



2022
NSCA

TACTICAL ANNUAL TRAINING

#NSCATactical22

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

I have no actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to this presentation.

Movement Orientated Training for Tactical Personnel

Dr Rob Orr Phd, MPHTY, BFET, APAM, TSAC-F



**BOND
UNIVERSITY**
TACTICAL RESEARCH UNIT

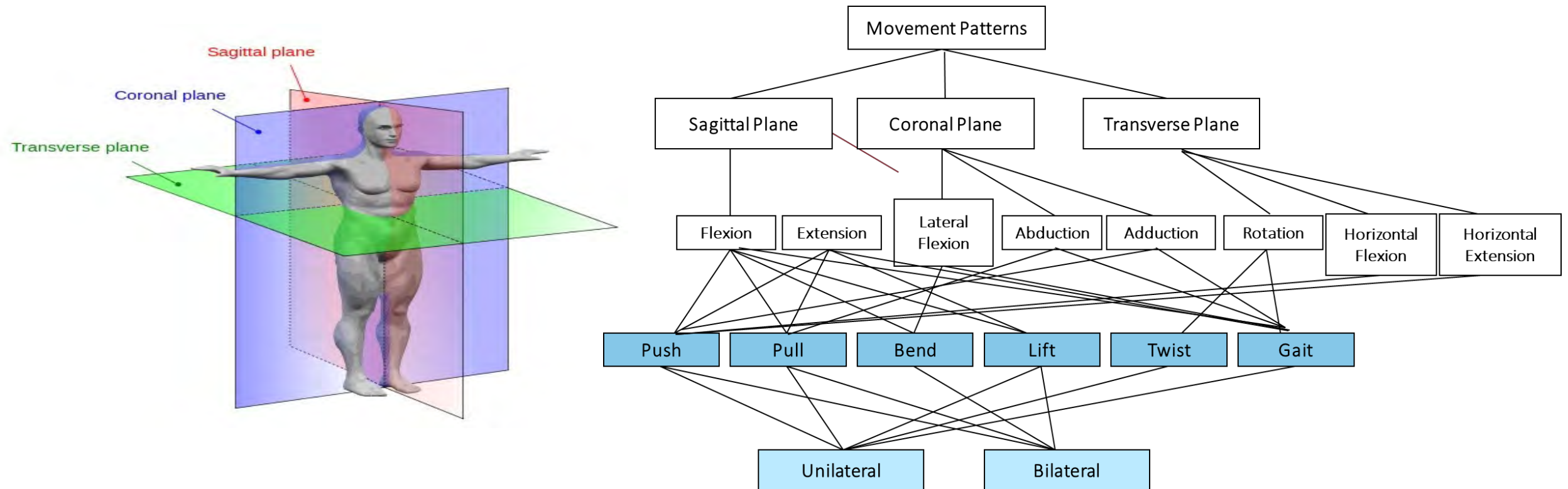
<https://tru.bond.edu.au/>



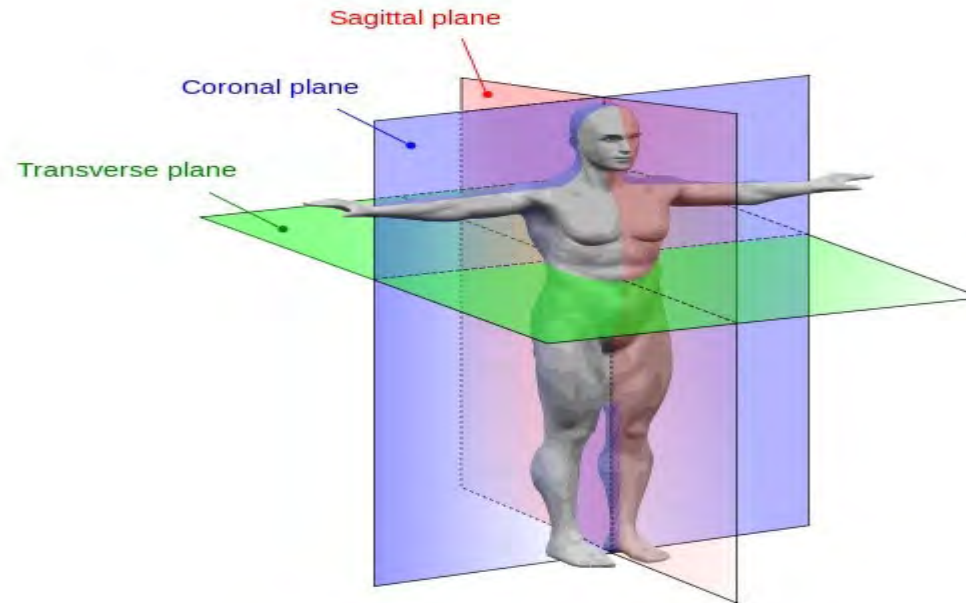
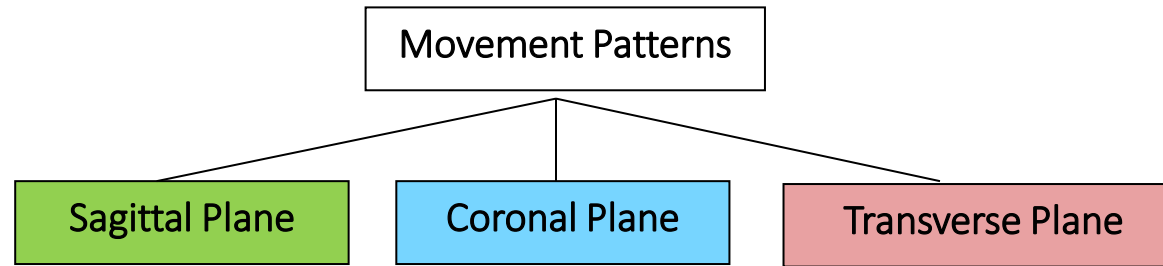
Rob Orr (PhD, MPHTY, BFET, ADFPTI, TSAC-F D*)
Movement Orientated Strength and Conditioning for Tactical Personnel

**2022 NSCA TACTICAL
ANNUAL TRAINING**

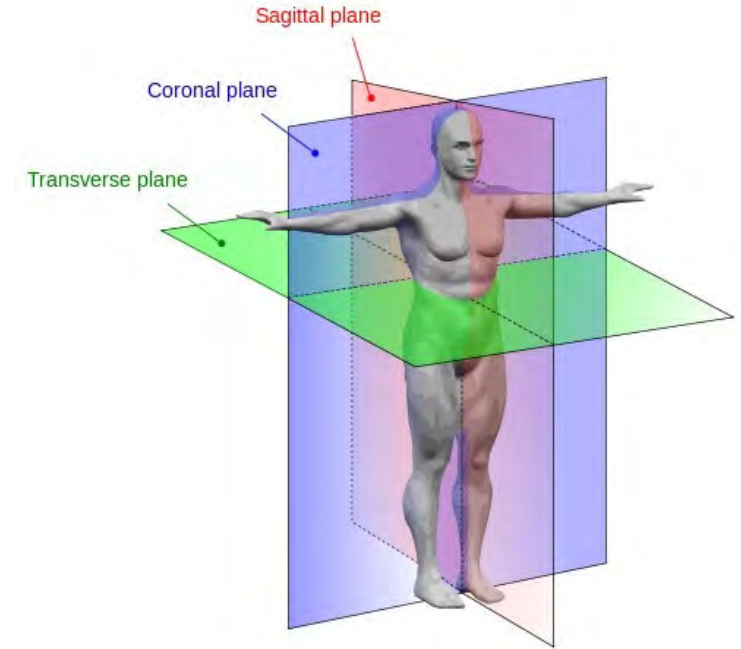
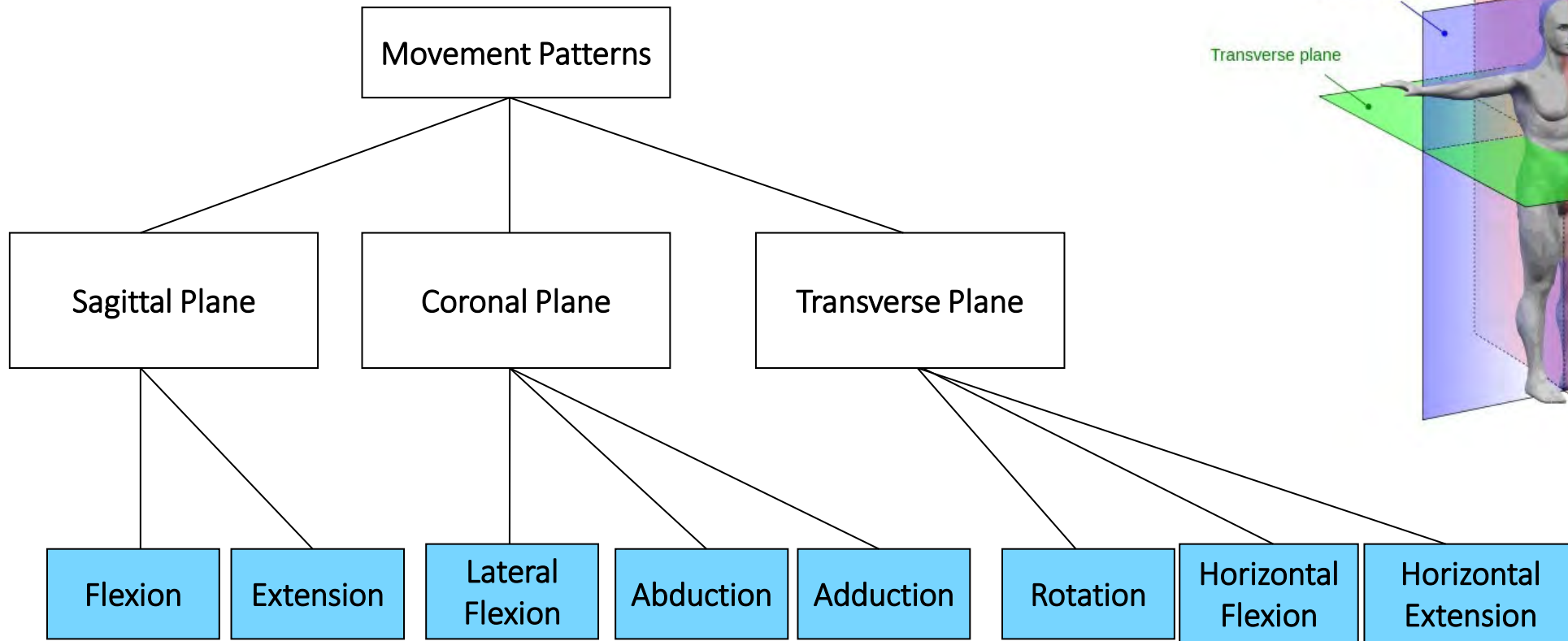
Movement Patterns



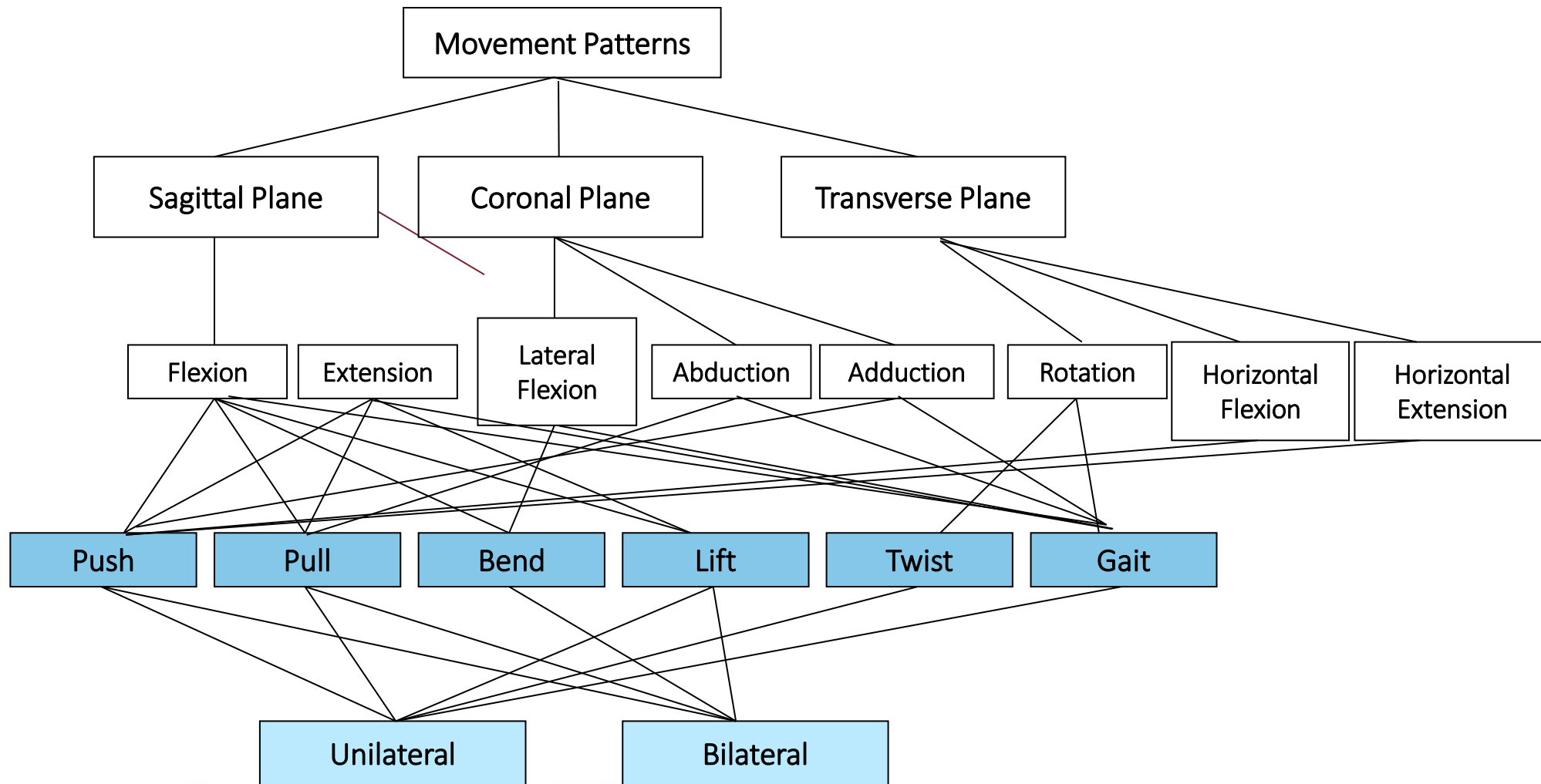
Movement Patterns



Movement Patterns



Movement Patterns



Movement Patterns



What are the: GAS, SAID & Specificity Principles?

General Adaption Syndrome

Specific Adaptation to Imposed Demand

Principle of Specificity

...i.e., you adapt to what you are doing...for good OR for bad

Movement Patterns



What are the common movements / postures during a soldier's day?



https://www.google.com.au/?gfe_rd=cr&ei=asbeU8n10OnC8gPloCgAg&gws_rd=ssl

<https://www.homeenergysavings.net/sites/default/files/ckfinder/images/325x200-homeElectronics.jpg>

Military images from 1 Joint Public Affairs Unit – Achieves

<http://www.autoinsurance.org/images/Why-do-men-pay-more-than-women-on-auto-insurance-2.jpg>

Movement Patterns

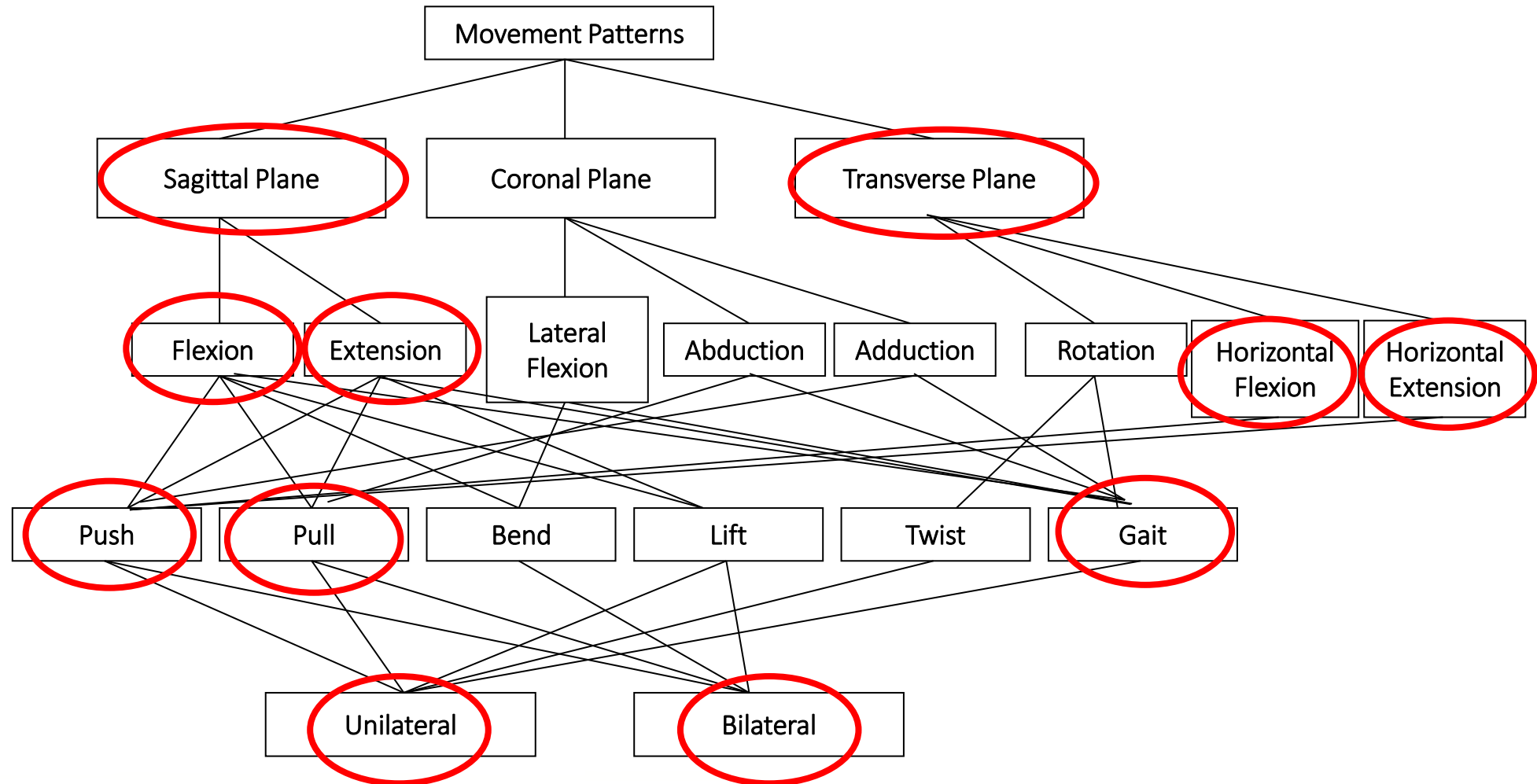


What causes an overuse injury?

