

Optimizing Performance through Integrated Practice Interventions

Using Session Components as Movement Grids for Functional
Performance Analysis

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Purpose of Discussion

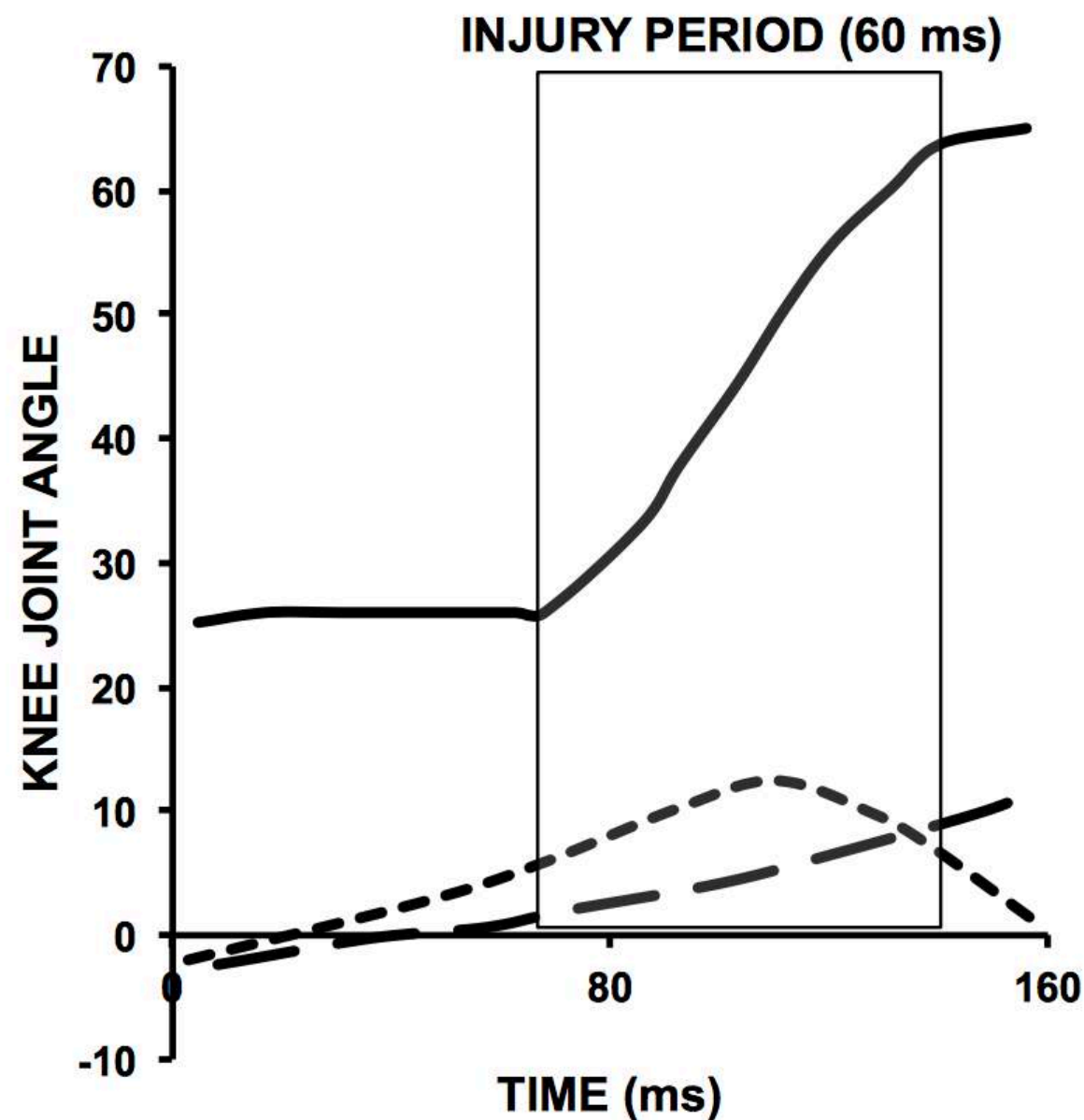
- Become a better coach, athlete and or practitioner
- Become a better consumer of sports medicine services
- Improve communication among athletes, coaches and performance service providers
- Improve understanding of kinesiological factors for wellness
- Improve work quality and capacities
- Reduce acute and chronic injury occurrences
- Reduce lost man hours and competition absences
- Improve coach/athlete reporting skills

