

가

Abstract

The Effects of Foot Position on Electromyographic Activity of Knee Extensors in Standing

Kim Seng-jung, M.Sc., P.T.

Dept. of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Samsung Medical Center

Kwon Oh-yun, Ph.D., P.T.

Cho Sang-hyun, Ph.D., M.D.

Dept of Rehabilitation Therapy, College of Health Science, Yonsei University

Institute of Health Science, Yonsei University

Hwang Ji-hye, M.D.

Dept. of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Samsung Medical Center

Sung Kyun Kwan University, College of Medicine

This study was designed to identify the effects of foot position on electromyographic (EMG) activity of the quadriceps femoris during maximum voluntary contraction (MVC) in standing. Twenty young adults who had not experienced any knee injuries were recruited. Their Q-angles were within a normal range. They were asked to stand in five different foot positions (40° externally rotated, 30° internally rotated, neutral, 20° plantarflexed, and 10° dorsiflexed foot position). The EMG activities of the vastus lateralis (VL), rectus femoris (RF), and vastus medialis oblique (VMO) were recorded in standing by surface electrodes and normalized by MVC EMG values derived from manual muscle test. The normalized EMG activity levels (%MVC EMG) of muscles in the five foot positions were compared using repeated measures ANOVA. The EMG activity levels of the VL, RF, and VMO were the highest when foot was externally rotated. The EMG activity levels of the VL and RF were significantly different among the foot positions ($p < .05$). However, EMG activity levels of the VL, RF, VMO, and VMO/VL ratio did not show significant differences in each foot position ($p > .05$).

The results suggest that the quadriceps femoris may be effectively activated by performing MVC at an externally rotated foot position. Therefore, the externally rotated foot position can be considered as an effective foot position for quadriceps femoris strengthening exercise. Further studies are needed to identify whether there are differences in the effects of foot position on muscle strength after MVC exercise of quadriceps femoris in standing.

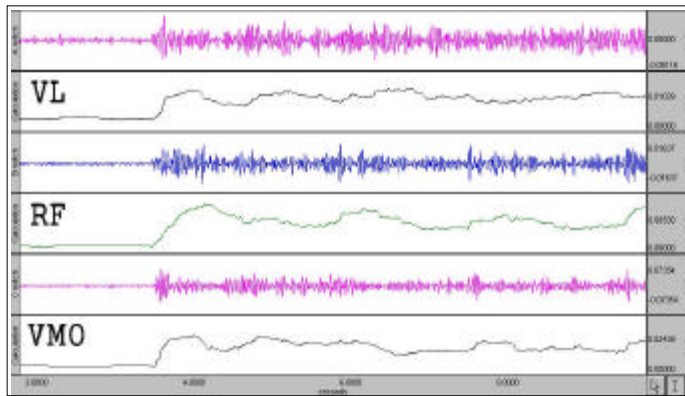
Key Words: Quadriceps femoris; Electromyography; Muscle strengthening; Foot position.

가 (open kinetic chain)
 (Reid, 1992). (Palmitier, 1991).
 (quadriceps femoris) (closed kinetic chain)
 (Karst Jewett, 1993). (vastus medialis)
 , 가 (vastus lateralis)
 (Grabiner, 1994; Schmitt Mittelmeier 1978). (Ohkoshi, 1991; Woodall Welsh, 1990).
 가 (strain) 가
 (Kapandji 1982; Karst Willett, 1995). (shear force)
 (Brotzman Head, 1996; Grood, 1984; Ohkoshi, 1991; Palmitier, 1991).
 가 (compressive force)
 (Schmitt Mittelmeier, 1978).
 (Signorile, 1995).
 (Hanten Schulthies, 1990; Karst Jewett, 1993; Mirzabeigi, 1999; Reynolds, 1983; Tepperman, 1986). (Brownstein, 1985; Cailliet, 1983; Signorile, 1995)

