



FIRSTBEAT

LIFESTYLE ASSESSMENT
USER TRAINING, *PART 2*

Tiina Hoffman

AGENDA

- Review
- Evaluating the reliability of results
- Special cases
- Specialist report
- Interpretation of reports: *practice*
- Group assessments





REVIEW



REVIEW

1. What does Lifestyle Assessment measure?
2. What is heart rate variability / what does it tell?
3. What are the benefits of Lifestyle Assessment to a client?
4. In which conditions is Lifestyle Assessment not recommended?
5. What are some of the most typical stressors / factors that cause overload?
6. What to do if the client's result is exceptionally weak without known illnesses or another obvious explaining factor?

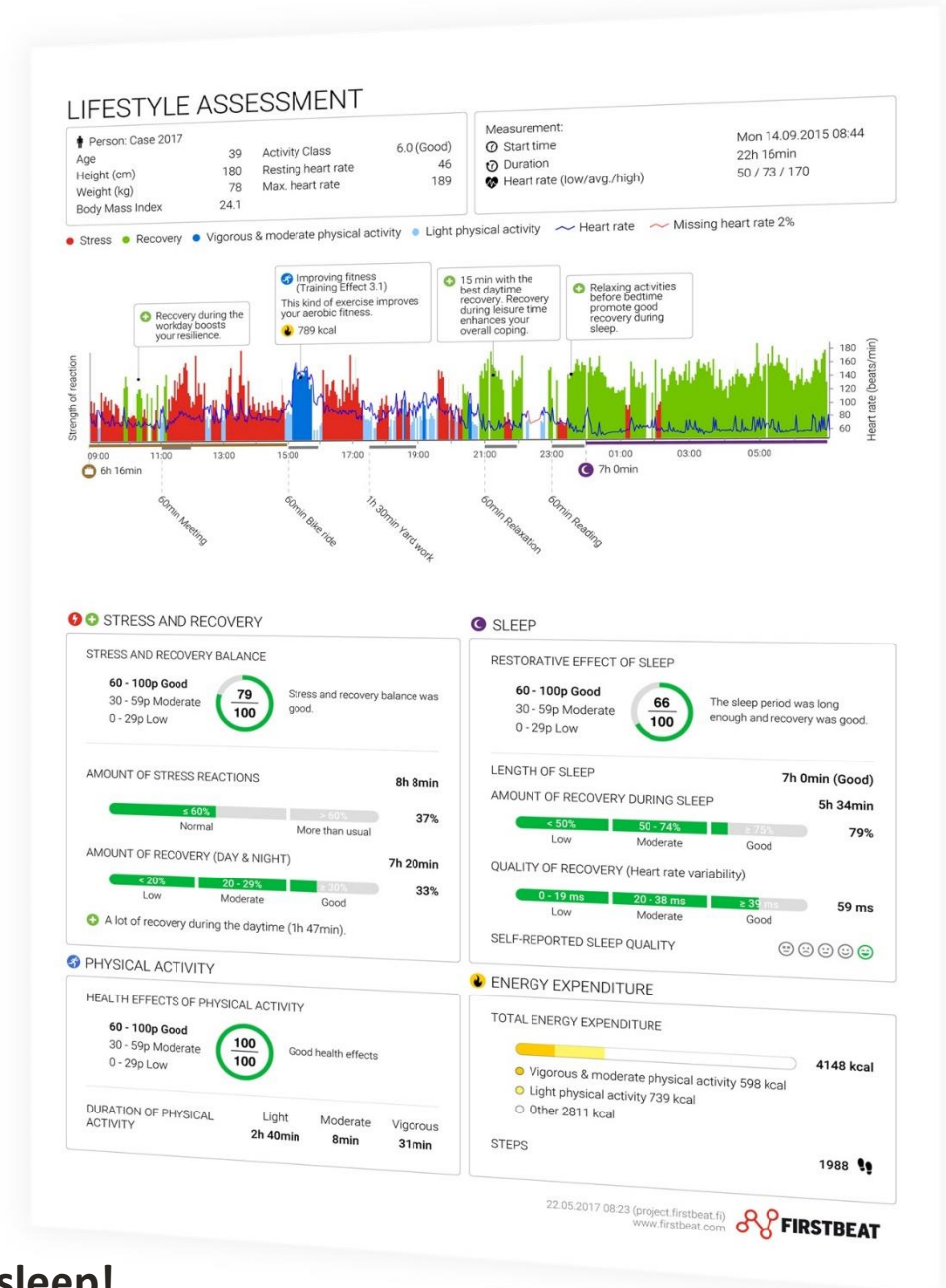
FIRSTBEAT LIFESTYLE ASSESSMENT

Helps you understand the state of your well-being and what to do to improve it.

 **Manage stress**
Recognize activities that cause stress

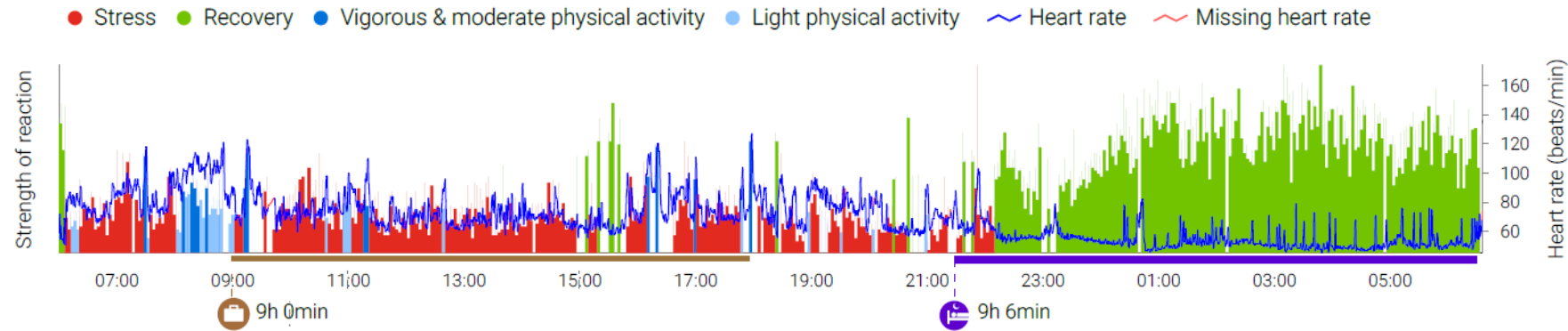
 **Enhance recovery**
See how you recover during sleep

 **Exercise right**
See the effect of your exercise



A comprehensive look at well-being during work, leisure and sleep!

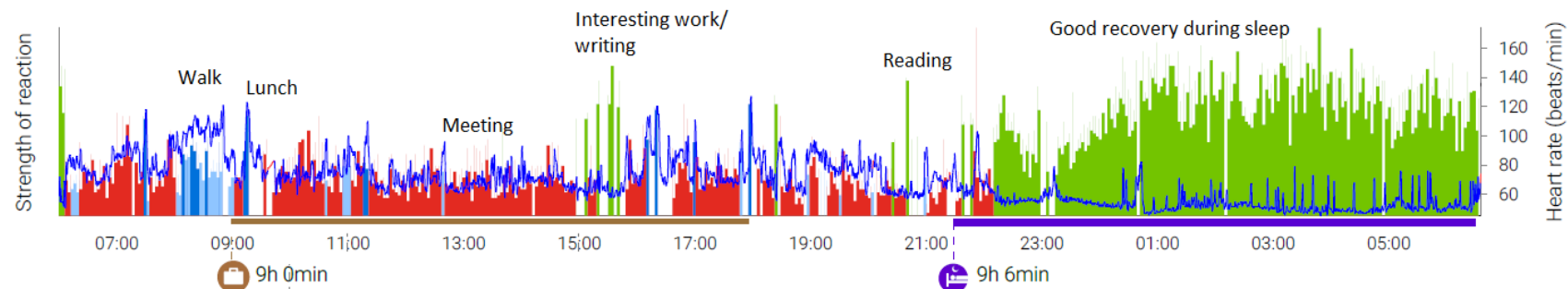
WHAT DO THE DIFFERENT COLORS MEAN?



