Cover Letter

February 10, 2021

To Whom It May Concern:

This manuscript is about the effects of maximal aerobic and anaerobic exercise on mood as evaluated by the short form of the Profile of Mood States.

This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board for the Protection of Human Subjects and all participants signed an Informed Consent Document prior to participating in this research.

It is submitted for consideration to publish in the Journal of Psychology and Psychiatric Research.

It is original research and was not funded.

Acknowledgment to Gloria Solomon Ph.D. (retired) for her contributions.

Neither Dr. Yilla nor myself have any competing interests.

Sincerely,

Judy R. Wilson, Ph.D.

Associate Professor

The Immediate Effects of

Maximal Aerobic and Anaerobic Exercise

On Mood

Judy R. Wilson, Ph.D. and Abu B. Yilla, Ph.D.

Department of Kinesiology

The University of Texas at Arlington

Arlington, Texas

Corresponding author:

Judy R. Wilson, Ph.D.

jrwilson@uta.edu

P.O. Box 19259

Dept. of Kinesiology

University of Texas @ Arlington

Arlington, Texas 76019

U.S.A.

Abstract

**Introduction:** Numerous studies have used the Profile of Mood States (POMS) to assess exercise effects on mood and have suggested that low to moderate exercise is preferred due to the resulting positive mood changes such as vigor and exhilaration. The purpose of this study was to determine maximal exercise effects on the mood states of college-aged males and females.

**Methods:** The short form of the POMS was administered for the 3 exercise protocols, Bruce and Ramp for aerobic exercise and the Wingate Anaerobic Test for anaerobic exercise. Subjects (n=55) were oriented with an initial visit while the other sessions were randomized. The POMS was given pre-exercise, post-exercise and 20 min into recovery.

**Results:** The results indicated that the Total Mood Disturbance scores were significantly higher (almost double) following the maximal aerobic exercise (13.51 ± 8.1) than the maximal anaerobic exercise (7.40 ± 8.77; *p* < 0.001)

**Discussion:** The general finding of this study was that the Bruce test elicited stronger and more lasting effects on mood than the Wingate. However, these findings dispute the reasoning that high intensity exercise has a negative effect on mood.

Key Words: Profile of Mood States, Physical activity, Intensity, Health

Introduction

It has been known for some time that a physically active lifestyle results in both physical and physical and psychological health benefits 1-3. To increase the outreach of this information the Healthy People Initiative was launched. It began with the Surgeon General's report 4 and new iterations of the Healthy People Initiative have followed every decade since 1980. Progress has been made in reducing the major causes of death like heart disease and cancer. Reductions in risk factors like smoking, high blood pressure and high cholesterol have also been made5. In the snapshot report for Healthy People 2020 there was a positive result with the number of adults meeting aerobic and physical activity and muscle-strengthening objectives increasing significantly from 18.2% in 2008 to 24.0% in 2018 6. The challenge remains as to how to interest the rest of the adult population to participate in activities that will improve both physical and mental health.

Maximal aerobic exercise represents a level of exertion that is generally left to research laboratories to measure or to clinicians for diagnosis of coronary artery disease and exercise prescription7. Maximal oxygen uptake (VO2max) is an important physiological variable correlated with exercise endurance and is also a predictor of cardiovascular mortality8. Maximal anaerobic power is often overlooked, but peak muscle power and local muscle endurance are fitness components that are important for various situations. For some daily activities as well as athletic events, it is essential to develop high-intensity power that is available instantaneously. The development of the Wingate Anaerobic Test (WAnT) as made it possible to assess muscle power, muscle endurance and fatigability9. While both exercise tests represent maximal effort, one representing maximal effort of the muscles to use oxygen (VO2max) and the other representing ability to use the maximal amount of energy stores in the muscle (WAnT). With differing physiological demands, would these different types of exercise result in differences in mood as assessed by the short form of the Profile of Mood States (POMS)10

Some studies have focused on the effects of exercise over time (chronic) which generally results in positive mood changes11,12. However, our approach was designed to evaluate mood changes in response to acute exercise and there is evidence of immediate improvements in mood following acute exercise. This suggests that it as a positive antidote to the stress of everyday life13,14. It also bodes well for attracting the sedentary population. But the question remains as to whether the effects of acute exercise on mood and health are dose-dependent and that exercise bouts that are higher in intensity, and/or longer in duration, might yield greater benefits. But establishing an absolute workload (such as 100 W) may represent a metabolically different stimulus for a trained versus an untrained individual.

