

The Effect of Exhausting Exercise Induced Fatigue on the Double-Leg Balance of Elite Male Athletes

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Abstract: Problem statement: Fatigue is a complex phenomenon that can be described as a time-dependent exercise-induced reduction in the maximal force generating capacity of a muscle. The aim of the present study was to examine the effect of exhausting exercise induced fatigue on the double-leg balance of elite male athletes. **Approach:** This study included 30 apparently healthy young adults (handball and basketball professional players), 15 subjects in the control group (15 men with mean age 23 ± 2.1 years old, Body Mass 82 ± 1.3 kg and Body Height 181 ± 9.7 cm) and 15 subjects in the experiment group (15 men; age 23.1 ± 2.2 years old, mean weight 81 ± 0.9 kg and mean height 183 ± 7.4 cm), matched evenly for age. In this study RAST test used for fatigue protocole. Biodex balance system and lactometer used for evaluation of balance and blood lactate level (respectively). For statistical analysis, Pearson correlation coefficient, paired t-test and sample t-test were used. **Results:** Results revealed that there aren't any significant main effects for time, such that double legged balance performance was maintained throughout the trial. There aren't any significant main effects for time in the mean lateral deflection of the biodex platform. However, there was a significant main effect ($p = 0.091$) in the mean anterior-posterior deflection. The mean deflection was significantly reduced, i.e., toward the anterior direction, at the end of each half relative to all other time points. Hence there wasn't a significant relationship between lactate acid accumulation and variations of stability indices ($r = -0/661$, $p < 0.05$). The balance index was significantly lower for standing with eyes open compared with eyes closed. The sensorimotor system normally uses inputs from three afferent systems: vestibular, somatosensory and visual. When one of those systems (somatosensory) is impaired, the two intact systems compensate for the impaired one to some extent. Therefore, balance index in the eyes-closed situation becomes higher compared with eyes open. **Conclusion:** Balance was maintained (in eyes opened situation) and this shows that balance have a little decreases in double leg stance in professional athletes.

Key words: Exhausting exercise, fatigue, balance

INTRODUCTION

Fatigue is a complex phenomenon that can be described as a time-dependent exercise-induced reduction in the maximal force generating capacity of a muscle^[8]. Alteration in performance tends to vary across sports that are influenced more or less by factors like decreased muscular power and endurance, decreased motor skill performance and mental lapses. It is well known that impairment of performance resulting from neuromuscular fatigue differs according to the type of contraction, the muscular group tested and the exercise duration/intensity^[24]. Therefore, the muscular

fatigue can be the result of a failure in any process involved in the muscular contraction^[24]. Historically, the potential factors involved in the fatigue development are divided in two categories: the central factors that should provoke the fatigue by a disorder in the neuromuscular transmission between the CNS and the muscular membrane and peripheral factors that would cause an alteration inside the muscle^[10]. Another characteristic of the fatigue is the fact that it depends on the task, that is, its causes vary in a very wide way and it behaves according to the way it is induced^[7]. The muscular fatigue is considered as a predisposing factor to the appearance of injuries^[9] such as the ankle sprain.

