

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



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Tweedy and vanlandewijck (2011):

- Evidence based classification
- Impairment Performance (equipment)



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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.





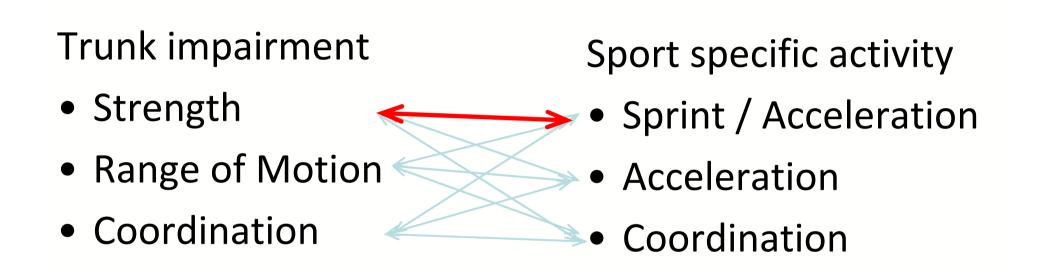
Wheelchair rugby New trunk classification system











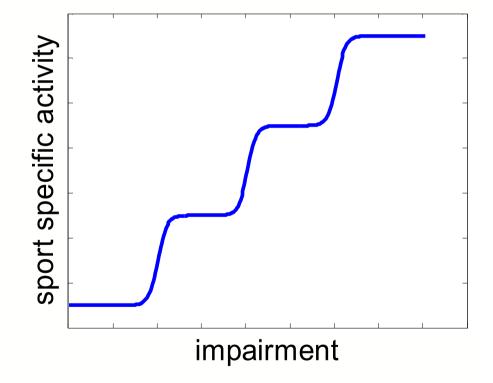
Isolate the relation between trunk strength and sprint performance





Theoretically: All athletes are optimal trained

• Steps in relation

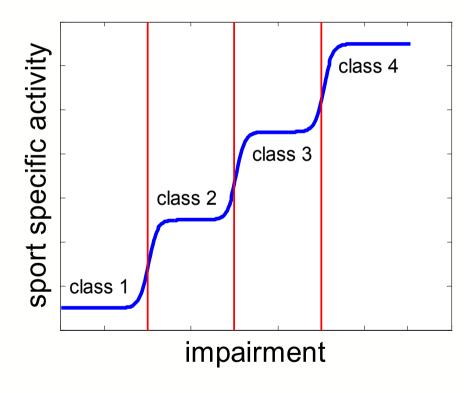




Theoretically

- Steps in relation
- Clear classes

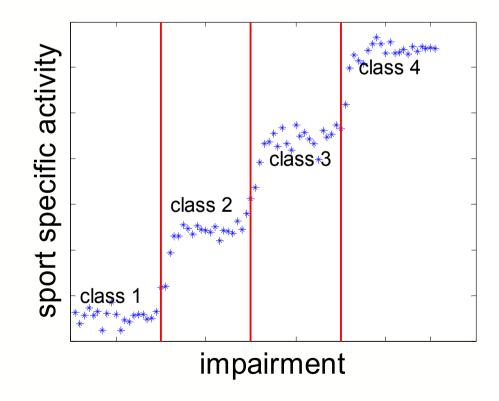
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Theoretically:

- 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.

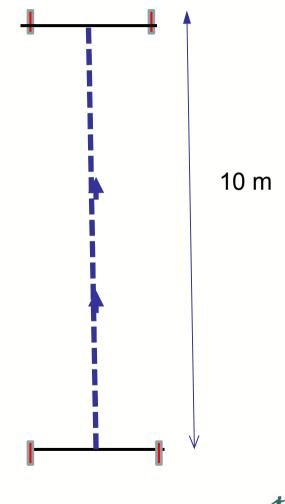


Methods (tests)



Sprint tests

• 10m sprint test (3 times)

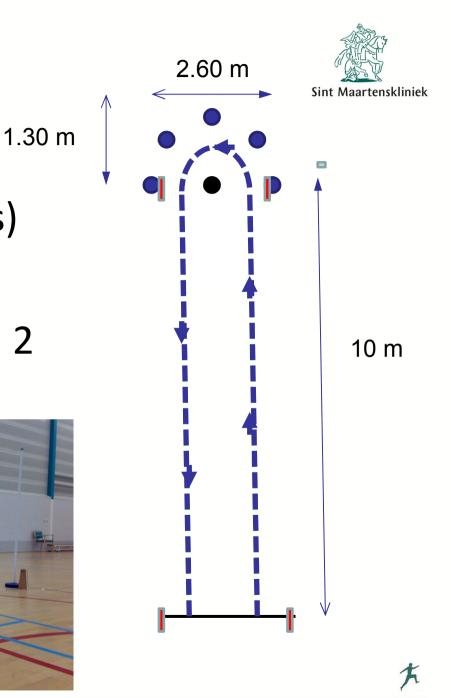


Methods (tests)

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.







