



University of Verona

Dept of Neurological, Biomedical and Movement Sciences

MUSCLE ECCENTRIC TRAINING FOR ENDURANCE RUNNING PERFORMANCE

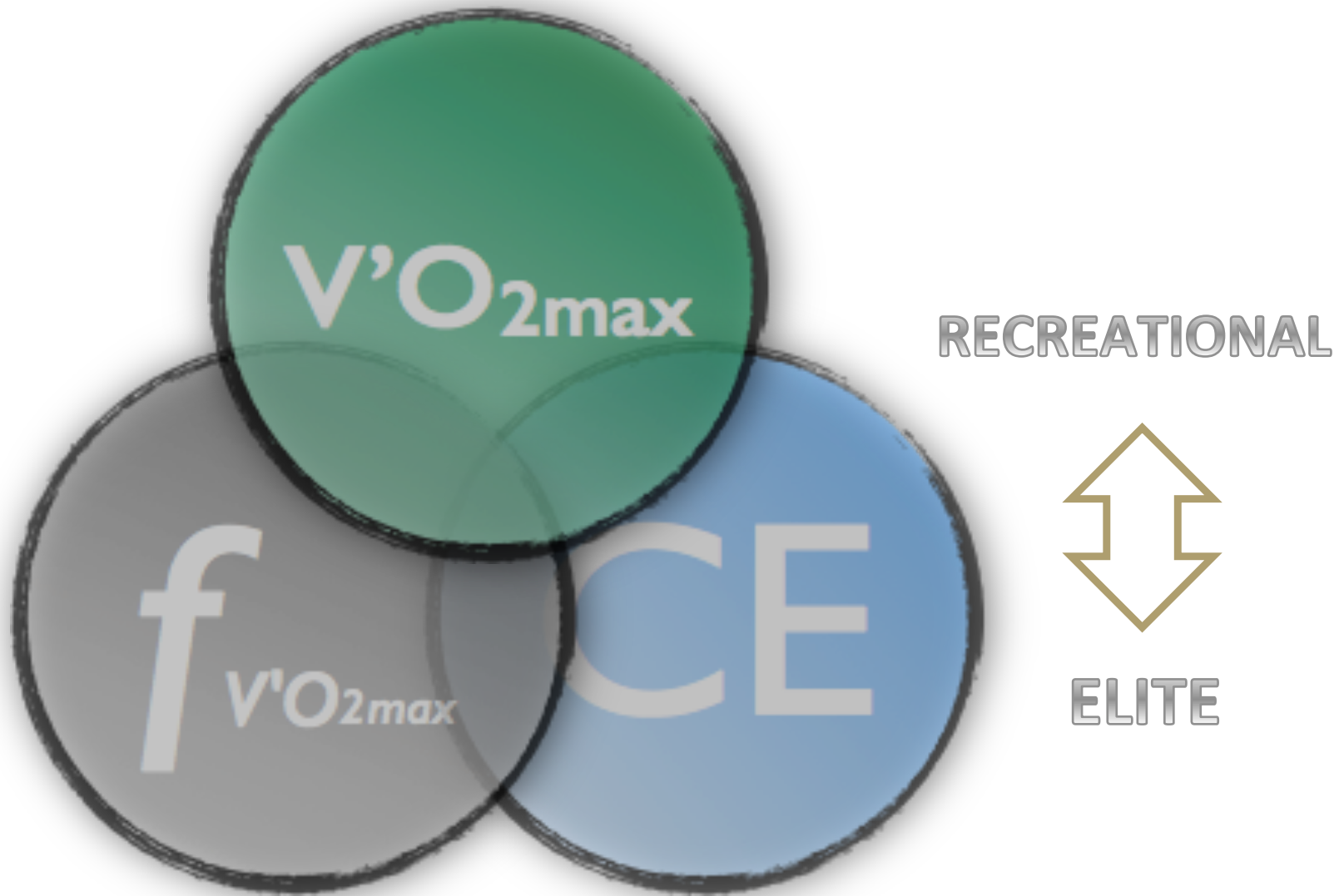
Cantor Tarperi ¹, Luca Festa ¹, Antonio La Torre ², Federico Schena ¹

1 Dept of Neurological and Movement Sciences, University of Verona

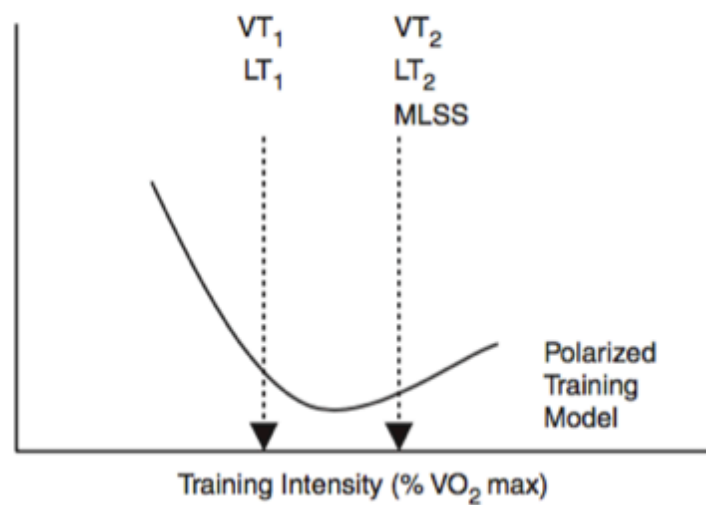
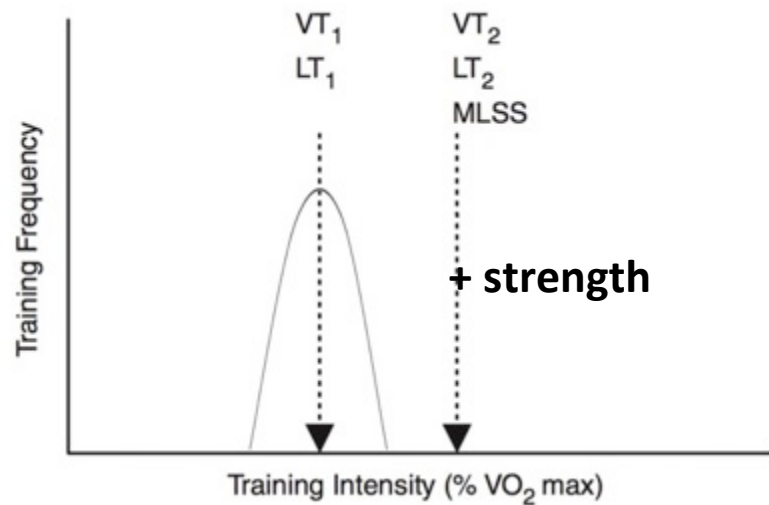
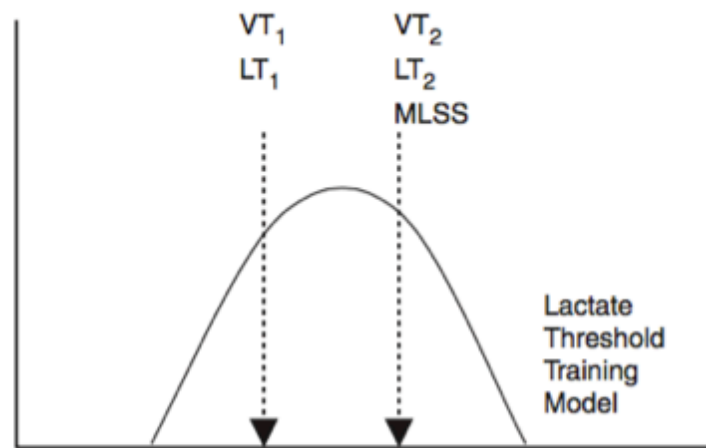
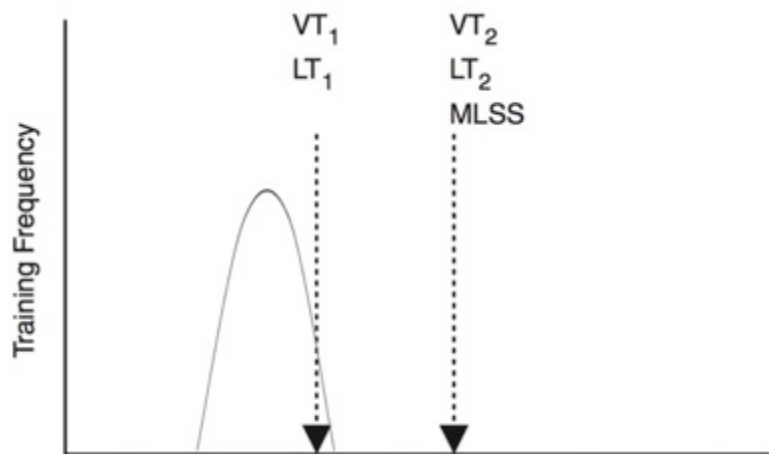
Centro per la Preparazione alla Maratona

