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ABSTRACT

Purpose: To investigate the effects of repeated-sprint training in hypoxia vs. in normoxia on World-level male Rugby Union players' repeated-sprint ability (RSA) during an international competition period. **Methods:** Nineteen players belonging to an international Rugby Union Senior male national team performed four sessions of cycling repeated-sprints (consisting of 3 × eight 10-s sprints with 20-s passive recovery) either in normobaric hypoxia (RSH, 3000 m, n=10) or in normoxia (RSN, 300 m; n=9) over a 2-wk period. At Pre- and Post-training intervention, RSA was evaluated using a cycling repeated-sprint test (6 x 10-s maximal sprint and 20-s passive recovery) performed in normoxia. **Results:** Significant interaction effects (all $P < 0.05$, $\eta^2 > 0.37$) between condition and time were found for RSA-related parameters. Compared to Pre-, maximal power significantly improved at Post- in RSH (12.84 ± 0.83 vs. 13.63 ± 1.03 W.kg⁻¹, $P < 0.01$, $\eta^2 = 0.15$) but not in RSN (13.17 ± 0.89 vs. 13.00 ± 1.01 W.kg⁻¹, $P = 0.45$, $\eta^2 = 0.01$). Mean power was also significantly enhanced from Pre- to Post-intervention in RSH (11.15 ± 0.58 vs. 11.86 ± 0.63 W.kg⁻¹, $P < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.26$), while it remained unchanged in RSN (11.54 ± 0.61 vs. 11.75 ± 0.65 W.kg⁻¹, $P = 0.23$, $\eta^2 = 0.03$). **Conclusion:** As little as four dedicated specific RSH sessions were beneficial to enhance repeated power production in World-level Rugby Union players. Although the improvement from RSA to game behaviour remains unclear, this finding appears of practical relevance since only a short preparation window is available prior to international Rugby Union games.

Keywords: Repeated-sprint training in hypoxia; Repeated-sprint ability; Team sports; Competition; Lower limbs; Rugby Union.

Introduction

Rugby Union is an intermittent sport often having periods of high-intensity efforts with incomplete recoveries¹. Total distances reported in the literature have ranged between 4800-5200 m for forwards and 5600-6000 m for backs,² while sprint distances have ranged between 350-510 m². Further, it has been demonstrated in other similar team sports such as Rugby League that as the level of competition rises from non-professional to professional level, the requirement for a higher number of sprints and need for higher strength and power abilities becomes paramount to game performance³. Rugby Union’s international competitions tend to have small (i.e., 1-2 weeks) transition periods from national clubs to international games, this can pose problems for coaches and strength and conditioning experts in preparing players adequately. The search for useful methods able to shorten adaptation times within these small preparation periods from different levels of competition could provide a potential edge for physical performance. It was recently found that RSA performance was improved after a 2-week intensified training period with elite soccer players after competition⁴. This may have good carryover to Rugby Union, which has a high number of repeated-sprint requirements².

While RSA training is well accepted to improve this quality,⁵ utilizing RSA in hypoxic conditions (the so-called “repeated-sprint training in hypoxia”, RSH) has shown superior results when comparing to similar training in normoxia (RSN)⁶ in several sports⁷⁻¹⁰. It should be noted that while the majority of studies have shown positive RSA results when comparing RSH to RSN,⁶ there is still some debate on the overall effectiveness of RSH as well as debate on the mechanisms for the performance increase^{11,12}. It has been speculated that the main underlying mechanism relies on the peripheral compensatory vasodilation in response to the hypoxia-induced hypoxemia, inducing a better resistance to fatigue in fast-twitch fibres, hence increasing the ability to repeat short bouts of exercise at maximal intensity¹³. *One cannot rule*

out that RSH has also a positive impact on anaerobic and glycolytic pathway as shown previously¹⁴.

