

Effects of 16-week high-intensity interval training using upper and lower body ergometers on aerobic fitness and morphological changes in healthy men: a preliminary study

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Abstract: It is unclear whether combined leg and arm high-intensity interval training (HIIT) improves fitness and morphological characteristics equal to those of leg-based HIIT programs. The aim of this study was to compare the effects of HIIT using leg-cycling (LC) and arm-cranking (AC) ergometers with an HIIT program using only LC. Effects on aerobic capacity and skeletal muscle were analyzed. Twelve healthy male subjects were assigned into two groups. One performed LC-HIIT (n=7) and the other LC- and AC-HIIT (n=5) twice weekly for 16 weeks. The training programs consisted of eight to 12 sets of >90% VO₂ (the oxygen uptake that can be utilized in one minute) peak for 60 seconds with a 60-second active rest period. VO₂ peak, watt peak, and heart rate were measured during an LC incremental exercise test. The cross-sectional area (CSA) of trunk and thigh muscles as well as bone-free lean body mass were measured using magnetic resonance imaging and dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry. The watt peak increased from baseline in both the LC (23%±38%; *P*<0.05) and the LC-AC groups (11%±9%; *P*<0.05). The CSA of the quadriceps femoris muscles also increased from baseline in both the LC (11%±4%; *P*<0.05) and the LC-AC groups (5%±5%; *P*<0.05). In contrast, increases were observed in the CSA of musculus psoas major (9%±11%) and musculus anterolateral abdominal (7%±4%) only in the LC-AC group. These results suggest that a combined LC- and AC-HIIT program improves aerobic capacity and muscle hypertrophy in both leg and trunk muscles.

Keywords: arm-cranking ergometer, cycling ergometer, aerobic capacity, skeletal muscle

Introduction

High-intensity interval training (HIIT) is frequently used not only by athletes but also by untrained individuals and metabolic syndrome, type 2 diabetes, and cardiac patients as a safe and effective alternative to conventional endurance exercises.¹⁻⁶ Although HIIT improves oxidative capacity, resting glycogen content, and peripheral vascular structure and function,⁷⁻¹⁰ HIIT programs can induce a greater feeling of fatigue as well as higher ratings of perceived exertion (RPE) compared with the classical moderate-intensity continuous training.^{11,12} Thus, it may not be possible for untrained individuals or those with chronic diseases to perform long-term HIIT, though among recreationally active men it has been reported that HIIT was perceived to be more enjoyable, despite higher RPE than moderate-intensity continuous training.¹¹

Though traditional HIIT employing the Wingate protocol results in significant physiological adaptations, it is extremely demanding and potentially unsafe for sedentary individuals. Therefore, several practical protocols were developed by decreasing

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the exercise intensity.^{13,14} Another possible approach for decreasing physical demand of the specific part of the body is to divide the HIIT exercise between the lower and upper limbs, instead of using only one body part. We speculated that the effects of HIIT exercise would also benefit areas of the body other than those directly involved in the exercise, as was previously demonstrated with other types of exercise, such as cross-training.^{15,16} However, it is unclear whether a combined leg and arm HIIT program would provide fitness benefits equal to those of an HIIT program of equal training intensity and training volume.

A number of studies have investigated the effects of short-term HIIT and/or combined exercise on skeletal muscles. For example, 6- and 8-week HIIT programs did not induce muscle hypertrophy in athletes.^{17,18} In contrast, it was reported that an 8-week exercise program consisting of HIIT and continuous aerobic exercises led to a 24% increase in the cross-sectional area (CSA) of thigh muscles in middle-aged type 2 diabetic patients.¹⁹ Since local leg muscle aerobic capacity seems to influence the extent of muscle adaptations following endurance training,²⁰ previous training status may explain the difference in these results. Moreover, in the early phase of resistance training, neural adaptation precedes muscular hypertrophy,²¹ and there seems to be a muscle-specific time course for muscular hypertrophy following resistance training. In fact, 8 weeks of training may not be enough for muscular hypertrophy in quadriceps muscles.²² Therefore, further evaluation of the effects of longer-term HIIT programs on skeletal muscle is warranted in nonathlete men.

We hypothesized that an HIIT program using a leg-cycling (LC) and an arm-cranking (AC) ergometer would improve aerobic fitness and morphological changes to the same extent as an HIIT program using an LC ergometer only. We therefore investigated the effects of a 16-week combined LC- and AC-HIIT program on aerobic fitness and muscle hypertrophy compared with an LC-HIIT program of similar duration and intensity in healthy adult males.