2 Dept of Biomedical Sciences for Health, University of Milano





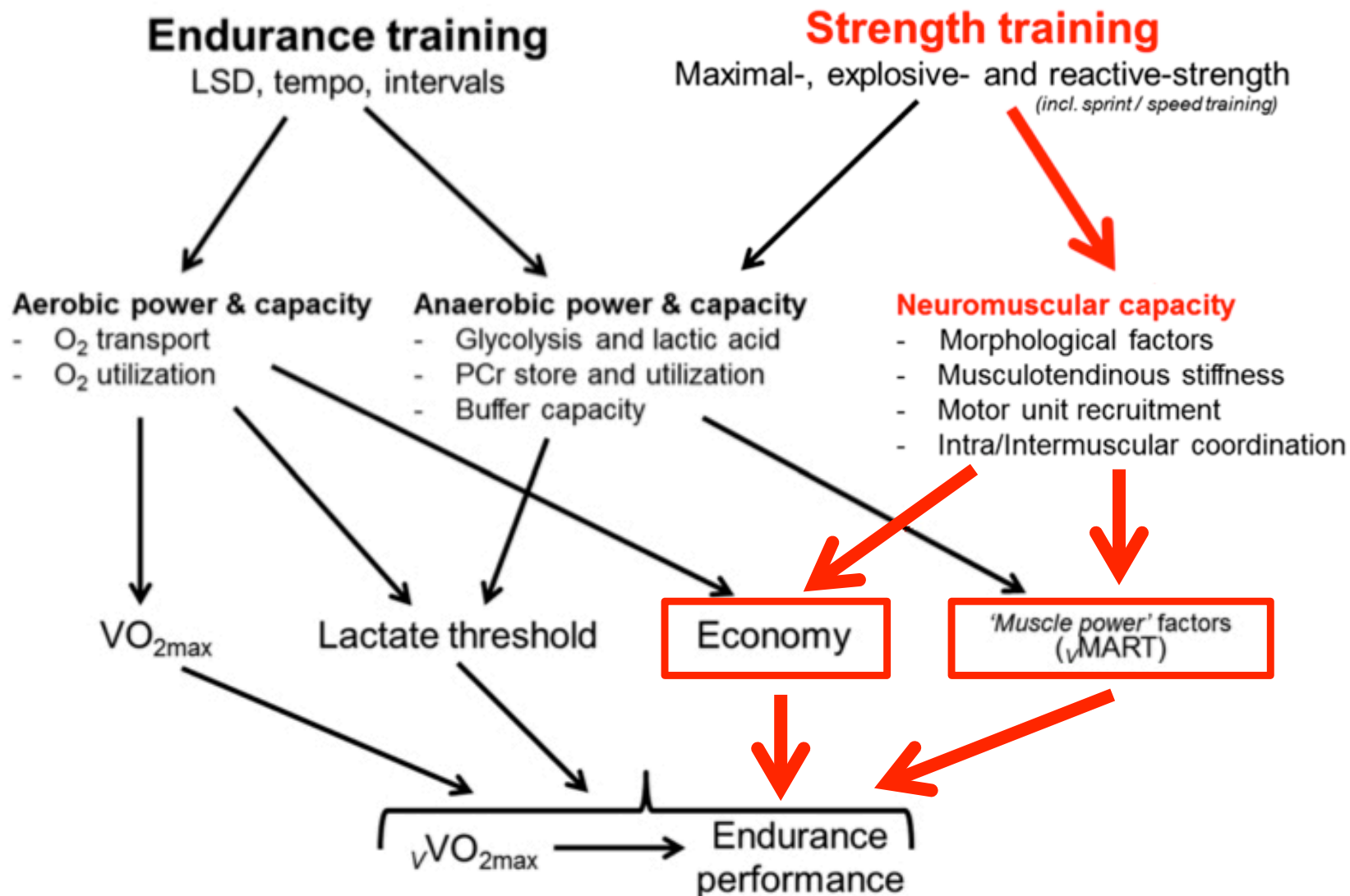
Coyle et al. 1999

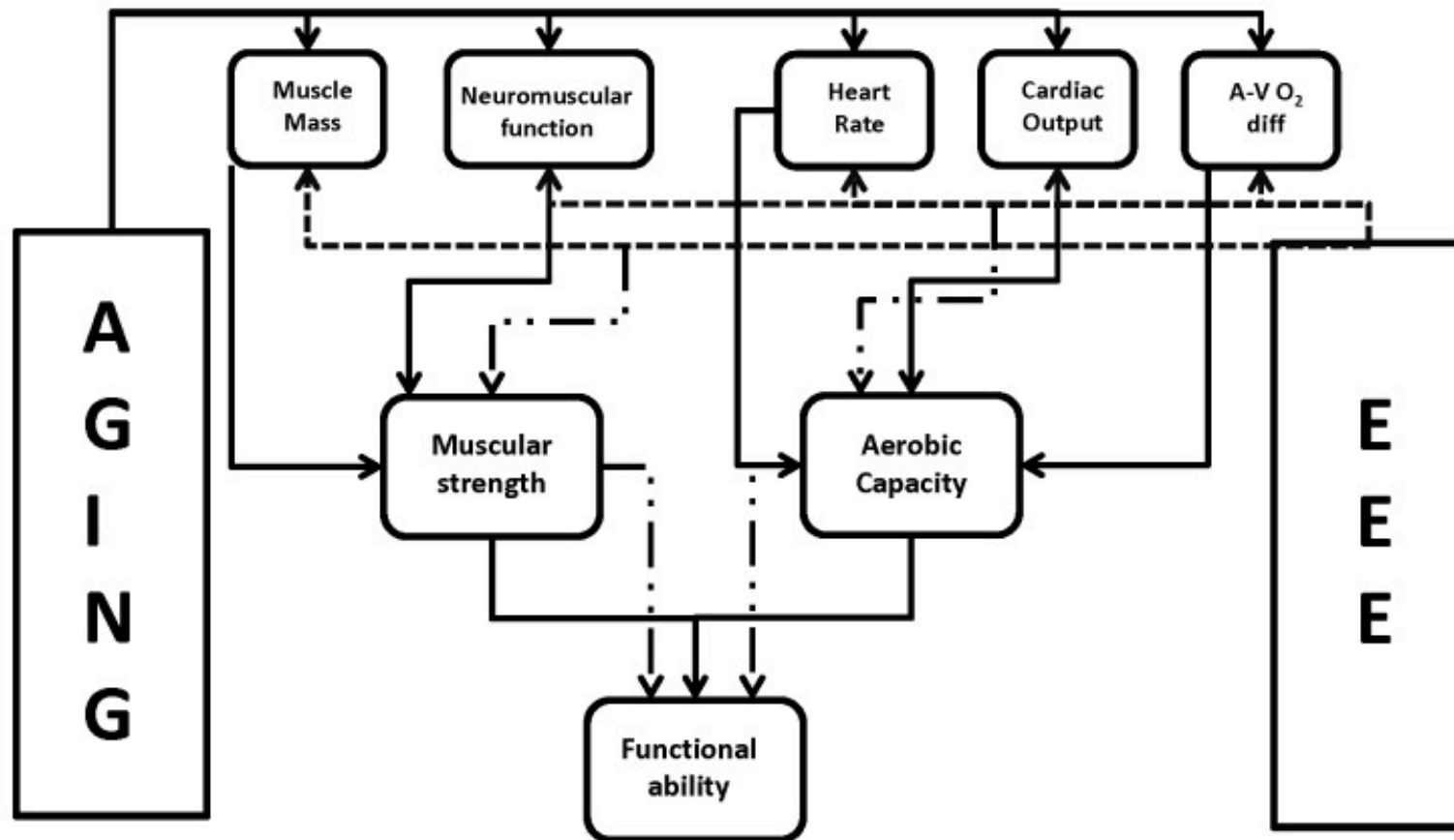


Strategies to Improve Running Economy

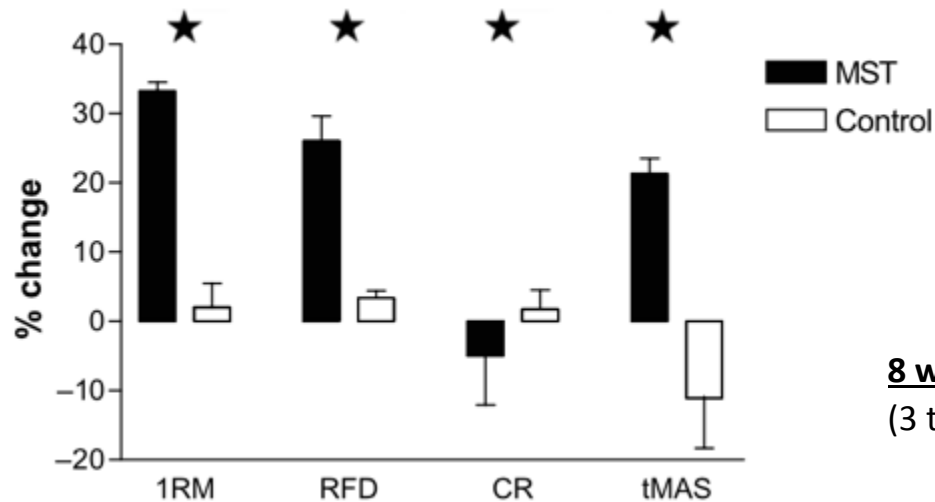
Kyle R. Barnes · Andrew E. Kilding







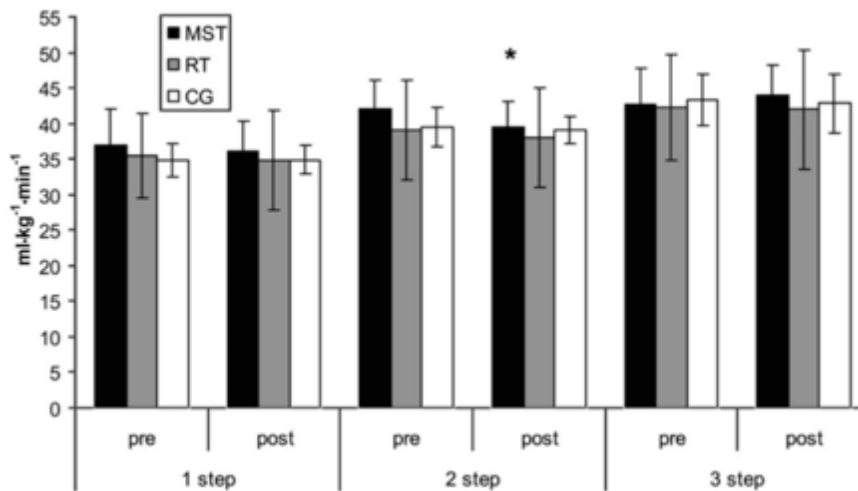
EEE, Eccentric Endurance Exercise; → negative impact of aging; —•→ positive effects of eccentric endurance exercise; ---→ effects of eccentric endurance exercise not known.



8 weeks

(3 t/w: 4 sets-4 rep.) + endurance tr.

[Støren O et Al. Med Sci Sports Exerc. 2008]



6 weeks

MST: (2 t/w: 4 sets-4 rep.) + endurance tr.

RT: (2 t/w: 3sets-10 rep.) + endurance tr.

CTRL: only endurance tr.

[Piacentini MF et Al. J Strength Cond Res. 2013]

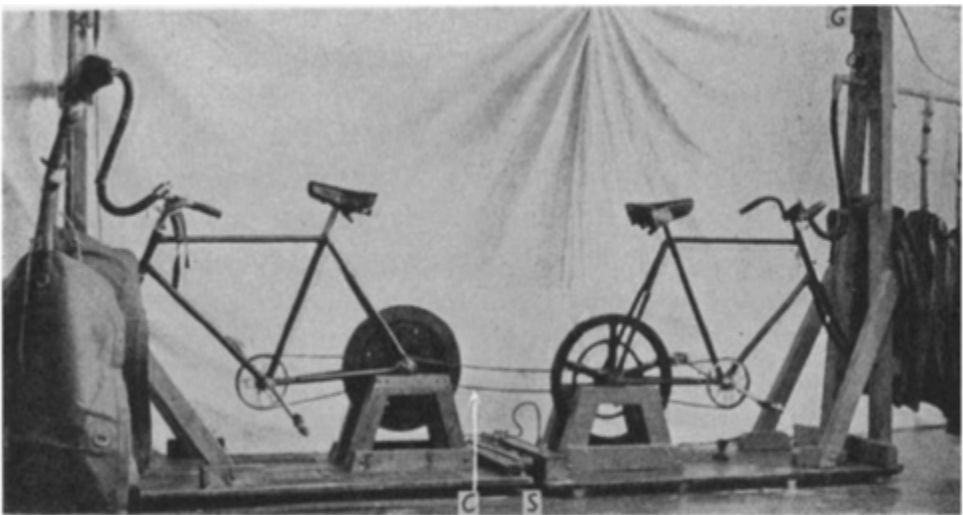
TABLE 1: Comparison of the effects of the resistance exercise on running economy.

