



Powertraining

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Olympiske løft for prestasjon

Sports Med
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REVIEW ARTICLE

Weightlifting Pulling Derivatives: Rationale for Implementation and Application

Timothy J. Suchomel · Paul Comfort ·
Michael H. Stone

“There is little doubt that training with the full weightlifting movements can result in superior training gains as compared with other training methods [18, 21–24].”



NASM.ORG FITNESS CPT NUTRITION CES SPORTS PERFORMANCE

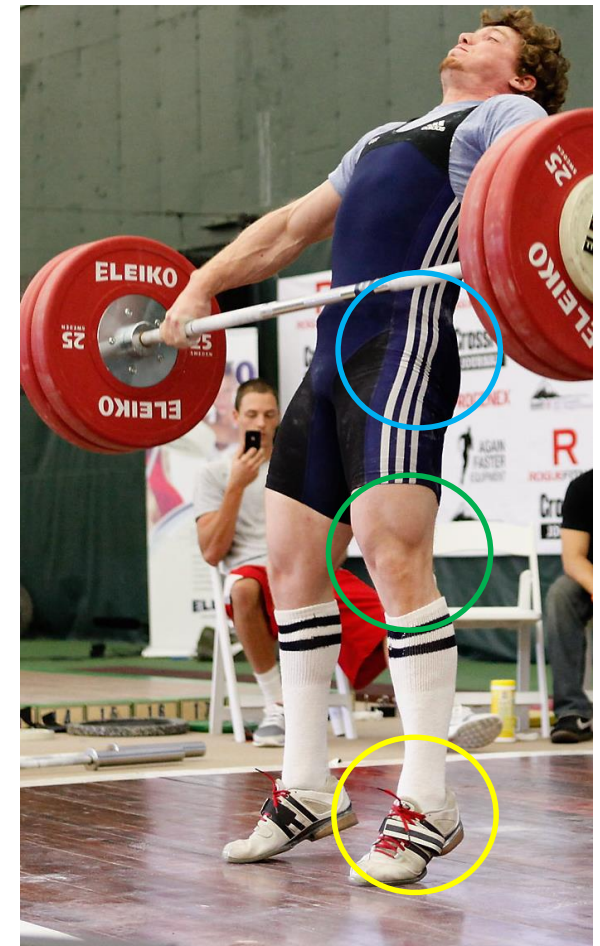
NEWSLETTER · SPORTS PERFORMANCE

THE SCIENTIFIC RATIONALE FOR INCORPORATING OLYMPIC WEIGHTLIFTING TO ENHANCE SPORTS PERFORMANCE

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SPORTS MEDICINE · OCTOBER 21, 2013

0 COMMENTS 0 2

“... there is ample justification to incorporate Olympic lifts into a sports performance conditioning program. Although no research study can be considered as definitive cause-and-effect ...”