Higher exercise intensities seem to have varying effects on mood. Some researchers report mood decreases15 and benefits to mood16 following higher exercise intensities. Maximal exercise provides a relatively standard exercise load that allows for comparisons across studies. It also provides evidence to support or refute the idea that highly strenuous exercise has a negative impact on mood17.

Pronk, Crouse, and Rohack (1995) also used the abbreviated form of the POMS to determine the effects of a maximal exercise test on the mood of middle-aged females (45 ± 2.5 yrs)18. Maximal exercise was found to increase fatigue and decrease tension and vigor as measured 5 minutes post exercise. Using subscales from the POMS, Steptoe, Kearsley, and Walters (1993) determined that tension and anxiety were reduced following maximal exercise in active men, but not among the sedentary group19. In contrast, Motl, Berger, and Davis (1996) compared the POMS ratings of 11 collegiate cyclists to 8 college students following 3 exercise tests. No differences were found between the 2 groups pre to post maximal exercise. Both the cyclists and the students showed increases in depression, fatigue, and confusion along with decreases in vigor.20 Due to conflicting results during dose-response studies it has been concluded that fitness levels were not a factor21. However, the impact of fitness level on exercise-induced changes in mood may be seen when higher intensities are introduced. Differences in mood responses to exercise between high- and low- fit individuals are demonstrated when the intensity level is highly demanding such as during a maximal exercise test22. Steptoe, Kearsley, and Walters (1993) found a significantly greater decrease in tension-anxiety in trained individuals following maximal exercise than in sedentary individuals19.

The standard Bruce protocol has been widely used since its development in 196323. However, this protocol that is performed on a treadmill includes sudden changes in speed and elevation that cause a high oxygen consumption as stages increase. This often leads to the individual stopping early before reaching their age-predicted maximum heart rate. A ramped protocol uses more modest changes in speed and elevation that is better tolerated.24 Thus, it was decided to include two different maximal aerobic exercise tests to determine if this resulted in differences in mood.

There is little research on the effects of anaerobic exercise on mood. Hill and Smith (1991) evaluated the relationship between mood state and anaerobic power to determine whether this relationship would be affected by the time of day. Four Wingate anaerobic power tests were conducted at various times throughout a single day. The authors found that greater levels of fatigue were associated with reduced performance, however, this was dependent on time of day25. The Wingate test has also been utilized to determine effects of rest in underperforming elite competitors26. Olympic athletes were allowed to rest for 3-5 weeks following which aerobic and anaerobic exercise tests were readministered. There was a significant reduction in fatigue and mood profile scores and a significant increase in vigor following the Wingate test when compared to the mood scores prior to rest.

The purposes of the study were to determine the immediate effects of maximal aerobic and anaerobic exercise on mood states in college students as well as any differences in mood between maximal aerobic exercise protocols.

Methods

### Sample

Sixty-two college students participated in this study and 55 (88.7%) completed all four visits to the Exercise Science Laboratory on the university campus. Flyers advertising the study were posted around the University campus asking for volunteers. Participants ranged in age from 18 to 36 years and included 27 males and 28 females. The subject characteristics are presented in Table 1. The mean maximum oxygen consumption (VO2max) for the 55 subjects obtained for the Bruce protocol was 39.91 ± 1.0 ml/kg/min and for the Ramp, 41.58 ± 1.1 ml/kg/min, and did not differ significantly between the exercise modalities. Similarly, there was no significant difference between the heart rate maximums for the Bruce (184.04 ±2.0 bpm), and the Ramp (181.07 ± 1.5 bpm). The Wingate Anaerobic test elicited mean maximal peak responses of 608.7 ± 22.6 W.

