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FACULTEIT GENEESKUNDE EN LEVENSWETENSCHAPPEN
*master in de revalidatiewetenschappen en de
kinesitherapie*

Masterproef

The effects of an eccentric strength training program on functional tasks,
muscle strength and force enhancement in elderly: four case studies

Promotor :
dr. Pieter VAN NOTEN

Wouter Robijns

*Scriptie ingediend tot het behalen van de graad van master in de revalidatiewetenschappen
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According to the guidelines of 'Journal of biomechanics '
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Acknowledgement:

I would like to thank my parents, friends and fellow students for their support and help, my promoter Dr. Pieter Van Noten for the guidance and assistance through the study, all the participants for their cooperation and the University Of Hasselt to use their facilities.

Research context:

This master thesis was a single study and was not part of an ongoing investigation. Dr. Pieter Van Noten gave guidance through the study of the fifth year student Master of Rehabilitation Sciences and Physiotherapy Robijns Wouter. The master thesis was completed in REVAL institute at Diepenbeek and was situated in the domain of musculoskeletal rehabilitation. All fitness devices including the Biodex Dynamometer were at our disposal during the study.

The increasing numbers of elderly are an important group in our society. This ageing population often has an increased need for medical healthcare because of chronic diseases, neurological diseases and orthopaedic dysfunction. This leads to a growing health expenditure (OECD Health Statistics., 2014). It is very important that the elderly population remains as healthy and fit as possible in order to maintain the highest quality of life, which could result in a reduction in health care cost. Kanemaru et al (2010) reported that a home-based training is effective for improving not only muscle strength but also physical functioning in quality of life. A four-week eccentric training program of the lower extremities may have a positive influence on muscle strength and therefore also on quality of life among the elderly.

Six master students worked together during the study about various aspects of contraction history (trainability and the use in rehabilitation). An eccentric strength training program has been prepared by these fifth year students, who determined the type of the training protocol, the number of training days, the intensity, the number of sets and the number of repetitions. They were responsible for the guidance of the older and the younger subjects in the pre and post measurements and the training sessions. Our promoter provided supervision during the measurements with the Biodex and during the training at REVAL.

The recruitment of the elderly subjects was within the responsibility of my promoter. The recruitment of the younger subjects (in function of a parallel study) was within our, the students, responsibility.

The data acquisition was made by the students, but the data analysis from the Biodex was done by our promoter. The results from the Biodex were given to us so that the students could analyse and interpret the data.

In agreement with the promoter we decided to write this master thesis in English. The paper was written by myself. My promoter read the paper and gave feedback on the content.

1. Abstract:

An active stretch prior an isometric phase will lead to higher force production in that contraction compared to purely isometric contraction at the same final muscle length (Force Enhancement: FE). It is not known which effect eccentric strength training has on FE. Four cases (non-frail elderly) were included in the study but only three cases performed the four-week eccentric training program of the m. Quadriceps Femoris. A pre and post measurement was conducted on the Biodex to determine the isometric and eccentric muscle strength and the presence of FE. Also functional tests like the Timed up and go test (TUGT) and the Five Timed Chair Stand Test (5TCST) -were tested. All cases showed an improvement in the isometric strength and the eccentric strength. The improvement on the functional tasks were rather small or absent. In two out of three cases FE was present. An eccentric training program had a positive influence on the isometric and eccentric muscle strength. A conclusion could not be drawn whether an eccentric training program affects FE and if it can be used in a rehabilitation program.

KEYWORDS: m. Quadriceps Femoris; eccentric strength training; Force Enhancement; frail elderly

2. Introduction:

An active stretch (eccentric phase) prior an isometric phase will lead to higher force production in that contraction compared to purely isometric contraction at the same final muscle length. This phenomenon that concerns contraction history is called 'Force Enhancement (FE)' and last more than 20 seconds. Two components can be distinguished: 1) passive FE, which is present after deactivation of the actively stretched muscle and 2) active FE, which is present during the isometric contraction after the eccentric phase. FE increases with stretch amplitude but it's independent of stretch speed or at least much less sensitive (Herzog et al., 2002; Koppes et al., 2013). Edman (2012) described two aspects within active FE: a velocity-dependent component (that arises during the stretch) generating high forces that gradually disappear within four to five seconds after the stretch and a second component which is described as steady state FE and remains for a long period. This second aspect is still present after the first aspect has vanished and is independent of the stretch speed.

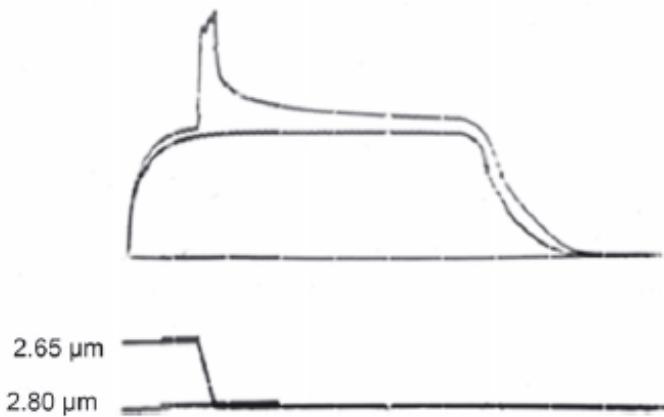


Figure 1: Residual force enhancement after stretch in striated muscle. A consequence of increased myofilament overlap? (Edman et al., 2012): force after the eccentric phase remains above the isometric control throughout the activity period.

The mechanism from which the muscle gains force during a FE contraction is not fully understood. Three generally hypotheses are described but none of the three hypotheses provide a full explanation (Minozzo et al., 2013; Rassier et al., 2004):

- 1) Sarcomere length non-uniformity: the contraction is initiated at the ascending limb of the force length curve. At this length, all sarcomere lengths are homogeneous within the muscle. During the eccentric phase, the length change is unevenly distributed over all sarcomeres, so that some sarcomeres elongate more (near the center of the fibers) and some elongate less (near the end of the fibers) than average. An eccentric contraction creates an unstable system causing differences in sarcomere length. Lengthening the sarcomeres causes a decreasing in filament overlap so that they become weaker. As a result, some 'weaker' sarcomeres elongate more, which lead to an additional passive force. The stronger sarcomeres remain closer to their optimal length whereby more cross-bridges can be formed and thus more force can be produced.

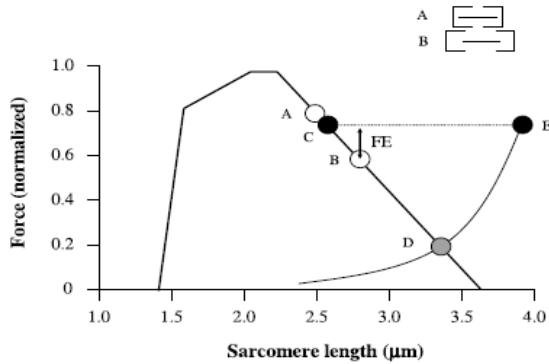


Fig. 2: Considerations on the history dependence of muscle contraction (Rassier et al., 2004): “Schematic representation of the sarcomere length non-uniformity hypothesis. ○, Average sarcomere length; ●, different populations of sarcomeres. During stretch of a muscle fiber (from A to B), some sarcomeres are stretched less than average (C), whereas other sarcomeres are stretched more than average (D). The overstretched sarcomeres will eventually “pop” and are supported by passive force exclusively (E). At equilibrium, total force is greater than the isometric force at the corresponding L_f , generating FE.”

- 2) Increased number of cross-bridges: several hypothesis have been formulated: firstly, the cross-bridge attachment last longer by slowing down phosphate and Adenosinedifosfaat (ADP) release, which happens in the third stage of the cross-bridge cycle: (1) ATP binds to the myosin head and is hydrolysed to ADP and inorganic phosphate. (2) The energy set free from the hydrolyses activates the myosin head so it can attach. (3) ADP releases during the movement of the myosin head. (4) An ATP molecule binds again so the cross-bridge weakens and detaches. Another hypothesis was that an eccentric phase could have an impact on the thin filaments (actin). They move to a position closer to the thick filaments (myosin), this increases the chance to attachment of the myosin heads to the actin filaments.
- 3) Passive elements involvement: the involvement of passive elements is called ‘passive force enhancement’. The contribution of the passive elements becomes larger when the stretch magnitude increases but is independent to the stretch speed like mentioned before. The mechanism behind these force production is that an eccentric contraction increases the strain in the passive elastic elements. The protein Titin becomes more stiffer and behaves like a spring (as a cause of the stretch), which creates a passive force.

Difference in FE was found between elderly and young adults (Power et al., 2013): contribution of passive FE was higher in the elderly population than in the younger population. An increased stiffness of the muscle series elastic component can be one explanation. On the other hand, the isometric and concentric strength were weaker in the elderly population compared to the younger population, this in contrast to the eccentric strength, which was well preserved. This maintains of eccentric strength can be one other explanation.

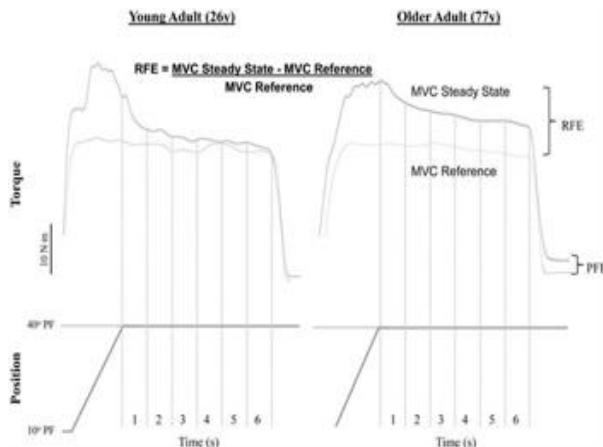


Figure 3: Increased residual force enhancement in older adults is associated with a maintenance of eccentric strength (Power et al., 2012): older people have a greater effect than younger people by doing an eccentric phase before an isometric contraction.

