Block periodization of endurance training – a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Background: Block periodization (BP) has been proposed as an alternative to traditional (TRAD) organization of the annual training plan for endurance athletes.

Objective: To our knowledge, this is the first meta-analysis to evaluate the effect BP of endurance training on endurance performance and factors determinative for endurance performance in trained- to well-trained athletes.

Methods: The PubMed, SPORTdiscus and Web of Science databases were searched from inception to August 2019. Studies were included if the following criteria were met: 1) the study examined a block-periodized endurance training intervention; 2) the study had a one-, two or multiple group-, crossover- or case-study design; 3) the study assessed at least one key endurance variable before and after the intervention period. A total of 2905 studies were screened, where 20 records met the eligibility criteria. Methodological quality for each study was assessed using the PEDro scale. Six studies were pooled to perform meta-analysis for maximal oxygen uptake (VO\textsubscript{2}\text{max}) and maximal power output (Wmax) during an incremental exercise test to exhaustion. Due to a lower number of studies and heterogenous measurements, other performance measures were systematically reviewed.

Results: The meta-analyses revealed small favorable effects for BP compared to TRAD regarding changes in VO\textsubscript{2}\text{max} (standardized mean difference, 0.40; 95% CI=0.02, 0.79) and Wmax (standardized mean difference, 0.28; 95% CI=0.01, 0.54). For changes in endurance performance and workload at different exercise thresholds BP generally revealed moderate-to large-effect sizes compared to TRAD.

Conclusion: BP is an adequate, alternative training strategy to TRAD as evidenced by superior training effects on VO\textsubscript{2}\text{max} and Wmax in athletes. The reviewed studies show promising effects for BP of endurance training; however, these results must be considered with some caution due to small studies with generally low methodological quality (mean PEDro score =3.7/10).

Keywords: block training, traditional training, high-intensity training

Introduction

Historically, the block periodization (BP) training approach appeared for the first time in the early 1980s and has since then been popular and widely used among high-performance coaches.\textsuperscript{1} BP was at that time and even today, an alternative to traditional periodization (TRAD). TRAD is simultaneously developing different training abilities throughout the annual training season, where BP has highly concentrated training blocks targeting and developing selected abilities in sequences of 1–4 weeks.\textsuperscript{1,2} The BP approach was conceptualized to overcome the suggested limitations of TRAD, which has been criticized for conflicting physiological responses to multi-targeted training, resulting in 1) excessive fatigue, 2)
However, the effectiveness of BP and its methodological theories have also been criticized for not being sufficiently founded in empirical research literature. However, the first published meta-analysis to evaluate the effect of BP of endurance training.

**Methods**

**Literature search**

This systematic review and meta-analysis followed the guidelines established by the PRISMA statement, except for the descriptive results from the literature search which in this paper is mentioned in this chapter (ie, optimized PRISMA).

A PubMed, SPORTdiscus and Web of Science literature search from inception to August 6, 2019, was conducted. The search terms included “periodization” OR “periodized” OR “periodisation” OR “periodised” OR “block” OR “blocked” OR “blocking” AND “training” OR “exercise” AND “endurance” OR “concurrent” OR “traditional”. Two independent observers reviewed the studies and then individually decided whether inclusion was appropriate. Results were compared, discrepancies between reviewers were discussed and a consensus-based decision was taken. A flowchart of the search strategy and study selection is shown in Figure 1. Two independent reviewers assessed the methodological quality and risk of bias for each study using the PEDro scale from 1 to 10. Studies with scores >6 were considered “high-quality”, studies with scores 4–5 were considered to be “medium-quality” and studies that scored below 4 were considered to be “low-quality”.

Studies were included in the review with the following criteria: 1) the study examined a BP of endurance training intervention; 2) the study had a one-, two or multiple group-, crossover- or case-study design; 3) the study assessed at least one key endurance variable or factor before and after the intervention period.

**Data extraction**

We extracted the following characteristics from each eligible trial: authors; year of publication; groups; training status; sample size; sex; mean baseline age and body weight; exercise modality; training period and frequency; training session protocol including work intensity and duration; if sessions were supervised or not. If applicable, the following variables with mean and variance measures were retrieved for baseline-, post- and change-values: maximal oxygen uptake (\(\text{VO}_{2\max}\)); mL min \(^{-1}\) kg \(^{-1}\)) and maximal power output (\(W_{\max}\)) during an incremental exercise test to volitional exhaustion; workloads at
different exercise thresholds (workload at second ventilatory threshold, onset of blood lactate accumulation or 2, 3 or 4 mmol·L⁻¹ capillary lactate concentration); work economy; gross efficiency; endurance performance variables (closed-end tests, time to exhaustion-tests, Yo-Yo-tests). For data only described in figures or graphs, we used Fiji software to read the data. Some of the data were obtained through personal contact with the authors.

Results from database search

The database search identified 2900 potentially relevant journal articles (Figure 1). Five studies were additionally included and identified through contact with the study authors, resulting in a total of 2905 records. Screening of titles and abstracts for inclusion criteria revealed 60 eligible articles for full-text review. Of these, a total of 20 records were included in this study.

