

Potencialização pós- ativação

Fisiologia do Esporte EFE0170

Valéria Leme Gonçalves Panissa

Objetivos da aula

- ▣ Caracterizar o fenômeno e diferentes tipos de manifestações
- ▣ Eventos fisiológicos
- ▣ Efeitos no desempenho e influência de variáveis do treinamento



META-ANALYSIS OF POSTACTIVATION POTENTIATION AND POWER: EFFECTS OF CONDITIONING ACTIVITY, VOLUME, GENDER, REST PERIODS, AND TRAINING STATUS

JACOB M. WILSON,¹ NEVINE M. DUNCAN,¹ PEDRO J. MARIN,^{2,3} LEE E. BROWN,⁴
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CARLOS UGRINOWITSCH⁸

REVIEW ARTICLE

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 Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group

Factors Modulating Post-Activation Potentiation and its Effect on Performance of Subsequent Explosive Activities

Neale Anthony Tillin^{1,2} and David Bishop^{1,3}

The effects of rest intervals on jumping performance: A meta-analysis on post-activation potentiation studies

ANDRÉ LUIZ GOUVÊA, IGOR ALEXANDRE FERNANDES, EURICO PEIXOTO CÉSAR
WAGNER ANTÔNIO BARBOSA SILVA & PAULO SERGIO CHAGAS GOMES

ARTICLE

Postactivation Potentiation: Role in Human Performance

Digby G. Sale

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Potencialização pós-ativação

- ✓ Aumento da atividade contrátil, medido pela força máxima evocada em estimulação elétrica após realização de uma atividade condicionante de alta intensidade;

(Blazevich e Babault, 2019)

Muscle twitch

- Contração evocada a partir de um estímulo externo (eletroestimulação)
- Pode-se obter dois parâmetros: Força/torque da contração e atividade elétrica do músculo (EMG)

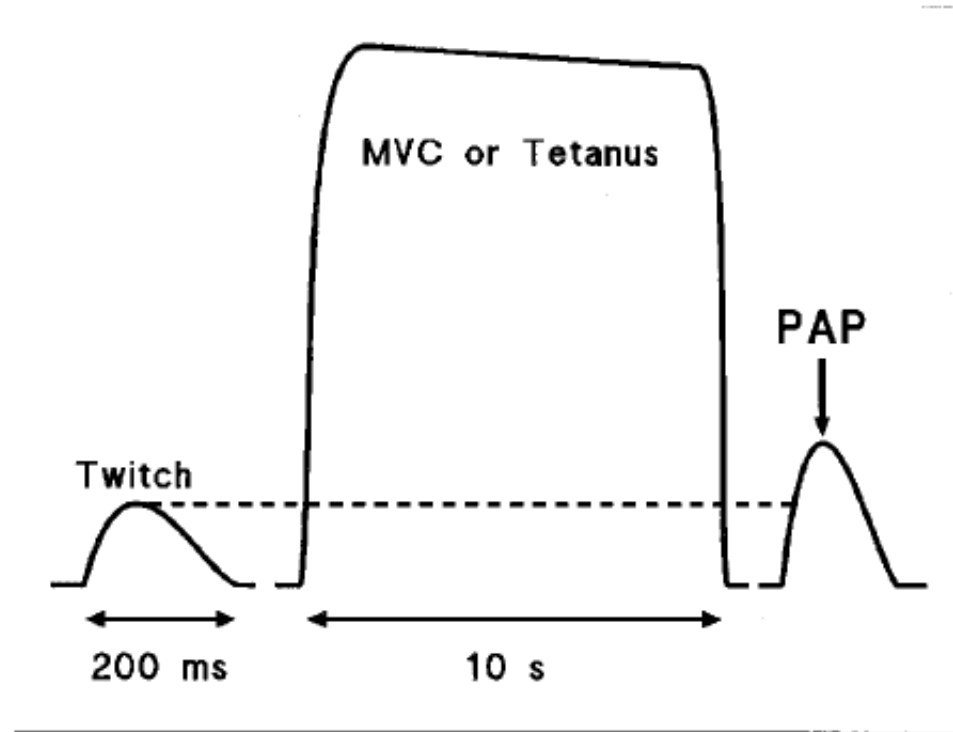
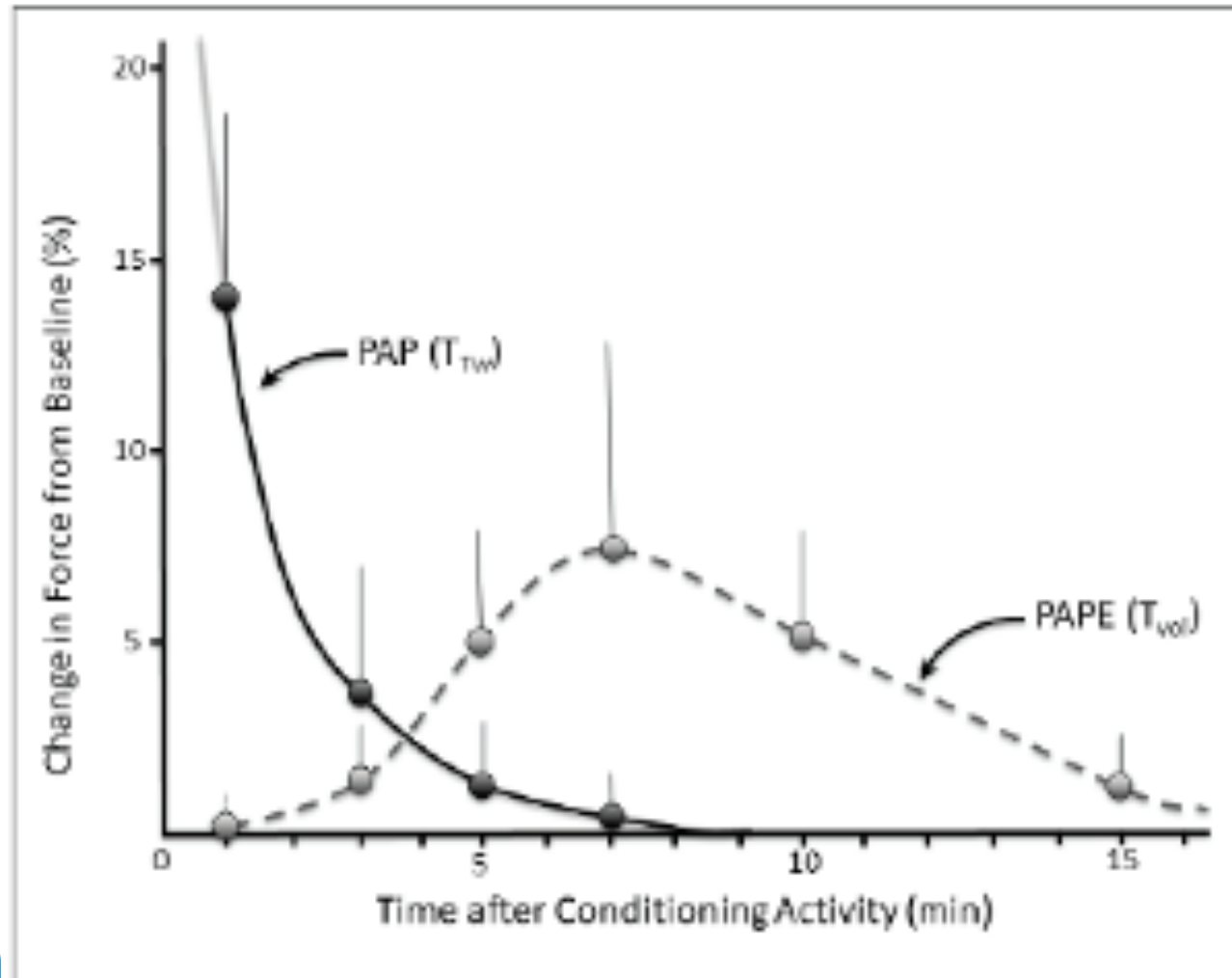


Figure 1. An example of postactivation potentiation (PAP). First, a baseline twitch is evoked in a muscle that has been at rest for some time. Then, a conditioning contraction, such as an electrically evoked tetanic contraction or a maximal voluntary contraction (MVC) is done. A twitch contraction evoked soon after the conditioning contraction shows the increased force and shortened time course typical of PAP. For an example of actual twitch recordings, see (7).

PAP vs PAPE (aumento do desempenho pós ativação)

- Aumento da força de forma voluntária (aumento de desempenho), observado após a realização de uma atividade condicionante de alta intensidade;

(Blazevich e Babault, 2019)



PAP = 28s até 3 min

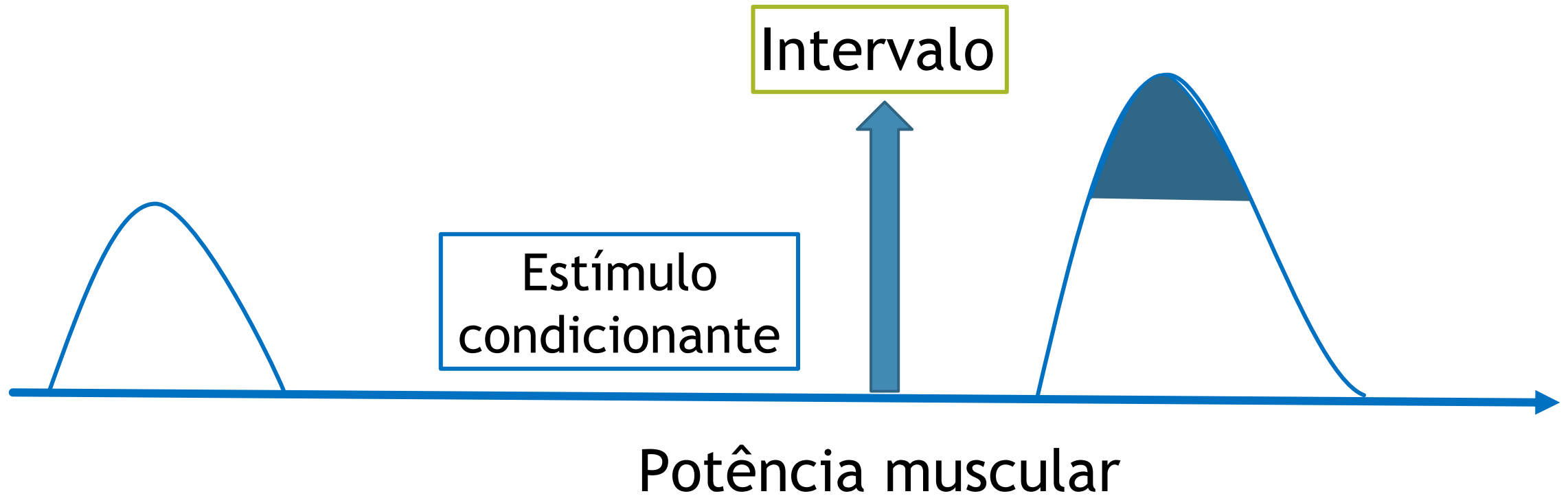
PAPE = 6 a 10 min

(Blazevich e Babault, 2019)