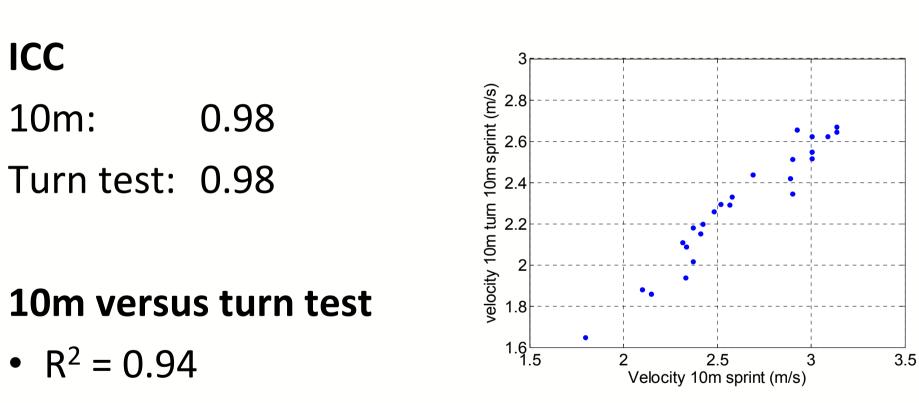
Methods (statistics)



- 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)



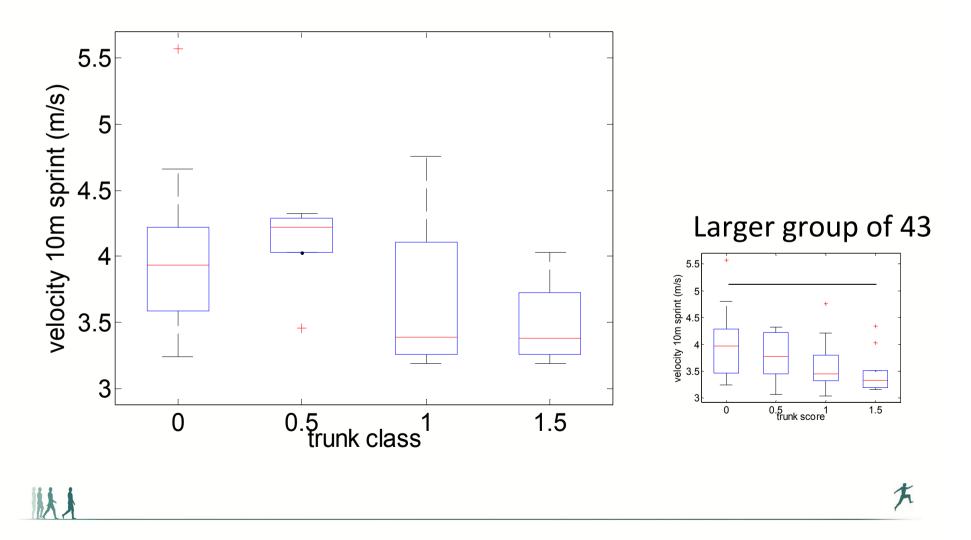
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$$V_{10m} = V_{turn} * 0.75 + 0.34$$

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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

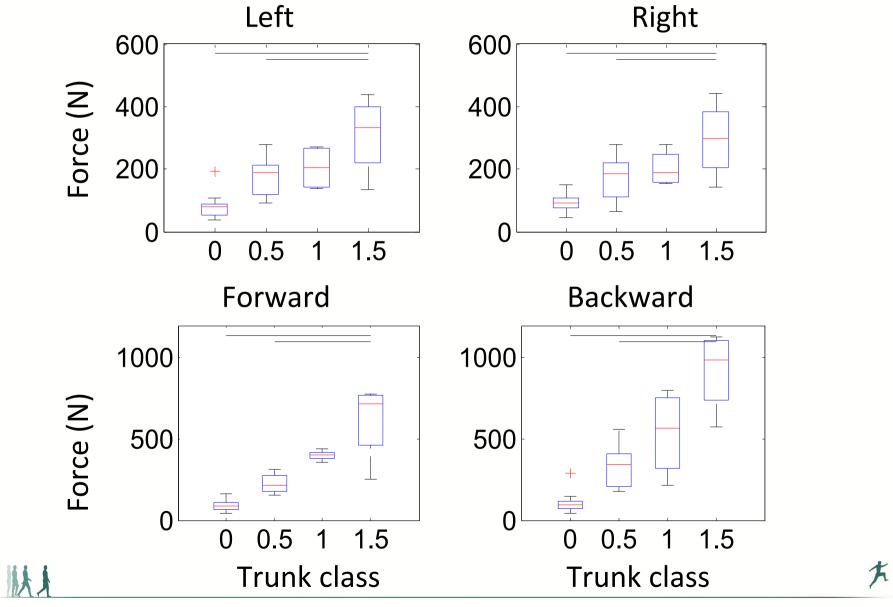
Forward	Backward	Left	Right
0.98	0.85	0.98	0.89