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Lactic acid accumulation is one of the cases that can be interfering in fatigue protocol and subsequently decreasing the functional stability. Surenkok *et al.*^[26] showed that there was no correlation between lactic acid accumulation and balance changes. It can be concluded that knee muscle fatigue has an adverse effect on balance; however, this impairment was not correlated with the degree of lactic acid accumulation. Several authors have been studying the effects of the muscular fatigue on the neuromuscular control^[9], which is related to the proprioceptive afferents that are taken by the peripheral receptors to the upper centers and to the efferent (motor) responses generated with the purpose to keep the dynamic muscular stability^[22]. Studies have shown that the muscular fatigue causes an adverse change in the proprioception^[22] a sensorial modality comprising the sensations of the joint movement and positioning^[19], as well as the postural control^[9]. Balance is defined as the ability to maintain inter-vertebral and global torso equilibrium despite the presence of small mechanical disturbances and/or small neuromuscular control errors. Stability of the spine may be impaired by fatigue of the paraspinal muscles^[14]. An etiological risk factors associated with joint sprain injury incidence and severity^[3] include impaired proprioceptive capacity^[11] and postural stability^[18]. Rozzi *et al.*^[28] suggested that in the fatigued state the joint may fail to produce the appropriate muscular responses which have a protective function in maintaining joint stability. The aim of the present study was to examine the effect of exhausting exercise induced fatigue on the double-leg balance of elite male athletes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Participants: This study included 30 apparently healthy young adults (handball and basketball professional players), 15 subjects in the control group (15 men; with mean age 23 ± 2.1 years old, mean Body Mass 82 ± 1.3 kg and mean Body Height 181 ± 9.7 cm) and 15 subjects in the experiment group (15 men; age 23.1 ± 2.2 years old, mean Body Mass 81 ± 0.9 kg and mean Body Height 183 ± 7.4 cm), matched evenly for age. The protocol used in this study was reviewed and approved by Tehran University's Institutional Review Board prior to participant recruitment and all participants provided written informed consent prior to beginning the study. As assessed by a medical history questionnaire, each participant was free of cardiovascular and neurological diseases, severe musculoskeletal injuries and low back pain. Firstly Subjects were tested between 8:00 and 10:00 h,

according to the regular training. Participants attended having performed no vigorous exercise in the 24 h prior to testing and with diet standardized for 48 h proceeding in each test. Players were required to consume 500 mL of water 2 h prior to testing to ensure dehydration. Thereafter the subjects consumed no fluid so as to control for the possible influence of hydration status on performance^[23]. Subjects participated in the RAST test 30 min after having a standard breakfast and after having their blood lactate levels measured via the un-preferred hand mid-fingertip blood samples by a certificated lactometer. All subjects completed familiarization trials of the balance task in the rested state on a minimum of previous laboratory visits. The stabilometer trial comprised a (30's eyes closed and 30's eyes opened respectively) double-legged balance task, where the subjects was instructed to keep the dynamic and unstable platform level to the best of their ability.

Instruments:

Dynamic postural stability: Participants stood barefoot on a biodex system (level 3). The biodex system measured any postural sway resulting from the focal movement by recording the displacement and velocity of the Center Of Pressure (COP). To assess balance and neuromuscular control, this study used a commercially available balance device, the BSS (Biodex Medical Systems, Shirley, NY, USA), which consists of a movable balance platform that provides up to 20° of surface tilt in a 360° range of motion. The platform is interfaced with computer software (Biodex, Version 3.1, Biodex Medical Systems) that enables the device to serve as an objective assessment of balance. The measure of postural stability includes the Overall (OA), the Anterior/Posterior (AP) and the Medial/Lateral (ML) stability scores. A high score in the OA index indicates poor balance. The OA stability score is believed to be the best indicator of the overall ability of the subjects to balance the platform^[30]. We assessed bilateral stance at level 3 (more unstable) with the BSS over a period of (30's eyes closed and 30's eyes opened respectively). Following the recommendations of the previous studies^[30], level 3 is used as the unstable levels. Subjects were asked to step on the platform of the BSS and assume a comfortable position while maintaining slight flexion in the knees (15°), to look straight ahead and to place arms across the chest. Foot position coordinates were constant throughout the test session. Subjects were tested without footwear at all times.