Table 1. *Subject characteristics (mean ± SE)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Age | 22.49 ± 0.57 |
| Height (in) | 68.25 ± 0.55 |
| Weight (lb) | 161.55 ± 4.55 |

# *Measures*

The short form of the Profile of Mood States (POMS)27 was utilized to assess mood. This instrument is a tool used to assess mood state in both active and inactive populations. The POMS is a 37-item inventory designed to gauge the participant’s global mood state. The items are divided into six factors (tension, depression, anger, vigor, fatigue, and confusion) and rated on a 5-point Likert scale. A seventh scale, total mood disturbance, can be derived by calculation from the other scales. Adequate internal consistency and test-retest reliability have been ascertained10.

# *Procedures*

Those who expressed an interest in the study were asked to sign a written informed consent form approved by the Institutional Review Board. The initial visit to the laboratory was an orientation to collect data on height, weight, and percent body fat. Each participant was also acquainted with the mouthpiece and headgear and experienced walking on the treadmill through the first stage of the Bruce protocol. The short version of the POMS was administered immediately before the exercise protocol began (pre) and again immediately after the subject stepped off the treadmill or stopped pedaling on the bicycle ergometer (post). At 20 minutes into recovery, the POMS was readministered (recovery). Participants were asked to respond to the questionnaire regarding their feelings “right now.”

The following three visits were randomly assigned. Two visits involved maximal aerobic tests that included the Bruce protocol and a Ramp protocol. The Bruce protocol starts at a speed of 1.7 mph at a 10% grade. The workload increases every three minutes by increasing the elevation by 2% and the speed by 0.8 to 0.9 mph. While the Bruce protocol is commonly used, some individuals have difficulty with the awkward pace at various levels. Consequently, a Ramp protocol was added to determine if varying the process of achieving maximal capacity would affect mood. The Ramp protocol increased elevation 0.5% every 12 seconds (2.5% per minute) and increased speed by ½ mile/hr every 3 minutes (beginning at 3.5 miles/hr). The Wingate Anaerobic Power test28 consisted of 30 seconds of high speed pedaling (100 rpms). The resistance was set at 0.075 kg/kg body mass and was applied within 3 seconds after the subject overcame the initial inertia.

### Statistical Analyses

For results from the POMS, seven 2 x 2 repeated measures ANOVAs (Exercise [Bruce, Ramp, Wingate] by Time [Pre, Post, Recovery]) were employed. The scales for each analysis were the 7 scales of the POMS; Tension, Depression, Anger, Vigor, Fatigue, Confusion, and Total Mood Disturbance. Due to the multiple analyses, a Bonferroni adjustment was made to the alpha level of .05 resulting in a test alpha of .007 (05/7). When the ANOVA revealed significant effects, a Tukey post-hoc analysis was performed. When the ANOVA revealed a significant interaction between exercise and time one-way ANOVAs were performed and tested at alpha = .05. If data sets failed Mauchly’s test of sphericity for the repeated measures designs a Greenhouse-Geisser adjustment was employed. All data were analyzed utilizing SPSS 26.

Results

There were no significant differences between the mood effects of the Bruce and the Ramp tests. Therefore, for clarity, only the results of the tests between the Bruce and the Wingate tests are presented here. Table 2 provides the maximal values for all exercise tests.

Table 2. *Maximal Exercise Responses*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Modality | Measure | *X (SD)* |
| Bruce |  |  |
|  | VO2max/ml/kg | 39.99 (7.36) |
|  | Max HR | 184.04 (14.87 |
| Ramp |  |  |
|  | VO2max/ml/kg | 41.58 (8.267 |
|  | Max HR | 181.07 (11.39 |
| Wingate |  |  |
|  | Peak Watts | 608.07 (167.47) |
|  | Mean Watts | 502.20 (142.79) |

Figure 1 depicts the mean changes in mood states of both the Bruce (1a) and Wingate (1b) protocols. The reduction in vigor between the pre- and post- scores for both the Bruce and the Wingate are of note, as is the increase in fatigue.

Figure 1a. Mood States for the Bruce test

Figure 1b. Mood States for the Wingate test

Table 3 presents the significant effects of the 2 x 2 ANOVAs by the POMS scales. There were no significant (p > .007) differences on the anger scale.

