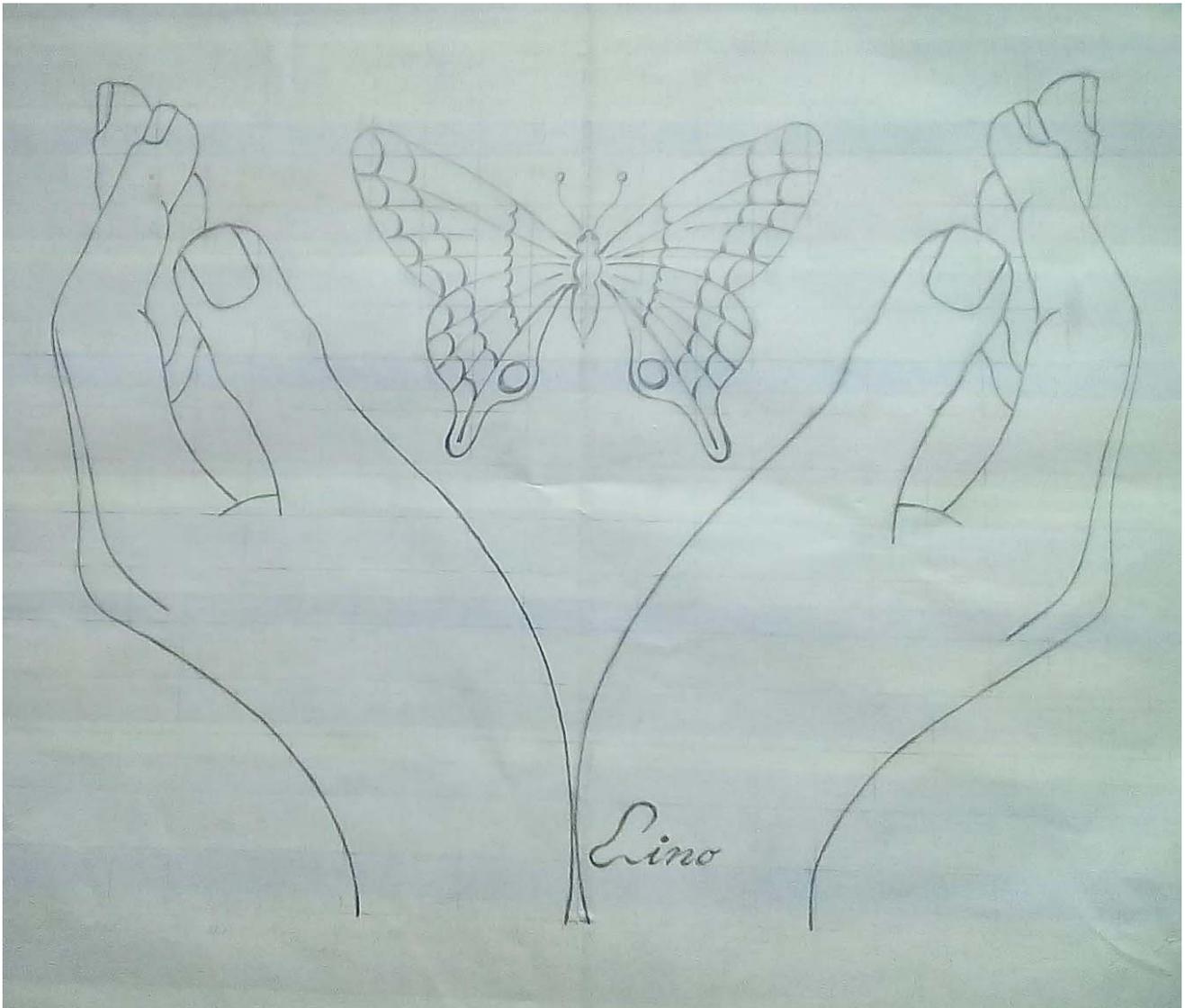


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**VALUTAZIONE ED OTTIMIZZAZIONE DELLA TRASMISSIONE MULTIPARAMETRICA
TRAMITE DISPOSITIVO COLLEGATO TRAMITE BLUETHOOOTH AD UN TELEFONO
CELLULARE E TRAMITE WIRELESS AD UN SERVER CENTRALE IN CORSO DI
ATTIVITA' FISICA.**

PROGETTO DI RICERCA E SVILUPPO

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KEYWORDS: telemonitoraggio multiparametrico, trasmissione Bluetooth, HRV.

