

Skill Acquisition and Injury Prevention

Rod Havriluk, Ph.D.

Swimming Technology Research

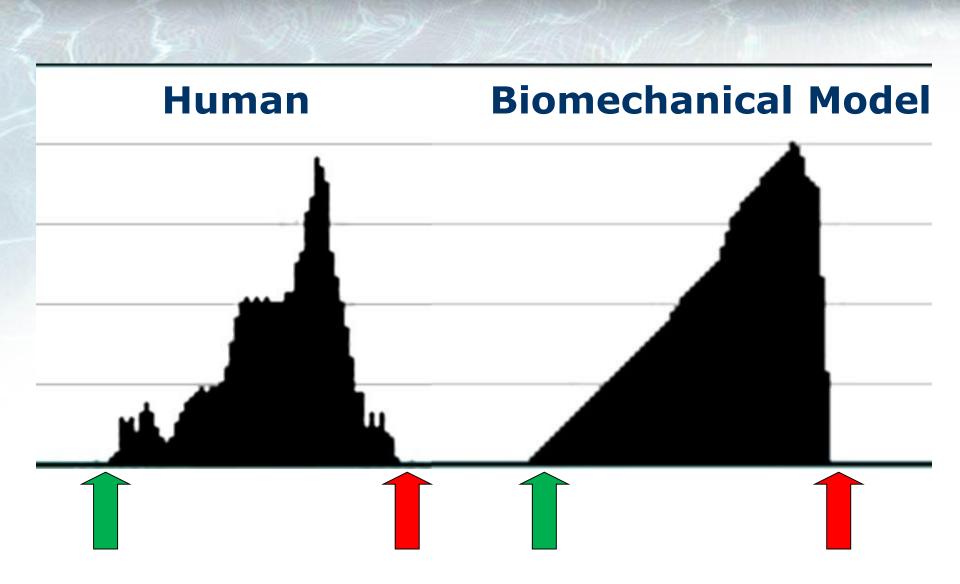


Swim Practice



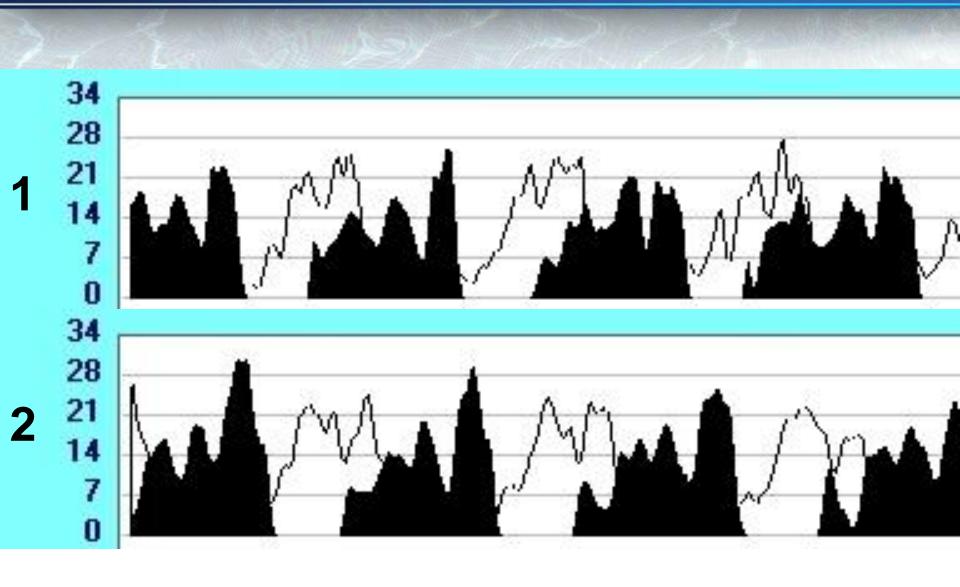


Hand Force Analysis



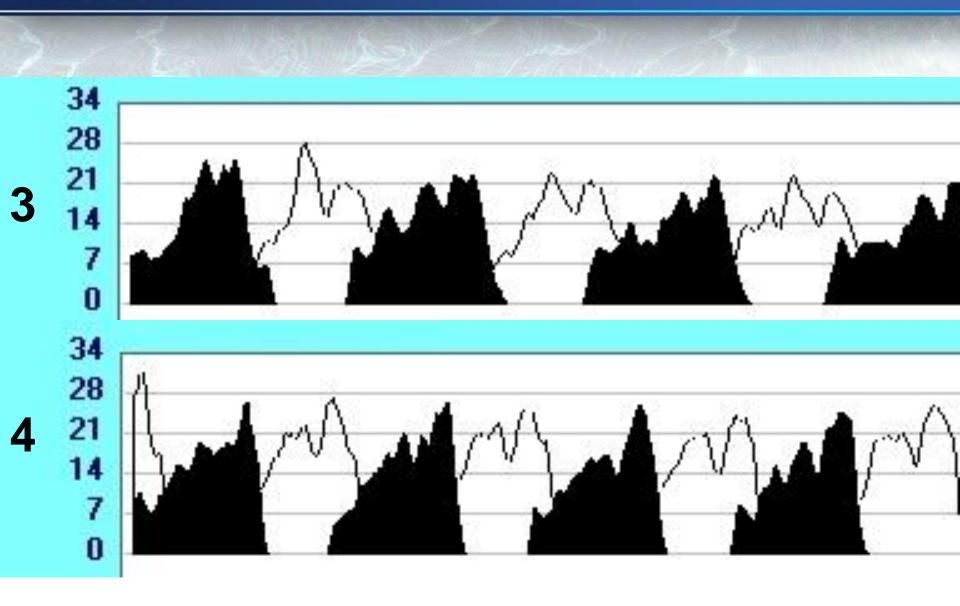


Who is the Olympian?



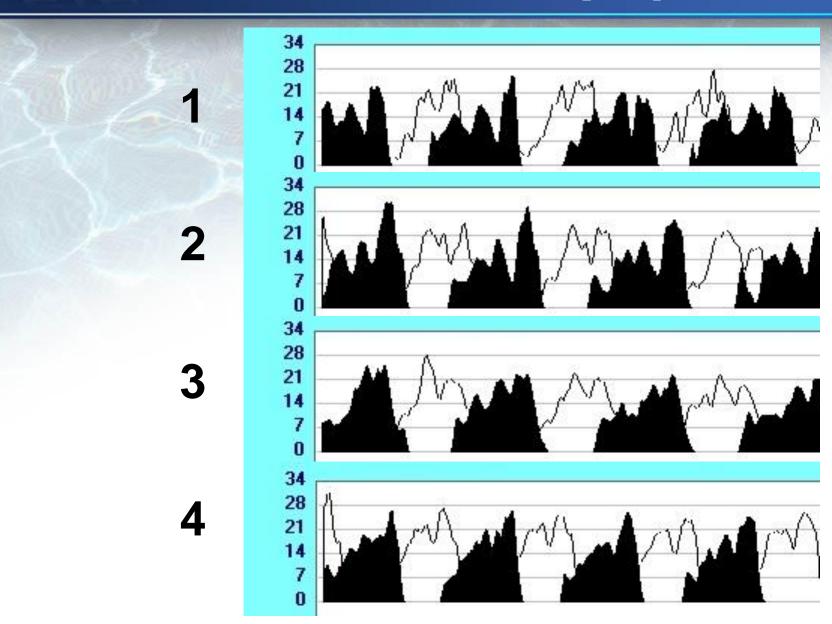


Who is the Olympian?





