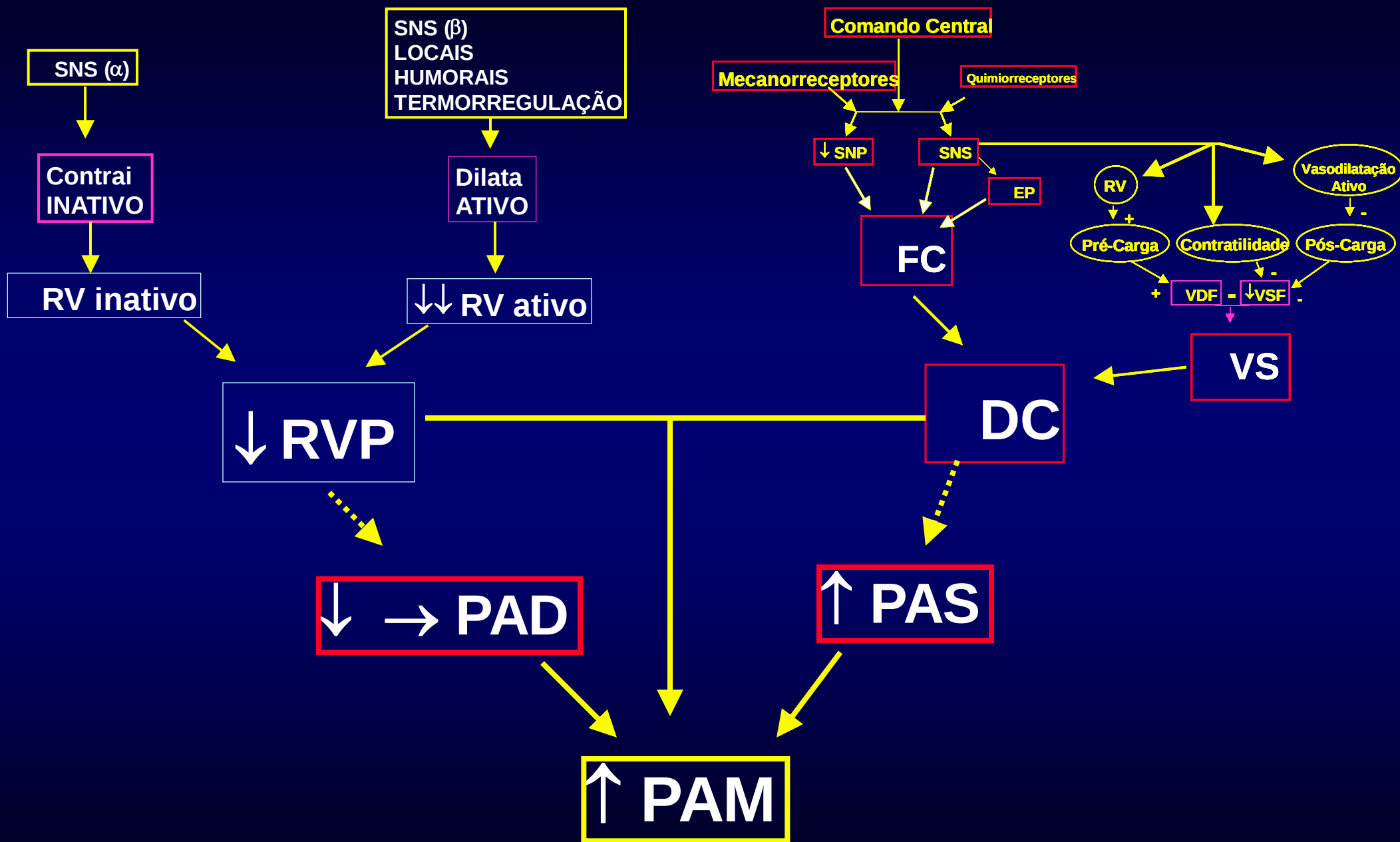
**Resistência Vascular
Periférica**

Sistólica

