




Optimising Running Performance

Presented by Össur & Running Coach
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Running

- Its supposed to be easy, fluent and fun
- For many of us it is a challenge to do it well, and to do it injury free.
- Kids tend to run well naturally
- Somewhere along the way, things go wrong & we need to hit refresh 

Mechanical Vs Technical Issues

Mechanical

- ROM
- Pain
- Strength
- Innovation
- Illness/injury
- Equipment

Technical

- Concept & Understanding
- Thoughts
- Cues
- Language
- Inputs (internal & external), our thinking

Mechanical Drains

Where Energy and Effort are Wasted

- **Poor Posture**
- **Co contraction**
- **ROM (too much/too little)**
- **Counter Productive Lateral & Rotational Movements**
- **Strength Deficits**
- **Poor Coordination**
- **RFD – muscle type/age**
- **Energy System Capacities**
- **CNS and Peripheral Innovation – fatigue**
- **Mental Focus**

Posture



- Position from which all movement begins and ends
- Specific to sport and needs
- Specific to directions of travel, forces and intensity

A Runners Posture is ROCK SOLID

Similarities seen across sports
With only some minor
variations

Doesn't change, relationship to
the ground alignment/angle
direction of travel, will change.



Amputees must be strong & stable

frontal, sagittal and transverse planes



Sprinting Posture



- Forearms and shins parallel
- Shoulders and hips Parallel (square)
- Line of drive (toe, knee, hip, shoulder, ear)
- Foot and thigh parallel
- Neutral spine
- Torso Held in Isometric Position whilst limbs rebound around it.



Sport Specific Postures

Acceleration Deceleration and
Change of Direction



Range of Movement



Efficiency & Economy
Injury Prevention
Perform movement and skills of
sport through full ROM

© Getty Images

Right leg for the right job



OSCAR PISTORIUS SOUTH AFRICA Age 25 Height 6ft 1in (in race blades) PB 11.04sec Season's best: 11.27sec Blade length 41cm	ALAN OLIVEIRA BRAZIL Age 20 Height 5ft 11½in (in race blades) PB 11.23sec Season's best: 11.37sec Blade length 47cm	JONNIE PEACOCK GREAT BRITAIN Age 19 Height 5ft 10in PB 10.85sec (world record) Season's best: 10.85sec Blade length 49cm	JEROME SINGLETON USA Age 26 Height 5ft 9in PB 11.16sec Season's best: 11.17sec Blade length 48cm
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The T44 100m heats are live on Channel 4 today at 7pm. The final is tomorrow at 9.15pm.



