



SCIENCE FOR
BODY EVOLUTION.

Evaluating Muscle Contraction with Tensiomyography



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What is Tensiomyography?

Diagnostic method

Contractile properties

Superficial skeletal muscle

Application areas



Sport – Performance, Injury prevention

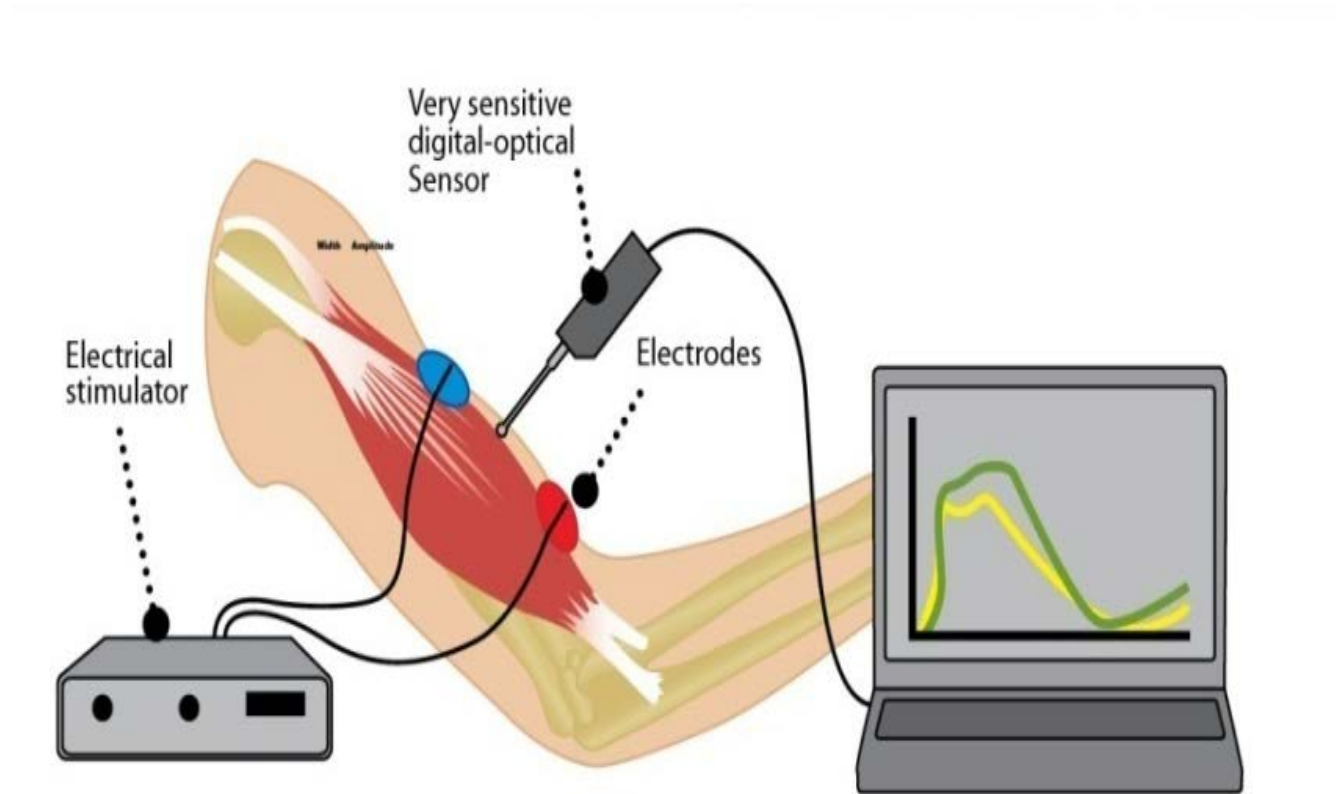
Medicine – Rehabilitation monitoring

Research – Scientific publications



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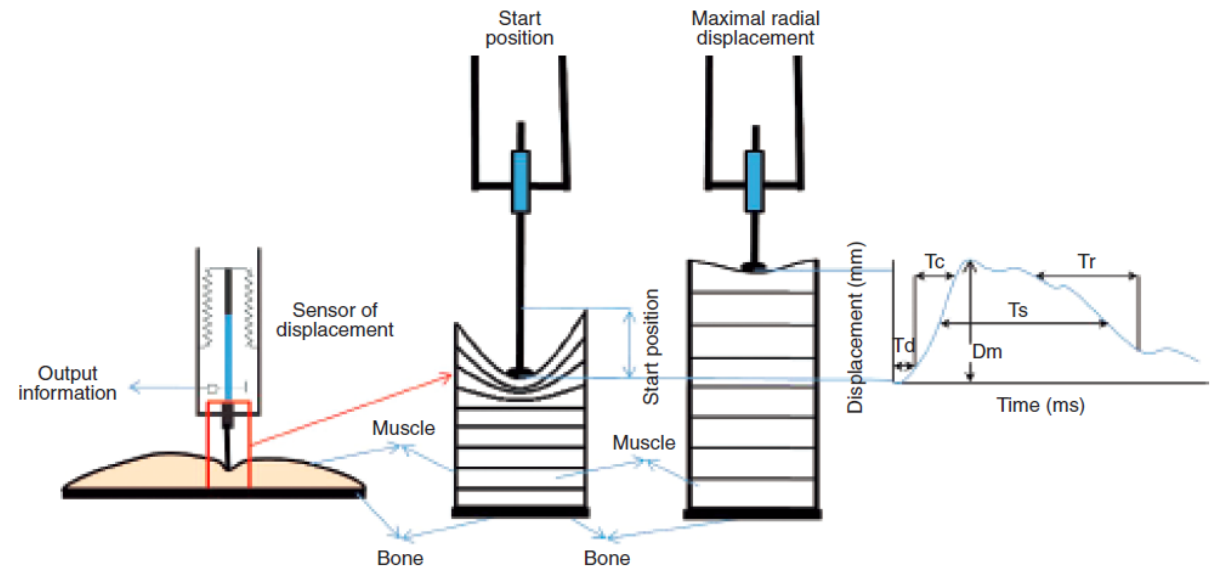
Tensiomyography