During an eccentric contraction the muscle lengthens. This type of contraction is only possible by overload: which means that the load on the muscle is higher than the developed force. Eccentric contractions decelerate the human movements like descending a stairway, sitting down and during different phases of the gait pattern. Eccentric muscle contractions are therefore inherent to daily life and occur when the external load exceeds the developed force. Therefor eccentric contractions place muscles at risk for damage. Frequently, at the early phase of an eccentric training program, exercise induced muscle damage is experienced (Hedayatpour et al., 2012; Isner-Horobeti et al., 2013). This muscle damage results in pain, stiffness, decreased strength and decreased power. These effects can remain until 72 hours after training. It is therefore important to gradually build up the training regime in order to avoid overtraining and muscle injury. Although eccentric strength training is more demanding, it gains more strength than concentric training in adults and elderly (+ 65 years) (Hedayatpour et al., 2012; Isner-Horobeti et al., 2013). Strength training and particularly eccentric strength training can reduce the prevalence of sarcopenia in the elderly population, thereby improving quality of life (Foster-Burns SB et al., 1999).

Sarcopenia is described as a progressive decrease in strength and muscle mass as a result of aging leading to a deterioration of the functional capacity of the muscles, which increases the risk of physical disability, poor quality of life and death (PubMed., 2010; Cruz-Jentoft et al., 2010). Aging therefore negatively impacts on functional tasks such as descending stairs, sitting down and getting up from a chair (Foster-Burns SB et al., 1999). Strategies to overcome this age related weakness are focused on training or adaptations in movement patterns. Yet the positive effects of eccentric contraction history have never been used as movement adaptation strategy to prevent force loss in elderly.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate a four-week eccentric training program for the increase in isometric and eccentric muscle force and FE could be enhanced through training and whether it could serve as movement adaptation strategy in rehabilitation.

3. Materials and Methods:

A four week eccentric training program was designed for the M. Quadriceps Femoris. There were three to four training sessions per week. Once a week, a training session was held at the REVAL institute in which fitness devices (leg extension and leg press) were used to perform a more analytical training. The exact intensity was measured by number of repetitions, load and sets. The second, third and fourth training was performed at home by the patient himself. The intensity of this training program was individualized and was adjusted to the subject's level. This individual Follow-up was important to minimize the risk of overtraining and injuries. Each subject received a personal coach. The coach attempted to increase the motivation of the subjects, solve training problems and minimize drop-out from the study. Sufficient rest was indicated between the training sessions. To evaluate the evolution of muscular strength, each subject was measured before and after the eccentric strength training program. Forty-eight hours was provided between training and a measurement. After the first measurement, the home training program was taught.

PARTICIPANTS:

Male subjects with an age between 55 and 70 years were included in this case study. Exclusion criteria involved recent injuries (less than two years ago) of the musculoskeletal system of the lower limb and/or heart or vascular disease (medication or surgery). The subjects were recruited through various channels like fitness centres, personal contacts and project 'ouderenzorg' careville Limburg. Five subjects responded to the recruitment letter, yet only four matched the age limitations (between 55 and 70 years) and inclusion and exclusion criteria. Before the start of the experiment an informed consent was obtained. Basic information (age, gender, level of activity, etc.) of these subjects were requested by questionnaire. After this, the subjects were admitted to the experiment. One person dropped out of the experiment due to hospital stay.

PRE AND POST MEASUREMENT:

The testing was conducted on the BiodeX dynamometer. This device is designed to measure muscle strength in vivo, but it can also be used for rehabilitation or training. It measures the static and dynamic contractions that were needed to analyse the effect of contraction history. The subjects were fixed in a chair in which the moving limb (the lower leg has been fastened to it) was attached to a moment arm. This moment arm controlled movement or posture of the moving limb and measured muscle force output during that movement. All subjects received verbal encouragements during the test. The test procedure was explained in chronological order below.

1. Warming-up:

Ten minutes cycling on a bicycle ergometer or walking on treadmill at 55% to 75% of maximum heart rate (220-age) was used. After this warming up, stretching's of the knee extensors and knee flexors were performed.

2. Biode measurements:

The subject was seated within Biode so that the non-dominant leg could be tested. A moment arm to test knee extension was attached to the axis of the device. Then, the rotation axis of the Biode was aligned with the movement axis of the knee corresponding to the lateral epicondyle of the femur. Thereafter, the resistance path of the moment arm was placed proximal to the malleolus of the ankle and the trunk. The pelvis and the upper leg were fixated with bands. Last, the lower limb was weighted to correct for gravity.

- 2.1. Test Attempts: Each test attempt (series of three maximum contractions) was preceded by a number (at least two) of sub-maximal exercise attempts:
 - 2.1.1. Three maximum isometric contractions with a total duration of ten seconds: knee position in 90°, 90 seconds rests between the three contractions.
 - 2.1.2. Ninety seconds rest.
 - 2.1.3. Three maximum isometric-eccentric-isometric contractions with a total duration of ten seconds, from 30° to 90° at an angular velocity of 30°/sec, 90 seconds rest between the three contractions.
 - 2.1.4. Ninety seconds rest.
 - 2.1.5. Three maximum isometric-eccentric-isometric contractions with a total duration of ten seconds, from 30° to 90° at an angular velocity of 60°/sec, 90 seconds rest between the three contractions.
 - 2.1.6. Ninety seconds rest.
 - 2.1.7. Three maximum isometric contractions with a total duration of ten seconds: knee position in 90°, 90 seconds rests between the three contractions.

3. Functional testing:

- 3.1. Timed up and go test: The subject sat in the chair with his back against the backrest of the chair. The instructor counted down from three to one. On the command “go”, the subject got up from the chair, walked three meters, both feet behind the line, turned, walked back to the chair and sat down. The subject was instructed to walk at a comfortable and safe speed but as fast as possible. The timing began at “go” and stopped when the subject was seated in the chair. The test was carried out 3 times. The subject had one exercise attempt.
- 3.2. Five Times Chair Stand Test: The subject sat with arms crossed over the chest and with the back against the backrest of the chair. The instructor counted down from three to one. On the command “go”, the subject was instructed to stand up and sit down five times as quickly and safe as possible. The subject's knees extended completely when standing. The timing began at “go” and stopped when the subject was seated in the chair for the fifth time. This test was carried out 3 times and the subject had one exercise attempt.

4. Cooling down:

The subjects walked five minutes on the treadmill and stretched the knee extensors and knee flexors.

ECCENTRIC TRAINING:

As mentioned before an eccentric strength training program of the M. Quadriceps Femoris was conducted for four weeks, three to four training sessions per week. One training session was performed at REVAL and the other training sessions were performed at home. Both legs were trained. The training intensity was progressively increased based on pre training estimated one repetition maximum (1RM). 1RM was determined as followed: the subjects performed ten repetitions on the fitness devices on a self-selected low resistance intensity, after this, two minutes rest were given to them. Afterwards, a maximum performance was asked on a self-selected high resistance intensity. According to this, 1RM was estimated (appendices: b).

1. Training at REVAL: The same warm-up and cool-down was performed as in the pre measurements and the post measurements. The training included a leg press exercise, a leg extension exercise and the home training exercises. During the training period the intensity was adjusted in order to obtain an optimum training effect.
 - 1.1. Leg press: the subject took place in the leg press device and pushed with both legs (knee extension) and then separately with the dominant and non-dominant leg gradually flexed the knee. The intensity was adjusted from week one to week four. Adjusting the intensity was in dialogue with the subject.
 - 1.2. Leg extension: the subject took place in the leg extension device and extended the knee with both legs and then separately with the dominant and non-dominant leg gradually flexes the knee. The intensity was adjusted from week one to week four. Adjusting the intensity was in dialogue with the subject.
2. Training at home: the training was always preceded by a warm-up and stretching of the muscles. A cool-down afterwards was advised. The training conducted at home consisted of two parts: lunges and the eccentric squat on one leg. The intensity of the exercises during the training period was adjusted in order to obtain an optimum training effect.
 - 2.1. The lunges: One leg moved forward and bended through the knee. The other leg went as deep as possible to the ground. The intensity was adjusted from week one to week four. Adjusting the intensity was in dialogue with the subject.
 - 2.2. The eccentric squat: stance on one leg with arm support for balance (the other leg was off the ground). Then they had to bend one leg (knee flexion). The intensity was adjusted from week one to week four. Adjusting the intensity was in dialogue with the subject.

DATA ANALYSSES

By doing a case study, each subject was evaluated individually:

- Functional testing: the mean values of the pre measurement were compared to the mean values of the post measurement. That comparison was also performed for the best performance values (figure 4A, 5A, 6A, 7A). Both tests were expressed in seconds.
- To evaluate isometric muscle strength improvement, four averages were calculated: first, the comparison between the mean scores of the first three isometric contractions in the pre measurements and the post measurements (ISO 1). Secondly, the comparison between the mean scores of the last three isometric contraction in the pre measurements and the post measurements (ISO 2). Thirdly and fourthly, the comparison between the mean scores of the pre isometric contractions and the post isometric contraction after the eccentric phase at a velocity of 30°/s and 60°/s (figure 4B, 5B, 6B, 7B).
- It is also important to know whether the eccentric muscle strength increased. Therefore we used an average of the three highest eccentric values per subject, and then a comparison was made between the pre values and the post values (figure 4C, 5C, 6C, 7C).
- Finally, whether FE was present in both the pre measurements and the post measurements and if there was a difference between pre FE and post FE, we compared the best eccentric-isometric values between six and seven seconds with the best isometric values (Figure 4D, 5D, 6D, 7D).
- The absolute strength values were expressed in Nm (table 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12).
- The relative strength values in the figures were expressed in Nm/kg.
- To measure improvement in percentage, the relative values were used.

