

To better understand muscle-tendon interactions: a mean to better train?

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INSEP

Memories in 'Chambé'

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7€ EUROS

START 2000

20.0 HOCKEY SUR GLACE

JEUDI 4 OCTOBRE

Chambéry encore en rodage

PhD project started in Chambéry

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Sports Biomechanics

Reliability of the force-velocity-power variables during ice hockey sprint acceleration

Josiane Perez, Gaël Guilhem & Francis Brochard

EUROSPORT

60M

FASTEST BOLT

NON-PERFECT OPTIMAL BODY LINE

FLUID

BOLT

GAY

Approach

INSEP

Exploration of muscle properties *in vivo*

Relations with sport performance

Mechanical load → Muscle properties and behavior → [Adaptations+ / Alterations-] → PERFORMANCE

INSEP **Roadmap**

1. Muscle-tendon interactions and **explosive performance**
2. Muscle-tendon interactions and **power attenuation**
3. Muscle-tendon properties and **injury**
4. **Muscle coordinations**, performance and injury

Muscle-tendon interactions

Muscle architecture

Muscle-tendon interactions

Muscle architecture Probe

permanence angle

Motjveich et al., 2018

Tendinous tissues

Fukunaga et al., 2007

MTJ

calcaneus

MG

NT

Length change (mm)

Lengthening

Roberts et al., 2014

Muscle-tendon interactions during dynamic conditions

Power amplification

Muscle → Tendon → Body

Jumping

(Kurikawa et al., 2003)
(Roberts & Aziz, 2011)

Catapult mechanism

Alexander & Bennet-Clark, 1977

INSEP **Evaluation of fascicle maximal velocity**

In vivo maximal fascicle-shortening velocity during plantar flexion in humans

Blazevic T, Nussli A, Colquhoun G, Rabit A, Duffell S, et al. (2015) Journal of Applied Physiology, 113(12), 2042-2051.

