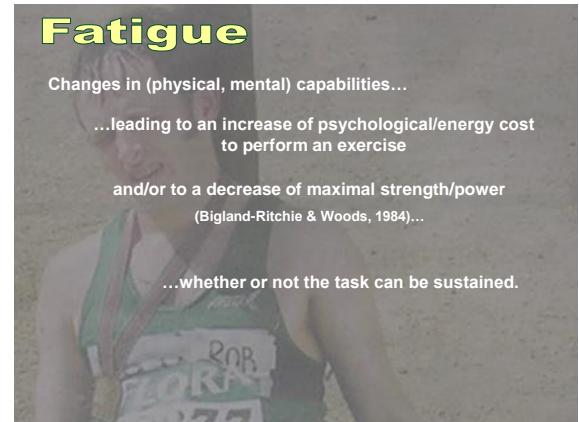
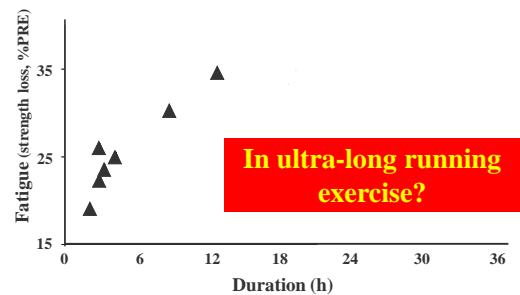




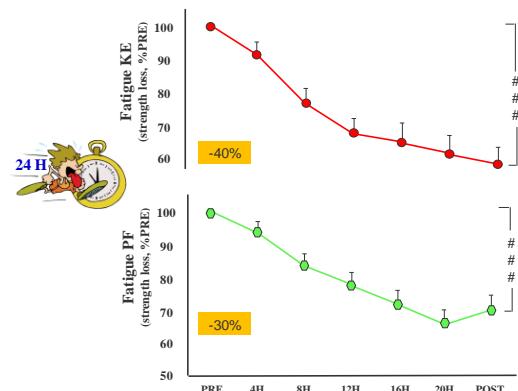
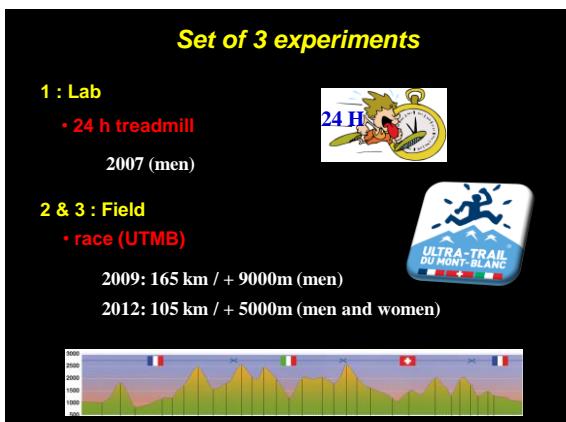
Guillaume Y Millet
Faculty of Kinesiology
Human Performance
Laboratory

