

King Saud University
LECTURE 1
(9-10:30am, 24th September)

Exercise-Induced Muscle Damage

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AUSTRALIA








Kazunori (Ken) Nosaka

- Sprinter (100m: 10.8, 200m: 22.0)
- Physical Education
- PE teacher, Athletics coach (Yokohama City University)
- Exercise Science (Physiology)
- University of Massachusetts (1989-1991) (Dr. Priscilla Clarkson)
- Sabbatical at ECU (2000)
- Edith Cowan University
 - Associate Professor (2004-2008)
 - Professor (2009-present)
 - Postgraduate course coordinator
 - Centre for Exercise and Sports Science Research (CESSR) director
- Muscle damage research: >20yr

*How should I train muscles to sprint faster?
Why do muscles become sore after training?
No pain, No gain!*



Type of Muscle Contraction



Isometric (Static) : Force = Load
Concentric (Shortening) : Force > Load
Eccentric (Lengthening) : Force < Load

Consciously: forced lengthening, controlled lengthening
Unconsciously: deceleration, shock absorption

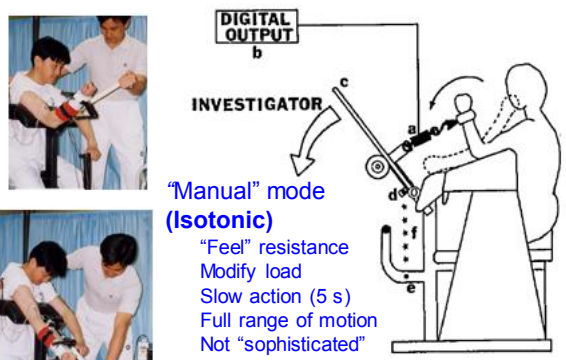
Eccentric Exercises

Exercise Models of Muscle Damage in Human Studies

- Downhill running, walking, backward walking
- Bench stepping exercise
- Sitting exercise
- Plyometric exercises (e.g. Drop Jumps)
- Eccentric cycling
- Submaximal / Maximal Eccentric Exercise
Elbow Flexors / Extensors, Wrist Extensors
Knee Extensors / Flexors, and others

The magnitude of damage is dependent on the models, subjects (gender, age, conditions etc)

Elbow Flexor "Torture" Machine



"Manual" mode (Isotonic)
"Feel" resistance
Modify load
Slow action (5 s)
Full range of motion
Not "sophisticated"
But, worked well!

Maximal Eccentric Contractions of the Elbow Flexors

ROM (Flex – Ext)
full, partial
90-0°, 60-0°



Isokinetic mode
angular velocity
(30° /s - 240° /s)
Isotonic mode

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Muscle Damage

SYMPTOMS

Weakness

Muscle Pain

↑ Stiffness

Swelling

MARKERS

↓ Muscle function

Pain Scale (e.g. VAS, VRS)

↓ Range of Motion

↑ Muscle Volume, Girth

Abnormality in MR/US

↑ Muscle proteins in blood

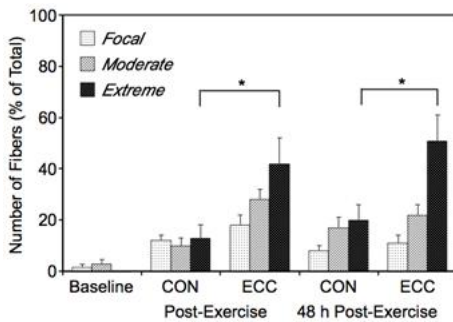
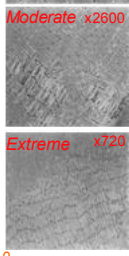
Histological changes

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Ultrastructural Alterations

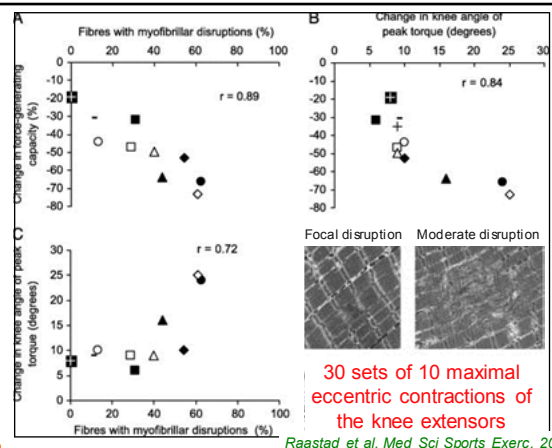
8 sets of 8 reps @80% 1RM Arm-curl exercise

Focal



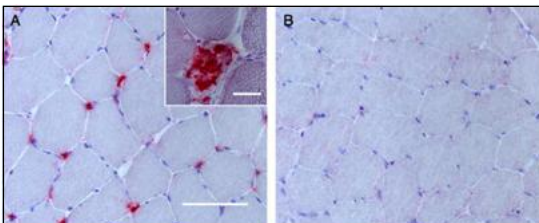
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Gibala et al., J Appl Physiol 1995.



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Raastad et al. Med Sci Sports Exerc. 2010.



A: CD16+ cells (red stain) were observed in the interstitial spaces of the exercising leg (musculus vastus lateralis) shown here at 96h (4d) after exercise; the inserted picture shows CD68+ cells (red) inside a muscle cell (scale bar = 50 μ m).

B: A small number of CD16+ cells were noted in the control leg. Blue stain (hematoxylin) shows nuclei. Scale bar = 100 μ m.

Intracellular infiltration was observed occasionally (0.2-1.35% of myofibres)

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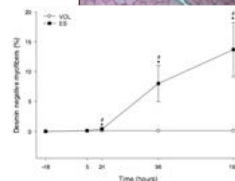
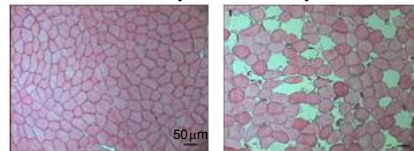
Paulsen et al. Med Sci Sports Exerc. 2010.