Who is the Olympian?





Performance Factors

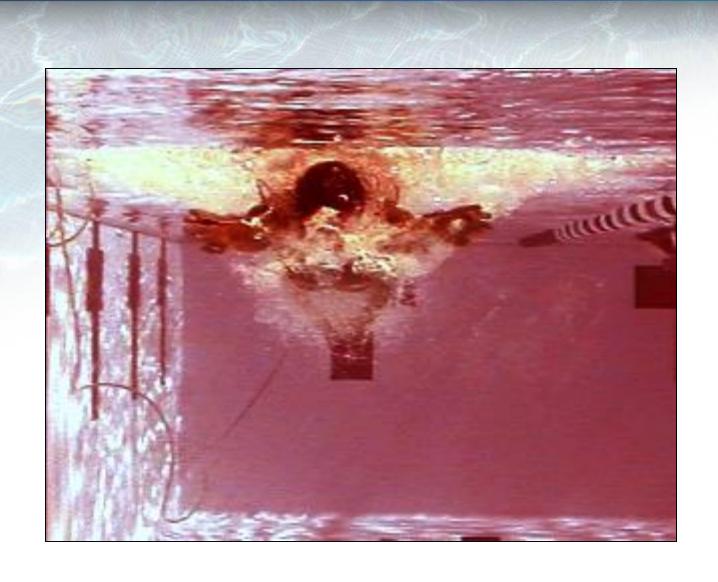
	Less Competitive	Average	More Competitive
Strength Peak Hand Force (lbs)	30	40	50
Conditioning Max Oxygen Uptake (ml/kg/min)	40	50	60
Technique Drag Coefficient	1.2	1.0	.8



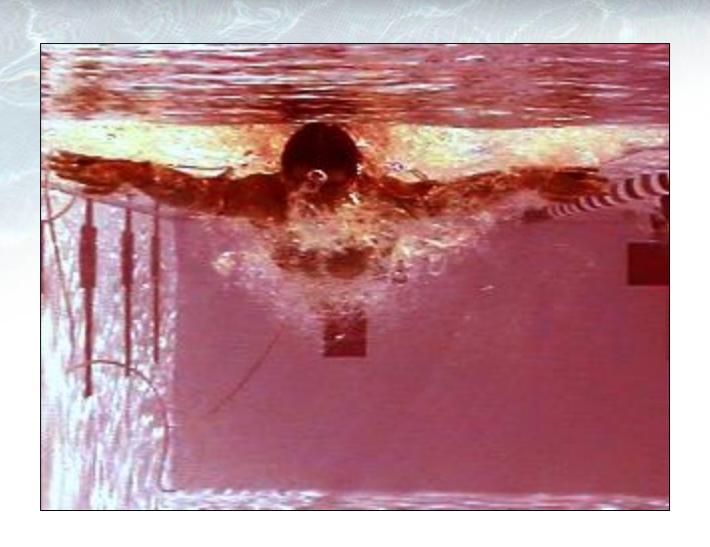
Technique Model

Model Olympians?