Mean $R^2 = 0.94$

Mean $V_{max} = 30.8 \text{ cm.s}^{-1}$

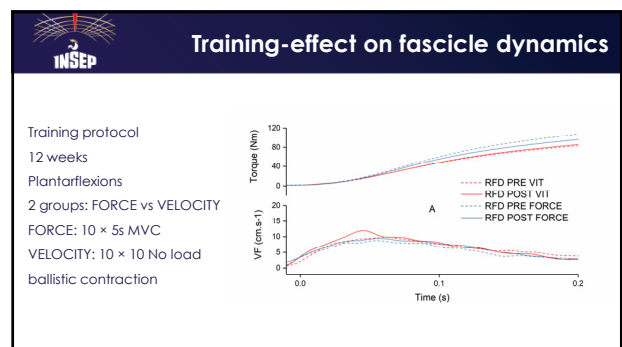
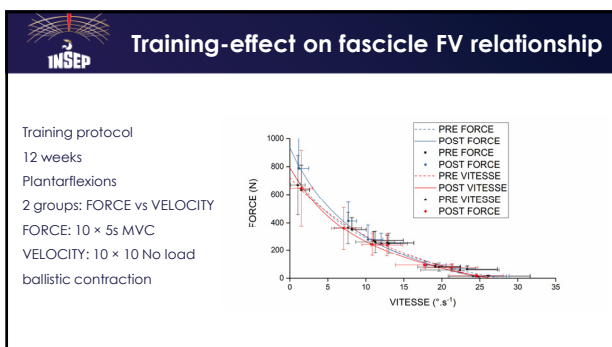
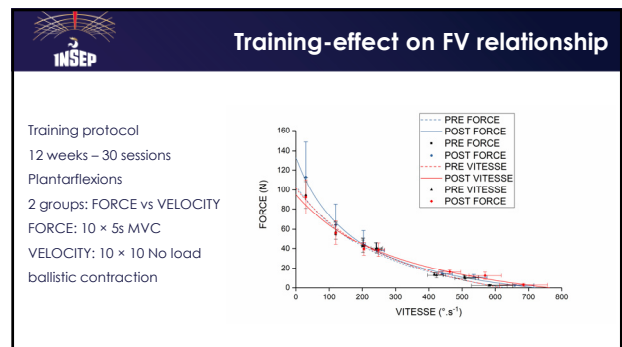
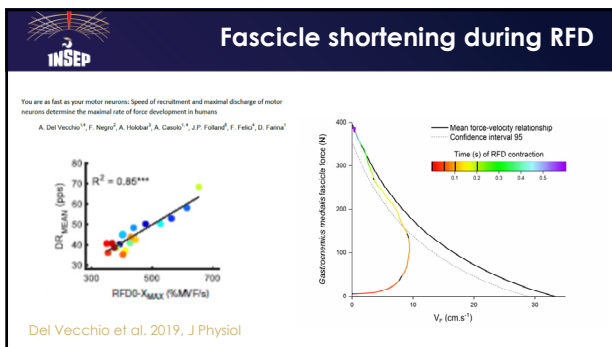
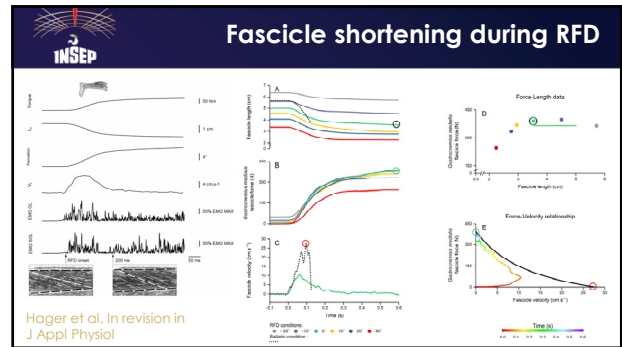
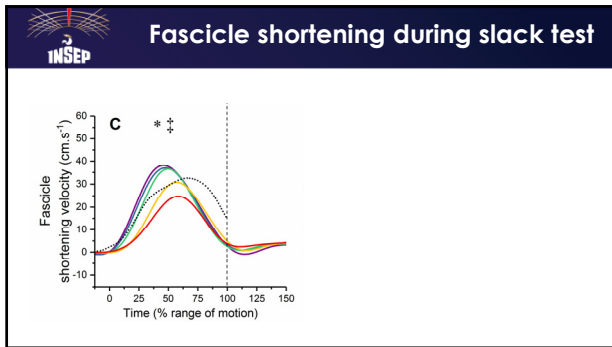
INSEP **Edman's Slack Test applied in vivo**

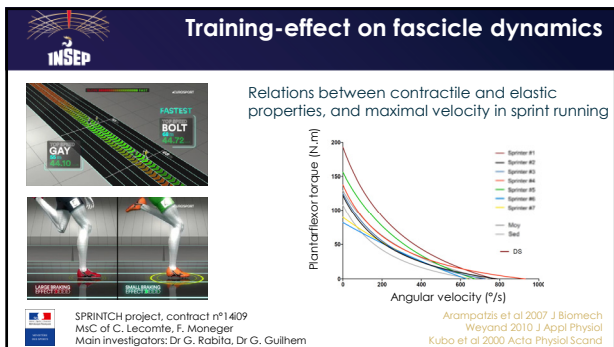
Edman 1979 J Physiol; Sasaki & Ishii 2005 J Physiol
Hager et al. 2018 J Exp Biol