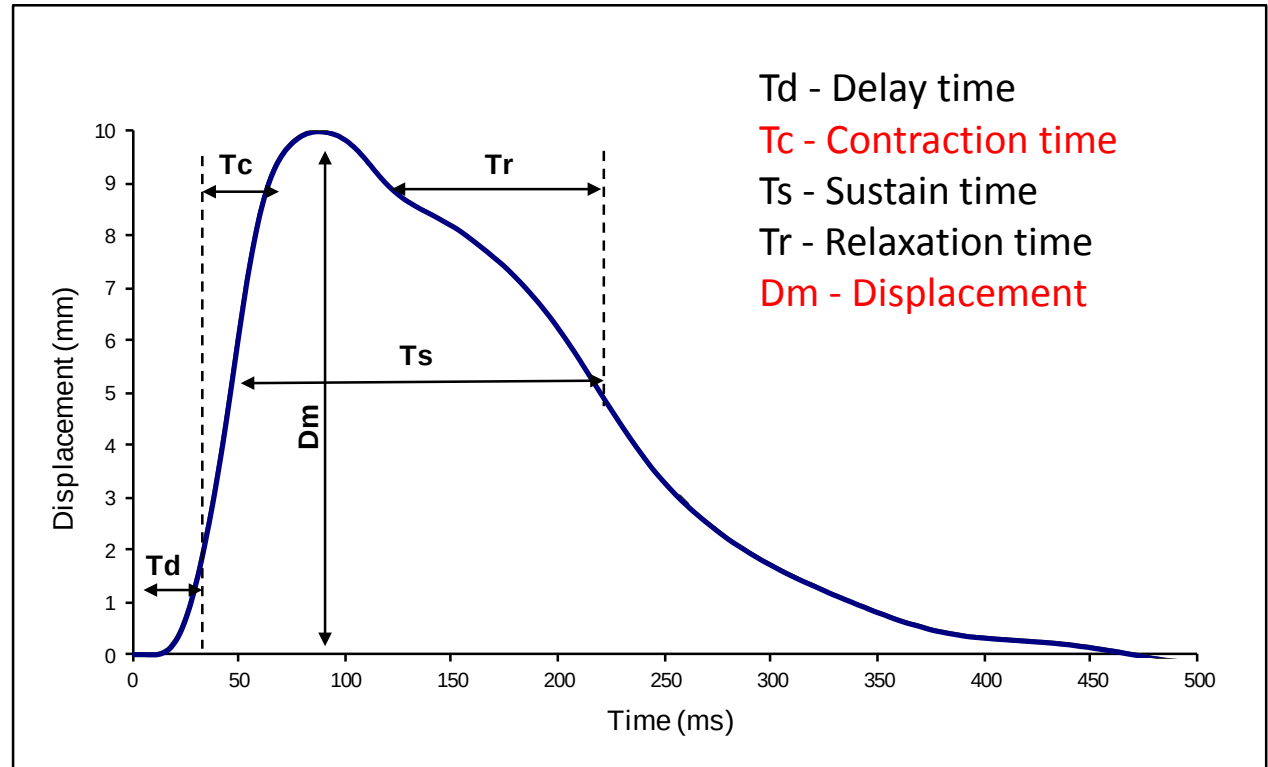


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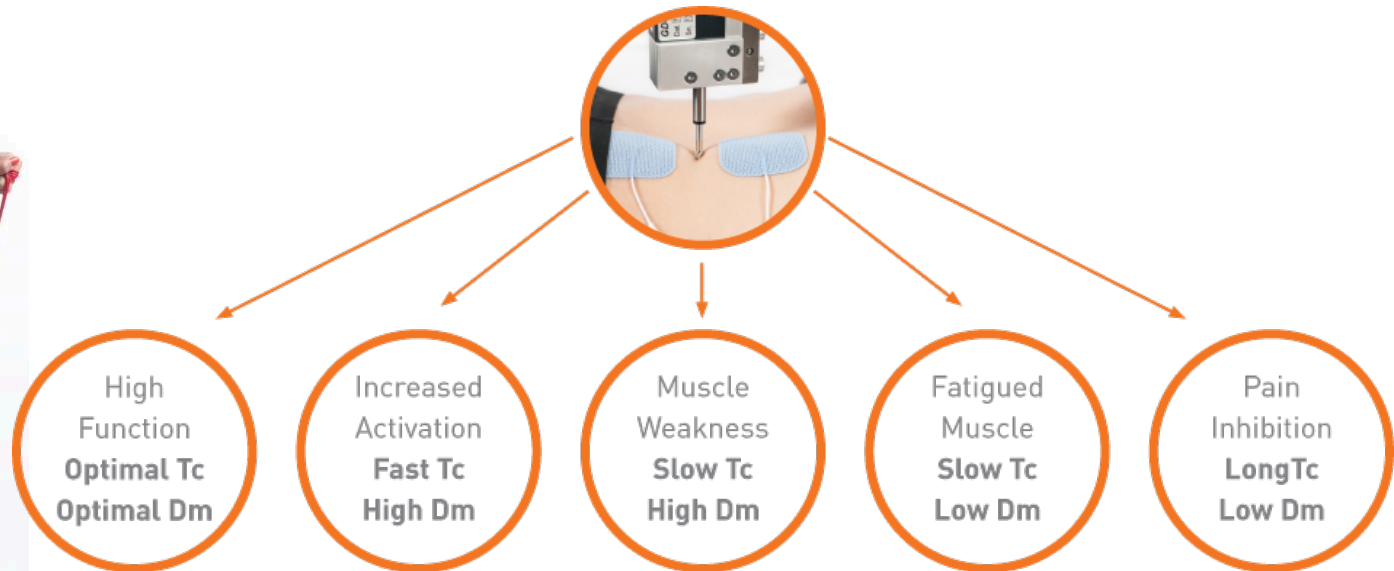
Tensiomyography



