

Change of Direction Deficit and Asymmetries in Para-Footballers with Cerebral Palsy: An Application for Evidence-Based Classification

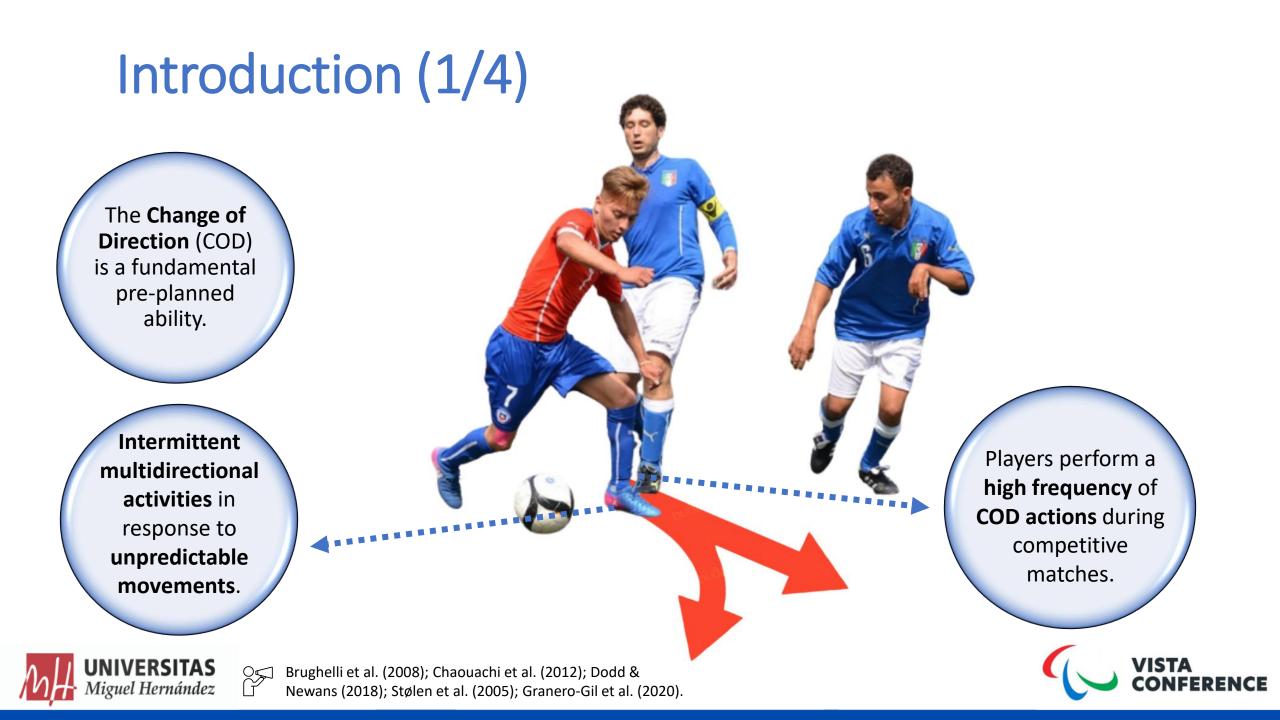
Matías Henríquez, Iván Peña-González, & Raúl Reina











Introduction (2/4)



The **COD skills** are commonly assessed in closed drills determined during **pre-planned circuits**.



505 test has been used for assessing the COD multidirectional speed.

COD deficit was suggested as a **simple metric** and **isolated representation** of the COD ability.









Brughelli et al. (2008); Mota et al. (2021); Lockie et al. (2014); Nimphius et al. (2013; 2016)

Introduction (3/4)

Most sports actions and CODs occur **unilaterally** limb.

The COD seems to be a **crucial component** for para-footballers with **cerebral palsy** (CP).

Footballers with CP present **motor disorders** that cause permanent **activity limitations**.





Introduction (4/4)

A classification process is necessary to group according to the degree of impact on relevant football skills (i.e., COD). Several studies reported COD performance its **applicability** for classification propose.