SNATCH

KEY

Weight distribution in feet



Feet movement



Optional starting position



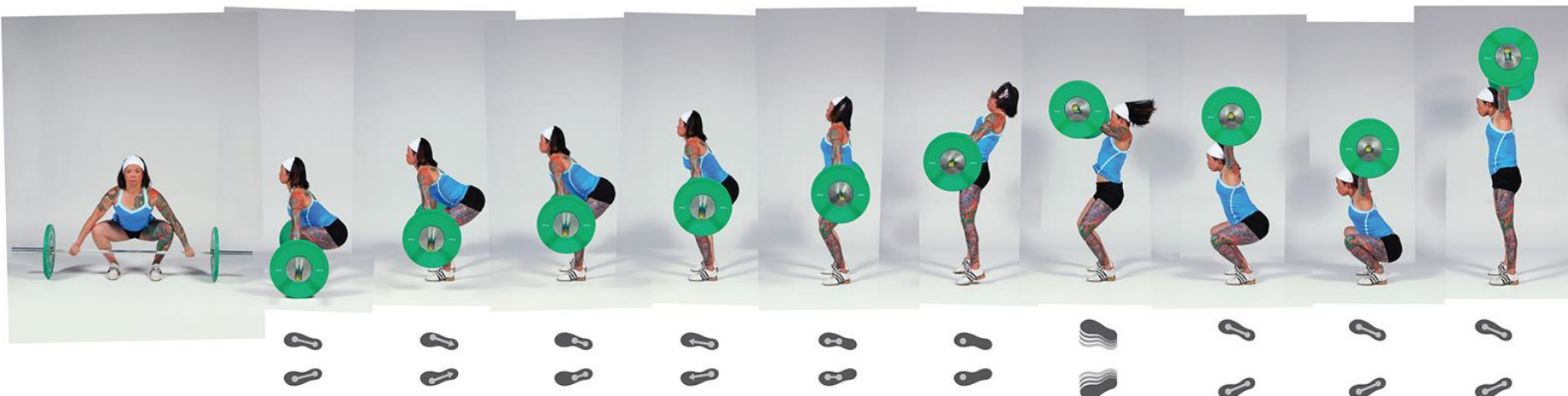
SETUP

1ST PULL

2ND PULL

3RD PULL

RECOVERY



SQUAT SNATCH

POWER SNATCH

HANG SQUAT SNATCH

HANG POWER SNATCH





CLEAN

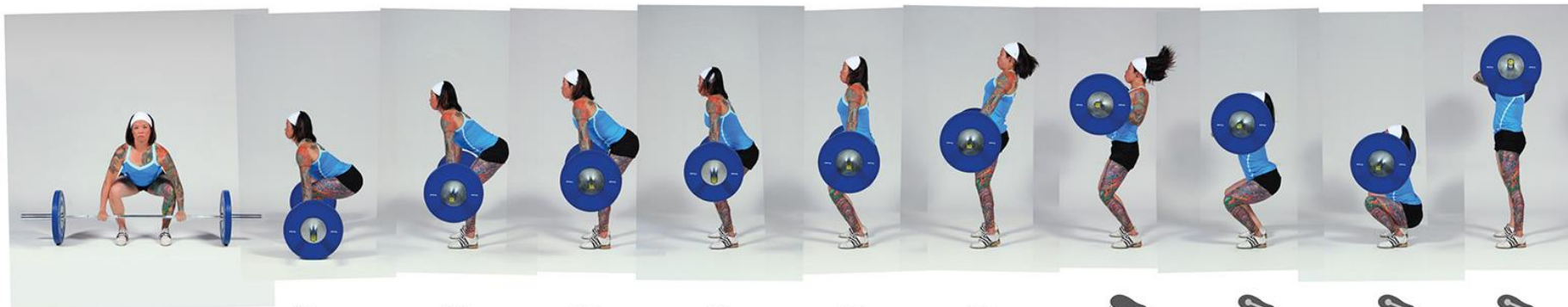
SETUP

1ST PULL

2ND PULL

3RD PULL

RECOVERY



SQUAT CLEAN
POWER CLEAN

HANG SQUAT CLEAN
HANG POWER CLEAN





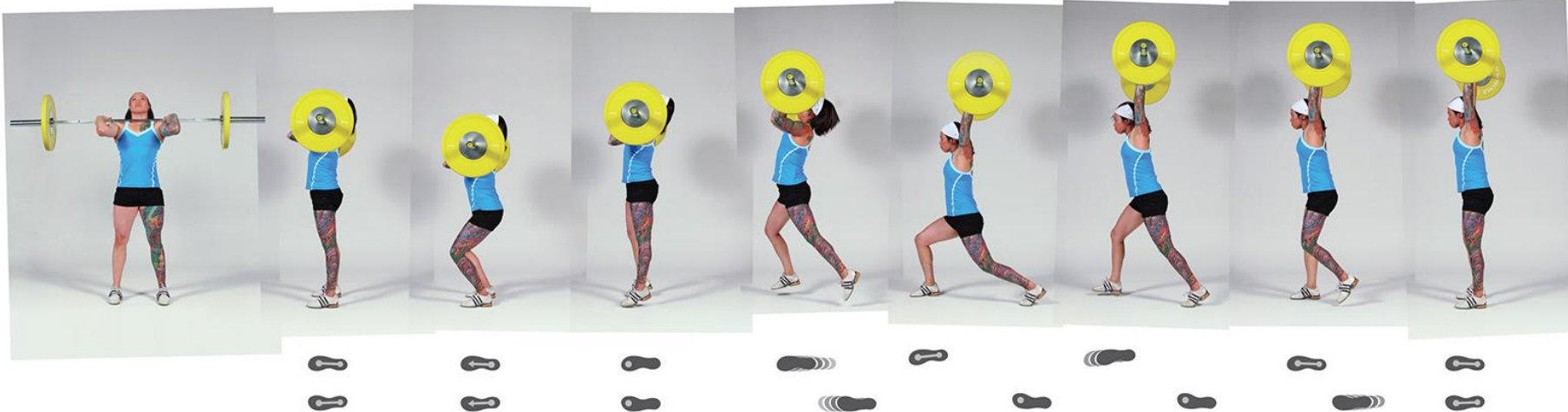
JERK

SETUP

DIP & DRIVE

LUNGE

RECOVERY



SPLIT JERK



Olympiske løft på Toppidrettssenteret

*Alpint
Bryting
Aking
Ishockey
Håndball
Friidrett
Golf*





Powerstudien

- Tre former for styrke-/power-trening som benyttes ved Toppidrettssenteret:
 1. Olympiske løft
 2. Quantum 1080
 3. Tradisjonell styrke-/power-trening
- Hensikt: Å teste effekten av olympiske løft og 1080 Quantum mot tradisjonell styrke-/power-treningen



Forsøkspersoner

- Volleyball, badminton og ishockey
 - Wang; mange på nasjonalt nivå
- 17-30 år; begge kjønn





Tester

- Svikhopp (ett- og tobeinssats)
- Effektutvikling (w) i svikhopp/knebøy med 10-20-30-40-50-60 kg for jenter, 20-40-60-80 kg for gutter
- Knebøyhopp (squat jump)
- Fallhopp (20 og 40 cm)
- 1RM i knebøy
- Kroppssammensetningsmålinger med DXA
- Muskeltykkelse og -arkitektur med ultralyd (m. vastus lateralis og m. rectus femoris)





Treningsprogram

- 8 uker; 2-4 økter per uke; 2 tunge og 1 lett økt
- 3 faser med progresjon
- 5-4-3 RM x 2-5 serier
 - 1080 Quantum med 20-40% ekstra eksentrisk motstand i knebøyhopp
- 60-40-20% av 1RM i knebøyhopp
- All trening under tilsyn





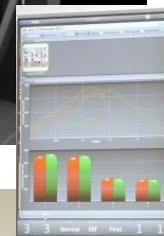
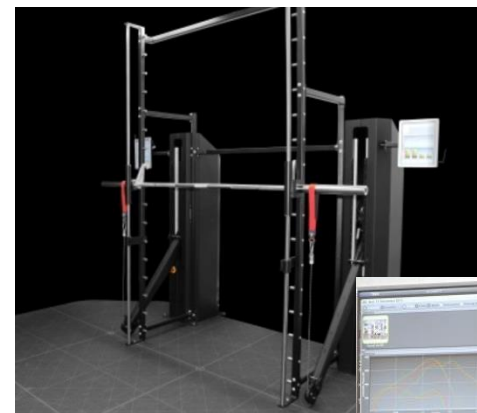
Øvelser

- Trad. styrketrening og 1080 Quantum
 - Økt 1 (tung)
 - Knebøy
 - Ettbeins bøy
 - Knebøyhopp (knevinkel: 90-120°)
 - Ettbeins bøy (90-120°)
 - Økt 2
 - Knebøyhopp (90-120°)
 - Ettbeins bøy (90-120°)
- Olympiske løft
 - Økt 1 (tung)
 - Frivending med frontbøy
 - Frivendig fra heng
 - Rykk
 - Kickstøt
 - Økt 2
 - Frivending
 - Frivending fra heng
 - Rykk fra heng



1080 Quantum

- Hastighetsbegrenset/iso-kinetiske bevegelser
- Tillater stor akselerasjon, no-flying-weight-funksjon
- Ekstra belastning i eksentrisk fase (bremsefasen)
- Målinger av kraft og hastighet i hver repetisjon
 - Feedback





