

#### Sprint performance, trunk muscle strength and trunk classification in wheelchair rugby and basketball athletes.



Sint Maartenskliniek Nijmegen, The Netherlands

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# Tweedy and vanlandewijck (2011):

- Evidence based classification
- Impairment Performance (equipment)



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- Evidence based classification
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The relation between impairment type and sport specific activity limitation has to be known for an evidence based classification system in paralympic sports.





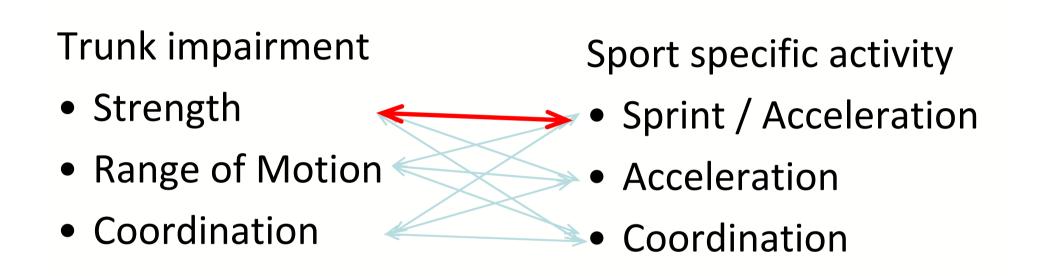
#### Wheelchair rugby New trunk classification system











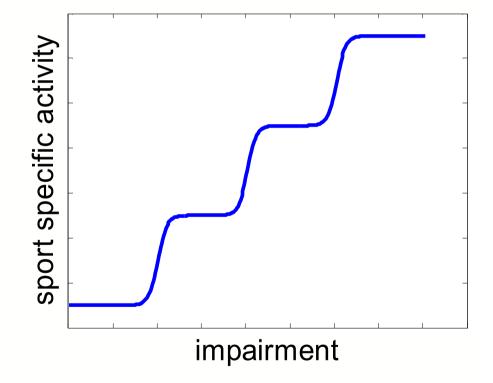
Isolate the relation between trunk strength and sprint performance





#### Theoretically: All athletes are optimal trained

• Steps in relation

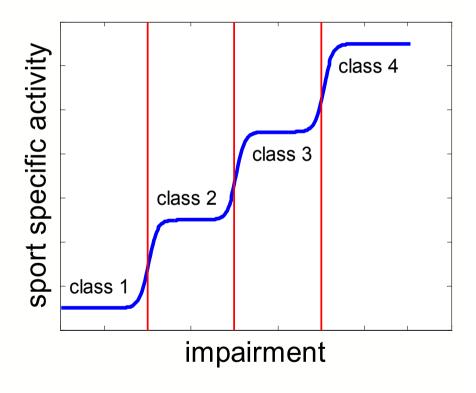




Theoretically

- Steps in relation
- Clear classes

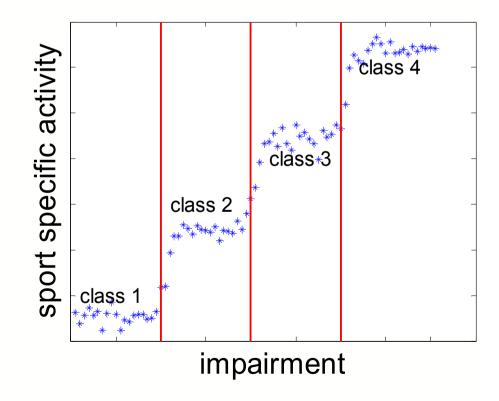
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Theoretically:

- Steps in relation
- Clear classes
- Even introducing little variation there are clear classes





# Sint Maartenskliniek

#### Purpose

Study the association between a 10m sprint (sport specific activity) and trunk muscle strength (impairment) and their relation with trunk score in the new trunk classification system for wheelchair rugby.

- Differences in strength and sprint between classes?
- •Stepwise relation between strength and sprint?

### Methods (Participants)



- 25 wheelchair athletes from the Netherlands and Belgium (Rugby and basketball).
- At least 1 year of experience
- Classified according to the new trunk classification.

