Resistance Training Prescription for Muscle Strength and Hypertrophy in Healthy Adults: A Systematic Review and Bayesian Network Meta-Analysis

Brad S Currier*, Jonathan C Mcleod*, Laura Banfield, Joseph Beyene, Nicky J Welton, Alysha C D'Souza, Joshua AJ Keogh, Lydia Lin, Giulia Coletta, Antony Yang, Lauren Colenso-Semple, Kyle J Lau, Alexandria Verboom, Stuart M Phillips

* These authors contributed equally to this work.

ONLINE SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

CONTENTS

Online Supplementary Appendix 1 (separate file): PRISMA-NMA checklist.

Online Supplementary Appendix 2: MEDLINE search strategy.

Online Supplementary Appendix 3: Systematic reviews screened for relevant records.

Online Supplementary Appendix 4: List of data items sought.

Online Supplementary Appendix 5: Measurement method hierarchy.

Online Supplementary Appendix 6: Characteristics and reference of included studies.

Online Supplementary Appendix 7: Within-study risk of bias.

Online Supplementary Appendix 8: Posterior rankings.

Online Supplementary Appendix 9: Network inconsistency.

Online Supplementary Appendix 10: Threshold analysis.

Online Supplementary Appendix 11: Sensitivity analyses.

Online Supplementary Appendix 12: Network meta-regression.

Online Supplementary Appendix 13: Physical function results.

Online Supplementary Appendix 2: MEDLINE search strategy.

10/5/2020

Ovid: Abstract Reference

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

#	Searches	Results
1	Resistance Training/	8806
2	Weight Lifting/	4639
3	Circuit-Based Exercise/	64
4	Isometric Contraction/	15384
5	Plyometric Exercise/	591
6	((weight or "weight-bearing" or strength* or resistance or iso* or plyometric or circuit) adj3 (train* or lift* or exercis* or contract*)).ti,ab,kf.	58952
7	or/1-6	71273
8	(((frequency or occur* or tim* or reoccur* or "re-occur*" or "reoccur*" or duration or length or week* or month* or span* or long or last* or load* or weight* or RM* or "max*-rep*" or "rep*-max*" or kilogram* or kg* or pound* or lb* or set* or repeat* or repet* or iterat* or rep* or rest* or break* or interval* or taper* or period* or modif* or chang* or alter* or eccentric* or concentric*) adj3 (train* or contract* or lift*)) and (resistance or strength* or weight*)).ti,ab,kf.	26974
9	((muscle* or muscular) adj3 (strength* or hypertroph* or mass or grow* or gain*)).ti,ab,kf.	59959
10	((muscle* or muscular or isometric or RM or "rep*-max*" or "max*-rep*" or maximum repetition) adj1 (strength or power)).ti,ab,kf.	29791
11	((("6-min*" or "six-min*" or 6min*) adj2 (test* or distance*)) or 6MWT or 6MWD).ti,ab,kf.	12277
12	"berg balance".ti,ab,kf.	2290
13	((time* or "8-feet" or "8-foot" or eight foot or eight feet) adj1 ("up-and-go" or "up-&-go")).ti,ab,kf.	5134
14	((chair or sit*) adj3 stand* adj3 (test* or measur*)).ti,ab,kf.	2391
15	(physical* adj3 (perform* or function* or mobility)).ti,ab,kf.	55592
16	((gait or walk*) adj3 (speed* or pace* or rate* or velocity)).ti,ab,kf.	16856
17	or/9-16	140917
18	7 and 8 and 17	4989
19	animals/ not (humans/ and animals/)	4705549
20	18 not 19	4798

Online Supplementary Appendix 3: Systematic reviews screened for relevant records.

- Androulakis-Korakakis, P., Fisher, J. P., & Steele, J. (2020). The Minimum Effective Training Dose Required to Increase 1RM Strength in Resistance-Trained Men: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Sports Med*, 50(4), 751-765. doi:10.1007/s40279-019-01236-0
- Bauer, P., Uebellacker, F., Mitter, B., Aigner, A. J., Hasenoehrl, T., Ristl, R., . . . Seitz, L. B. (2019). Combining higher-load and lower-load resistance training exercises: A systematic review and meta-analysis of findings from complex training studies. *Journal of science* and medicine in sport, 22(7), 838-851. doi:10.1016/j.jsams.2019.01.006
- Borde, R., Hortobagyi, T., & Granacher, U. (2015). Dose-Response Relationships of Resistance Training in Healthy Old Adults: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Sports medicine (Auckland, N.Z.), 45*(12), 1693-1720. doi:<u>https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s40279-015-0385-9</u>
- Centner, C., Wiegel, P., Gollhofer, A., & Konig, D. (2019). Effects of Blood Flow Restriction Training on Muscular Strength and Hypertrophy in Older Individuals: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Sports medicine (Auckland, N.Z.), 49*(1), 95-108. doi:<u>https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s40279-018-0994-1</u>
- Csapo, R., & Alegre, L. M. (2016). Effects of resistance training with moderate vs heavy loads on muscle mass and strength in the elderly: A meta-analysis. *Scand J Med Sci Sports*, 26(9), 995-1006. doi:10.1111/sms.12536
- da Rosa Orssatto, L. B., de la Rocha Freitas, C., Shield, A. J., Silveira Pinto, R., & Trajano, G. S. (2019). Effects of resistance training concentric velocity on older adults' functional capacity: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised trials. *Exp Gerontol*, 127, 110731. doi:10.1016/j.exger.2019.110731
- Dankel, S. J., Kang, M., Abe, T., & Loenneke, J. P. (2019). Resistance training induced changes in strength and specific force at the fiber and whole muscle level: a meta-analysis. *European Journal of Applied Physiology*, 119(1), 265-278. doi:https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00421-018-4022-9
- Davies, T., Orr, R., Halaki, M., & Hackett, D. (2016). Effect of Training Leading to Repetition Failure on Muscular Strength: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Sports medicine* (*Auckland*, *N.Z.*), 46(4), 487-502. doi:<u>https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s40279-015-0451-3</u>
- Davies, T. B., Kuang, K., Orr, R., Halaki, M., & Hackett, D. (2017). Effect of Movement Velocity During Resistance Training on Dynamic Muscular Strength: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Sports Medicine*, 47(8), 1603-1617. doi:10.1007/s40279-017-0676-4
- de Oliveira, P. A., Blasczyk, J. C., Junior, G. S., Lagoa, K. F., Soares, M., de Oliveira, R. J., . . . Martins, W. R. (2017). Effects of Elastic Resistance Exercise on Muscle Strength and Functional Performance in Healthy Adults: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 14(4), 317-327. doi:10.1123/jpah.2016-0415
- Grgic, J., Lazinica, B., Garofolini, A., Schoenfeld, B. J., Saner, N. J., & Mikulic, P. (2019). The effects of time of day-specific resistance training on adaptations in skeletal muscle hypertrophy and muscle strength: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Chronobiol Int*, 36(4), 449-460. doi:10.1080/07420528.2019.1567524
- Grgic, J., McLlvenna, L. C., Fyfe, J. J., Sabol, F., Bishop, D. J., Schoenfeld, B. J., & Pedisic, Z. (2019). Does Aerobic Training Promote the Same Skeletal Muscle Hypertrophy as

Resistance Training? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Sports Med*, 49(2), 233-254. doi:10.1007/s40279-018-1008-z

- Grgic, J., Schoenfeld, B. J., Davies, T. B., Lazinica, B., Krieger, J. W., & Pedisic, Z. (2018). Effect of Resistance Training Frequency on Gains in Muscular Strength: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Sports medicine (Auckland, N.Z.), 48*(5), 1207-1220. doi:<u>https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s40279-018-0872-x</u>
- Gronfeldt, B. M., Lindberg Nielsen, J., Mieritz, R. M., Lund, H., & Aagaard, P. (2020). Effect of blood-flow restricted vs heavy-load strength training on muscle strength: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Scandinavian journal of medicine & science in sports*, 30(5), 837-848. doi:<u>https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/sms.13632</u>
- Guizelini, P. C., de Aguiar, R. A., Denadai, B. S., Caputo, F., & Greco, C. C. (2018). Effect of resistance training on muscle strength and rate of force development in healthy older adults: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Exp Gerontol*, 102, 51-58. doi:10.1016/j.exger.2017.11.020
- Hagstrom, A. D., Marshall, P. W., Halaki, M., & Hackett, D. A. (2020). The Effect of Resistance Training in Women on Dynamic Strength and Muscular Hypertrophy: A Systematic Review with Meta-analysis. *Sports medicine (Auckland, N.Z.)*, 50(6), 1075-1093. doi:https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s40279-019-01247-x
- Kneffel, Z., Murlasits, Z., Reed, J., & Krieger, J. (2021). A meta-regression of the effects of resistance training frequency on muscular strength and hypertrophy in adults over 60 years of age. J Sports Sci, 39(3), 351-358. doi:10.1080/02640414.2020.1822595
- Krieger, J. W. (2010). Single vs. multiple sets of resistance exercise for muscle hypertrophy: a meta-analysis. J Strength Cond Res, 24(4), 1150-1159. doi:10.1519/JSC.0b013e3181d4d436
- Labott, B. K., Bucht, H., Morat, M., Morat, T., & Donath, L. (2019). Effects of Exercise Training on Handgrip Strength in Older Adults: A Meta-Analytical Review. *Gerontology*, 65(6), 686-698. doi:10.1159/000501203
- Lauersen, J. B., Andersen, T. E., & Andersen, L. B. (2018). Strength training as superior, dosedependent and safe prevention of acute and overuse sports injuries: a systematic review, qualitative analysis and meta-analysis. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 52(24), 1557. doi:10.1136/bjsports-2018-099078
- Liu, C.-j., Chang, W.-P., Araujo de Carvalho, I., Savage, K. E. L., Radford, L. W., & Amuthavalli Thiyagarajan, J. (2017). Effects of physical exercise in older adults with reduced physical capacity: meta-analysis of resistance exercise and multimodal exercise. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REHABILITATION RESEARCH*, 40(4). Retrieved from

https://journals.lww.com/intjrehabilres/Fulltext/2017/12000/Effects_of_physical_exercise_in_older_adults_with.3.aspx

- Liu, C. J., & Latham, N. K. (2009). Progressive resistance strength training for improving physical function in older adults. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*, 2009(3), CD002759. doi:10.1002/14651858.CD002759.pub2
- Lixandrão, M., Ugrinowitsch, C., Berton, R., Vechin, F., Conceição, M., Damas, F., . . . Libardi, C. (2018). Magnitude of Muscle Strength and Mass Adaptations Between High-Load Resistance Training Versus Low-Load Resistance Training Associated with Blood-Flow Restriction: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Sports Medicine*, 48(2), 361-378. Retrieved from

http://libaccess.mcmaster.ca/login?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=tr ue&db=sph&AN=127460345&site=ehost-live&scope=site

- Lopez, P., Radaelli, R., Taaffe, D. R., Newton, R. U., Galvao, D. A., Trajano, G. S., . . . Pinto, R. S. (2021). Resistance Training Load Effects on Muscle Hypertrophy and Strength Gain: Systematic Review and Network Meta-analysis. *Med Sci Sports Exerc*, 53(6), 1206-1216. doi:10.1249/MSS.00000000002585
- Maroto-Izquierdo, S., Garcia-Lopez, D., Fernandez-Gonzalo, R., Moreira, O. C., Gonzalez-Gallego, J., & de Paz, J. A. (2017). Skeletal muscle functional and structural adaptations after eccentric overload flywheel resistance training: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of science and medicine in sport*, *20*(10), 943-951. doi:<u>https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jsams.2017.03.004</u>
- Marques, E. A., Mota, J., & Carvalho, J. (2012). Exercise effects on bone mineral density in older adults: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *AGE*, *34*(6), 1493-1515. doi:10.1007/s11357-011-9311-8
- Moran, J., Sandercock, G., Ramirez-Campillo, R., Clark, C. C. T., Fernandes, J. F. T., & Drury, B. (2018). A Meta-Analysis of Resistance Training in Female Youth: Its Effect on Muscular Strength, and Shortcomings in the Literature. *Sports Medicine*, 48(7), 1661-1671. doi:10.1007/s40279-018-0914-4
- Nunes, J. P., Grgic, J., Cunha, P. M., Ribeiro, A. S., Schoenfeld, B. J., de Salles, B. F., & Cyrino, E. S. (2021). What influence does resistance exercise order have on muscular strength gains and muscle hypertrophy? A systematic review and meta-analysis. *European journal* of sport science, 21(2), 149-157. doi:10.1080/17461391.2020.1733672
- Peterson, M. D., Rhea, M. R., Sen, A., & Gordon, P. M. (2010). Resistance exercise for muscular strength in older adults: a meta-analysis. *Ageing Res Rev*, 9(3), 226-237. doi:10.1016/j.arr.2010.03.004
- Ralston, G. W., Kilgore, L., Wyatt, F. B., & Baker, J. S. (2017). The Effect of Weekly Set Volume on Strength Gain: A Meta-Analysis. *Sports medicine (Auckland, N.Z.)*, 47(12), 2585-2601. doi:<u>https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s40279-017-0762-7</u>
- Ralston, G. W., Kilgore, L., Wyatt, F. B., Buchan, D., & Baker, J. S. (2018). Weekly Training Frequency Effects on Strength Gain: A Meta-Analysis. *Sports medicine - open*, 4(1), 36. doi:<u>https://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s40798-018-0149-9</u>
- Ralston, G. W., Kilgore, L., Wyatt, F. B., Dutheil, F., Jaekel, P., Buchan, D. S., & Baker, J. S. (2019). Re-examination of 1- vs. 3-Sets of Resistance Exercise for Pre-spaceflight Muscle Conditioning: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Frontiers in Physiology*, *10*, 864. doi:<u>https://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fphys.2019.00864</u>
- Roig, M., O'Brien, K., Kirk, G., Murray, R., McKinnon, P., Shadgan, B., & Reid, W. D. (2009). The effects of eccentric versus concentric resistance training on muscle strength and mass in healthy adults: a systematic review with meta-analysis. *Br J Sports Med*, 43(8), 556-568. doi:10.1136/bjsm.2008.051417
- Schoenfeld, B. J., Grgic, J., & Krieger, J. (2019). How many times per week should a muscle be trained to maximize muscle hypertrophy? A systematic review and meta-analysis of studies examining the effects of resistance training frequency. J Sports Sci, 37(11), 1286-1295. doi:10.1080/02640414.2018.1555906
- Schoenfeld, B. J., Grgic, J., Ogborn, D., & Krieger, J. W. (2017). Strength and Hypertrophy Adaptations Between Low- vs. High-Load Resistance Training: A Systematic Review

and Meta-analysis. *J Strength Cond Res*, *31*(12), 3508-3523. doi:10.1519/JSC.00000000002200

Schoenfeld, B. J., Ogborn, D., & Krieger, J. W. (2016). Effects of Resistance Training Frequency on Measures of Muscle Hypertrophy: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Sports medicine (Auckland, N.Z.), 46(11), 1689-1697. doi:<u>https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s40279-016-0543-8</u>

Schoenfeld, B. J., Ogborn, D., & Krieger, J. W. (2017). Dose-response relationship between weekly resistance training volume and increases in muscle mass: A systematic review and meta-analysis. J Sports Sci, 35(11), 1073-1082. doi:10.1080/02640414.2016.1210197

- Schoenfeld, B. J., Ogborn, D. I., & Krieger, J. W. (2015). Effect of repetition duration during resistance training on muscle hypertrophy: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Sports medicine (Auckland, N.Z.)*, 45(4), 577-585. doi:<u>https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s40279-015-0304-0</u>
- Schoenfeld, B. J., Ogborn, D. I., Vigotsky, A. D., Franchi, M. V., & Krieger, J. W. (2017). Hypertrophic Effects of Concentric vs. Eccentric Muscle Actions: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. *Journal of strength and conditioning research*, 31(9), 2599-2608. doi:https://dx.doi.org/10.1519/JSC.000000000001983
- Schoenfeld, B. J., Wilson, J. M., Lowery, R. P., & Krieger, J. W. (2016). Muscular adaptations in low- versus high-load resistance training: A meta-analysis. *Eur J Sport Sci*, 16(1), 1-10. doi:10.1080/17461391.2014.989922
- Soria-Gila, M. A., Chirosa, I. J., Bautista, I. J., Baena, S., & Chirosa, L. J. (2015). Effects of Variable Resistance Training on Maximal Strength: A Meta-Analysis. *The Journal of Strength & Conditioning Research*, 29(11). Retrieved from <u>https://journals.lww.com/nsca-</u>

jscr/Fulltext/2015/11000/Effects_of_Variable_Resistance_Training_on_Maximal.35.aspx

- Vicens-Bordas, J., Esteve, E., Fort-Vanmeerhaeghe, A., Bandholm, T., & Thorborg, K. (2018). Is inertial flywheel resistance training superior to gravity-dependent resistance training in improving muscle strength? A systematic review with meta-analyses. J Sci Med Sport, 21(1), 75-83. doi:10.1016/j.jsams.2017.10.006
- Williams, T. D., Tolusso, D. V., Fedewa, M. V., & Esco, M. R. (2017). Comparison of Periodized and Non-Periodized Resistance Training on Maximal Strength: A Meta-Analysis. *Sports Medicine*, 47(10), 2083-2100. doi:10.1007/s40279-017-0734-y
- Wolfe, B. L., LeMura, L. M., & Cole, P. J. (2004). Quantitative analysis of single- vs. multipleset programs in resistance training. *Journal of strength and conditioning research*, 18(1), 35-47. Retrieved from

http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med5&NEWS=N&AN =14971985

Online Supplementary Appendix 4: List of data items sought.

General Information

- Title of paper
- Year of publication
- Lead author
- Corresponding author affiliation and email address
- Country in which the study was conducted
- Setting

Characteristics of included studies

- Study design
- Randomization
- Study groups
- Blinding
- Inclusion criteria
- Exclusion criteria
- Age
- Height
- Number of participants in each group
- Training status and author criteria
- Number of females
- Number of males
- Habitual energy intake
- Habitual protein intake
- Resistance training variable manipulated
- Was volume controlled between groups (yes/no)
- Order of exercises
- Other exercise modes
- Exercise modality
- Time of day
- Length of intervention
- Frequency
- Number of exercises per session
- Set per exercise
- Intensity (load)
- Volitional fatigue/failure
- Supervision
- Time under tension
- Rest between sets
- Contraction type(s)

- Contraction velocity
- Actual participant adherence
- Author criteria for adherence
- Meals/supplements provided

<u>Results</u>

- Body mass: measurement tool, measurement region, change in outcome
- Fat-free mass: measurement tool, measurement region, change in outcome
- Fat- and bone-free mass: measurement tool, measurement region, change in outcome
- Lean mass: measurement tool, measurement region, change in outcome
- Whole-muscle cross-sectional area/volume: measurement tool, measurement region, change in outcome
- Fibre cross-sectional area: measurement tool, measurement region, change in outcome
- 1-repetition maximum: exercise/movement and change in outcome
- Maximum voluntary contraction: exercise/movement and change in outcome
- Functional capacity (if mean participant age ≥55 years): test(s)/protocol and change in outcome
- Balance (if mean participant age \geq 55 years): test(s)/protocol and change in outcome

Online Supplementary Appendix 5: Measurement method hierarchy.

The highest-ranked outcome (by order of appearance below) was selected for analysis.

Strength

- 1. 1-Repetition Maximum
 - a. Lower-Body
 - i. Squat
 - ii. Leg Press
 - iii. Knee extension
 - b. Upper-body
 - i. Chest Press
 - ii. Bicep curl
- 2. Isokinetic
 - a. Lower
 - i. Knee extension (angular velocity closest to 60°/s)
 - b. Upper
- 3. Isometric
 - a. Lower
 - i. Knee extension (angle closest to 60°)
 - b. Upper

Hypertrophy

- 1. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
 - a. Muscle group volume (eg, quadriceps)
 - i. Lower-body
 - ii. Upper-body
 - b. Muscle volume
 - i. Lower-body
 - 1. Vastus lateralis
 - 2. Rectus femoris
 - 3. Vastus medialis
 - ii. Upper-body
 - 1. Pectoralis major
 - 2. Biceps brachii
 - 3. Triceps brachii
 - c. Muscle group cross-sectional area (CSA)
 - i. Lower-body
 - ii. Upper-body
 - d. Muscle CSA
 - i. Lower-body
 - 1. Vastus lateralis
 - 2. Rectus femoris

- 3. Vastus medialis
- ii. Upper-body
 - 1. Pectoralis major
 - 2. Biceps brachii
 - 3. Triceps brachii
- 2. Computed tomography (CT)
 - a. Muscle group volume (eg, quadriceps)
 - i. Lower-body
 - ii. Upper-body
 - b. Muscle volume
 - i. Lower-body
 - 1. Vastus lateralis
 - 2. Rectus femoris
 - 3. Vastus medialis
 - ii. Upper-body
 - 1. Pectoralis major
 - 2. Biceps brachii
 - 3. Triceps brachii
 - c. Muscle group cross-sectional area (CSA)
 - i. Lower-body
 - ii. Upper-body
 - d. Muscle CSA
 - i. Lower-body
 - 1. Vastus lateralis
 - 2. Rectus femoris
 - 3. Vastus medialis
 - ii. Upper-body
 - 1. Pectoralis major
 - 2. Biceps brachii
 - 3. Triceps brachii
- 3. Ultrasound
 - a. Muscle volume
 - i. Lower-body
 - 1. Vastus lateralis
 - 2. Rectus femoris
 - 3. Vastus medialis
 - ii. Upper-body
 - 1. Pectoralis major
 - 2. Biceps brachii
 - 3. Triceps brachii
 - b. Muscle CSA
 - i. Lower-body
 - 1. Vastus lateralis

- 2. Rectus femoris
- 3. Vastus medialis
- ii. Upper-body
 - 1. Pectoralis major
 - 2. Biceps brachii
 - 3. Triceps brachii
- c. Muscle thickness
 - i. Lower-body
 - 1. Vastus lateralis
 - 2. Rectus femoris
 - 3. Vastus medialis
 - ii. Upper-body
 - 1. Pectoralis major
 - 2. Biceps brachii
 - 3. Triceps brachii
- 4. DXA
 - a. Appendicular
 - i. FFM
 - ii. FBFM
 - iii. Lean Mass
 - b. Whole-body
 - i. FFM
 - ii. FBFM
 - iii. Lean Mass
- 5. BIA
 - a. Lean mass
- 6. BodPod
 - a. Percent non-fat mass
- 7. Hydrodensitometry
 - a. Non-fat mass
- 8. Fibre CSA
 - a. Mixed fibre CSA
 - b. Type II fibre CSA
 - c. Type I fibre CSA

Online Supplementary Appendix 6: Characteristics and reference of included studies. Table S1. Characteristics of included studies.

<u>Study</u>	Sample	Intervention	Outcomes
Aarskog 2012 [1]	n = 62 (47 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 23 years	HM2: 3 sets of 6 reps at 85% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 32)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA
		LM2: 3 sets of 12 reps at 70% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 30)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Abe 2000 [2]	n = 49 (27 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 40.7 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 13)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	LS3: 1 sets of 10 reps at 65% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 20)	Mobility: NA
		LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at	Gait Speed: NA
		65% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 16)	Balance: NA
Abonie 2021 [3]	n = 17 (0 F)	7 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (Isokinetic)
	Age: 25.5 years	LM2: 3 sets of 10 reps at 60% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 9)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		nyperdopnyrrin
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 8)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Abrahin 2014 [4]	n = 16 (16 F)	12 weeks	Strength: NA
	Age: 68 years	LS2: 1 sets of 10 reps at 70% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 8)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Trained		Mobility: Sit to Stand
		LM2: 3 sets of 10 reps at 70% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 8)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Aguiar 2015 [5]	n = 18 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 20.5 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 9)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
	Training status: Untrained	LM2: 3 sets of 10 reps at	Mobility: NA
		75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 9)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Aizawa 2003 [6]	n = 19 (19 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
L	I		1

	Age: 19 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 9)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (BIA)
	Training status: Untrained	HM2: 3 sets of 7 reps at 82.5% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 10)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Akagi 2020 [7]	n = 24 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isometric)
	Age: 21.5 years Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 12)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
		LM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 40% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 12)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Alcaraz 2011 [8]	n = 18 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 23 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 7)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (DXA)
	Training status: Trained	HM3: 4.5 sets of 6 reps at 82.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 11)	Mobility: NA
		0_10 /0 1101 010 011 (11 (11)11)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Alegre 2006 [9]	n = 30 (0 F)	13 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 21.1 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 14)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 4 sets of 9 reps at 55% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 16)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Alegre 2015 [10]	n = 30 (30 F)	10 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isometric)
	Age: 22 years	HM3: 3 sets of 6 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 15)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 3 sets of 9 reps at 50% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 15)	(Ultrasound) Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Amarante do Nascimento 2020	n = 52 (52 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
[11]	Age: 72 years	LS2: 1 sets of 12.5 reps at 69% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 26)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (DXA)
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA

		LS3: 1 sets of 12.5 reps at	
		69% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 26)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Anderson 1982 [12]	n = 31 (0 F)	9 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (1RM)
	Age: 21 years	HM3: 3 sets of 7 reps at 82.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 15)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 2 sets of 35 reps at	Mobility: NA
		12.5% 1RM $3x/wk$ (n = 16)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Arazi 2021 [13]	n = 35 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 20 years	LM2: 4 sets of 9 reps at 75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 12)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Trained	LM3: 2 sets of 9 reps at	Mobility: NA
		75% 1RM 4x/wk (n = 13)	Gait Speed: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 10)	Balance: NA
Baker 2004 [14]	n = 16 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (1RM)
	Age: 20 years	HS3: 1 sets of 6 reps at 85% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 8)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Trained		Mobility: NA
		HM3: 3 sets of 6 reps at 85% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 8)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Barcelos 2015 [15]	n = 36 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 21.3 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 16)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
	Training status: Untrained	LS2: 1 sets of 20 reps at	Mobility: NA
		50% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 10)	Gait Speed: NA
		LM2: 3 sets of 20 reps at 50% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 10)	Balance: NA
Barcelos 2018 [16]	n = 20 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 23 years	HM2: 3 sets of 10.5 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 10)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	HM3: 3 sets of 10.5 reps at	Mobility: NA
		80% 1RM $3x/wk$ (n = 10)	Gait Speed: NA
			-
Bartolomei 2018	n = 20 (0 F)	6 weeks	Balance: NA Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
[17]	Age: 25.6 years	HM3: 5 sets of 5 reps at	Hypertrophy: NA
		89% 1RM 4x/wk (n = 9)	

			Mobility: NA
	Training status: Trained	LM3: 5 sets of 11 reps at 67.5% 1RM 4x/wk (n = 11)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Bemben 2000 [18]	n = 25 (25 F)	24 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 51.2 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 8)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	HM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 10)	Mobility: NA
		LM3: 3 sets of 16 reps at	Gait Speed: NA
		40% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 7)	Balance: NA
Bermon 1999 [19]	n = 32 (16 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 70.3 years	HM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 16)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising	Mobility: NA
		control $(n = 16)$	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Bobeuf 2010 [20]	n = 25 (13 F)	24 weeks	Strength: NA
	Age: 66.1 years	HM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 13)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (DXA)
	Training status: NA	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 12)	Mobility: NA
		control (n - 12)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Boiko Ferreira 2021	n = 49 (49 F)	12 weeks	Strength: NA
[21]	Age: 64.1 years	LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at 60% 1RM 3.5x/wk (n = 29)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising	Mobility: Sit to Stand
		control ($n = 20$)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: Y-Balance Test
Borst 2001 [22]	n = 22 (9 F)	25 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 38 years	LS3: 1 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 11)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at	Mobility: NA
		75% 1RM $3x/wk$ (n = 11)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Bottaro 2009 [23]	n = 24 (0 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isokinetic)
	Age: 22.5 years	HS2: 1 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 12)	Hypertrophy: NA

	Training status: Untrained	HM2: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 12)	Mobility: NA
		0070 Hun 25, wk (ii = 12)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Bottaro 2011 [24]	n = 24 (0 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body
			(Isokinetic)
	Age: 22.5 years Training status: Untrained	LM2: 3 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 12)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
		LS2: 1 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 12)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Brandon 2004 [25]	n = 52 (39 F)	24 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 71 years	CTRL: Non-exercising	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	control (n = 23) LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at	Mobility: TUG
		60% 1RM $3x/wk$ (n = 29)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: Functional Reach
Brigatto 2019 [26]	n = 20 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 27.5 years	LM1: 8 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 1x/wk (n = 10)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Trained	LM2: 4 sets of 10 reps at	Mobility: NA
		75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 10)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Camargo 2008 [27]	n = 14 (0 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 29.5 years	LM3: 3 sets of 15 reps at	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	60% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 7) CTRL: Non-exercising	Mobility: NA
		control $(n = 7)$	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Campos 2002 [28]	n = 26 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 23.5 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 6)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (FibreCSA)
	Training status: Untrained	HM3: 4 sets of 4 reps at 90% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 9)	Mobility: NA
		90% IRM $3x/wk$ (n = 9) LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at	Gait Speed: NA
		75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 11)	Balance: NA