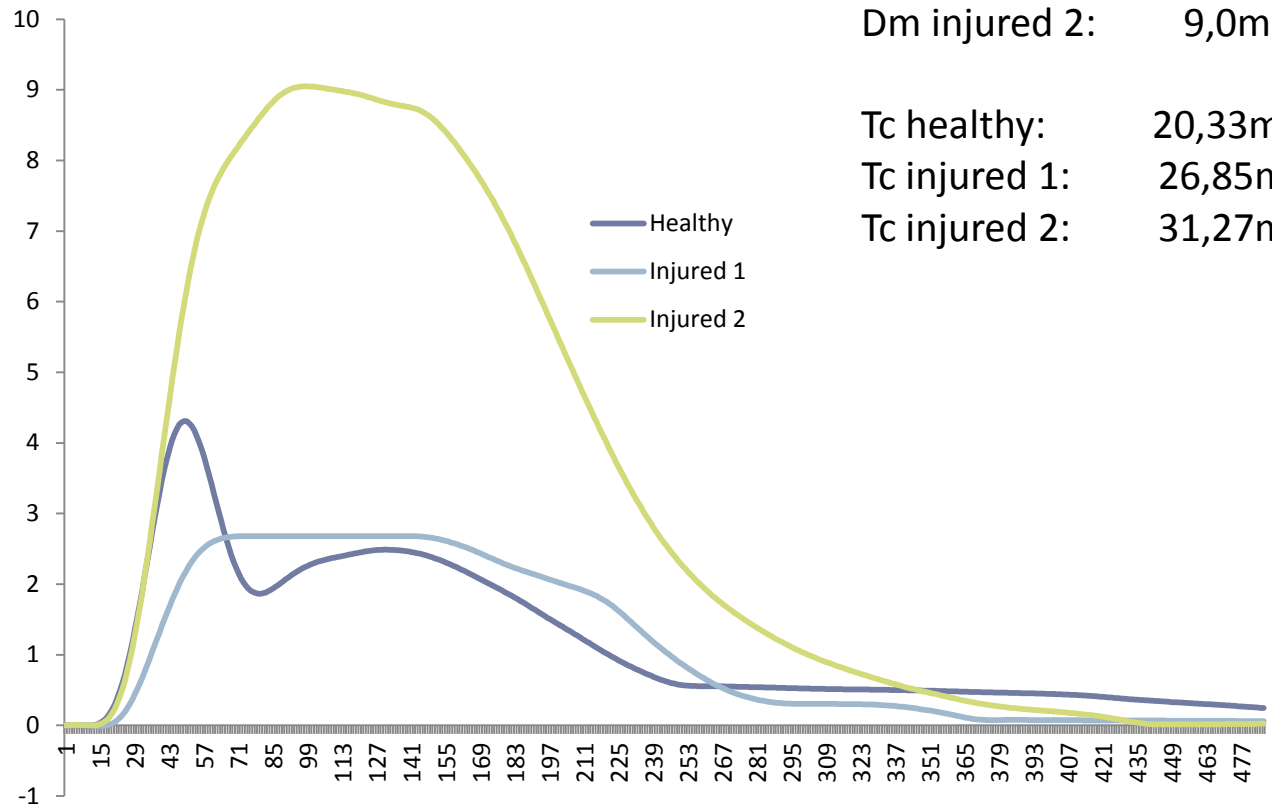
TMG Parameters



Muscle Response Scenarios



Sensitivity: raw data signals



Dm healthy: 4,3mm
Dm injured 1: 2,6mm
Dm injured 2: 9,0mm

Tc healthy: 20,33ms
Tc injured 1: 26,85ms
Tc injured 2: 31,27ms



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Reference database Male

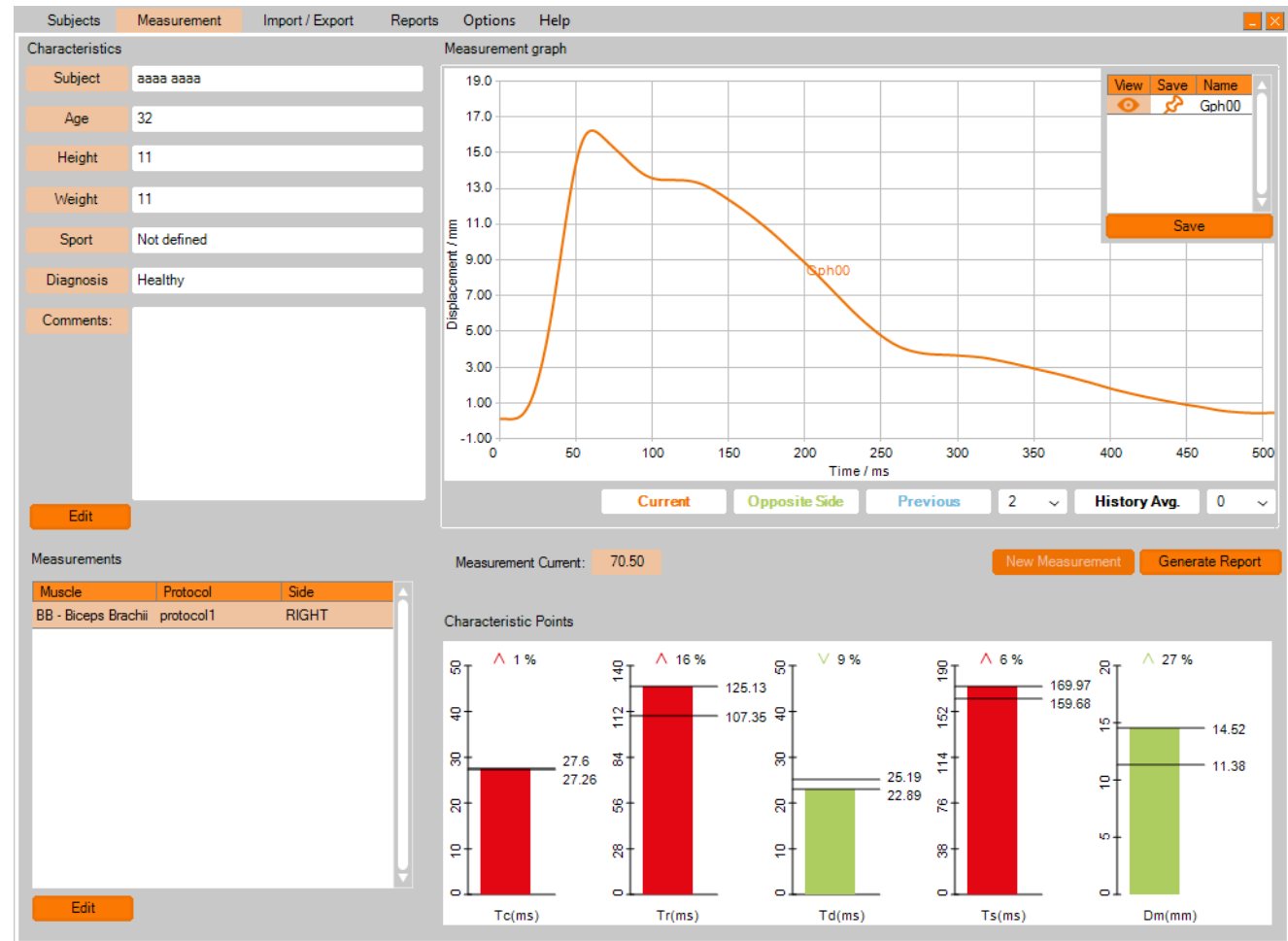


Erector Spinae
Tc= 19,04
Dm= 4,81

Gluteus Maximus
Tc= 46,37
Dm= 8,89

Biceps Femoris
Tc= 28,36
Dm= 4,73

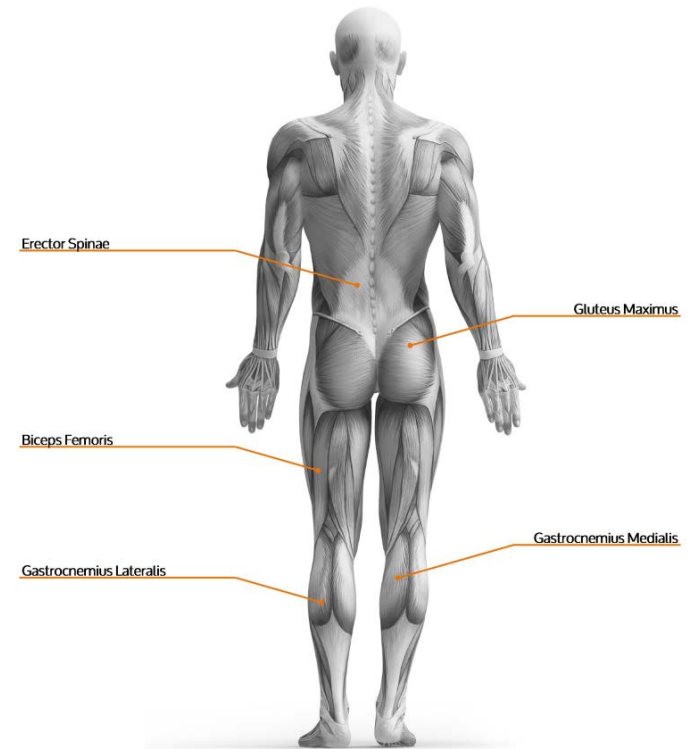
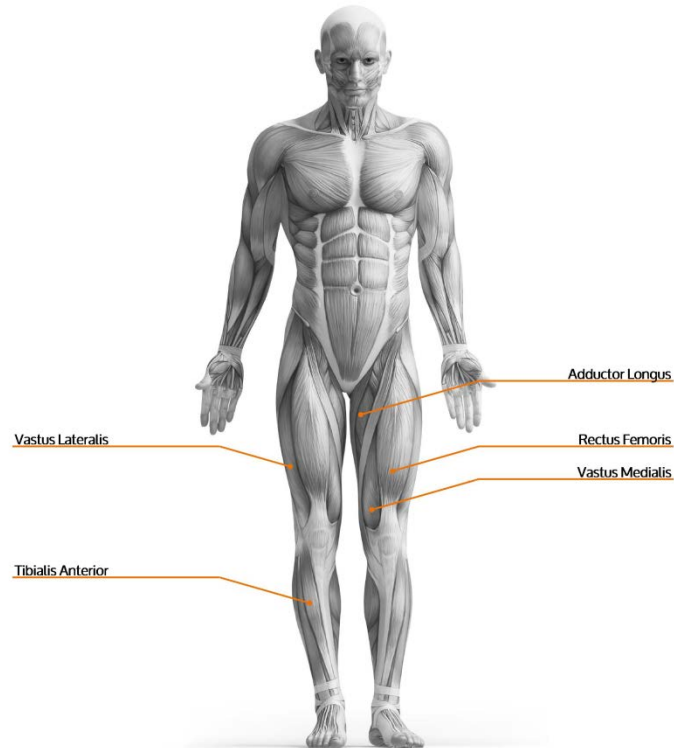
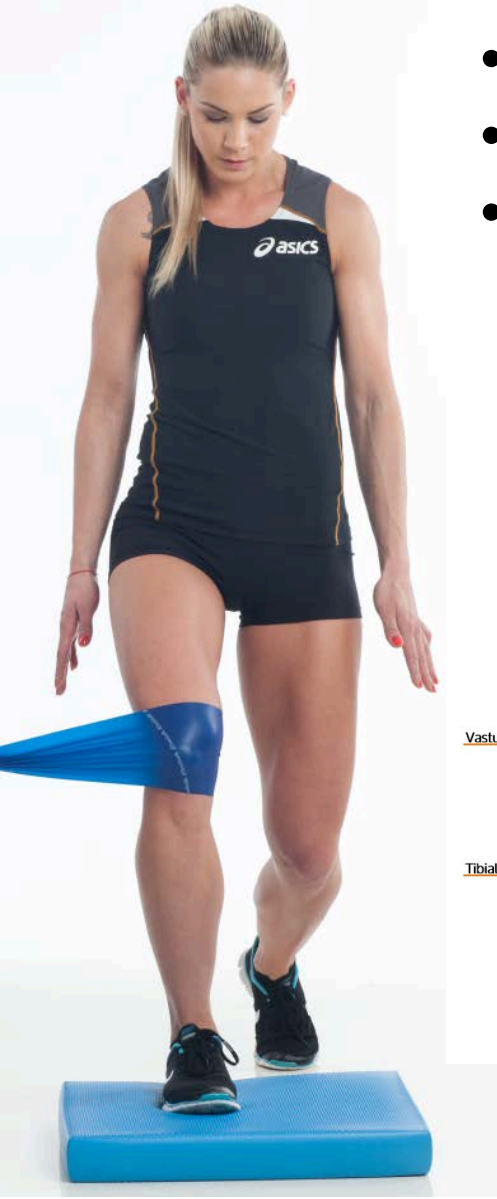
Basic Results