Previous studies only used measurements by **completion time**.

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Nimphius et al. (2016); Reina et al. (2016; 2018; 2020); Henríquez et al. (2021); Yanci et al. (2018).



Aim of this Study

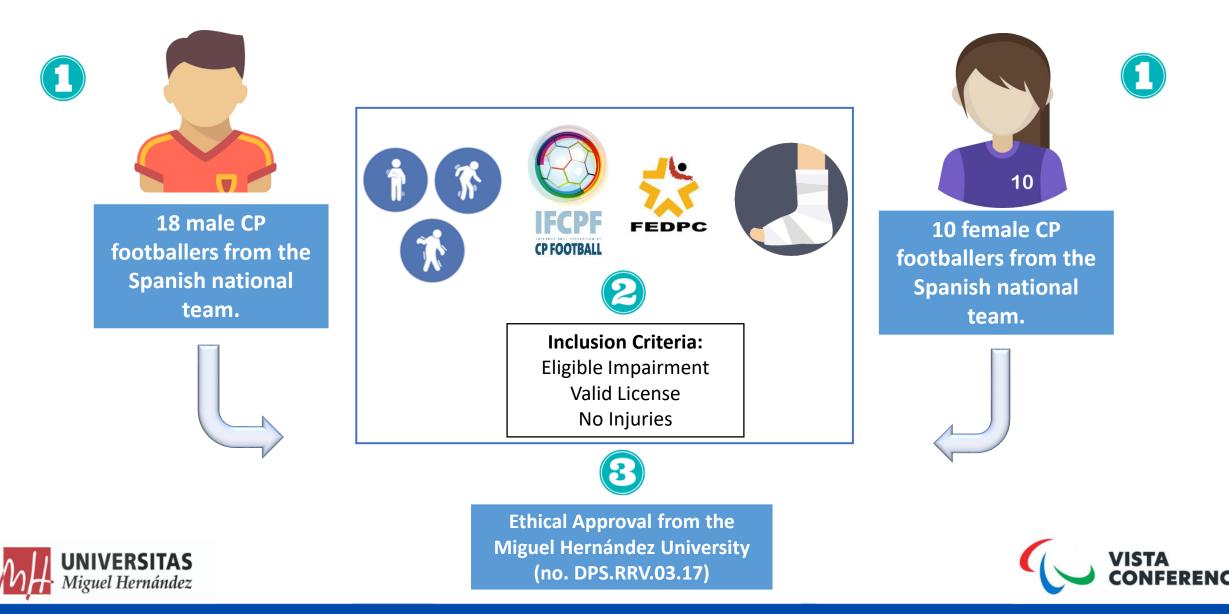
To examine the differences in COD performance, COD deficit, and asymmetries in parafootballers with CP, also considering gender differences.







Material and Methods: Participants (1/5)



Material and Methods: Procedures (2/5)