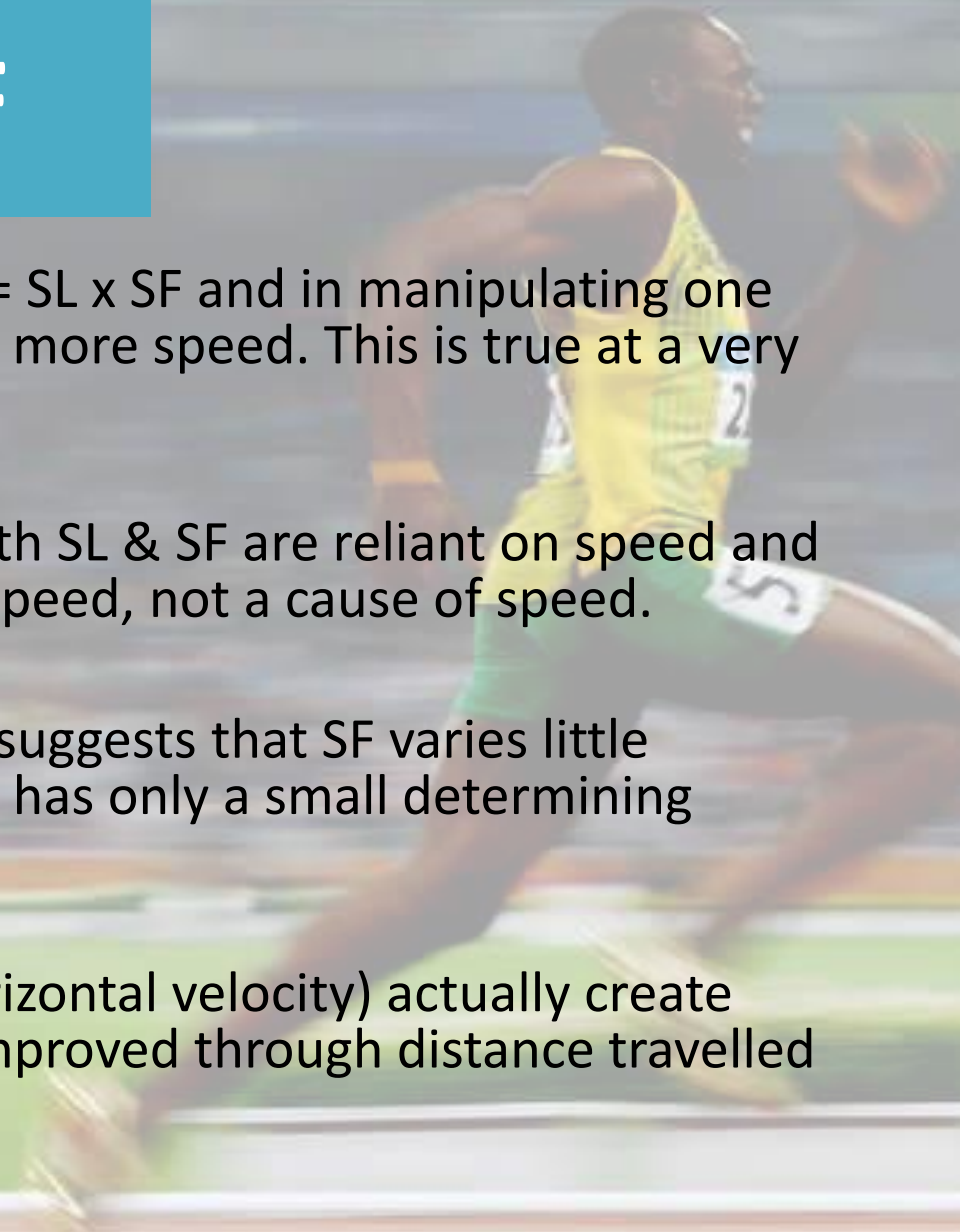


Technical Drains

How our concepts of running get in
the way

Speed = SL x SF

- It was once thought that Speed = SL x SF and in manipulating one would or the other would create more speed. This is true at a very basic level.
- However it is now noted that both SL & SF are reliant on speed and that they are a consequence of speed, not a cause of speed.
- In actual fact Weyands research suggests that SF varies little between sprinters and therefore has only a small determining factor on Max V.
- However increases in speed (horizontal velocity) actually create increases in both SL & SF. SL is improved through distance travelled whilst in the air.



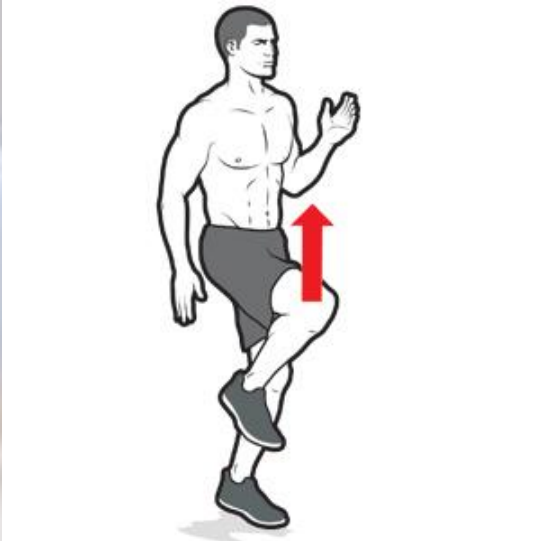
Sprint Research

- Speed is a combination of both nature and nurture – The Sports Gene = it can be trained.
- Flight time is comparable across running speeds – Weyand
- Frequency is capped approx 5/sec similar across most top athletes – minimal differences – Weyand
- Top Sprinters apply more vertical forces early in contact/stance phase – Weyand
- Top Running speeds are achieved by greater ground forces not faster cadence- Weyand

