

# University of Louisiana at Lafayette

## College of Education

### Faculty Curriculum Vitae Information and Template

#### Greggory Davis, PhD

Title Department Office Number Extension Email Address	Assistant Professor Kinesiology Bourgeois 127-B 337-482-6463 gdavis@louisiana.edu
Education	PhD., Kinesiology, Louisiana State University (LSU) B.S., Exercise/Sport Science, Elon University Certified Strength and Conditioning Specialist (CSCS) through the National Strength and Conditioning Association (NSCA)
Teaching Philosophy	<p>I try to approach teaching from multiple perspectives. I encourage my students to assist and/or participate in ongoing research studies within the university. I encourage them to try to apply their knowledge to everyday experiences. I will frequently incorporate small group work and take-home quizzes that have no direct answer straight from the textbook, which forces students to go back over their notes, read, brainstorm ideas, and formulate effective hypotheses. It also allows them to teach each-other, re-word concepts, and better learn material from class. It is in this environment that students start to ask more critical questions and begin to more fully grasp core concepts. While the core of my teaching revolves around lectures and discussions, even these are focused on providing information via entertaining and simple examples and analogies from everyday life. All of my exams require applied, in-depth answers and while these exams are difficult, I believe it forces students to truly learn class material, rather than just memorize it. I have had several students tell me they enjoyed the challenge and that the exams have been beneficial for retaining knowledge in the long-run. I believe a combination of these methodologies allow the students to not only retain information more effectively, but also put their acquired information to use when analyzing athletic performance, assessing an injury, or writing an exercise prescription.</p> <p>I continually work with students outside of the classroom and I continually receive feedback and input from students throughout the semester regarding quizzes, tests, assignments, lectures, and group projects. This allows me to</p>

	<p>continually improve my teaching methods each semester, which is beneficial for me, the students, and the university as a whole. Even as I become more established, I plan on continuing this constant feedback strategy. The demands and the perspectives of students will undoubtedly evolve over the years and therefore, my teaching methods must continue to evolve as well. I have always had a great passion for teaching and learning about the human body. Seeing that proverbial “light bulb” turn on in someone’s head has always been an exciting feeling for me, but even more exciting is when people start to challenge what we know, question even further, dig even deeper into underlying causes, and that is where my true passion lies, at a crossroads between teaching what is currently known and researching the unexplored.</p>
Bio	<p>Prior to earning his doctorate from Louisiana State University (LSU) in 2013, Dr. Davis worked as a graduate assistant at LSU teaching activity, lab, and lecture courses. Upon graduation, he accepted an assistant professor position in the School of Kinesiology at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. He is currently in his second year as an assistant professor and is the lab coordinator for the exercise physiology and metabolism labs.</p>
Courses Taught	<p><b>KNES 303-</b> Exercise Physiology Lecture (undergraduate)  <b>KNES 304-</b> Exercise Physiology Lab (undergraduate)  <b>KNES 504-</b> Advanced Exercise Physiology (graduate)  <b>KNES 509-</b> Organization and Management of Exercise and Activity Programs (graduate)  <b>KNES 512-</b> Muscle Physiology (graduate)</p>
Advising	100 students average
Graduate Committees	20 Master’s students average
Research Interests	<p>Dr. Davis’ research interests focus on the systemic metabolic and neuroendocrine responses to ergogenic aids during and following exercise. Specifically, he is focused on the implications that these responses could have in insulin resistant populations.</p>
Teaching Experience	<p><b>Graduate Teaching Assistant (2008-2013)</b>  <b><i>Louisiana State University- School of Kinesiology</i></b></p> <p><i>Lecture Courses</i>  KIN 3515- Exercise Physiology  KIN 2601- First Aid/CPR  KIN 2504- Principals of Conditioning</p> <p><i>Lab Courses</i>  KIN 3535- Exercise Testing and Prescription</p>

	<p>KIN 3534- Scientific Basis of Exercise  KIN 3525- Exercise Physiology Lab  KIN 3500- Human Anatomy Lab (online)  KIN 2504- Principals of Conditioning  KIN 1146- Beginning Weight Training  KIN 1155- Beginning Jogging  KIN 1125- Beginning Golf</p> <p><i>Teaching Assistant</i>  KIN 3535- Exercise Testing and Prescription  KIN 3534- Scientific Basis of Exercise  KIN 2501- History/Philosophy of Kinesiology</p> <p><i>Guest Lecture/Temporary Instructor</i>  KIN 3605- Healthy Aging Process (Lecture)  KIN 2530- Sport in Society (Lecture)</p>
Publications	<p><b>Davis GR</b>, Etheredge CE, Marcus L, and Bellar DM. (2014). Prolonged sleep deprivation and continuous exercise: effects on melatonin, tympanic temperature, and cognitive function. <i>BioMed Research International</i>, 2014, article ID 781863, 6 pages. doi:10.1155/2014/781863.</p> <p>Bellar DM, Judge LW, and <b>Davis GR</b>. (2014). Description and predictive value of a novel method for determining the respiratory compensation point using standard scores. <i>Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research</i>. (In Press).</p>
Presentations	<p><b><u>American College of Sports Medicine Annual Meeting (2014)</u></b></p> <p>Poster: <b>Davis GR</b>, Nelson, AG. 12 Weeks of Periodized Resistance Training Alters Total Plasma Adiponectin Concentration in Healthy Young Men.</p> <p>Poster: Etheredge CE, Marcus L, McMillan C, Piper T, <b>Davis GR</b>, Bellar DM. Relationship of Temperature to Psychomotor Function During 36 Hours of Exercise without Sleep.</p> <p>Poster: Bellar DM, Marcus L, Etheredge CE, <b>Davis GR</b>, Judge LW, McMillan C, Piper T, Glickman, EL. Effect of 36 Hours of Sustained Exercise on Melatonin.</p> <p><b><u>American College of Sports Medicine Annual Meeting (2013)</u></b></p> <p>Poster: Nelson AG, <b>Davis GR</b>, Farney TM, Miskowiec RW, Trionfante CP, Kokkonen J. A Pre-exercise Dose Of</p>