'A considerable percentage of injuries in sports or musculoskeletal medicine are related to overuse, caused by the repetitive nature of skills for a specific sport'.

Sevier, T. "The industrial athlete?." *Occupational and environmental medicine* 57.4 (2000): 285.

Movement Patterns



Movement Patterns

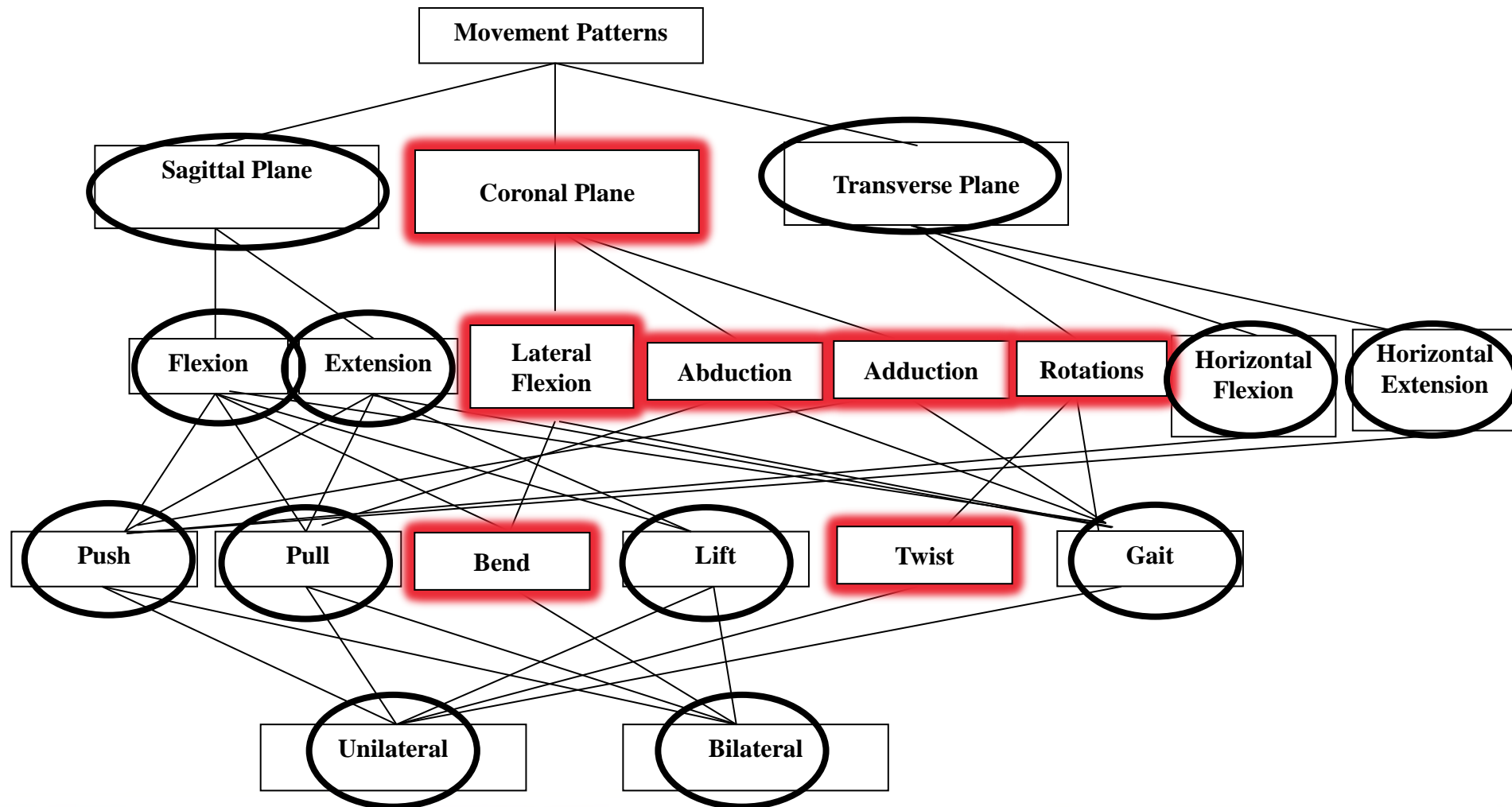


What can be a cause of injury?

Moving into ranges where the system is weak

i.e., the weakest link

Movement Patterns



Movement Patterns

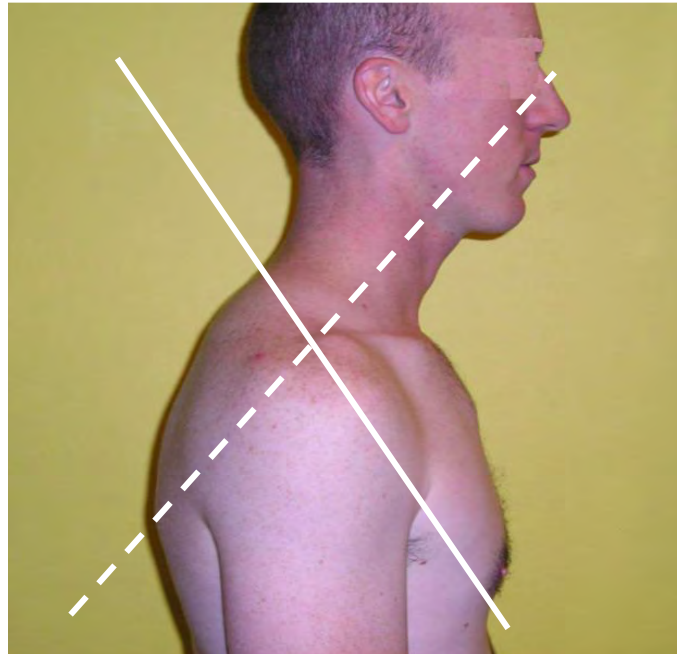
Yanda's Upper Cross Syndrome

Tightness of

- + Upper Trapezius
- + Levator Scapula

Weakness of

- Deep cervical flexors



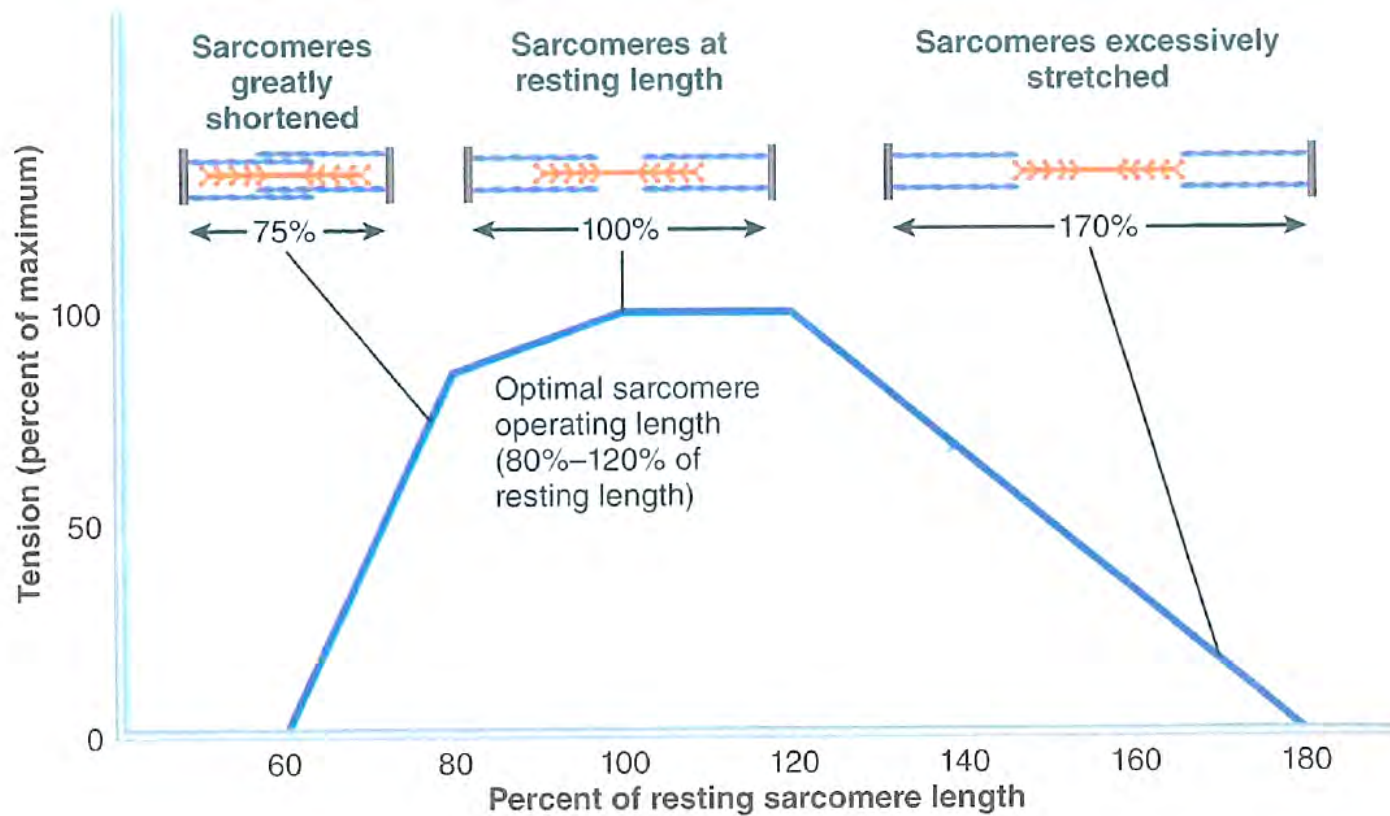
Tightness of

- + Pectoralis Major / Minor
- + Sternocleidomastoid?

Weakness of

- Middle and Lower Trapezius

Movement Patterns



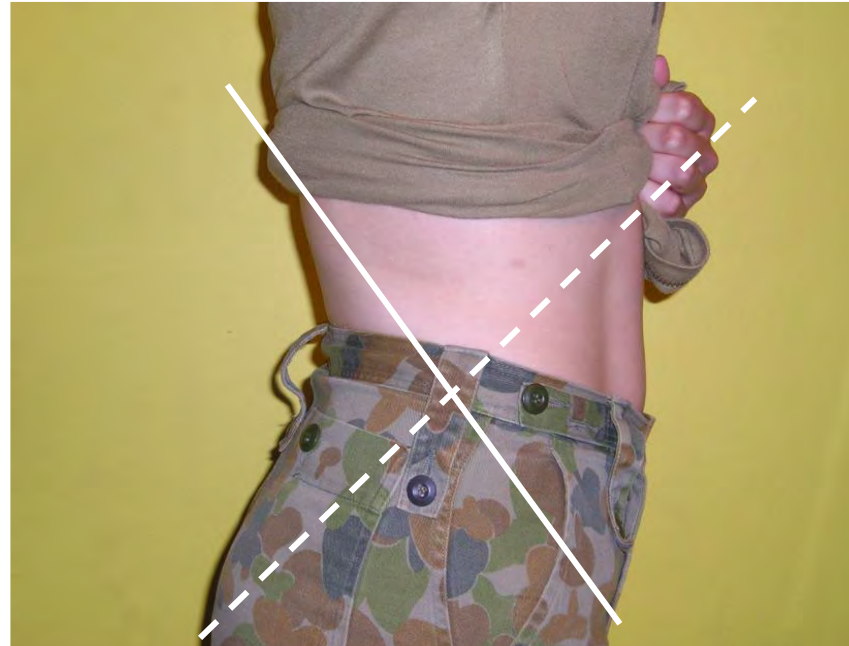
Marieb, E. N., & Hoehn, K. (2019). Human anatomy & physiology. 11th Edition Pearson education, fig 9.19, pg. 339

Movement Patterns

Yanda's Lower Cross Syndrome

Tightness of
+ Erector Spinae

Weakness of
- Gluteus Maximus
/ Medius



Weakness of
- deep abdominals

Tightness of
+ Iliopsoas
+ Rectus Femoris

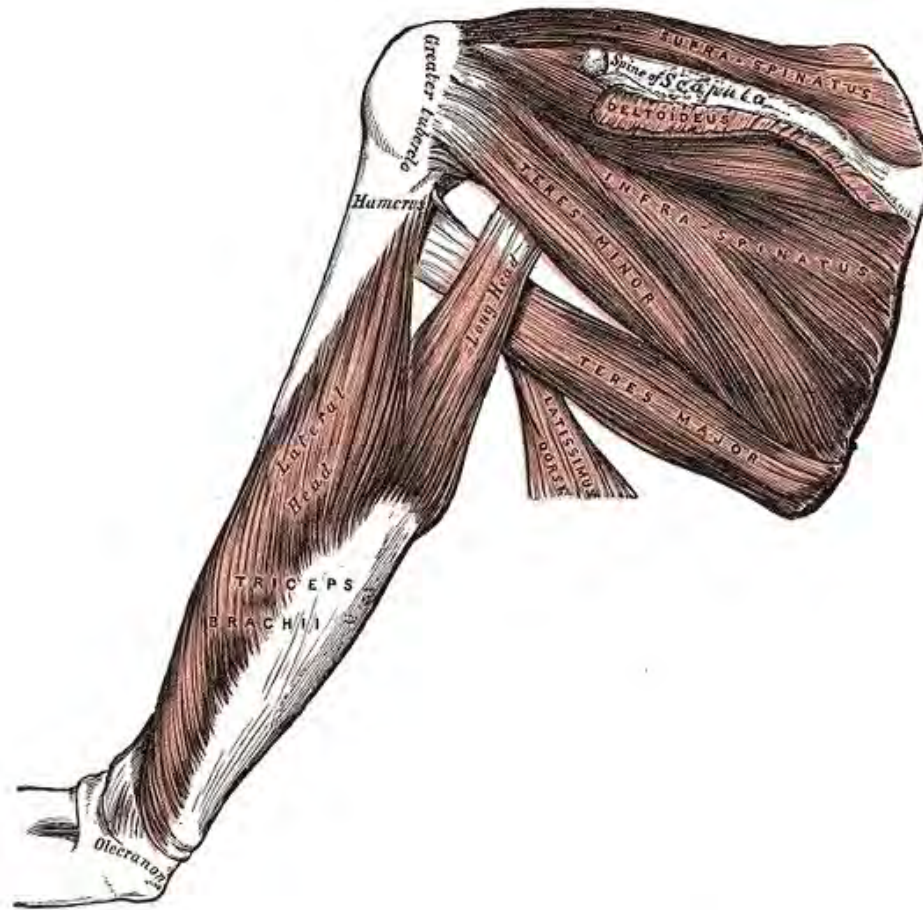
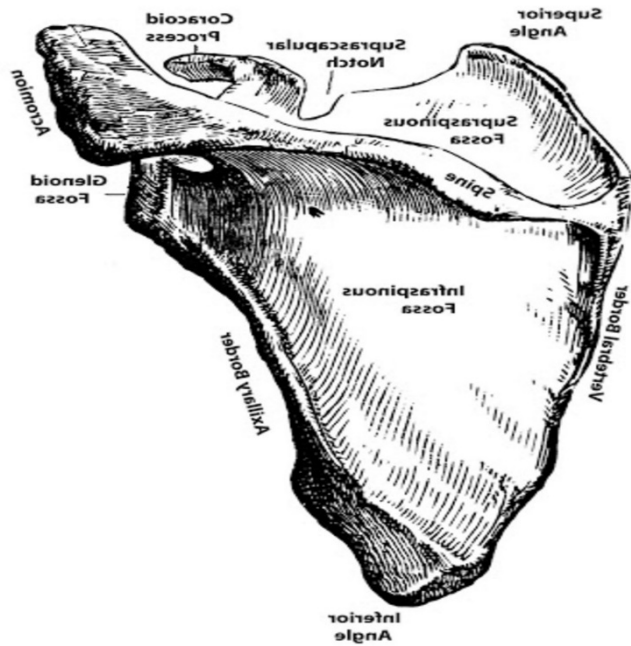
Exercise Selection

Exercise selection & choosing the right exercise

The key is to ask yourself questions

- What am I aiming to achieve with this exercise?
- Is this exercise achieving the intended aim?

