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How to high intensity interval training

The most well-established benefit of interval training has to do with heart health. Shutterstock Modern life has a way of making us feel time-crunched and pressured to find the most efficient ways of using the precious hours when we're not sleeping. The trendy fitness regimen high-intensity interval training, or HIIT, epitomizes this feeling. HIIT promises the best workout in the least amount of time. Runners have used interval training for more than 100 years, alternating between sprints and jogging to improve their endurance. But HIIT didn't really go mainstream until about a decade ago, when exercise physiologists started to come out with study after study demonstrating that intervals could deliver the biggest health improvement for your exercise time. In 2013, the seven-minute workout, popularized by the New York Times, appeared on the scene, and by 2016, the one-minute workout. Recently, fitness professionals voted HIIT one of the top fitness trends for 2020 in a survey by the American College of Sports Medicine. And interval-based workouts are now popping up seemingly everywhere: at chains like Shred415 and Orangetheory, in group classes at YMCAs, on apps and YouTube, even in the routines outlined in Oprah's O magazine. Often they promise to burn fat and "metabolically charge the body," as Orangetheory puts it, in a short time period. But there are some important nuances scientists have learned about HIIT that have gotten lost in the hype. The proven benefits of these workouts relate to a very particular type of interval training, and they've got nothing to do with weight loss. Here are six basic questions about HIIT, answered. 1) First things first: What is HIIT? HIIT workouts generally combine short bursts of intense exercise with periods of rest or lower-intensity exercise. At fitness studied focus solely on aerobic exercise. Which means the scientific understanding of interval training is based on a more specific routine than what's appearing in most gyms, videos, and magazines. And the researchers' definition matters because when we're talking about the kinds of workouts that science was based on. When researchers talk about HIIT, they're referring to workouts that alternate hard-charging intervals, during which a person's heart rate reaches at least 80 percent of its maximum capacity usually for one to five minutes, with periods of rest or less intense exercise. (It's not easy to know that you're working at 80 percent, but a Fitbit or heart rate monitor can help.) "There's a strict definition of HIIT in terms of heart rate," explained Todd Astorino, a professor in the department of kinesiology at California State University San Marcos. There are also SIT studies, which include all-out bouts of intensity (working at 100 percent of your heart's capacity). The SIT research, also focused on intervals, reveals similar benefits, so I'll draw on it too. 2) What does a HIIT routine look like? What differentiates HIIT (or SIT) from the steady-state, continuous types of exercise — jogging at an even pace or walking, for example — is the intervals, those periods of heart-pounding intensity. If you want to try it, you can simply take a HIIT class, or run or even walk in a way that involves higher-speed and higher-incline bursts. If you want a routine that's been labtested, there's the 4-by-4 from Norway. It involves a warmup, followed by four four-minute intervals (again, where your heart rate reaches past 80 percent of its maximum capacity), each interspersed with a three-minute recovery period, and finished off with a cool-down. So, for example, you'd jog for 10 minutes to warm up, then do four four-minute intervals of faster running, with three three-minute intervals of moderate jogging or brisk walking in between, and a five-minute cool down at the end. And you can substitute jogging with other aerobic exercises, such as biking or swimming. The whole routine should take 40 minutes. A shorter, and also heavily studied, example of an interval routine is the 10-by-1, which involves 10 one-minute bursts of exercise each followed by one minute workout. Even though they're often referred to as HIIT, they combine cardiovascular exercise with strength training. 3) What are the benefits of interval training? The single most well-established benefit of interval training has to do with heart health. Intervals can boost cardio-respiratory health with a smaller time investment compared to continuous forms of exercise. So we're not talking about superior fat-burning capacity (more on that later) or bigger muscles. We're talking about improved VO2 max, a measure of endurance that calculates the maximum volume of oxygen the body can use. "Scientists have found that [VO2 max] is one of the best predictors of overall health," according to the recent interval training book The One Minute Workout, co-authored by Martin Gibala, one of the world's leading interval training experts, who's based at McMaster University in Canada. "The more aerobically fit you are, the better you're able to bike or run or swim." And that, in turn, can help prevent heart disease. Consider this 2016 SIT study, in which Gibala and his co-authors followed two groups of participants for 12 weeks: One group worked out for 10 minutes (at a continuous pace). The most remarkable finding in the study was that the two groups of exercisers saw the same improvement in their oxygen uptake, despite their varying time commitments. In a 2014 study, Gibala and his fellow researchers got a group of overweight and obese sedentary adults to do three workouts per week, for a total of 30 minutes of exercise. Each