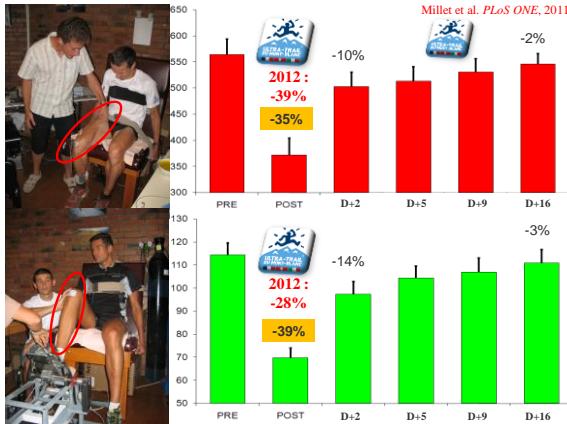


Knee extensors fatigue in prolonged running

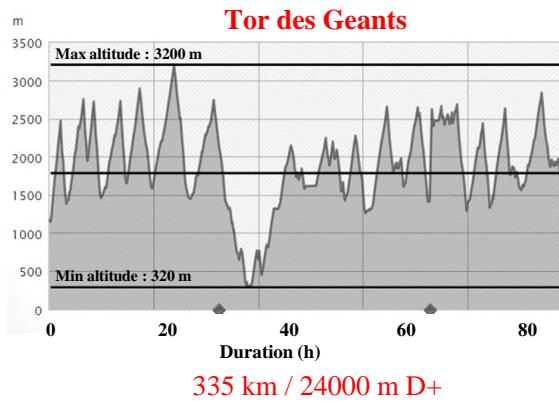
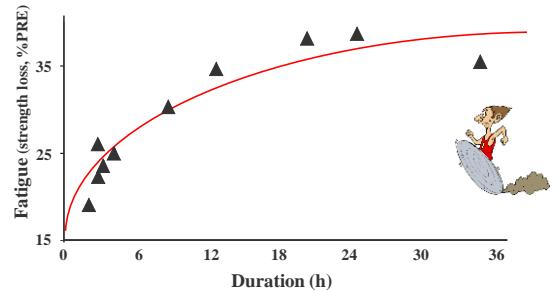