Exercise Selection - Anatomy



Exercise Selection - Anatomy



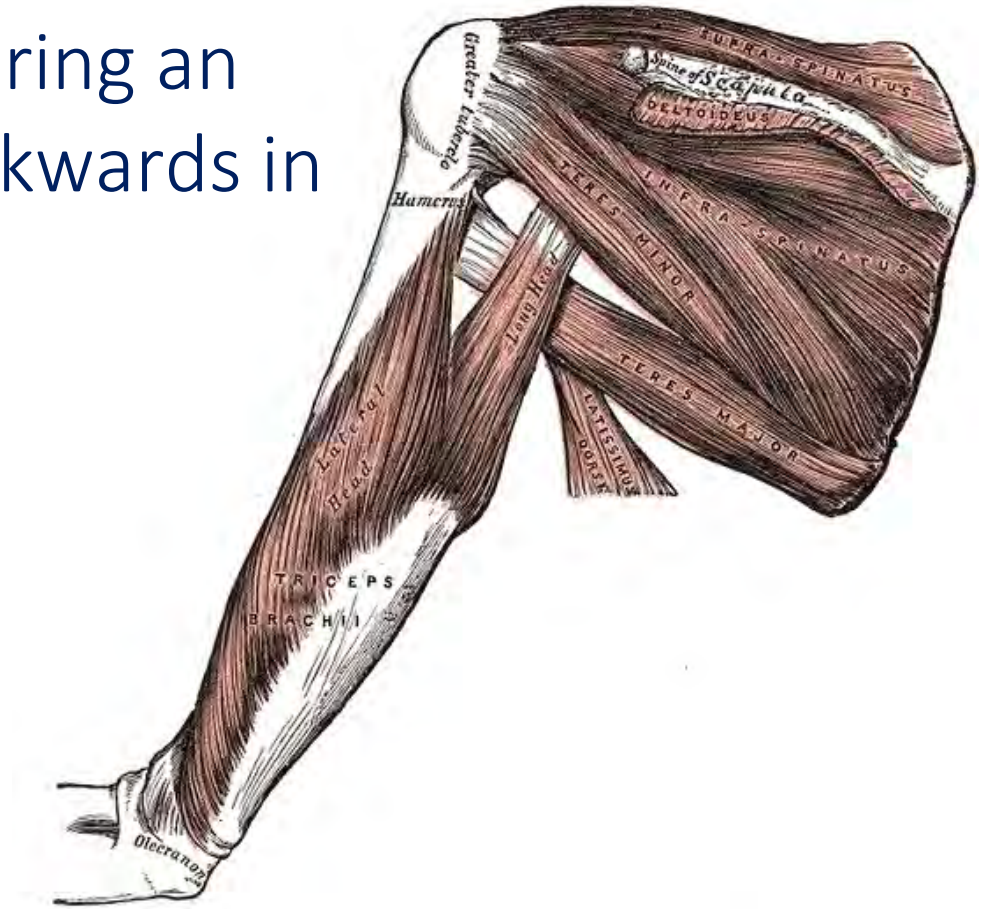
Should the elbows move forward during an overhead Shoulder Extension or backwards in Pushdown?



What are the origins of the Triceps?



What three actions do the Triceps perform?



Exercise Selection - Anatomy



What exercises would you prescribe for tight Pecs?



What are the actions for the Pec Maj and Lats Dorsi?

Exercise Selection - Anatomy



What is the purpose of this stretch?



Exercise Selection - Anatomy

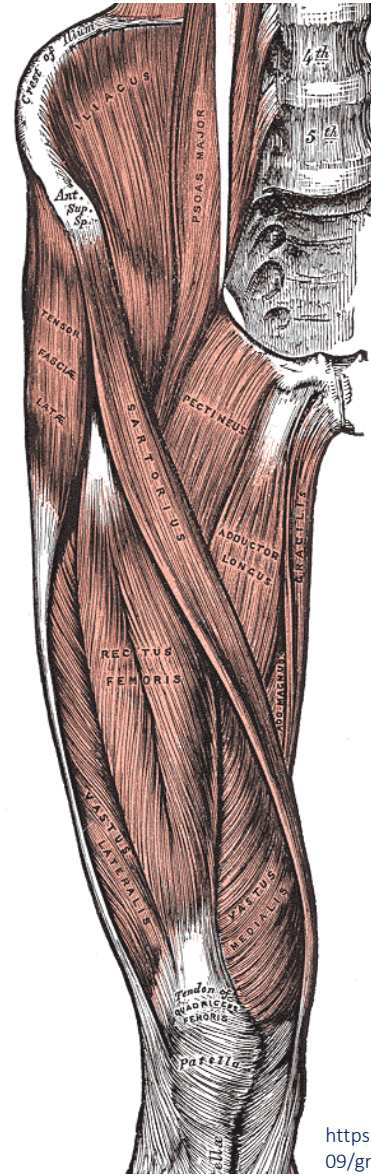
JAOA

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTION

Three-Dimensional Mathematical Model for Deformation of Human Fasciae in Manual Therapy

Hans Chaudhry, PhD; Robert Schleip, MA; Zhiming Ji, PhD; Bruce Bukiet, PhD; Miriam Maney, MS; and Thomas Findley, MD, PhD

Chaudhry, H., Schleip, R., Ji, Z., Bukiet, B., Maney, M., & Findley, T. (2008). Three-dimensional mathematical model for deformation of human fasciae in manual therapy. *Journal of Osteopathic Medicine*, 108(8), 379-390.



<https://anytimeyoga.files.wordpress.com/2012/09/gray430.png>

Exercise Selection - Anatomy



What is the purpose of this exercise?



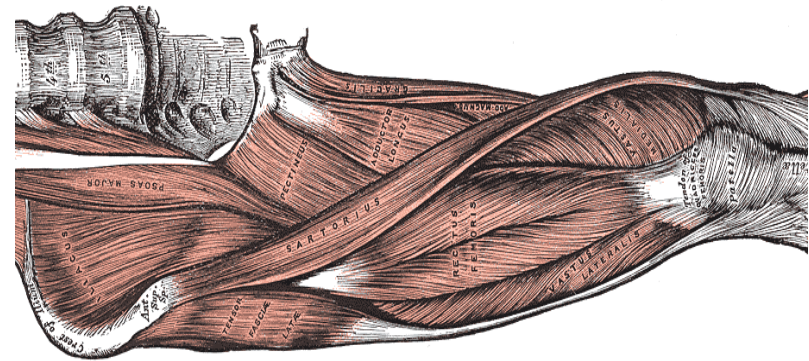
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Exercise Selection - Anatomy

Are we effecting the ITB?
So why do it?



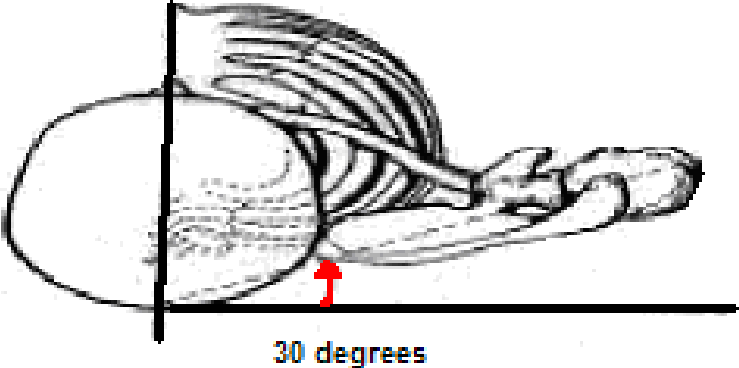
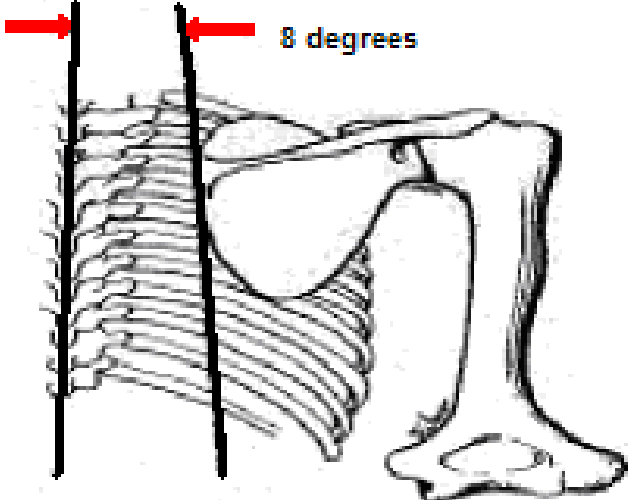
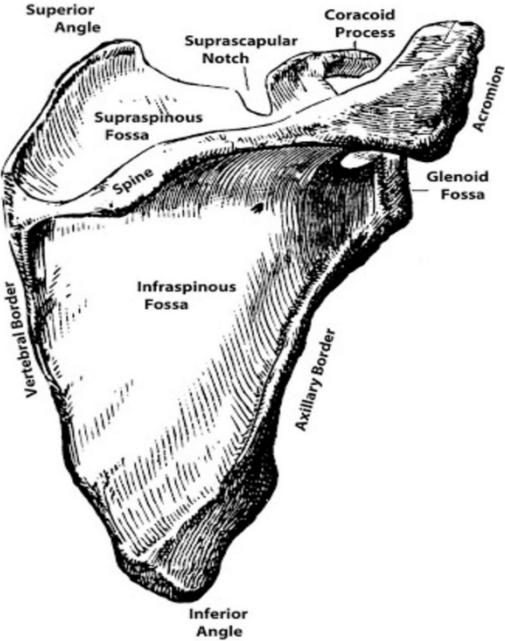
<http://static1.squarespace.com/static/551035e3e4b0961711e870fe/t/551c230be4b0e383d17282e7/1427907340268/foam-roll.jpg?format=1500w>



<https://anytimeyoga.files.wordpress.com/2012/09/gray430.png>

Exercise Selection - Anatomy

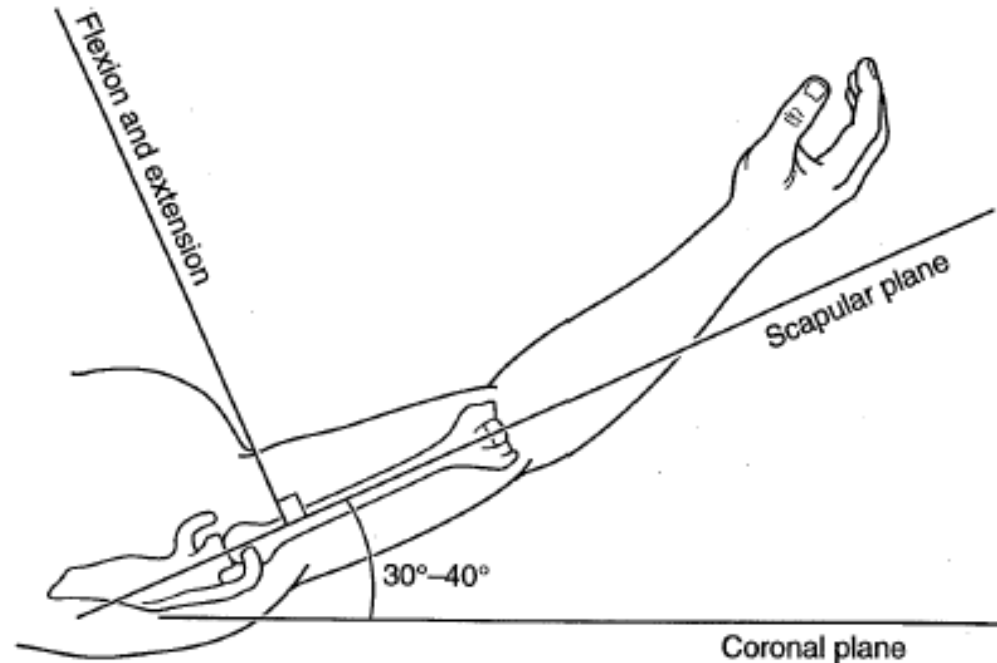
The Scapula



Exercise Selection - Anatomy



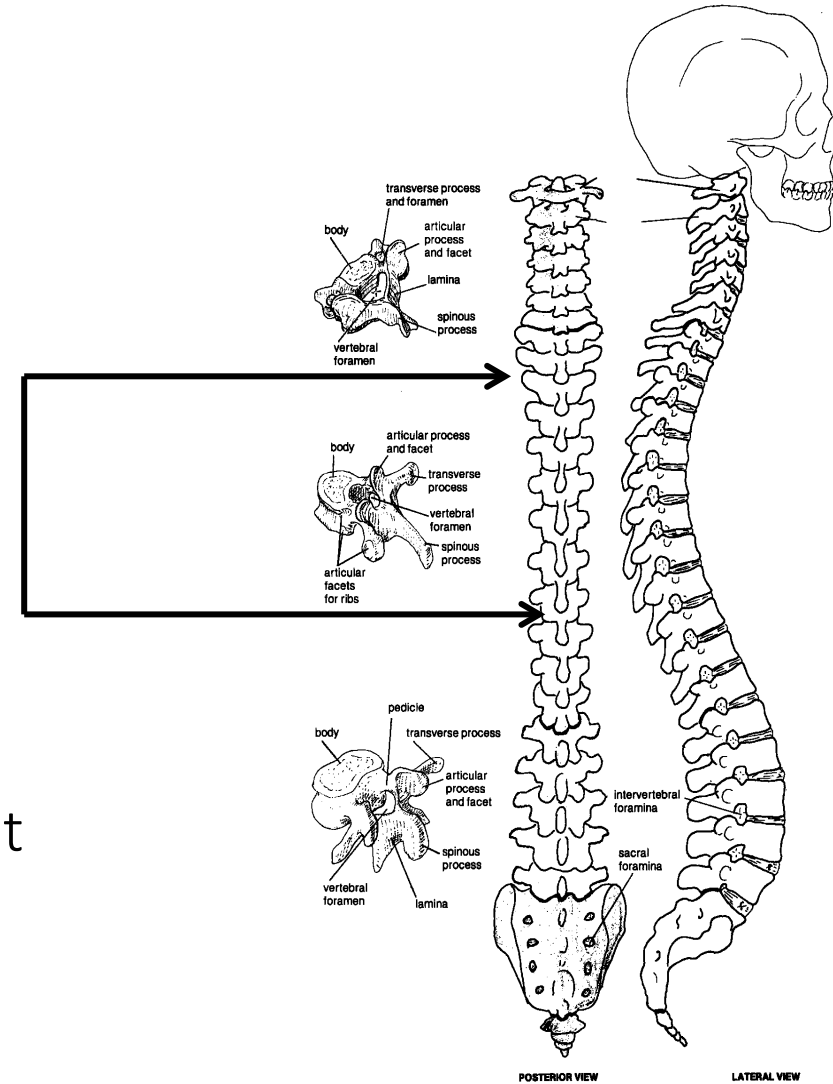
What is scaption and why is it important?



Exercise Selection - Anatomy

Segmented to allow movement

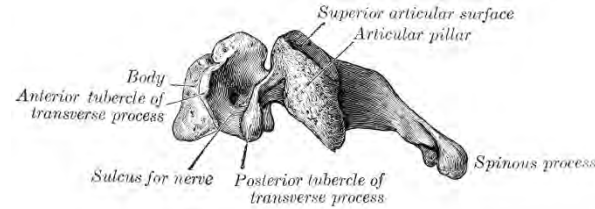
Restriction of motion at ANY level of the spine will increase the range requirement of the joints above and below



Exercise Selection - Anatomy

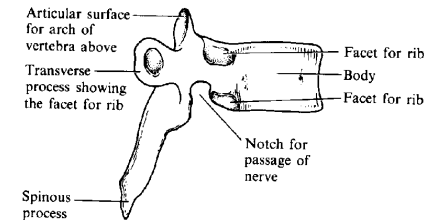
The Cervical Vertebrae

- Moderate F/E
- Good Rot

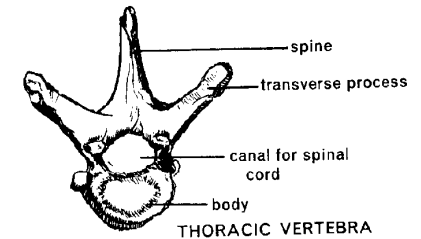


The Thoracic Vertebrae

- Limited F/E
- Limited Rot

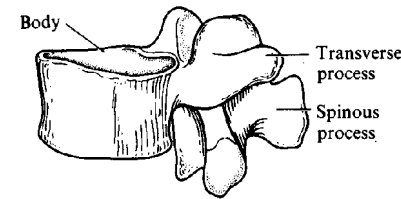


A typical thoracic vertebra (side view).



The Lumbar Vertebrae

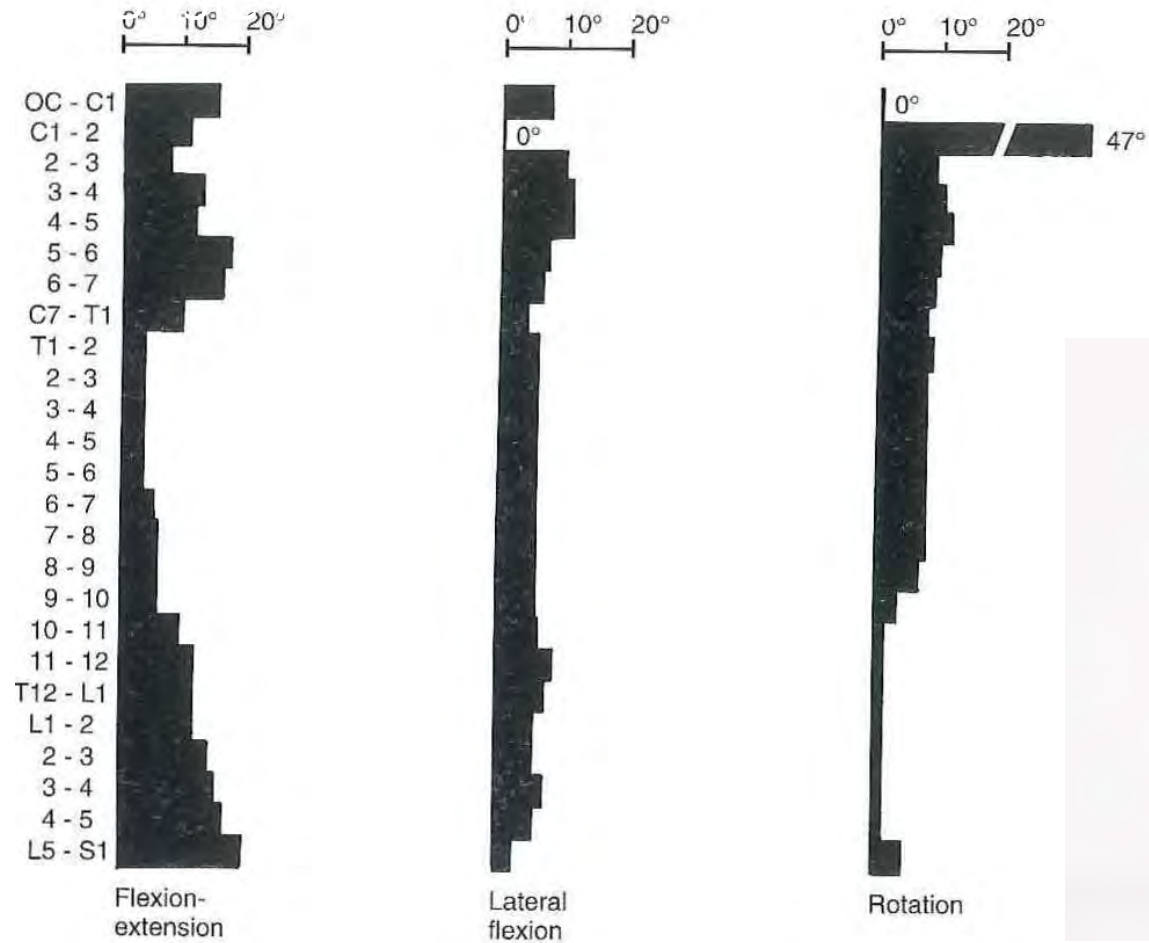
- Good F/E
- Limited Rot



A lumbar vertebra.