To date, all RSH studies have been conducted out of competition. Therefore, the aim of this study was *assess the effectiveness of a few RSH sessions in the context on “real” high-level competition schedules. For that, we evaluated the feasibility and effectiveness of an “in-season” RSH-shock microcycle (i.e., 4 additional sessions over a 2-wk period). We hypothesized that RSH would positively influence RSA performance in team-sport athletes during the short-term preparation to a game. Our main aim was to assess the effectiveness of few RSH sessions in the context on “real” high-level competition schedules.*

Methods

Participants

Nineteen World-level players (187.0 ± 5.5 cm and 103.8 ± 11.6 kg) belonging to an international Rugby Union Senior male national team participated in the study as part of their normal national squad training schedule in preparation for the Six Nations tournament. All players were members of the same team and followed the same training/recovery program. They were followed by the same nutritionist who provided similar allocated/supplied meals and supplementation. While respecting the recommendation of the Declaration of Helsinki, ethics committee clearance was not required as training/testing data collection arise as a condition of players' duties¹⁵.

Experimental design

The study consisted of two testing sessions before (Pre-) and after (Post-) a 2-wk “in-season” training period including 4 RSH/RSN sessions. Players were matched regarding their normal units training groups, backs (23.0 ± 1.9 yr; 186.4 ± 6.6 cm; 93.7 ± 8.6 kg) and forwards (25.6 ± 3.7 yr; 189.4 ± 4.5 cm; 112.9 ± 4.9 kg) and were randomized in either normobaric hypoxia (RSH, 3000 m, $F_{I}O_2$, 13.8%; $n=10$) or normoxia (RSN, 300 m; $F_{I}O_2$, 20.9%; $n=9$).

The 2-wk period consisted of 2 small sided games sessions, 8 specific Rugby sessions, 2 captains run sessions, 4 weight training sessions and 4 recovery sessions. This training intervention was inserted in the ‘normal’ planned program of the team. No additional tapering period was added.

Specific repeated-sprint training

In addition to their usual national squad training, in a double blinded fashion players performed four ergocycle-based (Wattbike Ltd, Nottingham, UK) RSH/RSN sessions over a 2-wk period. Wattbike repeated sprint training was a common practice in the team (as in many Rugby teams worldwide). Therefore the players did not require familiarization to produce maximal effort during the 10-s sprints. Two sessions per week were completed in a normobaric hypoxic chamber (POWERbreathe, Southam, England, UK) which consisted of three sets of eight 10-s sprints with 20-s intervals of passive recovery and 2 min between each set, players were given their maximum power output scores as motivation and were encouraged to complete all repetitions maximally while trying to produce the highest power output possible. Overview of the training sessions consisted of a 5-min warm-up at 80-90 rpm, followed by a subsequent 1-min block with a 10-s submaximal sprint and 50-s passive recovery and a second 1-min block repeating block 1 but with greater emphasis on maximal sprint. After 1 min of rest, the training exercise was initiated. Players were given a count down and encouraged energetically to complete every sprint maximally. Total hypoxic exposure was 24 min for RSH while cool-down was completed in normoxic conditions for both RSH and RSN groups. The ergo cycles were calibrated according to the manufacturer guideline prior to each training session.

Repeated-sprint ability test

RSA was evaluated using an electronic braked cycling ergometer (Lode Excalibur Sport; Lode Medical Technology, Groningen, The Netherlands) set at a fixed torque of 0.8

Nm.kg⁻¹ and consisted of six repeated-cycling 10-s maximal sprints with 20 s of passive recovery performed in normoxia. RSA-related parameters such as peak power output (PPO) and mean power output (MPO; calculated over the entire 10-s effort) were recorded for each of the six repetitions. PPO were used to calculate the sprint decrement score (%) as follows: $[1 - (\text{total power}/\text{ideal power})] \times 100$; where total power is the cumulated PPO across repetitions, while ideal power refers to the highest PPO during one single 10-s sprint multiplied by the number of repetitions ⁵.