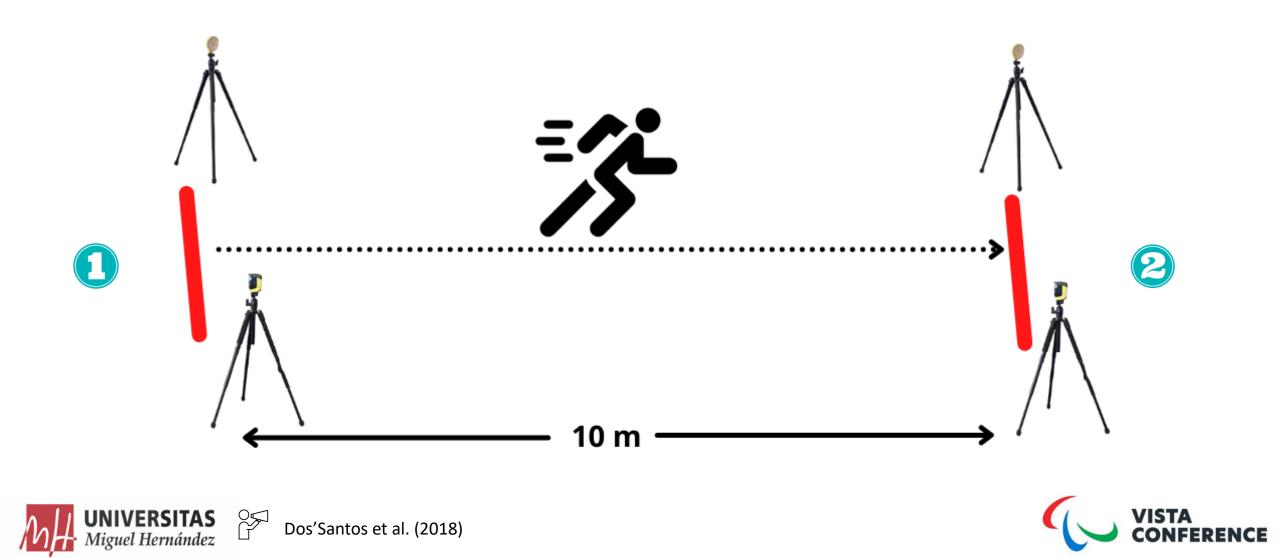
A descriptive crosssectional design. A single testing session was used in this study. 505 tests being part of players' fitness assessment program. Testing was conducted on an artificial turf where the participants realized a standardized warm-up.



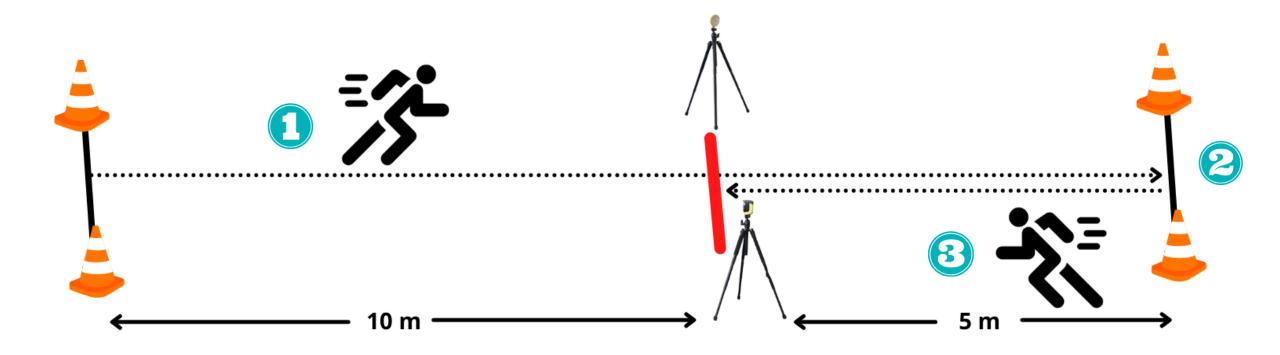




Material and Methods: Measures (3/5)



Material and Methods: Measures (4/5)

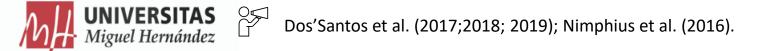






Material and Methods: Measures (5/5)

- **COD deficit** = 505 10 m.
- Dominant (D) COD and Non-Dominant (ND) COD.
- COD Imbalance and Assymetry Index was calculated by the formula: (dominant – non-dominant/dominant × 100)
- Statistical analysis: Student's paired *t*-test and unpaired *t*-test.