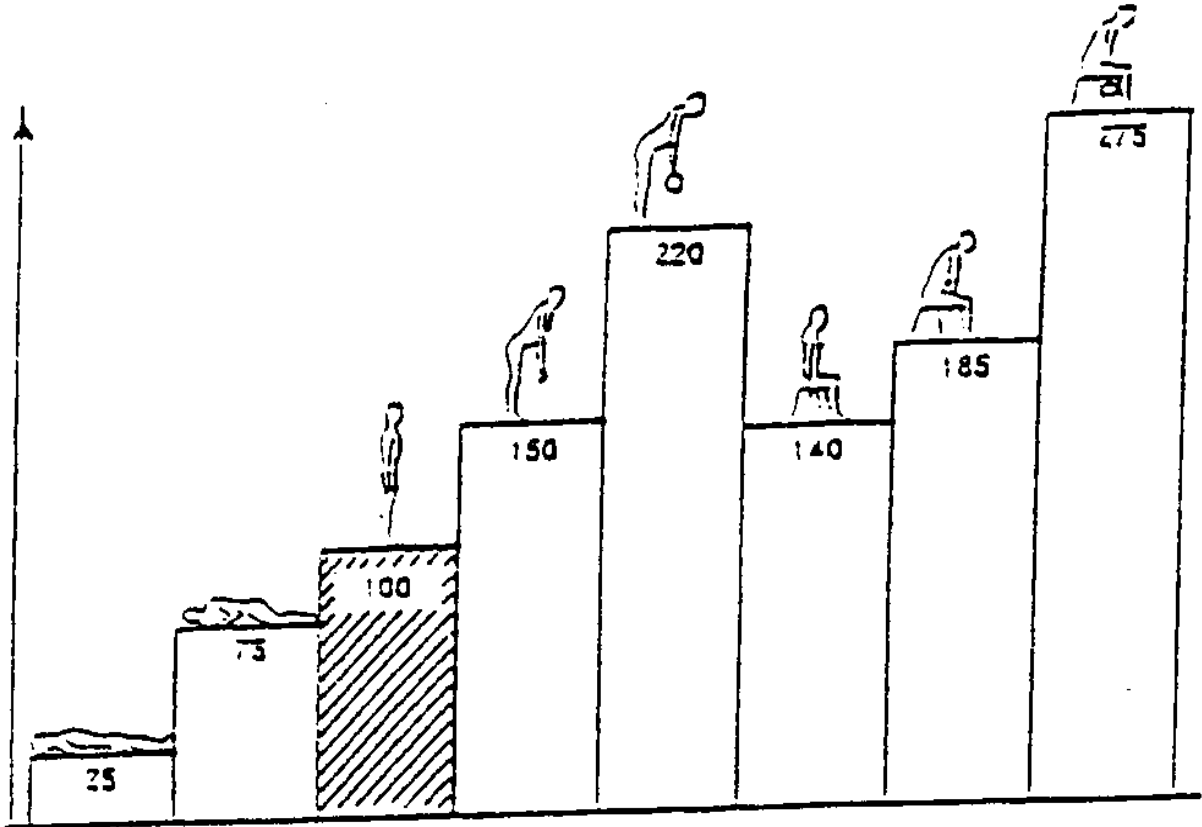
Exercise Selection - Anatomy



Nordin, M., & Frankel, V. H. (Eds.). (2001). Basic biomechanics of the musculoskeletal system. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. Fig. 10-7



Exercise Selection - Anatomy



Nachemson, A(1975). Towards a better understanding of back pain. A review of the mechanics of the lumbar disc. Rheumatol Rehabil, 14, 129.

Exercise Selection - Anatomy



Exercise Selection - Anatomy



What exercises can you use to condition the hamstring?



What Ranges of Motion do these exercises move the hamstring through?

Exercise Selection - Anatomy



<https://www.wnewsj.com/news/142125/breaking-wild-scene-downtown-with-car-crashing-entirely-into-cvs-wpd-foot-chase>

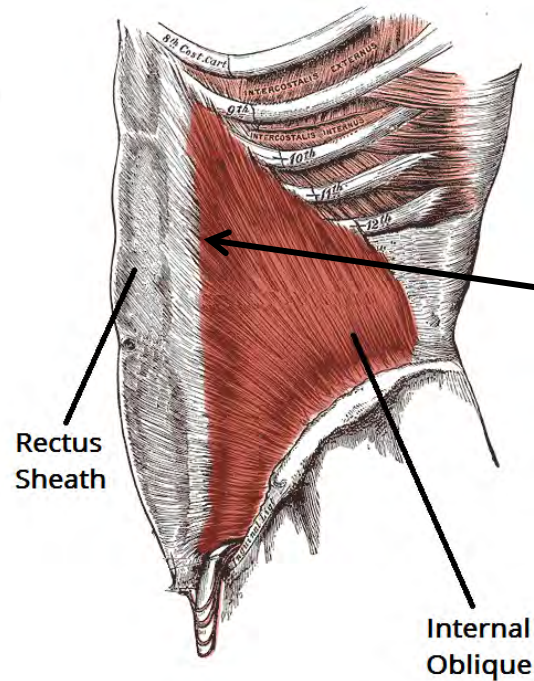


1 JPAU

Exercise Selection - Anatomy

Rectus Abdominus (RA)

Upper $\frac{3}{4}$ enclosed by a sheath formed from the aponeurosis of the Obliques and TA



IO divides into 2

- Anterior sheath blends with EO to pass in front
- Posterior sheath with TA to pass behind
- All join again at the Linea Alba

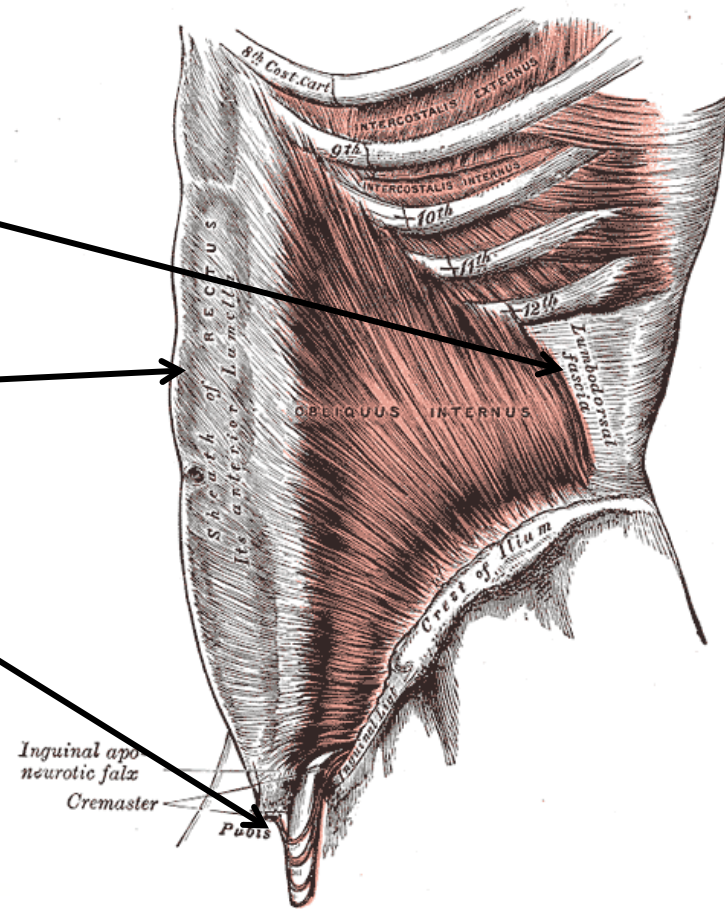
Exercise Selection - Anatomy

Internal Oblique (IO)

Attachments into the LDF
and Iliac crest

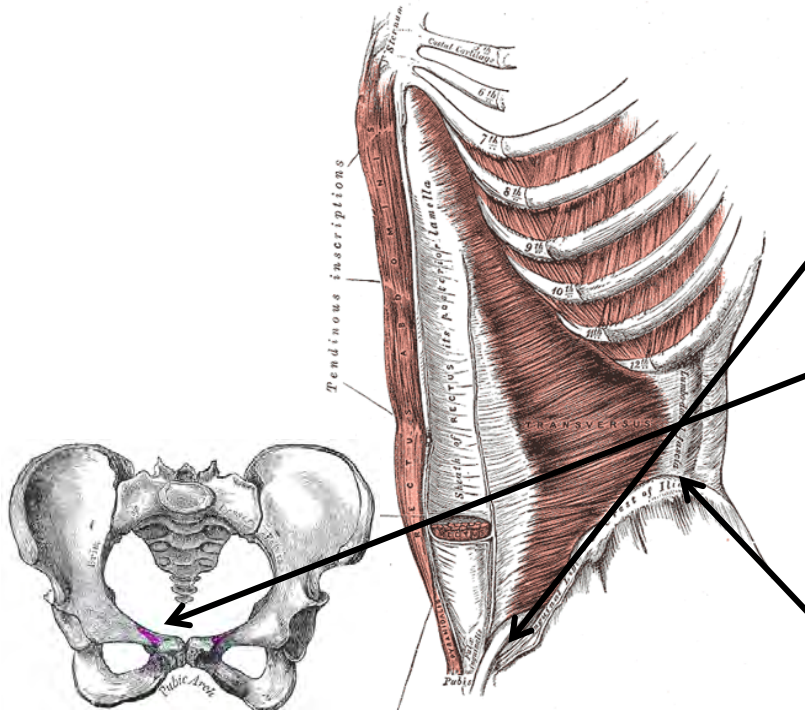
Attachments into
the Linea Alba

Inserts conjointly with
TrA into pubis and
pectineal line



Exercise Selection - Anatomy

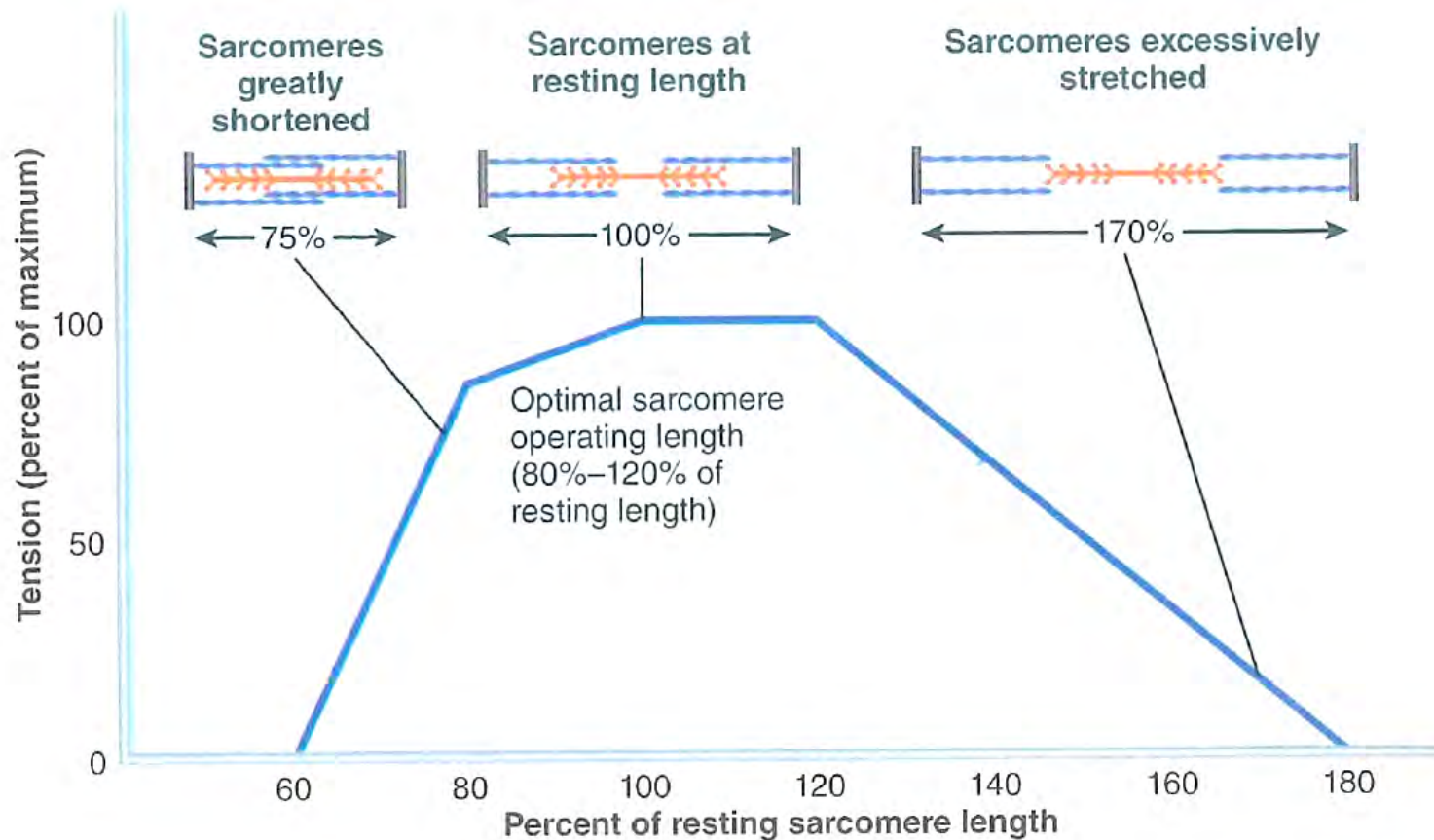
Transverse Abdominals (TA)



- O – Crest of the ilium, lower six costals – Interdigitates with the diaphragm & through a broad aponeurosis to the Lx processes
- Fibres insert together in a conjoined tendon with the IO into the crest of the pubis and pectineal line (purple)

Vertabral aponeuroses of the TrA divides into three layers
-Between anterior and middle layer = QL
- Between Mid and Post – ES
- Posterior lamella of this aponeurosis also receives the IO attachment and Lat Dorsi forming the Lx Fascia

Exercise Selection - Physiology



Exercise Selection - Physiology

The Length-Tension Curve

- Joint position will influence which muscle takes up the most tension and receives the most stimulus.

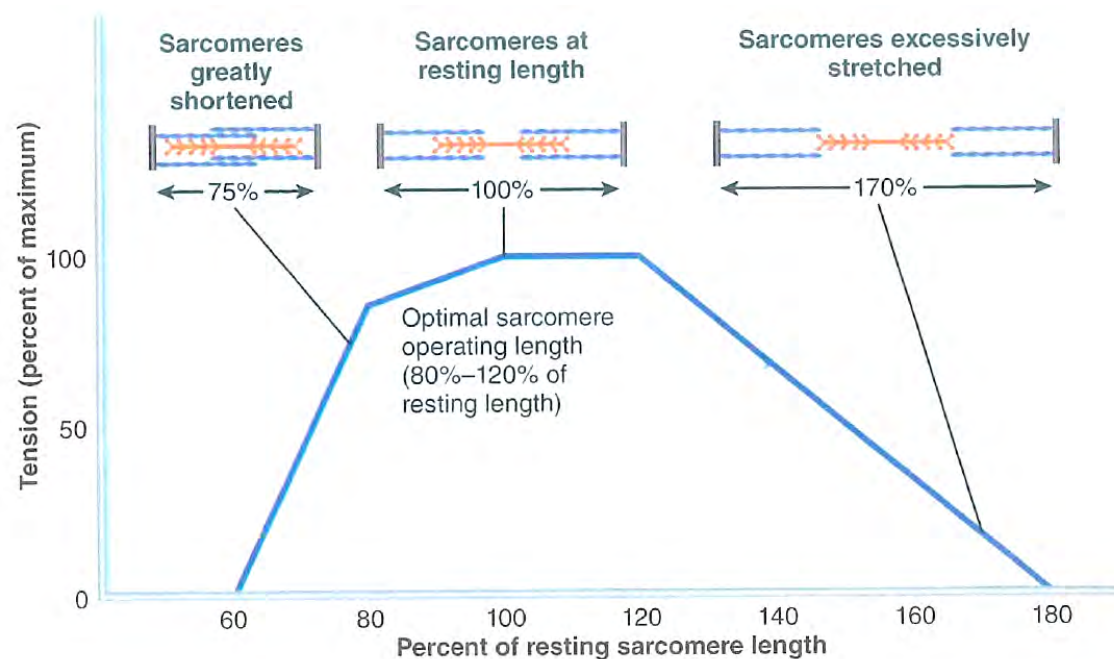


<https://s-media-cache-l1-piximg.com/v1/6/16/67/ff/61/67ff121640101d>

Understanding the Physiology

- **The Length-Tension Curve**

- A muscle's sarcomeres will develop most tension at between 90-110* of resting length.