ERACLES TECHNOLOGY

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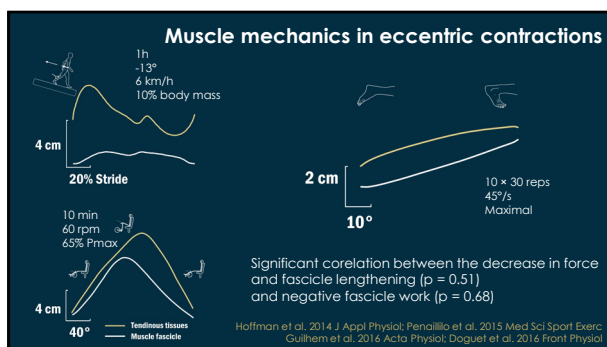
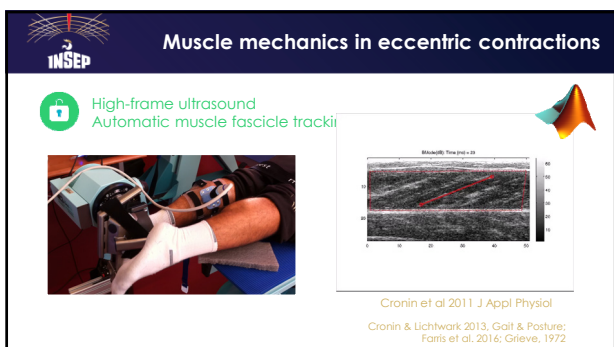
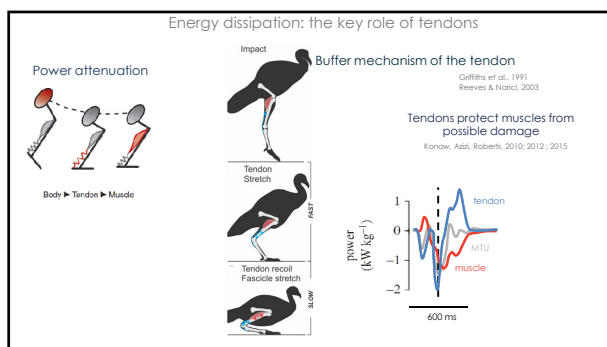


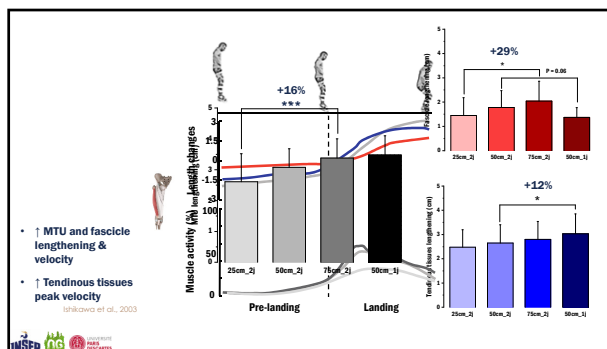
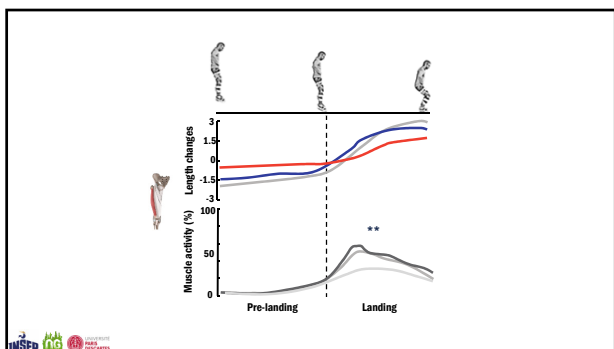
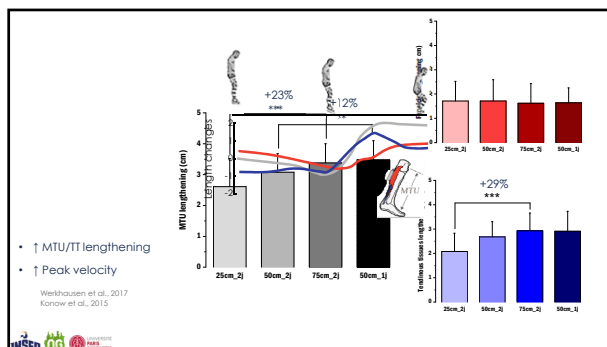
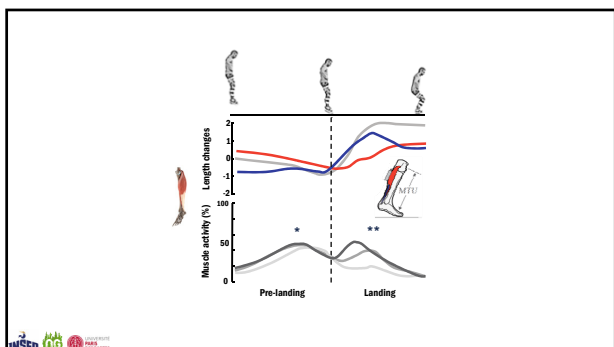
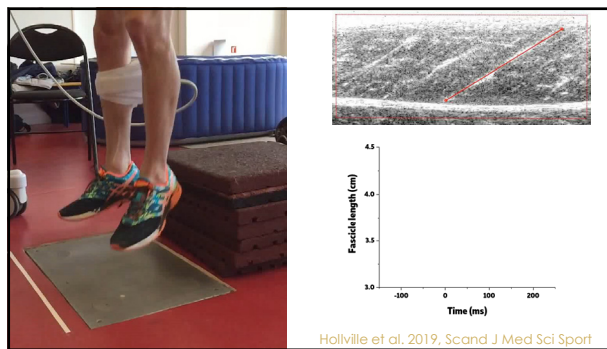
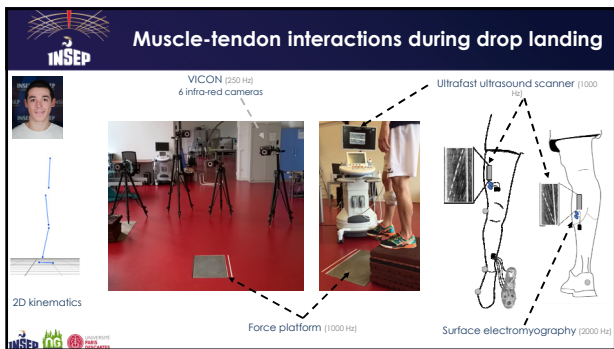