The Big Rock-Return to Play

- ❖ Acute Rehab, Transitional Training and Real Time, Real World Demands
- ❖ Component analysis of sessions and games to build final testing of readiness is critical
- ❖ Cognitive / Perceptual tasks are late stage but critical factors of analysis

Ergonomics of Injury

SLIP AND CATCH MECHANISM



- Knee Flexion
- - - Internal Rotation
- . - Valgus

- Rapid increase in knee flexion
26° to 63°

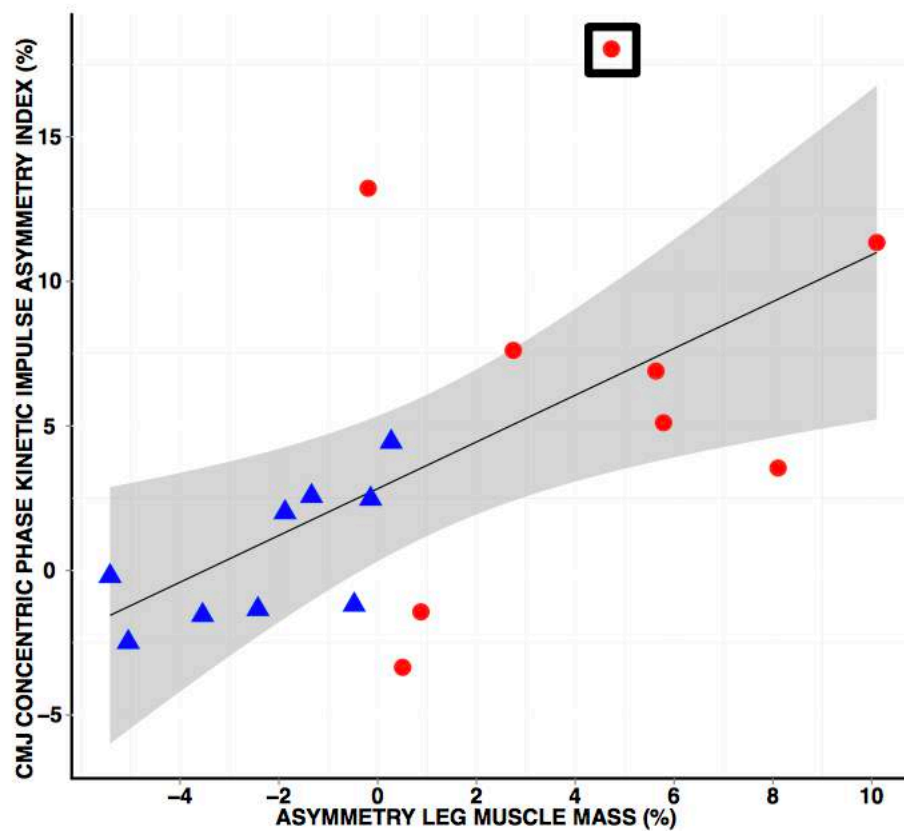
In the Trenches

RELATIONSHIP B/W FUNCTIONAL ASYMMETRY AND MUSCLE ASYMMETRY

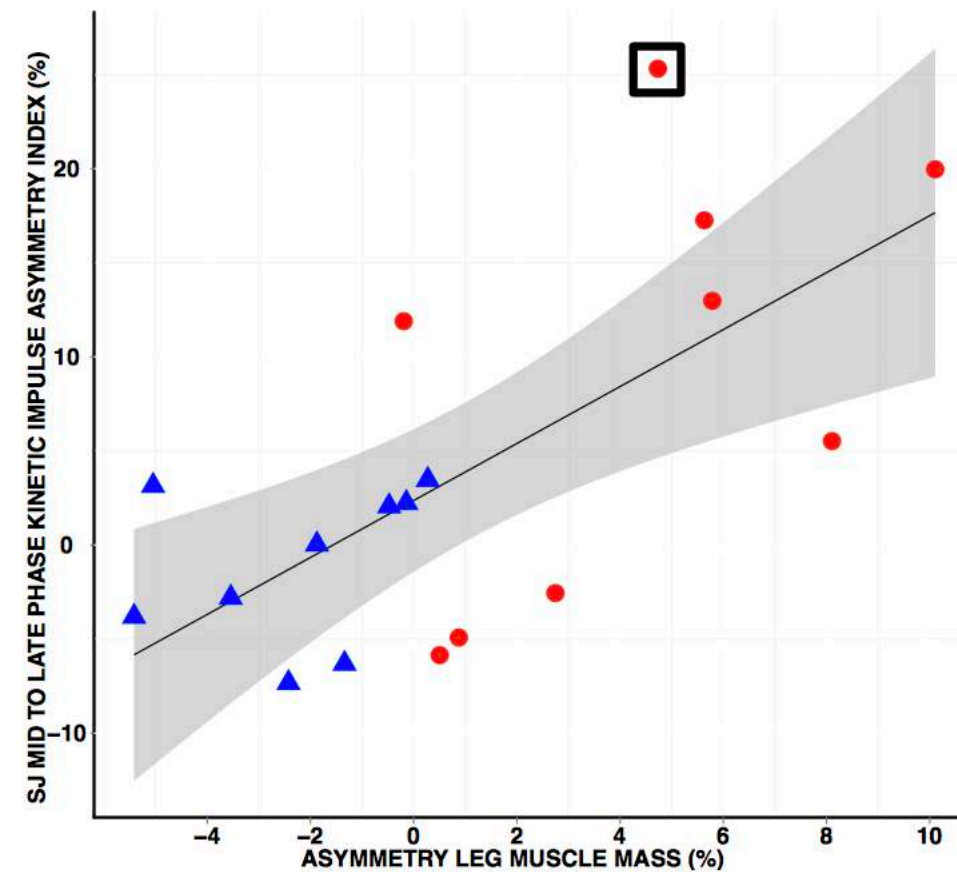
STATUS

- ACL-R
- CONTROL
- RE-INJURY

CMJ CONCENTRIC PHASE



SJ PHASE 2



The Big 4, Factors for Influencing Athlete Wellness

- ❖ Programming
- ❖ Lifestyle
- ❖ Biomechanics
- ❖ Medical Interventions

Programming

- ❖ Injury History
- ❖ Mechanical Skillsets
- ❖ Asymmetries
- ❖ Sport Tasks
- ❖ KPI Identification and Hierarchy Development
- ❖ Fluidity of Programming
- ❖ Communication and Reporting
- ❖ Analysis Tools
- ❖ Integration with Staff Demands
- ❖ Education of Principles

Lifestyle Factors

- ❖ Sleep Hygiene
- ❖ Diet, Nutrition and Hydration Skills
- ❖ Time Management
- ❖ Mental Resilience Skills
- ❖ Life Management
- ❖ Coping Skills

Biomechanics

- ❖ General Contextual Abilities
- ❖ Event Specific Skillsets
- ❖ Compensation Abilities and Tipping Points
- ❖ Fatigue Influences
- ❖ Menu Item Accountability Systems

Sports Medicine Input Factors

- ❖ Screening and Analysis of Findings
- ❖ Tools for Correction
- ❖ Communication and Network Influences
- ❖ Myths and Biased Scientific Studies
- ❖ Data Collection on Intervention Methods

Movement Screens or Grids

- ❖ Coaches have been using this concept for centuries, its called watching practice intently.
- ❖ Every item on the training schedule is a movement screen
- ❖ One must train the eye to see using landmarks, planes, axes and angles.
- ❖ Seeing in real time is built upon video and photo review skills.
- ❖ Chaos theory and fractal patterns

Have a Biomechanical Sound Model: For All Sporting Movements and Activities

Athletes have positive and negative movement strategies built upon experiences, injuries and misconceptions!