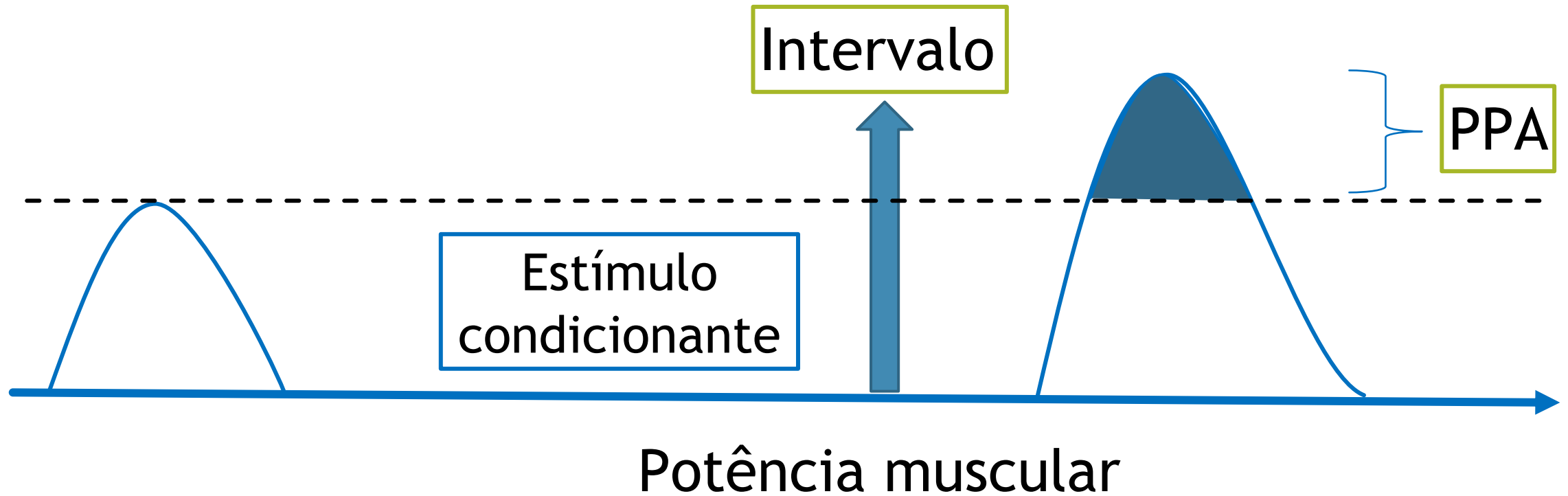
Aumento do desempenho pós- ativação



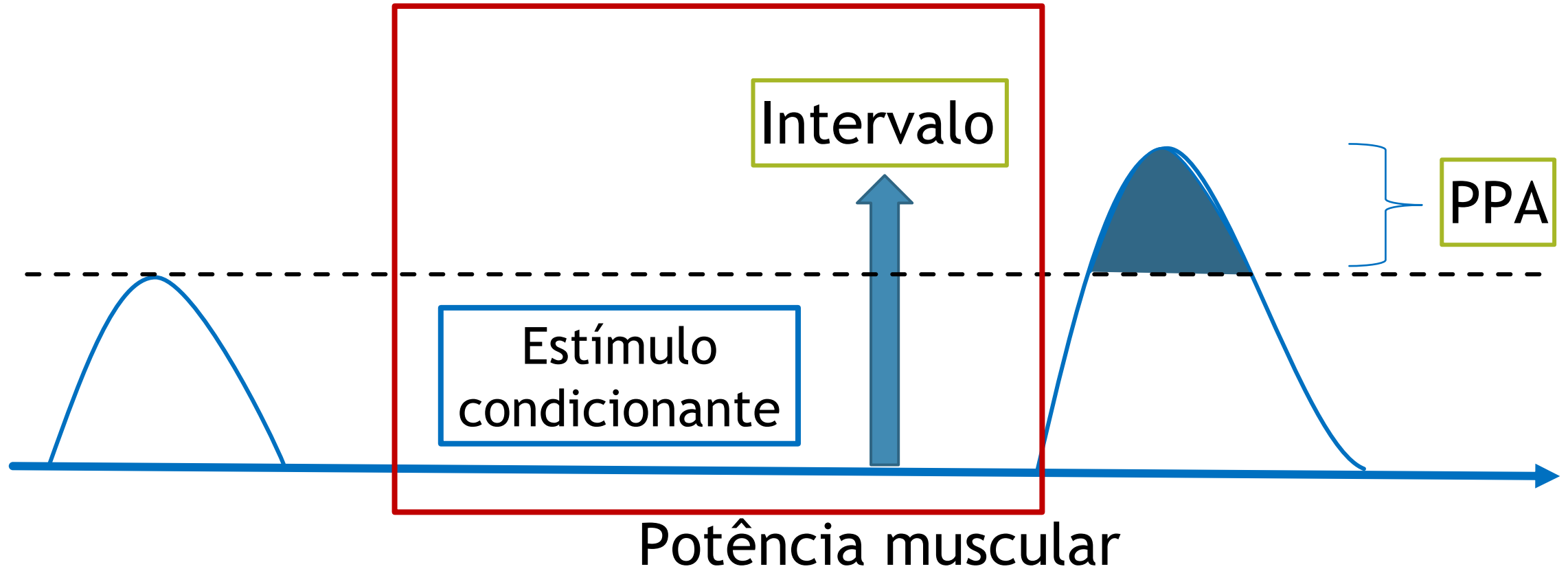
Aumento do desempenho pós-ativação



Aumento do desempenho pós-ativação

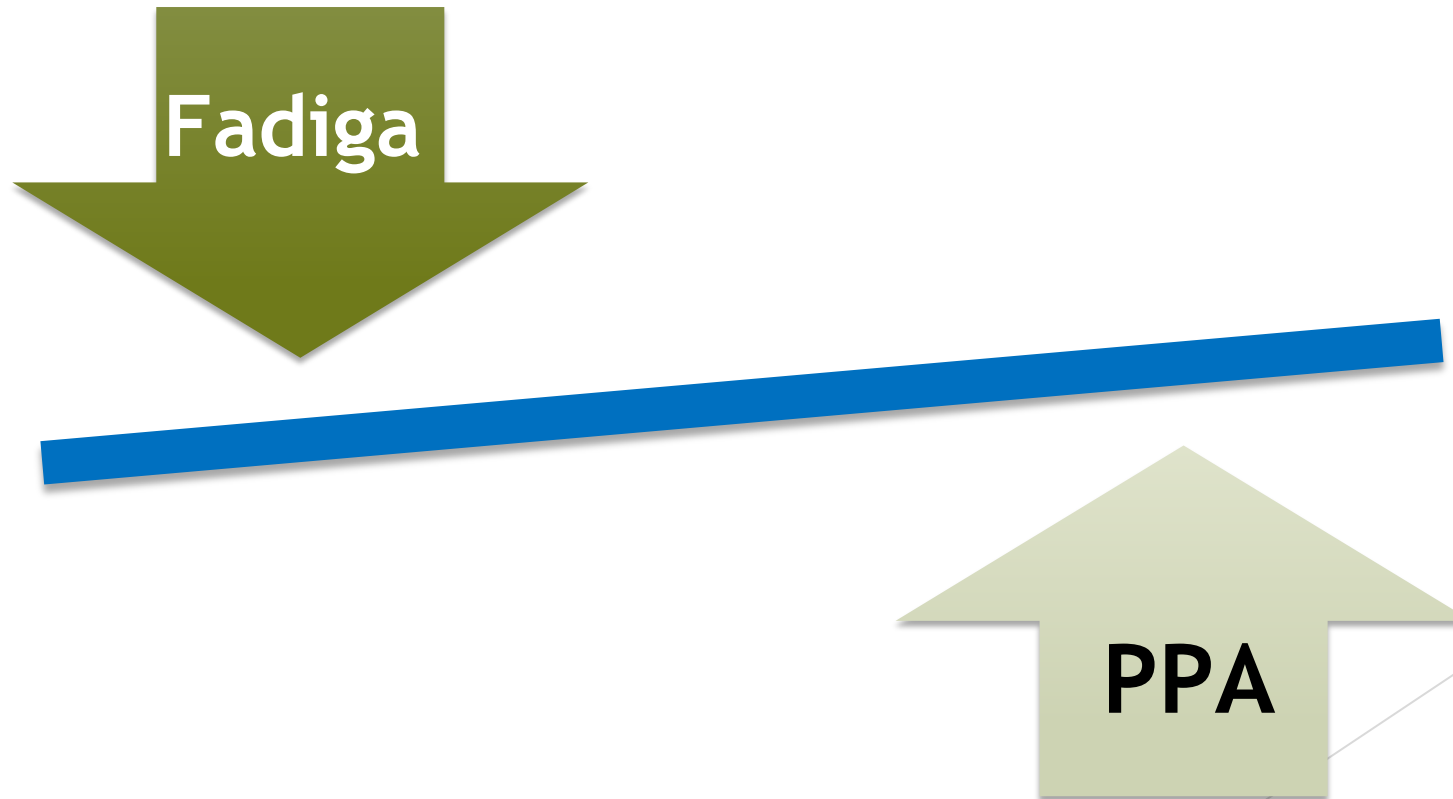


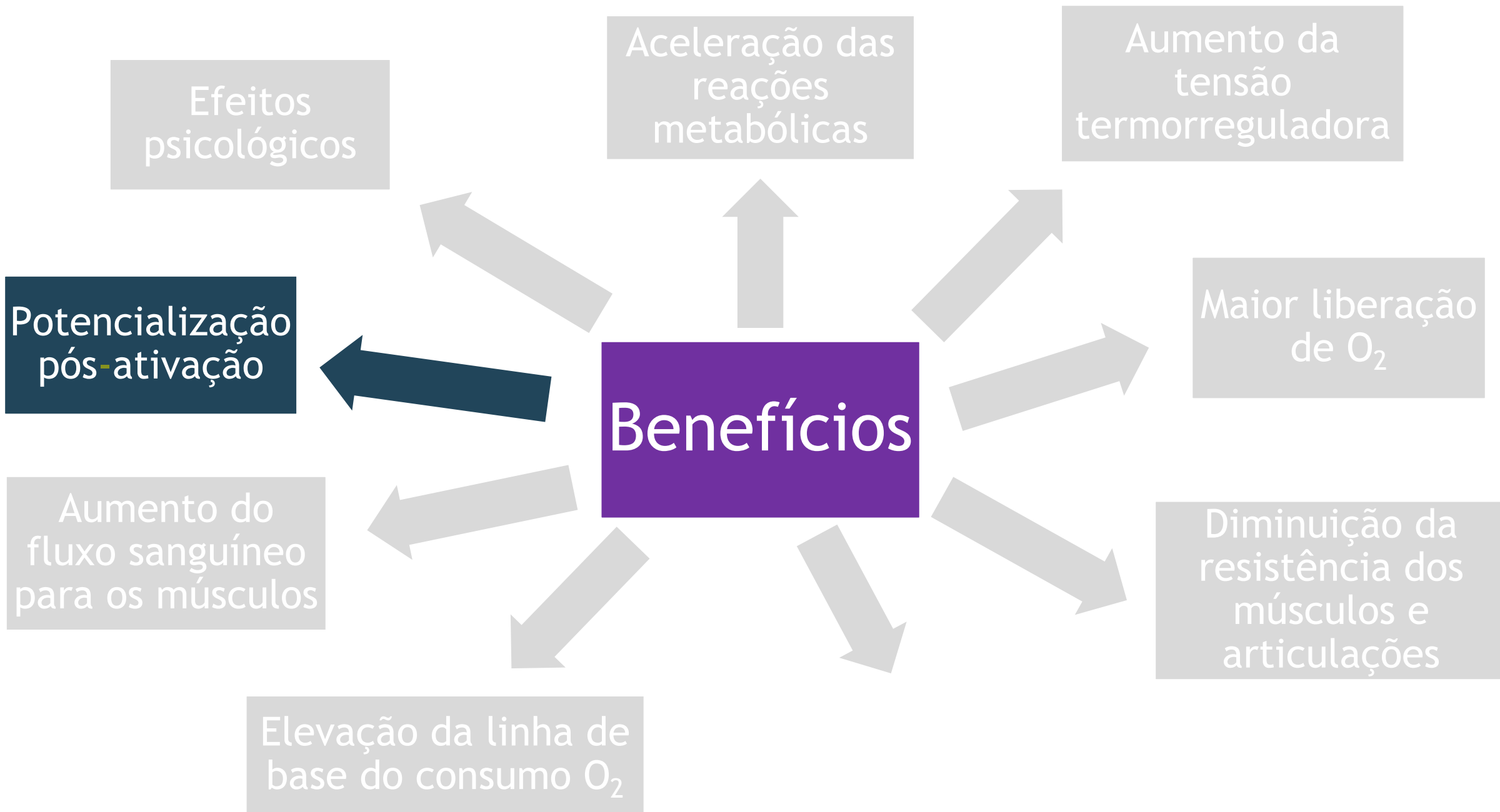
Aumento do desempenho pós-ativação



Aumento do desempenho pós-ativação

- ✓ Manipulação da atividade condicionante





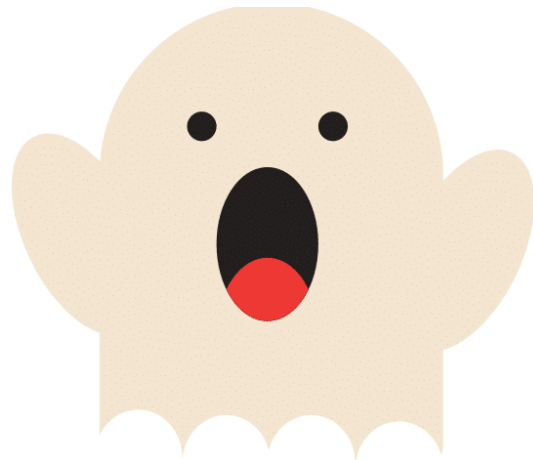
PAP e PAPE

✓ **Mecanismos**

- ✓ Fosforilação da cadeia leve da miosina
- ✓ Recrutamento de unidades motoras
- ✓ Modificação transitória na arquitetura muscular

✓ **Temperatura**

- ✓ Rigidez (Stiffness)



