



ANTHROPOMETRIC AND POSTURAL CONTROL INTERACTIONS DURING SHOOTING

S.SCATAGLINI(1,2), E.TRUYEN(2), G.ANDREONI(1), J.GALLANT(2), D.VAN TIGGELEN(3)

1.Politecnico di Milano, Design Dept., G. Durando 38/A, Milan 20158, Italy
 2.Royal Military Academy, Avenue de la Renaissance, Brussels 1000, Belgium
 3.Military Hospital Queen Astrid, Belgium

Introduction

- Recoil is the effect produced on humans by a shooting task: it provokes an external perturbation on the postural control that can induce the COP to exit from the base of support thus implying the risk of falling.
- Several studies focused on the importance of postural balance as a key for success for the shooting performance and training (Ball, 2003; Era, 1996; Fong, 2000). But the question arises if and how the human anthropometry influences the postural control during a shooting task. Different studies (Alonso, 2012; Carvalho, 2015; Chiari, 2002) investigated the correlation between one or more anthropometric variables and postural stability.
- Some authors identified a relationship between the Sway Path and the Mean Velocity as a cost function weighting the adjustment interventions implemented by the postural control system to maintain the stability (Corbeil, 2003). However, no previous studies investigated the relationship between anthropometric variables and postural control during a shooting task.

Methods

DATA ACQUISITION:

- 18 Subjects (age=21 ± 2 years)
- Body Mass (kg), Height (cm), and Shoes Size (in European Size).

Subject	Shoes Size(EU)	Body Mass(kg)	Height (cm)
1	42	79,85	174
2	42	82,05	180
3	42	92,40	192
4	41,5	74	182
5	42	78,85	184
6	40	64,4	172
7	42	71,4	175
8	43	92,75	171
9	44	84	175
10	43	94,05	193
11	43	77,6	184
12	43	66,7	182
13	43	84	183
14	43	72,7	182
15	44	68,3	176
16	46	97,6	199
17	45	85,75	193
18	45	96,95	178

Tab. 1: anthropometric data of 18 subjects

PROTOCOL:

- Participants were required to fire 6 shots for 6 shooting sessions at a target placed 7 meters far.
- Posturographic data (COPX, COPY, Mean Velocity AP-ML, Sway Path) were acquired using a pressure platform.
- The anthropometric variables (body mass, height and shoes size) were divided in nine anthropometric ranges respectively: body mass (under 80 kg), (80-90 kg), (90-100 kg); height (under 180 cm), (180-190 cm), (190-200 cm) and shoes size (40-42), (42-44) and (45-46).
- Shooting stability was analysed computing the mean and standard deviation of the six sessions of the eighteen subjects.
- Correlation analysis was run with Minitab software between the anthropometrics and posturographic variables during the shooting.