(medial tibial rotator)
 (medial tibial rotation) 가 가 . 가 가
 (Signorile, 1995), , . 가 가
 (Blakee , 1981; Greenfield, 1990). . 가 (quadriceps angle: Q-angle) . 6
 , 가 . 2
 가
 (Grood , 1984) 가.
 (Brownstein , 1985; electrode: AE-131 circular surface EMG
 Signorile , 1995) 가 disposable Electrode NeuroDyne Medical Corp. MA. USA) .
 (Q-angle) , (active electrode) (reference electrode)
 (Signorile , 1995). 500 samples/sec , MP100SWS (BIOPACK Systems Inc. USA 1997)
 (maximal isometric contraction) . band pass filter(low; 40 Hz, high; 250 Hz) 60 Hz notch filter , full-wave rectify Root Mean Square(RMS) smoothing (1).
 , 가 (electromyography activity)

1.

(2).
 10° , 20°
 20



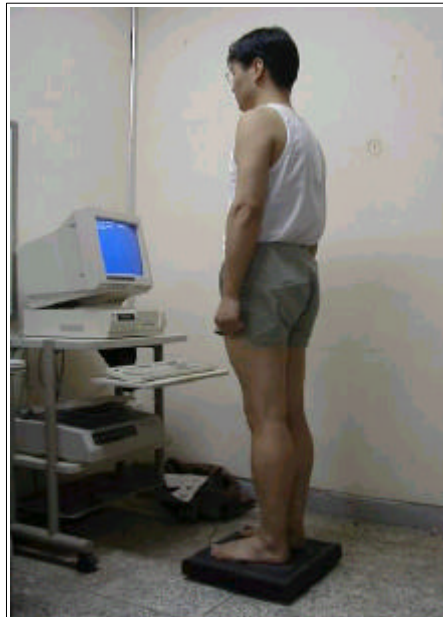
1. MVC

(VL: 가 . RF: . VMO:)



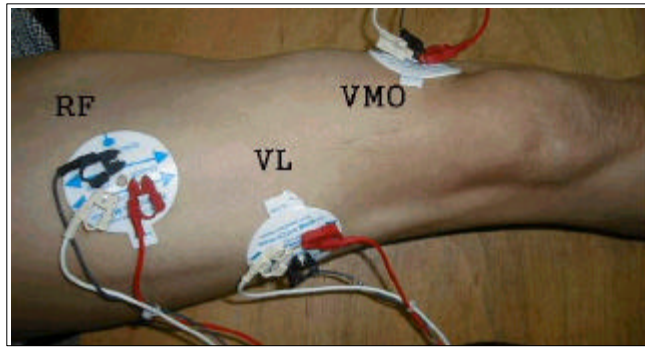
2. 10°

. Balance Scan Test
 ,
 (center of gravity: COG)
 Balance Scan (FARO Medical
 Technologies Inc. USA 1991)
 (3). 10°
 20°



3. Balance Scan Test

()



4.

(VL:가 . RF: . VMO:)

4.

(Delagi , 1975).

가.

가

가

가

가

(4).

Cybex (FITRON

Cycle-Ergometer Lumex Inc. New York, USA) 3 90 RPM

(Olerud Berg, 1984;

300 kgm/min

Woodall Welsh, 1990)

(warm-up)

(midpoint)

가

(moderate)

10

가

(static self-stretching)

가

(Paulos , 1980; Tomsich , 1996).

, 가

(Zakaria , 1997).

(muscle belly)

가

(Hung Gross, 1999; Karst

Jewett, 1993; Laprade , 1998; Ninos

, 1997; Signorile , 1995).

MVC (Maximal Vol-

untary Contraction)

(base)

가

가

가

Kendall (1993) (manual muscle test:MMT) (Gryzlo, 1994; Hanten Schulthies, 1990).

가 Balance Scan Test 가 1 가 5 가 30 (Hanten Schulthies, 1990; Hung Gross, 1999; Karst Jewett, 1993; Laprade, 1998).

MVC 5 1 3 IEMG 3 (Integrated electromyography) MVC (%MVC EMG) (normalizing (verbal encouragement)가 (Tepperman, 1986; Hanten Schulthies, 1990).

value) MVC (tension) 5 1 (order effect) 3 (Hung Gross, 1999).

