

Abstract

Characteristics of EMG Median Frequency and Torque in Relation to Low Back Angle During Isometric Back Extension Exercise

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Fatigue is the decline in force produced as a result of prolonged muscle activity. Localized muscle fatigue can be identified by a shift toward low in the frequency components of the EMG signal, typically represented by a fall in the median frequency. Previous studies show that a shortened muscle develops a higher fatigue than elongated muscles. The purpose of this study was to investigate the time-related change of median frequency and torque during maximal isometric back extension exercises at different exercise angles (0°, 12°, 36°, 72°). Twenty healthy subjects (mean age = 24.35 ± 2.70) were evaluated in this study. Median frequency was extracted from the EMG signals by fast Fourier transform (FFT). Initial median frequency and the slope of median frequency change over time were computed from linear regression analysis. Pearson's product moment correlation was used to quantify the relationship between slope of median frequency and torque. The results were as follows: 1) Significant differences in y-intercepts of torque regression equation with respect to exercise angle were shown. However, there were no differences in the slopes of the

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median frequency and torque, and y intercept of the median frequency among exercise angles. 2) There was no significant correlation between slope of median frequency and torque. 3) But there was moderate correlation between median frequency and torque at each exercise angle. In conclusion, the exercise angle during maximal isometric back extension exercise is not a direct effect on slope of median frequency and torque. But results showed that median frequency and torque shift were highly correlated in all subjects.

Key Words: Electromyography median frequency; Muscle fatigue; Torque; Isometric back extension exercise.

(firing synchronization)
 (muscle fiber conduction
 velocity: MFCV)
 (EMG power spectrum)
 (muscle fatigue)
 (mean
 power frequency), (median
 power frequency)
 (stimulus)
 (response)
 (non-invasive)
 가 (, 1991; Ament, 1993; Brody , 1991; De Luca, 1984).
 (erector spinae) 가
 (longissimus thorasis)
 (iliocostalis lumborum)
 가
 (electromyography signal: EMG signal) integrated EMG RMS
 (root mean square)
 (frequency spectrum analysis)
 가
 가
 (conduction velocity) , (motor unit) (tibialis anterior)
 가 (quadriceps)
 가 가
 (Raissier, 2000; Sacco , 1994). Fitch

McComas (1985)

2.

가

Huijing (1986)
 (triceps surae)

가.

가

MP100WS (BIOPAC System Inc. CA. USA) EMG amplifier module
 EMG100B

brachii)

(triceps
 (biceps brachii)

(electrode) AE-131 circular
 surface EMG disposable electrode (NeuroDyne
 Medical Corp. MA. USA)

twitch fiber)

(fast

12 mm

가 3

(slow twitch fiber)

20 mm

(Johnson, 1973).

(1).

(architecture)

(fusiform)



1. AE-131 circular surface EMG
 disposable electrode

1.

Sampling rate 1024 Hz

band pass filter 30 400 Hz,

band stop filter 60 Hz

20

, 1

1

Acqknowledge 3.52 (Biopac System Inc. CA. USA)

Hanning type FFT (Fast
 Fourier Transformation)

'Romeo' , .2

.5

y-



2.



3.

(muscle belly)

(Medxer,)
 (2),

(3).

3.

(iliac crest)

2 cm

가 40
 (4, 5, 6, 0°, 12°, 36°, 72°

7). 가 36° 가 5
 가 90° ,
 . 36° 가 ,
 72° 36° 2001 4 7 21
 36° ,
 12° 24° , 0°
 36° 4.
 0° 72° , 0°, 12°, 36°
 가 72° 40
 가
 3 , y-
 가

(fatigue index) = _____

(fatigue index) = _____



4. 0°



5. 12°



6. 36°



7. 72°

1.

(n=20)

	±		
()	24.35 ± 2.70	20	29
(kg)	68.68 ± 7.68	58.0	90.0
(cm)	174.15 ± 5.23	168.0	183.0

(Pearson correlation coefficient)

1.

24

68.68 kg,

174.15 cm

(1).

