**TACSM Abstract**

Evaluation of Repetitions-to-Failure Equations in the Presence of Male and Female Spotters

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**ABSTRACT**

One-repetition maximum (1RM) is commonly evaluated in strength and conditioning programs in order to monitor the progress of exercise prescriptions. Although the benefits of muscular strength are well-known, conducting 1RM protocols can be time consuming and is not recommended for certain populations. Alternatively, the estimation of 1RM can be completed by utilizing a repetitions-to-failure (RTF) approach. However, one area that has yet to be systematically evaluated is whether the accuracy of RTF prediction equations is influenced by the sex of a spotter during a 1RM testing protocol. **Purpose:** The purpose of this study was two-fold: 1) to determine whether differences in RTF, measured 1RM, and 1RM prediction methods vary between lifter and spotter sex; and 2) determine the validity of the 1RM prediction methods in the presence of either a male or female spotter. **Methods:** 20 resistance-trained individuals (50% males) participated in this study. The first two visits determined 1RM (kg) bench press scores in the presence of a male or female spotter. Subjects bench-pressed loads at 30 (5-repetitions), 50 (5-repetitions) and 70% 1RM (RTF) in the presence of a male or female spotter for visits 3 and 4. Estimated 1RM was determined via the RTF at 70% 1RM using Wathan (Wathan\(_{1RM}\)), Mayhew (Mayhew\(_{1RM}\)), and Epley (Epley\(_{1RM}\)) equations. **Results:** There were significant interactions when assessing Wathan\(_{1RM}\) and Mayhew\(_{1RM}\) (p<0.05). Post hoc analysis revealed Wathan\(_{1RM}\) and Mayhew\(_{1RM}\) were significantly higher during the male spotter condition (58.13\(\pm\)11.05 and 54.07\(\pm\)10.32kg, respectively) than female spotter condition (54.30\(\pm\)10.61 and 50.53\(\pm\)9.91kg) when evaluated in female weight lifters (p=0.032 and 0.033, respectively). Evaluation of mean differences revealed that the constant error (CE) for male and female spotter conditions was lower for Epley\(_{1RM}\) (CE = 4.98 and 4.75kg, respectively) than Wathan\(_{1RM}\) (CE = 16.19 and 16.06kg, respectively) and Mayhew\(_{1RM}\) (CE = 8.79 and 8.65kg, respectively). Moreover the 95% limits of agreement for male and female spotter conditions were smaller for Epley\(_{1RM}\) (±13.79 and 13.62kg, respectively) than Wathan\(_{1RM}\) (±26.49 and 22.95kg, respectively) and Mayhew\(_{1RM}\) (±19.82 and 17.13kg, respectively). **Conclusions:** Epley\(_{1RM}\) should be used over Wathan\(_{1RM}\) and Mayhew\(_{1RM}\) when loads up to 70% 1RM are implemented. Also, spotter sex only appears to impact female lifters when employing the prediction equations of Wathan\(_{1RM}\) and Mayhew\(_{1RM}\).