10 weeks

Strength: Lower-body (1RM)

Cannon 2010a [29]

n = 16 (16 F)

Camon 2010a [29]	H = 10(101)	10 weeks	Strength. Lower-body (IRW)
	Age: 24 years	LS3: 1 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 7)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 9)	Mobility: NA
		, e , e 11 an e a (a - 2)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Cannon 2010b [29]	n = 15 (15 F)	10 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 68 years	LS3: 1 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 7)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 8)	Mobility: NA
		75% TKWI 5X/WK (II – 6)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Carpenter 1991 [30]	n = 46 (19 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (Isometric)
	Age: 35 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 15)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	LS1: 1 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 1x/wk (n = 12)	Mobility: NA
		75% filler in with $(n - 12)$	Gait Speed: NA
		LS2: 1 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 12)	Balance: NA
		LS3: 1 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 7)	
Caserotti 2008a [31]	n = 34 (34 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isometric)
	Age: 63 years Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 17)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (BIA)
		LM2: 4 sets of 9 reps at 77.5% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 17)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Caserotti 2008b	n = 22 (22 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body
[31]	Age: 82 years	CTRL: Non-exercising	(Isometric)
	Training status: Untrained	control $(n = 12)$	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (BIA)
		LM2: 4 sets of 9 reps at 77.5% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 10)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA

12 weeks

Strength: Lower-body (1RM)

Charette 1991 [32]

n = 19 (19 F)

	Age: 69.4 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 6)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (FibreCSA)
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 6 sets of NA reps at 70% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 13)	Mobility: NA
		70% 1KW $3%$ wk (ii = 13)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Chestnut 1999 [33]	n = 24 (0 F)	10 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (1RM)
	Age: 24 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 5)	Hypertrophy: Upper-body (MRI)
	Training status: Untrained	HM3: 6 sets of 4 reps at 85% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 10)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
		LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at 70% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 9)	Balance: NA
Cholewa 2018 [34]	n = 20 (20 F)	9 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 20 years	HM3: 4 sets of 6 reps at 85% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 10)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (BIA)
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 2 sets of 12 reps at 65% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 10)	Mobility: NA
		05% TKW $5x/wk$ (II = 10)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Coburn 2006 [35]	n = 22 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 23 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control $(n = 10)$	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
	Training status: Untrained	HM3: 4 sets of 6 reps at	Mobility: NA
		80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 12)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Colliander 1990 [36]	n = 18 (0 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isokinetic)
[]	Age: 26 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 7)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body
	Training status: Untrained	HM3: 5 sets of 6 reps at	(FibreCSA)
		85% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 11)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Cook 2018 [37]	n = 12 (6 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 20 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 6)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
	Training status: Untrained		

		LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at	Mobility: NA
		70% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 6)	Gait Speed: NA
			-
G	20 (20 F)	0.1	Balance: NA
Coratella 2021 [38]	n = 30 (30 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isometric)
	Age: 22 years	HM2: 4 sets of 5 reps at	
	Training status: Untrained	90% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 15)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	framing status. Ontrained	CTRL: Non-exercising	(Oltrasound)
		control $(n = 15)$	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Correa 2012 [39]	n = 58 (58 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 67 years	CTRL: Non-exercising	Hypertrophy: Lower-body
	Training status: Untrained	control $(n = 17)$	(Ultrasound)
	Training status. Ontrained	LM2: 2.5 sets of 16 reps at	Mobility: Sit to Stand
		60% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 41)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Correa 2014 [40]	n = 35 (35 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 60 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 12)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	IS2. 1 gots of 15 roms of	Mahilitu NA
		LS3: 1 sets of 15 reps at 62.5% 1RM 5x/wk (n = 12)	Mobility: NA
		IM2, 2 sets of 15 rops at	Gait Speed: NA
		LM3: 3 sets of 15 reps at 62.5% 1RM 5x/wk (n = 11)	Balance: NA
Cuevas-Aburto	n = 22 (0 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (1RM)
2021 [41]	Age: 21.5 years	LM2: 6 sets of 5 reps at	Hypertrophy: NA
	с .	75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 12)	
	Training status: Trained	CTRL: Non-exercising	Mobility: NA
		control $(n = 10)$	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Cunha 2020 [42]	n = 62 (62 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 69 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 21)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (DXA)
	Training status: Untrained	LS3: 1 sets of 12.5 reps at 69% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 21)	Mobility: NA
		LM3: 3 sets of 12.5 reps at	Gait Speed: NA
		69% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 20)	Balance: NA

Daly 2013 [43]	n = 16 (8 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Upper-body
	Age: 75 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 8)	(Isometric) Hypertrophy: Upper-body
	Training status: Untrained	· · ·	(MRI)
		LM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 8)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Dankel 2020 [44]	n = 99 (61 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (1RM)
	Age: 21 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control $(n = 51)$	Hypertrophy: Upper-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 4 sets of 10 reps at	Mobility: NA
		75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 48)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
DeBeliso 2005 [45]	n = 26 (22 F)	18 weeks	Strength: Whole-body (1RM)
	Age: 72 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 13)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	control (n = 15)	Mobility: NA
		LM2: 3 sets of 9 reps at 77.5% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 13)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
De Castro Cesar	n = 19 (19 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
2009 [46]	Age: 20.6 years	LM3: 3 sets of 15 reps at 62.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 9)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 10)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
De Souza 2018 [47]	n = 16 (0 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 25 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 8)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
	Training status: Untrained	HM2: 2.5 sets of 8 reps at	Mobility: NA
		80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 8)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
DiFrancisco-	n = 18 (NA F)	9 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
Donoghue 2007 [48]	Age: 75 years	LS1: 1 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 1x/wk (n = 9)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA
		LS2: 1 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 9)	Gait Speed: NA

			Balance: NA
Diniz 2021 [49]	n = 22 (0 F)	10 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (1RM)
	Age: 24.2 years Training status: Untrained	LM3: 3.5 sets of 12 reps at 52.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 11)	Hypertrophy: Upper-body (MRI)
	Training status. Ontrained	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 11)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Dinyer 2019 [50]	n = 23 (23 F)	9 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 21 years	LM2: 2.5 sets of 28 reps at 30% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 11)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (DXA)
	Training status: Untrained	HM2: 2.5 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 12)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Early 2020 [51]	n = 20 (12 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 23 years	LM2: 3 sets of 10 reps at 60% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 10)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: NA		Mobility: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 10)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Elliott 2002 [52]	n = 15 (15 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isokinetic)
	Age: 55.7 years Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 7)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status. Ontrained	LM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 8)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Evangelista 2021 [53]	n = 33 (NA F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
[33]	Age: 23.5 years	LM2: 3 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 18)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	HM2: 5 sets of 6 reps at 25% 1PM $2x/wk (n = 15)$	Mobility: NA
		85% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 15)	Gait Speed: NA
Fatouros 2005 [54]	n = 52 (0 F)	24 weeks	Balance: NA Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 71 years	CTRL: Non-exercising	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	control $(n = 14)$	Mobility: TUG
L		1	

		LM3: 2.5 sets of 15 reps at 52.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 18)	Gait Speed: 15m Walk Test
		HM3: 2.5 sets of 7 reps at 82.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 20)	Balance: NA
Fatouros 2006 [55]	n = 36 (0 F)	24 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 70.4 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 10)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA
		LM3: 2.5 sets of 10 reps at 62.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 12)	Gait Speed: NA
		HM3: 2.5 sets of 8 reps at 82.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 14)	Balance: NA
Firoozi 2020 [56]	n = 22 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 22 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 11)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA
		LM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 72.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 11)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Fischetti 2020 [57]	n = 27 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 23.9 years	HM3: 3.5 sets of 4 reps at 88% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 10)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Trained		Mobility: NA
		LM3: 2.5 sets of 28 reps at 31% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 10)	Gait Speed: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 7)	Balance: NA
Fisher 2017 [58]	n = 14 (0 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isometric)
	Age: 21 years	HM1: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 1x/wk (n = 7)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	LM1: 3 sets of 20 reps at 50% 1RM 1x/wk (n = 7)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Fisher 2018 [59]	n = 26 (12 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (Isometric)
	Age: 22.5 years	HS1: 1 sets of 8 reps at 80%	
	Training status: Untrained	1RM $1x/wk (n = 13)$	Hypertrophy: NA
		LS1: 1 sets of 20 reps at 50% 1RM 1x/wk (n = 13)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Fjeldstad 2009 [60]	n = 32 (32 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
<u> </u>			

	Age: 34.4 years	HM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 21)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 11)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Fonseca 2014 [61]	n = 20 (0 F)	12 weeks	Strength: NA
	Age: 25 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 10)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
	Training status: Untrained	HM2: 6 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 10)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Franco 2019 [62]	n = 18 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 22 years	LM3: 2 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 5x/wk (n = 9)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (DXA)
	Training status: Untrained	LM1: 10 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 1x/wk (n = 9)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Frontera 2003 [63]	n = 14 (14 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 74 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 7)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (CT)
	Training status: Untrained	HM3: 4 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 7)	Mobility: NA
		00% Held $5%$ we $(1-7)$	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Galindo da Silva	n = 30 (30 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Whole-body (1RM)
2017 [64]	Age: 68 years	LS2: 1 sets of 12.5 reps at 69% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 17)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	LS3: 1 sets of 12.5 reps at	Mobility: NA
		69% 1RM $3x/wk$ (n = 13)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Gambassi 2016 [65]	n = 26 (26 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isometric)
	Age: 65 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 13)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body
	Training status: Untrained	HM2: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 13)	(BIA) Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA

			Balance: NA
Gentil 2015 [66]	n = 30 (0 F)	10 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (Isokinetic)
	Age: 23 years Training status: Untrained	LM1: 3 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 1x/wk (n = 15)	Hypertrophy: Upper-body (Ultrasound)
		LM2: 3 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 15)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Gentil 2018 [67]	n = 16 (0 F)	10 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (Isokinetic)
	Age: 22.5 years Training status: Trained	LM1: 3 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 1x/wk (n = 8) LM2: 3 sets of 10 reps at	Hypertrophy: Upper-body (Ultrasound)
		75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 8)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Granacher 2009 [68]	n = 40 (0 F)	13 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isometric)
	Age: 67 years	HM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 20)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 20)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: Functional Reach
Grzyb 2020 [69]	n = 38 (38 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 61.5 years	LM2: 3 sets of 25 reps at 37.5% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 19)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 2 sets of 25 reps at 37.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 19)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Harris 2004 [70]	n = 58 (NA F)	18 weeks	Strength: Whole-body (1RM)
	Age: 70.7 years	LM2: 2 sets of 15 reps at 67% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 19)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA
		HM2: 4 sets of 6 reps at 84% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 18)	Gait Speed: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 21)	Balance: NA
Hass 2000 [71]	n = 42 (30 F)	13 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
L			

	Age: 39.5 years	LS3: 1 sets of 10 reps at	Hypertrophy: NA
		75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 21)	
	Training status: Trained	IM2, 2 acts of 10 mans of	Mobility: NA
		LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 21)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Hawkins 1999 [72]	n = 16 (16 F)	18 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isometric)
	Age: 21.5 years Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 8)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (DXA)
		HM3: 3 sets of 4 reps at 90% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 8)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Heggelund 2013 [73]	n = 8 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 26 years	HM3: 4.5 sets of 5 reps at 90% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 4)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: NA	IM2, 2 sets of 10 mens of	Mobility: NA
		LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 4)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Henwood 2006 [74]	n = 40 (23 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Whole-body (1RM)
	Age: 69.7 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 20)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	LM2: 3 sets of 8 reps at	Mobility: Sit to Stand
		75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 20)	Gait Speed: 6m Walk Test
			Balance: Functional Reach
Higbie 1996 [75]	n = 35 (35 F)	10 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isokinetic)
	Age: 20.5 years	CTRL: Non-exercising	
	Training status: Untrained	control $(n = 19)$	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
	6	LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 16)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Hisaeda 1996 [76]	n = 11 (11 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isokinetic)
	Age: 20 years	LM3: 5.5 sets of 17.5 reps	
	Training status: Untrained	at 56% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 5)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
		HM3: 8.5 sets of 4.5 reps at 89% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 6)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA

			Balance: NA
Hojun 2017 [77]	n = 17 (17 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (1RM)
	Age: 22 years	LM1: 3 sets of 10 reps at 60% 1RM 1x/wk (n = 9)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (BIA)
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at 60% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 8)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Hooshmand- Moghadam 2020	n = 30 (0 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
[78]	Age: 66 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 15)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA
		LM3: 4 sets of 15 reps at 60% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 15)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Ibrahim 2020 [79]	n = 31 (0 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (1RM)
	Age: 21 years	HM3: 3 sets of 7 reps at 82.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 15)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	02.5% HAW $5%$ wk (ii = 15)	Mobility: NA
		LM3: 2 sets of 35 reps at 12.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 16)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Ikezoe 2017 [80]	n = 15 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 23 years	LM3: 12 sets of 8 reps at 30% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 7)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained		
		HM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 8)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Jenkins 2017 [81]	n = 26 (0 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 23 years	HM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 13)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 3 sets of 28 reps at	Mobility: NA
		30% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 13)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Kalapotharakos	n = 33 (21 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
2004 [82]	Age: 65.1 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 10)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (CT)
	Training status: Untrained		
		HM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at	Mobility: NA

		80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 11)	
		30.70 HMH $3A/$ wK (II = 11)	Gait Speed: 6MWT
		LM3: 3 sets of 15 reps at	-
		60% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 12)	Balance: NA
Kalapotharakos 2005 [83]	n = 50 (38 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 64 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control $(n = 10)$	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	HM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at	Mobility: Sit to Stand
		80% 1RM $3x/wk$ (n = 11)	Gait Speed: 6m Walk Test
		LM3: 3 sets of 15 reps at 60% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 12)	Balance: Sit and Reach
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 8)	
		HM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 9)	
Kalapotharakos 2007 [84]	n = 18 (0 F)	10 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 68 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 9)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 3 sets of 15 reps at	Mobility: NA
		60% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 9)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Kanegusuku 2011 [85]	n = 26 (20 F)	16 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
[65]	Age: 64.2 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 11)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA
		LM2: 3 sets of 6 reps at 40% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 15)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Keeler 2001 [86]	n = 14 (14 F)	10 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 32.6 years	HS3: 1 sets of 10 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 8)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (BodPod)
	Training status: Untrained	LS3: 1 sets of 10 reps at 50% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 6)	Mobility: NA
		50% TKW $5%$ wk (ii = 0)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Kelly 2007 [87]	n = 40 (19 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isokinetic)
	Age: 23.4 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 8)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: NA	HS2: 1 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 14)	Mobility: NA
		1 Kivi 2 A / wK (11 = 14)	Gait Speed: NA

		HM2: 3 sets of 8 reps at	
		80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 18)	Balance: NA
Kraemer 1997 [88]	n = 30 (0 F)	14 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 20.3 years	LS3: 1 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 16)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Trained		Mobility: NA
		LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at 72.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 14)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Krcmarova 2018 [89]	n = 31 (31 F)	12 weeks	Strength: NA
	Age: 66 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 11)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (BIA)
	Training status: NA	LM2: 3 sets of 11 reps at 72.5% 1DM $2x$ (with $(n - 20)$	Mobility: TUG
		72.5% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 20)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Kubo 2021 [90]	n = 32 (0 F)	10 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (1RM)
	Age: 20.9 years	HM2: 4 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 12)	Hypertrophy: Upper-body (MRI)
	Training status: Untrained	LM2: 3 sets of 12 reps at 70% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 10)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 10)	Balance: NA
Lasevicius 2019a [91]	n = 28 (0 F)	10 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
[91]	Age: 21 years	LM3: 4 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 14)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Trained	LM2: 6 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 14)	Mobility: NA
		75% 1KW 2A/WK (II – 14)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Lasevicius 2019b [92]	n = 50 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
[92]	Age: 24.1 years	HM2: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 25)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
	Training status: Untrained	LM2: 3 sets of 28 reps at 20% 1PM 2 where $(n - 25)$	Mobility: NA
		30% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 25)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
LeMura 2000 [93]	n = 23 (23 F)	16 weeks	Strength: NA
	Age: 20 years	LM3: 3 sets of 9 reps at 65% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 11)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (Hydrodensitometry)
	Training status: Untrained		(

		CTRL: Non-exercising	Mobility: NA
		control $(n = 12)$	-
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Lexell 1995 [94]	n = 35 (16 F)	11 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 73.5 years	HM3: 3 sets of 6 reps at 85% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 23)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 12)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Lim 2019 [95]	n = 42 (0 F)	10 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 23.5 years	HM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 21)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (FibreCSA)
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 3 sets of 28 reps at 30% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 21)	Mobility: NA
		50% HUN 5% wk (ii – 21)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Liu-Ambrose 2010	n = 52 (52 F)	52 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
[96]	Age: 69.5 years	HM1: 2 sets of 7 reps at 82.5% 1RM 1x/wk (n = 27)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA
		HM2: 2 sets of 7 reps at 82.5% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 25)	Gait Speed: 4m Walk Test
			Balance: NA
Lopes 2016 [97]	n = 25 (25 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 67.2 years	HM3: 3 sets of 5 reps at 87.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 14)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: TUG
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 11)	Gait Speed: 6MWT
			Balance: Sit and Reach
Malin 2013 [98]	n = 10 (10 F)	7 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 21.2 years	LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at 60% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 8)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (DXA)
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 2)	Mobility: NA
		control (II = 2)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Mangine 2015 [99]	n = 29 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 24.4 years	HM3: 4 sets of 4 reps at 90% 1RM 4x/wk (n = 15)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
			(

	Training status: Trained	LM3: 4 sets of 11 reps at 70% 1RM 4x/wk (n = 14)	Mobility: NA Gait Speed: NA
Marshall 2011	n = 22 (0 F)	6 weeks	Balance: NA Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
[100]	Age: 28.3 years	HS2: 1 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 11)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Trained		Mobility: NA
		HM2: 4 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 11)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Marston 2019 [101]	n = 44 (36 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 57.5 years Training status: Untrained	HM2: 5 sets of 5 reps at 85% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 14)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (DXA)
	Training status. Unitamed	LM2: 3 sets of 10 reps at 70% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 15)	Mobility: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising	Gait Speed: NA
M 2001 [102]		control (n = 15)	Balance: NA
Marx 2001 [102]	n = 22 (22 F)	24 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 22.7 years	LS3: 1 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1 pM $2\pi/rdr$ (r = 12)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body
	Training status: Untrained	75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 12)	(Hydrodensitometry)
		CTRL: Non-exercising control $(n = 10)$	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Masuda 1999 [103]	n = 22 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 28.1 years	LM2: 9 sets of 16 reps at 60% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 11)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (FibreCSA)
	Training status: Untrained	HM2: 5 sets of 6 reps at 90% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 11)	Mobility: NA
		50% IKW 2X/wk (II – 11)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Matta 2015 [104]	n = 23 (0 F)	14 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isometric)
	Age: 19.4 years Training status: Untrained	LM2: 3 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 12)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 11)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA

McGinley 2007	n = 21 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Upper-body
[105]	Age: 26.2 years	LM2: 2 sets of 10 reps at	(Isometric)
		65% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 12)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 9)	Mobility: NA
		control (ii = 5)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
McLester 2000 [106]	n = 18 (6 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
[100]	Age: 24.9 years	HM1: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 1x/wk (n = 9)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Trained		Mobility: NA
		HS3: 1 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 9)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Miller 2021a [107]	n = 61 (37 F)	40 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 64.5 years	HM2: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 29)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	LM2: 3 sets of 16 reps at 40% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 32)	Mobility: NA
		40% 1 Kivi 2X/ wK (II = 52)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Miller 2021b [107]	n = 50 (33 F)	40 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 63.6 years	HM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 20)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 3 sets of 16 reps at	Mobility: NA
		40% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 30)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Mitchell 2012 [108]	n = 36 (0 F)	10 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 21 years	LM3: 3 sets of 28 reps at	Hypertrophy: Lower-body
	Training status: Untrained	30% 1RM $3x/wk$ (n = 12)	(MRI)
	framing status: Untrained	HM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at	Mobility: NA
		80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 12)	Gait Speed: NA
		HS3: 1 sets of 8 reps at 80%	-
		1RM $3x/wk (n = 12)$	Balance: NA
Moghadasi 2015 [109]	n = 19 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
L J	Age: 25.3 years	LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at 72.5% 1PM $3x/wk (n = 0)$	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	72.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 9)	Mobility: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 10)	Gait Speed: NA

			Balance: NA
Monteiro 2019	n = 40 (40 F)	24 weeks	Strength: NA
[110]	Age: 67.8 years	LM3: 2.5 sets of 10 reps at 70% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 20)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (DXA)
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising	Mobility: TUG
		control $(n = 20)$	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: SitandReach
Morganti 1995 [111]	n = 39 (39 F)	52 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 59.3 years	HM2: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 20)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising	Mobility: NA
		control $(n = 19)$	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Moss 1993 [112]	n = 30 (30 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 19.7 years	HM3: 3 sets of 4 reps at 90% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 15)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA
		LM3: 3 sets of 15 reps at 62.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 15)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Moss 1997 [113]	n = 20 (0 F)	9 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (1RM)
	Age: 23.4 years	HM3: 4.5 sets of 2 reps at 90% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 9)	Hypertrophy: Upper-body (CT)
	Training status: Trained	LM3: 4.5 sets of 7 reps at	Mobility: NA
		35% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 11)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Munn 2005 [114]	n = 69 (NA F)	7 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (1RM)
	Age: 20.6 years	HM3: 3 sets of 7 reps at	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	82.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 23)	Mobility: NA
		HS3: 1 sets of 7 reps at 82.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 23)	Gait Speed: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 23)	Balance: NA
Murlasits 2012	n = 24 (15 F)	8 weeks	Strength: NA
[115]	Age: 63.9 years	LM2: 3 sets of 8 reps at 75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 11)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (DXA)
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA

		LM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 13)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Nichols 1993 [116]	n = 30 (30 F)	24 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 66.6 years Training status: Untrained	HM3: 3 sets of 9 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 15)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (DXA)
	Training status. Ontrained	CTRL: Non-exercising control $(n = 15)$	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Nobrega 2018 [117]	n = 27 (0 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 23 years Training status: Untrained	HM2: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 14)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status. Ontrained	LM2: 3 sets of 28 reps at 30% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 13)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Ochi 2018 [118]	n = 20 (0 F)	11 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 22.3 years	LM1: 6 sets of 12 reps at 67% 1RM 1x/wk (n = 10)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 2 sets of 12 reps at 67% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 10)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Otsuka 2022 [119]	n = 34 (18 F)	24 weeks	Strength: Upper-body
	Age: 63.5 years	LM3: 3 sets of 14 reps at	(Isometric)
	Training status: Untrained	60% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 17)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 17)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Ozaki 2018 [120]	n = 12 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (1RM)
	Age: 26 years	HM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 6)	Hypertrophy: Upper-body (MRI)
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 3 sets of 28 reps at 30% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 6)	Mobility: NA
		50% TKW $5X/WK$ (II = 0)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA

D 111 2015 [121]	27 (27 F)	10 1	
Padilha 2015 [121]	n = 27 (27 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 68.8 years	LS2: 1 sets of 12.5 reps at 68.75% 1RM 2x/wk (n =	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	13)	Mobility: NA
		LS3: 1 sets of 12.5 reps at 68.75% 1RM 3x/wk (n =	Gait Speed: NA
		14)	Balance: NA
Panton 2001 [122]	n = 21 (10 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 68.6 years	HM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 11)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 10)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Pina 2019 [123]	n = 39 (39 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 68.5 years	LS2: 1 sets of 12.5 reps at 68.75% 1RM 2x/wk (n =	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (DXA)
	Training status: Untrained	19)	Mobility: NA
		LS3: 1 sets of 12.5 reps at 68.75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 20)	Gait Speed: NA
		20)	Balance: NA
Pina 2020 [124]	n = 47 (47 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 65.1 years	LM2: 3 sets of 12.5 reps at 68.75% 1RM 2x/wk (n =	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (DXA)
	Training status: Untrained	23)	
		LM3: 2 sets of 12.5 reps at	Mobility: NA
		68.75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 24)	Gait Speed: NA
D: :	10.(0.5)		Balance: NA
Pincivero 2004 [125]	n = 10 (0 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isokinetic)
	Age: 22.4 years Training status: Untrained	LM2: 5.5 sets of 20 reps at 50% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 5)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status. Ontrained	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 5)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Pinto 2012 [126]	n = 25 (0 F)	10 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (1RM)
	Age: 22.8 years	LM2: 3 sets of 16 reps at 60% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 15)	Hypertrophy: Upper-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising	Mobility: NA
		control $(n = 10)$	Gait Speed: NA

			Balance: NA
Pinto 2014 [127]	n = 36 (36 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 66 years Training status: Untrained	LM2: 2.5 sets of 16 reps at 60% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 19) CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 17)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound) Mobility: TUG
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Pollock 1991 [128]	n = 25 (NA F)	26 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 72.2 years	LS3: 1 sets of 11 reps at 72.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 15)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 10)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Prabhakaran 1999 [129]	n = 24 (24 F)	14 weeks	Strength: Whole-body (1RM)
[127]	Age: 27 years	HM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 85% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 12)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 12)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Pruitt 1995 [130]	n = 26 (26 F)	52 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 68.3 years	HM3: 2 sets of 7 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 8)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA
		LM3: 2 sets of 14 reps at 40% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 7)	Gait Speed: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 11)	Balance: NA
Rabelo 2004 [131]	n = 61 (61 F)	10 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 64.7 years	LM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 50% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 21)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: Stair Climb
		HM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 20)	Gait Speed: 800m Walk Test
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 20)	Balance: NA
Radaelli 2014 [132]	n = 27 (27 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 64.4 years	LS2: 1 sets of 17.5 reps at 56.25% 1RM 2x/wk (n =	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	14)	Mobility: NA

		LM2: 3 sets of 17.5 reps at 56.25% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 13)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Radaelli 2015 [133]	n = 35 (0 F)	24 weeks	Strength: NA
	Age: 24.4 years Training status: Untrained	LS3: 1 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 12)	Hypertrophy: Upper-body (Ultrasound)
		LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 13)	Mobility: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising	Gait Speed: NA
D 1 11: 2010 [124]		$\frac{\text{control} (n = 10)}{12}$	Balance: NA
Radaelli 2018 [134]	n = 26 (26 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 65.5 years Training status: Untrained	LS2: 1 sets of 10.5 reps at 45% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 13)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
		LM2: 3 sets of 10.5 reps at 45% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 13)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
D. 1.0010 (10.07)			Balance: NA
Raj 2012 [135]	n = 25 (11 F)	16 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isokinetic)
	Age: 67.7 years Training status: Untrained	LM2: 2 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 12)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 13)	Mobility: TUG
			Gait Speed: 6MWT
			Balance: NA
Ramirez-Campillo 2016 [136]	n = 24 (24 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (Isometric)
	Age: 70.3 years	LM2: 3 sets of 8 reps at 75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 8)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 2 sets of 8 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 8)	Mobility: TUG
		CTRL: Non-exercising	Gait Speed: 10m Walk Test
		control $(n = 8)$	Balance: StandBalance
Ramirez-Campillo 2018 [137]	n = 37 (37 F)	12 weeks	Strength: NA
	Age: 67.3 years	LM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 60% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 20)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising	Mobility: TUG
		control $(n = 17)$	Gait Speed: 10m Walk Test
D 0000 54005			Balance: NA
Rana 2008 [138]	n = 15 (15 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)