MVC 3 5가 (30°), (40°), (10°), 5. (20°)

(tibia) 가 10 가 3 가 (Olerud Berg, 가 (Intratester Correlation Coefficients: ICCs [3,3]) (Hung Gross, 1999), 가

Balance Scan Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov test)

가

1. (n=20)

	±		
()	26.0 ± 2.5*	22.0	29.0
(kg)	70.4 ± 6.7	60.0	82.0
(cm)	175.6 ± 4.0	167.0	183.0
Q (°)	10.9 ± 1.9	9.5	12.5

±

(one-way repeated ANOVA), kg, 26.0, 70.4, 175.6 cm, (Q-angle) 10.9°

EMG) (one-way ANOVA), 가 2.

(two-way repeated ANOVA) (Bonferoni's correction) .05

r = .77 (good) (Watkins, 1993), r = .80 (Portney r = .92)

(2).

3. (%MVC EMG)

1. 가 (%MVC EMG) 20 3 가

2. 5가 3 (ICCs [3,3])

	()	()
가	.97*	.86
	.91	.86
	.96	.80
	.94	.87
	.77	.90
	.92	.89
	.94	.80
	.80	.82

* (r)

3. (%MVC EMG)

				F	p
가	4101.70	4	1025.42	5.07	.0011
	8441.18	4	2110.30	3.83	.0068
	3056.69	4	764.17	2.29	.0671

4. (%MVC EMG) (: %)

	()	()	()	()	()
가	73.14 ± 16.80 ^{a*}	63.11 ± 13.27	54.33 ± 16.03	59.10 ± 15.74	58.36 ± 15.73
	82.42 ± 27.54 ^{**}	54.49 ± 22.39	61.54 ± 28.90	65.89 ± 36.07	66.06 ± 34.91
	72.93 ± 32.78	64.07 ± 28.73	56.79 ± 34.04	64.27 ± 29.31	59.27 ± 24.59

^a ± , * p < .05 , ** p < .05

(p < .05),

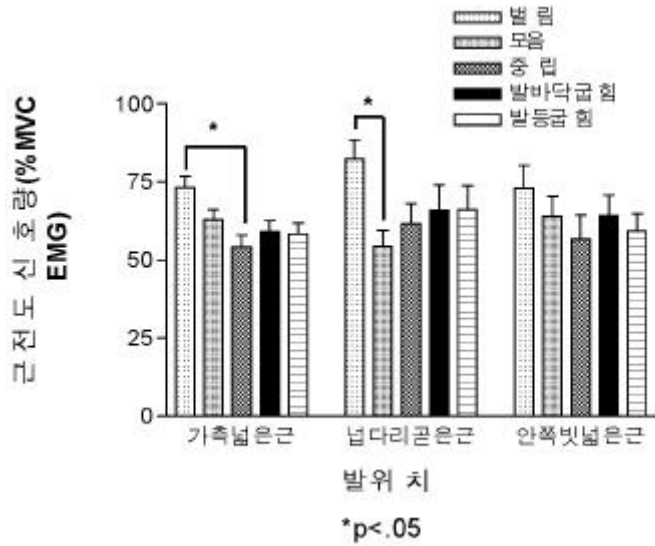
(p < .05),

(p < .05),

4),(5).

(Bonferroni correction)

가



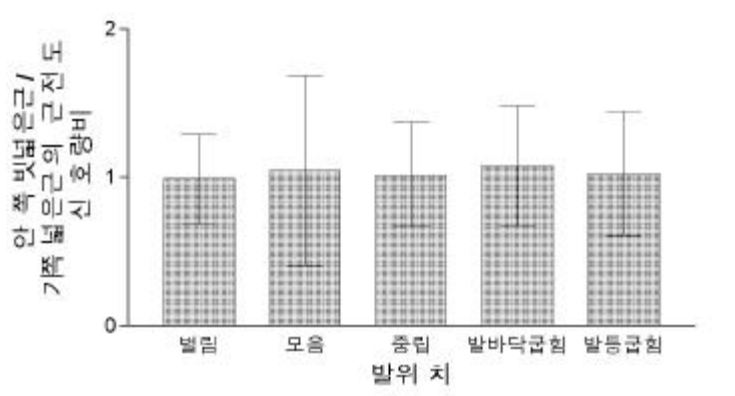
5.