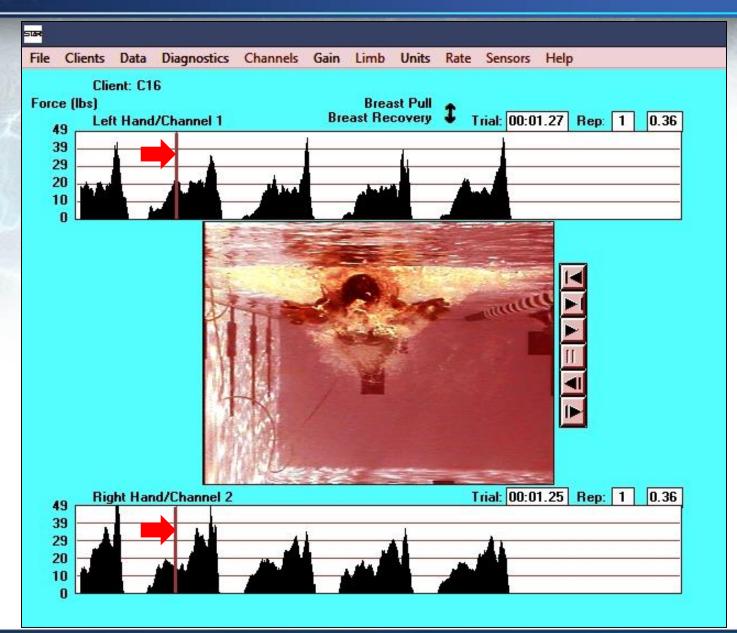




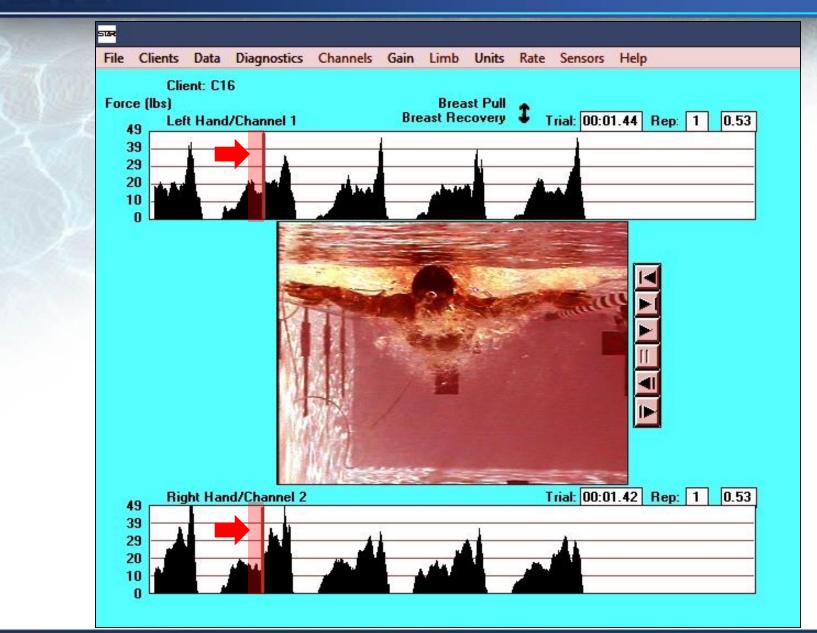














Technique Model

Model Olympians?

Quantify Technique

Model Superhumans?

Swim like ______.



