

An umbrella review of resistance training to promote increases in muscle function and hypertrophy

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McMaster University.Currier, BS¹; Fiatarone Singh, M²; Lowisz, CV³; Rawson, ES⁴; Schoenfeld, BJ⁵; Smith-Ryan, AE⁶; Steen, JP⁷; Thomas, GA⁸; Triplett, NT⁹; Washington, T¹⁰; Phillips, SM¹¹.**ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION****Support** - None.**Review Stage at time of this submission** - Formal screening of search results against eligibility criteria.**Conflicts of interest** - None declared.**INPLASY registration number:** INPLASY202360071**Amendments** - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 24 June 2023 and was last updated on 05 August 2023.**INTRODUCTION**

Review question / Objective The proposal is to undertake a structured, systematic umbrella review of systematic reviews and meta-analyses that have included randomized controlled trials (RCT) of resistance training (RT) and to identify Frequency, Intensity, Type and Time (FITT) principles that lead to the largest effects.

PICO Questions for An umbrella review of resistance training to promote increases in muscle function and hypertrophy.

Does chronic RT (I), compared to a comparator group (C), increase muscular strength, power, endurance, contraction velocity and hypertrophy (muscle biopsy, ultrasound, MRI, CT, DXA, BIA, creatinine, D3-Cr) (O) among younger (> 18yr) and older (> 55yr) adults (P)?

The influence of resistance training (RT) program variables (Frequency [training session per week], Intensity [load, work to fatigue], Type [free weight, machine-guided], Time [under tension, high/low

velocity]) in promoting gains in strength (variously measured), power, endurance, contraction velocity and hypertrophy in younger (18-55) adults.

Rationale There are numerous systematic reviews of resistance training manipulating a multitude of training-related variables. The most effective prescription to promote gains in strength and hypertrophy is unknown.

Condition being studied Resistance Training.

METHODS

Search strategy Search Notes:

- Imposing language for adults had less impact than adding in Study Design/Publication Type
- “Otherwise healthy” is difficult to search on and doing so would eliminate relevant articles.

Database: OVID Medline Epub Ahead of Print, In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, Ovid MEDLINE(R) Daily and Ovid MEDLINE(R) 1946 to

Present
Search Strategy:

1 Resistance Training/ (10773)
2 Weight Lifting/ (4889)
3 Isometric Contraction/ (16099)
4 exercise, isometric/ (128219)
5 ((weight* or isometric or strength or resistance)
adj3 (train* or lift* or exercise*)).ti,ab,kf,kw. (37582)
6 external resistance.ti,ab,kf,kw. (474)
7 (isometric* adj2 contract*).ti,ab,kf,kw. (9668)
8 or/1-7 (176837)
9 muscle strength/ or hand strength/ or pinch
strength/ (40255)
10 ((muscle* or muscular) adj3 (function* or
strength* or hypertroph* or mass or power or size
or biops* or endurance or velocit* or thick* or
ultrasound* or CT or MRI or tomography
imag*).ti,ab,kf,kw. (113518)
11 hypertrophy/ (23848)
12 Creatinine/ (58988)
13 creatinine.ti,ab,kf,kw. (123343)
14 krebiozen.ti,ab,kf,kw. (30)
15 (DXA or x-ray or xray).ti,ab,kf,kw. (374425)
16 (bio-electrical impedance or bioelectrical
impedance or BIA).ti,ab,kf,kw. (8267)
17 BODY COMPOSITION/ and Electric
Impedance/ (3299)
18 or/9-17 (677547)
19 8 and 18 (28324)
20 (animals/ or exp Animals, Laboratory/ or
models, animal/ or exp disease models, animal/
not (humans/ and animals/) (4924070)
21 ((animal* or monkey* or pig or pigs or piglet* or
rat or rats or porcine or rodent* or mice or mouse
or horse or sheep* or lamb* or primate* or murine
or hamster* or rabbit*) not (animal* and
human*)).ti,ab,kw,kf. (3894809)
22 20 or 21 (6118922)
23 19 not 22 (26630)
24 Meta-Analysis as Topic/ (20734)
25 meta analy*.mp. (257360)
26 metaanaly*.mp. (2842)
27 Meta-Analysis/ (151871)
28 (systematic adj (review*1 or overview*1)).mp.
(262421)
29 exp Review Literature as Topic/ (18642)
30 or/24-29 (397309)
31 8 and 18 and 30 (1187)
32 31 not 22 (1180)
33 limit 32 to english language (1151)
34 remove duplicates from 33 (1135)

Participant or population Adults >18 years.

Intervention Resistance training.

Comparator Control (no resistance exercise) OR
an alternative prescription for resistance exercise.

Study designs to be included Systematic
reviews.

Eligibility criteria Subject > 18 years, but less than
55 or >55 (two age classifications); apparently-
healthy or with no defined disease(s); RT
interventions encompassing at least (lower limit)
6wk, with 2 sessions per week (12 exposures), with
no upper limit; any RT status (novice or trained);
employed, as a comparator: non-exercise control,
other exercise control conceived of as sham (i.e.,
stretching, callisthenics), or other (note of what);
contained any aspect of the FITT (see above) of
the RT intervention; reported pre-and post-
intervention strength (or at least one outcome
related to muscle function) or hypertrophy data for
both the RT and comparator arm(s); if a
supplement or nutritional intervention or other co-
intervention (e.g., behavioural therapy, medication,
counselling) is applied, it must be received by
intervention and comparator groups.

Information sources Databases of publications
MEDLINE, Embase, Emcare, SPORTDiscus,
CINAHL, and Web of Science.

Main outcome(s) Strength (any test), power,
endurance, and hypertrophy (muscle mass gain) as
measured using the methods described.

Data management Papers screened in Rayyan
<https://www.rayyan.ai/> Data extracted into
customized data-sheets.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis
Consensus Analysis Strategy

1. All reviews will be scored using the AMSTAR (A
Measurement Tool to Assess Systematic Reviews)
tool (Shea et al. BMC Med Res
Methodol.2007;7:10). This 11-item tool assesses
the degree to which review methods avoided bias.
The methodological quality is rated as high (score
8–11), moderate (score 4–7) or low (score 0–3).

2. The quality of the evidence (QoE) supporting
each bottom-line statement will be rated by using
a method based on the Grading of
Recommendations Assessment, Development and
Evaluation (GRADE) approach for primary evidence
(1 - very low; 2 - low; 3 - moderate; 4 - high). This
method considers study design (meta-analysis:
yes or no) and AMSTAR rating of the included
systematic reviews.

Strategy of data synthesis To organize the
evidence, the authors will systematically

synthesize the extracted data of each review. This results in standardized effectiveness statements (i.e., sufficient evidence, some evidence, insufficient evidence, insufficient evidence to determine) about the treatment effect of the interventions in the individual systematic reviews. See (<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jcsm.13030>) "An umbrella review of systematic reviews of β -hydroxy- β -methyl butyrate supplementation in ageing and clinical practice" for more details.

Subgroup analysis Younger (18-55) and older (>55) persons.

Sensitivity analysis None planned.

Language restriction English reviews only.

Country(ies) involved Canada, United states, Australia.

Other relevant information This review is undertaken on behalf of ACSM.

Keywords resistance training, muscle, strength, power.

Dissemination plans Presentation and publication.

Contributions of each author

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