Millet and Lepers. *Sports Med* 2004

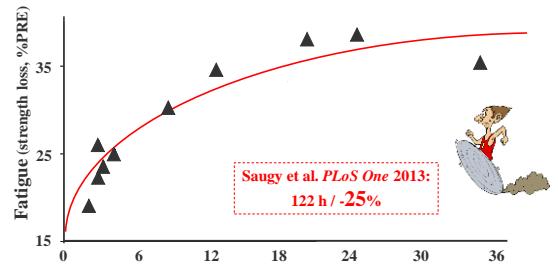




Knee extensors fatigue in prolonged running

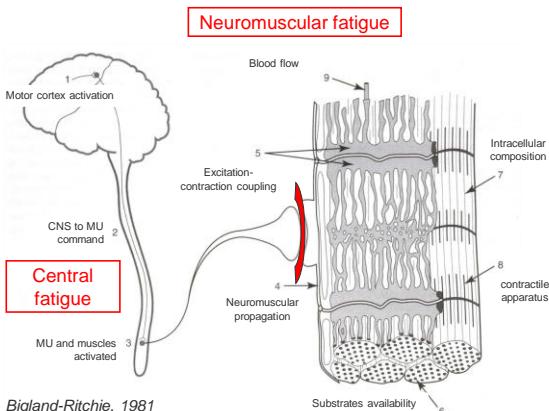


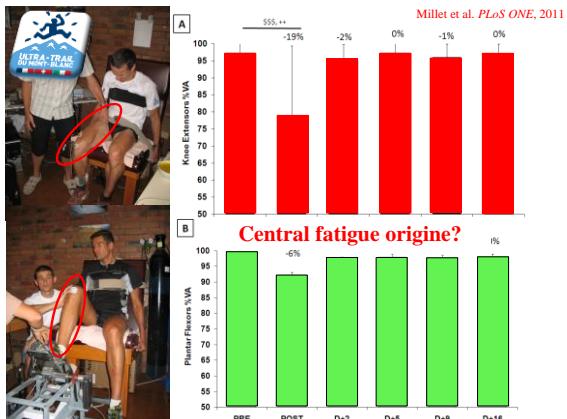
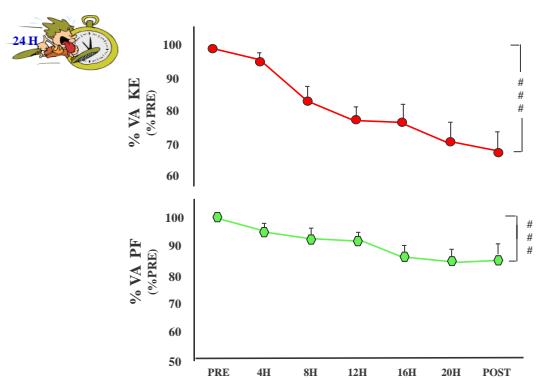
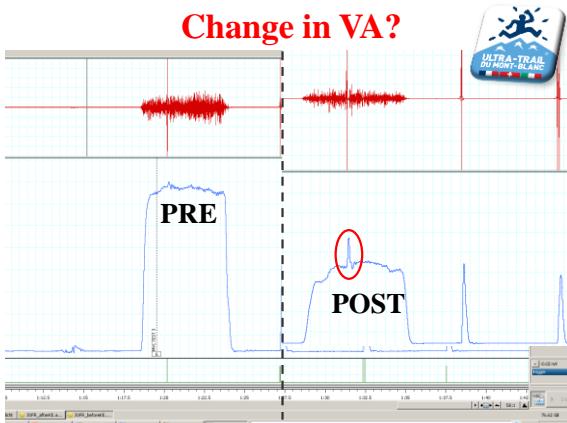
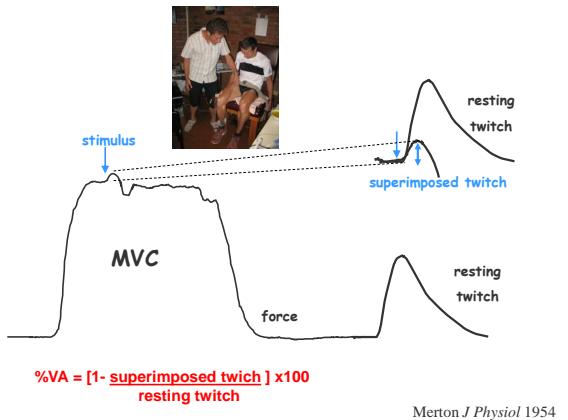
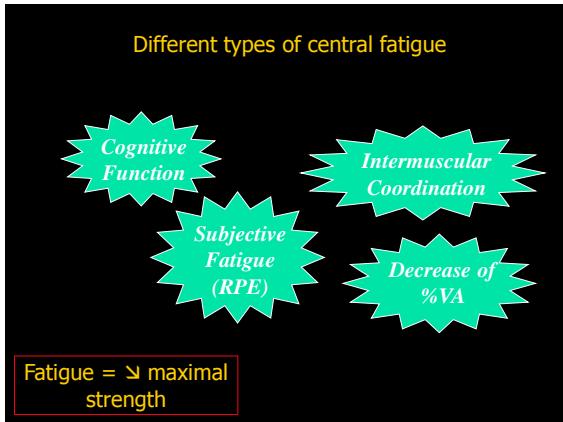
Knee extensors fatigue in prolonged running



Why does maximal force decrease in ultramarathon?

Millet *Sports Med* 2011

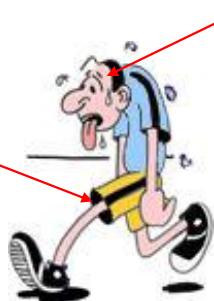




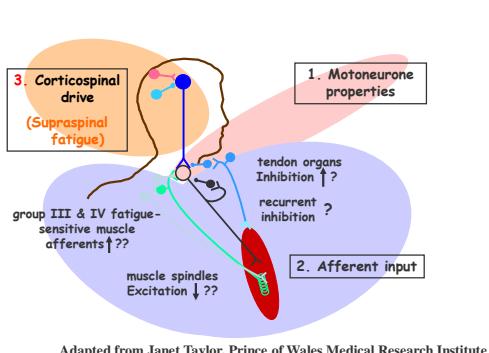
Fatigue origin?

Not as simple as that...

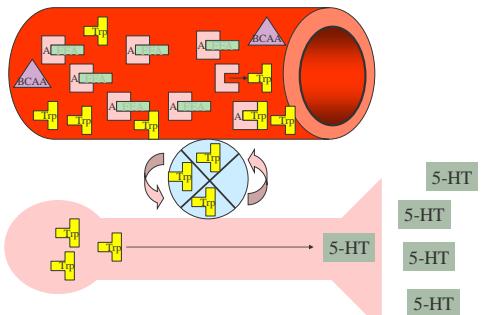
central fatigue (neural)
peripheral fatigue (muscular)