Voluntary Contraction vs Electrical Stimulation

210 lengthening contractions of the knee extensors (8 men)

Maximal voluntary Electrically stimulated

Desmin stain
8 days post

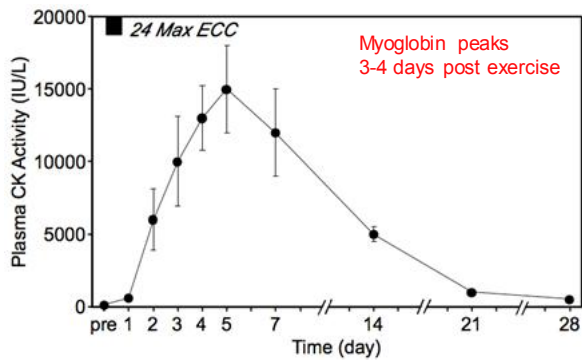


- Disrupted Z-lines were greater for the stimulation
- No significant difference in muscle soreness
- Greater strength loss in the voluntary exercise

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Cramer et al. J Physiol. 2007.

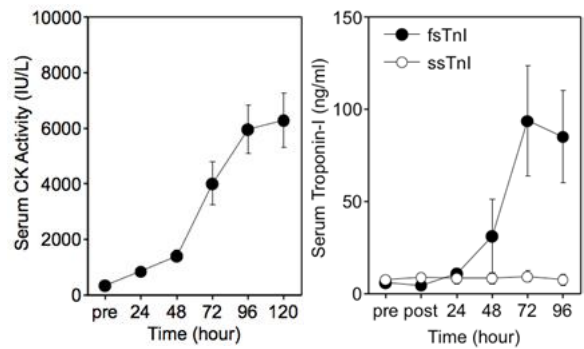
Changes in CK activity following Max ECC



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Nosaka & Clarkson, Med Sci Sports Exerc. 1996.

CK and Tnl



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Chapan et al. J Sci Med Sport. 2012.

Inflammatory Markers after Mac ECC

No significant changes in CRP after Max ECC

Nosaka & Clarkson, Med Sci Sports Exerc. 1996.

No significant changes in the number of circulating lymphocytes, eosinophils, basophils, and small increases in neutrophils (12, 36, and 60 h post) and monocytes (8 h post)

Nosaka & Sakamoto. Adv Exerc Sports Physiol. 2000.

Little or no changes in inflammatory mediators IL-1 β , IL-1ra, IL-4, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, IL-12p40, TNF- α , G-CSF, MPO, PGE₂, HSP60, HSP70

Hirose et al. Exerc Immunol Rev. 2004.
Peake et al. Exerc Immunol Rev. 2006.

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Muscle Soreness

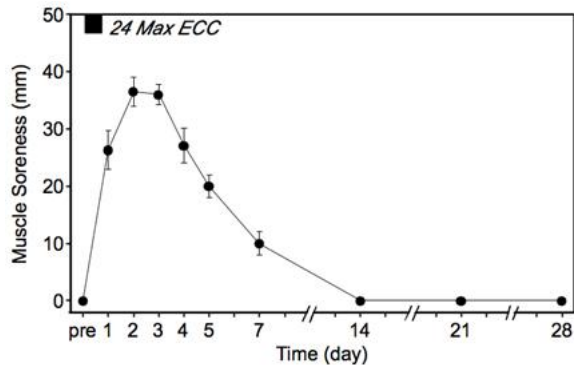
Visual Analogue Scale (VAS)

no pain 50 mm (100 mm) very painful



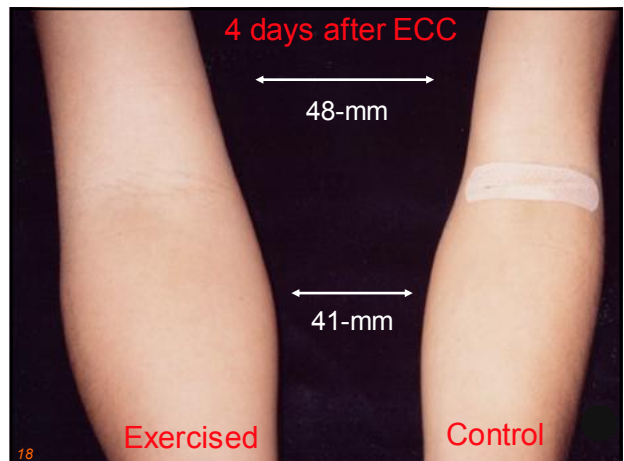
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Muscle Soreness following Max ECC