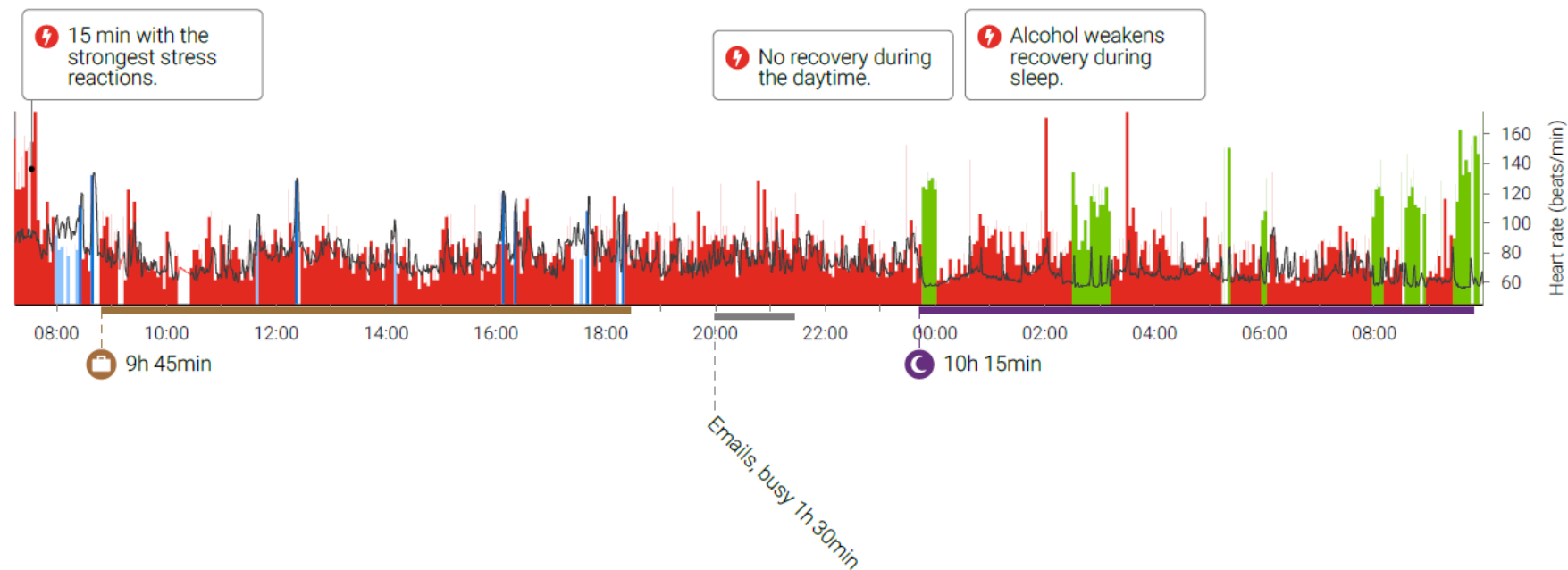
● Stress	● Recovery	●● Physical activity	(White)
<p>Increased activation level in the body. The reaction can be positive or negative. Sympathetic dominance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heart rate ↑ Respiration frequency ↑ Heart rate variability ↓ Oxygen uptake <20% of maximal capacity (VO2max) 	<p>Calming down of the body. Parasympathetic dominance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heart rate ↓ Respiration frequency ↓ Heart rate variability ↑ Oxygen uptake <20% of maximal capacity (VO2max) 	<p>Physical load during which energy expenditure is significantly increased from the resting level (over 2 MET).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vigorous physical activity: an intensity of over 60% Moderate physical activity: an intensity between 40-60% Light physical activity: an intensity between 20-40% of maximal performance 	<p>White segments are typically seen during:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery from exercise Low-level physical activity Short awakenings during sleep Missing data periods (for example during a shower)

POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE STRESS?

Positive stress activates the body and improves efficiency, but in general does not disturb recovery or sleep.

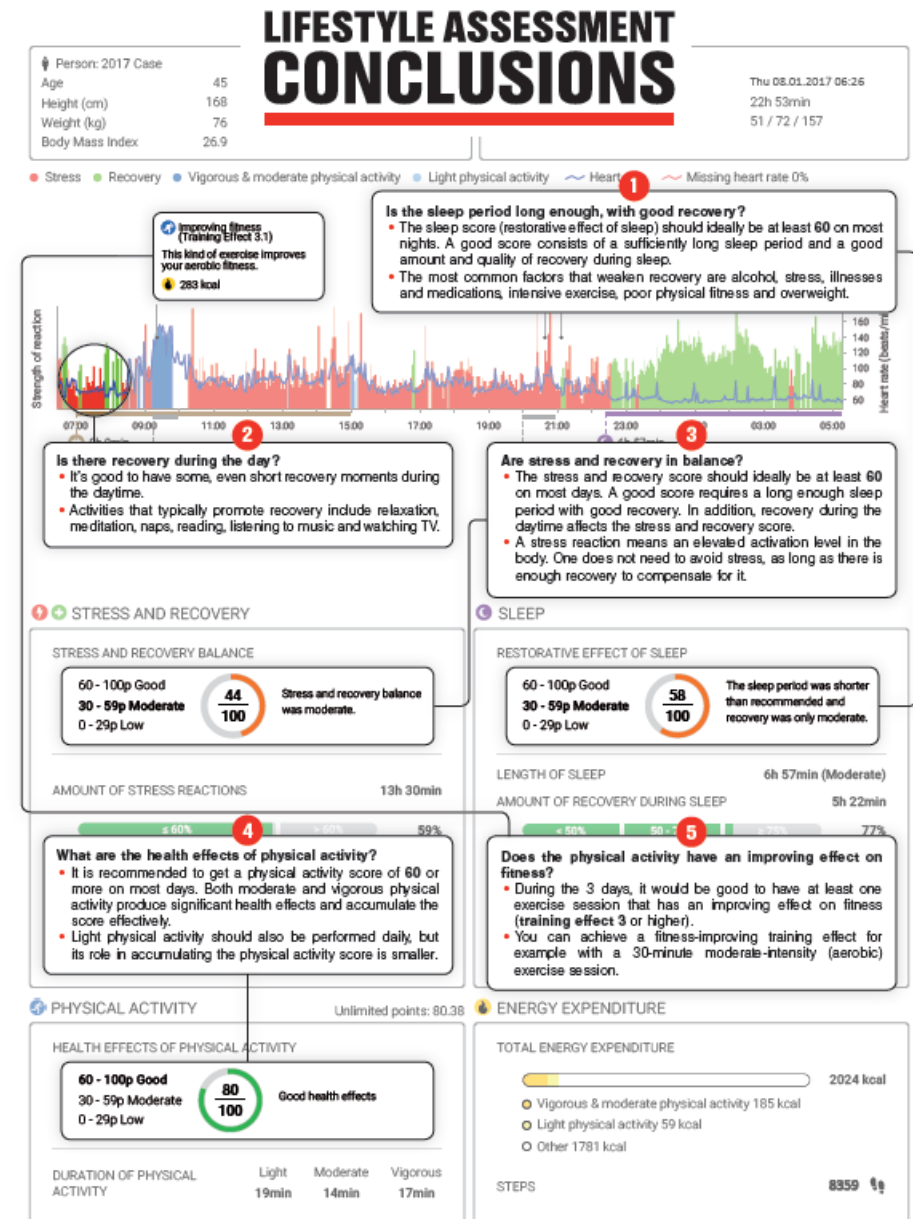


Negative stress keeps the body constantly activated (wired) and prevents recovery while resting or sleeping.



