# RAPID RESEARCH

### December 2021

## Inside This Week: All About the Hamstrings

- Hamstring Exercises With the Most Muscle Activation
- Mechanism of Hamstring Injuries
- Single Leg Bridge Test to Predict for Hamstring Injuries



#### @physicaltherapyresearch



## HAMSTRING EXERCISES WITH THE MOST MUSCLE ACTIVATION

<u>Click for Full Text</u> (Bourne et al 2017)

This research determined if different exercises selectively activate the commonly injured, Biceps Femoris Long Head (Hamstring).

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# **KEY FINDINGS**

#### Cross-sectional study involved 24 active males across 2 parts.

- 1.sEMG amplitudes and ratios of Biceps Femoris (BF) to medial hamstring (MH) sEMG activity during 10 strength training exercises.
- 2.fMRI investigation of 2 best exercises

#### **Eccentric Exercise:**

Largest BF/MH nEMG ratio was observed in the 45° hip extension exercise. Lowest was with Nordic hamstring (NHE) and Bent-knee Bridge exercises.

#### **Concentric Exercise:**

Largest BF/MH nEMG ratio was observed during the lunge and 45° hip extension. Lowest was with the leg curl and bent-knee bridge.

fMRI revealed a greater activation ratio in the 45° hip extension vs the NHE.

Nordic Hamstring Exercise had greater activation for the Semitendinosus than for the other hamstrings.

## MAIN TAKEAWAYS

The hamstrings are activated non-uniformly during hip- and knee-based exercises.

Hip extension exercise more evenly activates the three long heads of the hamstrings.

Nordic hamstring exercise preferentially **recruits the semitendinosus (ST)** 

These findings have **implications for strength training** interventions aimed at **preventing hamstring injury.** 

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### MECHANISM OF HAMSTRING INJURIES

<u>Click for Full Text</u> (Danielsson et al. <u>2020</u>

This systematic review investigated the hamstring injury mechanism as hamstrings are among the most common injury in sport, and lead to time lost.



# <u>KEY FINDINGS</u>

2372 articles screened & 26 met inclusion criteria.

Studies stratified to the mechanism of hamstring injury:

Stretch-related injuries. Kinematic analysis. Electromyography-based kinematic analysis.

Strength-related injuries.

**All studies** which reported the **stretch-type injury mechanism**, concluded that injury occurs due to **extensive hip flexion with a hyperextended knee.** 

The vast majority of studies on injuries during running concluded that: Hamstring **injuries occur during the late swing phase** of the running gait cycle.

## MAIN TAKEAWAYS

A **stretch-type injury** to the hamstrings is caused by **extensive hip flexion with an extended knee**.

Hamstring injuries during sprinting are most likely to occur due to: Excessive muscle strain caused by eccentric contraction during the late swing phase of the running gait cycle.

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<u>Click for Full Text</u> (Freckleton et al. <u>2014)</u>

## SINGLE-LEG BRIDGE TEST TO PREDICT FOR HAMSTRING INJURIES

This research examined if reduced hamstring muscle strength assessed with the single leg hamstring bridge (SLHB) was a risk factor for hamstring injury.



**Completed for Max Reps** 

# <u>KEY FINDINGS</u>

#### 482 soccer players included.

**28 hamstring injuries** (16 right and 12 left) were sustained during the playing season.

### **Right Hamstring Injuries:**

Had a significantly lower right SLHB score. Happened more likely in older, vs younger players. More likely to have previous right hamstring injury or right knee injury.

### Left-sided Hamstring injuries:

More likely to be left leg dominant. More likely in older athletes. History of left hamstring injury.

## MAIN TAKEAWAYS

A reduced preseason single leg hamstring bridge (SLHB) score was identified for players who sustained a right-sided hamstring injury.

The number of repetitions on the SLHB was **negatively** correlated with age.

SLHB scores were **lower in those players who had sustained a knee injury** or **hamstring injury** in the past.

SLHB test could be used to screen and identify athletes who are potentially at risk of sustaining a hamstring injury.

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