4. Results and discussion per case:

SUBJECTS:

Four subjects were included in the study. Only three subjects completed the four weeks of eccentric strength training and the post measurements. There was one dropout because of a car accident, thus the dropout was not related to the eccentric strength training protocol.

1. CASE 1

1.1. Results

This case performed two home workouts and one workout at REVAL in the first week and second week. In the third week and the fourth week, three home workouts and one workout at REVAL were performed. The intensity of the leg press and leg extension was gradually build up from two sets of eight repetitions at 80% 1RM in the first week to two sets of 10 repetitions at 80% 1RM in the second week to three sets of eight repetitions at 80% 1RM in the third week and finally to three sets of 10 repetitions at 80% 1RM in the fourth week. During the analytical training, the subject also performed the home exercises (training at home). The intensity of the home workouts was as followed: in week one three sets of eight repetitions, in week two three sets of 10 repetitions, in the third week three sets of 12 repetitions and in the fourth week three sets of 15 repetitions.

Table 1: Case information

Date of birth	21/10/1958
Age	56
Weight	82 kg
Pre 1RM leg press	122 kg
Post 1RM leg press	129,4 kg
Pre 1RM leg extension	35 kg
Post 1 RM leg extension	37,5 kg

1RM: one repetition maximum

The 1RM leg press increased with 5,72% (from 122 kg to 129,4 kg) after four weeks of eccentric training. The 1RM leg extension increased with 5,67% (from 35 kg to 37,5 kg) after four weeks of eccentric training.

Table 2: Absolute values (in Nm):

Pre ISO 1	193,68	Post ISO 1	199,30
Pre ISO 2	199,10	Post ISO 2	212,52
Pre ISO after ECC 30°/s	208,94	Post ISO after ECC 30°/s	230,55
Pre ISO after ECC 60°/s	200,78	Post ISO after ECC 60°/s	214,01
Pre ECC 30°	286,67	Post ECC 30°	319,33
Pre ECC 60°	264,04	Post ECC 60°	305,04

ISO 1: the first three isometric contractions; ISO 2: the last three isometric contractions; ISO: isometric
ECC: eccentric

Table 3: Results FE (in Nm)

	ISO 30°	ISO 60°	ISO
Pre	215,10	200,97	195,308
Post	231,42	224,28	213,55

ISO: isometric

FIG 4A: FUNCTIONAL TESTING



FIG 4B: ISOMETRIC STRENGTH

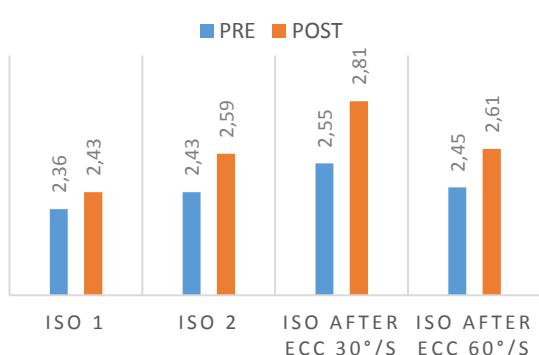


FIG 4C: ECCENTRIC STRENGTH

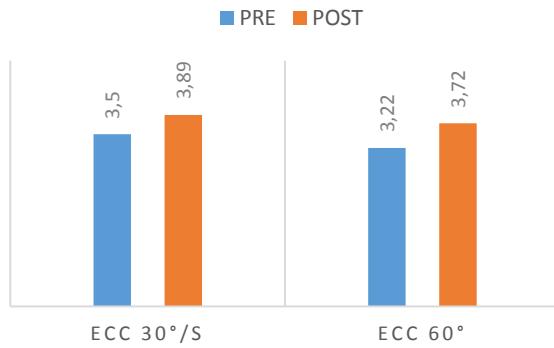
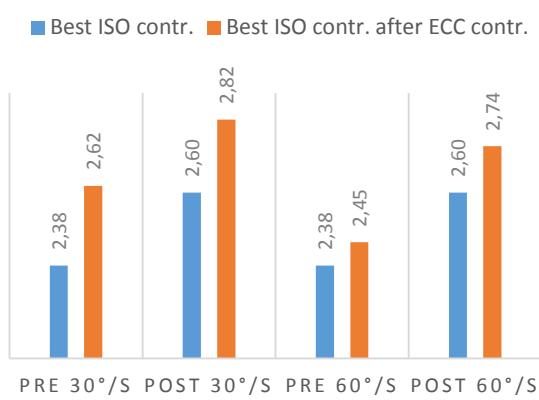


FIG 4D: FE



(A): TUGT: Timed Up And Go Test; P: performance; 5TCST: 5 Timed Chair Stand Test. (B): ISO 1: the first three isometric contractions; ISO 2: the last three isometric contractions; ISO: isometric; ECC: eccentric. (C): ECC: eccentric. (D): ISO contr.: isometric contraction; ECC contr.: eccentric contraction

4A: Case one showed in all conditions, except the “5TCST best performance”, an increased time to execute the task. The mean time for the TUGT increased with an average of 5,71%. In contrast, the mean team for the 5TCST decreased with an average of 6,85% (less time was needed to execute the task). Both the best performance value increased with an average of 40,70%.

4B: The isometric strength increased in all conditions: the first three and last three isometric contractions in the post measurement increased with an average of 4,53% compared to the pre measurement. The isometric strength after the eccentric phase at velocity of 30°/s increased with 9,25%. 6,31% isometric strength improvement was seen after the eccentric phase at 60°/s.

4C: The eccentric strength improved in both conditions (at velocity of 30°/s and at velocity of 60°/s) by an average of 11,74%.

4D: In this case FE was present in all conditions: the isometric strength after an eccentric phase at 30°/s (pre 30°/s) increased with 9,16%, which was the highest improvement of all conditions. The second condition (post 30°/s) improved with 7,80%. The smallest improvement was found in the third condition (pre 60°/s), only 2,86%. Finally, the last condition (post 60°/s) showed an improvement of 5,11%.

1.2. Discussion

it was very surprising that there was a deterioration in most of the results of the functional tasks. Especially the best performance values showed a deterioration. At least, it was expected that the subject would be on the same level in the post measurements compared to the pre measurements. A cause for this result was possibly because of lack of motivation or poor explanation in the post measurements. The volunteers were asked to execute the task as quickly and safe as possible. These conditions perhaps were not met. On the other hand, the subject scored very good in de the pre values, so making it very difficult to improve.

All isometric values showed an improvement. In this case, there was a transfer from the dynamic (eccentric) condition to the static condition (isometric). Several authors supported this result. They reported that the isometric muscle strength increased by eccentric strength training (LaStayo et al., 2003; Isner-Horobeti et al., 2013; Fernandez-Gonzalo et al., 2011; Baroni et al., 2013; Dibble et al., 2009; Baroni et al., 2013).

Like the isometric muscle strength, an improvement was found in the eccentric muscle strength. Baroni et al (2013) already mentioned that the maximum eccentric muscle strength of the m. Quadriceps Femoris increased after four weeks of eccentric training by 15,80%. These results were similar to the results in this case. The eccentric muscle strength improved slightly more than the isometric muscle strength, which was expected (law of specificity).

As well in the pre values as in the post values, FE was present. The results in this case showed an improvement between 2,86% and 9,16%. These results were similar to study's like Shim et al (2012) who observed 4% to 5% enhancement and Hahn et al (2010) who reported an increase in isometric strength after the eccentric phase up to 12%. The improvements in this case were less visible after higher velocity's (60°/s) compared to slower velocity's (30°/s).

2. CASE 2

2.1. Results

This case performed two home workouts and one workout at REVAL in the first week and second week. In the third and fourth week, this case performed three home workouts and one workout at REVAL. Intensity leg press, leg extension and home workouts were like previous case.

Table 4: Case information

Date of birth	12/07/1945
Age	70
Weight	96 kg
Pre 1RM leg press	114 kg
Post 1RM leg press	122 kg
Pre 1RM leg extension	33,3 kg
Post 1 RM leg extension	36 kg

1RM: one repetition maximum

The 1RM leg press increased with 6,56% (from 114 kg to 122 kg) after four weeks of eccentric training. The 1RM leg extension increased with 7,5% (from 33,3 kg to 36 kg) after four weeks of eccentric training

Table 5: Absolute values (in Nm):

Pre ISO 1	115,29	Post ISO 1	176,44
Pre ISO 2	121,06	Post ISO 2	180,05
Pre ISO after ECC 30°/s	124,74	Post ISO after ECC 30°/s	154,80
Pre ISO after ECC 60°/s	101,07	Post ISO after ECC 60°/s	165,35
Pre ECC 30°	174,00	Post ECC 30°	210,67
Pre ECC 60°	182,33	Post ECC 60°	220,67

ISO 1: the first three isometric contractions; ISO 2: the last three isometric contractions; ISO: isometric
ECC: eccentric

Table 6: Results FE (in Nm)