ABSTRACT

Introduzione: Negli ultimi anni sono stati sviluppati numerosi dispositivi per il monitoraggio dei parametri vitali in corso di attività fisica agonistica e non agonistica. Tale approccio si è reso sempre più evidente con l'avanzare dei processi tecnologici di miniaturizzazione e di trasmissione multiparametrica da remoto. Il monitoraggio multiparametrico rappresenta una grande evoluzione qualitativa in corso di allenamento e, con gli strumenti adeguati, può diventare uno strumento essenziale per la gestione dell'attività fisica e delle doverose fasi di recupero. I principali dispositivi in commercio consentono un collegamento diretto dello strumento ad un telefono cellulare per la visualizzazione in tempo reale e la memorizzazione dei parametri fisiologici o per la rivalutazione dell'andamento dei parametri stessi nel corso dell'allenamento. La letteratura internazionale riporta numerose segnalazioni di incremento del rischio di aritmie correlato all'attività fisica agonistica o non agonistica, soprattutto se effettuata in condizioni climatiche estreme. Lo studio della variabilità della frequenza cardiaca o HRV (Heart Rate Variability) consente di ricavare dalla registrazione continuativa di almeno 5 minuti della frequenza

cardiaca, i principali indici della funzionalità neurovegetativa ovvero del tono ortosimpatico e parasimpatico, che sono alla base della regolazione neuro-ormonale del nostro organismo.

Scopo dello studio: Lo scopo di questo studio è quello di valutare ed ottimizzare la trasmissione dei principali parametri fisiologici in corso di attività fisica tramite dispositivo Bluetooth su telefono cellulare e tramite wireless ad un server centrale, con la finalità di integrare la monitorizzazione multiparametrica con l'attività di ricerca cardiovascolare finalizzata allo studio del rischio aritmico mediante studio della variabilità della frequenza cardiaca. (Tab. 1).

MATERIALI E METODI: Il presente studio è stato progettato per valutare ed ottimizzare la trasmissione multiparametrica mediante dispositivo con collegamento Bluetooth ad un telefono cellulare ed in modalità wireless ad un server centrale per l'analisi dei dati mediante HRV. La capacità di trasmissione dei dati è stata valutata negli ambienti della Palestra Top fitness che ha dato la propria adesione all'utilizzo della sala di allenamento per i test di monitoraggio multiparametrico. L'ottimizzazione della capacità di trasmissione è stata valutata con il

supporto dei personal trainer che hanno accettato volontariamente di partecipare al monitoraggio multiparametrico presso i locali della palestra Top fitness. In questo progetto di studio pilota, sono state effettuate 14 registrazioni multiparametriche della durata di 10 minuti, in condizioni basali e dopo esercizio su tapis roulant alla velocità di 3 km orari. Al termine del periodo di osservazione multiparametrica, i partecipanti hanno proseguito le loro ordinarie attività della vita quotidiana. I dati acquisiti erano relativi a 14 registrazioni di buona qualità (10 uomini e 4 donne, età media 40 ± 15 anni) non affetti da patologie ed in perfetta salute fisica.

Durante il periodo di arruolamento, i volontari partecipanti sono stati sottoposti a monitoraggio multiparametrico non invasivo, al fine di valutare la capacità di trasmissione dei dati in corso di attività fisica, in tempo reale tramite collegamento bluetooth ad un telefono cellulare e tramite wireless in modalità 4G ad un server centrale ospitante la piattaforma Omnicare

nell'ambito del progetto di Ricerca e Sviluppo finanziato dall'Unione Europea – Next Generation EU sui fondi PNRR MUR – M4C2 – Investimento 1.5 “Ecosistemi dell’Innovazione”, basato su finanziamenti a cascata. La trasmissione multiparametrica in tempo reale su telefono cellulare ha consentito di valutare qualitativamente i dati misurati. La trasmissione tramite wireless di pacchetti di dati preimpostata ad intervalli di 10 minuti ha consentito di valutare qualitativamente i dati relativi alle variazioni del tono ortosimpatico e parasimpatico fornendo informazioni quantitative sul rischio aritmico cardiovascolare. Il training proposto era basato sull'esecuzione di camminata a passo veloce su tapis roulant alla velocità di 3 km orari per 10 minuti mantenendo costante l'inclinazione della pedana. I dati sono stati registrati con il dispositivo Zephyr della Medtronic con supporto a 2 punti mediante elettrodi monouso, trasmessi ed analizzati in tempo reale dalla piattaforma OMNIACARE nell'ambito del progetto di ricerca e sviluppo.