Methods

Participants

Fourteen healthy men (aged 28–48 years) volunteered for this study. Participants were recruited using posted advertisements. Only two participants engaged in regular exercise (soccer and gym-based training, respectively) once or twice a week. The eligibility criteria for participants were age 20–50 years and male. A physician evaluated the health and medical history, current medical conditions, and signs and risk factors of cardiovascular and orthopedic diseases

of each potential participant. Participants were randomly assigned to groups that performed either an LC-HIIT program (LC group, $n=8$) or a combined LC–AC-HIIT program (LC–AC group, $n=6$). The study was approved by the local ethics committee of Keio University, and written informed consent was obtained from all participants.

Procedures

Randomization procedure

The participants were stratified by age and randomly assigned into two groups: an LC-HIIT program (LC group, $n=8$) or a combined LC–AC-HIIT program (LC–AC group, $n=6$). Figure 1 shows the flow of participants through the study.

HIIT training program

Participants performed the HIIT training program twice a week, consisting of 16- to 24-minute exercise sessions that were separated by at least 2 days. Although no studies have configured an HIIT program using both AC and LC ergometers, the program of exercise intensity, volume, and duration was based on interventions by Little et al.²³ The number of the repetitions was gradually increased from eight to 12 sets during the first 4 weeks, and after 4 weeks the number of the repetitions was adjusted depending on the participants' physical condition and was a minimum of eight sets, while the workload was progressively increased. After performing a standardized 10-minute warm-up involving body weight exercises (eg, knee-ups and hand-knee exercises), participants performed LC-HIIT on an electronically braked LC ergometer (Power Max VIII; Konami Sports & Life Co, Ltd, Tokyo, Japan). The LC-HIIT consisted of ergometer exercise for 60 seconds at a workload of $>90\%$ VO_2 peak, as determined from the results of an LC incremental exercise test that was conducted prior to the commencement of the training program. The pedaling rate was maintained at >60 rpm throughout the 60-second HIIT exercise. Participants then pedaled at a rate equivalent to 30 W for 60 seconds during the recovery period. This was repeated for eight to 12 sets in the LC group and four to six sets in the LC–AC group during each training session.

After completing the four to six sets of LC-HIIT, participants in the LC–AC group then immediately performed AC-HIIT on an electronically braked AC ergometer (Exite Top; Technogym, Tokyo, Japan). The AC-HIIT consisted of 60-second ergometer exercise at a workload $>90\%$ of peak workload, which was determined from an AC incremental exercise test, interspersed with a 60-second active recovery period. During the active recovery period, participants rotated

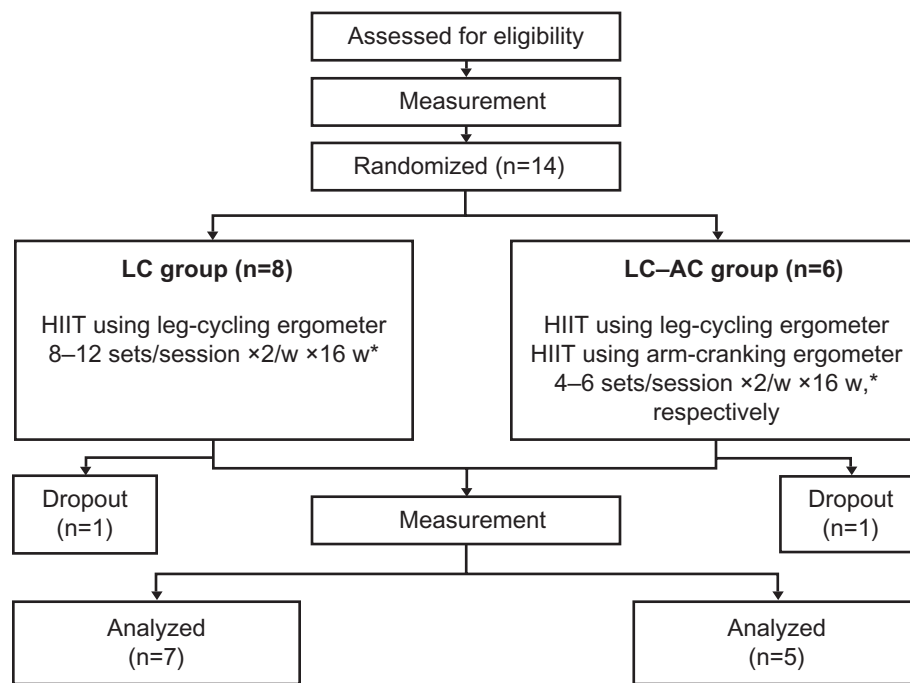


Figure 1 Flow of participants through the trial. Participants were randomly assigned to training groups that performed twice-weekly high-intensity interval training (HIIT) using either leg-cycling ergometers (LC group) or both LC and arm-cranking ergometers (LC-AC group) for 16 weeks.