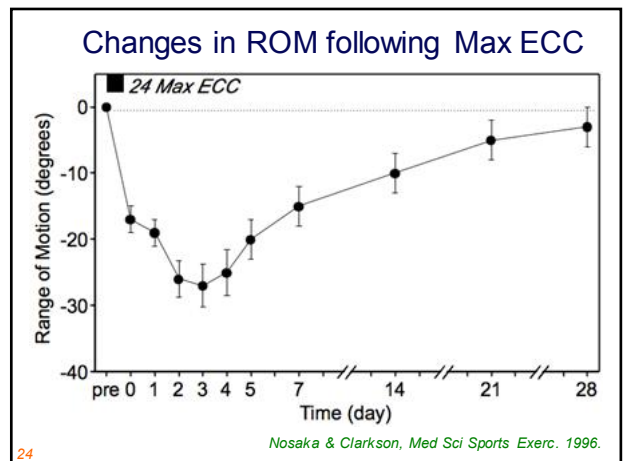
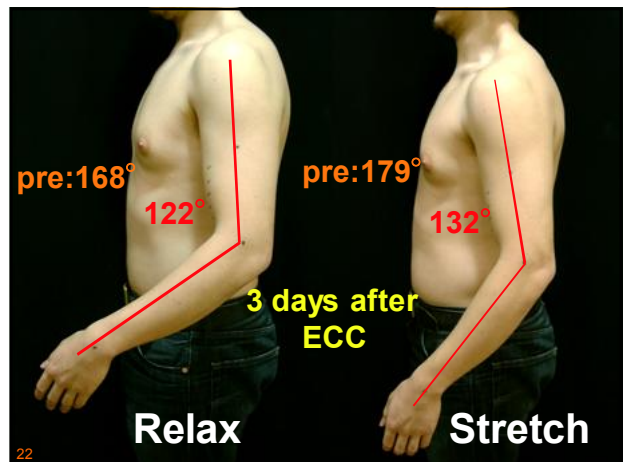
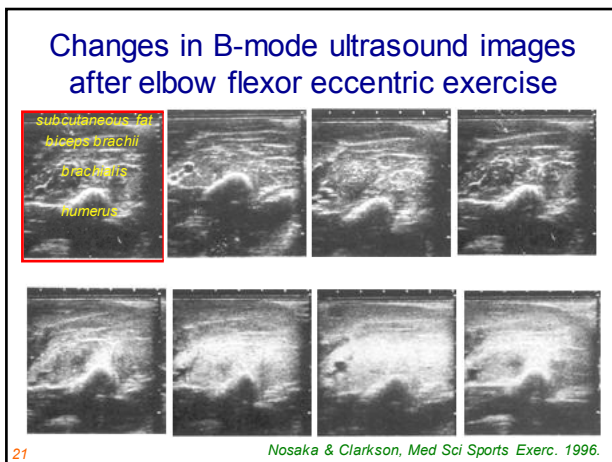
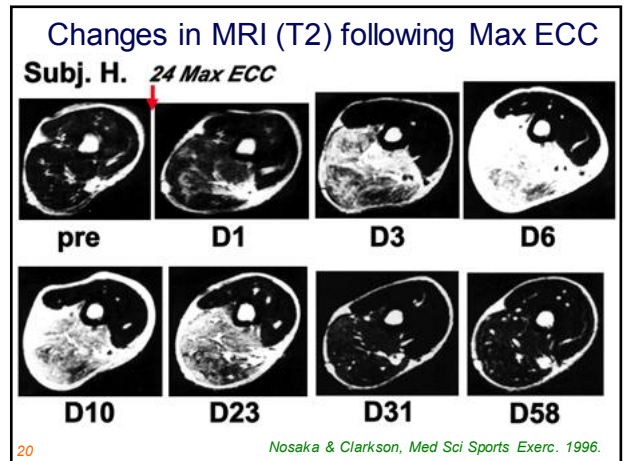
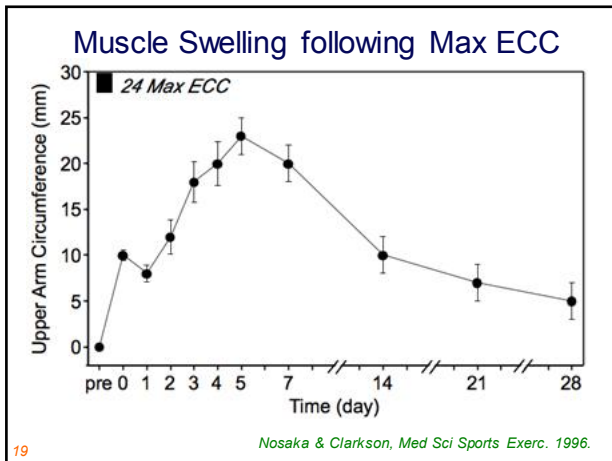


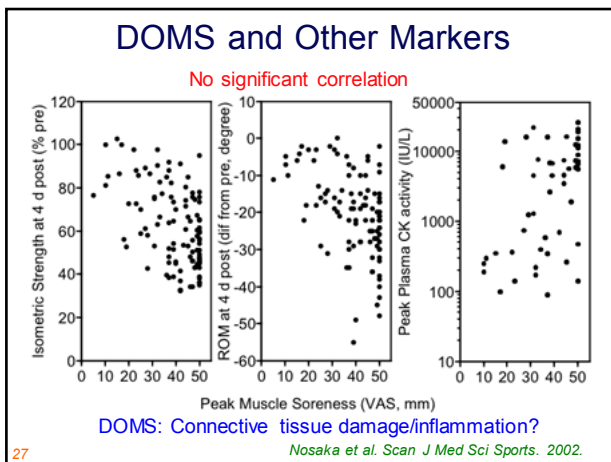
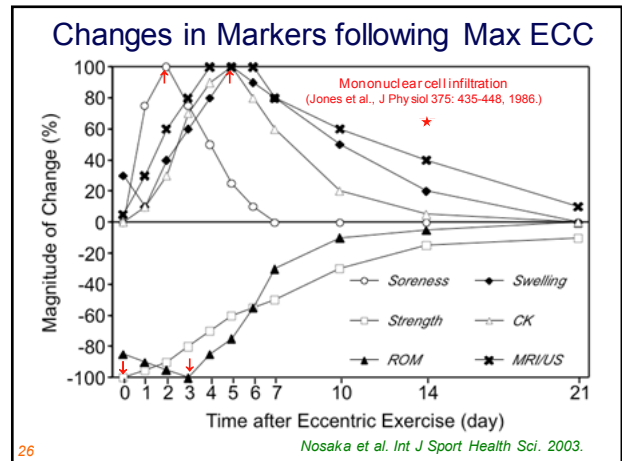
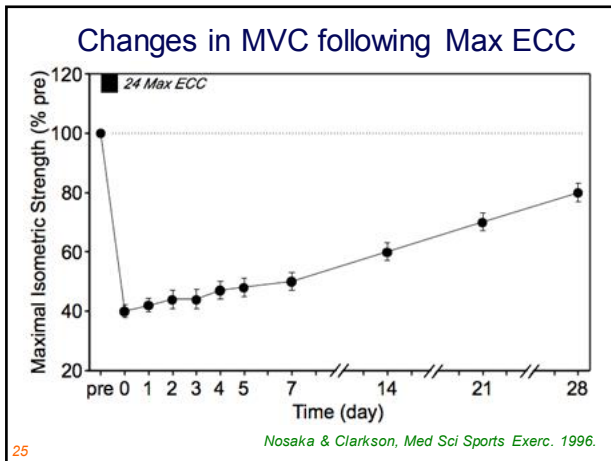
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Nosaka & Clarkson, Med Sci Sports Exerc. 1996.