workout included three 20-second intervals of fast pedaling on an exercise bike. Even in that short period of time, the study participants saw improvements in their VO2 max. Reviews of the research have come to similar conclusions: Interval routines lead to greater gains in VO2 max compared with longer bouts of traditional cardio," Gibala told Vox. Of course, the more you put into a HIIT workout, the more heart health benefits you get out. In this 2013 meta-analysis, researchers evaluated the effects of high-intensity interval training studies that reported the smallest gains. The findings were telling: Less intense training programs with shorter intervals carried the least health benefits, while interval training studies reporting the greatest increases typically used longer (three- to five-minute) intervals. For this reason, athletes have long used the interval technique to up their game, Mayo Clinic exercise researcher Michael Joyner told Vox in 2016. "There's observational data in athletes going back almost 100 years showing the benefits of a few bouts of really high-intensity exercise in people." He added: "If you want to get people to their biological maximum, they need to be doing four to five times of three- to five-minute intervals." Orangetheory encourages the use of a heart rate monitor to track cardio fitness in its workouts. Dave Kotinsky/Getty Images for Orangetheory Fitness 4) Why does HIIT improve cardio health? Researchers still haven't figured out exactly why HIIT works to improve cardio health? Researchers still haven't figured out exactly why HIIT works to improve cardio health? Researchers still haven't figured out exactly why HIIT works to improve cardio health? pump blood. One measure for blood pumping is something called stroke volume, or the volume of blood that comes out of the heart is improved by exercise training," said Gibala, "and there's evidence that when you do interval exercise training, the stroke volume increases even more." 5) Is HIIT the best exercise regimen for weight loss? There's no doubt that interval training can be a time-efficient way to burn calories. Researchers have repeatedly shown that people can burn comparable amounts of calories in HIIT routines lasting, say, 20 minutes, compared to longer continuous exercise routines lasting, say, 50 minutes. The reason for that, Gibala said, is that higher-intensity exercise, like intervals, results in a greater disturbance of the body's homeostasis, "and it literally takes more energy and oxygen to return it to normal basal levels." (We'll get to the related "afterburn" effect in a moment.) But the question is whether that calorie burn translates into weight loss, and that's where HIIT falls short. A 2019 systematic review of the trials comparing HIIT and SIT with moderate-intensity continuous training found all workouts performed about the same on fat loss. (Side note: The journal hyped the review's findings, leading one of the study authors to put them in context in this Twitter thread.) "Many people overstate the potential for interval training to cause you to lose weight," said Gibala. But that's a problem with exercise in general, not HIIT specifically. As we've explained, it's much easier to lose weight by cutting calories in your diet than trying to burn excess calories. That's especially true if your workout is only 20 minutes long, said Jeffrey Horowitz, a kinesiology professor at the University of Michigan. To burn a lot of calories, "you need to exercise [for] a more prolonged period of time. HIIT routines, by definition, tend to be shorter. So if your goal is weight loss, you might consider a longer interval routine, and you definitely want to look at your diet." Gibala summed up, "In terms of the overall magnitude of calorie burning, it tends to be small relative to what you can achieve by dietary changes." 6) What about the "afterburn" or "excess post-exercise oxygen consumption" — a period of elevated calorie burn after you exercise. "This revs your metabolism and makes you burn calories long after your workout is over," Orangetheory claims. "The afterburn effect is real — but it's often overstated," Gibala said. "When we've measured it in a lab, we've shown that a 20-minute session of intervals can result in same calorie burn over 24 hours as a 50-minute bout of continuous exercise. So that means the afterburn effect is greater after the intervals — but it peters out after a while." It's also marginal, he added, not the kind of calorie loss that would lead to lasting weight loss. (I saw the same effect when I entered a metabolic chamber to measure my metabolism. In the periods after I hit the exercise bike, my metabolic rate ramped up — but only by a few more calories each minute, and the effect wore off within half an hour of exercising.) Building more muscles, however, can be a little more helpful for the afterburn. Here's why: One of the variables that affects your resting metabolic rate is the amount of lean muscle you have. At any given weight, the more muscle on your body, and the less fat, the higher your metabolic rate. That's because muscle uses a lot more energy than fat while at rest. So the logic is if you can build up your muscle and reduce your body, and the less fat, the higher resting metabolism and more quickly burn the fuel in your body. But that takes work — a lot more work than a short aerobic HIIT workout. And even a short HIIT workout may not be for everyone. "Intervals can be demanding mentally and physically, so some steady-state continuous is nice once in a while," Gibala said. "[But] for those who truly are super time-pressed and can tolerate intervals almost exclusively, it's the most efficient way to