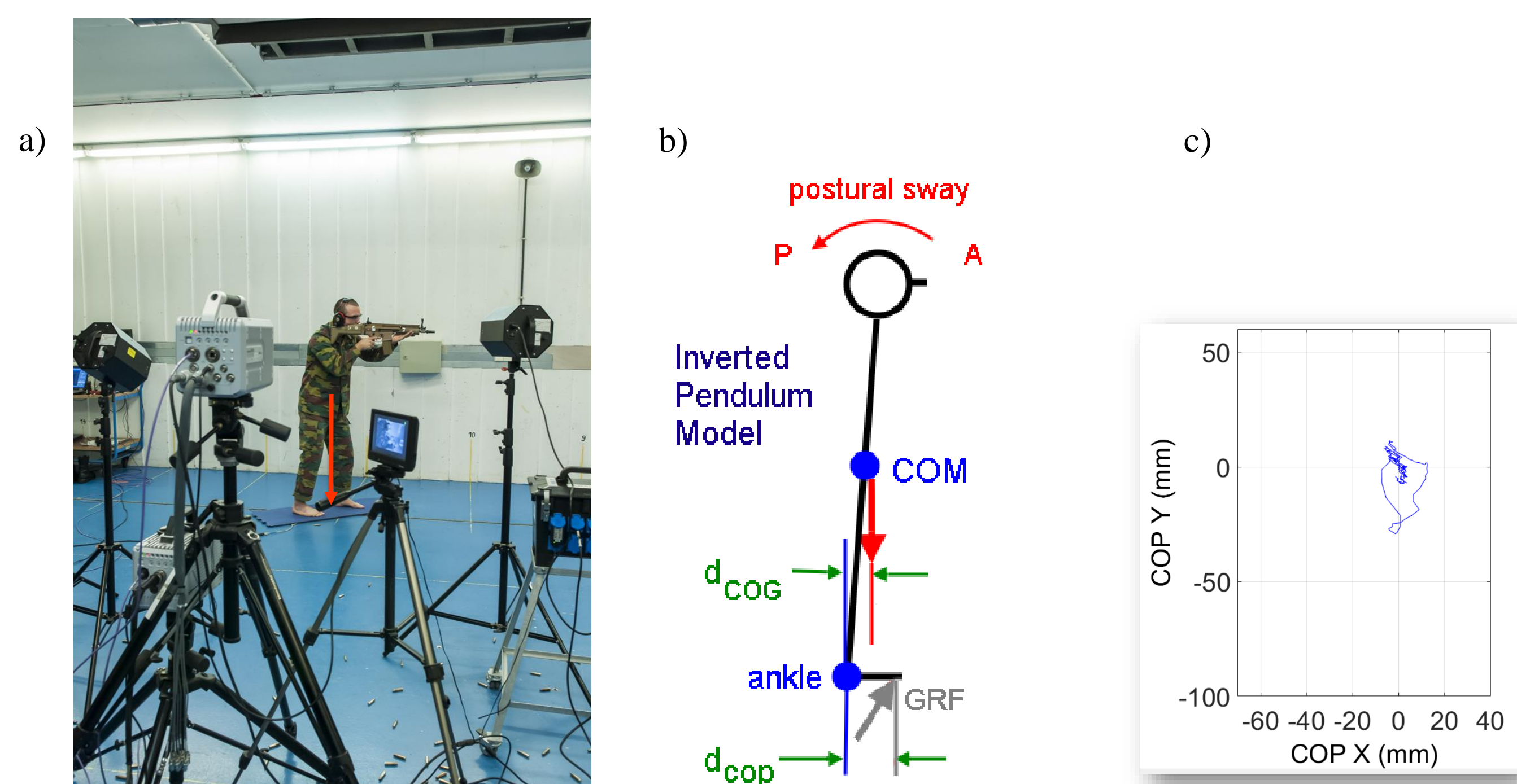


Fig. 1: (a)The setup (b) A reverse pendulum simple hinged at the ankle with a single degree of freedom on the sagittal plane (c) Statokinesiogram (X,Y) during one single shot

Results and Discussion

The first analysis showed a strong correlation between the Sway Path and Mean Velocity AP-ML ($r=0.9$, $p<.005$). This brings up the question if the correlation could be stronger between the anthropometric and postural control variables using anthropometric range categories. The correlations between the Sway path and Mean Velocity AP (a) and ML (b) in the nine anthropometric ranges revealed a strong significance with $r=0.9$ ($p<.005$).

Sway Path in:	Vx	Vy
Shoes size ranges (ranges EU)		
40-42	0,9	0,9
45-46	0,9	0,9
43-44	0,9	0,9
Body mass ranges(kg)		
<80	0,8	0,9
80-90	0,9	0,9
90-100	0,9	0,9
Height ranges(cm)		
<180	0,9	0,9
180-190	0,8	0,9
190-200	0,9	0,9

Tab. 2: Correlations value between the Sway path and Mean Velocity AP and ML in the nine anthropometric ranges