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- ### Muscle Damage by Non-ECC
- Isometric contractions at a long muscle length (e.g. elbow joint angle: >160°)
 - Concentric contractions with fatigue
 - Electrical stimulation
 - Stretching
 - Muscle cramp
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Structural Damage by EMS

180 isometric contractions of the plantar flexors

EMS: 60 Hz, 300 μ s, on-off 4-6 s

Lack of desmin fibres: 12%
CD68+ fibres: 13.6%

48 h post EMS, gastrocnemius

Control

Stimulated

Mackey et al. J Appl Physiol. 2008.

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EMS Protocol

Intellect Advanced Colour Stim (Chattanooga Group, USA)

2 positive electrodes over motor point of the VL and VM

2 negative electrodes over the proximal portion of the QF

75 Hz pulsed current, pulse duration: 400 μ s, duty cycle: 5 s / 15 s

40 isometric contractions

Knee joint angle: 100°

Trunk angle: 110°

VL 50x50 mm

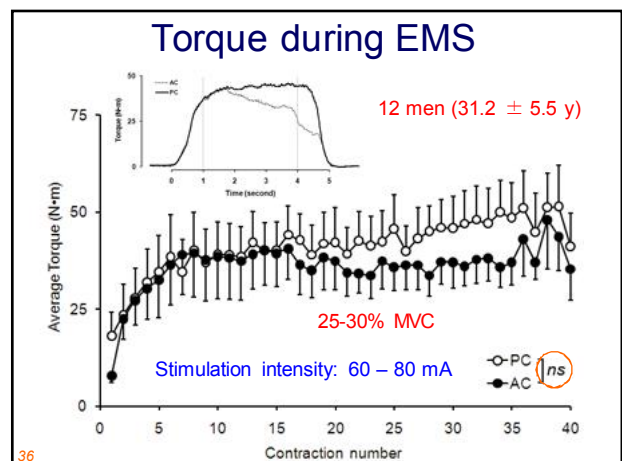
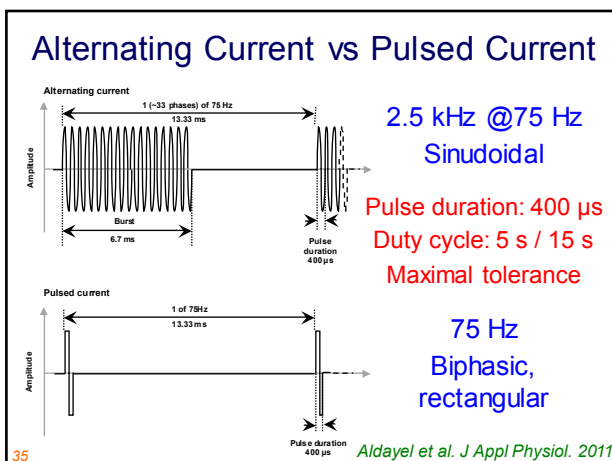
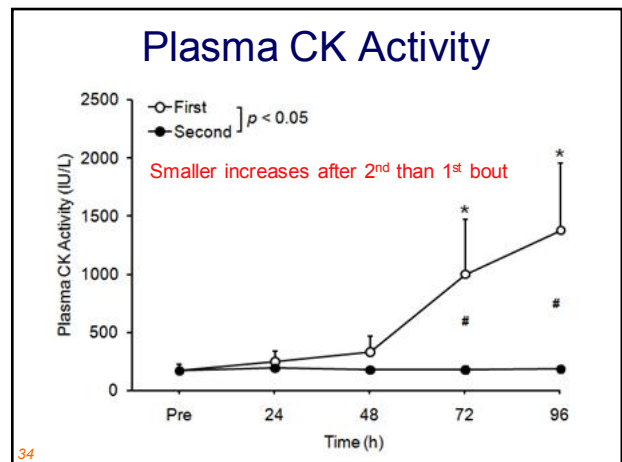
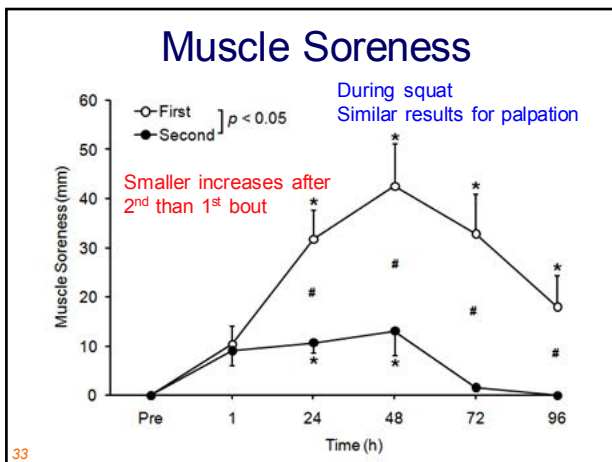
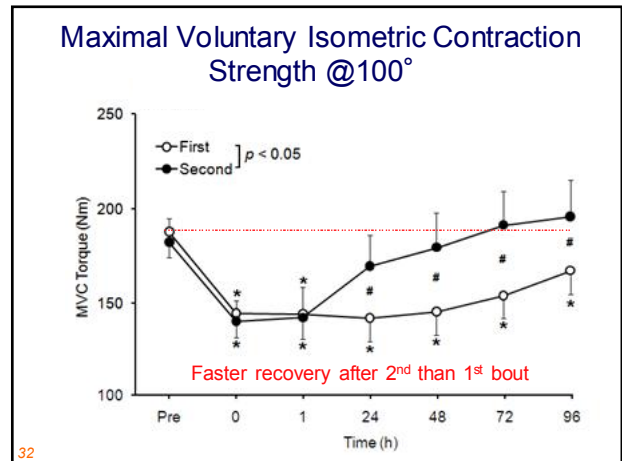
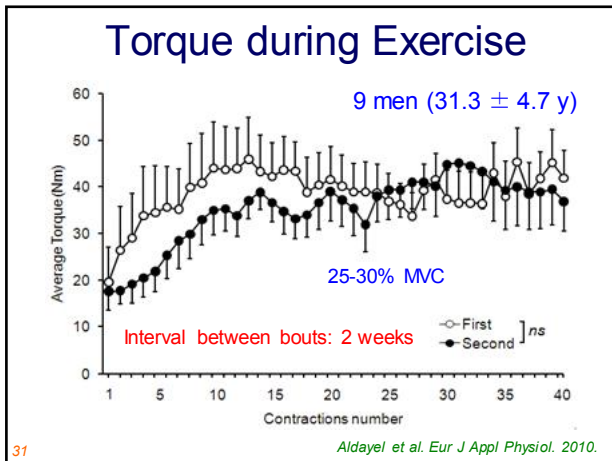
VM 50x50 mm