Potential sites of central fatigue



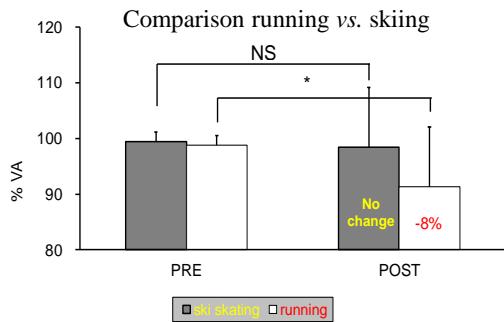
Prolonged exercise: serotonin hypothesis = $\Delta fTrp / BCAA$



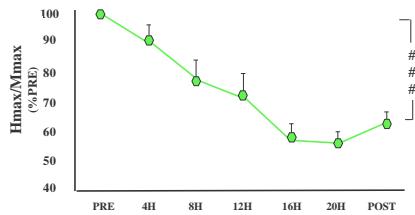
For a review: Meeusen et al. *Sports Med* 2006

Comparison running vs. cycling

Millet et al. *Int J Sports Med* 2003; Lepers et al. *J Appl Physiol* 2002



Hoffmann's reflex



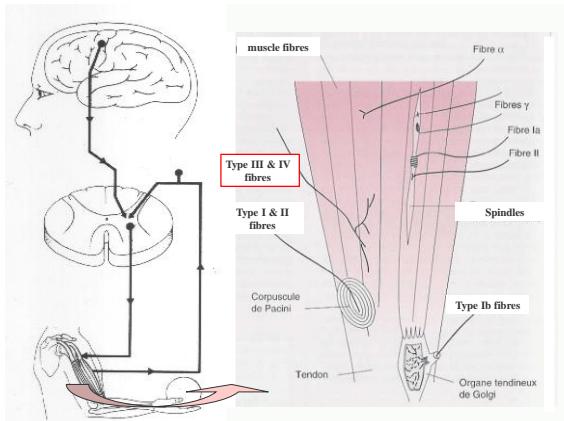
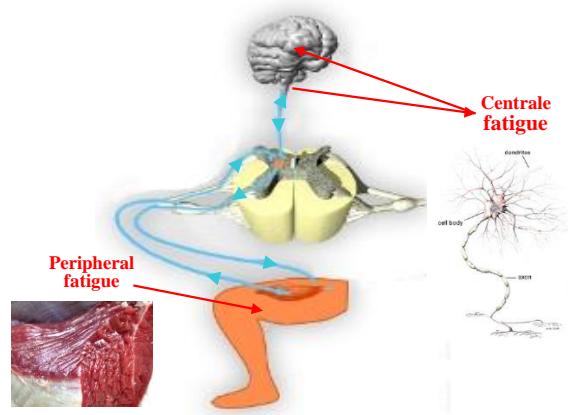
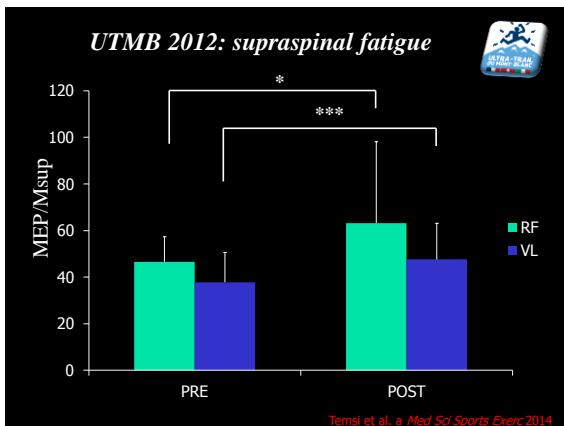
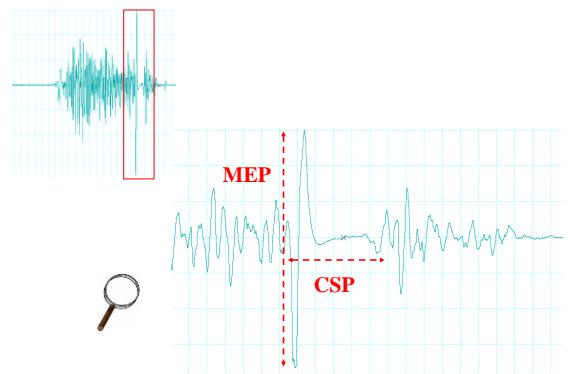
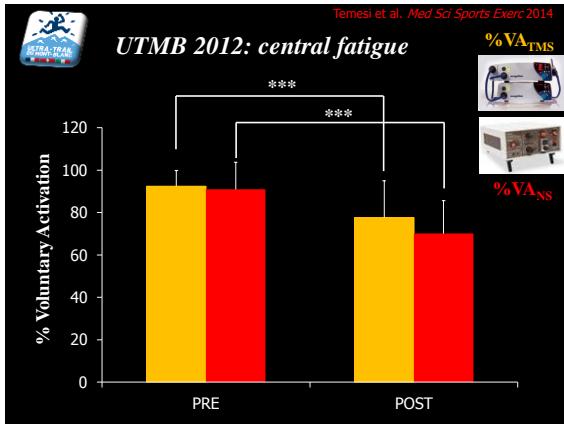
Could be Mn excitability or pre-synaptic inhibition \Rightarrow large central fatigue due to prolonged runs is not (totally) due to CNS biochemical changes.

