

Age-related changes in the effects of strength training on lower leg muscles in healthy individuals measured using MRI

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ABSTRACT

Background We previously measured the rate of regaining muscle strength during rehabilitation of lower leg muscles in patients following lower leg casting. Our primary aim in this study was to measure the rate of gain of strength in healthy individuals undergoing a similar training regime. Our secondary aim was to test the ability of MRI to provide a biomarker for muscle function.

Methods Men and women were recruited in three age groups: 20–30, 50–65 and over 70 years. Their response to resistance training of the right lower leg twice a week for 8 weeks was monitored using a dynamometer and MRI of tibialis anterior, soleus and gastrocnemius muscles at 2 weekly intervals to measure muscle size (anatomical cross-sectional area (ACSA)) and quality (T_2 relaxation). Forty-four volunteers completed the study.

Results Baseline strength declined with age. Training had no effect in middle-aged females or in elderly men in dorsiflexion. Other groups significantly increased both plantarflexion and dorsiflexion strength at rates up to 5.5 N m week⁻¹ in young females in plantarflexion and 1.25 N m week⁻¹ in young males in dorsiflexion. No changes were observed in ACSA or T_2 in any age group in any muscle.

Conclusion Exercise training improves muscle strength in males at all ages except the elderly in dorsiflexion. Responses in females were less clear with variation across age and muscle groups. These results were not reflected in simple MRI measures that do not, therefore, provide a good biomarker for muscle atrophy or the efficacy of rehabilitation.

INTRODUCTION

Sarcopenia is defined as a degenerative loss of muscle mass and function with age.¹ Muscle disuse, as in cast immobilisation following an injury, can also induce loss of muscle independently of ageing. The rate of loss is considerably more rapid than in age-related sarcopenia.² In a previous study, we found that immobilisation resulted in a loss

What are the new findings

- ▶ The rate of gain in strength of healthy individuals following a strength training regime is less than that experienced during a similar rehabilitation programme.
- ▶ Normalised responses (standardised response means) were smaller in dorsiflexion than plantarflexion.
- ▶ Middle-aged females showed no response to training.

Impact on clinical practice

- ▶ Gains in strength through training are less certain in older individuals, especially in females, and different training regimes should be explored to be tailored to each individual depending on their age and sex.
- ▶ Assessment of muscle training cannot be done sensitively using MRI.

of more than 25% of muscle volume,³ but once the cast was removed, muscle volume was rapidly restored so that by the end most measures were comparable with those from the contralateral leg.⁴ We wish to know how the restoration of atrophied muscle compares with the ability of healthy muscles to gain strength when subjected to similar course of strength training.

MRI can delineate soft tissues, such as muscle, and measure markers of chemical and structural changes non-invasively and so has great potential for the development of imaging biomarkers of physiological processes or pathology. One indicator of muscle quality is the T_2 value since it relates to various aspects of the muscle such as fibre type,⁵ water content and organisation,



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and fat content.⁶ Sarcopenia, especially in those muscles containing mainly type 2 fibres, such as the gastrocnemius, has been associated with lengthening T_2 relaxation times.⁵ Inactivity has been associated with decreases in strength and increases in fat in young⁷ and older people,⁸ with exercise training reducing the quantity of intramuscular fat.⁸ Exercise also affects T_2 with reports of an increase after strenuous exercise returning to baseline values with a half-life of around 8 min.⁹ This response depends on the dominant fibre type, and muscles containing mostly type 2 fibres are said to be most responsive.¹⁰ Atrophy of the quadriceps through unweighting was found to result in greater than normal T_2 changes with exercise.¹¹

We wish to know how does restoration after disuse compare with the effects of training on normal individuals from their normal baseline? In parallel with the study of patients,⁴ we investigated the ability of healthy individuals to strengthen their lower leg muscles. We also explored the utility of MRI to quantify age-related differences in the response of muscle to training. To do this, we recruited healthy men and women in three different age groups and monitored the response of their lower leg muscles to resistance training. We used a dynamometer to measure their strength and MRI to measure muscle size and quality.

