

## 가 Energy Expenditure Prediction Program

### Abstract

#### Validity of the Energy Expenditure Prediction Program to Evaluate Energy Expenditure During Work

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**Objectives:** The Energy Expenditure Prediction Program™ (EEPP) has been considered as a simple and quantitative method to evaluate physical work load. However, the adoption of EEPP directly to Korean workers is problematic because it was developed in a laboratory setting for Caucasians. Therefore, this study was conducted to validate EEPP for Korean workers.

**Methods:** The study subjects consisted of 60 workers from two factories. Cycle ergometer test was conducted to calculate physical work capacity, and heart rate monitoring was conducted to check heart rate during work. After observing the task, energy expenditure was estimated by EEPP.

**Results:** EEPP underestimated energy expenditure less than EEHR (energy expenditure checked by heart rate) did( $p < 0.0001$ ). The factors effecting EEHR were EEPP and task type. After dividing the task into regular and irregular tasks, the irregular task had a larger difference between the values from the two methods. We provided task specific regression models between EEHR and EEPP.

**Conclusions:** Because EEPP underestimated energy expenditure, it needs to be adjusted before use with Korean workers. It is suggested that different adjusting equations are formulated for regular and irregular tasks. Further study to develop a specific energy estimation model appropriate for Koreans is needed to obtain more precise estimation.

**Key Words:** Energy Expenditure Prediction Program, Physical work load, Validity

< : 2004 6 9 , : 2004 9 7 >  
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\* 2002 .

가 ,  
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,  
,  
(Hagberg,  
1992; Winkel & Westgaard, 1992; Hallqvist  
et al, 2000).  
가 ,

가 (Wu & Wang, 2002). 가  
( , , )  
, relative  
heart ratio (RHR) %VO<sub>2max</sub>  
가 (ACSM, 1995; Sjøgaard et al,  
1996), RVO<sub>2</sub>  
(Swain & Leutholtz, 1997; Pollock et al,  
1998),  
(Montoye, 1971), (pedometer) (actometer)(Kemper  
& Verschur, 1977; Saris & Binkhorst,  
1977), (Bradfield, 1977; Spady,  
1980; Spurr et al, 1986) (doubly  
labeled water)(Schoeller & Webb, 1984;  
Prentice et al, 1984)

가 VO<sub>2max</sub>  
,  
, 10~12 1  
가가 2  
가  
Michigan  
가 Energy Expenditure  
Prediction Program™ (EEPP, Ver @2.0.2,  
University of Michigan) . EEPP  
가  
가  
EEPP

(%VO<sub>2max</sub>) relative oxy-  
gen uptake (RVO<sub>2</sub>) National

Institute for Occupational Safety and Health  
(NIOSH) (NIOSH, 1981)

가 가

EEPP 69

가 6 (8.7%)  
(weight training)

EEPP

가 3 69 69

, EEPP 3 (4.4%) 9 60

가

20

60

1. (Table 1).

1 2.

40 , 80 1)

2003 5 6 2

2004 3 1

80

11 (13.8%) 69 (86.2%)

69 2)

**Table 1.** General characteristics between the participants and the non-participants

Variable	non-participants (n=20)		participant (n=60)		p-value
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	
Age (yrs)	38.3	3.9	37.1	5.7	0.4204
Tenure (yrs)	15.6	2.4	14.9	3.2	0.4029
Height (cm)	169.0	5.4	171.4	6.2	0.1402
Weight (kg)	66.3	6.7	67.3	7.5	0.6492
work hour/week (hours)	55.2	5.2	55.9	10.8	0.6876

(McCormick, 1993).

3) 가 (gold standard) (Haskell et al, 1993; Luke et al, 1997; Strath et al, 2000; Rennie et al, 2001).  
 가 (Combi Co. Aerobike 75XL II) (75%),  
 (L/min, mL/min/kg) EEPP  
 Physical Work Capacity (PWC, Watt)

가 (Polar Electro Co, Finland, S810 )

15

5

가

10

10

( ),

가

가

4)

가

가

4.8 Kcal

1L가

5) EEPP

EEPP

2000

. EEPP

가

(metabolic prediction model)(Garg et al, 1978)

video camera

가

가

Garg(Garg et al, 1978)가

cycle time EEPP

EEPP

가

가

, EEPP

EEPP

가

6)

