

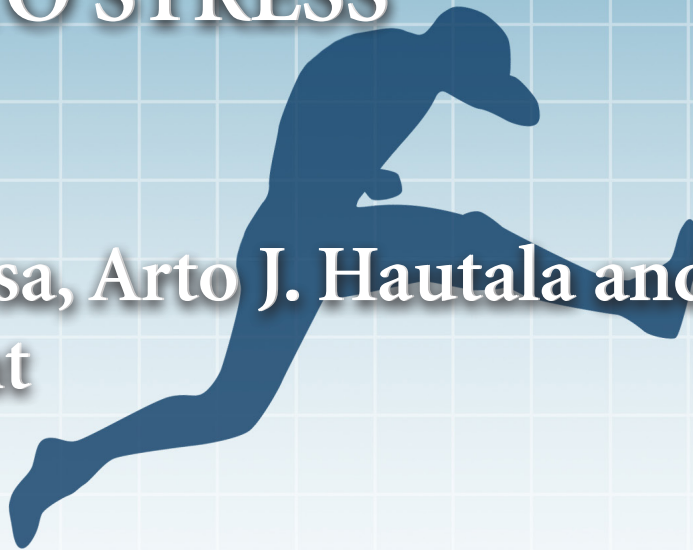
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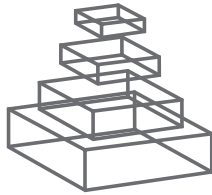
THE ROLE OF PHYSICAL FITNESS ON CARDIOVASCULAR RESPONSES TO STRESS

Topic Editors

Daniel A. Boullosa, Arto J. Hautala and
Anthony S. Leicht



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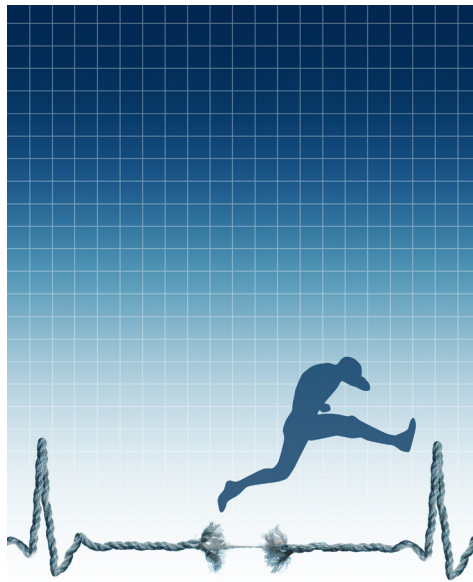
THE ROLE OF PHYSICAL FITNESS ON CARDIOVASCULAR RESPONSES TO STRESS

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A greater fitness can help individuals to jump the hurdle of stress.

Image created by Pilar Boulosa.

fitness have on the relationship between cardiovascular function and health? The current topic examined our current understanding of cardiovascular responses to stress and the significant role that physical fitness has on these responses for improved function and health. Manuscripts focusing on heart rate variability (HRV), heart rate recovery, and other novel cardiovascular assessments were especially encouraged.

Cardiovascular responses to physical and/or mental stressors has been a topic of great interest for some time. For example, significant changes of cardiovascular control and reactivity have been highlighted as important mechanisms for the protective effect of exercise as a simple and effective, non medical therapy for many pathologies. However, despite the great number of studies performed to date (e.g. >54,000 entries in Pubmed for “cardiovascular stress”), important questions of the role stress has on cardiovascular function still remain. For instance, What factors account for the different cardiovascular responses between mental and physical stressors? How do these different components of the cardiovascular system interact during stress? Which cardiovascular responses to stress are the most important for identifying normal, depressed, and enhanced cardiovascular function? Can these stress-induced responses assist with patient diagnosis and prognosis? What impact does physical

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Introduction to the research topic: the role of physical fitness on cardiovascular responses to stress

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This e-book is the culmination of countless hours of meticulous work by global scientists. We would like to thank the researchers for their great contributions to this hot topic. The combination of these studies reflects the importance of the topic amongst researchers and practitioners and the wide interest from numerous laboratories around the world. The contributions include a variety of formats including five original investigations, three review articles, one opinion article and a hypothesis and theory article. Notably, these contributions included both human and animal models that encompassed a range of techniques from molecular mechanisms to real life interventions thus reinforcing the translational approach for the understanding of cardiovascular responses to stress.