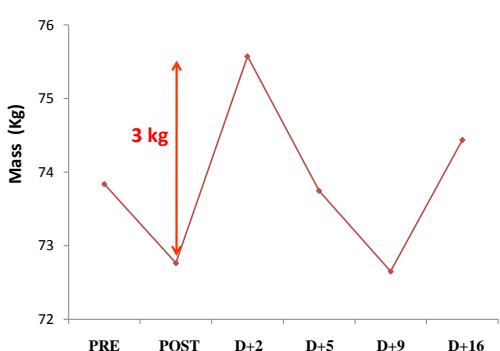
UTMB 2012: Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation



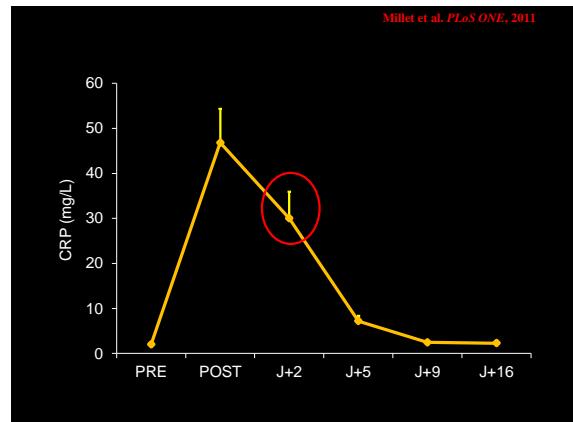
UTMB 2012: Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation



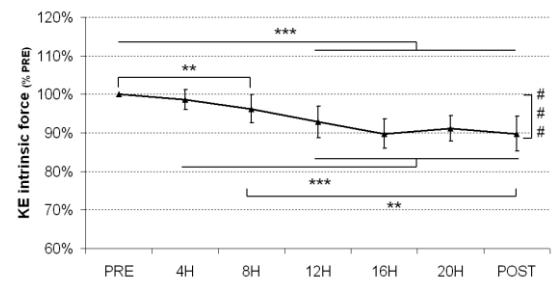
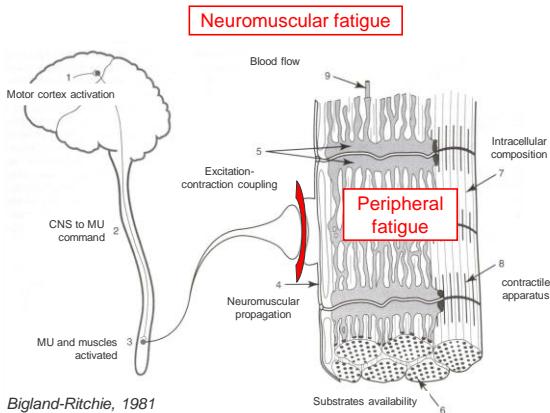