	Age: 22.6 years	LM3: 3 sets of 25 reps at 37.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 7)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (BodPod)
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 8)	Mobility: NA
		control (n = 0)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Raso 2007 [139]	n = 32 (32 F)	52 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 67.4 years	LM3: 3 sets of 12 reps at 60% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 20)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (BIA)
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 12)	Mobility: NA
		control (n = 12)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Reeves 2004 [140]	n = 18 (10 F)	14 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isometric)
	Age: 70.7 years	LM3: 2 sets of 10 reps at 70% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 9)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising	(Ultrasound)
		control $(n = 9)$	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Ribeiro 2015 [141]	n = 30 (30 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 66.4 years	LS3: 1 sets of 12.5 reps at 68.75% 1RM 3x/wk (n =	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (DXA)
	Training status: Untrained	15)	Mobility: NA
		LM3: 3 sets of 12.5 reps at 68.75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 15)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Ribeiro 2018 [142]	n = 39 (39 F)	12 weeks	Strength: NA
	Age: 69.1 years	LS2: 1 sets of 12.5 reps at 68.75% 1RM 2x/wk (n =	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (BIA)
	Training status: Untrained	17)	Mobility: NA
		LS3: 1 sets of 12.5 reps at 68.75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 22)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Robbins 2012 [143]	n = 22 (0 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 28.3 years	HS2: 1 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 11)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Trained	HM2: 4 sets of 8 reps at	Mobility: NA
		80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 11)	Gait Speed: NA

Rodriguez-Lopez	n = 62 (34 F)	12 weeks	Balance: NA Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
2022 [144]			
	Age: 70.6 years	HM2: 6 sets of 6 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 22)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	30% 1 Kivi 2A/ wK (II – 22)	(Oltrasound)
		LM2: 6 sets of 12 reps at 40% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 21)	Mobility: NA
		40% 1 Kivi 2 X/ wK (II – 21)	Gait Speed: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 19)	Balance: NA
Santos 2010 [145]	n = 16 (16 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (1RM)
	Age: 24.7 years	LM3: 3 sets of 11 reps at	Hypertrophy: NA
	Age. 24.7 years	72.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 8)	Hyperuophy. IVA
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising	Mobility: NA
		control $(n = 8)$	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Santos 2018 [146]	n = 30 (0 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 24.3 years	LM3: 3 sets of 15 reps at	Hypertrophy: NA
		60% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 15)	
	Training status: Trained	CTRL: Non-exercising	Mobility: NA
		control $(n = 15)$	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Schiffer 2011 [147]	n = 14 (NA F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body
	Age: 22.6 years	LM3: 3 sets of 9 reps at	(Isometric)
		75% 1RM $3x/wk (n = 7)$	Hypertrophy: Lower-body
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising	(FibreCSA)
		control $(n = 7)$	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
Schlicht 2001 [148]	n = 22 (28 F)	8 weeks	Balance: NA Strength: NA
	Age: 72 years	IM2: 2 sats of 10 rans at	Hypertrophy: NA
	Age. 12 years	LM3: 2 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 11)	пуренорну: на
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: Sit to Stand
		CTRL: Non-exercising control $(n = 11)$	Gait Speed: 7.5m Walk Test
			Balance: One Leg Stance
Schoenfeld 2014	n = 17 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
[149]	Age: 23.1 years	HM3: 7 sets of 3 reps at	Hypertrophy: Upper-body
		92.5% 1RM $3x/wk$ (n = 8)	(Ultrasound)
	Training status: Trained		Mobility: NA
		I	Moonity. INA

		LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at	
		75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 9)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Schoenfeld 2016 [150]	n = 19 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
[100]	Age: 23.2 years	HM3: 3 sets of 3 reps at 92.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 10)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Trained	LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at	Mobility: NA
		75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 9)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Schoenfeld 2019 [151]	n = 23 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
[131]	Age: 23.8 years	LS3: 1 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 11)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Trained		
		LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 12)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Shariat 2017 [152]	n = 22 (0 F)	9 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 24.2 years	HM3: 3 sets of 3 reps at 92.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 11)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Trained		Mobility: NA
		LM3: 3 sets of 9 reps at 62.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 11)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Shigaki 2018 [153]	n = 44 (NA F)	10 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (Isometric)
	Age: 21.5 years	LM2: 3 sets of 20 reps at 50% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 15)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	LS2: 1 sets of 20 reps at 50% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 14)	Mobility: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising	Gait Speed: NA
		control $(n = 15)$	Balance: NA
Shiotsu 2018 [154]	n = 22 (22 F)	10 weeks	Strength: NA
	Age: 70.3 years	LM2: 3 sets of 10 reps at 65% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 11)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (BIA)
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising	Mobility: TUG
		control $(n = 11)$	Gait Speed: 10m Walk Test
			Balance: Sit and Reach
Sieljacks 2019 [155]	n = 22 (0 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isometric)
[]	Age: 24 years	LM3: 4 sets of 11 reps at	(

	Training status: Untrained	70% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 12)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (FibreCSA)
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 10)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Sipila 1996 [156, 157]	n = 23 (23 F)	9 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isometric)
	Age: 77 years Training status: NA	LM3: 9 sets of 9 reps at 67.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 12)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 11)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: 10m Walk Test
			Balance: NA
Soligon 2020 [158]	n = 25 (11 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 63 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 11)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	LM2: 3 sets of 12.5 reps at 68% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 14)	Mobility: TUG
		00% 1KW 2X/WK (II – 14)	Gait Speed: 15m Walk Test
			Balance: NA
Sooneste 2013	n = 16 (0 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (1RM)
[159]	Age: 25 years	HS2: 1 sets of 10 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 8)	Hypertrophy: Upper-body (MRI)
	Training status: Untrained	HM2: 3 sets of 10 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 8)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
	10 (2.77)		Balance: NA
Sousa 2017 [160]	n = 19 (9 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isometric)
	Age: 21.4 years	HM2: 4 sets of 8 reps at	
	Tariaina atat II (1	80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 11)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	LM2: 4 sets of 28 reps at 30% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 8)	Mobility: NA
		50% 1 Kivi 2A/ WK (II – 0)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Souza 2014 [161]	n = 14 (0 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 25.1 years	HM2: 2.5 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 9)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 5)	Mobility: NA

			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Starkey 1996 [162]	n = 48 (27 F)	14 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isometric)
	Age: 36.9 years	HS3: 1 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 18)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body
	Training status: Untrained	HM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at	(Ultrasound)
		80% 1RM $3x/wk$ (n = 20)	Mobility: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 10)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Stec 2017 [163]	n = 29 (14 F)	35 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 65.2 years	LM2: 3 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 15)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (DXA)
	Training status: Untrained		
		LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 14)	Mobility: Time to Stand
			Gait Speed: 6MWT
			Balance: NA
Stefanaki 2019 [164]	n = 26 (26 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 29.7 years	LS2: 1 sets of 28 reps at 30% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 13)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	HS2: 1 sets of 8 reps at 80%	Mobility: NA
		1RM 2x/wk (n = 13)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Stone 1994 [165]	n = 33 (33 F)	9 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 23.1 years	HM3: 3 sets of 7 reps at	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	82.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 17)	Mobility: NA
	Training status. Childhee	LM3: 2 sets of 17.5 reps at 56.25% 1RM 3x/wk (n =	Gait Speed: NA
		16)	-
Sundstrup 2016 [166]	n = 16 (0 F)	16 weeks	Balance: NA Strength: Lower-body (Isokinetic)
[100]	Age: 68.4 years	LM2: 3 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 9)	(Isokinetic) Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising	Mobility: Sit to Stand
		control $(n = 7)$	-
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: StandBalance
Taaffe 1995 [167]	n = 32 (32 F)	15 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 68 years	HM3: 3 sets of 7 reps at	Hypertrophy: Whole-body

	Training status: Untrained	80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 10)	(DXA)
	6	LM3: 3 sets of 14 reps at 40% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 11)	Mobility: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising	Gait Speed: NA
		control $(n = 11)$	Balance: NA
Tanimoto 2006 [168]	n = 16 (0 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
[]	Age: 19.7 years	HM3: 3 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 8)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 3 sets of 20 reps at 50% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 8)	Mobility: NA
		50% TKWI 5X/WK (II = 8)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Tanimoto 2008 [169]	n = 36 (0 F)	13 weeks	Strength: Whole-body (1RM)
[107]	Age: 19 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 12)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	LM2: 3 sets of 18 reps at 55% (DM 2) with $(r = 12)$	Mobility: NA
		55% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 12) HM2: 3 sets of 6 reps at	Gait Speed: NA
T		85% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 12)	Balance: NA
Tavares 2017 [170]	n = 33 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 23.7 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 11)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
	Training status: Trained	HM1: 4 sets of 7 reps at 82.5% 1RM 1x/wk (n = 11)	Mobility: NA
		HM2: 2 sets of 7 reps at	Gait Speed: NA
		82.5% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 11)	Balance: NA
Teixeira 2019 [171]	n = 20 (20 F)	16 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 56 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 10)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA
		LM3: 2 sets of NA reps at 67.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 10)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Timmons 2018	n = 42 (24 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
[172]	Age: 69 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 21)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (DXA)
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 4 sets of 15 reps at 60% 1PM 3 why $(n - 21)$	Mobility: NA
		60% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 21)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA

Toien 2018 [173]	n = 31 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 23.5 years	CTRL: Non-exercising $control (n - 14)$	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	control $(n = 14)$	Mobility: NA
		HM3: 4 sets of 4 reps at 92.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 17)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Tomberlin 1991 [174]	n = 42 (NA F)	6 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (NA)
[1,1]	Age: 27.1 years	LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 19)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	CTDL Non avaraising	Mobility: NA
		CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 23)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Tracy 2004 [175]	n = 20 (11 F)	16 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 73.5 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 9)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
	Training status: Untrained	HM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 11)	Mobility: Composite Physical Function Test
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Tracy 2006 [176]	n = 30 (18 F)	16 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 71.9 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 9)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at 30% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 21)	Mobility: Composite Physical Function Test
		50% 1KW $5x/wk$ (II – 21)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Trindade 2019 [177]	n = 19 (0 F)	9 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
[*'']	Age: 31 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 7)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	LM2: 3 sets of 10 reps at 75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 12)	Mobility: NA
		7570 1 KIVI 2X/WK (II = 12)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Ucan 2014 [178]	n = 25 (25 F)	12 weeks	Strength: NA
	Age: 22.8 years	LM3: 3 sets of 13 reps at 55% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 13)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (DXA)
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 12)	Mobility: NA

			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Unlu 2020 [179]	n = 14 (0 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 21 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 7)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 3 sets of 9 reps at 67.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 7)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
VanRoie 2013a [180]	n = 24 (14 F)	9 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 22 years	HS3: 1 sets of 10 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 12)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	LS3: 1 sets of 10 reps at	Mobility: NA
		40% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 12)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
VanRoie 2013b [181]	n = 37 (20 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
[101]	Age: 67.5 years	HM3: 2 sets of 12.5 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 18)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (CT)
	Training status: Untrained	LS3: 1 sets of 90 reps at 20% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 19)	Mobility: TUG
		20% TKW $3%$ wk (II – 19)	Gait Speed: 7.5m Walk Test
			Balance: NA
Vargas 2019 [182]	n = 25 (0 F)	8 weeks	Strength: NA
	Age: 28.4 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 5)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (DXA)
	Training status: Trained	HM3: 3 sets of 7 reps at 82.5% 1RM 4x/wk (n = 10)	Mobility: NA
		LM3: 3 sets of 22.5 reps at	Gait Speed: NA
		44% 1RM 4x/wk (n = 10)	Balance: NA
Vechin 2015 [183]	n = 15 (7 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 63.9 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 7)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (MRI)
	Training status: Untrained	LM2: 4 sets of 10 reps at	Mobility: NA
		75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 8)	
			Gait Speed: NA
Vieira 2019 [184]	n = 30 (0 F)	8 weeks	Balance: NA Strength: Upper-body (1RM)
	Age: 21.4 years	LM2: 2 sets of 13 reps at 67.5% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 15)	Hypertrophy: NA

			Mobility: NA
	Training status: Untrained	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 15)	Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Vincent 2002 [185]	n = 62 (NA F)	24 weeks	Strength: Whole-body (1RM)
	Age: 68.1 years	LS3: 1 sets of 13 reps at 50% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 24)	Hypertrophy: Whole-body (DXA)
	Training status: Untrained	HS3: 1 sets of 8 reps at 80% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 22)	Mobility: Stair Climb
		CTRL: Non-exercising	Gait Speed: NA
		control (n = 16)	Balance: NA
Weiss 1988 [186]	n = 54 (28 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 21 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 28)	Hypertrophy: Upper-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 4 sets of 11 reps at 72.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 26)	Mobility: NA
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Weiss 1999 [187]	n = 31 (0 F)	7 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 21 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 10)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained		Mobility: NA
		HM3: 4 sets of 4 reps at 90% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 11)	Gait Speed: NA
		LM3: 4 sets of 14 reps at 65% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 10)	Balance: NA
Weiss 2000 [188]	n = 27 (0 F)	7 weeks	Strength: NA
	Age: 21 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 10)	Hypertrophy: Lower-body (Ultrasound)
	Training status: Untrained	HM3: 4 sets of 4 reps at 90% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 7)	Mobility: NA
		LM3: 4 sets of 14 reps at	Gait Speed: NA
		65% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 10)	Balance: NA
Willoughby 1998 [189]	n = 11 (0 F)	12 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 70.2 years	CTRL: Non-exercising control (n = 4)	Hypertrophy: NA
	Training status: Untrained	LM3: 3 sets of 17.5 reps at	Mobility: NA
		62.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 7)	Gait Speed: NA
	40.000		Balance: NA
Wong 2009 [190]	n = 48 (12 F)	8 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (Isometric)
L	I		(isometric)

	1 27	CTDI NI ···	
	Age: 27 years	CTRL: Non-exercising	
		control $(n = 16)$	Hypertrophy: Lower-body
	Training status: Untrained		(Ultrasound)
		HM3: 5 sets of 5 reps at	
		87.5% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 16)	Mobility: NA
			5
		LM3: 4 sets of 10 reps at	Gait Speed: NA
		75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 16)	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
		75% Hall 5% wk (li = 10)	Balance: NA
Yasuda 2011 [191]	n = 20 (0 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Upper-body (1RM)
1 usudu 2011 [191]	n = 20 (0 T)	0 weeks	Strength. Opper body (IIdd)
	Age: 24.5 years	CTRL: Non-exercising	Hypertrophy: Upper-body
	Age. 24.5 years	control ($n = 10$)	(MRI)
	Tariain - stature Hataria - I	control (II = 10)	(IVIKI)
	Training status: Untrained		N. I. 1. NTA
		LM3: 3 sets of 10 reps at	Mobility: NA
		75% 1RM 3x/wk (n = 10)	
			Gait Speed: NA
			Balance: NA
Yue 2018 [192]	n = 18 (0 F)	6 weeks	Strength: Lower-body (1RM)
	Age: 24.5 years	LM2: 4 sets of 10 reps at	Hypertrophy: Lower-body
		75% 1RM 2x/wk (n = 9)	(Ultrasound)
	Training status: Trained		
		LM3: 2 sets of 10 reps at	Mobility: NA
		75% 1RM 4x/wk (n = 9)	
		7570 HMVI $\pm X/WK$ (II $= 5)$	Gait Speed: NA
			Gan Speed. NA
			Dalamaa, NA
			Balance: NA

Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: 1RM, 1-repetition maximum; 6MWT, 6-minute walk test; BIA, bioelectrical impedance analysis; CT, computed tomography; CTRL, non-exercising control group; DXA, dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry; F, females; FibreCSA, muscle fibre cross-sectional area; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; TUG, timed up-and-go; x/wk, weekly frequency; NA, not available.

Reference of Included Studies

- Aarskog, R., et al., Comparison of Two Resistance Training Protocols, 6RM versus 12RM, to Increase the 1RM in Healthy Young Adults. A Single-Blind, Randomized Controlled Trial. Physiotherapy Research International, 2012. 17(3): p. 179-186.
- Abe, T., et al., *Time course for strength and muscle thickness changes following upper and lower body resistance training in men and women.* European journal of applied physiology, 2000.
 81(3): p. 174-80.
- 3. Abonie, U.S., et al., *Effects of 7-week Resistance Training on Handcycle Performance in Ablebodied Males.* International journal of sports medicine, 2021.
- 4. Abrahin, O., et al., *Single- and multiple-set resistance training improves skeletal and respiratory muscle strength in elderly women.* Clinical interventions in aging, 2014. **9**: p. 1775-82.
- 5. Aguiar, A., et al., *A single set of exhaustive exercise before resistance training improves muscular performance in young men.* European journal of applied physiology, 2015. **115**(7): p. 1589-1599.
- Aizawa, K., et al., *Resting serum dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate level increases after 8-week resistance training among young females*. European journal of applied physiology, 2003. 90(5-6): p. 575-80.
- 7. Akagi, R., et al., *Eight-Week Low-Intensity Squat Training at Slow Speed Simultaneously Improves Knee and Hip Flexion and Extension Strength.* Frontiers in physiology, 2020. **11**: p. 10.
- Alcaraz, P.E., et al., Similarity in adaptations to high-resistance circuit vs. traditional strength training in resistance-trained men. Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2011. 25(9): p. 2519-27.
- 9. Alegre, L.M., et al., *Effects of dynamic resistance training on fascicle length and isometric strength.* Journal of sports sciences, 2006. **24**(5): p. 501-8.
- 10. Alegre, L.M., et al., *Load-controlled moderate and high-intensity resistance training programs provoke similar strength gains in young women.* Muscle & nerve, 2015. **51**(1): p. 92-101.
- 11. Amarante do Nascimento, M., et al., *Comparison of 2 Weekly Frequencies of Resistance Training on Muscular Strength, Body Composition, and Metabolic Biomarkers in Resistance-Trained Older Women: Effects of Detraining and Retraining.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2020.
- Anderson, T. and J.T. Kearney, *Effects of three resistance training programs on muscular strength and absolute and relative endurance*. Research Quarterly for Exercise & Sport, 1982.
 53(1): p. 1-7.
- 13. Arazi, H., et al., *Effects of different resistance training frequencies on body composition and muscular performance adaptations in men.* PeerJ, 2021. **9**.
- 14. Baker, J.S., et al., *Strength and body composition parameters: Single versus triple set resistancetraining programmes.* Journal of Human Movement Studies, 2004. **46**(4): p. 275-287.
- 15. Barcelos, L., et al., *Low-load resistance training promotes muscular adaptation regardless of vascular occlusion, load, or volume.* European journal of applied physiology, 2015. **115**(7): p. 1559-1568.
- 16. Barcelos, C., et al., *High-frequency resistance training does not promote greater muscular adaptations compared to low frequencies in young untrained men.* European journal of sport science, 2018. **18**(8): p. 1077-1082.
- 17. Bartolomei, S., et al., *Effect of Lower-Body Resistance Training on Upper-Body Strength Adaptation in Trained Men.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2018. **32**(1): p. 13-18.
- 18. Bemben, D.A., et al., Musculoskeletal responses to high- and low-intensity resistance training in early postmenopausal women. / Reponses musculosquelettiques a un entrainement de

resistance de forte et de faible intensite chez des femmes menopausees. Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise, 2000. **32**(11): p. 1949-1957.

- 19. Bermon, S., *Effects of a short-term strength training programme on lymphocyte subsets at rest in elderly humans.* Eur J Appl Physiol, 1999. **79**: p. 336-40.
- 20. Bobeuf, F., et al., *Effects of resistance training combined with antioxidant supplementation on fat-free mass and insulin sensitivity in healthy elderly subjects.* Diabetes Research & Clinical Practice, 2010. **87**(1): p. e1-3.
- 21. Boiko Ferreira, L.H., et al., *Effect of 12 Weeks of Resistance Training on Motor Coordination and Dynamic Balance of Older Woman.* Rejuvenation research, 2021. **24**(3): p. 191-197.
- 22. Borst, S.E., et al., *Effects of resistance training on insulin-like growth factor-1 and IGF binding proteins*. Medicine and science in sports and exercise, 2001. **33**(4): p. 648-653.
- 23. Bottaro, M., et al., *Early phase adaptations of single vs. multiple sets of strength training on upper and lower body strength gains.* Isokinetics & Exercise Science, 2009. **17**(4): p. 207-212.
- 24. Bottaro, M., et al., Resistance training for strength and muscle thickness: Effect of number of sets and muscle group trained / Entraînement en résistance pour le développement de la force et de l'épaisseur du muscle : effets du nombre de séries et des groupements musculaires entraînés. Science & Sports, 2011. **26**(5): p. 259-264.
- 25. Brandon, L.J., et al., *Resistive training and long-term function in older adults.* Journal of aging and physical activity, 2004. **12**(1): p. 10-28.
- Brigatto, F.A., et al., EFFECT OF RESISTANCE TRAINING FREQUENCY ON NEUROMUSCULAR PERFORMANCE AND MUSCLE MORPHOLOGY AFTER 8 WEEKS IN TRAINED MEN. Journal of Strength & Conditioning Research, 2019. 33(8): p. 2104-2116.
- 27. Camargo, M.D., et al., *Circuit weight training and cardiac morphology: a trial with magnetic resonance imaging.* British journal of sports medicine, 2008. **42**(2): p. 141-145.
- 28. Campos, G.E.R., et al., *Muscular adaptations in response to three different resistance-training regimens: specificity of repetition maximum training zones.* European journal of applied physiology, 2002. **88**(1-2): p. 50-60.
- Cannon, J. and F. Marino, *Early-phase neuromuscular adaptations to high- and low-volume resistance training in untrained young and older women.* Journal of sports sciences, 2010.
 28(14): p. 1505-1514.
- 30. Carpenter, D.M., et al., *EFFECT OF 12 WEEKS AND 20 WEEKS OF RESISTANCE TRAINING ON LUMBAR EXTENSION TORQUE PRODUCTION.* Physical therapy, 1991. **71**(8): p. 580-588.
- Caserotti, P., et al., *Explosive heavy-resistance training in old and very old adults: Changes in rapid muscle force, strength and power*. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2008. 18(6): p. 773-782.
- 32. Charette, S.L., et al., *Muscle hypertrophy response to resistance training in older women*. Journal of applied physiology, 1991. **70**(5): p. 1912-1916.
- Chestnut, J.L. and D. Docherty, *The Effects of 4 and 10 Repetition Maximum Weight-Training Protocols on Neuromuscular Adaptations in Untrained Men.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 1999. 13(4): p. 353-359.
- 34. Cholewa, J.M., et al., *The Effects of Moderate- Versus High-Load Resistance Training on Muscle Growth, Body Composition, and Performance in Collegiate Women.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2018. **32**(6): p. 1511-1524.
- Coburn, J.W., et al., EFFECTS OF LEUCINE AND WHEY PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTATION DURING EIGHT WEEKS OF UNILATERAL RESISTANCE TRAINING. Journal of Strength & Conditioning Research, 2006. 20(2): p. 284-291.
- 36. Colliander, E.B. and P.A. Tesch, *Effects of eccentric and concentric muscle actions in resistance training.* Acta physiologica Scandinavica, 1990. **140**(1): p. 31-9.

- 37. Cook, S.B., et al., *Neuromuscular Adaptations to Low-Load Blood Flow Restricted Resistance Training*. Journal of sports science & medicine, 2018. **17**(1): p. 66-73.
- 38. Coratella, G., et al., *Including the Eccentric Phase in Resistance Training to Counteract the Effects of Detraining in Women: A Randomized Controlled Trial.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2021.
- 39. Correa, C.S., et al., *3 Different Types of Strength Training in Older Women*. International journal of sports medicine, 2012. **33**(12): p. 962-969.
- 40. Correa, C.S., et al., *Effects of high and low volume of strength training on muscle strength, muscle volume and lipid profile in postmenopausal women.* Journal of Exercise Science & Fitness, 2014. **12**(2): p. 62-67.
- 41. Cuevas-Aburto, J., et al., *Effect of Resistance-Training Programs Differing in Set Configuration on Maximal Strength and Explosive-Action Performance.* International Journal of Sports Physiology & Performance, 2021. **16**(2): p. 243-249.
- 42. Cunha, P.M., et al., *Resistance Training Performed With Single and Multiple Sets Induces Similar Improvements in Muscular Strength, Muscle Mass, Muscle Quality, and IGF-1 in Older Women: A Randomized Controlled Trial.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2020. **34**(4): p. 1008-1016.
- 43. Daly, M., et al., *Upper Extremity Muscle Volumes and Functional Strength After Resistance Training in Older Adults.* Journal of aging and physical activity, 2013. **21**(2): p. 186-207.
- 44. Dankel, S.J., et al., Assessing differential responders and mean changes in muscle size, strength, and the crossover effect to 2 distinct resistance training protocols. Applied physiology, nutrition, and metabolism = Physiologie appliquee, nutrition et metabolisme, 2020. **45**(5): p. 463-470.
- 45. DeBeliso, M., et al., *A comparison of periodised and fixed repetition training protocol on strength in older adults.* Journal of science and medicine in sport, 2005. **8**(2): p. 190-199.
- 46. De Castro Cesar, M., *The effect of local muscle endurance training on cardiorespiratory capacity in young women.* Journal of Strength & Conditioning Research, 2009. **23**(6): p. 1637-43.
- 47. De Souza, E.O., et al., DIFFERENT PATTERNS IN MUSCULAR STRENGTH AND HYPERTROPHY ADAPTATIONS IN UNTRAINED INDIVIDUALS UNDERGOING NONPERIODIZED AND PERIODIZED STRENGTH REGIMENS. Journal of Strength & Conditioning Research, 2018. **32**(5): p. 1238-1244.
- 48. DiFrancisco-Donoghue, J., W. Werner, and P.C. Douris, *Comparison of once-weekly and twice-weekly strength training in older adults*. British journal of sports medicine, 2007. **41**(1): p. 19-22.
- 49. Diniz, R.C.R., et al., *Equalization of Training Protocols by Time Under Tension Determines the Magnitude of Changes in Strength and Muscular Hypertrophy.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2021.
- 50. Dinyer, T.K., et al., *Low-Load vs. High-Load Resistance Training to Failure on One Repetition Maximum Strength and Body Composition in Untrained Women.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2019. **33**(7): p. 1737-1744.
- 51. Early, K.S., et al., *EFFECT OF BLOOD FLOW RESTRICTION TRAINING ON MUSCULAR PERFORMANCE, PAIN AND VASCULAR FUNCTION*. International journal of sports physical therapy, 2020. **15**(6): p. 892-900.
- 52. Elliott, K.J., C. Sale, and N.T. Cable, *Effects of resistance training and detraining on muscle strength and blood lipid profiles in postmenopausal women.* British journal of sports medicine, 2002. **36**(5): p. 340-4.
- 53. Evangelista, A.L., et al., *THE DOSE-RESPONSE PHENOMENON ASSOCIATED WITH STRENGTH TRAINING IS INDEPENDENT OF THE VOLUME OF SETS AND REPETITIONS PER SESSION*. Revista Brasileira de Medicina do Esporte, 2021. **27**(1): p. 108-112.

- 54. Fatouros, I.G., et al., *Strength training and detraining effects on muscular strength, anaerobic power, and mobility of inactive older men are intensity dependent.* British journal of sports medicine, 2005. **39**(10): p. 776-80.
- 55. Fatouros, I.G., et al., *Resistance training and detraining effects on flexibility performance in the elderly are intensity-dependent.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2006. **20**(3): p. 634-642.
- 56. Firoozi, H., H. Arazi, and A. Asadi, *Effects of a resistance training program on muscular performance adaptations: comparing three vs. four times per week.* Biomedical Human Kinetics, 2020. **12**(1): p. 149-156.
- Fischetti, F., et al., HYPERTROPHIC ADAPTATIONS OF LOWER LIMB MUSCLES IN RESPONSE TO THREE DIFFERENT RESISTANCE TRAINING REGIMENS. Acta Medica Mediterranea, 2020. 36(5): p. 3235-3241.
- 58. Fisher, J.P., M. Ironside, and J. Steele, HEAVIER AND LIGHTER LOAD RESISTANCE TRAINING TO MOMENTARY FAILURE PRODUCE SIMILAR INCREASES IN STRENGTH WITH DIFFERING DEGREES OF DISCOMFORT. Muscle & nerve, 2017. 56(4): p. 797-803.
- 59. Fisher, J.P., et al., *Heavier- and lighter-load isolated lumbar extension resistance training produce similar strength increases, but different perceptual responses, in healthy males and females.* PeerJ, 2018. **6**: p. e6001.
- 60. Fjeldstad, A.S., M.G. Bemben, and D.A. Bemben, *Resistance training effects on arterial compliance in premenopausal women*. Angiology, 2009. **60**(6): p. 750-756.
- 61. Fonseca, R.M., et al., *Changes in exercises are more effective than in loading schemes to improve muscle strength.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2014. **28**(11): p. 3085-92.
- 62. Franco, C.M.C., et al., *Influence of High- and Low-Frequency Resistance Training on Lean Body Mass and Muscle Strength Gains in Untrained Men.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2019.
- 63. Frontera, W.R., et al., *Strength training in older women: Early and late changes in whole muscle and single cells*. Muscle & nerve, 2003. **28**(5): p. 601-608.
- 64. Galindo da Silva, R., et al., *Effect of two different weekly resistance training frequencies on muscle strength and blood pressure in normotensive older women. / Efeito de duas diferentes frequências semanais de treinamento com pesos sobre a força muscular e pressão arterial em mulheres idosas normotensas.* Brazilian Journal of Kineanthropometry & Human Performance, 2017. **19**(1): p. 118-127.
- 65. Gambassi, B., et al., *Effects of resistance training of moderate intensity on heart rate variability, body composition, and muscle strength in healthy elderly women.* Sport sciences for health, 2016. **12**(3): p. 389-395.
- 66. Gentil, P., et al., *Effects of equal-volume resistance training performed one or two times a week in upper body muscle size and strength of untrained young men.* Journal of Sports Medicine and Physical Fitness, 2015. **55**(3): p. 144-149.
- 67. Gentil, P., et al., *Effects of equal-volume resistance training with different training frequencies in muscle size and strength in trained men.* PeerJ, 2018. **6**: p. e5020.
- 68. Granacher, U., M. Gruber, and A. Gollhofer, *Resistance training and neuromuscular performance in seniors*. Int J Sports Med, 2009. **30**(9): p. 652-7.
- 69. Grzyb, K., et al., Effect of Equal Volume, High-Repetition Resistance Training to Volitional Fatigue, With Different Workout Frequencies, on Muscle Mass and Neuromuscular Performance in Postmenopausal Women. Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2020.
- 70. Harris, C., et al., *The effect of resistance-training intensity on strength-gain response in the older adult.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2004. **18**(4): p. 833-838.

