

Biomechanical characterization of swimmers with physical disabilities

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

ABSTRACT

The evaluation of swimming technique is one of the main aspects to be considered in any training program, with biomechanics being an important source of knowledge. It was our objective to characterize the biomechanical parameters (SL and SF) relating them to the swimming velocity (v) at different intensities and to analyze within each swimming stroke cycle the intra-cyclic velocity variation (IVV) in a group of motor disabled swimmers. Eight disabled male swimmers (25.83 ± 2.93 years old, 72.45 ± 9.26 kg body mass and 1.79 ± 0.11 m of height) of the following functional classes: S6 ($n = 1$), S8 ($n = 2$) and S9 ($n = 5$) participated in this study. Swimmers were evaluated in the kinematic parameters v , stroke frequency (SF) and stroke length (SL) along with an incremental protocol of 6 x 200 m in the the crawl stroke. Data were registered in each step at the distances of 100 and 175 m. With increasing velocity, the mean values of SL decreased while the mean values of SF increased. To achieve higher swimming velocities, swimmers compensated the lack of the propulsive segment increasing SF to increase swimming speed. For the mean values of IVV at 100m distance, a decrease between the first and second levels, followed by a tendency to stabilize from the 2nd to the 6th level is presented. For the 175 m distance, there was a decrease in IVV with an increase in swimming velocity. Stroke frequency is directly related to the magnitude of IVV, which directly influences swimming performance.

Keywords: physical disability, biomechanical parameters, swimmers.

INTRODUCTION

The evaluation of the swimming technique is one of the main aspects to be considered in any training program (Fernandes et al., 2011) and one way of doing this is through biomechanical analysis. One of the main objectives of the biomechanical evaluation in competitive swimming (CS) is to characterize a certain swimming pattern aiming to enhance its efficiency (Barbosa et al., 2008), therefore allowing the swimmer to access higher levels of sports performance. Regarding swimming efficiency, one of the major concerns among biomechanics researchers in CS is the study of the

mechanical factors that influence the kinematics of the center of mass, particularly the relationship between swimming speed (v), stroke frequency (SF) and stroke length (SL) with competitive performance. This performance is directly related to the ability of the swimmer to coordinate a complex series of body movements aiming to maximize propulsion and minimize hydrodynamic drag. For each swim cycle of the crawl stroke, the swimmer must alternate the action of the upper limbs (UL), maintaining a horizontal and lateral streamlined position, and continuously and alternately execute the lower limb (LL) flutter kick (Osborough et al., 2009).

Manuscript received at April 23th 2016; Accepted at October 8th 2018

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Several studies characterize the efficiency of general biomechanical parameters (SF and SL), relating them to v (Keskinen & Komi, 1993; Toussaint et al., 2006). Already in the 1970s, Craig and Pendergast (1979) suggested that the crawl technique, when compared to other conventional swimming strokes, has the highest SF and SL values. Other studies describe that v (by the combination of SF and SL) is highly individualized, depending on the swimmer's characteristics (Chollet et al., 1996; Kennedy et al., 1990). For Arellano et al. (1994), the success of swimmers in the crawl stroke is associated with longer SL, higher mean values of v and greater stature. In a more recent study with adolescent swimmers, Laats et al. (2010) suggested that the variability in the 100m crawl performance is explained in ~90% by biomechanical factors.

Until the 1990s, despite the extensive literature on the biomechanical characterization of non-disabled swimmers, few studies have examined disabled swimmers. Daly et al. (1998), were the pioneers to evaluate the relationship between v , SF and SL in Paralympic swimmers, concluding that v increases with SL. Pelayo et al. (1999) also evaluated general biomechanical parameters, relating them to v and comparing high-level disabled with non-disabled swimmers, noting that there were no differences in SF between the two groups and that SL was related to a higher v . In crawl stroke, the hand and forearm are considered to be the largest propulsive surfaces, accounting for ~ 85% of the total propulsion (Toussaint & Beek, 1992). Thus the partial or complete absence of propulsive segments can cause changes in SF and SL (Prins & Murata, 2008). Osborough et al. (2009) analyzed the relationship between v , SF and SL in crawl stroke and the anthropometric characteristics in swimmers with unilateral arm amputation. Authors concluded that due to the deprivation of a significant propulsive segment, v combined with DF (in comparison to SL) is more determinant of swimming performance than SL which was found to have no relation with the anthropometric characteristics.