Common Cue and Coaching Errors

- **Knees up cue not foot down, must promote ground contact forces.**
- **Pelvis position – anterior/forward tilt**
- **Over striding – increased ground breaking forces = Reaching and pushing/ push pull running**
- **Over pushing (horizontal force dev.) in Maximum V or constant speed running**
- **Incorrect limb recovery during swing phase (delay in knee forward recovery)**
- **No elasticity in the MTU**
- **Lack of lateral hip strength and ability to stabilise the pelvis.**
- **Poor rigidity/stiffness in the support phase. (collapse at foot, knee & or hip)**
- **Fast feet to reduce GCT**
- **Pulling/clawing foot backwards at early contact phase**
- **Quickness is not speed. – we need both force and quickness to run fast.**

Vertical Ground Reaction forces are King

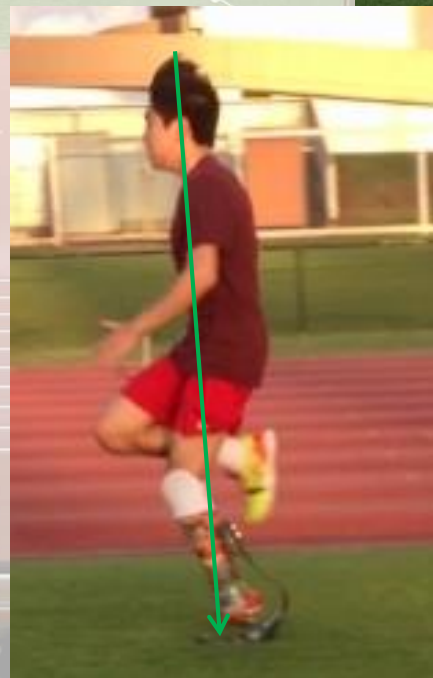
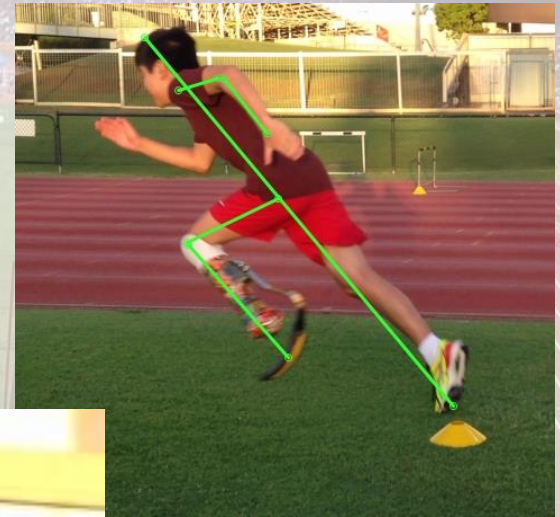


- Knees Up does not work to promote vertical force development
 - Elasticity/spring
 - Efficient posture



Down Down Down

- You have to generate ground reaction forces in the direction of travel
- Equal Vertical and horizontal forces in early acceleration
- Vertical forces in Constant velocity running



Over reaching

When we try to
lengthen our stride
by reaching



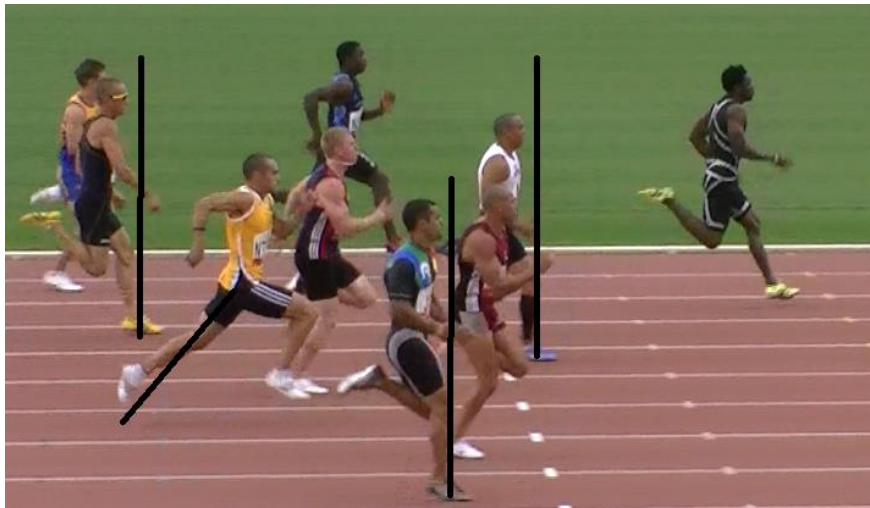
Overstriding is a runners nightmare

Stride Length increases through:
“Projectile Motion”

- Height of release
- Angle of release
- Velocity of release



Minimise Ground Breaking forces



- 2cm every step for 50 steps could mean you are slowing down for 1m/100m.

