



血流限制与高强度组合力量训练对残奥高山滑雪运动员下肢肌肉肌力和募集能力的影响

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摘要:目的:探讨血流限制训练(BFRT)与高强度力量训练的组合训练(以下简称“组合训练”)残奥高山滑雪站姿组运动员下肢肌肉最大肌力、肌纤维募集能力和力量发展速率的影响。方法:以国家残奥会高山滑雪队站姿组6名运动员为研究对象(3男,3女),年龄(20.67±1.34)岁。根据膝关节伸肌最大肌力的前测结果,将相对弱势一侧的下肢作为实验侧(BFRT干预侧),另一侧作为对照侧(非BFRT干预侧)。运动员首先进行75% 1 RM高强度力量训练,包括腿推、膝关节伸肌和屈肌练习、髋关节内收外展肌群练习等。之后在实验侧加压条件下,进行4组30% 1 RM腿推和膝关节伸肌练习。比较2周训练前后最大肌力、肌纤维募集能力和力量发展速率等指标变化。结果:1)实验侧最大肌力显著增加($P=0.001$);2)实验侧力量发展速率显著提高($P=0.042$);3)对照侧和实验侧股外侧肌、股内侧肌RMS变化率均无显著差异,仅股直肌RMS变化率差异显著($P=0.02$)。结论:2周组合训练对残奥高山滑雪运动员下肢最大肌力和力量发展速率的影响效果优于传统高强度力量训练。相对于传统高强度力量训练,组合训练可以更快地达到力量训练效果。

关键词:血流限制训练;高强度力量训练;残奥会高山滑雪运动员;站姿组;股四头肌;最大肌力;肌纤维募集;力量发展速率

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高山滑雪运动员的下肢肌力是评价运动员力量素质的重要指标之一(Tesch, 1995),并被用于评价运动员竞技水平和赛季前后体能变化(Haymes et al., 1980; Koutedakis et al., 1992)。与其他项目相比,高山滑雪运动员具有更强大的膝关节伸肌肌力(Haymes et al., 1980; Tesch, 1995)。相关研究表明,运动员的运动成绩、竞技水平与下肢肌肉质量($r=0.7$)和肌力($r=0.59$)有关(Emeterio et al., 2010)。为保持和提升排名,运动员需在赛季期间参加多项赛事,体能训练比例大幅减少(Gross et al., 2009),体能随之下降(Koutedakis et al., 1992)。因此,如何在较短的时间内保持和提升运动员体能,对获得优异比赛成绩至关重要。

近年来,血流限制训练(blood flow restriction training, BFRT)受到关注。通过特殊的加压装置使局部肌肉处于缺血和低氧的工作环境(Teixeira et al., 2018; Yasuda et al., 2010),BFRT可以在低强度负荷下达到与传统高强度力量训练相同的效果(Loenneke et al., 2012a)。但两者的机制不同,与高强度力量训练相比,BFRT的训练效果更多源自代谢应激(魏佳等, 2019a)。前人研究表明,BFRT与

传统高强度力量训练组合(以下简称“组合训练”)的训练效果大于单独使用BFRT(Luebbbers et al., 2014; Yamanaka et al., 2012; Yasuda et al., 2011),组合训练可使运动员获得肌肉形态和神经肌肉适应的双重效果(魏佳等, 2019a)。然而,组合训练的训练效果是否优于传统高强度力量训练有待研究进一步证实。因此,本研究通过对比传统高强度力量训练和组合训练的训练效果,探讨组合训练对残奥高山滑雪站姿组运动员下肢肌肉最大肌力、募集能力和力量发展速率的影响。通过分析最大肌力、肌纤维募集能力以及反映神经肌肉功能的力量发展速率等指标(Aagaard et al., 2002; Angelozzi et al., 2012; Izquierdo et al., 1999; Tillin et al., 2010),进一步验证组合训练的训练效果,拓展BFRT的应用领域,为残奥高山滑雪运动员的力量训练提供新的思路和方法。

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1 研究对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

以国家残奥会高山滑雪队站姿组6名运动员为研究对象(3男,3女),平均年龄(20.67±1.34)岁,5名运动员的残疾分级为LW5-8级(上肢残疾),1名运动员为LW2级(单侧下肢膝关节以上截肢)。借鉴Evans等(2010)的分组方法,将相对弱势一侧的下肢作为实验侧(BFRT干预侧),而另一侧下肢作为对照侧(非BFRT干预侧)。LW2级运动员健全下肢被随机分配作为实验侧。提前将干预方案安排、测试内容及流程告知运动员和教练员,并获得运动员和教练员许可。本研究获得上海体育学院伦理道德委员会的批准(No.102772020RT052)。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 训练方案