RISULTATI: come da protocollo sono state effettuate registrazione di sessioni della durata di

10 minuti sia in condizioni basali che in corso di attività fisica su tapis roulant alla velocità di 3 km orari ad assetto e pendenza costanti. Dall'analisi qualitativa dei dati in tempo reale è emersa una eccellente capacità di trasferimento dei dati con visualizzazione dei parametri in tempo reale sullo schermo del cellulare collegato al dispositivo tramite bluetooth. Dall'analisi statistica quantitativa dei dati registrati in condizioni di riposo e dopo l'esecuzione di attività fisica non agonistica a protocollo standardizzato, è emerso l'incremento statisticamente significativo del tono ortosimpatico (LF) e la proporzionale riduzione del tono Parasimpatico (HF) come confermato dall'analisi del rapporto LF/HF ($0,386 \pm 0,336$ vs $15,881 \pm 15,490$ con $P < 0,008^*$) (Tab. 1).

DISCUSSIONE: Nella valutazione iniziale è stata presa in considerazione la capacità di registrazione e trasmissione dei dati tra dispositivo e telefono cellulare collegati tramite bluetooth all'applicazione mobile e la capacità di invio dei pacchetti di dati pre-impostata ad intervalli di 10 minuti al server centrale sulla piattaforma OMNIACARE tramite connessione 4G. La registrazione dei dati è stata effettuata

con successo. Sono risultate facili ed agevoli le fasi di registrazione e di trasferimento automatico dei dati. Di default era stata impostata la trasmissione dei dati con aggiornamento ogni 10 minuti. E' stato sufficiente provvedere all'applicazione del dispositivo sul torace mediante 2 elettrodi monouso per registrazione elettrocardiografica standard e verificare il corretto collegamento del dispositivo con il Bluetooth. La registrazione dei dati è avvenuta senza problemi. E' stata effettuata la registrazione i dati in modalità basale ovvero in corso di riposo funzionale e dopo esercizio fisico su tapis roulant a conferma della funzionalità in fase di registrazione e della perfetta sincronizzazione dei dispositivi collegati tramite bluetooth. E' stata successivamente valutata la capacità di registrazione in corso di attività fisica formulando diversi livelli crescenti di attività fisica (tapis roulant con velocità da 3 a 7 km ora). E' sempre stato possibile distinguere sull' App mobile, il complesso QRS di ogni battito cardiaco registrato rispetto alle altre onde elettrocardiografiche ovvero l'onda P e l'onda T e quindi senza influenze sull'analisi dell'HRV e sulla qualità dei dati relativi al sistema neuro

vegetativo in termini di LF ed HF in corso di training.

In corso di attività fisica intensa è stata evidenziato un problema di registrazione dei dati dovuta alla sudorazione ed alla presenza dei peli sul torace che hanno causato, dopo 15-20 minuti di attività fisica intensa, il distacco degli elettrodi posizionati sul torace. Per ovviare a questo inconveniente si è provveduto alla registrazione dei dati mediante fascia toracica. Tale approccio è consentito in un primo momento di proseguire il protocollo ed ottimizzare la registrazione dei dati anche se ha comportato tempi tecnici maggiori rispetto al semplice dispositivo collegato con cerotti monouso poiché i tempi di disinfezione e di applicazione della fascia sono superiori rispetto a quello dell'eliminazione dei cerotti monouso e l'applicazione dei nuovi sensori.

Al fine di risolvere l'occasionale inconveniente del distacco dei sensori si è provveduto, in una seconda sessione di registrazione dei dati, ad applicare una garza di cotone monouso ovvero una rete a maglie larghe utilizzata solitamente per l'applicazione degli elettrodi in corso di registrazione dell'elettrocardiogramma per

l'esame Holter elettrocardiografico delle 24 ore in modo da garantire l'adesione e la stabilità del dispositivo e degli elettrodi al torace anche in caso di sudorazione, di presenza di villosità del petto o di movimenti degli arti e del torace proporzionali all'intensità dell'attività fisica svolta, con minimi costi aggiuntivi e minima invasività per il paziente.

Dalle prove effettuate, una delle possibilità più appropriate è quella di posizionare il dispositivo sul torace, successivamente far indossare un capo di abbigliamento di cotone, ed infine applicare la garza a rete monouso sopra il vestiario di cotone in modo da ridurre il rischio di possibili reazioni da contatto o eventualmente segni da elastocompressione sulla cute.

Superato l'imprevisto dovuto al distacco degli elettrodi in caso di villosità del petto ed eccessiva sudorazione, si è provveduto a simulare la registrazione dei dati in corso di attività fisica moderata compatibile con un percorso di escursione in alta montagna. Per tale motivo è stata effettuata una registrazione di 10 minuti in corso di attività fisica svolta su tapis roulant a velocità di 3 km orari e pendenza costante. I dati visualizzati attraverso l'App

mobile erano assolutamente ottimali, era perfettamente visualizzabile ogni singolo elemento del complesso elettrocardiografico, non si sono verificati distacchi del sensore e non si sono verificati artefatti anche con movimenti degli arti superiori di tipo pendolare come avviene solitamente nella marcia o nell'uso di racchette in caso di escursioni in montagna.