Ground Breaking forces are like driving your car with one foot on the accelerator while pumping the breaks

Foot contact under hips



Hip Extension

- 8-14Degrees
- Any more than that and we are prone to over striding
- Reducing hip height at toe off
- Decreasing cadence by placing additional demands on pelvis and trunk stability
- Increased trunk rotation
- Increased likelihood of ground breaking forces – equal and opposite forces



Maximum or Constant Velocity Running

Key force production to overcome gravity and to load the elastic properties of the hip knee and ankle MSU.

Momentum

Trunk lean, angle of take off, velocity of take off will counter GC breaking forces and wind resistance. Stride length is a product of: height of release, angle of release and speed of release.

Is there a need to rip the foot backward ?

Gallipoli the Movie

- "What are your legs?"
"Steel springs." "What are they going to do?"
"Hurl me down the track." "How fast can you run?" "As fast as a leopard?"
- This spring model works well in Amputee running.



Spring

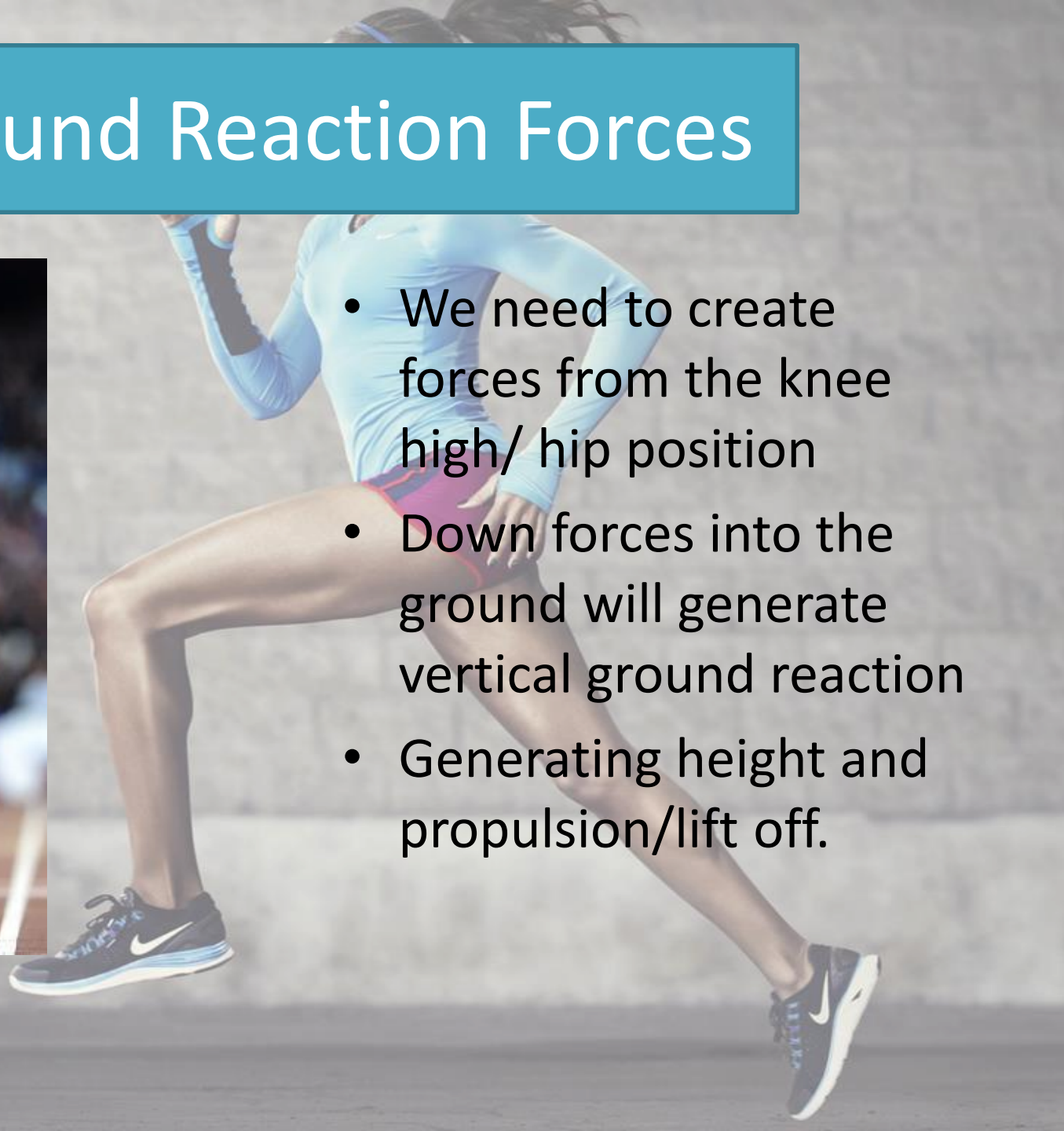


Bring back the bounce

