Original Article

The Effect of Aerobic Exercise and Vinyasa Yoga on Body Fat Reduction among Women Gym Members at G Sports Center in Padang City

Ira Chinta¹, Nurul Ihsan^{1*}, Sri Gustri Handayani¹, Khairuddin¹, Yovhandra Ockta¹

¹Department Sport Education, Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia

(Correspondence author's email, nurulihsan465@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

Adult female exercise members who take part in activities at the G Sports Center still do not know the exercises that are effective in reducing fat in their bodies. The purpose of this study is to determine the significant difference in influence between the aerobic mix impact exercise method and whether vinyasa yoga has a significant effect on reducing body fat in female exercise members at the G Sports Center. This research is a quasiexperimental study. With a study design of two pretest-postest groups. The population in this study was female exercise members with an age range of 19 to 45 years with a total of 30 women while the sampling technique in this study used a saturated census/sampling technique. So that the entire population was involved in this study. Data were obtained using an observation sheet by measuring fat using the Omron HBF 375 BIA Tool. This tool can be used in a flat place, resulting in accurate data. Data were analyzed descriptively using a t-test with a significant level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The results showed that there was an effect of mixed-impact aerobic exercise on body fat reduction (p = 0.000) and there was an effect of vinyasa yoga practice on body fat reduction (p = 0.000). There was a significant difference between mixed-impact aerobic exercise and vinyasa yoga practice on fat reduction (p = 0.041). From both treatments, mixed-impact aerobic exercise had a greater effect on fat reduction with an average body fat pretest of 31,727 and posttest 27,653 with a difference in average scores. -The average was 4,074. So aerobic mix impact exercise is recommended for someone, especially in women if you want to reduce body fat.

Keywords: Aerobic Exercise, Vinyasa Yoga, Gym, Body Fat.

https://doi.org/10.33860/jik.v17i4.3566

© 2024 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY SA) license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

INTRODUCTION

Hypokinetic conditions or lack of physical activity ^{1,2}. Increased access to modern technology and transportation without adequate physical activity has led to overweight problems ^{3–5}. Body health and weight control are no longer options, but rather a necessity in this modern era to maintain optimal performance in daily activities ^{6,7,8}. Overweight, as a result of an imbalance between food intake and energy used by the body, becomes a serious problem ^{9,10,11}. Data from WHO and the West Sumatra Health Office indicate an increase in overweight prevalence in Indonesia, including in West Sumatra ¹². Excessive body fat not only leads to overweight but also increases the risk of diseases such as heart disease, cancer, asthma, and diabetes ^{13,14}. Especially in women over 40, aging can worsen fat distribution, making it difficult to maintain body shape and avoid fat accumulation, especially in the waist and abdomen area ^{15,16}. Therefore, it is important to maintain a balance of body fat through the intake of healthy foods and regular physical activity.

Aerobic exercises, especially with low impact and high impact intensity, has been shown to be effective in lowering body fat percentage ^{15,16}. Yoga, specifically Vinyasa Yoga, offers an interesting alternative with a focus on core strengthening and hormonal regulation without the need for special equipment¹⁷. Aerobic exercises is a sports activity that involves energetic and creative movements with a fast rhythm, aimed at improving heart health and body stamina ^{18,19}. Aerobic exercises is divided into three main types, namely low impact, high impact, and mix impact ²⁰. Low impact aerobic exercises involves slow movements without jumps, suitable for all fitness levels ²¹. On the other hand, high impact aerobic exercises involves jumping movements that require high strength and endurance, more suitable for those who are already trained ²². While aerobic mix impact exercises is a combination of low and high impact movements, providing benefits to improve endurance, blood circulation, and heart condition ²³. The focus of this study is aerobic mix impact exercises, which is a combination of low and high impact movements to get optimal benefits. Aerobic Mix Impact exercises, which are a combination of low impact and high impact aerobic exercises, offer a variety of movements with different intensities ²⁴. This exercises activity also has advantages and disadvantages. Pros include improved heart health, increased stamina, and an interesting variety of movements ^{25,26}. On the other hand, its deficiency involves the risk of injury, specifically to the joints, and can be inappropriate for individuals with certain health conditions²⁷.