- 71. Hass, C.J., et al., *Single versus multiple sets in long-term recreational weightlifters.* Medicine and science in sports and exercise, 2000. **32**(1): p. 235-42.
- 72. Hawkins, S.A., et al., *Eccentric muscle action increases site-specific osteogenic response*. Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise, 1999. **31**(9): p. 1287-1292.
- 73. Heggelund, J., et al., *Maximal strength training improves work economy, rate of force development and maximal strength more than conventional strength training*. European journal of applied physiology, 2013. **113**(6): p. 1565-1573.
- 74. Henwood, T.R. and D.R. Taaffe, *Short-term resistance training and the older adult: the effect of varied programmes for the enhancement of muscle strength and functional performance.* Clinical physiology and functional imaging, 2006. **26**(5): p. 305-13.
- 75. Higbie, E.J., et al., *Effects of concentric and eccentric training on muscle strength, cross-sectional area, and neural activation.* Journal of applied physiology (Bethesda, Md. : 1985), 1996. **81**(5): p. 2173-81.
- 76. Hisaeda, H., et al., *Influence of two different modes of resistance training in female subjects*. Ergonomics, 1996. **39**(6): p. 842-52.
- 77. Hojun, L., et al., The Effect of 12-Week Resistance Training on Muscular Strength and Body Composition in Untrained Young Women: Implications of Exercise Frequency. Journal of Exercise Physiology Online, 2017. 20(4): p. 88-95.
- Hooshmand-Moghadam, B., et al., *The effect of 12-week resistance exercise training on serum levels of cellular aging process parameters in elderly men.* Experimental gerontology, 2020. 141: p. 111090.
- 79. Ibrahim, S., et al., *Divergent resistance training programs, ramification on the absolute and relative strength and endurance among college men.* International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Allied Sciences, 2020. **9**(2): p. 8-14.
- 80. Ikezoe, T., et al., *Effects of low-load, higher-repetition versus high-load, lower-repetition resistance training not performed to failure on muscle strength, mass, and echo intensity in healthy young men: a time-course study.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2017.
- 81. Jenkins, N.D.M., et al., *Greater Neural Adaptations following High- vs. Low-Load Resistance Training*. Frontiers in physiology, 2017. **8**: p. 331.
- 82. Kalapotharakos, V.I., et al., *The effects of high- and moderate-resistance training on muscle function in the elderly*. Journal of aging and physical activity, 2004. **12**(2): p. 131-43.
- Kalapotharakos, V.I., et al., *Effects of a heavy and a moderate resistance training on functional performance in older adults*. Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2005. **19**(3): p. 652-7.
- Kalapotharakos, V., et al., *The effect of moderate resistance strength training and detraining on muscle strength and power in older men.* Journal of geriatric physical therapy (2001), 2007.
 30(3): p. 109-13.
- 85. Kanegusuku, H., et al., *Strength and power training did not modify cardiovascular responses to aerobic exercise in elderly subjects*. Brazilian journal of medical and biological research = Revista brasileira de pesquisas medicas e biologicas, 2011. **44**(9): p. 864-70.
- 86. Keeler, L.K., et al., *Early-phase adaptations of traditional-speed vs. superslow resistance training on strength and aerobic capacity in sedentary individuals.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2001. **15**(3): p. 309-14.
- 87. Kelly, S.B., et al., *THE EFFECT OF SINGLE VERSUS MULTIPLE SETS ON STRENGTH.* Journal of Strength & Conditioning Research, 2007. **21**(4): p. 1003-1006.
- 88. Kraemer, J.B., *Effects of single vs. multiple sets of weight training- impact of volume, intensity, and variation.* Journal of Strength & Conditioning Research, 1997. **11**(3): p. 143-7.

- 89. Krcmarova, B., et al., *The effects of 12-week progressive strength training on strength, functional capacity, metabolic biomarkers, and serum hormone concentrations in healthy older women: morning versus evening training.* Chronobiology international, 2018. **35**(11): p. 1490-1502.
- 90. Kubo, K., T. Ikebukuro, and H. Yata, *Effects of 4, 8, and 12 Repetition Maximum Resistance Training Protocols on Muscle Volume and Strength.* J Strength Cond Res, 2021. **35**(4): p. 879-885.
- 91. Lasevicius, T., et al., *Similar Muscular Adaptations in Resistance Training Performed Two Versus Three Days Per Week*. Journal of human kinetics, 2019. **68**: p. 135-143.
- 92. Lasevicius, T., et al., *Muscle Failure Promotes Greater Muscle Hypertrophy in Low-Load but Not in High-Load Resistance Training.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2019.
- 93. LeMura, L.M., *Lipid and lipoprotein profiles, cardiovascular fitness, body composition, and diet during and after resistance, aerobic and combination training in young women.* Eur J Appl Physiol, 2000. **82**: p. 451-58.
- 94. Lexell, J., et al., *Heavy-resistance training in older Scandinavian men and women: short- and long-term effects on arm and leg muscles.* Scandinavian journal of medicine & science in sports, 1995. **5**(6): p. 329-41.
- 95. Lim, C., et al., *Resistance Exercise-induced Changes in Muscle Phenotype Are Load Dependent.* Medicine and science in sports and exercise, 2019. **51**(12): p. 2578-2585.
- 96. Liu-Ambrose, T., et al., *Resistance training and executive functions: a 12-month randomized controlled trial.* Archives of internal medicine, 2010. **170**(2): p. 170-8.
- 97. Lopes, P.B., et al., *Strength and Power Training Effects on Lower Limb Force, Functional Capacity, and Static and Dynamic Balance in Older Female Adults.* Rejuvenation research, 2016. **19**(5): p. 385-393.
- 98. Malin, S.K., et al., *Effect of adiposity on insulin action after acute and chronic resistance exercise in non-diabetic women.* European journal of applied physiology, 2013. **113**(12): p. 2933-2941.
- 99. Mangine, G.T., et al., *The effect of training volume and intensity on improvements in muscular strength and size in resistance-trained men.* Physiological reports, 2015. **3**(8).
- 100. Marshall, P.W., M. McEwen, and D.W. Robbins, Strength and neuromuscular adaptation following one, four, and eight sets of high intensity resistance exercise in trained males. Eur J Appl Physiol, 2011. 111(12): p. 3007-16.
- Marston, K.J., et al., *Resistance training enhances delayed memory in healthy middle-aged and older adults: A randomised controlled trial.* Journal of science and medicine in sport, 2019.
 22(11): p. 1226-1231.
- 102. Marx, J.O., et al., Low-volume circuit versus high-volume periodized resistance training in women. / Effet du circuit training d ' intensite faible par rapport a la planification de l ' entrainement de musculation d ' intensite forte chez des femmes. Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise, 2001. 33(4): p. 635-643.
- 103. Masuda, K., et al., Maintenance of myoglobin concentration in human skeletal muscle after heavy resistance training. European journal of applied physiology and occupational physiology, 1999. **79**(4): p. 347-52.
- 104. Matta, T.T., et al., *Heterogeneity of rectus femoris muscle architectural adaptations after two different 14-week resistance training programmes.* Clinical physiology and functional imaging, 2015. **35**(3): p. 210-215.
- 105. McGinley, C., et al., *Early-phase strength gains during traditional resistance training compared with an upper-body air-resistance training device.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2007. **21**(2): p. 621-627.
- 106. McLester, J.R.J., E. Bishop, and M.E. Guilliams, *Comparison of 1 Day and 3 Days Per Week of Equal-Volume Resistance Training in Experienced Subjects.* The Journal of Strength & Conditioning Research, 2000. **14**(3).

107.	Miller, R.M., D.A. Bemben, and M.G. Bemben, The influence of sex, training intensity, and
	frequency on muscular adaptations to 40 weeks of resistance exercise in older adults. Exp
	Gerontol, 2021. 143 : p. 111174.

- 108. Mitchell, C.J., et al., *Resistance exercise load does not determine training-mediated hypertrophic gains in young men.* Journal of applied physiology (Bethesda, Md. : 1985), 2012. **113**(1): p. 71-7.
- 109. Moghadasi, M. and A.M. Domieh, *Effects of Resistance versus Endurance Training on Plasma Lipocalin-2 in Young Men.* Asian journal of sports medicine, 2015. **6**(2): p. 108-114.
- Monteiro, A.M., et al., THE EFFECTS OF THREE DIFFERENT TYPES OF TRAINING IN FUNCTIONAL FITNESS AND BODY COMPOSITION IN OLDER WOMEN. Journal of Sport and Health Research, 2019. 11(3): p. 289-304.
- 111. Morganti, C.M., et al., *STRENGTH IMPROVEMENTS WITH 1 YR OF PROGRESSIVE RESISTANCE TRAINING IN OLDER WOMEN.* Medicine and science in sports and exercise, 1995. **27**(6): p. 906-912.
- 112. Moss, C.L. and S. Grimmer, *Strength and contractile adaptations in the human triceps surae after isotonic exercise*. Journal of sport rehabilitation, 1993. **2**(2): p. 104-114.
- 113. Moss, B.M., et al., *Effects of maximal effort strength training with different loads on dynamic strength, cross-sectional area, load-power and load-velocity relationships. / Effets d'un entrainement de force maximal a partir de differentes charges sur la force dynamique, la section transversale musculaire, la puissance de charge et la velocite de charge.* European Journal of Applied Physiology & Occupational Physiology, 1997. **75**(3): p. 193-199.
- 114. Munn, J., et al., *Resistance training for strength: effect of number of sets and contraction speed.* Medicine and science in sports and exercise, 2005. **37**(9): p. 1622-6.
- 115. Murlasits, Z., J. Reed, and K. Wells, *Effect of resistance training frequency on physiological adaptations in older adults.* Journal of exercise science and fitness, 2012. **10**(1): p. 28-32.
- 116. Nichols, J.F., et al., *Efficacy of heavy-resistance training for active women over sixty: muscular strength, body composition, and program adherence.* Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 1993. **41**(3): p. 205-10.
- 117. Nobrega, S.R., *Effect of Resistance Training to Muscle Failure vs. Volitional Interruption at Highand Low-Intensities on Muscle Mass and Strength.* Journal of Strength & Conditioning Research, 2018. **32**: p. 162-69.
- 118. Ochi, E., et al., *Higher Training Frequency Is Important for Gaining Muscular Strength Under Volume-Matched Training.* Frontiers in physiology, 2018. **9**: p. 744.
- 119. Otsuka, Y., et al., *Effects of resistance training intensity on muscle quantity/quality in middle-aged and older people: a randomized controlled trial.* J Cachexia Sarcopenia Muscle, 2022.
- 120. Ozaki, H., et al., *Effects of drop sets with resistance training on increases in muscle CSA, strength, and endurance: a pilot study.* Journal of sports sciences, 2018. **36**(6): p. 691-696.
- 121. Padilha, C.S., et al., *Effect of resistance training with different frequencies and detraining on muscular strength and oxidative stress biomarkers in older women.* Age (Dordrecht, Netherlands), 2015. **37**(5): p. 104.
- 122. Panton, L.B., et al., *Effects of resistance training on cardiovascular responses to lower body negative pressure in the elderly.* Clinical physiology (Oxford, England), 2001. **21**(5): p. 605-11.
- 123. Pina, F.L.C., et al., *Similar Effects of 24 Weeks of Resistance Training Performed with Different Frequencies on Muscle Strength, Muscle Mass, and Muscle Quality in Older Women.* International journal of exercise science, 2019. **12**(6): p. 623-635.
- 124. Pina, F.L.C., et al., *Effects of Different Weekly Sets-Equated Resistance Training Frequencies on Muscular Strength, Muscle Mass, and Body Fat in Older Women.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2020. **34**(10): p. 2990-2995.

- 125. Pincivero, D.M. and R.M. Campy, *The effects of rest interval length and training on quadriceps femoris muscle. Part I: knee extensor torque and muscle fatigue.* The Journal of sports medicine and physical fitness, 2004. **44**(2): p. 111-8.
- 126. Pinto, R.S., et al., *Effect of range of motion on muscle strength and thickness*. Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2012. **26**(8): p. 2140-5.
- 127. Pinto, R.S., et al., *Short-term strength training improves muscle quality and functional capacity of elderly women.* Age, 2014. **36**(1): p. 365-372.
- 128. Pollock, M.L., et al., *Injuries and adherence to walk/jog and resistance training programs in the elderly.* Medicine and science in sports and exercise, 1991. **23**(10): p. 1194-200.
- Prabhakaran, B., et al., Effect of 14 weeks of resistance training on lipid profile and body fat percentage in premenopausal women. British journal of sports medicine, 1999. 33(3): p. 190-195.
- 130. Pruitt, L.A., D.R. Taaffe, and R. Marcus, *Effects of a one-year high-intensity versus low-intensity resistance training program on bone mineral density in older women.* Journal of bone and mineral research : the official journal of the American Society for Bone and Mineral Research, 1995. **10**(11): p. 1788-95.
- 131. Rabelo, H.T., R.J. Oliveira, and M. Bottaro, *EFFECTS OF RESISTANCE TRAINING ON ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING IN OLDER WOMEN*. Biology of sport, 2004. **21**(4): p. 325-336.
- 132. Radaelli, R., et al., *Effects of single vs. multiple-set short-term strength training in elderly women.* Age (Dordrecht, Netherlands), 2014. **36**(6): p. 9720.
- Radaelli, R., et al., Dose-response of 1, 3, and 5 sets of resistance exercise on strength, local muscular endurance, and hypertrophy. Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2015.
 29(5): p. 1349-58.
- 134. Radaelli, R., et al., *Higher muscle power training volume is not determinant for the magnitude of neuromuscular improvements in elderly women.* Experimental gerontology, 2018. **110**: p. 15-22.
- 135. Raj, I.S., et al., *Effects of Eccentrically Biased versus Conventional Weight Training in Older Adults.* Medicine and science in sports and exercise, 2012. **44**(6): p. 1167-1176.
- 136. Ramirez-Campillo, R., et al., *Effects of different doses of high-speed resistance training on physical performance and quality of life in older women: a randomized controlled trial.* Clinical interventions in aging, 2016. **11**: p. 1797-1804.
- 137. Ramirez-Campillo, R., et al., *High-speed resistance training in elderly women: Effects of cluster training sets on functional performance and quality of life.* Experimental gerontology, 2018. **110**: p. 216-222.
- 138. Rana, S.R., et al., *Comparison of early phase adaptations for traditional strength and endurance, and low velocity resistance training programs in college-aged women.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2008. **22**(1): p. 119-27.
- 139. Raso, V., et al., *Effect of resistance training on immunological parameters of healthy elderly women.* Medicine and science in sports and exercise, 2007. **39**(12): p. 2152-9.
- 140. Reeves, N.D., *Effect of resistance training on skeletal muscle-specific force in elderly humans.* Journal of Applied Physiology, 2004. **96**: p. 885-92.
- 141. Ribeiro, A.S., et al., *Resistance training in older women: Comparison of single vs. multiple sets on muscle strength and body composition.* Isokinetics and exercise science, 2015. **23**(1): p. 53-60.
- 142. Ribeiro, A.S., et al., *Effects of Single Set Resistance Training With Different Frequencies on a Cellular Health Indicator in Older Women.* J Aging Phys Act, 2018. **26**(4): p. 537-543.
- 143. Robbins, D.W., P.W.M. Marshall, and M. McEwen, *THE EFFECT OF TRAINING VOLUME ON LOWER-BODY STRENGTH.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2012. **26**(1): p. 34-39.

144.	Rodriguez-Lopez, C., et al., Neuromuscular adaptations after 12 weeks of light- vs. heavy-load
	power-oriented resistance training in older adults. Scandinavian journal of medicine & science in
	sports, 2022. 32 (2): p. 324-337.

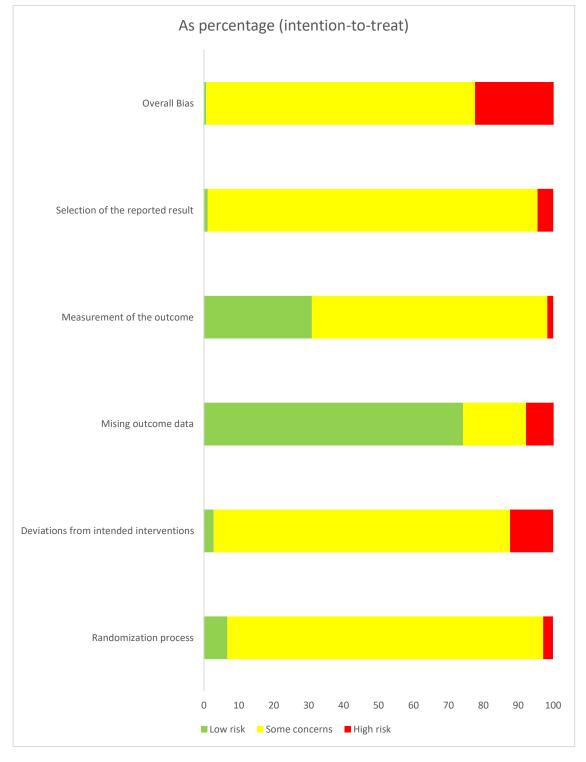
- Santos, E., et al., INFLUENCE OF MODERATELY INTENSE STRENGTH TRAINING ON FLEXIBILITY IN SEDENTARY YOUNG WOMEN. Journal of Strength & Conditioning Research, 2010. 24(11): p. 3144-3149.
- 146. Santos, L.C., et al., *Effects of different strength training programs in young males maximal strength and anthropometrics.* Motricidade, 2018. **14**(1S): p. 301-309.
- 147. Schiffer, T., et al., *MSTN mRNA after Varying Exercise Modalities in Humans*. International journal of sports medicine, 2011. **32**(9): p. 683-687.
- 148. Schlicht, J., D.N. Camaione, and S.V. Owen, Effect of intense strength training on standing balance, walking speed, and sit-to-stand performance in older adults. Journals of Gerontology Series a-Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2001. 56(5): p. M281-M286.
- Schoenfeld, B.J., et al., *Effects of different volume-equated resistance training loading strategies on muscular adaptations in well-trained men.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2014. 28(10): p. 2909-18.
- 150. Schoenfeld, B.J., et al., *Differential Effects of Heavy Versus Moderate Loads on Measures of Strength and Hypertrophy in Resistance-Trained Men.* Journal of sports science & medicine, 2016. **15**(4): p. 715-722.
- 151. Schoenfeld, B.J., et al., *Resistance Training Volume Enhances Muscle Hypertrophy but Not Strength in Trained Men.* Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise, 2019. **51**(1): p. 94-103.
- 152. Shariat, A., et al., *Impact of back squat training intensity on strength and flexibility of hamstring muscle group.* Journal of back and musculoskeletal rehabilitation, 2017. **30**(3): p. 641-647.
- 153. Shigaki, L., et al., *Effects of Volume Training on Strength and Endurance of Back Muscles: A Randomized Controlled Trial.* Journal of sport rehabilitation, 2018. **27**(4): p. 340-347.
- 154. Shiotsu, Y. and M. Yanagita, *Comparisons of low-intensity versus moderate-intensity combined* aerobic and resistance training on body composition, muscle strength, and functional performance in older women. Menopause (New York, N.Y.), 2018. **25**(6): p. 668-675.
- 155. Sieljacks, P., et al., *Six Weeks of Low-Load Blood Flow Restricted and High-Load Resistance Exercise Training Produce Similar Increases in Cumulative Myofibrillar Protein Synthesis and Ribosomal Biogenesis in Healthy Males.* Frontiers in physiology, 2019. **10**: p. 649.
- 156. Sipila, S., et al., *Effects of strength and endurance training on isometric muscle strength and walking speed in elderly women.* Acta physiologica Scandinavica, 1996. **156**(4): p. 457-64.
- 157. Sipila, S. and H. Suominen, *Quantitative ultrasonography of muscle: detection of adaptations to training in elderly women.* Archives of physical medicine and rehabilitation, 1996. **77**(11): p. 1173-8.
- 158. Soligon, S.D., et al., *Suspension training vs. traditional resistance training: effects on muscle mass, strength and functional performance in older adults.* European journal of applied physiology, 2020. **120**(10): p. 2223-2232.
- 159. Sooneste, H., et al., *Effects of training volume on strength and hypertrophy in young men.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2013. **27**(1): p. 8-13.
- 160. Sousa, J., et al., *Effects of strength training with blood flow restriction on torque, muscle activation and local muscular endurance in healthy subjects.* Biol Sport, 2017. **34**(1): p. 83-90.
- 161. Souza, E.O., et al., *Early adaptations to six weeks of non-periodized and periodized strength training regimens in recreational males.* Journal of sports science & medicine, 2014. **13**(3): p. 604-9.

- 162. Starkey, D.B., et al., *Effect of resistance training volume on strength and muscle thickness. / Effet du volume d ' entrainement de resistance sur la force et l ' epaisseur du muscle.* Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise, 1996. **28**(10): p. 1311-1320.
- 163. Stec, M.J., et al., *Randomized, four-arm, dose-response clinical trial to optimize resistance exercise training for older adults with age-related muscle atrophy.* Experimental gerontology, 2017. **99**: p. 98-109.
- 164. Stefanaki, D.G.A., A. Dzulkarnain, and S.R. Gray, *Comparing the effects of low and high load resistance exercise to failure on adaptive responses to resistance exercise in young women.* Journal of sports sciences, 2019. **37**(12): p. 1375-1380.
- 165. Stone, W.J. and S.P. Coulter, Strength/endurance effects from three resistance training protocols with women. Journal of Strength & Conditioning Research (Allen Press Publishing Services Inc.), 1994. 8(4): p. 231-234.
- Sundstrup, E., et al., Positive effects of 1-year football and strength training on mechanical muscle function and functional capacity in elderly men. European journal of applied physiology, 2016. 116(6): p. 1127-1138.
- 167. Taaffe, D.R., et al., *Effect of sustained resistance training on basal metabolic rate in older women.* Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 1995. **43**(5): p. 465-71.
- 168. Tanimoto, M. and N. Ishii, *Effects of low-intensity resistance exercise with slow movement and tonic force generation on muscular function in young men.* J Appl Physiol (1985), 2006. **100**(4): p. 1150-7.
- 169. Tanimoto, M., et al., *Effects of whole-body low-intensity resistance training with slow movement and tonic force generation on muscular size and strength in young men.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2008. **22**(6): p. 1926-38.
- Tavares, L.D., et al., *Effects of different strength training frequencies during reduced training period on strength and muscle cross-sectional area*. European journal of sport science, 2017.
 17(6): p. 665-672.
- 171. Teixeira, B.C., et al., *Strength training enhances endothelial and muscular function in postmenopausal women.* Science & Sports, 2019. **34**(2): p. E147-E154.
- 172. Timmons, J.F., et al., *Comparison of time-matched aerobic, resistance, or concurrent exercise training in older adults.* Scandinavian journal of medicine & science in sports, 2018. **28**(11): p. 2272-2283.
- 173. Toien, T., et al., *Maximal strength training: the impact of eccentric overload*. Journal of neurophysiology, 2018. **120**(6): p. 2868-2876.
- 174. Tomberlin, J.P., *Comparative study of isokinetic eccentric and concentric quadriceps training.* JOSP, 1991. **14**(1).
- 175. Tracy, B.L., W.C. Byrnes, and R.M. Enoka, *Strength training reduces force fluctuations during anisometric contractions of the quadriceps femoris muscles in old adults.* Journal of applied physiology, 2004. **96**(4): p. 1530-1540.
- 176. Tracy, B.L. and R.M. Enoka, *Steadiness training with light loads in the knee extensors of elderly adults.* Medicine and science in sports and exercise, 2006. **38**(4): p. 735-45.
- 177. Trindade, T.B., et al., *Effects of Pre-exhaustion Versus Traditional Resistance Training on Training Volume, Maximal Strength, and Quadriceps Hypertrophy.* Frontiers in physiology, 2019. 10: p. 10.
- Ucan, Y., Effects of whole body resistance training on bone status and body composition in young females. Niğde University Journal of Physical Education And Sport Sciences, 2014. 8(3): p. 261-69.

- 179. Unlu, G., C. Cevikol, and T. Melekoglu, *Comparison of the Effects of Eccentric, Concentric, and Eccentric-Concentric Isotonic Resistance Training at Two Velocities on Strength and Muscle Hypertrophy.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2020. **34**(2): p. 337-344.
- 180. Van Roie, E., et al., *Impact of external resistance and maximal effort on force-velocity characteristics of the knee extensors during strengthening exercise: a randomized controlled experiment.* Journal of strength and conditioning research, 2013. **27**(4): p. 1118-27.
- 181. Van Roie, E., et al., *Strength training at high versus low external resistance in older adults: effects on muscle volume, muscle strength, and force-velocity characteristics.* Experimental gerontology, 2013. **48**(11): p. 1351-61.
- 182. Vargas, S., et al., Comparison of changes in lean body mass with a strength- versus muscle endurance-based resistance training program. European journal of applied physiology, 2019.
 119(4): p. 933-940.
- 183. Vechin, F.C., et al., Comparisons between low-intensity resistance training with blood flow restriction and high-intensity resistance training on quadriceps muscle mass and strength in elderly. Journal of strength and conditioning research / National Strength & Conditioning Association, 2015. 29(4): p. 1071-1076.
- 184. Vieira, K.V.S.G., et al., EFFECTS OF LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE THERAPY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF BICEPS BRACHII MUSCLE OF YOUNG HEALTHY MALES AFTER 8 WEEKS OF STRENGTH TRAINING: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL. Journal of Strength & Conditioning Research (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins), 2019. 33(2): p. 433-442.
- 185. Vincent, K.R., *Resistance exercise and physical performance in adults aged 60 to 83.* JAGS, 2002.
- Weiss, L.W., F.C. Clark, and D.G. Howard, *Effects of heavy-resistance triceps surae muscle training on strength and muscularity of men and women.* Physical therapy, 1988. 68(2): p. 208-13.
- 187. Weiss, L.W., H.D. Coney, and F.C. Clark, *Differential functional adaptations to short-term low-, moderate-, and high-repetition weight training*. Journal of strength and conditioning research, 1999. **13**(3): p. 236-241.
- 188. Weiss, L.W., H.D. Coney, and F.C. Clark, *Gross measures of exercise-induced muscular hypertrophy.* Journal of Orthopaedic & Sports Physical Therapy, 2000. **30**(3): p. 143-148.
- 189. Willoughby, D.S. and S.C. Pelsue, *Muscle strength and qualitative Myosin Heavy Chain isoform mRNA expression in the elderly after moderate- and high-intensity weight training.* Journal of aging and physical activity, 1998. **6**(4): p. 327-339.
- 190. Wong, Y., et al., *Two modes of weight training programs and patellar stabilization*. Journal of Athletic Training (National Athletic Trainers' Association), 2009. **44**(3): p. 264-271.
- Yasuda, T., et al., Combined effects of low-intensity blood flow restriction training and highintensity resistance training on muscle strength and size. European journal of applied physiology, 2011. 111(10): p. 2525-33.
- 192. Yue, F., et al., Comparison of 2 weekly-equalized volume resistance-training routines using different frequencies on body composition and performance in trained males. Applied Physiology, Nutrition & Metabolism, 2018. 43(5): p. 475-481.