Fosforilação da cadeia leve da miosina

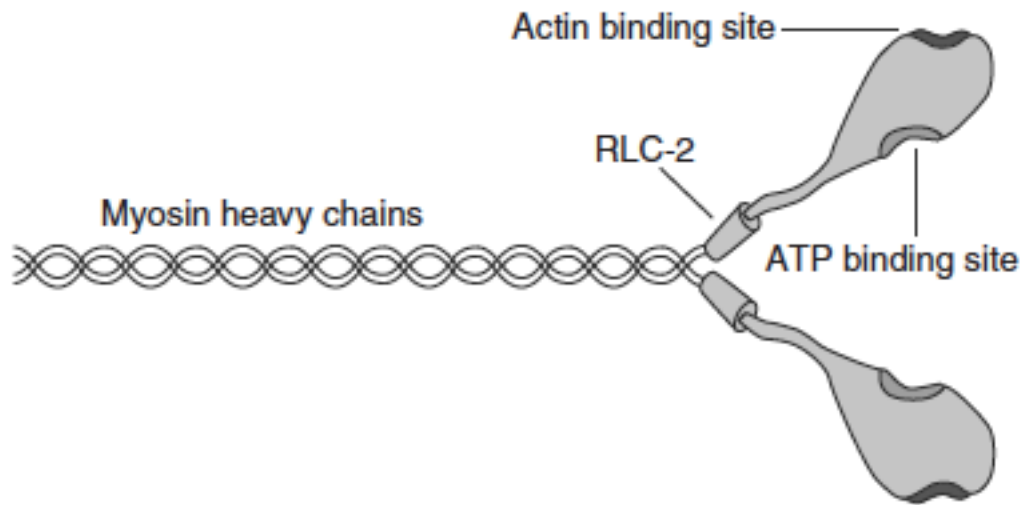
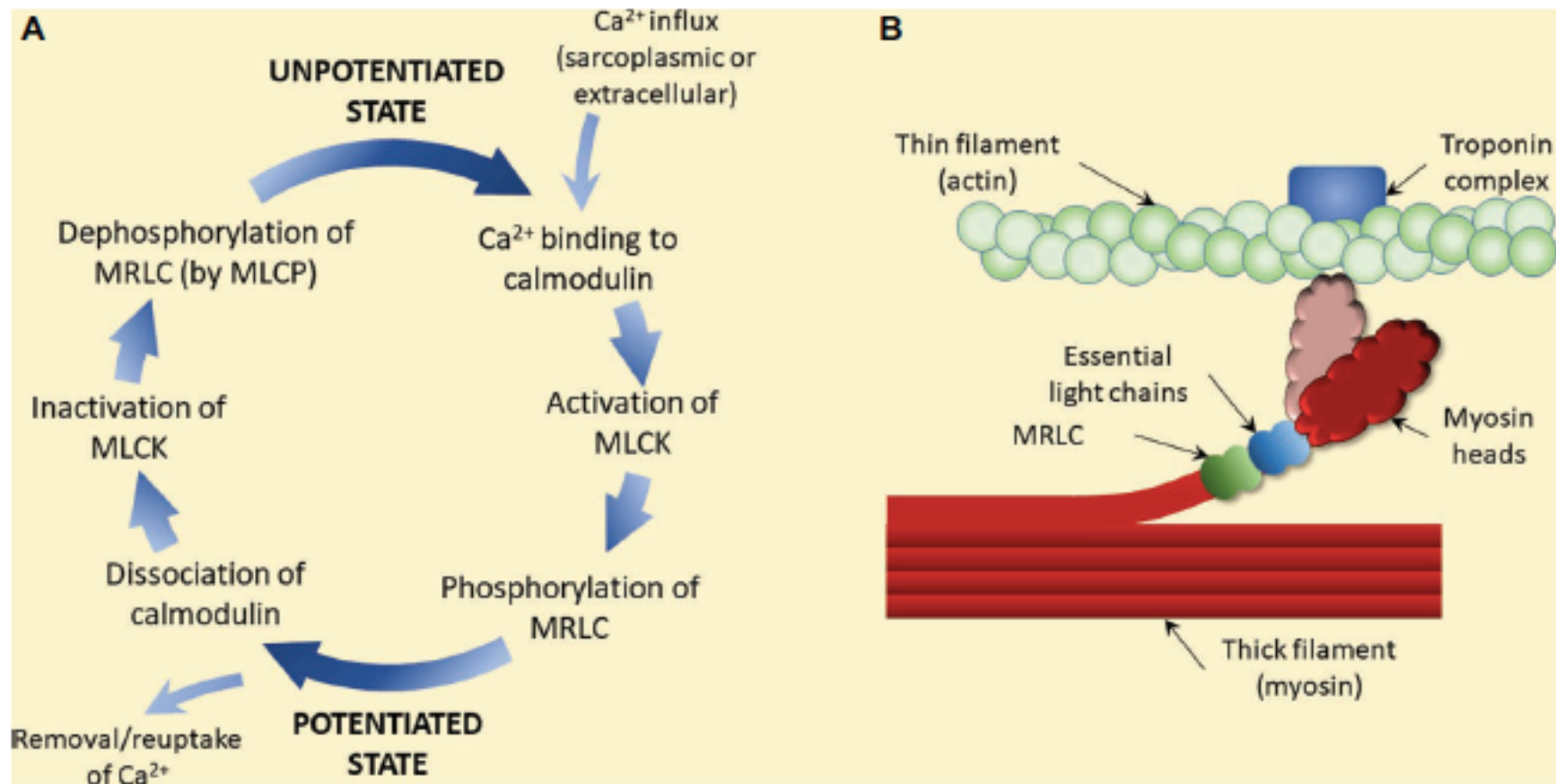


Fig. 1. One myosin molecule. Each myosin molecule is composed of two myosin heavy chains. Regulatory light chain (RLC)-2 represents a pair of RLCs positioned at the neck of a myosin head. Each RLC can incorporate a phosphate molecule, altering the structure of the myosin head. At each myosin head there is an actin and adenosine triphosphate (ATP) binding site.

- Alteração na estrutura da miosina como facilitadora da mobilidade da cabeça da miosina
- Interações mais sensíveis ao cálcio (menor concentração de cálcio para a contração)

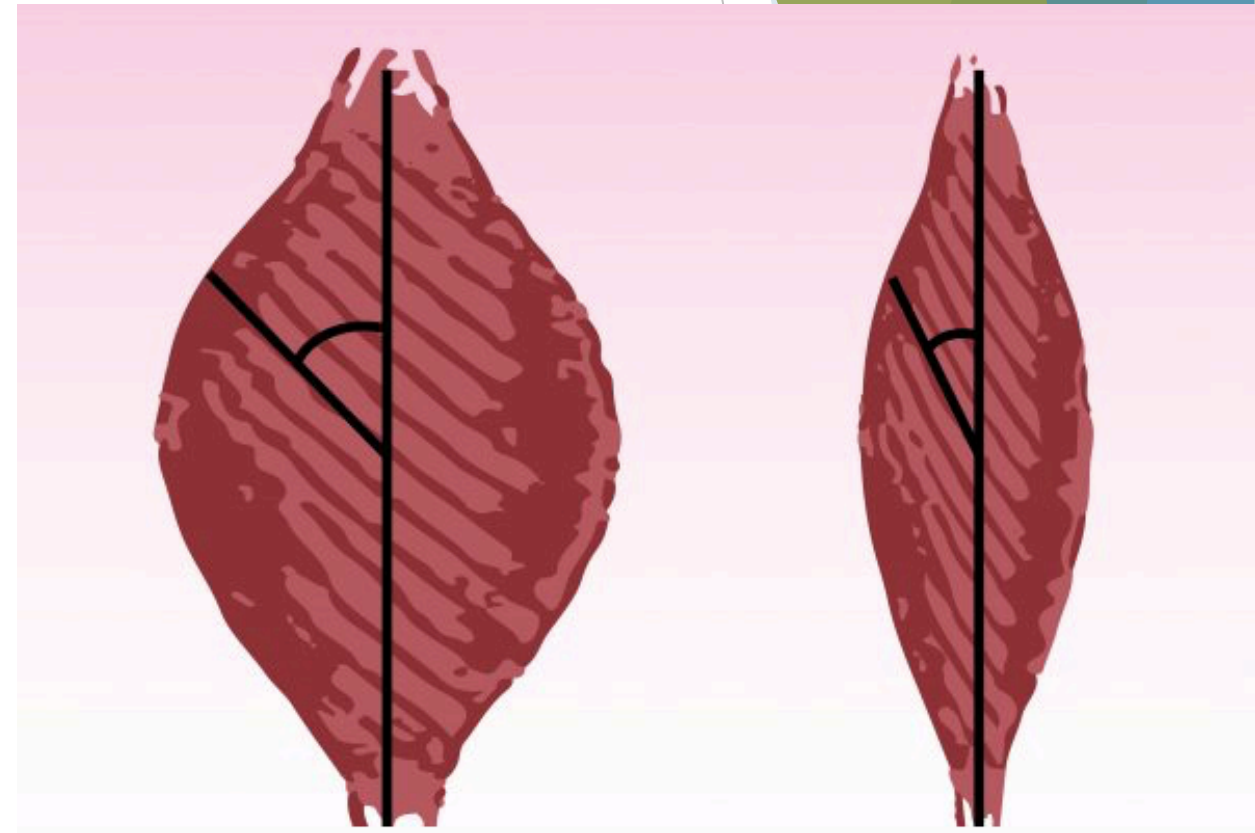


(Blazevich e Babault, 2019)

Parece estar mais relacionado a PAP do que a PAPE

Ângulo de penação

- Ângulo formado pelos fascículos e aponeurose em relação ao tecido conectivo, ou seja o tendão;
- Menores ângulos maior a vantagem mecânica na transmissão da força para o tendão



POSTCONTRACTION CHANGES OF MUSCLE ARCHITECTURE IN HUMAN QUADRICEPS MUSCLE

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Accepted 17 November 2003

3s de CVM

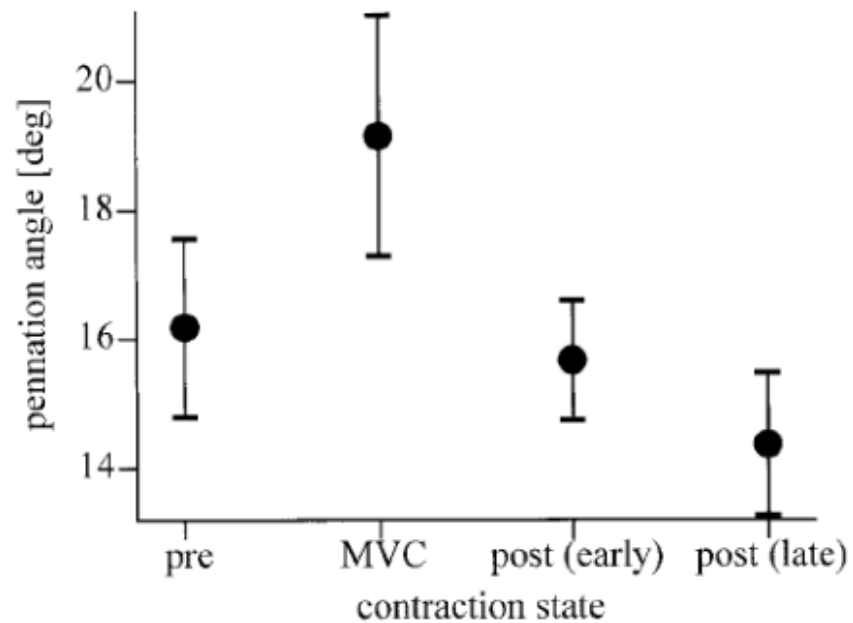


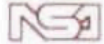
FIGURE 1. Pennation angle pre, during and after maximal voluntary contraction of the vastus lateralis muscle.

Recrutamento de unidades motoras

- O reflexo H é um reflexo artificial utilizado na avaliação da excitabilidade da via reflexa e consiste em aplicar um choque elétrico em um nervo periférico
- EMG = quanto maior é a amplitude das ondas H maior é também o número de unidades motoras que contribuíram para essa resposta, em função de um maior nível de excitabilidade do pool de motoneurônios

MVC-induced short-term potentiation of explosive force

by Arne Güllich and Dietmar Schmidtbleicher

 © by IAAF
11:4; 67-81, 1996

- ▣ 5 x 5s CVM com 1 minuto de intervalo de recuperação
- ▣ 13 minutos de intervalo
- ▣ Reflexo H
- ▣ Força explosiva (flexão plantar)

pre-MVCs

0-1 min post-MVCs

10-11 min post-MVCs

Trigger

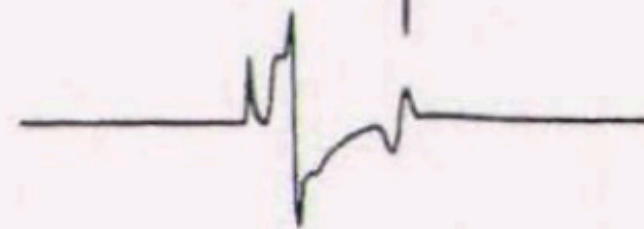
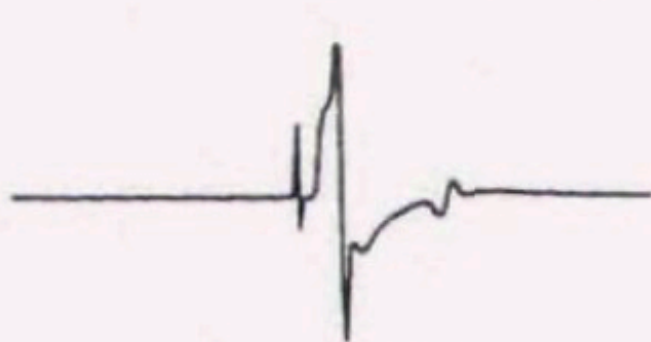
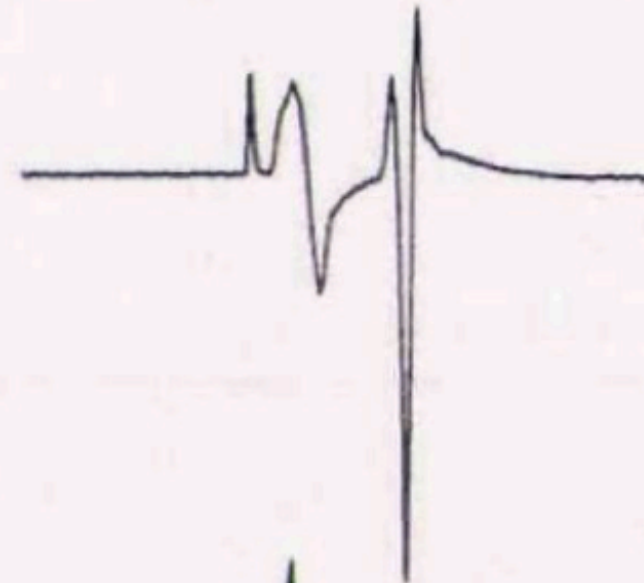
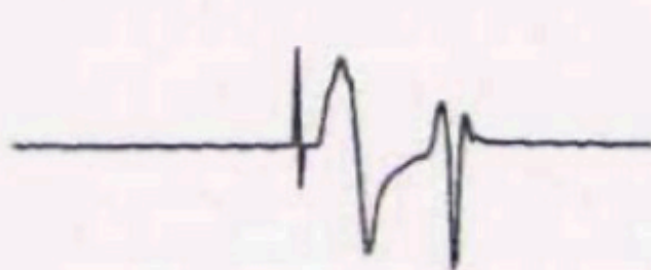
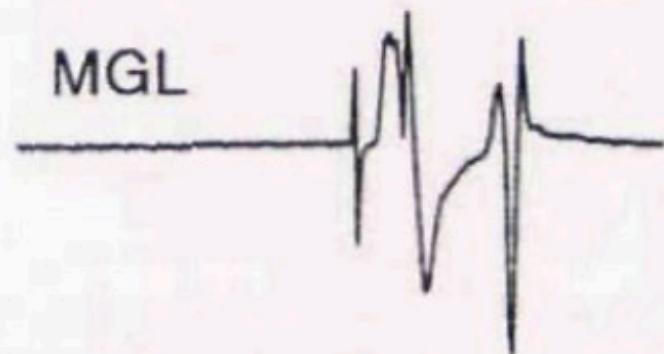
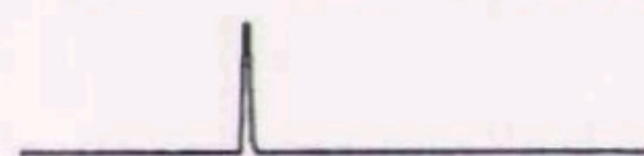
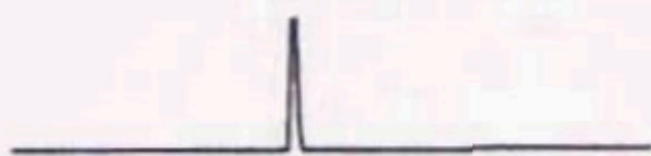
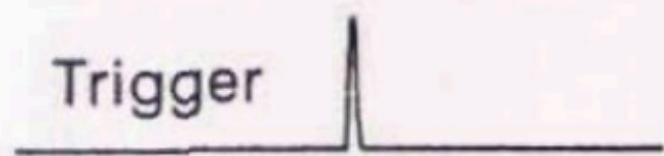
M H