(%MVC EMG)

5. /가 (%MVC EMG)

	()	()
VMO/VL	0.99 ± 0.30*	1.05 ± 0.64
	1.02 ± 0.35	1.08 ± 0.40
		1.03 ± 0.42

* ±



6. /가 (%MVC EMG)

4. /가 , 가
(%MVC EMG)
가
(%MVC EMG) 5 (6).

(6),

(p > .05).

(p > .05).
(%MVC EMG)

5.

(p > .05),

(p < .05), (7).

(%MVC EMG)

5가
(%MVC EMG)

76.16% MVC EMG)

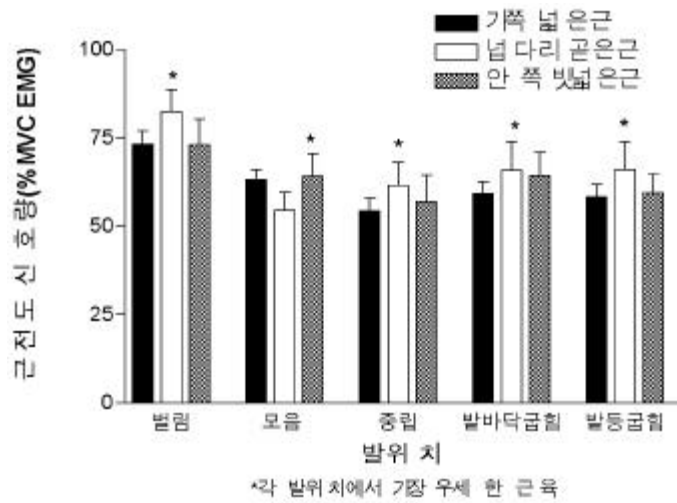
7 57.55% MVC EMG)

가

,
(%MVC EMG)

,
(%MVC

(p < .05).



7. (%MVC EMG)

Ç¶ 6. (%MVC EMG)

				F	p
	1175.358	2	587.679	0.834	.44
	1112.819	2	556.410	1.111	.34
	537.6441	2	268.822	0.358	.70
()	502.265	2	251.133	0.313	.73
()	708.239	2	354.120	0.513	.60

7. (%MVC EMG)

				F	p
	1009.58	2	504.79	1.39	.25
	12572.82	4	3143.21	8.68	.0001
×	3026.75	8	378.34	1.05	.40

6. , , 15.19 mm (8).

Scan Test , Balance .
11.13 mm

(Tyldesley
(%MVC EMG) 가 Grieve, 1994), ,
, , 가
가 가 가
가 가 (O'Sullivan, 1994; Rothwell, 1995; Tyldesley
Grieve, 1994), ,
가 , ,
가 (LeVeau, 1992).
가 가
가 가
가 , 가
(%MVC EMG) 가 ,
(contracted state) ,
가 가 .
가 (overuse) , , , 가
가 (Blake , 1981; D'amico
Rubin, 1986). 가 가
가 (Olerud
Berg, 1984), 가
Signorile
(1995) 175° .
, ,
, 가
, , ,
가 가 가 (Opila , 1988).
(gastrocnemius)
가 (hamstring) .
가 가
가 Ohkoshi (1991)

가 , 가 . 가
가 가 , 가
(Woodall Welsh, 1990).
/가 가 가
(ratio) 가 가
(Boucher , 1992: Cerny, 1995: Laprade
, 1998)
/가 가
.99
() 1.08
Cerny(1995)
/가 가
가 1.20, Souza Gross(1991) 1.18
가
가 20
/가 , , , ,
(Cerny, 1995; Souza Gross, 1991) 가 ,
가 (%MVC EMG)
1.0
가 , 가 ,
가 , (p<.05).
/가 ,
가 가 (p>.05).