Furthermore, Yoga Exercises, which combines breathing techniques, relaxation, meditation, and stretching exercises, has a number of types, such as Bikram Yoga, Prenatal Yoga, Vinyasa, Hatha Yoga, and others ²⁸. Benefits include improved endocrine gland function, blood circulation, intelligence, and a more well-built posture ^{29,30}. With the diversity of these types of exercises, individuals can choose according to their needs and comfort to improve overall health and fitness. Vinvasa Yoga is a Yoga technique that combines mental exercise with ancient Indian medicinal traditions 31-33. Benefits include improved physical fitness, comprehension, mental fitness, physical relaxation, body awareness development, and reduced muscle pain and tension ³⁴. Some Vinyasa Yoga poses involve intense movements to train and strengthen the muscles of the stomach ³⁵. The advantages of

Vinyasa Yoga include increased flexibility, strength, endurance, body awareness, breathing, and stress reduction ³⁶. However, there are drawbacks such as the risk of injury, not suitable for beginners, requiring good physical condition, high intensity, and lack of emphasis on meditation ³⁷. Therefore, before starting Vinyasa Yoga, it is important for individuals to understand their physical abilities and health and get proper guidance to prevent injuries and maximize their benefits. G Sports Center in Kota Padang provides a variety of fitness programs, including aerobic exercises and yoga, with the aim of helping adult women lose weight, gain health, and lose excess fat. By understanding the different effects of Mix Impact exercises and Vinyasa Yoga on body fat loss, it is hoped that it can provide a holistic view of the health and well-being of adult women who participate in these activities.

METHOD

This study aimed to assess the impact of two distinct exercise methods, namely aerobic mix impact and Vinyasa Yoga, on reducing body fat among female exercise members aged 19 to 45 years at G Sports Center Kota Padang. The quasi-experimental design involved two groups, each undergoing 16 sessions over 6 weeks, with three weekly training sessions. The BIA Omron HBF 375 body fat measuring device was utilized for pretest and posttest measurements. This tool must be used on a flat place so as to produce accurate data. The population of 30 healthy women with a body fat percentage exceeding 26% was sampled using the census method. Criteria included good health, absence of chronic injuries, and willingness to participate. analysis incorporated Data descriptive statistics, normality and homogeneity tests, paired sample t-test, and independent t-test. The BIA Omron HBF 375 device provided information on body weight, body fat percentage, subcutaneous fat percentage, visceral fat level, and body muscle mass. The results, analyzed through statistical techniques like mean, standard deviation, and t-tests, aimed to determine the effectiveness and comparative impact of the two exercise methods on body fat reduction.

RESULTS

Aerobic Mix	Treat	n	
Impact	Pretest Posttest		
Exercise			
Body Fat	31.727	27.653	15
SD	2.7175	2.2048	
Minimal	28.1	24.8	
Maximum	37.6	32.1	
Average	31.727	27.653	
Sum	15	15	

Table 1. Aerobic Mix Impact Exercise

Based on the table 1 above, it can be seen that in the aerobic mix impact exercise group, the average before (pretest) doing aerobic mix impact exercises was 31.727 with a standard deviation of 2.7175. Before doing aerobic mix impact exercises, the lowest body fat was 28.1 and the highest body fat was 37.6 in female exercises members at G Sport Center Padang. While the average after (posttest) doing aerobic mix impact exercises was 27.653 with a standard deviation of 2.2048. After doing aerobic mix impact exercises, the lowest body fat was 24.8 and the highest body fat was 32.1 in female exercises members at G Sport Center Padang. The results showed that there was an average difference before and after doing aerobic mix impact exercises on female exercises members at G-Sport Center Padang with an average difference of 4.074.