Table 3. Significant effects of the 2x2 ANOVAs

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Interaction | Exercise | Time |
| TMD | < .001 | < .001 | < .001 |
| Tension | < .001 | < .001 | < .001 |
| Depression |  |  | = .002 |
| Anger |  |  |  |
| Vigor | = .003 |  | < .001 |
| Fatigue | < .001 | < .001 | < .001 |
| Confusion |  |  | = .001 |

Table 4 provides the information regarding the Total Mood Disturbance scores obtained before, after and into recovery for each modality.

Table 4. POMS Total Mood Disturbance Score by Modality and Time

| POMS scale | Time | *Pre-Exercise* | *Post Exercise* | *Recovery* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Modality | *X* (SD) | *X* (SD) | *X* (SD) |
| TMD |  |  |  |  |
|  | Bruce | 2.58 (11.198) | 13.51 (8.105) | 2.25 (9.29) |
|  | Ramp | 4.00 (10.741) | 14.20 (7.80) | 2.09 (7.64) |
|  | Wingate | 1.73 (10.86) | 7.40 (8.77) | 1.91 (9.41) |

### Interactions

As can be seen from Table 3, there were significant interactions on the scales for total mood disturbance (*F*[4, 216] = 9.04, *p* < .001), tension (*F*[4, 216] = 9.02, *p* < .001), vigor (adjusted *F*[2.89, 155.88] = 4.53, *p* = .005), and fatigue (*F*[4, 216] = 7.87, *p* < .001). Follow-up one-way ANOVAs on exercise and time were performed for each of these scales. The interactions for these four scales are presented in Figure 2.

Figure 2. *Marginal means for scales with interactions*







#### 

#### *Total Mood Disturbance*

The one-way ANOVAs on the Bruce test for the total mood disturbance scale yielded a significant main effect between the pre, post and recovery scores (*F*[2, 108] = 41.86, *p* < .001) with significant differences between pre (2.58 ± 11.2) and post scores (13.51 ± 8.1) and post (13.51 ± 8.1) and recovery scores (2.25 ± 9.3). Total mood disturbance (Table 4) was therefore immediately elevated by exercise and then returned to pre-exercise levels. There was a similar pattern on the Wingate test (*F*[2, 108] = 14.57, *p* < .001) with the pre (1.73 ± 10.9) and post (7.40 ± 8.8) scores differing significantly, as well as the post (7.40 ± 8.8) and recovery s(1.91 ± 9.4) scores. The only significant difference between exercise protocols was that of the post scores on the Bruce and the Wingate tests (*F*[2, 108] = 27.98, *p* < .001), with the Bruce (13.5 ± 8.1) eliciting a higher mood disturbance score than the Wingate (7.40 ± 1.6)

###### Tension

With the examination of tension, there was a significant difference between all three conditions on the Bruce test (adjusted *F*[1.75, 94.50] = 20.13, *p* < .001; pre 2.82 ± 2.9; post 3.71 ±2.4; recovery 1.51 ± 1.8). The Wingate test elicited a significant main effect *F*(2, 108) = 3.60, *p* = .03; with only the scores between post and recovery differing in the follow-up analysis (post 2.22 ± 2.17; recovery 1.56 ± 1.8). The Wingate test was seen to increase tension immediately post exercise and then reduce it in recovery, but not to levels significantly below that of the pre-exercise state.

###### Vigor

The Bruce protocol elicited a significant main effect for vigor *F*(2, 108) = 11.13, *p* < .001; with the scores between the pre (7.58 ± 4.6) and the post (4.78 ± 3.6) and the post (4.78 ± 3.6) and recovery (7.47 ± 4.5) differing in the follow-up analysis. The Wingate test also elicited a significant main effect *F*(2, 108) = 40.31, *p* = .005 with the pre (8.1 ± 3.8) scores differing from both the post (6.44 ± 3.5) and the recovery measures (6.82 ± 3.9). The Bruce and the Wingate tests elicited a significantly different main effect for time *F*(2, 108) = 8.94, *p* < .001, with the tests differing on the post measures only (B: 4.78 ± 3.6; W: 6.44 ±3.5).