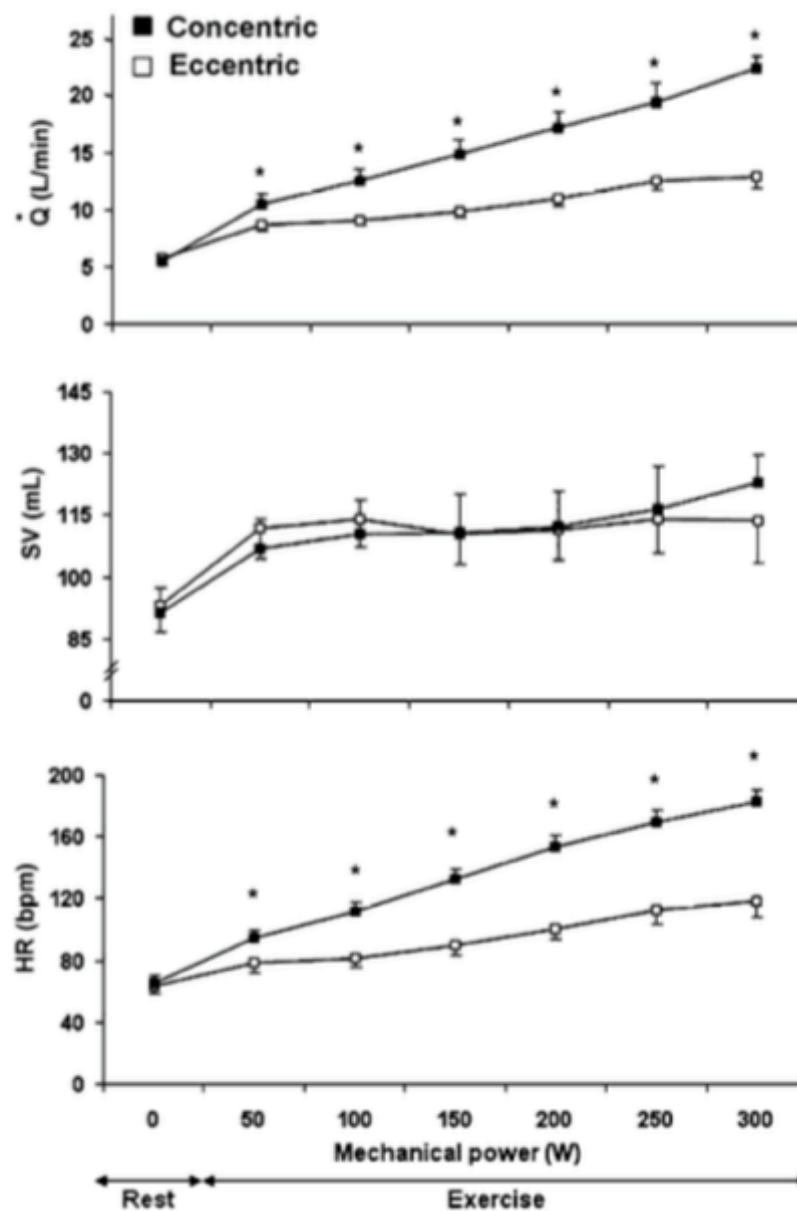
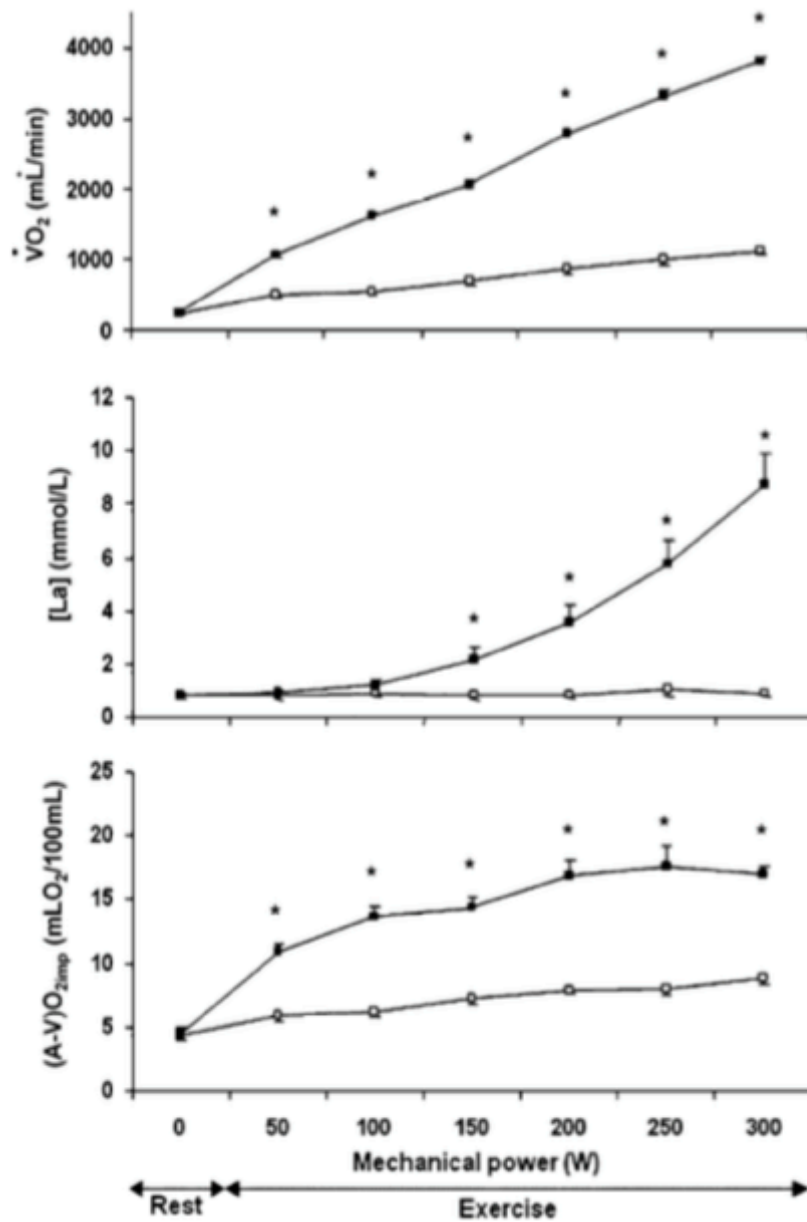
Study	Subjects	EIMD	Muscle damage	VO ₂ max (%)	RE (%)
Paschalis et al. [10]	10 healthy males	120 eccentric actions	↑ CK, ↑ DOMS, and ↓ ROM, and ↓ strength	55 and 75	√
Burt et al. [12]	9 healthy men	100 squats at 80% body mass	√ CK, ↑ DOMS, and ↓ strength	90	↓ 4-5
Vassilis et al. [87]	24 young healthy men	120 eccentric actions	↑ CK, ↑ DOMS, ↓ strength	70	√
Scott et al. [88]	8 active men and 8 active women	3-4 × 10 repetitions of squat, lunges, step up and step down, and stiff-legged deadlift	↑ DOMS	70	√

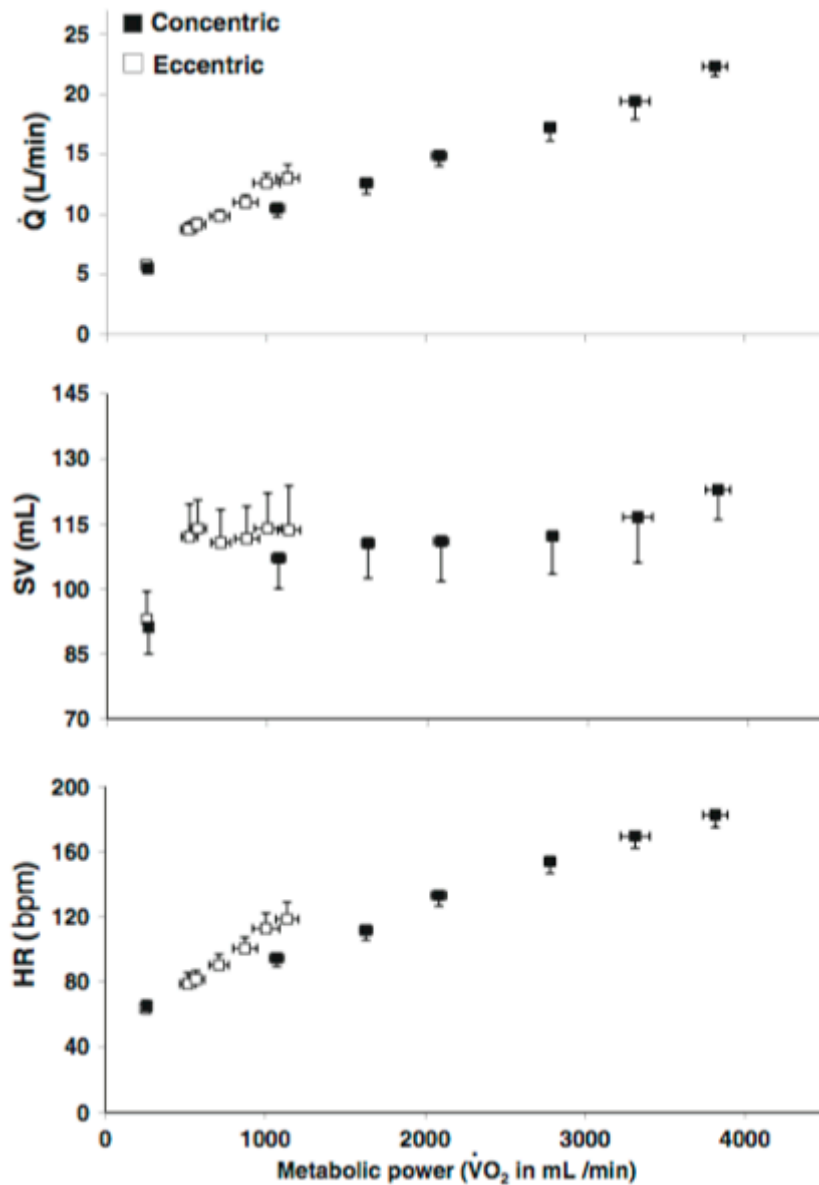
TABLE 2: Comparison of the effects of the downhill running on running economy.

Study	Subjects	EIMD	Muscle damage	VO ₂ max (%)	RE (%)
Chen et al. [11]	50 male students	30 min DHR at -15%	↑ CK, ↑ DOMS, ↓ strength, and ↑ LDH	70, 80, and 90	↓ 5
Hamill et al. [92]	10 recreational female runners	30 min DHR at -15%	↑ CK, ↑ DOMS	80	√
Braun and Dutto [93]	9 endurance trained men	30 min DHR at -10%	↑ DOMS	65, 75, and 85	↓ 3
Chen et al. [94]	10 soccer trained men	30 min DHR at -15%	↑ CK, ↑ DOMS, ↓ strength, and ↑ MB	65, 75, and 85	↓ 4-7

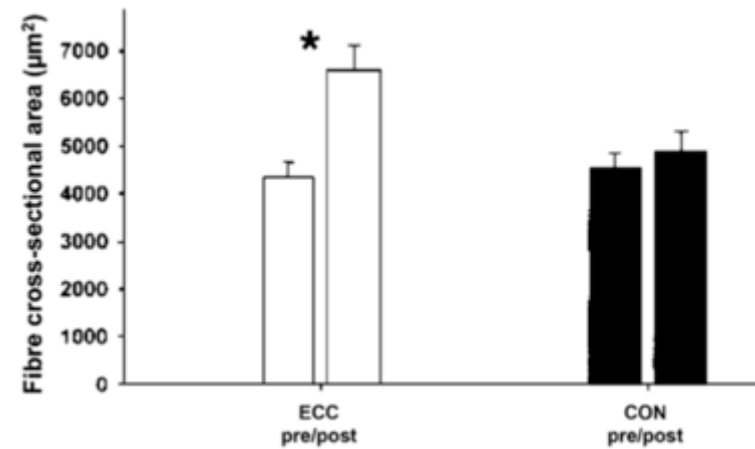
ECCENTRIC EXERCISES







12 weeks 3 t/w



[LaStayo et al. Am J Physiol 2000]

[Dufour et al. Med Sci Sports Exerc. 2004]

Compare the RE variation pre-post a regular endurance training program added to a **specific eccentric muscle efforts** (Yo-Yo Leg Press),

versus an **low** or **high intensity** training programs



Hypothesis:
in recreational runners, the eccentric strength program, added to a regular endurance training, could lead neuromuscular adaptations allowing benefits in RE