	ISO 30°	ISO 60°	ISO
Pre	132,26	120,62	122,915
Post	169,79	178,86	189,03

ISO: isometric

FIG 5A: FUNCTIONAL TESTING

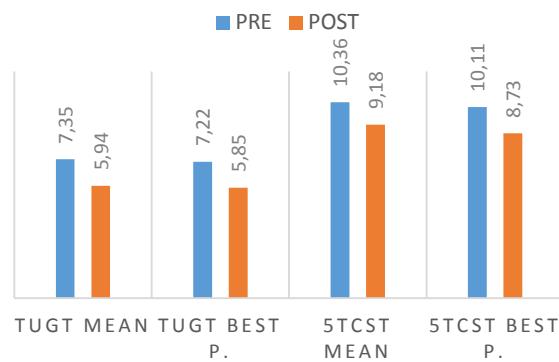


FIG 5B: ISOMETRIC STRENGTH



FIG 5C: ECCENTRIC STRENGTH

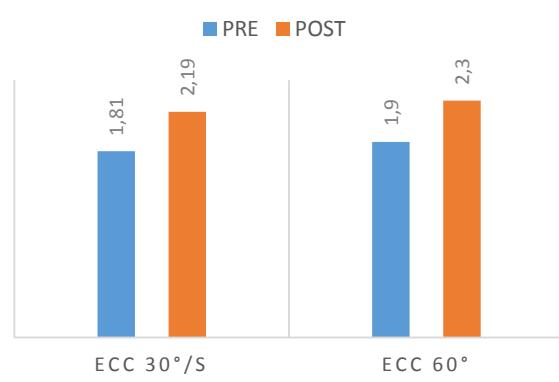


FIG 5D: FE



(A): TUGT: Timed Up And Go Test; P: performance; 5TCST: 5 Timed Chair Stand Test. (B): ISO 1: the first three isometric contractions; ISO 2: the last three isometric contractions; ISO: isometric; ECC: eccentric. (C): ECC: eccentric. (D): ISO contr.: isometric contraction; ECC contr.: eccentric contraction

5A: Case two showed an improvement on the TUGT and the 5TCST. The time to complete the TUGT decreased by an average of 19,07%. The 5TCST decreased less than the TUGT. It improved by an average of 12,52 %.

5B: Each condition indicated an increase in isometric muscle strength: the individual isometric contractions improved by an average of 33,88%, the isometric contractions after an eccentric phase at

a velocity of 30°/s strengthened by an average of 19,25%, at a velocity of 60°/s, there was an improvement of 38,95%, which was much more than the other velocity condition.

5C: Both eccentric strength values improved. This improvement was less visible than the isometric strength. The eccentric contraction at a velocity of 30°/s improved about the same (17,41%) like the eccentric contraction at a velocity of 60°/s (17,37%).

5D: FE was only present in the first condition (after a velocity of 30°/s). It improved by 7,24%. All other conditions showed a reduction in muscle force: the post 30°/s isometric strength had a force loss of 10,15%, the pre 60°/s isometric strength showed only a reduced force of 1,56% and the post 60°/s isometric strength deteriorated with 5,58%.

2.2. Discussion

All results showed an improvement (less time was needed to execute all tasks). A difference in improvement was seen between the two tests. It was expected, because of the eccentric training program of the m. Quadriceps Femoris, that the 5TCST would improve more because more strength was needed in this test. This was not seen in the results of this case (19,09% vs 12,52%).

Also in this case, a transfer was seen from the dynamic condition to the static condition. The isometric strength after the eccentric phase of 60°/s improved the most. One hypothesis was that an improvement could be observed faster because here the least force was recorded in the pre measure.

Both eccentric values improved but not like the isometric strength, which was not expected because of the eccentric training program. The eccentric strength in the study of Baroni et al (2013) improved by an average of 15,80% after four weeks of eccentric training while the isometric strength only improved by an average of 11,10%. This case improved the eccentric strength with an average of 17,39% while the isometric strength improved much more, especially at 60°/s.

In contrast to the previous case, only in one condition FE was present (pre 30°/s). In all other conditions no FE was present. The results in this case (except the first condition) were similar to the study of Hahn et al (2007). They also did not find FE of the voluntary maximal activated m. Quadriceps Femoris. They measured the degree of activation (EMG) and saw that the isometric contraction after an eccentric phase resulted in a reduced degree of activation while yet the same strength was achieved. This means that FE was present but hidden. Seiberl et al (2013) reported that this mechanism of reduced activation is important to save metabolic energy during everyday human movements.

3. CASE 3

3.1. Results

This case performed two home workouts and one workout at REVAL in the first week. In the second, third and fourth week, this case performed three home workouts and one workout at REVAL. The intensity of the leg press, leg extension and home workouts were like the previous cases.

Table 7: Case information

Date of birth	02/03/1948
Age	67
Weight	77 kg
Pre 1RM leg press	100 kg
Post 1RM leg press	105,5 kg
Pre 1RM leg extension	36 kg
Post 1 RM leg extension	38,9 kg

1RM: one repetition maximum

The 1RM leg press increased with 5,21% (from 100 kg to 105,5 kg) after four weeks of eccentric training. The 1RM leg extension increased with 7,46% (from 36 kg to 38,9 kg) after four weeks of eccentric training.

Table 8: Absolute values (in Nm):

Pre ISO 1	202,82	Post ISO 1	246,65
Pre ISO 2	183,24	Post ISO 2	230,48
Pre ISO after ECC 30°/s	206,51	Post ISO after ECC 30°/s	238,25
Pre ISO after ECC 60°/s	167,89	Post ISO after ECC 60°/s	231,92
Pre ECC 30°	248,33	Post ECC 30°	278,67
Pre ECC 60°	239,00	Post ECC 60°	259,00

ISO 1: the first three isometric contractions; ISO 2: the last three isometric contractions; ISO: isometric
ECC: eccentric

Table 9: Results FE (in Nm)

	ISO 30°	ISO 60°	ISO
Pre	228,96	178,49	204,678
Post	257,72	251,71	246,369

ISO: isometric

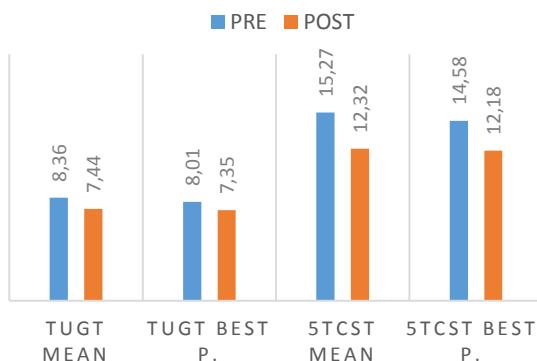
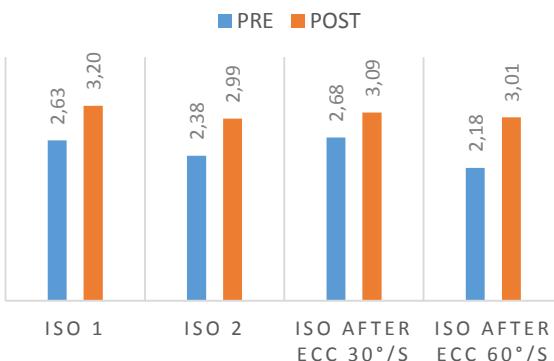
FIG 6A: FUNCTIONAL TESTING**FIG 6B: ISOMETRIC STRENGTH**

FIG 6C: ECCENTRIC STRENGTH

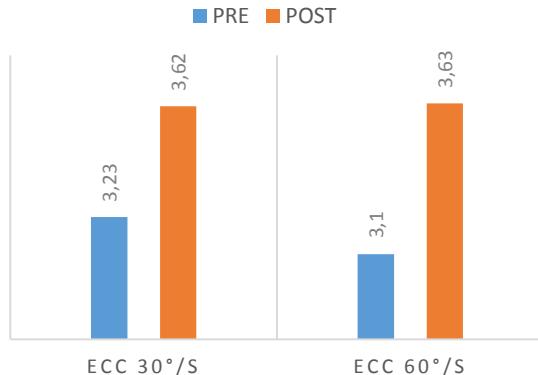
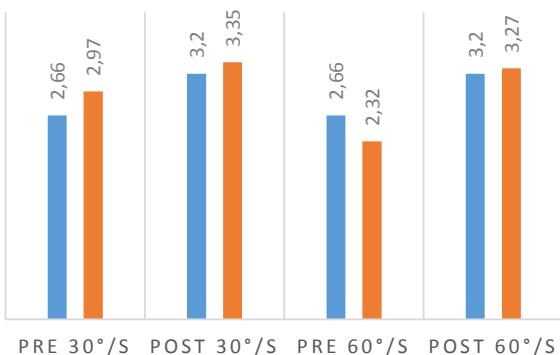


FIG 6D: FE

■ Best ISO contr. ■ Best ISO contr. after ECC contr.



(A): TUGT: Timed Up And Go Test; P: performance; 5TCST: 5 Timed Chair Stand Test. (B): ISO 1: the first three isometric contractions; ISO 2: the last three isometric contractions; ISO: isometric; ECC: eccentric. (C): ECC: eccentric. (D): ISO contr.: isometric contraction; ECC contr.: eccentric contraction

6A: Case three needed less time in every section of the functional testing. The values showed that the decrease in time of the TUGT was less than the decrease in time of the 5TCST. The TUGT improved by an average of 9,62%, which was less than one second. The 5TCST improved by an average of 17,89%, which was more than two seconds for the mean values and the best performance values.

6B: The first three isometric contractions (ISO 1) and the last three isometric contractions (ISO 2) improved by an average of 19,11%. The post isometric strength after the eccentric phase at a velocity of 30°/s increased with 13,27% compared to the pre isometric strength at the same condition. The biggest isometric strength improvement was seen in the condition after an eccentric phase at a velocity of 60°/s: 27,57%.

6C: The eccentric strength improved in both conditions but more at 60°/s compared with 30°/s. At a velocity of 30°/s, it increased with 10,77%, at a velocity of 60°/s, it increased with 14,60%.