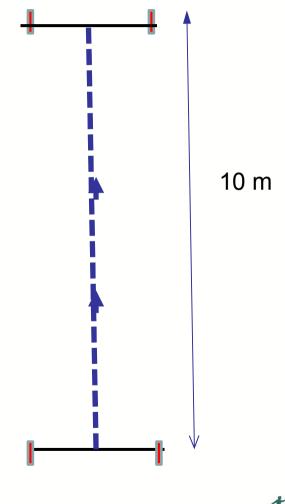


### Methods (tests)



Sprint tests

• 10m sprint test (3 times)

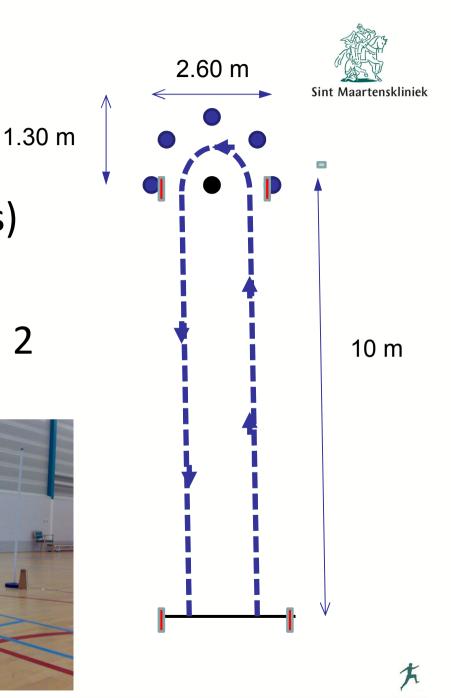


# Methods (tests)

Sprint tests

- 10m sprint test (3 times)
- 10m turn 10m test
  (2 correct left turns and 2 correct right turns)







### Methods (tests)



Muscle strength

- Maximal isometric in 4 directions (maximal value):
  - Forward / Backward
  - Left / Right
- All tests were performed 3 times.







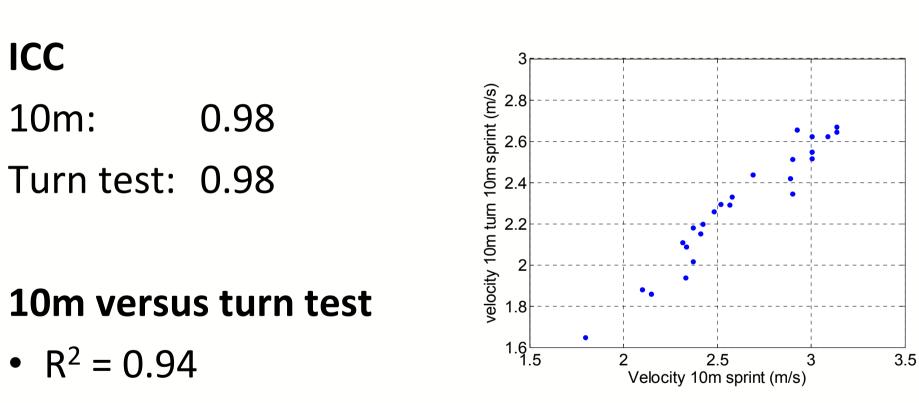
### Methods (statistics)



- Intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) was used to indicate the reliability of the measurements (sprint and force tests)
- The best sprint tests and strength tests were used in the analysis
- Kruskall-Wallis test to indicate differences in sprint and strength between trunk classes.
- Association between sprint and strength tests was explored (correlation coefficient or clusters)