Online Supplementary Appendix 7: Within-study risk of bias.

Figure S1. Strength risk of bias assessment summary.



<u>Study ID</u>	<u>D1</u>	<u>D2</u>	<u>D3</u>	<u>D4</u>	<u>D5</u>	<u>Overall</u>	
Aarskog 2012	+	+	+	+	!	!	+ Low risk
Abe 2000	!	•	+	!	!	-	! Some concerns
Abonie 2021	!	!	+	+	!	!	- High risk
Aguiar 2015	!	!	+	!	!	!	D1 Randomization process
Aizawa 2003	!	!	+	!	!	!	D2 Deviations from intended interventions
Akagi 2020	!	!	+	+	!	!	D3 Missing outcome data
Alcaraz 2011	!	!	+	!	!	!	D4 Measurement of the outcome
Alegre 2006	!	!	+	+	!	!	D5 Selection of reported result
Alegre 2015	!	!	+	+	!	!	
Amarante do Nascimento 2020	!	!	+	!	!	!	
Anderson 1982	!	!	+	!	!	!	
Arazi 2021	!	!	+	!	!	!	
Baker 2004	!	!	+	!	!	!	
Barcelos 2015	!	!	+	!	!	!	
Barcelos 2018	!	!	+	+	!	!	
Bartolomei 2018	!	!	+	!	!	!	
Bemben 2000	!	!	+	!	!	!	
Bermon 1999	!	!	+	!	•	-	
Borst 2001	!	!	+	!	!	!	
Bottaro 2009	-	!	+	+	!	-	
Bottaro 2011	!	!	+	+	!	!	
Brandon 2004	!	•	+	!	!	•	
Brigatto 2019	!	!	+	!	!	!	
Camargo 2008	!	!	+	+	!	!	
Campos 2002	!	!	+	!	!	!	

Domain-level risk of bias assessments for strength.

Carpenter 1991	!!	! !
Charette 1991	! ! 🖶 ! (! !
Chestnut 1999	! !	! !
Cannon 2010a	1 1 🖶 1 🌔	! !
Cannon 2010b	1 1 🖶 1 🌔	! !
Caserotti 2008a	1 1 🖶 🕂	! !
Caserotti 2008b	1 1 🖶 🕂	! !
Cholewa 2018	1 1 🕂 1 🤇	! !
Coburn 2006	1 1 🕂 1	! !
Colliander 1990	1 1 🖶 🕂	! !
Cook 2018	1 1 🖶 🕂	! []
Coratella 2021	• • • •	! []
Correa 2012	1 1 1 🕂	
Correa 2014	1 1 🕂 1	! !
Cuevas-Aburto 2021	1 🔒 🕂 1 🤇	
Cunha 2020	• • • •	! []
Daly 2013	• • • •	! !
Dankel 2020	• • • •	!
DeBeliso 2005	1 😖 🕂 🕂	
DeCastroCesar 2009		!
DeSouza 2018	1 1 🕂 1	
DiFrancisco-Donoghue 2007	1 1 🖶 🕂	
Diniz 2021	1 1 🕂 1	
Dinyer 2019	1 1 🕂 1	
Early 2020		
Elliott 2002	1 1 🖶 🕂	
Evangelista 2021		
		-

Fatouros 2005	!	!	+	!	!	!
Fatouros 2006	!	!	+	!	!	!
Firoozi 2020	!	!	+	!	!	!
Fisher 2017	!	!	+	+	!	!
Fisher 2018	!	!	+	+	!	!
Fjeldstad 2009	!	!	+	!	!	!
Franco 2019	!	!	+	!	!	!
Frontera 2003	!	!	+	!	!	!
Galindo da Silva 2017	!	!	+	!	•	-
Gambassi 2016	!	!	+	+	!	!
Gentil 2015	!	!	+	+	!	!
Gentil 2018	!	!	+	+	!	!
Granacher 2009	!	!	!	+	!	!
Grzyb 2020	!	!	+	!	!	!
Harris 2004	!	•	!	!	•	•
Hass 2000	!	•	+	+	!	-
Hawkins 1999	!	•	!	+	!	-
Heggelund 2013	!	!	+	!	!	!
Henwood 2006	!	!	+	!	!	!
Higbie 1996	!	!	+	+	!	!
Hisaeda 1996	!	!	+	+	!	!
Hojun 2017	!	!	+	!	!	!
Hooshmand-Moghadam 2020	!	!	+	!	!	!
Ibrahim 2020	!	!	+	!	!	!
lkezoe 2017	!	+	+	+	!	!
Jenkins 2017	!	!	+	+	!	!
Kalapotharakos 2004	!	!	+	!	!	!

		\frown
Kalapotharakos 2005a		!
Kalapotharakos 2005b		!
Kalapotharakos 2007		!
Kanegusuku 2011		!
Keeler 2001		!
Kelly 2007	1 1 🖶 🕂 1	!
Kramer 1997		!
Kubo 2021		!
Lasevicius 2019a		!
Lasevicius 2019b		!
Lexell 1995		-
Lim 2019	1 1 🖶 🛑 1	-
Liu-Ambrose 2010	• • • • •	!
Lopes 2016		!
Malin 2013	1 1 🕂 1 1	!
Mangine 2015		!
Marshall 2011		!
Marston 2019	• • • •	!
Marx 2001		!
Masuda 1999		!
Matta 2015	1 1 1 🕂 1	!
McGinley 2007	1 1 1 1	!
McLester 2000		!
Miller 2021a	1 🕒 🕒 1 1	-
Miller 2021b		-
Mitchell 2012		!
Moghadasi 2015		
		_

		_
Morganti 1995		!
Moss 1993		!
Moss 1997		•
Munn 2005	1 1 🖶 1 1	!
Nichols 1993	1 1 🕂 1 1	!
Nobrega 2018	1 1 🕂 1 1	!
Ochi 2018	1 1 1 4 1	!
Otsuka 2022	• • • • •	!
Ozaki 2018		!
Padilha 2015		
Panton 2001	1 😖 🛑 1 1	-
Pina 2019		
Pina 2020		
Pincivero 2004		-
Pinto 2012		
Pinto 2014		
Pollock 1991		-
Prabhakaran 1999		-
Pruitt 1995		-
Rabelo 2004		-
Radaelli 2014	1 1 🕂 1 1	
Radaelli 2018		
Raj 2012		
Ramirez-Campillo 2016	1 1 🖶 🛨 1	
Rana 2008		
Raso 2007	1 🕒 🖬 1	-
Reeves 2004		•
		-

Ribeiro 2015	1 1 🕂 1 1	
Robbins 2012		
Rodriguez-Lopez 2022		
Santos 2010		
Santos 2018		
Schiffer 2011		
Schoenfeld 2014		
Schoenfeld 2016		
Schoenfeld 2019		-
Shariat 2017		
Shigaki 2018	• • • • •	+
Sieljacks 2019	1 1 🖶 🖶 1	
Sipila 1996	1 😖 🕂 🕂 1	•
Soligon 2020	1 1 🕂 1 1	!
Sooneste 2013	1 1 🕂 1 1	!
Sousa 2017	1 \bullet \bullet 1 1	-
Souza 2014	1 😖 1 1 1	-
Starkey 1996	1 1 🕂 🕂 1	!
Stec 2017		!
Stefanaki 2019	1 1 🔒 1 1	!
Stone 1994	1 1 🔒 1 1	!
Sundstrup 2016	• • • • •	!
Taaffe 1995	1 1 1 1	•
Tanimoto 2006	! ! • • !	!
Tanimoto 2008	! ! • ! •	-
Tavares 2017	1 1 1 1	!
Teixeira 2019	! ! • ! !	-

Timmons 2018	$\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet $
Toien 2018	
Tomberlin 1991	1 😖 1 🕂 1 🖷
Tracy 2004	
Tracy 2006	
Trindade 2019	+ - ! ! ! -
Unlu 2020	
VanRoie 2013a	
VanRoie 2013b	
Vechin 2015	
Vieira 2019	
Vincent 2002	
Weiss 1988	
Weiss 1999	
Willoughby 1998	
Wong 2009	
Yasuda 2011	
Yue 2018	

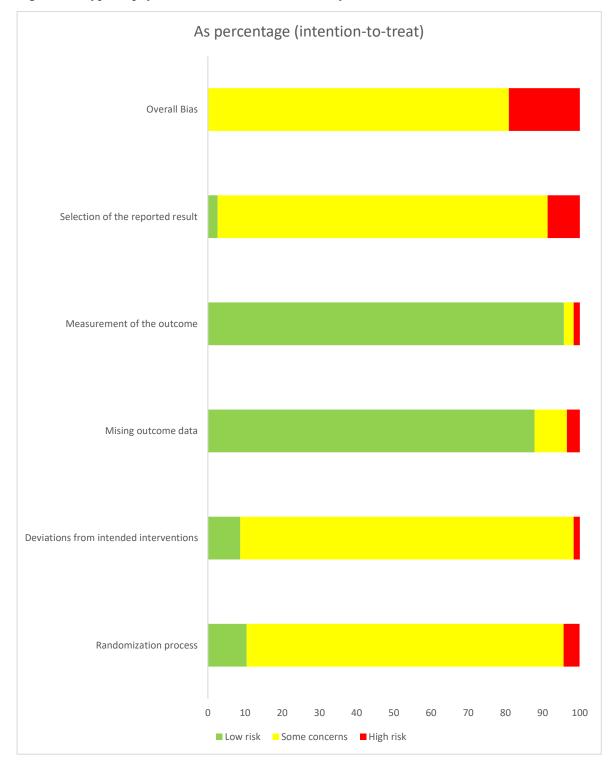


Figure S2. Hypertrophy risk of bias assessment summary.

<u>Study ID</u>	<u>D1</u>	<u>D2</u>	<u>D3</u>	<u>D4</u>	<u>D5</u>	<u>Overall</u>	
Abe 2000	!	!	+	!	!	!	+ Low risk
Aguiar 2015	!	!	+	+	!	!	! Some concerns
Aizawa 2003	-	!	+	+	!	-	- High risk
Akagi 2020	!	•	+	•	!	•	D1 Randomization process
Alcaraz 2011	!	!	+	+	!	-	D2 Deviations from intended interventions
Barcelos 2018	!	!	+	+	!	!	D3 Missing outcome data
Alegre 2006	!	!	+	+	!	!	D4 Measurement of the outcome
Alegre 2015	!	!	+	+	!	!	D5 Selection of reported result
AmarantedoNascimento 2020	!	!	+	+	!	!	
Barcelos 2015	!	!	+	+	!	!	
Bemben 2000	!	!	+	+	!	!	
Bobeuf 2010	!	!	+	+	!	!	
Bottaro 2011	!	!	+	+	!	!	
Campos 2002	!	!	+	+	•	-	
Cannon 2010a	!	+	+	+	!	!	
Cannon 2010b	!	+	+	+	!	!	
Caserotti 2008a	!	!	+	+	!	!	
Charette 1991	!	!	+	+	!	!	
Chestnut 1999	!	!	+	+	!	!	
Cholewa 2018	!	!	+	+	!	!	
Coburn 2006	!	!	+	+	•	-	
Cook 2018	!	+	+	+	!	!	
Coratella 2021	+	+	+	+	!	!	
Correa 2012	!	!	+	+	!	!	
Correa 2014	!	+	+	+	!	!	

Domain-level risk of bias assessments for hypertrophy.

Cunha 2020	
Daly 2013	
Dankel 2020	• • • • • • •
DeSouza 2018	1 1 🕂 🕂 1 1
Diniz 2021	1 1 🕂 🕂 1 1
Dinyer 2019	
Evangelista 2021	
Fonseca 2014	
Franco 2019	1 😖 🕂 🕂 🛑
Frontera 2003	
Gambassi 2016	
Gentil 2015	
Gentil 2018	
Gryzb 2020	1 1 🕂 🕂 🖨 🛑
Hawkins 1999	
Higbie 1996	Ⅰ + + + Ⅰ Ⅰ
Hisaeda 1996	! + + + ! !
Hojun 2017	
Ikezoe 2017	
Jenkins 2017	1 1 + + 1 1
Kalapotharakos 2004	1 1 + + 1 1
Keeler 2001	! ! + + 1 !
Krcmarova 2018	! ! + + 1 !
Kubo 2021	1 1 + + 1 1
Lasevicius 2019	
Lasevicius 2019	1 1 + + 1 1
LeMura 2000	
	\sim \sim \sim \sim \sim

			\frown
Lim 2019	!!!	+ !	!
Malin 2013		+ !	•
Mangine 2015	1 1 🛑	+	•
Marston 2019	+ ! +	+	•
Marx 2001	! 🕂 🕂	• !	!
Masuda 1999		•	!
Matta 2015		•	!
Miller 2021a		•	!
Miller 2021b		•	!
Mitchell 2012	!!	•	!
Monteiro 2019	!!	•	!
Murlasits 2012	• • •	•	!
Nichols 1993	!!	•	!
Nobrega 2018	!!	•	!
Ochi 2018	!!	•	!
Otsuka 2022	+ ! +	+ +	
Ozaki 2018	!!	•	!
Pina 2019	!!	•	!
Pina 2020	!!	•	
Pinto 2012	!!	•	
Pinto 2014	+ ! +	•	
Radaelli 2014	!!	•	!
Radelli 2015	!!	+	•
Radaelli 2018	!!	•	
Raj 2012		•	•
Rana 2008	! ! +	•	
Raso 2007	1 1 +	•	•
			-

Reeves 2004	1 1 🕂 🛨 1	
Ribeiro 2015	- <u>-</u> + + + -	
Ribeiro 2018	• • • • • •	!
Rodriguez-Lopez 2022	! ! • • •	!
Schiffer 2011	1 1 🖶 🛨 !	!
Schoenfeld 2014	1 1 😖 🛨 🤱	
Schoenfeld 2016	1 1 1 9 1	!
Schoenfeld 2019	1 1 1 9 1	!
Shiotsu 2018	1 1 🖶 🛨 1	!
Sieljacks 2019	• • • • •	!
Sipila 1996	1 1 🕂 🛨 1	!
Soligon 2020	1 1 🕂 🛨 1	!
Sooneste 2013	1 1 🖶 🛨 1	!
Souza 2014	1 1 🖶 🛨 1	!
Starkey 1996	1 1 1 🕂 1	!
Moss 1997	• • • • •	
Stec 2017	! ! • • •	
Stefanaki 2019	1 1 🖶 🛨 1	
Taaffe 1995	1 1 😖 🛨 1	
Tanimoto 2006	1 1 0 0 1	
Tanimoto 2008	1 1 🖶 🛨 1	
Tavares 2017	1 1 🖶 🛨 1	!
Timmons 2018	• • • • •	
Tracy 2004	• • • • •	
Trindade 2019	• • • • •	
Ucan 2014		
Unlu 2020		
		<u> </u>

VanRoie 2013	!	!	+	+	!	!
Vargas 2019	!	!	+	+	!	!
Vechin 2015	!	!	+	+	!	!
Vincent 2002	!	!	+	+	!	!
Weiss 1988	!	!	+	+	!	!
Weiss 2000	!	!	+	+	•	-
Wong 2009	!	!	+	•	!	•
Yasuda 2011	!	!	+	+	!	!
Yue 2018	•	!	+	+	!	-

Online Supplementary Appendix 8: Posterior rankings.

	Strength (13 conditions)			Hypertro	ohy (11 condition	ns)	
	Rank stati	istics	Probabili	ities	Rank stat	istics	Probabili	ties
RTx	Mean	95% CrI	Best	Top 3	Mean	95% CrI	Best	Top 3
HM3	2.3	(1 to 5)	0.26	0.85	4.8	(1 to 8)	0.03	0.24
HM2	2.4	(1 to 5)	0.23	0.83	2.1	(1 to 6)	0.40	0.87
HM1	3.5	(1 to 10)	0.32	0.60	6.3	(1 to 11)	0.21	0.32
HS3	5.9	(2 to 11)	0.02	0.15	7.4	(1 to 10)	0.03	0.10
HS2	6.7	(1 to 12)	0.03	0.14	9.0	(1 to 11)	0.04	0.08
HS1	8.5	(1 to 13)	0.13	0.21	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
LM3	7.6	(5 to 11)	0.00	0.00	5.1	(2 to 8)	0.01	0.14
LM2	5.6	(3 to 9)	0.00	0.06	3.8	(1 to 7)	0.04	0.48
LM1	7.5	(2 to 12)	0.01	0.09	4.2	(1 to 9)	0.19	0.49
LS3	9.4	(6 to 12)	0.00	0.00	7.5	(4 to 10)	0.01	0.02
LS2	9.1	(5 to 12)	0.00	0.01	5.4	(1 to 9)	0.06	0.25
LS1	9.6	(2 to 13)	0.01	0.05	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
CTRL	12.8	(11 to 13)	0.00	0.00	10.4	(9 to 11)	0.00	0.00

Table S2. Posterior rank statistics and probabilities for muscle strength and hypertrophy.

Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: 95% CrI, 95% credible interval; CTRL, non-exercising control group; N.D., no data.

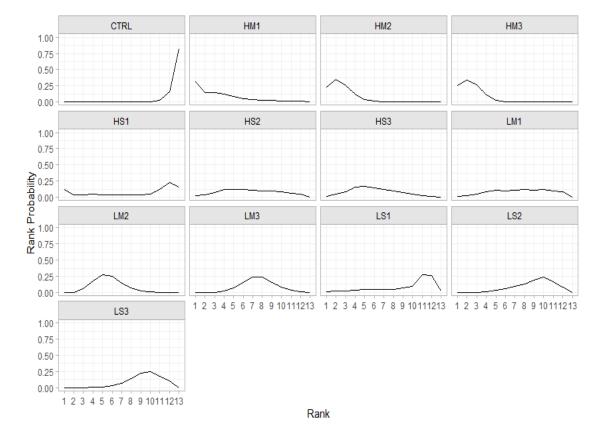


Figure S3. Posterior rank probability distributions for strength. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

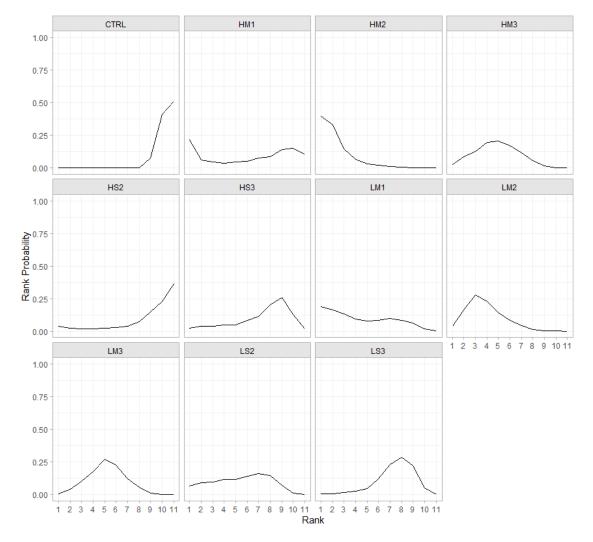


Figure S4. Posterior rank probability distributions for hypertrophy. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

Online Supplementary Appendix 9: Network inconsistency.

Table S3. Model fit summaries for all included studies.

Model	All stu	Stre dies (on 2	ngth 210 data p	oints)	All stud	• •	trophy 140 data p	oints)
Model	Residual Deviance	pD	DIC	tau	Residual Deviance	pD	DIC	tau
FE Model	536.2	11.9	548.2		126.1	10.1	136.2	
RE Model	267.1	133.7	400.8	0.58 (0.47, 0.70)	122.8	15	137.8	0.07 (0.00, 0.17)
RE UME	256.9	145.5	402.3		117.1	25.9	143.1	

Values in brackets are 95% credible interval. Abbreviations: DIC, deviance information criterion; FE, fixed effects; pD, number of effective parameters; RE, random effects; UME, unrelated mean effects.

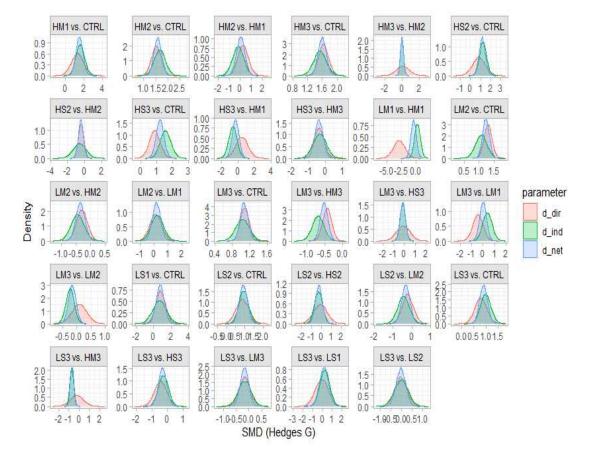


Figure S5. Node-split plot for all studies in strength network. Posterior distribution for direct estimate (red), indirect estimate (green), and network estimate (blue). Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

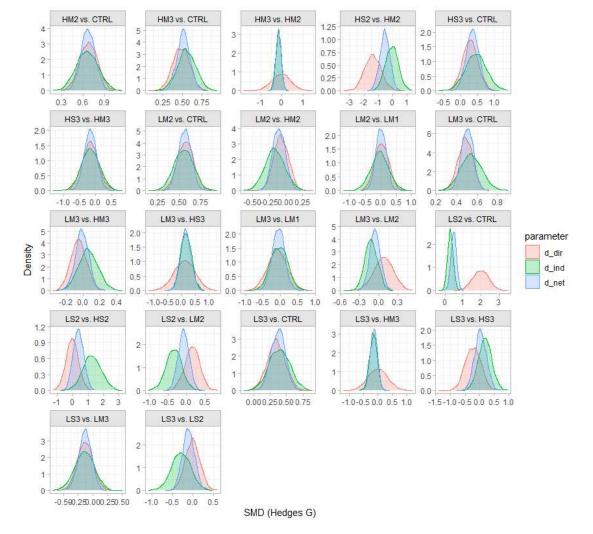


Figure S6. Node-split plot for all studies in hypertrophy network. Posterior distribution for direct estimate (red), indirect estimate (green), and network estimate (blue). Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

Online Supplementary Appendix 10: Threshold analysis.

Study (Contrast)	SMD 95%	Confidence Interval		nvariant Interva	al	
Taaffe 1995 (LM3 vs CTRL)	1.03	(-0.29, 2.35)	HS3	(-8.00, 1.29)	HM2	
Tanimoto 2008 (HM2 vs CTRL)	2.39	(0.95, 3.84)	HS1	(-34.04, 2.74)	HM2	
Harris 2004 (LM2 vs CTRL)	2.21	(0.97, 3.46)	LS1	(-30.15, 2.52)	HM2	
Taaffe 1995 (HM3 vs CTRL)	1.59	(0.19, 2.98)	HM2	(HS3	
Abe 2000 (LM3 vs CTRL)	0.50	(-0.70, 1.71)		(-49.17, 0.82)		
Kubo 2021 (LM2 vs CTRL)	1.52	(0.12, 2.93)		(-161.79, 1.92)		
Soligon 2020 (LM2 vs CTRL)	0.28	(-0.97, 1.53)		(-31.44, 0.64)	HM1	
Kubo 2021 (HM2 vs CTRL)	1.16	(-0.17, 2.50)		(0.77, NT)		
Fisher 2017 (HM1 vs LM1)	2.91	(1.17, 4.66)		(-4.38, 3.45)		
AmarantedoNascimento 2020 (LS3 vs LS2) Tanimoto 2008 (LM2 vs CTRL)	0.10	(-0.94, 1.13) (0.76, 3.60)		(-0.22, 151.24) (1.73, 26.56)		
Carpenter 1991 (LS2 vs CTRL)	0.25	(-0.98, 1.47)		(1.73, 20.50)		
Vincent 2002 (HS3 vs CTRL)	0.44	(-0.69, 1.57)		(-30.30, 0.83)		
Bermon 1999 (HM3 vs CTRL)	2.62	(1.25, 3.99)				
Harris 2004 (HM2 vs CTRL)	2.87	(1.54, 4.20)		(2.33, 34.49)		
Rodriguez-Lopez 2022 (LM2 vs CTRL)	1.60	(0.42, 2.79)		(-24.15, 2.11)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
McGinley 2007 (LM2 vs CTRL)	0.37	(-0.94, 1.68)		(-43.69, 0.93)		
Abe 2000 (LS3 vs CTRL)	0.31	(-0.86, 1.48)		(-0.20, 20.54)		O
Carpenter 1991 (LS1 vs CTRL)	0.33	(-0.89, 1.56)	HM2	(-0.21, 17.72)	HS3	
Fatouros 2006 (LM3 vs CTRL)	4.01	(2.30, 5.72)	HM2	(3.22, 145.11)	HS1	
Munn 2005 (HS3 vs CTRL)	0.56	(-0.52, 1.63)		(0.06, 54.31)		
Rodriguez-Lopez 2022 (HM2 vs CTRL)	2.36	(1.10, 3.62)	HM2	(1.77, 32.08)	LM1	
Moss 1993 (HM3 vs LM3)	-0.44	(-1.63, 0.75)		(-52.63, 0.12)	HM2	
Kalapotharakos 2004 (LM3 vs CTRL)	1.31	(-0.04, 2.66)		(0.66, NT)	-	
Pruitt 1996 (HM3 vs CTRL)	1.83	(0.36, 3.29)	LM3	(-301.74, 2.58)	HM2	
Marston 2019 (LM2 vs CTRL)	2.07	(0.75, 3.40)	LM2	(-13.54, 2.81)	HM2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Tolen 2018 (HM3 vs CTRL)	1.32	(0.08, 2.56)		(-122.23, 2.02)		
Pruitt 1995 (LM3 vs CTRL)	1.81	(0.32, 3.30)		(0.95, 214.11)		
Early 2020 (LM2 vs CTRL)	0.77	(-0.57, 2.10)	LS1	(-133.63, 1.57)		
Kalapotharakos 2004 (HM3 vs CTRL)	2.34	(0.85, 3.83)	-	(NT, 3.24)	HM2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
DeSouza 2018 (HM2 vs CTRL)	0.87	(-0.55, 2.29)		(-117.38, 1.76)	HM2	
Fatouros 2005 (LM3 vs CTRL)	2.76	(1.37, 4.15)	HM2	(1.87, NT)	100	
Tomberlin 1991 (LM3 vs CTRL)	0.74	(-0.37, 1.85)		(0.03, 31.45)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Lim 2019 (HM3 vs LM3)	-0.16	(-1.25, 0.93)		(-0.88, 1.21)		
Bottaro 2009 (HM2 vs HS2)	0.49	(-0.78, 1.75)	HM2		-	
Arazi 2021 (LM3 vs CTRL) Campos 2002 (LM3 vs CTRL)	1.75	(0.36, 3.13)		(0.80, 22.16)		
Campos 2002 (LM3 vs C TRL) Raso 2007 (LM3 vs C TRL)	1.54 0.61	(0.04, 3.03) (-0.59, 1.81)		(0.50, 58.22) (-0.24, 7.46)		
Weiss 1999 (LM3 vs C TRL)	1.58	(0.17, 2.99)		(0.54, 25, 39)		
Arazi 2021 (LM2 vs CTRL)	2.31	(0.84, 3.78)		(-35.61, 3.41)		
Campos 2002 (HM3 vs CTRL)	2.29	(0.66, 3.91)		(-287.86, 3.54)		
Trindade 2019 (LM2 vs CTRL)	0.70	(-0.68, 2.07)	HM2		-	
Fatouros 2006 (HM3 vs CTRL)	4.41	(2.68, 6.14)		(-38.45, 5.75)	HM2	
Vincent 2002 (LS3 vs CTRL)	0.47	(-0.65, 1.59)		(-0.40, 15.96)		
Barcelos 2015 (LM2 vs CTRL)	1.75	(0.40, 3.10)	HM2	(0.69, 185.59)	HS3	
Kalapotharakos 2005a (HM3 vs CTRL)	2.38	(0.80, 3.96)	HM2	(1.09, NT)	-	
Otsuka 2022 (LM3 vs CTRL)	0.12	(-1.03, 1.27)	HS1	(-25.78, 1.05)	HM2	
Panton 2001 (HM3 vs CTRL)	0.78	(-0.54, 2.10)	HM2	(-0.30, NT)	-	
Carpenter 1991 (LS3 vs CTRL)	0.25	(-1.08, 1.58)				
Hawkins 1999 (HM3 vs CTRL)	1.20	(-0.25, 2.65)				
Lasevicius 2019b (LM3 vs LM2)	-0.08	(-1.29, 1.12)				
Colliander 1990 (HM3 vs CTRL)	1.85	(0.36, 3.35)	HM2		(14)	
Padilha 2015 (LS3 vs LS2)	0.01	(-1.21, 1.23)		(-1.00, 142.14)	HS1	
Pinto 2014 (LM2 vs CTRL)	1.06	(-0.11, 2.24)	HM2	(0.04, NT)	-	
Munn 2005 (HM3 vs CTRL) Nichols 1993 (HM3 vs CTRL)	0.97 0.22	(-0.12, 2.07) (-0.97, 1.41)	LM3 HM2	(-19.62, 1.95) (-0.85, NT)	rim2	
Marshall 2011 (HM2 vs HS2)	0.12	(-0.97, 1.41) (-1.16, 1.40)	HM2	(-0.85, NT) (-1.04, NT)	1.5	
Kelly 2007 (HM2 vs CTRL)	0.59	(-0.70, 1.88)		(-39.10, 1.81)	HM2	
Tanimoto 2006 (HM3 vs LM3)	0.88	(-0.55, 2.30)		(-0.47, 879.91)		
Rabelo 2004 (LM3 vs CTRL)	1.32	(0.16.2.47)		(-16.71, 2.42)		
Mitchell 2012 (HS3 vs LM3)	0.23	(-1.03, 1.48)	HM2	(-0.98, NT)	-	
Lasevicius 2019a (HM2 vs LM2)	0.60	(-0.46, 1.65)		(-71.57, 1.62)	HM2	
Abonie 2021 (LM2 vs CTRL)	0.59	(-0.79, 1.97)	HM2		-	
Coburn 2006 (HM3 vs CTRL)	0.74	(-0.56, 2.05)		(-0.55, NT)		
Dinyer 2019 (HM2 vs LM2)	0.69	(-0.59, 1.98)		(-56.44, 1.98)	HM2	
Chestnut 1999 (LM3 vs CTRL)	1.18	(-0.34, 2.71)		(-0.38, NT)		
Gambassi 2016 (HM2 vs CTRL)	1.42	(0.12, 2.72)		(-110.27, 2.75)	HM2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Bemben 2000 (HM3 vs CTRL)	0.79	(-0.58, 2.17)	HS2	(-4.68, 2.22)	HM2	
Bemben 2000 (LM3 vs CTRL)	0.89	(-0.56, 2.34)	HM2	(-0.68, 10.35)	HS2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
						4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3

Figure S7. Threshold analysis results for strength. Each row corresponds to a single study estimate and displays the SMD and 95% CI from that study, along with the invariant interval (blue shaded bars). Any changes to a study estimate that lie within the invariant interval will not affect the first-ranked treatment (first ranked treatment for strength: HM3). Bold study labels and red shaded invariant intervals show where a 95% CI crosses the corresponding threshold, indicating sensitivity to the level of uncertainty in this estimate, which could result in a new first-ranked treatment, which are shown as resistance training prescription acronyms at either side of the invariant interval. For brevity, only studies with thresholds < 2 SD from the study estimate are shown and some non-bolded estimates removed to fit page. Abbreviations: SMD, standardized mean difference; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval; SD, standard deviation.