METHODS

Participants

We recruited 48 healthy volunteers, in three equal-sized groups, by advertising locally for volunteers in three age groups: 20–30, 50–65, and over 70 years of age. The oldest group came from a local ‘evergreens’ fitness class; the remainder were largely staff in our institutions. Participants had to be self-reported as ‘healthy’ and were excluded if they reported taking medication within the previous 2 years that might affect muscle function, had diabetes, uncontrolled thyroid disease, previous or current musculoskeletal morbidity in the legs, or the usual contraindications to MRI including pregnancy, claustrophobia, body mass index (BMI) over 35 kg/m², implanted metalwork or a cardiac pacemaker. Each volunteer was given a verbal description of the study and prescreened. Those still interested and thought suitable were offered a study information sheet. Those willing to participate were then invited to attend for full screening, give their written consent and have their first study visit at which their height, weight and any medication use were also recorded. All procedures in this study were performed in accordance with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments. The study was approved by the North of Scotland Research Ethics Committee (Reference 08/S0801/101), and all participants gave their written, informed consent.

Study design

Participants undertook an 8-week period of strength training, attending twice each week for a programme of isokinetic exercise, and underwent strength assessment every 2 weeks. They were invited for MRI examinations on entry to the study and at the end of weeks 2, 4, 6 and 8, coinciding with the strength assessment.

MRI protocols

Both legs were imaged simultaneously in a Philips Achieva 3.0 T whole body MRI scanner using a Philips 16 channel SENSE XL Torso coil. Patients were positioned supine, feet first, with the knees extended but relaxed. The torso coil was positioned under and over both legs so the scan could span the length of the lower leg. A custom-made Perspex frame and Velcro straps were used to keep the feet and legs close together. The tibial tuberosity and the inferior tip of lateral malleolus were used as primary reference landmarks to identify positions of the scans. External markers were placed at points corresponding to 50% and 70% of this distance proximal to the distal marker using cod liver oil softgel capsules (1 cm diameter, 2.4 cm length). The 50% marker was used to position the subject in the middle of the scanner and the 70% position, which corresponds to the bulkiest part of the calf muscles, was used for reproducible slice positioning during image acquisition and for subsequent analysis. A high-resolution 3D T_1 -weighted gradient-echo image was used to provide an anatomical reference for subsequent scans. Full details of the imaging protocols have been presented elsewhere.³ Quality assurance for MRI was performed monthly using two phantoms to ensure accuracy and precision.

Image analysis

Images were analysed using tools developed using Matlab (The Mathworks, Natick, Massachusetts, USA) and Java to measure cross-sectional areas and T_2 relaxation times.³ Regions of interest were defined in each muscle by segmenting the image around the muscle boundaries, and all measurements were made in the same way on both legs.

To measure muscle volume and anatomical cross-sectional area (ACSA) T_1 -weighted spin-echo images (repetition time: $TR=568$ ms, echo time: $TE=20$ ms, acquisition matrix: 508×362) were acquired in two blocks of 20 slices (slice thickness: 2.5 mm and spacing: 10 mm) to span the length of the lower leg. The ACSA were measured at the 70% position for the main dorsiflexor of the foot, tibialis anterior (TA) and the plantarflexors gastrocnemius medialis and lateralis together (GML), and soleus (SOL). Total muscle volume was calculated as the product of the sum of these ACSAs and the distance between the most distal part of the gastrocnemius and the most proximal part

of the tibial plateau and expressed as a fractional change from baseline. This was found previously to reflect accurately the fractional change in the true muscle volume.³

T_2 relaxation times were measured in each of *TA*, *GML* and *SOL* from $-1/\text{slope}$ of the regression line of the natural log of the signal versus *TE*. Eight spin echoes were recorded ($TR=3000$ ms, TE 8×10 ms), The acquisition matrix was 200×94 , slice thickness was 5.0 mm and spacing was 5.0 mm. Following T_2 imaging in rested muscle, an individual exercised strenuously before climbing back onto the bed for a second T_2 scan. The exercise protocol consisted of repeated two-legged heel-raises performed at a rate of 80 raises per minute. The duration of exercise was determined during the first visit when volunteers exercised until they reached rating 15 on the BORG scale of perceived exertion¹² (corresponding to heavy exercise; at this level the participant finds the exercise hard). This protocol was designed to exercise maximally each individual while taking account of initial differences in fitness level between individuals. On average, the exercise lasted for about 2 min with the subject returning to the scanner within 3–4 min of the exercise ending.

