

The **influence** of body fat on post-dive bubble formation in recreational divers measured with precordial Doppler monitoring *

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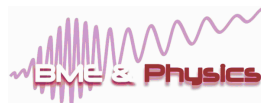
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*Schellart et al. Post-dive bubbles & body fat, *ASEM 2012*;83(10): 951-7.



A century of research of body fat and age in relation to pDCS and VGB

Age	Haldane's group 1908 ; Sulaiman et al. 1997; Carturan et al, 2002; Conkin et al. 2003; Cameron et al., 2007; Boussuges et al, 2009; Schellart et al. 2012.
BF	Haldane's group 1908 ; Dembert et al. 1984; Lam and Yau 1989; Carturan et al. 2002; Boussuges et al. 2009, Schellart et al. 2012.

And more recent with

VO _{2max}	Carturan et al, 2002; Schellart et al. 2012.
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All 3 are thought to influence VGB/pDCS.

Is BF-VGB relation a co-association due to

- $VO_{2\max}$ – BF and
- age – BF correlation?

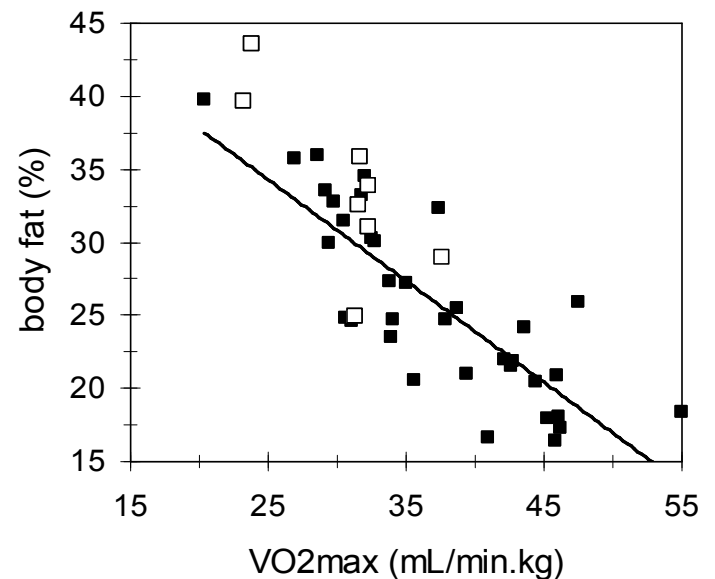
Age, $VO_{2\max}$, BF are mutually interrelated;
the problem of multicollinearity.

Statistical design

Regular Pearson correlation **coefficients are biased;** use **partial correlations** to remove multicollinearity.

and

Multivariate linear regressions needs
Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) to evaluate reliability of MV-regression Eq's ($VIF < 2$ OK; $2 < VIF < 5$ poor).



□ females

The maths of VIF

$$\text{VGB} = C_{0u} + C_{1u}\text{BF} + \text{error}$$

UV-regression is biased since

VGB is also dependent on age, $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$.

$$\text{VGB} = C_0 + C_1 \text{age} + C_2 \text{VO}_{2\text{max}} + C_3 \text{BF} + \text{error}$$

This holds true when BF is **not** related to age, $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$

The 3 MV-regressions of the demographic variables are needed.

Each MV-regression yields

$$\text{VIF} = \text{SS}_{\text{tot}} / (\text{SS}_{\text{tot}} - \text{SS}_{\text{err}}) \text{ (multi-dimensional).}$$

E.g. when VIF = 4 then respective ci is doubled.

Experimental details

Open sea air dive:

20msw/40min, ascent 7 min, t_{water} 28 °C.

Precordial Doppler (KM) at 40, and 100 min

Age 51 ± 9 y,

body fat 27 ± 7 (%)

$\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$ 36 ± 8 (mL/kg.min)

KM scores transformed to:

- \#bubbles/cm^2 (Eftedal et al. 1998; Nishi et al. 2003 (B&E); Gutvik et al. 2010), then to $\log B\{\text{\#bubbles/cm}^2\}$ (Schellart et al. 2008,2012; Schellart & Sterk 2012)
- $\log \text{KISS}$.

Results

Regular and Partial Pearson correlation coefficients

Inter-correlations
demographic parameters

	age	body fat	VO _{2max}
age	1	NS	-0.42** (0.006)
body fat	NS	1	-0.84** (0.000)
VO _{2max}	-0.44** (0.004)	-0.73** (0.000)	1

P-values are indicated in parentheses.

* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$

Correlations demographic
parameters with logB

n = 72*	logB partial, ρ
age	0.15 (NS)
body fat	- 0.138 (NS)
VO _{2max}	- 0.296* (0.039)

Data on linear regressions between demographic variables and logB

Model	Model description	Coefficient of model	SE of coefficient	P-value of coefficient	VIF	P-value of model
1	logB(constant,A)	0.036	0.012	0.004*		0.004*
2	logB(constant,Vm)	-0.053	0.015	0.001**		0.001**
3	logB(constant,BF)	0.033	0.018	0.072		0.072
4	logB(constant,A,Vm,BF)	0.018 ¹⁾	0.013	0.19	1.3	0.001**
		-0.078 ²⁾	0.031	0.013*	4.2	
		-0.045 ³⁾	0.032	0.16	3.7	
5	logB(constant,A,Vm)	0.023 ¹⁾	0.013	0.080	1.2	0.001**
		-.041 ²⁾	0.017	0.049*		
6	logB(constant,A,Vm) Carturan et al. 2002	0.043 ¹⁾	0.019	0.035*	1.3	0.001**
		-0.035 ²⁾	0.018	0.050*		

¹⁾ Age (A), ²⁾ VO_{2max}, (Vm) ³⁾ body fat (BF), * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$

Data on linear regressions between demographic variables and logB

Our data

$$\log B(A, V_m) = -1.1 + 0.023 \text{Age} - 0.041 \text{VO}_{2\max}$$

Data Carturan et al. 2002:

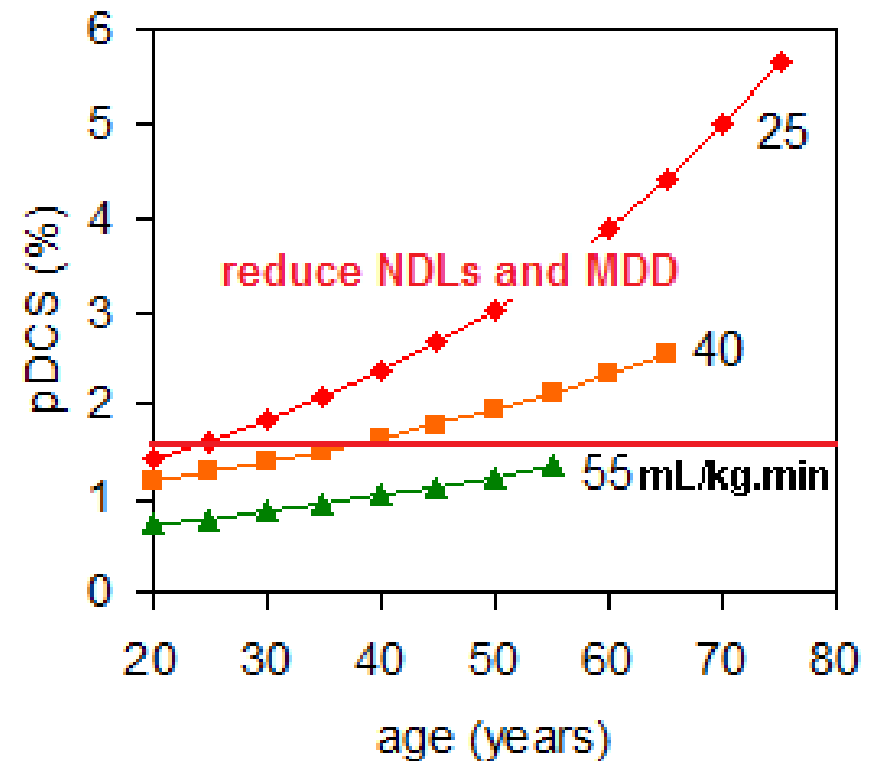
$$\log B(A, V_m) = -2.1 + 0.043 \text{Age} - 0.035 \text{VO}_{2\max}$$

Combined (averaged):

$$\log B(A, V_m) = -1.6 + 0.033 \text{Age} - 0.038 \text{VO}_{2\max}$$

$$\# \text{bubbles/cm}^2 = 0.025 \times 10^{0.033 \text{Age}} / 10^{0.038 \text{VO}_{2\max}}$$

With $p\text{DCS} = 6.0 \times 10^{0.33 \log B}$ the pDCS-age&VO₂max relation can be estimated. (Schellart et al. UHM 2012:39;577-588)



Conclusion

BF (and BMI) appear not to influence VGB; but age and $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$ do.

Recommendations

- Medical examinations of recreational divers should pay more attention to $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$ and age,
- Minimum $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$ value of 25 mL/min.kg (1800 m/h = 1 knot with a SCUBA) for recreational divers to have enough physical reserve and a restricted bubble stress.
- International institutions: consensus of $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$ for recreational divers.

Schellart et al. Post-dive bubbles & body fat, *ASEM*, 2012;83(10): 1-7.