

Background

The Apple Watch (AW) is a commercially available de provides cardiovascular and physiological data.



The image is taken from: https://apple.com/au/newsroom/2021/0 app-and-irregular-rhythm-notification-r available-on-apple-watch/

Many people rely on the Apple Watch to greatly assist medical issues such as high and low heart rates, irregul rhythm, and atrial fibrillation (AFib). They put trust int device, and if it fails, they could be at risk. In this study researchers aim to test how accurate the Series 9 Apple really is, and how much trust can be put into it. Resear to determine the accuracy of heart rate data collected b Apple Watch at rest and during exercise, when compar standard COSMED ECG system. There have been sim studies conducted previously, but most of them focuse specifically on certain diseases such as hypertension ar diabetes. In this study, investigators will use healthy, s individuals from the ages of 18-30.

• Key Words: Apple Watch, Accuracy, Heart Rate

Purpose

The purpose of this research is to determine exactly how the Apple Watch is when collecting heart rate data at rest during exercise. This research is vital to the approximatel million everyday Apple Watch users in order to ensure th seeking medical attention when necessary during certain cardiovascular issues. If the Apple Watch proves to be inaccurate, certain users that rely on these specific functions in their everyday life would then be able to find a more accurate solution.

How Accurate Are the Apple Watches?

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| | Hypothesis |
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| evice that 05/ecg- now- | Investigators hypothesize that the Apple Watch will provide data comparable to that of the standard ECG system, making it a valuable tool for estimating cardiac and physiological conditions in various settings. |
| | Anticipated Results |
| t in lar heart to this ly, e Watch chers aim by the red to a hilar ed nd strong | Researchers anticipate that our results for both the Apple Watch and the standard ECG in both the exercise and resting portion of the experiment will be similar, if not the same. When analyzing the results of the exercise portion specifically, investigators expect to see the same climbs in heart rate as the incline increases during each stage. Changing the incline at each stage is vital in catching these exact moments where there could possibly be a spike in their heart rate, ensuring that both the Apple Watch and the COSMED ECG system |
| | catch this in their readings. |
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Methods

e study will use approximately 20 healthy participants (10 males and 10 nales). Each will fill out informed consent and complete a PAR-Q rvey before the experiment to ensure they are free of cardiovascular oblems. The researchers will, then, calculate the age-predicted 60% aximum heart rate for use in the experiment later. For the ECG reading, ectrodes will be placed below each clavicle and on both sides of the wer ribcage. In order to collect the resting heart rate, each participant Il be seated for 30 seconds while data is recorded simultaneously from Apple Watch and the standard ECG system. For the exercise portion, participant will walk on a treadmill at a pace of 3.3 mph and a starting cline of 0. Each stage comprises 1-minute treadmill walking, and the cline increases by 1 degree at the end of each stage. After each stage, we l ask the participant about their perceived exertion (RPE) rate to timate how hard their body works during exercise (Borg scale: 0-10, th 10 being extremely difficult). The participant will continue through ch stage until reaching the calculated 60% of their max heart rate for the tire stage. Once the participant's heart rate reaches 60%, the exercise rtion concludes, and we will collect the Apple Watch and ECG data.



References

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