Key takeaway

- There is **no direct method to assess fascicle Vmax** in vivo
- Tendinous tissues play a major role** in preactivated maximal dynamic contractions
- FV properties represent a limiting factor** for the rapid force-generating capacity 100 ms after RFD onset
- Fascicle FV relationship is sensitive to training stimulus**, with consistent repercussions on RFD time-course

- ### Roadmap
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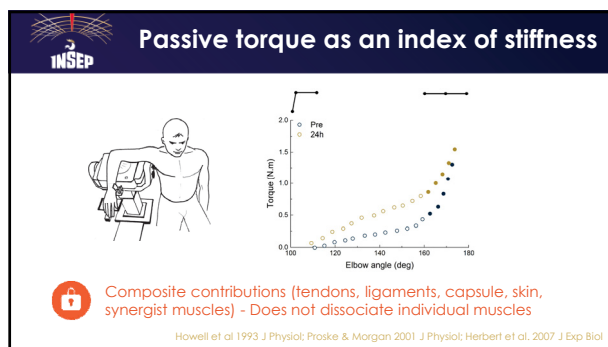
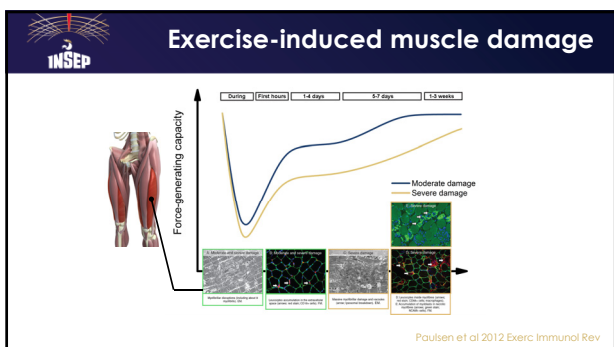


Key takeaway

- **Fascicle negative work is related to the amount of decrease in force** subsequent to eccentric contractions
- Power attenuation is achieved through **adjustment in fascicle-tendon interactions to withstand mechanical demand**
- **Tendinous tissues act as shock absorbers** by rapidly stretching and storing elastic energy, which is then released to the fascicles and dissipated through active muscle lengthening

