

## **Cardiorespiratory Responses during Aquatic Treadmill Exercise and Land Treadmill Exercise in Adults with Diabetes**

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to compare the effect of aquatic treadmill (ATM) exercise to land treadmill (LTM) exercise in adults with type 2 diabetes. Five participants with type 2 diabetes (T2D group; 4 females, 1 male; age =  $51 \pm 6$  years; height =  $170 \pm 7$  cm; weight =  $96 \pm 24$  kg; body fat =  $31.6 \pm 2.2\%$ ) and five participants without type 2 diabetes (control group; 4 females, 1 male; age =  $51 \pm 6$  years; height =  $170 \pm 6$  cm; weight =  $71 \pm 15$  kg; body fat =  $26.8 \pm 4.6\%$ ) completed the study. Protocols for both ATM exercise and LTM exercise began at 2 mph with 0% grade and increased by 1 mph after 5 minutes at each stage. Termination occurred after participants completed the protocol or reached 85% of heart rate reserve. Heart rate, absolute and relative  $\text{VO}_2$ , and systolic and diastolic blood pressure were measured at rest and during steady-state exercise at each intensity. Mean arterial pressure (MAP) was calculated. A  $2 \times 2 \times 3$  Mixed Factorial ANOVA and Bonferroni post hoc test with a significance level of .0125 were used. There was a significant difference ( $p < .0125$ ) in all measures with an increase in intensity for each mode of exercise. Heart rate response was significantly different at 2 mph and 4 mph between LTM exercise and ATM exercise for those with type 2 diabetes (LTM @ 2 mph:  $101 \pm 12$  bpm vs. ATM @ 2 mph:  $92 \pm 8$  bpm,  $p < .0125$ ; LTM @ 4 mph:  $140 \pm 18$  bpm vs. ATM @ 4 mph:  $123 \pm 12$  bpm,  $p < .0125$ ) and those without type 2 diabetes (LTM @ 2 mph:  $91 \pm 10$  bpm vs. ATM @ 2 mph:  $82 \pm 10$  bpm,  $p < .0125$ ; LTM @ 4 mph:  $125 \pm 15$  bpm vs. ATM @ 4 mph:  $113 \pm 12$  bpm,  $p < .0125$ ). There was a significant difference between the relative  $\text{VO}_2$  of the two groups at 4 mph while performing the land treadmill exercise (T2D:  $14.1 \pm 1.4$  ml/kg/min vs. control:  $18.4 \pm 1.6$  ml/kg/min,  $p < .0125$ ). There was no difference in absolute  $\text{VO}_2$  between participant groups or modes of exercise. Those with type 2 diabetes had an increased MAP versus those without type 2 diabetes while performing the land treadmill exercise at 2 mph (T2D:  $93 \pm 3$  mmHg vs. control:  $81 \pm 5$  mmHg,  $p < .0125$ ). Although there is some evidence for the varying effects of ATM and LTM exercise when comparing those with type 2 diabetes and those without type 2 diabetes, heart rate,  $\text{VO}_2$ , and MAP respond similarly in both groups during ATM and LTM exercise at most treadmill speeds.