

Positive Effekte eines Power Plate Beschleunigungstrainings auf das Körpergewicht und das viszerale Fettgewebe bei übergewichtigen und adipösen Erwachsenen.

Vissers D. et al., Eur J Obesity - Obes Facts 2010, 3

Ziel der Studie: Untersuchung ob ein Beschleunigungstraining auf der Power Plate zu einer Abnahme des Körpergewichtes und einer Reduktion des viszeralen Fettgewebes bei übergewichtigen Erwachsenen führen kann.

Dauer: 12 Monate
Gerät: Power Plate Pro 5 Air

Probanden: 61 übergewichtige und adipöse Erwachsene

Untersuchungsgruppen:

Gruppe I: Hypokalorische Diät (wenige Kalorien)

Gruppe II: Diät + konventionelles Fitnesstraining

Gruppe III: Diät + Power Plate Anwendungen

Gruppe IV: Kontrollgruppe (Kein Training oder Diät)

Das Training und die Diät erfolgten in den ersten 6 Monaten. In den Monaten 7-12 wurde keine Diät/ Training absolviert um die Dauerhaftigkeit der Resultate zu überprüfen (Kontrollperiode).

Parameter: Bestimmung der Körpergewichtes und des viszeralen Fettanteils

Ergebnisse: In allen 3 Gruppen (Diät, Fitness, Power Plate) konnte ein signifikanter Verlust im Körpergewicht von 5-10% nach 6 Monaten beobachtet werden. Nur die Fitness und die Power Plate Gruppe konnten den Gewichtsverlust von 5% oder mehr in den anschließenden 6 Monaten ohne Anwendungen/Training (Kontrollperiode) aufrecht erhalten (Abb. 1). Die Power Plate Gruppe konnte über den gesamten Zeitraum sogar einen Gewichtsverlust von über 10% aufrecht erhalten. Der hauptsächliche Unterschied zwischen der Power Plate Gruppe und den anderen Gruppen bestand jedoch vor allem in der Abnahme des viszeralen Fettgewebes. Die Power Plate Gruppe verlor in den ersten 6 Monaten im Vergleich zur Diät- und Fitnessgruppe fast doppelt so viel viszerale Fettgewebe (Abb. 2). Das reduzierte viszerale Fettgewebe war auch nach 12 Monaten noch reduziert, während die Diät- und Fitnessgruppe nach 12 Monaten wieder ihre Ausgangswerte erreichten.

Fazit: Die Kombination aus einem Power Plate Beschleunigungstraining und einer Diät kann zu einer langfristigen Gewichtsreduktion führen und das viszerale Fettgewebe bei übergewichtigen Personen stärker reduzieren als ein konventionelles Training.

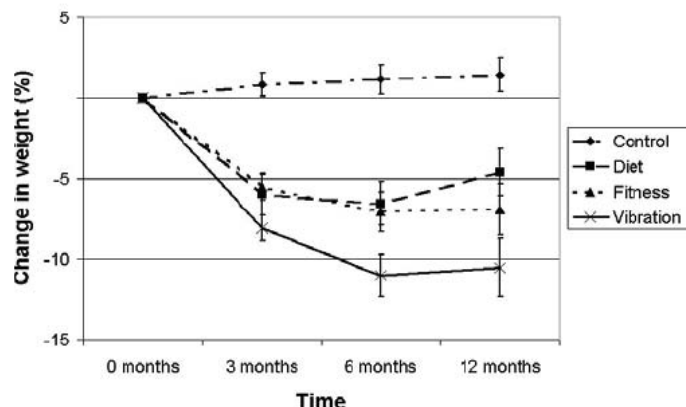


Fig. 1. Der Gewichtsverlust (% vom anfänglichen Körpergewicht) änderte sich signifikant ($P < 0.001$) zwischen den 4 Gruppen.

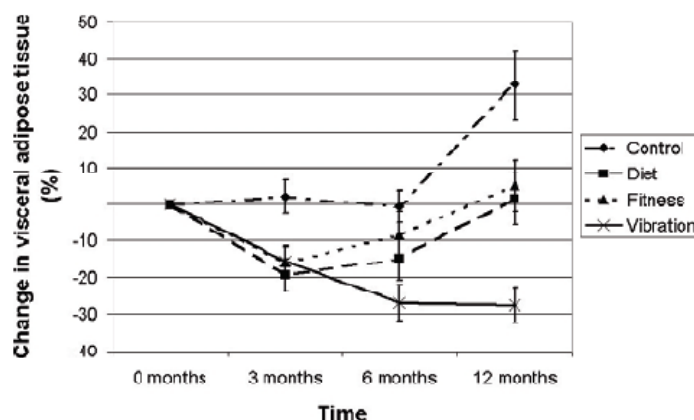


Fig. 2. Der viszerale Fettanteil änderte sich signifikant ($P < 0.001$) zwischen den 4 Gruppen.