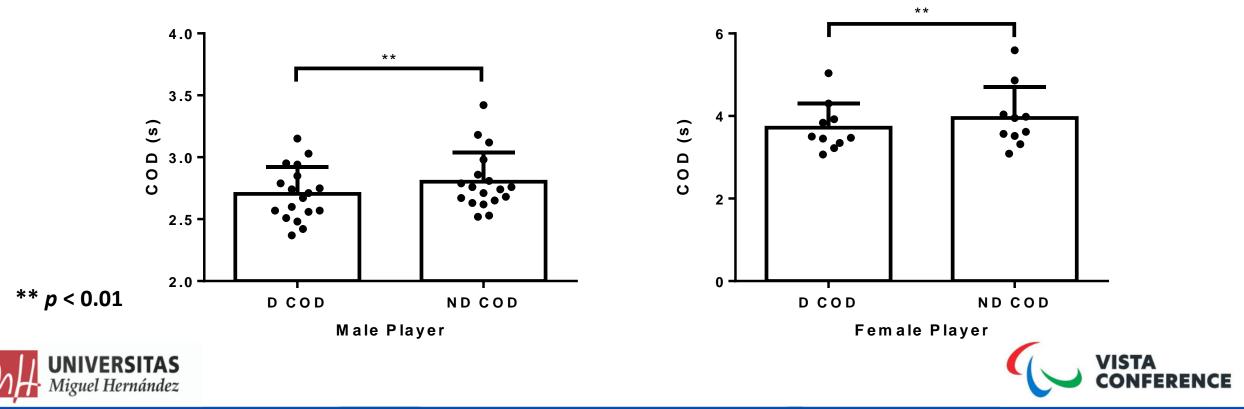




Results (1/4)

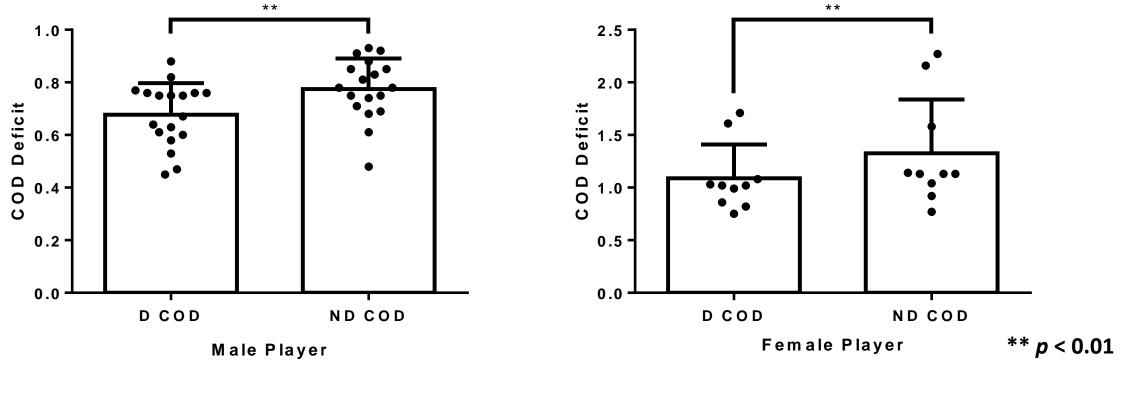


Group	Dominant (s)	Non-Dominant (s)	B
Male	2.70 ± 0.22	2.80 ± 0.24	
Female	3.72 ± 0.59	3.95 ± 0.75	



Results (2/4)