Strength training and assessment

Participants attended an 8-week schedule of supervised strength training of the right lower leg, with two training sessions a week following a protocol of isokinetic exercise training using a KIN-COM dynamometer. Training and assessment were done lying supine with the leg secured and an additional strap around the waist. The right foot was secured to the footplate with the lateral malleolus aligned with the axis of rotation, and the footplate was set at a resting position of 90° with a constant lever arm of 210 mm. Participants were asked to perform maximal plantarflexion between 100° and 120° of ankle flexion at an angular speed of 45° s^{-1} followed by maximal dorsiflexion to return the ankle to the starting position at a speed of 60° s^{-1} . The exercise training protocol

comprised 6 sets of 10 maximal movement repetitions with 1 min recovery between each. Strength was assessed by measuring maximum torque at fixed ankle positions for maximum isometric voluntary contraction (MVC): 90° for plantarflexion and 105° for dorsiflexion.¹³ Participants were instructed to exert their maximum effort for 5 s, first in plantarflexion followed immediately by dorsiflexion. This was performed three times at 1 min intervals.

Statistical analysis

Data were tested for normality, and normally distributed data are shown as mean (SD); otherwise the median (25%, 75%) is given. Differences between left and right limbs and before-and-after comparisons were explored using paired-sample tests. Differences between before and after training were analysed using two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with age and sex followed by pair-wise comparison using a Holm-Sidak test. Increases in strength were compared using the standardised response mean (SRM) as a measure of effect size (the difference between week 8 and baseline measures divided by the SD of the difference) and the slope of the regression line of strength versus time (torque increment). The SRM scales the magnitude of the change by the SD of the differences and measures of different magnitudes to be compared. Mean differences lying within the 95% CIs of the distribution of differences were deemed not significant. Statistical and plotting software used was Sigmaplot for Windows V.12 and V.13 (Systat Software).

RESULTS

Recruitment

Forty-eight volunteers were recruited; three withdrew early and a further individual was excluded because they were unable to attend regularly for scans. Details of the remaining 44 are given in [table 1](#).

Muscle strength

The average MVC isometric torque in plantarflexion and dorsiflexion over the 8-week training was

Table 1 Demographic details of volunteers who successfully completed the study. Data are shown as mean (SD)

Age group	Male			Female			Total		
	20–30	50–65	70+	20–30	50–65	70+	20–30	50–65	70+
N	7	7	8	9	7	6	16	14	14
Age (years)	25 (3)	58 (6)	74 (4)	25 (3)	53 (4)	72 (2)	25 (3)	55 (5)	73 (3)
Height (cm)	182 (10)	173 (9)	172 (4)	168 (5)	162 (5)	161 (6)	174 (10)	167 (9)	167 (7)
Weight (kg)	79 (10)	76 (5)	79 (7)	62 (9)	62 (16)	70 (8)	70 (13)	69 (14)	75 (9)
BMI (kg/m)	24 (2)	26 (3)	27 (3)	22 (4)	24 (6)	27 (2)	23 (3)	25 (5)	27 (3)
Postmenopausal	–	–	–	0/9	5/7	6/6	–	–	–

BMI, body mass index.

measured at 2 weekly assessments (figure 1). Training induced an increase in strength from baseline to week 8 in plantarflexion that did not depend on age ($p=0.54$) or sex ($p=0.40$). In dorsiflexion, there was a significant interaction between age and sex ($p<0.001$). Within each age group, the difference between the sexes was not significant in either dorsiflexion- or plantarflexion apart from the young males and females in dorsiflexion ($p<0.001$) (table 2). For each sex considered separately, differences in baseline strength with age were not statistically significant.