Effect of Long-Term Whole Body Vibration Training on Visceral Adipose Tissue: A Preliminary Report

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Key Words

Exercise therapy · Metabolic syndrome X · Overweight · Vibration · Visceral adipose tissue

Summary

Aim: To determine the effect of whole body vibration (WBV), combined with caloric restriction, on weight, body composition and metabolic risk factors in overweight and obese adults. **Methods:** A randomized, controlled study with a 6-month intervention period and a 6-month 'no intervention' follow-up. 61 of the 79 participants completed the study. Data were collected at baseline and at 3, 6 and 12 months in the control group (CONTROL), the diet only group (DIET), the diet plus fitness group (FITNESS) and the diet plus WBV group (VIBRATION). **Results:** Weight decreased significantly in all three intervention groups. Only FITNESS and VIBRATION managed to maintain a weight loss of 5% or more in the long term. Visceral adipose tissue (VAT) changed most in VIBRATION: -47.8 ± 41.2 and -47.7 ± 45.7 cm² after 6 and 12 months respectively compared to CONTROL (-3.6 ± 20.5 or $+26.3 \pm 30.6$ cm²), DIET (-24.3 ± 29.8 or -7.5 ± 28.3 cm²) and FITNESS (-17.6 ± 36.6 or -1.6 ± 33.3 cm²) ($p < 0.001$). **Conclusions:** Combining aerobic exercise or WBV training with caloric restriction can help to achieve a sustained long-term weight loss of 5–10%. These preliminary data show that WBV training may have the potential to reduce VAT more than aerobic exercise in obese adults, possibly making it a meaningful addition to future weight loss programs.

Introduction

In the past 10 years the prevalence of obesity has increased by 10–40% in the majority of European countries, resulting in more than 50% of the people being overweight or obese [1]. In the USA the prevalence of obesity has increased by more than 75% since 1980 [2]. Obesity, abdominal obesity in particular, plays a central role in the metabolic syndrome which is known as a cluster of risk factors associated with adverse cardiovascular outcomes [3–5.] The Adult Treatment Panel III (ATP III) defines adult metabolic syndrome as 3 or more of the following abnormalities: hypertriglyceridemia, low high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), impaired fasting glucose, excessive waist circumference and hypertension [6]. International guidelines state that a weight loss of 5–15% over a period of 6 months is realistic and of proven health benefit [7]. It has been previously described that even moderate weight loss has a beneficial effect on cardiovascular risk factors in overweight people when combined with exercise and is associated with improvement of all aspects of metabolic syndrome [8, 9]. Several studies suggest that exercise alone is a rather inefficient means of weight loss [10–12]. However, exercise seems to play a more crucial part in the maintenance of weight loss [12–14]. Aerobic exercise has been described to have a potential in providing a modest weight loss, as where resistance training can provide some conservation of fat free mass during weight loss by dieting [15]. It is also reported that high levels of cardiorespiratory fitness are associated with lower risk of metabolic syndrome [16]. Also muscular strength has been reported to be inversely associated with metabolic syndrome incidence [17]. However, it is less clear to what extent the addition of different, less conventional forms of aerobic exercise or resistance training to a diet can improve the

Table 1. Characteristics of the 4 groups at baseline

	Control (n = 21)	Diet (n = 20)	Fitness (n = 20)	Vibration (n = 18)	P
Age, years	44.8 ± 11.4	45.5 ± 13.1	44.7 ± 13.0	43.3 ± 9.6	0.951
Weight, kg	88.6 ± 15.9	92.1 ± 11.1	94.5 ± 11.7	95.2 ± 17.8	0.480
BMI, kg/m ²	30.8 ± 3.4	32.9 ± 3.1	33.1 ± 3.4	31.9 ± 4.7	0.209
VAT, cm ²	125.7 ± 62.5	124.5 ± 50.9	113.2 ± 45.3	150.4 ± 78.7	0.294
WC, cm	99.7 ± 11.1	102.3 ± 7.9	103.5 ± 9.4	100.0 ± 13.5	0.653
WHR	0.91 ± 0.11	0.90 ± 0.07	0.90 ± 0.09	0.88 ± 0.11	0.760
VO ₂ max, ml/kg/min	N/A	22.0 ± 2.6	24.2 ± 2.5	27.9 ± 7.1	0.008

VAT = Visceral adipose tissue; WC = waist circumference; WHR = waist-to-hip ratio, VO₂max = maximal aerobic capacity.

different components of the metabolic syndrome. The increasing interest in whole body vibration (WBV) of commercial fitness clubs has evolved into a move toward the use of WBV exercise as an alternative way of resistance training. WBV is implemented through the use of a vibrating platform on which exercises can be performed. The vibrations generated by the engines underneath the platform are transmitted to the person standing, sitting or lying on the machine. The amplitude and frequency of these vibrations can be set on the device. Reviewing the literature, Rehn et al. [18] stated strong to moderate evidence for the effects of long-term WBV exercise on the leg muscular performance among untrained people and elderly women with no clear evidence for effects on muscular performance after short-term vibration stimuli. It has been suggested that WBV is an effective training method in order to improve maximal strength [19]. Evidence of effect of WBV on visceral adipose tissue (VAT) in animals has generated the question concerning a possible clinical use of WBV in the treatment of obesity [20]. To the best of our knowledge, there are no published studies that evaluate the long-term effect of WBV on weight, body composition or metabolic factors in overweight and obese adults.