Statistical analysis

Data are presented as mean (\pm SD) or relative changes (%) unless otherwise stated. Normal distribution of the data was tested using the Shapiro-Wilk test. Two-way repeated-measures analysis of variance (ANOVA) with 1 between factor (condition; RSH vs. RSN) and 1 within factor (time; Pre- vs. Post-) were used to compare RSA-related performance variables. Multiple comparisons were made using Holm-Sidak post hoc test. For each ANOVA, partial eta-squared (η^2) was calculated as measure of effect size. According to Cohen¹⁶, values of 0.01, 0.06 and 0.14 were considered as small, medium and large, respectively. All analyses were made using Sigmaplot 11.0 software (Systat Software, Inc., San Jose, CA, USA). Null hypothesis was rejected at $P < 0.05$.

Results

Training exposure

Players using RSH were exposed to 24 min of normobaric hypoxia (3000 m, F_iO₂, 13.8%) per training session, thereby totalizing 96 min over the entire intervention. Conversely, RSN spend 24 min in normoxia per training session for a total of 96 min.

Repeated-sprint ability

Significant effects ($P < 0.05$, $\eta^2 > 0.37$) between condition and time were found for RSA-related parameters. In RSH, the 10-s PPO were significantly better ($P < 0.05$) for all repetitions, except the fifth sprint (Figure 1). No significant change was observable in RSN (Figure 1). Compared to Pre-, PPO significantly improved at Post- in RSH (12.84 ± 0.83 vs. 13.63 ± 1.03 W, $P < 0.01$, $\eta^2 = 0.15$) but not in RSN (13.17 ± 0.89 vs. 13.00 ± 1.01 W, $P = 0.45$, $\eta^2 = 0.01$) (Figure 2). MPO was also significantly enhanced from Pre- to Post-intervention in RSH (11.15 ± 0.58 vs. 11.86 ± 0.63 W, $P < 0.001$, $\eta^2 = 0.26$), while it remained unchanged in RSN (11.54 ± 0.61 vs. 11.75 ± 0.65 W; $P = 0.23$, $\eta^2 = 0.03$) (Figure 2). Sprint decrement did not change between conditions (pooled data: $-12.6 \pm 3.7\%$ at Pre- vs. $-11.2 \pm 3.4\%$ at Post-; $P = 0.12$, $\eta^2 = 0.08$) throughout the protocol.

Discussion

The present study investigated the effect of RSH vs. RSN on RSA-related parameters in World-level Rugby Union players during a preparation phase preceding an international competition. The main findings were that four RSH sessions over a 2-wk shock microcycle preparation period resulted in greater improvements (i.e., higher lower-limb repeated power output) than similar training in normoxia (RSN). Since players were able to view their power outputs during all training sessions, one cannot rule out an influence of motivational factors. It also guarantees that sessions were performed at maximal intensity in these very competitive subjects. Concerning RSA reproducibility, Watt et al.¹⁷ reported standard errors of measurement for peak and mean power of 1.6 and 1.2%, respectively, indicating adequate precision. Furthermore, Wattbike cycle ergometer proved acceptable accuracy (2.6%) when compared to SRM (1.1%) considered as the gold standard in cycling measurements¹⁸.

