

Are shorter resistance training sessions better than longer?

Submission date 14/02/2022	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 15/02/2022	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 27/10/2022	Condition category Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Designing time-efficient training programs can be valuable to increasing participation and adherence to a strength training program. Briefer, more frequent weekly training sessions might allow for training with greater training loads compared to less frequent sessions of a longer duration, due to maximum energy use and reduced fatigue during exercise. It is possible that a higher session frequency would lead to shorter and more intense sessions with less accumulated fatigue, ultimately resulting in more work performed (i.e. a higher training volume). This may further result in greater muscular strength, muscle growth and power output.

Who can participate?

Healthy, adult females (over 18 years of age and have not reached menopause) with little experience in resistance training

What does the study involve?

The study involves resistance training twice or four times per week over a period of 12 weeks. Each muscle group will be exercised twice per week in both groups. Before and after the intervention, the participants will be tested for maximal strength, muscle mass and power output.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The participants will benefit from receiving a designed resistance training program and being trained by experts over a period of 12 weeks. They will get information about their physical condition and be informed of the effect of their training. There are always some risks related to training, but the health benefits surpass the risks.

Where is the study run from?

Western Norway University of Applied Sciences (Norway)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

January 2016 to December 2016

Who is funding the study?
Western Norway University of Applied Sciences (Norway)

Who is the main contact?
Helene Pedersen
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Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number
Nil known

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number
Nil known

Secondary identifying numbers
48876

Study information

Scientific Title
A randomized trial on the efficacy of split-body versus full-body resistance training in non-resistance trained women

Acronym
CompFreq

Study objectives
The aim of the study is to examine the effects of performing two weekly total-body sessions versus four weekly split-body sessions, with an equated weekly training frequency per muscle group, on muscular adaptations in untrained women

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

The study does not require ethics approval. Due to national requirements, ethics approval is only required when research is aimed at bringing new knowledge regarding sickness and health.

Study design

Randomised parallel trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Randomised parallel trial

Study setting(s)

Other

Study type(s)

Other

Participant information sheet

Not available in web format. Please contact Helene Pedersen (helene.pedersen@hvl.no) to request a participant information sheet.

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Resistance training

Interventions

A randomized intervention trial was conducted to assess the efficacy of performing either a full-body (FB) resistance-training program twice per week, or a split-body (SPLIT) program four times per week over a 12-week study period. Each muscle group was exercised the same number of times per week (twice) for an equal number of sets and repetitions in both groups. Participants were pair-matched according to their baseline strength levels and then randomly assigned to one of the two experimental groups. The SPLIT group performed four exercises targeting the lower extremities twice per week and six exercises targeting the upper body twice per week. Alternatively, the FB group performed all ten exercises in the same session, with sessions carried out twice per week.

Maximal muscle strength (1-RM in leg press, Lat pulldown and bench press), muscle mass (bioelectrical impedance), jump height (CMJ) and power output in the bench press (at 15 kg) were tested pre- and post-intervention.

Intervention Type

Behavioural

Primary outcome measure

Maximal strength measured as kilograms lifted in 1 repetition maximum (1-RM) tests in leg press, lat pulldown and bench press at baseline and after the 12-week intervention

Secondary outcome measures

1. Muscle mass measured in kilograms using bioelectrical impedance (Tanita MC780 multi-frequency segmental body composition analyzer) at baseline and after the 12-week intervention
2. Jump height measured in centimeters performing a countermovement jump on a force platform at baseline and after the 12-week intervention
3. Power output in the bench press measured in watts lifting a 15 kg barbell, calculated using a linear encoder measuring velocity and a commercial software program (MuscleLab Software v8.13, Ergotest Technology AS, Langesund, Norway) at baseline and after the 12-week intervention

Overall study start date

15/01/2016

Completion date

20/12/2016

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Female
2. Not performed strength training regularly the previous 6 months
3. Free of injury or pain that could impair performance during training or testing
4. Over 18 years of age, and had not reached menopause

Participant type(s)

Healthy volunteer

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex

Female

Target number of participants

50

Total final enrolment

50

Key exclusion criteria

1. Male
2. Conducting resistance training on a weekly basis
3. Injuries or pains that impairs the training and/or testing
4. Under the age of 18 years or having reached menopause

Date of first enrolment

15/07/2016

Date of final enrolment

20/08/2016

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Norway

Study participating centre

Western Norway University of Applied Sciences

Røygata 6

Sogndal

Norway

6856

Sponsor information

Organisation

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Sponsor type

University/education

Website

<https://www.hvl.no>

ROR

<https://ror.org/05phns765>

Funder(s)

Funder type

University/education

Funder Name

Høgskulen på Vestlandet

Alternative Name(s)

Western Norway University of Applied Sciences, HVL

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

Universities (academic only)

Location

Norway

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

The results are planned to be published in a high-impact peer-reviewed journal

Intention to publish date

20/05/2022

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets analysed during the current study are available upon request from Helene Pedersen (helene.pedersen@hvl.no). The researchers will be able to share the raw data on an individual level (in an anonymous form) or at group levels from the different tests. The data will be available after the publication of the article until 5 years after the publication date and shared with anyone as long as the requests are not restricted by Norwegian laws and regulations and the Western Norway University of Applied Sciences regulations. Since the participants have not given their consent to share the individual data, there may be restrictions regarding what data and to whom they can be shared. Therefore, please contact helene.pedersen@hvl.no for an update on the process.

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article		14/05/2022	27/10/2022	Yes	No