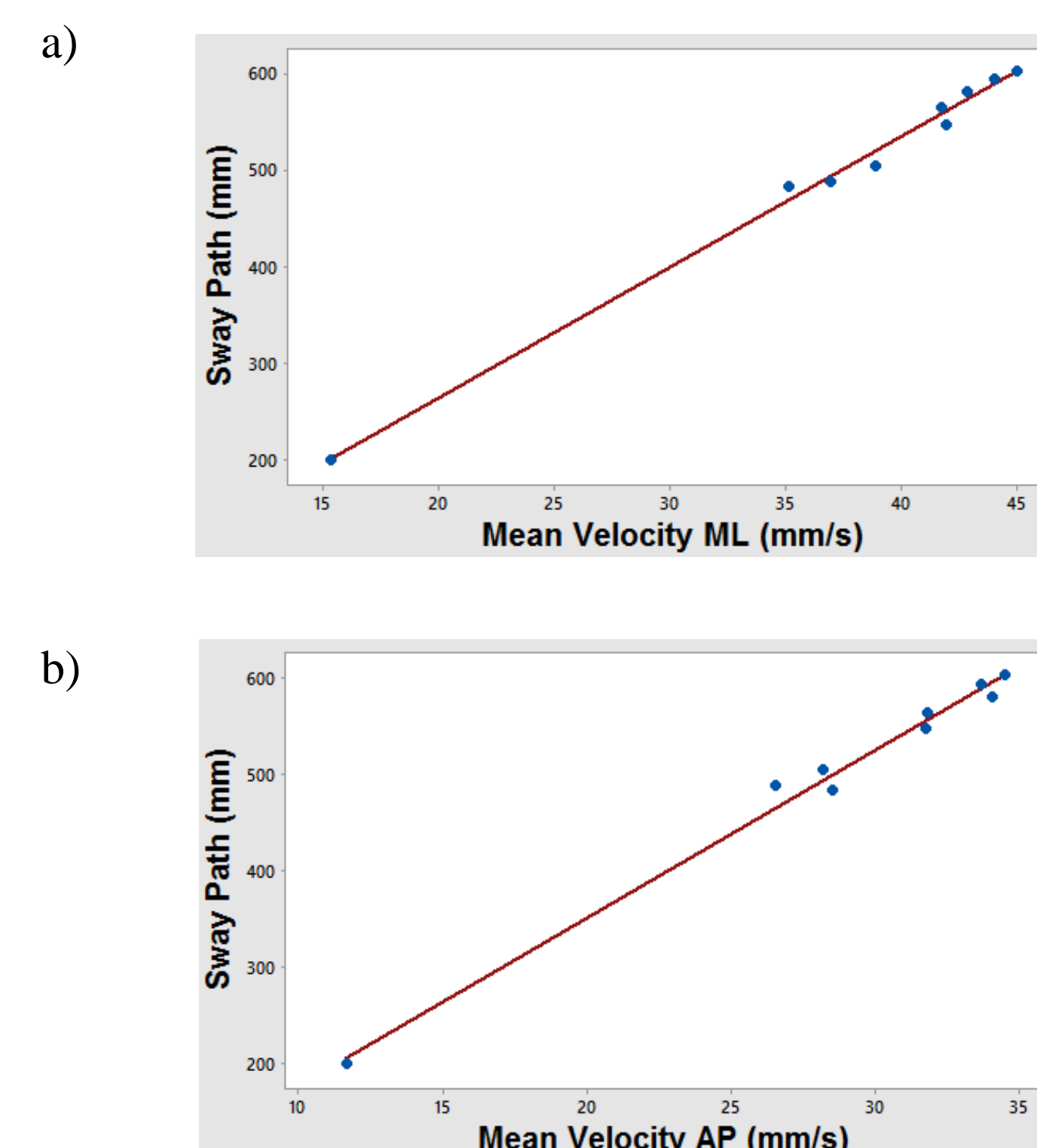


Fig. 2: Positive correlation between the Sway Path and Mean Velocity AP(a) and ML(b) in the nine anthropometric ranges categories.

Shoes Size ranges (EU)	Sway Path (mm)	Vx_mean (mm/s)	Vy_mean (mm/s)
40-42	593,03	33,64	44,04
45-46	198,32	11,61	15,27
43-44	504,08	28,13	38,86
Body Mass ranges(Kg)			
<80	563,92	31,76	41,75
80-90	546,41	31,71	41,91
90-100	482,47	28,49	35,14
Height ranges (cm)			
<180	487,63	26,485	36,91
180-190	580,37	34,026	42,81
190-200	602,10	34,47	45,01

Tab. 3 Correlations value between the Sway path and Mean Velocity AP and ML in the nine anthropometric ranges

Future perspective

Future perspective can be address to evaluate the correlations between the postural variables and the 3D accelerations (X,Y,Z) detected from a Smart Shirt [8] worn by the 18 subjects during the same protocol.

References

- [1] Alonso et al, Clinics 67(12): 1433-1441, 2012.
- [2] Ball et al, J Sports Sci. 21(7): 559-66, 2003.
- [3] Cavalho et al, JPhys Ther Sci 27(3)705-710, 2015.
- [4] Chiari et al, 17(9-10):666-77, 2002.
- [5] Corbeil et al, Gait Posture 18(2): 92-100, 2003.
- [6] Era et al, J Biomech, 29(3):301-6, 1996.
- [7] Fong et al, J. Med Bio Eng, 20(4): 187-192, 2000.
- [8] Scataglini et al, DHM Conference 2016.

Contact:

