



KEY WORDS

- ✓ Exercise-Induced Muscle Damage
- ✓ Titin
- ✓ Biomarker
- Eccentric Contraction

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Use of Urinary Titin Fragment as a Potential Biomarker for Muscle Damage Due to Different Exercise Configurations: A Systematic Review

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THESIS ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to reveal the relationship between the kinematics of urinary titin fragment concentration and other muscle damage markers in the evaluation of exercise-induced muscle damage, and to create a perspective for the future use of this potential biomarker. In this systematic review, the PRISMA declaration was taken as a guide. The literature search was conducted through 5 different databases (Pubmed, Web of Science, Medline, Scopus, Science Direct). Criteria for including the reviewed studies in the compilation; (1) healthy individuals; (2) studies involving muscle damage resulting from exercise intervention; (3) Use of at least one serum muscle damage biomarker or imaging technique; (4) at least one of the following evaluations: muscle pain, maximum voluntary contraction, muscle strength, and joint range of motion; (5) muscle damage markers were reported with repeated measurement results. A total of 9 studies were included in the current systematic review by complying with the established criteria. When the studies are examined; urinary titin fragments showed significant correlations with other markers. As a result, it appears that UTF may be an important biomarker of exercise-induced muscle damage and can be used as a new and potential biomarker to detect muscle damage sensitively.

APPLICATION AREAS OF THE THESIS RESULTS

In the future, the development of rapid and cost-effective kits for assessing urinary titin fragments (UTF) will make it easier and more practical for coaches and sports scientists to monitor exerciseinduced muscle damage during field measurements.

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

Bölükbaş, M. G., Kırak, B., & Vatansever, Ş. (2022). COVID-19 Pandemi Sürecinde Fiziksel Aktivite Düzeyi, Psikolojik Sağlamlık ve Koronavirüs Anksiyetesi Arasındaki İlişki. Türkiye Spor Bilimleri Dergisi, 6(1), 1-13.