Il sistema di connessione Bluetooth ha dato sorprendentemente una grande prova di efficacia e di funzionalità anche in spazi relativamente lontani di circa 50 metri all'interno della sala della palestra o addirittura in sale differenti interfacciate da porte a vetri di separazione e mantenendo comunque una buona connettività sia con il telefono su cui veniva visualizzato in tempo reale l'elettrocardiogramma ed i dati regolarmente trasmessi alla piattaforma OMNIACARE.

Un percorso di trekking che può avere la durata di diverse ore e diversi livelli di intensità (in crescendo o in decrescendo) può rendere difficoltoso l'utilizzo della fascia toracica soprattutto per l'abbigliamento indossato e quindi può rendere difficile la registrazione dei dati in caso di spostamento della fascia stessa

durante il percorso. Può rappresentare un problema logistico anche la presenza di condizioni climatiche estreme come ad esempio la bassa temperatura in alta montagna e l'eventuale esigenza di riposizionare o rimuovere la fascia indossata data la presenza di un vestiario piuttosto ingombrante che può rendere difficoltose tali operazioni. Una soluzione pratica ed economica può essere quella di posizionare il dispositivo sul torace tramite apposito supporto dotato di due elettrodi monouso, mantenuto in sede da una benda a maglie larghe indossata sopra ad una maglietta di cotone anallergica.

In tal caso il dispositivo può essere rimosso ed entrambi gli elettrodi possono essere sostituiti accedendo al torace semplicemente dalla parte superiore del collo del soggetto monitorizzato senza necessità di rimuovere gli abiti precedentemente indossati.

Unica segnalazione per quanto riguarda la parte informatica è la necessità di agevolare l'inserimento dei dati di "utente" e "password" con memorizzazione degli stessi parametri sul cellulare al fine di poter ottimizzare la registrazione di più pazienti. Utile anche poter inserire, in fase di registrazione sull'applicazione,

un nuovo identificativo numerico, il nome, il cognome, la data di nascita, i parametri peso corporeo o altri indici che possono essere utili per monitoraggio senza doversi collegare da browser alla piattaforma OMNIACARE. Tale aspetto può essere particolarmente importante al fine di agevolare operazioni che possono essere del tutto ordinarie in condizioni ottimali (all'interno di una palestra dotata di tutti i comfort e di connessione wireless) ma possono presentare causa di rallentamento nel caso in cui la registrazione dell'utente debba essere fatta in alta montagna con dispositivi collegati a un GPS dotato di una connessione con bassa velocità di trasferimento dati.

I dati della Tabella 1 mostrano che il training di 10 minuti su tapis roulant a passo veloce, ovvero alla velocità di 3 km orari, determina un incremento statisticamente significativo del bilancio neurovegetativo nei personal trainer volontari sottoposti a registrazione multiparametrica in corso di attività fisica non agonistica.

CONCLUSIONI: Lo studio pilota da noi condotto ci ha permesso di evidenziare,

attraverso la valutazione del tono neurovegetativo, l'effetto dell'attività fisica non agonistica basata sull'esecuzione di una passeggiata alla velocità di 3 km orari su tapis roulant a pendenza costante sul tono neurovegetativo. Il nostro studio ci ha permesso di evidenziare che il training di 10 minuti su tapis roulant determina un incremento statisticamente significativo del tono neurovegetativo ovvero del rapporto LF/HF ($0,386 \pm 0,336$ vs $15,881 \pm 15,490$ con $P < 0,008^*$) (Tab. 1) nei personal trainer volontari sottoposti a registrazione multiparametrica, oltre che il sistema riesce a trasmettere e a rilevare i dati fisiologici degli utenti con successo.

Attualmente, il campione in esame è stato valutato dopo 10 minuti di attività fisica non agonistica effettuata su tapis roulant alla velocità di 3 km orari ed a pendenza fissa. I dati già raccolti e l'analisi dei dati di follow-up successivi consentiranno di estrapolare dati che consentiranno di esprimere una valutazione estendibile a tutta la popolazione.

Contributo degli autori

Prof. Marchitto Nicola per l'ideazione e la progettazione dello studio,; Prof. Raimondi Gianfranco per l'analisi, l'interpretazione e la revisione finale.

Conflitti di interesse

Gli autori non hanno conflitti di interesse connessi con lo studio.

Aspetti etici

Gli autori certificano che hanno aderito alle linee guida etiche.

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Conflitti di Interesse: nulla da dichiarare.