- foot orthoses on the quadriceps angle. *J Am Podiatry Assoc.* 1986;76(6):337-340.
- Delagi EF, Perotto A, Lazzetti J, et al. *Anatomic Guide for the Electromyographer.* Charles C Thomas Publisher, 1975.
- De Luca CJ. The Use of surface electromyography in biomechanics. *J App Biomech.* 1997;13:135-163.
- Grabiner MD, Koh TJ, Draganich LF. Neuromechanics of the patellofemoral joint. *Med Sci Sports Exerc.* 1994; 26(1):10-21.
- Greenfield B. Evaluation of overuse Syndromes. In: Donatelli R. *The Biomechanics of the Foot and Ankle.* F. A. Davis CO., 1990:162
- Grood ES, Suntay WJ, Noyes FR, et al. Biomechanics of the knee-extension exercise. *J Bone Joint Surg.* 1984;66(5): 725-733.
- Gryzlo SM, Patek RM, Pink M, et al. Electromyographic analysis of knee rehabilitation exercises. *J Orthop Sports Phys Ther.* 1994;20(1):36-43.
- Hanten WP, Schulthies SS. Exercise effect on electromyographic activity of the vastus medialis oblique and vastus lateralis muscles. *Phys Ther.* 1990; 70(9):561-565.
- Hung YJ, Gross MT. Effect of foot position on electromyographic activity of the vastus medialis oblique and vastus lateralis during lower-extremity weight-bearing activities. *J Orthop Sports Phys Ther.* 1999;29(2):93-104.
- Kapandji IA. *The Physiology of the Joints.* Churchill Livingstone, 1982.
- Karst GM, Jewett PD. Electromyographic
- 1999; 6(2):32-42.
- Basmajian JV, De Luca CJ. *Muscles Alive.* 5th ed. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins, 1985.
- Blake RL, Burns DP, Colson JP. Etiology of atraumatic medial knee pain. *J Am Podiatry Assoc.* 1981;71(10):580-583.
- Boucher JP, King MA, Lefebvre R, et al. Quadriceps femoris muscle activity in patellofemoral pain syndrome. *Am J Phys Med.* 1992;20:527-532.
- Brotzman SB, Head P. *Clinical Orthopaedic Rehabilitation.* A Times Mirror Company. 1996.
- Brownstein BA, Lamb RL, Mangine RE. Quadriceps torque and integrated electromyography. *J Orthop Sports Phys Ther.* 1985;6:309-314.
- Cailliet R. *Knee Pain and Disability.* Philadelphia, F.A. Davis Co., 1983.
- Cerny K. Vastus Medialis Oblique/vastus lateralis muscle activity ratios for selected exercises in persons with and without patellofemoral pain syndrome. *Phys Ther.* 1995;75(8):672-682.
- D'amico JC, Rubin M. The influence of