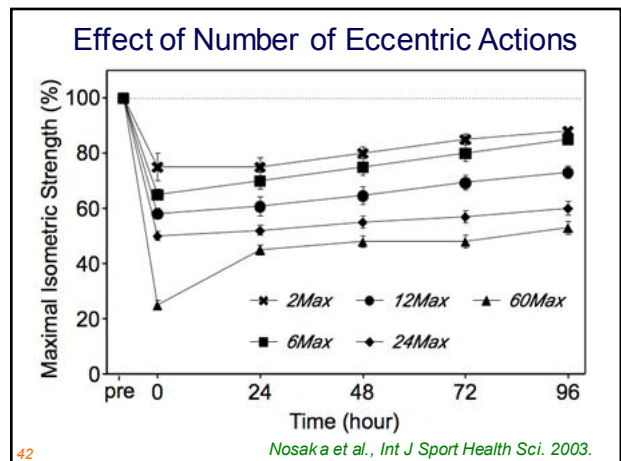
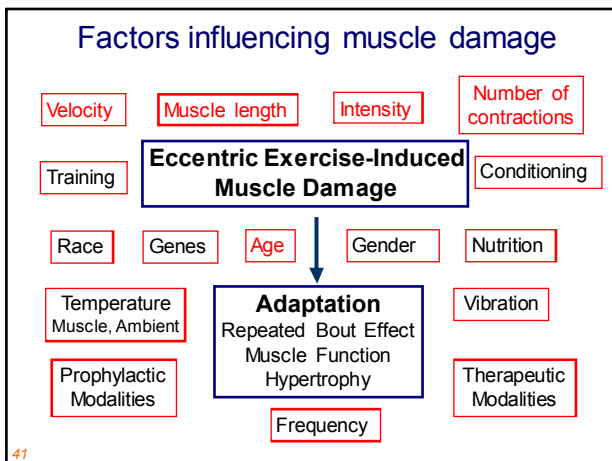
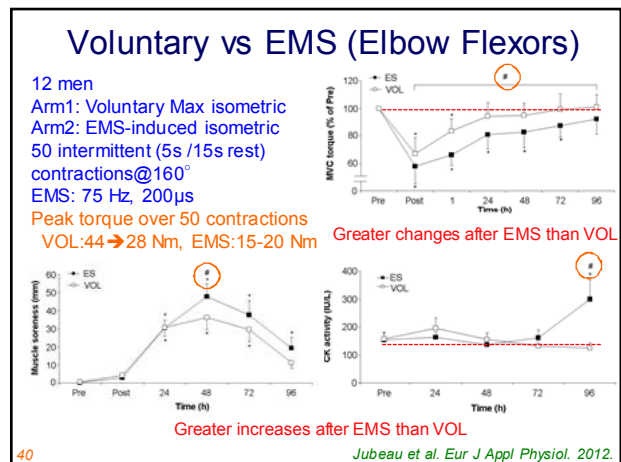
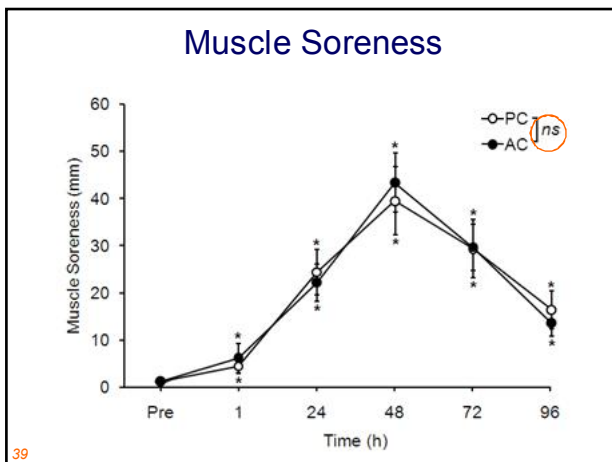
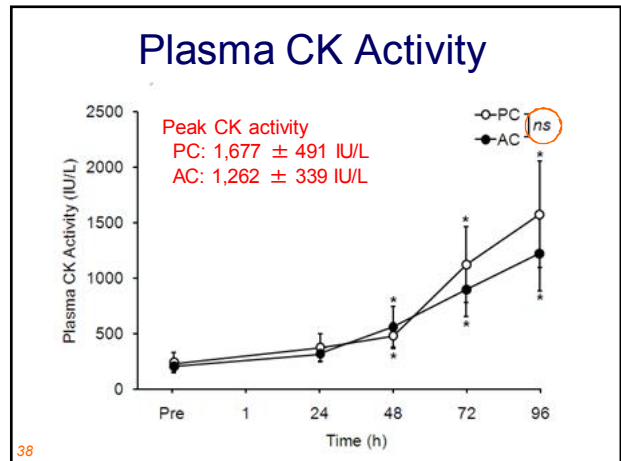
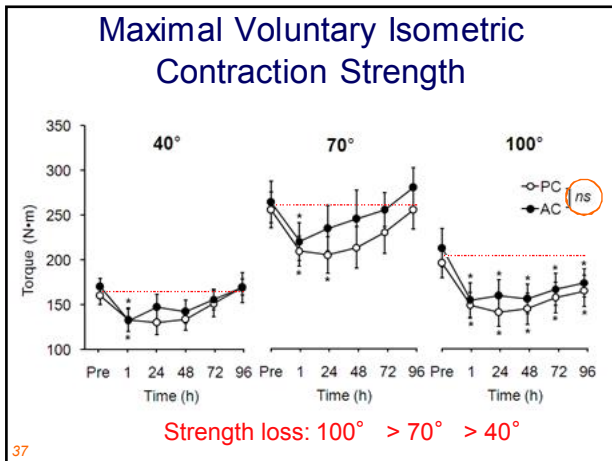
Proximal 50x100 mm