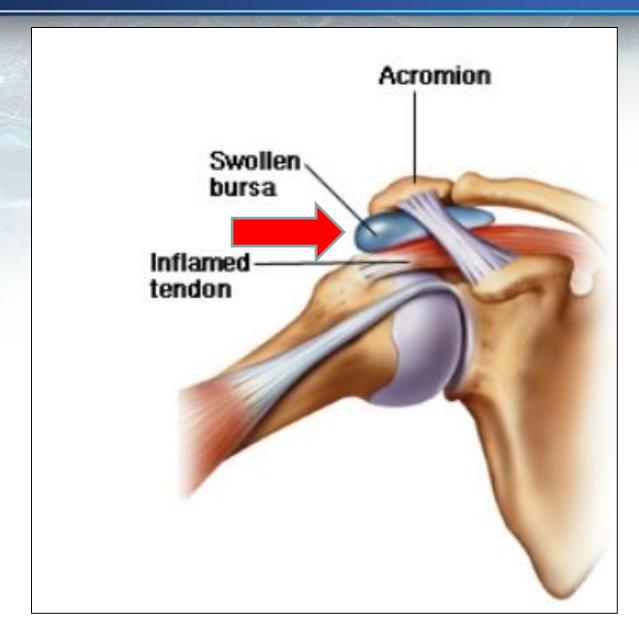
Technique Model

Apply Physics

Quantify Technique



Shoulder Anatomy



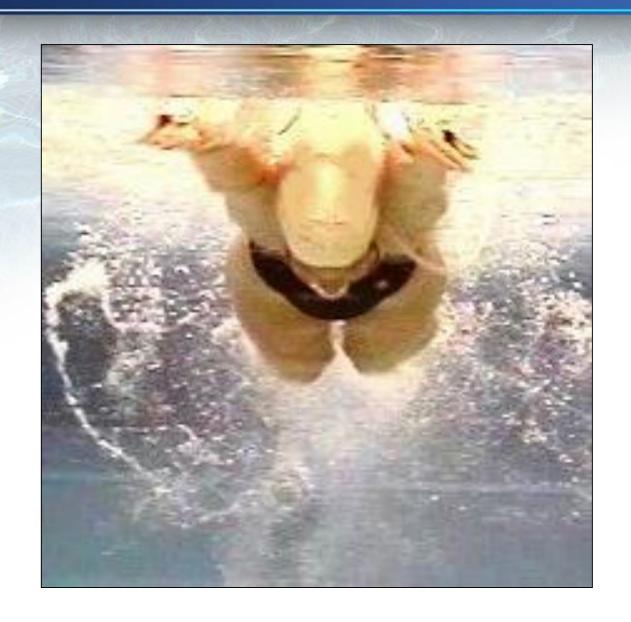


Prevalence of Shoulder Injury

- Over 50% Reported Injury (Haupenthal, et al., 2006)
- Over 67% Suffered Injuries (Rodeo, 2011)
- ► Up to 80% Experienced Pain (McMaster & Troup, 1993)
- ►Up to 65% Suffer Problems (Cleveland Clinic, 2014)