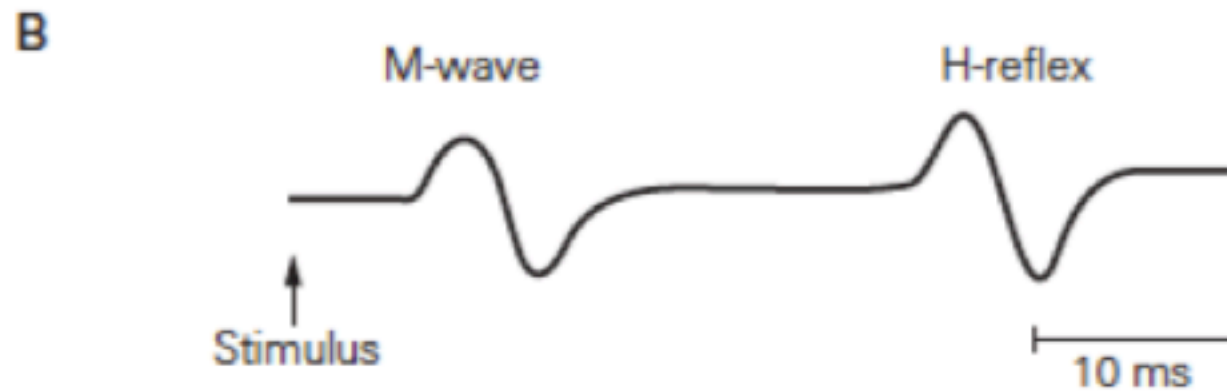
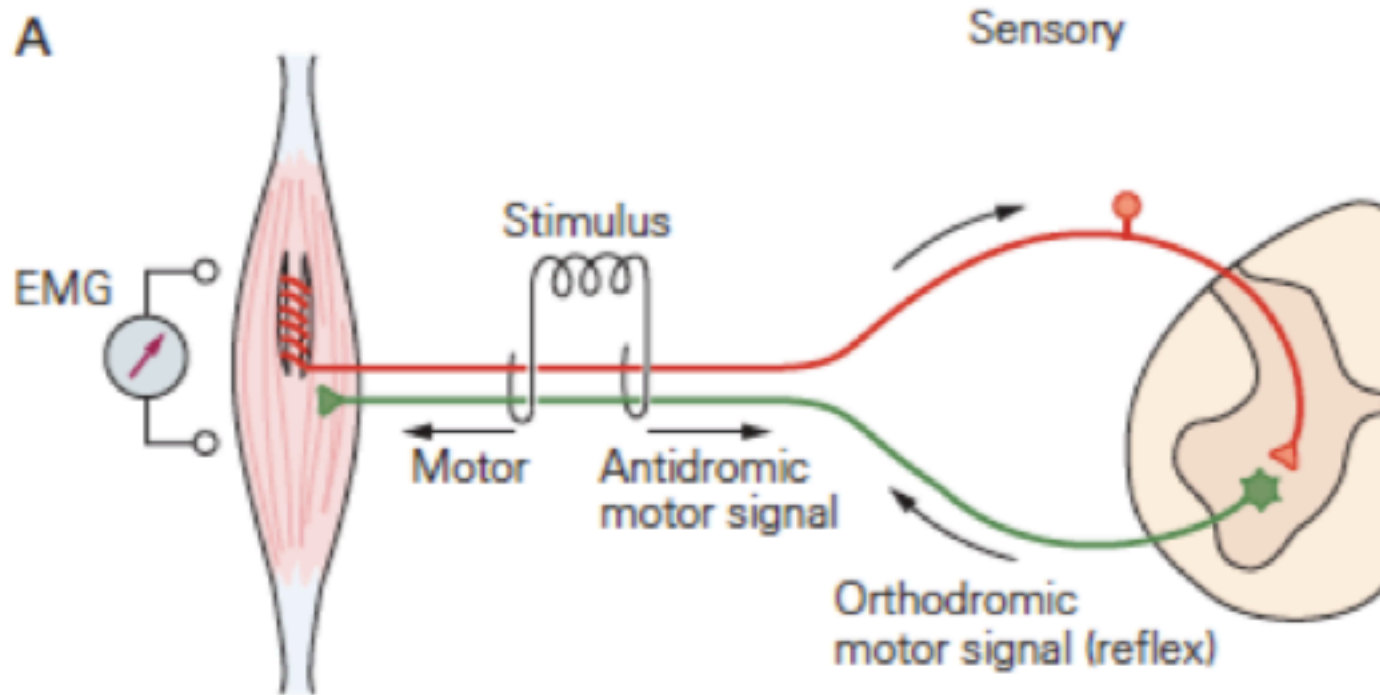
M H

M H

MGL

SOL





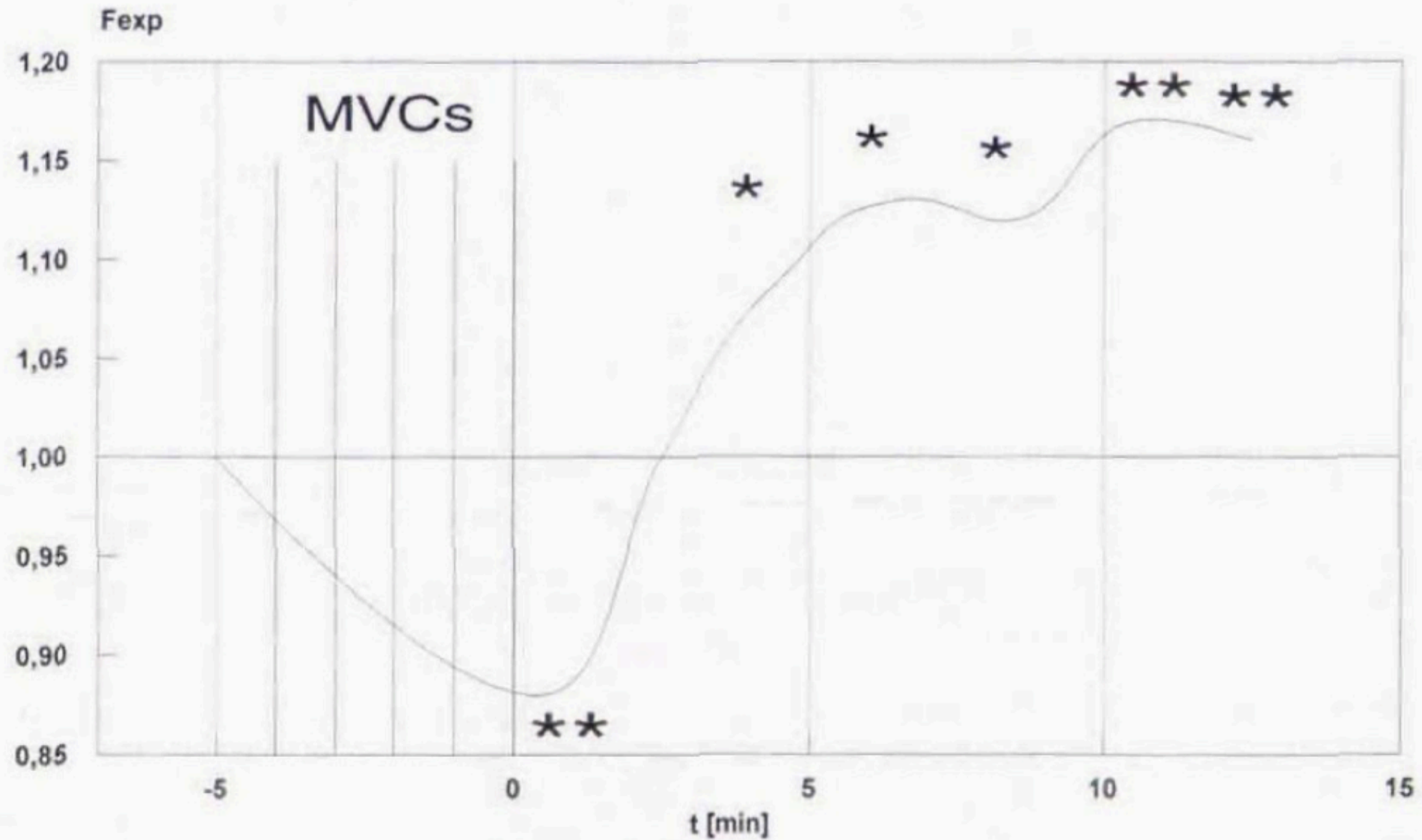


Figure 10: Time course of the explosive force (F_{exp}) with voluntary isometric plantar flexions before and after 5 MVCs Group mean values. Difference from control value: * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$.