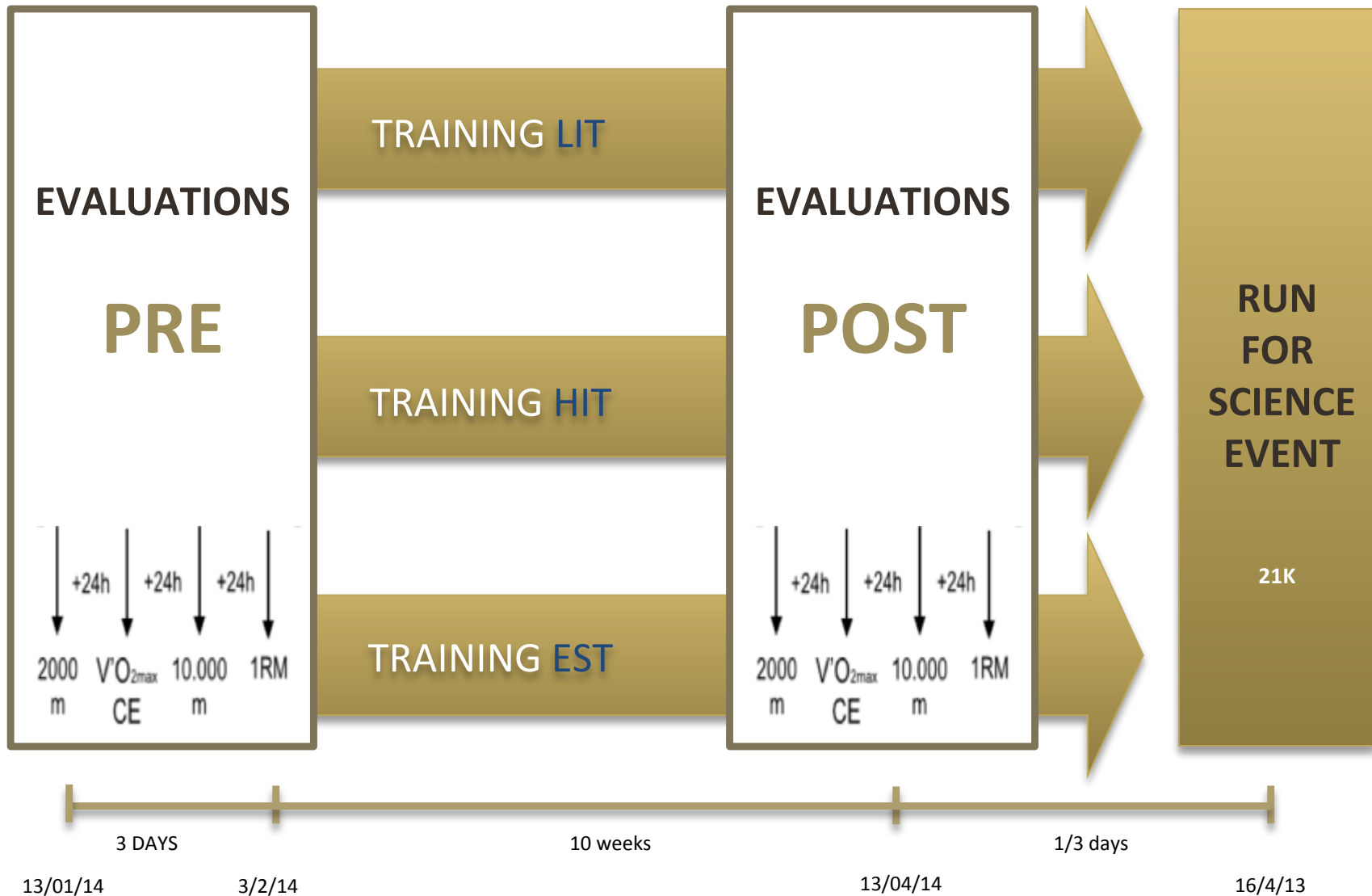


40-50 yy
previous experiences for half marathon in last year

no pathologies
no other sport



		n	Age	Height	Weight	V'O _{2max}
<u>Eccentric Strength Training</u>	EST	9	44.5± 6.0	169.0±9.1	71.3±9.4	48.8±5.1
<u>High Intensity Training</u>	HIT	9	42.2±8.6	171.2±6.8	70.9±11.9	50.3±3.7
<u>Low Intensity Training</u>	LIT	11	45.4±8.0	171.8±9.6	66.1±11.7	50.2±6.7



Bioenergetics & muscle

Gas exchange data analyser, Quarkb2, Cosmed IT

- $\dot{V}'O_{2max}$; $\dot{V}'O_{2max}$; VT_1 ; VT_2 ; CE

Isokinetic LegPress, Technogym IT

- 1RM



Metabolic lab

Body composition

DEXA, QDR Explorer W, Hologic, MA USA

- Fat Free Mass, (FFM, %FFM)
- Fat Mass, (FM, %FM)
- total body and arm/leg



Anthropometry lab

Field performance

- V_{max} 2 – 10 – 21 km

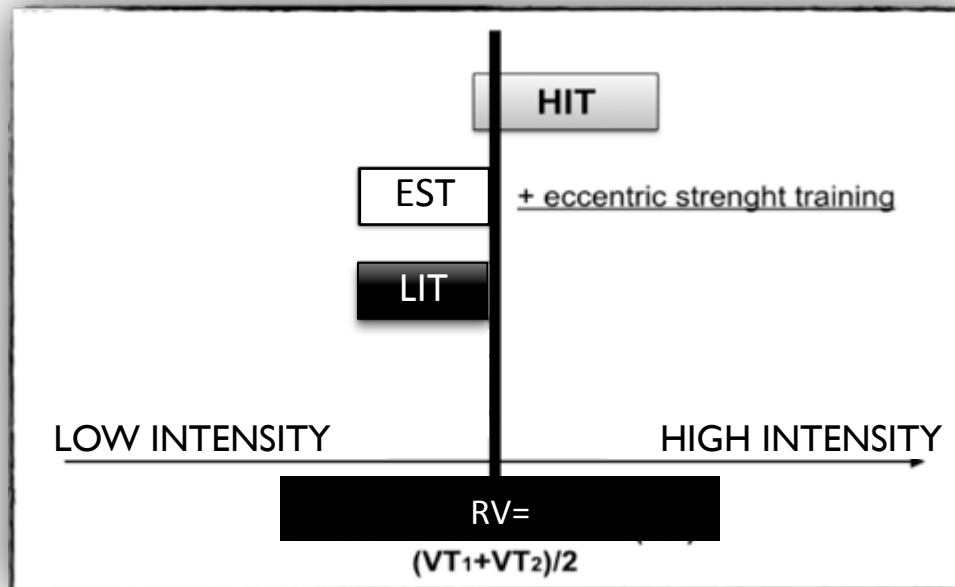


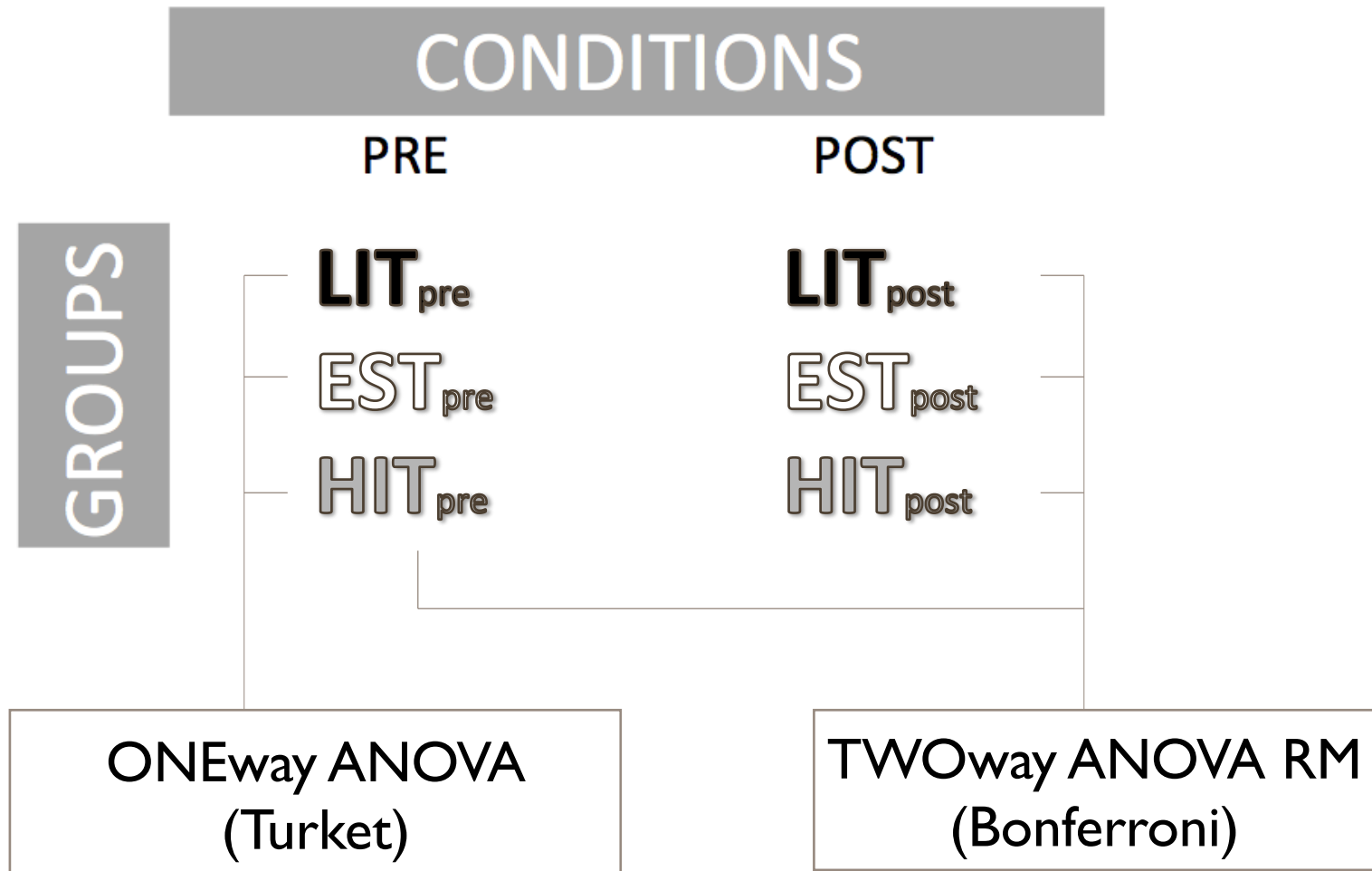
Centro Maratona

HIT: 3 t/w sessions, running @ 95-140% of RV

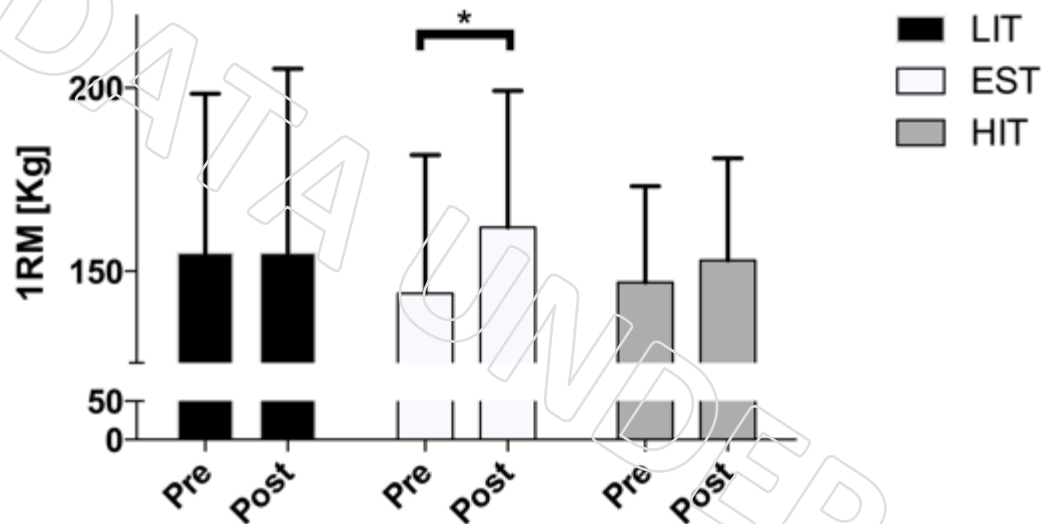
EST: training characterized by 1 t/w 4set 7rep. on Yo-Yo Leg Press at maximal power + 3 t /w sessions, running @ 70-105% of RV