- analysis of exercises proposed for differential activation of Medial and lateral quadriceps femoris muscle components. *Phys Ther.* 1993;73(5):286-299.
- Karst GM, Willett GM. Onset timing of electromyographic activity in the vastus medialis oblique and vastus lateralis muscles in subjects with and without patellofemoral pain syndrome. *Phys Ther.* 1995;75(9):813-823.
- Kendall FP, McCreary EK, Provance PG. *Muscles Testing and Function.* Williams & Wilkins, 1993.
- Knutson LM, Soderberg GL, Ballantyne BT et al. A study of various normalization procedures for within day electromyographic data. *J Electromyogr Kinesiol.* 1994;4(1):47-59.
- Laprade J, Culhan E, Brouwer B. Comparison of five isometric exercise in the recruitment of the vastus medialis oblique in persons with and without patellofemoral pain syndrome. *J Orthop Sports Phys Ther.* 1988; 27(3):197-204.
- Lehman GJ, McGill SM. The importance of normalization in the interpretation of surface electromyography: A proof of principle. *J Manipulative Physiol Ther.* 1999;22(7):444-446.
- LeVeau BF. *Biomechanics of Human Motion.* Philadelphia, WB Saunders Co., 1992.
- Mathiassen SE, Winkel J, Hagg GM. Normalization of surface EMG amplitude from the upper trapezius muscle in ergonomic studies: A review. *J Electromyogr kinesiol.* 1995;5(4):197-226.
- Mirzabeigi E, Jordan C, Gronley JK, et al. Isolation of the vastus medialis oblique muscle during exercise. *Am J Sports Med.* 1999;27(1):50-53.
- Ninos JC, Irrgang JJ, Burdett R, et al. Electromyographic analysis of the squat performed in self-selected lower extremity neutral rotation and 30° of lower extremity turn-out from the self-selected neutral position. *J Orthop Sports Phys Ther.* 1997;25(5):307-315.
- Ohkoshi Y, Yasuda K, Kaneda K, et al. Biomechanical analysis of rehabilitation in the standing position. *Am J Sports Med.* 1991;19(6):605-611.
- Olerud C, Berg P. The variation of the Q angle with different of the foot. *Clin Orthop.* 1984;191:162-165.
- Opila KA, Wagner SS, Schiowitz S, et al. Postural alignment in barefoot and high-heeled stance. *Spine.* 1988;13(5): 542-547.
- O'Sullivan SB. Strategies to Improve Motor control and motor learning. In: O'Sullivan SB, Schmitz TJ. *Physical Rehabilitation Assessment and Treatment.* 3rd ed. Philadelphia, F.A. Davis Co., 1994;225-249.
- Palmitier RA, An KN, Scott SG, et al. Kinetic chain exercise in knee rehabilitation. *Sports Med.* 1991;11(6): 402-413.
- Paulos L, Rusche K, Johanson C, et al. Patellar malalignment: A treatment rationale. *Phys Ther.* 1980;60(12):1624-1632.
- Portney LG, Watkins MP. Reliability. In: Davis KW, Mehalik CL, eds. *Foundations of Clinical Reserch: Applications to Practice.* Connecticut, Appleton & Lange, 1993:53-67.
- Reid DC. Anterior Knee Pain and the

- Patellofemoral Pain Syndrome. Sports Injury Assessment and Rehabilitation. Churchill Livingstone, 1992.
- Reynolds L, Levin TA, Medeiros JM, et al. EMG activity of the vastus medialis oblique and the vastus lateralis in their in patellar alignment. *Am J Phys Med Rehabil.* 1983;62(2):61-70.
- Rothwell J. Control of Human Voluntary Movement. Chapman & Hall, 1995.
- Schmitt O, Mittelmeier H. The biomechanical significance of the vastus medialis and lateral muscles. *Arch Orthop Trauma Surg.* 1978;91(4):291-295.
- Signorile JF, Kacsik D, Perry A, et al. The effect of knee and foot position on the electromyographical activity of the superficial quadriceps. *J Orthop Sports Phys Ther.* 1995;22(1):2-9.
- Soderberg GL, Cook TM. Electromyography in biomechanics. *Phys Ther.* 1984; 12(64):1813-1820
- Soderberg GL, Knutson KM. A guide for use and interpretation of kinesiological electromyographic data. *Phys Ther.* 2000;80(5):485-498.
- Souza DR, Gross MT. Comparison of vastus medialis obliquus: vastus lateralis muscle integrated electromyographic ratios between healthy subjects and patients with patellofemoral pain. *Phys Ther.* 1991;71(4):310-316.
- Tepperman PS, Mazliah J, Naumann S et al. Effect of ankle position on isometric quadriceps strengthening. *Am J Phys Med.* 1986;65(2):69-74.
- Tomsich DA, Nitz AJ, Threlkeld AJ, et al. Patellofemoral alignment: Reliability. *J Orthop Sports Phys Ther.* 1996;23(3): 200-208.
- Turker KS. Electromyography: Some methodological problems and issues. *Phys Ther.* 1993;73(10):57-69.
- Tyldesley B, Grieve J. Muscle, Nerves and Movement. Blackwell Scientific publications, 1994.
- Woodall W, Welsh J. A Biomechanical basis for rehabilitation programs involving the patellofemoral joint. *J Orthop Sports Phys.* 1990;11:535-542.
- Zakaria D, Harburn KL, Kramer JF. Preferential activation of the vastus medialis oblique, vastus lateralis, and hip adductor muscles during isometric exercises in females. *J Orthop Sports Phys Ther.* 1997;26(1):23-28.