Shoulder Stress



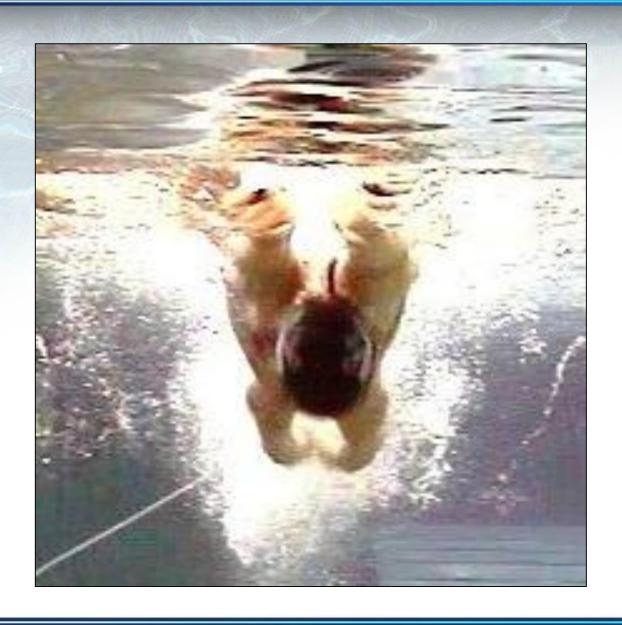


More Shoulder Stress





Maximum Shoulder Stress





Maximum Shoulder Stress





Test Preparation



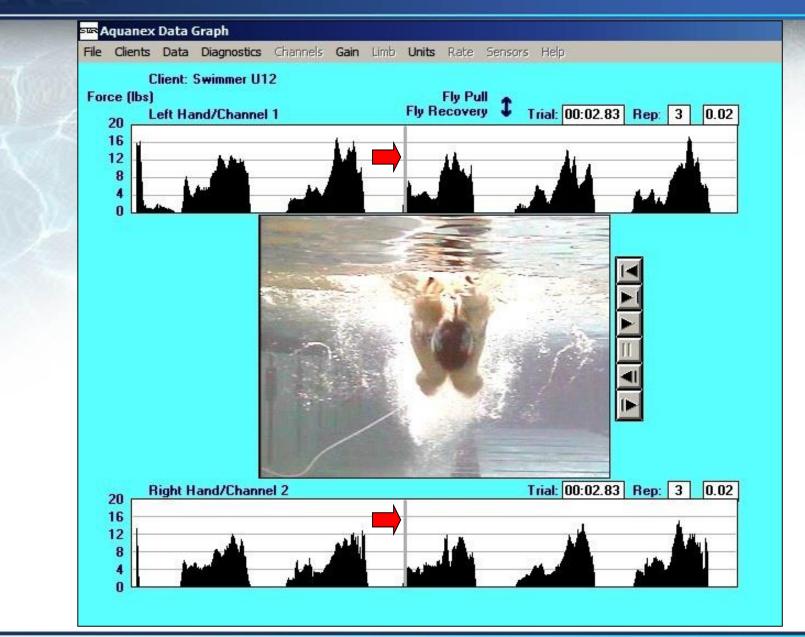


Video and Force Data