The 20 studies in this review were published between the years 1993–2019. Characteristics of studies, participants and training interventions are summarized in Table 1. One of the included studies had a three groups-comparison design (1 week intervention), 17 six had a two groups-comparison design (5.8±3.8 weeks intervention, range: 1.6–12 weeks), 8,18–22 five had a one group-design (47.3±74.0 weeks intervention, range: 1.9–176 weeks), 23–27 three were crossover studies (12.0±7.8 weeks intervention, range: 3–17 weeks) 9,12,28 and five were case-studies (26.2±27.1 weeks intervention, range: 1–58 weeks). 7,29–32

Six of the 20 studies were eligible for meta-analysis (ie, parallel-design studies comparing BP with TRAD). Average length of these training interventions was 4.9±4.0 weeks (range: 1–12). Four of the studies were conducted on male participants, while the remaining two studies included both males and females. The studies were performed on cyclists in three occasions 11,17,22 and on cross-country skiers, 30 hockey players 21 and alpine skiers 8 in the other three studies. According to De Pauw et al’s33 guidelines to classify subject groups in sport-science research were all
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Exp. groups</th>
<th>Matched?</th>
<th>Sport</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Training level</th>
<th>Exercise form</th>
<th>Training</th>
<th>Duration (weeks)</th>
<th>Avg. freq./week</th>
<th>Exercise intensity</th>
<th>Duration/session</th>
<th>Additional/replacement</th>
<th>Supervision</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pyne and Touretski (1993)</td>
<td>Block</td>
<td></td>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Athlete</td>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>Week 1: LIT focus Week 2: Anaerobic threshold focus Week 3: HIT focus.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>n/a (61–69 km/week)</td>
<td>LIT, MIT and HIT</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Replacement</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Blood lactate responses</td>
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<tr>
<td>García-Pallarés et al (2009)</td>
<td>1. Block</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kayakers</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Athlete</td>
<td>Kayaking and resistance exercises</td>
<td>3 blocks (1. VT1-focus, 5 week, 2. VO2max-focus, 5 weeks, 3. Competition pace-focus, 2 weeks).</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>70–100% VO2max</td>
<td>20–120 mins</td>
<td>Replacement</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>VO2max, maximal paddling speed, VT1, 1RM, muscle power assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Block</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Breil et al (2010)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>13 Alpine skiers</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>Athletes</td>
<td>Bicycling and obstacle running</td>
<td>3x3 days with HIT blocks (5 HIT sessions per block).</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>90–95% HRmax</td>
<td>16 mins HIT</td>
<td>Replacement</td>
<td>(resistance training in addition)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Control training</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 Alpine skiers</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>Athletes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continued normal training.</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
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<tr>
<td>García-Pallarés et al (2010)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kayakers</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Athlete</td>
<td>Kayaking and resistance exercises</td>
<td>3 blocks (1. VT1-focus, 5 week, 2. VO2max-focus, 5 weeks, 3. Competition pace-focus, 2 weeks).</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>70–100% VO2max</td>
<td>20–120 mins</td>
<td>Replacement</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>VO2max, maximal paddling speed and power, VT1</td>
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<td>2. Traditional periodization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mallo (2011)</td>
<td>Block</td>
<td></td>
<td>Soccer team</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Athletes</td>
<td>Running, resistance exercises, flexibility</td>
<td>4 consecutive seasons where each season was structured into three training stages which were further subdivided into three training blocks.</td>
<td>4 seasons à 30fs 10 days</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>LIT and HIT</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Replacement</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Points obtained in matches, table position</td>
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(Continued)
Table 1 (Continued).

