EFFECT OF INTERVAL RUNNING AND SWIMMING ACTIVITIES ON SELECTED BIOCHEMICAL VARIABLES

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Abstract:

The purpose of the study was to find out the effect of interval running and swimming activities on selected biochemical variables. Thirty male teachers aged between 35 and 40 years who knows swimming were selected for the study. They were divided into three equal groups, each group consisted of ten subjects in which Group I underwent interval running activity and group II underwent interval swimming activity, three days per week for twelve weeks and group III acted as control, who did not participate in any training. The subjects were tested on selected criterion variables such as total cholesterol, triglycerides and high -density lipoprotein, at prior to and immediately after the training period. The selected criterion variables, such as, total cholesterol, triglycerides and high density lipoproteins were assessed by using Boehringer Mannheim kit method. The analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to find out the significant differences if any, between the experimental groups and control group on selected criterion variables separately. Since, three groups were involved in the present study, the Scheffé S was used as post-hoc test. The results of the study showed that the selected criterion variables such as total cholesterol and triglycerides were decreased significantly and high-density lipoprotein was increased significantly for both the training groups when compared with the control group. Moreover, the result of the study also shown that there was no significant difference was occurred between the training groups on selected criterion variables such as, total cholesterol, triglycerides and high density lipoproteins.

Key Words: Running, Swimming, Biochemical Variables, Cholesterol, Triglycerides, High-density Lipoprotein

INTRODUCTION

Training means preparing for something: an event a season, an athletic competition, a nursing career, an operatic performance, or military combat. Much growth and change occur during training. It usually involves learning or polishing skills, exchanging attitudes and developing and strengthening organs and their functions. When we train, we have something in mind; a goal, a level of competence, a performance of some kind. An aspiration is established in our mind, which we systematically pursue. We get prepared to meet the increasing demands of some kind with respect to our current mental or physical resources. We seek, in some way, to change and better our present status, to improve on our previous level of performance.

The interval training in which bouts of hard running or work are separated by periods of light exercise with no pause for rest. Interval training involves intense exercise interspersed with intervals of relatively light exercise. To improve card io respiratory functioning, strenuous intervals should be allowed at near-maximum heart rate intensity. This form of training usually results in a greater buildup of lactate, accompanied by greater pain and discomfort. However, since the overload principle is applied-that is, the length or intensity of intervals can be increased-great improvement in fitness can occur in a short period of time [1-3].

At swim smooth we know the secret of freestyle breathing. The secret is good exhalation. Whenever our face is in the water, exhale constantly and smoothly. When we are swimming we should always be exhaling except when we turn our head to inhale. We can exhale through our mouth or through our nose or through both, it doesn't matter. But when our face is in the water we should be exhaling all the time in one constant stream of bubbles.

As lipids are insoluble, cholesterol cannot be carried in the blood in its original form. It has to be carried by protein

molecules called lipoproteins, in which cholesterol is encompassed and carried to and away from the tissues. There are four types of lipoproteins; based on their density they are named High-Density Lipoprotein (HDL), Low-Density Lipoprotein (LDL), Very Low-Density Lipoprotein (VLDL) and Chylomicrons [2-7].

The American Heart Association, the British Heart Foundation and the World Health Organization were satisfied with the role of physical activity in prevention of coronary heart disease and listed physical inactivity as a risk factor for CHD along with other risk factors such as hypertension, smoking, diabetes, hypercholesterolemia etc., and recommended that in all CHD prevention programmes. Regular physical activity should be promoted alongside the blood pressure control and regulation to lower cholesterol.

Methodology

The purpose of the study was to find out the effect of interval running and swimming activities on selected biochemical variables. To achieve this purpose of the study, thirty male teachers aged between 35 and 40 years who knows swimming were contacted and randomly selected as subjects. They were divided into three equal groups, each group consisted of ten subjects in which Group I underwent running activity and group II underwent swimming activity three days per week for twelve weeks and group III acted as control, who did not participate in any training. The subjects were tested on selected criterion variables such as total cholesterol, triglycerides and high-density lipoprotein at prior to and immediately after the training period. The selected criterion variables such as total cholesterol, triglycerides and high-density lipoprotein were measured by Boehringer Mannheim kit method. The analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to find out the significant difference if any, between the experimental groups on selected criterion variables separately. In all the cases, .05 level of confidence was fixed to test the significance, which was considered as an appropriate. Since three groups were involved in the present study, the Scheffé *S* test was used as post-hoc test to find out which the paired mean was significantly differ.

Cooper test was administered for both interval running and swimming activity groups to find out their maximum performance. For the running group, the initial load was fixed individually in accordance with their maximum distance covere d in 12 minutes. For swimmers, the distance covered in 12 minutes was recorded and converted into swimming distance as recommended by Fox and Mathews. The training distance of swimming group was found to be one fourth of their running distance in 12 minutes. During the initial week, the warming up period and warming down period was fixed as nine and six minutes respectively for running activity and swimming activity groups and it has increased half a minute in each week from t he second week to twelfth week for both the groups.