#### **Results (sprint tests)**



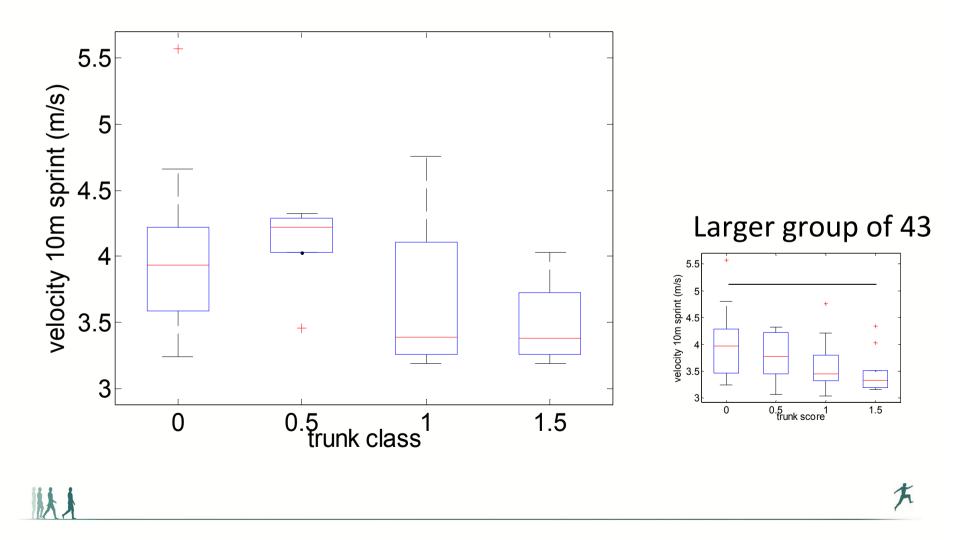
• 
$$V_{10m} = V_{turn} * 0.75 + 0.34$$

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### **Results (10m sprint test)**



No significant differences between classes



### **Results (strength tests)**



#### ICC

Forward	Backward	Left	Right
0.98	0.85	0.98	0.89



# **Results (strength tests)**



#### ICC

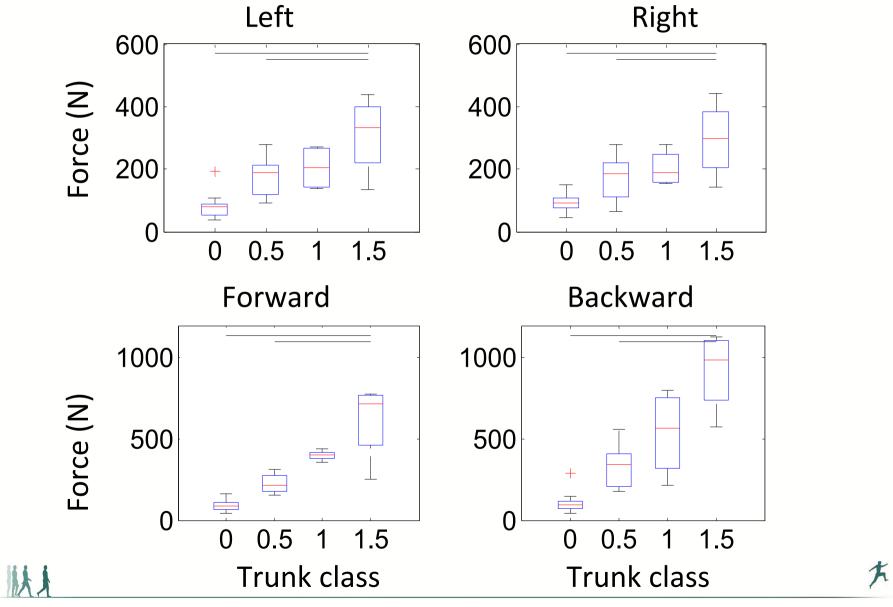
Forward	Backward	Left	Right
0.98	0.85	0.98	0.89

#### Correlation coefficient

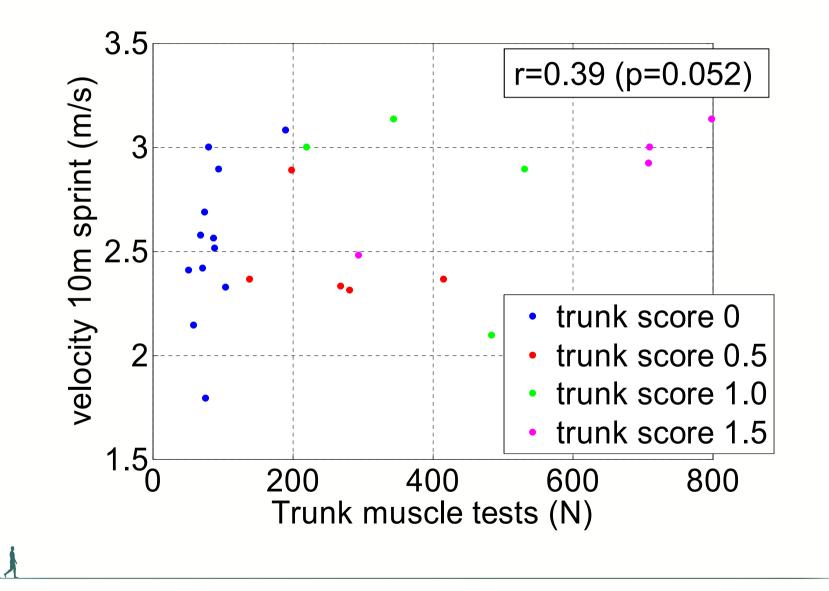
	Backward	Left	Right
Forward	0.96	0.78	0.78
Backward		0.82	0.80
Left			0.98

#### **Results (strength tests)**











#### Conclusions

- Sprint tests and strength tests had a high reliability.
- Differences in trunk muscle strength between trunk classes.
- No clear association between sprint performance and trunk muscle strength.