Resultater

Treningsvolum og treningstid per økt

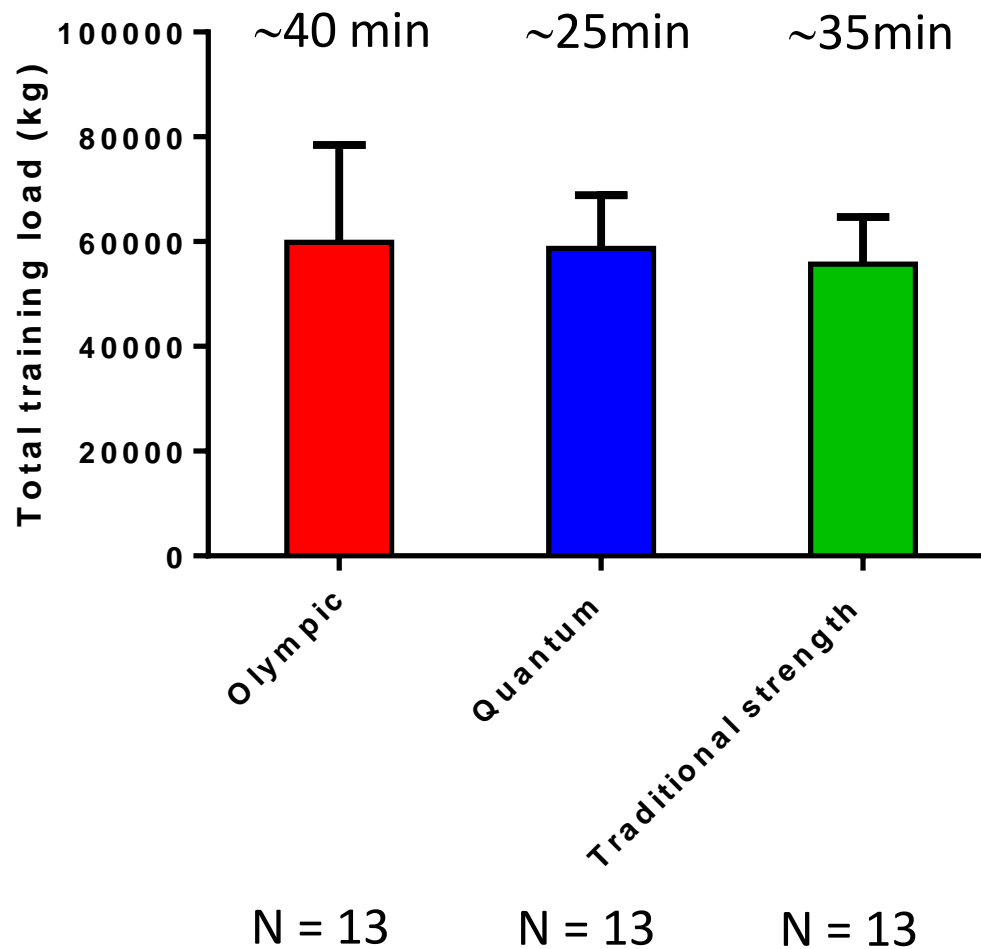




Table 2. Changes in variables across groups and magnitude-based inferences for the changes and for the difference in the changes.

	Olympic (n=13)		Classic (n=13)		Quantum (n=13)	
	M ± SD	Inference ^a	M ± SD	Inference ^a	M ± SD	Inference ^a
Performance tests						
1 RM Squat	4.1 ± 8.7	trivial ↑ ^{2,3}	12.4 ± 5.7	small ↑ ^{**}	15.1 ± 5.6	mod ↑ ^{***}
Counter Movement Jump	0.2 ± 1.5	trivial ↑ ²	1.7 ± 1.9	small ↑ ^{**}	1.1 ± 2.3	trivial ↑
Squat Jump	0.4 ± 1.9	trivial ↑ ^{2,3}	1.8 ± 1.0	small ↑ ^{**}	2.1 ± 2.0	small ↑ ^{**}
Fallhopp40	-0.3 ± 2.2	trivial ↓ ³	0.2 ± 2.7	trivial ↑	2.0 ± 2.0	small ↑ ^{**1}
Max peak power (W)	52 ± 87	trivial ↑ ^{2,3}	215 ± 284	small ↑ [*]	128 ± 61	small ↑ ^{**}
Power 40/80kg (W)	109 ± 155	small ↑ ^{**2}	230 ± 117	mod ↑ ^{***3}	130 ± 143	small ↑ ^{**}
30 m sprint	-0.02 ± 0.09	trivial ↑ ²	0.04 ± 0.06	trivial ↓	-0.05 ± 0.07	small ^{**} ↑ ²
20-30 m flying	0.01 ± 0.05	trivial ↓	0.00 ± 0.03	trivial ↓	-0.02 ± 0.04	small ↑ ^{*1,2}
Body Composition						
Bodyweight	0.4 ± 1.6	trivial ↑	0.5 ± 2.2	trivial ↑	0.5 ± 1.8	trivial ↑
LM Total (kg)	0.62 ± 1.42	trivial ↑	0.74 ± 1.92	trivial ↑	1.12 ± 2.18	trivial ↑
LM Legs	-0.06 ± 0.50	trivial ↑	0.25 ± 0.64	trivial ↑	0.50 ± 0.76	trivial ↑
LM Arms	0.26 ± 0.32	trivial ↑	0.00 ± 0.39	trivial ↑	0.12 ± 0.31	trivial ↑
Fat mass (kg)	-0.17 ± 0.82	trivial ↓	-0.34 ± 1.41	trivial ↓	-0.13 ± 1.47	trivial ↓
VL	0.11 ± 0.10	small ↑ ^{**}	0.14 ± 0.13	small ↑ ^{**}	0.15 ± 0.08	small ↑ ^{**}
RF	0.09 ± 0.13	small ↑ ^{**3}	0.09 ± 0.11	small ↑ ^{**3}	0.20 ± 0.23	mod ↑ ^{***}
Architecture						

Magnitude thresholds (for difference in means divided by baseline SD of the total sample): <0.20, trivial; 0.20-0.59, small; 0.60-1.19, moderate; >1.20, large.

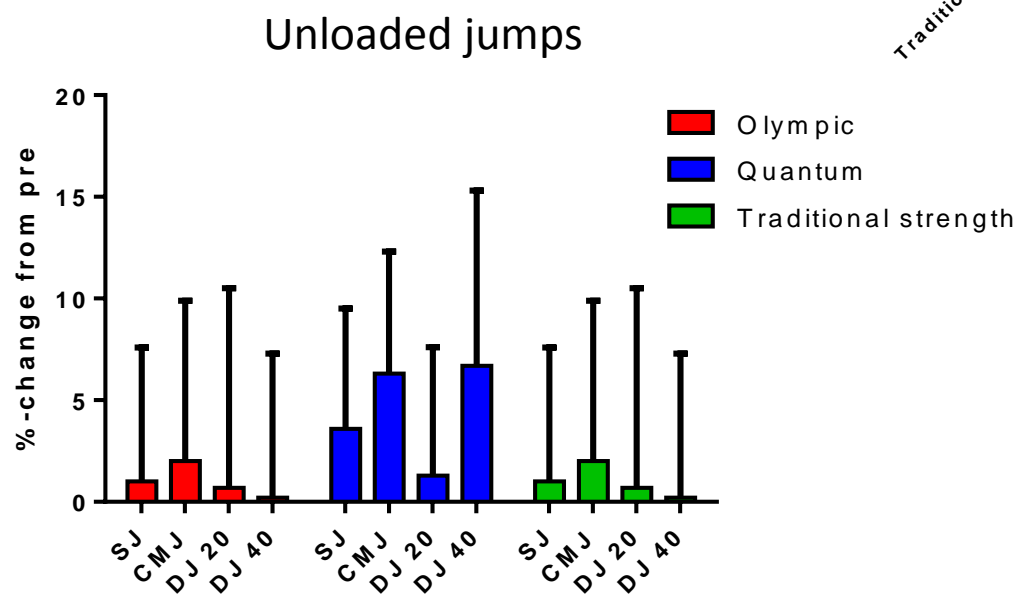
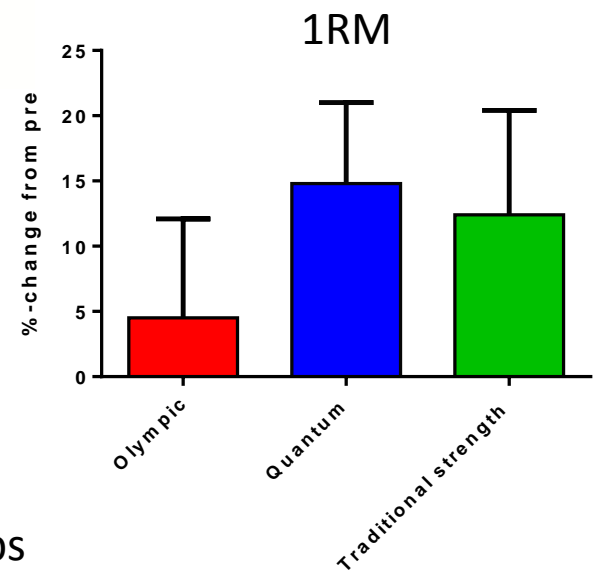
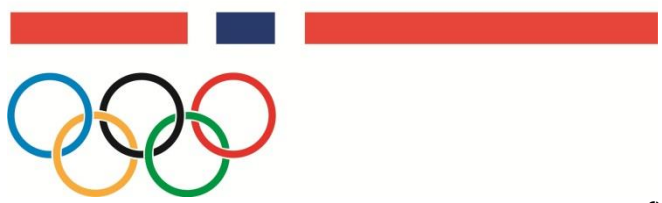
Asterisks indicate effects clear at the 5% level and likelihood that the true effect is substantial or trivial, as follows: *possible, **likely, ***very likely, ****most likely.