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<th>Authors</th>
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<th>Sport</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Training level</th>
<th>Training intervention</th>
<th>Duration (weeks)</th>
<th>Avg. freq./week</th>
<th>Exercise intensity</th>
<th>Duration/session</th>
<th>Additional/replacement</th>
<th>Supervision</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mallo (2012)</td>
<td>Block</td>
<td></td>
<td>22 Soccer players</td>
<td>Male Athletes</td>
<td>Running, resistance exercises, flexibility One season that was structured into five training stages which were further subdivided into three training blocks.</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>LIT and HIT</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Replacement</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Yo-Yo-test, CMJ, 10-m sprint</td>
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<td>Støren et al (2012)</td>
<td>Increased HIT volume and reduced total training volume (with HIT blocking)</td>
<td>1 Cyclist</td>
<td>Male Athlete</td>
<td>Running and bicycling</td>
<td>~4 months preseason training: 3 HIT sessions/week +2 HIT blocks a 14 sessions in 9 days.</td>
<td>52 (~17 weeks with experimental training)</td>
<td>~4.4 90–95% HRmax</td>
<td>HIT</td>
<td>Replacement of HIT, reduced total training volume</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>VO2max, lactate threshold, cycling economy, TT performance</td>
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<td>Wahl et al (2013)</td>
<td>HIT block periodization with active recovery</td>
<td>8 triathletes</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>Bicycling running and swimming</td>
<td>3x3 days with HIT blocks (4-5 HIT sessions per block) +1 extra day with two HIT sessions. Active rest periods between intervals.</td>
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<td>7.5</td>
<td>90-95% HRmax</td>
<td>~15 mins HIT</td>
<td>Replacement</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>VO2max, WINmax, VT1, VT2, TT performance, Wingate, Hbmax</td>
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<td>HIT block periodization with passive recovery</td>
<td>8 triathletes</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>Bicycling running and swimming</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>90-95% HRmax</td>
<td>~15 mins HIT</td>
<td>Replacement</td>
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<td>Rønnestad et al (2014)</td>
<td>1. HIT block periodization</td>
<td>30 Cyclists</td>
<td>Male Athletes</td>
<td>Bicycling</td>
<td>5 HIT sessions in week 1, thereafter 1 HIT session/week in week 2–4.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>88–100% HRmax</td>
<td>30 mins HIT</td>
<td>Replacement of HIT training</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>VO2max, WINmax, power @ 2mmol/L [La– ], cycling economy, gross efficiency</td>
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<td>2. Traditional organization</td>
<td>9 Cyclists</td>
<td>Male Athletes</td>
<td>Bicycling</td>
<td>2 HIT sessions/week.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>88–100% HRmax</td>
<td>30 mins HIT</td>
<td>Replacement of HIT training</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Authors</td>
<td>Design</td>
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<td>Exercise form</td>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>Training intervention</td>
<td>Total duration</td>
<td>Average frequency/week</td>
<td>Exercise intensity</td>
<td>Duration/session</td>
<td>Additional/replacement</td>
<td>Outcomes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rønnestad et al (2014)</td>
<td>[two group-design]</td>
<td>Meta: YES</td>
<td>HIT block periodization</td>
<td>Bicycling</td>
<td>1. HIT block</td>
<td>8 Cyclists Male Athletes 3 blocks/4 weeks. Each block with 5 HIT sessions in week 1,<a href="https://www.dovepress.com/">https://www.dovepress.com/</a></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>88-100% HRmax</td>
<td>30 mins</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>VO2max, Wmax,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Traditional organization</td>
<td>7 Cyclists Male Athletes 2 HIT sessions/week. 12 sessions/2 HIT blocks (2–4 HIT sessions per block).</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>88-100% HRmax</td>
<td>HIT session</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>VO2max, Wmax,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wahl et al (2014)</td>
<td>[one group-design]</td>
<td></td>
<td>HIT block periodization</td>
<td>Running, dribbling tracks and small-sided games</td>
<td>Soccer players Male Athletes</td>
<td>4×2–3 days with HIT blocks (2–3 HIT sessions per block).</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90–95% HRmax</td>
<td>16 mins</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>VO2max, Wmax,</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Clark et al (2014)</td>
<td>[three group-design]</td>
<td>Meta: YES</td>
<td>Short sprints block</td>
<td>Cycling</td>
<td>9 Cyclists Male Athletes 7 consecutive days.</td>
<td>9 Cyclists Male Athletes 7 consecutive days.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15-20 s 1.7 Hz</td>
<td>15 mins</td>
<td>Additional</td>
<td>VO2max, Wmax,</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Fernandez-Fernandez et al (2015)</td>
<td>[one group-design]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long sprints block</td>
<td>Cycling</td>
<td>10 Cyclists Male Athletes 7 consecutive days.</td>
<td>10 Cyclists Male Athletes 7 consecutive days.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>90–95% HRmax or VIFT</td>
<td>~15 mins</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>VO2max, Wmax,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rønnestad et al (2016)</td>
<td>[two group-design]</td>
<td>Meta: YES</td>
<td>HIT block periodization</td>
<td>Uphill cross-country skiing</td>
<td>XC-skiers Mixed Athletes</td>
<td>5×3–1 HIT sessions per week. Same amount of total training as exp. groups.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>88-100% HRmax</td>
<td>30 mins</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>VO2max, Wmax,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mølmen et al (2018)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uphill cross-country skiing</td>
<td>XC-skiers Mixed Athletes</td>
<td>2×2 HIT sessions per week.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>88-100% HRmax</td>
<td>HIT session</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>VO2max, Wmax,</td>
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(Continued)
Table 1 (Continued).