LIT: 3 t /w sessions, running @ 70-105% of RV



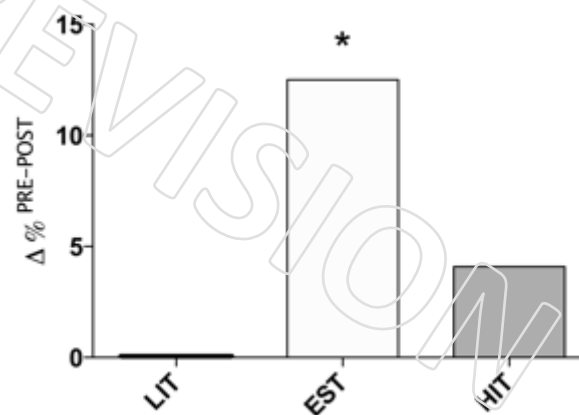


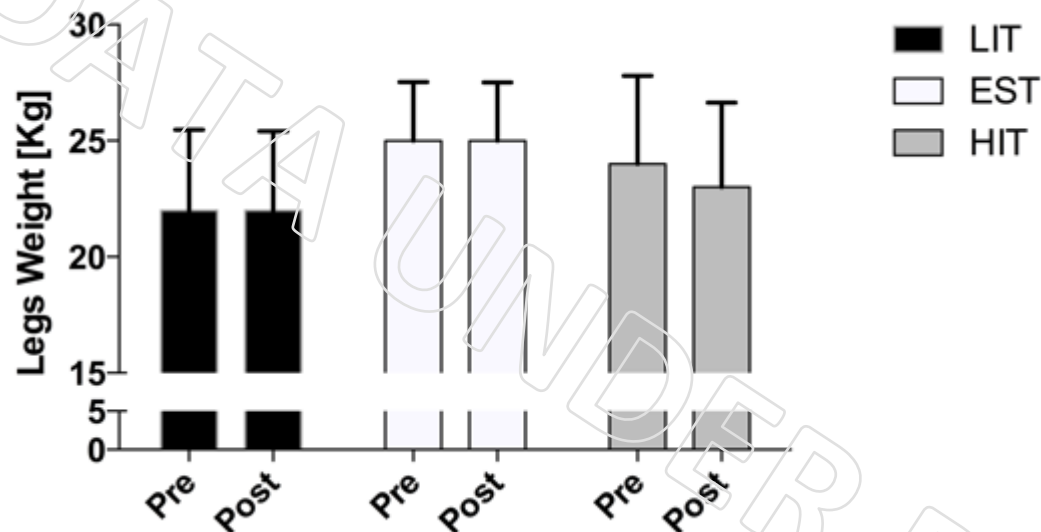
* $p < 0.05$



P value ≤ 0.05

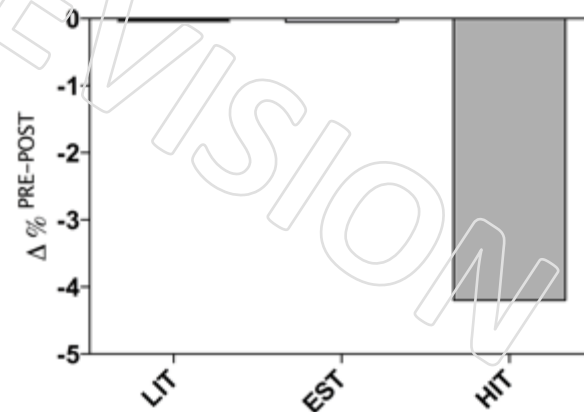
1RM shown a significant increase
from 144 to 162 kg for the group
EST

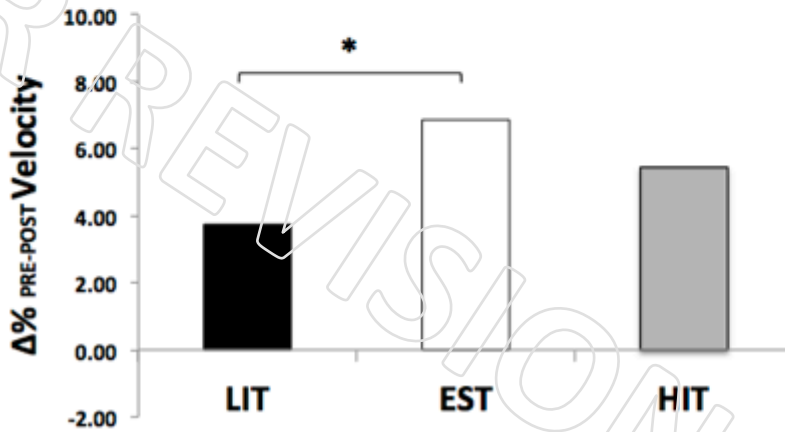
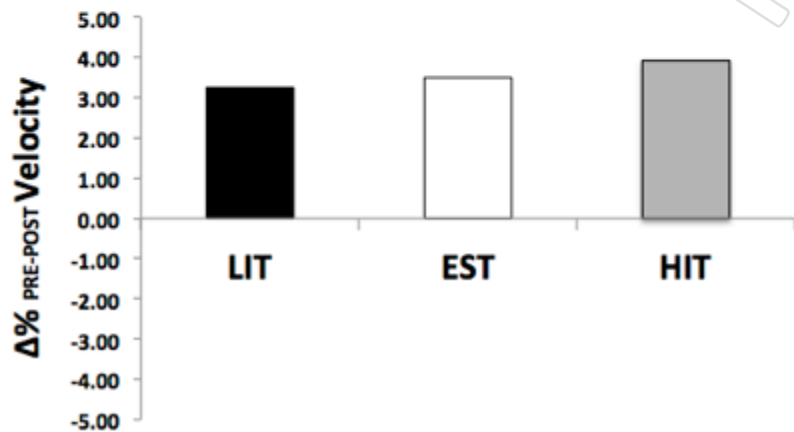
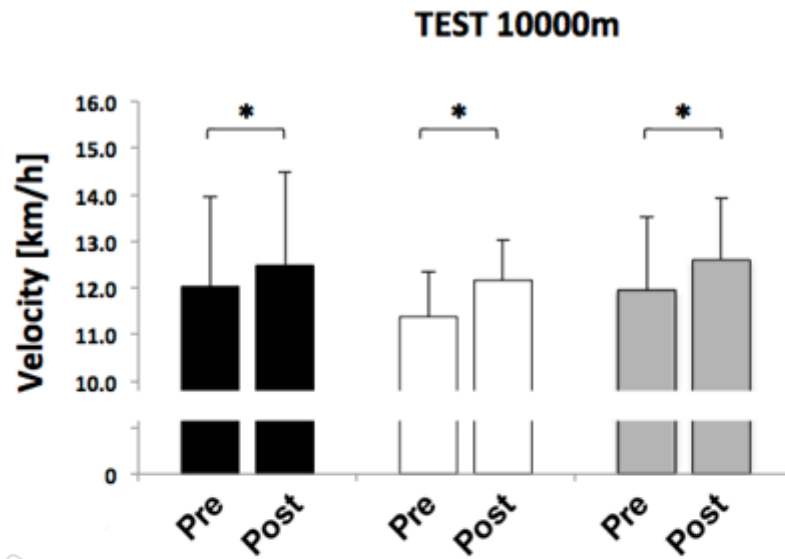
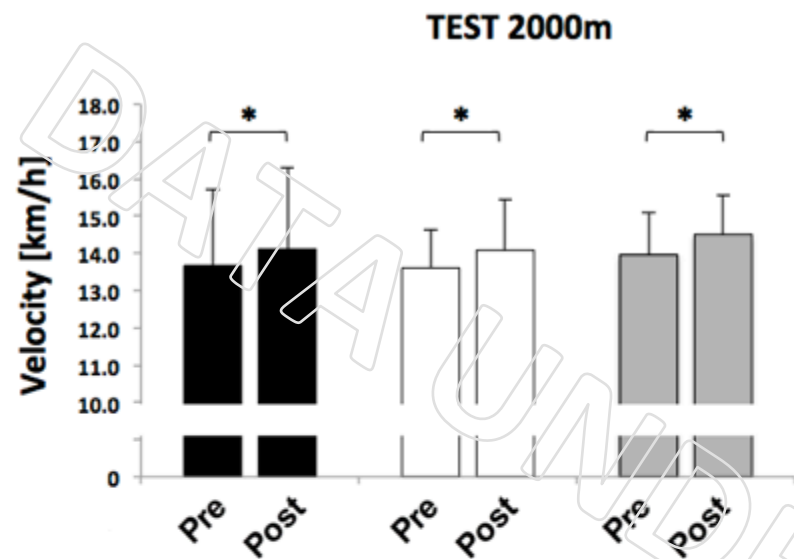