^aAll variables are adjusted to baseline mean, bodyweight and total training volume

¹ Different to Olympic strength training

² Different to Classic strength training

³ Different to Quantum





Konklusjon

- Styrke-/power-trening med olympiske løft ga ingen eller beskjeden effekt på spenst, power og hurtighet hos godt trente, unge utøvere (ishockey, volleyball og badminton)
- Tung/maksimal isokinetisk styrketrening og ekstra motstand i eksentrisk fase under powertrening synes å gi noe bedre treningseffekt enn tradisjonell styrketrening (1080 quantum vs frivekter)
 - Treningstiden var også klart kortest med 1080 Quantum

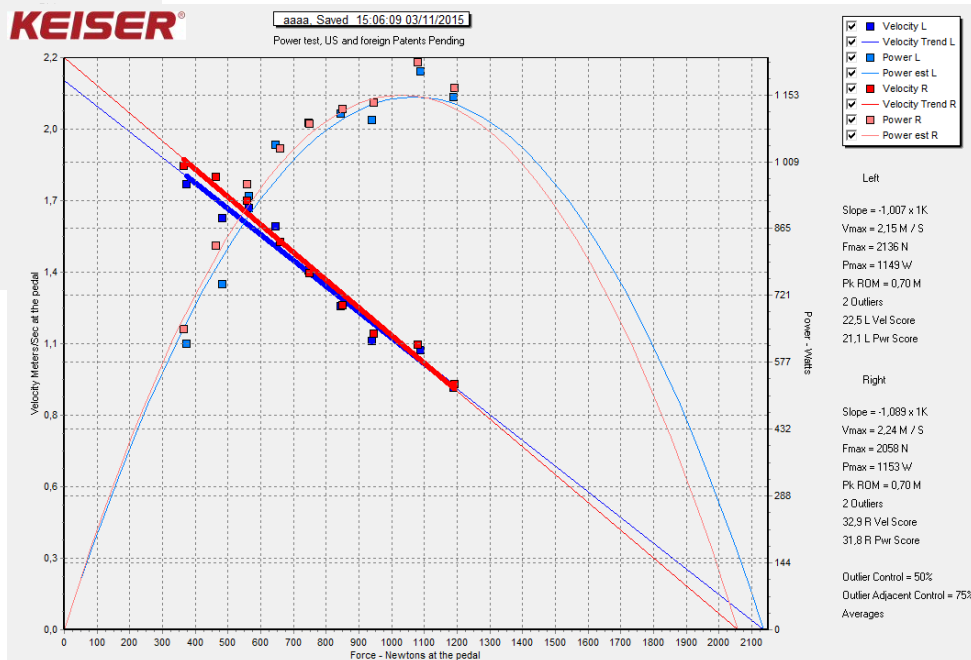
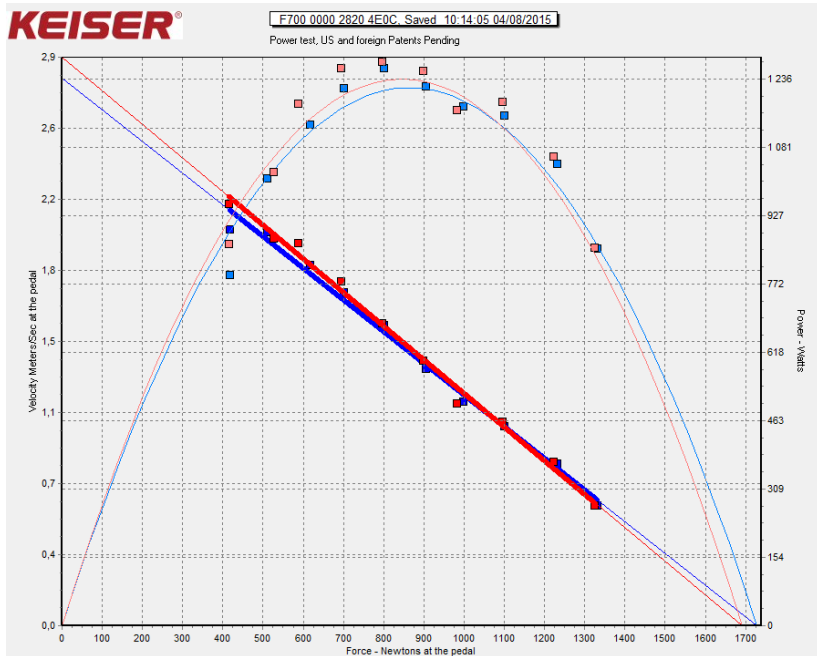