Another important and widely accepted criterion for the biomechanical studies in CS is

the analysis of the intra-cyclic velocity variation (IVV) (Barbosa et al., 2006), which represents the swimmer's mechanical work to transpose the state of inertia (Nigg, 1983). Thus, to achieve a high mean swimming velocity, the propulsive forces produced by the swimmer will have to be higher than the opposed hydrodynamic drag forces (Villas-Boas et al., 2010). In this way, IVV can be considered a measure of propulsive efficiency, directly influencing swimmer's performance (Kornecki & Bober, 1978), and is frequently used to evaluate the biomechanical development and coordination in CS. Disabled swimmers may present irregular SF and SL according to the absence or lack of mobility of one or several propulsive segments and may interfere with IVV. Therefore, the evaluation of IVV is of paramount importance in this population.

Considering the paucity of literature regarding swimmers with physical disabilities and the fact that the evaluation of the overall biomechanical parameters (SF and SL) related to v and IVV may provide meaningful answers to a better understanding and development to performance in adapted swimming, the present study aimed to characterize the general biomechanical parameters (SF and SL), relating them to v and IVV, at different swimming intensities. Thus, it was hypothesized that: 1) the methodology adopted allows to determine the general biomechanical parameters (SF and SL) relating them to v in CS; 2) the SF and SL parameters change over an incremental intermittent protocol; and 3) there is a relationship between v and IVV in CS over the incremental protocol.

METHOD

Participants

Eight male disabled swimmers (25.83 ± 2.93 years old, 72.45 ± 9.26 kg body weight and 1.79 ± 0.11 m tall) registered in the Portuguese Swimming Federation participated in the present study. Subjects were classified according to the International Paralympic Committee in the following functional classes: S6 ($n = 1$), S8 ($n = 2$) and S9 ($n = 5$). All swimmers were previously informed about the experimental protocol and had given their written consent to participate (in the case of underage the same was requested to

the legal tutor). All subjects were familiar with the experimental testing procedures.

Procedures

The experimental sessions took place in a 25 m indoor heated swimming pool (27° C), with a depth of 1.90m and relative humidity of 85%. Swimmers were weighed (using a bio-impedance scale InBody R20; Biospace Co, Ltd., Seoul, Korea) and measured (with a conventional tape). Then performed an intermittent incremental protocol of 6 x 200m crawl, with 30s of interval and increments of 0.05m.s⁻¹ between each repetition of 200 m (Fernandes et al., 2003; Figueiredo et al., 2013). The velocity of the last step was established according to the best time of the moment of each swimmer at 400 m crawl, and the speed of the previous levels was calculated subtracting 0.05m.s⁻¹ at the velocity of the final 200 m (Fernandes et al., 2003). During the protocol, a system of intermittent lights placed at the bottom of the swimming pool and distant 1.5 m (Pacer2Swim, KulzerTec, Aveiro, Portugal) was used, helping swimmers to maintain the pre-defined swimming velocity.

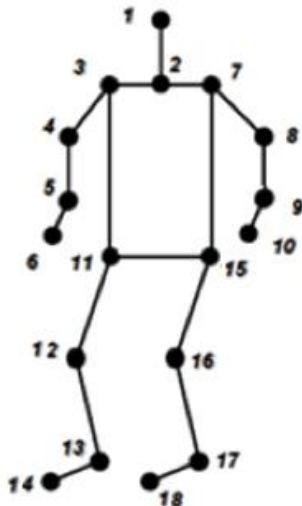


Figure 1. Diagram of the joint points marked on the swimmer (based on the model of Zatsiorsky et al., 1990 adapted by de Leva, 1996).

All subjects were marked with black ink and/or black tape on 18 anatomical points (right and left side of the body): acromion, lateral humeral epicondyle, ulna styloid process, femoral trochanter (external surface), lateral femoral epicondyle, lateral malleolus, distal phalanx and

hallux, while the head apex was marked with a black tape on the swimming cap. Reflective markers were used to improve image visualization, subsequent digitalization and reconstruction in three dimensions (3D), using the 18 reference points as represented in Figure 1 (instead of the 21 points, commonly used and proposed by Zatsiorsky et al. al., 1990). For 3D reconstruction, the mass percentages and positions of the body segments were used (Zatsiorsky et al., 1990; Table 1).