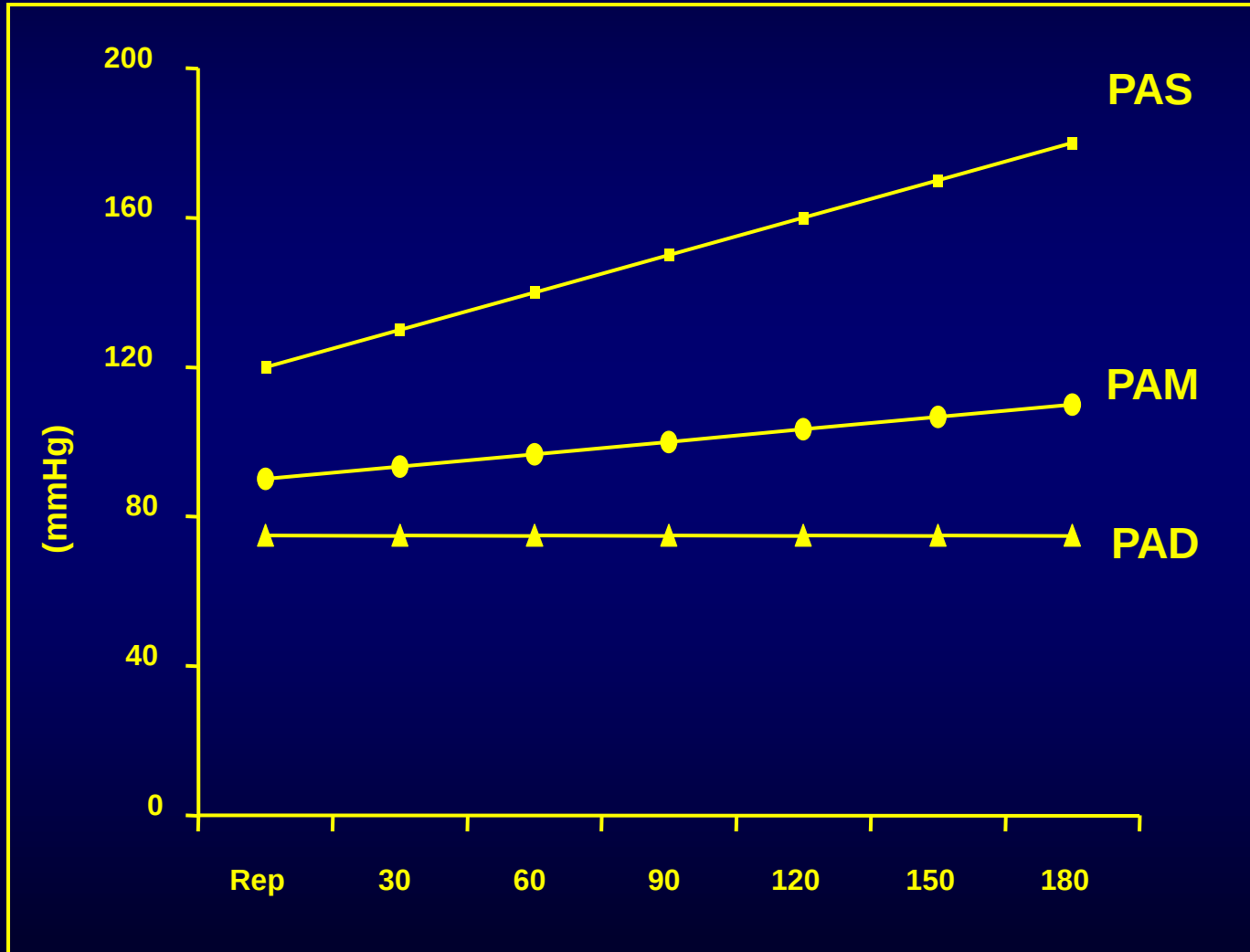
Diastólica

Média = $(PAS - PAD)/3 + PAD$





RVP – Teste Ergométrico

