

*C. D. Publications*

# **Fitness Literature**

*A Focus on Weight, Fat, Power, Speed, and Performance*

Christian Chester  
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1. **PubMed Fitness Articles**
  - 1.1. **Running Performance**
    - 1.1.1. Concurrent speed endurance and resistance training improves performance, running economy, and muscle NHE1 in moderately trained runners
      - 1.1.1.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25190744>
      - 1.1.1.2. [https://www.physiology.org/doi/abs/10.1152/japplphysiol.01226.2013?url\\_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr\\_id=ori%3Arid%3Acrossref.org&rfr\\_dat=cr\\_pub%3Dpubmed](https://www.physiology.org/doi/abs/10.1152/japplphysiol.01226.2013?url_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr_id=ori%3Arid%3Acrossref.org&rfr_dat=cr_pub%3Dpubmed)
    - 1.1.2. A fast-start pacing strategy speeds pulmonary oxygen uptake kinetics and improves supramaximal running performance
      - 1.1.2.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25360744>
      - 1.1.2.2. <http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0111621>
      - 1.1.2.3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC25360744/>
    - 1.1.3. Effects of Heavy Strength Training on Running Performance and Determinants of Running Performance in Female Endurance Athletes
      - 1.1.3.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26953893>
      - 1.1.3.2. <http://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0150799>
      - 1.1.3.3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC26953893/>
    - 1.1.4. BMI, a performance parameter for speed improvement
      - 1.1.4.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24587266>
      - 1.1.4.2. <http://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0090183>
      - 1.1.4.3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC24587266/>
    - 1.1.5. Significant effect of a pre-exercise high-fat meal after a 3-day high-carbohydrate diet on endurance performance
      - 1.1.5.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22852054>
      - 1.1.5.2. <http://www.mdpi.com/resolver?pii=nutrients-04-00625>
      - 1.1.5.3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC22852054/>
    - 1.1.6. The Effect of Two Speed Endurance Training Regimes on Performance of Soccer Players
      - 1.1.6.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26394225>
      - 1.1.6.2. <http://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0138096>
      - 1.1.6.3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC26394225/>
    - 1.1.7. Relationship between distance running mechanics, running economy, and performance
      - 1.1.7.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/3654469>
      - 1.1.7.2. [http://www.physiology.org/doi/abs/10.1152/jappl.1987.63.3.1236?url\\_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr\\_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr\\_dat=cr\\_pub%3Dpubmed](http://www.physiology.org/doi/abs/10.1152/jappl.1987.63.3.1236?url_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr_dat=cr_pub%3Dpubmed)
    - 1.1.8. The challenge of assessing athlete performance after altitude training
      - 1.1.8.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24436300>
      - 1.1.8.2. [http://www.physiology.org/doi/abs/10.1152/japplphysiol.00029.2014?url\\_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr\\_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr\\_dat=cr\\_pub%3Dpubmed](http://www.physiology.org/doi/abs/10.1152/japplphysiol.00029.2014?url_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr_dat=cr_pub%3Dpubmed)
    - 1.1.9. Environment and scheduling effects on sprint and middle distance running performances
      - 1.1.9.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24363791>
      - 1.1.9.2. <http://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0079548>
      - 1.1.9.3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC24363791/>
    - 1.1.10. The 10-20-30 training concept improves performance and health profile in moderately trained runners
      - 1.1.10.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22556401>
      - 1.1.10.2. [http://www.physiology.org/doi/abs/10.1152/japplphysiol.00334.2012?url\\_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr\\_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr\\_dat=cr\\_pub%3Dpubmed](http://www.physiology.org/doi/abs/10.1152/japplphysiol.00334.2012?url_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr_dat=cr_pub%3Dpubmed)
    - 1.1.11. Prediction and Quantification of Individual Athletic Performance of Runners
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      - 1.1.11.3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC27336162/>
    - 1.1.12. Metabolic factors limiting performance in marathon runners
      - 1.1.12.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20975938>
      - 1.1.12.2. <http://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1000960>
      - 1.1.12.3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC20975938/>
    - 1.1.13. Determinants of five kilometre running performance in active men and women
      - 1.1.13.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/3620806>
      - 1.1.13.2. <http://bjsm.bmj.com/cgi/pmidlookup?view=long&pmid=3620806>
      - 1.1.13.3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3620806/>
    - 1.1.14. Running Technique is an Important Component of Running Economy and Performance
      - 1.1.14.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28263283>
