

# Post-Activation Performance Enhancement (PAPE) In Men And Women



Riccardo Battioli 1, Emiliano Cè 1, Stefano Longo 1, Antonio Squillante 2

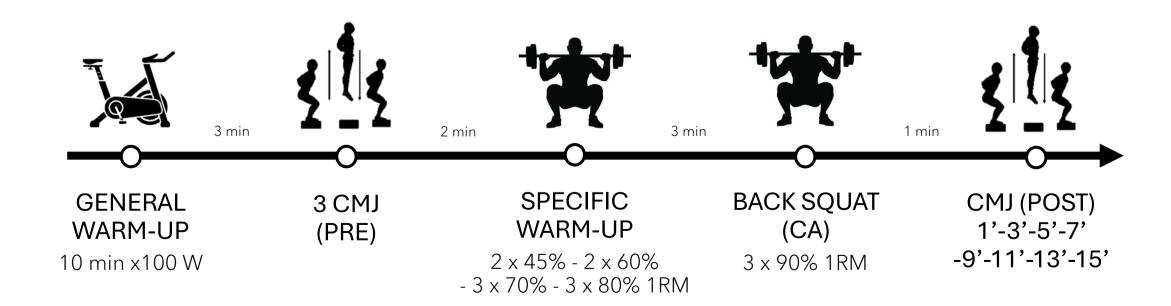
1 Department of Biomedical Sciences for Health, Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy 2 Division of Biokinesiology & Physical Therapy, University of Southern California, Los Angeles

## INTRODUCTION

Post-activation performance enhancement (PAPE) refers to a temporary increase in power output following a conditioning activity (CA) [1]. Many studies have tried to investigate whether or not combining different training modalities (e.g., eccentric, concentric, and isometric training) and variables (e.g., training intensity and rest periods) would elicit PAPE, often measured as a change in jump height. Some studies reported such outcomes after different PAPE protocols. However, it seems that timing and magnitude of the potentiation effect would depend on several factors, including training background, experience, strength levels, and sex [2]. So far, no study has compared the effect of a volume- and intensity-match PAPE protocol between men and women.

## **METHODS**

- 16 athletes (10 Men; 6 Women) with similar resistance training experience and relative strength levels in back squat.
- The CA consisted of a set of 3 repetitions of back squat at 90% of 1RM and performed after a general and specific warm-up.
- Jump height was recorded before the conditioning activity as PRE, and at regular intervals for 15 min post-intervention as POST, using countermovement jump (CMJ) on force plates.



## **Maximizing Performance:** PAPE Shows Clear Benefits for Men, **Needs Further Study for Women**

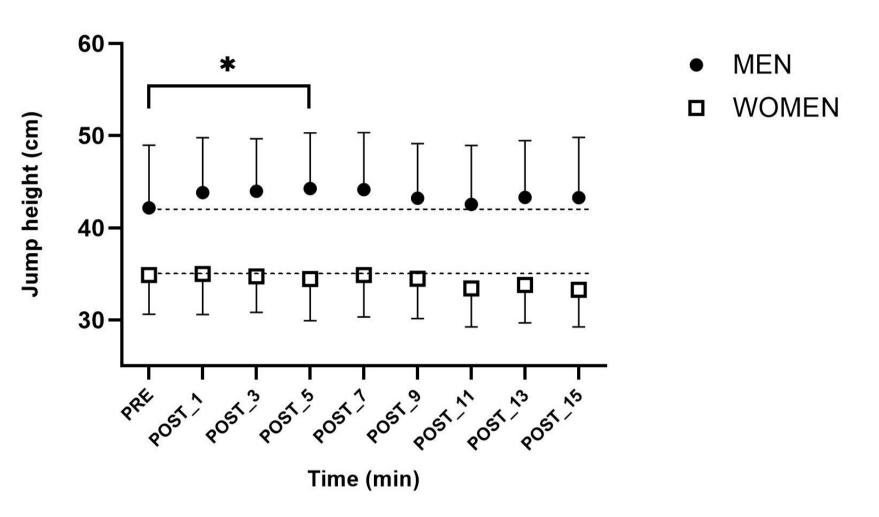


The subject performs the conditioning

#### The subject performs a CMJ (POST) on force plates.

#### **RESULTS**

Post-hoc analyses indicated that CMJ height at POST 5 min was significantly greater than PRE in men (p=0.018); no significant differences between PRE and any POST time-point were found in women.



#### CONCLUSIONS

These findings suggest that a standard PAPE protocol could be used to increase power output in men, while its effect on women remains inconclusive. A limitation of this study is the number of participants involved.

### PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS

This study highlights the limitations of current PAPE studies indicating the need to further investigate PAPE protocols in women.



REFERENCES

[1] Blazevich AJ, Babault N. Post-activation Potentiation Versus Post-activation Performance Enhancement in Humans: Historical Perspective, Underlying Mechanisms, and Current Issues. Front Physiol. 2019;10:1359. Published 2019 Nov 1. doi:10.3389/fphys.2019.01359

activity (CA).