Table 1

Values extracted from the model of reconstruction of the center-of-mass (de Leva, 1996; Zatsiorsky et al., 1990, adapted by de Leva, 1996)

	Mass (%)	Longitudinal position of the center of mass (%)
Head	6.94	59.76
Right arm	2.71	57.72
Right forearm	1.62	45.74
Right hand	0.61	79.00
Left arm	2.71	57.72
Left forearm	1.62	45.74
Left hand	0.61	79.00
Trunk	43.46	44.86
Right thigh	14.16	40.95
Right leg	4.33	44.59
Right foot	1.37	44.15
Left thigh	14.16	40.95
Left leg	4.33	44.59
Left foot	1.37	44.15

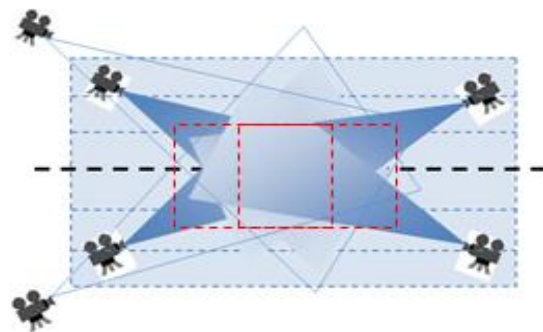


Figure 2. Illustration of the positioning of the underwater and surface cameras and calibration structure in the swimming pool.

Six video cameras (Sony® HDR CX160E, Tokyo, Japan) were used for image acquisition, operating at a frequency of 50 Hz, with an electronic shutter speed of 1/250. Four underwater cameras, protected by waterproof boxes (Sony® SPK-CXB waterproof box, Tokyo,

Japan), were kept at 0.95 m below the water surface and positioned at 5.00 and 0.60m from the frontal and side walls, respectively, and two aerial cameras which were maintained in a support at a height of 2.50m and positioned at 2.10 and 1.10m from the frontal and side walls, respectively, of the swimming pool (Figure 2).

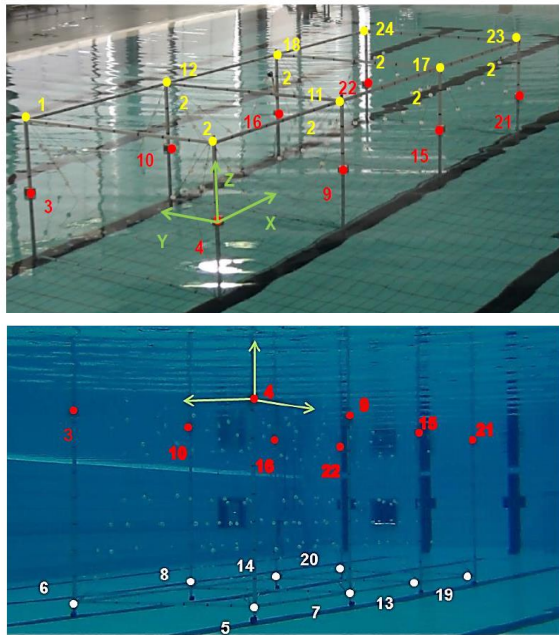


Figure 3. Aerial and underwater view (upper and lower panel, respectively) of the calibration space frame, showing the 24 calibration points of the Ariel Performance Analysis System.

The images of the six cameras were independently recorded, and the swimmers monitored as they passed through the previously calibrated space using a calibration space frame 6.0m long, 2.0m wide and 2.5m high (de Jesus et al., 2014; Figure 3). The synchronization of the images was performed using a pair of LEDs,

visible by all cameras, fixed to the calibration volume both under and at the surface of the water. For kinematic analysis, videos of two cycles of the crawl stroke (at 100 and 175m) were captured from each step of the incremental protocol. Videos were analyzed using the Ariel Performance Analysis System (APAS - Ariel Dynamics, San Diego, USA) at a frequency of 50 HZ. The 3D reconstruction of the upper limb action was performed using the Direct Linear Transformation (DLT) procedure.