Our objective was to study if adding either fitness or WBV training to diet counseling during 6 months could decrease body weight and improve body composition and metabolic risk factors.

Material and Methods

Subject Characteristics

A total of 79 subjects with overweight or obesity were recruited, and 61 of them completed the study. 58 overweight and obese adults, recruited in a outpatient clinic and through media advertising, were randomized into 3 intervention groups that were matched for BMI category and gender: a diet only group (DIET), a diet + fitness training group (FITNESS) and a diet + WBV group (VIBRATION). A control group (CONTROL) of 21 overweight and obese adults was also recruited through media advertising. Exclusion criteria included: diabetes, pregnancy, treatment with tricyclic antidepressants, joint replacement orthopedic surgery, use of weight loss drugs, endocrine conditions causing weight change, BMI >40 kg/m², weight loss > 5% of body weight within 6 weeks prior to start of the study.

Subjects were also excluded if they were unable or unwilling to perform physical exercise for any reason or if the resting electrocardiogram (ECG) was abnormal.

Subject characteristics are shown in table 1. All patients were clinically examined by a physician and shown to be generally in good health. The study was approved by the ethical committee of the Antwerp University Hospital, and all patients gave their informed consent.

Anthropometric Measurements

All measurements were performed in the morning, with patients in fasting conditions and undressed. Height was measured to the nearest 0.5 cm, and body weight was measured with a digital scale to the nearest 0.1 kg. BMI was calculated as weight in kg over height in m². Waist circumference was measured at the mid-level between the lower rib margin and the iliac crest. Hip circumference was measured at the level of the trochanter major and the waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) was calculated. Body composition was determined by bioimpedance analysis as described by Lukaski et al. [21], and fat mass percentage was calculated using the formula of Deurenberg et al. [22]. This technique measures the total fat percentage of the body without making a distinction between peripheral subcutaneous, abdominal subcutaneous, or deep abdominal fat. Because the amount of VAT has been suggested to be associated with an increased cardiovascular risk, we estimated the amounts of total abdominal adipose tissue and visceral abdominal adipose tissue separately by a CT scan at the L4 through L5 level according to previously described methods [23]. Systolic and diastolic blood pressures were determined on the right arm of the patient, after at least 5 min resting, using a mercury sphygmomanometer. The full assessment, including CT scan, was repeated at 3, 6, and 12 months.

Laboratory Analyses

A fasting blood sample was taken from an antecubital vein between 8:00 and 10:00 AM after starting interventions to determine fasting levels of lipids (triglycerides and HDL-C) and glucose. A minimal oral glucose tolerance test was performed with 75 g of glucose, with blood samples taken to determine glucose and insulin in the fasted state and 2 h after the glucose load. Plasma glucose and triglycerides were measured on Vitros 750 XRC (Ortho Clinical Diagnostics, Johnson and Johnson, Buckinghamshire, UK). HDL-C was measured on Roche/Hitachi 912 (Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany). Insulin levels were measured with the Medgenix two-site IRMA assay (BioSource, Nivelles, Belgium).

Exercise Test

Lung function was assessed by spirometry, and each subject had a resting ECG. Each subject performed an incremental exercise test on an elec-

tronically braked bicycle ergometer (Schiller, Baar, Switzerland) that was factory calibrated. Resting measurements were taken with the subject seated on the ergometer. The first power output was 30 W, and the power was increased by 15 W each minute until the subject reached a symptom-limited maximal power output. Exhaled air was analyzed to determine metabolic gas exchange with a respiratory mass spectrometer (type EOS Sprint; Erich Jaeger, Friedberg, Germany). Ventilation (VE), oxygen uptake (VO₂) and carbon dioxide production (VCO₂) were determined. A 12-lead ECG was continuously monitored, whereas blood pressure was automatically measured every 2 min. The gas analyzers were calibrated for both accuracy and linearity prior to each test. Exercise tests were repeated at 3 and 12 months.

Intervention

Diet

All intervention groups received the same diet program. An individual hypocaloric diet was prescribed, based on measured resting metabolic rate (RMR) using a ventilated hood system (Oxycon Beta; Erich Jaeger). Caloric intake was (RMR × 1.3) – 600 kcal/day. During the first 3 months participants had a dietary counseling every fortnight. During the next 3 months there was a dietary counseling once a month. During the last 6 months (follow-up) there were 3 more visits to the dietician (bi-monthly).

Fitness Training

The fitness training program consisted of aerobic interval training and consistent aerobic exercise (70–80% of maximal measured heart rate (HR_{max})) combined with general muscle strengthening exercises for the large muscle groups of the body. During the first 3 months there were two 1-hour group training sessions in the hospital every week. All training sessions were lead by the same physiotherapist. Walking, running, cycling and stepping were the exercises mostly used. Heart rate monitors (Polar, Oulu, Finland) with individual heart rate target zones were worn during training sessions in the hospital. Participants were instructed to exercise a third time at home or in a fitness or sports club. During the next 3 months there was only 1 weekly training session of 1 h in the hospital. Participants were encouraged to exercise a second and third time at home or in a fitness or sports club and to increase their daily physical activity. In the follow-up period (6–12 months) participants were advised to maintain an active lifestyle and to meet bi-monthly with the study dietician.