Marieb, E. N., & Hoehn, K. (2019). Human anatomy & physiology. 11th Edition Pearson education, fig 9.19, pg. 339

Understanding the Physiology

The Length-Tension Curve

- It effects optimal loading for a muscles



<http://www.bodybuilding.com/fun/2002/seatedcalfraise1.jpg>

Understanding the Physiology

The Length-Tension Curve

- It effects optimal loading for a muscles

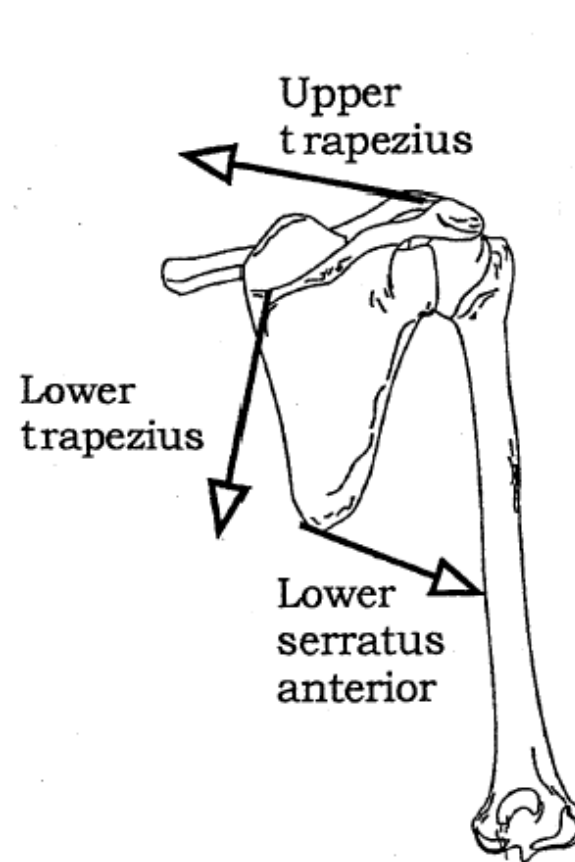
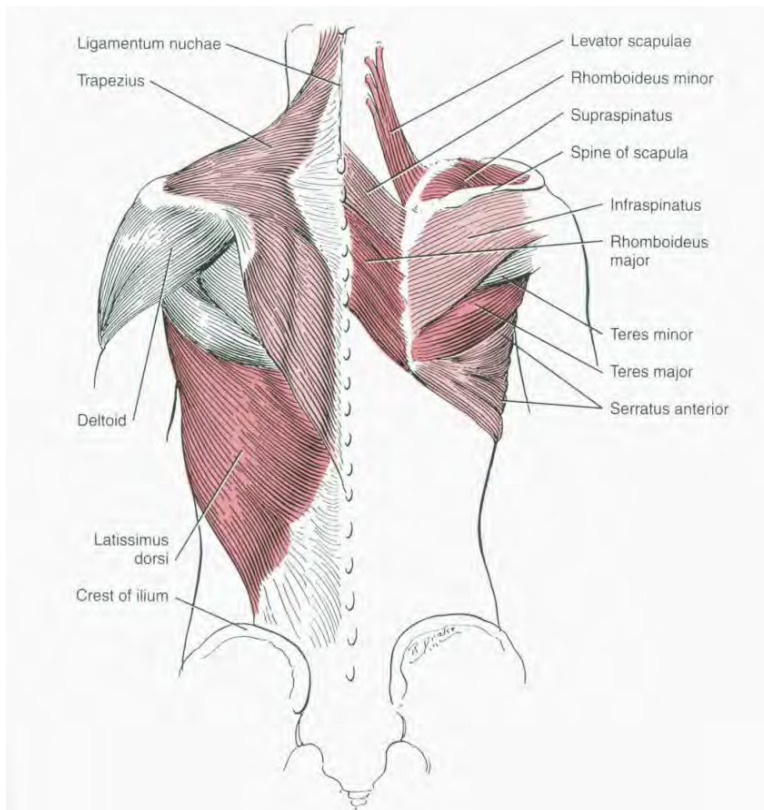
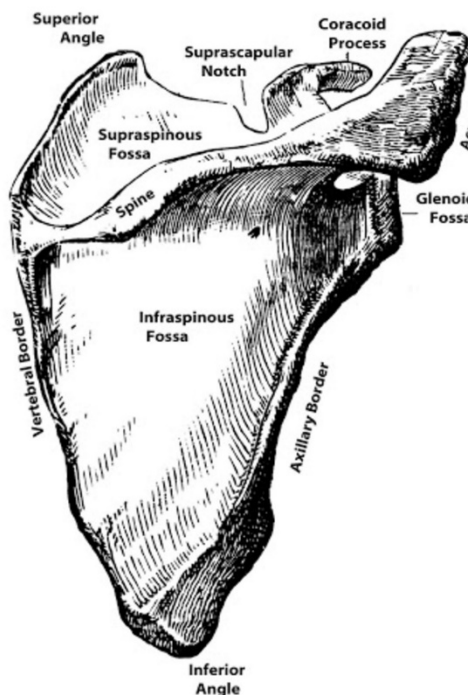


<https://www.bodybuilding.com/content/leg-curls-done-light.html>

Understanding the Physiology

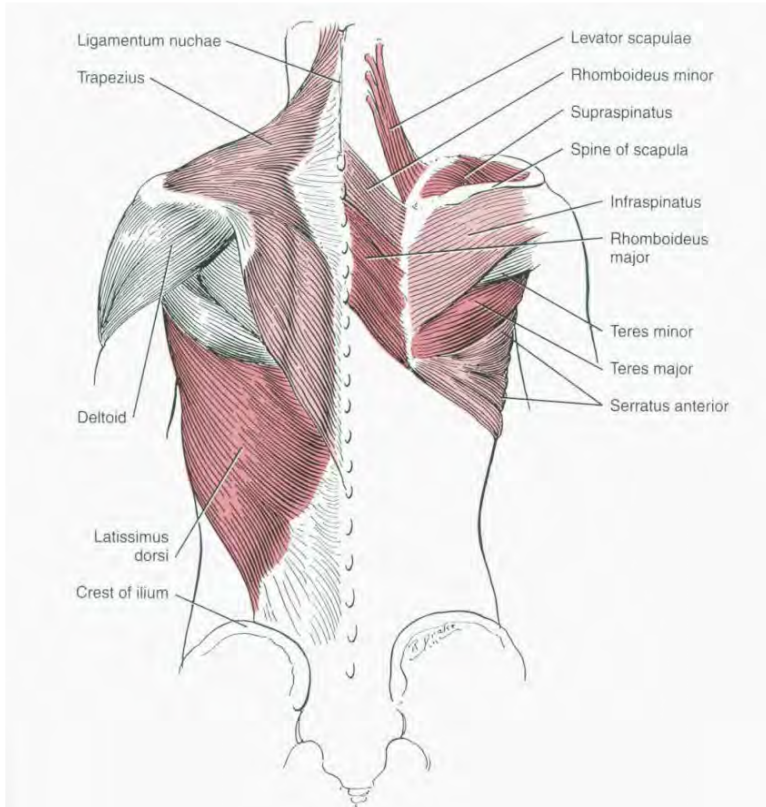
The Length-Tension Curve

- It effects optimal loading for a muscles

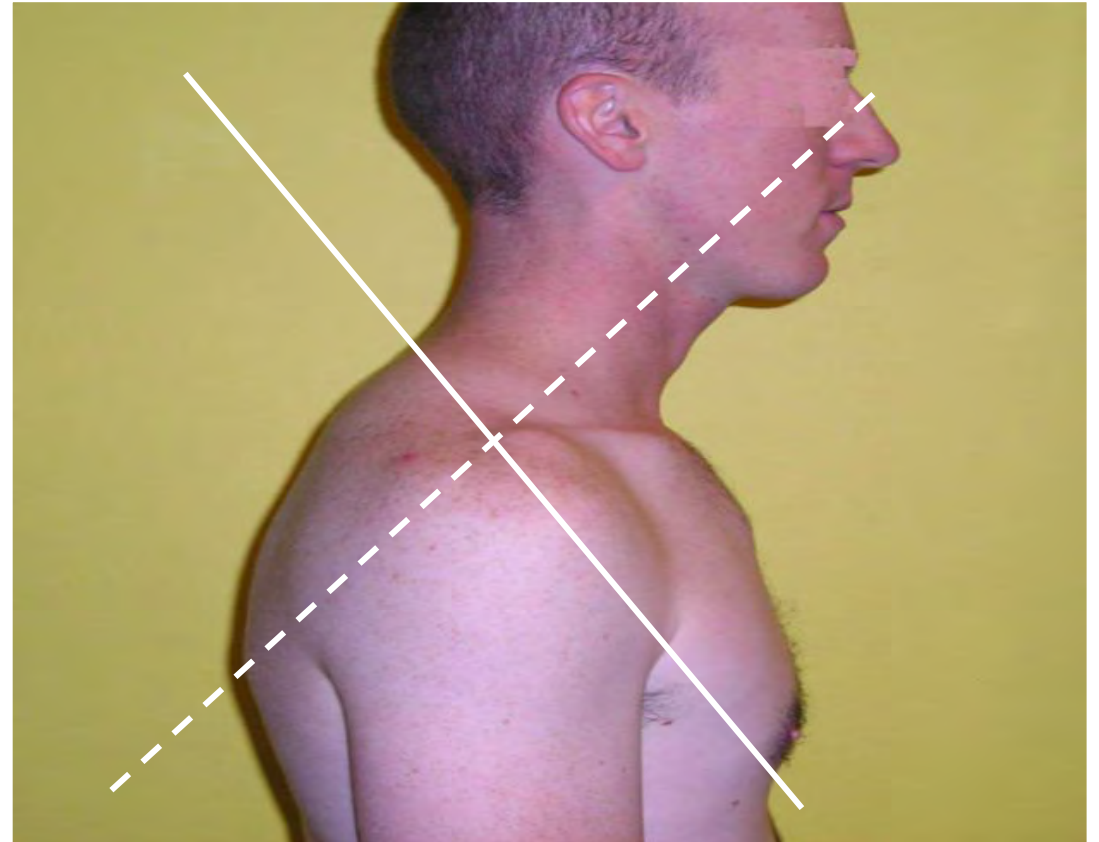


<http://52bpjiddwt-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/shoulderposterior.gif>

Understanding the Physiology



<http://52bpjiddwt-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/shoulderposterior.gif>



Understanding the Physiology

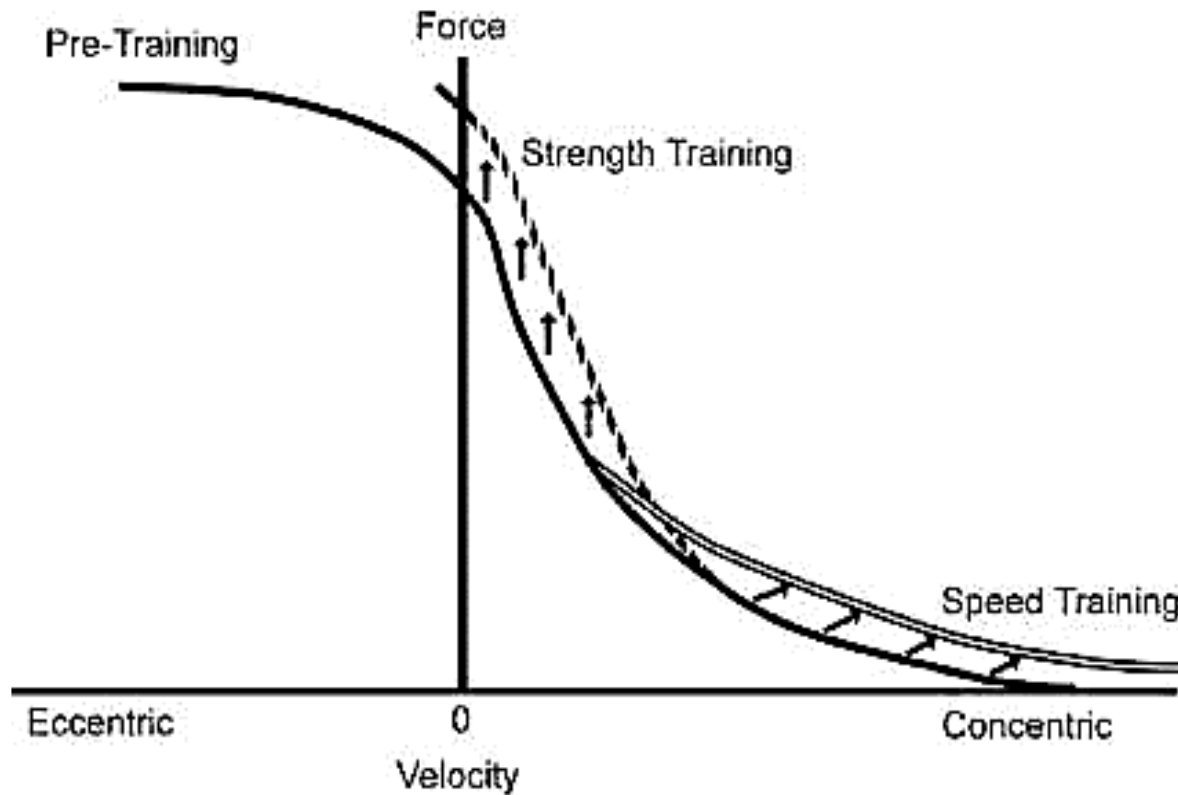


- Where is the muscle belly of the hamstrings?
- Which muscles are at optimal length?



Understanding the Physiology

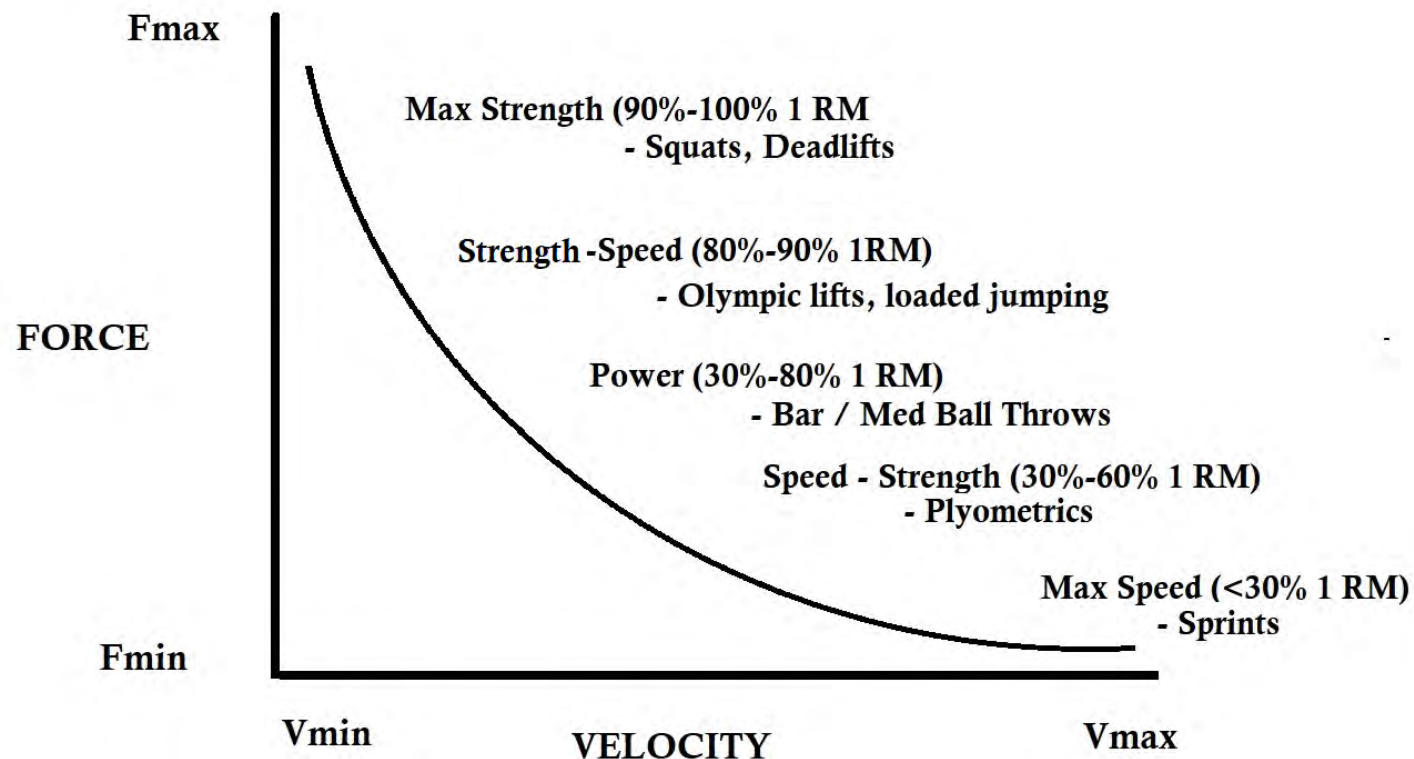
The Force Velocity Curve



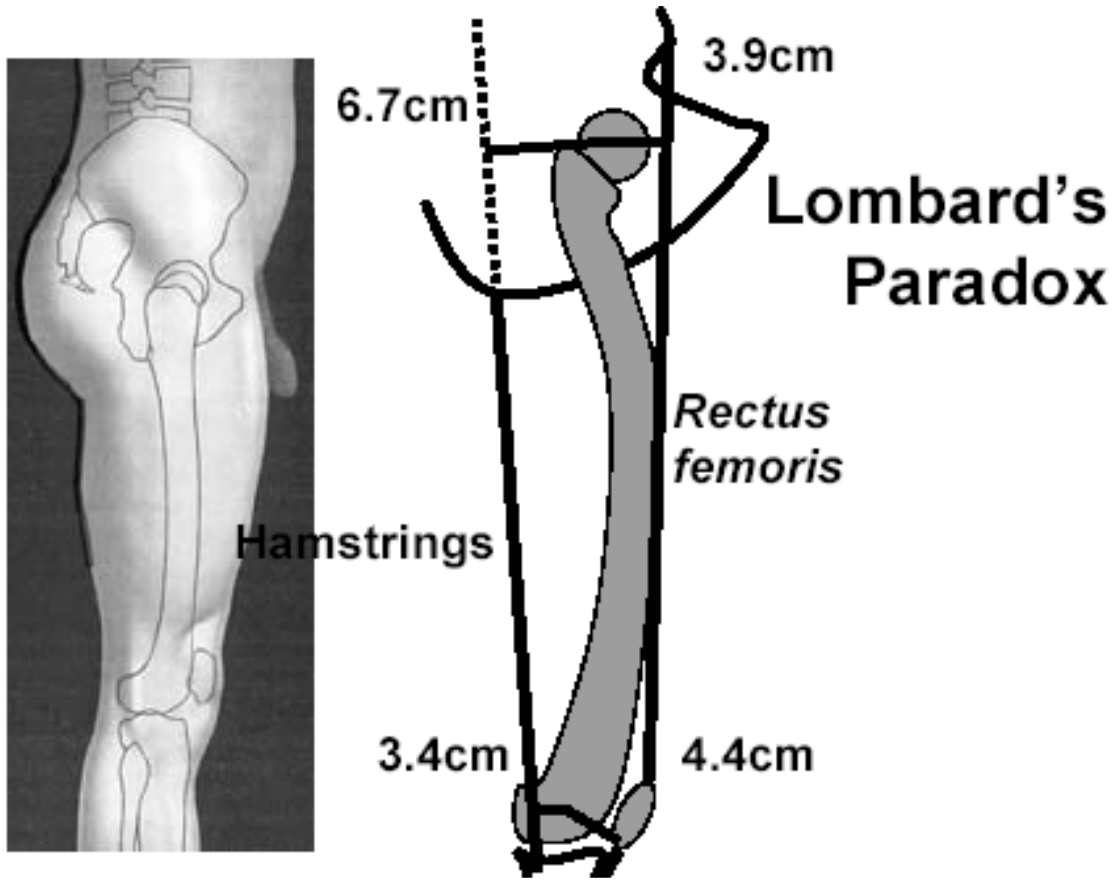
Kraemer, W. J., Fleck, S. J., & Deschenes, M. R. (2016). Exercise physiology: integrating theory and application. 2nd Edition. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Understanding the Physiology