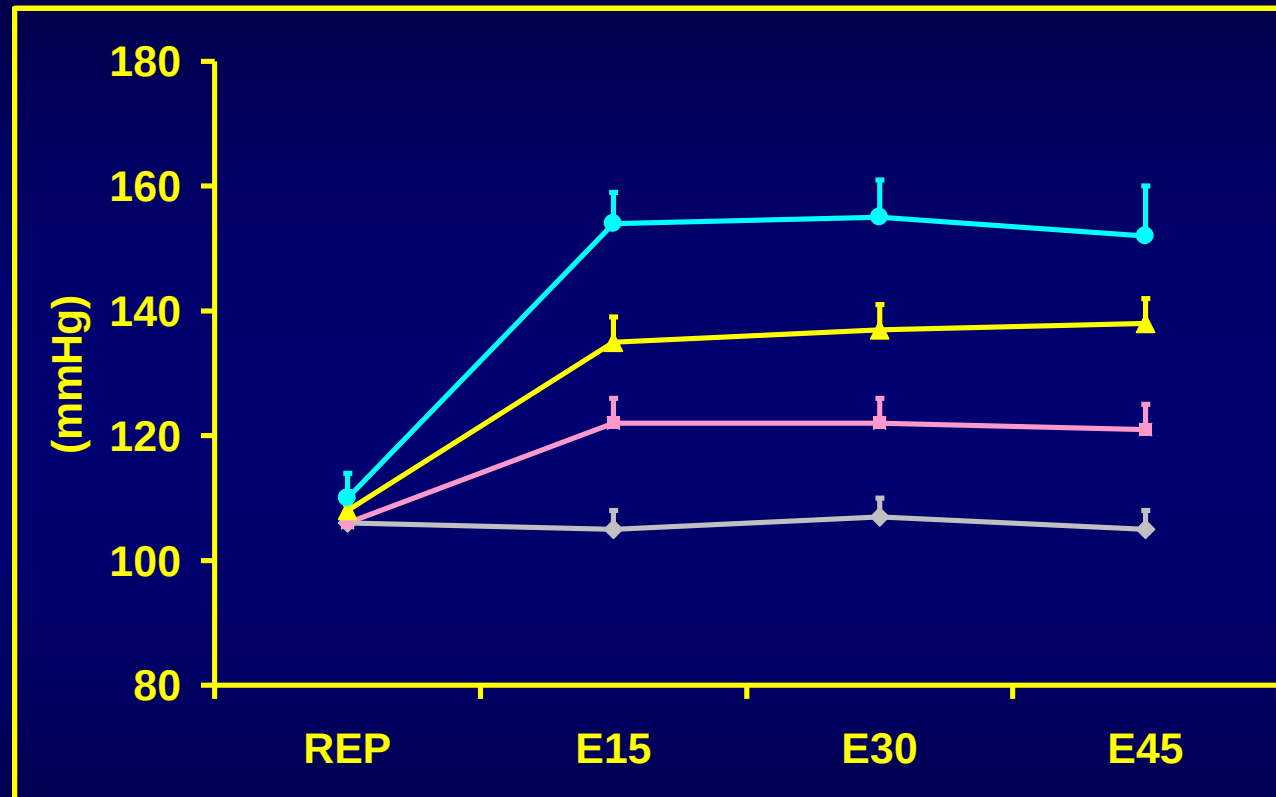


Normal

PAS $\leq$ 220 mmHg

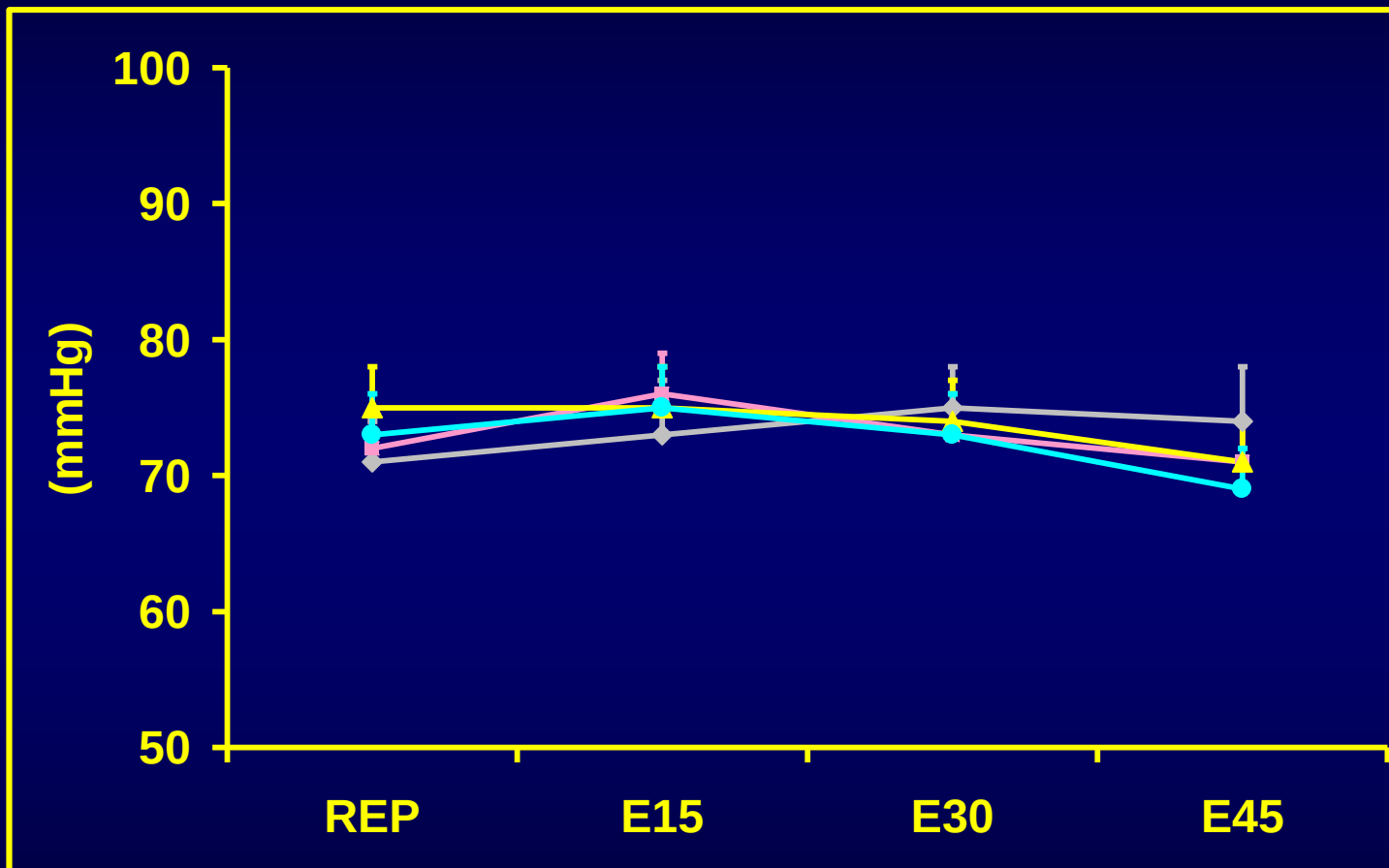
PAD eleva até 15 mmHg