EEPP

paired t-test

$$E_{job} = E_{basal} + (E_{taskj}/T_{taskj})$$

EEPP

Pearson's correlation

$E_{job}$  = average energy expenditure rate of the job (Kcal/min)

coefficient

t-

$E_{basal}$  = metabolic energy expenditure rate necessary to maintain basal metabolism and posture (Kcal/min)

test ANOVA test

EEPP

$E_{taskj}$  = net metabolic energy expenditure of the jth task in steady state (Kcal)

EEPP

$T_{taskj}$  = time duration of the jth task (min)

SAS v8.1

0.05

가

2)

1. EEPP  
 EEPP paired t-test (Table 2).  
 5.0±0.8 Kcal, EEPP (p<0.0001). EEPP가  
 3.9±0.6 Kcal EEPP가  
 (p<0.0001).  
 EEPP  
 2. EEPP  
 ( ) paired t-test (Table 5).  
 1) 4.6±0. Kcal (Mean ± S.D.), EEPP 4.1±  
 Pearson 0.6 Kcal (Mean±S.D.)  
 (Table 3).  
 EEPP 가 , , 5.6  
 (p<0.05). ± 0.9 Kcal (Mean±S.D.), EEPP

**Table 2.** Energy expenditure estimates between methods using heart rate and EEPP\*

Variable	Mean	S.D.	p-value
Energy expenditure estimate by heart rate	5.0	0.8	<.0001
Energy expenditure estimate by EEPP*	3.9	0.6	

\* energy expenditure prediction program

**Table 3.** Correlations between energy expenditure by EEHR<sup>†</sup> and other variables

	EEHR <sup>†</sup>	EEPP <sup>‡</sup>	Age	Tenure	Weight	Height	BMI
EEHR <sup>†</sup>	1.00						
EEPP <sup>‡</sup>	0.26*	1.00					
Age (yr)	-0.04	0.06	1.00				
Tenure (yr)	-0.24	-0.06	0.28*	1.00			
Weight (kg)	0.26*	0.31*	-0.24	-0.23	1.00		
Height (cm)	0.30*	0.30*	-0.44**	-0.20	0.53***	1.00	
Body mass index (BMI)	0.06	0.14	0.05	-0.13	0.78***	-0.13	1.00

\* p<0.05 \*\* p<0.01 \*\*\* p<0.001

<sup>†</sup> estimated energy expenditure by heart rate

<sup>‡</sup> estimated energy expenditure by energy expenditure prediction program

3.7±0.9 Kcal (Mean±S.D.)

EEPP 가  
(Table 6).

EEPP 가

4. EEPP

EEPP

3. ( ) EEPP  
(Table 7).

$$Y=4.52+0.06 x$$

EEPP EEPP (Kcal)

$$Y=2.47+0.83 x$$

**Table 4.** Variables affecting energy expenditure checked by heart rate

Variables	N	Mean	S.D.	p-value	
Work type	regular	33	4.6	0.5	<.0001
	irregular	27	5.6	0.9	
Education (yrs)	12	50	5.0	0.7	0.4405
	> 12	10	4.7	1.1	
Smoking	non-smoking	19	4.9	0.8	0.6760
	ex-smoking	13	5.0	0.8	
	present smoking	28	5.1	0.9	
Drink	drinking	48	5.0	0.8	0.8481
	non drinking	12	5.0	1.1	
Marriage	unmarried	8	5.3	1.2	0.4337
	married	52	5.0	0.8	
Exercise	regular	41	5.0	0.8	0.7587
	irregular or no	19	5.0	0.9	

**Table 5.** Energy expenditure estimates between methods using heart rate and energy expenditure prediction program according to work type

Model	Variable	Mean	S.D.	p-value
Regular work type	Energy expenditure estimate by heart rate	4.6	0.5	<.0001
	Energy expenditure estimate by EEPP*	4.1	0.6	
Irregular work type	Energy expenditure estimate by heart rate	5.6	0.9	<.0001
	Energy expenditure estimate by EEPP*	3.7	0.9	