BFRT干预为期2周,每周4次,作为训练课的增补内容在最大力量练习结束后进行。训练计划中的练习方法均为运动员熟悉的练习方法。最大力量训练内容包括组合器械腿推、膝关节伸肌和屈肌练习、髋关节内收外展肌群练习,每项练习重复3组,每组5~10次,练习负荷75% 1 RM。借鉴Luebbers等(2014)和Scott等(2015)的BFRT训练方案,在最大力量训练结束后,运动员完成4组30% 1 RM腿推和膝关节伸肌练习,其中第1组30次,后3组20次,组间间歇45 s,练习节奏为向心收缩和离心收缩各1.5 s。在增补训练阶段对实验侧加压,以完成BFRT干预,所有练习均为对称性练习,即实验侧和对照侧下肢外部负荷相同。

加压设备为KAATSU Master加压仪及其配套加压带,加压部位为大腿上方1/3处,安装压为40 mmHg。参考Loenneke等(2012b)和魏佳等(2019b)研究,根据运动员大腿围设定压力,压力范围为200~300 mmHg。在达到预定压力前,运动员进行加压热身。

1.2.2 最大肌力测试

在BFRT干预前后进行最大肌力测试,测试仪器为IsoMed 2000等速肌力仪。运动员在测试前24 h避免剧烈运动,在测试开始前使用功率自行车进行不少于10 min的准备活动。功率自行车是运动员常用的准备活动器械,因此,由运动员自行控制负荷和准备活动时间。采用Steidl-Muller等(2018)的测试方法,分别测试双侧膝关节伸肌最大肌力,膝关节角度设定为100°(膝关节完全伸展为180°)。测试时运动员手臂交叉于胸前,尽全力做伸膝动作,测试3次,每次间隔休息1 min,记录每次测试的最大力矩(单位:Nm)和达到最大力矩的时间(单位:ms),选取3次测试中的最大力矩值(MVC)用于统计分析。测试时使用激励性语言,并通过显示器向运动员实时反馈测量结果,确保尽最大努力完成测试。测试在专业人员指导下完成,研究人员仅提供测试方案和组织测试,不直接

参与测试过程。

1.2.3 肌电测试方案

在最大肌力测试过程中,利用表面肌电测试仪(DELSYS肌电仪,美国)同步采集股直肌、股外侧肌和股内侧肌肌电信号。用酒精棉擦拭皮肤,将测试部位毛发剃除,降低皮肤阻抗,使用肌电贴保证电极良好附着。测试指标选取反映肌纤维募集程度的均方根振幅(RMS),将最大肌力测试中所采集的RMS最大值用于分析。

1.2.4 力量发展速率计算方法

通过肌力测试中测得的MVC计算力量发展速率(Aagaard et al., 2002)。以4% MVC所对应的时间点为发力开始时间点,力矩与时间曲线的平均斜率作为力量发展速率(Jordan et al., 2015)。计算力矩达到峰值的力量发展速率(张雅祺, 2019),计算公式为:力量发展速率=力矩峰值/时间(单位:Nm·s⁻¹)。

1.3 统计方法

测试数据采用平均值±标准差($M \pm SD$)表示,使用SPSS 19.0统计软件对测试结果进行均值检验。干预前,对实验侧和对照侧进行独立样本 t 检验(Independent-samples T-test),分析干预前MVC和力量发展速率的两侧差异。鉴于肌表肌电测试结果的个体差异较大,采用独立样本 t 检验对干预后双侧肌肉RMS变化率进行统计分析。采用配对样本 t 检验(Paired-samples T-test)分析干预前后MVC和力量发展速率的差异。取95%的置信区间。效果量(effect size, ES)评价标准为:ES<0.25,效果量微弱;0.25≤ES<0.5,效果量小;0.5≤ES≤1.0,效果量中等;ES>1.0,效果量大(Rhea, 2004),计算公式为:效果量=(后测均值-前测均值)/前测标准差(Cohen, 1988; Rhea, 2004; Rhea et al., 2003)。

2 研究结果

2.1 干预前实验侧和对照侧各项测试指标对比

在干预前,实验侧(182.67±54, $n=6$)和对照侧(199.6±46.78, $n=5$)MVC差异不显著($P=0.596$),实验侧(195.21±24.16)和对照侧(203.11±55.84)力量发展速率差异不显著($P=0.780$)。

2.2 干预前后最大力矩变化

如表1所示,运动员实验侧的MVC提高幅度均大于对照侧,其中女运动员实验侧提高幅度大于男运动员。配对样本 t 检验结果显示,干预后实验侧膝关节伸肌MVC显著提高(221.50±50.11, $P<0.01$),效果量为0.72,对照侧无显著变化(216.20±45.48, $P=0.108$)。

2.3 干预前后RMS变化

通过对比干预后双侧股外侧肌、股内侧肌和股直肌的RMS变化率发现,实验侧和对照侧股直肌RMS变化率差异显著($P<0.05$),股外侧肌、股内侧肌RMS变化率差

异均不显著(表2)。各被试干预前后两侧RMS变化详见表3。

表1 干预前后运动员MVC变化率

性别	运动员	实验侧变化率/%	对照侧变化率/%
男	A	7.73	-0.40
	B	20.35	—
	C	11.69	1.75
	平均值	13.26	0.68
女	D	33.83	18.72
	E	30.98	18.41
	F	40.20	6.20
	平均值	35.00	14.44
总平均值		24.13	8.94

注:变化率=(后测值-前测值)/前测值×100%,运动员B残疾等级为LW2级(单侧下肢膝关节以上截肢),下同。

表2 实验侧、对照侧RMS变化率对比

肌肉	实验侧/%	对照侧/%	P
股直肌	18.23±33.80	314.10±179.82	0.020
股外侧肌	21.17±58.45	122.82±127.38	0.156
股内侧肌	47.97±51.70	162.04±145.50	0.158

表3 干预前后运动员RMS变化率

性别	运动员	股直肌		股外侧肌		股内侧肌	
		实验侧	对照侧	实验侧	对照侧	实验侧	对照侧
男	A	79.75	474.02	130.78	46.93	70.29	404.90
	B	18.13	—	-0.15	—	49.01	—
	C	22.80	499.46	-4.50	285.60	43.27	150.00
	平均值	40.23	486.74	42.04	166.27	54.19	277.45
女	D	0.23	227.93	-36.14	62.29	-22.48	33.48
	E	8.88	65.34	36.65	-10.03	131.06	67.27
	F	-20.42	303.75	0.37	229.30	16.69	154.57
	平均值	-3.77	199.01	0.29	93.85	41.76	85.11

2.4 干预前后力量发展速率变化

如表4所示,干预后仅实验侧膝关节伸肌力量发展速率显著提高($P<0.05$),效果量为2.15,而对照侧力量发展速率的前后测差异无统计学意义。观察各被试力量发展速率变化率(表5)发现,除1名运动员外,其他运动员实验侧力量发展速率提高幅度均大于对照侧。实验侧男、女运动员力量发展速率提高幅度差异不大。

3 讨论与分析

本研究发现,相对于传统高强度力量训练,组合训练更有利于运动员下肢肌肉MVC和力量发展速率的提高,

可在短时间内获得训练效果,但对RMS的影响与传统高强度训练相似。

表4 干预前后力量发展速率对比

	前测/(Nm·s ⁻¹)	后测/(Nm·s ⁻¹)	P	ES
实验侧	195.21±24.16	247.27±58.05	0.042	2.15
对照侧	203.11±55.84	189.72±64.8	0.484	

表5 干预前后运动员力量发展速率变化率

性别	运动员	实验侧/%	对照侧/%
男	A	3.37	11.82
	B	61.21	—
	C	17.93	10.83
	平均值	27.50	11.33
女	D	4.62	-27.85
	E	30.12	-4.26
	F	40.80	-24.37
	平均值	25.18	-18.83

3.1 组合训练对最大肌力的影响

本研究将传统高强度力量训练与BFRT组合,实验结果表明仅实验侧MVC显著提高,说明相较于传统力量训练,组合训练所产生的机械应力与代谢应激双重刺激可以更有效地提高肌肉力量。这一特点对高山滑雪运动员赛季(雪季)体能训练至关重要。