Statistical analysis

The descriptive statistics were used to calculate the means and respective standard deviations, and the data were analyzed later using magnitude-based inference (Cumming, 2013; Hopkins et al., 2009). Differences in standardized means and respective confidence intervals of 95% were used to evaluate possible differences in SF, SL, and IVV between protocol steps and distances (100 and 175 m). To calculate the magnitude of the effect, the following scale was used: 0 - 0.2 trivial, > 0.2 - 0.6 small, > 0.6 - 1.2 moderate, > 1.2 - 2.0 large, and > 2.0 very large (Hopkins et al., 2009) being considered values of effect sizes above small (positive or negative, Hopkins et al., 2009). All analyzes were performed using the Exploratory Software for Confidence Intervals (Cumming, 2013).

RESULTS

Table 2 presents the mean values and respective standard deviations of the kinematic parameters SF, SL and IVV at the distances of 100 and 175m of each step of the incremental protocol.

Table 2

Mean and respective standard deviations of the kinematic parameters (stroke frequency and stroke length) and intra-cyclic velocity variation in 100 and 175 m of each step of the incremental protocol of 6 x 200 m crawl

Steps	Stroke length (m)	Stroke frequency (Hz)	Intra-cyclic velocity variation	100 m		175 m	
				Stroke length (m)	Stroke frequency (Hz)	Stroke length (m)	Stroke frequency (Hz)
1 st	1.75 ± 0.27	0.47 ± 0.11	0.27 ± 0.14	2.00 ± 0.25	0.47 ± 0.06	0.27 ± 0.24	
2 nd	1.68 ± 0.28	0.51 ± 0.09	0.24 ± 0.18	1.84 ± 0.25	0.51 ± 0.08	0.27 ± 0.24	
3 rd	1.62 ± 0.33	0.54 ± 0.10	0.26 ± 0.17	1.76 ± 0.23	0.54 ± 0.10	0.22 ± 0.16	
4 th	1.60 ± 0.34	0.58 ± 0.08	0.27 ± 0.22	1.78 ± 0.24	0.60 ± 0.05	0.26 ± 0.28	
5 th	1.56 ± 0.35	0.61 ± 0.09	0.27 ± 0.22	1.66 ± 0.32	0.63 ± 0.04	0.21 ± 0.20	
6 th	1.48 ± 0.36	0.65 ± 0.10	0.24 ± 0.16	1.57 ± 0.29	0.72 ± 0.06	0.22 ± 0.17	

Table 3

Standardized mean differences, confidence intervals and effect size of the comparisons between incremental protocol levels at 100 and 175 m for (stroke length, stroke frequency and intra-cyclic velocity variation)