WBV

A group training was performed on a WBV platform (Power Plate, Badhoevendorp, the Netherlands). A training protocol was designed with a gradual increase in frequency (30 – 35 – 40 Hz), amplitude (low-high), time/exercise (30 – 45 – 60 s) and number of exercises (10–22 exercises). Resting time between exercises always equaled exercise time. During the first 3 months the mean total exercise time per session was 11.9 min. In the next 3 months the mean total exercise time per session increased to 14.2 min. In the first 3 months the program consisted of static exercises (exercises in which the joint angle and muscle length do not change during contraction), while in the next 3 months the exercises were executed dynamically. Exercises were chosen to train all major muscle groups. All training sessions were lead by a physiotherapist to ensure correct performance of the exercises. A training session typically included: squatting, deep squatting, calf raises, lunges, curl-ups, push-ups etc. In the follow-up period (6–12 months) participants were advised to maintain an active lifestyle and to meet bi-monthly with the study dietician.

Statistical Analyses

Statistical calculations were performed using the statistical package SPSS version 15.0 for Windows (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA). Normality of distri-

bution was verified with a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Changes within groups were analyzed using a paired-samples T test or a Wilcoxon test for non-parametric data. A one-way ANOVA with a post-hoc Bonferroni adjustment was used to evaluate differences in changes between groups. A two-way repeated measures ANOVA with time × intervention interaction was used to analyze differences in evolution of weight, BMI, body composition and metabolic parameters between groups. Results were considered significant if $P < 0.05$. Values are expressed as mean ± SD.

Results

In the total sample of 79 subjects, 20 were men (25.3%). Anthropometric characteristics of the 4 study groups at baseline are shown in table 1. Baseline characteristics were not significantly different between groups, except for maximal aerobic capacity where a post-hoc Bonferroni test revealed a significant difference between the VIBRATION group and the DIET group ($P = 0.006$).

61 subjects completed the study, 18 subjects dropped out of the study (22.8%). Drop-out rate was highest in the DIET group (8 subjects), followed by the VIBRATION group (5), the CONTROL group (4) and finally the FITNESS group (1). In the DIET group, 4 persons did not adhere to the study protocol and started their own exercise program, 3 persons stopped visiting the study dietician due to a lack of time or financial reasons, and 1 person had to stop because of breast cancer. In the VIBRATION group 1 person dropped out because of financial reasons, 2 persons because of social reasons, 1 person because of phlebitis of the lower leg and 1 person due to a lack in motivation. In the CONTROL group 2 people stopped for unknown and 1 person due to financial reasons; 1 person developed diabetes. In the FITNESS group 1 person dropped due to low back pain.

Anthropometric, metabolic and hemodynamic characteristics of the 4 study groups during the study and follow-up are shown in tables 2 and 3.

Body Weight and Body Composition

Body weight decreased significantly after 3, 6 or 12 months in the DIET group ($P = 0.003$, $P = 0.003$ or $P = 0.009$), the FITNESS group ($P < 0.001$, $P < 0.001$ or $P = 0.004$) and the VIBRATION group ($P < 0.001$ in all three cases) compared to body weight at baseline (table 2). There was a significant decrease in body weight from 3 to 6 months in the FITNESS (-1.8 ± 2.4 kg; $P = 0.012$) and VIBRATION group (-2.7 ± 2.5 kg; $P = 0.006$). Similar results were found for BMI. The evolution in time of body weight was significantly different ($P < 0.001$) between groups. Also the changes of weight loss over time, expressed as a percentage of initial weight, were significantly different ($P < 0.001$) between groups. (fig. 1)

There was a significant decrease in %body fat after 3 months in the FITNESS group ($P < 0.001$) and the VIBRATION group ($P = 0.012$) compared to %body fat at baseline. There was a significant decrease in %body fat after 6 or 12

Table 2. Anthropometric characteristics at baseline and after intervention and follow-up (compared to baseline).

Variables	0 months	Δ3 months	P	Δ6 months	P	Δ12 months	P
<i>Weight, kg</i>							
Control	84.5 ± 13.2	+0.6 ± 2.7	<0.001 ^a	+0.9 ± 3.4	<0.001 ^a	+1.3 ± 3.7	<0.001 ^a
Diet	93.0 ± 12.3	-5.7 ± 4.7	0.245 ^b	-6.1 ± 4.6	0.097 ^b	-4.3 ± 4.8	0.080 ^b
Fitness	94.5 ± 11.7	-5.3 ± 3.6		-7.0 ± 5.6		-6.6 ± 6.4	
Vibration	94.3 ± 18.6	-7.6 ± 2.9		-10.3 ± 4.6		-9.9 ± 6.2	
<i>BMI, kg/m²</i>							
Control	29.8 ± 2.6	+0.3 ± 0.9	<0.001 ^a	+0.4 ± 1.2	<0.001 ^a	+0.4 ± 1.4	<0.001 ^a
Diet	33.6 ± 3.3	-2.0 ± 1.7	0.365 ^b	-1.6 ± 2.3	0.064 ^b	-1.5 ± 1.7	0.085 ^b
Fitness	33.1 ± 3.4	-1.9 ± 1.2		-2.5 ± 1.9		-2.3 ± 2.1	
Vibration	31.2 ± 4.5	-2.5 ± 1.0		-3.4 ± 1.6		-3.4 ± 2.0	
<i>VAT, cm²</i>							
Control	111.5 ± 47.6	+2.4 ± 20.0	0.005 ^a	-3.6 ± 20.5	0.005 ^a	+26.3 ± 30.6	<0.001 ^a
Diet	134.8 ± 57.3	-31.4 ± 31.9	0.630 ^b	-26.3 ± 29.2	0.076 ^b	-4.9 ± 27.0	0.003 ^b
Fitness	116.0 ± 44.8	-23.0 ± 28.4		-17.5 ± 36.5		-1.5 ± 33.3	
Vibration	159.9 ± 89.8	-21.3 ± 24.1		-47.8 ± 41.2		-47.8 ± 45.7	
<i>TAT, cm²</i>							
Control	459.5 ± 113.8	+9.2 ± 41.6	<0.001 ^a	+12.8 ± 55.9	<0.001 ^a	+44.6 ± 64.2	<0.001 ^a
Diet	666.1 ± 108.7	-94.8 ± 59.2	0.686 ^b	-87.8 ± 49.3	0.018 ^b	-51.5 ± 47.8	0.044 ^b
Fitness	614.5 ± 97.1	-86.0 ± 52.6		-87.3 ± 84.4		-70.4 ± 88.4	
Vibration	599.3 ± 136.6	-104.5 ± 67.2		-154.4 ± 53.5		-133.2 ± 96.3	
<i>BIA Fat%</i>							
Control	40.3 ± 7.6	+0.4 ± 2.5	0.003 ^a	0.6 ± 2.9	<0.001 ^a	-0.9 ± 2.7	<0.001 ^a
Diet	49.2 ± 7.1	-1.2 ± 6.3	0.150 ^b	-3.8 ± 2.7	0.069 ^b	-2.7 ± 1.9	0.244 ^b
Fitness	47.0 ± 5.6	-3.8 ± 2.7		-4.4 ± 3.4		-4.0 ± 4.1	
Vibration	42.8 ± 7.2	-4.8 ± 4.9		-7.0 ± 4.3		-5.5 ± 5.1	
<i>WHR</i>							
Control	0.90 ± 0.11	0.00 ± 0.02	0.004 ^a	0.00 ± 0.04	0.021 ^a	+0.01 ± 0.03	0.002 ^a
Diet	0.90 ± 0.11	-0.01 ± 0.01	0.048 ^b	-0.01 ± 0.03	0.023 ^b	0.00 ± 0.03	0.013 ^b
Fitness	0.89 ± 0.10	-0.01 ± 0.04		-0.01 ± 0.04		-0.02 ± 0.04	
Vibration	0.90 ± 0.11	-0.04 ± 0.04		-0.05 ± 0.05		-0.05 ± 0.05	

VAT = Visceral adipose tissue; TAT = total adipose tissue; BIA Fat% = bioelectrical impedance analysis body fat percentage; WHR = waist-to-hip ratio.

^aP value from one-way ANOVA between all 4 study groups.

^bP value from one-way ANOVA between 3 intervention groups.

months in the DIET group (P = 0.003 after both time periods), the FITNESS group (P < 0.001 or P = 0.003) and the VIBRATION group (P < 0.001 or P = 0.009) compared to %body fat at baseline (table 2). Changes in % body fat over time were significantly different (P < 0.001) between the study groups.

VAT did not change significantly during the first 6 months in the CONTROL group but increased significantly after 12 months compared to baseline (137.8 ± 55.8 cm² compared to 111.5 ± 47.6 cm²; P = 0.003). VAT significantly decreased after 3 months in all three intervention groups compared to baseline: in the DIET group (109.0 ± 37.6 cm² compared to 140.4 ± 58.0 cm²; P = 0.006), in the FITNESS group (93.0 ± 32.1 cm² compared to 116.0 ± 44.8 cm²; P = 0.002) and in the VIBRATION group (130.9 ± 83.3 cm² compared to 169.9 ± 90 cm²; P < 0.001). After 6 months VAT was still significantly

decreased compared to baseline in the DIET group (114.2 ± 44.7 cm²; P = 0.010) and in the VIBRATION group (112 ± 57.8 cm²; P = 0.001); the decrease in the FITNESS group was borderline significant (98.4 ± 33.6 cm²; P = 0.051). After 12 months VAT was significantly increased compared to 6 months in the DIET (135.5 ± 46.2 cm²; P = 0.001) and the FITNESS (115.7 ± 44.0 cm²; P = 0.014) groups. Only the VIBRATION group showed a significant decrease in VAT after 12 months compared to baseline (113.4 ± 62.9 cm²; P = 0.004). Changes in VAT over time were significantly different (P < 0.001) between groups (fig. 2).

VIBRATION was the only group in which WHR significantly decreased after 3 months (0.86 ± 0.10; P = 0.006), 6 months (0.85 ± 0.10; P = 0.007) and 12 months (0.86 ± 0.11; P = 0.003) compared to baseline (0.90 ± 0.11).

