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Physiological parameter values in greyhounds before and after high-intensity exercise

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Abstract

Dog sports competitions have greatly expanded. The availability of reference values for each type of activity could help assess fitness accurately. Heart rate (HR), blood lactate (BL) and rectal temperature (RT) are relevant physiological parameters to determine the dogs response to effort. Previous studies in greyhounds have reported the effect of high-intensity exercise on many physiological parameters immediately after completing different racing distances and recovery times. However, there are no studies concerning physiological changes over shorter racing distances. We therefore assessed the effect of sprint exercise on HR, BL and RT in nine greyhounds performing sprint exercise over a 100-m distance chasing a lure. After the exercise, dogs underwent a passive 10-min recovery phase. Before the exercise, immediately after it and at 5 and 10 min during recovery, HR and RT were assessed and blood samples were collected for BL determination. HR, BL and RT values increased significantly after the exercise ($P < 0.01$). Whereas HR returned to pre-exercise values at 10 min during the recovery phase ($P > 0.1$), BL concentration and RT remained increased ($P < 0.01$). The abrupt increase in HR, BL and RT values observed immediately after the exercise indicates the high intensity of the effort performed. Similarly, BL concentration after the exercise exceeded the 4 mmol/L lactate threshold, suggesting a predominant anaerobic metabolism during effort. Although HR returned to pre-exercise values 10 min after the exercise, a more extensive recovery phase would be necessary for a total return to resting values, particularly for BL and RT. In greyhounds subjected to high-intensity exercise, HR, BL and RT were reliable physiological parameters to accurately assess the physiological response to effort. The use of sprint exercises over short racing distances could be useful for appropriately monitoring fitness in sporting dogs.

Keywords: Blood lactate, Exercise, Greyhound, Heart rate, Rectal temperature.

Introduction

Over the last 30 years, dog sports competitions have greatly expanded (Wakshlag and Shmalberg, 2014). Their growing popularity has led to an increase in the number of scientific reports aimed at explaining the physiological changes caused by exercise (Angle *et al.*, 2009), as well as the time required to achieve resting values after exercise (Rovira *et al.*, 2007; Baltzer *et al.*, 2012).

In canine athletes, reference values for each type of activity would help assess fitness accurately, as the response varies according to the type, duration and intensity of the effort performed (Piccione *et al.*, 2012). Among the physiological parameters assessed, heart rate (HR), blood lactate (BL) and rectal temperature (RT) are relevant measurements to evaluate the effort required by the exercise (Ferasin and Marcora, 2009). In sports medicine, the term “lactate threshold” is

typically used to show the transition point between aerobic and anaerobic metabolism. In humans, it has been established at 4 mmol/L BL concentration (Ghosh, 2004). Exercise intensity exceeding the threshold will demand a greater intake of carbohydrates and a larger contribution of anaerobic metabolism to obtain energy, with muscle lactate production being proportional to the intensity of the effort (Rovira *et al.*, 2007).

In contrast, exercise intensity below the threshold demands a larger contribution of aerobic metabolism, mainly depending on carbohydrates and fats for the production of energy (Rovira *et al.*, 2007). Thus, during high-intensity exercises the maximum consumption of oxygen provided by aerobic metabolism is exceeded, so that a predominant anaerobic metabolism is required as a source of energy (Crisafulli *et al.*, 2004). Therefore, BL concentration during exercise would indicate the

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type of effort performed. Previous studies in greyhounds have reported the effect of high-intensity exercise on many physiological parameters immediately after completing different racing distances and recovery times (Snow *et al.*, 1988; Ilkiw *et al.*, 1989; Rose and Bloomberg, 1989; Holloway *et al.*, 1996). These studies have shown the marked increase in HR, BL and RT values as well as in other biochemical and hematological parameters after finishing the exercise.

However, there are currently no studies available concerning the physiological changes associated with exercise over shorter racing distances. On the other hand, the return of the parameters assessed during the recovery phase to pre-exercise values may be useful to evaluate the training level in sporting dogs.

It has been proposed that decreases in BL concentration during the recovery phase could suggest appropriate adaptation of the dogs to the effort performed (Rovira *et al.*, 2007). Therefore, the aim of this study was to assess the effect of sprint exercise on HR, BL and RT in greyhounds.

Materials and Methods

Animals

The study was approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (No. T30-1-12) of the School of Veterinary Sciences, National University of La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Nine healthy greyhounds were included in this study (male, n = 3; female, n = 6; age range, 2-5 y; weight, 25-33 kg; height at withers, 59-70 cm). Before the study, all dogs were subjected to a full clinical and orthopedic examination.