Table 2. Vinyasa Yoga Exercise Group

Vinyasa Yoga	Trea	tment	
Exercise	Pretest	Posttest	n
Body Fat	31.780	29.387	15
SD	2.0446	2.2229	
Minimal	29.2	26.6	
Maximum	37.1		
Average	31.780	35.4	
Sum	29.387		

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that in the vinyasa yoga exercise group, the average before (pretest) doing vinyasa yoga exercises is 37,780 with a standard deviation of 2.0446. Before doing vinyasa yoga exercises, the lowest body fat was obtained at 29.2 and the highest body fat at 37.1 in female exercises members at G Sport Center Padang. While the average after (posttest) doing vinyasa yoga exercises was 29.387 with a standard deviation of 2.2229. After doing vinyasa yoga exercises, the lowest body fat was obtained at 26.6 and the highest body fat at 35.4 in female exercises members at G Sport Center Padang. The results showed that there was an average difference before and after doing vinyasa yoga in female exercises members at G-Sport Center Padang with an average difference of 2.393.

Table 3. Aerobic Mix Impact groupnormality test

	Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.
Body Fat Before			
Aerobic Exercise	0.954	15	0.588
Mix Impact			
Body Fat After			
Aerobic Exercise	0.928	15	0.251
Mix Impact			

Based on the table 3 above, it can be seen that based on the results of the Shapiro-Wilk normality test in the aerobic mix impact exercises group with a total of 15 samples obtained, namely pretest 0.588>0.05 and posttest 0.251>0.05, it can be concluded that the normality test results show normal distributed data in the aerobic mix impact group of female exercises members at G Sport Center Padang.

 Table 4. Vinyasa Yoga group normality test

	Shapi	Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	
Body Fat Before Vinyasa Yoga	0.895	15	0.081	
Body Fat After Vinyasa Yoga	0.888	15	0.062	

Based on the table 4 above, it can be seen that based on the results of the Shapiro-Wilk normality test in the vinyasa yoga exercises group with a total of 15 samples obtained, namely pretest 0.081>0.05 and posttest 0.062>0.05, it can be concluded that the normality test results show normal distributed data in the vinyasa yoga group of female exercises members at G Sport Center Padang.

Table 5. Homogeneity Test on Aerobix MixImpact group

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
0.730	1	28	0.400

Based on the table 5 above, it can be seen that the results of the homogeneity test in the aerobic mix impact exercises group found that a significant value of 0.400>0.05, so it can be concluded that the data has a homogeneous variant.

Table 6. Homogeneity Test on Aerobix MixImpact group

		~-8'
1	28	0.917
ble 6	above, it	can be
	1 ble 6	1 28 ble 6 above, it

seen that the results of the homogeneity test in the vinyasa yoga exercises group found that a significant value of 0.917 > 0.05, so it can be concluded that the data has homogeneous variants.

 Table 7. The Effect of Aerobic Mix Impact

 on Fat Loss

Aerobic Mix Impact	Mea n	SD	95% confidence interval of the difference	
			Lower	Upper
Pretest	31.727	2.7175	26712	4 4724
Postest	27.653	2.2048	5.0745	4.4/24

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the average value of body fat pretest is 31.727 and posttest is 27.653 with a difference in average value of 4.074. Based on the results of the paired sample t-test obtained t-count 21.893 > t-table 1.761 and it was also found that the significance value (p-value) 0.000<0.05, it can be concluded that there is an effect of aerobic mix impact on reducing body fat in female exercises members at G-Sports Center Padang.

Table 8. The Effect of Vinyasa Yoga on FatLoss

Yoga Vinyasa	Mean	SD	95% confidence interval of the difference	
			Lower	Upper
Pretest	31,780	2,0446	1,9471	2,8395
Postest	29,387	2,2229		

Based on table 8 above, it can be seen that the average value of body fat pretest is 31.780 and posttest is 29.987 with a difference in average value of 2.393. Based on the results of the paired sample t-test obtained t-count 11.504 > t-table 1.761 and it was also found that the significance value (p-value) 0.000<0.05, it can be concluded that there is an influence of vinyasa yoga on body fat reduction in female exercises members at G-Sports Center Padang.

Table 9. The difference in the effect of lowimpact aerobic exercise and Vinyasa yoga onbody fat loss

		Differe	· t	Sig
Variable	Mean	ence Mean	e 1	
Aerobic Mix mpact	27.653	-1.734	-2.144	0.041
Yoga Vinyasa	29.387			

Based on the table 9 above, it can be seen that based on the results of the independent t-test it was found that the average value of aerobic mix impact exercises was 27,653 and the average vinyasa yoga exercise was 29,387 with an average difference of -1,734. Based on the results of the independent t-test obtained t-count -2.144 with t-table 1.701. While the results of the study found that the significance (p-value) was 0.041<0.05, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between aerobic mix impact exercises and vinyasa yoga exercises on fat loss in female exercises members at G-Sports Center Padang.