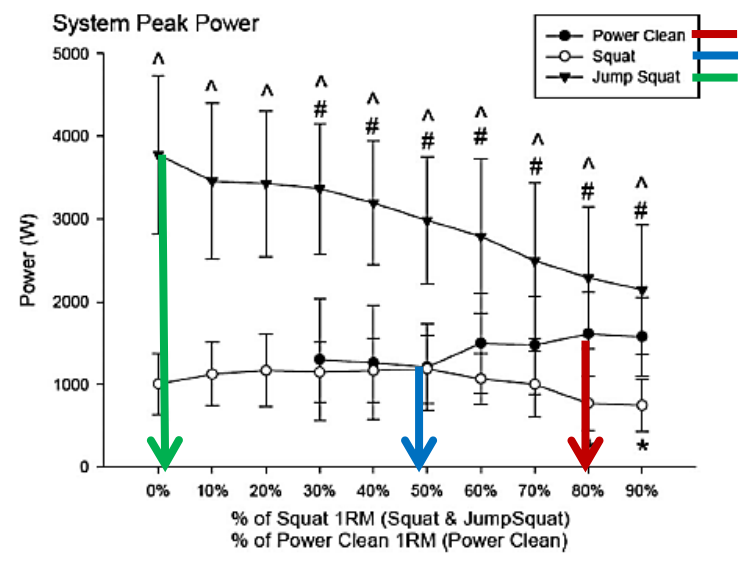
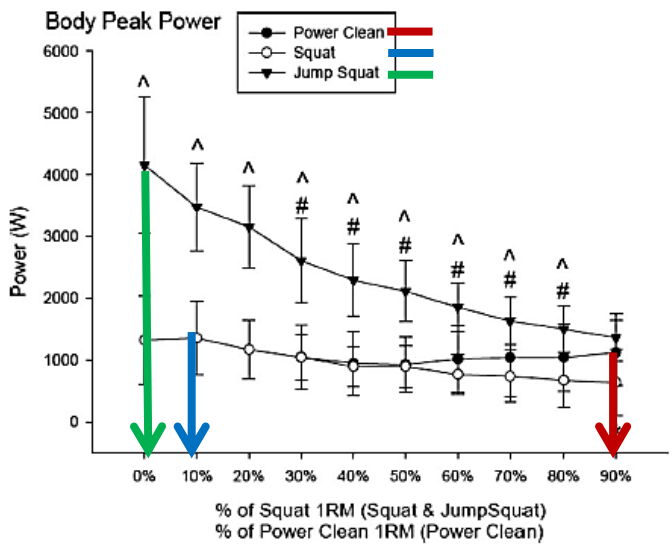
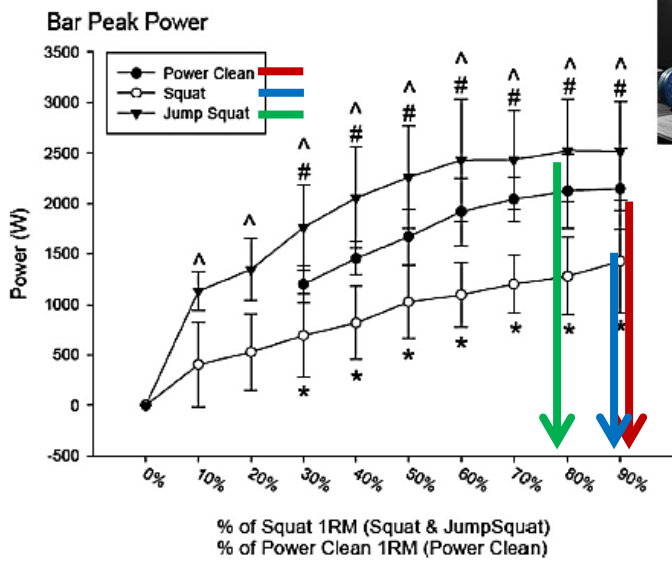
Powertraining

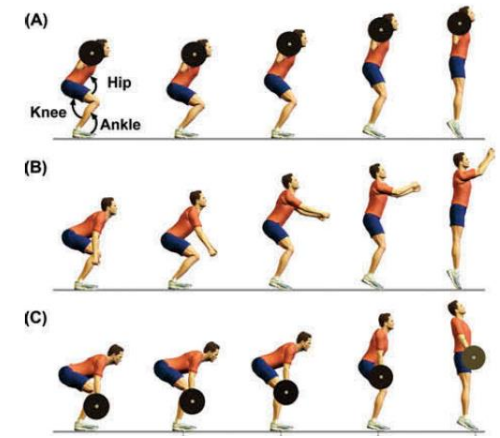
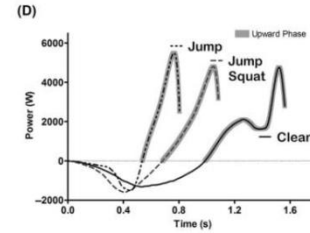
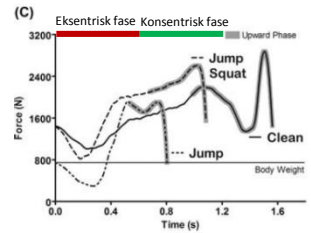
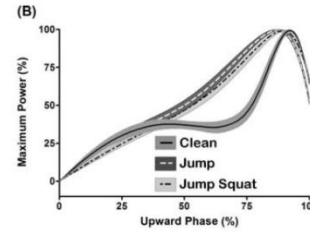
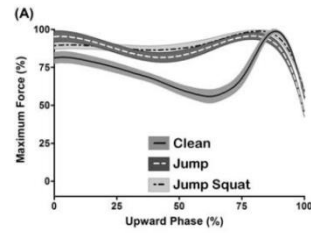
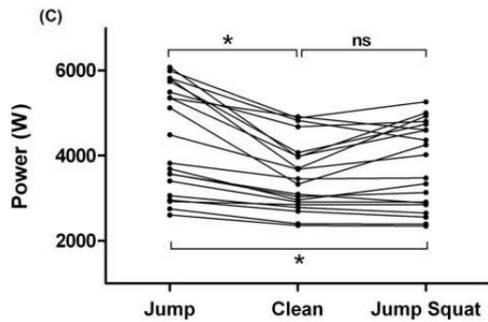
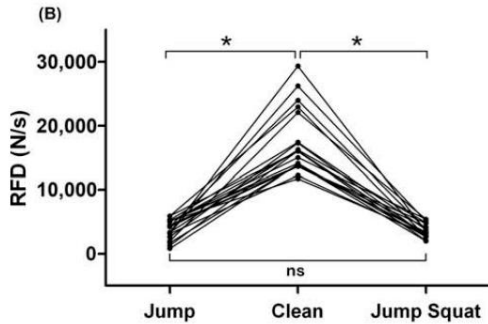
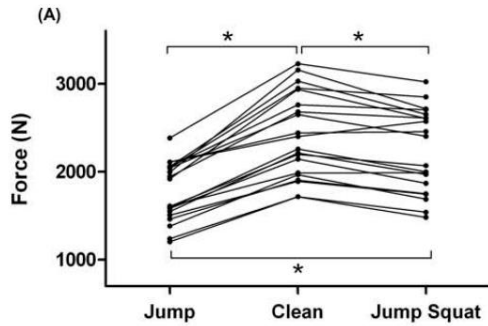
- Stor/maksimal innsats i hver repetisjon
 - Behov for feedback?
- Maks-power-motstand
 - Kraft-hastighetsforhold gir individuelle behov!
- Få repetisjoner (1-6) og lange pauser (> 2 min)
- Flere serier (> 3)
 - Powertraining gir kortere restitusjonstid enn tung styrketrening
 - Mer mengde med øvelser uten eksentrisk fase
- Idrettsspesifikke bevegelser/øvelser
 - Leddvinkler, bevegelsesutslag
 - Unngå oppbremsing i slutten av bevegelsen
 - Viktigere jo nærmere man er konkurranseperioder



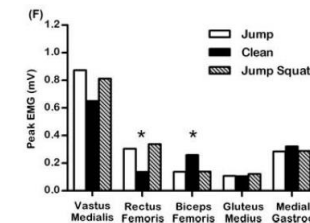
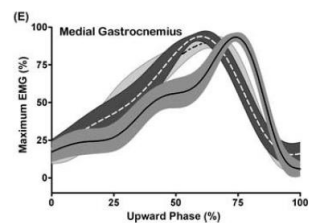
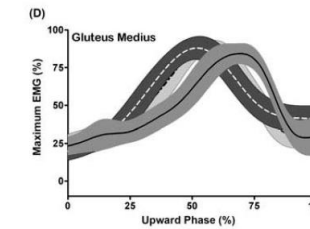
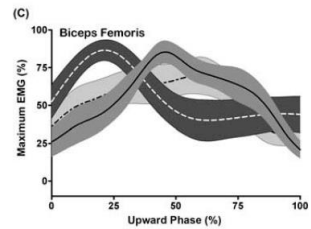
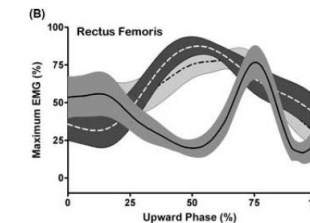
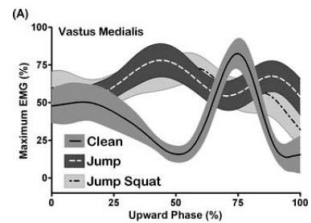
Feedback & Kraft-hastighetsforholdet







