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Effects of interval time between high-intensity intermittent aerobic exercise on strength performance: analysis in individuals with different training background

Valeria Leme Gonçalves Panissa, Ursula Ferreira Julio, Claudio Pinto e Silva, Leonardo Vidal Andreato, Felipe Hardt, Emerson Franchini

GOOGLE TRANSLATE



Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the effect of the time interval after high-intensity aerobic exercise on strength performance in individuals with different training backgrounds. Participants (n=27) were divided into three groups according to their training backgrounds (aerobic, strength or concurrent) and submitted to eight sessions: (1) determination of



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the peak velocity (V_{peak}) during the incremental treadmill test to exhaustion and familiarization of the evaluation of maximum strength (1RM) for the half-squat; (2) 1RM determination; and (3-8) randomly assigned experimental sessions consisting of either a strength exercise (SE), four sets at 80% of the 1RM, in which maximum number of repetitions (MNR) and the total volume performed (TV) was computed, and five sessions consisting of high-intensity intermittent aerobic exercise (100% of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{peak}}$ - 1 min:1 min) totaling 5 km, followed by a SE with varying recovery intervals between activities (30, 60 minutes, 4, 8, and 24 hours). Comparisons for MNR and TV were made using two-way variance analysis (group and time interval) with repeated measures in the second factor. When significant differences were detected (P < 0.05), a Bonferroni and Dunnet post-hoc test were used. There was an effect of group for MNR, with the Aerobic Group performing a higher MNR compared to Strength Group (P = 0.002). Moreover, there was an effect of the time interval for MNR and TV, with reduction after 30 (P < 0.001 for both variables) and 60 minutes intervals (P = 0.035; P = 0.007, respectively) compared to the control condition. Thus, it is concluded that the drop in performance related to the SE activity occurred with the same magnitude and time interval

Key words: concurrent training; training volume; fatique

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for each of the groups.

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J. Hum. Sport Exerc. ISSN 1988-5202. doi:10.4100/jhse. Faculty of Education. University of Alicante. C/ San Vicente del Raspeig s/n - 03690 San Vicente del Raspeig - Alicante - Spain jhse@ua.es