6D: FE was present in three out of four conditions. In the first condition (isometric strength after eccentric phase of 30°/s in the pre-test) an improvement occurred of 10,44%. The second condition (post training measurement at a velocity of 30°/s) showed an improvement of 4,48%. The third condition (pre training measurement at a velocity of 60°/s) was the only condition presenting no FE: the isometric strength after this eccentric phase decreased with 12,78%. The fourth condition (post training measurement at a velocity of 60°/s) showed a favourable evolution, but only 2,14%.

3.2. Discussion

Like case two, the time to execute all functional tasks decreased. In contrast to the previous case, were particularly the results of the TUGT were better, the improvement of the 5TCST was more pronounced than the improvement of the TUGT. This result was expected because more eccentric strength was needed to execute the 5TCST compared to the TUGT.

The influence of an eccentric training program on isometric strength showed similar results in this case in comparison with the cases before: it showed a transfer from the dynamic to the static condition. The isometric strength after an eccentric phase at a velocity of 60°/s showed again, like case two, the biggest improvement.

The eccentric strength did not improve as much as the isometric strength, like case two. The biggest improvement was also seen at a velocity of 60°/s. Here too, the pre values at 30°/s were slightly lower than the pre values at 60°/s.

FE ranged between 2,14% and 10,44%, these results were similar to the results of case one. Here too, the values after an eccentric phase of 60°/s were lower in comparison with the values after an eccentric phase of 30°/s.

4. CASE 4

4.1. Results and discussion

Case four only performed the pre measurements, one workout at REVAL (two sets of eight repetitions at 80% 1RM) and one home workout (three sets of eight repetitions).

Table 10: Case information

Date of birth	28/06/1946
Age	69
Weight	82 kg
Pre 1RM leg press	95 kg
Post 1RM leg press	//
Pre 1RM leg extension	37,5 kg
Post 1 RM leg extension	//

1RM: one repetition maximum

Table 11: Absolute values (in Nm):

Pre ISO 1	154,20	Post ISO 1	//
Pre ISO 2	138,14	Post ISO 2	//
Pre ISO after ECC 30°/s	138,38	Post ISO after ECC 30°/s	//
Pre ISO after ECC 60°/s	129,32	Post ISO after ECC 60°/s	//
Pre ECC 30°	213,00	Post ECC 30°	//
Pre ECC 60°	205,00	Post ECC 60°	//

ISO 1: the first three isometric contractions; ISO 2: the last three isometric contractions; ISO: isometric
ECC: eccentric

Table 12: Results FE (in Nm)

	ISO 30°	ISO 60°	ISO
Pre	146,15	131,74	158,38
Post	//	//	//

ISO: isometric

FIG 7A: FUNCTIONAL TESTING

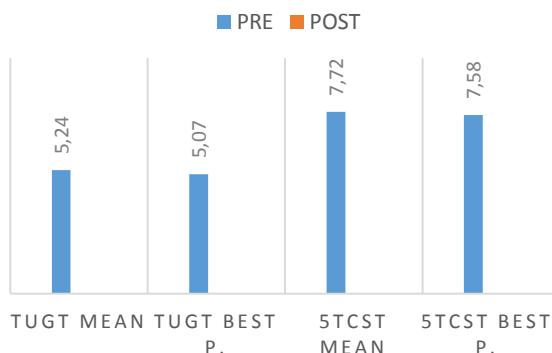


FIG 7B: ISOMETRIC STRENGTH

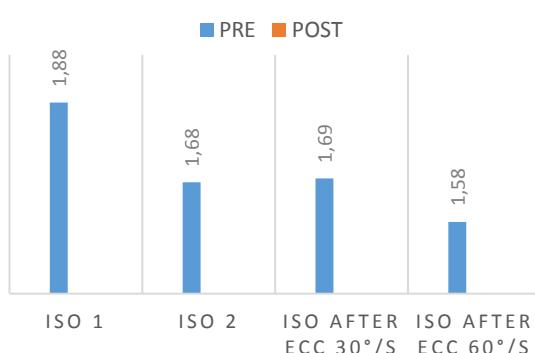


FIG 7C: ECCENTRIC STRENGTH

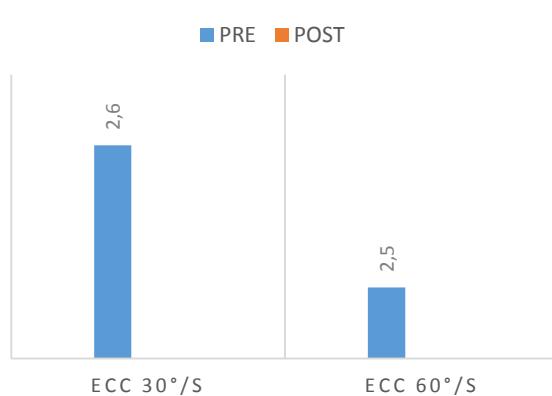
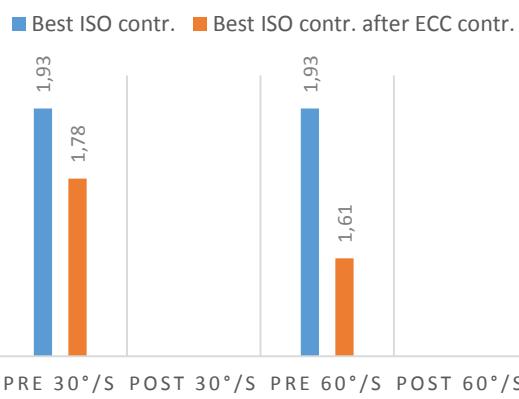


FIG 7D: FE



(A): TUGT: Timed Up And Go Test; P: performance; 5TCST: 5 Timed Chair Stand Test. (B): ISO 1: the first three isometric contractions; ISO 2: the last three isometric contractions; ISO: isometric; ECC: eccentric. (C): ECC: eccentric. (D): ISO contr.: isometric contraction; ECC contr.: eccentric contraction

7D: The pre measurements showed no FE. The isometric strength after an eccentric phase decreased at both velocity's compared to the purely isometric strength. At 30°/s, it decreased with 7,77%, and at 60°/s, it decreased with 16,58%. These results were similar to the results of the second case, which also showed a deterioration after the eccentric phases. A conclusion could not be drawn about the functional testing's, the isometric and eccentric muscle strength and about the post measures of FE.

5. General discussion:

The purpose of this case study was to evaluate a four-week eccentric strength training program for functional tasks, isometric, eccentric and FE muscle force

First, it was planned to analyse the data with the Wilcoxon signed rank test. The main problem was that only three subjects completed the four weeks eccentric strength training program. A positive correlation exists between sample size and statistical power (Suresh et al., 2012). The small sample size gave limited power. This resulted in a greater probability of developing a type two error. A type two error is the failure to reject a false null hypothesis (false negative). Thus, there was a greater chance that if there was a training effect, it could not statistically be proven. The pre measurements and the post measurements of the functional testing's, isometric muscle strength, eccentric muscle strength and FE were compared in a non-parametrical analysis: no significant difference was found between the pre measurements and the post measurements for the TUGT, 5TCST, isometric strength after the eccentric phases, the eccentric muscle strength and FE. Only the individual isometric contractions showed a positive significance difference between the pre values and the post values. Before the experiment, a power analysis was needed to estimate the sample size.

So, by lack of participants, it was decided to evaluate the data by doing a case study. Hedayatpour et al (2012) and Isner-Horobeti et al (2013) both reported that delayed onset muscle soreness occurs from 24 to 72 hours after the eccentric strength training. This was also the case with the test subjects. They reported muscle pain and muscle stiffness especially in the first week of eccentric training. In the second, third and fourth week the symptoms were far less. The muscle pain was not only located in the quadriceps region but also in the buttock region. During the exercises (leg press, squats and lunges), not only an activation of the m. Quadriceps Femoris was required but also of the gluteal muscle group, which provoked the muscle pain. The gluteal muscle group is very important to stabilize the body during movements.

The improvement on the functional tasks were rather small or absent in all cases. This result was in contrast to the study of LaStayo et al (2003) where they found a marked improvement in the TUGT. Firstly, their eccentric training program lasted much longer than this eccentric training program (11 weeks vs four weeks). Secondly, they recruited frail elderly, these elderly scored above 13,5 seconds for the TUGT. This high score indicates an increased risk of falling (Shumway-Cook et al., 2000). In this study non-frail elderly were included, all cases scored below 14 seconds and even below ten seconds for the TUGT and below 15 seconds for the 5TCST. These scores are normal scores for community dwelling adults. The probability that a significant improvement occurred was much smaller and more difficult in this population. Case one was the only case who did not improve (even deteriorated) on the functional testing's. The first participant (case one) received another personal coach in contrast to the other three cases. Hereby it was difficult to identify the cause of the results in case one. Thus, a conclusion could not be drawn whether this result was achieved by miscalculation or bad performance of the subject. Future study's should use one researcher to guide all participants and one researcher to analyse the data.

The law of specificity implies that to improve at a specific contraction type (e.g.: eccentric contraction), you must precisely practice that contraction you wish to develop. So, it was expected that all cases would strengthen more their eccentric strength compared to their isometric strength. Only case one met this law, all other cases generally improved more their isometric strength. Respectively, the second case and the third case were 11 years and 14 years older than the first case. This age difference could have an influence on the isometric and eccentric strength improvements. Power et al (2013) reported that the eccentric strength of elderly people (+ 65 years) was well preserved in comparison with other contraction types. So, case two (67 years) and case three (70 years) were less able to improve more their eccentric strength compared to their isometric strength because of the preservation of the eccentric strength in the elderly population. Thus, future study's should include participants of the same age category (+ 65 years).

