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# Humidity influences exercise capacity in subjects with Exercise-Induced Broncho - Constriction (EIB)

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# **■ABSTRACT**

The primary aim of the present study was to examine the effect of changing the humidity of the environmental air upon exercise capacity measured by peak oxygen uptake ( $V^{\bullet}O_{2 peak}$ ), peak ventilation ( $V^{\bullet}E_{peak}$ ) and peak running speed ( $V^{\bullet}_{peak}$ ) and secondarily to assess the influence of environmental humidity upon EIB in subjects suffering from EIB. Twenty subjects (10–45 years old, male/female:13/7) with diagnosed EIB performed exercise testing under standardised, regular environmental conditions, 20.2°C ( $\pm$ 1.1) and 40 per cent ( $\pm$ 3.3) relative humidity [mean ( $\pm$ sd)] and under standardised humid environmental conditions, 19.9°C ( $\pm$ 1.0) and 95 per cent ( $\pm$ 1.7) relative humidity in random order on separate days. Lung function was measured before and 1, 3, 6, 10 and 15min after exercise. Heart rate (HR), oxygen uptake ( $V^{\bullet}O_{2}$ ), respiratory gas exchange ratio (RER), breathing frequency (BF) and minute ventilation ( $V^{\bullet}E$ ) were measured during exercise. The results were indentified that  $V^{\bullet}O_{2 peak}$  and  $V^{\bullet}_{peak}$  increased significantly from 40 per cent to 95 per cent relative humidity of the environmental air, 4.5 per cent and 5.9 per cent, respectively (P=0.001). HR<sub>peak</sub> increased significantly in the humid environment, while BF<sub>peak</sub> decreased significantly. The conclusion that exercises capacity ( $V^{\bullet}O_{2 peak}$  and  $V^{\bullet}_{peak}$ ) markedly improved during exercise in humid air in subjects with EIB, whereas EIB was reduced to the half.

- **KEY WORDS**: Peak oxygen uptake, Exercise capacity, Environmental humidity, Exercise-induced broncho-constriction
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