

Effects of different intensities of exercise on health risk factors

Submission date 09/02/2010	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
Registration date 11/02/2010	Overall study status Completed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Last Edited 28/03/2019	Condition category Nutritional, Metabolic, Endocrine	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)
NCT00955071

Protocol serial number
MCT-190617

Study information

Scientific Title

Dose-response effects of exercise on abdominal obesity and risk factors for cardiovascular disease (CVD) in women and men

Acronym

SERENA

Study objectives

The driving hypothesis is that the attenuation of health risk with exercise is largely explained by associated reductions in abdominal obesity, in particular visceral fat. Specifically, we will test the following hypotheses:

1. That by comparison to controls, all treatments will be associated with reduction in abdominal subcutaneous, visceral fat, liver fat and insulin resistance
2. That reduction in abdominal subcutaneous, visceral and liver fat and insulin resistance in high volume low intensity exercise (HVLI) and low volume high intensity exercise (LVHI) will be greater than low volume low intensity exercise (LVLI)
3. That hypotheses 1 and 2 are true independent of gender

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Queens University, Faculty of Health Sciences Research Ethics Board (REB) approved on the 22nd July 2009 (ref: PHE-093-09)

Study design

Randomised controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Cardiometabolic risk

Interventions

The intervention (duration of treatment) will be six months and the negative energy balance will be induced by the increase in exercise alone (e.g., no caloric restriction).

1. No exercise, wait list control group
2. Low volume (180 kcal), low intensity (50%) exercise group
3. High volume (360 kcal), low intensity (50%) exercise group
4. Low volume (180 kcal), high intensity (75%) exercise group

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

Waist circumference and 2-hour glucose, measured at baseline, 16, 24 and 48 weeks

Key secondary outcome(s)

Measured at baseline, 16, 24 and 48 weeks:

1. Visceral fat
2. Metabolic syndrome variables (glucose, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, triglycerides and high density lipoprotein [HDL]-cholesterol)

Completion date

31/08/2013

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Men and women between 40 and 60 years of age. The lower age range for men and women is selected to help ensure recruitment of a sample with metabolic syndrome as prevalence of metabolic syndrome is significantly related to age. The selection of 60 years for the upper age range reflects concerns we have randomising older adults to the high intensity exercise group wherein exercise at 75 - 80% of maximum may be difficult to achieve, and likely to be associated with increased orthopaedic injury and thus, poor compliance. We also considered lowering the lower age range from 40 to 35 years, but decided against doing so to increase the cost-effectiveness of recruitment (e.g., ensure a higher yield of those with metabolic syndrome)
2. Abdominally obese (waist circumference greater than 88 and 102 cm for women and men respectively) and National Cholesterol Education Program, Adult Treatment Panel III (NCEP-ATPIII) defined metabolic syndrome. Abdominal obesity for non-Caucasians will be determined using values suggested by the International Diabetes Federation.
3. Sedentary lifestyle (planned physical activity for the purpose of health one day per week or less)
4. Weight stable (± 2 kg) for 6 months prior to the beginning of the study
5. Body mass index (BMI) less than 40 kg/m^2 (because a lifestyle-based intervention alone for obesity reduction is ideal for persons with a BMI less than 40 kg/m^2)

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Physical impairment which would make the intervention very difficult, or unsafe according to the patient's physician including history of myocardial infarction, stroke, coronary bypass surgery or angioplasty in the last 6 months; peripheral artery disease, unstable angina or

ischaemia

2. Diabetes

3. Current smokers

4. Alcohol consumption greater than 21 drinks per week

5. Plans to move from the area

6. Participating in another research study

7. Clinically judged to be unsuitable for participation or adherence as determined by the participants physician

8. Inability or unwillingness to provide informed consent

9. For women, planned pregnancy in the next year

Date of first enrolment

01/09/2009

Date of final enrolment

31/08/2013

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Canada

Study participating centre

Queen's University

Kingston

Canada

K7L 3N6

Sponsor information

Organisation

Queen's University (Canada)

ROR

<https://ror.org/02y72wh86>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Research organisation

Funder Name

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	03/03/2015		Yes	No
Protocol article	protocol	01/01/2013		Yes	No