The effect of training was explored in more detail in each group by calculating the slope of the linear regression equation of MVC torque on study week and from the SRM (table 2). For plantarflexion, training had the greatest effect on female subjects in the young age group, with a torque increment of $5.5 \text{ N m week}^{-1}$. Young males, however, showed large variation in their response (figure 2) and as a group their SRM was half that of the young females, and the torque increment was only $3.3 \text{ N m week}^{-1}$ (table 2). In dorsiflexion, the roles were reversed with young males showing the greatest effect of training and an SRM three times greater than that of the females. The average torque increment and the SRM in males in plantarflexion was reasonably consistent with age. In females, the torque increment decreased with age, but the SRM dipped at middle age, due to larger variability. In dorsiflexion, young and middle-aged females and elderly males did not gain in strength (table 2), but the other groups gained in strength with torque increments that changed little with ageing.

MRI measures

Training significantly increased total muscle volume by 4.6% (95% CI $\pm 4.0\%$) in the young males. This compared with changes in the untrained leg of 1.7% (95% CI $\pm 4.6\%$). Changes in all other groups were not significant; all less than 2% and within the corresponding 95% CIs. The resting values for T_2 increased significantly ($p<0.001$) with age (table 3) but showed no indication of changing over the period of the study in response to training; all differences were within the 95% CI of the distribution of the data. The exercise-induced increase in T_2 was highly significant for *GML* and *SOL* ($p<0.001$, ANOVA) and significant even for *TA* ($p=0.036$) after allowing for age although this increase was smaller (table 4).

DISCUSSION

For comparison with a rehabilitation programme for atrophied lower leg muscles, healthy volunteers of different ages were invited to participate in a similar training regime. Although some groups showed significant increases in measures of muscle strength, these were smaller than those in the rehabilitation programme, were not consistent with age and sex and were poorly reflected in MRI measures of muscle size