	<p>Melatonin Can Alter Substrate Use During Exercise.</p> <p>Poster: Trionfante CP, <b>Davis GR</b>, Nelson AG. Applying Undulating Periodization to Resistance Training can Significantly Improve Muscular Strength and Body Composition.</p> <p><b><u>American College of Sports Medicine Annual Meeting (2012)</u></b></p> <p>Poster: <b>Davis GR</b>, Trionfante CP, Nelson AG. Niacin Supplementation Limits Fat Utilization During Short-Term Cycling Exercise.</p> <p>Poster: Trionfante CP, <b>Davis GR</b>, Nelson AG. The Effects of Intensity on Blood Glucose Concentration in Lower Body Free Weight Resistance Training.</p> <p><b><u>American College of Sports Medicine Annual Meeting (2011)</u></b></p> <p>Poster: <b>Davis GR</b>, Russell, RD, Nelson AG, Kokkonen J. Effects of Acute Cyclooxygenase Inactivation on Glucose Tolerance in Diabetic Offspring.</p> <p>Poster: Russell RD, <b>Davis GR</b>, McMillan RP, Hulver MW, Van Dijk JW, Khetarpal I, Nelson AG. Changes in Lipotoxicity and Cardiovascular Disease Markers in Diabetic Offspring and Controls with Resistance Training.</p> <p>Poster: Trionfante CP, <b>Davis GR</b>, Nelson AG. Effects of Intensity on Post-Exercise Glucose Uptake Following Resistance Training.</p> <p><b><u>Experimental Biology (2010)</u></b></p> <p>Poster: <b>Davis GR</b>, Wang P, Hwang PM. Effects of Mouse Strain on Mitochondrial Biogenesis and Exercise.</p>
Grants	<p>2014- University of Louisiana at Lafayette Vesta Bourgeois Research Award</p> <p>2014- University of Louisiana at Lafayette College of Education Summer Research Award</p>
Conferences Attended	<p>American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) Annual Meeting (2011- 2014)</p> <p>National Strength and Conditioning Association (NSCA)</p> <p>Louisiana State Clinic (2014)</p>

	Experimental Biology (2010)
Professional Memberships	American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) American Diabetes Association (ADA) American Heart Association (AHA) American Physiological Society (APS) National Strength and Conditioning Association (NSCA)
Awards	National Heart Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) Summer Internship Award – National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD (May 2009- August 2009)
Additional Skills	<p><b>Laboratory Skills:</b></p> <p><b>Basic-</b> Western Blot, protein quantification, PCR, immunoassay</p> <p><b>Animal-</b> C57BL/J6 and FVB mouse maintenance, handling, treadmill running, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), body weight, genotyping, dissection of lower limb muscle, heart, and liver</p> <p><b>Applied (human)-</b> Saliva and urine collection, dermal puncture, venipuncture, specimen handling and storage, VO2Max with ParvoMedics, COSMED, and MOXUS, BOD POD, hydrostatic weighing, electrocardiogram (ECG), Wingate, submaximal aerobic testing, blood pressure, skinfolds, flexibility, height, weight, waist-hip-ratio, sports performance assessments, isotonic &amp; isometric strength and endurance testing</p>
Dissertation	<p><b>Title:</b> The Effects of Chronic and Acute Exercise Modalities on Substrate Utilization and Plasma Adiponectin Concentration.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Concomitant changes in adiponectin and substrate utilization both at rest and during various exercise modalities were examined. Pre-, mid-, and post-exercise measurements were obtained for five separate studies. Each study incorporated a single, unique exercise modality, which included: acute aerobic, chronic aerobic, acute resistance, chronic resistance, or acute stretching exercise. Chronic resistance training significantly increased adiponectin levels, although resting substrate utilization did not significantly change pre- to post-exercise. All acute exercise modalities significantly increased glucose utilization during exercise. However, none of the acute exercise modalities nor the chronic aerobic exercise modality elicited significant changes in adiponectin. First degree family history of type 2 diabetes mellitus had a significant inverse correlation with adiponectin concentration, whereas regular aerobic exercise had a significant direct correlation with adiponectin. The results highlight the importance of implementing a chronic exercise</p>

	<p>training program to limit the development of insulin resistance, especially in populations genetically predisposed to type 2 diabetes mellitus.</p> <p><b>Advisor:</b> Arnold G. Nelson, Professor</p>
<p>Other Professional Experience</p>	<p>Exercise rehabilitation for geriatric and clinical populations  Corporate wellness health screening  Swim Instructor for 3-5 year olds</p>
<p>Service</p>	<p><b>University of Louisiana at Lafayette</b>  <i>-University</i>  Faculty Senate  <i>-School of Kinesiology</i>  Exercise Physiology Lab Coordinator  Graduate Faculty Member  Search Committee Member: Athletic Training  Instructor Position  Exercise Science Committee Member  Orientation for incoming freshmen, transfer students and athletes</p> <p><b>National Strength and Conditioning Association (NSCA)</b>  Louisiana State Advisory Board Member</p> <p><b>Other</b>  Regional Contact for Elon University Alumni Association  2011 - present</p>