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**EVALUATION AND OPTIMIZATION OF MULTIPARAMETRIC TRANSMISSION
THROUGH A DEVICE CONNECTED VIA BLUETOOTH TO A MOBILE PHONE AND VIA
WIRELESS TO A CENTRAL SERVER DURING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

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KEYWORDS: multiparametric telemonitoring, Bluetooth transmission, HRV.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: In recent years, numerous devices have been developed for monitoring vital parameters during both competitive and non-competitive physical activity. This approach has become increasingly relevant with the advancement of technological processes related to miniaturization and remote multiparametric transmission. Multiparametric monitoring represents a major qualitative evolution during training and, with appropriate tools, can become an essential instrument for managing physical activity and the necessary recovery phases. The main commercial devices allow a direct connection between the instrument and a mobile phone for real-time visualization and storage of physiological parameters, or for reassessment of their trends during training. International literature reports several instances of an increased risk of arrhythmias related to both competitive and non-competitive physical activity, especially when performed under extreme climatic conditions. The study of heart rate variability, or HRV (Heart Rate Variability), allows the derivation — from continuous heart rate recordings of at least 5 minutes — of the main indices of neurovegetative function, that is, sympathetic and parasympathetic tone, which underlie the neuro-hormonal regulation of the human organism.

Objective: The aim of this study is to evaluate and optimize the transmission of the main physiological parameters during physical activity through a Bluetooth device connected to a mobile phone and via wireless connection to a central server, with the purpose of integrating multiparametric monitoring with cardiovascular research activity aimed at studying arrhythmic risk through the analysis of heart rate variability.

Materials and Methods: The present study was designed to evaluate and optimize multiparametric transmission through a device connected via Bluetooth to a mobile phone and via wireless mode to a central server for data analysis by means of HRV. The data transmission capacity was evaluated in the environment of the Top Fitness Gym, which agreed to the use of its training room for multiparametric monitoring tests. The optimization of transmission capacity was assessed with the support of personal trainers who voluntarily agreed to participate in multiparametric monitoring at the Top Fitness gym facilities. In this pilot research project, 14 multiparametric recordings of 10 minutes each

were performed, both in baseline conditions and after treadmill exercise at a speed of 3 km/h. At the end of the multiparametric observation period, the participants resumed their ordinary daily activities. The data acquired corresponded to 14 high-quality recordings (10 men and 4 women, mean age 40 ± 15 years), none of whom were affected by any pathology and all in perfect physical health.

During the enrollment period, the participating volunteers underwent non-invasive multiparametric monitoring in order to evaluate data transmission capacity during physical activity, in real time through a Bluetooth connection to a mobile phone and via wireless in 4G mode to a central server hosting the Omnicare platform. This was part of the Research and Development project funded by the European Union – Next Generation EU under PNRR MUR – M4C2 – Investment 1.5 “Innovation Ecosystems,” based on cascade funding.

Real-time multiparametric transmission to the mobile phone allowed qualitative assessment of the measured data. Wireless transmission of preset data packets at 10-minute intervals

enabled qualitative assessment of variations in sympathetic and parasympathetic tone, providing quantitative information on cardiovascular arrhythmic risk.

The proposed training protocol consisted of brisk walking on a treadmill at a speed of 3 km/h for 10 minutes while maintaining a constant inclination of the platform. Data were recorded using the Zephyr device (Medtronic) with two-point support via disposable electrodes, transmitted and analyzed in real time by the OMNIACARE platform as part of the research and development project.

RESULTS: As per protocol, recordings of 10-minute sessions were performed both in baseline conditions and during physical activity on a treadmill at a speed of 3 km/h with constant setup and incline. From the qualitative analysis of real-time data, an excellent data transfer capability emerged, with real-time visualization of parameters on the mobile phone screen connected to the device via Bluetooth.

From the quantitative statistical analysis of the data recorded under resting conditions and after performing standardized non-competitive

physical activity, a statistically significant increase in sympathetic tone (LF) and a proportional reduction in parasympathetic tone (HF) were observed, as confirmed by the analysis of the LF/HF ratio (0.386 ± 0.336 vs 15.881 ± 15.490 , $P < 0.008^*$) (Table 1).

DISCUSSION: In the initial evaluation, consideration was given to the recording and data transmission capability between the device and the mobile phone connected via Bluetooth to the mobile application, as well as the ability to send pre-set data packets at 10-minute intervals to the central server on the OMNIACARE platform via 4G connection. Data recording was successfully carried out. The phases of data recording and automatic transfer proved to be simple and straightforward. By default, data transmission was set to update every 10 minutes.

It was sufficient to apply the device to the chest using two disposable electrodes for standard electrocardiographic recording and to verify proper Bluetooth connection of the device. Data recording occurred without issues. Recording was carried out both in basal mode, i.e., during functional rest, and after physical exercise on a

treadmill, confirming functionality during recording and perfect synchronization of the devices connected via Bluetooth.