LIFESTYLE ASSESSMENT CONCLUSIONS

1. Is the sleep period long enough, with good recovery?
2. Is there recovery during the day?
3. Are stress and recovery in balance?
4. What are the health effects of physical activity?
5. Does the physical activity have an improving effect on fitness?



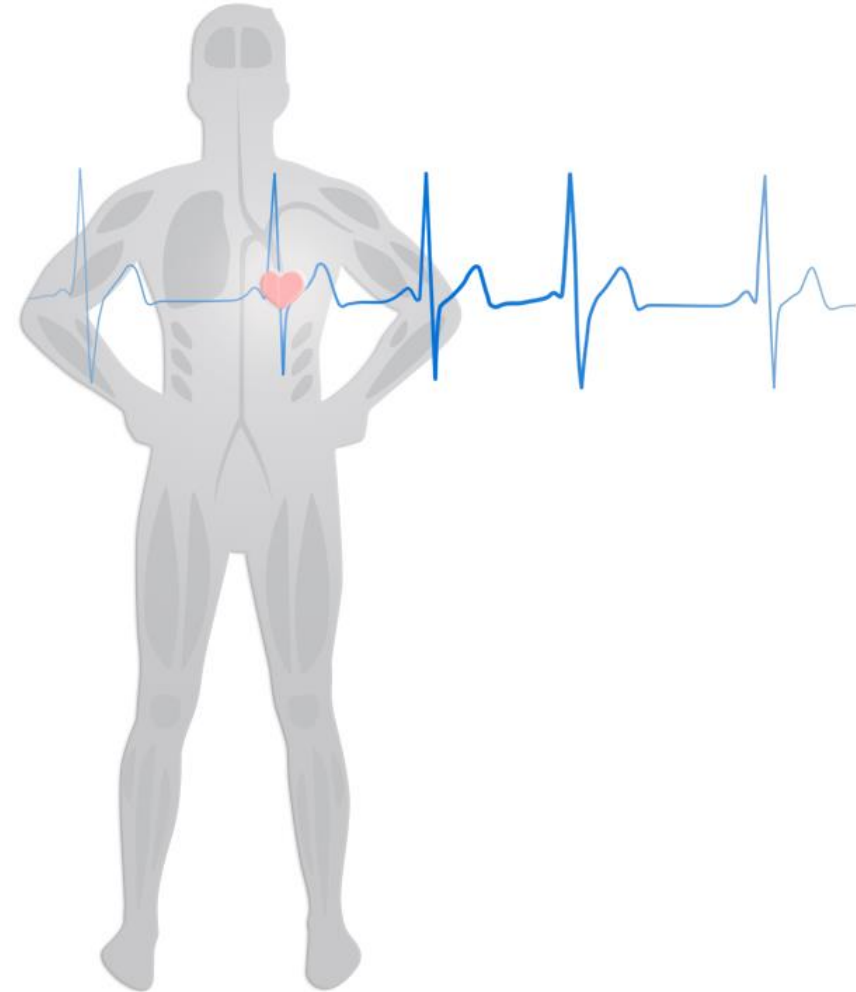


EVALUATING THE RELIABILITY OF RESULTS



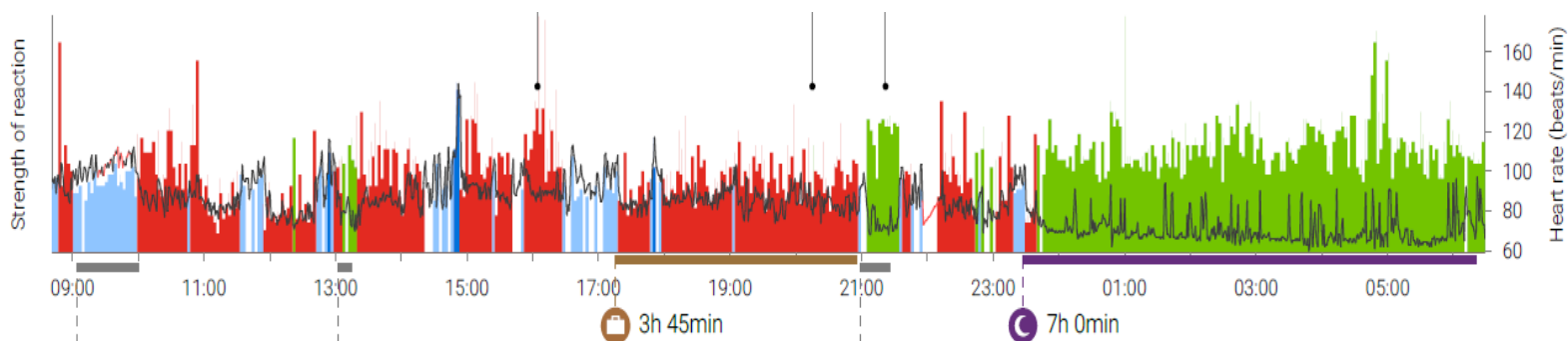
THE RELIABILITY OF RESULTS IS AFFECTED BY

- Resting heart rate
- Maximum heart rate
- Missing heart rate information / erroneous data
- Measurement length
- Illnesses
- Medications



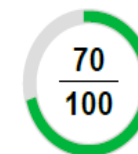
RESTING HEART RATE AFFECTS THE AMOUNT OF RECOVERY

Measurement analyzed with a resting HR of 59



STRESS AND RECOVERY BALANCE

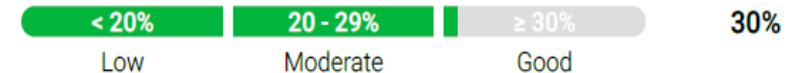
60 - 100p Good
30 - 59p Moderate
0 - 29p Low



Stress and recovery balance was good.

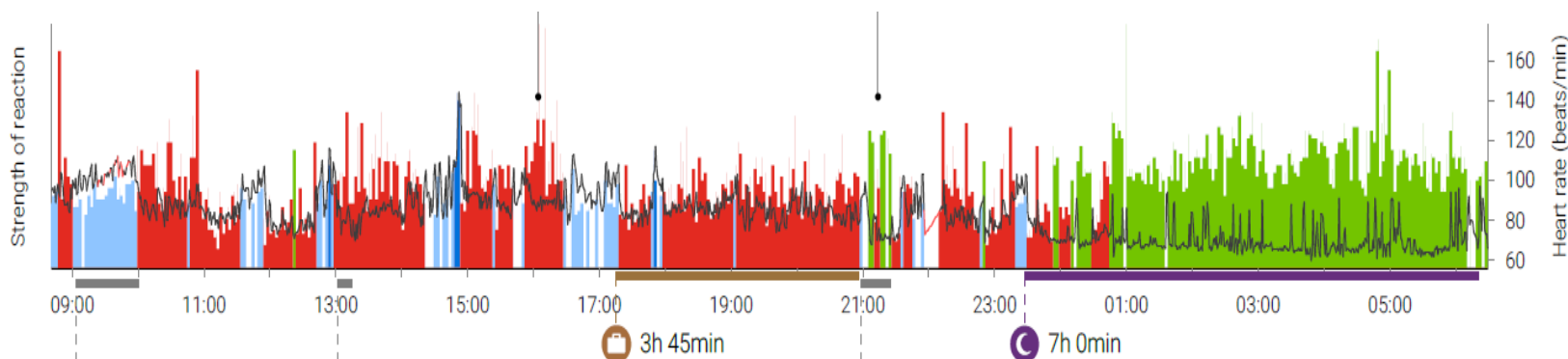
AMOUNT OF RECOVERY (day & night)

6h 39min



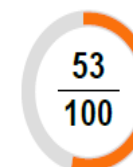
+ A moderate amount of recovery during the daytime (34min).

Same measurement analyzed with a resting HR of 56



STRESS AND RECOVERY BALANCE

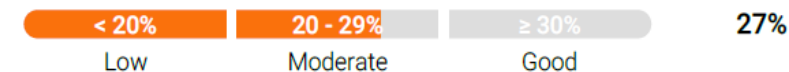
60 - 100p Good
30 - 59p Moderate
0 - 29p Low



Stress and recovery balance was moderate.