Levels	100 m			175 m		
	Stroke length (m)	Stroke frequency (Hz)	Intra-cyclic velocity variation	Stroke length (m)	Stroke frequency (Hz)	Intra-cyclic velocity variation
1 st x 2 nd	-0.22 [-1.35; 0.90] Small	0.33 [-0.70; 1.36] Small	-0.16 [-1.39; 1.08] Trivial	-0.49 [-1.58; 0.61] Small	0.50 [-0.74; 1.73] Small	0.01 [-1.09; 1.11] Trivial
1 st x 3 rd	-0.39 [-1.62; 0.85] Small	0.54 [-0.52; 1.61] small	-0.09 [-1.31; 1.13] Trivial	-0.72 [-1.77; 0.34] Moderate	0.86 [-0.60; 2.31] Moderate	-0.16 [-1.11; 0.80] Trivial
1 st x 4 th	-0.44 [-1.69; 0.81] Small	0.83 [-0.15; 1.82] Moderate	-0.04 [-1.46; 1.39] Trivial	-0.68 [-1.77; 0.40] Moderate	1.57 [0.59; 2.55] Large	-0.01 [-1.21; 1.19] Trivial
1 st x 5 th	-0.56 [-1.83; 0.70] Small	1.08 [0.06; 2.09] Moderate	-0.42 [-1.36; 0.51] Small	-1.03 [-2.29; 0.24] Moderate	1.97 [1.04; 2.90] Large	-0.17 [-1.19; 0.84] Trivial
1 st x 6 th	-0.80 [-2.10; 0.50] Moderate	1.35 [0.27; 2.44] large	-0.16 [-1.32; 1.00] Trivial	-1.32 [-2.52; -0.12] large	2.94 [1.86; 4.03] Very large	-0.14 [-1.11; 0.82] Trivial
2 nd x 3 rd	-0.16 [-1.36; 1.04] Trivial	0.25 [-0.89; 1.39] Small	0.06 [-1.03; 1.15] Trivial	-0.23 [-1.29; 0.83] Small	0.29 [-0.96; 1.54] Small	-0.17 [-1.12; 0.79] Trivial
2 nd x 4 th	-0.21 [-1.42; 1.01] Small	0.58 [-0.46; 1.63] small	0.10 [-1.12; 1.32] Trivial	-0.20 [-1.29; 0.90] Trivial	0.87 [-0.06; 1.81] Moderate	-0.02 [-1.22; 1.18] Trivial
2 nd x 5 th	-0.33 [-1.56; 0.91] Small	0.86 [-0.21; 1.94] Moderate	0.10 [-1.12; 1.32] Trivial	-0.55 [-1.82; 0.73] Small	1.19 [0.29; 2.10] Large	-0.19 [-1.20; 0.83] Trivial
2 nd x 6 th	-0.55 [-1.82; 0.71] small	1.18 [0.01; 2.36] large	0.00 [-1.05; 1.05] Trivial	-0.85 [-2.05; 0.36] Moderate	1.99 [0.99; 2.98] Large	-0.15 [-1.12; 0.81] Trivial
3 rd x 4 th	-0.04 [-1.15; 1.07] Trivial	0.31 [-0.71; 1.33] Small	0.04 [-1.20; 1.28] Trivial	0.04 [-1.10; 1.17] Trivial	0.46 [-0.45; 1.37] Small	0.22 [-1.42; 1.85] Small
3 rd x 5 th	-0.14 [-1.27; 0.98] Trivial	0.57 [-0.47; 1.62] Small	0.04 [-1.20; 1.28] Trivial	-0.34 [-1.68; 1.01] Small	0.72 [-0.18; 1.62] Moderate	-0.02 [-1.26; 1.21] Trivial
3 rd x 6 th	-0.33 [-1.49; 0.82] Small	0.87 [-0.26; 2.00] Moderate	-0.06 [-1.12; 1.00] Trivial	-0.66 [-1.92; 0.60] Moderate	1.35 [0.41; 2.29] Large	0.02 [-1.13; 1.18] Trivial
4 th x 5 th	-0.10 [-0.21; 1.01] Trivial	0.31 [-0.82; 1.44] small	0.00 [-1.08; 1.08] Trivial	-0.35 [-1.64; 0.94] Small	0.52 [-0.47; 1.50] Small	-0.14 [-1.09; 0.81] Trivial
4 th x 6 th	-0.29 [-1.42; 0.85] Small	0.66 [-0.58; 1.90] Moderate	-0.08 [-1.05; 0.89] Trivial	-0.66 [-1.88; 0.56] Moderate	1.78 [0.52; 3.04] Large	-0.11 [-1.05; 0.82] Trivial
5 th x 6 th	-0.18 [-1.31; 0.94] Trivial	0.33 [-0.87; 1.54] Small	-0.08 [-1.05; 0.89] Trivial	-0.23 [-1.28; 0.82] Small	1.61 [0.10; 3.11] Large	0.04 [-1.00; 1.08] Trivial