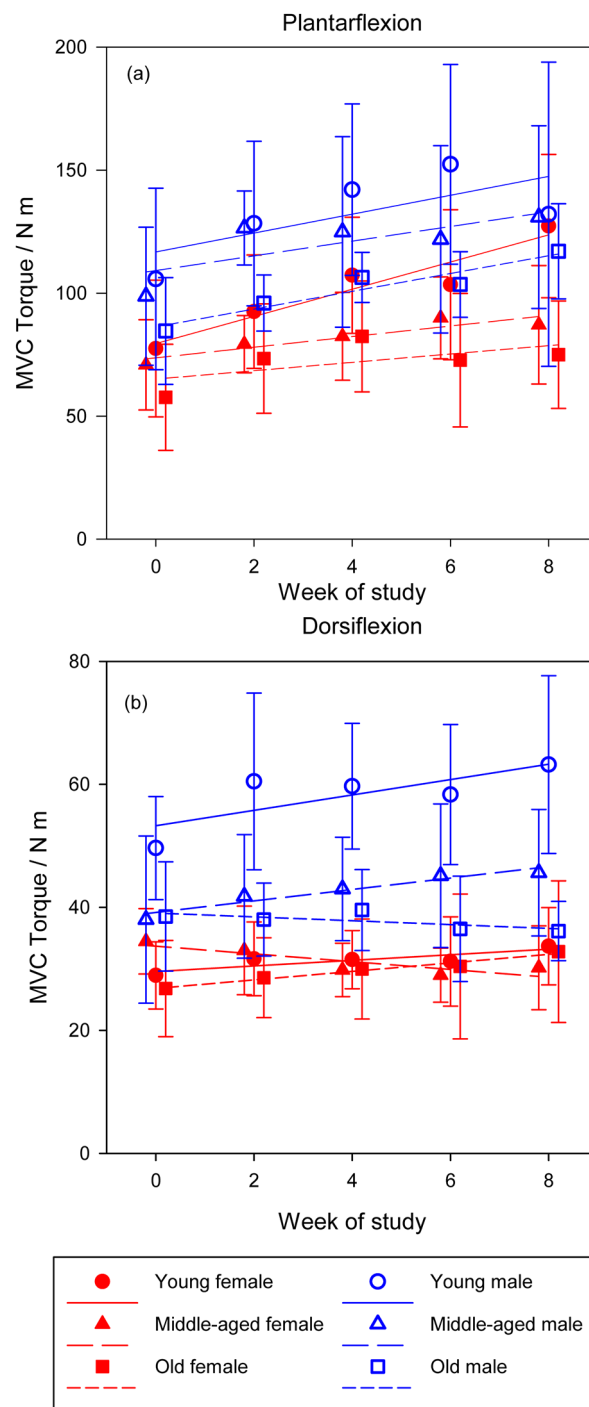


Figure 1 Maximum isometric torque measured at 2 weekly intervals (offset at each time point for clarity of display) (A) at 90° in plantarflexion and (B) 105° in dorsiflexion. Linear regression lines were fitted to each age/sex group. MVC, maximum isometric voluntary contraction.

and composition. Changes in muscle *ACSA* were nearly all not significant, young males being the exception, and no changes were found in pennation angle or water contents (data not shown).

In plantarflexion, all the groups showed an increase in strength over the 8-week period. In males, the average increase changed little with age, although because the variability decreased, the SRM increased.

Table 2 Mean (SD) MVC torque values recorded on entry and following 8 weeks of isokinetic exercise 2 weekly. Because the magnitudes of the torques are so different in plantarflexion and dorsiflexion, the effect size is shown in terms of SD of the differences using the SRM. The significance of the change following training was determined for each age and sex using a paired-sample *t*-test with a null hypothesis of no change. The final column shows the mean (SE of the mean) of the torque increment derived from the gradients of the regression lines in [figure 1](#)

	Plantarflexion		SRM	p	Gradient N m week ⁻¹
	Entry N m	8 weeks N m			
Young females	77 (28)	120 (34)	1.86	<0.001	5.53 (1.07)
Young males	112 (37)	139 (54)	0.93	0.050	3.34 (2.29)
Middle-aged females	71 (18)	87 (24)	0.61	0.16	2.16 (0.54)
Middle-aged males	99 (28)	131 (37)	1.37	0.011	2.99 (1.53)
Elderly females	55 (23)	75 (22)	2.27	0.007	1.71 (1.32)
Elderly males	85 (22)	117 (19)	1.56	0.006	3.62 (0.72)
	Dorsiflexion				
Young females	28.9 (5.5)	32.1 (6.8)	0.49	0.18	0.45 (0.16)
Young males	49.7 (8.4)	61.6 (14.6)	1.64	0.0049	1.25 (0.60)
Middle-aged females	33.4 (5.6)	30.3 (6.2)	-0.70	0.115	-0.63 (0.22)
Middle-aged males	38.0 (13.6)	45.6 (10.3)	1.90	0.0024	0.93 (0.16)
Elderly females	27.0 (8.7)	32.8 (11.5)	1.69	0.020	0.69 (0.08)
Elderly males	38.5 (8.9)	36.2 (4.8)	-0.25	0.53	-0.31 (0.19)

MVC, maximum isometric voluntary contraction.

The young and the elderly females showed a greater average responsiveness than the males with an SRM greater than that of the males. However, the females lost this advantage in the middle-aged group. In dorsiflexion, the results are more varied as the middle-aged females and the elderly males did not gain strength over the study period and the young females had a smaller SRM than the other groups.

Small group sizes and large variations meant that differences in baseline strength were not significant between age groups. Individuals were selected randomly and likely reflect the heterogeneity of the general population, but this meant there was a large overlap in strength between groups; for example, one 81-year-old male in the elderly group was apparently stronger than a 56-year-old male in the middle-aged group. This may be an example where biological age is not wholly reflected in calendar age.

Exercise training was done at relatively slow angular velocities. Pilot experiments showed these slow velocities were better suited for exercising lower leg muscles predominated by slow-contracting type 1 fibres compared with 180° s⁻¹, which was used in strength training of quadriceps containing equal proportions of type 1 and type 2 fibres.^{14 15}

MRI has the potential to be an imaging biomarker as it is sensitive to tissue composition as well as providing excellent soft tissue contrast. The increase in baseline

T_2 with age could reflect changes in fibre composition as we found no measurable change in MRI measures of fat content (data not shown). Interestingly, the responsiveness of T_2 to strenuous exercise also increased slightly with age. The increase in measured T_2 is most likely due to an increase in oedema secondary to an intense rise in blood flow induced by exercise, although it could also be affected by a slower decay of T_2 values back to baseline while the volunteer clammers back into the scanner. There is some evidence that people who are sedentary with fatter muscles have longer recovery times.¹⁶ The minimal T_2 change seen immediately following exercise in *TA* may suggest we were not as successful at exercising *TA* compared with *SOL* and *GML*.