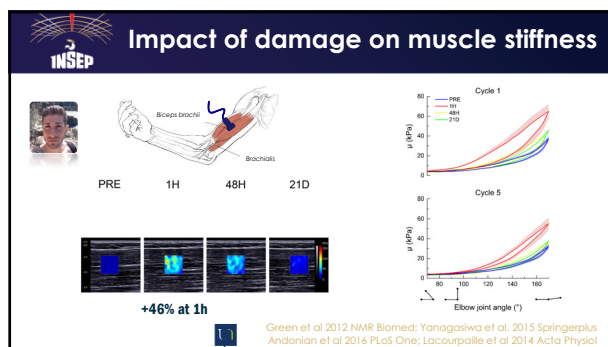
Roadmap

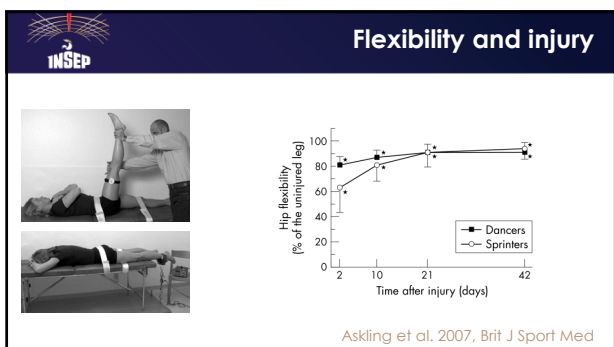
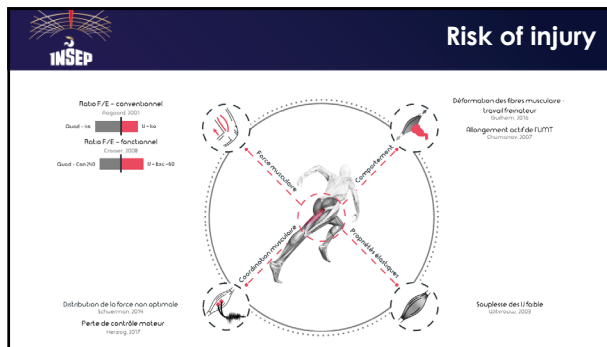
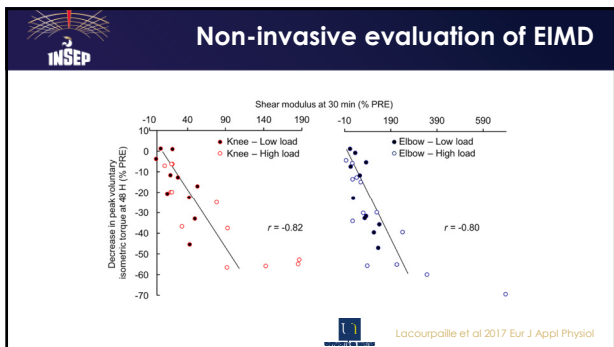
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Shear Wave Elastography

The left side shows a photograph of a laboratory setup for Shear Wave Elastography. The right side shows a schematic diagram of a shear wave elastography probe (1) applied to a muscle.





Poor predictive value

The American Journal of Sports Medicine

No Relations

Mitchell C.M. vs

Hamstring and Quads

Nicol van Dyk, Roald Bra

Nicol van Dyk,^{1,2} Roald Bra,^{1,2} Andrea Mosler,^{1,2} et al.

Brady Green, Matthew N Bourne, Tania Pizzari

A comprehensive strength testing protocol offers no clinical value

a prospective Isokinetic strength assessment offers limited football play predictive validity for detecting risk of future hamstring strain in sport: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Hamstring elasticity

A. Semitendinosus

B. Semimembranosus

C. Biceps femoris long head

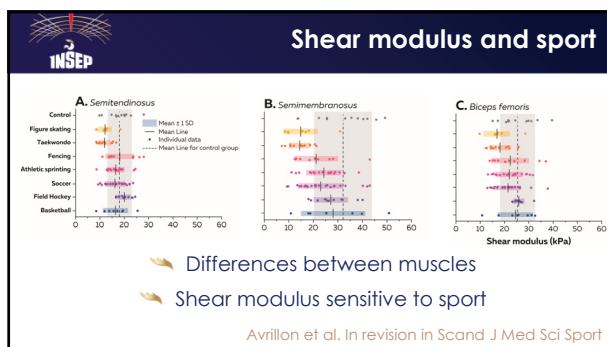
Elasticity and injury

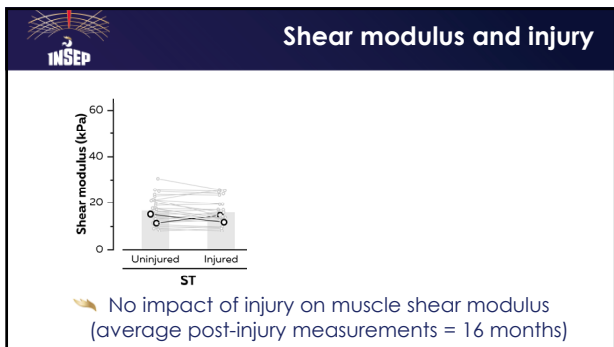
- ✓ Study 1 : Impact elite sport
- ✓ Study 2 : Relation between muscle elasticity and injury
- ✓ Study 3 : Post-rehab restoration of muscle elasticity