Training Programme for Running Group

Interval training programme is designed individually on the basis of the initial Cooper test performance (initial load fixed on 55 % of individual initial performance). From the I week to the VI week running distance intensity increased from 55 % to 80 % each individual could complete their stipulated distance within 12 minutes with two repetitions with a rest of 8 minu tes between repetitions. After completion of the VI week the load intensity was constant up to t welfth week, but the over load principle adopted through decrease the rest period. For the VII and the VIII week rest period in between repetition was 7 minutes, for the IX and the X week the rest between repetitions was reduced to 6 minutes, and the XII week rest given was only in 5 minutes.

Training programme for Swimming Group

Interval training programme was constituted individually on the basis of their initial cooper test performance. Swimming distance was calculated by converting their running distance into swimming distance on the basis of Fox formula: ¹/₄ of running distance is equal to swimming distance (i.e. if a person runs 200 mts it treated on a par with the swimming distance of 50 mts.). Initial load fixed on the 55 % of each individuals Cooper test performance for swimmers converted swimming distance. From I week to VI week swimming distance intensity was raised from 55 % to 80 %. Each individual could complete the

stipulated distance within 12 minutes with two repetitions with a rest period of 8 minutes between repetitions. After completing the VI week training, the load intensity was constant up to twelfth week (80 %). But the overload principle adopted through decrease the recovery period. For the VII and the VIII week recovery period in between repetition was 7 minutes, IX and X week recovery period in between repetition was 6.5 minutes and XI and XII recovery period in between repetition was 6 minutes.

Variable Name	Group Name	Running Activity Group	Swimming Activity Group	Control Group	'F' Ratio
Total Cholesterol (mg/dl)	Pre-test Mean ± S.D	192.00 ± 9.933	195.30 ± 11.538	194.70 ± 5.599	0.352
	Post-test Mean ± S.D.	188.90 ± 10.567	192.70 ± 11.681	200.50 ± 9.513	3.099
	Adj. Post-test Mean	190.981	191.347	199.772	13.263
	Pre-test Mean ± S.D	137.9 ± 12.78	141.9 ± 12.05	147.9 ± 15.55	1.381
Triglycerides (mg/dl)	Post-test Mean ± S.D.	130.3 ± 13.29	134.8 ± 14.67	150.4 ± 13.16	5.907*
	Adj. Post-test Mean	134.599	135.414	145.487	9.959*
	Pre-test Mean ± S.D	45.20 ± 3.084	46.00 ± 3.712	43.70 ± 2.312	1.428
High Density	Post-test Mean ± S.D.	49.90 ± 3.143	50.30 ± 2.710	42.90 ± 2.283	23.162*
(mg/dl)	Adj. Post-test Mean	49.710	49.458	43.932	82.298*

 Table - I

 Analysis of Covariance and "F" ratio on Selected Biochemical Variables for Running Activity, Swimming Activity and Control Groups

* Significant at .05 level of confidence. (Table value required for significant at .05 level of confidence with df 2 and 27 and 2 and 26 are 3.35 and 3.37).

Table - II	
Scheffe S Test for the Difference Between the Adjusted Post-Test Mean of Selected Criterion Variable	es

Adjusted Post-test Mean on Total Cholesterol							
Running Activity Group	Swimming Activity Group	Control group	Mean Difference	Confidence interval at .05 level			
190.981		199.772	8.791*	5.0042			
190.981	191.347		0.366	5.0042			
	191.347	199.772	8.425*	5.0042			
Adjusted Post-test Me	Adjusted Post-test Mean on Triglycerides						
Running Activity Group	Swimming Activity Group	Control group	Mean Difference	Confidence interval at .05 level			

134.599		145.487	10.888*	6.75867
134.599	135.414		0.815	6.75867
	135.414	145.487	10.073*	6.75867
Adjusted Post-test Me	an on High Density Lipo	oproteins		
Running Activity	Swimming Activity		N. D+00	Confidence
Group	Group	Control group	Mean Difference	interval at .05 level
Group 49.710	Group	Control group 43.932	Mean Difference	interval at .05 level 1.26654
Group 49.710 49.710	Group 49.458	Control group 43.932	Mean Difference 5.778* 0.252	interval at .05 level 1.26654 1.26654

* Significant at .05 level of confidence.

Results:

Table – I showed that there was a significant difference among running activity group, swimming activity group and control group on total cholesterol, triglycerides and high density lipoproteins.

Table – II shows that the Scheffě *S* Test for the adjusted post-test mean difference on total cholesterol between running activity and control groups (8.791) and swimming activity and control groups (8.425), which were significant at .05 level of confidence. There was no significant difference between running activity group and swimming activity group (0.366) on total cholesterol after the training programme.

Table – II also shows that the Scheffe *S* Test for the adjusted post-test mean difference on triglycerides between running activity and control groups (10.888) and swimming activity and control groups (10.073) were significant at .05 level of confidence. But there was no significant difference between running activity and swimming activity groups (0.815) on triglycerdies after the training programme.

Table – II shows that the Scheffě *S* Test for the difference between adjusted post-test means on high density lipoproteins between running activity and control groups (5.778) and swimming activity and control groups (5.526) were significant at .05 level of confidence. But there was no significant difference between running activity and swimming activity groups (0.252) on high density lipoproteins after the training programme.

Conclusions:

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusion were drawn:

1. Participation in physical training resulted in a significant decrease in total cholesterol and triglycerides and a rise in high-density lipoprotein level on experimental groups when compared with control group.

2.

variables.

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There was no significant difference between running activity group and swimming groups on selected criterion

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