Studies of muscle function in volunteers are very demanding, often requiring prolonged periods of immobilisation or consistent attendance for training and assessment. In our previous study of rehabilitation using strength training,⁴ we reported a torque increment equivalent to 7.70 N m week⁻¹ in males and 5.2 N m week⁻¹ in females in plantarflexion and in dorsiflexion, 2.5 N m week⁻¹ in males and 1.6 N m week⁻¹ in females. The males in that study were predominantly young (average age 31 years), whereas the females were closer to middle aged (average age 53 years). In both corresponding age/sex groups, the torque increment was greater in the rehabilitation study, indicating

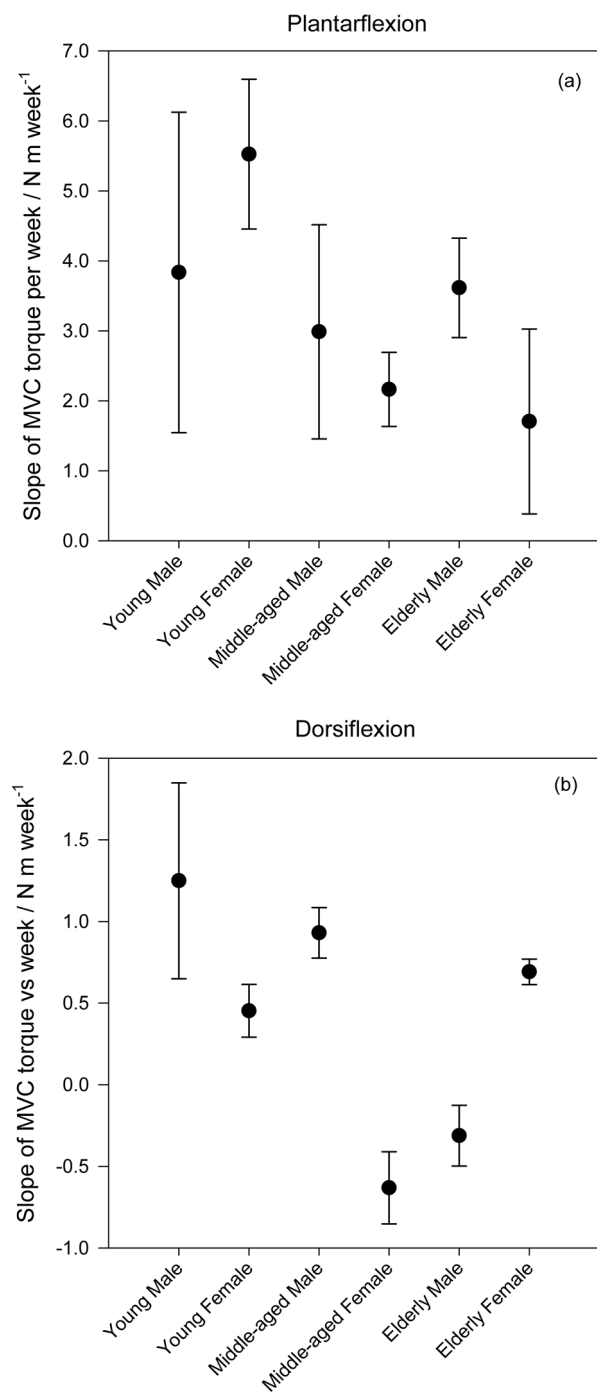


Figure 2 The mean torque increment per week was calculated from the regression lines fitted to the 2 weekly data for each age and sex shown in figure 1. The mean and SE of the mean of the slopes of the lines are plotted for each group in (A) plantarflexion and (B) dorsiflexion. MVC, maximum isometric voluntary contraction.

that restoring muscle strength to baseline after immobilisation-induced loss may be easier than increasing it from baseline.