Fatiguing task: RAST test: Anaerobic power was measured by a RAST test. The Running-based

Anaerobic Sprint Test (RAST) was developed at the University of Wolverhampton (United Kingdom) to test an athlete's anaerobic performance. RAST is similar to the Wingate Anaerobic 30 cycle Test (WANT) in that it provides measurements of power and fatigue index. This test was chosen primarily due to its validity and reliability in relation to the Wingate test and also, because this test requires minimal equipment and training of the assessors and because of its specialty for field based anaerobic activities that are of a repetitive nature. It is easy to perform, provides scores that are easily reproduced and can be used to successfully estimate anaerobic capacity^[34]. In order to carry out a correct and precise testing process, the subjects stood 70 cm in the back of the starting line (on each side) and the apparatus would let the timer start after the subject passed in front of the first photocell. It was also decided that if in any of the cases the subject's best record was achieved after the second repetition, the test process should be finished and the subject was allowed to have another opportunity to participate in the test. To avoid these unwanted cases, subjects were asked to do each repetition at maximum power and avoid dividing energy between the six repetitions. Also in order to increase the subjects' motivation, the record of each repetition was announced loudly and there were special rewards for three individuals who could achieve the best record, in addition to the payment in consideration of all the participants^[34].

Blood samples were collected from unpreferred hand mid-fingertips two times (1) immediately prior to the RAST test (pre-lac), (2) five minutes after the RAST test (5lac) for the purpose of estimating blood lactate using a lactate analyzer (Analox P-LM55, UK) found in an Analox lactate kit supplied by Analox (UK). It should be noted that, the analyzer had been calibrated with known lactate standards (5.0 and 15.0 mM). Since environmental conditions can affect blood lactate levels and performance (32), air temperature and relative humidity values for the track were recorded (21.7±5.9 and 21.2±2.3°C and 48.4±11.9 and 52.1±9.7%, for first and second sessions respectively) using an Arco device (Model TC14P; Germany).

Procedure: One week before the data collection took place; the participants were instructed on how to perform the RAST test and underwent a familiarization session (after performing 400 m running test). In addition, they were asked to wear comfortable, loose-fitting clothing and get an adequate amount of sleep (6-8 h) the night before the test^[4]. The clothing, shoes, as

well as all equipment used, were consistent for each subject and were recorded to establish controlled experimental conditions.

Experimental protocol: The subjects arrived at the stadium at 8:00 am in a fasted state and a standardized breakfast (approximately 380 kcal) was served and 30 min afterward they lactic and balance tests was taken. Then, the subjects were taken to a synthetic track (where the RAST test was performed). Since the RAST test is an all-out test, the subjects warmed up for at least 25 min. The warm-up was standardized for all of the participants^[5]. During the RAST test, the time of each repetition and the rest intervals was measured by an automatic timing photo-cell system. Before and 5 min after the RAST test, the balance tests were performed on Biodex system.

Statistical analysis: Pearson correlation coefficient used for evaluation of relationship between lactate acid accumulation and variations of stability indices. The pre and post-test data's were analyzed with a paired t-test and other datas analyzed by sample t-test an alpha level of (0.05) was used in determining statistical significance using the SPSS program for Windows, version 16.0.

RESULTS

Table 1 shows the t-test results for stability indices and platform deflection.

There wasn't significant relationship between lactate acid accumulation and variations of stability indices ($r = -0/661, p < 0.05$).

The mean deflection is a function of the average position of the participant during the task.

Results revealed that there weren't significant main effects for time in either score.

The t-test results revealed that there aren't any significant main effects for time in the mean lateral deflection of the Biodex platform.

Table 1: t-test results for stability indices and platform deflection

Variables	Statistics		
	Mean differences	t	Sig.
Overall stability index	-0.258	-1.184	0.195
Ant-post stability index (eye open)	-0.241	-2.117	0.087
Med-lat stability index (eye open)	-0.268	-1.112	0.130
Lactate (after 5 min)	0.272	3.111	0.028*
Ant-post stability index (eye close)	-0.545	-3.213	0.012*
Med-lat stability index (eye close)	-0.643	-3.312	0.011*
Ant-post platform deflection	-0.313	-1.098	0.091
Med-lat platform deflection	-0.273	-2.231	0.152