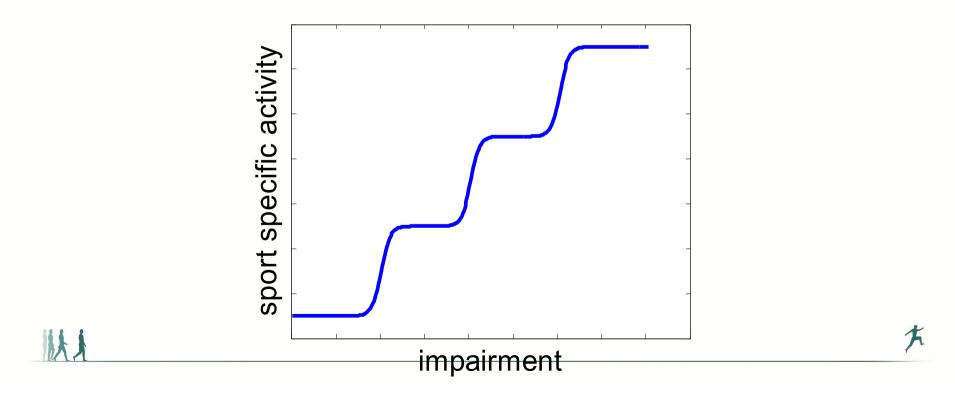


- Other impairment factors (arms, strapping) play a more important role.
- Strapping reduces the effect of impairment.
- Wheelchair rugby athletes have different impairment types (CP, SCI, etc).
- Not all athletes were optimal trained.





#### However, could we expect steps in the relation between isolated impairment and sport specific activity?





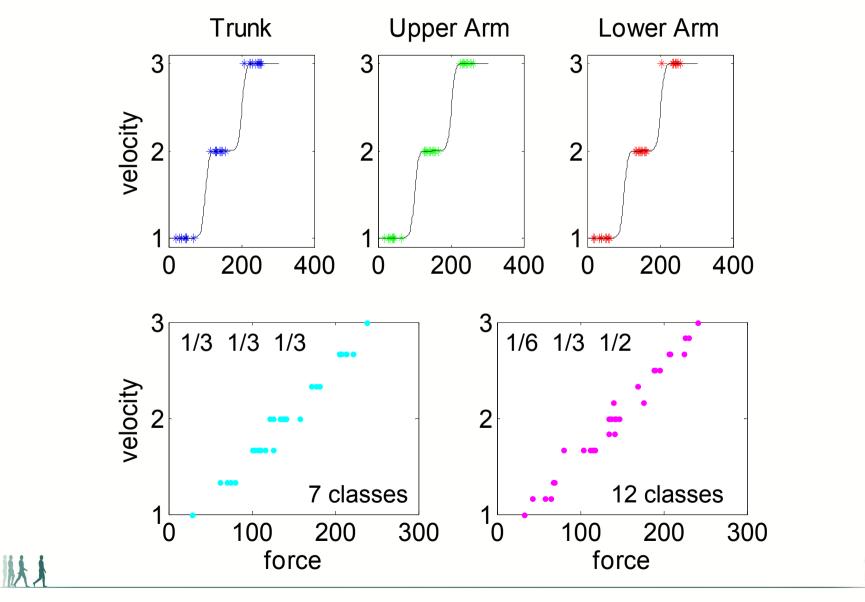
Important strength parameters for velocity:

- Trunk
- Arms
  - left / Right
    - Lower / Upper / hands

Already results in 7 parameters









There are too many factors that play a rol<sup>®</sup>to<sup>\*\*to\*\*kiniek</sup> find a stepwise relation between an isolated impairment and sport specific activity in paralympic sports such as wheelchair rugby



#### Thank you for your attention