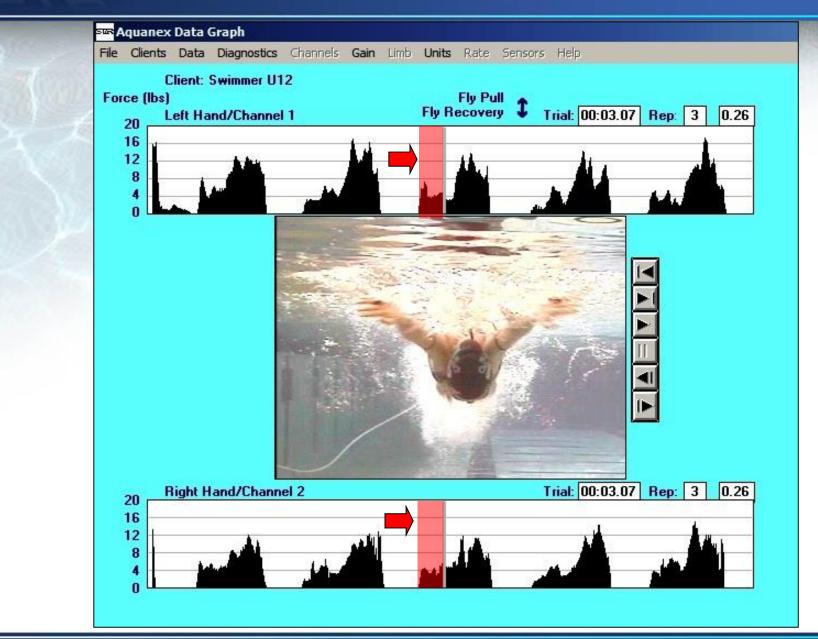


Shoulder Stress



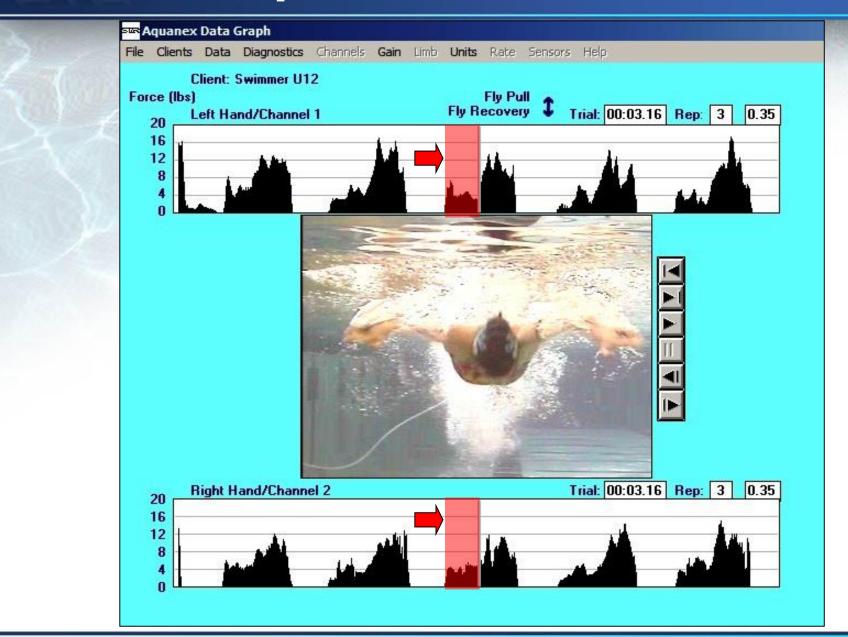


Minimal Force





Exposure Time = .35 sec



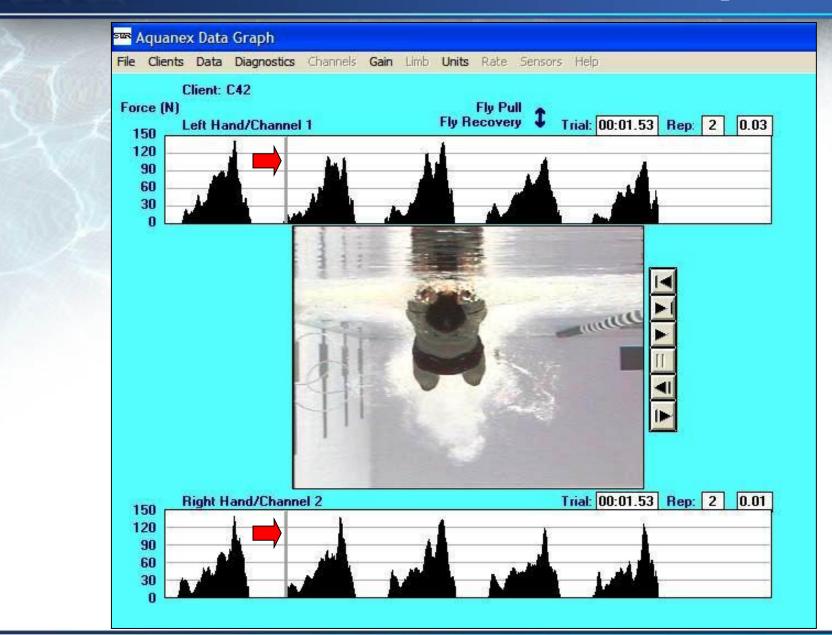


Less Stressful Entry



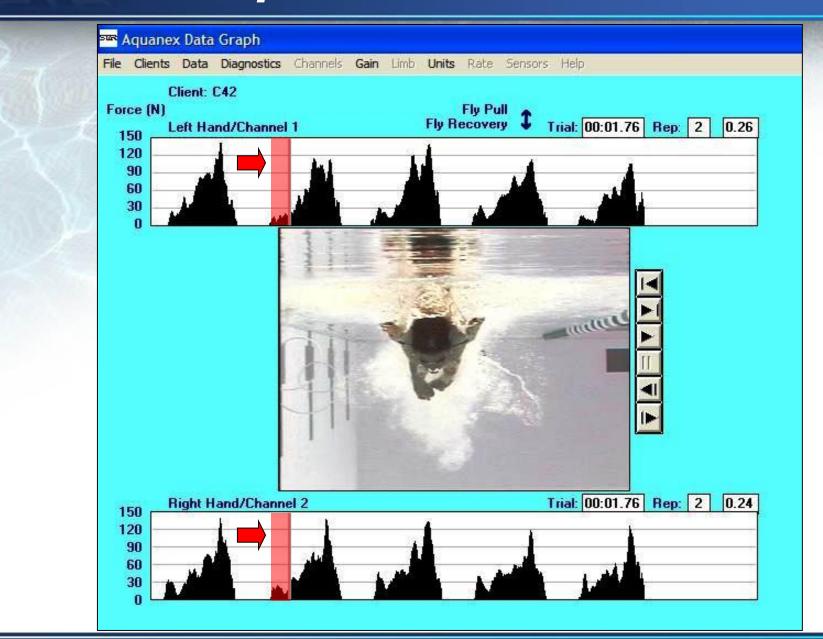


