Correlations
Lipid profile and PAI-1

PAI-1 x CHO $r=0.78; p=0.001$
PAI-1 x TG $r=0.56; p=0.036$
PAI-1 x LDL-c $r=0.70; p=0.006$
The diagram illustrates the relationship between the rate of RPE increase (units/min) and the variable $A_1$ (L/min). Three groups are represented:

- **Control** (filled black squares)
- **High-CHO diet** (open white squares)
- **Low-CHO diet** (gray squares)

The data points show a negative correlation, indicated by the linear regression line $y = -0.52x + b$, where $r = -0.52$ and $P < 0.05$. This suggests a statistically significant decrease in the rate of RPE increase with increasing $A_1$. The graph visually supports the conclusion that a high-CHO diet tends to increase the rate of RPE increase compared to control and low-CHO diets.
atletas

PAI-1 x CHO $r=0.33$, $p=0.47$

PAI-1 x TG $r=0.53$, $p=0.21$

PAI-1 x LDL-c $r=0.54$, $p=0.20$
sedentários

PAI-1 x CHO $r=0.15$, $p=0.74$

PAI-1 x TG $r=0.90$, $p=0.006$

PAI-1 x LDL-c $r=0.35$, $p=0.43$