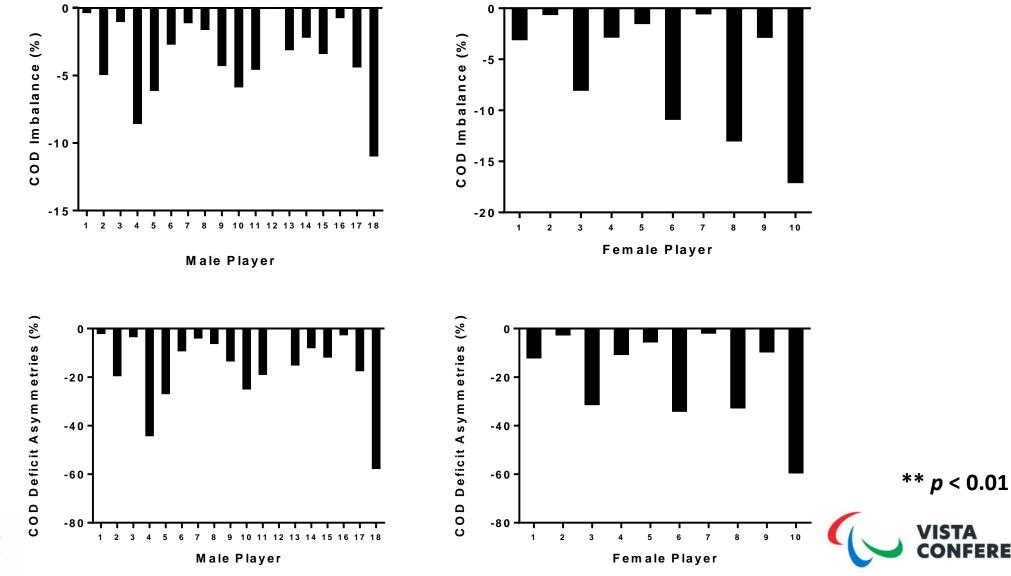








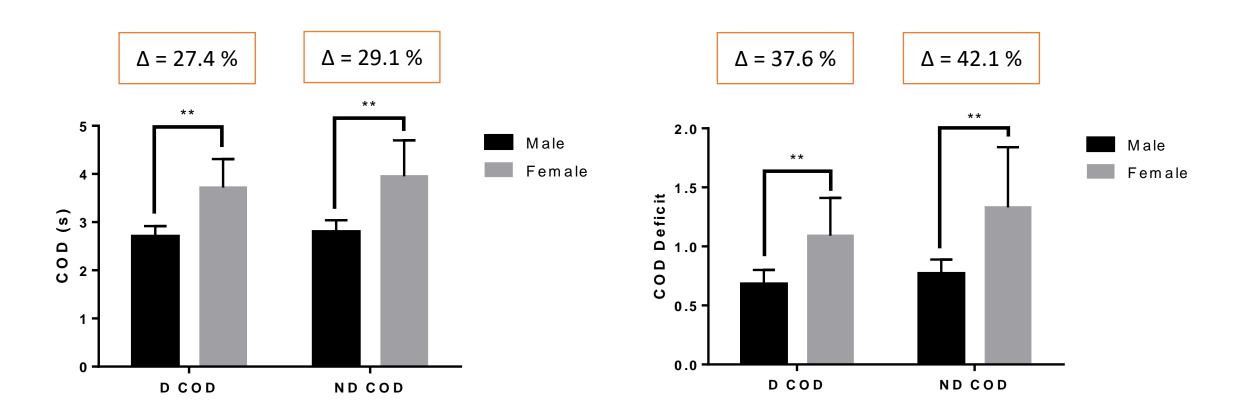
Results (3/4)



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Miguel Hernández

Results (4/4)









Discussion & Conclusions (1/3)



 Para-footballers displayed directional dominance, significant asymmetries in 505 and COD deficits.

Males displayed faster COD and shorter COD deficit.



No differences were found for COD imbalance and COD asymmetry between sexes.





Dos'Santos et al. (2018); Rouissi et al. (2016); Raya-González et al. (2021); Nimphius et al. (2016).

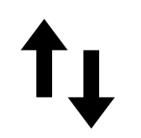


Discussion & Conclusions (2/3)

 These results are in line with previous studies which showed directional dominance in different sports.



 According to Nimphius et al. (2016), COD deficit provide a more isolate measure of COD ability.



Böhm & Döderlein (2012) described asymmetries increasing during running in individuals with CP, which could mainly be associated with impairments.





Dos'Santos et al. (2018); Rouissi et al. (2016); Raya-González et al. (2021); Nimphius et al. (2016).



Discussion & Conclusions (3/3)



 Asymmetry leads into abnormal motor patterns affecting individual general coordination.

- The assessment of symmetry showed to be a pertinent component.
- This study evidences that the use of COD deficit and the asymmetry index could be helpful to monitor the impact of the impairment on a sport-specific skill.





¹ Reina et al. (2016; 2018; 2020); Roldan et al. (2020).



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