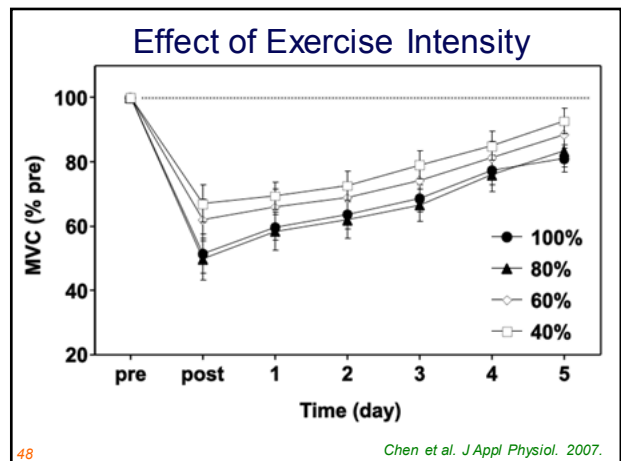
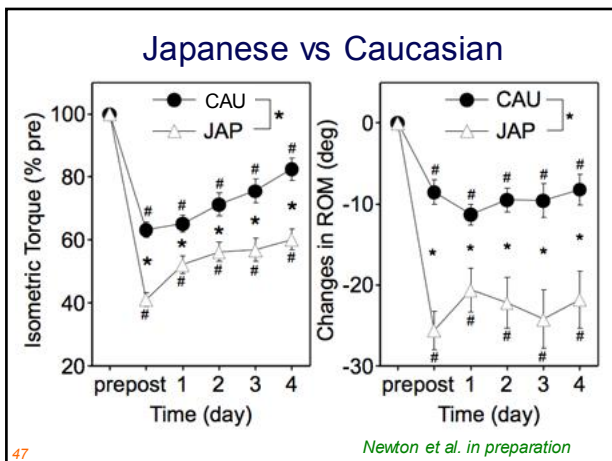
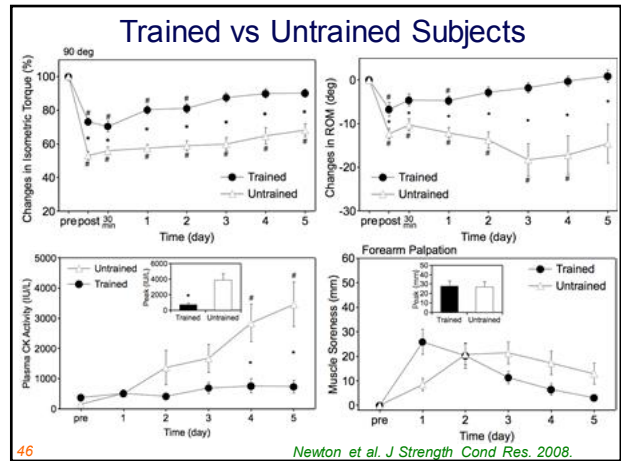
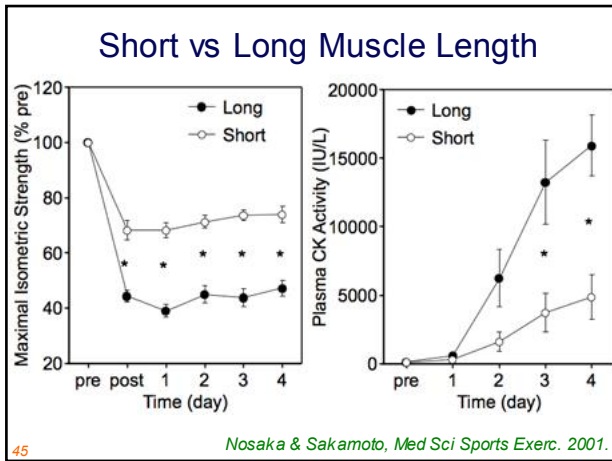
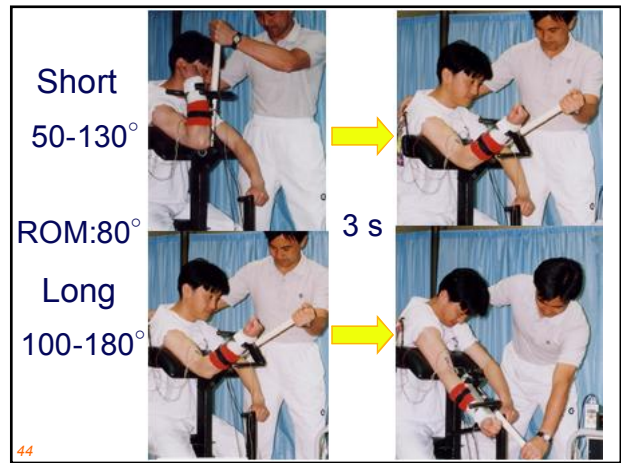
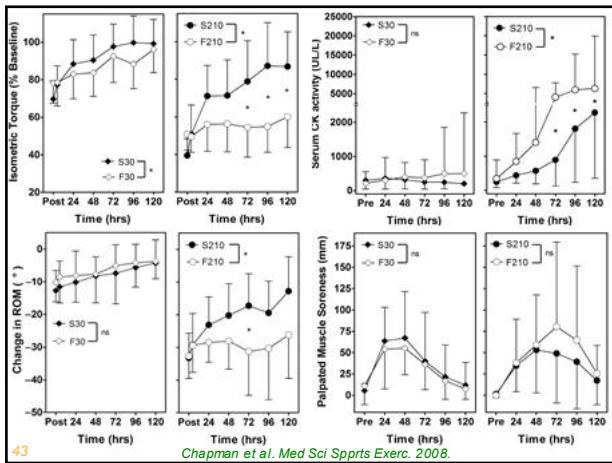
Intellect Advanced Colour Stim