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<th>Training form</th>
<th>Exercise intensity</th>
<th>Duration (weeks)</th>
<th>Avg. freq./week</th>
<th>Endurance training</th>
<th>Additional/replacement</th>
<th>Supervision</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rønnestad et al (2016) [case study]</td>
<td>HIT block</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1 Cyclist</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Athlete</td>
<td>Cycling</td>
<td>Highest possible</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Replacement</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>VO₂max, Wmax, power @ 2mmol/L, [La⁻], maximal voluntary torque, SJ</td>
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<td>Manchado et al (2017) [crossover design]</td>
<td>Block periodization</td>
<td>Yes, by total endurance training volume</td>
<td>11 Handball players</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Athlete</td>
<td>Running, handball-specific endurance exercises and resistance exercises</td>
<td>ACC (5 weeks), TRA (5 weeks), and REA (6 weeks) period focusing on maximal three physical abilities/period.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3/2 endurance sessions (ACC/TRA period, resp.)</td>
<td>85–95% HRmax</td>
<td>25–30 mins</td>
<td>Replacement</td>
<td>n/a</td>
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<td>McGawley et al (2017) [crossover design]</td>
<td>Block periodization</td>
<td>Yes, by total and intensity-specific training volume</td>
<td>20 XC-skiers</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>Athlete</td>
<td>Cross-country skiing, running and resistance exercises</td>
<td>9 HIT sessions in week 2 (0 in week 1 and 3), 4 and 5 LIT sessions in week 1 and 3 (0 in week 2), 3 resistance training sessions in week 1 and 3 (0 in week 2).</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60–100% HRmax</td>
<td>20 mins HIT sessions, 58–127 min LIT sessions</td>
<td>Replacement</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
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<th>Training form</th>
<th>Training</th>
<th>Duration (weeks)</th>
<th>Avg. freq./week</th>
<th>Exercise intensity</th>
<th>Duration/session</th>
<th>Additional/replacement</th>
<th>Supervision</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rønnestad et al (2018)</td>
<td>HIT and resistance training block periodization</td>
<td>Yes, by total and intensity-specific training volume</td>
<td>8 ice hockey players</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Athletes</td>
<td>Bicycling and resistance exercises</td>
<td>HIT-focus in week 2 and 3 (5 sessions/week) and focus on resistance training the other weeks (1 HIT session/week).</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>&quot;Maximal sustainable work intensity&quot;</td>
<td>28.5 mins HIT</td>
<td>Replacement of HIT and resistance training</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>VO_{2max}, Wmax, Wingate, maximal torque, SJ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Traditional periodization</td>
<td></td>
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<td>8 ice hockey players</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Athletes</td>
<td>Bicycling and resistance exercises</td>
<td>2–3 HIT sessions and 5–6 resistance training sessions each week.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>&quot;Maximal sustainable work intensity&quot;</td>
<td>28.5 mins HIT</td>
<td>Replacement of HIT and resistance training</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rønnestad et al (2018)</td>
<td>Block periodization</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Cyclist</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Athlete</td>
<td>Bicycling and resistance exercises</td>
<td>Training blocks lasting 1–2 weeks focusing on LIT, MIT and HIT separately while maintaining the others.</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>(~12hrs/week)</td>
<td>60–100% HRmax</td>
<td>16–420 mins</td>
<td>Replacement</td>
<td>n/a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strøm Solli et al (2019)</td>
<td>Block periodization</td>
<td>Season 2005–2006</td>
<td>1 Cross country skier</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Athlete</td>
<td>Skiing, running, cycling, resistance exercises</td>
<td>Block periodization of HIT training: 7 HIT blocks of 7–11 days including 8–13 HIT sessions. 121% higher total HIT volume than TRAD.</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>157 HIT sessions in total</td>
<td>60–100% HRmax</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Replacement</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>World Cup victories and ranking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional periodization</td>
<td></td>
<td>Season 2014–2015</td>
<td>1 Rd.</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Athlete</td>
<td>Skiing, running, cycling, resistance exercises</td>
<td>Traditional periodization. 15% and 70% higher LIT and MIT volume than BP</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>77 HIT sessions in total</td>
<td>60–100% HRmax</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Replacement</td>
<td>n/a</td>
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**Abbreviations:** HIT, high-intensity training; MIT, moderate-intensity training; LIT, low-intensity training; VO_{2max}, maximal oxygen uptake; Wmax, peak power output; TTE, time to exhaustion; VT_{1}, first ventilatory threshold; VT_{2}, second ventilatory threshold; SJ, squat jump height; CMJ, counter movement jump height; 1RM, one-repetition maximum; HRmax, maximal heart rate; [La−], capillary lactate concentration; Hb_{mass}, hemoglobin mass; TT, time trial; V_{tot}, velocity obtained in the intermittent fitness test; RSA, repeated sprint ability; XC-skiers, cross-country skiers; ACC, accumulation; TRA, transformation; REA, realization; GP, general preparation; SP, specific preparation; C, competition; OBLA, onset of blood lactate accumulation.
where the subjects were classified as trained or well-trained (performance level ≥3) at baseline for absolute peak power output (all groups >339 W). This was the same for relative VO₂max (performance level ≥3; >55 mL·min⁻¹·kg⁻¹), except for one study,⁸ where the subjects were classified as recreationally trained (performance level 2; 53 mL·min⁻¹·kg⁻¹).

PEDro scores for included parallel design-studies are shown in Table 2. The 10 included studies achieved a mean PEDro score of 3.7/10. Six of the studies achieved a rating of moderate quality, while the remaining four studies were of low quality.

**Calculation of effect sizes for meta-analysis**

VO₂max and Wmax were evaluated in the meta-analysis since these two are considered to be the most important predictors of endurance performance,³³ and were the most common reported variables across studies. Other variables were not highlighted in the meta-analysis considering the test protocols being to heterogenetic for comparison in a meta-analysis (ie, measures of anaerobic threshold).