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Lateral and Functional Symmetry

- Lateral Symmetry
- Functional Symmetry - Antagonistic Pairs
- Functional Symmetry - Synergistic Pairs



Lateral and Functional Symmetry



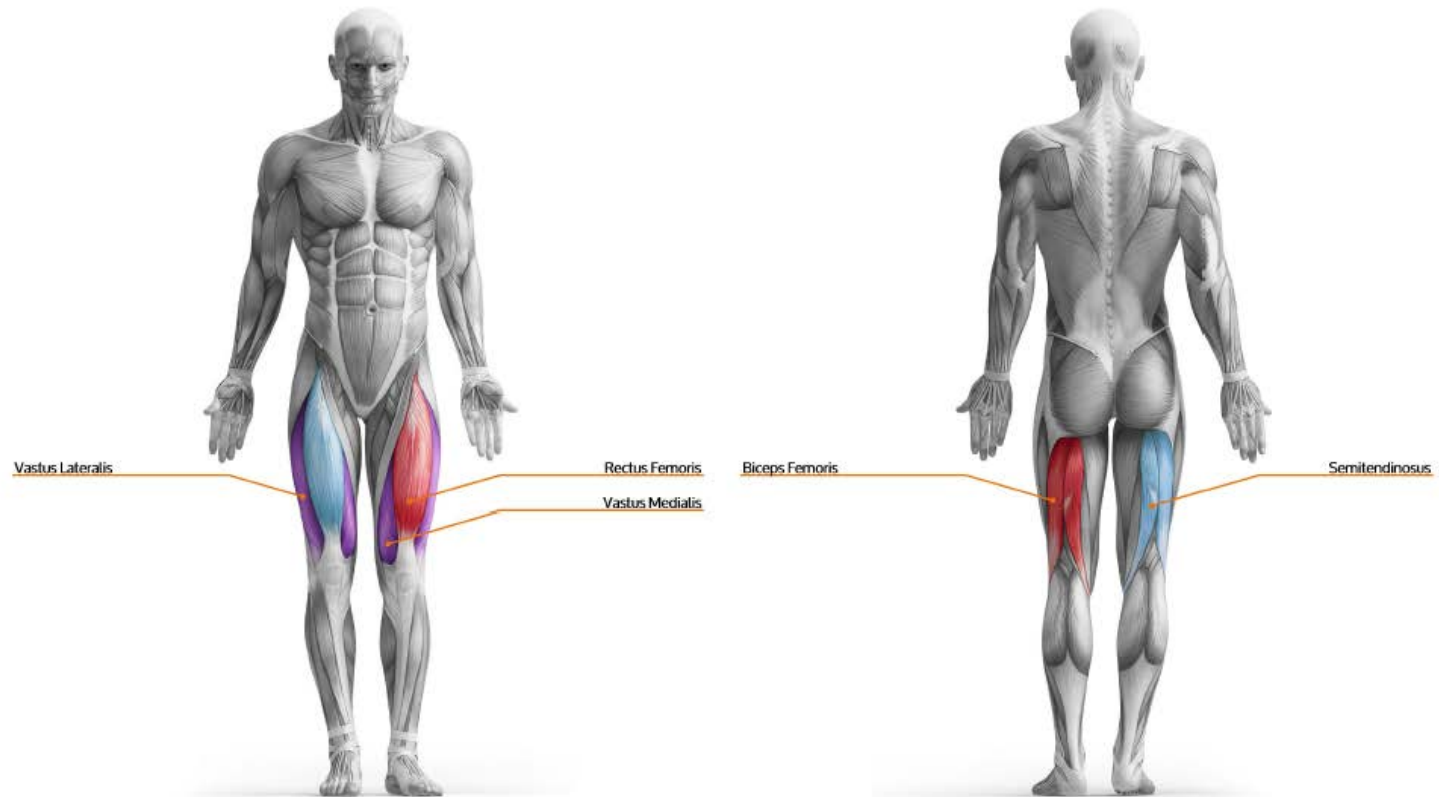
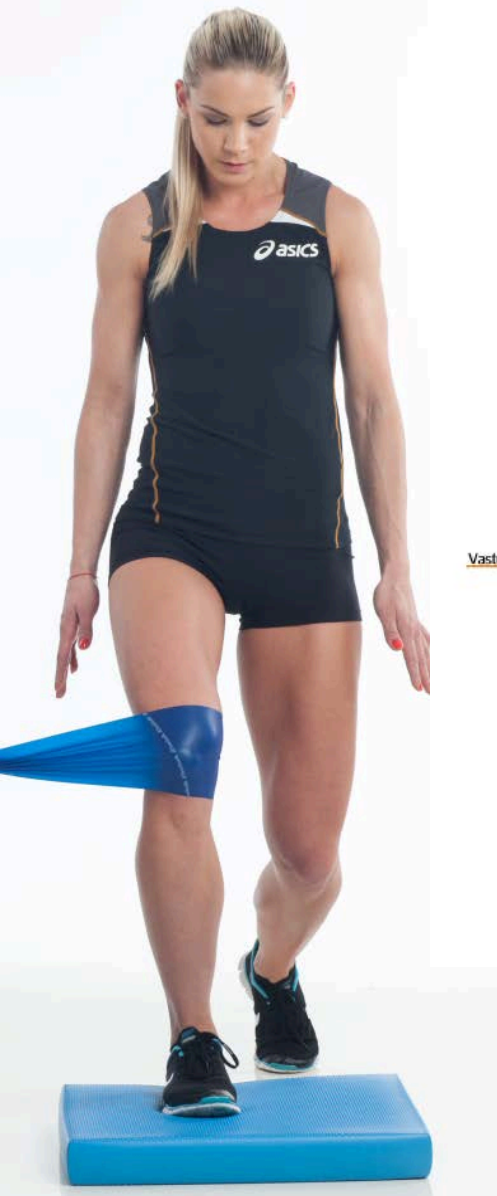
Lateral Symmetry (LS)

Muscle	Side	Tc [ms]	Ts [ms]	Tr [ms]	Dm [mm]	Td [ms]	Sym [%]
m.BF	L	35.14	191.05	74.87	14.62	26.46	66
m.BF	R	24.15	219.19	30.52	5.37	23.23	
m.RF	L	23.44	135.17	65.52	11.25	21.62	79
m.RF	R	20.87	70.67	40.72	6.30	19.97	
m.ST	L	50.55	102.12	38.40	13.89	31.92	78
m.ST	R	42.47	151.20	44.31	8.92	24.52	
m.VL	L	23.72	179.47	152.13	11.00	23.72	89
m.VL	R	22.84	98.90	71.37	9.27	21.69	
m.VM	L	27.09	160.85	54.57	10.65	27.84	94
m.VM	R	28.41	177.89	84.22	10.28	23.14	

Functional Symmetry (FS)

		Sym [%]			Sym [%]
Elbow: (BB/TB)	L	--	Knee: (VL&VM&RF/BF)	L	74
	R	--		R	94
Achilles Tendon: (GL/GM)	L	--	Ankle: (TA/GL&GM)	L	--
	R	--		R	--
Lig.Patellae: (VM/VL)	L	88	Leg: (VL&VM/GL&GM)	L	--
	R	79		R	--

