



Bampouras, Theodoros, Orme, Duncan, Relph, Nicola and Small, Katie (2010) Previous high-intensity activity affects lower limb strength ratios. In: Second International Sports Science and Sports Medicine Conference, 19-21 August 2010, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, UK. (Unpublished)

Downloaded from: <http://insight.cumbria.ac.uk/id/eprint/3807/>

Usage of any items from the University of Cumbria's institutional repository 'Insight' must conform to the following fair usage guidelines.

Any item and its associated metadata held in the University of Cumbria's institutional repository Insight (unless stated otherwise on the metadata record) may be copied, displayed or performed, and stored in line with the JISC fair dealing guidelines (available [here](#)) for educational and not-for-profit activities

provided that

- the authors, title and full bibliographic details of the item are cited clearly when any part of the work is referred to verbally or in the written form
 - a hyperlink/URL to the original Insight record of that item is included in any citations of the work
- the content is not changed in any way
- all files required for usage of the item are kept together with the main item file.

You may not

- sell any part of an item
- refer to any part of an item without citation
- amend any item or contextualise it in a way that will impugn the creator's reputation
- remove or alter the copyright statement on an item.

The full policy can be found [here](#).

Alternatively contact the University of Cumbria Repository Editor by emailing insight@cumbria.ac.uk.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS SCIENCE + SPORTS MEDICINE CONFERENCE

NEWCASTLE UPON TUNE, ENGLAND, 19-21 AUGUST 2010

Previous high-intensity activity affects lower limb strength ratios

Bampouras, T.M., Orme, D., Relph, N., Small, K.

Human Performance Laboratory, School of Sport, University of Cumbria

Lower limb strength ratios are important in assessing muscular imbalances. Typically, these ratios are derived from assessment of explosive, maximum effort activities. Such assessment can be functional or isokinetic. The single-effort nature of these assessments does not provide information on imbalance changes following muscular contractions. Any such change could indicate an increased risk of injury after a period of activity, thus raising questions as to the correct procedure of muscle imbalance assessment. Therefore, the aim of the current study was to assess muscle imbalances over maximum effort repeated cycling sprints. Seventeen healthy, physically active young adults (females: n=4, height 1.62 ± 0.03 m, body mass 68.0 ± 6.5 kg; males: n=13, height 1.80 ± 0.06 m, body mass 80.5 ± 13.8 kg) performed five 6-s sprints with 24-s rest interval on a Lode Excalibur bike with torque and power data recorded for each leg. Average, average maximum (average of maximum from each sprint) and peak torque (TAv, TAvM and TP, respectively) and power (PAv, PAvM and PP, respectively) were obtained for each leg. Ratios of these variables were calculated as $((\text{stronger leg} - \text{weaker leg}) / (\text{average of two legs})) * 100$. Wilcoxon's test revealed a significantly stronger leg ($P < 0.05$) for all torque and power variables. Friedman's test indicated a significant ratio increase between TAv ($11.7\pm 6.8\%$) and TAvM ($4.6\pm 3.0\%$, $P = 0.001$) and TP ($4.1\pm 3.5\%$, $P = 0.001$), as well as between PAv ($8.8\pm 5.0\%$) and PAvM ($4.5\pm 2.9\%$, $P = 0.003$) and PP (4.2 ± 2.6 , $P = 0.003\%$) but not between TAvM and TP ($P = 0.421$) or PAvM and PP ($P = 0.981$).

The results indicate that high-intensity activity increases lower limb strength imbalance, resulting in different ratios. We posit that muscle imbalance assessment activities conducted at rested state may not accurately reflect the true strength difference between limbs, leading to inaccurate training or rehabilitation advice.