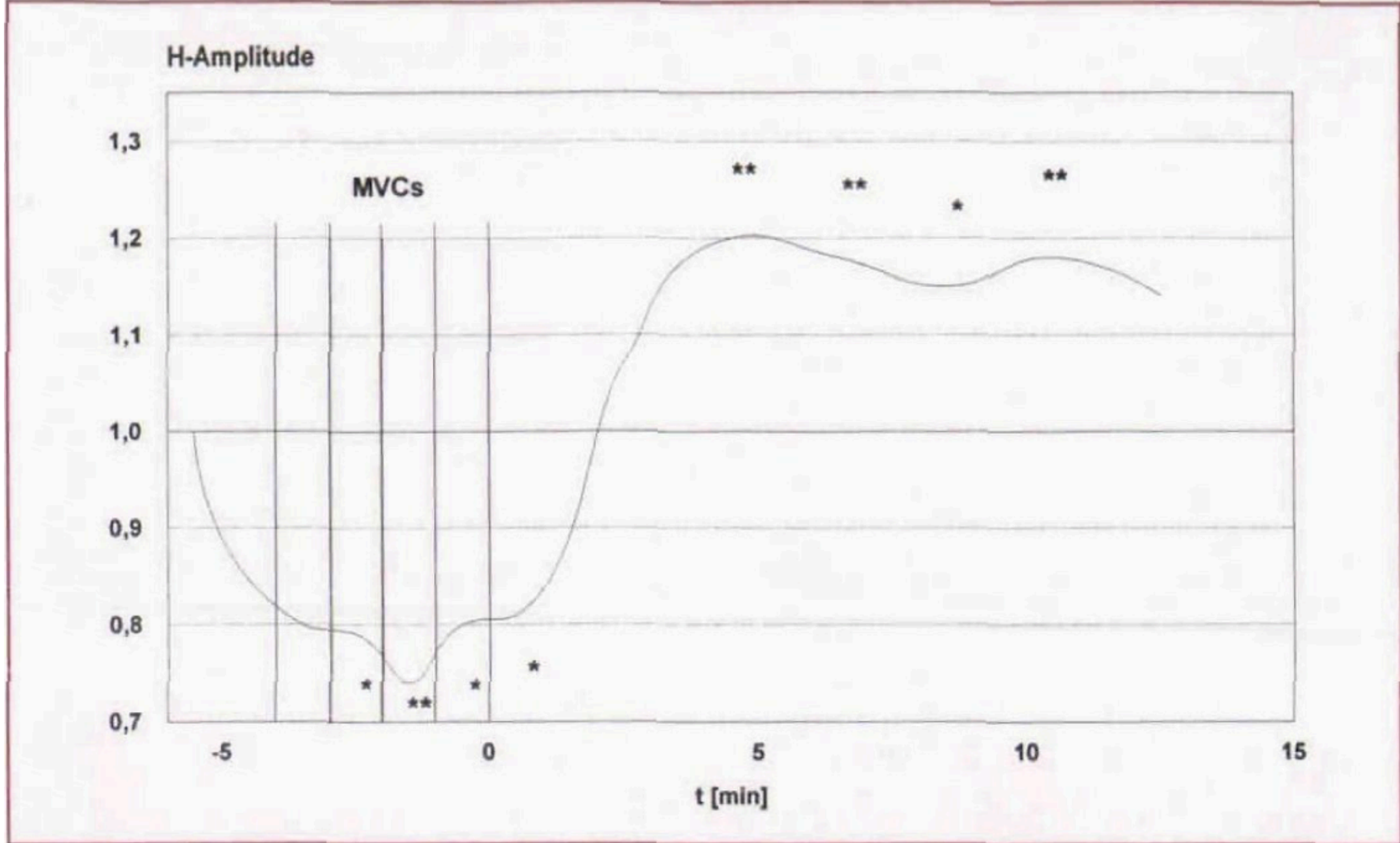
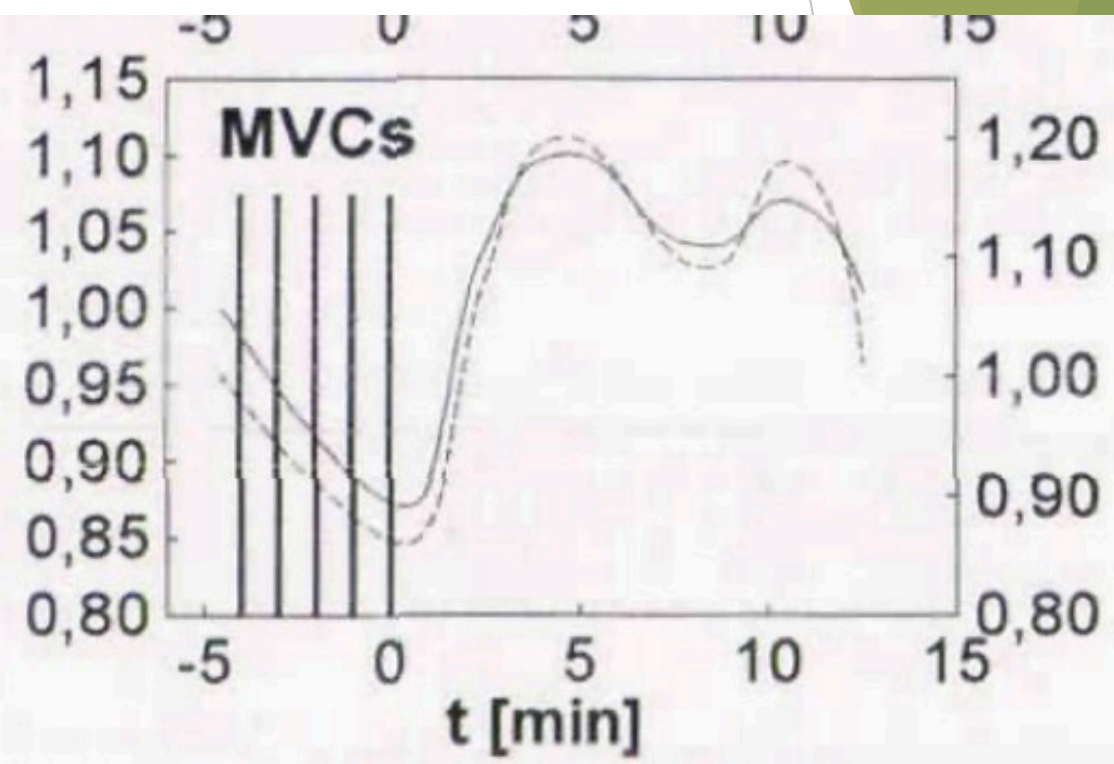
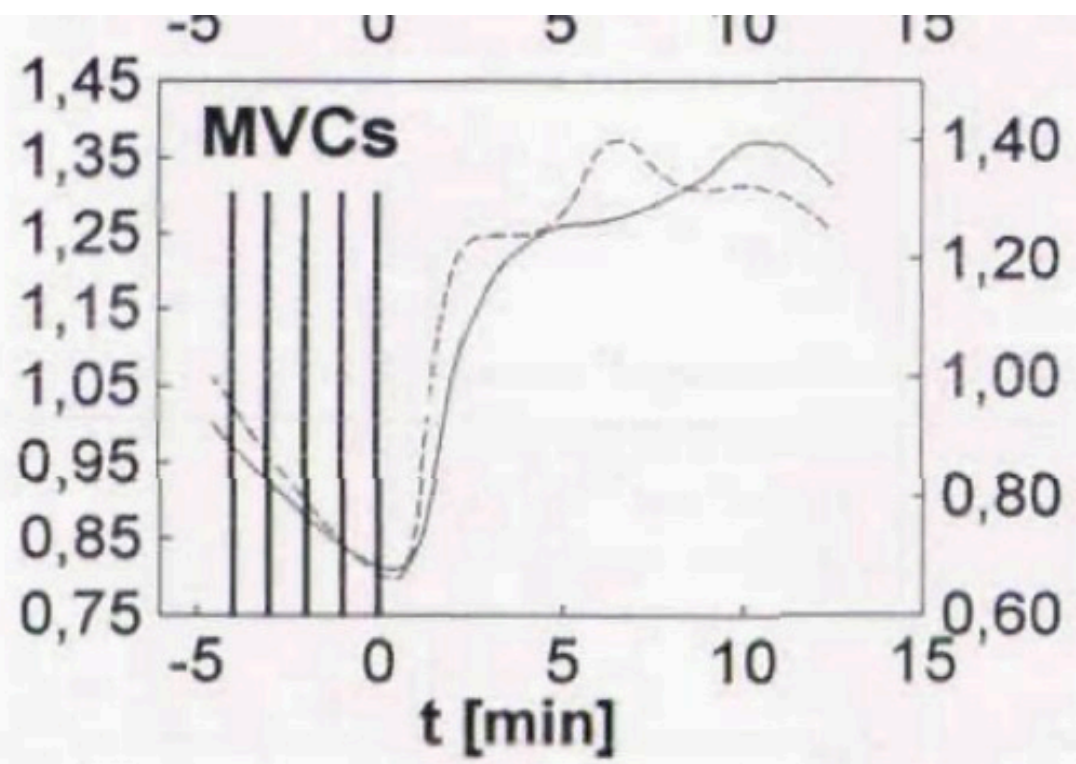


Figure 7: Time course of the H-amplitude of the lateral gastrocnemius muscle (MGL) before and after 5 MVCs
Group mean values. Difference from control value: * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$.



Rigidez

- ▣ Rigidez das estruturas elásticas (principalmente tendão)
- ▣ O trabalho realizado nas pontes cruzadas será “absorvido” pelos tecidos elásticos quando eles se alongam, estocando energia
- ▣ A rigidez influencia no desempenho

Meta-análises

Efeitos no desempenho



Aumento do desempenho pós-ativação - Aplicação no esporte

- ✓ Durante o treinamento - otimização dos ganhos
- ✓ No dia da competição

META-ANALYSIS OF POSTACTIVATION POTENTIATION AND POWER: EFFECTS OF CONDITIONING ACTIVITY, VOLUME, GENDER, REST PERIODS, AND TRAINING STATUS

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JEREMY P. LOENNEKE,⁵ STEPHANIE M.C. WILSON,⁶ EDWARD JO,⁷ RYAN P. LOWERY,¹ AND
CARLOS UGRINOWITSCH⁸**

- ❑ Variável dependente = potência
- ❑ Atividade condicionante com intensidade maior que a condicionada
- ❑ Sem estímulos externos (elétricos)
- ❑ Com humanos, ensaios controlados e randomizados
- ❑ 32 estudos selecionados

Aumento do desempenho pós-ativação

- ✓ **Variáveis manipuladas**

- ✓ Nível de treinamento

- ✓ Duração do período de recuperação

- ✓ Tipo, volume e intensidade da atividade condicionante

- ✓ Sexo

Codificando os estudos

- ▣ Atividade condicionante
 - ▣ Moderada 60 a 84% de 1RM
 - ▣ Pesada >85% 1RM
- ▣ Tipo da atividade condicionante
 - ▣ Série simples
 - ▣ Série múltipla
- ▣ Intervalo de recuperação
 - ▣ < 2 minutos
 - ▣ 3 a 7 minutos
 - ▣ 7 a 10 minutos
 - ▣ Mais de 10
- ▣ Estado de treinamento
 - ▣ Treinado recreacionalmente (ativo mas não treina força)
 - ▣ Treinado (pelo menos 1 ano de treino de força)
 - ▣ Atleta competitivo

Resultado geral

- ▣ 141 ES (comparações pareadas)
- ▣ 32 estudos primários
- ▣ $ES = 0,38$; $p < 0,05$

	Mean (95% CI)	N	
Overall	0.38 (0.21, 0.55)	141	
Moderators			
Gender			
Male	0.42 (0.23, 0.61)	113	$p > 0.05$
Female	0.20 (−0.31, 0.71)	16	
Male and female	0.21 (−0.38, 0.79)	12	
Age			
<25 y	0.38 (0.21, 0.55)	141	
Training status			
Untrained	0.14 (−0.27, 0.57)	25	$p < 0.05$
Trained	0.29 (0.03, 0.55)	68	
Athletes	0.81 (0.44, 1.19)	32	
Conditioning activity			
Dynamic low body	0.42 (0.22, 0.61)	107	$p > 0.05$
Static lower body	0.35 (−0.19, 0.89)	14	
Dynamic upper body	0.17 (−0.28, 0.63)	20	
Intensity (%1RM)			
Moderate (60–84%)	1.06 (0.54, 1.57)	15	$p < 0.05$
Heavy (85–100%)	0.31 (0.13, 0.49)	121	
Volume			
Single	0.24 (0.37, 0.44)	95	$p < 0.05$
Multiple	0.66 (0.36, 0.95)	46	
Rest periods (min)			
<2:00	0.17 (−0.23, 0.58)	24	$p < 0.05$
3–7	0.54 (0.31, 0.77)	75	
7–10	0.70 (0.10, 1.30)	11	
>10	0.02 (−0.33, 0.38)	31	

Aumento do desempenho pós- ativação - Intensidade

	Mean (95% CI)	<i>N</i>	
Overall	0.38 (0.21, 0.55)	141	
Intensity (%1RM)			
Moderate (60–84%)	1.06 (0.54, 1.57)	15	$p < 0.05$
Heavy (85–100%)	0.31 (0.13, 0.49)	121	

Aumento do desempenho pós-ativação - Volume

	Mean (95% CI)	<i>N</i>	
Overall	0.38 (0.21, 0.55)	141	
Volume			
Single	0.24 (0.37, 0.44)	95	$p < 0.05$
Multiple	0.66 (0.36, 0.95)	46	

Aumento do desempenho pós-ativação - Intervalo de recuperação

	Mean (95% CI)	N	
Overall	0.38 (0.21, 0.55)	141	
Rest periods (min)			
<2:00	0.17 (−0.23, 0.58)	24	
3–7	0.54 (0.31, 0.77)	75	$p < 0.05$
7–10	0.70 (0.10, 1.30)	11	
>10	0.02 (−0.33, 0.38)	31	

Aumento do desempenho pós-ativação - Nível de treinamento

	Mean (95% CI)	<i>N</i>	
Overall	0.38 (0.21, 0.55)	141	
Training status			
Untrained	0.14 (−0.27, 0.57)	25	
Trained	0.29 (0.03, 0.55)	68	$p < 0.05$
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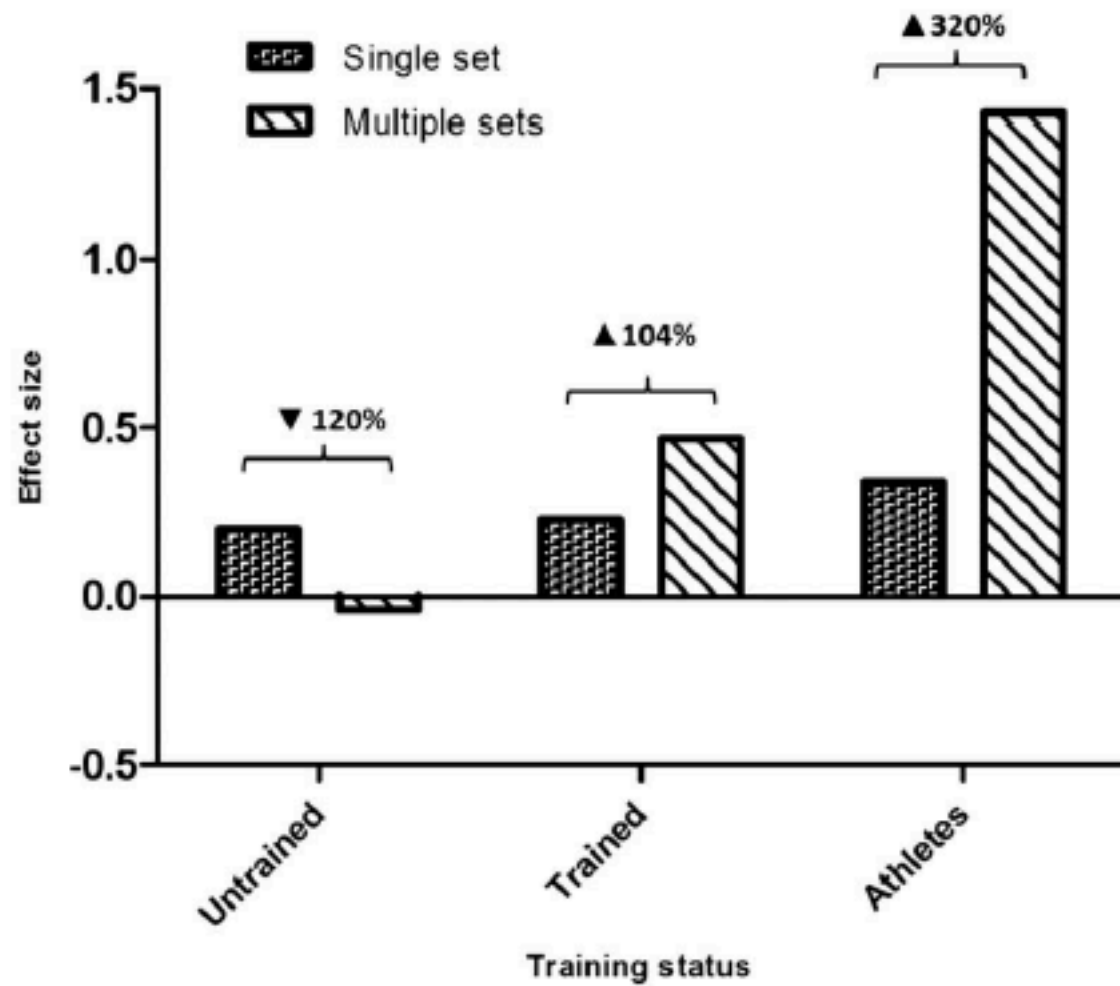


Figure 1. Effects of a single vs. multiple sets conditioning mode protocol on power in untrained, trained, and athletic populations.