###### Fatigue

Both the Bruce and the Wingate tests elicited significant main effects for fatigue (Bruce, *F*[2, 108] = 91.50, *p* < .001; Wingate, *F*[2, 108] = 53.62, *p* < .001). Both protocols elicited significant differences on pre (B: 2.33 ±2.4; W: 2.16 ± 2.8) and post (B: 9.35 ± 4.0; W: 6.76 ± 4.2), pre and recovery (B: 4.02 ± 3.4; W: 3.13 ± 3.4), and post and recovery scores. Fatigue peaked immediately post exercise and remained above pre-exercise levels through the recovery phase. The post exercise measure was the only one for which the exercises significantly differed when directly compared *F*(2, 108) = 22.83, *p* < .001. Therefore, the Bruce test elicited greater fatigue than the Wingate test.

### Time

There were no significant interactions, or exercise effects, on the depression and confusion scales. On the significant main effect for time on the depression scale (adjusted *F*[1.70, 91.46] = 10.71, *p* = .002), a post-hoc analysis identified a significant reduction in depression between pre and recovery scores (*X* = 0.98, *X* = 0.52, respectively), and post and recovery scores (*X* = 0.79, *X* = 0.52). On the confusion scale a main effect for time was identified (*F*[2, 108] = 8.96, *p* < .001). Post-hoc analysis identified significant differences between pre- and post- scores (*X* = 3.30, *X* = 3.42) and post and recovery scores (*X* = 3.42, *X* = 3.21). Therefore, confusion increased immediately post exercise and then returned to pre-exercise levels during recovery.

Discussion

Fifty-five college-aged men and women completed the two maximal aerobic exercise tests on the treadmill using different protocols (Bruce, Ramp) and a maximal anaerobic test on a bicycle ergometer (Wingate). In this study, subjects were recruited from the general student population and on average, were low to moderately fit. A standard maximal aerobic test allowed for a consistent end point across subjects as well as providing data to identify any differences in mood between the two types of maximal exercise (aerobic vs anaerobic).

The findings of significant increases in the Total Mood Disturbance (TMD) scores pre to post exercise across all three exercise tests agree with Pronk et al. (1995) who found an increase in the TMD scores pre- to post exercise18. However, an unanticipated finding was that the increase in TMD scores for the Wingate was half the TMD scores resulting from the treadmill tests (Figure 2).

All three of these exercise tests are considered "maximal" in effort and intensity. Yet, the most obvious difference is the time each exercise test takes to complete. The WAnT is set at a standard time of 30s although some may choose 60s9. A maximal exercise test such as the Bruce or Ramp will vary in the time it takes the participant to reach maximal capacity which was average (10 ± 2.1 min) in this study. The differences in time may be thought to elicit differences in physiological plasma levels of norepinephrine which has been suggested to have an effect on mood29. However, evidence in the literature suggests that these levels can be similar, 4.25 nmol/L for maximal oxygen consumption testing30 and 3.75 nmol/L for the WAnT31.

A thermogenic hypothesis has also been suggested as a mechanism for improved mood states that have been associated with physical activity32. This question was addressed and found that elevated body temperature may not be necessary for exercise-related anxiety reduction to occur33. Again, the differences in time of exercise would indicate a difference in the increase in both core and muscle temperature between maximal aerobic and maximal anaerobic exercise.

It is interesting to theorize as to why differences were found between these two types of exercise, the goal for people who are new to exercising should be an emphasis on the psychological responses rather than the physiological responses. High intensity exercise produces less mood improvement16 while exercising at a preferred level of intensity has more of a desirable effect on mood34. Exercise duration has also been evaluated to determine its influence on mood changes35. The American College of Sports Medicine has recommended 10 min exercise sessions to accumulate the 30 min/day considered to benefit health36. Further study has indicated that short duration exercise (15 min) does result in desirable mood changes37.

The general finding of this study was that the Bruce test elicited stronger and more lasting effects on mood than the Wingate, with the exception of vigor. However, the considerable difference in time of exercise between the aerobic and anaerobic tests must be considered a major contributing factor. The average time for the tests on the treadmill was approximately 10 min compared to 30s on the bicycle ergometer. A repeat of a maximal exercise test utilizing a cycle ergometer might yield different results as well.