Study (Contrast)	SMD	95% Confidence Interval		Invariant Interva	al
Tavares 2017 (HM1 vs CTRL)	0.22	(-1.06, 1.50)	-	(NT, 0.64)	HM1
Tavares 2017 (HM2 vs CTRL)	0.32	(-0.96, 1.61)	HM1	(-0.25, NT)	-
Gentil 2015 (LM2 vs LM1)	0.16	(-1.03, 1.34)	LM1	(-1.25, 51.96)	LM2
Brigatto 2019 (LM2 vs LM1)	0.04	(-1.27, 1.35)	LM1	(-1.65, 76.31)	LM2
Ochi 2018 (LM3 vs LM1)	0.00	(-1.31, 1.31)	LM1	(-1.73, 22.62)	LM3
Gentil 2018a (LM2 vs LM1)	-0.04	(-1.42, 1.35)	LM1	(-1.92, 102.02)	LM2
Gentil 2018b (LM2 vs LM1)	-0.14		LM1	(-2.04, 69.12)	
Franco 2019 (LM3 vs LM1)	-0.28		LM1	(-2.14, 21.88)	
Hojun 2017 (LM3 vs LM1)	0.02		LM1	(-1.92, 22.89)	
Vincent 2002 (LS3 vs CTRL)	-0.10		LS3	(-13.90, 1.55)	HS3
Starkey 1996 (HM3 vs CTRL)	-0.06		HM3	(-14.14, 1.80)	HS3
Mitchell 2012 (HM3 vs LM3)	0.01	(-1.24, 1.26)	HM3	(-12.05, 1.99)	HS3
Barcelos 2015 (LS2 vs CTRL)	2.09		LM2		
Rodriguez-Lopez 2022 (LM2 vs CTRL)	1.52		LM2	(-10.10, 4.37) (-0.60, NT)	_
Sooneste 2013 (HM2 vs HS2)	1.32		HS2	(-0.00, NT) (-1.33, NT)	_
. ,	0.30		LM2		
Marston 2019 (LM2 vs CTRL)				(-1.89, NT)	-
Stefanaki 2019 (HS2 vs LS2)	0.03		LS2	(-7.50, 2.30)	HS2
Tanimoto 2008 (LM2 vs CTRL)	0.62		LM2	(-1.88, NT)	-
Kubo 2021 (LM2 vs CTRL)	0.51	(-0.81, 1.83)	LM2	(-2.16, NT)	-
Marston 2019 (HM2 vs CTRL)	0.43		-	(NT, 3.03)	LM2
Rodriguez-Lopez 2022 (HM2 vs CTRL)	1.80		-	(NT, 4.45)	LM2
Starkey 1996 (HS3 vs CTRL)	-0.05	(-1.28, 1.19)	HS3	(-2.78, 6.92)	HM3
Vincent 2002 (HS3 vs CTRL)	0.06	(-1.06, 1.18)	HS3	(-2.44, 6.53)	LS3
Mitchell 2012 (HS3 vs LM3)	-0.06	(-1.31, 1.19)	HS3	(-2.87, 7.93)	HM3
Barcelos 2015 (LM2 vs CTRL)	0.77	(-0.50, 2.03)	LS2	(-2.15, 12.01)	LM2
Tanimoto 2008 (HM2 vs CTRL)	0.93	(-0.36, 2.21)	-	(NT, 3.91)	LM2
Kubo 2021 (HM2 vs CTRL)	0.94	(-0.38, 2.26)	-	(NT, 4.11)	LM2
Miller 2021a (HM2 vs LM2)	0.20	(-0.79, 1.20)	LM2	(-2.69, NT)	-
Radaelli 2018 (LM2 vs LS2)	0.12	(-1.11, 1.35)	LS2	(-3.58, 24.89)	LM2
Radaelli 2014 (LM2 vs LS2)	0.15	(-1.07, 1.37)	LS2	(-3.54, 20.70)	LM2
Lasevicius 2019b (HM2 vs LM2)	0.01	(-1.03, 1.05)	LM2	(-3.20, NT)	_
Bottaro 2011 (LM2 vs LS2)	0.31		LS2	(-3.58, 21.69)	LM2
Evangelista 2021 (HM2 vs LM2)	0.22	(-0.94, 1.38)	LM2	(-3.64, NT)	_
AmarantedoNascimento 2020 (LS3 vs LS2)	-0.03		LS2		LS3
		·····/		,,	
 SMD — 95% 	5 Confid	lence Interval 🛛 Invariant In	nterval		

Figure S8. Threshold analysis results for hypertrophy. Each row corresponds to a single study estimate and displays the SMD and 95% CI from that study, along with the invariant interval (blue shaded bars). Any changes to a study estimate within the invariant interval will not affect the first-ranked treatment (first-ranked treatment for hypertrophy: HM2). Bold study labels and red-shaded invariant intervals show where a 95% CI crosses the corresponding threshold, indicating sensitivity to the level of uncertainty in this estimate, which could result in a new first-ranked treatment, which is shown as resistance training prescription acronyms at either side of the invariant interval. For brevity, only studies with thresholds < 4 SD from the study estimate are shown. Abbreviations: SMD, standardized mean difference; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval; SD, standard deviation.

Online Supplementary Appendix 11: Sensitivity analyses.

Two sensitivity analyses were conducted to explore the influence of outliers, influential cases, and sources of network inconsistency on model fit, relative effects, and treatment rankings. The first sensitivity analysis excluded outliers and influential cases identified from pairwise meta-analyses and studies that contributed to significant node-split results. The second sensitivity analysis excluded all studies removed during the first sensitivity analysis, plus nodes comprised of only one study.

For the first sensitivity analysis, twenty-one studies were excluded from the strength network [5, 6, 12, 15, 25, 30, 45, 54, 58, 68, 70, 77, 79, 87, 112, 116, 135, 145, 151, 152, 184], and the resulting network included 157 studies (n = 4,441) and 13 conditions. Two studies [32, 175] and two arms (HM2 from [144] and LS2 from [15]) were excluded from the hypertrophy network, and the resulting network included studies 117 (n = 3,282) and 11 conditions (HS1 and LS1 excluded).

For the second sensitivity analysis, twenty-three studies were excluded from the strength network [5, 6, 12, 15, 25, 30, 45, 48, 54, 58, 59, 68, 70, 77, 79, 87, 112, 116, 135, 145, 151, 152, 184], and the resulting network included 155 studies (n = 4,397) with 11 conditions (HS1 and LS1 excluded). Four studies [32, 159, 164, 175] and two arms (HM2 from [144] and LS2 from [15]) were excluded from the hypertrophy network, and the resulting network included 115 studies (n = 3,240) and 9 conditions (HM1, HS1, HS2 and LS1 excluded).

		Stre	ngth			Нуре	rtrophy	
Model	Residual Deviance	pD	DIC	tau	Residual Deviance	pD	DIC	tau
	All stu	dies (on 1	210 data	points)	All stud	lies (on	140 data	a points)
FE Model	536.2	11.9	548.2		126.1	10.1	136.2	
RE Model	267.1	133.7	400.8	0.58 (0.47, 0.70)	122.8	15	137.8	0.07 (0.00, 0.17)
RE UME	256.9	145.5	402.3		117.1	25.9	143.1	
	Sensitiv	ity 1 (on	183 dat	a points)	Sensitivi	ity 1 (or	n 136 dat	ta points)
FE Model	236.9	12	248.9		94.2	10.2	104.4	
RE Model	210.1	36.6	246.7	0.16 (0.02, 0.29)	92.8	13.2	106	0.05 (0.00, 0.14)
RE UME	208.7	55.7	264.4		97.5	23.8	121.4	
	Sensitiv	ity 2 (on	181 dat	a points)	Sensitivi	ity 2 (or	n 133 dat	ta points)
FE Model	234.8	10	244.8		89.3	7.9	97.2	
RE Model	208	34.8	242.8	0.16 (0.02, 0.29)	88.3	10.8	99.1	0.05 (0.00, 0.14)
RE UME	206.6	53.6	260.2		94.8	21.2	116	

Table S4. Model fit summaries for all included studies and sensitivity analyses.

Values in brackets are 95% CrI. Abbreviations: DIC, deviance information criterion; FE, fixed effects; RE, random effects; UME, unrelated mean effects.

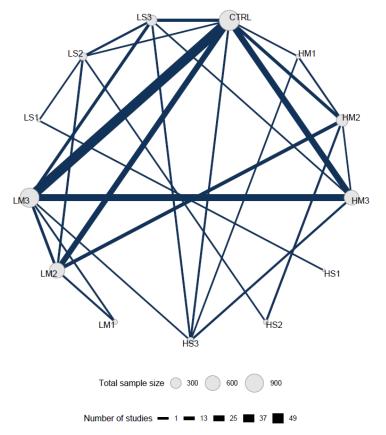


Figure S9. Strength network geometry for the first sensitivity analysis. Each node represents a unique condition, and the size of each node is proportional to the sample size per condition. Each edge represents direct evidence, and the width of each edge is proportional to the number of studies comparing connected nodes. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. 77or example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

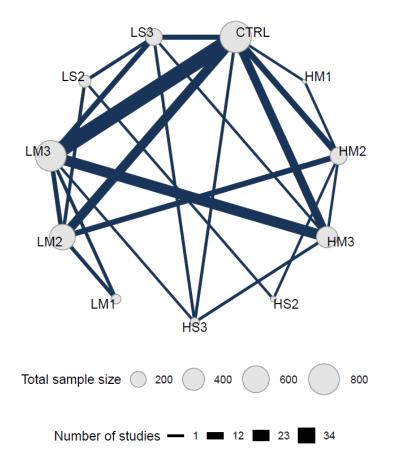


Figure S10. Hypertrophy network geometry for the first sensitivity analysis. Each node represents a unique condition, and the size of each node is proportional to the sample size per condition. Each edge represents direct evidence, and the width of each edge is proportional to the number of studies comparing connected nodes. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

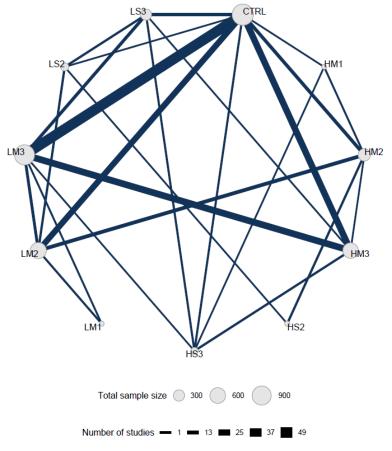


Figure S11. Strength network geometry for the second sensitivity analysis. Each node represents a unique condition, and the size of each node is proportional to the sample size per condition. Each edge represents direct evidence, and the width of each edge is proportional to the number of studies comparing connected nodes. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

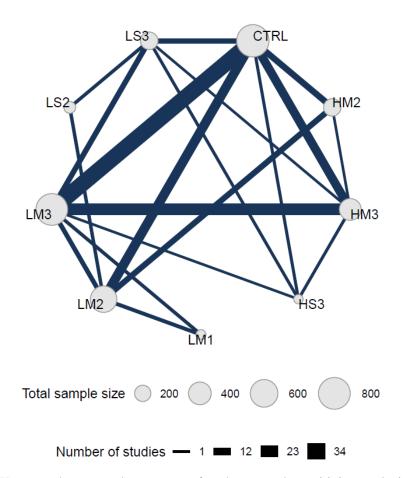


Figure S12. Hypertrophy network geometry for the second sensitivity analysis. Each node represents a unique condition, and the size of each node is proportional to the sample size per condition. Each edge represents direct evidence, and the width of each edge is proportional to the number of studies comparing connected nodes. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

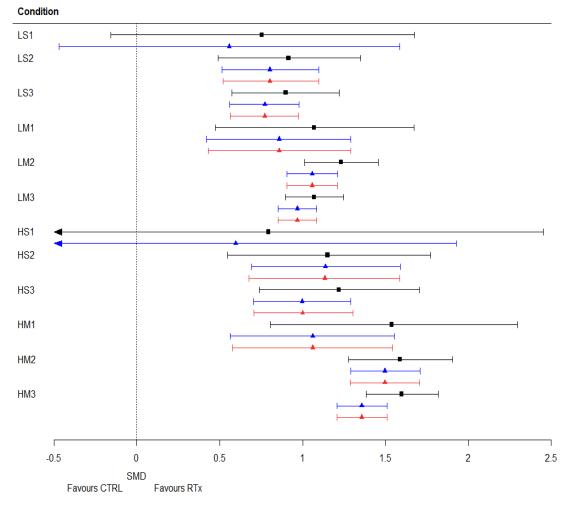


Figure S13. Forest plot displaying network estimates for relative effects of resistance training prescriptions versus non-exercising control on muscle strength following both sensitivity analyses. All studies (black squares), first sensitivity analysis (blue triangles), and second sensitivity analysis (red triangles). Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multiset; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group. Abbreviations: 95% CrI, 95% credible interval; CTRL, non-exercising control group; SMD, standardized mean difference.

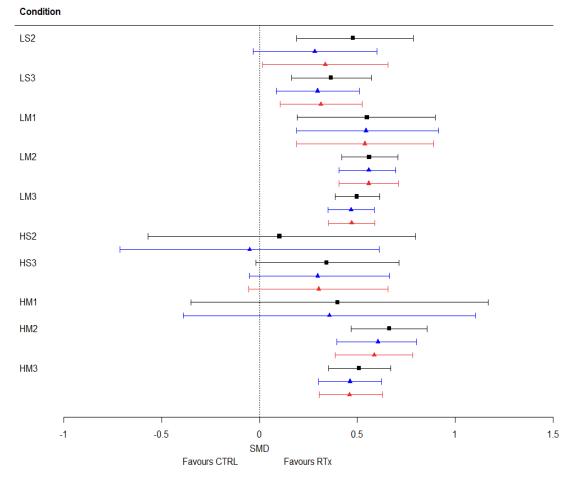


Figure S14. Forest plot displaying network estimates for relative effects of resistance training prescriptions versus non-exercising control on muscle hypertrophy following both sensitivity analyses. All studies (black squares), first sensitivity analysis (blue triangles), and second sensitivity analysis (red triangles). Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group. 95% CrI, Abbreviations: 95% credible interval; CTRL, non-exercising control group; SMD, standardized mean difference.

							S	STRENGTH	ł					
		<u>CTRL</u>	<u>HM1</u>	<u>HM2</u>	<u>HM3</u>	<u>HS1</u>	<u>HS2</u>	<u>HS3</u>	<u>LM1</u>	<u>LM2</u>	<u>LM3</u>	<u>LS1</u>	<u>LS2</u>	<u>LS3</u>
	CTRL		1.06 (0.56, 1.55)	1.50 (1.29, 1.71)	1.36 (1.21, 1.51)	0.60 (-0.73, 1.93)	1.14 (0.69, 1.59)	1.00 (0.70, 1.29)	0.86 (0.42, 1.29)	1.06 (0.91, 1.21)	0.97 (0.85, 1.08)	0.56 (-0.47, 1.59)	0.80 (0.51, 1.10)	0.77 (0.56, 0.98)
	HM1	0.36 (-0.39, 1.10)		0.44 (-0.04, 0.91)	0.29 (-0.21, 0.80)	-0.47 (-1.90, 0.96)	0.08 (-0.56, 0.70)	-0.06 (-0.59, 0.48)	-0.20 (-0.84, 0.44)	-0.00 (-0.49, 0.49)	-0.09 (-0.59, 0.41)	-0.50 (-1.65, 0.64)	-0.26 (-0.80, 0.30)	-0.29 (-0.80, 0.23)
	HM2	0.60 (0.39, 0.80)	0.25 (-0.49, 1.02)		-0.14 (-0.39, 0.11)	-0.90 (-2.24, 0.44)	-0.36 (-0.77, 0.04)	-0.50 (-0.85, -0.15)	-0.64 (-1.10, -0.19)	-0.44 (-0.64, -0.25)	-0.53 (-0.75, -0.30)	-0.94 (-1.96, 0.11)	-0.69 (-1.02, -0.37)	-0.73 (-1.01, -0.45)
	HM3	0.46 (0.30, 0.62)	0.10 (-0.67, 0.86)	-0.14 (-0.40, 0.10)		-0.76 (-2.10, 0.58)	-0.22 (-0.68, 0.25)	-0.36 (-0.66, -0.05)	-0.50 (-0.95, -0.05)	-0.30 (-0.50, -0.10)	-0.39 (-0.54, -0.24)	-0.80 (-1.83, 0.24)	-0.55 (-0.87, -0.24)	-0.58 (-0.82, -0.36)
Н	HS1	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.		0.54 (-0.85, 1.94)	0.40 (-0.96, 1.76)	0.26 (-1.15, 1.67)	0.46 (-0.88, 1.80)	0.37 (-0.97, 1.70)	-0.04 (-0.89, 0.79)	0.21 (-1.09, 1.51)	0.18 (-1.15, 1.52)
OP	HS2	-0.05 (-0.71, 0.61)	-0.41 (-1.41, 0.59)	-0.65 (-1.35, 0.02)	-0.51 (-1.20, 0.17)	N.D.		-0.14 (-0.67, 0.38)	-0.28 (-0.89, 0.33)	-0.08 (-0.52, 0.36)	-0.17 (-0.63, 0.28)	-0.58 (-1.68, 0.52)	-0.34 (-0.81, 0.14)	-0.37 (-0.85, 0.10)
RTR	HS3	0.30 (-0.05, 0.66)	-0.06 (-0.89, 0.77)	-0.31 (-0.71, 0.11)	-0.16 (-0.53, 0.21)	N.D.	0.35 (-0.39, 1.09)		-0.14 (-0.66, 0.37)	0.06 (-0.27, 0.38)	-0.03 (-0.33, 0.27)	-0.44 (-1.51, 0.62)	-0.19 (-0.59, 0.20)	-0.23 (-0.55, 0.09)
PE	LM1	0.54 (0.19, 0.92)	0.19 (-0.64, 0.99)	-0.06 (-0.45, 0.34)	0.08 (-0.29, 0.46)	N.D.	0.59 (-0.18, 1.35)	0.25 (-0.24, 0.76)		0.20 (-0.22, 0.62)	0.11 (-0.31, 0.54)	-0.30 (-1.41, 0.81)	-0.06 (-0.57, 0.45)	-0.09 (-0.55, 0.39)
Н	LM2	0.56 (0.41, 0.70)	0.20 (-0.54, 0.97)	-0.05 (-0.25, 0.15)	0.09 (-0.11, 0.29)	N.D.	0.61 (-0.05, 1.28)	0.26 (-0.13, 0.65)	0.01 (-0.33, 0.34)		-0.09 (-0.26, 0.08)	-0.50 (-1.53, 0.53)	-0.26 (-0.55, 0.04)	-0.29 (-0.53, -0.05)
	LM3	0.47 (0.35, 0.59)	0.11 (-0.63, 0.87)	-0.14 (-0.35, 0.08)	0.01 (-0.15, 0.15)	N.D.	0.52 (-0.14, 1.18)	0.17 (-0.20, 0.55)	-0.08 (-0.44, 0.27)	-0.09 (-0.25, 0.07)		-0.41 (-1.44, 0.62)	-0.17 (-0.47, 0.14)	-0.20 (-0.40, 0.01)
	LS1	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.		0.24 (-0.74, 1.24)	0.21 (-0.81, 1.23)
	LS2	0.28 (-0.03, 0.60)	-0.08 (-0.87, 0.73)	-0.32 (-0.67, 0.02)	-0.18 (-0.51, 0.16)	N.D.	0.33 (-0.28, 0.96)	-0.02 (-0.46, 0.44)	-0.26 (-0.70, 0.19)	-0.28 (-0.58, 0.04)	-0.19 (-0.50, 0.13)	N.D.		-0.03 (-0.31, 0.25)
	LS3	0.30 (0.08, 0.51)	-0.06 (-0.85, 0.70)	-0.31 (-0.59, -0.02)	-0.17 (-0.40, 0.07)	N.D.	0.35 (-0.33, 1.01)	-0.00 (-0.39, 0.38)	-0.25 (-0.65, 0.16)	-0.26 (-0.50, -0.02)	-0.17 (-0.38, 0.03)	N.D.	0.01 (-0.28, 0.31)	

Table S5. League table of all relative effects for the first sensitivity analysis.

Network estimates for all relative effects of resistance training prescriptions are displayed for strength (column header versus row header; values > 0 favour the column condition) and hypertrophy (row header versus column header; values > 0 favour the row condition). Data are displayed as posterior standardized mean difference (95% credible interval). Bolded numbers indicates a 95% probability one intervention yields a larger relative effect. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercise control; N.D., no data.

							S	STRENGTH	I					
		<u>CTRL</u>	<u>HM1</u>	<u>HM2</u>	<u>HM3</u>	<u>HS1</u>	HS2	<u>HS3</u>	<u>LM1</u>	<u>LM2</u>	<u>LM3</u>	<u>LS1</u>	<u>LS2</u>	<u>LS3</u>
	CTRL		1.06 (0.58, 1.54)	1.49 (1.29, 1.70)	1.36 (1.21, 1.51)	N.D.	1.13 (0.67, 1.59)	1.00 (0.71, 1.30)	0.86 (0.43, 1.29)	1.06 (0.91, 1.21)	0.97 (0.85, 1.08)	N.D.	0.80 (0.52, 1.10)	0.77 (0.56, 0.98)
	HM1	N.D.		0.43 (-0.04, 0.90)	0.29 (-0.20, 0.80)	N.D.	0.07 (-0.56, 0.70)	-0.06 (-0.58, 0.47)	-0.20 (-0.84, 0.43)	-0.01 (-0.49, 0.48)	-0.09 (-0.59, 0.40)	N.D.	-0.26 (-0.80, 0.29)	-0.29 (-0.80, 0.22)
	HM2	0.59 (0.39, 0.78)	N.D.		-0.14 (-0.39, 0.11)	N.D.	-0.36 (-0.78, 0.07)	-0.50 (-0.85, -0.14)	-0.64 (-1.09, -0.18)	-0.44 (-0.64, -0.25)	-0.53 (-0.75, -0.30)	N.D.	-0.69 (-1.02, -0.36)	-0.72 (-1.01, -0.44)
	HM3	0.46 (0.31, 0.63)	N.D.	-0.13 (-0.38, 0.12)		N.D.	-0.22 (-0.70, 0.25)	-0.36 (-0.66, -0.05)	-0.50 (-0.95, -0.04)	-0.30 (-0.50, -0.10)	-0.39 (-0.54, -0.24)	N.D.	-0.55 (-0.86, -0.24)	-0.59 (-0.82, -0.35)
H	HS1	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.		N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
QP	HS2	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.		-0.13 (-0.66, 0.40)	-0.28 (-0.88, 0.33)	-0.08 (-0.53, 0.37)	-0.17 (-0.63, 0.30)	N.D.	-0.33 (-0.81, 0.16)	-0.36 (-0.84, 0.12)
PERTROPHY	HS3	0.30 (-0.05, 0.66)	N.D.	-0.28 (-0.68, 0.12)	-0.16 (-0.53, 0.22)	N.D.	N.D.		-0.14 (-0.66, 0.38)	0.06 (-0.27, 0.39)	-0.03 (-0.33, 0.27)	N.D.	-0.20 (-0.60, 0.19)	-0.23 (-0.55, 0.09)
PEI	LM1	0.54 (0.19, 0.89)	N.D.	-0.05 (-0.42, 0.33)	0.08 (-0.28, 0.44)	N.D.	N.D.	0.23 (-0.24, 0.72)		0.20 (-0.22, 0.62)	0.11 (-0.32, 0.53)	N.D.	-0.05 (-0.56, 0.46)	-0.09 (-0.56, 0.38)
Н	LM2	0.56 (0.40, 0.71)	N.D.	-0.03 (-0.22, 0.16)	0.10 (-0.12, 0.30)	N.D.	N.D.	0.25 (-0.12, 0.64)	0.02 (-0.31, 0.36)		-0.09 (-0.26, 0.08)	N.D.	-0.25 (-0.54, 0.04)	-0.29 (-0.53, -0.05)
	LM3	0.47 (0.35, 0.59)	N.D.	-0.11 (-0.34, 0.10)	0.01 (-0.15, 0.16)	N.D.	N.D.	0.17 (-0.19, 0.52)	-0.07 (-0.41, 0.28)	-0.09 (-0.25, 0.08)		N.D.	-0.16 (-0.46, 0.14)	-0.20 (-0.41, 0.01)
	LS1	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.		N.D.	N.D.
	LS2	0.34 (0.02, 0.66)	N.D.	-0.25 (-0.59, 0.11)	-0.12 (-0.46, 0.21)	N.D.	N.D.	0.03 (-0.41, 0.49)	-0.20 (-0.63, 0.24)	-0.22 (-0.53, 0.10)	-0.13 (-0.47, 0.18)	N.D.		-0.03 (-0.31, 0.26)
	LS3	0.31 (0.11, 0.52)	N.D.	-0.27 (-0.54, 0.01)	-0.15 (-0.38, 0.10)	N.D.	N.D.	0.01 (-0.37, 0.38)	-0.22 (-0.60, 0.17)	-0.24 (-0.47, -0.01)	-0.16 (-0.37, 0.05)	N.D.	-0.02 (-0.30, 0.28)	

Table S6. League table of all relative effects for the second sensitivity analysis.

Network estimates for all relative effects of resistance training prescriptions are displayed for strength (column header versus row header; values > 0 favour the column condition) and hypertrophy (row header versus column header; values > 0 favour the row condition). Data are displayed as posterior standardized mean difference (95% credible interval). Bolded numbers indicates a 95% probability one intervention yields a larger relative effect. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group, non-exercise control; N.D., no data.