Less Stressful Entry



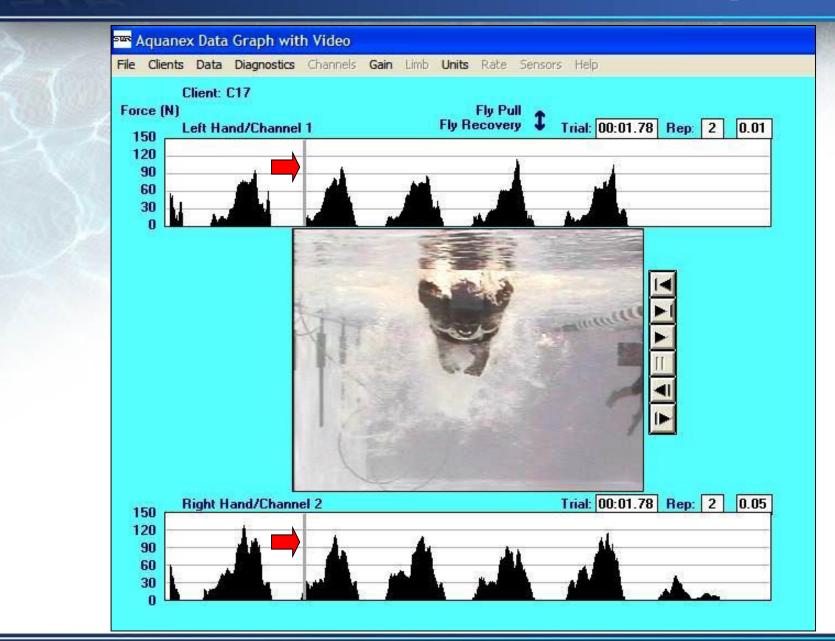


Exposure Time = .25 sec



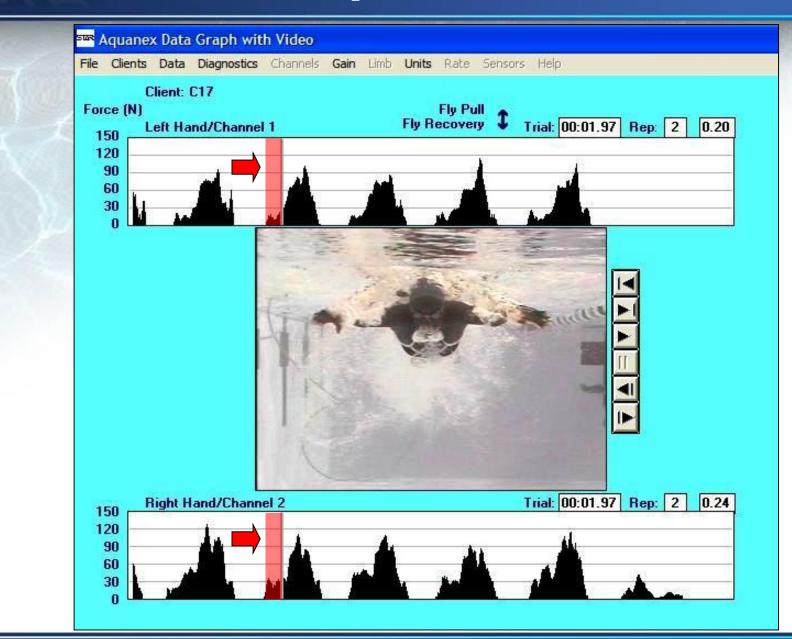


Less Stressful Entry



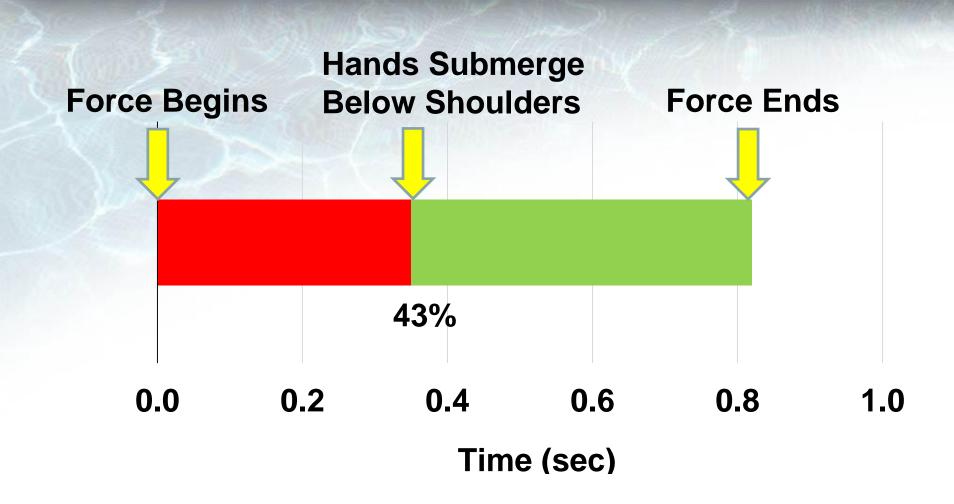


Exposure Time





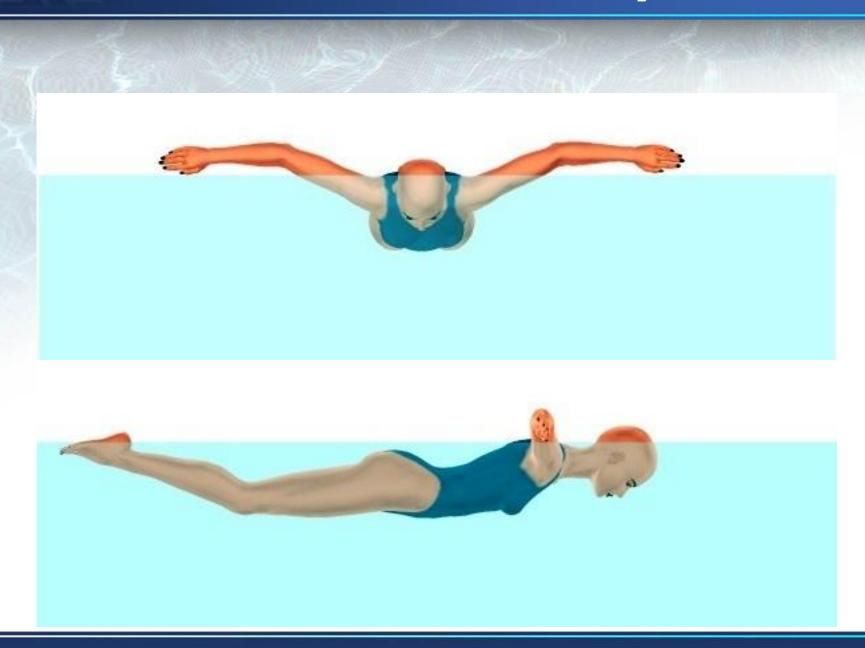