A male runner in a white t-shirt and dark shorts is captured in mid-stride on a green athletic track. He is wearing glasses and a watch on his left wrist. The background shows a blurred landscape with hills and buildings under a clear blue sky.

- Cue Bounce
- Promotes posture
- Rigidity
- Utilises elastic energy contributions
- Maintains elastic energy within the MSK complex
- Promotes down forces and vertical release
- Stretch shorten cycle
- Maintains the positions of the pelvis so cadence can be optimised

Ground Reaction Forces



- We need to create forces from the knee high/ hip position
- Down forces into the ground will generate vertical ground reaction
- Generating height and propulsion/lift off.

Prosthetic Set Up

Possible considerations

- Height & Leg Length
- Category
- Socket and Suction
- Alignment
- Components
- Type (knee, foot , suspension)

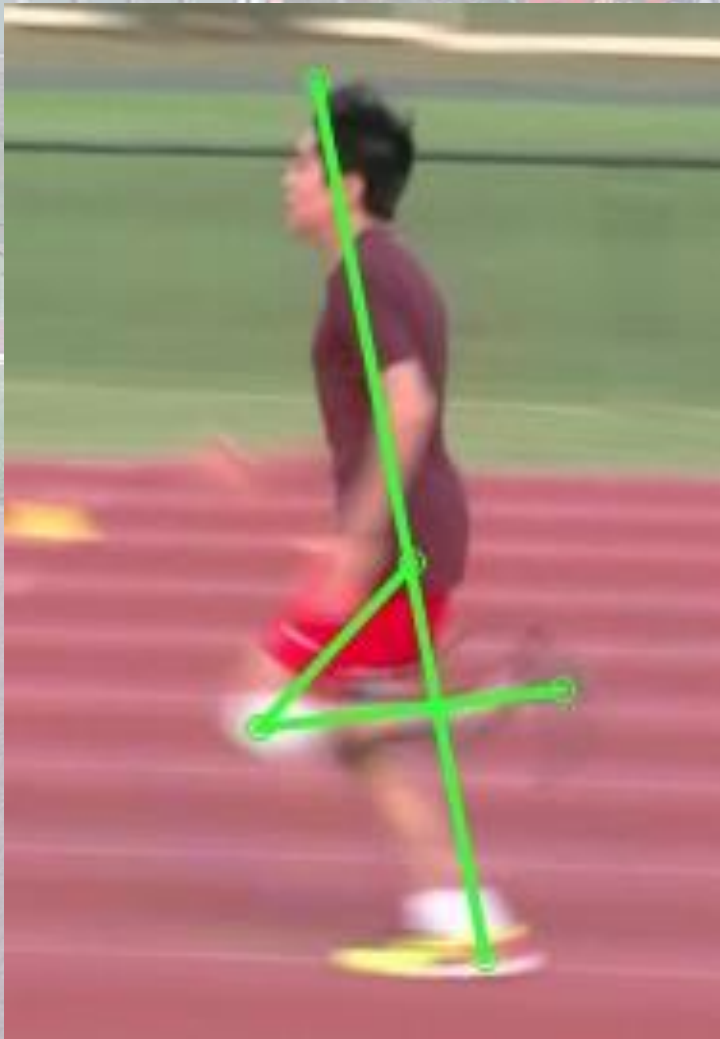


How does Use affect Set Up

- Team sports & sprinting more acceleration so need more toe available and maybe some external rotation.



How does Use affect Set Up



- Faster you run the greater leg cadence and the greater ranges at hip and knee required.
- Sockets and suspension systems need to maximise flexion at the knee and allow fast and smooth leg swing.
- Otherwise symmetry is altered & body rotations increase.