Standardized mean difference estimates with their corresponding sampling variance were computed for VO₂max and Wmax for BP and TRAD groups in each study with eq. (1),

\[
g = c(m)(n - 1)\left(\frac{x_{\text{post}} - x_{\text{pre}}}{\text{SD}_{\text{pre}}}\right)
\]

where \(x_{\text{post}}\) and \(x_{\text{pre}}\) are the means of BP and TRAD’s pretest and posttest and \(\text{SD}_{\text{pre}}\) is the standard deviation of the pretest scores. \(c(m) = \sqrt{2/m\Gamma[m/2]/\Gamma[(m - 1)/2]}\) is a bias-correction factor for adjustment of small samples.³⁴

The sampling variance for the standardized mean difference was computed with the formula eq. (2),

\[
\text{var}(g_{ij}) = \frac{2(1-r_{ij})}{n_i} + \frac{(g_{ij})^2}{2n_i}
\]

where \(g_{ij}\) is the unbiased standardized mean change and \(r_{ij}\) is the estimate of the pre-post test correlation for group \(j\) of study \(i\). The difference in the two standardized mean change scores was then calculated with eq. (3),

\[
g = g(T) - g(C)
\]

where \(g(T)\) and \(g(C)\) are the BP and TRAD group, respectively. The calculation of standardized mean difference and sampling variance were computed based on equations from Becker,³⁴ and Morris,³⁵ using the metafor package for R.³⁶

**Statistical analysis**

Meta-analysis was fitted using a random-effect model threatening variation between studies as a random effect and variation between BP and TRAD groups as random effects nested within studies.³⁵,³⁷ Model parameters (amount of heterogeneity) were estimated by the Paule-Mandel-estimator with a Knapp and Hartung adjustment.³⁷,³⁸ Studies were weighted by the inverse of the sampling variance. The heterogeneity among studies was explored using \(T^2\) and \(I^2\), with values of 20%, 50% and 75% indicating low, moderate and high heterogeneity, respectively.³⁹ The meta-analysis was modulated using the metafor package for R.³⁶ Due to the limited number of studies which in turn reduces the overall power for the models, moderator or sub-groups analysis were not performed.³⁹ If a study had three comparison groups, the intervention groups were combined as recommended by the Cochrane handbook.³⁹ The criteria to interpret the magnitude of the effect size (ES) were the following: 0.0–0.2 trivial, 0.2–0.6 small, 0.6–1.2 moderate, 1.2–2.0 large and >2.0 very

<table>
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<th>Authors</th>
<th>PEDro Scale: item number</th>
<th>Total score</th>
<th>Rating</th>
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</thead>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rønnestad et al (2018)</td>
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large.\textsuperscript{40} ESs (Cohen’s \(d\)) for endurance performance, exercise economy/efficiency and workloads at different exercise thresholds are presented as calculated in the original articles.

**Results**

**Meta-analyses**

The \(\text{VO}_2\text{max}\) and \(W_{\text{max}}\) analyses comprised 107 subjects, nested within 6 studies. Figures 2 and 3 show a summary of the data and each study’s standardized mean difference as well as the pooled size.

**Maximal oxygen uptake**

The overall ES for \(\text{VO}_2\text{max}\) of 0.40 (95% CI=0.02, 0.79) shows a small favor for BP compared to TRAD and the null hypothesis was rejected (\(t=2.7, p=0.04\)). The prediction interval (95% CI=−0.32, 1.12) implied that the true effect in 95% of study settings is uncertain. The \(T^2=0.06\) and \(I^2=48.4\%\) implies low-to-moderate variance among the true effect.

**Maximal power output**

\(W_{\text{max}}\) showed an overall ES of 0.28 (95% CI=0.01, 0.54) which elucidates a small favor of BP compared to TRAD and the null hypothesis is rejected (\(t=2.6, p=0.04\)). The prediction interval (95% CI=−0.18, 0.73) states that the true effect in 95% of study settings is uncertain. The \(T^2=0.02\) and \(I^2=34.0\%\) implies low-to-moderate variance among the true effect.

**Systematic review**

Endurance performance was assessed in eight of the examined studies

Measures of closed-end cycling performances was conducted in five studies\textsuperscript{11,12,17,19,29}. Rønnestad et al\textsuperscript{11} observed an increased mean power output during 40 mins cycling in both groups (BP: 8.2±5.7%, TRAD: 4.1±3.1%). This revealed a moderate ES in favor of BP training compared to TRAD (ES=0.89), although the difference in relative changes between the two groups was not significant (\(p=0.12\)). Wahl et al\textsuperscript{19} did also find a superior mean power output in 20 mins cycling performance after 2 weeks BP. Interestingly, the group that did passive recovery between high-intensity training (HIT) interval bouts tended to increase more than the group performing active recovery (passive recovery, +27±10 W; active recovery, +14±18 W; \(p=0.09\)). A shorter block of 7 days with consecutive maximal intensity sprinting sessions did also augment time trial performance (computer-simulated 20 km) were long sprints (15–45 s) gave the same improvement in mean power output as shorter sprints (5–20 secs; +6.8±5.8% and +4.6±4.4%, respectively),\textsuperscript{17} which was significantly different

![Figure 2](https://www.dovepress.com/submit-your-manuscript) Forest plot of studies comparing the changes in maximal oxygen consumption (mL min\(^{-1}\) kg\(^{-1}\)) between block and traditional periodization training. The data shown as standardized mean difference (SMD) are mean [95% CI]. Weight=statistical weight of each study.

1. Breil et al 2010
2. Clark et al 2014
3. Rønnestad et al 2014
4. Rønnestad et al 2014
5. Rønnestad et al 2018
7. Mølmen et al
from the TRAD group (−3.3±4.2%; \(p<0.01\), ES=0.67–0.82). In the case study of Støren et al,\(^{29}\) a 15% improvement was evident on their ~23-km indoor-bike time trial. In contrast to this, time trial performance (600-m treadmill rollerski time trial at 6° gradient) was only improved after TRAD of HIT (−3±5 s; \(p<0.05\), ES=0.44) and not after BP of HIT (−1±6 s) in cross-country skiers.\(^{12}\) The changes were however not statistically different between groups.

