

Terms To Know

- Joint Stability
 - the ability to maintain or control joint movement or position. Stability is achieved by the coordinating actions of surrounding tissues and the neuromuscular system (ACE 2011)
- Proprioception
 - is the sense of the relative position of neighboring parts of the body and strength of effort being employed in movement (Wikipedia)
- Balance
 - is the ability to maintain center of mass over its base of support.
- Perturbation
 - A deviation of a system, moving object, or process from its regular or normal state of path, caused by an outside influence.

Why Train For Balance?

- Balance training is crucial for fall prevention, but is not limited to senior exercise.
- Balance training should be incorporated to improve fitness in any population:
 Improves neuromuscular coordination
 Reduces ankle sprains and improves knee stability
 Improving athletic performance



Reducing Injuries



- According to the AJSM (2016) balance training significantly reduced athletes' ankle sprains.
- 6% ankle injuries vs 9%
- For those without balance training with a previous ankle injury, their risk increased two-fold.
- Dynamic balance training improved landing forces, reducing knee injuries, as significantly as plyometric training (JSCR 2016)

Improving Performance



- Balance in conjunction with other performance training techniques enhances athletic skill
- Proposed mechanism by improving motor skills is through increasing rate of force development
- Balance training has shown to increase vertical jump, agility, shuttle run time, and speed.
- Correlation between balance and higher level athletes in certain sports.

Improving Neuromuscular Control

- Balance training improves functional performance.
- Improvements in postural sway and intermuscular coordination
- Improvements in lower body strength
- Effective for improving jumping, sprinting, and agility
- Improves response of mechanoreceptors and CNS reflexes.



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Where Balance Comes From

- Three systems responsible for balance:
 - Visual System
 - Vestibular System
 - Somatosensory System
- A disruption in any or all will impair balance.
- Training programs should alter different systems to enhance balance completely.

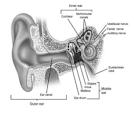


The Visual System



- Visual signals sent to the brain about body's position in relation to surroundings.
- Compared to information from the vestibular and somatosensory systems.
- Vestibulo-ocular reflex
- Vestibular sends signals to the muscles of the eyes to stabilize gaze when head is moving.

The Vestibular System



- The vestibular apparatus is an organ located in the inner ear.
- Responsible for maintaining equilibrium.
- Receptors detect head movement and direction changes.
- Sends information to the brain to correct position or posture.

Somatosensory System

- Receptors in the skin, muscles, and joints provide information about stretch or pressure to the nervous system.
- Helps our brain determine where our body is in space.
- Skin sensitivity is reduced with increasing age leading to lack of input from tactile, pressure and vibration receptors.



Our Balance Systems At Work SENSORY INPUT INTEGRATION OF INPUT MOTOR OUTPUT BALANCE Vestibular Coordinates and regulates posture, reflex reflex replaces or later of the correct output for the correct outp

Balance Progressions

- Progress from more points of ground contact to less.
- Progress from stable to unstable surfaces.
- Once drills have been mastered, add visual and vestibular challenges.
- Goal is to find your tipping point and challenge it.



Floor Based Balance Challenge

- Not all balance drills need to be standing
- These can be an option for those how cannot balance standing.
- Also, helps improve core stability necessary for higher level drills.



Bird Dog Balance Challenges Try this concept with planks & bridges too!





In Line Kneeling Challenges





Kneeling Monster band Balance





Standing In Place Drills

- Static balance drills are great for assessing and introducing balance challenges.
- Once adequate static balance is demonstrated, progress to more dynamic balance challenges
- Dynamic = Functional Balance



Single Leg Sagittal Plane Challenge





Single Leg Frontal Plane Challenge





Single Leg Transverse Plane Challenge





Star Excursion





Monster Band Battles





BOSU MB Toss Can be done on any unstable surface





Perturbation Drills



- Thomas et. al. (1998) found greater core activation with perturbation vs. constant external load.
- Challenge different postures and positions by placing random external loading with a partner.
- Eyes close prevents clients from seeing where the disturbance is coming from.



Walk The Line
Try this with a kettlebell too!





Circle Hops





In and Out Hops To Balance





Jump To Single Leg Balance



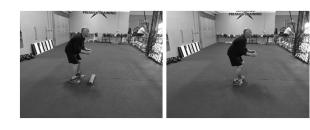


Squat On Yoga Mat Challenge





Jump To Yoga Mat Balance



Monster band Lateral Hop and Stick







Monster band Speed Hops





Monster band Walking Drills





Monster Band Lunge Drills





The Mine Field