AMOUNT OF RECOVERY (day & night)

5h 47min



+ A small amount of recovery during the daytime (20min).

RESTING HEART RATE AUTOMATICS

... to establish whether the person's general life situation is "normal" or exceptionally stressful.

- To ensure reliability of results, Lifestyle Assessment automatically drops the resting heart rate by 1-5 beats (from the lowest measured value), if certain criteria are filled.
- **Criteria:** at least 2 units of alcohol; the client feels stressed and not well (pre-Q); client has done intensive exercise within 1.5 hours of sleep.
- **Example:** Person's lowest measured heart rate is 51, but based on the pre-questionnaire (feeling stressed), the analytics dropped the resting heart rate by 1 beat to 50 bpm.

I don't generally feel stressed.

😞 Partially disagree

My days include breaks that allow me to recover.

😞 Partially disagree

I usually feel rested and energetic.

😡 Completely disagree

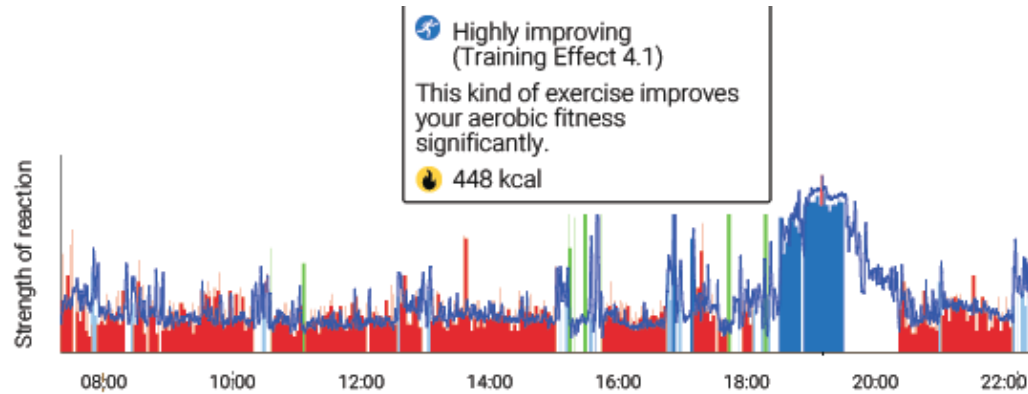
I feel that I sleep enough.

😡 Completely disagree

MAX HEART RATE AFFECTS THE CALCULATION OF EXERCISE (AND ENERGY EXPENDITURE)

Analyzed with a max HR of 179 (automatic estimation based on age) Formula: $210 - (0,65 \times \text{age})$

● Stress ● Recovery ● Vigorous & moderate physical activity ● Light physical activity ~ Heart rate ~ Missing heart rate

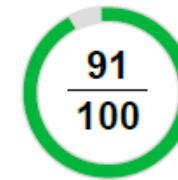


HEALTH EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

60 - 100p Good

30 - 59p Moderate

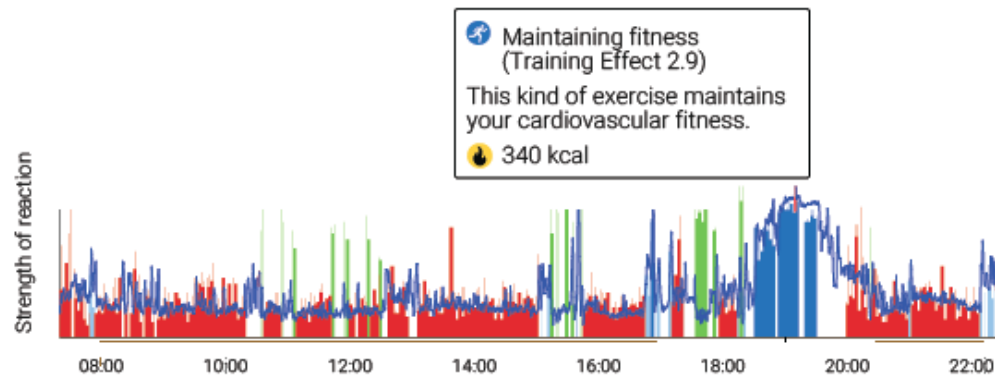
0 - 29p Low



Good health effects

Analyzed with a max HR of 195 (measured in a fitness test)

● Stress ● Recovery ● Vigorous & moderate physical activity ● Light physical activity ~ Heart rate ~ Missing heart rate

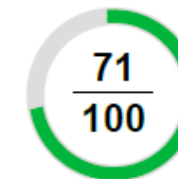


HEALTH EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

60 - 100p Good

30 - 59p Moderate

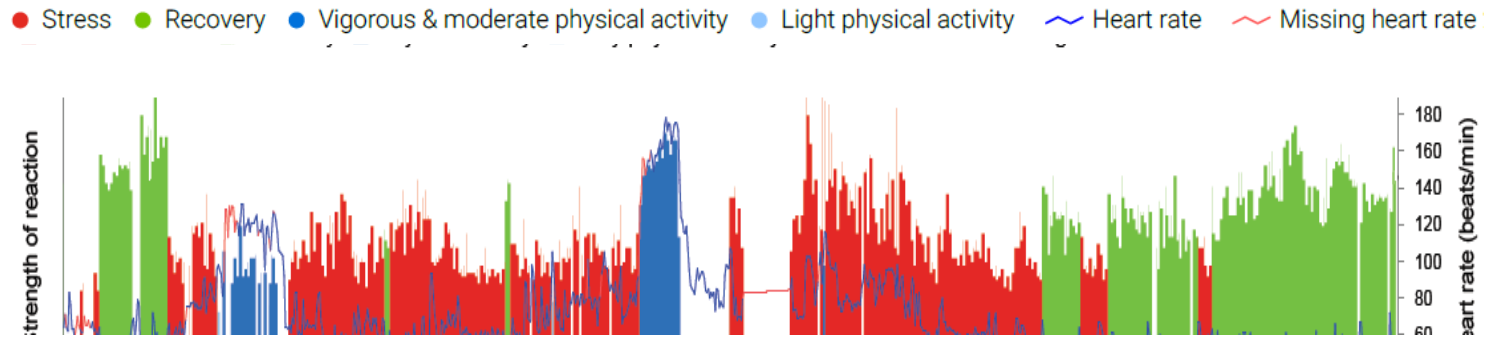
0 - 29p Low



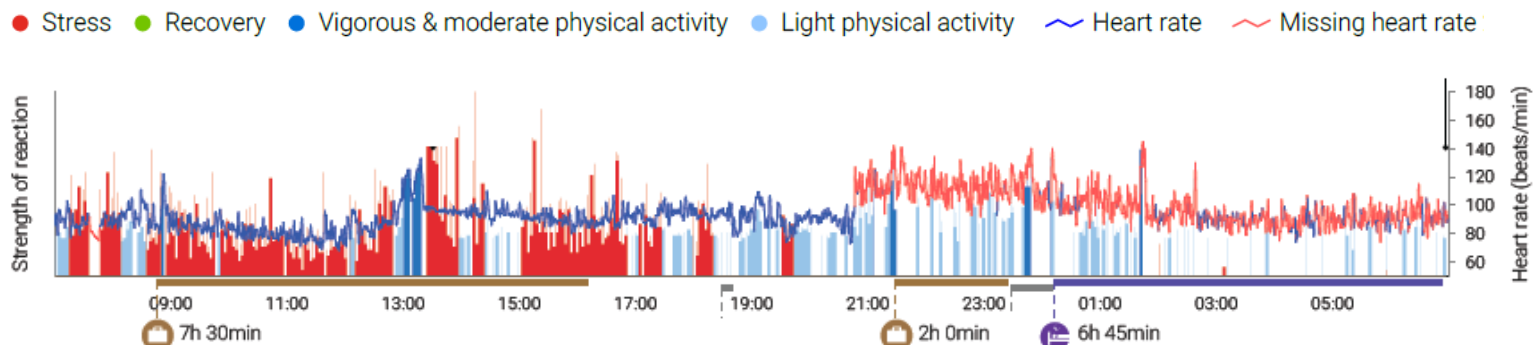
Good health effects

MISSING HEART RATE DATA

- "Missing heart rate" can be caused by a measurement break, problems with the device / electrodes or an abnormal heart rhythm.
- If the amount of missing heart rate data is over 15% on 2/3 days, or over 20% over the whole measurement period, a re-measurement is recommended.