*: Significant differences

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of exhausting exercise induced fatigue on balance. One of the factors evaluated in this study was the (overall, ant-post and med-lat) stability index throughout the exhausting exercise induced fatigue that The paired t-test results revealed that there aren't any significant main effects for time, such that double legged balance performance was maintained throughout the trial. results revealed that there aren't any significant main effects for Ant-Post stability index (eyes opened) ($p = 0.087$), Med-Lat stability index (eyes opened) ($p = 0.087$), Ant-Post Platform deflection ($p = 0.091$) and Med-Lat Platform deflection ($p = 0.152$), but there was significant main effects for Lactate acid accumulation (after 5 min) ($p = 0.028$), Ant-Post stability index (eyes closed) ($p = 0.012$) and Med-Lat stability index (eyes closed) ($p = 0.011$). Double legged balance performance was maintained throughout the trial in eyes opened situation but don't maintained throughout the trial eyes closed. The sensorimotor system normally uses inputs from three afferent systems: vestibular, somatosensory and visual. When one of those systems (somatosensory) is impaired, the two intact systems compensate for the impaired one to some extent. But when the subject closes his or her eyes, only one intact afferent system remains for balance control. Therefore, balance index in the eyes-closed situation becomes higher compared with eyes open^[21]. Few studies have directly measured the effects of sport induced specific fatigue on functional stability. Greig *et al.*^[23] indicated that sport specific fatigue couldn't affect stability index by times. Schieppati^[29] and Torbjorn^[31] completed a study in fatigue mechanisms; they found that fatigue can alter the stability indices. According to this study results there wasn't significant relationship between lactate acid accumulation and variations of stability indices. We concluded that lactate acid accumulation couldn't affect stability index. One reason for this result is that the professional handball and basketball players often training in above than lactate threshold (based on energy systems), that this can improved they body resistance for lactate acid accumulation and therefore the lactate acid accumulation probably couldn't affect stability index. Also Surenkok *et al.*^[26] showed that there was no correlation between lactic acid accumulation and stability changes. It can be concluded that knee muscle fatigue has an adverse effect on balance; however, this impairment was not correlated with the degree of lactic acid accumulation. Brown and Bowyer^[20] for assess the effect of fatigue from sporting

activity in student's ankle stability and proprioception concluded that despite muscular fatigue, ankles appear to be more stable after exercise. Doing exercise induce an increase in afferent/efferent nerve impulses to and from muscle spindles around the ankle leading to improved joint position sense.

Further support for the proposition that lactic acid accumulation is advantageous during muscle activity is provided by the properties of the 2 major Monocarboxylate Transporters (MCTs), which play a major role in the regulation of intracellular pH and lactate concentration during intense muscle activity. The MCT4 isoform that is predominantly and abundantly expressed in fast-twitch glycolytic fibers, the major producer of lactic acid, has a relatively high dissociation constant (low affinity) K_m of 20-35 mM, whereas the MCT1 isoform, which is predominantly expressed in slow-twitch oxidative fibers, has a K_m of 3-5 mM (15). The high K_m of MCT4 for lactate explains why lactic acid is allowed to accumulate in the fast-twitch glycolytic muscle during exercise, causing acidification of the myoplasm. This must be beneficial for the muscle because otherwise the muscle would have expressed the low K_m MCT isoform. The lower K_m value for lactate of MCT1 isoform in the slow-twitch, oxidative muscle fibers provide a higher affinity uptake mechanism for lactate and protons to be used in these fibers as a respiratory fuel. Finally, we note that a rise in blood lactate (the "lactate threshold") can indeed be used as an indicator of exhaustion. However, although lactate may well increase when muscle performance declines, lactate is not the cause of the decline. Lactate rises in the blood when the muscle cells are using ATP faster than they resynthesize it aerobically in the mitochondria. But it is the other changes occurring in the muscle, not the lactic acid accumulation, which cause the fatigue. Acidity associated with lactic acid accumulation actually helps delay the onset of muscle fatigue that would otherwise ensue from the other effects of vigorous activity^[13]. The effectiveness of sports injury prevention programs has been well documented both in epidemiological studies that showed a decrease of athletic injuries^[6]. In the context of the multi-sensory control of balance, when the availability or the reliability of input from a particular body location decreases, it is conceivable the central nervous system to increase the weighting of input from other locations that provide reliable information for maintaining stable posture^[25].