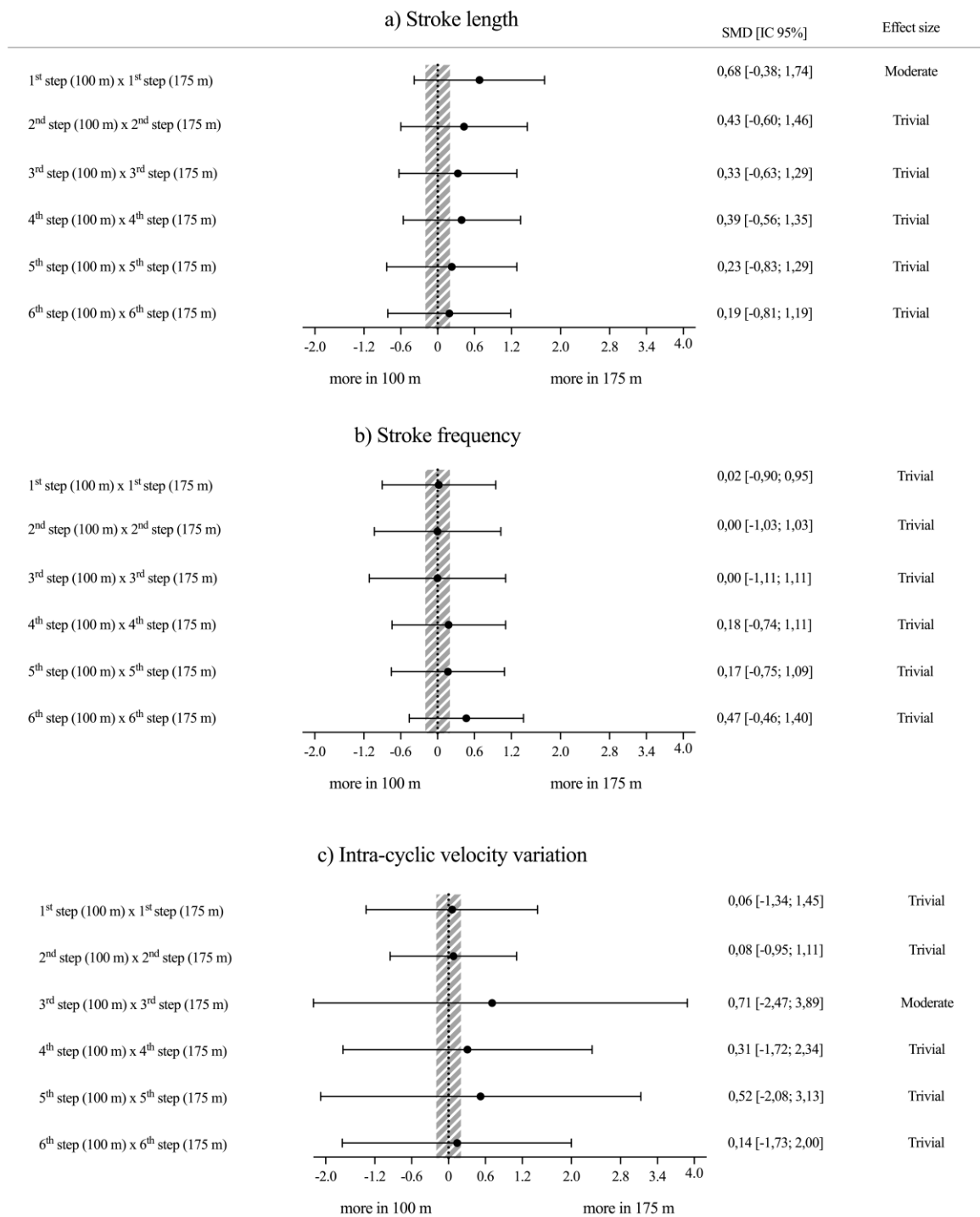


Figure 4. Standardized mean differences, confidence intervals and effect size of the comparisons between distances of 100 and 175 m at each step of the incremental protocol for Stroke length, Stroke frequency and intra-cyclic velocity variation

Table 3 presents the standardized mean differences, confidence intervals and effect size of the comparisons between incremental protocol levels (at the distances of 100 and 175 m) for the kinematic parameters SF, SL and IVV. Substantially higher SF values were observed in

the sixth step when compared to the first and second steps (large effect size) at the distance of 100 m. Substantially higher SF values (large effect size) were also observed at the sixth level when compared to the other levels (first to fifth); on the fifth level the SF values were higher when

compared to the first, second and fourth levels and in the fourth level when compared with the first one at the distance of 175 m.

Figure 4 presents the standardized mean differences of, confidence intervals and effect size of the comparisons between 100 and 175 m at each step of the incremental protocol for the kinematic parameters of the SF, SL, and IVV (panels a, b and c), showing trivial differences.

DISCUSSION

The objective of this study was to characterize the general biomechanical parameters in the crawl stroke, relating them to v at the distances of 100 and 175 m from low to high swimming intensities in a group of disabled swimmers belonging to the functional classes between S6 and S9. Complementarily, it was also assessed the IVV in each stroke cycle. The main findings of the present study indicate that swimmers modify their general biomechanical parameters (SL and SF) when velocity increases and also between distances of 100 and 175 m from each 200 m step. On the other hand, there was a tendency to stabilize IVV with increasing velocity along the protocol steps. This fact suggests an adaptation to the requirements related to the increasing swimming velocity, where swimmers change their technique, which is in agreement with the studies described in the literature.