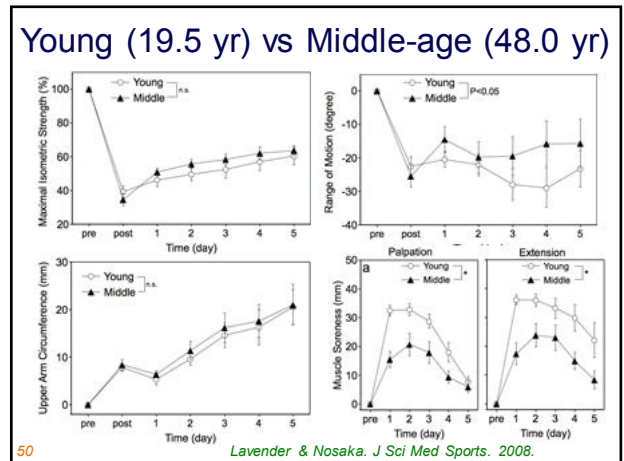
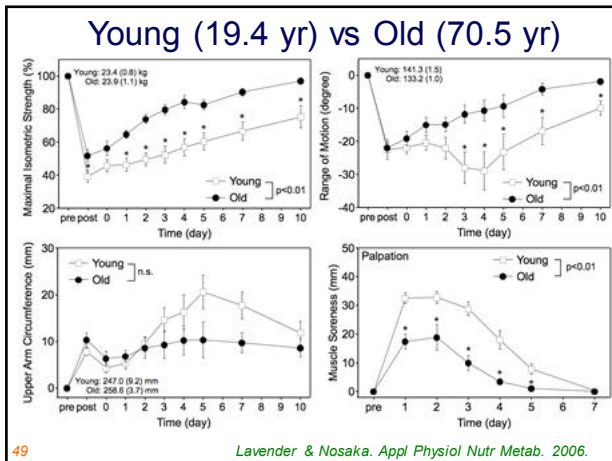
Biodex isokinetic dynamometer

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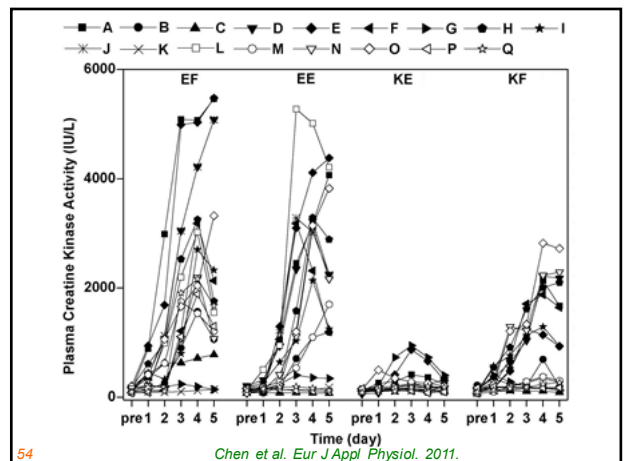
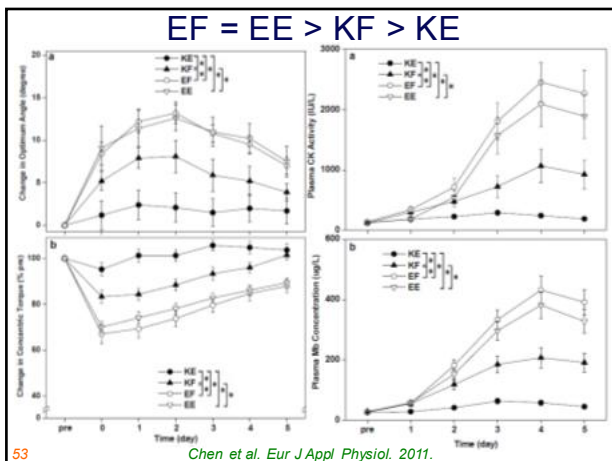


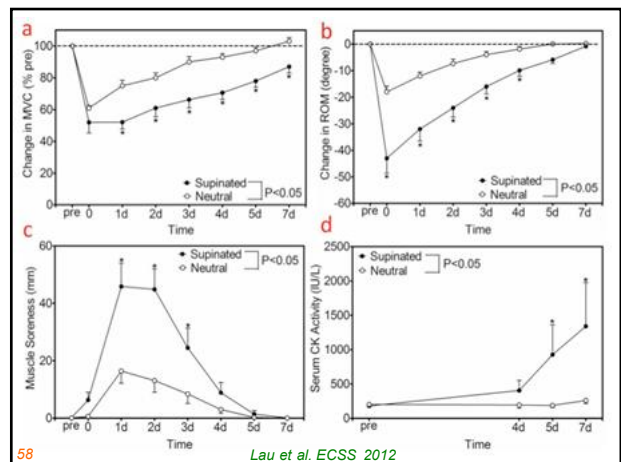
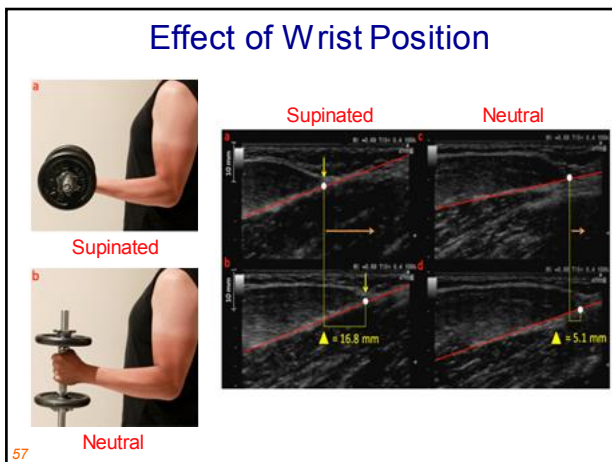
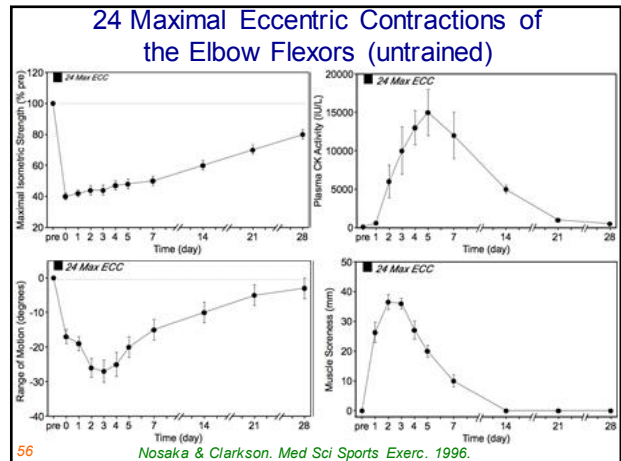
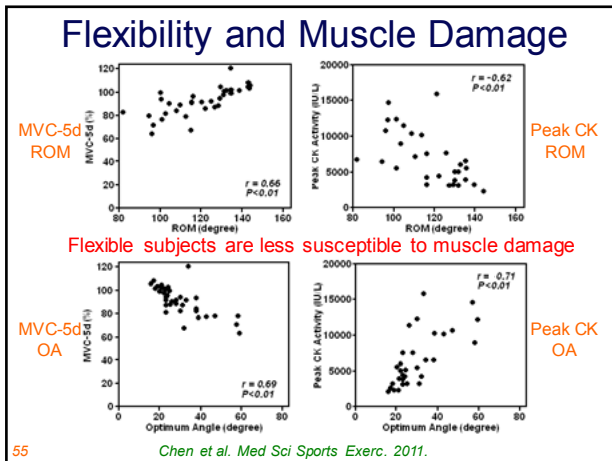