Note: *twice weekly for 16 weeks.

the crank at 40 W. Even if the relative exercise intensity in AC exercise was the same as that in LC exercise, the absolute exercise intensity in AC exercise was less than that in LC exercise. Thus, to minimize the difference in total work per session between the two groups, we configured greater workload during the active recovery period in AC-HIIT than that in LC-HIIT. In a pilot study, 40W was the near maximal workload, which all participants could easily perform as the active recovery period. This was repeated for four to six sets in each session. To confirm the adequacy of the training intensity, blood lactate level was checked several times using Lactate Pro (Arkray, Kyoto, Japan).

Each training session, including the 10-minute warm-up and 5-minute cool-down exercises, lasted about 30–40 minutes in both groups. The adequacy of training intensity was evaluated using the Borg 6–20 scale,²⁴ which was measured at the end of the sixth and last sets at every training session. All training sessions were supervised by a physician (KA) or a certified strength and conditioning specialist of the National Strength and Conditioning Association, Japan (YO).

Measurements

Exercise testing

Before and after the 16-week training period, in a physician-supervised LC incremental exercise test, participants began cycling at 30 W and the power output was then increased

by 15 W every minute until participants could no longer maintain the required pedaling rate. Expired gas was measured throughout the test using a pulmonary gas exchange system (Vmax-spectra; Sensor Medics, Yorba Linda, CA, USA). Electrocardiogram measurements were also recorded at the same time as the VO_2 and VCO_2 measurements using Cardiofax V (Nihon Koden, Tokyo, Japan). Before each test, the turbine of the Vmax system was calibrated with a 3-L syringe, and the Vmax system was also calibrated, with two different gases (26% oxygen, 0% carbon dioxide; and 16% oxygen, 4% carbon dioxide). Peak VO_2 , W, and heart rate (HR) were measured and used for further analyses. An AC incremental exercise test was also performed, starting at 40 W with increases by 10 W every 2 minutes, using a protocol by a recent report.²⁵ It was technically difficult to monitor expired gas during AC. Therefore, only W and HR were monitored.

Magnetic resonance imaging

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans of trunk and thigh muscles were performed using a 1.5 T imager (Signa Excite HD Twin Speed; GE Healthcare, Waukesha, WI, USA). A set of T2-weighted single-shot fast spin echo images (TR/TE [reaction time/echo time] = ∞ /90 ms, FOV [field of view] = 38 cm, slice thickness = 8 mm with 3 mm interval, matrix size = 288×192) was obtained for the abdomen

centered at the L3–L4 disc space level. The CSAs of musculus (m) psoas major, m rectus abdominis, spinal muscle, and m anterolateral abdominal (obliquus internus abdominis, obliquus externus abdominis, and transversus abdominis) were determined from a single-shot fast spin echo image. Subsequently, a set of T2-weighted fast spin echo images (TR/TE = 4,000/90 ms, FOV = 30 cm, slice thickness = 8 mm with 3 mm interval, matrix size = 320 × 224) taken at the half-way point of the femur (between the superior border of the patella and the greater trochanter) was used to measure the CSA of the quadriceps femoris and hamstring muscle. The obtained Digital Imaging and COmmunication in Medicine (DICOM) images were analyzed with Slice-O-Matic software (Tomovision, Quebec, Canada). The average CSA of the left and right muscles was used for further statistical analysis.

Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry

Total and regional (upper body, trunk, and legs) bone-free lean body mass (LBM) and percentage of body fat were measured by whole-body dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) (Lunar Prodigy Advance; GE Healthcare, Waukesha) scans using enCORE software version 9.2 performed at Keio University Hospital. Standard scan mode was used for the whole-body scans.

Statistical analyses

Intragroup differences in age, body mass, and percentage of body fat were evaluated by the Wilcoxon *t*-test. Percent changes from baseline were compared between groups using the Mann–Whitney *U* test. A selective bivariate relationship (ie, watt peak (peak W) and VO₂ peak in the incremental exercise test and percent change of the CSA of muscles) was investigated using Spearman's rank correlation coefficient. PASW software version 19.0 for Macintosh (IBM Japan, Tokyo, Japan) was used for all statistical analyses. The level of significance was set at $P < 0.05$, and all values are presented as mean ± standard deviation. Since this is a pilot study, we did not calculate sample size.

Results

Baseline characteristics

The characteristics of the participants are summarized in Table 1. No differences between the LC and LC–AC groups at baseline were observed in any of the evaluated characteristics. Two participants dropped out of the study due to work-related conflicts ($n=1$, LC group) and aggravated lower-back pain ($n=1$, LC–AC group), which did not occur during a training session. The remaining participants ($n=12$) completed the 16-week HIIT programs (Figure 1).