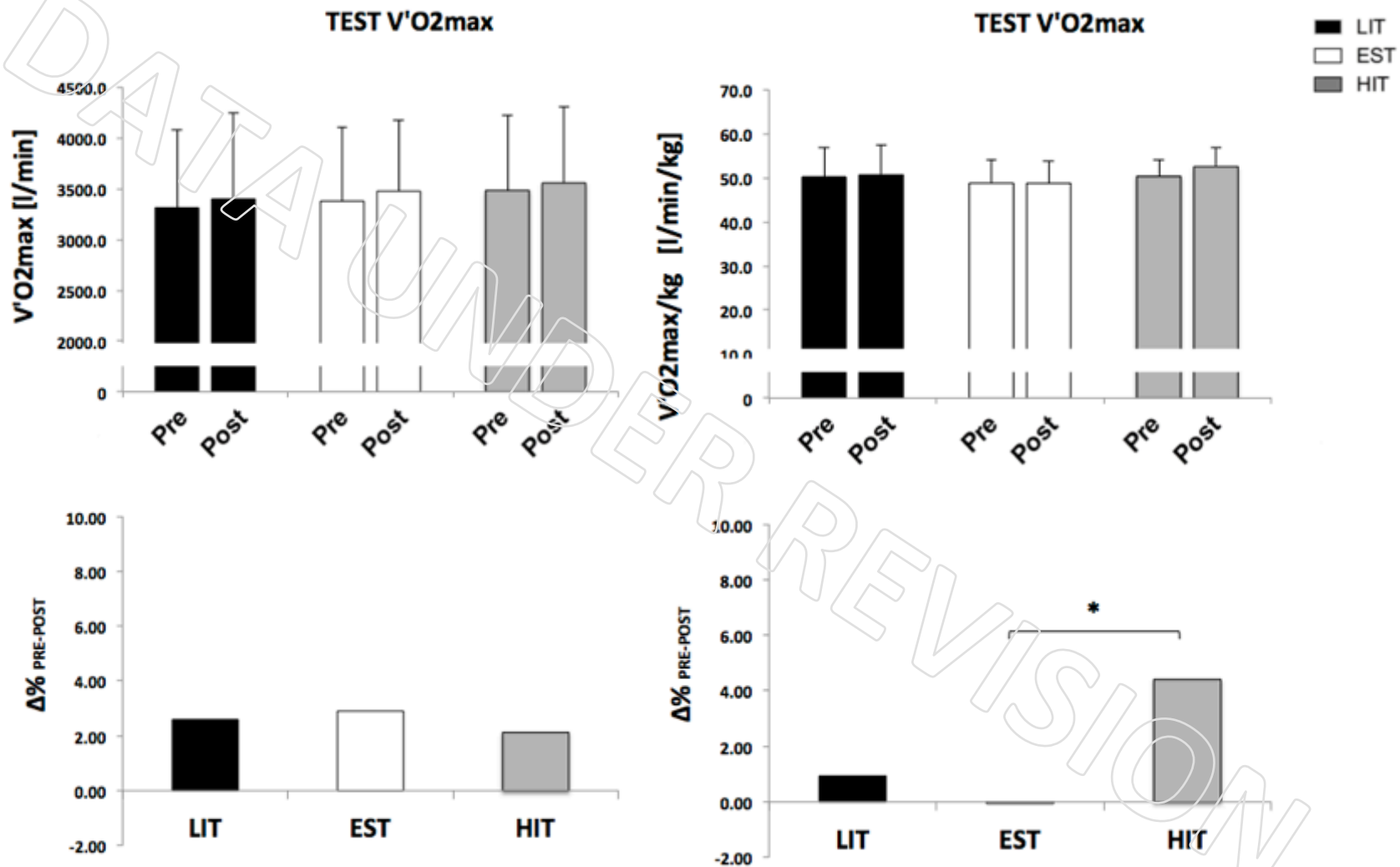


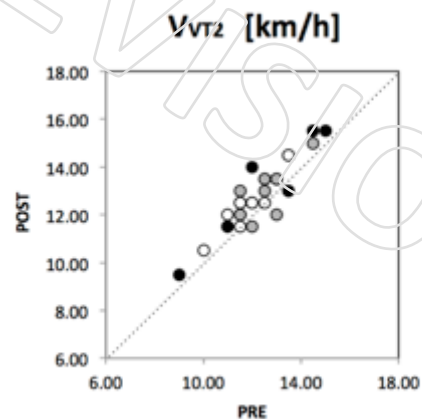
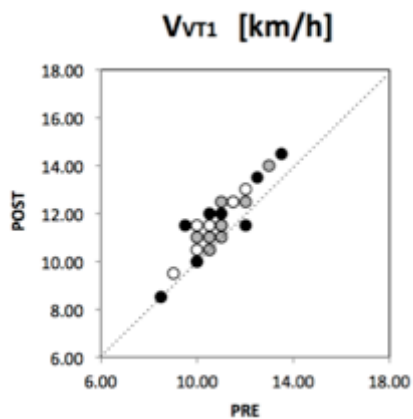
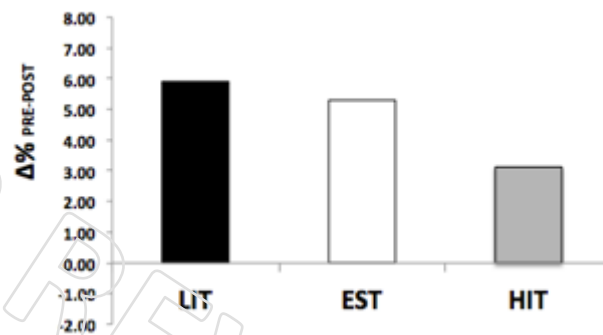
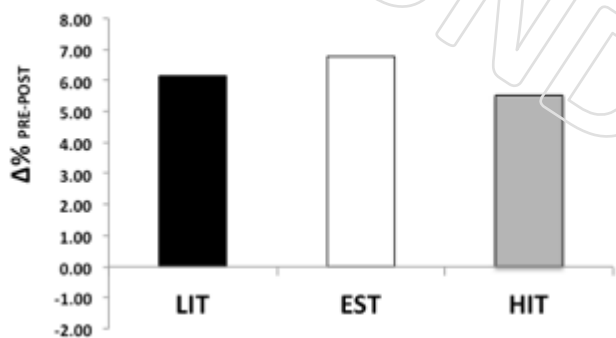
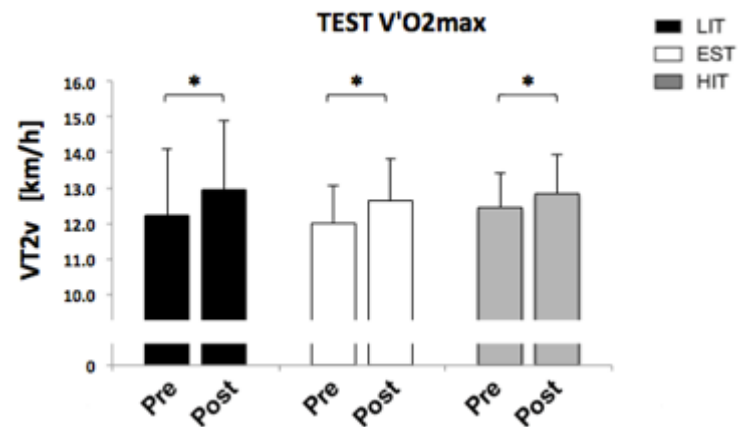
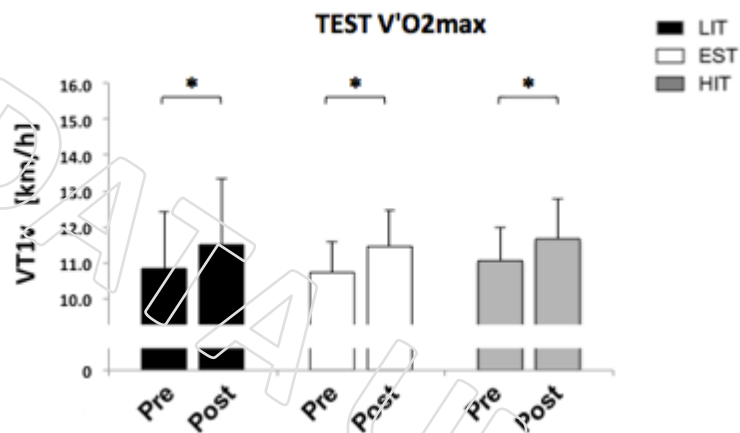
P value ≤ 0.05

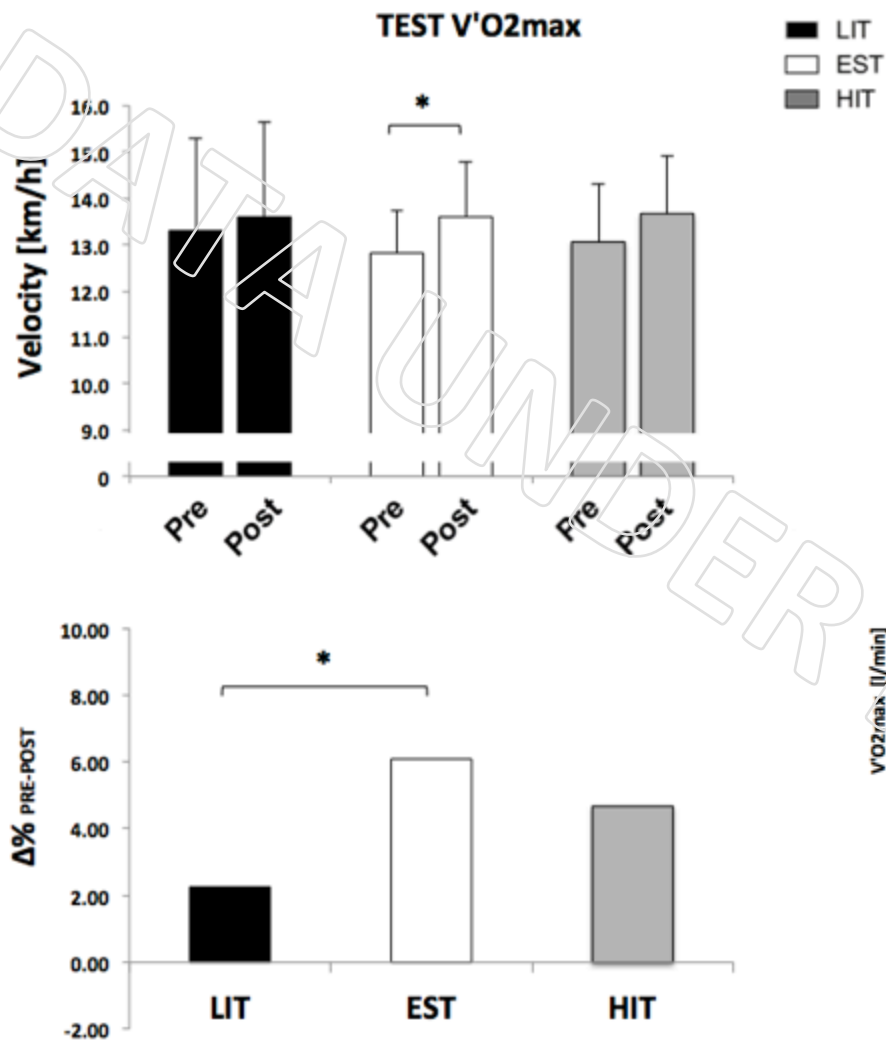
There was no significant change in Fat Free Mass of Legs in any groups