DISCUSSION

With a regular frequency of exercise, both of these sports activities are proven to have a significant impact in reducing body fat levels, having a positive effect on endurance, and maintaining overall physical shape. This is in line with previous research that in addition to reducing body fat levels, aerobic mix impact exercise also has an impact on increasing a cardiovascular endurance³⁸. person's In addition, mix-impact aerobic gymnastics also involves a combination of low-impact and highimpact movements, providing a variety that keeps the workout interesting and effective. This corroborates previous research that aerobic mix impact gymnastics with varied movements is very significant in affecting a person's physical fitness²³.

Then, Yoga vinyasa, with its combination of movement, breathing, and meditation, not only helps to lose body fat, but also has a positive impact on body strength and mind balance. This statement is evidenced by previous research that calmness is very significant in influencing one's well-being ³⁶. With a focus on flexibility and core strength, vinyasa yoga is an attractive option for those

looking for a combination of physical and spiritual exercise. In this study proves the comparison between the impact of aerobic mixed impact gymnastics and vinyasa yoga shows a real difference. Mixed impact aerobic exercise focuses more on burning calories and reducing fat through high-intensity dynamic movements ³⁹. While vinyasa yoga offers a more holistic approach by combining body movements, breathing, and mind focus ¹⁷. The difference in concepts and objectives of the two can give an idea that each type of exercise has its own unique benefits, depending on the goals and personal preferences of the trainee.

CONCLUSION

This study emphasizes the significant impact of mixed aerobic and vinyasa yoga exercises on body fat reduction among female sports members at G-Sports Center Padang. While the observed reduction in body fat wasn't very high, it confirmed the effectiveness of these two exercise methods as alternatives. Practical implications extend to developing more focused exercise programs for G-Sports Center and similar institutions, offering valuable insights into the diverse health benefits. By explicitly stating these implications, we aim to guide exercise participants and instructors in making choices aligned with their health goals, fostering a healthier and more informed community. G-Sports Center and similar institutions can leverage these findings to enhance existing fitness programs, reinforcing the importance of combining diverse exercise methods. Scientific support from this research encourages the incorporation of varied exercises for more people to enjoy proven health benefits. Overall, our research envisions inspiring a wider audience to embrace different types of exercise, contributing to the ongoing improvement of exercise programs and fostering a healthier community.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In the course of this research, I would like to express my highest appreciation to my beloved family who always provide endless support, love, and encouragement. Thank you to the leading lecturers at the Faculty of Sports Science who have provided extraordinary guidance, knowledge, and inspiration. Also, do not forget to thank my comrades in arms in the Master of Sports Education Study Program who have always been a source of inspiration and motivation.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest and that this research used only personal funds.

REFERENCES

- Rahayu NI, Suherman A, Muktiarni M. The Use of Information Technology and Lifestyle: An Evaluation of Digital Technology Intervention for Improving Physical Activity and Eating Behavior. J Adv Res Appl Sci Eng Technol. 2023;32(1):303–14.
- 2. Olufemi AC, Mji A, Mukhola MS. Potential Health Risks of Lead Exposure from Early Life through Later Life: Implications for Public Health Education. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022;19(23).
- 3. Vandoni M, Codella R, Pippi R, Pellino VC, Lovecchio N, Marin L, et al. Combatting sedentary behaviors by delivering remote physical exercise in children and adolescents with obesity in the covid-19 era: A narrative review. Nutrients. 2021;13(12).
- Pyšná J, Pyšný L, Cihlář D, Petrů D, Müllerová LH, Čtvrtečka L, et al. Physical Activity and BMI before and after the Situation Caused by COVID-19 in Upper Primary School Pupils in the Czech Republic. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022;19(5).
- 5. Calcaterra V, Verduci E, Vandoni M, Rossi V, Di Profio E, Pellino VC, et al. Telehealth: A useful tool for the management of nutrition and exercise programs in pediatric obesity in the covid-19 era. Nutrients. 2021;13(11):1–24.
- Kirwan R, McCullough D, Butler T, Perez de Heredia F, Davies IG, Stewart C. Sarcopenia during COVID-19 lockdown restrictions: long-term health effects of short-term muscle loss. GeroScience. 2020;42(6):1547–78.
- Nightingale S, Spiby H, Sheen K, Slade
 P. LJMU Research Online m. Tour
 Recreat Res [Internet]. 2018;19.
 Available from:

http://researchonline.ljmu.ac.uk/id/eprint/8705/

- Syah MNH. The Relationship between Obesity and Anemia among Adolescent Girls. Poltekita J Ilmu Kesehat. 2022;15(4):355–9.
- 9. Jehan S, Zizi F, Pandi-Perumal SR, McFarlane SI, Jean-Louis G, K Myers A. Energy imbalance: obesity, associated comorbidities, prevention, management and public health implications. Adv Obesity, Weight Manag Control. 2020;10(5):146–61.
- 10. Monnier L, Schlienger JL, Colette C, Bonnet F. The obesity treatment dilemma: Why dieting is both the answer and the problem? A mechanistic overview. Diabetes Metab. 2021;47(3).
- Reny Rahmawati, Ida Nurwati BW. Association Between Eating Habit , Sedentary Lifestyle , and Place of Living with Nutritional Status Among College Students at Sebelas Maret University Department of Nutrition Science , Postgraduate Program , Universitas Sebelas Maret , Surakarta City , C. Poltekita J Ilmu Kesehat. 2023;17(2):273–8.
- Dinkes Sumbar. Riset Kesehatan Dasar Provinsi Sumatera Barat Tahun 2018. Laporan Riskesdas Nasional 2018. 2018. 1–478 p.
- De Lorenzo A, Romano L, Di Renzo L, Di Lorenzo N, Cenname G, Gualtieri P. Obesity: A preventable, treatable, but relapsing disease. Nutrition. 2020;71.
- 14. Boubertakh B, Silvestri C, Di Marzo V. Obesity: The Fat Tissue Disease Version of Cancer. Cells. 2022;11(12):1–16.
- Ni S, Jia M, Wang X, Hong Y, Zhao X, Zhang L, et al. Associations of eating speed with fat distribution and body shape vary in different age groups and obesity status. Nutr Metab [Internet]. 2022;19(1):1–11. Available from: https://doi.org/10.1186/s12986-022-00698-w
- Ponti F, Santoro A, Mercatelli D, Gasperini C, Conte M, Martucci M, et al. Aging and Imaging Assessment of Body Composition: From Fat to Facts. Front Endocrinol (Lausanne). 2020;10(January).
- 17. Dybvik H, Steinert M. Real-world fnirs

brain activity measurements during Ashtanga Vinyasa Yoga. Brain Sci. 2021;11(6).

- Muscella A, Stefàno E, Lunetti P, Capobianco L, Marsigliante S. The regulation of fat metabolism during aerobic exercise. Biomolecules. 2020;10(12):1–29.
- Broskey NT, Martin CK, Burton JH, Church TS, Ravussin E, Redman LM. Effect of Aerobic Exercise-induced Weight Loss on the Components of Daily Energy Expenditure. Med Sci Sports Exerc. 2021;53(10):2164–72.
- 20. Nopianto W, El Cintami Lanos M. the Effect of Mixed Inpact Aerobic Gymnam on the Improvement of Physical Fitness for High School Students Palembang. J Indones Phys Educ Sport P [Internet]. 2020;6(2):2020. Available from: https://doi.org/10.21009/JIPES.061.03
- Rismayanthi C, Zein MI, Mulyawan R, Nurfadhila R, Prasetyawan RR, Antoni MS. The effect of low impact aerobic exercise on increasing physical fitness for the elderly. J Keolahragaan. 2022;10(1):137–46.
- Waldo K, Indra Bayu W, Sriwijaya U. the Effect of Aerobic General and Sex on Physical Fitness. J Ilmu Keolahragaan [Internet]. 2023;6(1):89– 98. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.31851/hon.v6i1.81 78
- 23. Anik Maryani, Fahmy Fachrezzy, Ramdan Pelana. The Effectiveness of Mix Impact Aerobic Gymnastics Exercises With SKJ 2000 On Improvement of Physical Freshness. Gladi J Ilmu Keolahragaan. 2021;12(03):39-44.
- 24. Latuheru RV, Arfanda PE. Aerobic Dance: Facilities for the Development of Physical Education and Recreational Sports. J Phys Educ Sport Heal Recreat. 2023;12(1):83–7.
- 25. Arfanda PE, Wiriawan O, Setijono H, Kusnanik NW, Muhammad HN, Puspodari, et al. the Effect of Low-Impact Aerobic Dance Exercise Video on Cardiovascular Endurance, Flexibility, and Concentration in Females With Sedentary Lifestyle. Phys Educ Theory Methodol.