EEPP (Kcal) . 가 ,  
 Tecumseh questionnaire, Baecke questionnaire Stockholm public health questionnaire 가  
 (Baecke et al, 1982; Jacobs et al, 1993; Mahoney & Freedson, 1990; Oja et al, 2002). (2002)  
 IMF 가  
 가, 가 가 가  
 가 가 가  
 가 (Caspersen, 1989).  
 EEPP 가 가 가 가  
 가 가 가 1970). (Montoye et al,  
 가 가 가

**Table 6.** Multiple linear regression between energy expenditure by using heart rate and other covariates

Variable		S.E.	p-value
Intercept	1.31	0.76	0.0906
Energy expenditure by EEPP*	0.56	0.16	0.0009
Work type : irregular vs regular	1.02	0.19	<.0001

R<sup>2</sup>=0.41

\* estimated energy expenditure by energy expenditure prediction program

**Table 7.** Linear regression models between energy expenditures by using heart rate and energy expenditure prediction program according to work type

Model	Variable		S.E.	p-value
Regular work type	Intercept	4.52	0.41	<.0001
	Energy expenditure by EEPP*	0.06	0.10	0.0556
Irregular work type	Intercept	2.47	1.03	0.0262
	Energy expenditure by EEPP*	0.83	0.27	0.0068

\* Energy expenditure prediction program



(gold standard)

가 EEPP

가 가 ,

EEPP

가 .

(Robinsosn, 1968),

가 (stroke volume) 가 .

가 가

가

(Bevergard & Shephard, 1967; Braunwald et al, 1967; Astrand & Rodahl, 1986).

가 .

( ), ,

(n=69)

EEPP

가 .

0.21(p=0.075)

(n=63)

가 ,

0.24(p=0.0574)

가가 .

가 .

가 가 .

Garg

3

EEPP

(n=60),

0.26

Garg

(p=0.0458)

(Cotes & Meade,

1960; Graimby & Soderhom, 1962; Givoni &

Goldman, 1971; Kamon, 1973; Walt et al,

1973) EEPP

EEPP

가 .

EEPP

, 48

가 .

EEPP

EEPP

(Garg et al,

1978).

EEPP

가 .

EEPP가

EEPP

가 .

가 ,  
 EEPP ,  
 . NIOSH ,  
 33% EEPP  
 8 .  
 EEPP  
 5 Kcal/min ,  
 3.5 Kcal/min 0.41(p=0.0174) 0.63  
 (p=0.0002)  
 (8 .  
 1 ), NIOSH , Tecumseh Minnesota  
 leisure Caltrac 가  
 9 Kcal/min 6.5 Kcal/min (Montoye et al,  
 . 8 1996) 0.40(p<0.05) ,  
 5 Kcal/min , (Schultz et al, 1989) 0.73(p<0.05)  
 28 (46.7%) .  
 , EEPP  
 4 (6.7%) , EEPP가  
 EEPP가 EEPP 가  
 EEPP EEPP 가  
 EEPP  
 EEPP  
 가 가 , 가 가  
 ( , 1996; , 1998;  
 , 1998; , 2000; ,  
 EEPP가 2001).  
 ( , 1996; ,  
 1998), ( , 1998;  
 , 2001), ( ,  
 2000) , 3  
 가 , 10 .  
 가  
 ( , 1998), ( , 1998),  
 ( , 1999),  
 EEPP가 가 ( , 2002)  
 가 ,  
 10  
 가 . Norgan(1996) 1996

가 가

가

EEPP

10

60

가

가

가 EEPP

가

가

:

1

가

40

80

가

20

60

EEPP  
가 , EEPP

가

video camera

, cycle time

가 가

EEPP

: EEPP

(p<0.0001).

가

EEPP

EEPP

가

$$Y=4.52+0.06 \times \text{EEPP}$$

$$Y=2.47+0.83 \times \text{EEPP}$$

: EEPP

가

가

Energy Expenditure

1996;85(3):396-408.

Prediction Program™ (EEPP)

EEPP가

Cooling  
82.

Head  
1998;5(1):73-  
82.

- 1999;25(2):266-73.
- 1998;87(2):121-30.
- 2002;25(1):9-13.
- 가  
2003;15(4):388-400.
- 가.  
1998;1:1-6.
- 가. 1998;24(2):167-73.
- 2001;24(69):51-64.
- 가. 2000;26(2):110-6.
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