7 Sports

113 Athletes

INSEP





- ### Key takeaway
- Damaging exercise elicit an **immediate increase in shear modulus**
 - The increase in shear modulus can be used as a **non-invasive index** of exercise-induced **decrease in muscle force**
 - Shear modulus is **sport- and muscle head-dependent** within hamstrings
 - Hamstring strain injury **does not induce long-lasting (> 1 year) changes in muscle elasticity**

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HAMSTRINGS

Performance

Major role in sprint performance
Morin et al. (2015)

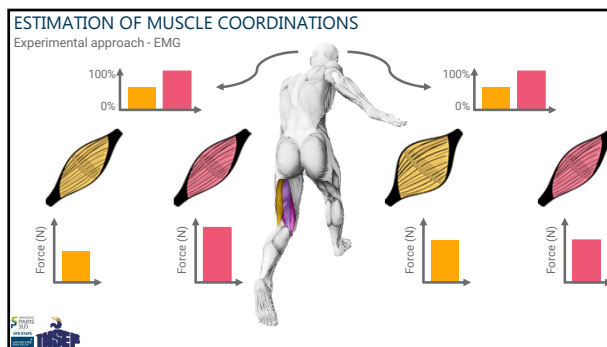
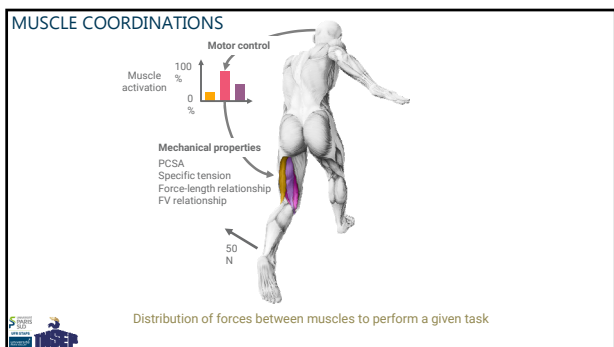
Essential in horizontal force production
Kutch & Valero-Cuevas (2011)

Injury incidence

39.8%
Edouard et al. (2016)

46.2%
Crema et al. (2018)

BFI h BFh ST SM



INSEP **Coordinations & performance**

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INSEP **Coordinations & performance**

A B C

Force index = EMG amplitude × PCSA × moment arm

Avrillon et al. 2018, J Appl Physiol

INSEP **Coordinations & performance**

High variability between individuals

Avrillon et al. 2018, J Appl Physiol

INSEP **Coordinations et performance**

Non dominant leg: $r = -0.42$ $p < 0.011$

Dominant leg: $r = -0.53$ $p < 0.001$

Relationship between individual-specific activation strategies and performance

Avrillon et al. 2018, J Appl Physiol

INSEP **Impact de la blessure**

A. 20% MVC B. 50% MVC

Mean ± 1 SD
Individual change

↓ Contribution of injured muscle (BF)
↑ Contribution of SM

INSEP **Applications?**

Applications?

Muscle ID

Muscles to target in training

Muscle	Condition	Activation (%)
ST	Low	~10
	High	~20
SM	Low	~10
	High	~20

Training individualization

Mendez-Villanueva et al. 2016

Muscles to target in training

Activation musculaire BR (%)

Activation musculaire ST (%)

Hegy et al. (2018)

Biofeedback?

Effectiveness of instructions provided to the athlete

Release painful muscle?

- Exercises dedicated to enhance muscle control
- Psychological interventions
- Manual therapies
- 'Tapping'

Hodges, 2011; Cowan et al. 2002