The number of sessions completed in recent RSH research has ranged between six^{7,8} and fifteen sessions¹⁹ with the average number being 9 ± 3 from Brocherie’s meta-analysis on RSH⁶. Galvin et al.⁹ used 12 RSH sessions with academy level Rugby Union players and showed a two-fold greater improvement in RSH vs. RSN. Further, Hamlin et al.¹⁰ recently reported anaerobic, but not aerobic, performance changes after only 6 RSH sessions completed over 3 weeks in well-trained Rugby Union players. This appears consistent to our results, which indicates that World-level Rugby Union players improved RSA-related PPO and MPO with only 4 RSH sessions. In this study the international players produced on average around 13 *W.kg-1*. Hamlin et al. (2017) reported Peak Power figures in well trained Rugby players of between 9.98 and 10.8 *W.kg-1*. Faiss et al.¹³ reported a significant increase in the number of sprints in RSH ($67 \pm 11\%$ vs. $69 \pm 8\%$ from Pre- to Post-, $p < 0.01$) vs. RSN ($65 \pm 7\%$ vs. $68 \pm 9\%$, NS) with no differences in MPO improvement ($+6 \pm 7\%$ vs. $+7 \pm 8\%$) following 8 cycling-based (192 min) RSH or RSN sessions. While our study applied a similar testing and training protocol to Faiss et al.,¹³ training timelines (4 vs. 8), type of sport (Rugby Union vs. cycling), practice level (World-level vs. moderately-trained participants) as well as anthropometrical differences may have accounted for dissimilar results. Further, due to the sport-specific requirements (i.e., intermittent- vs. endurance-based activities), it is reasonable to postulate that the World-level Rugby Union players investigated here would have a greater fast-twitch fibres proportion than moderately-trained cyclists, however caution should be taken regarding interpretation as most powerful players (likely having higher type-II fiber composition) may have benefit to a greater extent from RSH. One may also argue that the wattbike training is not specific actions on the field. However Hamlin et al. (2017) showed that power output during training on a cycle ergometer increased throughout the RSH period which corresponded to an eventual enhancement in over-ground repeat running sprint performance.

It is known that training load during this international 2-week preparation period has certainly been influenced by player position given the part of specific positional training in Rugby Union²⁰ however as described in the methods the players all follow a similar overview periodization (The 2-wk period consisted of 2 small sided games sessions, 8 specific Rugby sessions, 2 captains run sessions, 4 weight training sessions and 4 recovery sessions)

Conclusion

As little as four dedicated specific RSH sessions were beneficial to enhance repeated power production in World-level Rugby Union players. Although the improvement from RSA to game behaviour remains unclear, this finding appears of practical relevance since only a short preparation window is available prior to international Rugby Union games.

Practical applications

This study would provide coaches and strength and conditioning experts useful guidelines on how to apply RSH in a very short adaptation window. Further investigations are warranted to deeper understand the RSH periodization during the various cycle of the team-sport season, including the international period. In addition, utilizing an upper-body dominant exercise regimen such as the one employed by Faiss et al,⁸ in cross-country skiing could be also beneficial in some sports – such as the rugby-related (i.e., union, league, AFL), field and ice hockey, lacrosse and combat sports – that require high repeated-sprint/power abilities in both lower and upper limbs.

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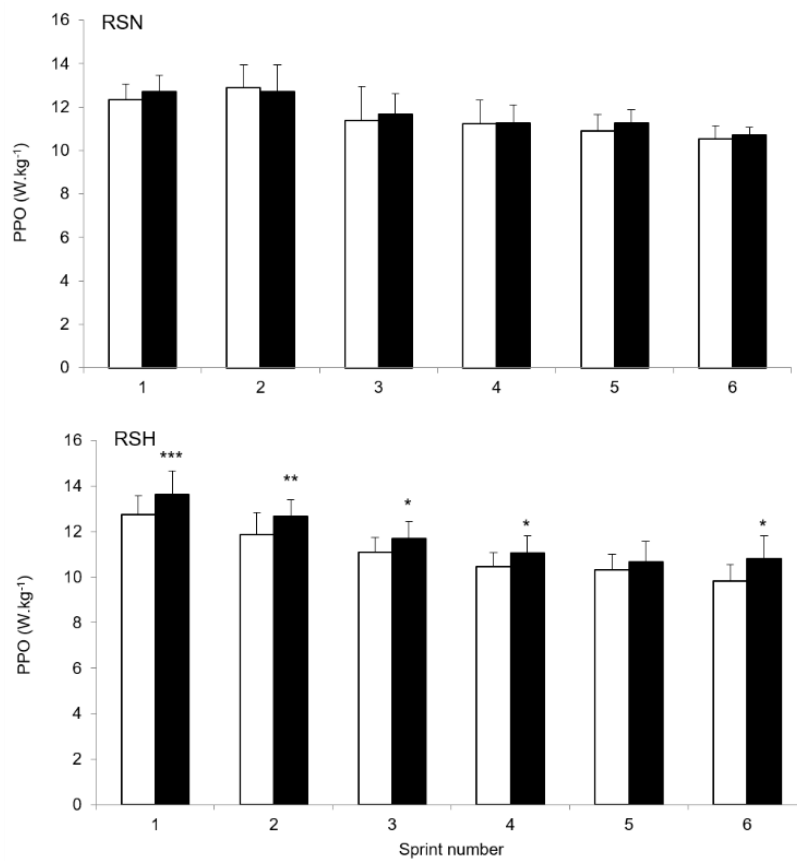