- Leverage variables to gain speed
- Use lever and axes systems
- Apply Joint and muscle timing systems, alarm theory
- Sense Momentum factors
- Crave Speed of movement
- Manipulate Support Phases to influence postures
- Reveal issues during Flight Phases
- Pathways of limbs and athlete's C of G never lie

Warning!! On Models and Methods

- Beware of **conformational bias**
- Utilize deep study of **new** trends and reports
- Sample **diverse** practitioners and projects
- Realize some of the **classics** and old guys weren't that far off
- Beware of **marketing** and **internet gurus**
- Be careful with **inferences**

Motor Learning, Kinesiology and Biomechanics

Motor learning is a change, resulting from practice or a novel experience, in the **capability for responding**. It often involves improving the **smoothness** and **accuracy** of movements.

Biomechanics is the movement science field that **applies the laws of mechanics and physics** to human performance, in order to **gain a greater understanding** of performance in movement events through **modeling, simulation and measurement**.

Kinesiology is the science dealing with the interrelationship of the **physiological** processes and anatomy of the human body with respect to movement.

They are not one and the same!

Perceptual Grids for Analysis

- Range of Movement
- Speed of Movement
- Joint Sequencing
- Reactiveness
- Sequencing of Gross Movements
- Sequencing of Fine Movements
- Postures of Key Support Mechanisms
- Symmetries
- Aberrations
- Readiness/Body Language
- Perspective of Observation
- Axes of Rotation (Longitudinal, transverse)
- Contact/Flight time relationships

Seeing Motion

- ❖ In real time
- ❖ Still photos
- ❖ Sequence photos
- ❖ Stop action
- ❖ Varied speed
- ❖ Reverse action
- ❖ Perspectives: frontal, rear, panning, above