Issues that could be addressed in future research might include the relationship between the Ratings of Perceived Exertion (RPE) and mood changes. Do those with higher RPE values at VO2max also report greater disturbances in mood? Also, the effects of maximal exercise on mood disturbance may vary with age. The mean age of the sample in this study was 22 ± 0.57 years. The responses to such high intensity exercise may vary among middle age and older adults and with fitness level. In addition, the mood responses following maximal exercise in untrained subjects may differ following a period of aerobic and/or anaerobic training.

Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of maximal types of exercise on mood. While the results offer interesting findings as to the mood changes elicited by each type of exercise, maximal exercise should not be the means by which sedentary individuals are recruited to an exercise program. While a "stress" test is often ordered by a physician to diagnose cardiac disease, it might discourage the novice individual. The findings that support the benefits of regular exercise in reducing risks of cardiovascular disease have led to efforts to reverse the decline in participation in physical activity in America. Other research has explored the psychological benefits that result from regular exercise. Despite a wide variation in research design, the conclusions drawn from most research is that regular physical activity is beneficial to both physiological and psychological health. Whatever the type, intensity or duration, the best exercise is the one that will result in consistent participation.

References

1. Blair SN, Kohl HW, 3rd, Paffenbarger RS, Jr., Clark DG, Cooper KH, Gibbons LW. Physical fitness and all-cause mortality. A prospective study of healthy men and women. *Jama.* 1989;262(17):2395-2401.

2. Blair SN, Kohl HW, Barlow CE. Physical activity, physical fitness, and all-cause mortality in women: do women need to be active? *Journal of the American College of Nutrition.* 1993;12(4):368-371.

3. Powell KE, Blair SN. The public health burdens of sedentary living habits: theoretical but realistic estimates. *Med Sci Sports Exerc.* 1994;26(7):851-856.

4. Public Health Service. Healthy People. The Surgeon General's Reort on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention. Dept of Health Education and Welfare. https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED186357. Published 1979. Accessed February 3, 2021.

5. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Assessing Healthy People 2020. https://health.gov/our-work/healthy-people/assessing-healthy-people-2020. Published 2021. Accessed February 3, 2021.

6. Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Healthy People 2020: An End of Decade Snapshot. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services,. https://health.gov/sites/default/files/2020-12/HP2020RevisedEndofDecadeSnapshot\_0.pdf. Published 2021. Accessed.

7. Myers J, Arena, R., Franklin, B., Pina, . Recommendations for clinical exercise laboratories: A scientific statement from the American Heart Association. *Circulation.* 2009;119:3144-3161.

8. Lakka HM, Laaksonen DE, Lakka TA, et al. The metabolic syndrome and total and cardiovascular disease mortality in middle-aged men. *Jama.* 2002;288(21):2709-2716.

9. Inbar O, Bar-Or, O., Skinner, J.S. *The Wingate Anaerobic Test.* Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics; 1996.

10. McNair DM, Lorr, M., and Droppelman, L.F. *POMS manual 3rd ed.* San Diego, CA: EdITA/Educational and Industrial Testing Service; 1992.

11. Annesi JJ, Westcott WL. Relationship of feeling states after exercise and Total Mood Disturbance over 10 weeks in formerly sedentary women. *Perceptual and motor skills.* 2004;99(1):107-115.

12. DiLorenzo TM, Bargman EP, Stucky-Ropp R, Brassington GS, Frensch PA, LaFontaine T. Long-term effects of aerobic exercise on psychological outcomes. *Prev Med.* 1999;28(1):75-85.

13. Szabo A. Acute psychological benefits of exercise performed at self-selected workloads: implications for theory and practice. *Journal of Sports Science & Medicine.* 2003;2(3):77-87.

14. Berger BG, Darby LA, Owen DR, Carels RA. Implications of a behavioral weight loss program for obese, sedentary women: A focus on mood enhancement and exercise enjoyment. *International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology.* 2010;8(1):10-23.

15. Hall EE, Ekkekakis P, Petruzzello SJ. The affective beneficence of vigorous exercise revisited. *Br J Health Psychol.* 2002;7(Pt 1):47-66.