虽然神经适应在力量训练的早期占重要地位,但随着训练的进行,肌肉肥大对肌肉力量的提升作用则更为明显(Ratamess, 2012)。在影响肌肉肥大的因素中,除营养因素外,机械应力和代谢应激对抗阻训练所引起的肌肉肥大起重要作用(Ratamess, 2012)。肌纤维只有被激活才会获得训练效果(Brown, 2017)。根据肌纤维募集的大小原则(size principle),低阈值的肌纤维(I型肌纤维)首先被激活,而高阈值的肌纤维(II型肌纤维)只有在较高的运动负荷下才被募集(Henneman et al., 1965)。因此,为增加肌肉体积、提高肌肉力量,运动员传统训练中一般需采用较高(>65% 1 RM)的负荷。相对于传统高强度力量训练,BFRT可以通过造成局部低氧和减少代谢产物等方式刺激激素分泌、促进蛋白质合成和细胞肿胀(魏佳等, 2019a; Pearson et al., 2015; Scott et al., 2015)。此外,低氧环境可使更多的II型肌纤维被募集(Moritani et al., 1992; Sundberg, 1994),而相对于I型肌纤维,II型肌纤维对肌肉肥大的作用更明显(MacDougall et al., 1982; McCall et al., 1996)。Loenneke等(2012a)发现,BFRT可能改变了肌肉对力量训练的适应模式,促使肌肉肥大的训练效果快速出现。而BFRT对肌肉肥大的作用已被多项研究证明(魏

佳等, 2019a; 吴旻等, 2019; Abe et al., 2005a, 2005; Clark et al., 2006; Copithorne et al., 2019; Fujita et al., 2008; Manini et al., 2009; Natsume et al., 2016), 其中, 干预时间较短的仅为6~8天(Abe et al., 2005a; Fujita et al., 2008)。因此, 实验侧肌力提升的原因, 可能与BFRT的介入促使肌肉肥大有关。

3.2 组合训练对肌纤维募集能力的影响

本研究中, 仅股直肌RMS变化率在实验侧与对照侧之间存在显著差异。表面肌电测试时, 股直肌肌电信号容易受其他肌肉的串扰(Byrne et al., 2005)。由于同样采用表面肌电测试, 无法排除股直肌受其他肌肉串扰的可能。鉴于股外侧肌、股内侧肌RMS差异均不显著, 认为组合训练对RMS的影响与传统高强度训练相似。

有研究发现, 尽管肌肉力量增加, 但力量训练后肌电并未发生相应的变化(Schwelanus, 2008), 而产生该现象的原因可能与训练背景有关。随着训练的进行(图1), 神经因素对肌力增长的作用降低, 肌肉肥大逐步成为肌力增长的主要机制(Moritani et al., 1979; Ratamess, 2012; Sale, 2003; Schwelanus, 2008)。相关研究也表明, 神经因素对优秀运动员肌力提升的作用有限, 可能需通过肌肉肥大来进一步促进肌力的增长(Hakkinen et al., 1987)。

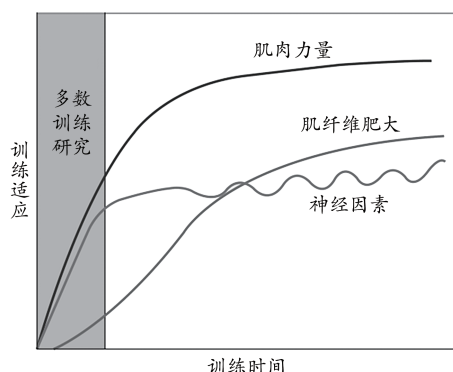


图1 神经和肌肉肥大适应对力量训练的贡献(Ratamess, 2012)⁵⁰
Figure 1. Contributions of Neural and Hypertrophic Adaptations to Resistance Training (Ratamess, 2012)⁵⁰

3.3 组合训练对力量发展速率的影响

在本研究中, 仅实验侧力量发展速率有显著提高。Folland等(2014)研究发现, 神经因素对肌肉收缩起始阶段(<75 ms)的力量发展速率有重要作用, 肌肉收缩后期(≥75 ms)的力量发展速率则更多地受肌肉收缩特性和MVC的影响(Andersen et al., 2006; Folland et al., 2014)。通过血流限制造成局部肌肉低氧是BFRT的主要作用机制(魏佳等, 2019a), 而低氧可促使发力速率更快的II型肌纤维被募集(Buchthal et al., 1970; Harridge et al., 1996; Moritani et al., 1992; Sundberg, 1994)。在本研究中, 运动员达到力矩峰值的时间(>450 ms)远大于75 ms, 力量发