Example 1. Measurement break caused by the device being off during shower from 20 to 21 (10%). Reliability of the result is good.



Example 2. Atrial fibrillation attack that started at 21. Reliability of results in the evening / night is very poor.



SPECIAL CONDITIONS: ILLNESSES AND MEDICATIONS



PLEASE NOTE THIS ABOUT ILLNESSES AND OTHER CONDITIONS

Lifestyle Assessment results can be unreliable and we do not recommend the measurement if the client has:

- A pace maker
- Heart transplant or a difficult heart condition
- Chronic atrial fibrillation / atrial flutter
- Uncontrolled thyroid dysfunction
- High fever (it's better to postpone the measurement if you have fever)

If you have one of the following conditions, you can make the measurement, but please note that the results **can** be difficult to interpret or unreliable:

- Bundle branch block
- Coronary heart disease with angioplasty or bypass surgery
- Chronic neurologic diseases (e.g. MS)
- Diagnosed severe depression or exhaustion (+medicine)
- Pregnancy

NOTE! Firstbeat Lifestyle Assessment is used to promote personal well-being, and is not designed for diagnosing illnesses.

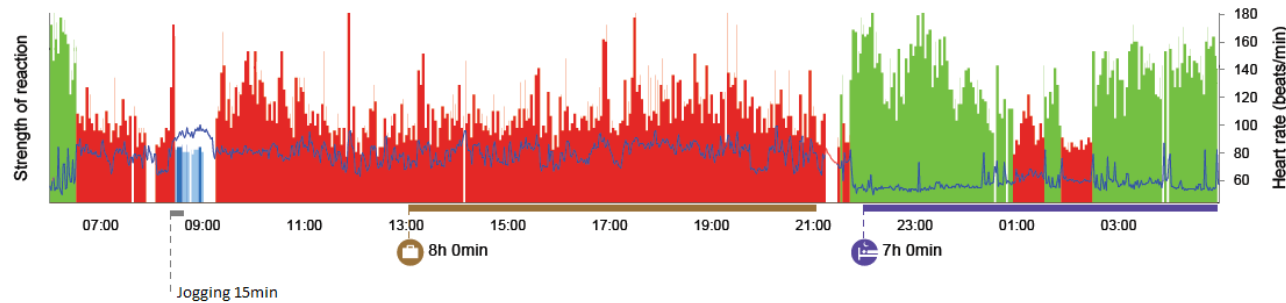
CHALLENGES CAUSED BY MEDICATIONS (HR & HRV)

- **Beta blockers** affect the max heart rate -> typically the person's age-estimated max heart rate should be lowered by 15-20 beats (HRV ↓)
- Large doses of diuretics and ACE inhibitors can ↓ HRV
- Antiarrhythmics (tachycardia vs. bradycardia)
- **Asthma** and **allergy medicines** (large doses of corticosteroids, long-effecting sympathomimetics) HR ↑ ja HRV ↓
- **Thyroid medicines:** thyroxin HR ↑ ja HRV ↓
- Tricyclic and other activating antidepressants HR ↑ ja HRV ↓
- Long-effecting **sleep medications** (esp. Benzodiazepan) HR and HRV ↓
- Strong **pain medications (opiates)** HR and HRV ↓
- Alzheimer and Parkinson medicines ↓ HRV (also the effect of the illness itself)

BETA BLOCKERS LOWER THE HEART RATE ESP. DURING EXERTION

- Usually the max HR should be reduced by 15-20 beats / min (*check how HR reacts during exercise*)

Analysis result with a max HR of 181



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

HEALTH EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

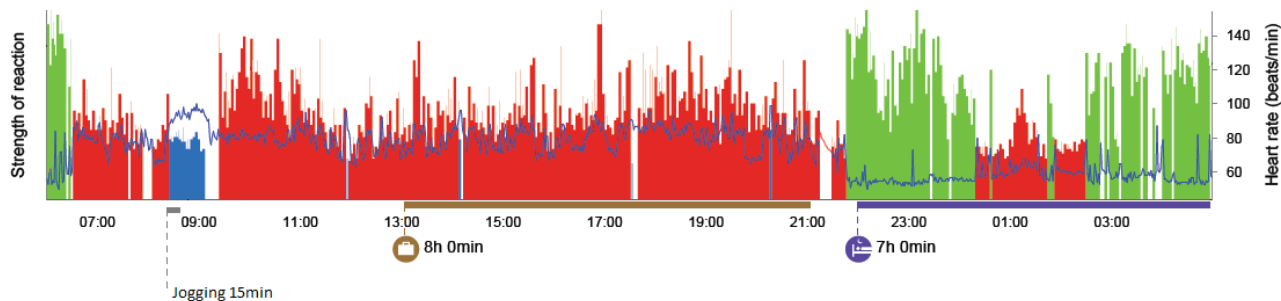
60 - 100p Good
30 - 59p Moderate
0 - 29p Low

9 / 100 Minor health effects

DURATION OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Light	Moderate	Vigorous
31min	0min	0min

Re-analyzed result with a max HR of 166



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

HEALTH EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

60 - 100p Good
30 - 59p Moderate
0 - 29p Low

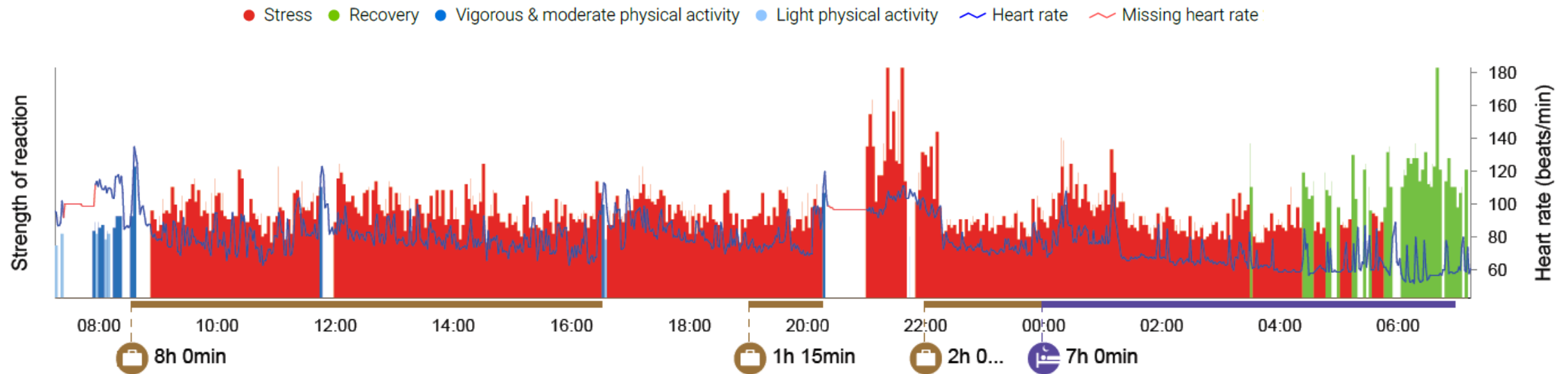
34 / 100 Moderate health effects

DURATION OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Light	Moderate	Vigorous
1h 2min	12min	0min