16. Cox RH, Thomas TR, Hinton PS, Donahue OM. Effects of acute 60 and 80% VO2max bouts of aerobic exercise on state anxiety of women of different age groups across time. *Research quarterly for exercise and sport.* 2004;75(2):165-175.

17. Ekkekakis P, Petruzzello SJ. Acute aerobic exercise and affect: current status, problems and prospects regarding dose-response. *Sports Medicine (Auckland, NZ).* 1999;28(5):337-374.

18. pronk n. maximal exercise and acute mood response in women. *Physiology & behavior.*57:1.

19. Steptoe A, Kearsley N, Walters N. Acute mood responses to maximal and submaximal exercise in active and inactive men. *Psychology & Health.* 1993;8(1):89-99.

20. Motl RW, Berger B.G., Wilson, T.E. Exercise exercise Intensity and the Acute Mood States of Cyclists. *Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology.* 1996;19:S59.

21. Tuson KM, & Sinyor, D., and Pelletier, L.G. Acute exercise an dpositive affect: an investigation of psychological processes leading to affective change. *International Journal of Sport Psychology.* 1995;26:138-159.

22. O'Connor PJ, Petruzzello SJ, Kubitz KA, Robinson TL. Anxiety responses to maximal exercise testing. *Br J Sports Med.* 1995;29(2):97-102.

23. Bruce RA, Blackmon JR, Jones JW, Strait G. EXERCISING TESTING IN ADULT NORMAL SUBJECTS AND CARDIAC PATIENTS. *Pediatrics.* 1963;32:Suppl 742-756.

24. Will PM, Walter JD. Exercise testing: improving performance with a ramped Bruce protocol. *Am Heart J.* 1999;138(6 Pt 1):1033-1037.

25. Hill DW, Smith JC. Effect of time of day on the relationship between mood state, anaerobic power, and capacity. *Perceptual and motor skills.* 1991;72(1):83-87.

26. Koutedakis Y, Budgett R, Faulmann L. Rest in underperforming elite competitors. *British Journal Of Sports Medicine.* 1990;24(4):248-252.

27. Shacham S. A shortened version of the Profile of Mood States. *Journal of personality assessment.* 1983;47(3):305-306.

28. Bar-Or O. The Wingate anaerobic test. An update on methodology, reliability and validity. *Sports Med.* 1987;4(6):381-394.

29. Dishman RK. The Norepinephrine Hypothese. In: Morgan WP, ed. *Physical Activity and Mental Health.* Washington D.C.: Taylor & Francis; 1997:199-212.

30. Sung BH, Lovallo WR, Pincomb GA, Wilson MF. Effects of caffeine on blood pressure response during exercise in normotensive healthy young men. *The American journal of cardiology.* 1990;65(13):909-913.

31. Sellami M, Abderrahman AB, Casazza GA, et al. Effect of age and combined sprint and strength training on plasma catecholamine responses to a Wingate-test. *Eur J Appl Physiol.* 2014;114(5):969-982.

32. Koltyn KF. The thermogenic hypothesis. In: WMorgan WP, ed. *Physical Activity and Mental Health.* Washington D.C.: Taylor & Francis; 1997:213-226.

33. Petruzzello SJ, Landers DM, Salazar W. Exercise and Anxiety Reduction: Examination of Temperature as an Explanation for Affective Change. *Journal of Sport & Exercise Psychology.* 1993;15(1):63-76.

34. Dasilva SG, Guidetti L, Buzzachera CF, et al. Psychophysiological responses to self-paced treadmill and overground exercise. *Med Sci Sports Exerc.* 2011;43(6):1114-1124.

35. Carels RA, Coit C, Young K, Berger B. Exercise makes you feel good, but does feeling good make you exercise?: an examination of obese dieters. *J Sport Exerc Psychol.* 2007;29(6):706-722.

36. Medicine. ACoS. *ACSM's guidelines for exercise testing and prescription* 9th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins; 2014.

37. Berger BG, Owen D.R., Tobar D.A. Mood alteration after 15 minutes of preferred intensity exercise: Examining heart rate, perceived exertion , and enjoyment. *J Sport Behavior.* 2016;39(1):3-21.