The Biodex stabilometer task provides a measure of deviation of a surface which pivots about a central axis, such that it is free to move simultaneously in the anteroposterior and medio-lateral plane. The deviation

of the platform is directly related to the stability of the player, such that greater body movement creates greater deviation in the platform and subsequently a high stability index. With no significant main effect for exercise duration it might be interpreted that the intermittent competition had no effect on single legged balance performance. Consideration of the directional stability indices reveals that stability was greater in the medio-lateral plane than in the anterior-posterior plane, until the post-exercise measure. This might reflect the anatomical configuration of bony and soft tissue structures^[27].

Instability in the medio-lateral plane is likely to pose a greater risk for joint injury and the finding of no fatigue effect with exercise duration suggests that joint stability was not compromised. However, consideration of the mean deflection of the platform over the duration of the task indicates that a change of strategy might have been employed. In each trial the mean deflection was Lateral to the centre of the platform, as expected. However, at the end of each half the mean deflection in the anterior-posterior direction was seen to increase in the anterior direction. This toes down rotation of the platform is indicative of greater plantar flexion at the ankle. In a more functional setting plantar-flexion of the ankle reduces the base of support and increases the risk of ankle sprain injury due to the additional rotational and transverse movements allowed towards the more open packed position of the ankle joint^[27]. The anterior deflection might also be achieved by increased knee or hip flexion to move the centre of mass forward. Injury risk might be increased when placing greater reliance on knee or hip strategies to maintain balance, due to changes in muscular recruitment patterns. This interpretation is supported by the observations of Adlerton *et al.*^[1] who reported a post-fatigue change in postural control strategy, where the habitual strategy changed from ankle to hip following localized muscle fatigue of the calf. The modifications made in the postural control pattern produce compensatory corrections around the joints to maintain functional stability. However, whilst balance performance is maintained, the fatigue-induced alterations in strategy might make the player more susceptible to injury. The alteration in balance strategy during the latter stages of each half suggests that functional joint stability is impaired during the latter stages of each half. This finding supports epidemiological observations of temporal patterns in ankle sprain incidence during soccer match-play^[33]. The nature of the change in balance strategy, i.e., an inverted ankle that becomes increasingly plantar-flexed during the latter stages of match-play, is also correlated to injury epidemiology.

Lateral ankle sprain is a common injury, accounting for 25-50% of all injuries in sports^[2] and 17% of soccer injuries^[16]. Woods *et al.*^[33] reported that 77% of all ankle ligament sprain injuries were localized to the lateral complex. An inversion force applied to the foot with the ankle in plantar-flexion was described as a common mechanism of injury to the lateral ligament. This scenario is analogous to cutting maneuvers and multi-directional jumping inherent in handball activities. It is not possible to conclusively state the mechanism driving the change in balance strategy during the latter stages of each half. Fatigued muscles have been shown to exhibit extended latency in firing^[33], electromechanical delay^[12] and slower muscle reaction time. The subsequent impairment of the dynamic stabilizing function of muscles is a primary factor in the non-contact etiology of joint ligamentous injury^[17].

CONCLUSION

This leads to the conclusion that, despite muscular fatigue, ankles appear to be more stable after exercise. Does exercise induce an increase in afferent/efferent nerve impulses to and from muscle spindles around the ankle leading to improved joint position sense? It is suggested that handball and basketball players perform proprioception drills both in the rested and exercised state.

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