CASE: STRONG BACK PAIN PAIN & HEAVY MEDICATION

- Background: 1.5 months of **serious back pain (lumbago)** that required hospitalization in the most acute stage
- Very strong pain medications (e.g. codeine based) and muscle relaxants, including injections



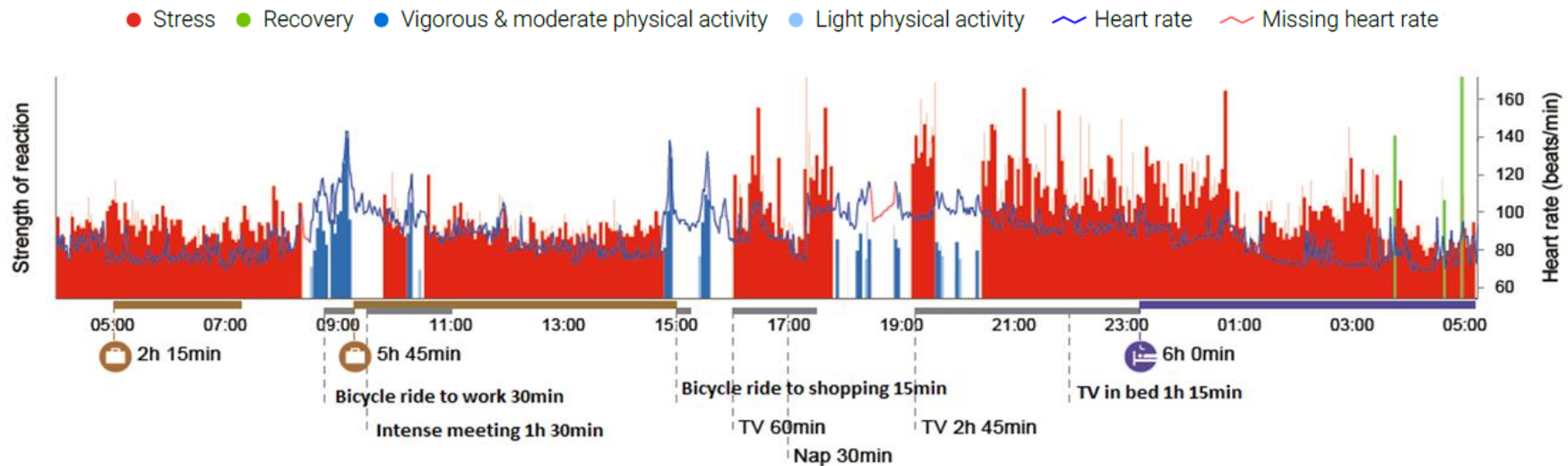
SUMMARY

- Recording medications & illnesses in the journal is very important (*emphasize in client instructions*).
- There are individual differences in resting and max heart rate; it's possible to manually adjust these afterwards, based on the result or the feedback discussion.
- Some medicines might have a negative effect on recovery, but their use can be necessary or justified to treat an illness or other condition.
- If medications have changed during the follow-up period, comparing the results can be challenging.
- The daily dosage, the medicine's half-life and the time of day when it was taken can influence the physiological reaction, in addition to individual reactivity.



NOTE!

- Lifestyle assessment is not a diagnostic tool!
- There are many possible explanations behind a "red" result!
- If an obvious reason for a poor result cannot be found, it can be a good idea to recommend some further tests, e.g. a basic health check.





SPECIALIST REPORT



SPECIALIST REPORT

- For the Specialist – not for the end client!
- Individual and Group Specialist report available
- Tool to help you interpret & understand the result
- Classification of stress state per each measurement day
- Includes info about client’s health status, alcohol use, illnesses, medications and subjective sleep quality.
- Heart rate variability (RMSSD) trend during the measurement days

SPECIALIST REPORT Page 1(1)

Case 2017		Group: -
Age (yrs)	39	Resting HR (beats/min) 44
Height (cm)	180	Max HR (beats/min) 180
Weight (kg)	78	Follow-up recommendation: ■ 6-12 months
Activity class	6.0 (Good)	Body Mass Index (BMI) 24.1
		Notes: -
		Other information:

Stress state classification and details

Stress state classification and details:

	Alcohol	Medication	Sleep quality	Stress state
Day 1: Mon 14.09.2015	-	-	●	● ■ Good recovery
Day 2: Tue 15.09.2015	-	-	●	● ■ Good recovery
Day 3: Wed 16.09.2015	4 units	-	☹	● ■ Overload

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Good recovery ■ Good recovery, but no recovery during the day ■ Moderate recovery, but sleep duration is short ■ Delayed nighttime recovery ■ Weak recovery ■ Overload 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical overload Physiologically irregular state Non-identifiable
---	---

The purpose of stress state classification is to condense the multifaceted information that the heartbeat measurement provides to a form that is easier for the specialist to interpret. A summary score is calculated - based on various aspects of the measurement - that describes the overall result during the measurement period, for example 3 days. The purpose of stress state classification is not to lessen the role of the specialist in providing feedback, but to act as a helpful tool in understanding the results.

Heart rate variability

Heart rate variability (RMSSD) during the measurement period.

Day 1: Mon 14.09.2015

Average RMSSD

During awake time 49

During sleep time 59

Relative difference 1.2 (Moderate)

Day 2: Tue 15.09.2015

Average RMSSD

During awake time 50

During sleep time 62

Relative difference 1.2 (Moderate)

Day 3: Wed 16.09.2015

Average RMSSD

During awake time 45

During sleep time 30

Relative difference 0.7 (Poor)

RMSSD is a measure of heart rate variability indicating the quality of recovery. Low values of RMSSD during sleep indicate poor recovery. Higher values indicate enhanced recovery. The average RMSSD value should be 20 or greater during sleep (the value is determined based age).




Provided by:


Firstbeat Lifestyle Assessment (v 7.0.0.21079)
 Fri 18.09.2017 14:22
 More information: www.firstbeat.com/work-well-being

Analyzed by:

SPECIALIST REPORT – PERSONAL INFO

Follow-up recommendation

1 month		Weak recovery
2-6 months		Moderate recovery
6-12 months		Good recovery

Case 2017				Group: -
Age (yrs)	39	Resting HR (beats/min)	44	E-mail: -
Height (cm)	180	Max HR (beats/min)	180	Follow-up recommendation:  6-12 months
Weight (kg)	78			Notes: -
Activity class	6.0 (Good)	Body Mass Index (BMI)	24.1	Other information:







Info that the client has recorded in the Alcohol/Medications or Notes fields










****Check out the podcast on interpreting the Specialist Report: Learning Center – Manuals and Videos*

STRESS STATE CLASSIFICATION AND OTHER INFO

Stress state classification and details

Stress state classification and details:

	Alcohol	Medication	Sleep quality	Stress state
Day 1: Mon 14.09.2015	-	-		 Good recovery
Day 2: Tue 15.09.2015	-	-		 Good recovery
Day 3: Wed 16.09.2015	4 units	-		 Overload

 Good recovery	 Physical overload
 Good recovery, but no recovery during the day	 Physiologically irregular state
 Moderate recovery, but sleep duration is short	 Non-identifiable
 Delayed nighttime recovery	
 Weak recovery	
 Overload	



The purpose of stress state classification is to condense the multifaceted information that the heartbeat measurement provides to a form that is easier for the specialist to interpret. A summary score is calculated - based on various aspects of the measurement - that describes the overall result during the measurement period, for example 3 days. The purpose of stress state classification is not to lessen the role of the specialist in providing feedback, but to act as a helpful tool in understanding the results.