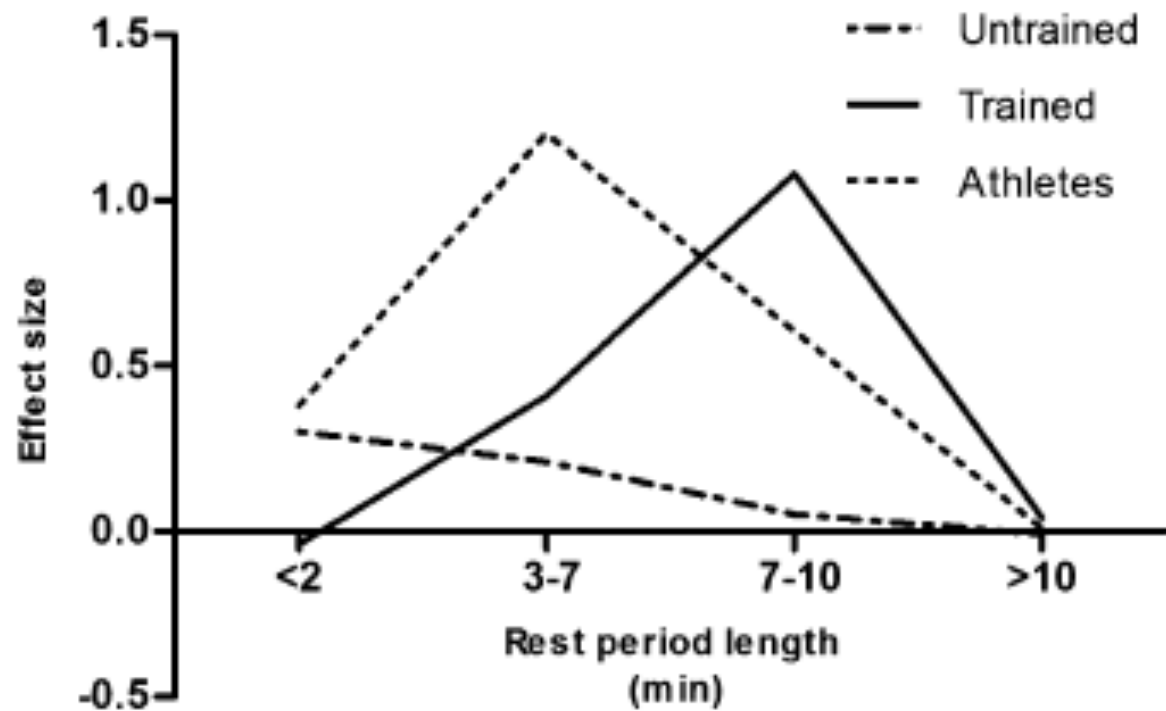
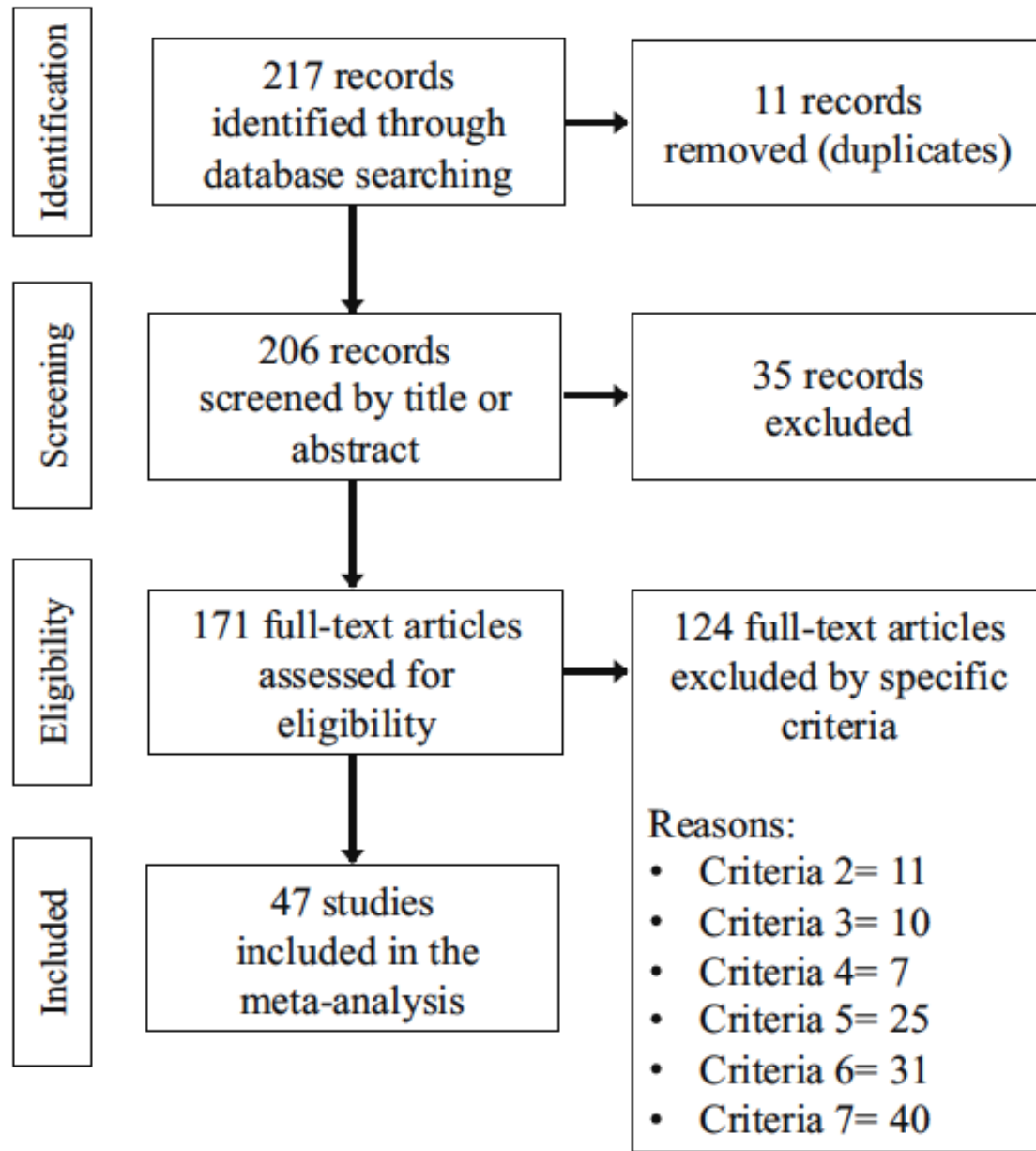


Figure 2. Power after immediate (<2 minutes), short (3–7 minutes), moderate (7–10 minutes), and long (>10 minutes) rest period lengths in untrained, trained, and athletic populations.

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Factors Modulating Post-Activation Potentiation of Jump, Sprint, Throw, and Upper-Body Ballistic Performances: A Systematic Review with Meta-Analysis

Laurent B. Seitz¹ · G. Gregory Haff²



Características

- Variáveis dependentes = salto, *sprint*, arremesso, movimentos balísticos com membros superiores (ES)
 - Influência de:
 - Tipo de atividades condicionantes
 - Profundidade do agachamento
 - Intervalo de recuperação
 - Volume de atividade condicionante
 - Carga da atividade condicionante
 - Nível de treinamento
- Obrigatório
aquecimento
- Tudo no mesmo
dia

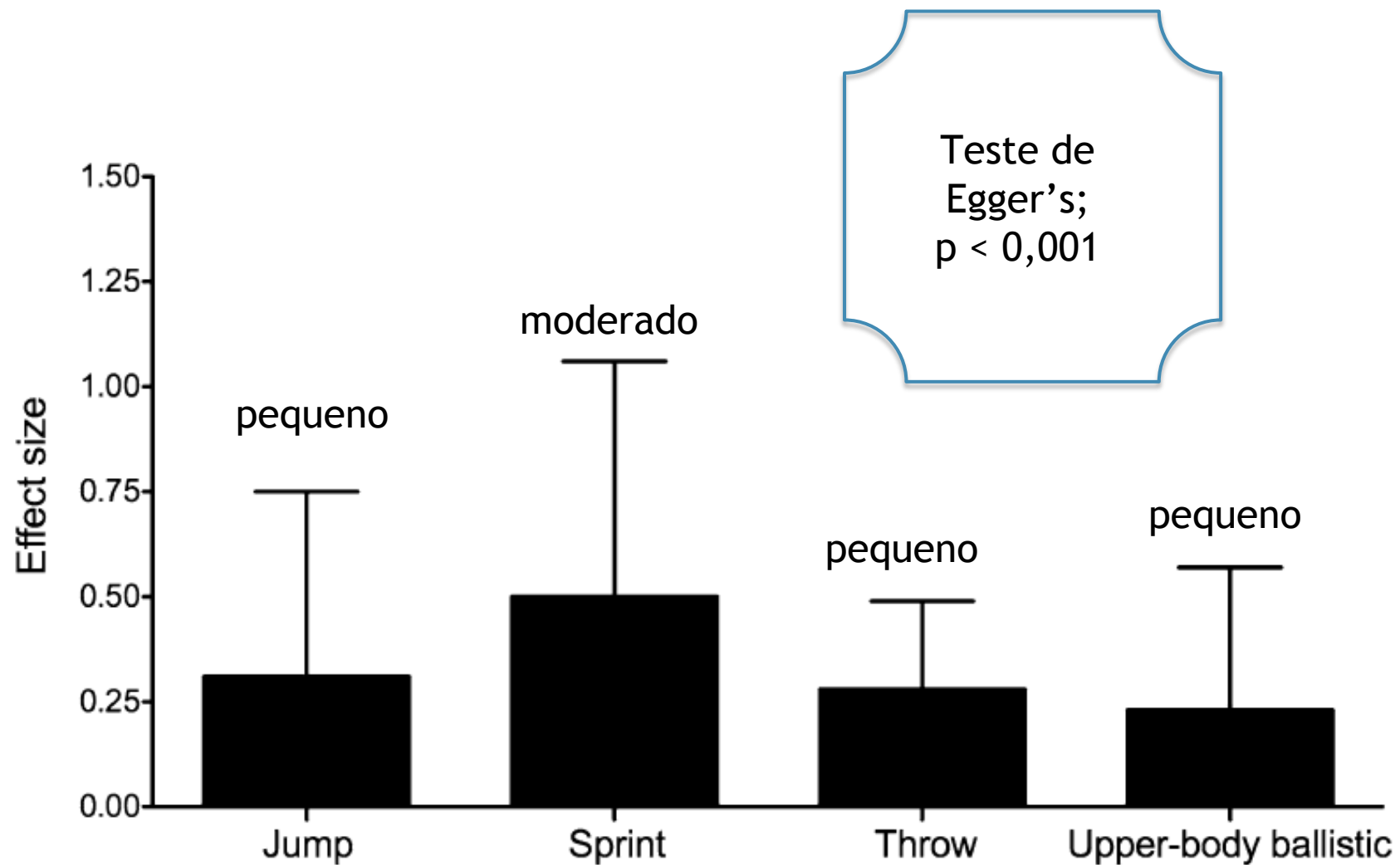


Table 1 Effect sizes for different subject characteristics

Independent variables	ES	SD	95 % CI	<i>n</i>
Strength level				
Stronger	0.41	0.33	0.31 to 0.51	43
Weaker	0.32	0.47	0.16 to 0.50	32
Resistance training experience				
>2 years	0.53	0.55	0.35 to 0.71	39
≤2 years	0.44	0.41	0.28 to 0.61	26
None	0.07	0.20	−0.08 to 0.23	9

CI confidence interval, *ES* effect size, *SD* standard deviation

Table 2 Effect sizes for different strength–power–potentiation complex components