Subsequently, the recording capability during physical activity was evaluated by formulating several progressively increasing levels of physical effort (treadmill speed from 3 to 7 km/h). It was always possible to distinguish on the mobile app the QRS complex of each recorded heartbeat in relation to the other electrocardiographic waves, namely the P wave and the T wave, thus without influencing HRV analysis or the quality of the data related to the autonomic nervous system in terms of LF and HF during training.

During intense physical activity, a data recording issue was detected, due to sweating and the presence of chest hair, which caused detachment of the electrodes positioned on the chest after 15–20 minutes of intense activity. To overcome this inconvenience, data were recorded using a chest strap. This approach initially allowed continuation of the protocol and optimization of data recording, although it required longer technical times compared to the simple device connected via disposable adhesive electrodes,

since disinfection and application of the chest strap take longer than removing disposable patches and applying new sensors.

To resolve the occasional inconvenience of electrode detachment, in a second data recording session, a disposable cotton gauze or a wide-mesh net (commonly used for electrode application during 24-hour Holter ECG monitoring) was applied to ensure adhesion and stability of the device and electrodes on the chest even in cases of sweating, presence of chest hair, or limb and thoracic movements proportional to exercise intensity — with minimal additional cost and minimal invasiveness for the subject.

From the tests performed, one of the most appropriate options appeared to be placing the device on the chest, then wearing a cotton garment, and finally applying the disposable mesh gauze over the cotton clothing to reduce the risk of contact reactions or possible marks from elastic compression on the skin.

After overcoming the issue of electrode detachment caused by chest hair and excessive sweating, a simulation was performed to record data during moderate physical activity, comparable to a high-altitude hiking session. For

this reason, a 10-minute recording was conducted during physical activity on a treadmill at a constant speed of 3 km/h and constant incline. The data displayed via the mobile app were absolutely optimal; each element of the electrocardiographic complex was clearly visible, no sensor detachments occurred, and no artifacts were observed even with pendular upper limb movements, such as those typical of walking or trekking with poles.

The Bluetooth connection system demonstrated remarkable effectiveness and functionality even over relatively long distances — approximately 50 meters — inside the gym room or even in different rooms separated by glass doors, while maintaining good connectivity with the mobile phone displaying the real-time electrocardiogram and the data regularly transmitted to the OMNIACARE platform.

A trekking session, which may last several hours and involve varying intensity levels (increasing or decreasing), may make it difficult to use the chest strap, particularly due to the clothing worn, which may cause the strap to shift during the hike. Logistical issues may also arise in extreme climatic conditions, such as low temperatures at

high altitude, and from the possible need to reposition or remove the strap due to bulky clothing, which can make such operations difficult.

A practical and cost-effective solution could be to position the device on the chest using a specific support equipped with two disposable electrodes, held in place by a wide-mesh band worn over a hypoallergenic cotton T-shirt. In such a case, the device can be removed, and both electrodes replaced by simply accessing the chest from the upper collar area without needing to remove previously worn clothing.

The only note regarding the IT component is the need to facilitate the entry of “user” and “password” data with storage of these parameters on the mobile phone to optimize the recording of multiple patients. It would also be useful to allow, during registration on the application, the inclusion of a new numerical identifier, name, surname, date of birth, body weight, or other indices useful for monitoring, without needing to log into the OMNIACARE platform via browser. This aspect may be particularly important to facilitate operations that are straightforward under optimal conditions (such as inside a well-

equipped gym with Wi-Fi connection) but could cause delays when user registration must be performed in high-mountain conditions with GPS-connected devices that have a low data transfer rate.

The data in Table 1 show that a 10-minute brisk walking session on a treadmill at 3 km/h results in a statistically significant increase in neurovegetative balance among the volunteer personal trainers undergoing multiparametric recording during non-competitive physical activity.

CONCLUSION: The pilot study we conducted allowed us to highlight, through the evaluation of neurovegetative tone, the effect of non-competitive physical activity — consisting of walking at a speed of 3 km/h on a treadmill with constant incline — on neurovegetative tone. Our study demonstrated that 10 minutes of treadmill training produces a statistically significant increase in neurovegetative tone, specifically in the LF/HF ratio (0.386 ± 0.336 vs 15.881 ± 15.490 , $P < 0.008^*$) (Table 1), in the volunteer personal trainers who underwent multiparametric recording. Moreover, the system proved capable

of successfully transmitting and detecting users' physiological data.

At present, the sample under study has been evaluated after 10 minutes of non-competitive physical activity performed on a treadmill at a speed of 3 km/h and fixed incline. The data already collected, along with the analysis of subsequent follow-up data, will make it possible to extrapolate findings that may support evaluations extendable to the general population.