QUALITY OF RECOVERY: DAY / NIGHT RELATIONSHIP

Day 1:

Average RMSSD

During awake time

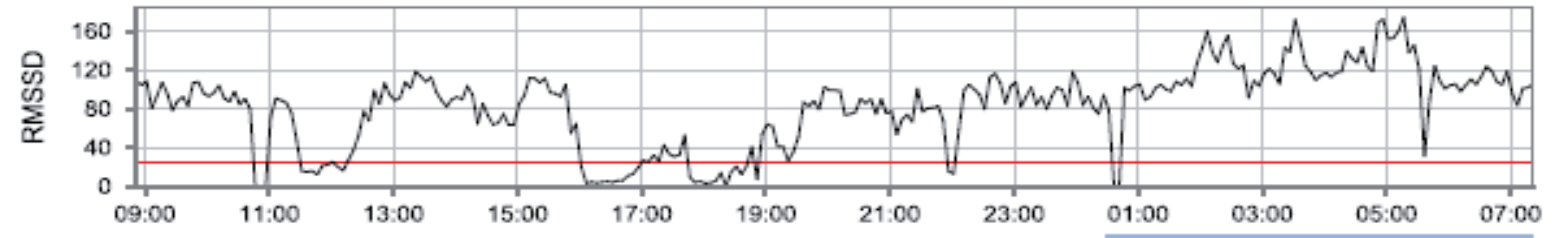
69

During sleep time

118

Relative difference

1,7 ((Good))



Day 2: Tue 15.09.2015

Average RMSSD

During awake time

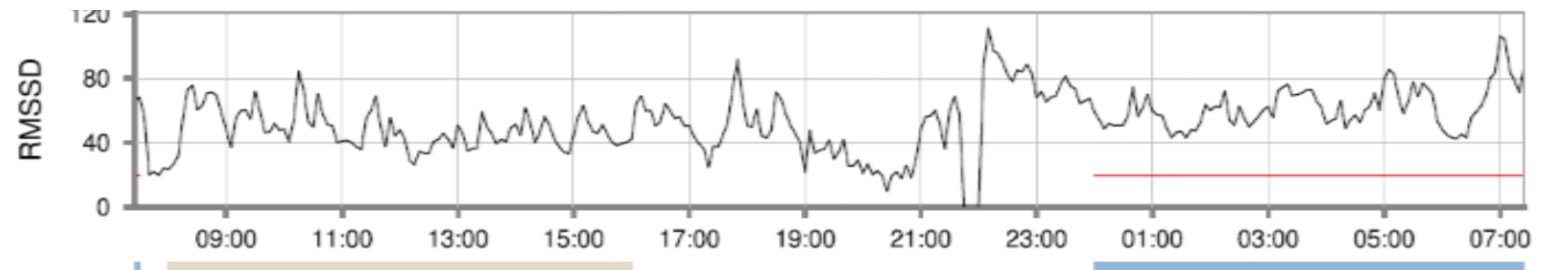
50

During sleep time

62

Relative difference

1.2 (Moderate)



Day 3: Wed 16.09.2015

Average RMSSD

During awake time

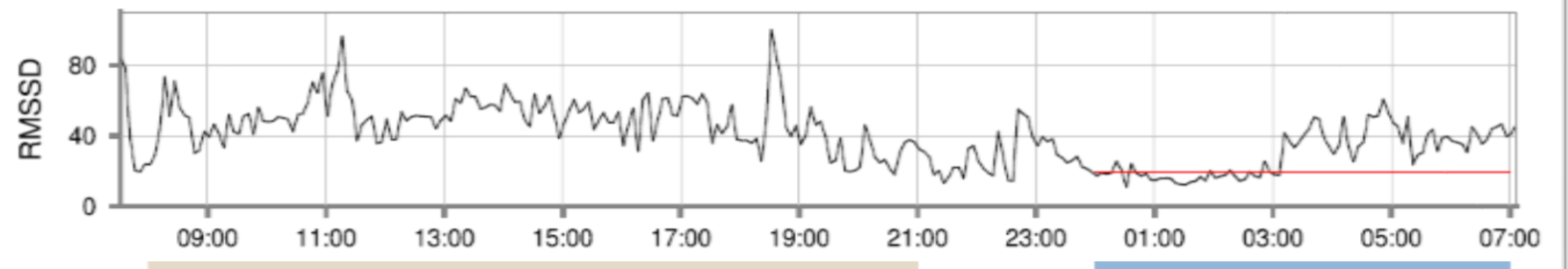
45

During sleep time

30

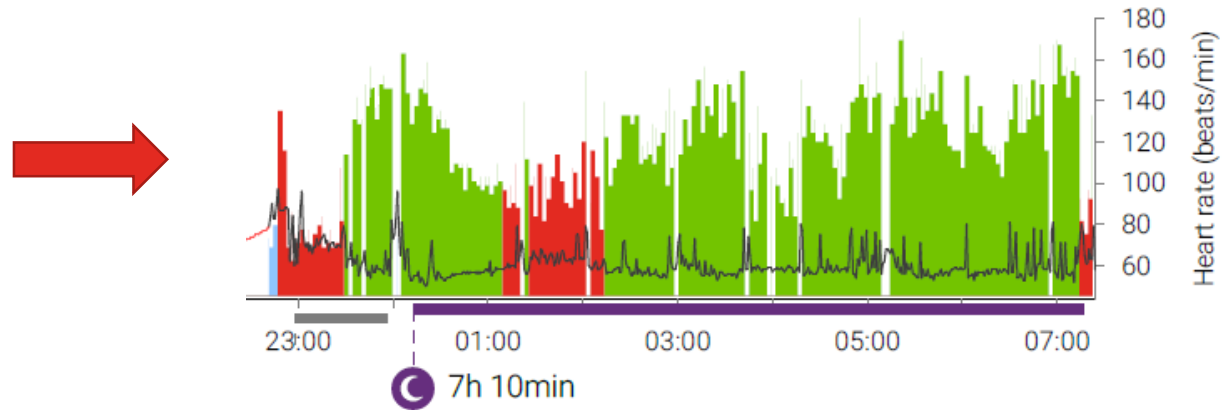
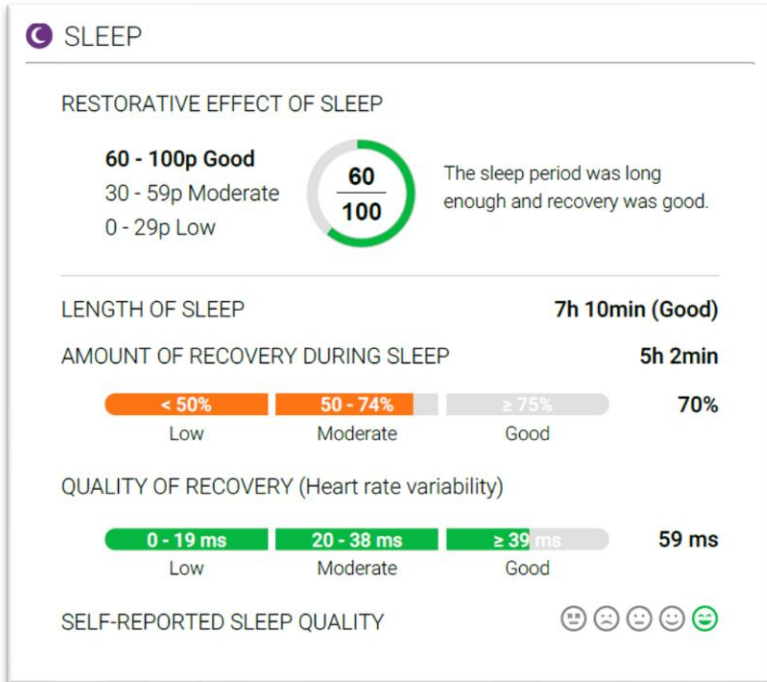
Relative difference

0.7 (Poor)



NOTE: Normally, HRV is greater during sleep than during the day, but for example acute stress (e.g. alcohol, jetlag, illness) and chronic diseases can influence / reverse the ANS regulation.