      - 1.1.14.2. <http://insights.ovid.com/pubmed?pmid=28263283>
      - 1.1.14.3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC28263283/>
    - 1.1.15. Effect of carbohydrate feeding on the bone metabolic response to running
      - 1.1.15.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26251510>
      - 1.1.15.2. [http://www.physiology.org/doi/abs/10.1152/japplphysiol.00241.2015?url\\_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr\\_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr\\_dat=cr\\_pub%3Dpubmed](http://www.physiology.org/doi/abs/10.1152/japplphysiol.00241.2015?url_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr_dat=cr_pub%3Dpubmed)
      - 1.1.15.3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC26251510/>
    - 1.1.16. Running performance has a structural basis
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      - 1.1.16.2. <http://jeb.biologists.org/cgi/pmidlookup?view=long&pmid=16000532>
    - 1.1.17. Running with regulation
      - 1.1.17.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21071585>
      - 1.1.17.2. [http://www.physiology.org/doi/abs/10.1152/japplphysiol.01327.2010?url\\_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr\\_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr\\_dat=cr\\_pub%3Dpubmed](http://www.physiology.org/doi/abs/10.1152/japplphysiol.01327.2010?url_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr_dat=cr_pub%3Dpubmed)
    - 1.1.18. The effects of maximum steady state pace training on running performance
      - 1.1.18.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/3580721>
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      - 1.1.19.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14555668>
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    - 1.1.20. Explosive-strength training improves 5-km running time by improving running economy and muscle power
      - 1.1.20.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10233114>
      - 1.1.20.2. [http://www.physiology.org/doi/abs/10.1152/jappl.1999.86.5.1527?url\\_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr\\_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr\\_dat=cr\\_pub%3Dpubmed](http://www.physiology.org/doi/abs/10.1152/jappl.1999.86.5.1527?url_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr_dat=cr_pub%3Dpubmed)
    - 1.1.21. Effects of alterations in dietary carbohydrate intake on running performance during a 10 km treadmill time trial
      - 1.1.21.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8889116>
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- 1.1.21.3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8889116/>
- 1.1.22. Skeletal muscle signature of a champion sprint runner
- 1.1.22.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25749440>
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- 1.1.23. Effect of short-term sprint interval training on human skeletal muscle carbohydrate metabolism during exercise and time-trial performance
- 1.1.23.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16469933>
- 1.1.23.2. [http://www.physiology.org/doi/abs/10.1152/jappphysiol.01220.2005?url\\_ver=Z39.88-2003&rft\\_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rft\\_dat=cr\\_pub%3dpubmed](http://www.physiology.org/doi/abs/10.1152/jappphysiol.01220.2005?url_ver=Z39.88-2003&rft_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rft_dat=cr_pub%3dpubmed)
- 1.1.24. Sprint performance is related to muscle fascicle length in male 100-m sprinters
- 1.1.24.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10710372>
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- 1.1.25. Improving Sprint Performance in Soccer: Effectiveness of Jump Squat and Olympic Push Press Exercises
- 1.1.25.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27100085>
- 1.1.25.2. <http://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0153958>
- 1.1.25.3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC27100085/>
- 1.1.26. Strong correlation of maximal squat strength with sprint performance and vertical jump height in elite soccer players
- 1.1.26.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15155427>
- 1.1.26.2. <http://bjsm.bmj.com/cgi/pmidlookup?view=long&mid=15155427>
- 1.1.26.3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC15155427/>
- 1.1.27. Effects of sodium citrate ingestion before exercise on endurance performance in well trained college runners
- 1.1.27.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14665584>
- 1.1.27.2. <http://bjsm.bmj.com/cgi/pmidlookup?view=long&mid=14665584>
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- 1.1.28. Heavy strength training improves running and cycling performance following prolonged submaximal work in well-trained female athletes
- 1.1.28.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28292885>
- 1.1.28.2. <http://dx.doi.org/10.14814/phy2.13149>
- 1.1.28.3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC28292885/>
- 1.1.29. Changes in performance, skinfold thicknesses, and fat patterning after three years of intense athletic conditioning in high level runners
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- 1.1.30. Physical activity enhances metabolic fitness independently of cardiorespiratory fitness in marathon runners
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- 1.1.31.1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19833811>
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- 1.1.39. Exercise training in normobaric hypoxia in endurance runners. I. Improvement in aerobic performance capacity
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