Comments / Recommendations



● Activation exercises ● Strength exercises ● Stretch / Relax

● Tc too slow ● Dm too high ● Dm too low



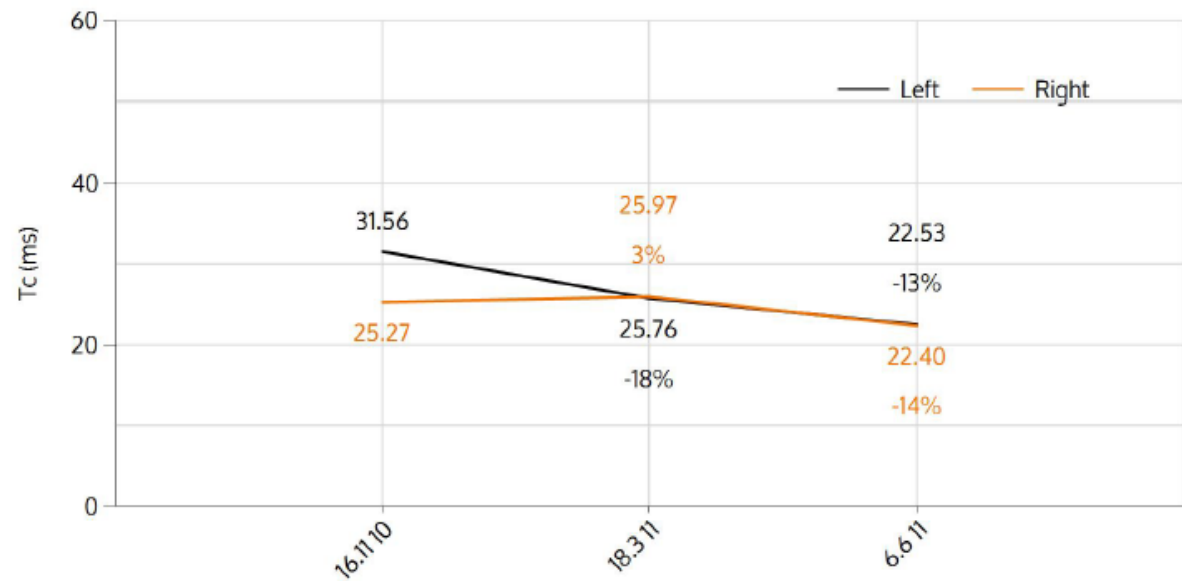
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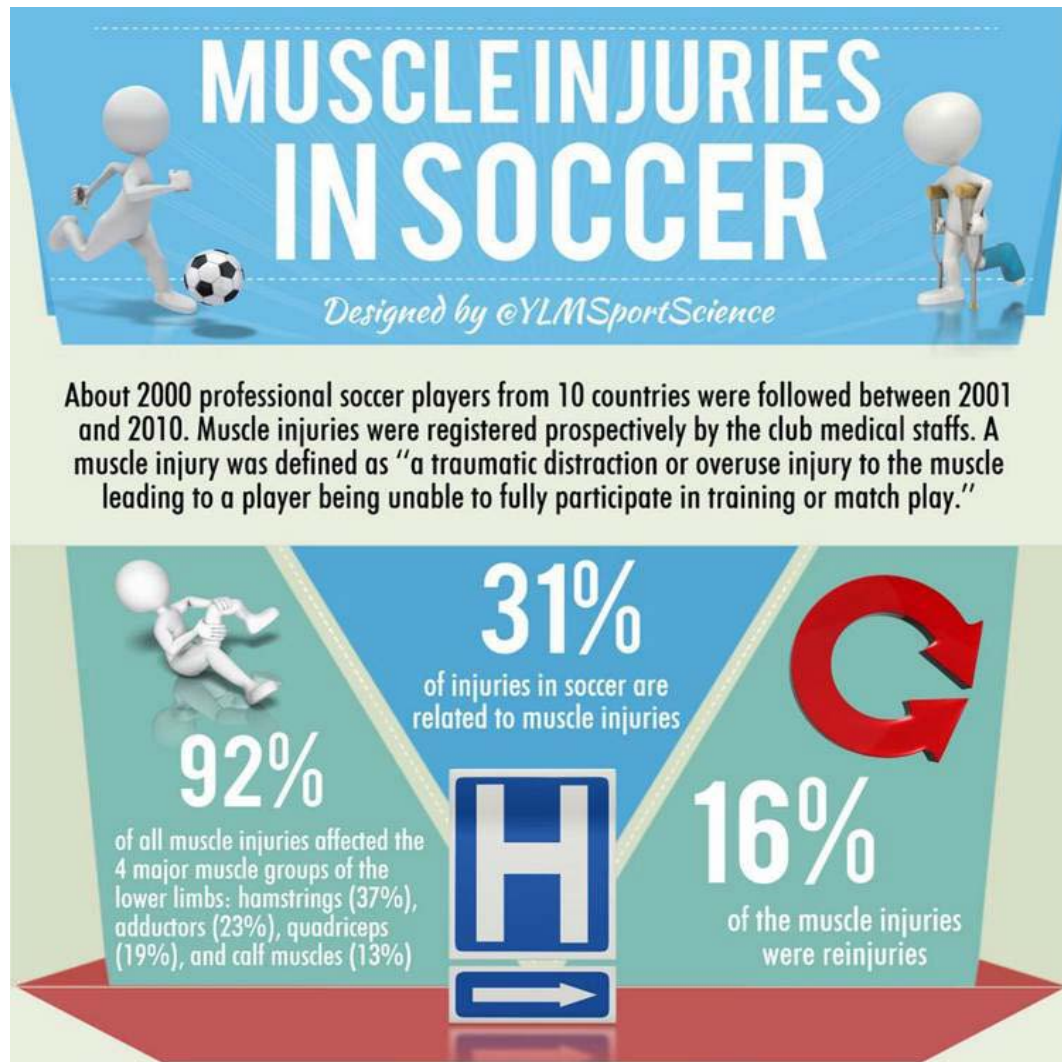
Rehabilitation Process Monitoring

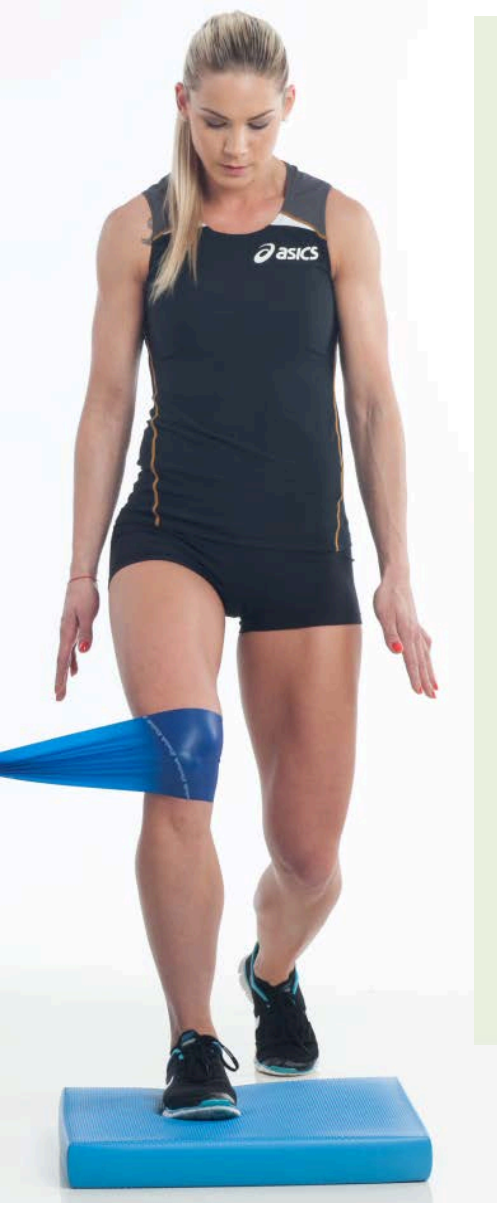


Tc (Contraction time)

Date	Left	%	Right	%	Sym [%]
16.11.2010	31.56	0	25.27	0	80
18.03.2011	25.76	-18	25.97	3	99
06.06.2011	22.53	-13	22.40	-14	99