Exercise protocol

All the dogs performed a sprint exercise over a 100-m distance, chasing a lure. After completing the exercise, the dogs underwent a passive 10-min recovery phase during which they remained at rest or in sternal recumbency.

Measurements

All measurements were taken before (Pre) and immediately after (Post) the exercise, and at 5 (Post 5-min) and 10 min (Post 10-min) during the recovery phase. HR was determined by cardiac auscultation and expressed as beats per min (bpm). Venous blood samples (approximately 50 µl) were obtained by venipuncture of the saphenous vein to assess BL concentration (mmol/L). Individual lactate measurements were performed immediately after collecting the samples, using Nova Biomedical StatStrip X-Press® lactate enzymatic-colorimetric analyzer (Bonaventura *et al.*, 2015). A rapid reading digital thermometer was used to measure RT in °C.

Statistical analysis

We used an experimental design with repeated measures in time. Each individual dog was considered an experimental unit. Data were analyzed using the

Proc Mixed of SAS (version 9.0; SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA). The linear mixed model included the random effect of dogs and the fixed effect of time (Pre vs. Post vs. Post 5-min vs. Post 10-min). Data are represented as least square means (LSM) ± the standard error of the means (SEM). For the main effect (time) the alpha level of significance was set at P<0.05.

Results and Discussion

In our study, HR, BL and RT values increased significantly after the exercise (P<0.01). While HR remained increased at 5 min of the recovery phase (P<0.01), it returned to pre-exercise values at 10 min (P>0.1). BL concentration and RT remained increased both at 5 and at 10 min during the recovery phase (P<0.01). The highest BL and RT values were reported 5 min after finishing the exercise (Table 1; Figures 1-3).

Table 1. Physiological parameters evaluated before (Pre), immediately after (Post) and at 5 (Post 5-min) and 10 min (Post 10-min) following a sprint exercise in 9 greyhounds.

Parameter	Pre	Post	Post 5-min	Post 10-min	SEM
	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	
Heart rate (bpm)	139.10 ^a	169.33 ^b	154.22 ^c	144.00 ^a	3.46
Blood lactate (mmol/L)	1.70 ^a	8.58 ^b	9.08 ^b	6.54 ^c	0.95
Rectal temp. (°C)	39.32 ^a	40.31 ^b	40.45 ^b	40.31 ^b	0.22

Values are expressed as LSM ± SEM. Different superscripts indicate differences between times (P<0.05).

The assessed HR and RT values before starting the exercise probably reflect an anticipatory response among the dogs under study (Steiss *et al.*, 2004), given the potential anxiety to start the exercise. However, this does not seem to have influenced the values obtained after the exercise, considering the significant increase observed in the parameters assessed. The abrupt increase in HR, BL and RT values immediately after the exercise indicates the high-intensity of the effort performed. At 5 min during the recovery phase, HR values significantly decreased as compared with those obtained immediately after the exercise. However, they remained high as compared with those assessed before starting the exercise. In contrast, at 10 min during the recovery phase, HR returned to pre-exercise values, suggesting an appropriate recovery of the dogs after the exercise. The increased BL concentration at the end of the high-intensity exercise is mainly due to lactate release from the muscles previously involved in the effort (Maciejewski *et al.*, 2016). In this study, BL concentration in all dogs after exercise exceeded the lactate threshold of 4 mmol/L, suggesting a predominant anaerobic metabolism in muscle contraction during effort.

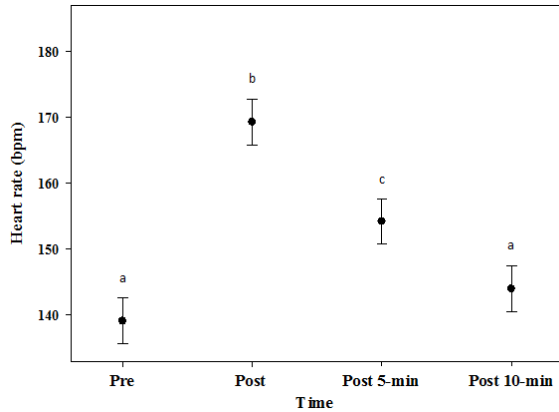


Fig. 1. Heart rate (bpm) before (Pre), immediately after (Post) and at 5 (Post 5-min) and 10 min (Post 10-min) following a high-intensity exercise in 9 greyhounds. Values are expressed as LSM \pm SEM. Different superscripts indicate differences between times ($P < 0.05$).