Table 1 The characteristics of the participants in the present study

Participant	Age (years)	BW (kg)	BMI (kg·m ⁻²)	VO ₂ peak (mL·min ⁻¹ ·kg ⁻¹)	Body fat (%)
LC					
L1	34	81.2	27.0	37.9	25.6
L2	33	71.2	24.9	33.0	29.3
L3	28	60.4	20.0	41.6	17.0
L4	29	77.0	25.0	39.5	25.0
L5	41	76.0	24.5	35.8	24.1
L6	36	67.9	24.8	48.0	21.0
L7	34	71.8	22.3	52.0	13.2
Mean	33.6	72.2	24.1	41.1	22.2
SD	4.0	6.3	2.1	6.2	5.5
LC–AC					
A1	29	75.4	23.5	44.9	18.9
A2	28	87.6	29.6	40.6	29.0
A3	42	76.5	23.6	38.0	24.6
A4	48	71.5	23.4	31.4	22.1
A5	38	75.5	27.1	37.2	33.0
Mean	37.0	77.3	25.4	38.4	25.5
SD	7.6	5.4	2.5	4.4	5.6

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; BW, body weight; LC, leg-cycling group; LC–AC, leg-cycling and arm-cranking group; SD, standard deviation; VO₂, oxygen uptake that can be utilized in one minute.

RPE during HIIT

While absolute workload was about 40% for AC vs LC (117 W vs equivalent of 282 W), RPE after AC was similar to that after LC in the LC–AC group (17 ± 1 vs 17 ± 1). RPE after the training was also similar between the two groups (18 ± 1 in the LC group vs 17 ± 1 in the LC–AC group). Since the workload and the number of sets were progressively increased throughout the 16-week training period, RPE was unchanged throughout the intervention. Blood lactate level was also similar between the two groups (12 ± 1 mM for LC group and 11 ± 1 mM for LC–AC group).

Incremental exercise tests

As shown in Table 2, increases in peak W from baseline in the LC incremental exercise test were observed in both groups. The increase in peak W was >10% in the LC group, except for one participant (L7) who could not finish the 16-week HIIT because of his aggravating migraine attacks near the end of the 16-week intervention. In fact, the increase in peak W in the LC group, except for that participant (L7), was greater than that in the LC–AC group (28% ± 10% vs 11% ± 9%, $P < 0.05$). Furthermore, an increase in VO₂ peak was found only in the LC group. In the AC–LC group, an increase in VO₂ peak was not observed in one participant (A2) due to a robust weight gain as a result of changing his diet behavior because of increased opportunities for dinner parties. There were increases in O₂ pulse, which is an index for stroke volume, in both groups.

Table 2 Results of leg-cycling incremental exercise tests

Participant	VO ₂ peak (mL·min ⁻¹ ·kg ⁻¹)			Watt peak (W)			HR peak (beat·min)			O ₂ pulse (mL·beat ⁻¹)		
	Pre	Post	%	Pre	Post	%	Pre	Post	%	Pre	Post	%
LC												
L1	37.9	44.6	17.7	200	255	27.5	173	180	4.0	17.8	20.0	12.4
L2	33.0	43.0	30.3	173	240	38.7	177	178	0.6	13.3	16.9	27.4
L3	41.6	51.3	23.3	218	270	23.9	180	185	2.8	14.0	16.5	18.2
L4	39.5	50.0	26.6	215	300	39.5	172	188	9.3	17.7	21.1	19.1
L5	35.8	43.5	21.5	210	270	28.6	176	181	2.8	15.5	17.4	12.9
L6	48.0	55.0	14.6	230	255	10.9	186	185	-0.5	17.5	20.5	17.1
L7	52.0	51.0	-1.9	270	280	3.7	184	184	0.0	20.3	20.2	-0.4
Mean	41.1	48.3*	17.6	217	267*	23.4	178	183	2.6	16.6	18.9*	13.9
SD	6.2	4.3	9.8	27	18	12.4	5	3	3.1	2.5	1.9	8.5
LC-AC												
A1	44.9	50.3	12.0	255	260	2.0	188	180	-4.3	18.0	21.0	16.4
A2	40.6	40.0	-1.5	263	278	5.7	197	198	0.5	18.1	18.8	4.0
A3	38.0	44.0	15.8	225	265	17.8	155	157	1.3	18.8	21.4	13.9
A4	31.4	41.0	30.6	180	230	27.8	165	167	1.2	13.6	17.1	25.9
A5	37.2	39.4	5.9	200	215	7.5	172	155	-9.9	16.3	19.3	18.2
Mean	38.4	42.9	11.8	225	250*	11	175	171	-2.3	17.0	19.5*	14.7
SD	4.4	4.0	10.7	32	23	9.4	15	16	4.3	2.1	1.7	7.9

Notes: * $P<0.05$, by Wilcoxon rank test. Pre and post refer to the 16-week high-intensity interval training program.