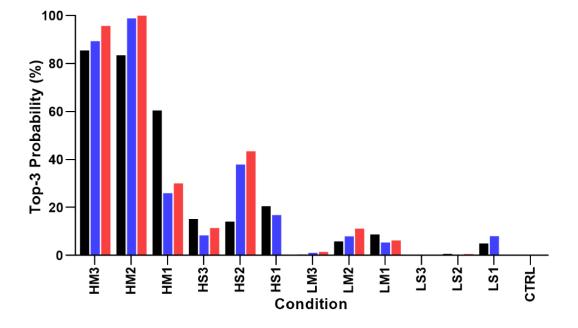


Figure S15. Probability for each condition to be ranked in the top-three most effective for strength following sensitivity analyses. All studies (black bars), first sensitivity analysis (blue bars), second sensitivity analysis (red bars). Scores closer to 100% indicate a greater chance of being ranked in the top-three. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multiset; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

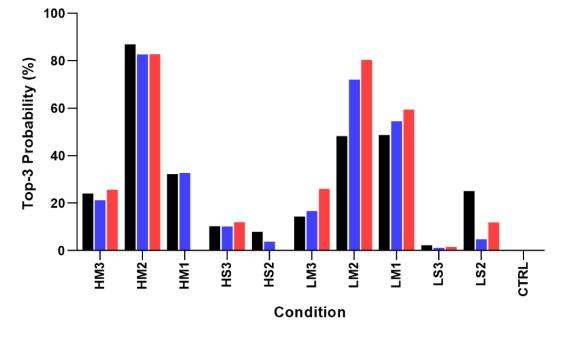


Figure S16. Probability for each condition to be ranked in the top three most effective for hypertrophy following sensitivity analyses. All studies (black bars), first sensitivity analysis (blue bars), second sensitivity analysis (red bars). Scores closer to 100% indicate a greater chance of being ranked in the top three. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

Online Supplementary Appendix 12: Network meta-regression.

Network meta-regression (NMR) was performed on data sets with all studies for strength and hypertrophy to determine if additional factors improved model fit and altered treatment effects. Univariate NMR was performed with eight covariates. If less than 10% of studies did not report a covariate value for a given covariate, then missing covariate values were imputed using multivariate imputation with chained equations. If more than 10% of studies did not report a covariate value for a given covariate, the missing value was not imputed, as multiple imputation methods become unreliable with more than 10% missingness*, and NMR was not completed.

NMR models were fitted in a Bayesian framework using Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methods in R with the statistical package *multinma*. Four chains were run with non-informative priors. There were 10 000 iterations per chain, and the first 4 000 were discarded as burn-in iterations. Values were collected with a thinning interval of 10. Convergence was evaluated by visual inspection of trace plots and the potential scale reduction factor. All betas for each RTx versus CTRL are displayed for strength (Table S9) and hypertrophy (Table S10). Bubble plots were created to visualize each comparison-level SMD and NMR posterior regression line for age, percent female, and duration. In all tables and figures, resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training.

* Jakobsen, J.C., et al., When and how should multiple imputation be used for handling missing data in randomised clinical trials – a practical guide with flowcharts. BMC Medical Research Methodology, 2017. 17(1): p. 162.

Table S7. Definition of Covariates.

Covariate	Definition	Value Imputed
Age	The average age of all participants as reported by the	Not applicable.
	authors of each study.	
	<u>Type of covariate:</u> Study-level, continuous (years).	
Training status	The reported eligibility criteria and participant	[51, 73, 87,
	characteristics were used to classify participants as	156, 157]
	"Trained" if regularly engaged in resistance training or	
	"Untrained" if naïve to resistance training.	
	<u>Type of covariate:</u> Study-level, categorical.	
Proportion	The percentage of participants in each study arm that were	[48, 53, 70,
female	female.	114, 128, 147,
	<u>Type of covariate:</u> Arm-level, continuous (percentage).	153, 174, 185]
Duration	The measurement period for the reported outcome(s) was	Not applicable.
	reported in weeks.	
	<u>Type of covariate:</u> Study-level, continuous (weeks).	
Relative weekly	Relative weekly volume load was calculated as the product	[1, 27, 147]
volume load	of repetitions, load (% 1RM), sets, number of exercises,	
	and frequency.	
	Type of covariate: Arm-level, continuous.	
Exercise fatigue	Each study arm was given the value "Yes" if the authors	[38, 68, 98,
	explicitly stated exercise was performed to volitional	101, 126, 147]
	fatigue/failure; otherwise, the value "No" was assigned.	
	Type of covariate: Arm-level, categorical (Yes/No).	
Measurement	The measurement tool was classified based on the	Not applicable.
tool	extracted outcome for strength as "1RM", "Isokinetic", or	
	"Isometric" and for hypertrophy as "MRI", "Ultrasound",	
	"DXA", "BIA", "CT", "FibreCSA", "BodPod", or	
	"Hydrodensitometry".	
	<u>Type of covariate:</u> Study-level, categorical.	
Measurement	The measurement region was classified based on the	Not applicable.
region	extracted outcome for strength and hypertrophy as "Upper-	
	body", "Lower-body", or "WholeBody".	
	<u>Type of covariate:</u> Study-level, categorical.	
Publication Year	Publication year was defined as the year each study was	Not applicable.
	published.	
	<u>Type of covariate:</u> Study-level, continuous (year).	

Abbreviations: 1RM, 1-repetition maximum; BIA, bioelectrical impedance analysis; CT, computed tomography; DXA, dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry; FibreCSA, muscle fibre cross-sectional area; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

	All stud		ength 210 da	ta points)	All studi		trophy 140 dat	a points)
Covariate	Residual Deviance	pD	DIC	tau	Residual Deviance	pD	DIC	tau
Unadjusted	267.1	133.7	400.8	0.58 (0.47, 0.70)	122.8	15	137.8	0.07 (0.00, 0.17)
Age	261.4	139.2	400.5	0.59 (0.48, 0.72)	120.7	23.5	144.3	0.06 (0.00, 0.18)
Training Status	260.5	140.6	401.1	0.61 (0.49, 0.73)	124.9	20.7	145.6	0.07 (0.00, 0.17)
Percent Female	260.8	137.3	398.1	0.58 (0.46, 0.70)	118.7	23.5	142.2	0.07 (0.00, 0.18)
Duration	259.9	138.2	398.2	0.58 (0.48, 0.70)	120.2	23.2	143.4	0.07 (0.00, 0.18)
Relative Weekly Volume Load	514.2	34.5	548.8	0.08 (0.00, 0.33)	126.4	20.4	146.8	0.04 (0.01, 0.13)
Fatigue	261.2	140	401.2	0.60 (0.48, 0.73)	118.8	22.9	141.7	0.06 (0.00, 0.17)
Measurement Tool	260.7	138.4	399.1	0.57 (0.46, 0.70)	115.8	45	160.8	0.06 (0.00, 0.17)
Measurement Region	267.8	135.4	403.2	0.55 (0.43, 0.68)	117	28.6	145.6	0.06 (0.00, 0.17)
Publication Year	261.1	140.6	401.7	0.60 (0.49, 0.73)	123.9	23.6	147.5	0.07 (0.00, 0.17)

Table S8. Model fit summaries for univariate network meta-regression.

Values in brackets are 95% credible interval. Abbreviations: DIC, deviance information criterion; pD, number of effective parameters.

Covariate		LS1	LS2	LS3	LM1	LM2	LM3	HS1	HS2	HS3	HM1	HM2	HM3
				_30		ontinuous Co	_						
Age		-0.01 (-0.06, 0.01)	0.00 (-0.02, 0.02)	0.00 (-0.02, 0.02)	0.10 (-0.20, 0.39)	0.00 (-0.01, 0.01)	0.01 (0.00, 0.01)	-0.05 (-11.3, 11.1)	0.07 (-0.15, 0.15)	-0.01 (-0.04, 0.01)	0.00 (-0.03, 0.04)	0.02 (0.00, 0.03)	0.01 (0.00, 0.02)
Percent Female		-0.02 (-0.20, 0.14)	0.00 (-0.01, 0.01)	0.00 (-0.01, 0.01)	0.03 (0.01, 0.04)	0.00 (-0.01, 0.00)	0.00 (-0.01, 0.00)	-0.71 (-156, 160)	-0.01 (-0.02, 0.01)	-0.01 (-0.02, 0.01)	-0.01 (-0.02, 0.01)	0.00 (-0.01, 0.01)	-0.01 (-0.01, 0.00)
Duration		0.02 (-0.61, 0.64)	-0.03 (-0.22, 0.15)	-0.03 (-0.08, 0.03)	0.51 (0.16, 0.87)	0.01 (-0.03, 0.04)	0.02 (0.00, 0.04)	0.32 (-30, 30)	-0.03 (-0.31, 0.24)	-0.04 (-0.13, 0.04)	0.02 (-0.03, 0.06)	0.02 (0.01, 0.05)	0.01 (-0.02, 0.03)
Relative Weekl	y Volume Load	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)				
Publication Yea	ır	0.01 (-0.11, 0.13)	0.03 (-0.02, 0.08)	0.03 (-0.01, 0.06)	-0.04 (-0.46, 0.39)	-0.02 (-0.07, 0.02)	0.00 (-0.02, 0.02)	0.32 (-23.47, 25.27)	0.02 (-0.13, 0.18)	0.02 (-0.06, 0.06)	0.09 (-0.02, 0.21)	-0.01 (-0.06, 0.03)	0.01 (-0.02, 0.03)
					Ca	ategorical Co	variates						
Training Status	a	1.55 (-145, 137)	0.54 (-130, 135)	-0.30 (-1.32, 0.77)	-0.15 (-1.63, 1.38)	-0.01 (-0.89, 0.92)	0.03 (-0.70, 0.76)	-3.07 (-138, 139)	-0.54 (-2.64, 1.43)	-0.56 (-2.07, 0.98)	0.86 (-0.88, 2.68)	-0.01 (-1.53, 1.46)	0.04 (-0.89, 0.88)
Volitional Fatig	gue ^b	0.75 (-130, 140)	-0.06 (-0.97, 0.85)	0.07 (-0.61, 0.74)	-0.90 (-2.14, 0.32)	-0.11 (-0.58, 0.34)	-0.08 (-0.46, 0.28)	1.63 (-138, 137)	-0.07 (-1.39, 1.24)	0.22 (-0.77, 1.26)	0.02 (-1.64, 1.70)	-0.53 (-1.24, 0.20)	-0.23 (-0.68, 0.21)
Measurement Region ^c	Upper body	-0.04 (-1.95, 1.93)	-0.14 (-1.11, 0.82)	-0.44 (-1.78, 0.86)	1.15 (-0.04, 2.33)	0.32 (-0.23, 0.85)	-0.26 (-0.75, 0.24)	0.96 (-136, 142)	-0.47 (-2.55, 1.53)	-0.29 (-1.43, 0.79)	-3.08 (-195, 190)	-0.37 (-1.63, 0.93)	0.03 (-0.64, 0.71)
C	Whole body	1.54 (-184, 195)	-0.39 (-2.32, 1.62)	-0.51 (-1.87, 0.85)	-0.21 (-185, 189)	1.57 (0.79, 2.35)	0.89 (-193, 199)	3.32 (-200, 199)	1.85 (-199, 191)	-1.01 (-2.39, 0.41)	-0.84 (-194, 186)	1.38 (0.32, 2.41)	-0.10 (-1.56, 1.28)
Measurement Tool ^d	Isokinetic dynamometry	-3.56 (-205, 194)	-0.81 (-2.48, 0.88)	1.77 (-191, 200)	-1.14 (-2.60, 0.36)	-0.86 (-1.62, -0.11)	-0.62 (-1.39, 0.15)	1.46 (-190, 196)	-1.19 (-2.75, 0.30)	-0.30 (-198, 193)	-1.93 (-193, 204)	-1.12 (-2.38, 0.23)	-0.56 (-1.77, 0.64)
	Isometric dynamometry	-0.34 (-2.33, 1.59)	-0.55 (-1.57, 0.50)	-0.59 (-1.91, 0.80)	-2.36 (-142, 138)	-0.76 (-1.33, -0.21)	-0.38 (-0.88, 0.11)	-1.91 (-144, 134)	3.90 (-190, 201)	-0.09 (-1.45, 1.28)	0.91 (-139, 141)	-0.46 (-1.41, 0.40)	0.06 (-0.62, 0.80)

Table S9. Network meta-regression beta estimates for strength.

Data are presented as beta (95% CrI). For brevity, betas are only displayed for each resistance training prescription vs CTRL. Bold denotes a 95% probability that there is evidence of effect modification based on the specified covariate.

^a Data represent the influence of untrained, compared with trained.

^b Data represent the influence of resistance training performed to volitional fatigue, compared with resistance training, not to volitional fatigue.

^c Data represent the influence of specified body region strength measurements, compared with lower body strength measurements.

^d Data represent the influence of specified measurement tools, compared with 1RM

Covariate		LS2	LS3	LM1	LM2	LM3	HS2	HS3	HM1	HM2	HM3
				Conti	inuous Covaria	ites					
Age		-0.02 (-0.03, 0.00)	0.00 (-0.01, 0.01)	0.00 (-0.14, 0.14)	0.00 (-0.01, 0.00)	0.00 (-0.01, 0.00)	0.38 (0.07, 0.68)	0.00 (-0.02, 0.02)	0.11 (-12.4, 11.6)	0.01 (0.00, 0.02)	0.00 (-0.01, 0.01)
Percent Female	Percent Female		0.00 (0.00, 0.01)	0.00 (-0.01, 0.01)	0.00 (-0.01, 0.00)	0.00 (0.00,0.00)	0.01 (0.00, 0.02)	0.00 (-0.01, 0.01)	0.05 (-4.18, 4.11)	0.00 (-0.01, 0.00)	0.00 (-0.01, 0.00)
Duration		-0.11 (-0.24, 0.02)	-0.02 (-0.06, 0.02)	-0.06 (-0.33, 0.20)	-0.02 (-0.05, 0.01)	-0.01 (-0.03, 0.00)	-0.32 (-0.57, -0.08)	-0.02 (-0.08, 0.04)	-0.88 (-48.1, 46.4)	-0.01 (-0.04, 0.02)	-0.02 (-0.04, 0.00)
Relative Weekly Volum	e Load	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)
Publication Year		-0.01 (-0.12, 0.09)	0.01 (-0.02, 0.04)	0.07 (-0.17, 0.31)	0.01 (-0.03, 0.04)	0.01 (0.00, 0.02)	0.23 (0.00, 0.48)	0.02 (-0.04, 0.08)	-0.16 (-36.58, 35.39)	0.02 (-0.02, 0.06)	0.01 (0.00, 0.03)
				Categ	gorical Covaria						
Training Status ^a		1.05 (-135, 137)	0.93 (-0.22, 2.05)	-0.02 (-1.28, 1.12)	0.06 (-0.99, 0.96)	0.26 (-0.53, 1.0)	-3.22 (-142, 138)	-0.96 (-133, 130)	5.33 (-188, 200)	0.38 (-0.51, 1.29)	0.28 (-0.45, 0.97)
Volitional Fatigue ^b		0.60 (-0.07, 1.28)	0.19 (-0.24, 0.61)	-0.01 (-0.77, 0.73)	-0.09 (-0.38, 0.22)	0.24 (-0.01, 0.48)	1.54 (0.02, 3.04)	0.07 (-0.70, 0.82)	-0.11 (-137, 136)	-0.30 (-0.71, 0.11)	0.00 (-0.34, 0.33)
Measurement Region ^c	Upper body	-0.78 (-199, 198)	-0.23 (-1.10, 0.61)	-0.23 (-1.23, 0.75)	-0.25 (-0.89, 0.36)	0.08 (-0.24, 0.38)	-1.30 (-2.96, 0.37)	1.11 (-179, 205)	0.44 (-194, 192)	0.16 (-0.68, 0.99)	0.14 (-0.47, 0.71)
Weasurement Region	Whole body	-0.62 (-1.29, 0.03)	-0.38 (-0.84, 0.10)	-0.32 (-1.24, 0.65)	-0.37 (-0.73, -0.04)	-0.45 (-0.72, -0.17)	1.07 (-188, 195)	-0.23 (-0.99, 0.51)	-2.92 (-196, 191)	-0.29 (-0.73, 0.17)	-0.35 (-0.75, 0.06)
	MRI	-0.71 (-61.2, 58.4)	-2.26 (-62.6, 56.5	-0.30 (-196, 200)	0.41 (-0.12, 0.96)	0.73 (-0.06, 1.52)	-1.56 (-110, 114)	0.93 (-92.8, 94.72)	-0.52 (-142, 143)	0.21 (-0.48, 0.93)	0.74 (-0.47, 1.97)
	Ultrasound	-2.24 (-62.4, 57.0)	-2.42 (-62.5, 56.8)	0.78 (-0.49, 2.08)	0.45 (0.02, 0.89)	0.71 (-0.05, 1.44)	-0.29 (-109, 115)	0.59 (-93.8, 95.3)	4.60 (-190, 201)	0.44 (-0.20, 1.11)	0.61 (-0.55, 1.82)
	СТ	1.66 (-189, 184)	-2.28 (-62.5, 56.7)	-3.43 (-191, 190)	-1.19 (-186, 196)	0.56 (-0.46, 1.57)	0.35 (-200, 195)	-4.45 (-206, 201)	1.99 (-193, 186)	-1.39 (-194, 202)	0.49 (-0.80, 1.83)
Measurement Tool ^d	Hydro	-0.75 (-192, 194)	-2.48 (-62.4, 56.5)	3.26 (-190, 190)	-0.60 (-189, 191)	0.67 (-0.40, 1.74)	-1.71 (-203, 196)	-0.74 (-195, 198)	-0.21 (-200, 202)	0.96 (-192, 202)	3.56 (-195, 197)
	fCSA	-0.96 (-190, 192)	0.62 (-190, 196)	-1.64 (-195, 193)	-1.54 (-144, 140)	0.64 (-0.23, 1.53)	-0.59 (-196, 196)	0.34 (-193, 192)	0.11 (-200, 193)	-1.82 (-144, 140)	0.39 (-0.85, 1.66)
	DXA	-2.62 (-63.1, 56.8)	-2.73 (-62.8, 56.6)	0.51 (-1.04, 2.05)	-0.07 (-0.63, 0.47)	0.18 (-0.62, 0.96)	4.91 (-190, 200)	0.44 (-93, 94)	-1.23 (-205, 197)	-0.22 (-1.02, 0.63)	0.16 (-1.03, 1.39)
	BodPod	0.92 (-201, 192)	-2.82 (-147, 150)	1.40 (-193, 199)	-3.57 (-202, 190)	0.42 (-0.87, 1.66)	3.10 (-188, 190)	0.37 (-141, 149)	3.77 (-188, 192)	-0.44 (-197, 194)	-1.63 (-203, 194)

Table S10. Network meta-regression beta estimates for hypertrophy.

Data are presented as beta (95% CrI). For brevity, betas are only displayed for each resistance training prescription vs CTRL. Bold denotes a 95% probability that there is evidence of effect modification based on the specified covariate.

^a Data represent the influence of untrained, compared with trained.

^b Data represent the influence of resistance training performed to volitional fatigue, compared with resistance training, not to volitional fatigue.

^c Data represent the influence of specified body region measurements, compared with lower body measurements.

^d Data represent the influence of specified hypertrophy measurement tools, compared with BIA

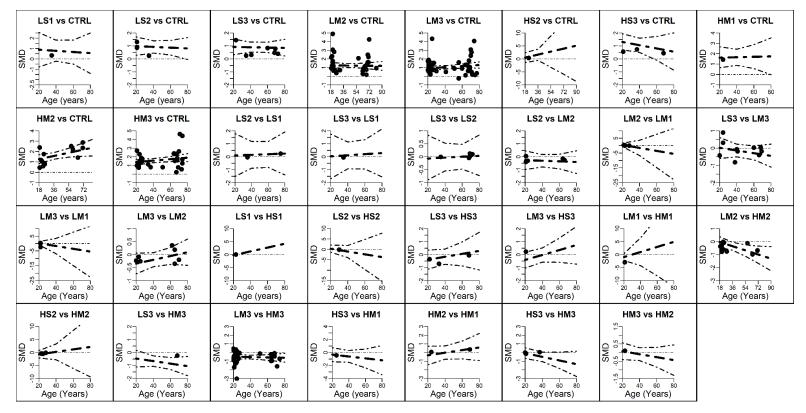


Figure S17. NMR plot displaying the effect of mean age (in years) as a covariate on muscle strength for all direct comparisons. Each circle corresponds to a study estimate at a given covariate value. The bold dot-dash line is the posterior SMD and the 2 dashed lines are the upper and lower 95% credible intervals estimated by the NMR model. For a given comparison (i.e., box), posterior SMDs greater than 0 favours the leftmost condition in the title. Abbreviations: NMR, network meta regression; SMD, standardized mean difference.

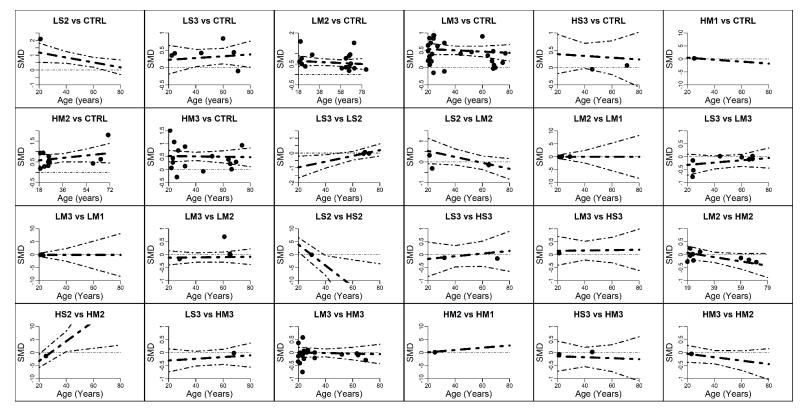


Figure S18. NMR plot displaying the effect of mean age (in years) as a covariate on muscle hypertrophy for all direct comparisons. Each circle corresponds to a study estimate at a given covariate value. The bold dot-dash line is the posterior SMD and the 2 dashed lines are the upper and lower 95% credible intervals estimated by the NMR model. For a given comparison (i.e., box), posterior SMDs greater than 0 favours the leftmost condition in the title. Abbreviations: NMR, network meta regression; SMD, standardized mean difference.

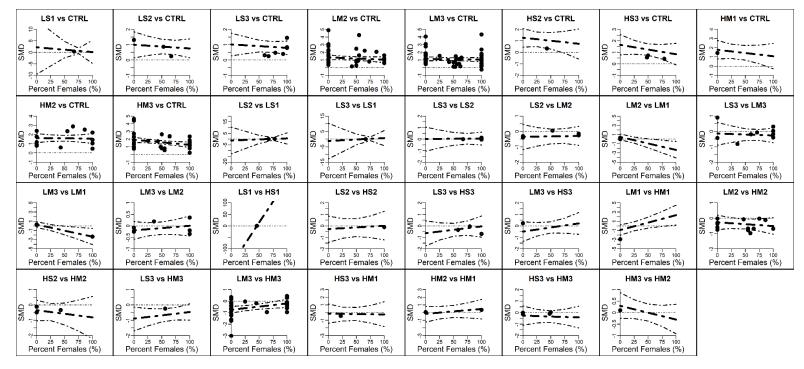


Figure S19. NMR plot displaying the effect of proportion of females (%) as a covariate on muscle strength for all direct comparisons. Each circle corresponds to a study estimate at a given covariate value. The bold dot-dash line is the posterior SMD and the 2 dashed lines are the upper and lower 95% credible intervals estimated by the NMR model. For a given comparison (i.e., box), posterior SMDs greater than 0 favours the leftmost condition in the title. Abbreviations: NMR, network meta regression; SMD, standardized mean difference.

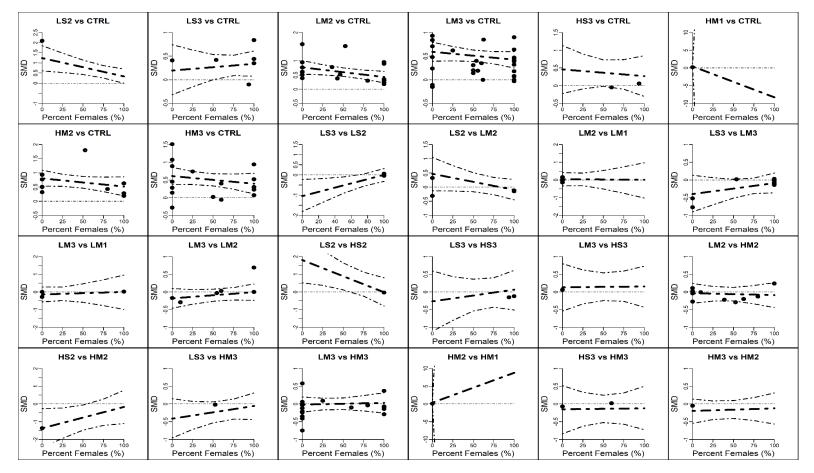


Figure S20. NMR plot displaying the effect of proportion of females (%) as a covariate on muscle hypertrophy for all direct comparisons. Each circle corresponds to a study estimate at a given covariate value. The bold dot-dash line is the posterior SMD and the 2 dashed lines are the upper and lower 95% credible intervals estimated by the NMR model. For a given comparison (i.e., box), posterior SMDs greater than 0 favours the leftmost condition in the title. Abbreviations: NMR, network meta regression; SMD, standardized mean difference.

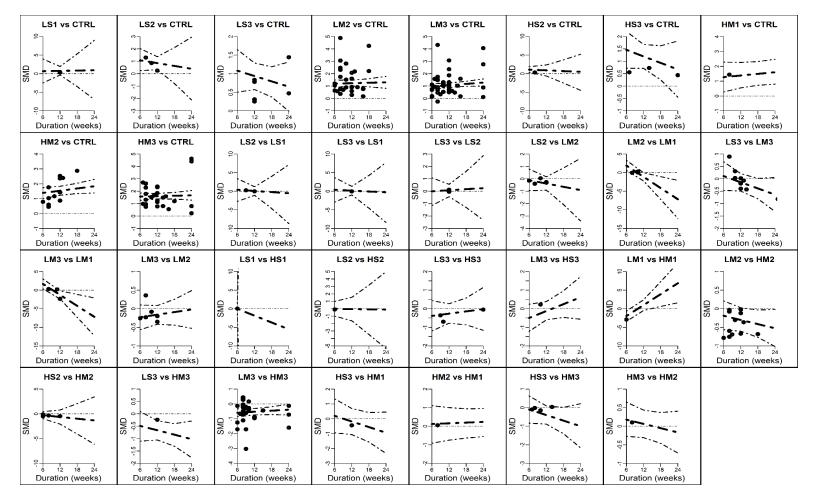


Figure S21. NMR plot displaying the effect of intervention duration as a covariate on muscle strength for all direct comparisons. Each circle corresponds to a study estimate at a given covariate value. The bold dot-dash line is the posterior SMD and the 2 dashed lines are the upper and lower 95% credible intervals estimated by the NMR model. For a given comparison (i.e., box), posterior SMDs greater than 0 favours the leftmost condition in the title. Abbreviations: NMR, network meta regression; SMD, standardized mean difference.

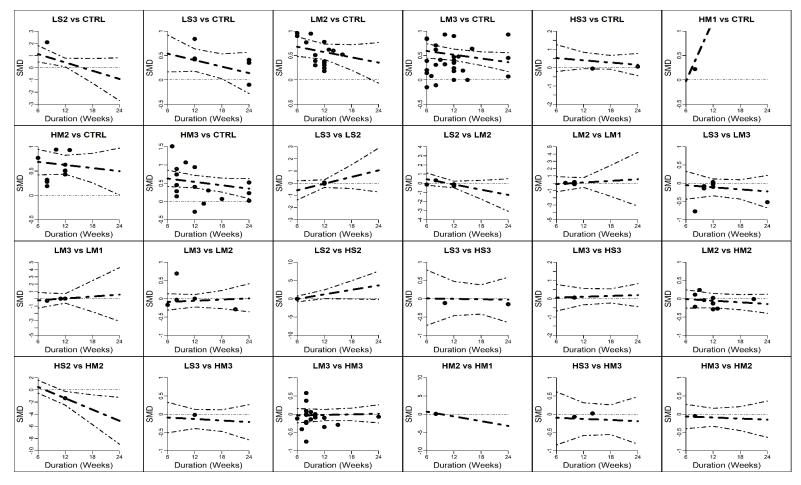


Figure S22. NMR plot displaying the effect of intervention duration as a covariate on muscle hypertrophy for all direct comparisons. Each circle corresponds to a study estimate at a given covariate value. The bold dot-dash line is the posterior SMD and the 2 dashed lines are the upper and lower 95% credible intervals estimated by the NMR model. For a given comparison (i.e., box), posterior SMDs greater than 0 favours the leftmost condition in the title. Abbreviations: NMR, network meta regression; SMD, standardized mean difference.