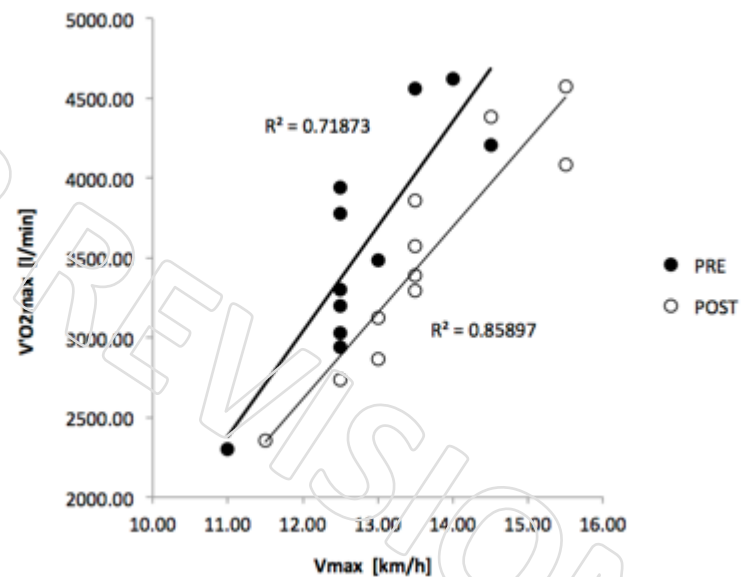


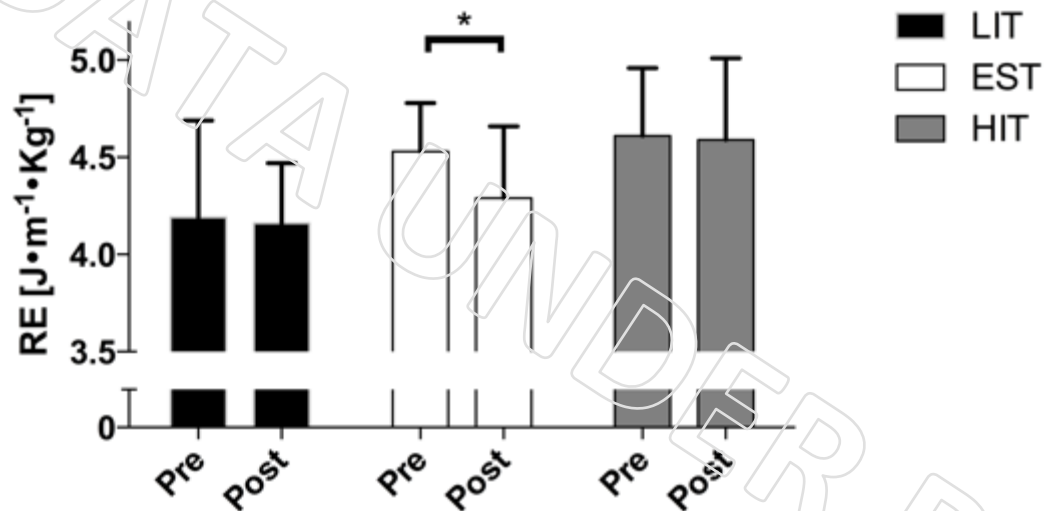






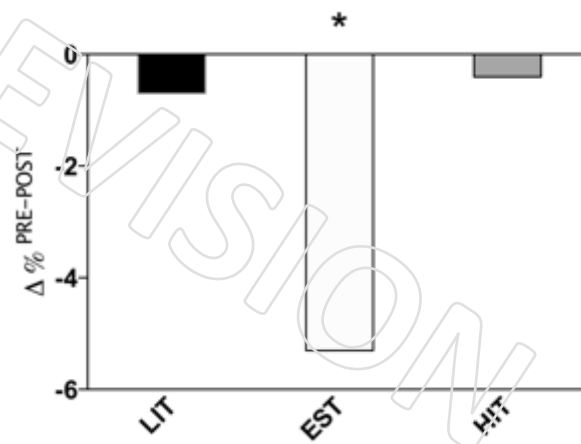
IMPROVED EFFICIENCY IN EST





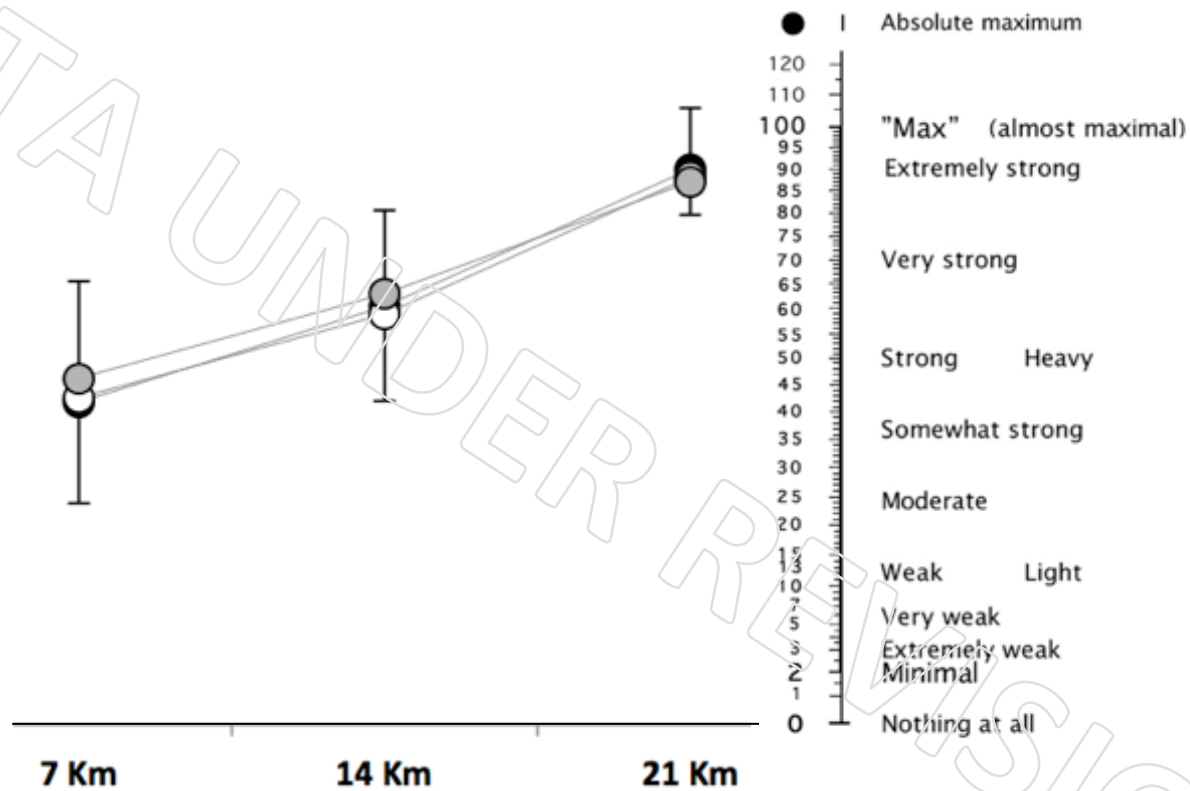
P value ≤ 0.05

RE shown a significant reduction from 4.5 to 4.3 J·m⁻¹·kg⁻¹ for the EST group



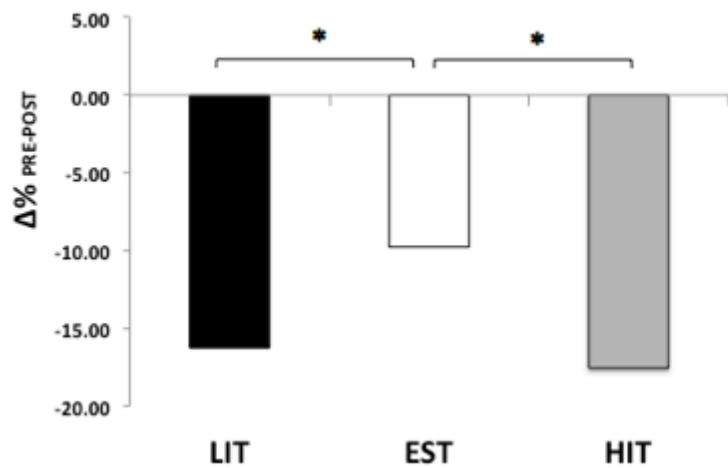
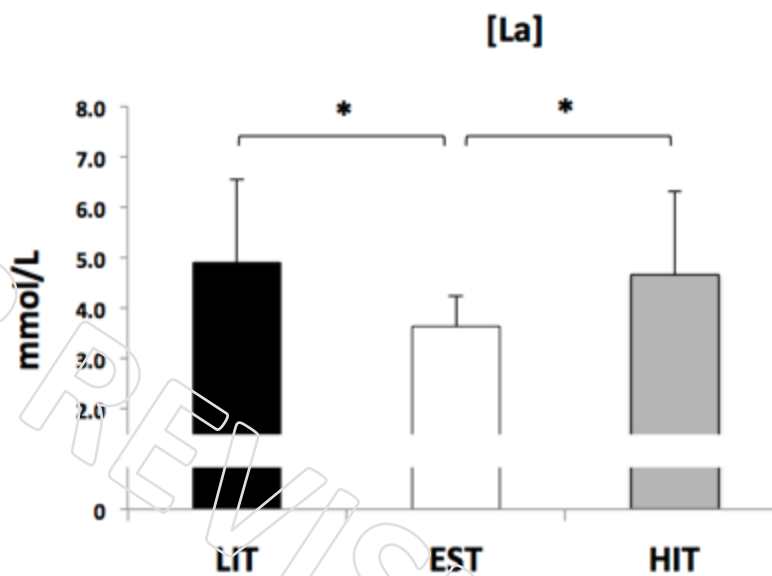
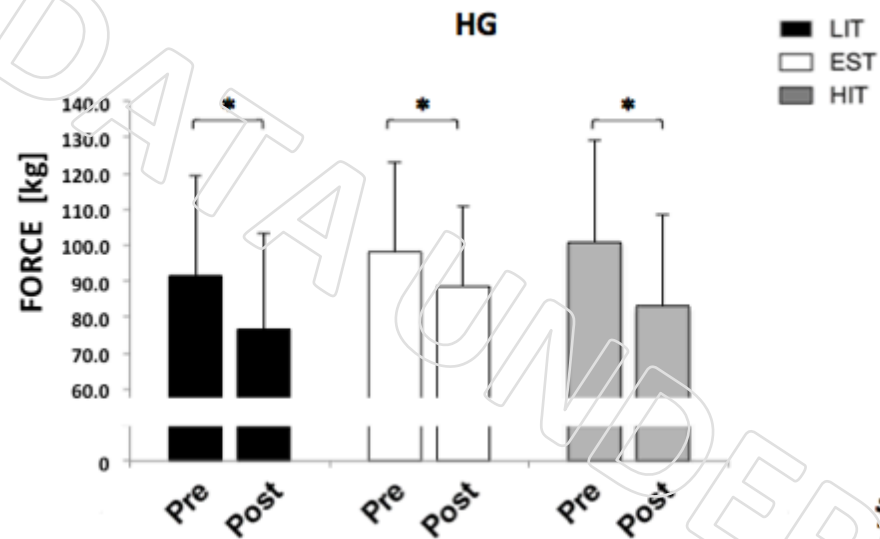
after 21 KM

● LIT
○ EST
● HIT

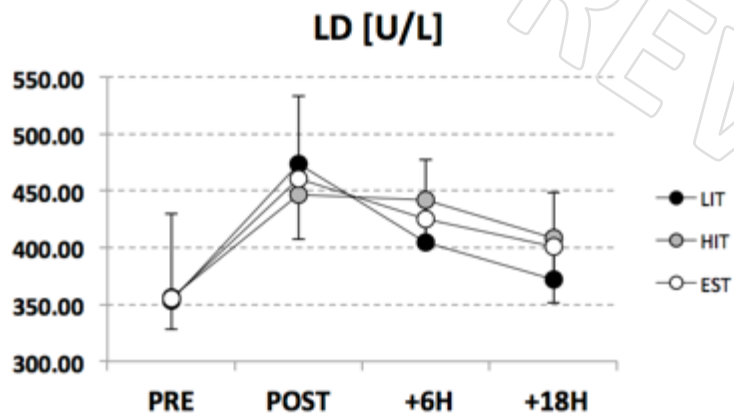
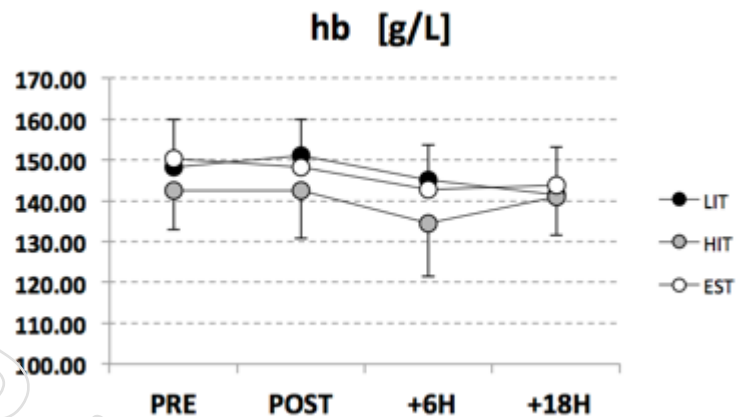
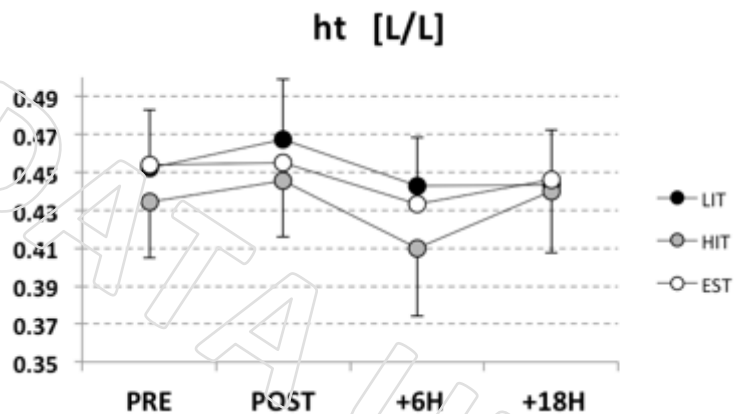