Abbreviations: HR, heart rate; LC, leg-cycling group; LC-AC, leg-cycling and arm-cranking group; SD, standard deviation; VO₂, oxygen uptake that can be utilized one minute.

As shown in Table 3, an increase in peak W from baseline in the AC incremental exercise test was observed only in the LC-AC group, which was $>10\%$ in all the participants (A1-A5) in the LC-AC group. On the other hand, there was no increase in peak W in the LC group. One participant in

the LC group (L7) was unable to complete the posttest due to headache aura.

Morphological characteristics

Total LBM, including leg LBM, was not increased from baseline in the LC group, while four participants (L1, L2, L3, and L5) gained $\geq 2.5\%$ of LBM without body weight gain (Table 4). There was no increase in LBM in the LC-AC group, either. Using MRI, the CSAs of trunk and thigh muscles were examined before and after the 16-week LC- and LC-AC-HIIT programs (Table 5 and Figure 2A-D). Both groups displayed increases in the CSA of quadriceps femoris muscles (both $P<0.05$, Table 5). Additionally, increases from baseline were observed in m psoas major and m anterolateral abdominal in the LC-AC group (both $P<0.05$).

There was a positive association between percent change in VO₂ peak and the CSA of m psoas major in each group (LC group, $\rho=0.89$, $P<0.01$; LC-AC group, $\rho=0.90$, $P<0.05$). On the other hand, no correlation was observed between percent changes in VO₂ peak and the CSA of quadriceps femoris muscles.

Discussion

In the present preliminary study, we hypothesized that a combined 16-week LC- and AC-HIIT program consisting of 16- to 24-minute twice-weekly sessions would improve maximum workload and VO₂ peak and lead to morphological changes

Table 3 Results of arm-cranking incremental exercise tests

Participant	Watt peak (W)			HR peak (beat·min ⁻¹)		
	Pre	Post	%	Pre	Post	%
LC						
L1	95	100	5.3	151	158	4.6
L2	75	65	-13.3	165	152	-7.9
L3	90	75	-16.7	170	145	-14.7
L4	115	125	8.7	160	175	9.4
L5	90	90	0.0	161	166	3.1
L6	95	110	15.8	180	171	-5.0
L7	110	NM	NM	175	NM	NM
Mean	93	94	0.9	165	161	-2.0
SD	12	20	12.1	9	11	9.0
LC-AC						
A1	115	130	13.0	175	180	2.9
A2	100	130	30.0	184	191	3.8
A3	90	115	27.8	147	157	6.8
A4	80	110	37.5	150	147	-2.0
A5	95	115	21.1	164	142	-13.4
Mean	96	120*	25.0	164	163	-0.4
SD	12	8	8.3	14	19	7.1

Notes: * $P<0.05$, by Wilcoxon rank test. Pre and post refer to the 16-week high-intensity interval training program.

Abbreviations: HR, heart rate; LC, leg-cycling group; LC-AC, leg-cycling and arm-cranking group; NM, not measured; SD, standard deviation.

Table 4 Effects of high-intensity interval training on body composition

	BW (kg)			Total body BFLBM (kg)			Upper-body BFLBM (kg)			Trunk BFLBM (kg)			Lower-body BFLBM (kg)		
	Pre	Post	%	Pre	Post	%	Pre	Post	%	Pre	Post	%	Pre	Post	%
LC															
L1	81.2	80.7	-0.6	57.0	59.0	3.5	6.0	5.8	-3.7	27.1	29.3	8.1	19.6	19.5	-0.2
L2	71.2	70.0	-1.7	47.4	48.9	3.1	4.3	4.3	1.0	20.9	22.5	8.0	17.8	17.7	-1.0
L3	60.4	59.5	-1.5	46.2	48.1	4.2	5.1	5.2	2.2	21.5	22.5	4.6	15.5	16.3	5.2
L4	77.0	79.2	2.9	54.6	55.6	1.8	6.0	5.6	-6.0	25.1	25.7	2.4	19.1	20.1	4.8
L5	76.0	72.6	-4.5	54.9	56.3	2.5	7.0	7.0	0.1	25.0	25.9	3.8	18.4	18.9	2.3
L6	67.9	69.0	1.6	52.3	51.9	-0.8	5.4	6.1	14.3	25.7	24.2	-5.7	17.0	17.6	3.3
L7	71.8	72.9	1.5	59.2	58.6	-1.0	6.0	6.1	2.3	29.7	27.9	-6.1	18.9	20.0	5.8
Mean	72.2	72.0	-0.3	53.1	54.1	1.8	5.7	5.7	1.2	25.0	25.4	1.8	18.1	18.6	2.8
SD	6.3	6.5	2.3	4.4	4.1	1.9	0.8	0.8	6.0	2.8	2.4	5.5	1.3	1.3	2.5
LC-AC															
A1	75.4	75.0	-0.5	59.3	59.6	0.6	6.4	6.5	1.2	27.3	27.3	-0.1	21.1	21.2	0.5
A2	87.6	92.9	6.1	58.8	59.5	1.2	7.6	7.4	-2.9	25.2	26.8	6.4	21.6	21.0	-3.2
A3	76.5	76.2	-0.4	54.8	58.4	6.4	6.1	6.3	4.3	24.6	27.7	12.2	19.7	19.9	1.0
A4	71.5	69.8	-2.4	52.9	51.8	-1.9	5.6	5.8	3.2	23.9	23.0	-3.9	19.3	18.8	-2.4
A5	75.5	75.9	0.5	46.3	48.1	4.0	5.7	6.0	4.4	19.3	20.7	7.4	17.1	17.1	0.2
Mean	77.3	78.0	0.9	54.4	55.5	2.0	6.3	6.4	1.7	24.1	25.1	4.2	19.8	19.6	-0.8
SD	5.4	7.8	2.9	4.7	4.7	2.9	0.7	0.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	5.7	1.6	1.5	1.7