Author Contributions

Prof. Marchitto Nicola: conception and desing of the study;

Prof. Raimondi Gianfranco: analysis, interpretation, and final version .

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest related to this study.

Ethical Aspect

The authors certify tat they adhered to ethical guidelines.

Statement of human ethics and consent to participate in the study: The study was

conducted in compliance with human ethics declarations and with participants' informed consent.

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tests of the connection between the devices and the Omnicare interface for remote data recording.

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TABLES

	BASE \pm DS	CONTROL \pm DS	Probability (P)
LF	26,623 \pm 15,629	71,473 \pm 33,311	0,008*
HF	73,331 \pm 16,302	27,287 \pm 33,158	0,011*
LF/HF	0,386 \pm 0,336	15,881 \pm 15,490	0,039*

Table 1: Descriptive statistical analysis of variations in neurovegetative tone under baseline conditions and after performing non-competitive physical activity at a speed of 3 km/h on a treadmill with constant incline. Statistical analysis was performed using a paired t-test. Data are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation (SD).

Figures

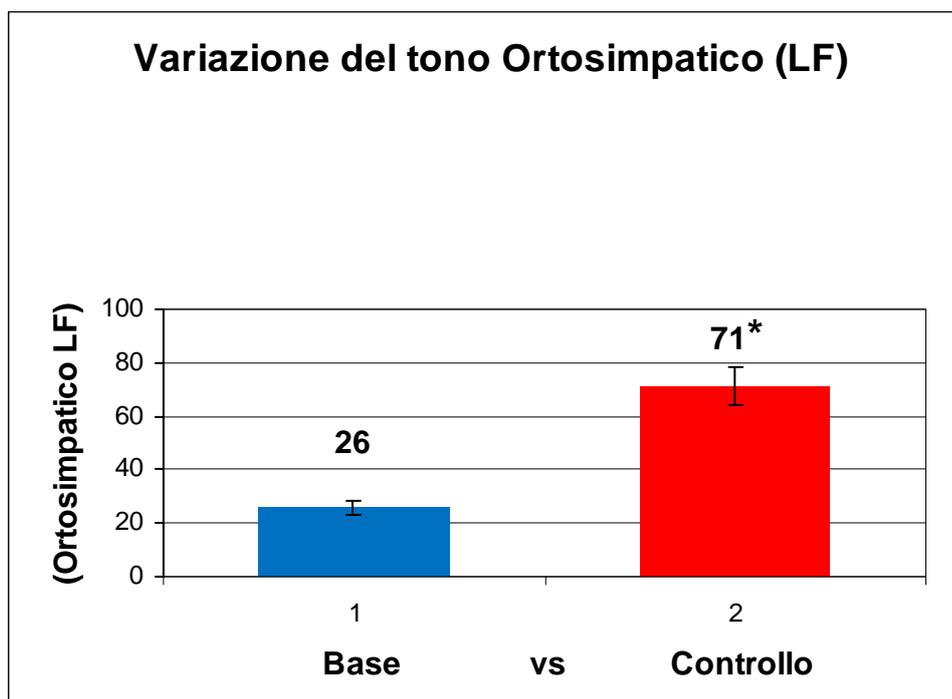


Fig 1: Rappresentazione grafica delle variazioni del tono neurovegetativo Ortosimpatico valutato mediante Analisi della variabilità della frequenza cardiaca o HRV. L'analisi è stata eseguita confrontando i valori misurati in condizioni basali con i valori riscontrati dopo lo svolgimento di attività fisica non agonistica alla velocità di 3 km orari su tapis roulant a pendenza costante. L'analisi statistica è stata effettuata con il T-test per dati appaiati. I dati sono espressi come media \pm Deviazione standard. (SD).