An examination of the individual values of the cases showed that FE was present and thus was not always hidden. Herzog et al (2002) and koppes et al (2013) mentioned that FE was independent of stretch speed. Apparently for the cases, the isometric contraction after an eccentric velocity of 60°/s was very difficult to reach their maximum isometric strength (e.g.: 2,62 Nm/kg vs 2,45 Nm/kg, 2,82 Nm/kg vs 2,74 Nm/kg, 1,38 Nm/kg vs 1,26 Nm/kg, 2,97 Nm/kg vs 2,32 Nm/kg, 3,35 Nm/kg vs 3,27 Nm/kg, 1,78 Nm/kg vs 1,61 Nm/kg). All cases reported by their selves a difference between the two velocity's (60°/s was more difficult and harder compared to 30°/s). The results in these cases were in contrast to the results of koppes et al (2013) where no difference was found between different types of velocity's. Koppes et al (2013) used cat soleus muscle in situ to investigate FE and the difference between stretch velocity's. In this case study, subject's cognitions (knowing that 60°/s is faster than 30°/s) and sensations (60°/s feels more difficult than 30°/s) could influence the results.

A case study has a very low level of evidence. Hereby, results that were found can therefore be coincidental. So, the results cannot be generalized. Future studies (Randomized Controlled Trails: RCT's) should use frail elderly to consider the impact on functional tasks (> 13,5s for the TUGT and > 15s for the 5TCST). The eccentric training program should last at least six weeks instead of four weeks. As well future investigation must focus on the difference between "hidden FE" and actual FE and the difference between different types of velocity's in human muscles.

6. Conclusion:

An eccentric strength training program had a positive influence on the isometric and on the eccentric muscle strength in the three cases. The functional tasks did not improve in all cases. A conclusion could not be drawn whether an eccentric strength training program has any effect on FE.

7. Conflict of interest statement:

No conflict of interest.

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9. Appendices:

a) INFORMED CONSENT

Titel van de studie: De trainbaarheid van contractievoorgeschiedenis

Opdrachtgever: Universiteit Hasselt, Martelarenlaan 42, 3500 Hasselt

Onderzoeksinstelling: REVAL, Gebouw A, Agoralaan, 3590 Diepenbeek

Comité voor Medische Ethisiek: Enkel advies door de ethische commissie van KULeuven en advies van de lokale ethische commissie van de Universiteit Hasselt.

Hoofdonderzoeker: Pieter Van Noten

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Pieter.vannoten@uhasselt.be

I Noodzakelijke informatie voor uw beslissing om deel te nemen

Inleiding

U wordt uitgenodigd om deel te nemen aan een studie die als doel stelt om de spieren van het been te trainen. Meer specifiek zal deze studie doormiddel van een 4 weken durende training, de kracht van de kniestrekkers en van de kuitspieren die instaan voor tenenstand, laten toenemen. Er is evenwel geen enkele garantie dat uw deelname aan deze studie u voordeel zal opleveren.

Voordat u beslist over uw deelname aan deze studie willen we u wat meer informatie geven over wat dit betekent op organisatorisch vlak en wat de eventuele voordelen en risico's voor u zijn. Zo kan u een beslissing nemen op basis van de juiste informatie. Dit wordt "geïnformeerde toestemming" genoemd.

Wij vragen u de volgende pagina's met informatie aandachtig te lezen. Hebt u vragen, dan kan u terecht bij de hoofdonderzoeker. Dit document bestaat uit 3 delen: essentiële informatie die u nodig heeft voor het nemen van uw beslissing, uw schriftelijke toestemming en bijlagen waarin u meer details terugvindt over bepaalde onderdelen van de basisinformatie.

Als u aan deze klinische studie deelneemt, dient u het volgende te weten:

- Deze studie wordt opgestart na evaluatie door meerdere ethische comités.
- Uw deelname is vrijwillig; er kan op geen enkele manier sprake zijn van dwang. Voor deelname is uw ondertekende toestemming nodig. Ook nadat u hebt getekend, kan u de hoofdonderzoeker laten weten dat u uw deelname wilt stopzetten. De beslissing om al dan niet (verder) deel te nemen zal geen enkele negatieve invloed op u hebben.
- De gegevens die in het kader van uw deelname worden verzameld, zijn vertrouwelijk. Bij de publicatie van de resultaten is uw anonimiteit verzekerd.
- Er worden u geen kosten aangerekend in het kader van deze studie.
- Er is een verzekering afgesloten voor het geval dat u schade zou oplopen in het kader van uw deelname aan deze klinische studie.
- Indien u extra informatie wenst, kan u altijd contact opnemen met de hoofdonderzoeker.

Aanvullende informatie over "Rechten van de deelnemer aan een klinische studie" vindt u in bijlage 1.

Doelstelling en beschrijving van het studieprotocol

Wij nodigen u uit om deel te nemen aan een studie die als doel heeft om de spieren van het been te trainen bij ca. 40 deelnemers, van wie zo'n 40 in België.

Deze studie tracht om via trainingsprogramma van 4 weken, de spieren van het been (meer specifiek de kniestrekkers en kuitspieren die instaan voor tenenstand) meer kracht te laten leveren. De training is gericht op actieve spierverlenging (de spier wordt langer tijdens de contractie). Voor en na dit trainingsprogramma wordt de spierkracht gemeten via een standaard krachtmetingstoestel, om zo het effect van de training te evalueren. De krachtsmetingen en het trainingsprogramma vereisen een goede gezondheid van de deelnemers aan deze studie. Dit wil zeggen dat de deelnemers gedurende 2 jaar vrij moeten zijn van blessures aan het been (bv spierscheur) en vrij moeten zijn van problemen met het hart of bloedvaten (bv hoge bloeddruk).

Deze studie is gericht op een trainingsprogramma: De studie beoogt om een evaluatie te maken van de krachtswinst die bekomen wordt door een actieve verlenging van de spier uit te voeren. Als deze actieve verlenging de eigenlijke krachtsmeting voorafgaat, kan de actieve verlenging beschouwd worden als in de voorgeschiedenis van de meting. Vandaar de titel van de studie 'de trainbaarheid van

contractievoorgeschiedenis'. Met deze studie willen we evalueren of de krachtwinst na een actieve verlenging vergroot kan worden door training. Gezien de verklaring voor de krachtwinst nog niet volledig bekend is, kan de uitkomst van deze studie mogelijk helpen om het verklaringsmechanisme te ontwikkelen. Verder kan de uitkomst van deze studie helpen om de krachtwinst na een actieve verlenging toe te passen in revalidatie en spierkrachttraining.

Verloop van de studie

Uw deelname aan de studie neemt ongeveer 5 weken in beslag.

Hierna volgt een korte beschrijving van het verloop van de studie:

1. De eerste meting van de maximale spierkracht van de kniestrekkers en kuitspieren die instaan om op de tenen te staan, in de huidige situatie (voor de training). Deze meting duurt ongeveer 1,5 u.
2. Trainingsprogramma van 4 weken waarin voornamelijk actieve verlengingen van de spieren beoogt wordt. Dit trainingsprogramma bestaat uit 2 trainingen per week. Een training per week wordt afgelegd in de thuissituatie en de andere training wordt afgelegd op REVAL (Gebouw A, Agoralaan, 3590 Diepenbeek) op fitnesstoestellen. Elke training duurt ongeveer 45 min.
3. De tweede meting van de maximale spierkracht van de kniestrekkers en de kuitspieren die instaan om op de tenen te staan, wordt gepland direct na het trainingsprogramma. Ook deze meting duurt ongeveer 1,5u.

Indien u besluit deel te nemen aan de studie en aan alle voorwaarden voor deelname voldoet, zal u onderstaande testen en onderzoeken doorlopen op de aangeduidde weken:

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5
Meting 1	Training Thuis	Training Thuis	Training Thuis	Meting 2
Training Thuis	Training REVAL	Training REVAL	Training REVAL	
Training REVAL				

Risico's en ongemakken

A: Bijwerkingen die kunnen optreden tijdens de studie

Trainingsprogramma's hebben zowel bekende als onvoorspelbare bijwerkingen. Hoewel vroegere onderzoeken hebben aangetoond dat het trainingsprogramma die in het kader van deze studie wordt gebruikt, algemeen goed wordt verdragen, is het mogelijk dat u de hierna volgende bijwerkingen zal ondervinden. Gezien het trainingsprogramma zich richt op actieve verlengingen, ondervinden de spieren hiervan een hevige belasting. De belasting is zwaarder als een typisch trainingsprogramma waarin de spieren meestal actief verkort worden. Hierdoor zal er, zeker na de eerste trainingen, veel kans zijn op spierstijfheid en spierpijn (een heel vaak voorkomende bijwerking). De duur van deze ongemakken is in het begin van de trainingsperiode langer (2 à 3 dagen) dan op het einde van de trainingsperiode (< als 1 dag). Door deze spierstijfheid en spierpijn zal u bijvoorbeeld moeilijker kunnen stappen of een trap op- of afgaan. U kan deze ongemakken

vergelijken met het ongemak van een intensieve activiteit na een langdurige periode van rust. Een van de ergste bijwerking die kan optreden is een blessure van het bewegingsapparaat (spieren, gewrichten, botten) van het been. Wel hebben wij alle mogelijke voorzorgsmaatregelen (die ons bekend zijn), genomen om het risico op een blessure te minimaliseren. Zo plannen wij een opwarming en stretching van de spieren voor u start met een training of meting. Evenzeer zullen voor de maximale krachtmeting proefcontractie worden ingepland zodat u kan wennen aan de meting.

Ook is het mogelijk dat zich andere risico's en ongemakken voordoen die op dit moment nog onbekend zijn. Het is daarom van groot belang om elke nieuwe gezondheidsklacht zo snel mogelijk aan de hoofdonderzoeker te melden, ongeacht of de klacht volgens u te maken heeft met de studie of niet.