2022;22(3):303-8.

- 26. Tamilselvan G, Nandagopal D, Giridharaprasath RG. Effect of aerobic and anaerobic exercise programme on selected physical fitness components among college women. Int J Phys Educ Sport Heal. 2021;8(2):157–63.
- 27. Li Y. Scenario of Joint Injury in Aerobic Exercise and Recovery Strategies. Rev Bras Med do Esporte. 2023;29:2–5.
- Brinsley J, Girard D, Smout M, Davison K. Is yoga considered exercise within systematic reviews of exercise interventions? A scoping review. Complement Ther Med [Internet]. 2021;56:102618. Available from: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ctim.2020.102 618
- 29. Pal R, Adhikari D, Heyat MB Bin, Ullah I, You Z. Yoga Meets Intelligent Internet of Things: Recent Challenges and Future Directions. Bioengineering. 2023;10(4):1–25.
- 30. Mergiyaw W, Rani S, Deyou M. Effect of moderate intensity aerobic exercises combined with yoga on cardiorespiratory capacity and selfconcepts of Haramaya University sedentary female undergraduate students. Int J Yogic, Hum Mov Sport [Internet]. 2018;3(2):6–10. Available from: www.theyogicjournal.com
- 31. Patel R, Veidlinger D. Exploring the Benefits of Yoga for Mental and Physical Health during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Religions. 2023;14(4):1–18.
- Ansori ANM. Health Impacts of Yoga: A Brief Review. Genbinesia J Biol. 2023;2(2):73–80.
- 33. Shaw A, Kaytaz ES. Yoga bodies, yoga minds: contextualising the health discourses and practices of modern postural yoga. Anthropol Med [Internet]. 2021;28(3):279–96. Available from: https://doi.org/10.1080/13648470.2021 .1949943
- 34. Singh V, Acharya J, Bhutia TN. Effect of 6 weeks of online vinyasa training on explosive leg strength of school children during covid-19 – a pilot study. J Phys Educ Sport. 2021;21(4):2276–82.
- 35. Ni M, Mooney K, Harriell K,

Balachandran A, Signorile J. Core muscle function during specific yoga poses. Complement Ther Med [Internet]. 2014;22(2):235–43. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ctim.2014.0 1.007

- 36. Zok A, Matecka M, Zapala J, Izycki D, Baum E. The Effect of Vinyasa Yoga Practice on the Well-Being of Breast-Cancer Patients during COVID-19 Pandemic. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2023;20(4).
- 37. Dai CL, Chen CC, Sharma M. Exploring Yoga Behaviors among College Students Based on the Multi-Theory Model (MTM) of Health Behavior Change. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2023;20(14).
- 38. Sukendro, Yeni Kurniawati, Yusra Dinafi, Turino Adi Irawan, Yonifia Anjanika, Putri Ayu Lestari. The Effect of Mix Impact Aerobic Exercise on Cardiovascular Improvement at Penggemar Senam Pagi Sungai Kambang Ceria (PSPSKC) Community. Kinestetik J Ilm Pendidik Jasm. 2022;6(3):606–14.
- 39. Said M, Lamya N, Olfa N, Hamda M. Effects of high-impact aerobics vs. lowimpact aerobics and strength training in overweight and obese women. J Sports Med Phys Fitness. 2017;57(3):278–88.