Independent variables	ES	SD	95 % CI	<i>n</i>
Type of CA				
Traditional high intensity	0.41	0.46	0.29 to 0.52	66
Traditional moderate intensity	0.19	0.20	0.11 to 0.27	24
Plyometric	0.47	0.61	0.23 to 0.72	25
Maximal isometric	−0.09	0.19	−0.20 to 0.02	14

Acima 85% 1RM

Squat depth of CA

Parallel or below	0.25	0.33	0.15 to 0.34	48
Above parallel	0.58	0.49	0.34 to 0.82	19

Type of load during the CA

Repetition maximum	0.51	0.46	0.33 to 0.70	26
Sub-maximal	0.34	0.46	0.24 to 0.43	89

Recovery post-CA

0.3–4 min	0.17	0.32	0.10 to 0.25	67
5–7 min	0.49	0.47	0.33 to 0.64	38
≥ 8 min	0.44	0.60	0.22 to 0.66	30

Number of set(s) of CA

Single set	0.24	0.32	0.17 to 0.30	103
Multiple sets	0.69	0.72	0.39 to 0.98	26

Table 3 Effect sizes for different strength–power–potentiation complex components for both stronger and weaker individuals

Independent variables	Stronger individuals				Weaker individuals			
	ES	SD	95 % CI	<i>n</i>	ES	SD	95 % CI	<i>n</i>
Type of CA ^a								
Traditional high intensity	0.54	0.35	0.40–0.68	26	0.34	0.53	0.12 to 0.57	24
Traditional moderate intensity	0.19	0.21	0.01–0.36	8	0.30	0.19	0.13 to 0.46	8
Squat depth of CA								
Parallel or below	0.55	0.34	0.37–0.72	16	0.12	0.25	0.00 to 0.25	18
Above parallel	0.60	0.33	0.18–1.01	5	0.67	0.58	0.23 to 1.12	9

Recovery time post-CA

0.3–4 min	0.15	0.16	0.06–0.24	15	0.28	0.25	–0.12 to 0.67	4
5–7 min	0.62	0.30	0.49–0.75	23	0.31	0.70	–0.19 to 0.81	10
≥8 min	0.23	0.09	0.13–0.32	6	0.36	0.38	0.16 to 0.55	17

Type of load during the CA

Repetition maximum	0.60	0.42	0.32–0.88	11	0.28	0.35	0.03 to 0.53	10
Sub-maximal	0.36	0.28	0.25–0.46	30	0.35	0.52	0.12 to 0.58	22

Number of set(s) of CA

Single set	0.44	0.35	0.33–0.56	37	0.17	0.23	0.08 to 0.26	27
Multiple sets	0.21	0.10	0.08–0.34	5	1.19	0.51	0.56 to 1.82	5

Table 3 Effect sizes for different strength–power–potentiation complex components for both stronger and weaker individuals

Independent variables	Stronger individuals				Weaker individuals			
	ES	SD	95 % CI	<i>n</i>	ES	SD	95 % CI	<i>n</i>
Type of CA ^a								
Traditional high intensity	0.54	0.35	0.40–0.68	26	0.34	0.53	0.12 to 0.57	24
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Parallel or below	0.55	0.34	0.37–0.72	16	0.12	0.25	0.00 to 0.25	18
Above parallel	0.60	0.33	0.18–1.01	5	0.67	0.58	0.23 to 1.12	9
Recovery time post-CA								
0.3–4 min	0.15	0.16	0.06–0.24	15	0.28	0.25	–0.12 to 0.67	4
5–7 min	0.62	0.30	0.49–0.75	23	0.31	0.70	–0.19 to 0.81	10
≥8 min	0.23	0.09	0.13–0.32	6	0.36	0.38	0.16 to 0.55	17
Number of set(s) of CA								
Single set	0.44	0.35	0.33–0.56	37	0.17	0.23	0.08 to 0.26	27
Multiple sets	0.21	0.10	0.08–0.34	5	1.19	0.51	0.56 to 1.82	5
Type of load during the CA								
Repetition maximum	0.60	0.42	0.32–0.88	11	0.28	0.35	0.03 to 0.53	10
Sub-maximal	0.36	0.28	0.25–0.46	30	0.35	0.52	0.12 to 0.58	22

CA conditioning activity, CI confidence interval, ES effect size, SD standard deviation

^a Plyometric and maximal isometric variables not included because they were unavailable

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The effects of rest intervals on jumping performance: A meta-analysis on post-activation potentiation studies

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Características

- ▣ Condicionante como isoinercial e voluntária
- ▣ Variável dependente: salto vertical (altura do salto)
 - ▣ Drop, squat e contra movimento
 - ▣ Sub-grupo para intervalo de recuperação
- ▣ Experiência de pelo menos 6 meses com treino de força ou potência

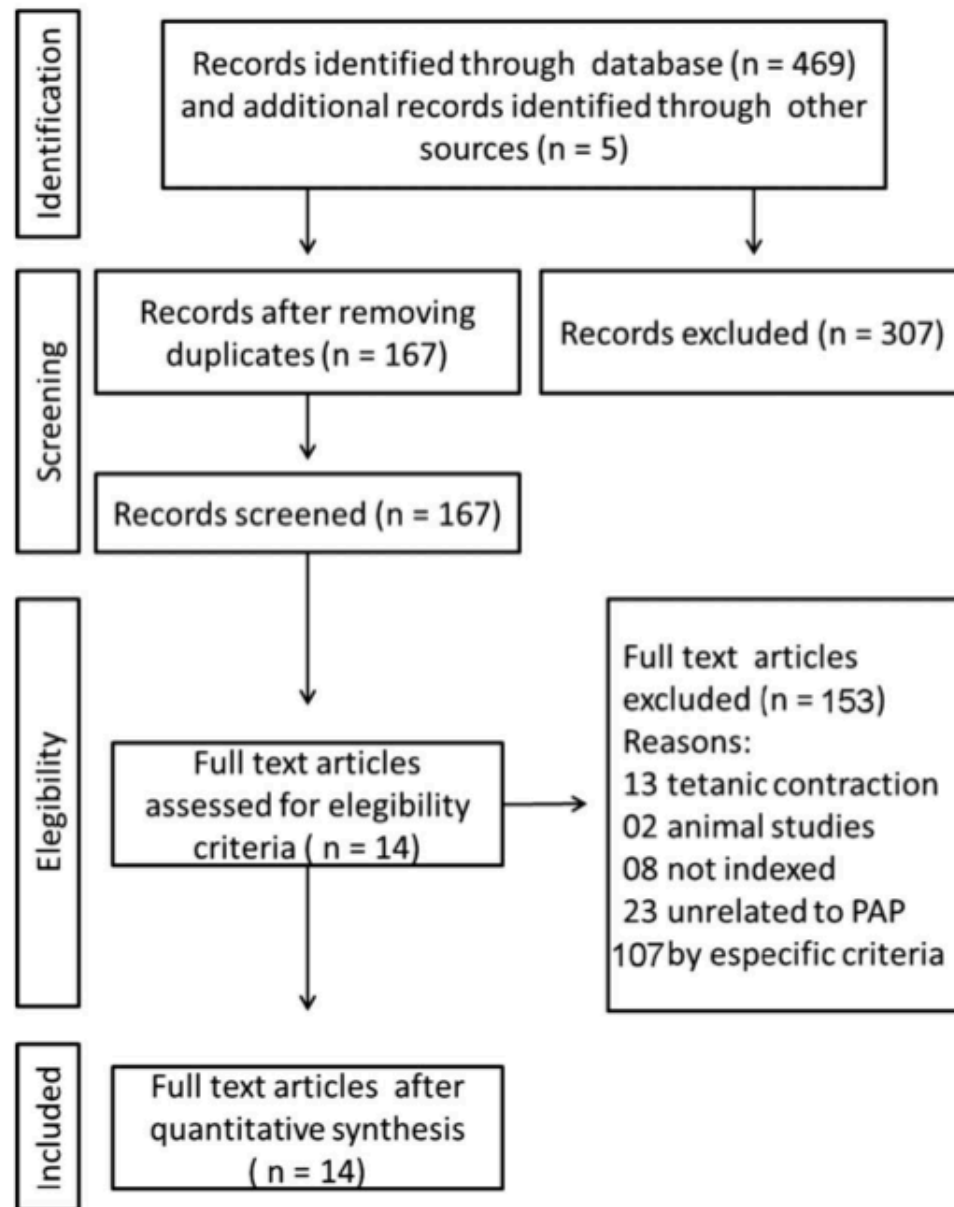


Figure 1. Flow diagram of studies that underwent the review process.

Características das atividades condicionantes

- ▣ Leg press, extensão de joelho, deadlift e agachamentos
- ▣ 80% de 1RM
- ▣ Intervalo entre 0 e 360 minutos
- ▣ Número de séries = 1 a 6
- ▣ Repetições = 1 a 7
- ▣ Quando foi usado salto como atividade condicionante 1 a 8 tentativas com peso do corpo ou adicional

Resultados gerais

- ▣ 36 comparações de 14 estudos
- ▣ Resultados significante e sem heterogeneidade