C: Contraceptie, zwangerschap en borstvoeding

Vrouwelijke deelnemers: De gevolgen van het uitoefenen van dit trainingsprogramma voor het ongeboren kind of voor de zuigeling zijn niet volledig gekend. U mag daarom niet deelnemen aan deze studie als u zwanger bent, zwanger wenst te worden of borstvoeding geeft.

Indien u kiest om aan deze studie deel te nemen, dient u gebruik te maken van één van de erkende contraceptiemethoden (om te voorkomen dat u zwanger wordt). Uw huisarts kan met u de verschillende doeltreffende opties bespreken.

Mannelijke deelnemers: De risico's voor de partner van een deelnemer aan de studie zijn afwezig.

D: Risico's in verband met de evaluatieprocedures in het kader van de studie

Niet alleen aan de training maar ook aan de maximale spierkrachtmetingen zullen ongemakken verbonden zijn. Deze ongemakken zijn niet groter of erger als de ongemakken die u eventueel ondervindt van het trainingsprogramma.

Voordelen

Indien u besluit om deze studie deel te nemen, kan het trainingsprogramma al dan niet gunstig blijken te zijn voor de spierkracht in het been.

De informatie, die dankzij dit onderzoek verkregen wordt, kan bijdragen tot een betere kennis van het effect van een trainingsprogramma dat gericht is op verlengende spieractiviteit.

Stopzetting van de deelname

Uw deelname is vrijwillig. U hebt het recht om uw deelname aan de studie op eender welk moment, om eender welke reden en zonder opgave van redenen stop te zetten. Wel kan het voor de hoofdonderzoeker nuttig zijn om te weten of u zich terugtrekt omdat de aan de studie verbonden beperkingen te zwaar zijn (bijvoorbeeld te veel onaangename bijwerkingen, te veel tijdsinvestering).

Het is ook mogelijk dat de hoofdonderzoeker uw deelname aan de studie stopzet omdat u zwanger bent, omdat hij van mening is dat dit beter is voor uw gezondheid of omdat hij vaststelt dat u zich niet aan de voorschriften voor deelname houdt.

Ook gebeurt het soms dat de bevoegde nationale of internationale autoriteiten, de ethische comités die aanvankelijk goedkeuring hadden gegeven voor de studie of de opdrachtgever de studie stopzetten omdat uit de verzamelde informatie blijkt dat de onderzochte behandeling meer of ernstigere bijwerkingen veroorzaakt dan verwacht of voor een andere reden zoals bijvoorbeeld de beslissing om de studie stop te zetten.

Indien u aan deze studie deelneemt, vragen wij u het volgende:

- Ten volle mee te werken voor een correct verloop van de studie.
- Geen informatie over uw gezondheidstoestand, de geneesmiddelen die u gebruikt of de symptomen die u ervaart te verwijgen.
- Niet deel te nemen aan een andere studie met een experimentele behandeling -ongeacht of het een studiegeneesmiddel, medisch hulpmiddel of een procedure betreft- tijdens uw deelname aan de huidige studie.

U moet eveneens weten dat:

- het voor uw veiligheid aanbevolen is om uw huisarts of andere behandelende artsen die bij uw behandeling betrokken zijn te informeren over uw deelname aan deze studie. Wij vragen u om hiervoor uw toestemming te geven. Indien u niet wenst dat zij hierover worden geïnformeerd, zullen wij uw keuze respecteren.

Contact

Als u bijkomende informatie wenst, maar ook ingeval van problemen of als u zich zorgen maakt, kan u contact opnemen met de hoofdonderzoeker (Van Noten, Pieter) op het telefoonnummer (0485/413404). Ook in geval van nood, kan u contact opnemen met de hoofdonderzoeker.

Als u vragen hebt met betrekking tot uw rechten als deelnemer aan de studie, kan u contact opnemen met het Ethisch Comité van de Universiteit Hasselt: 011 26 85 02.

Titel van de studie: de trainbaarheid van contractievoorgeschiedenis

II Geïnformeerde toestemming

Deelnemer

Ik verklaar dat ik geïnformeerd ben over de aard, het doel, de duur, de eventuele voordelen en risico's van de studie en dat ik weet wat van mij wordt verwacht. Ik heb kennis genomen van het informatiedocument en de bijlagen ervan.

Ik heb voldoende tijd gehad om na te denken en met een door mij gekozen persoon, zoals mijn huisarts of een familielid, te praten.

Ik heb alle vragen kunnen stellen die bij me opkwamen en ik heb een duidelijk antwoord gekregen op mijn vragen.

Ik begrijp dat mijn deelname aan deze studie vrijwillig is en dat ik vrij ben mijn deelname aan deze studie stop te zetten zonder dat dit mijn relatie schaadt met de onderzoeker.

Ik begrijp dat er tijdens mijn deelname aan deze studie gegevens over mij zullen worden verzameld en dat de hoofdonderzoeker de vertrouwelijkheid van deze gegevens verzekeren overeenkomstig de Belgische wetgeving ter zake.

Ik stem in met de verwerking van mijn persoonlijke gegevens volgens de modaliteiten die zijn beschreven in de rubriek over het verzekeren van de vertrouwelijkheid ([bijlage 1](#)). Ik geef ook toestemming voor de overdracht naar en verwerking van mijn gecodeerde gegevens in andere landen dan België.

Ik ga ermee akkoord / Ik ga er niet mee akkoord (doorhalen wat niet van toepassing is) dat de studiegegevens die voor de hier vermelde studie worden verzameld, later zullen worden verwerkt, op voorwaarde dat deze verwerking beperkt blijft tot de context van de hier vermelde studie voor een betere kennis van de ziekte en de behandeling ervan.

Ik ga ermee akkoord dat mijn huisarts en andere specialisten die betrokken zijn bij mijn behandeling op de hoogte worden gesteld van mijn deelname aan deze klinische studie.

Ik heb een exemplaar ontvangen van de informatie aan de deelnemer en de geïnformeerde toestemming.

Naam, voornaam, datum en handtekening van de deelnemer

Arts-onderzoeker

Ik ondergetekende Van Noten, Pieter Hoofdonderzoeker, verklaar de benodigde informatie inzake deze studie mondeling te hebben verstrekt evenals een exemplaar van het informatiedocument aan de deelnemer te hebben verstrekt.

Ik bevestig dat geen enkele druk op de deelnemer is uitgeoefend om hem/haar te doen toestemmen tot deelname aan de studie en ik ben bereid om op alle eventuele bijkomende vragen te antwoorden.

Ik bevestig dat ik werk in overeenstemming met de ethische beginselen zoals vermeld in de laatste versie van de "Verklaring van Helsinki", de "Goede klinische praktijk" en de Belgische wet van 7 mei 2004 inzake experimenten op de menselijke persoon.

Naam, Voornaam, Datum en handtekening van de hoofdonderzoeker

Titel van de studie: de trainbaarheid van contractievoorgeschiedenis

III Aanvullende informatie ([Bijlage 1](#))

1: Aanvullende informatie over de bescherming en de rechten van deelnemers aan een klinische studie¹

Ethische comités

Deze studie werd geëvalueerd door een onafhankelijk ethisch comité de Commissie Medische Ethisch van Universitaire Ziekenhuizen Leuven dat een gunstig advies heeft uitgebracht [*na raadpleging van het Ethische Comité van de Universiteit Hasselt*]. De ethische comités hebben als taak de personen die aan klinische studies deelnemen te beschermen. Ze controleren of uw rechten als patiënt en als deelnemer aan een studie gerespecteerd worden, of - uitgaande van de huidige kennis - de balans² tussen risico's en voordelen gunstig is voor de deelnemers, of de studie wetenschappelijk relevant en ethisch verantwoord is.

Hierover brengen de ethische comités een advies uit in overeenstemming met de Belgische wet van 7 mei 2004. U dient het positief advies van de Ethische Comités in geen geval te beschouwen als een aansporing om deel te nemen aan deze studie.

Vrijwillige deelname

Aarzel niet om alle vragen te stellen die bij u opkomen voordat u tekent. Neem de tijd om er over te praten met een vertrouwenspersoon indien u dat wenst.

U heeft het recht om niet deel te nemen aan deze studie of met deze studie te stoppen, zonder dat u hiervoor een reden hoeft te geven, zelfs al hebt u eerder toegestemd om aan deze studie deel te nemen. Uw beslissing zal in geen geval uw relatie met de arts-onderzoeker beïnvloeden, noch de kwaliteit van uw verdere verzorging.

Als u aanvaardt om aan deze studie deel te nemen, ondertekent u het toestemmingsformulier. De hoofdonderzoeker zal dit formulier ook ondertekenen en zal zo bevestigen dat hij u de noodzakelijke informatie over deze studie heeft gegeven. U zal het voor u bestemde exemplaar ontvangen.

Voor uw veiligheid is het wel aanbevolen om de hoofdonderzoeker op de hoogte te stellen indien u besluit uw deelname aan de studie stop te zetten.

Kosten in verband met uw deelname³

De opdrachtgever heeft voorzien in de tijd die de hoofdonderzoeker en zijn team aan de studie besteden, voor alle onderzoeken die in het kader van deze studie zijn gepland. De kosten van de studie zijn eveneens ten laste van de opdrachtgever.

Indien u besluit aan deze studie deel te nemen, worden alle onderzoeken en procedures in het kader van de studie door de opdrachtgever betaald.

Vertrouwelijkheidsgarantie

Uw deelname aan de studie betekent dat u ermee akkoord gaat dat de hoofdonderzoeker gegevens over u verzamelt en dat de opdrachtgever van de studie die gebruikt voor onderzoek en in het kader van wetenschappelijke en medische publicaties.

U hebt het recht om aan de hoofdonderzoeker te vragen welke gegevens hij over u heeft verzameld en waarvoor ze gebruikt worden in het kader van de studie. Deze gegevens hebben betrekking op uw huidige situatie maar ook op de resultaten van metingen die werden uitgevoerd. U hebt het recht om deze gegevens in te kijken en om verbeteringen te laten aanbrengen indien ze foutief zouden zijn⁴.