PAS



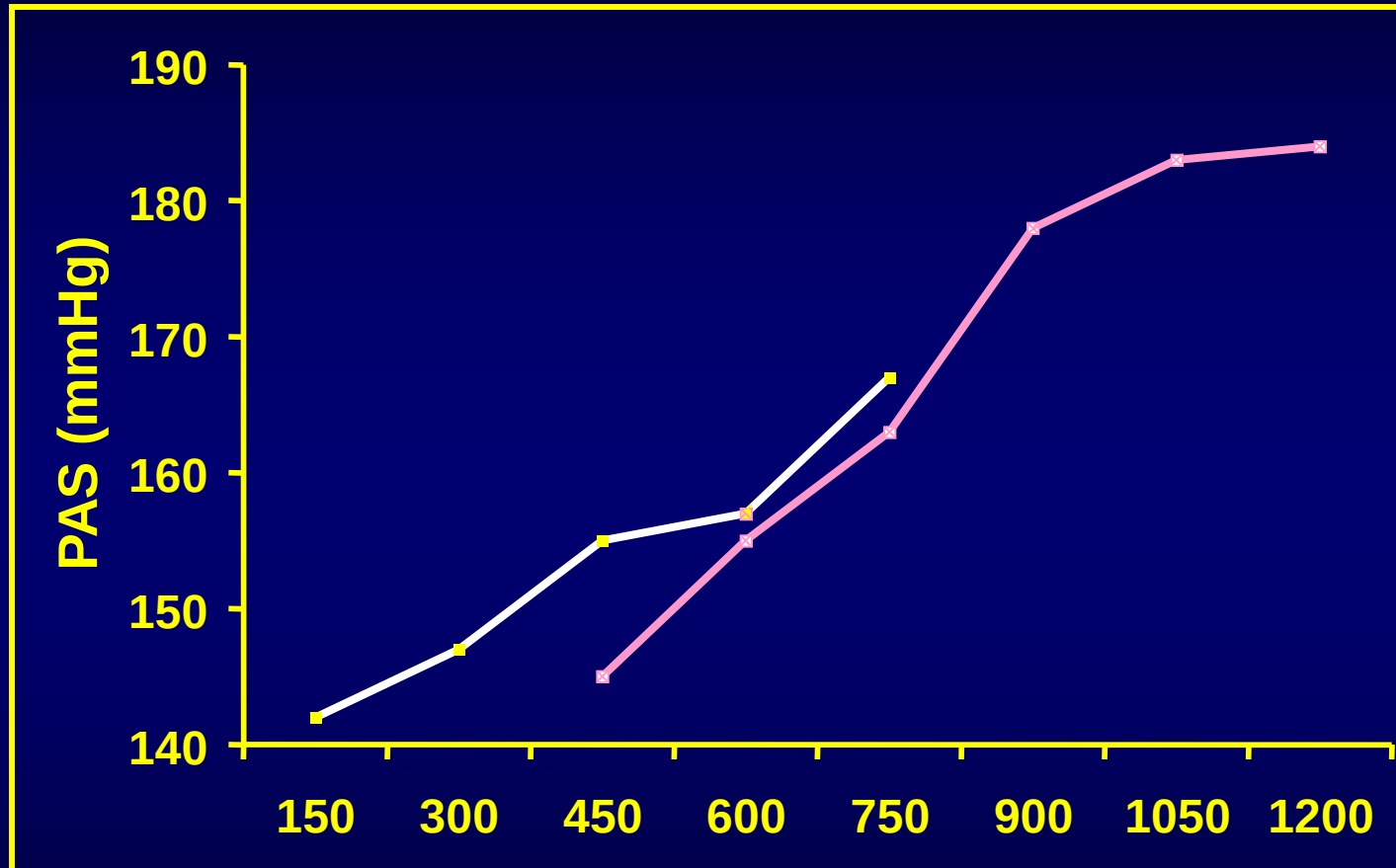
◆ Controle ■ 30%VO₂pico ▲ 50%VO₂pico ● 70%VO₂pico