Figure 1. Peak power output (PPO) in successive sprints during the repeated-cycling sprint test before (Pre-) and after (Post-) specific repeated sprint training in hypoxia (RSH) or in normoxia (RSN). Values are mean \pm SD. Significant differences from Pre- test, * $P < 0.05$; and *** $P < 0.001$;

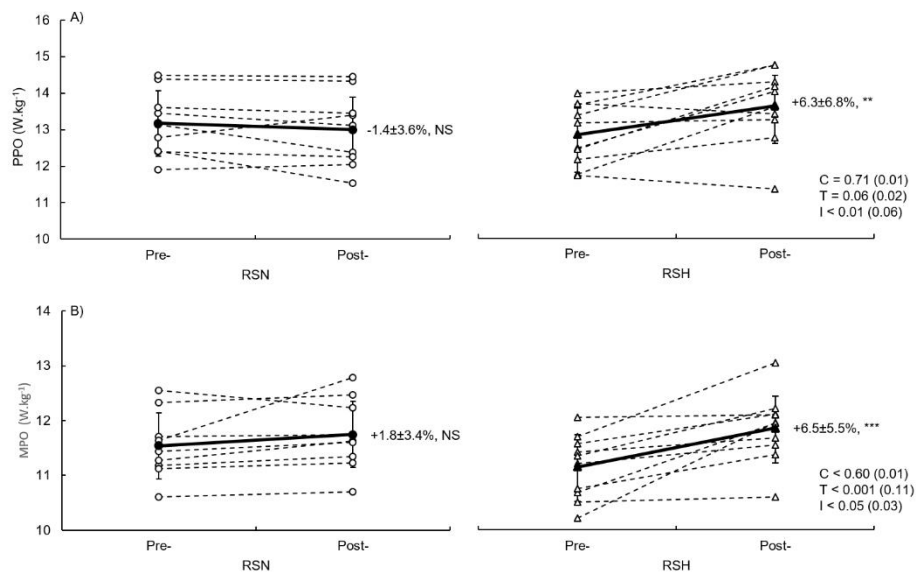


Figure 2. Individual (small symbols, dotted thin lines) and average (large symbols, dark line) in peak power output (PPO; A) and mean power output (MPO; B) before (Pre-) and after (Post-) repeated-sprint training in hypoxia (RSH; ▲) or normoxia (RSN; ○). Values are mean ± SD. C, condition; T, time, and I, interaction. Significant differences from Pre- test, *P<0.05; and *** P<0.001; significant differences between groups, # P<0.05.

Table 1. World-level Rugby Union players’ characteristics in repeated-sprint training in hypoxia (RSH) and repeated-sprint training in normoxia (RSN) group.

	RSN (N=9)	RSH (N=10)
Age (y)	23.0 ± 1.9	25.6 ± 3.7
Height (cm)	186.4 ± 6.6	189.4 ± 4.5
Body mass (kg)	93.7 ± 8.6	112.9 ± 4.9####
International games (Nb)	40.0 ± 27.7	40.5 ± 24.4

Significant differences between groups, # P<0.001.