The Power of Perspective

REAR VIEW, 300 frames per second



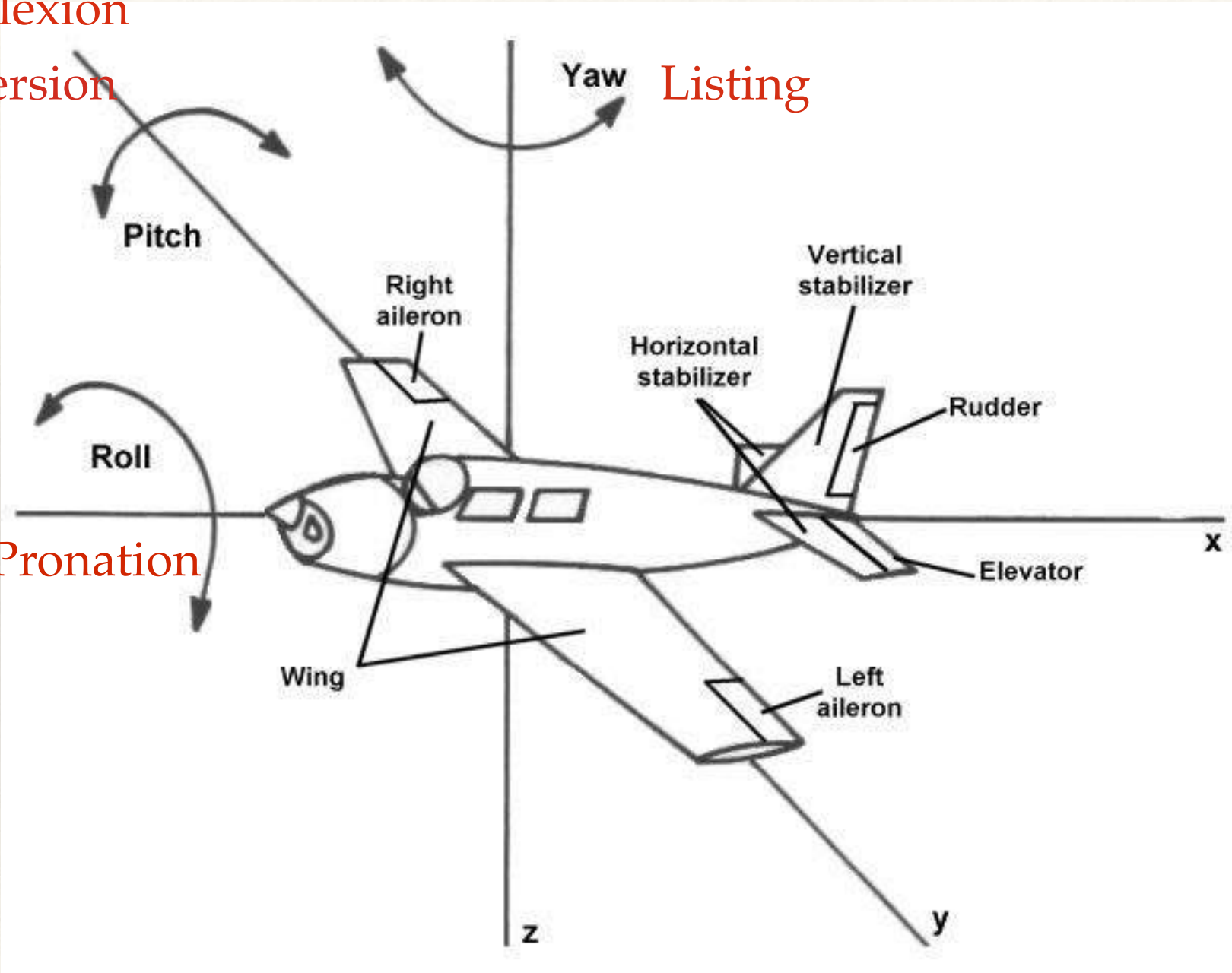




Axes Analysis Tools

Plantar and Dorsiflexion

Hip Ante/Retroversion



Supination and Pronation

Vectors, Angles and Projection Angles



Interventions

- Mobility Exercises
- Prescribed Flexibility or Fascial Exercises
- Activation Exercises
- Soft Tissue Manipulation
- Joint Manipulation
- Acupuncture
- Recue correct themes or movements
- Plan B
- Plan C
- Cessation of session
- Refinement of Long Term Rehab/Pre-hab Strategies

The Warmup

Warmup A: Jog, skip 400-800m; Eldoa Exercises; Sprint Drills; Dynamic Flexibility Drills; Acceleration Runs

Sprint Drills:

A-Skip

Dribble Ankle

B-Skip

Dribble Calf

Backward Skip

Dribble Knee

Backward Walk

Straight Leg Scissor

Lateral Shuffle

Flex Leg Scissor

Cross Overs

High Knee

Carioka

Fast Leg A

Butt Kicks

Fast Leg B

A Skip, frontal and pan



B Skip, frontal and pan



B Skip, pan



Backward Skip, rear and pan



Backward Walk, pan



Ankle Dribble, pan



Ankle Dribble, rear



Dribble Calf, frontal



Calf Dribble, pan



Dribble Knee, pan



Dribble, Knee, rear



Butt Kick, frontal and pan



Butt Kick, rear view



Straight Leg Scissor, rear view



Straight Leg Scissor, pan



Straight Leg Scissor, frontal



Flex Leg Scissor, pan



Flex Leg Scissor, rear view



Fast Leg A, frontal



Fast Leg A, rear



Fast Leg B, rear



Fast Leg, B pan



Cross Over, frontal



Cross Over, side view



Side Shuffle, pan



Carioka, side view



Accel, pan view



Dynamic Flexibility Exercises

- ❖ Multi-planer
- ❖ Less gravitational effects
- ❖ Minimal ground translation

Eagles, supine



Eagles, prone



Leg Whip



Leg Swings, frontal plane



Leg Swings, Sagittal plane



Inverted Scissors, Sagittal



Inverted Scissors, Frontal



Hurdle Trail Leg



Hip Circles



Plyometrics



Skip for Height, with Load



Double/Alternate Leg, with Load



DL Backwards, with Load



SL Medial, with Load



SL Forward, with Load



Hurdle Hops, Medium Vertical and Horizontal Challenge



3 DL Bounds



Alternate Leg Combo



Standing LJ



OHB



Multiple Throws

1 Hop w/OHB



1 Hop, BLF



Weight Room Exercises