PAD



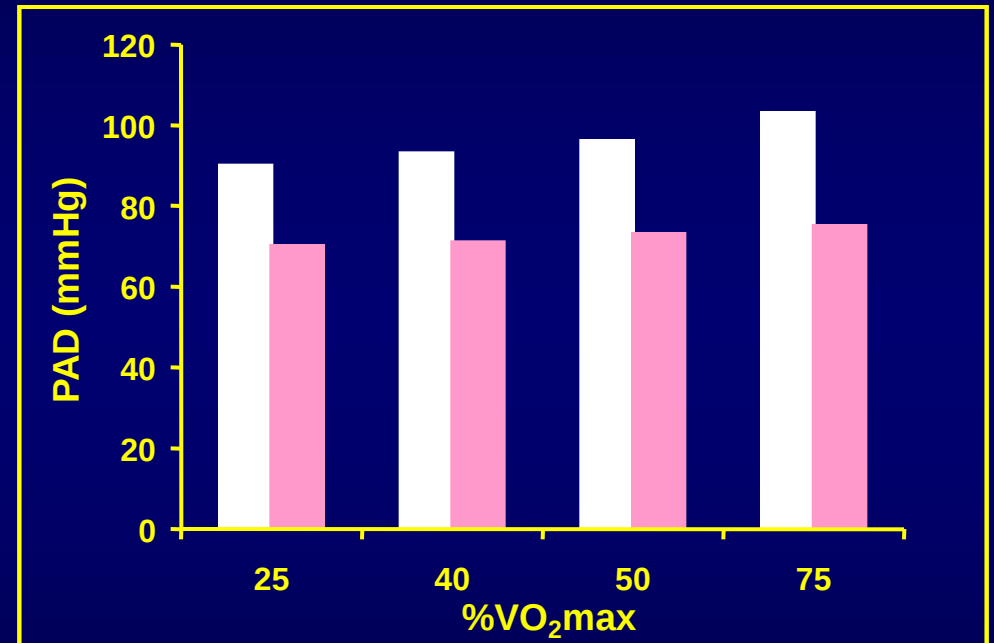
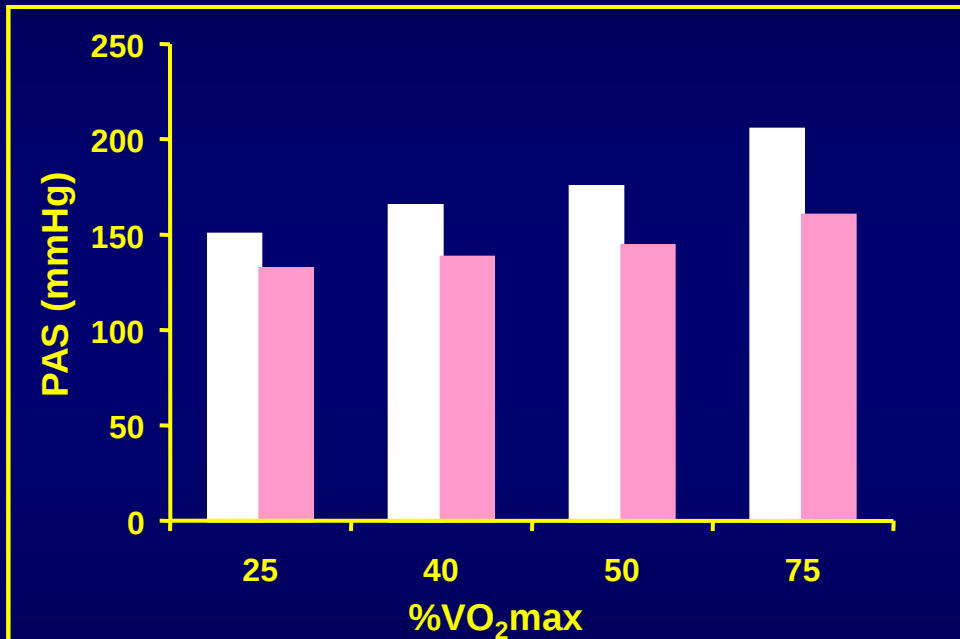
◆ Controle ■ 30%VO₂pico ▲ 50%VO₂pico ● 70%VO₂pico

PA - MASSA MUSCULAR



■ BRAÇO
■ PERNA

PA - MASSA MUSCULAR



■ BRAÇO ■ PERNA

Adaptado de McArdle et al. Exercise Physiology, 1996.

PA - MASSA MUSCULAR

	VO ₂	DC	FC	VS	RVP	PAM
Perna 58%VO ₂ max	1969	18,9	132	144	496	113
Braço 66%VO ₂ max	911	9,8	112	88	971	115
Perna 82%VO ₂ max	2758	21,9	164	131	461	124
Braço 79%VO ₂ max	1084	10,8	130	85	954	127

Adaptado de Bezucha et al. J. Appl. Physiol. 53:1589-93, 1982.