2.

y -

(one-way ANOVA)

72°

y -

171.87 ± 9.45 Nm

가

158.52 ± 3.1 Nm,

143.28 ± 8.59

Nm, 141.33 ± 8.81 Nm

windows

72°

- .81 ± .01, 36°

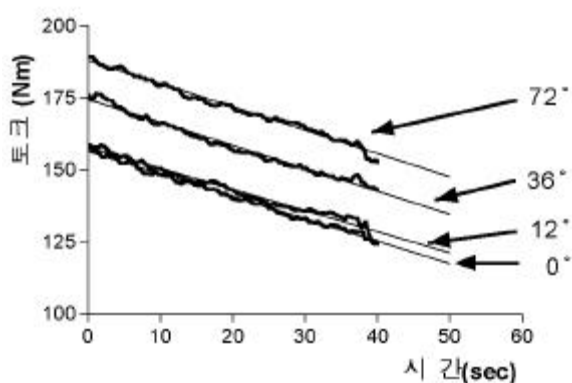
- .80 ± .01, 12°

- .73 ± .01, 0°

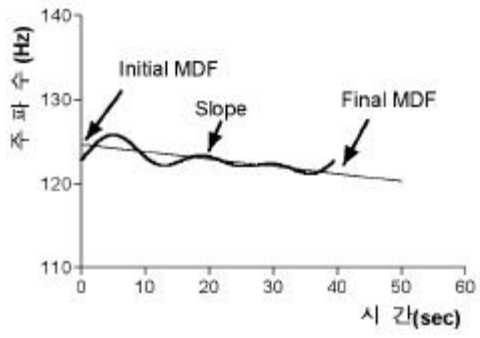
- .78 ± .00

(8).

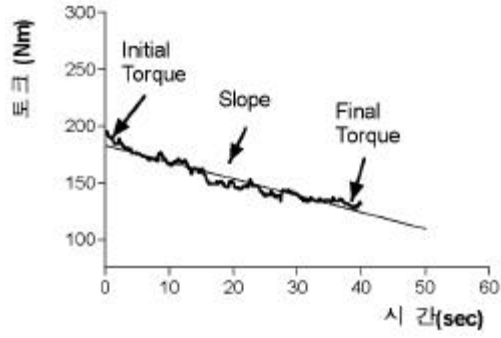
가 LSD .05 windows SPSS (statistical package for the social sciences) version 10.0, SAS (statistical analysis system) version 6.12



8.



9. (Initial MDF),
 (Slope),
 (Final MDF)



10. (Initial torque),
 (Slope),
 (Final MDF)

3.

9

y-

($p < .05$), (2).

y- LSD

0°

:

0

(y-

72°, 12°

72°

가

),

(

(11).

)

10

가

3.

, y-

가

. 0°

가 .50

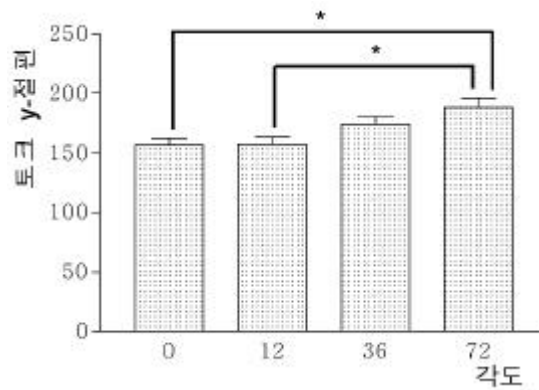
,

,

3 .817

.702, 12°

.523 .877,



11.

y- ($p < .05$)

2.

				F	p
	.004	3	.001	.540	.656
	.198	76	.003		
	.202	79			
	562.226	3	187.409	.613	.609
y	23231.015	76	305.671		
	23793.241	79			
	.002	3	.000	.700	.555
	.049	76	.001		
	.050	79			
	.807	3	.269	.615	.607
	33.231	76	.437		
	34.038	79			
	13585.285	3	4528.428	4.818	.004
y	71429.443	76	939.861		
	85014.728	79			
	.004	3	.001	.105	.957
	1.017	76	.013		
	1.022	79			

.682, 36° .528 .852, .664, 72° .111, 36° .099, 72° - .024
 .808 .508, .680 ' ' ' ' (5).
 (3).
 4 .
 . 0°
 .03 ± .02, (activity)
 .19 ± .10, 12° .03 ± .04, .17 ± .13, 36° 가
 .02 ± .02, .18 ± .12, 72° .02 ± .01, .17 , 20
 ± .12 (4).
 가 .
 .211 , 0°
 .326, 12° .280, 36° .069, 72° (, 1998). 가
 .019 가
 .114, 0° .280, 12° , , (firing)

3.