Correlation coefficient

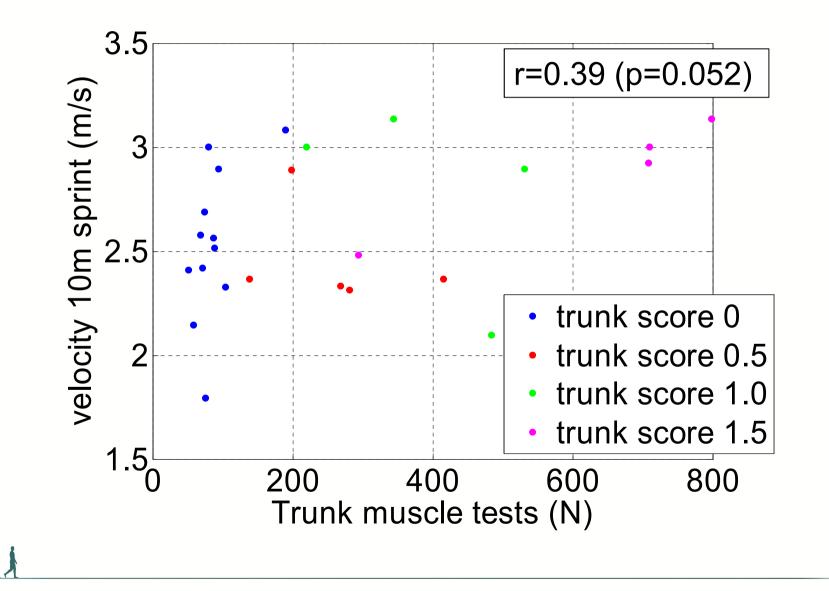
	Backward	Left	Right
Forward	0.96	0.78	0.78
Backward		0.82	0.80
Left			0.98

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.



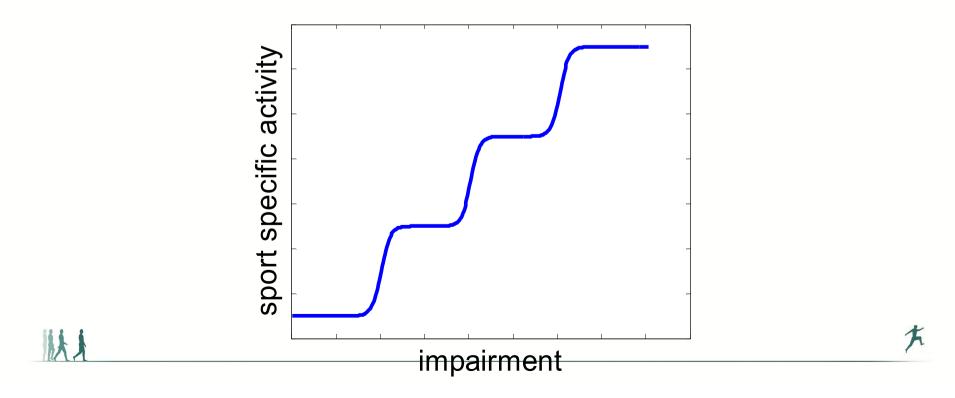


- Other impairment factors (arms, strapping) play a more important role.
- Strapping reduces the effect of impairment.
- Wheelchair rugby athletes have different impairment types (CP, SCI, etc).
- Not all athletes were optimal trained.





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





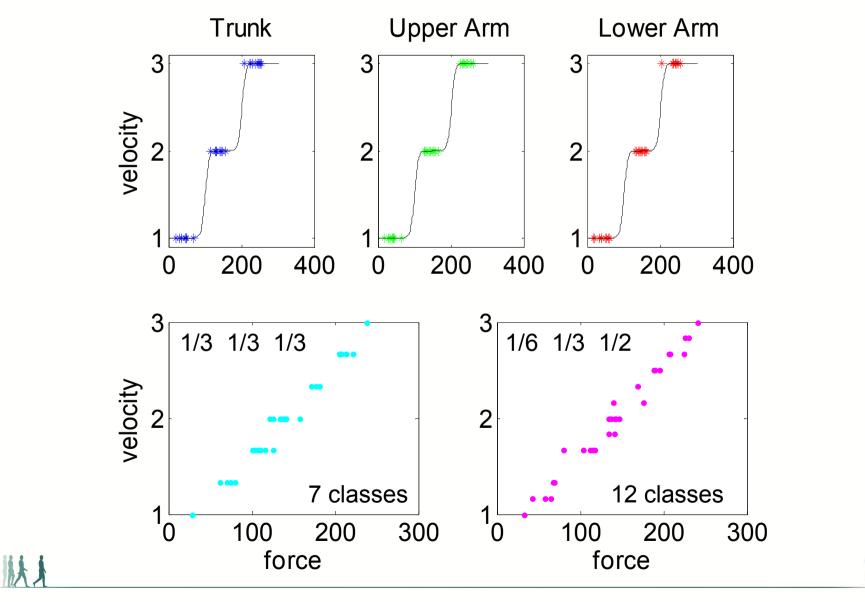
Important strength parameters for velocity:

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

Already results in 7 parameters









There are too many factors that play a rol[®]to^{**to**kiniek} find a stepwise relation between an isolated impairment and sport specific activity in paralympic sports such as wheelchair rugby



Thank you for your attention