Fast Speed



- Speed – faster you run the less time you will spend on the ground each contact,
- Greater body weight forces acting at each contact (up to 10xbw)
- Implications for category, height & toe length, suspension & ROM.
- *“If you accelerate longer you achieve greater speed and therefore need more toe”.*

Slower Speeds



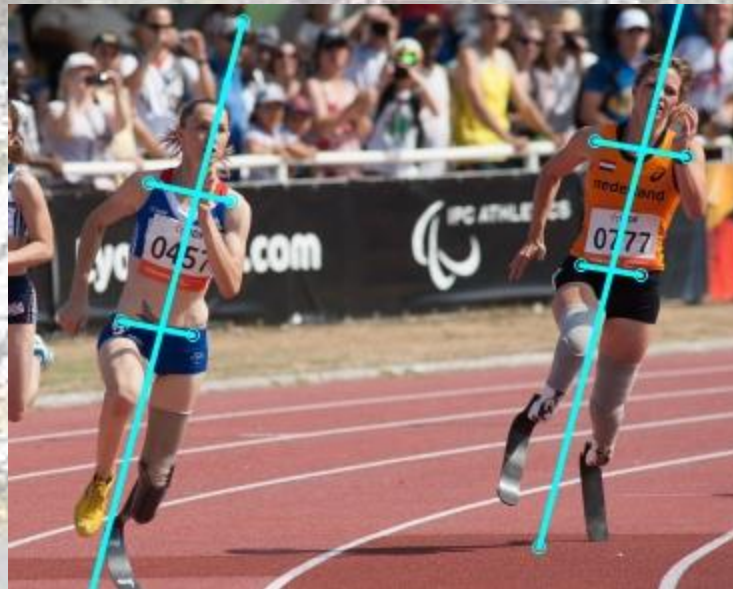
- Slower you run the more time you spend on the ground & less time you spend accelerating.
- The more time you also spend in upright postures
- Implications on category, height and toe position.

Deceleration & Change of Direction

- We accelerate and decelerate with our heels and toes



HOW DO I ASSESS SUCCESS



Symmetry & Ground Contact Times



- Can be easily measured with a digital camera
- Symmetry left to right
- Number of frames

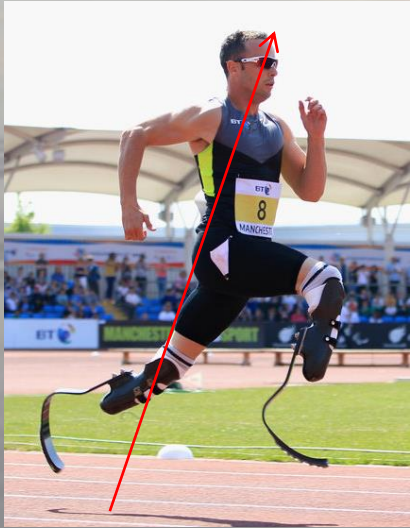
L Vs R =

Front On



- Hips and shoulders square
- Hip height balanced at full support
- Tight to COM
- Balanced rotation

Side on



Height maintained at
Toe off
Line of drive (toe to
ear) Controlled Hip
Extension
Projection Up &
Forward



Forward trunk
lean



Foot contacts ground
under hips
Minimal Collapse
(@hip/knee)



Figure of 4 Shape at full
support (when foot is
under hips and heel
down)
No sitting posture or
leaning back

Rear View



- Shoulders Square
- Hips square
- Lateral drift /hip
- Width of arm swing
- Hair Swing (pony tails)
- Heel Height Symmetry
- Foot collapse /Pronation & alignment



A Drills or the “Down Drills”

- Walking Drills
 - Tip Toes
 - Heel toes marching
 - Crab Walks
 - Straight Legs
 - Kareokes
- Skipping Marching Drill
- Single leg Marching Drill
- Down Down Down on Cones
- 10/10/10m small medium large – Running March or Running A Drill



When we get it all done!



We perform the same



There are more similarities than differences



Carl Lewis

gettyimages
David Madison



Our abilities are similar



And we can compete against our peers



We may become a champion



Or compete for medals



Or we may just enjoy a run or a game with friends



THE COLOR RUN

Brett Jones

Special Thanks

- The Össur Team
- Peter Brown – video model

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