The Force Velocity Curve



Exercise Selection – Biomechanics



Exercise Selection – Biomechanics

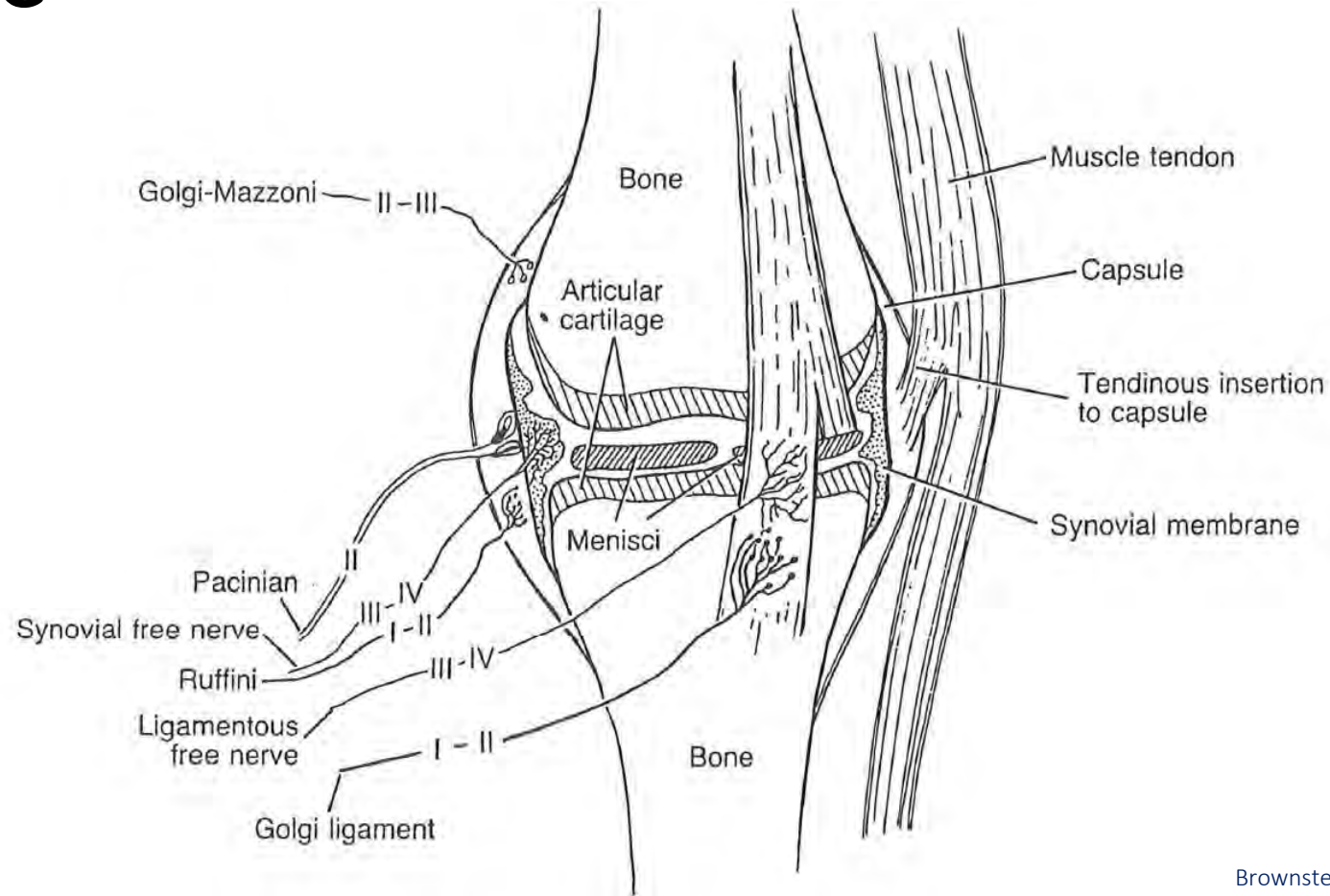
OKC vs CKC

CCK:

- Increased joint compressive forces
- Increased stability
- Decreased shear forces
- Decreased acceleration forces
- Stimulation of proprioceptors
- Better muscle synergistic patterns
- Proprioception, Joint Position Sense and Kinesthesia are vital to training and rehab

Understanding the Biomechanics

OKC vs CKC



Brownstein & Bronner (1997), Fig 2-1 p.50

Brownstein & Bronner (1997), Fig 2-1 p.50



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Exercise Selection – Biomechanics

OKC vs CKC

OCC:

- Increased acceleration forces
- Increased joint distraction

Exercise Selection – Biomechanics

OCK v CKC

- Both OCK and CKC are important
- The question is when to use them as part of conditioning



Exercise Selection – Biomechanics

Pseudo KC

- Combines concepts of both OKC & CKC at once



Exercise Selection – Biomechanics

Lombard's Paradox

Hip

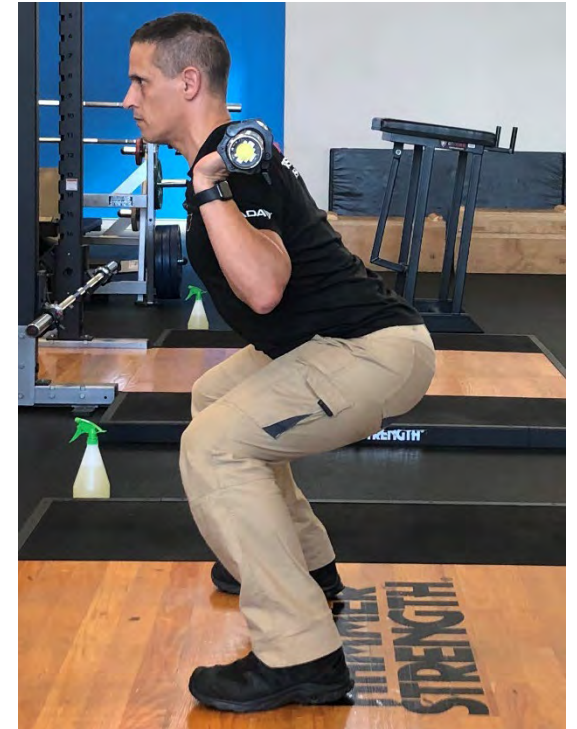
– Extension

– Glutes & Hamstrings

Knee

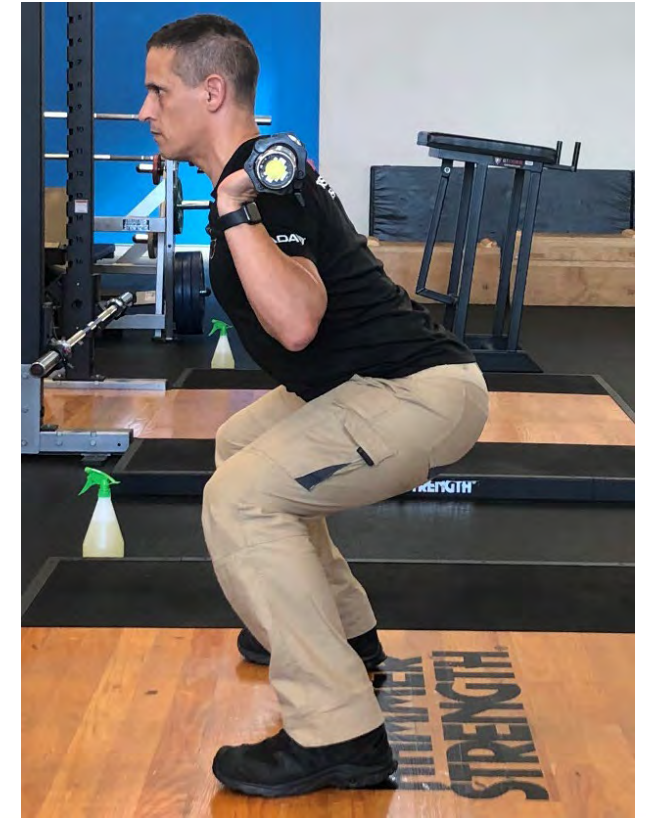
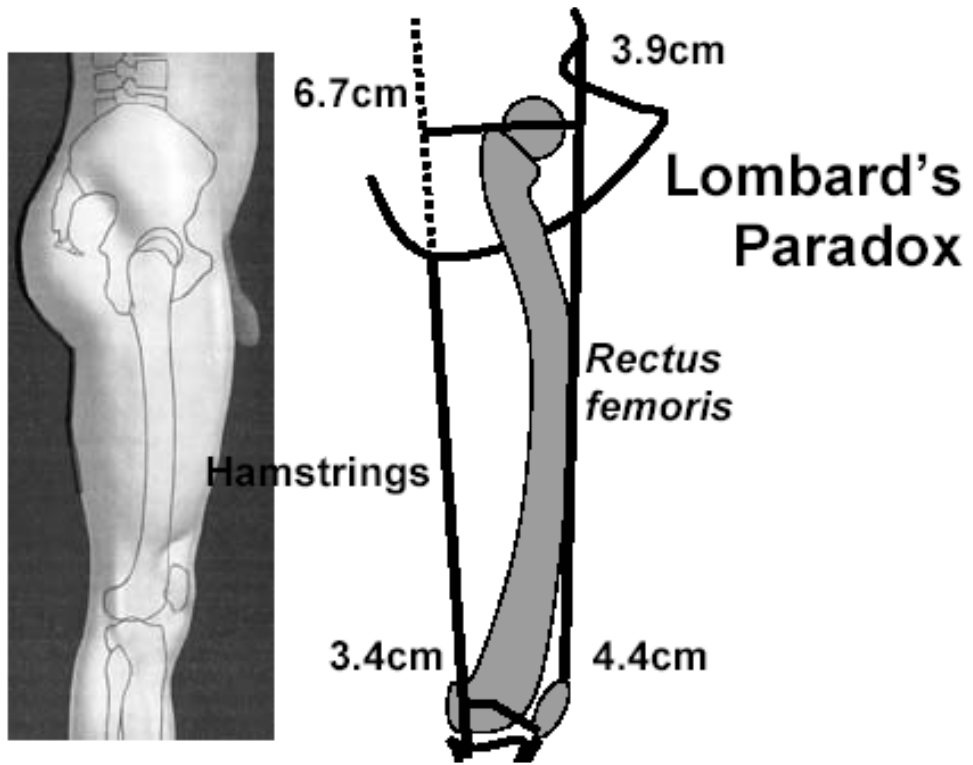
– Extension

– Quads



Exercise Selection – Biomechanics

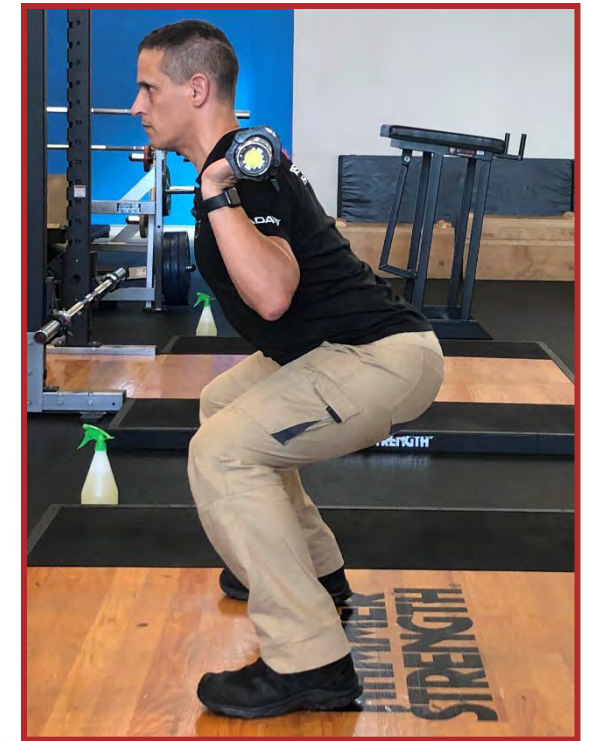
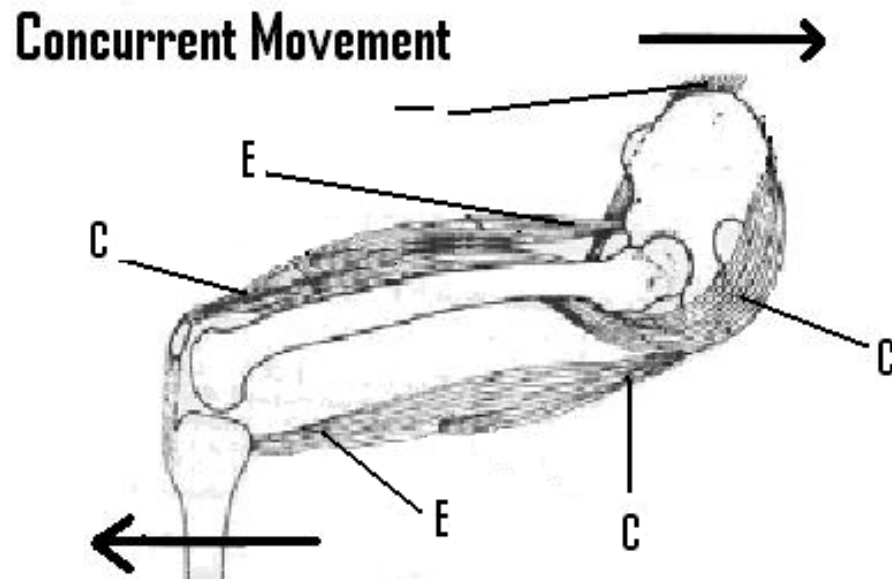
Lombard's Paradox



Understanding the Biomechanics

Complex Synergies – Shifts

- In a concurrent movement, the biarticular muscle is an agonist at one joint and an antagonist at another simultaneously



Exercise Selection – Biomechanics

Hip

– Flexion

– Quads & Iliopsoas

Knee

– Extension

– Quads

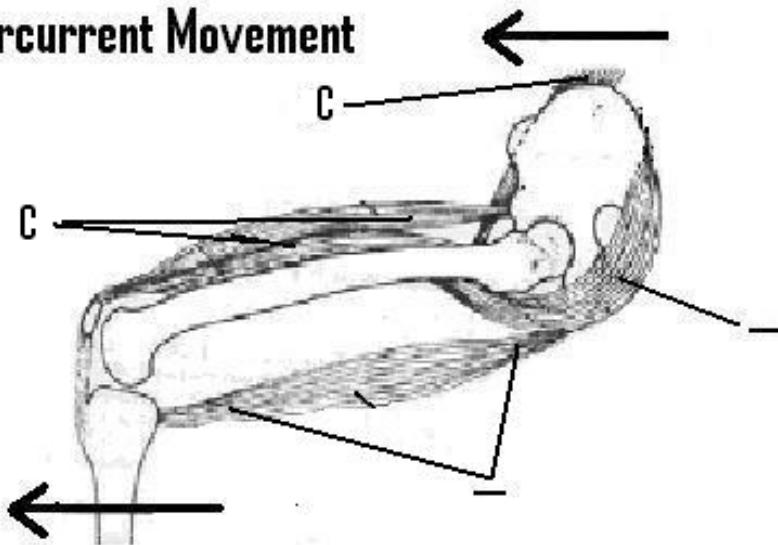


Understanding the Biomechanics

Complex Synergies – Shifts

- In a countercurrent movement, the biarticular muscle is an agonist at both joints simultaneously.

Countercurrent Movement



Complex Synergies – Shifts

- So which one do we train?



Exercise Selection – Biomechanics

Complex Synergies – Shifts

- So which one do we train?



Exercise Selection – Biomechanics

Complex Synergies – Shifts

- So which one do we train?



Correlation between outcome measures and performance in the victim drag and pack march performance tests.