References

Ekstrand et al. Am J Sport Med 2011

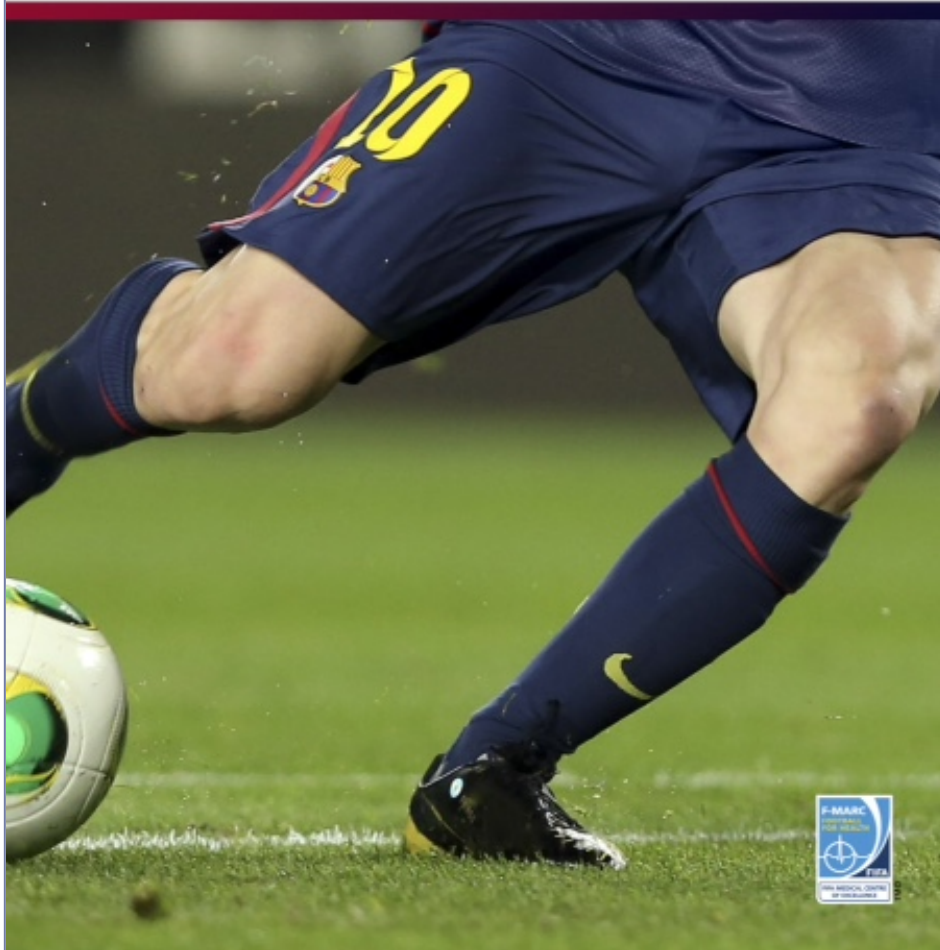
Hägglund et al. Am J Sport Med 2013



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MUSCLE INJURIES CLINICAL GUIDE 3.0

January 2015



“Tensiomyography
is used for
follow-up the
functional recovery
of muscle
and to help decide
return to play”

FC Barcelona & ASPETAR Example :

“Management of a muscle injury”

		Clinical history	Physical exam	US	MRI	Treatment
Initial acute phase	Immediate	X	X		Could be made anytime	Rest Ice Compression Elevation Analgesia
	12 hours		X	X		
	24 hours		X	X		
	48 hours		X	X		
					Functional tests	
Subacute and functional phase	1 st week	Monitorize players feelings	X	x	To evaluate how the progression of loads are assumed	Rehabilitation progressive protocol
	Weekly		X	X		
	Return to play		X	X		

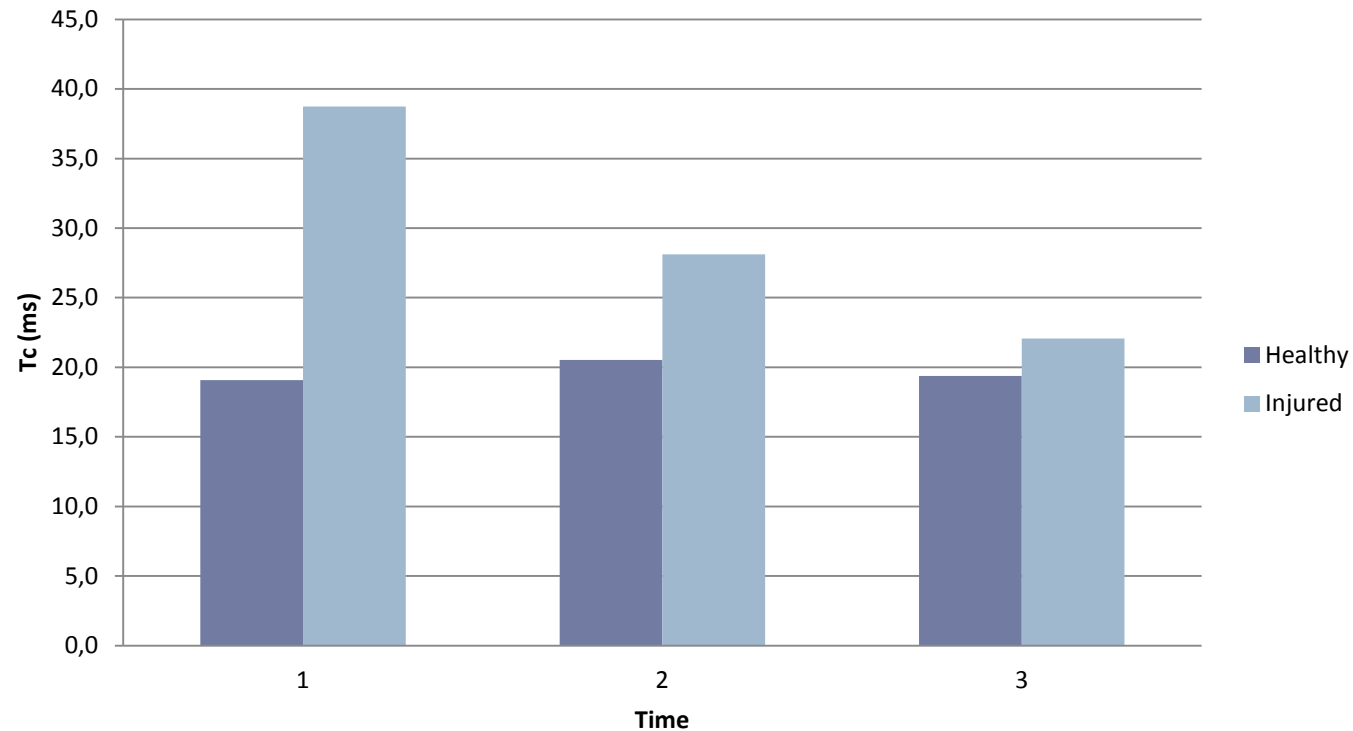
For follow-up the functional recovery and sometimes to help to decide return to play:

- *Muscle:* **Tensiomyography**, electromyography and strength tests.
- *Player:* GPS, HR and self administered scales during and after the rehabilitation sessions on field.

Rehabilitation Monitoring



Hamstring (Biceps Femoris) injury



1st measurement: 4 days after the injury

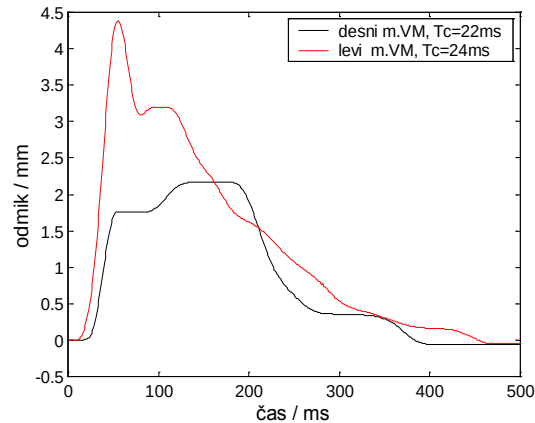
2nd measurement: 10 days after the injury