Table 3. Metabolic syndrome characteristics at baseline and after intervention and follow-up (compared to baseline)

Variables	0 months	Δ3 months	P	Δ6 months	P	Δ12 months	P
<i>Waist, cm</i>							
Control	97.1 ± 9.3	+0.5 ± 2.3	<0.001 ^a	+0.3 ± 3.1	<0.001 ^a	+0.5 ± 4.0	<0.001 ^a
Diet	102.2 ± 8.9	-4.1 ± 2.6	0.220 ^b	-4.1 ± 4.0	0.046 ^b	-3.5 ± 3.8	0.086 ^b
Fitness	103.5 ± 9.5 ±	-5.6 ± 4.9		-6.7 ± 6.1		-6.9 ± 7.4	
Vibration	100.5 ± 15.3	-7.1 ± 3.9		-9.6 ± 4.7		-9.5 ± 6.3	
<i>SBP, mm Hg</i>							
Control	119 ± 17	-1 ± 15	0.774 ^a	-2 ± 19	0.365 ^a	+4 ± 16	0.213 ^a
Diet	127 ± 17	-2 ± 15	0.783 ^b	+3 ± 20	0.245 ^b	-1 ± 19	0.596 ^b
Fitness	121 ± 18	-5 ± 21		-8 ± 14		-5 ± 20	
Vibration	134 ± 21	-8 ± 17		-8 ± 18		-10 ± 15	
<i>DBP, mm Hg</i>							
Control	68 ± 11	-1 ± 9	0.322 ^a	-1 ± 10	0.192 ^a	+2 ± 9	0.438 ^a
Diet	80 ± 29	-10 ± 27	0.770 ^b	-6 ± 25	0.326 ^b	-7 ± 29	0.930 ^b
Fitness	78 ± 19	-11 ± 18		-13 ± 20		-7 ± 19	
Vibration	78 ± 12	-6 ± 11		-3 ± 10		-5 ± 11	
<i>FG, mg/dl</i>							
Control	83.6 ± 8.7	+2.8 ± 6.7	0.585 ^a	+2.7 ± 7.8	0.829 ^a	+3.6 ± 7.7	0.291 ^a
Diet	87.8 ± 7.0	-0.3 ± 9.4	0.221 ^b	+0.3 ± 8.7	0.830 ^b	+4.2 ± 8.0	0.808 ^b
Fitness	82.4 ± 8.7	+2.0 ± 5.0		+1.9 ± 6.1		+2.9 ± 12.5	
Vibration	83.3 ± 7.9	+0.7 ± 4.8		+1.7 ± 6.3		+2.5 ± 6.3	
<i>TG, mg/dl</i>							
Control	138.5 ± 66.3	-8.0 ± 40.3	0.559 ^a	+9.6 ± 54.7	0.062 ^a	+9.0 ± 65.5	0.089 ^a
Diet	164.4 ± 50.0	-26.1 ± 61.4	0.979 ^b	-30.2 ± 42.3	0.870 ^b	-21.7 ± 50.7	0.726 ^b
Fitness	139.4 ± 57.5	-26.6 ± 46.6		-33.2 ± 55.2		-36.4 ± 46.8	
Vibration	126.4 ± 48.7	-29.8 ± 33.6		-23.8 ± 40.7		-32.3 ± 51.0	
<i>HDL-C, mg/dl</i>							
Control	56.9 ± 13.6	-3.0 ± 8.4	0.102 ^a	-2.3 ± 5.5	0.001 ^a	+0.8 ± 10.1	0.188 ^a
Diet	58.4 ± 13.9	+0.6 ± 7.0	0.103 ^b	+4.8 ± 7.0	0.065 ^b	+5.3 ± 9.4	0.561 ^b
Fitness	57.1 ± 15.2	+2.7 ± 8.6		+7.6 ± 8.0		+8.8 ± 7.6	
Vibration	61.1 ± 14.4	-3.8 ± 7.6		+1.0 ± 6.6		+5.0 ± 14.0	

WC = Waist circumference; WHR = waist-to-hip ratio; SBP = systolic blood pressure; DBP = diastolic blood pressure; FG = fasting glucose; TG = triglycerides; HDL-C = high density lipoprotein cholesterol.

^aP value from one-way ANOVA between all 4 study groups.

^bP value from one-way ANOVA between 3 intervention groups.

Components of the Metabolic Syndrome

Waist circumference significantly decreased in all 3 intervention groups after 3, 6 and 12 months compared to baseline. Waist circumference decreased most in the VIBRATION group (table 2). In this group the waist circumference also decreased from 3 to 6 months ($P = 0.018$). Changes in waist circumference over time were significantly different ($P = 0.001$) between groups.

There were no significant changes in systolic blood pressure (SBP) in the CONTROL and DIET groups. SBP decreased significantly in the FITNESS group after 3 months compared to baseline (116 ± 9 mm Hg compared to 121 ± 19 mm Hg; $P = 0.032$) and in the VIBRATION group after 12 months compared to baseline (123 ± 15 mm Hg vs. 133 ± 21 mm Hg; $P = 0.037$). There were no significant changes in diastolic blood pressure (DBP) in the CONTROL and DIET

groups. DBP changed significantly in the FITNESS group after 3 months (67 ± 9 mm Hg; $P = 0.024$) and 6 months (66 ± 8 mm Hg; $P = 0.014$) compared to baseline (78 ± 19 mm Hg).