Outcome measure	Victim drag	Pack march
Absolute bench	$r = 0.711†$	$r = -0.265$
Relative bench	$r = 0.531†$	$r = -0.330^*$
Absolute squat	$r = 0.741†$	$r = -0.335^*$
Relative squat	$r = 0.557†$	$r = -0.395†$
Absolute deadlift	$r = 0.747†$	$r = -0.219$
Relative deadlift	$r = 0.568†$	$r = -0.285$
Absolute pull-up	$r = 0.742†$	$r = -0.356^*$
Relative pull-up	$r = 0.465†$	$r = -0.468†$

*Statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

†Statistically significant at $p < 0.01$.

Orr, R. M., Robinson, J., Hasanki, K., Talaber, K. A., Schram, B., & Roberts, A. (2022). The relationship between strength measures and task performance in specialist tactical police. *Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research*, 36(3), 757-762.

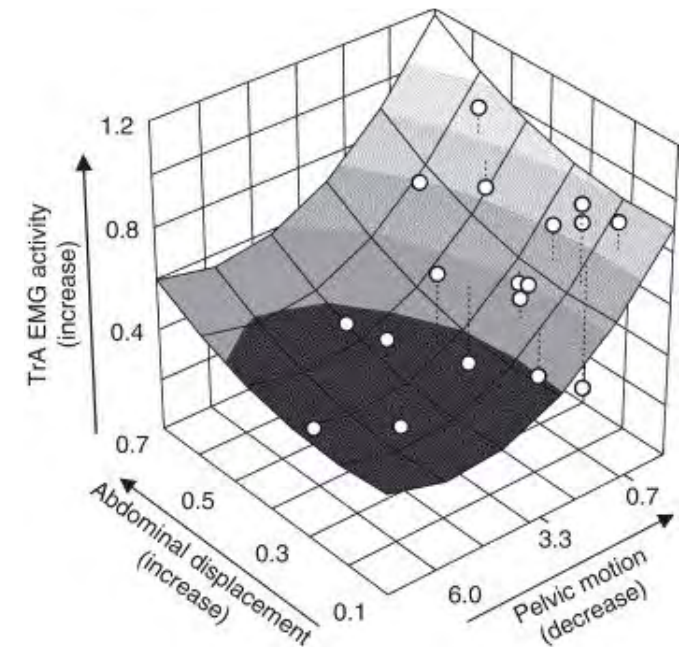
Robinson, J., Roberts, A., Irving, S., & Orr, R. (2018). Aerobic fitness is of greater importance than strength and power in the load carriage performance of specialist police. *International journal of exercise science*, 11(4), 987.

Measure	Pack March 1	Pack March 2	Pack March
Pack March 1 (mins:sec)	1	.840**	.815**
Pack March 2 (mins:sec)	.840**	1	.881**
Pack March 3 (mins:sec)	.815**	.881**	1
Body Weight (kg)	.097	.010	.081
1 RM Bench Press (kg)	-.360*	-.318*	-.295*
Bench Ratio (%)	-.465**	-.365**	-.379**
1 RM Squat (kg)	-.401**	-.335*	-.316*
Squat Ratio (%)	-.500**	-.381**	-.396**
1 RM Deadlift (kg)	-.288*	-.248	-.215
Deadlift Ratio (%)	-.403**	-.294*	-.305*
1RM Pull-up (kg)	-.452**	-.439**	-.416**
Pull-up Ratio (%)	-.607**	-.512**	-.541**
Vertical Jump (cm)	-.501**	-.541**	-.523**

Exercise Selection - Biomechanics

For TrA alone – Discourage any movement of the upper abdominals, bracing of the abdominal walls or posterior tilting of the pelvis

(Urquhart, et al. 2006)



Exercise Selection - Biomechanics

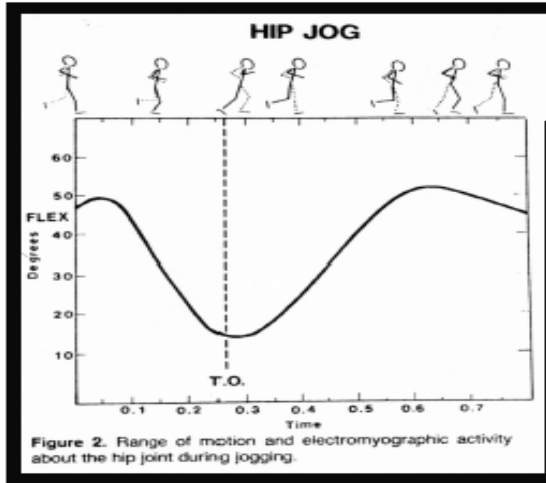


Figure 2. Range of motion and electromyographic activity about the hip joint during jogging.

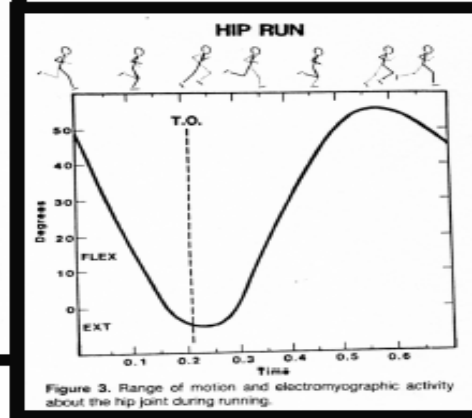


Figure 3. Range of motion and electromyographic activity about the hip joint during running.

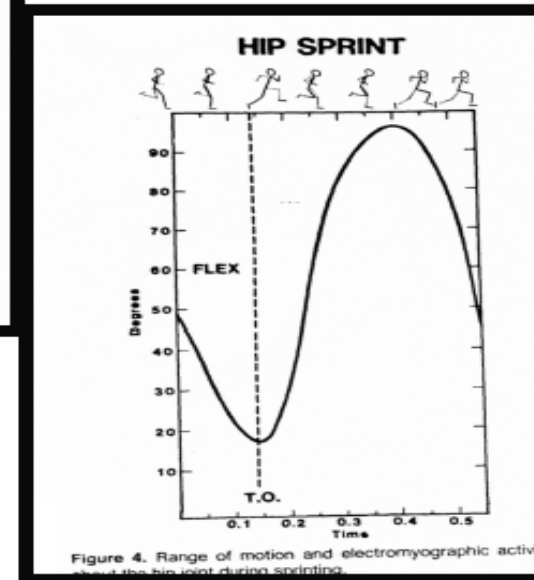


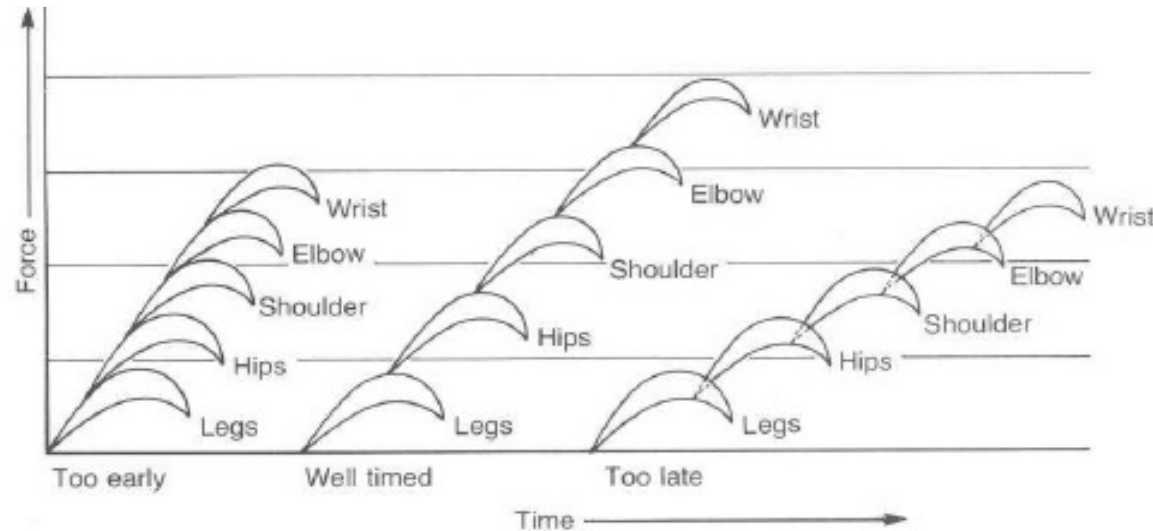
Figure 4. Range of motion and electromyographic activity about the hip joint during sprinting.

Mann et al, Comparative electromyography of the lower extremity in jogging, running and sprinting. Am. J. Sports Med. 1986;14:501-10.

Exercise Selection – Biomechanics

Segmental Summation of Velocity

- Optimal coordinated sequence of movement that allows for optimal velocity development
- Each segment begins to move the instant the previous segment begins to slow down



Elliott, B.C. Biomechanics in Sport in eds. Pyke, FS. Better Coaching, Australian Sports Commission, Figure 7-13, p.107

Exercise Selection – Motor Control



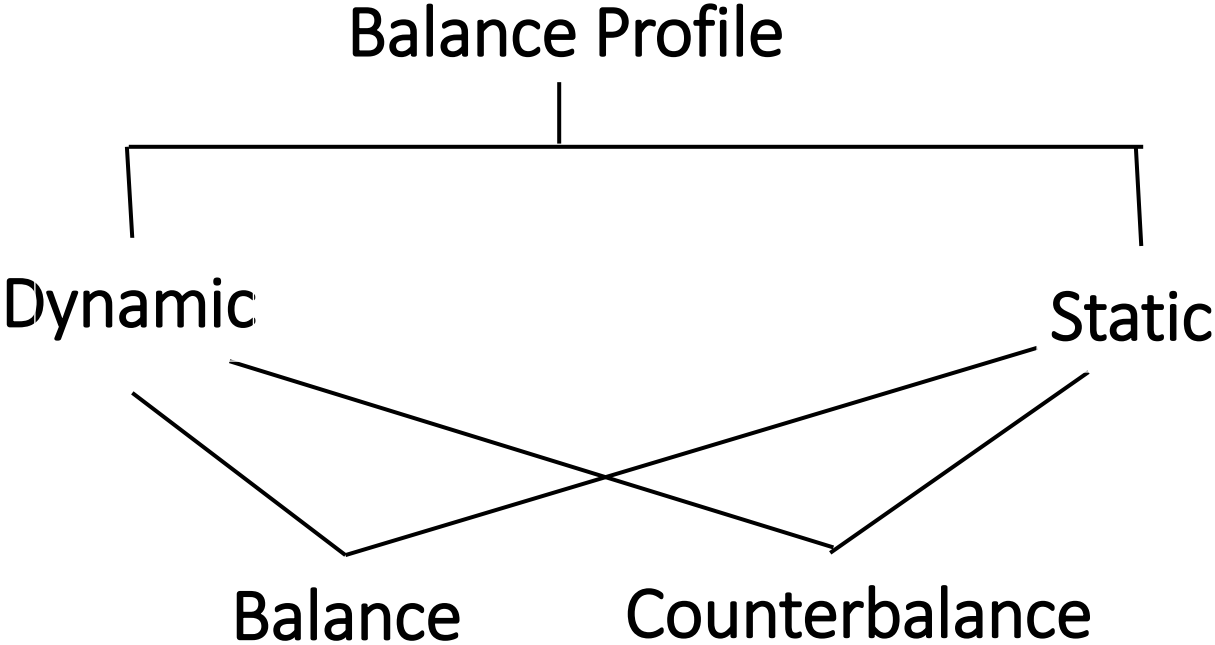
Exercise Selection – Motor Control

Synergy

- Coordination to muscles and muscle groups to achieve a MOVEMENT



Exercise Selection – Motor Control



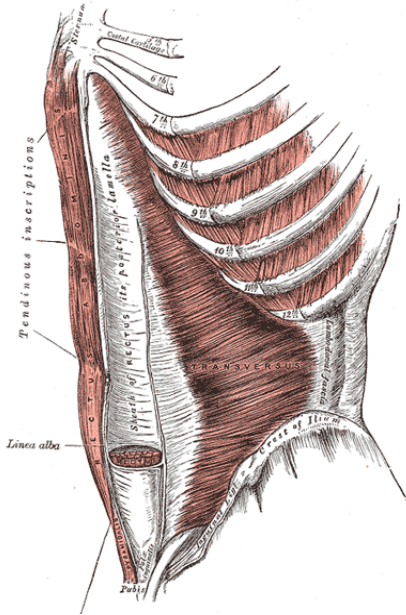
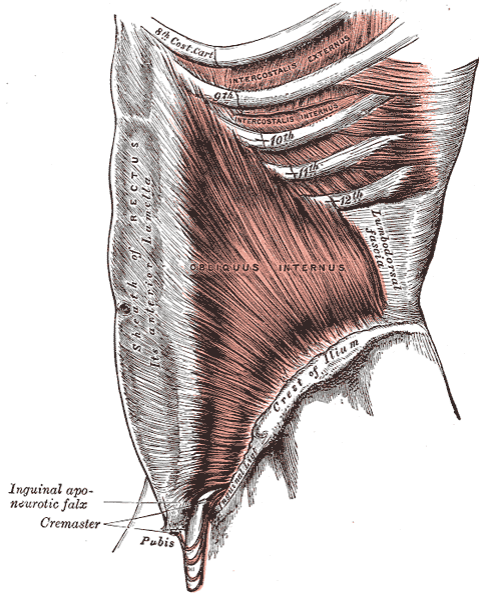
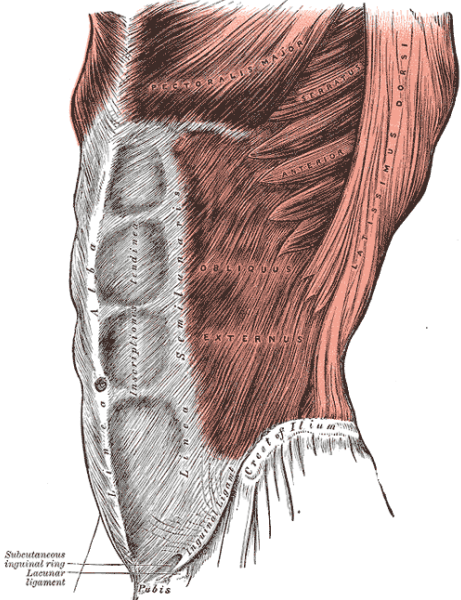
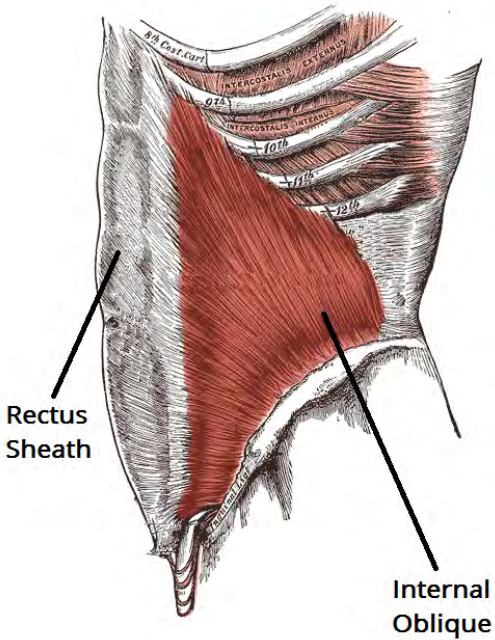
Exercise Selection – Motor Control



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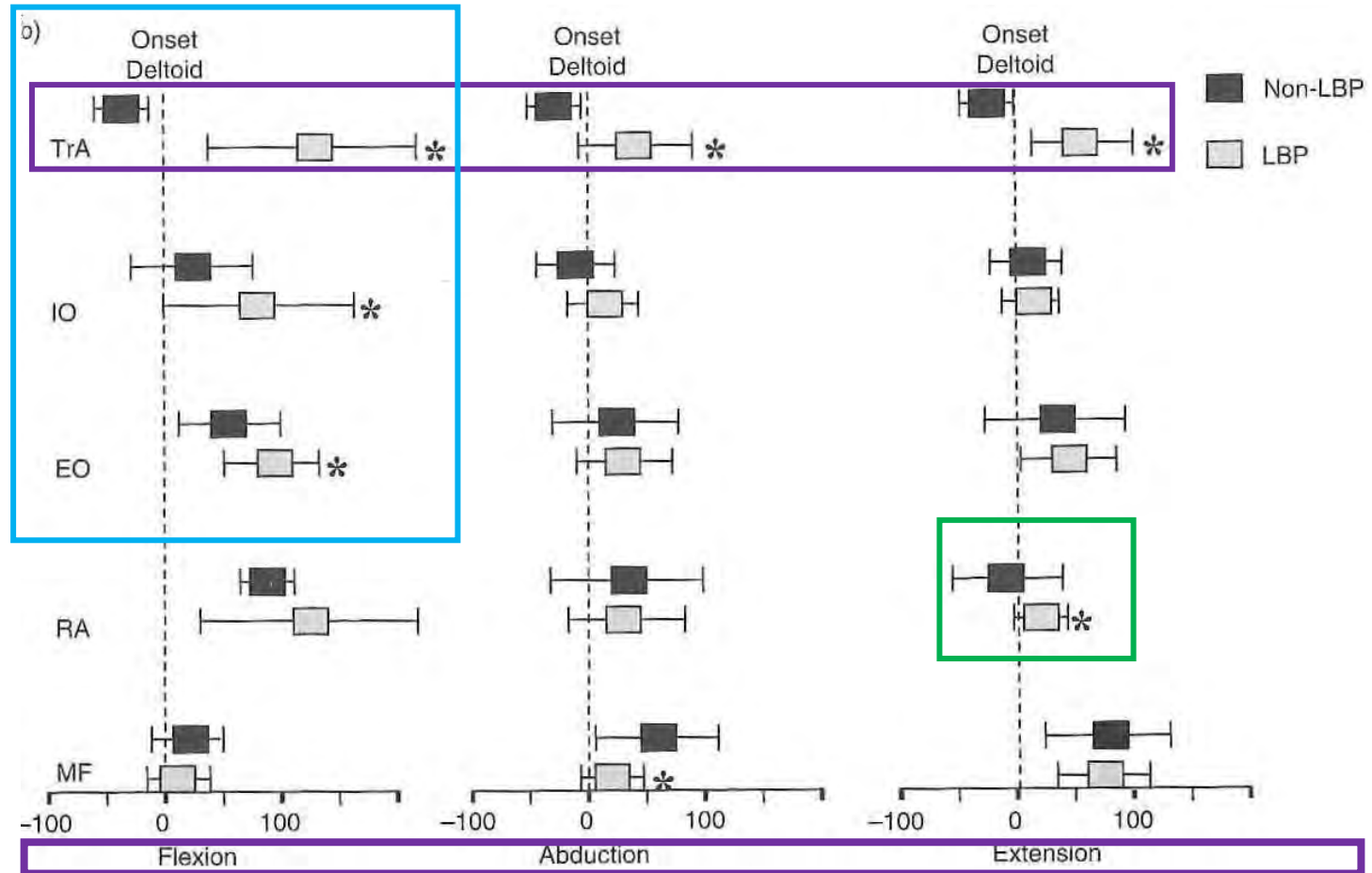
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Exercise Selection – Motor Control