MEDIDA DA PRESSÃO ARTERIAL NO EXERCÍCIO DINÂMICO

- PAS Válida
- PAD válida para clínica
não válida para pesquisa

DUPLO PRODUTO

Frequência Cardíaca

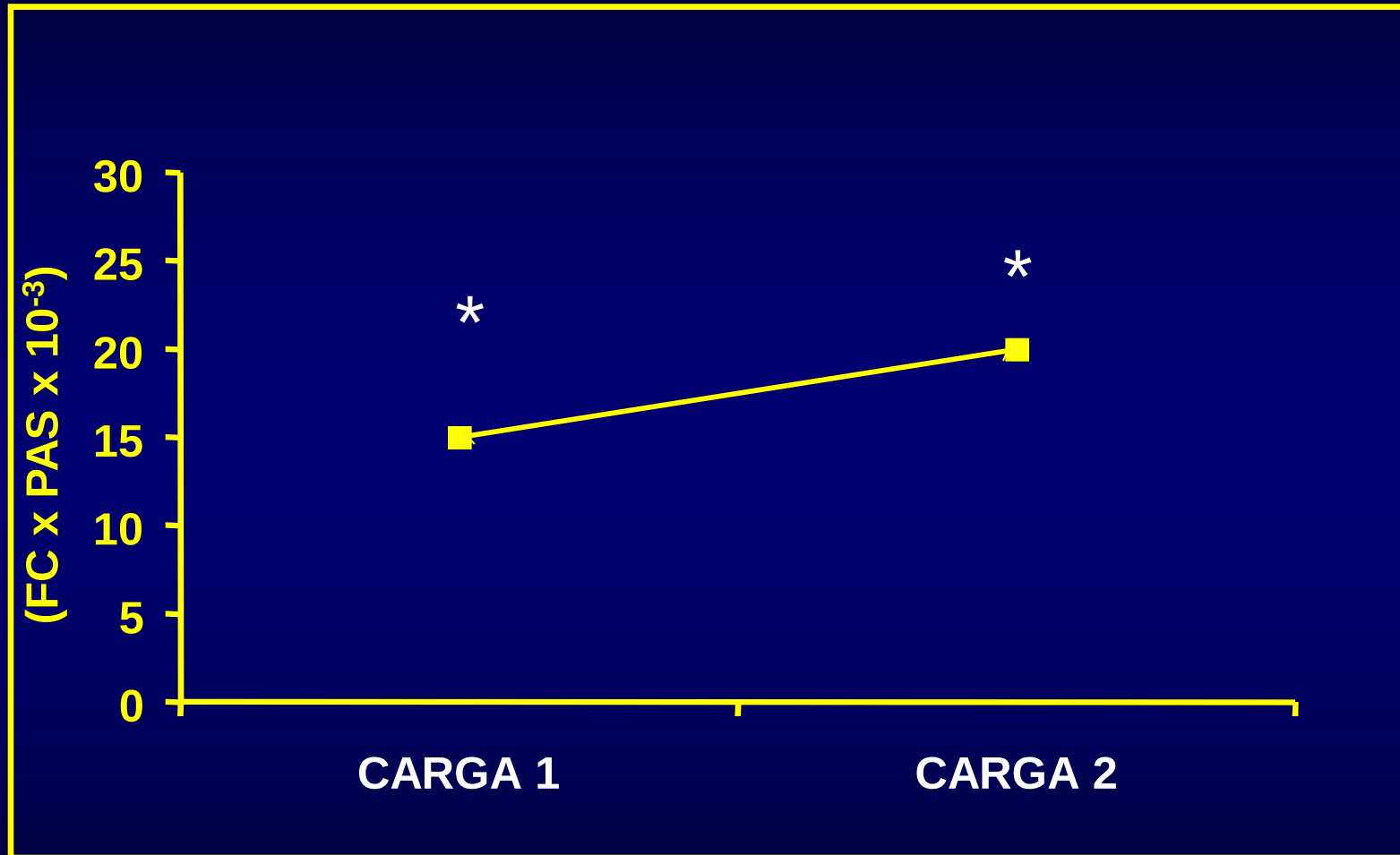
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graph TD; A([Frequência Cardíaca]) --> D([Duplo Produto]); B([Pressão Arterial Sistólica]) --> D;
```