There were no significant changes in fasting glucose in the 4 study groups, except for a significant increase in the DIET group after 12 months compared to that after 6 months (91.8 ± 8.8 mg/dl vs. 87.8 ± 8.4 mg/dl; $P = 0.033$).

HDL-C did not change significantly in the CONTROL group during the study period and follow-up. In the DIET group there was a significant increase after 6 months compared to that after 3 months (63.2 ± 14.6 mg/dl vs. 59.0 ± 15.1 mg/dl; $P = 0.027$) and compared to baseline (58.4 ± 13.9 mg/dl; $P = 0.039$). The largest changes in HDL-C occurred in the FITNESS group: HDL-C increased highly significantly after 6 months (64.7 ± 14.8 mg/dl; $P = 0.001$) and 12 months (63.2 ± 11.7 mg/dl; $P < 0.001$) compared to baseline

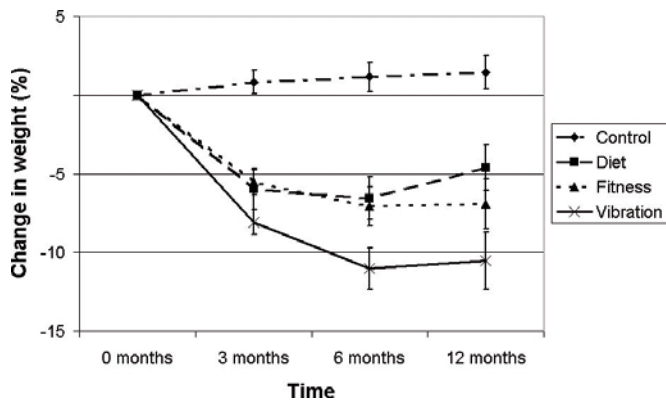


Fig. 1. Weight loss, expressed as a percentage of initial weight, changed significantly different between the 4 study groups ($P < 0.001$). Error bars represent standard error of means.

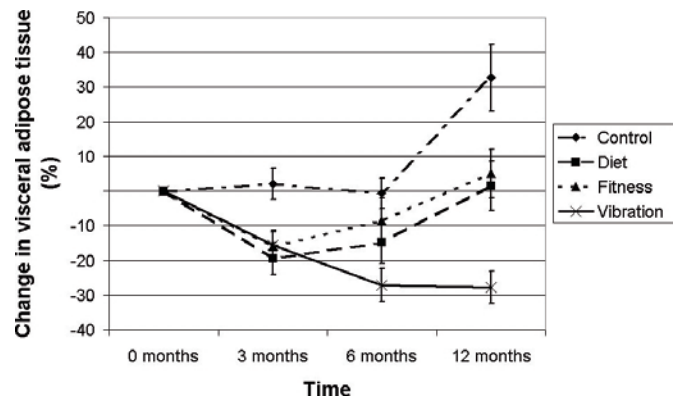


Fig. 2. Visceral adipose tissue changed significantly different between the 4 study groups ($P < 0.001$). Error bars represent standard error of means.

(57.1 ± 15.3 mg/dl), and also showed a significant increase after 6 months compared to that after 3 months (59.7 ± 15.7 mg/dl; $P = 0.004$). In the VIBRATION group there was a significant increase of HDL-C after 6 months compared to that after 3 months (63.5 ± 16.8 mg/dl compared to 58.4 ± 13.3 mg/dl; $P = 0.015$).

Triglycerides did not change significantly in the CONTROL group during the study period and follow-up. In the DIET group triglycerides decreased significantly after 6 months compared to baseline (134.3 ± 37.1 mg/dl compared to 164.4 ± 50.0 mg/dl; $P = 0.031$). In the FITNESS group the largest changes in triglycerides occurred: there was a significant decrease in triglycerides after 3 months (112.8 ± 45.2 mg/dl; $P = 0.023$), after 6 months (106.2 ± 37.3 mg/dl; $P = 0.017$) and after 12 months (104.9 ± 47.5 mg/dl; $P = 0.006$) compared to baseline (139.4 ± 57.5 mg/dl). In the VIBRATION group there was a significant decrease of TG after 3 months compared to baseline (96.7 ± 42.2 mg/dl compared to 126.4 ± 48.7 mg/dl; $P = 0.011$). The evolution in time of triglycerides was not significantly different between groups.

Aerobic Capacity

In the FITNESS group maximal VO_2 (VO_{2max}) increased after 3 months (27.0 ± 6.4 ml/kg/min; $P = 0.021$) and after 12 months (28.8 ± 4.7 ml/kg/min; $P < 0.001$) compared to baseline (24.2 ± 2.5 ml/kg/min). In the other two intervention groups there were no significant changes in VO_{2max} . The evolution over time of VO_{2max} was not significantly different between the 3 intervention groups.