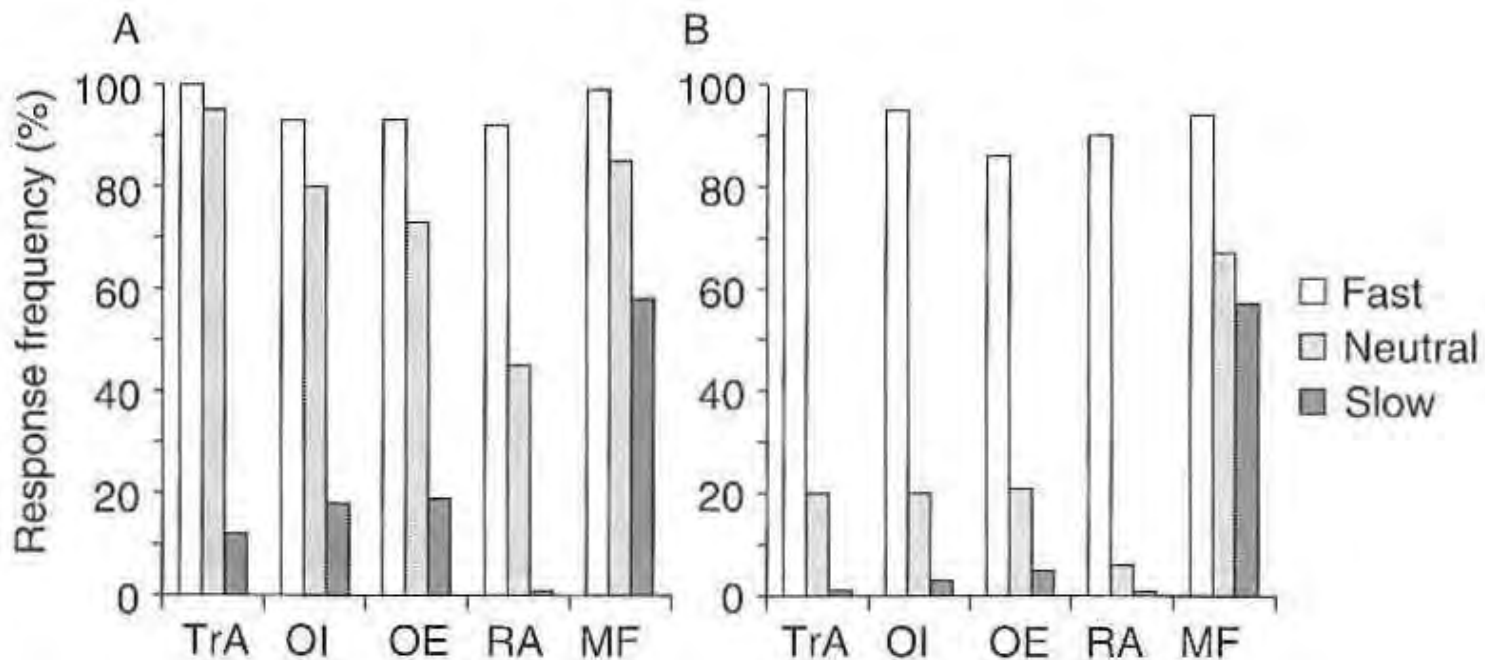
Exercise Selection – Motor Control

Hodges, P. W., & Richardson, C. A. (1996). Inefficient muscular stabilization of the lumbar spine associated with low back pain: a motor control evaluation of transversus abdominis. *Spine*, 21(22), 2640-2650, Fig 6



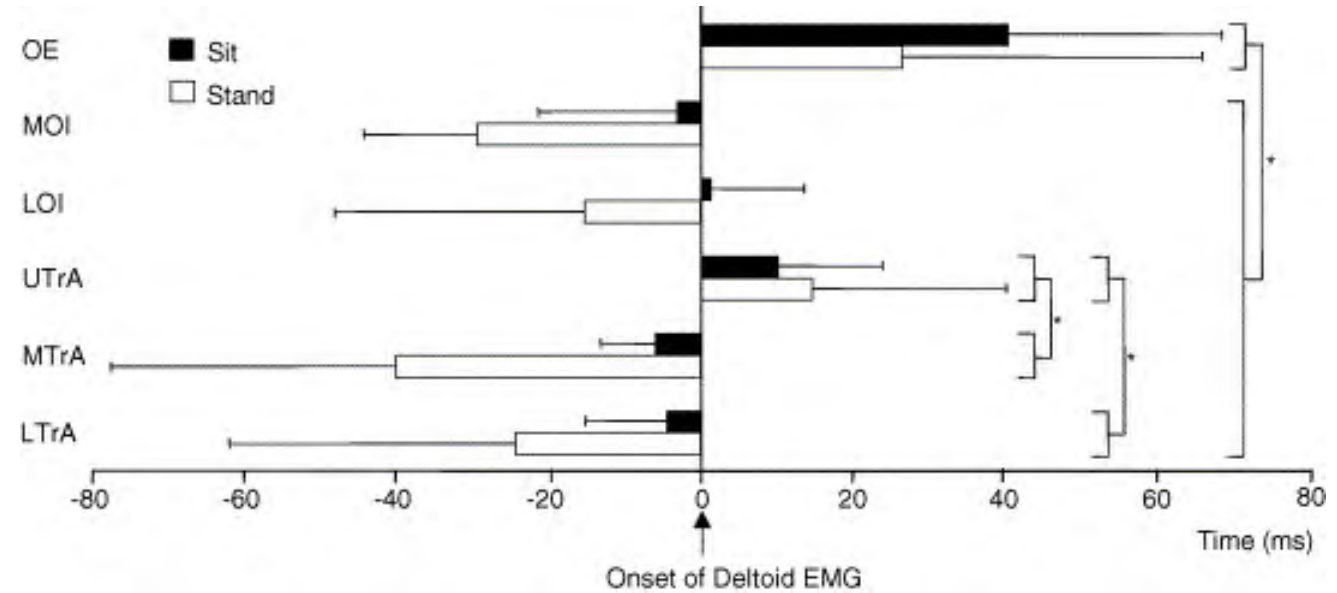
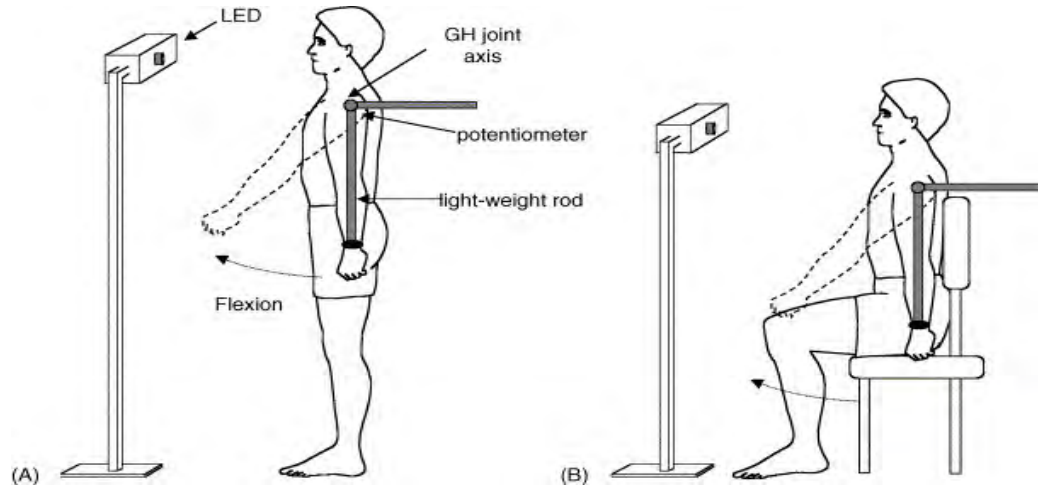
Exercise Selection – Motor Control

Research suggests that the problem is not one of strength or endurance but of motor control (Jull, et al., 1999)



Jull, G., Hodges, P., Hides, J., & Panjabi, M. M. (1999). *Therapeutic exercise for spinal segmental stabilization in low back pain: scientific basis and clinical approach* (pp. 61-76). Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone., Fig 5.5

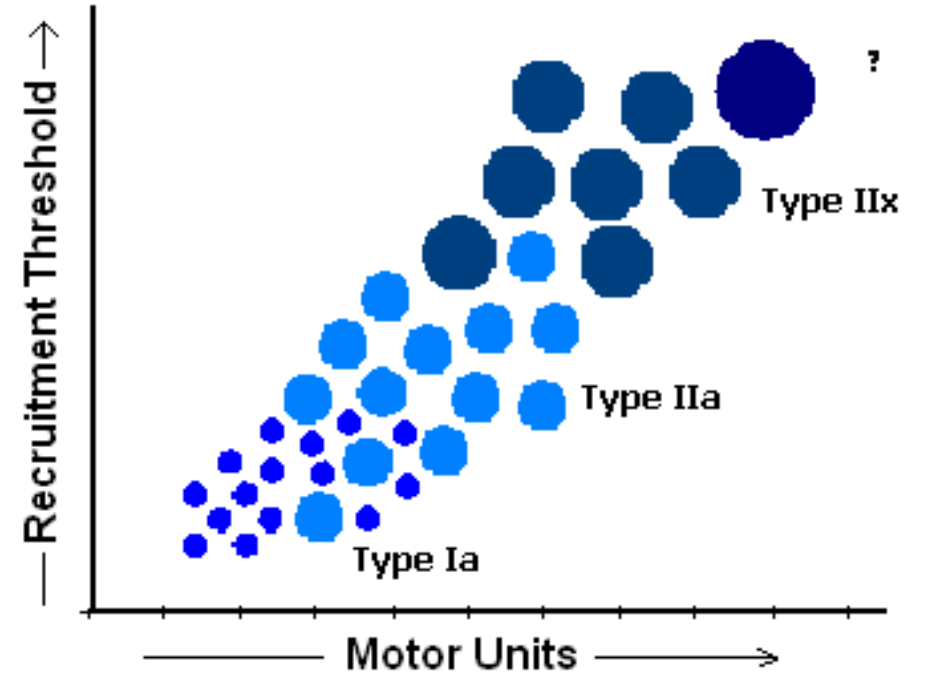
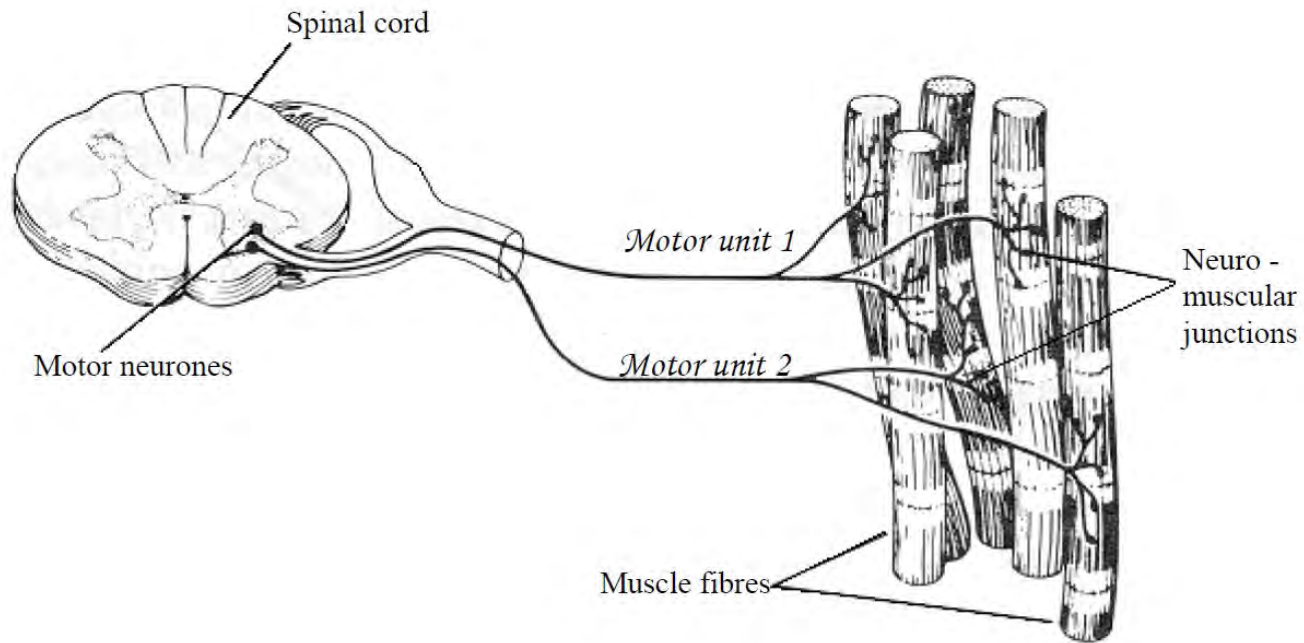
Exercise Selection – Motor Control



Urquhart, D. M., Hodges, P.W. & Story, I. H. (2004). Postural activity of the abdominal muscles varies between regions of these muscles and between body position. *Gait & Posture*, 22(2005), 295-301

Exercise Selection - Physiology

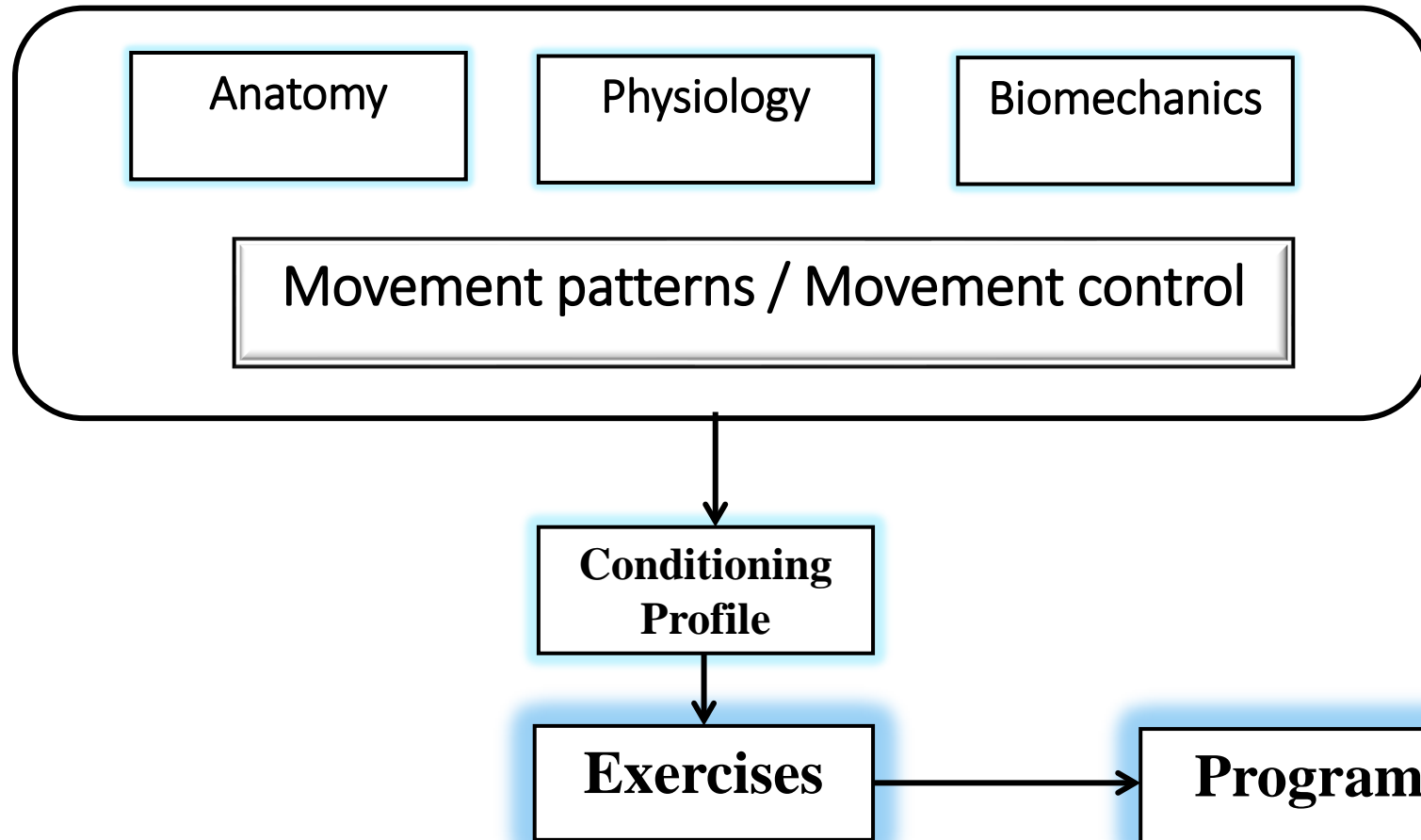
Motor Units and Motor Unit Summation



Summation



Summation



Thank you



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