One study\(^{8}\) conducted a time-to-exhaustion test at a workload corresponding to 90% of the athletes’ pre-intervention Wmax for evaluation of endurance performance. However, neither BP nor TRAD enhanced the performance (\(p>0.05\)). On the other hand, 13 days of BP in soccer players revealed a large improvement in Yo-Yo Intermittent Recovery Test Level 2 (from 407±43 m to 507±57 m, \(p<0.05\); ES=1.92).\(^{26}\) The same was evident in Mallo et al’s\(^{25}\) seasonal monitoring (Yo-Yo Intermittent Recovery Test Level 1, from 2037±264 m to 2676±255 m; \(p<0.01\)) and after a comparable BP intervention were the players improved their maximal speed during the 30–15 Intermittent Fitness Test by 6.5±2.9% (\(p<0.001\)).\(^{27}\)

Workloads at different exercise thresholds
Cyclists have revealed tendencies to greater improvements of power output at 2 mmol·L\(^{-1}\) lactate concentration following both 4\(^{22}\) and 12 weeks\(^{11}\) with BP. The 4-week intervention gave a 10±12% increase in BP, while no changes were observed in TRAD, with no statistically significant differences between the groups, but the ES was in favor of BP (ES=0.71). For the 12-week study, the relative improvements were 22±14% and 10±7% for BP and TRAD, respectively. This revealed an even larger ES of BP compared to TRAD (\(p=0.054\); \(p=1.12\)). In another study, a 1-week training block enhanced power output at onset of blood lactate accumulation with ~7% (ES=0.53–0.60) compared to volume-matched TRAD, regardless if the block training was performed as long or short sprints (\(p<0.05\)).\(^{17}\) In a study comparing BP with either passive or active recovery between HIT interval bouts only the group that did passive recovery improved power output at second ventilatory threshold.\(^{16}\) A greater difference in change was also present compared to active recovery (\(p<0.05\); ES=0.52). In long-term case-studies, 58 and 17 weeks of BP revealed a 36% improvement in power output at 3 mmol·L\(^{-1}\) lactate concentration and 14% increase in power output at lactate threshold, respectively.\(^{29,31}\) BP and TRAD were equally effective in improving paddling power at second ventilatory threshold (+10% vs +11%, respectively) in rowers,\(^{9}\) while in cross-country, skiers were BP superior to TRAD in improving power output at 4 mmol·L\(^{-1}\) lactate concentration (11±10% and 2±4%, respectively; \(p<0.01\); ES=1.26) after a 5-week training period.\(^{20}\)
Exercise efficiency and economy

Remnestad et al\textsuperscript{11} observed a non-significant improvement in gross efficiency for their BP training group (from 20.3\% to 20.9\%; \(p=0.12\)). The relative improvement corresponded to a moderate ES in advantage of BP compared to TRAD training (ES=1.10; TRAD, from 19.6\% to 19.5\%). Quite similar results were present in Clark et al\textsuperscript{17} where none of the groups changed gross efficiency significantly (\(p>0.05\); 5.1\(\pm\)3.9\%, 3.2\(\pm\)2.4\% and 1.5\(\pm\)4.3\% improvement for BP with long sprints, BP with short sprints and TRAD training, respectively). However, the relative improvement of gross efficiency for short and long sprints revealed small to moderate ESs compared to TRAD (ES=0.26 and 0.65, respectively).\textsuperscript{17} Similarly, neither BP nor TRAD changed skiing efficiency following 5 weeks of HIT-training,\textsuperscript{20} whereas McGawley et al,\textsuperscript{12} on the other hand, showed improvement in skiing economy in TRAD only.

Discussion

The present study investigated the effects of BP on factors determinative for endurance performance and endurance performance measurements based on systematic analyses of pooled data from the existing literature. The meta-analyses revealed evidence for beneficial effects of BP compared to TRAD regarding VO\textsubscript{2max} and Wmax in trained athletes. Due to a lack of studies and heterogeneity between the tests used to evaluate endurance performance measures, workloads at different exercise thresholds and exercise efficiency/economy, meta-analyses were not performed for these factors. However, the vast majority of these data revealed either beneficial or similar effects for BP compared to TRAD. The findings emphasize that BP, as defined in the present paper, is an adequate, alternative strategy with potentially greater training effects than TRAD for trained to well-trained athletes. Nonetheless, the number of eligible studies are quite small (n=10) and they achieved only low-to-moderate PEDro scores. Some methodological considerations when interpreting the efficacy of BP are therefore important to address.