Clean (frivending) har ikke eksentriske fase





Weightlifting pulling derivatives



High hang pull



Jump shrug



Mid-thigh pull

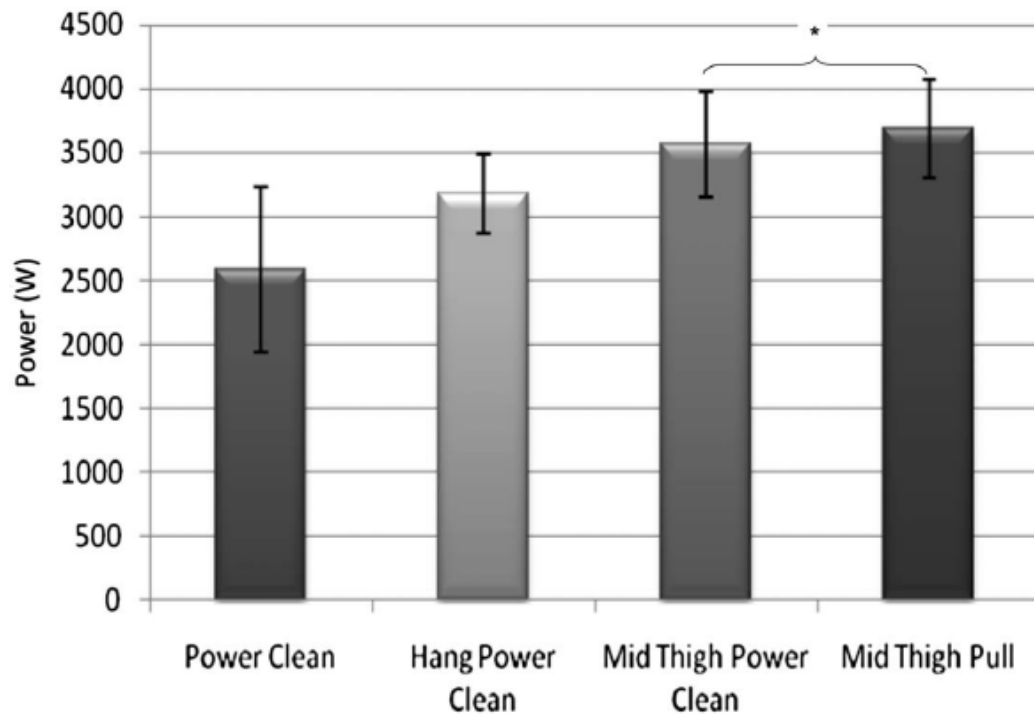
Stangen bremses ikke opp!
Høy powerutvikling!
Lav skaderisiko!