De hoofdonderzoeker is verplicht om deze verzamelde gegevens vertrouwelijk te behandelen.

Dit betekent dat hij zich ertoe verbindt om uw naam nooit bekend te maken bv in het kader van een publicatie of een conferentie en dat hij uw gegevens zal coderen (uw identiteit zal worden vervangen door een identificatiecode in de studie).

De hoofdonderzoeker en zijn team zullen gedurende de volledige klinische studie de enige personen zijn die een verband kunnen leggen tussen de overgedragen gegevens en uw medisch dossier⁵.

De overgedragen persoonlijke gegevens omvatten geen combinatie van elementen waarmee het mogelijk is u te identificeren⁶.

De door de opdrachtgever aangestelde beheerder van de onderzoeksgegevens kan u niet identificeren op basis van de overgedragen gegevens. Deze persoon is verantwoordelijk voor het verzamelen van de gegevens die door alle artsen-onderzoekers die deelnemen aan de studie zijn verzameld en voor de verwerking en de bescherming van die gegevens in overeenstemming met de Belgische wet betreffende de bescherming van de persoonlijke levenssfeer.

Om de kwaliteit van de studie te controleren, kan uw medisch dossier worden ingekijken door personen die gebonden zijn aan het beroepsgeheim zoals vertegenwoordigers van de ethische comités, van de opdrachtgever van de studie of een extern auditbureau. Dit kan enkel gebeuren onder strikte voorwaarden, onder de verantwoordelijkheid van de hoofdonderzoeker en onder zijn toezicht.

De (gecodeerde) onderzoeksgegevens kunnen doorgegeven worden aan Belgische of andere regelgevende instanties, aan de betrokken ethische comités, aan andere artsen en/of instellingen die samenwerken met de opdrachtgever.

Ze kunnen ook doorgegeven worden aan andere sites van de opdrachtgever in België en in andere landen waar de normen inzake de bescherming van persoonsgegevens verschillend of minder strikt kunnen zijn⁷. Dit gebeurt dan steeds in gecodeerde vorm zoals hierboven uitgelegd.

Uw toestemming om aan deze studie deel te nemen betekent dus ook dat u akkoord gaat dat uw gecodeerde medische gegevens gebruikt worden voor doeleinden die in dit informatieformulier beschreven staan en dat ze overgedragen worden aan bovenvermelde personen en/of instellingen.

De opdrachtgever zal de verzamelde gegevens gebruiken in het kader van de studie waaraan u deelneemt.

Indien u uw toestemming tot deelname aan de studie intrekt, zullen de gecodeerde gegevens die al verzameld waren vóór uw terugtrekking, bewaard worden. Hierdoor wordt de geldigheid van de studie gegarandeerd. Er zal geen enkel nieuw gegeven aan de opdrachtgever worden doorgegeven.

⁴ Deze rechten zijn bepaald door de wet van 8 december 1992 tot bescherming van de persoonlijke levenssfeer ten opzichte van de verwerking van persoonsgegevens en door de wet van 22 augustus 2002 betreffende de rechten van de patiënt.

⁶ De gegevensbank met onderzoeksresultaten bevat dus geen verband met elementen zoals uw initialen, uw geslacht en uw volledige geboortedatum (dd/mm/jjjj).

⁷ De opdrachtgever verbindt er zich toe om de voorwaarden in de Europese Richtlijnen en de Belgische Wetgeving betreffende de bescherming van de persoonlijke levenssfeer te eerbiedigen.

Verzekering

Elke deelname aan een studie houdt een risico in, hoe klein ook. De opdrachtgever is - ook indien er geen sprake is van fout - aansprakelijk voor de schade die de deelnemer of in geval van overlijden zijn/haar rechthebbenden, oplopen en die rechtstreeks of onrechtstreeks verband houdt met diens deelname aan de studie. U moet hiervoor dus geen fout aantonen. De opdrachtgever heeft voor deze aansprakelijkheid een verzekering afgesloten⁸.

We verzoeken u daarom om elk nieuw gezondheidsprobleem aan de hoofdonderzoeker te melden alvorens een andere arts te raadplegen, een ander studiegeneesmiddel in te nemen of een andere medische behandeling te ondergaan. Indien u om eender welke reden gedurende deze studie een andere arts raadpleegt, dient u deze te melden dat u deelneemt aan een studie. Dit kan belangrijk zijn voor een juiste diagnose en behandeling van uw klachten.

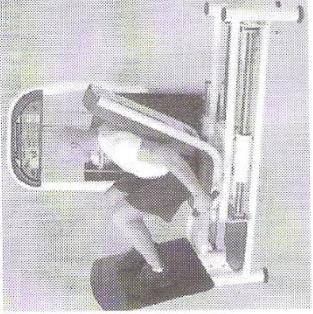
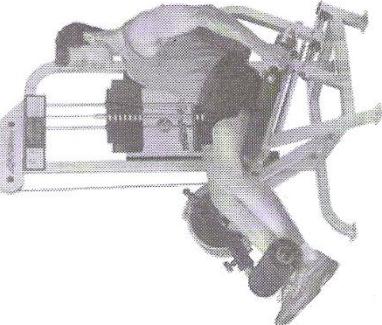
Indien de hoofdonderzoeker van mening is dat er een verband met de studie mogelijk is, zal hij de opdrachtgever van de studie op de hoogte stellen die de aangifteprocedure bij de verzekering zal starten. Deze zal, indien zij het nodig acht, een expert aanstellen om een oordeel uit te spreken over het verband tussen uw nieuwe gezondheidsklachten en de studie.

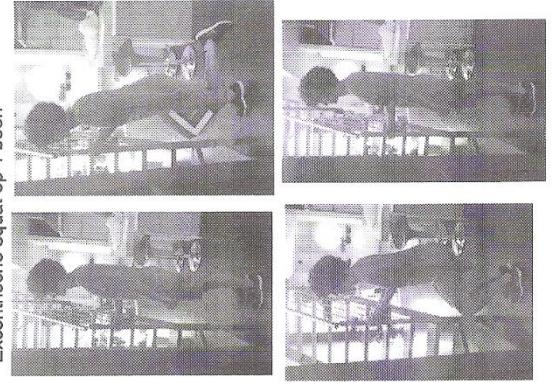
In het geval van onenigheid met de arts-onderzoeker of met de door de verzekерingsmaatschappij aangestelde expert, en steeds wanneer u dit nodig acht, kunnen u of in geval van overlijden uw rechthebbenden de verzekeraar rechtstreeks in België dagvaarden (naam verzekering, polisnummer, contactgegevens).

De wet voorziet dat de dagvaarding van de verzekeraar kan gebeuren ofwel voor de rechter van de plaats waar de schade verwekkende feiten zich hebben voorgedaan, ofwel voor de rechter van uw woonplaats, ofwel voor de rechter van de zetel van de verzekeraar.

⁸ In overeenstemming met artikel 29 van de Belgische Wet inzake experimenten op de menselijke persoon (7 mei 2004)

b) DIARY

Excentrische training week 1 : Leg Press and leg extension Reval				
Naam + afbeelding	Beschrijving uitvoering	Aantal herhalingen	Aandacht voor	Aanvinken indien voltooid
Leg Press (m. Quadriceps Femoris) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 benen opduwen - 1 been rustig laten zakken - Beide benen worden getraind $13 \times 80\text{ kg} = 1040\text{ kg}$	2 x 8 80% 1 RM = 50 Kg	Bij aanvang: - Hoek knie 90° hoek heup 90° - Tenen wijzen naar boven	Reval: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Leg extension (m. Quadriceps Femoris) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beide knieën strekken - 1 been rustig laten zakken - Beide benen worden getraind $30\text{ kg} - 4x = 320\text{ kg} = 1\text{ RM}$	2 x 8 80% 1RM = 25 Kg	Bij aanvang: - Rol net boven de enkels - Hoek knie 90°	Reval: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Excentrische training week 1					
Naam + afbeelding	Beschrijving uitvoering	Aantal herhalingen	Aandacht voor		Aanvinkken indien voltooid
Lunges	<p>Vanuit stand 1 been naar voor verplaatsen en door de knie buigen. Men gaat met de knie van het achterste been zo diep mogelijk.</p> <p>Beide benen worden getraind.</p> 	3 x 8 30s pauze tussen sets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knie moet naar voor wijzen - tenen moeten naar voor wijzen - rug recht houden - knie niet voorbij tenen brengen <p>Opmerking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - 	Thuis: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reval: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Excentrische squat op 1 been	<p>1: Stand op 1 been met houvast voor evenwicht. 2: Andere been van de grond. 3: buigen door het standbeen, hiel mag niet van grond komen. 4: Andere voet bijzetten 5: met 2 benen ophuwen</p> <p>Beide benen worden getraind</p> 	3 x 8 30s pauze tussen sets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knie moet naar voor wijzen - tenen moeten naar voor wijzen - rug recht houden <p>Opmerking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - 	Thuis: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reval: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

✓ Beide benen worden telkens getraind

Auteursrechtelijke overeenkomst

Ik/wij verlenen het wereldwijde auteursrecht voor de ingediende eindverhandeling:

The effects of an eccentric strength training program on functional tasks, muscle strength and force enhancement in elderly: four case studies

Richting: **master in de revalidatiewetenschappen en de kinesitherapie-revalidatiewetenschappen en kinesitherapie bij musculoskeletale aandoeningen**

Jaar: **2015**

in alle mogelijke mediaformaten, - bestaande en in de toekomst te ontwikkelen - , aan de Universiteit Hasselt.

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Voor akkoord,

Robijns, Wouter