Note: Pre and post refer to the 16-week high-intensity interval training program.

Abbreviations: BFLBM, bone-free lean body mass; BW, body weight; LC, leg-cycling group; LC-AC, leg-cycling and arm-cranking group; SD, standard deviation.

in healthy men equal to an LC-HIIT program of identical training intensity and volume in healthy men. Increases from baseline in peak W during LC were detected in both groups (LC group, +23%; LC-AC group, +11%). Increases from baseline in the CSA of quadriceps femoris muscles were also observed in both groups (LC group, +11%; LC-AC group, +5%). Moreover, muscle hypertrophy in the m psoas

major and m anterolateral abdominal, as well as significant improvements in AC aerobic capacity, were observed in the LC-AC group. Interestingly, improvement of aerobic fitness was associated with muscle hypertrophy in m psoas major, instead of that in quadriceps femoris muscles. Our results suggest that a 16-week LC-AC-HIIT program can induce improvements in both upper- and lower-body aerobic

Table 5 Effects of high-intensity interval training on cross-sectional area of trunk and thigh muscles

	M psoas major (cm ²)			M anterolateral abdominal (cm ²)			Spinal muscle (cm ²)			Quadriceps femoris (cm ²)			Hamstrings (cm ²)		
	Pre	Post	%	Pre	Post	%	Pre	Post	%	Pre	Post	%	Pre	Post	%
LC															
L1	28.2	27.5	-2.5	43.8	51.0	16.7	48.2	51.2	6.2	80.0	90.6	13.2	84.2	86.9	3.1
L2	22.7	25.2	10.7	39.0	37.5	-3.8	36.3	37.7	3.7	54.9	59.5	8.3	67.2	66.7	-0.7
L3	21.9	21.9	0.3	38.9	41.7	7.3	41.5	41.2	-0.7	54.2	60.6	11.8	51.6	54.5	5.6
L4	19.9	23.8	19.3	48.0	51.5	7.4	51.7	52.1	0.8	71.2	77.5	8.8	69.5	74.2	6.9
L5	21.3	22.5	5.6	37.1	35.6	-4.2	43.8	39.0	-10.8	63.5	66.1	4.1	62.0	60.7	-2.0
L6	31.7	27.4	-13.6	40.4	41.4	2.3	44.8	47.0	5.0	65.0	66.2	1.9	64.6	68.3	5.7
L7	26.7	25.2	-5.5	48.5	50.3	3.6	47.7	46.0	-3.7	64.8	70.9	9.3	69.0	72.5	5.1
Mean	29.6	29.8	0.5	47.2	49.2	4.0	49.8	49.9	0.1	69.8	75.2*	7.7	71.9	74.1	3.1
SD	4.0	2.0	10.1	4.2	6.2	6.7	4.7	5.3	5.9	8.3	10.1	3.7	9.1	9.6	3.2
LC-AC															
A1	31.3	31.6	0.9	36.8	40.2	9.3	47.5	44.0	-7.5	72.8	76.1	4.5	64.4	75.8	17.7
A2	25.5	25.6	0.5	50.1	52.8	5.5	44.0	52.8	19.9	80.5	88.2	9.6	73.1	77.4	5.9
A3	26.0	32.6	25.3	31.1	35.5	14.1	41.7	39.9	-4.2	67.0	70.0	4.4	64.5	62.3	-3.3
A4	22.7	28.5	25.5	31.8	33.6	5.6	39.0	35.1	-10.1	66.2	68.4	3.3	62.4	43.0	-31.1
A5	20.5	21.9	6.7	37.4	38.8	3.6	37.6	41.8	10.9	65.4	68.9	5.3	69.1	65.3	-5.5
Mean	30.2	33.0*	9.4	42.4	45.2*	6.5	47.0	47.7	1.5	75.4	79.3*	5.2	71.7	69.8	-2.7
SD	3.6	3.9	11.3	6.8	6.7	3.7	3.5	5.8	11.6	5.7	7.5	2.2	3.9	12.3	16.1

Notes: *P<0.05, by Wilcoxon rank test. Pre and post refer to the 16-week high-intensity interval training program.