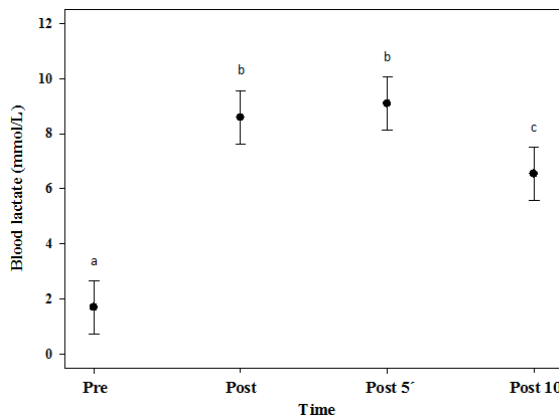


Fig. 2. Blood lactate concentration (mmol/L) before (Pre), immediately after (Post) and at 5 (Post 5-min) and 10 min (Post 10-min) following a high-intensity exercise in 9 greyhounds. Values are expressed as LSM \pm SEM. Different superscripts indicate differences between times ($P < 0.05$).

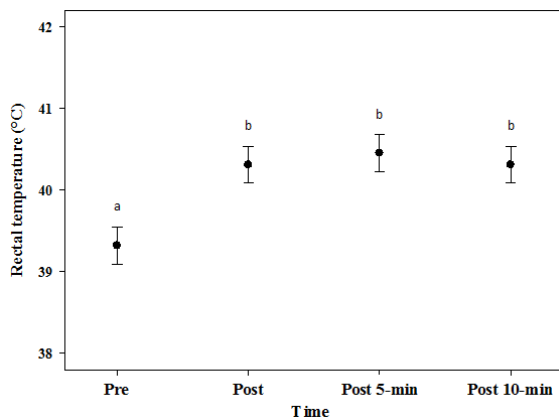


Fig. 3. Rectal temperature (°C) before (Pre), immediately after (Post) and at 5 (Post 5-min) and 10 min (Post 10-min) following a high-intensity exercise in 9 greyhounds. Values are expressed as LSM \pm SEM. Different superscripts indicate differences between times ($P < 0.05$).

A previous study in greyhounds showed that this breed had a larger percentage of fast-twitch type-IIA muscle fibers in their limbs (Guy and Snow, 1981). In a more recent study, the types of muscle fibers making up the muscles of various dog breeds were determined, showing that type-IIA fiber was the most abundant in the muscles of the trunk and limbs (Tonioleto *et al.*, 2007). Since these fibers have a remarkable glycolytic capacity, they are capable of producing large quantities of lactate during high-intensity exercises (Essén *et al.*, 1975). Although in the present study we did not assess the relative quantity of the types of muscle fibers in our sample of dogs, they would have probably shown a larger proportion of type-II muscle fibers, which may have led to increased BL at the end of the exercise. The increased BL concentration during the first minutes of recovery is due to the fact that the presence of lactate in blood temporarily exceeds its elimination (Maciejewski *et al.*, 2016). Assuming that lactate production is interrupted once the effort ends, the peak reported in BL values at 5 min during the recovery phase can be the result of a delayed release of lactate from the muscles to the blood flow. This could be caused by a low density of the proteins involved in the transportation of lactate in muscles, and/or by a limited intracellular metabolism (Ferasin and Marcora, 2009). Our results are in line with those previously reported in greyhounds, in which the peak in BL concentration after high-intensity exercise occurred at 5 min during recovery, while the return to pre-exercise values did not occur until after 30 min following the exercise (Rose and Bloomberg, 1989). In turn, RT showed a similar behavior to BL during the recovery phase. Muscle activity generates heat as a byproduct of the production and use of adenosine triphosphate. Previous studies in dogs have reported increases in RT values after exercise (Kozłowski *et al.*, 1985; Ilkiw *et al.*, 1989; Matwiczuk *et al.*, 1999; Steiss *et al.*, 2004).

In greyhounds, muscle mass accounts for approximately 60% of the total body weight, so it is expected that a high-intensity exercise may generate heat at a fast pace (McNicholl *et al.*, 2016). Similarly, ambient temperature may have influenced body temperature after exercise (McNicholl *et al.*, 2016), conditioning the process of thermoregulation during recovery. Although a mild decrease was observed in mean BL and RT values at 10 min during the recovery phase, these proved significantly higher than those obtained before starting the exercise. In this sense, other studies in dogs reported longer recovery times so that the physiological parameters assessed may return to pre-exercise values after high-intensity exercises (Ilkiw *et al.*, 1989; Rose and Bloomberg, 1989).

Conclusion

In greyhounds subjected to high-intensity exercise, HR, BL and RT are reliable physiological parameters to

accurately assess the physiological response of dogs to effort. Based on the results obtained in this study, a more extensive recovery phase would be necessary for a total return of the assessed parameters to resting values, particularly BL concentration and RT. Finally, the use of sprint exercises over short racing distances could be useful for appropriately monitoring fitness in sporting dogs, mainly during the precompetitive phase.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests.

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