Although loss of muscle mass is associated with a reduction in strength, the rate of decline in strength in

Table 3 Mean (SD) T_2 values for the three muscle groups in each of the age groups. Averages are taken over both legs as there was no apparent effect of training. Overall in each muscle $p < 0.001$ and only in TA was there no significant change between middle age and elderly

	Young	Middle aged	Elderly
TA/ms	25.6 (2.2)	27.4 (2.6)	27.2 (2.8)
SOL/ms	33.2 (1.3)	35.3 (1.5)	37.6 (2.9)
GML/ms	32.1 (1.3)	34.1 (1.7)	36.0 (2.9)

SOL, soleus; TA, tibialis anterior.

sarcopenia has been shown to be much greater than the rate of mass loss.¹⁷ In lower leg immobilisation, a reduction in strength of 27% has been reported when muscle mass loss is only about 5%.¹⁸ We found previously that when compared with values after a period of rehabilitation, a 25% loss of muscle volume corresponded to a 60% loss of torque in dorsiflexion and a 50% loss in plantarflexion.⁴ Conversely, 12 months of resistance training in elderly men (70–82 years) was found to increase plantarflexor MVC torque by 20%, whereas muscle volume assessed by MRI increased by only 12%.¹⁹ A meta-analysis of studies of resistance training in older people found that none of the measures of training volume correlated well with measures of muscle morphology, and up to a year of training with two to three sessions per week was required to produce measurable improvements in strength and morphology.²⁰ Another study found significant increases in quadriceps CSA following 9 weeks of strength training when comparing the trained with the untrained limb. Men displayed greater increases than women but age had little effect.²¹

A similar lack of correspondence is reported in this study in which although muscle strength can be seen to increase, even over 8 weeks, there is no measurable change in muscle volume. It is not clear if the apparent mismatch is due to changes in specific muscle tension (force per cross sectional area) or impaired ability to activate the skeletal muscle. It does, however, indicate that the quality of the muscle is affected and that changes in muscle mass or ACSA alone do not provide a good

Table 4 Differences (mean (SD)) in T_2 values measured before and immediately after exercise in each muscle in each of the age groups. All differences were significant: GML and SOL ($p < 0.001$), TA ($p = 0.036$) allowing for differences in age

	Young	Middle aged	Elderly
TA/ms	0.1 (1.2)	0.2 (1.8)	0.4 (1.4)
SOL/ms	1.2 (1.3)	1.7 (1.3)	1.8 (1.8)
GML/ms	3.2 (1.3)	4.6 (1.5)	4.3 (1.6)

SOL, soleus; TA, tibialis anterior.

biomarker to monitor the progression of muscle atrophy or the efficacy of rehabilitation. Larger numbers may clarify these results, but recruiting and retaining volunteers for such an intensive study was not easy.

CONCLUSION

The responsiveness to training in each of the various age and sex groups was very varied. Young females were the most responsive to training in plantarflexion. Young males started from a higher baseline but did not gain strength any more rapidly than those in older age groups. Middle-aged females and elderly males did not respond at all in dorsiflexion. Increases in lower leg muscle strength following exercise training over 8 weeks were not reflected in MRI measures of muscle size or T_2 values.

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Contributors RMA and JRM designed the study. JRM performed the initial analysis. RMA performed additional analysis and prepared the first draft of the paper. FJG was the senior radiologist, TWR was the MR physicist and together they directed the MRI and analysis. AR advised on the exercise training regime and HW on muscle function and physiology. MP and FG recruited the volunteers, put them through the exercise training, assessed their strength and ensured their adherence to the scanning protocols. ZW performed the image analysis to segment the images and make the MR measurements. All authors revised the paper critically for intellectual content and approved the final version. All authors agree to be accountable for the work and to ensure that any questions relating to the accuracy and integrity of the paper are investigated and properly resolved.

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Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent All the participants were healthy volunteers. No personal or identifying data on any of the participants are included in this paper.

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Age-related changes in the effects of strength training on lower leg muscles in healthy individuals measured using MRI

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