Discussion

In this study we demonstrated that adding aerobic exercise or WBV to a hypocaloric diet can help to maintain weight loss. Moreover, the addition of WBV seems to initiate an even

larger loss of VAT. To the best of our knowledge this is the first time that such findings are reported in a clinical trial. This may be of clinical importance since VAT plays a central role in metabolic syndrome. In their review, Avenell et al. [24] reported that diet and exercise were associated with a weight change at 12 months of between -1.95 kg and -5.32 kg, compared with -4.82 kg in the diet only group. In our study weight loss at 12 months was markedly higher in the FITNESS group (-6.62 kg) and in the VIBRATION group (-10.18 kg). In the DIET group weight loss was -4.07 kg. Since Douketis et al. [25] stated in their review that almost no dietary/lifestyle therapy study reported on $\geq 5\%$ weight loss, we found it clinically relevant to report weight loss efficacy this way. The diet only group was unable to maintain a weight loss of $\geq 5\%$ at 12 months, where the FITNESS group succeeded in doing so. The VIBRATION group was the only group to succeed a weight loss of $\geq 10\%$ at 6 months and maintain at 12 months. According to the guidelines of the European Association for the Study of Obesity (EASO), a modest weight loss (i.e. 5–10% of initial body weight), improved nutritional content of the diet and modest increases in physical activity and fitness are important in achieving risk reduction and health improvement [7].

Although there are studies that report no alleviation of the metabolic syndrome by adding exercise (walking or resistance training) to diet counseling [26], other studies showed that adding aerobic exercise training to a dietary weight reduction program further improves metabolic syndrome components compared with diet alone [27]. Some researchers state that exercise intensity is an important factor for reversing the risk factors of metabolic syndrome [28]. Resistance training can improve metabolic risk factors. Jurca et al. [17] described resistance exercise as a potential means for preventing metabolic syndrome, based on the inverse association of muscle strength and metabolic syndrome. Few studies looked at the effect of resistance training on metabolic syndrome as a pri-

mary goal but Levinger et al. [29] concluded that resistance training should be added to other nonpharmacological interventions for metabolic risk factors such as aerobic training and/or diet [29]. Moreover, resistance training seems to have a potentially positive effect on visceral fat [30, 31]. WBV training is a viable alternative for resistance training. Roelants et al. [32] reported the gain in strength following WBV training to be comparable to the strength increase following a standard fitness training program consisting of cardiovascular and resistance training. There is strong to moderate evidence that long-term WBV exercise has positive effects on the leg muscular performance among untrained people and elderly women [18]. Recent findings show that WBV reduced body fat accumulation and serum leptin without affecting muscle function or food consumption in Fischer rats [33]. Interestingly, Rubin et al. [20] recently reported that adipogenesis is inhibited in mice by brief, daily exposure to low-magnitude mechanical signals, delivered via WBV. Although there were no significant differences in VAT and waist circumference at baseline between the study groups, the authors acknowledge the fact that abdominal fat reduction can be modified by obesity phenotype in response to weight loss, as reported by Okura et al. [34]. Therefore, the higher amount of VAT at baseline in the vibration group, although not significantly higher compared to the other groups, could possibly have had an effect on the reduction in VAT throughout the intervention period. Although Roelants et al. [32] found that WBV training induces a small increase in fat free mass, they found that it did not reduce weight, total body fat or subcutaneous fat in previously untrained females. In contrast, we found that adding WBV to diet can help to reduce weight, fat percentage and VAT in particular. The underlying mechanism by which WBV can have an effect on visceral fat remains unclear. However, there are some possible contributing factors: 10 sets of 60 s WBV stimuli increase serum free fatty acid concentration during the recovery period [35]. Furthermore, acute exposure to WBV activates the central sympathetic nervous system (SNS) [36]. One key role of the SNS innervation of white adipose tissue is to trigger lipolysis. There is an association be-

tween a low SNS activity and a low lipid oxidation, and a low SNS activity is a risk factor for weight gain in humans [37]. When trying to explain the effects of WBV, it should be noted that WBV may elicit secondary responses through interaction among different systems: the skeletal, muscular, endocrine, nervous and vascular systems [38].

There are some limitations of the present study that need to be acknowledged. The initial group sizes were small for a long-term study. We were unable to include exercise tests for the CONTROL group. Although total exercise time was comparable in the FITNESS and VIBRATION groups, there was an unequal amount of intervention sessions between these groups. Despite its limitations this study is the first to look at the mid- and long-term effects of WBV training on weight, body composition and metabolic risk factors in overweight and obese adults.

Based upon our findings we conclude that both aerobic exercise and WBV training, in addition to a hypocaloric diet, can help to achieve a sustained mid-term (6 months) and long-term (12 months) weight loss of 5–10%. When combined with a hypocaloric diet, WBV training seems to have the potential to reduce waist circumference, WHR and VAT to a greater extent than aerobic exercise. However, aerobic exercise seems to have a stronger effect on HDL-C, triglycerides and aerobic capacity. Therefore, these preliminary data suggest that a combined approach of both aerobic exercise and WBV can potentially be included in future weight loss programs. However, more controlled trials will have to be performed in order to confirm these data.

Acknowledgement

This study was funded by a doctoral grant sponsored by the Artesis University College of Antwerp, Belgium.

Disclosure

The authors declared no financial interest.

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