Abbreviations: LC, leg-cycling group; LC-AC, leg-cycling and arm-cranking group; m, musculus; SD, standard deviation.

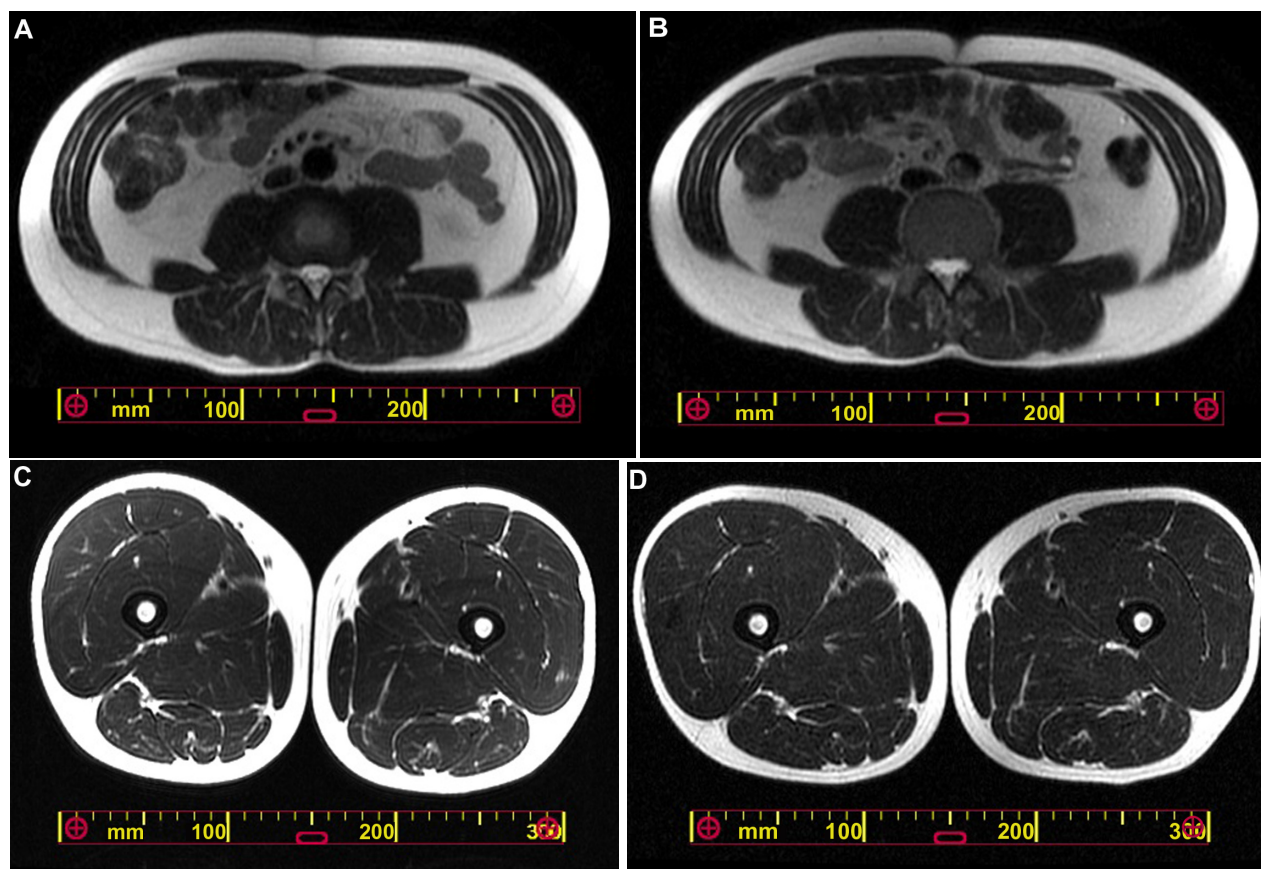


Figure 2 Representative axial magnetic resonance imaging scans of the L3–L4 disc space level and the half-way point of the femur level at pretraining (**A** and **C**) and posttraining (**B** and **D**).

capacity and promote muscle hypertrophy of m psoas major and m anterolateral abdominal as well as quadriceps femoris muscles.