Borg centiMax (CR100) scale
© G. Borg och E. Borg, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006
English

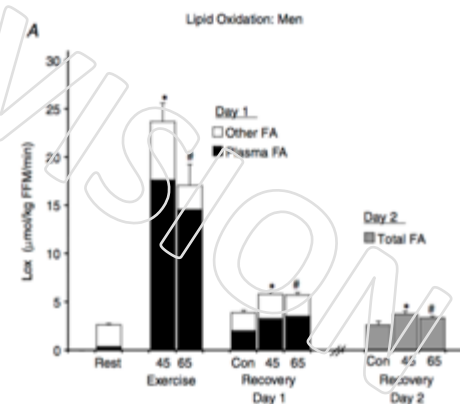
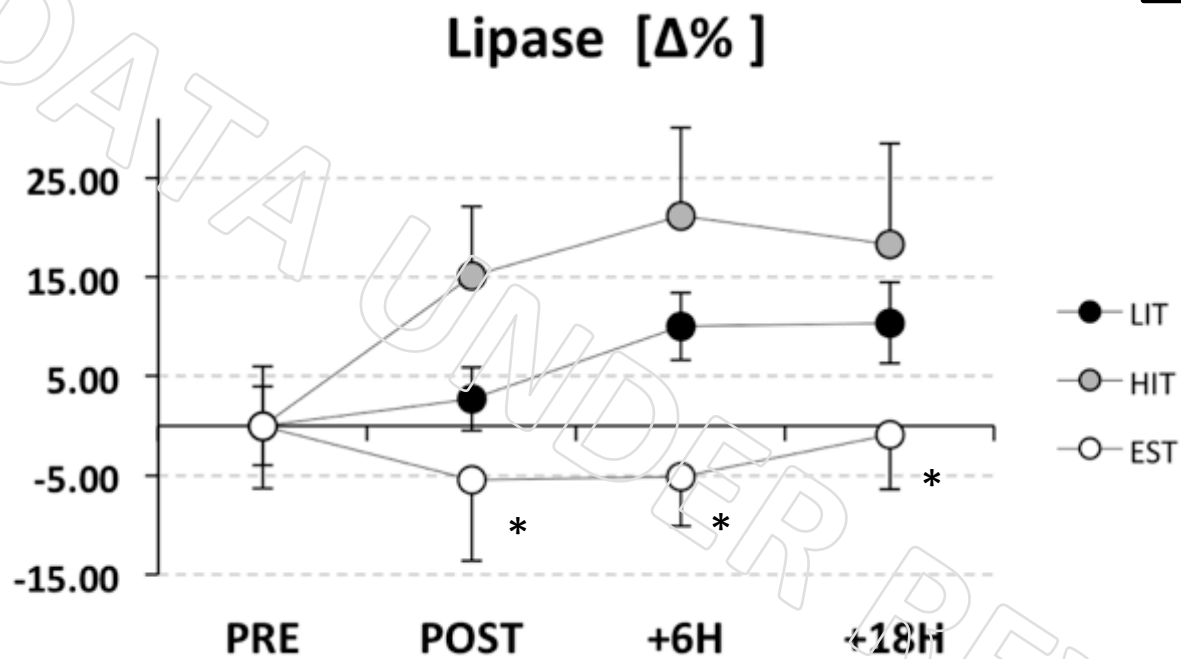
after 21 KM



after 21 KM

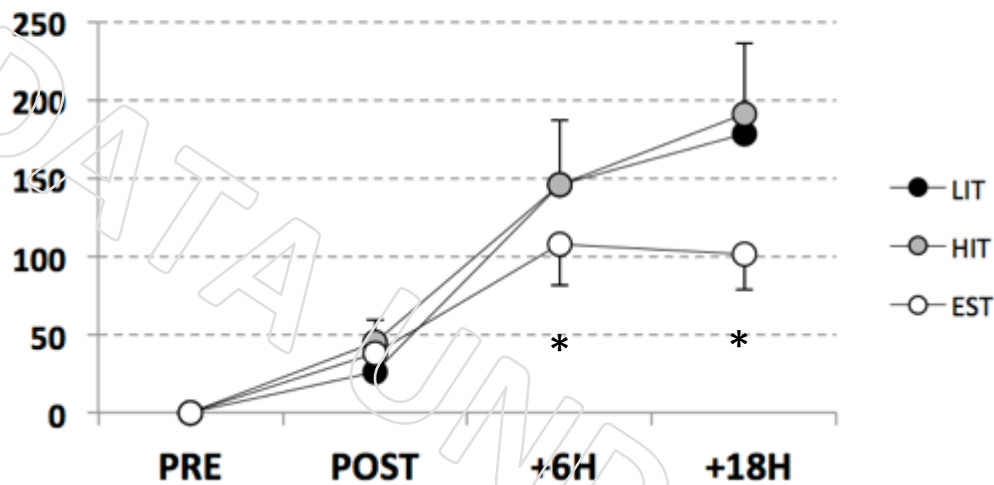
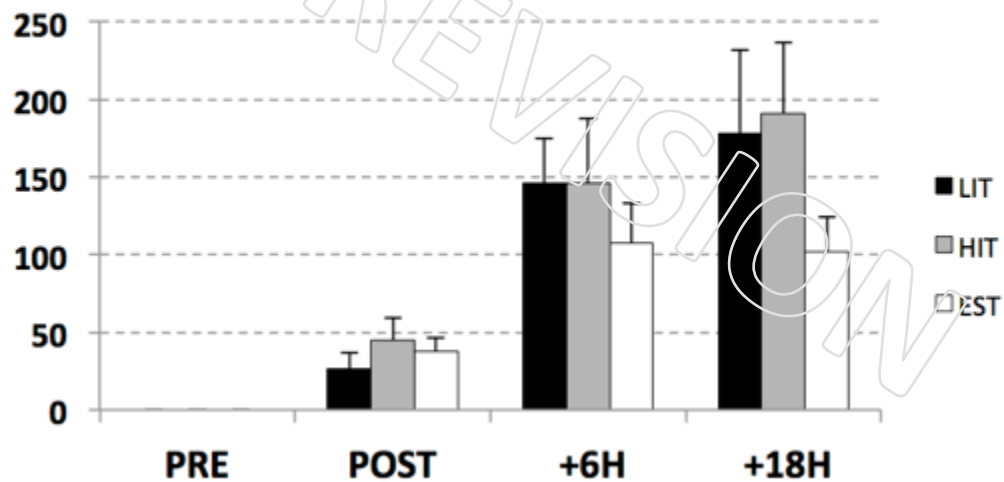


after 21 KM



Ck [$\Delta\%$]

after 21 KM

Ck [$\Delta\%$]

- ➡ -5.3% in RE is in agreement with the previous studies
- ➡ +12.5% in 1RM without hypertrophy is slightly lower than the results existing in literature
- ➡ a reduced cK at +6hh and +18hh after the effort

This results could be explain by neural adaptation such as:

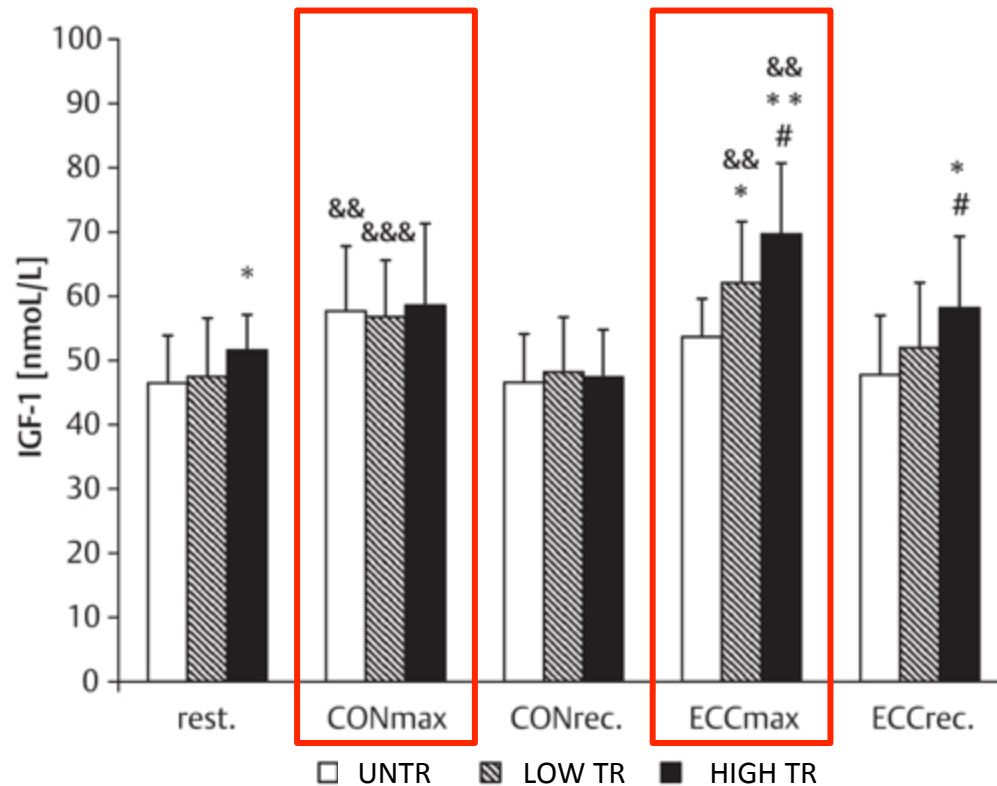
An increased muscle activation

A better sinchronization of motor units recruitment
(A greater efficiency in coordination intra/intermuscular)

An increased α - motor neurons threshold

A decreased inhibition of Golgi's apparatus
(Paavolainen 1999, Taipale 2013)

And perhaps an implication of IGF-1 factor...



[Żebrowska A et Al. INT J SPORTS MED. 2013]

1 t/w of 4 sets of 7 rep. of ECCENTRIC EXERCISE
is sufficient to improve RE and 1RM
without muscle hypertrophy (and without injuries)

This training method, therefore, appears good
for recreational runners in terms of:

- ✓ Facility of execution
 - ✓ Safety
 - ✓ Saved time



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