Suchomel et al 2015



Weightlifting pulling derivatives

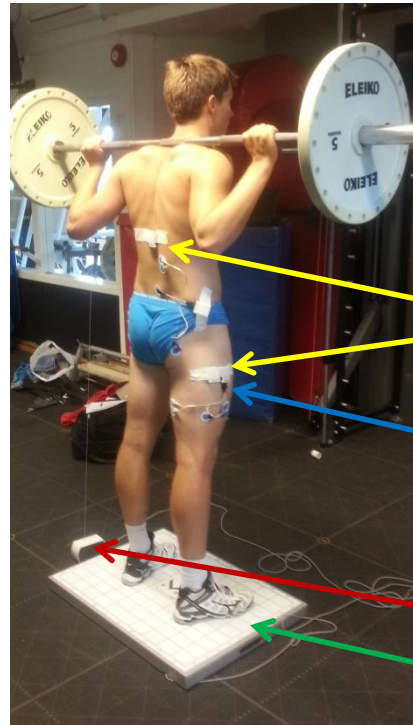


* $p < 0.001$ compared to power clean and hang power clean





Pågående testing ved toppidrettssenteret

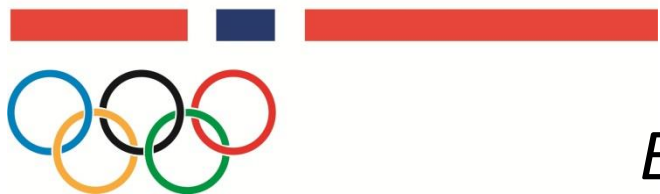


Gyrometer

EMG

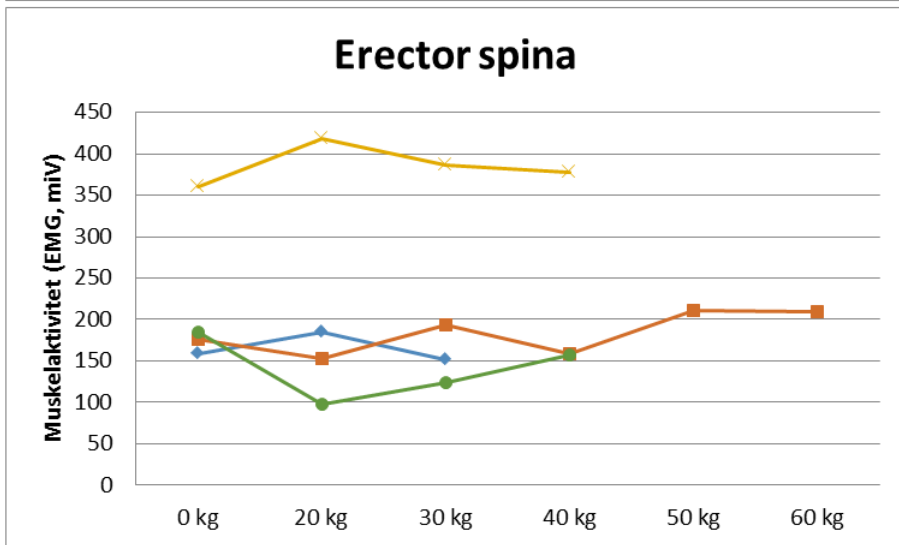
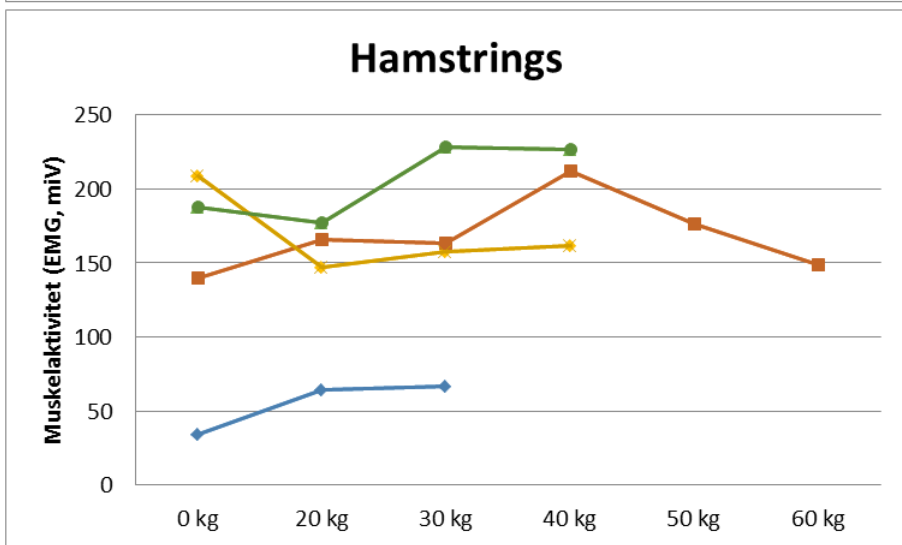
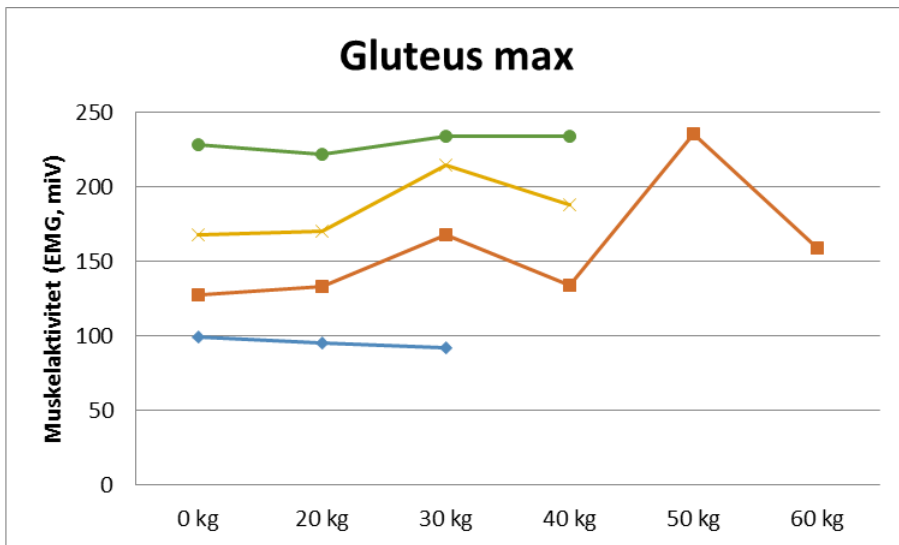
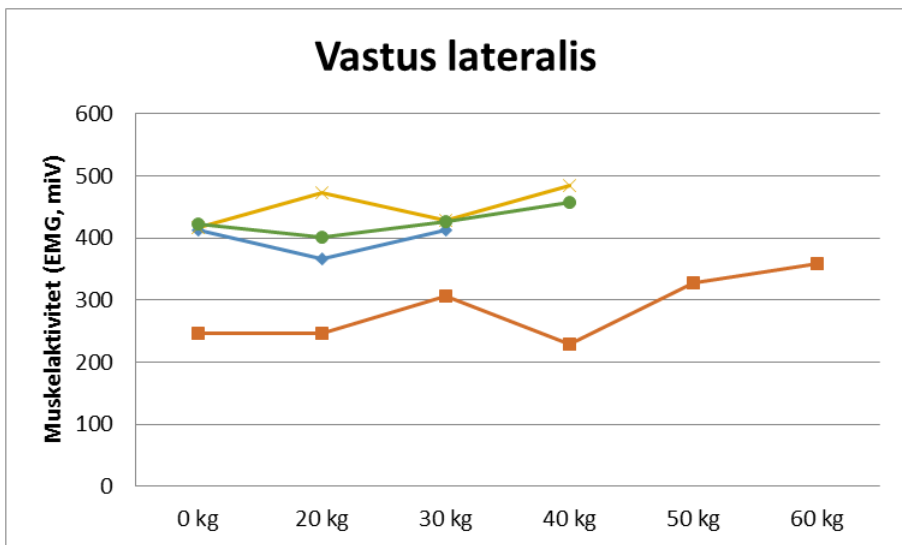
Linear encoder