Meta-analysis of VO\textsubscript{2max} and Wmax

The included studies in the meta-analyses comprised young (25\(\pm\)7 years), trained athletes with average VO\textsubscript{2max} of 60\(\pm\)4 mL min\(^{-1}\) kg\(^{-1}\) and Wmax of 367\(\pm\)33 W. The selection of participants requires that several aspects need to be elucidated regarding the external validity of these results. From an applied point of view, these results indicate that trained individuals, within a relatively short duration of time (4.9 weeks average study length; range, 1–12 weeks) can benefit from BP by a more efficient improvement of VO\textsubscript{2max} and Wmax compared to TRAD. The pooled ES of BP on VO\textsubscript{2max} was 0.40 (\(t=2.7, p=0.04\)) and Wmax was 0.28 (\(t=2.6, p=0.04\)). Although this per se is considered small effects,\textsuperscript{40} this may actually be an important effect considering that the athletes included in these analyses have performed a substantial training volume over a number of years before inclusion. For this reason, substantial improvements are not commonly observed in this population.\textsuperscript{41} With this in mind, BP seems to be a beneficial training strategy that successfully can enhance an athlete’s VO\textsubscript{2max} and Wmax further, at least in the short term. BP gave approximately the same ES for VO\textsubscript{2max} and Wmax, which is quite reasonable since they are previously shown to be closely related.\textsuperscript{42}

The included studies were conducted in the pre-season and lasted \(\leq\)12 weeks. Therefore, the effect of BP during the competitive season or in the longer term is not adequately explored. Nonetheless, some evidence is available for a beneficial effect of BP training also in a long-term perspective. Two single-case studies of elite cyclists revealed an increased VO\textsubscript{2max} and Wmax of 10–20\% following 58 and 17 weeks of BP performed in training cycles of \(\sim 1–2\) weeks.\textsuperscript{29,31} However, a female elite cross-country skier, who trained two seasons with either a BP or TRAD focus, showed no difference in the number of World Cup victories or ranking, indicating successful utilization of both training models.\textsuperscript{32} The latter is not surprising since years of TRAD is a well-established and efficient training strategy to enhance performance, as previously shown in case studies.\textsuperscript{43,44} Two studies have also compared the effects of BP and TRAD in two consecutive seasons with a cross-over design. Both of these showed a favor of BP in terms of similar or greater increases in VO\textsubscript{2max} with either a volume-matched approach\textsuperscript{28} or with performing fewer sessions and a shorter training intervention\textsuperscript{9} compared to TRAD in elite kayakers and handball players, respectively. These findings indicate that BP can be an alternative to TRAD for elite athletes also in a longer training perspective, even though general methodological weaknesses regarding single-case studies must be considered.
Endurance performance

Clark et al\textsuperscript{17} is the only study that observed a statistical improvement after BP compared to TRAD. The positive effects observed in the other studies have either been stated as non-significant superior improvements for BP\textsuperscript{11} or have lacked an appropriate control group to evaluate interaction effects.\textsuperscript{19} Accordingly, no interaction effects between BP and TRAD were either evidenced for a 600-m cross-country skiing time trial\textsuperscript{12} or a time to exhaustion test in cycling.\textsuperscript{8} Conversely, large improvements have been observed in endurance performance following 13 and 17 days of BP in soccer and tennis players measured as increased distance covered in Yo-Yo-test and speed at 30–15 test.\textsuperscript{26,27} There have also been shown improved time during a 23 km time trial in an elite cyclist following a year using BP.\textsuperscript{29} In addition, Mallo\textsuperscript{25} displayed an increased Yo-Yo-test performance after a 44-week season following a BP program in professional soccer players. However, all these latter results must be considered with caution due to the lack of control groups\textsuperscript{25–27} and the use of case-study design.\textsuperscript{29} These somewhat inconsistent findings in endurance performance make it a bit more difficult to interpret the implications of BP. However, the ESs in the studies have generally shown moderate to large effects of BP vs TRAD on endurance performance\textsuperscript{11,17,19,25,26} although one has shown a small positive effect of TRAD.\textsuperscript{12} Overall, independent of sport discipline or performance assessment, it is pretty consistent that BP seems to improve rather than impair endurance performance.

Workloads at different exercise thresholds, exercise efficiency and economy

BP and TRAD increased power output at a definite exercise threshold in all included studies, except for the TRAD group in Rønnestad et al.\textsuperscript{25} Improvements were larger for BP compared to TRAD in cyclists\textsuperscript{17} and cross-country skiers\textsuperscript{20} at onset of blood lactate accumulation. In contrast, equal improvements of power output at a definite exercise threshold have been observed in kayakers,\textsuperscript{9} whereas one study observed a tendency in favor of BP\textsuperscript{11} and another study observed a within-change for BP, but not for TRAD and no significant change between groups.\textsuperscript{22} Again, implication of BP is divergent. Interestingly, Garcia-Pallarés et al\textsuperscript{9} trained approximately half of the volume in BP compared to TRAD (12 vs 22 weeks) and increased power output at second ventilatory threshold to the same extent. This can support the feasibility of concentrated stimuli for enhancing exercise threshold, in addition to the general moderate to large ESs in favor of BP.\textsuperscript{11,17,20,22} Moreover, considering the case-studies with their limitations, long-term effect of BP shows substantial improvements of 14% and 36% in exercise threshold power output.\textsuperscript{29,31} When it comes to exercise efficiency and economy, there are too few studies to make a discussion of them. Furthermore, taken the relatively short intervention period in the included studies and the high training status of the athletes, non or only minor changes in this variable would be expected.\textsuperscript{45–47}