3rd measurement: 16 days after the injury

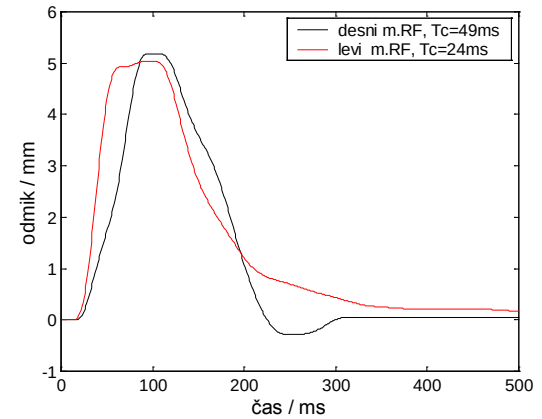
Knee Surgery - ACL



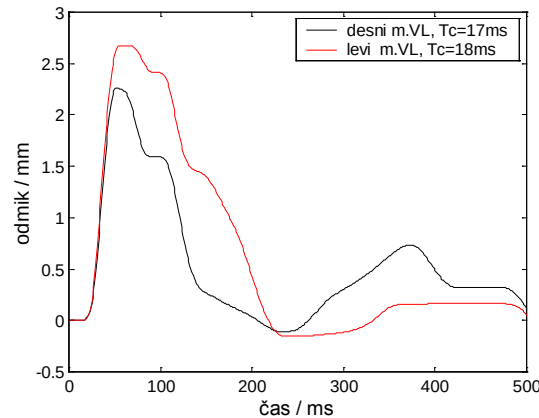
VM = 53 %



RF = 59 %



VL = 79 %

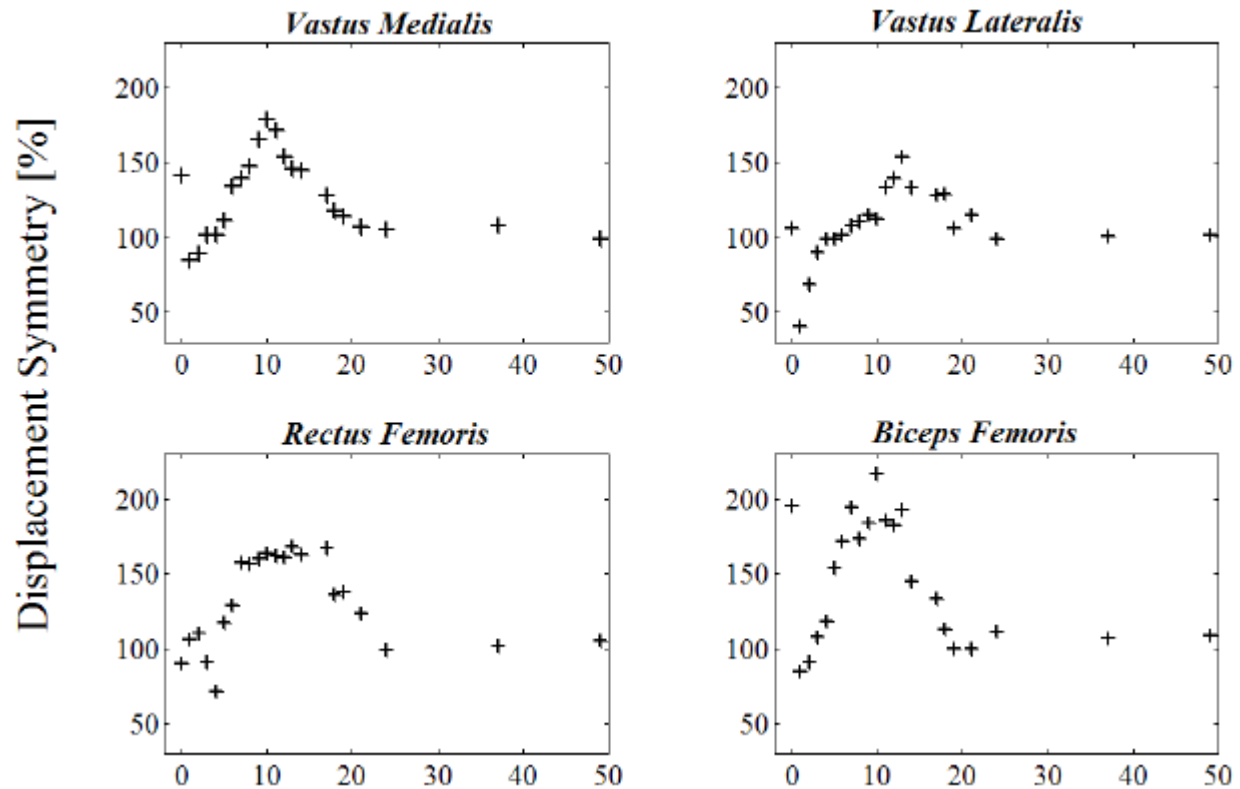


---- Healthy leg

---- Injured leg

4 days after the surgery
Patellar tendon graft

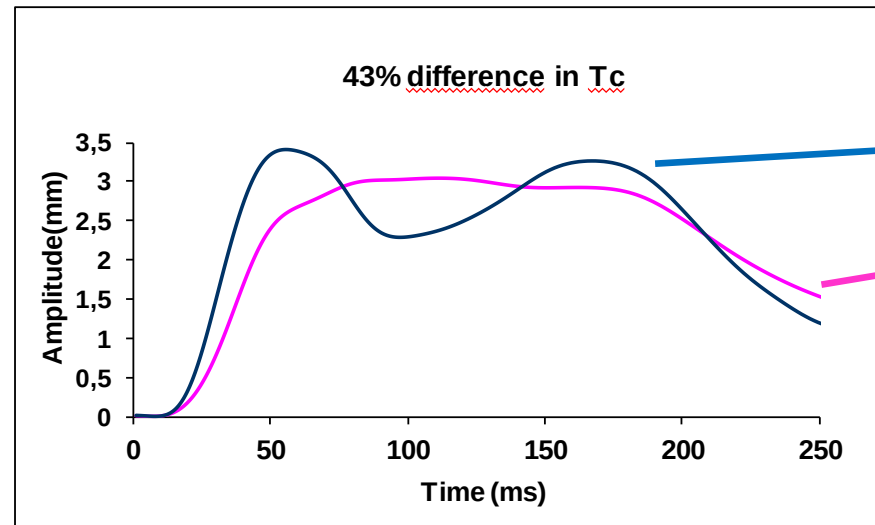
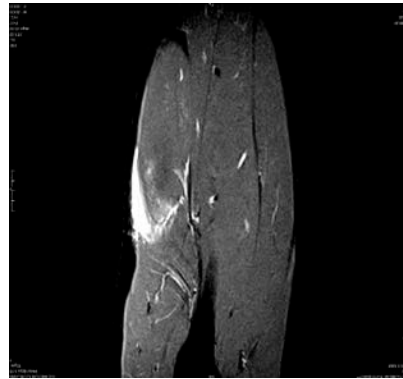
Recovery Monitoring – before/ after ACL surgery



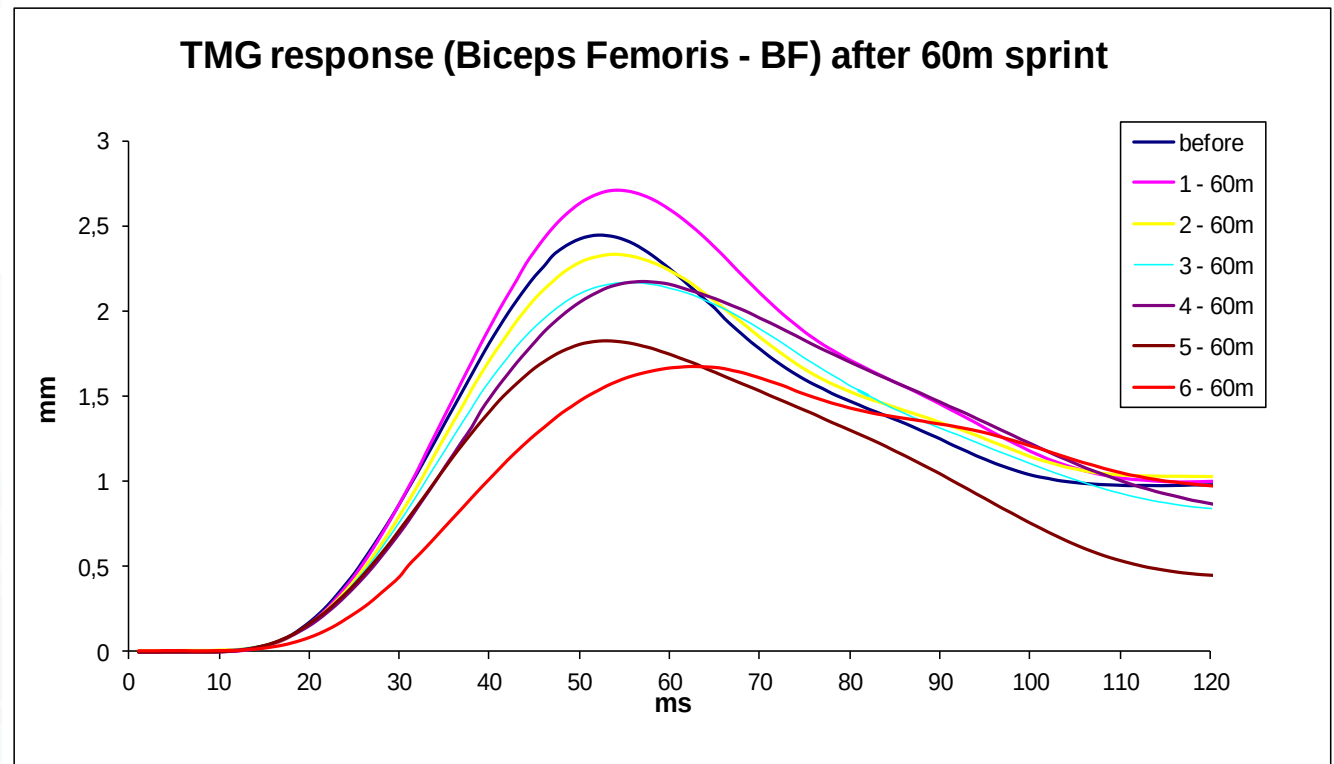
**Adaptation pattern to rehabilitation
Is different for each muscle**