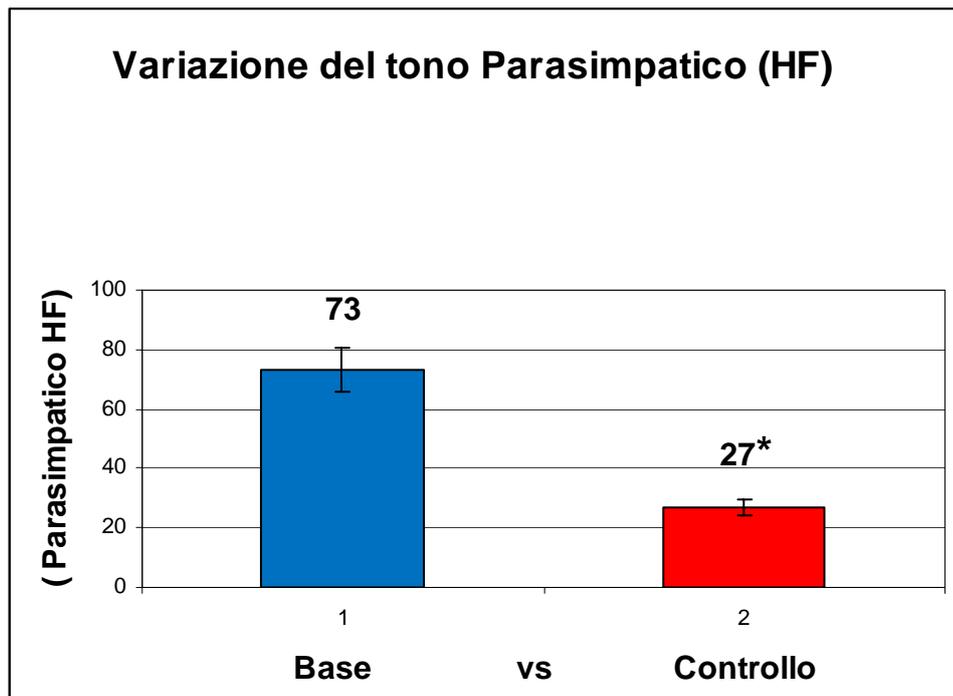


Fig 2: Rappresentazione grafica delle variazioni del tono neurovegetativo Parasimpatico valutato mediante Analisi della variabilità della frequenza cardiaca o HRV. L'analisi è stata eseguita confrontando i valori misurati in condizioni basali con i valori riscontrati dopo lo svolgimento di attività fisica non agonistica alla velocità di 3 km orari su tapis roulant a pendenza costante. L'analisi statistica è stata effettuata con il T-test per dati appaiati. I dati sono espressi come media \pm Deviazione standard. (SD).

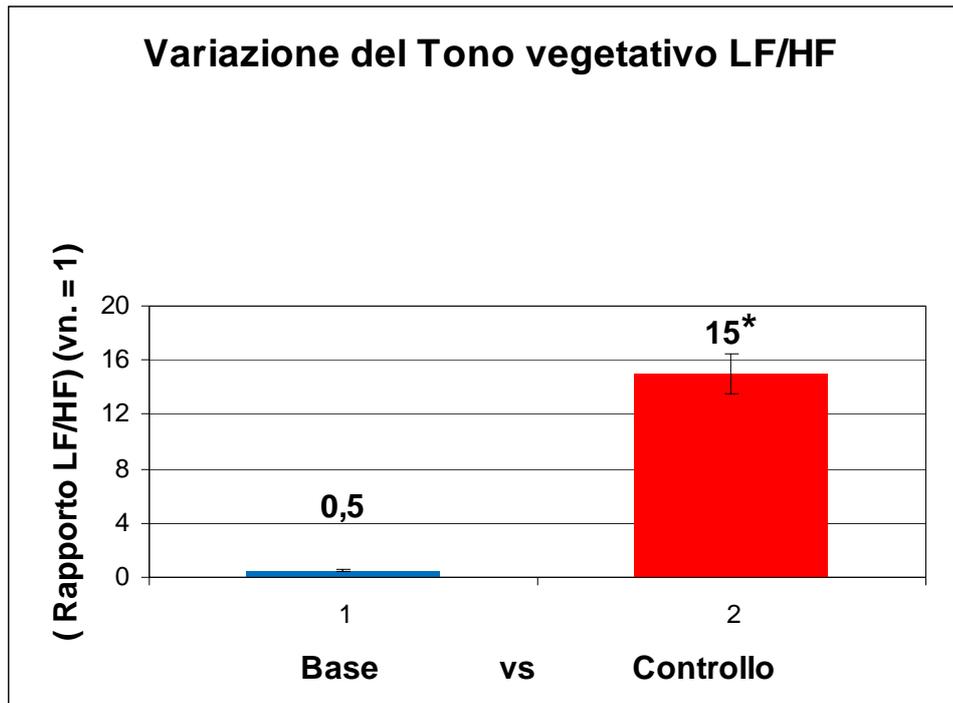


Fig 3: Rappresentazione grafica delle variazioni del bilancio neurovegetativo simpato-vagale valutato mediante Analisi della variabilità della frequenza cardiaca o HRV. L'analisi è stata eseguita confrontando i valori misurati in condizioni basali con i valori riscontrati dopo lo svolgimento di attività fisica non agonistica alla velocità di 3 km orari su tapis roulant a pendenza costante. L'analisi statistica è stata effettuata con il T-test per dati appaiati. I dati sono espressi come media \pm Deviazione standard. (SD).

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