To BP, or not to BP

The somewhat divergent results reviewed in this paper and the uncertainty with statistical models complicate the interpretation of the efficacy of BP. We suggest that BP should be considered in a holistic perspective, meaning that training history, training goals and everyday life situation among other factors should be evaluated before BP is integrated as a part of an athlete training program. There is consensus among researchers that variation and progression in training stimulus is necessary to augment physiological adaptations and to continuously develop endurance performance.\textsuperscript{44} In this context might both Issurin’s and the alternative model of BP display an advantage; TRAD induces smaller variations between mesocycles/microcycles than BP. However, within a microcycle/mesocycle TRAD will induce larger variations than BP. In response to this, the highly concentrated stimulus in BP seems to be an advantage for inducing adaptations in well-trained athletes. Nevertheless, whether the enhancement of VO\textsubscript{2max}, Wmax or endurance performance is related to changes in training stimulus or BP per se is still difficult to elucidate. Rønnestad et al\textsuperscript{20} tried to accommodate this question by implementing variations of HIT stimuli (two and three sessions per week) within a mesocycle of TRAD. In this volume-matched HIT and low-intensity training design, BP was superior in developing Wmax and power output corresponding to 4 mmol·L\textsuperscript{-1} blood lactate concentration.

Regardless of whether the superior training effects of BP are related to BP itself or just a variation in stimuli, they both are closely intertwined. Training variation in the long-term planning is systematically applied in both the BP and TRAD model.\textsuperscript{6} So, in the long-term training plan
both models aim to dynamically balance training with the purpose of avoiding dilution of training effects and the negative effects of monotony.\textsuperscript{5,6} Therefore, in the lack of an universally accepted definition of periodization,\textsuperscript{6} it might in some cases be difficult to distinguish between the two distinct models since they both are using some sort of variation in the organization of (long-term) training. The included studies are generally characterized by introduction of specific block(s) subsequent to a period with TRAD. This might just be a way of manipulating training to achieve a variation in training stimuli to optimize endurance improvements within the annual periodization plan. However, the long-term effects of this organization may not directly be answered by the relatively short-term studies conducted so far in the literature. The direction of future research should be emphasized to investigate the long-term effects of several blocks throughout a whole season, compared to the TRAD model, on performance, physiological and biological performance determinants.

The cross-over- and case-studies included have generally implemented multigated BP programs.\textsuperscript{9,23–25,28,31} They are characterized by a prolonged nature, conducted over one training season or consecutive seasons. We should not underrate these study designs since these studies demonstrate greater ecological validity due to a more real-world setting. These studies have mainly employed the Issurin model of BP with three specific mesocycles; accumulation, transmutation and realization, whereby a minimum of different physiological abilities, eg, Wmax and maximal muscle strength,\textsuperscript{9} have been focused in a particular mesocycle. This is to a certain extent different to the alternative BP model were a specific ability is focused (ie, VO\textsubscript{2max}) in each microcycle, while other abilities are maintained (ie, muscular strength) with typically one session.\textsuperscript{11,21} Independent of the two BP models the existing evidence displays that both models are successful promoters of training adaptations and efficient training strategies both for team and individual sports, although the effect in team sports is less explored.

Overall, the reviewed studies displayed low to medium quality according to the PEDro scale. More or less all studies are at a higher risk of bias, mostly because of lack of blinding of testers and specifying randomization (Table 2). Furthermore, all except two studies\textsuperscript{8,17} did not provide eligibility criteria for the study participants. It may therefore be a question whether selection bias has occurred. In addition, the definite direction of the effects and the magnitude of such training have to be interpreted with some caution when considering the 95% prediction interval in the meta-analyses. The prediction interval, which addresses the actual dispersion of the true ES\textsuperscript{38} is again wider for VO\textsubscript{2max} (95% CI=[-0.32, 1.12] as compared to Wmax (95% CI=[-0.18, 0.73]). Both prediction intervals overlap coverage of the confidence intervals for the point estimates, which suggests that the true effect might fall beyond the confidence intervals for each respective point estimate and therefore reveals an uncertainty for the true effect of BP.

Regarding the small number of available data used in the meta-analyses, the estimated between-study variance can be particularly inaccurate. We controlled for this factor by using the Knapp and Hartung adjustment\textsuperscript{36} together with the Paule–Mandel heterogeneity estimator, which are suggested to be more robust and produce less bias when sample size and study number is low.\textsuperscript{37,38} Heterogeneity scores for both models showed low-to-moderate heterogeneity considering the I\textsuperscript{2} and T\textsuperscript{2} scores (Figures 2 and 3), which implies that the models are valid.\textsuperscript{37} It is also important to examine the potential for publication bias. According to Sterne et al,\textsuperscript{49} interpretation of a funnel plot asymmetry should not be emphasized when there are <10 studies in a meta-analysis due to a lack of test power making it difficult to distinguish chance (ie, false positive findings) from real asymmetry. To accommodate the concern of asymmetry both a fixed- and random-effect model was fitted for both VO\textsubscript{2max} and Wmax, indicating the same magnitude of the effects between the models.

**Conclusion**

Irrespective of the BP models used, the meta-analyses showed favorable effects of BP for VO\textsubscript{2max} and Wmax, and the consistency in moderate-to-large ESs displayed for both workload at different exercise thresholds and endurance performance measurements in BP suggests also superior adaptations compared to TRAD. In general, these results seem promising, but since majority of the reviewed studies are small and of low methodological quality, the results must be considered with this in mind.

**Disclosure**

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.
References