Other Diagnostic Methods

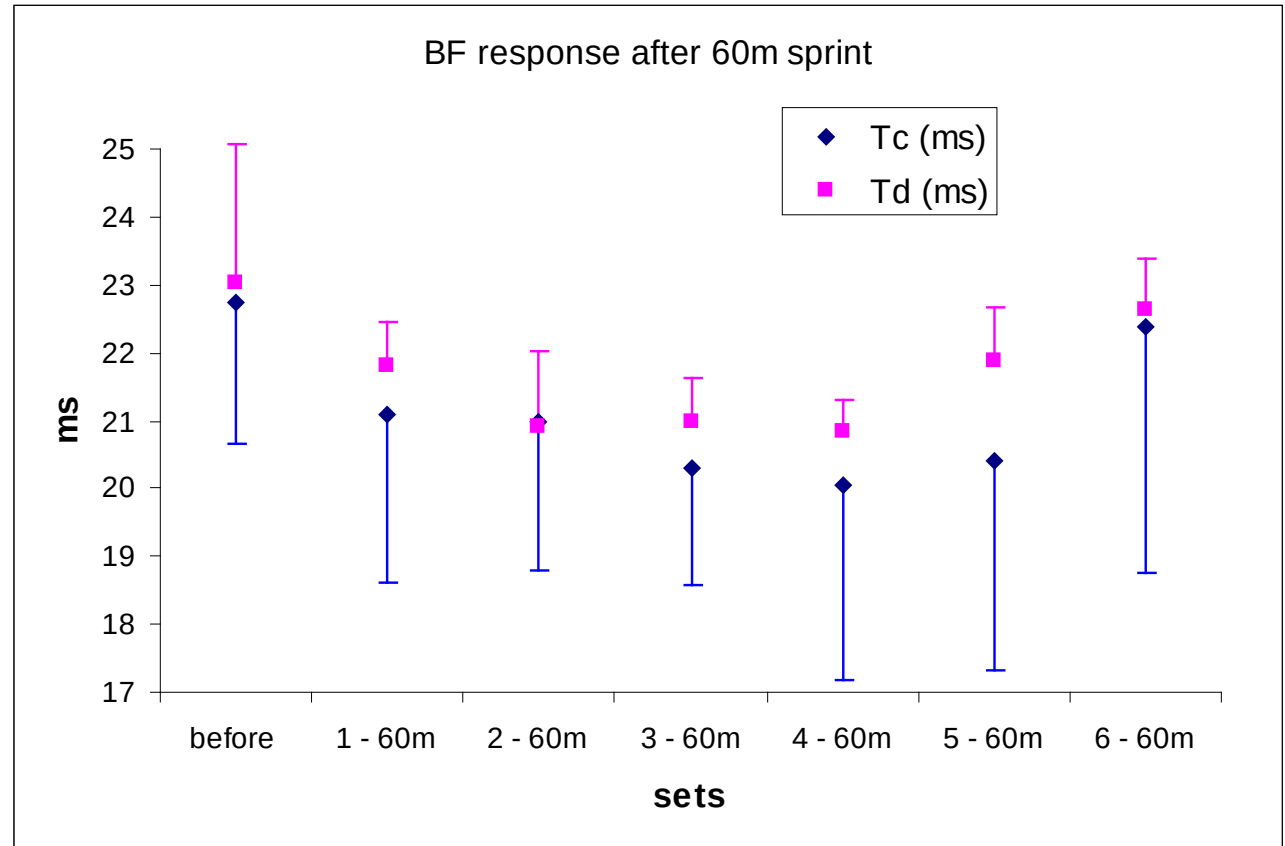
Hamstring (Biceps Femoris) injury



Muscle Fatigue Monitoring



Muscle Fatigue Monitoring

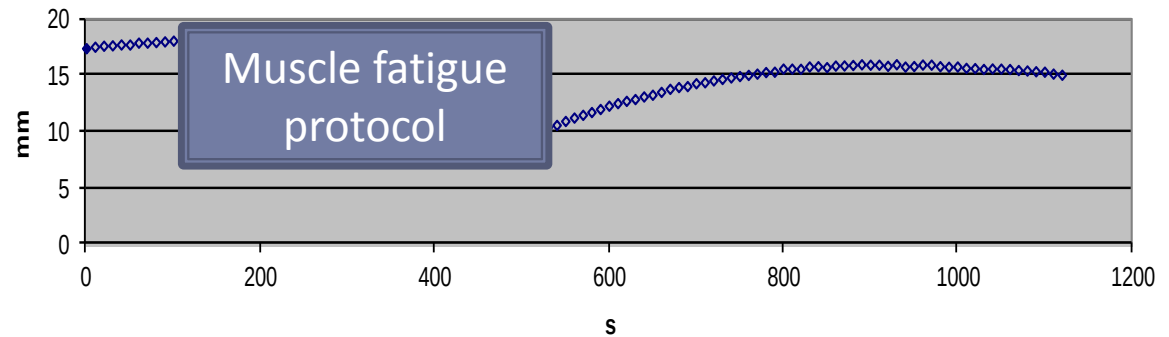


Muscle Recovery Monitoring

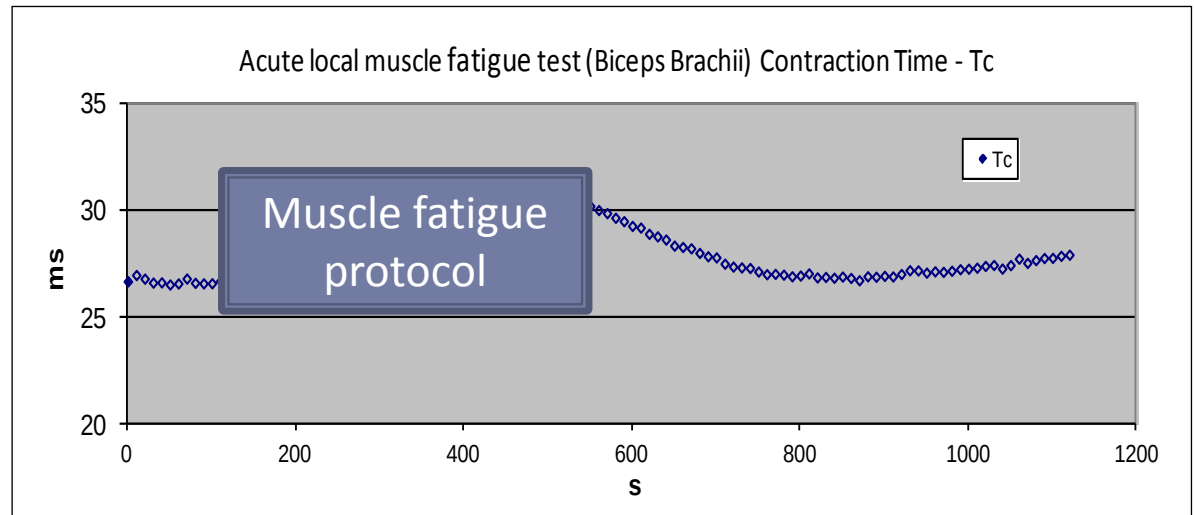


□

Acute local muscle fatigue test (Biceps Brachii) Displacement - Dm



Acute local muscle fatigue test (Biceps Brachii) Contraction Time - Tc



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Tensiomyography



Non-invasiveness (No conflict with rehabilitation process)

Selectiveness

Simplicity

High objectivity (no influence of motivation)

Immediate interpretation of results



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