SPECIALIST REPORT – QUALITY OF RECOVERY



Day 1: Mon 14.09.2015

Average RMSSD

During awake time

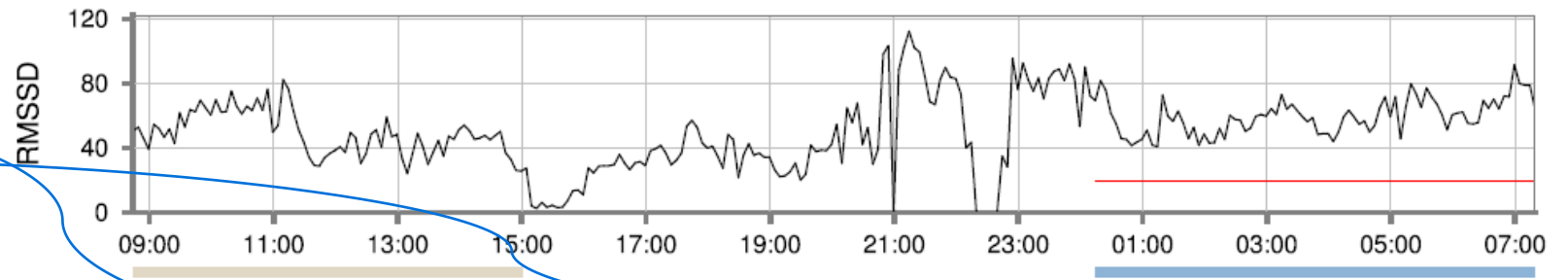
49

During sleep time

59

Relative difference

1.2 (Moderate)

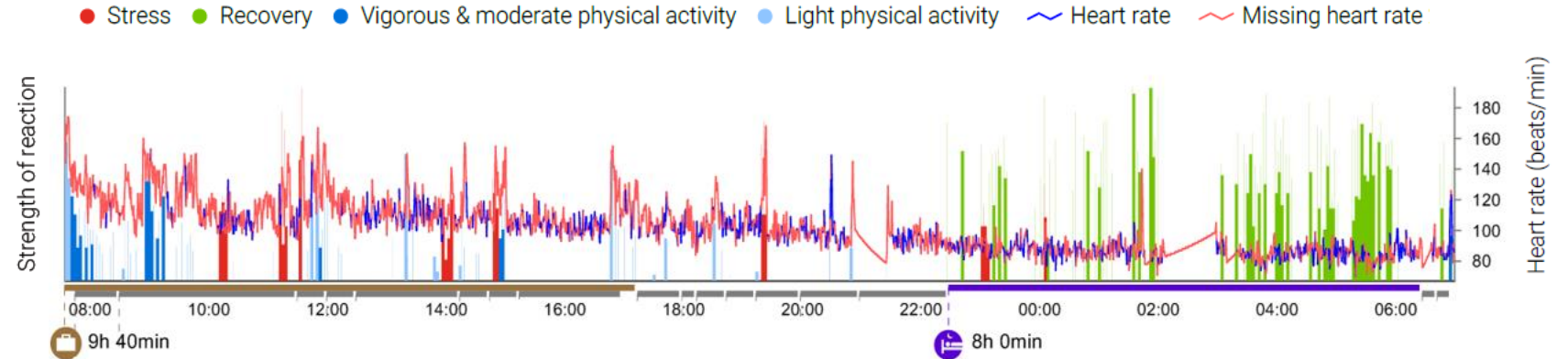


49

59

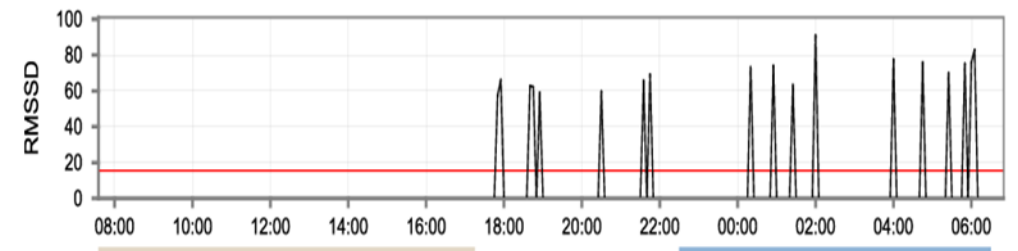
ERROR / ARTEFACT IN DATA QUALITY

Age (yrs) 50 Resting HR (beats/min) 38
Height (cm) 186 Max HR (beats/min) 179
Weight (kg) 88
Activity class 3.0 Body Mass Index (BMI) 25.4



- The result looked similar on all 3 days
- The device worked normally when tested on a different person
- Stress state: Physical overload ■
- Some kind of heart-related irregularity
→ *A-FIB*

Quality of recovery (RMSSD) during the measurement period.



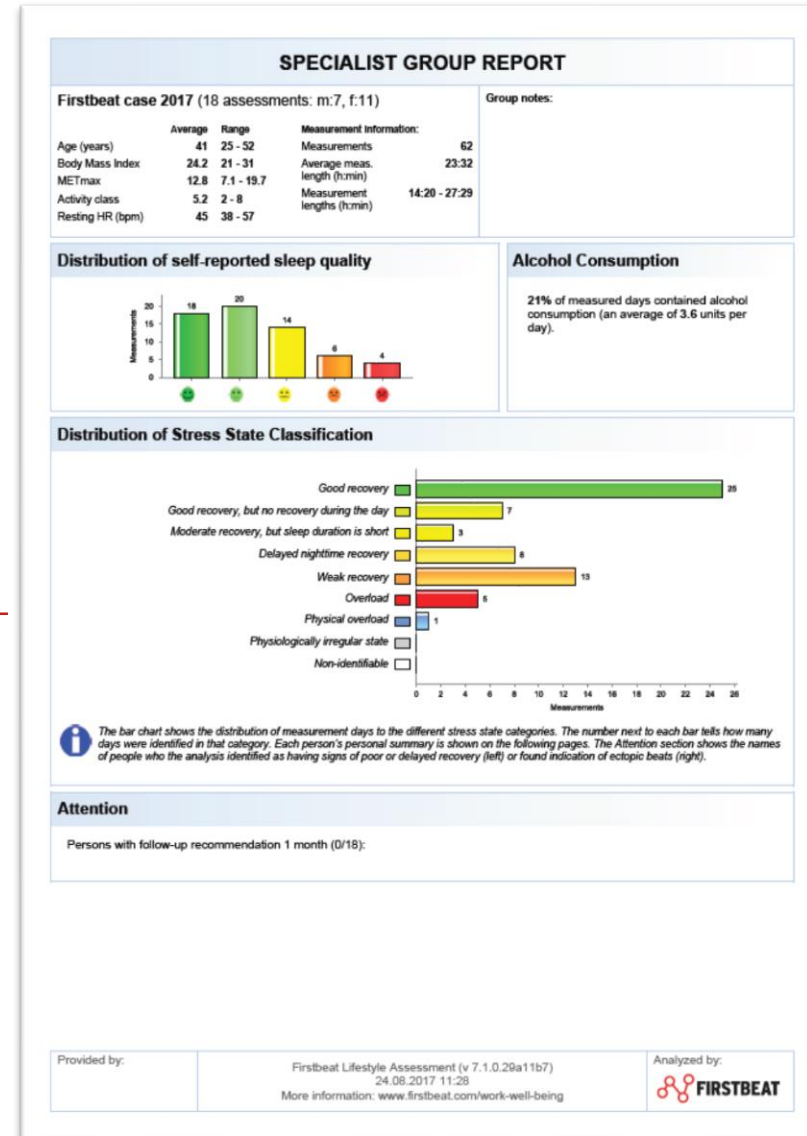
SPECIALIST GROUP REPORT

Group info and notes

Self-reported sleep quality and alcohol use

Stress state distribution at group level

Persons with a weak result (weak recovery, overload, physical overload, irregular)





GROUP ASSESSMENTS






THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING!

www.firstbeat.fi

support@firstbeat.fi / www.firstbeat.com/en/support/

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