0 a 3 min; ES = -0,25;
 $I^2 = 0\%$; $n = 9$

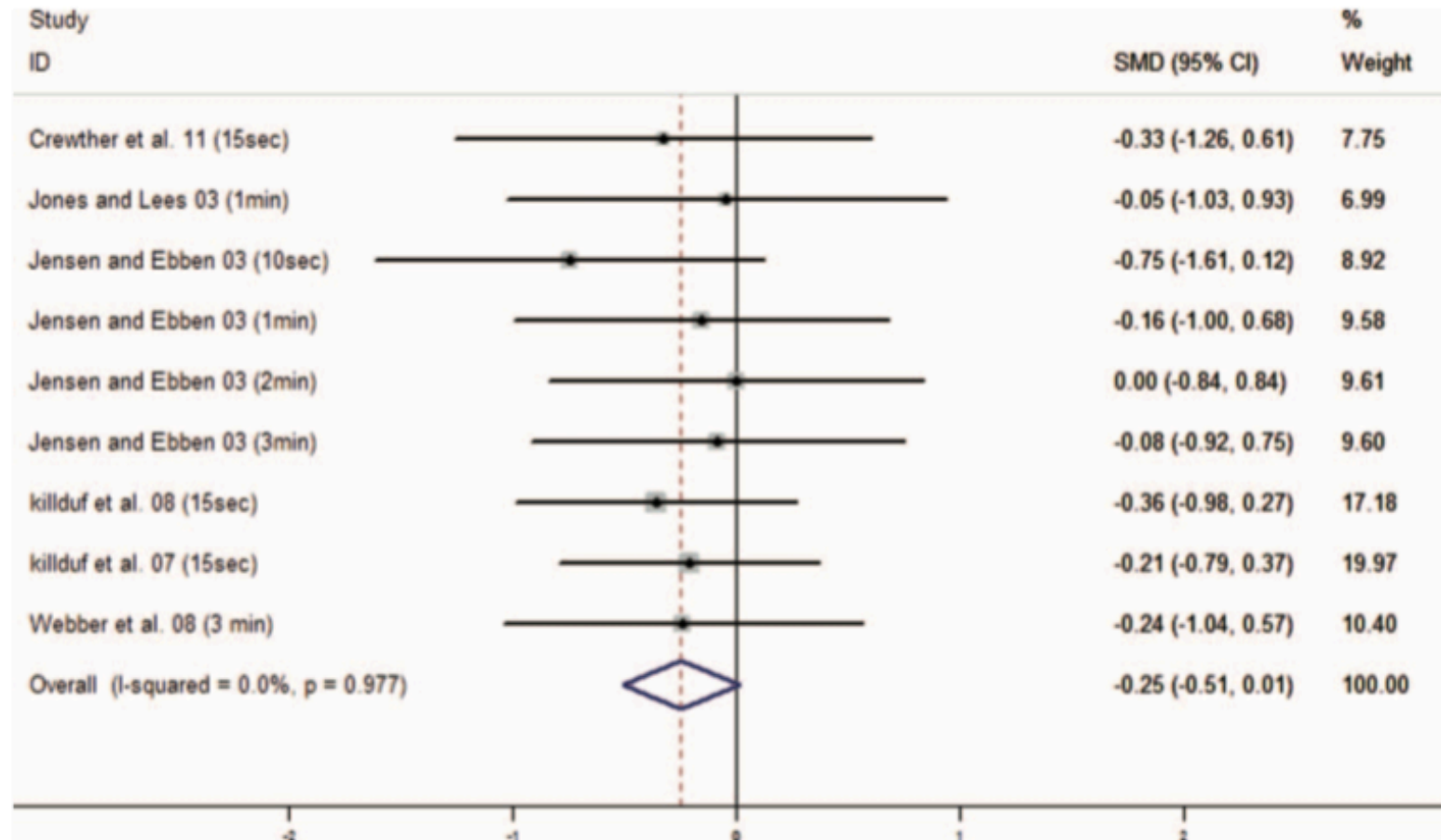
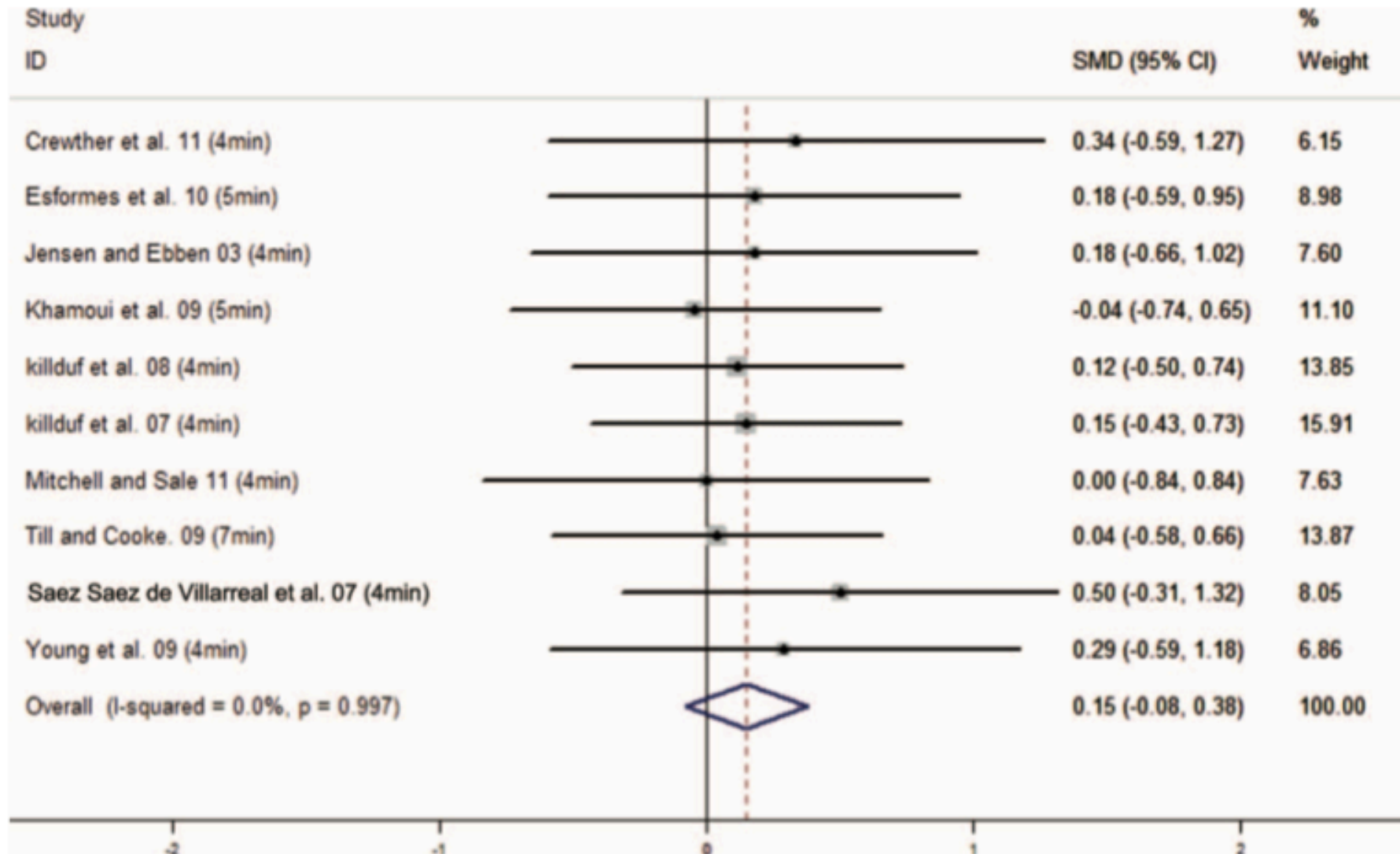
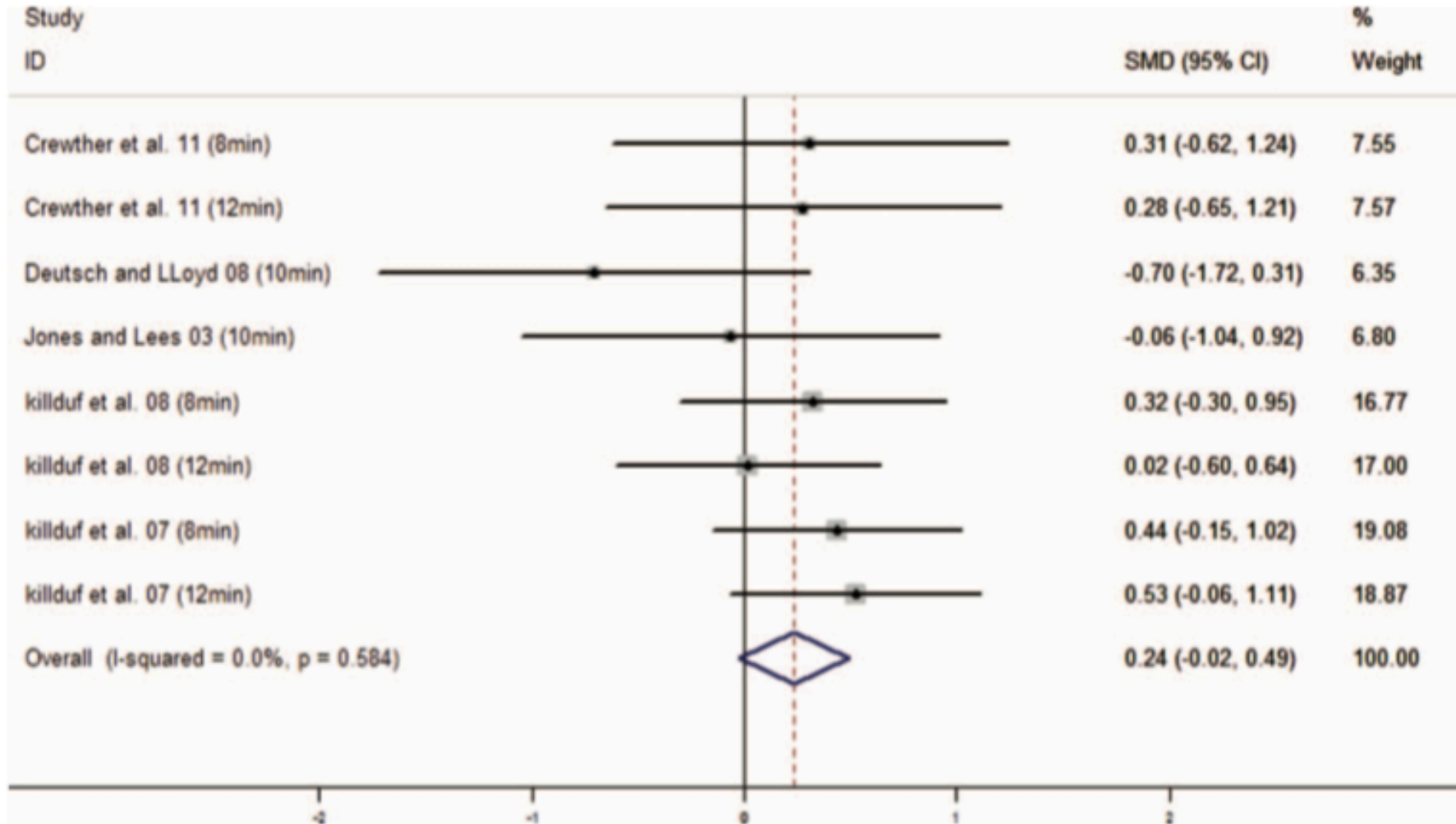


Figure 2. Forest plot of rest intervals from 0 to 3 minutes. (SMD = standardised mean difference.)

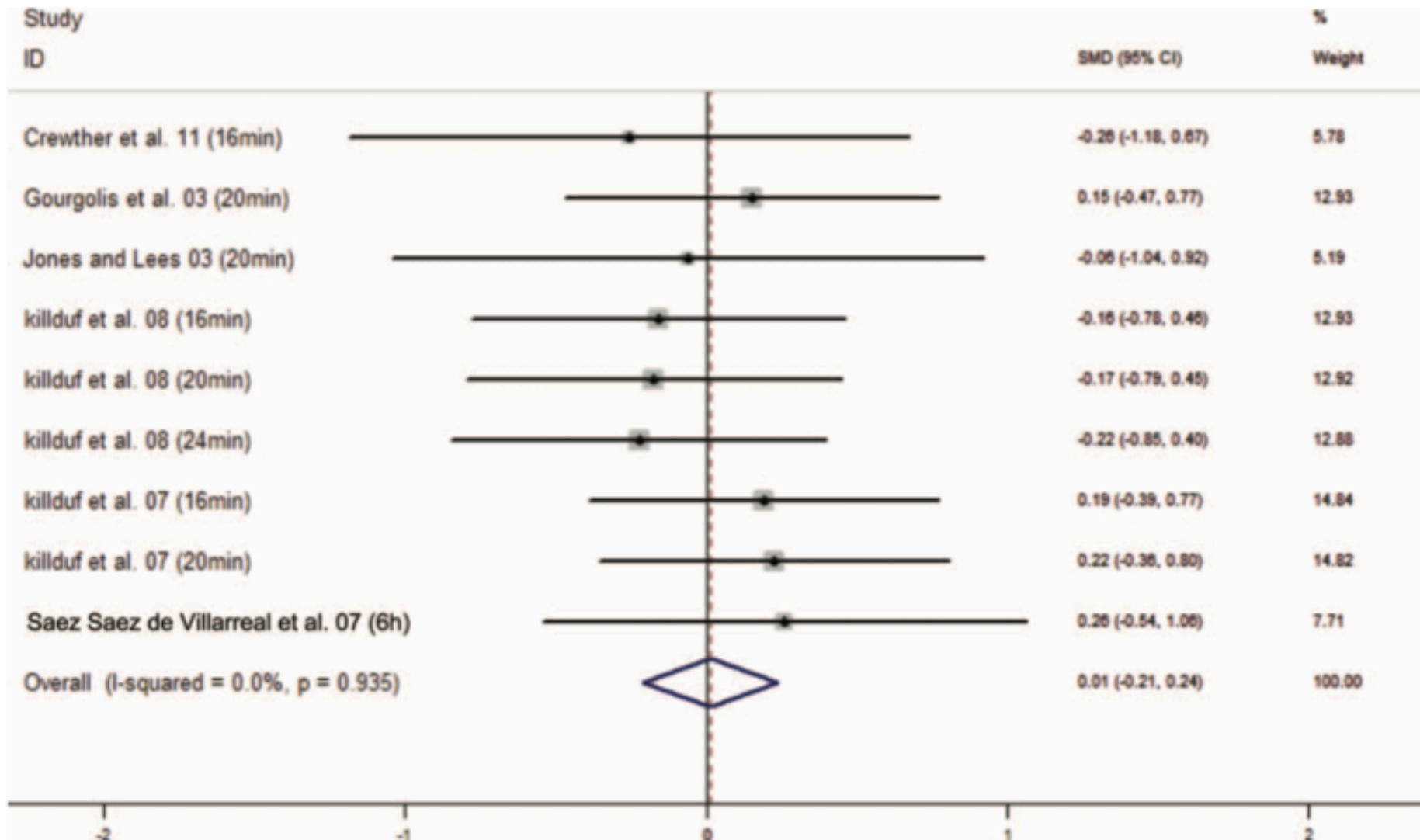
4 a 7 min; ES = 0,15;
 $I^2 = 0\%$; $n = 10$



8 a 12 min; ES = 0,24;
 $I^2 = 0\%$; $n = 8$



Acima de 16 min; ES = 0,01
 $I^2 = 0\%$; $n = 9$



Estado de treinamento

- ▣ Porque os indivíduos mais treinados (fortes) conseguem se beneficiar em maior magnitude?
- ▣ Maior % fibras do tipo II

PAP e esportes de endurance

ACUTE PRIOR HEAVY STRENGTH EXERCISE BOUTS IMPROVE THE 20-KM CYCLING TIME TRIAL PERFORMANCE

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Protocolo

- ▣ 11 ciclistas treinados; prova de 20 km
- ▣ Controle (aquecimento padrão 3 min livre e 2 minutos a 100W com 80rpm)
- ▣ Aquecimento padrão + 4 séries de 5RM com 5 minutos entre as séries no leg press - intervalo de 10 minutos
- ▣ Consumo de oxigênio, lactato PSE, economia

TABLE 1. Overall performance responses (mean $\pm$ SD) during the TT_{20km} in both the control and potentiation condition.*†

Variables	Control	Potentiation	% of control	<i>p</i>
Time (min)	28.1 $\pm$ 4.0	26.6 $\pm$ 3.9	-6.1	0.02
W_{mean} (W)	247.4 $\pm$ 67.5	254.9 $\pm$ 65.2	+3.0	0.21
RPM _{mean} (rpm)	95.6 $\pm$ 10.8	96.6 $\pm$ 14.0	-0.1	0.59

*TT_{20km} = 20-km time trial.

† W_{mean} and W_{peak} are the mean and peak power output throughout the trial, respectively; RPM_{mean} and RPM_{peak} are the mean and peak pedal cadence throughout the trial, respectively.

Cycling Economy

The mean $\dot{V}O_2$ responses during the last 30 seconds of the controlled-pace cycling warm-up at 100 W (and pedal cadence of 80 rpm) suggested that cyclists increased the cycling economy ($p < 0.01$) after the heavy-intensity strength exercise bouts ($18.6 \pm 2.5 \text{ ml}\cdot\text{kg}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) when compared with the control condition ($21.3 \pm 8.7 \text{ ml}\cdot\text{kg}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$).

Take home message

- ▣ PAP- atividade contrátil
- ▣ PAPE - efeitos no desempenho (atividade voluntária)
- ▣ Principais mecanismos envolvem a fosforilação da cadeia leve da miosina, recrutamento das UM, arquitetura e rigidez
- ▣ Variáveis importantes: estado de treinamento, intensidade e volume da atividade condicionante e intervalo de recuperação entre as atividades





Obrigada!

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