A diagram illustrating the relationship between Heart Rate and Systolic Blood Pressure leading to the Double Product. At the top left, an oval labeled 'Frequência Cardíaca' (Heart Rate) in yellow text is outlined in red. At the top right, an oval labeled 'Pressão Arterial Sistólica' (Systolic Blood Pressure) in yellow text is outlined in red. Two yellow arrows point from these two ovals down to a central oval at the bottom labeled 'Duplo Produto' (Double Product) in white text, which is outlined in green.

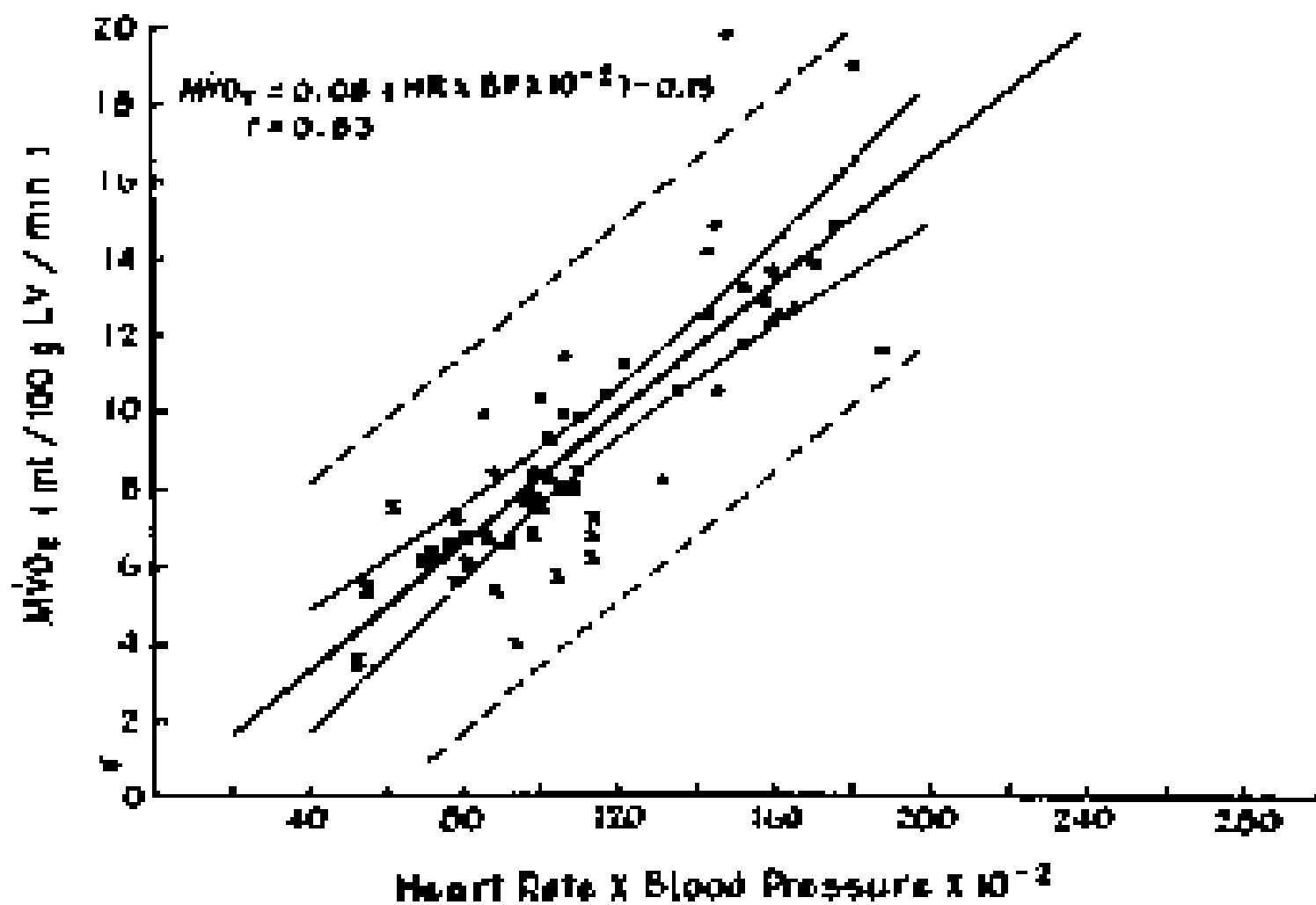
Pressão Arterial Sistólica

Duplo Produto

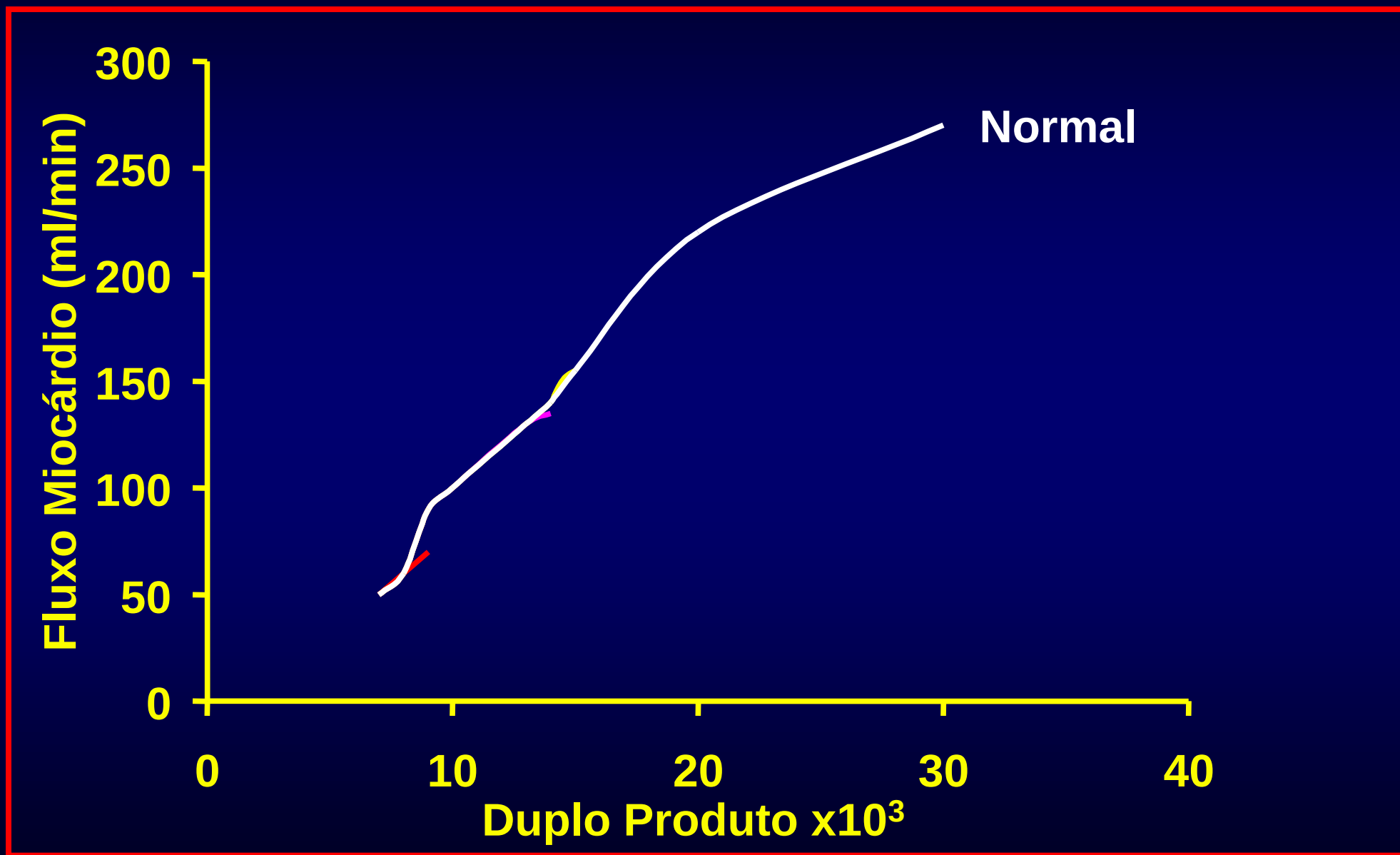
DUPLO PRODUTO

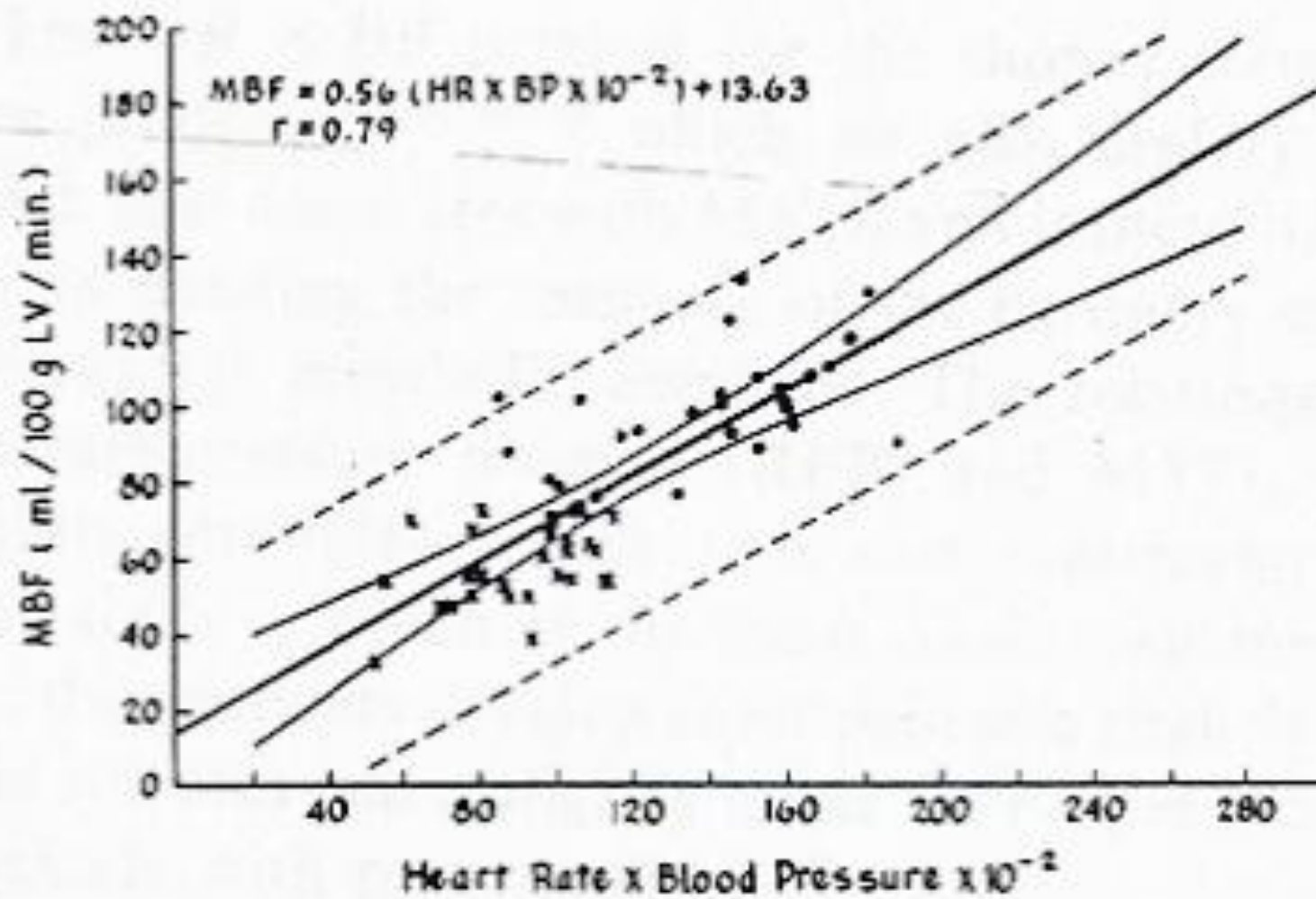


Pré



Gobel et al. Circulation 57:549-56, 1978.





Gobel et al. Circulation 57:549-56, 1978.