展速率更多地受肌肉收缩特性和MVC的影响。因此, BFRT的介入对MVC的促进作用, 以及对II型肌纤维的额外刺激, 可能是实验侧力量发展速率显著提高的原因。

4 结论

2周血流限制与高强度力量组合训练, 对残奥高山滑雪运动员下肢最大肌力和力量发展速率的提升效果优于传统高强度力量训练。相对于传统高强度力量训练, 组合训练可以更快地获得力量训练效果。

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Effects of Blood Flow Restriction and Combined High-Intensity Strength Training on Lower Limb Muscle Strength and Recruitment Ability of Paralympic Alpine Skiers

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Abstract: Objective: To investigate the effects of blood flow restriction training (BFRT) with combined high-intensity strength training (COM) on the maximum muscle strength, muscle fiber recruitment capacity and rate of force development of lower limb muscles in Paralympic alpine skiers. Methods: Six athletes (3 males, 3 females) with an average age of 20.67 ± 1.34 years from the standing class of the National Paralympic Alpine Skiing Team participated in this study. According to the MVC test results of the knee extensor, the relative weak side of lower limb was set as the experimental side (BFRT intervention side), and the other side was set as the control side (non-BFRT intervention side). Athletes completed a set of 75% 1 RM high-intensity strength training firstly, which includes machine knee extensor and flexor exercises, leg-press, hip adduction and abductor exercises, etc. Then, 4 sets of 30% 1 RM leg press and machine knee extensor exercises were performed under the condition of experimental side pressure. The changes of maximal muscle strength, muscle fiber recruitment capacity and rate of force development before and after 2 weeks of the intervention were analyzed and compared. Results: 1) The maximum muscle strength of the experimental side was increased significantly ($P=0.001$); 2) The rate of force development was improved significantly in the experimental side ($P=0.042$); 3) There was no significant difference in RMS change rate of lateral vastus muscle and medial vastus muscle between the control side and the experimental side, the only difference was observed in rectus femoris muscle ($P=0.02$). Conclusions: The 2-week COM is more effective in improving the rate of force development and maximum strength of Paralympic alpine skiers' lower limb than that of traditional high-intensity strength training, and the COM can achieve training effects more quickly.

Keywords: blood flow restriction training; high intensity strength training; paralympic alpine skier; standing class; quadriceps muscle; maximum voluntary contraction; muscle fiber recruitment; rate of force development

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Effect of Sensory Interaction on the Balance Ability of Freestyle Ski Aerials Athletes

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Abstract: Objective: To explore the difference of balance regulation of freestyle ski aerials athletes under the interaction of various sensory systems, and to investigate the influence of different sensory inputs on athletes' balance. Methods: Twenty-five national freestyle ski aerials athletes (14 males of 21.43 ± 3.98 years and 11 females of 19.45 ± 5.00 years) were tested. The sway velocity (SV) center of pressure (COP) was recorded in four conditions: stable surface eye opening (T1), stable surface eye closure (T2), unstable surface eye opening (T3) and unstable surface eye closure (T4), then the functions of various sensory were analyzed by (SV). Results: 1) The SV values of both male and female athletes were significantly increased when their vision was interfered ($P < 0.05$); 2) The SV values of both male and female athletes were significantly increased when their proprioception was interfered ($P < 0.01$); 3) The SV values of both male and female athletes were increased significantly when their vision and proprioceptive sensation were interfered at the same time ($P < 0.01$); 4) Compared with the condition of proprioception interference, the change degree of visual perception of female athletes were increased without interference, but the male athletes was relatively small; 5) Compared with the condition of visual sensation interference, the change degree of proprioceptive sensation of both male and female athletes were increased; 6) When vision and proprioception were interfered at the same time, the change degree of SV in female athletes was $(55.83 \pm 9.59)\%$, and that in male athletes was $(55.66 \pm 14.57)\%$. Conclusions: 1) Vestibular sensation has the main function for male and female athletes to maintain their balance under different conditions; 2) Other sensory systems will substitute the ability to maintain balance when a certain sensory system is disturbed; 3) The substituted sensory system in male and female athletes are not the same when the visual or proprioceptive sensation is interfered.

Keywords: freestyle skiing aerial skill; sensory interaction; sensory function; balance ability