In LC incremental exercise tests, peak W significantly improved in both groups, while an increase in VO_2 peak was observed only in the LC group. Ten sets of LC-HIIT per session, as in the recent reports,^{23,26} induced >10% of increases in peak W in six of seven participants and >20% of that in five of seven participants, while five sets of LC-HIIT per session induced >10% of increases in peak W in two of five participants and >20% of that in only one of five participants. A recent meta-analysis showed that an improvement in the VO_2 peak was ~20% after HIIT, consistent with the current study in the LC group, while it was ~10% after moderate-intensity continuous training.²⁷ It has also been reported that transfer effects of endurance training (ie, increase of performance measured during exercise with untrained muscle) is more controversial²⁸ than specific training (ie, performance measured during exercise with trained muscles). In arm training studies, an increase of >30% of VO_2 peak (measured in arm test) is necessary to obtain a significant transfer effect,

while no transfer effects are observed where the VO_2 peak improvement is <20%.²⁹ In the current study, though there was a 25% increase in peak W during the AC incremental test in the LC–AC group, it appears that peripheral adaptation (ie, greater muscle endurance capacity in the lower extremities) as transfer effects did not occur, while >10% increases in O_2 pulse, an index of stroke volume, were observed in both groups, implying that central (ie, cardiac) adaptation did occur similarly between the two groups. There were no transfer effects for AC aerobic capacity in the LC group either, despite ~20% increase in VO_2 peak measured in an LC incremental test.

The observation that the HIIT program increased the CSA of quadriceps femoris muscles is supported by Boudou et al,¹⁹ who reported that an 8-week LC exercise program comprising continuous endurance and HIIT exercises led to a 24% increase in the CSA of these muscles, though the increase was much greater compared with the current study. This can be partly explained by the characteristics of participants, who were older diabetics and were likely to be less fit and less physically active, as well as the difference in exercise protocol.

Trunk muscles are activated in response to dynamic flexion of the torso, trunk rotation movement, and cycle ergometer exercise.^{30–32} Trunk muscle activation would also be required to stabilize the trunk for the AC and LC exercises. In fact, muscle hypertrophy was observed in the m psoas major and m anterolateral abdominal in the LC–AC group. Moreover, improvement of aerobic fitness was associated with muscle hypertrophy in m psoas major, instead of that in quadriceps femoris muscles, not only in the LC–AC group but also in the LC group. A recent report using positron emission tomography to evaluate individual skeletal muscle activity during pedaling exercise showed robust increased activity of iliopsoas muscle, especially iliacus muscle, as well as of muscles of the anterior part of the thigh. Unfortunately, iliacus muscle was not measured in the current study. However, it is likely that participants who could use iliopsoas muscle more effectively could perform better cycling performance with higher oxygen uptake due to more muscle working. In fact, it has been reported that resistance training of the arms, chest, and trunk improved cycling exercise capacity.³³

Maximal VO_2 during arm work in untrained subjects has been reported as ~70% of maximal VO_2 during leg work,³⁴ since upper-body exercises involve a small muscular mass and oxidative machinery in untrained arms may be less developed.³⁴ Moreover, at any given VO_2 , HR is approximately 20% higher during arm work than during leg exercise, resulting in higher RPE during arm work.²⁵ Therefore, there was a concern that AC might not be suitable for substituting the LC. In the current study, AC-HIIT was well tolerated and RPE was similar to that in LC-HIIT. Moreover, there was >10% increases in O_2 pulse, an index of stroke volume, in both groups, suggesting that central (ie, cardiac) adaptation did occur similarly between the two groups.

Our results suggest that a combination of LC- and AC-HIIT can induce improvements in both upper- and lower-body endurance aerobic capacity and promote muscle hypertrophy of m psoas major and m anterolateral abdominal as well as quadriceps femoris muscles. A 16-week LC–AC-HIIT program may induce an increase in the size of m psoas major, which can be related to LC exercise capacity.

Several limitations of this study should be considered when interpreting and generalizing the findings presented here. First, the study consisted of men with a relatively wide age range. Second, the study was underpowered due to the small sample size resulting from budget and facility constraints, which may be reflected in the failure to detect differences in the selected measurement outcomes. Finally, although participants performed the HIIT programs with

a high RPE during the last set of each training session and under supervision, the volume of training, which ranged from eight to 12 sets per session, varied among participants due to differences in their physical condition.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we have demonstrated that a 16-week LC–AC-HIIT program can induce improvements in both upper- and lower-body exercise tolerance capacities, accompanied with muscle hypertrophy of m psoas major and m anterolateral abdominal as well as quadriceps femoris muscles, in healthy men.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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