Online Supplementary Appendix 13: Physical function results.

Measures of physical function (mobility, gait speed, and balance/flexibility) were extracted from included studies when the mean participant age \geq 55 years. Standardized mean differences (SMD) were calculated, and pairwise meta-analyses were conducted for all direct comparisons. NMA models were fitted in a Bayesian framework using Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methods in R with the statistical package *multinma*. Four chains were run with non-informative priors. There were 10,000 iterations per chain, and the first 4,000 were discarded as burn-in iterations. Values were collected with a thinning interval of 10. Convergence was evaluated by visual inspection of trace plots and the potential scale reduction factor. We report network geometry, all relative effects, posterior ranks, model fit, and threshold analysis results for each physical function outcome.

Mobility

Network geometry for mobility is displayed in Figure S23. The mobility NMA included seven conditions from 25 studies (n = 859). One study was identified as an outlier and excluded [21] during sensitivity analysis. Network geometry for mobility following sensitivity analysis is displayed in Figure S24, which included seven conditions from 24 studies (n = 810).

The relative effects for all 21 network comparisons are displayed in Table S11. There was a 95% probability that HM3, LM2, and LM3 were beneficial compared to CTRL. No RTx was superior to another RTx for improving mobility (as demonstrated by all 95% CrI crossing zero). The posterior ranks are reported in Table S12. Model fit is reported in Table S13. Node-splitting was performed on five comparisons (Figure S25), and none were significant ($P \ge 0.6$ for all). Threshold analysis results for mobility are found in Figure S26. Overall, LM2 was the top-ranked condition, and this finding appears relatively robust. Three comparisons suggest there is some sensitivity to the level of uncertainty and potential biases in the evidence, which could lead to LM3 (2/3 comparisons) or LS2 (1/3 comparisons) being ranked the top condition.

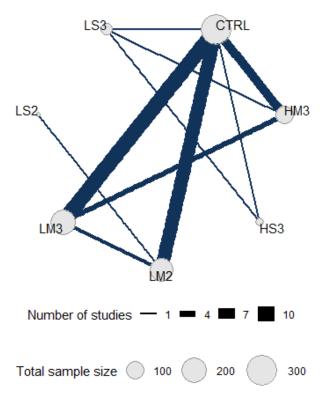


Figure S23. Network geometry for all mobility studies. Each node represents a unique condition, and the size of each node is proportional to the sample size per condition. Each edge represents direct evidence, and the width of each edge is proportional to the number of studies comparing connected nodes. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

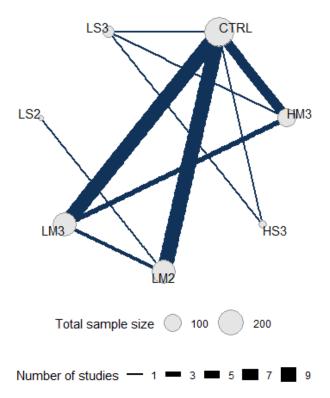


Figure S24. Network geometry for mobility following sensitivity analysis. Each node represents a unique condition, and the size of each node is proportional to the sample size per condition. Each edge represents direct evidence, and the width of each edge is proportional to the number of studies comparing connected nodes. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

					All studies			
		CTRL	HM3	HS3	LM2	LM3	LS2	LS3
	CTRL		0.76 (0.17, 1.35)	0.28 (-1.19, 1.72)	1.04 (0.50, 1.57)	0.90 (0.43, 1.34)	0.76 (-1.00, 2.48)	0.59 (-0.53, 1.71)
	HM3	0.70 (0.18, 1.24)		-0.48 (-1.98, 1.07)	0.28 (-0.48, 1.09)	0.14 (-0.53, 0.84)	0.01 (-1.81, 1.83)	-0.17 (-1.27, 0.97)
Analysis	HS3	0.25 (-0.95, 1.47)	-0.45 (-1.71, 0.84)		0.76 (-0.75, 2.26)	0.62 (-0.91, 2.15)	0.48 (-1.81, 2.70)	0.31 (-1.09, 1.72)
	LM2	1.01 (0.59, 1.45)	0.31 (-0.34, 0.98)	0.75 (-0.53, 2.07)		-0.14 (-0.79, 0.50)	-0.28 (-1.97, 1.36)	-0.45 (-1.64, 0.83)
Sensitivity	LM3	0.72 (0.31, 1.17)	0.02 (-0.56, 0.64)	0.46 (-0.82, 1.79)	-0.29 (-0.86, 0.26)		-0.13 (-1.90, 1.69)	-0.31 (-1.48, 0.87)
	LS2	0.71 (-0.79, 2.25)	0.01 (-1.63, 1.64)	0.46 (-1.52, 2.51)	-0.29 (-1.74, 1.19)	-0.01 (-1.56, 1.60)		-0.18 (-2.32, 1.87)
	LS3	0.54 (-0.36, 1.48)	-0.16 (-1.11, 0.77)	0.29 (-0.94, 1.49)	-0.47 (-1.44, 0.58)	-0.18 (-1.17, 0.86)	-0.17 (-2.00, 1.60)	

Table S11. League table of all relative effects for mobility.

Network estimates for all relative effects of resistance training prescriptions are displayed for mobility with all studies (column header versus row header; values > 0 favour the column condition) and following sensitivity analysis (row header versus column header; values > 0 favour the row condition). Data are displayed as posterior standardized mean difference (95% credible interval). Bold text indicates a 95% probability one intervention yields a larger relative effect. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

	HM3	HS3	LM3	LM2	LS3	LS2	CTRL
All Studies	3.6	5.0	3.1	2.2	4.2	3.6	6.3
	(1, 6)	(1, 7)	(1, 6)	(1, 5)	(1, 7)	(1, 7)	(5, 7)
Sensitivity Analysis	3.5	5.1	3.6	1.9	4.1	3.4	6.4
	(1, 6)	(1, 7)	(1, 6)	(1, 4)	(1, 7)	(1, 7)	(5, 7)

Table S12. Posterior ranks for mobility.

Mean posterior ranks (95% credible interval) for all conditions with all studies (first row) and following sensitivity analyses (second row). Mean posterior ranks closer to 1 suggest the most effective condition. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

Table S13. Model fit summaries for mobility.

Model			Studies ata points)				ivity Analysis) data points)	
Widder	Residual Deviance	pD	DIC	Tau (95% CrI)	Residual Deviance	pD	DIC	Tau (95% CrI)
FE Model	90	6.2	96.1		64.8	6.1	70.9	
RE Model	30.6	23.5	54.1	0.68 (0.43, 1.02)	30.6	20.8	51.5	0.53 (0.29, 0.62)
RE UME	30.5	24.6	55.1		30.2	22.0	52.2	

Abbreviations: CrI, credible interval; DIC, deviance information criterion; FE, fixed effects; pD, number of effective parameters; RE, random effects; UME, unrelated mean effects.

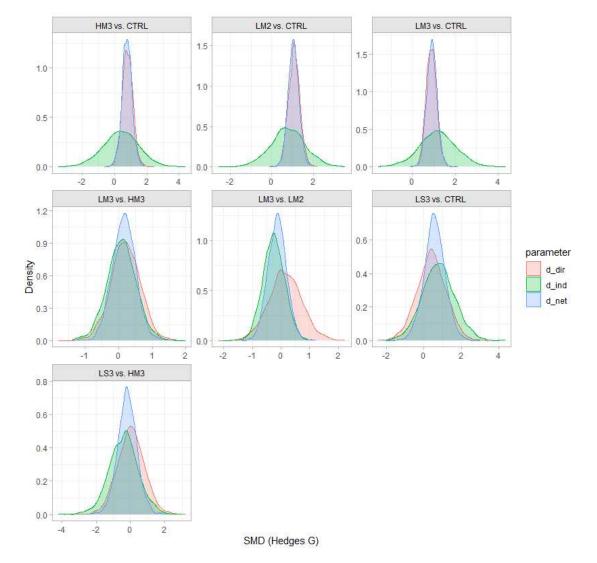


Figure S25. Node-split analysis plot for all studies in mobility network. Posterior distribution for direct estimate (red), indirect estimate (green), and network estimate (blue). Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

Study (Contrast)	SMD	95% Confidence Interval		nvariant Interva	l.			
Abrahin 2014 (LM2 vs LS2)	0.29	(-1.10, 1.68)	LS2	(-0.30, 94.97)	HS3			
BoikoFerreira 2021 (LM3 vs CTRL)	2.79	(1.54, 4.04)	LS3	(-23.74, 8.52)	LM3			-
Brandon 2004 (LM3 vs CTRL)	0.57	(-0.47, 1.61)	HS3	(-38.29, 7.28)	LM3			• <u> </u>
Correa 2012 (LM2 vs CTRL)	1.91	(0.77, 3.05)	LM3	(-2.63, NT)	-			
Fatouros 2005 (HM3 vs CTRL)	0.67	(-0.51, 1.85)	LM3	(-5.65, 3.52)	HM3	-		• <u>•</u> ••
Fatouros 2005 (LM3 vs CTRL)	0.27	(-0.91, 1.45)	HM3	(-4.19, 3.76)	LM3	-		
Henwood 2006 (LM2 vs CTRL)	0.37	(-0.74, 1.48)	LM3	(-3.66, NT)	-			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Kalapotharakos 2005a (HM3 vs CTRL)	1.09	(-0.32, 2.50)	CTRL	(-142.54, 6.14)	HM3			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Kalapotharakos 2005b (HM3 vs CTRL)	1.86	(0.43, 3.29)	LM3	(-6.06, 4.24)	HM3	-		·
Kalapotharakos 2005b (LM3 vs CTRL)	2.06	(0.62, 3.50)	HM3	(-1.26, 4.97)	LM3			
Krcmarova 2018 (LM2 vs CTRL)	1.14	(-0.10, 2.38)	LM3	(-2.98, NT)	-		-	· 0
Lopes 2016 (HM3 vs CTRL)	-0.04	(-1.28, 1.20)	HS3	(-46.02, 4.52)	HM3			
Monteiro 2019 (LM3 vs CTRL)	0.54	(-0.57, 1.65)	CTRL	(-339.32, 5.39)	LM3			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Pinto 2014 (LM2 vs CTRL)	2.33	(1.03, 3.63)	LM3	(-2.09, 56.42)	LS2			
Rabelo 2004 (HM3 vs CTRL)	1.30	(0.14, 2.46)	LM3	(-7.44, 4.68)	HM3			· • \bullet = • \bullet = • • • • • • \bullet = \bullet = \bullet =
Rabelo 2004 (LM3 vs CTRL)	1.50	(0.32, 2.68)	HM3	(-4.03, 5.69)	LM3	-		·
Raj 2012 (LM2 vs CTRL)	0.20	(-1.04, 1.44)	LM3	(-3.01, 130.50)	LS2			
Ramirez-Campillo 2016a (LM2 vs CTRL)	1.93	(0.39, 3.47)	LS2	(-29.05, 3.20)	LM3	-		
Ramirez-Campillo 2016a (LM3 vs CTRL)	1.71	(0.20, 3.22)	LM3	(0.45, 18.97)	LS2			
Ramirez-Campillo 2018b (LM3 vs CTRL)	0.56	(-0.58, 1.70)	HM3	(-15.76, 11.36)	LM3	-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Schlicht 2001 (LM3 vs CTRL)	0.16	(-1.13, 1.45)	LS3	(-66.16, 4.65)	LM3			
Shiotsu 2018 (LM2 vs CTRL)	0.23	(-1.06, 1.52)	LM3	(-3.75, 13.21)	LS2			
Soligon 2020 (LM2 vs CTRL)	0.76	(-0.51, 2.03)	LM3	(-4.15, 15.61)	LS2			0
Sundstrup 2016 (LM2 vs CTRL)	1.33	(-0.14, 2.80)	LM3	(-2.50, NT)	-		_	·
Tracy 2004 (HM3 vs CTRL)	0.21	(-1.10, 1.52)	CTRL	(-205.49, 6.03)	HM3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Tracy 2006 (LM3 vs CTRL)	0.00	(-1.24, 1.24)	CTRL	(-235.06, 4.70)	LM3			÷
VanRoie 2013 (HM3 vs LS3)	0.00	(-1.13, 1.13)	LS3	(-2.98, 24.61)	LS2			¢
Vincent 2002 (HS3 vs CTRL)	0.19	(-0.94, 1.32)	LS3	(-9.50, 2.00)	HS3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Vincent 2002 (LS3 vs CTRL)	0.40	(-0.73, 1.53)	HS3	(-3.10, 2.78)	LS3			·
Stec 2017 (LM3 vs LM2)	0.09	(-1.10, 1.28)	-	(NT, 2.11)	LM3			o
						-4 -3 -2	-1	0 1
0.01/2		danaa kataa ah						•
○ SMD 95	% Confi	dence Interval 🛛 Invariant I	Interval				Standardised Mean Diff	erence

Figure S26. Threshold analysis results for mobility. Each row corresponds to a single study estimate and displays the SMD and 95% CI from that study, along with the invariant interval (blue shaded bars). Any changes to a study estimate that lie within the invariant interval will not affect the first-ranked treatment (first ranked treatment for mobility: LM2). Bold study labels and red shaded invariant intervals show where a 95% CI crosses the corresponding threshold, indicating sensitivity to the level of uncertainty in this estimate, which could result in a new first-ranked treatment, which are shown as resistance training prescription acronyms at either side of the invariant interval. Abbreviations: 95% CI, 95% confidence interval; SD, standard deviation; SMD, standardized mean difference.

Gait Speed

All studies yielded a disconnected network, and one study was excluded [96] to form a connected network for this analysis. Network geometry for gait speed is displayed in Figure S27. The gait speed NMA included five conditions from 15 studies (n = 488). No outliers nor influential cases were identified, so sensitivity analysis was not conducted.

The relative effects for all 10 network comparisons are displayed in Table S14. There was a 95% probability that HM3, LM3, and LM2 were beneficial compared to CTRL. No resistance training prescription was superior when compared to another RTx. The posterior ranks are reported in Table S15. Model fit is reported in Table S16. Node-splitting was performed on four comparisons (Figure S28), and none were significant ($P \ge 0.31$ for all). Threshold analysis results for gait speed were reported in Figure S29. Overall, LM3 was the top-ranked condition; however, 10 comparisons suggest there is some sensitivity to the level of uncertainty and potential biases in the evidence, which could lead to HM3 (8/10 comparisons) or LM2 (2/10 comparisons) being ranked the top condition (Figure S29).

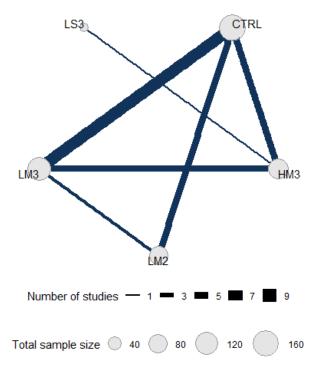


Figure S27. Network geometry for gait speed. Each node represents a unique condition, and the size of each node is proportional to the sample size per condition. Each edge represents direct evidence, and the width of each edge is proportional to the number of studies comparing connected nodes. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

	CTRL	HM3	LM2	LM3	LS3
CTRL		0.74 (0.14, 1.39)	0.66 (0.08, 1.30)	0.88 (0.41, 1.40)	0.21 (-1.32, 1.78)
НМ3			-0.08 (-0.94, 0.71)	0.14 (-0.49, 0.80)	-0.54 (-1.99, 0.87)
LM2				0.22 (-0.45, 0.91)	-0.46 (-2.16, 1.23)
LM3					-0.67 (-2.31, 0.91)

Table S14. League table of all relative effects for gait speed.

Network estimates for all relative effects of resistance training prescriptions for gait speed (column header versus row header; values >0 favour the column condition). Data are displayed as posterior standardized mean difference (95% credible interval). Bold text indicates a 95% probability one intervention yields a larger relative effect. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

Table S15. Posterior ranks for gait speed.

	CTRL	HM3	LM2	LM3	LS3
All Studies	4.6	2.3	2.6	1.7	3.8
	(4, 5)	(1, 4)	(1, 4)	(1, 4)	(1, 5)

Data are presented as mean posterior ranks (95% credible interval). Mean posterior ranks closer to 1 suggest the most effective condition. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

Table S16. Model fit summaries for gait speed.

		All Studies (on	20 data points)	
Model	Residual Deviance	pD	DIC	Tau (95% CrI)
FE Model	43.1	4.1	47.1	
RE Model	24.3	14.6	38.8	0.56 (0.15, 1.03)
RE UME	23.7	15.3	39	

Abbreviations: CrI, credible interval; DIC, deviance information criterion; FE, fixed effects; pD, number of effective parameters; RE, random effects; UME, unrelated mean effects.

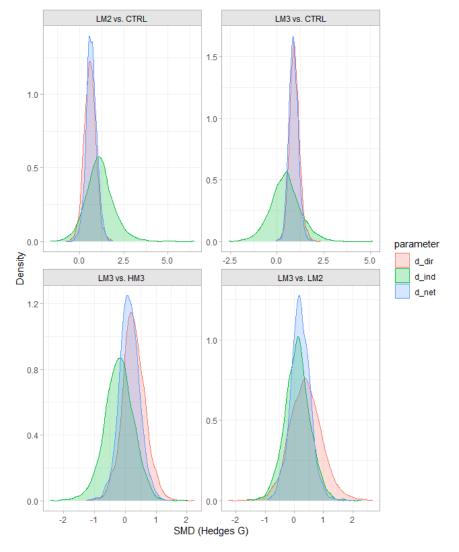


Figure S28. Node-split plot for gait speed network. Posterior distribution for direct estimate (red), indirect estimate (green), and network estimate (blue). Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

Study (Contrast)	SMD	95% Confidence Interval		Invariant Interva	al	
Fatouros 2005 (HM3 vs CTRL)	0.37	(-0.79, 1.54)	LM2	(-61.10, 1.37)	HM3	
Fatouros 2005 (LM3 vs CTRL)	0.22	(-0.96, 1.39)	HM3	(-0.91, NT)	-	
Henwood 2006 (LM2 vs CTRL)	0.69	(-0.43, 1.81)	LS3	(-14.46, 4.76)	LM2	
Kalapotharakos 2004 (HM3 vs CTRL)	2.64	(1.11, 4.17)	-	(NT, 3.51)	HM3	
Kalapotharakos 2004 (LM3 vs CTRL)	2.62	(1.11, 4.13)	HM3	(1.76, NT)	-	
Kalapotharakos 2005 (HM3 vs CTRL)	0.87	(-0.46, 2.20)	-	(NT, 1.66)	HM3	
Kalapotharakos 2005 (LM3 vs CTRL)	1.99	(0.57, 3.42)	HM3	(1.11, NT)	-	
Lopes 2016 (HM3 vs CTRL)	-0.12	(-1.37, 1.12)	LM2	(-178.41, 2.09)	HM3	
Rabelo 2004 (HM3 vs CTRL)	1.12	(-0.02, 2.27)	-	(NT, 1.97)	HM3	
Rabelo 2004 (LM3 vs CTRL)	0.99	(-0.14, 2.12)	HM3	(-0.02, NT)	_	
Raj 2012 (LM2 vs CTRL)	0.49	(-0.76, 1.74)	LS3	(-28.59, 3.73)	LM2	
Ramirez-Campillo 2016 (LM2 vs CTRL)	1.89	(0.36, 3.42)	-	(NT, 3.12)	LM2	
Ramirez-Campillo 2016 (LM3 vs CTRL)	2.45	(0.84, 4.07)	LM2	(1.27, NT)	-	
Ramirez-Campillo 2018 (LM3 vs CTRL)	0.55	(-0.59, 1.68)	LM2	(-4.56, NT)	_	
Schlicht 2001 (LM3 vs CTRL)	0.41	(-0.87, 1.70)	LM2	(-5.69, NT)	-	
Shiotsu 2018 (LM2 vs CTRL)	0.32	(-0.97, 1.60)	HM3	(-23.27, 3.31)	LM2	
Sipila 1996 (LM3 vs CTRL)	0.30	(-0.97, 1.57)	LM2	(-5.71, NT)	-	
Soligon 2020 (LM2 vs CTRL)	0.28	(-0.97, 1.53)	HM3	(-42.75, 3.84)	LM2	
Stec 2017 (LM3 vs LM2)	-0.16	(-1.36, 1.03)	LS3	(-2.44, NT)	_	
VanRoie 2013 (HM3 vs LS3)	0.54	(-0.59, 1.68)	LM2	(-1.28, NT)	_	
						-
O SMD 95	% Confid	dence Interval Invariant	Interval			

Figure S29. Threshold analysis results for gait speed. Each row corresponds to a single study estimate and displays the SMD and 95% CI from that study, along with the invariant interval (blue shaded bars). Any changes to a study estimate that lie within the invariant interval will not affect the first-ranked treatment (first ranked treatment for gait speed: LM3). Bold study labels and red shaded invariant intervals show where a 95% CI crosses the corresponding threshold, indicating sensitivity to the level of uncertainty in this estimate, which could result in a new first-ranked treatment, which are shown as resistance training prescription acronyms at either side of the invariant interval. Abbreviations: SMD, standardized mean difference; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval; SD, standard deviation.

Balance/Flexibility

Network geometry for balance/flexibility is displayed in Figure S30. The balance/flexibility NMA included four conditions from 13 studies (n = 453). No outliers nor influential cases were identified, so sensitivity analysis was not conducted.

The relative effects for all six network comparisons are displayed in Table S17. There was a 95% probability that HM3 and LM3 were beneficial compared to CTRL. No resistance training prescription was superior when compared to another RTx. The posterior ranks are reported in Table S18. Model fit is reported in Table S19. Node-splitting was performed on four comparisons (Figure S31) and none were significant ($P \ge 0.54$ for all). The base-case for threshold analysis was HM3 and no comparisons potentially impacted this recommendation (Figure S32).

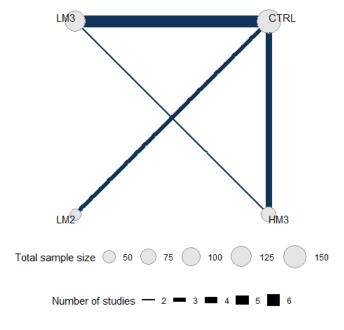


Figure S30. Network geometry for balance/flexibility. Each node represents a unique condition, and the size of each node is proportional to the sample size per condition. Each edge represents direct evidence, and the width of each edge is proportional to the number of studies comparing connected nodes. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

	CTRL	HM3	LM2	LM3
CTRL		1.52 (0.08, 2.91)	0.55 (-1.05, 2.18)	0.83 (-0.29, 1.98)
НМ3			-0.97 (-3.04, 1.07)	-0.69 (-2.26, 0.84)
LM2				0.28 (-1.66, 2.18)

Table S17. League table of all relative effects for balance/flexibility.

Network estimates for all relative effects of resistance training prescriptions are displayed for balance/flexibility (column header versus row header; values >0 favour the column condition). Data are displayed as posterior standardized mean difference (95% credible interval). Bold text indicates a 95% probability one intervention yields a larger relative effect. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

Table S18.	Posterior	ranks f	for bal	ance/flexibility.

	CTRL	HM3	LM2	LM3
All Studies	3.7	1.4	2.7	2.3
	(3, 4)	(1, 3)	(1, 4)	(1, 4)

Data are presented as mean posterior ranks (95% credible interval). Mean posterior ranks closer to 1 suggest the most effective condition. Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

		All Studies (on	13 data point	s)
Model	Residual Deviance	pD	DIC	Tau (95% CrI)
FE Model	73.4	3.0	76.4	
RE Model	13.9	12.3	26.3	1.30 (0.73, 2.28)
RE UME	14	12.4	26.4	

Table S19. Model fit summaries for balance/flexibility.

Abbreviations: CrI, credible interval; DIC, deviance information criterion; FE, fixed effects; pD, number of effective parameters; RE, random effects; UME, unrelated mean effects.

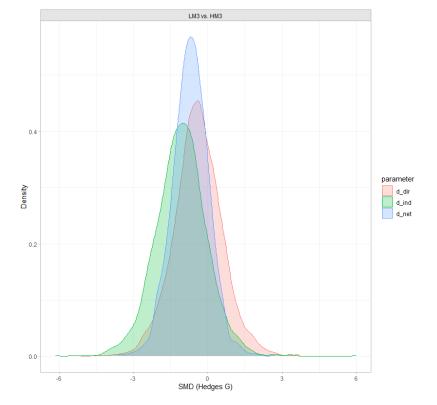


Figure S31. Node-split plot for all studies in balance/flexibility. Posterior distribution for direct estimate (red), indirect estimate (green), and network estimate (blue). Resistance training prescriptions are denoted with a three-character acronym – XY# – where X is load (H, \geq 80% 1-repetition maximum [1RM]; L, <80% 1RM); Y is sets (M, multi-set; S, single-set); and # is the weekly frequency (3, \geq 3 d/wk; 2, 2 d/wk; 1, 1 d/wk), respectively. For example, "HM2" denotes high-load, multi-set, twice-weekly training. Abbreviations: CTRL, non-exercising control group.

Study (Contrast)	SMD	95% Confidence Interval	li li	nvariant Interval									
BoikoFerreira 2021 (LM3 vs CTRL)	1.67	(0.53, 2.81)	LM2	(-18.99, 62.46)	LM3				-		~~		
Brandon 2004 (LM3 vs CTRL)	0.18	(-0.85, 1.22)	-	(NT, 15.91)	LM3			_	—þ	—þ—		—þ—	
Granacher 2009 (HM3 vs CTRL)	4.52	(2.99, 6.04)	LM3	(-0.77, NT)	-							-	
Henwood 2006 (LM2 vs CTRL)	1.28	(0.13, 2.44)	-	(NT, 9.84)	LM2				_				
Kalapotharakos 2005 (HM3 vs CTRL)	0.40	(-0.90, 1.71)	LM3	(-2.82, NT)	-			_		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Kalapotharakos 2005 (LM3 vs CTRL)	0.84	(-0.48, 2.15)	-	(NT, 4.13)	LM3	-		-					
opes 2016 (HM3 vs CTRL)	-0.01	(-1.26, 1.23)	LM3	(-10.02, NT)	-	-	-						
fonteiro 2019 (LM3 vs CTRL)	0.48	(-0.63, 1.59)	LM2	(-21.03, 14.83)	LM3	-		-		<u> </u>			
abelo 2004 (HM3 vs CTRL)	2.01	(0.78, 3.23)	LM3	(-1.60, NT)	-								
abelo 2004 (LM3 vs CTRL)	1.25	(0.10, 2.40)	-	(NT, 6.42)	LM3						— <u> </u>		
chlicht 2001 (LM3 vs CTRL)	-0.05	(-1.33, 1.23)	-	(NT, 10.94)	LM3	_	-		— <u> </u>				
hiotsu 2018 (LM2 vs CTRL)	0.37	(-0.91, 1.66)	CTRL	(-466.43, 7.36)	LM2			_	C		<u>-'</u> o	<u>-'</u> o	<u>-'</u> o
Sundstrup 2016 (LM2 vs CTRL)	-0.14	(-1.54, 1.25)	-	(NT, 4.36)	LM2		_	_		_d			
						-4 -3 -	-2 -	1 .1	1 1 1 0	1 0 1	1 0 1 2	1 0 1 2	1012
○ SMD	95% Co	nfidence Interval 🛛 Invaria	nt Interva	al				1					d Mean Differen
O SMD	00/0 00		in interve	A1		otanuan	alacui	No.	vican	wear bine	Mean Direre	wearr Director	wear bireren

Figure S32. Threshold analysis results for balance/flexibility. Each row corresponds to a single study estimate and displays the SMD and 95% CI from that study, along with the invariant interval (blue shaded bars). Any changes to a study estimate that lie within the invariant interval will not affect the first-ranked treatment (first-ranked treatment for balance/flexibility: HM3). Bold study labels and red-shaded invariant intervals show where a 95% CI crosses the corresponding threshold, indicating sensitivity to the level of uncertainty in this estimate, which could result in a new first-ranked treatment, which are shown as resistance training prescription acronyms at either side of the invariant interval. Abbreviations: SMD, standardized mean difference; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval; SD, standard deviation.