	0 °	12 °	36 °	72 °
1	.708	.837	.792	.785
2	.750	.751	.769	.808
3	.806	.877	.816	.751
4	.759	.715	.550	.603
5	.817	.708	.651	.800
6	.503	.577	.569	.691
7	.595	.523	.666	.576
8	.799	.586	.536	.529
9	.542	.633	.715	.744
10	.760	.674	.647	.772
11	.784	.657	.614	.719
12	.672	.610	.825	.679
13	.541	.634	.768	.645
14	.784	.732	.535	.759
15	.675	.763	.852	.654
16	.701	.600	.528	.539
17	.806	.827	.713	.680
18	.678	.822	.727	.750
19	.769	.630	.581	.508
20	.592	.631	.561	.707
	.702	.682	.664	.680
	.503 .817	.523 .877	.528 .852	.508 .808

rate) 가 1997), 가
 (, 1998; , 1998).
 (1998)
 가
 가 가
 (4).
 (mode frequency)
 , 2000; , 1999; Chaffin, 1973;
 De Luca, 1984; Kay , 2000; Vollestad, power density spectrum

4

	0 °		12 °		36 °		72 °	
1	.03	.16	.03	.36	.00	.29	.06	.03
2	.04	.16	.19	.19	.01	.23	.03	.26
3	.03	.22	.05	.16	.03	.23	.01	.11
4	.03	.23	.02	.05	.03	.08	.01	.18
5	.01	.41	.03	.46	.03	.18	.02	.31
6	.00	.01	.01	.01	.02	.07	.02	.03
7	.01	.21	.01	.22	.03	.28	.01	.20
8	.04	.13	.01	.04	.01	.13	.06	.30
9	.01	.16	.02	.26	.02	.20	.02	.33
10	.06	.33	.01	.30	.01	.14	.02	.30
11	.02	.21	.01	.23	.02	.19	.02	.32
12	.04	.17	.04	.08	.09	.23	.04	.14
13	.08	.35	.02	.01	.01	.06	.01	.04
14	.00	.26	.02	.14	.01	.24	.01	.26
15	.01	.06	.02	.25	.04	.48	.03	.07
16	.03	.07	.02	.02	.01	.09	.03	.01
17	.06	.25	.05	.32	.03	.06	.01	.01
18	.02	.17	.02	.17	.02	.01	.01	.27
19	.01	.12	.00	.11	.02	.10	.03	.12
20	.05	.07	.05	.19	.02	.09	.02	.13
±	.03 ± .02	.19 ± .10	.03 ± .04	.17 ± .13	.02 ± .02	.18 ± .12	.02 ± .01	.17 ± .12

5.

	0 °	12 °	36 °	72 °
(slope)	.211	.326	.280	.069
(FI)	.114	.280	.111	-.024

(Stulen De Luca, 1981).

가 가 , (tibialis anterior)
 가 , (quadriceps femoris)

가 가 가
(Rassier, 2000; Sacco, 1994).
Fitch McComas(1985) , 40
가 Matthijsse 25%
(1987) (gastrocnemius)
, Huijing (1986)
(triceps surae)
가 (Raissier, 2000)
가 가
가 가
(Arendt-Nielson 가
Mills, 1985). , 가
, 가 가 가 (Viitasalo
, 1980). (1993)
가 가 가
가 가 80% MVC 가
가 가 가 가
가 가 가 가
Komi Tesch(1979), Moritani
(1982) 100 가
(vastus lateralis) y-
가 가 가
가 가 가
Doud
Walsh(1995)
가 가 가 가
가 가 가 y-
75% (p=0.004),(2). 72°
, 25% 171.87 ± 9.45 Nm , 가

Petroesky (1982)
 (biceps) (quadriceps) 가 (Ng Richardson, 1996).
 가 (M) 가
 $M = F \times d$ (Smith, 1996). (d) (F) (3 (1998)
 12° 36° 가 , 가 가 7 8 3
 72° 가 Mills(1982) 30
 가 y- 72° (relaxation rate) 3
 50%가 (1998) 50%
 0° .702(.503 .817), 12° ,
 .682(.523 .877), 36° .664(.528 .852), 40 ,
 72° .680(.808 .508) (3). 80% 가 가 , 3
 , .211 ,
 0° .326, 12° .280, 36° .069
 72° .019 , ,
 12° .111, 36° .099, 72° .280, , ,
 -.024 (5). , 가
 , 가
 (Kondraske , 1987; Merletti , 1991).
 y- , 가 ,
 가 , 가
 가 (Bigland-Ritchie, 1983; , y- 가 가
 Christensen H , 1995; Kranx , 1983). , 가
 가 가

가

가

20
y-
가
12° 72°
y-
가
0° 72°
가
1998.
1991;15(2):212-219.
1998;22(1):68-76,
2000.
1993.

. 1999;6(3):22-37.
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