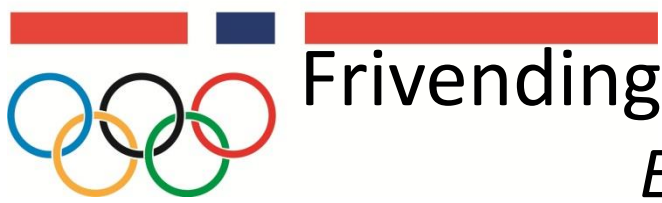
Kraftplattform



Squat jump

EMG, muskelaktivitet

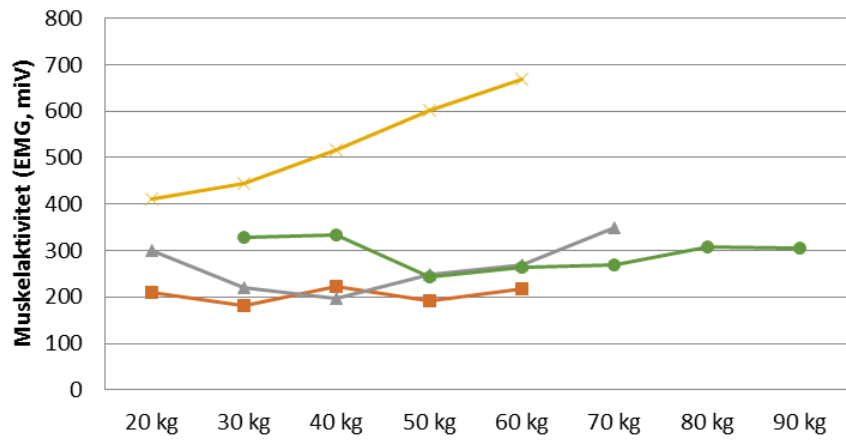




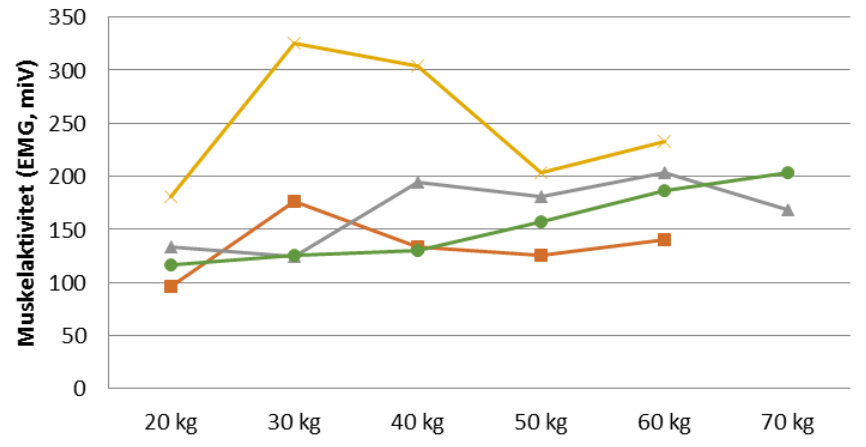
Frivending fra heng/hang power clean

EMG, muskelaktivitet

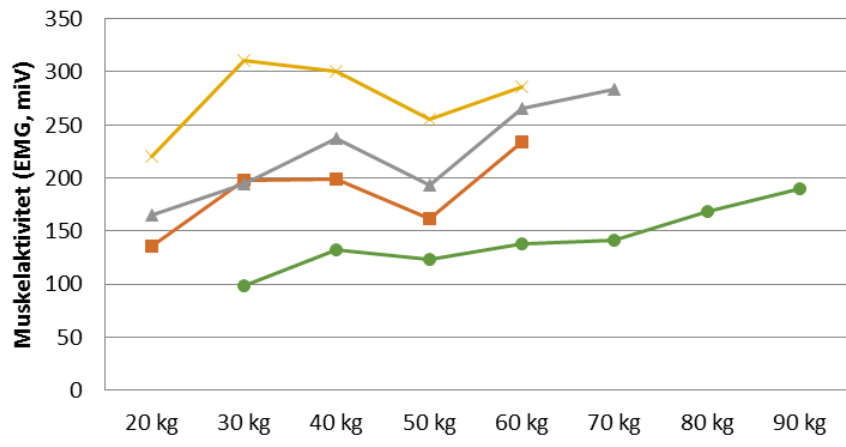
Vastus lateralis



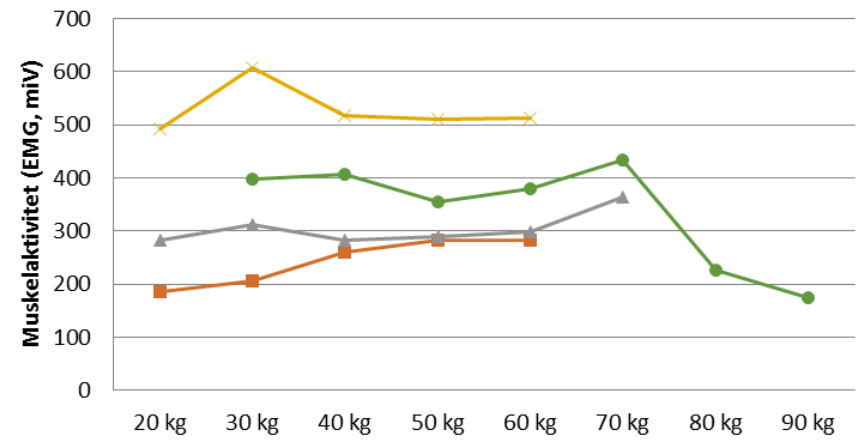
Gluteus max



Hamstrings



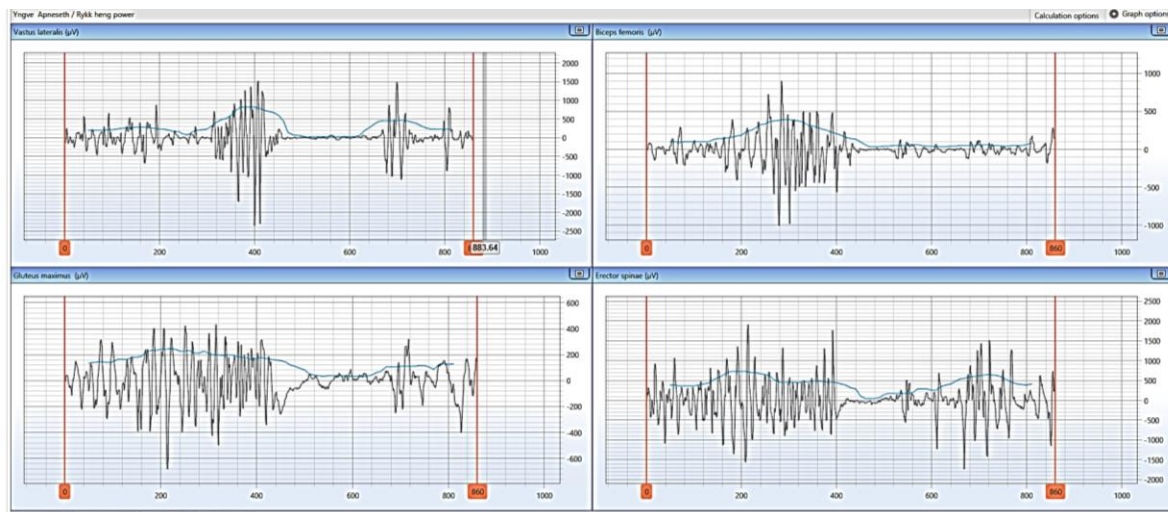
Erector spina



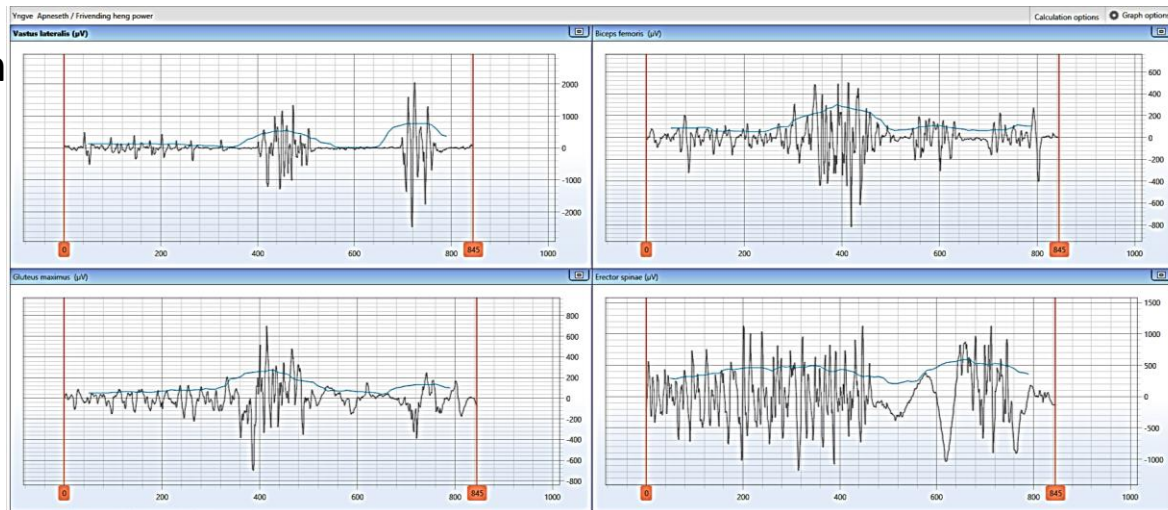


Timing

Squat jump



Hang power clean





Oppsummering

- Powertrening er sentralt mange idretter; viktig både for kraft- og utholdenhetsutøvere
- Olympiske løft kan være gode power-øvelser, men enklere varianter er generelt bedre
 - Avhenger av teknikk/utførelse
 - Teknikktrening i ung alder
- Effektiv powertrening avhenger av feedback på utførelse og effektutvikling (power, watt)
 - Individuelt kraft-hastighetsforhold i hver øvelse

