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Recommended Citation

Havard, Tyler SPT; Hofer, Jenny SPT; Johnson, Paul SPT; and Severson, Rachael SPT, "The Influence of Cognitive Loading on Landing Mechanics: A Systematic Review" (2022). Physical Therapy Student Research Projects. 13.

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The Influence of Cognitive Loading on Landing Mechanics: A Systematic Review

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Purpose

- To evaluate current literature about the effects of cognitive loading on jump landing mechanics

Background

 There are approximately 200,000 ACL injuries in the US annually with a majority resulting from sport participation. Research consistently supports that most of these injuries are non-contact and during the rapid deceleration of the landing phase of a jump when the tibia experiences an increased shear force in relation to the femur, placing additional stress on the ACL. The external demands of a sport challenge the athletes' cognitive-perceptual skills and draws their attention away from landing with proper kinematics.

Methods

- Databases utilized in the search strategy included PubMed, SportDiscuss, and CINAHL. Two search strategies were used for each database. There were 65 total articles identified and an additional 15 articles were included via hand searching. Two researchers screened titles and abstracts for inclusion and exclusion criteria.
- Inclusion criteria for this study included adolescents and young adults, defined as 12-45 years old and an assessment of jump landing mechanics
- Exclusion criteria for this study included articles of the english language only, dated between 2010-2020, and excluded conference proceedings, dissertations, and case studies.
- 8 total articles met the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Results: Study Characteristics

- Studies involved 2 Repeated Measures Designs, 1 Controlled Laboratory Study, 2 Observational Studies, and 3 Cross-sectional Studies. Each was assessed using the modified Downs & Black checklist and all were deemed as high quality. The studies excluded recent lower extremity injuries or surgeries with some putting emphasis on excluding prior ACL injury or surgery.
- Only one study incorporated a control group while the others took the average of trials for the participants.
- Participants ranged from 16 to 27 years of age across all studies with the majority being recreational athletes and some incorporating competitive athletes. 5 studies incorporated male and female participants, 2 used only females, and 1 used only males.

Results: Landing Tasks

Mache et al¹³

- Overhead bar
- Drop-landing trials
- Drop-jump trials
- Randomized decision making trials

Herman et al16

- Unanticipated jump-landing from 35cm box
- Second target

Dai et al¹⁷

- Jump-landing from 30cm box forward 50% of standing height
- Maximum vertical jump

DiCesare et al 18 and Almonroder et al 19

- DVJ from 31cm box
- Maximum vertical jump to OH target

Kajiwara et al²⁰

SL drop landing from 30cm box onto markers

• Double-foot forward leap, SL landing, lateral cutting movements upon landing

Giesche et al²²

- 70 countermovement jumps
- Randomized planned and unplanned SL landings

Results: Cognitive Tasks

Mache et al¹³ and Herman et al¹⁶

both signaled the participant second landing task milliseconds after the first

incorporated counting tasks

DiCesare et al¹⁸

Used a virtual reality soccer specific task

Almonroeder et al¹⁹

facilitated cognitive load by using a overhead goal and a decision-making goal

Kajiwara et al²⁰

added a stroop task of landing on target indicated on a color display

Mejane et al²¹

had the participants identify a sphere upon landing

Gieshe et al²²

provided a cue on which leg the participant had to land on 120ms after take-off

Results: Outcomes Assessed

Reflective markers, force plates, and video systems assessed:

- Knee kinetics and kinematics in the sagittal and frontal planes
- Ground reaction forces
- Jump height
- Hip and ankle kinematics
- Lateral trunk movement
- Stability and recovery during single-leg stance

Results: Significant Findings

- Studies found decreased hip and knee flexion and increased ground reaction force leading to stiffer landings.
- There was increased knee abduction and tibial internal rotation which showed similar movements to those common in ACL injuries.
- Researchers also found decreased jump time with another article finding increased flight time due to compensations in the participant to be able to complete their task.

Discussion

- The effects of cognitive loading on landing mechanics overall increases the likelihood of an ACL injury and decreases performance based upon the findings in this systematic review.
- Significant findings are supported by previous research. Two in vivo studies, Taylor et al. and Utturkar et al., found that there is an increased strain or elongation of the ACL with lesser knee flexion angles upon loading. This increased strain increases the anterior shear force of the tibia in comparison to the femur.
- Current prevention training and RTS protocols fail to represent the perceptual demands of game-like scenarios. RTS protocols are primarily focused on the fundamentals of movement quality and neuromuscular training, failing to incorporate cognitive loading. Incorporation of dual tasks into RTS protocols may enhance neurocognition and reaction times of athletes to improve lower extremity biomechanics and reduce ACL injury risk.

Conclusion

- -This systematic review demonstrates that landing mechanics are altered with the addition of cognitive loading.
- -Ongoing analysis of dual-task cognitive loading when implementing a RTS protocol to decrease the risk of ACL injury may be warranted.

Limitations

- There is a high degree of variability between the dual tasks the participants were performing. This can also be considered a strength since these tasks can more readily be implemented into a clinical setting.
- Five studies did not calculate the sample size which limits the validity of the results.
- There is limited evidence on dual task and landing mechanics specifically, which is an indication for future research.

Clinical Relevance

- Clinical research should focus on the usefulness of incorporating dual task training into injury prevention programs, return to sport protocols, and for athletes experiencing lower extremity biomechanical dysfunction. This training will improve landing mechanics and decrease risk of ACL injury during sport-specific tasks.

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