The three review articles (Huang et al., 2013; Carnevali and Sgoifo, 2014; Tonello et al., 2014) provided a great insight into the current knowledge of cardiovascular stress and its relationship with physical activity (PA). The first review article by Huang et al. (2013) considered the big picture of the topic by combining the classical perspective—examining how different forms of induced cardiovascular stress can be attenuated in physically trained individuals, with the addition of the interrelationships between obesity, inflammation and oxidative stress with these stress responses and cardiovascular health. The subsequent review from Carnevali and Sgoifo (2014) involved animal studies that focused on a mechanistic approach with resting vagal tone leading to stress resilience, reducing the development of anxiety and depression, and the important role of PA to mediate these relationships. The mini-review from Tonello et al. (2014) extended the topic into one of the most important social stressors in modern life, the work environment. This review revealed that factors related to adverse working conditions such as excessive effort, effort-reward imbalance, over commitment, irregular shift work, and work stress were associated with reduced cardiac autonomic function. Importantly this review identified the need for further studies in this area with heart rate variability (HRV) recognized as an important tool for evaluating both work related stress including harmful physical inactivity, and adaptations to potentially important stress buffers as PA and enhanced physical fitness.

Following the review articles, two interesting papers addressed novel and important aspects for stress management therapies. The opinion article by Stults-Kolehmainen (2013) highlighted an important and frequently forgotten aspect: How does stress negatively influence PA levels in individuals with and without cardiovascular diseases? Additionally, Stults-Kolehmainen (2013) introduced the concept of “mindfulness” for reducing stress and subsequently enhancing patients PA levels. Subsequently, Demarzo et al. (2014) discussed potentially effective means to mediate the role of physical fitness on cardiovascular responses to stress using “mindfulness” interventions that may be applied to this new area of future research.

As mentioned previously, the variety of original research investigations included within this topic reinforced the importance of research translation. The cross-sectional study by Childs and de Wit (2014) reported a significant relationship between positive affect decline after a social stressor and regular exercise in healthy individuals despite no difference between exercisers and non-exercisers for post-stress heart rate, blood pressure and cortisol responses. This study effectively illustrated how regular PA enhances psychological health and strengthens emotional resilience to stressors. Likewise, the study of Hanson et al. (2013) provided additional support for the effectiveness of regular PA in attenuating physiological responses to social stressors. Interestingly, an antidepressant drug attenuated cardiovascular responses (i.e., HR and HRV) to stress only in irregular exercisers that exhibited a comparable stress-induced response similar to that of regular exercisers during placebo (Hanson et al., 2013). These two studies (Hanson et al., 2013; Childs and de Wit, 2014) highlighted the positive impact that regular PA has on mental health, especially for depressed patients, with further studies needed to elaborate on mechanisms, benefits, and potential new therapies.

Other important responses during different sources of stress were also included in this e-book. The study of Rauber et al. (2014) was the first to our knowledge that documented post-exercise hypotension (PEH) in children. This study (Rauber et al., 2014) reported an enhanced PEH after traditional games compared to active video game playing and watching TV,

and an attenuated blood pressure response during the cold pressor test following traditional games. The greater exercise intensity and metabolic demands of traditional games were highlighted as important factors for these responses with children's playing strategies fundamental for cardiovascular health.

The study of Franklin et al. (2014) documented the important contribution of other physiological responses during stress. These authors (Franklin et al., 2014) noted that endothelial function after resistance exercise (i.e., physical stressor) was impaired for obese women compared to lean women with endothelium independent-vasodilation correlated to body weight for all women. These findings provided important guidance for resistance exercise prescription of obese women to minimize cardiovascular disease risk.

Finally, the study of Sasse et al. (2013) presented a very novel hypothesis suggesting that exercise might facilitate adaptation to repeated stress via both hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical axis and cardiovascular response habituation. In this study (Sasse et al., 2013), the brains of rats that performed voluntary exercise on a wheel and those that were sedentary were analyzed following control, acute and repeated noise exposures. These authors identified that unlike sedentary rats, exercising rats regulated corticotropin-releasing factor and brain derived neurotrophic factors across several brain regions. Subsequently, the hypothesis was supported with habituation to stress using exercise resulting in multiple system responses. Future studies may elaborate on the results of Sasse et al. (2013) to understand the response of different physiological systems and their interactions to stressors and applicable translation.

This e-book has taken the initial action to integrate current research findings to stimulate further discussion and research. We would like to thank the authors for their significant contributions and the many reviewers who critiqued and improved the overall topic. Future studies will clarify the importance of physical fitness, exercise and PA to regulate cardiovascular responses during stress and such benefits for cardiovascular health.

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