Millet et al. PLoS ONE 2011

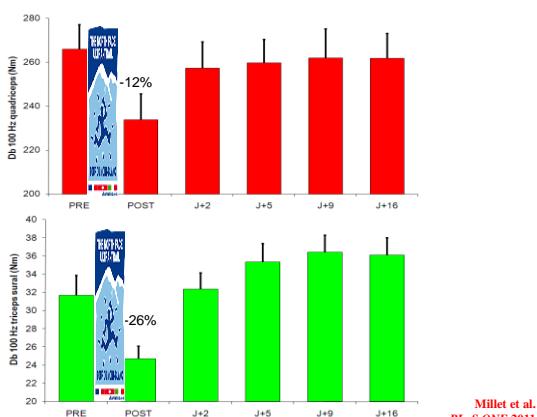


Millet et al. PLoS ONE, 2011

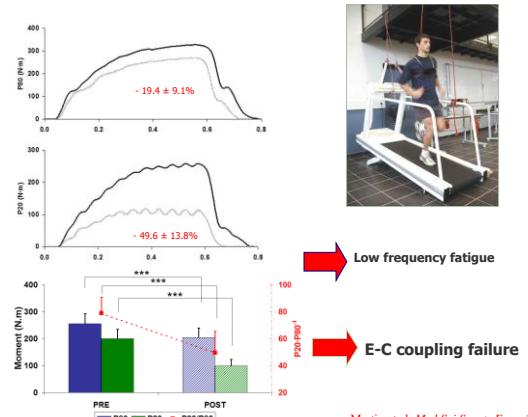


Intrinsic force: ~ -10%

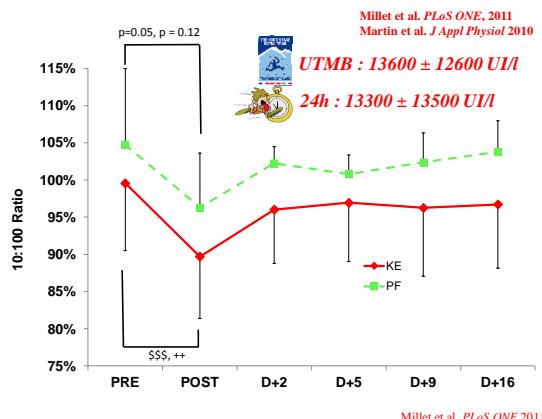
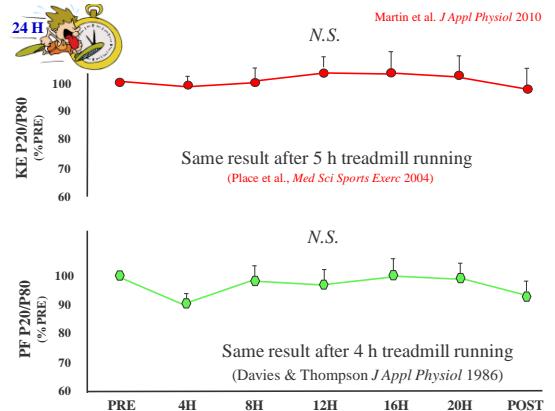
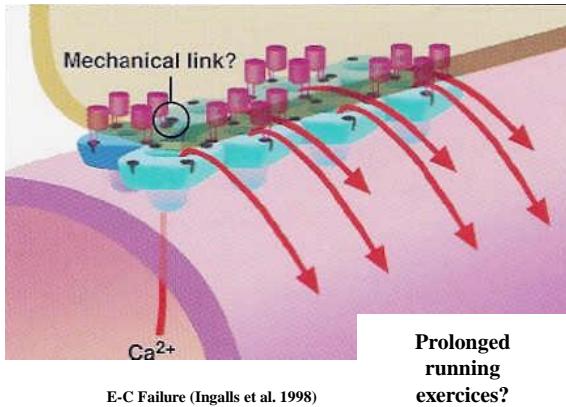
Martin et al. J Appl Physiol 2010



Millet et al.
PLOS ONE 2011



Martin et al. Med Sci Sports Exerc 2004



Women vs men?