- ### Muscle Damage / DOMS in Children
- Limited information is available
 - No DOMS for infants?
 - no DOMS for 3-5 yr (parents' observation)
 - Little DOMS before 10 yrs?
 - little DOMS for 6-7 yr (questionnaire)
 - no DOMS after eccentric exercise (Exp)
 - 1/3 of 11-12 yr had DOMS (questionnaire)
 - less DOMS and muscle damage for 9-10 yr
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Factors influencing Muscle Damage

Contraction type	<i>shortening</i>	<i>isometric</i>	<i>lengthening</i>
Intensity	<i>low</i>		<i>high</i>
Velocity	<i>slow</i>		<i>fast</i>
Number of contractions	<i>small</i>		<i>large</i>
Muscle length	<i>short</i>		<i>long</i>
Muscle temperature		<i>high</i>	<i>low</i>
Pre-conditioning/training	<i>yes</i>		<i>no</i>
Age		<i>young</i>	<i>old</i>
Gender		<i>female</i>	<i>male</i>
Factors	minor	Magnitude of Muscle Damage	
			severe




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Muscle Damage after Downhill Running

	pre	1 h	1 d	2 d	3 d	4 d	5 d
MVC	496.7	391.2*	423.9*	436.0*	443.2*	461.0*	486.5
(N)	± 21.2	± 40.6	± 36.1	± 33.8	± 31.1	± 27.7	± 22.5
Muscle	0.0	2.1	4.9*	7.6*	3.1	1.0	0.8
Soreness	± 0.0	± 0.9	± 1.6	± 2.1	± 0.8	± 0.4	± 0.2
CK	104.5	226.6	420.2*	461.5*	420.1*	420.0*	418.3*
(IU·L ⁻¹)	± 28.5	± 46.3	± 70.7	± 96.9	± 89.7	± 88.5	± 87.8
Mb	19.8	100.6*	127.3*	122.7*	94.2*	72.0*	67.0
(μg·L ⁻¹)	± 5.1	± 20.2	± 27.9	± 21.3	± 19.2	± 16.2	± 10.9

60 *Chen et al. J Sports Sci. 2007.*

Ironman Triathlon

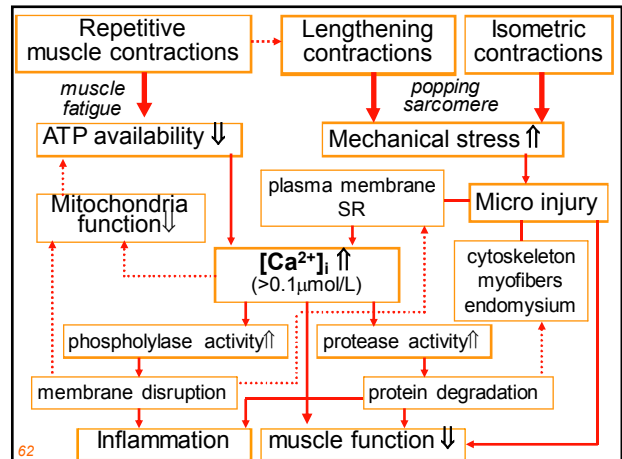




Muscle function (pre-1d)	pre	post-12h	1d	2d	3d	5d	8d
• MVC (KE): -30%	-38	-32	-23	-5	0	0	0%
• MVC (KF): -9%	-52	-46	-30	-19	-5	0	0%
• SJ: -29%	-48	-50	-42	-18	-9	-8	0%
• CMJ: -20%	-54	-47	-39	-30	-29	-24	-18%

Muscle soreness (pre, post, 1d)	pre	2h	12h	1d	2d	3d	5d	8d
• KE: 0 - 6.1 - 6.0	0	7	8	8	8	7	2	1
• KF: 0 - 3.0 - 3.4	0	5	4	3	2	1	0	0
• AF: 0 - 4.3 - 3.9	0	6	4	4	1	1	1	0

Blood markers (pre, post, 1d)	36yr man (67 ml/kg/min)
• CK: 218, 2780, 5700 IU/L	S: 1:07:03
• Mb: 21, 2998, 487 ng/ml	C: 5:25:06
• Interleukins: large increases	R: 5:06:32

51 Suzuki et al. Eur J Appl Physiol. 2006. Nosaka et al. Eur J Sport Sci. 2009.





Thank you very much

Questions?
 Comments?
 Suggestions?
 Collaborations?
 Supervisions?

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