In the present study, with increasing v at each step, the values of the SL decrease and the values of SF increase at the distances of 100 and 175 m (corroborating the studies of Keskinen & Komi, 1993, Osborough et al. 2009 and Seifert et al. 2004). The decreased of SL may be linked to the development of local muscle fatigue as suggested by Keskinen and Komi (1993). Moreover, it should be pointed out that asymmetry may also compromise the swimmer's technique (Dingley et al., 2014). In the current study it was found that in order to achieve higher velocities, swimmers with lower limb amputation need to increase the effort to maintain body alignment, and swimmers with upper limb amputation need to compensate for the lack of the propulsive segment (Prins & Murata, 2008) thus, increasing SF to concomitantly increase v (Osborough et al., 2009).

In this study it was also observed that the SL values, within each step, are higher at the distance of 175 m when compared to 100 m at all steps, while the SF values remain constant from the first to the third level, increasing from the fourth to the sixth step at the distance of 175 m in comparison to 100 m. This increase can be explained by the dependence that disabled swimmers have on the SF to get higher v (Figueiredo et al., 2013; Satkunskiene et al., 2005) and also to the increasing fatigue over time (Dingley et al., 2014).

Substantially higher values were observed in the sixth step when compared to the second one for SF at 100 m. At the distance of 175 m, SF values showed substantially higher values in the sixth step when compared to the other steps (first to fifth). In the fifth step when compared to the first, second and fourth ones; and in the fourth step when compared to the first one, suggesting that during more exhaustive v , disabled swimmers, as reported for non-disabled swimmers (Alberly et al., 2008; Chatard et al., 1990; Craig & Pendergast, 1979), limit the decrease of v by increasing SF, compensating for the decline in SL.

The IVV is an important and widely accepted criterion for swimming biomechanical study (Barbosa et al., 2006) and is the best indicator of the swimmer's technical ability (Vilas-Boas et al., 2010). In this study, the values found for IVV are higher than those found in the CS literature, namely for swimmers with Down Syndrome (0.17) (Marques-Aleixo et al., 2013). The findings indicate that IVV values did not change significantly over the six steps at the distance of 100 m ($0.24 \geq 0.27$). There was a tendency to stabilize IVV from the second to the sixth step, suggesting that swimmers were able to adapt their swimming technique to minimize IVV. These values agree with those found by Seifert et al. (2010). At the distance of 175 m, a decrease in IVV was observed with increasing velocity, which may be related to the time decrease between propulsive actions due to increased fatigue (Alberly et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al. 2013; Soares et al., 2010). It is worth noting that Fatigue causes a decrease in v , SF and SL (Craig &

Pendergast, 1979; Keskinen & Komi, 1993; Marinho et al., 2006).

For the maintenance of v it was observed a progressive increase in the values of the SF with a concomitant decrease of the SL throughout the incremental protocol. These adaptations corroborate with the findings of Alberty et al. (2008), Craig et al. (1985), Dekerle et al. (2005), Fernandes et al., (2010) and Wakayoshi et al. (1996), and could be attributed to the appearance of fatigue. In a fatigue condition, swimmers will gradually be unable to produce the necessary propulsive actions to overcome drag (Alberty et al., 2008), which justifies the decrease of IVV. IVV values found in this study are close to the findings by Payton and Wilcox (2006) who also analyzed only the propulsive actions of the upper limbs.

Even though we recognize the limitations of this study, which are related to the sample size and the low number of functional classes (S6, S7, S8, and S9) studied, which limits the generalization of the results for all the population of disabled swimmers, the presented results can bring essential insights for the biomechanical analysis of the crawl stroke for this group of swimmers. Future studies with larger sample size, more substantial variability of disabilities and a broader range of functional classes are needed to determine the factors that contribute to the performance of disabled swimmers in competitive swimming.

CONCLUSION

With the present study, it was possible to conclude that SF is directly related to the increase in v and IVV magnitude and that IVV directly influences the performance of swimmers. In order to increase their swimming velocity, disabled swimmers, as non-disabled swimmers, should decrease IVV. Coaches and swimmers should create strategies in their training programs aiming to maintain body alignment in water, increase SF and decrease IVV to achieve better results in Competitive Swimming.

Acknowledgments:

Nothing to declare.

Conflict of interests:

Nothing to declare.

Funding:

Nothing to declare.

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