Exposure Time



Becker & Havriluk, 2010

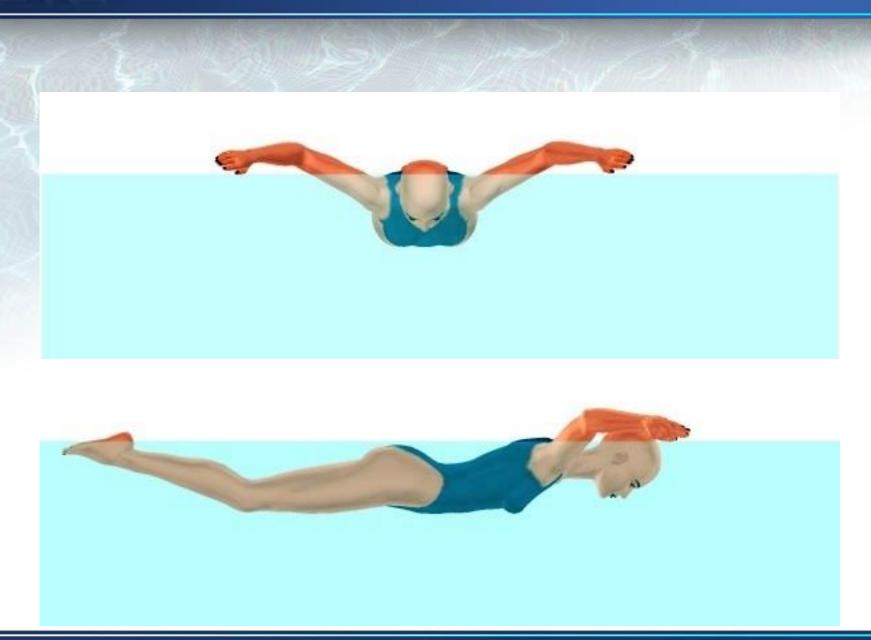


Effective Entry



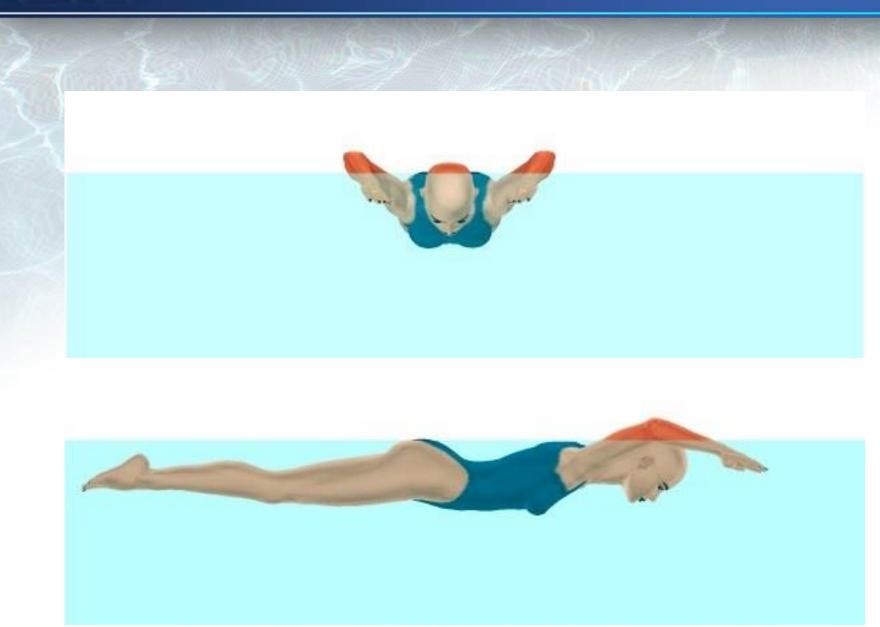


Elbows Above Hands



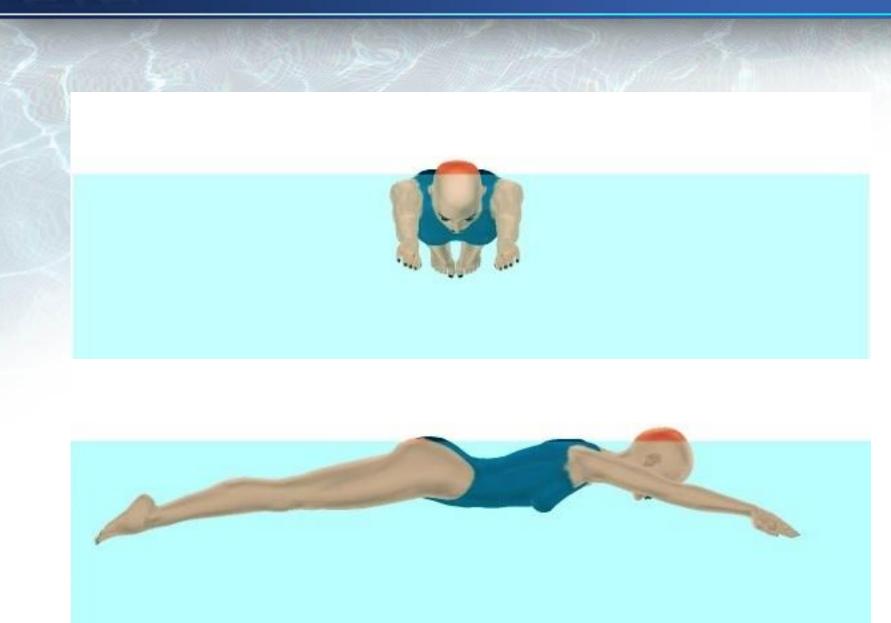


Downward Angle



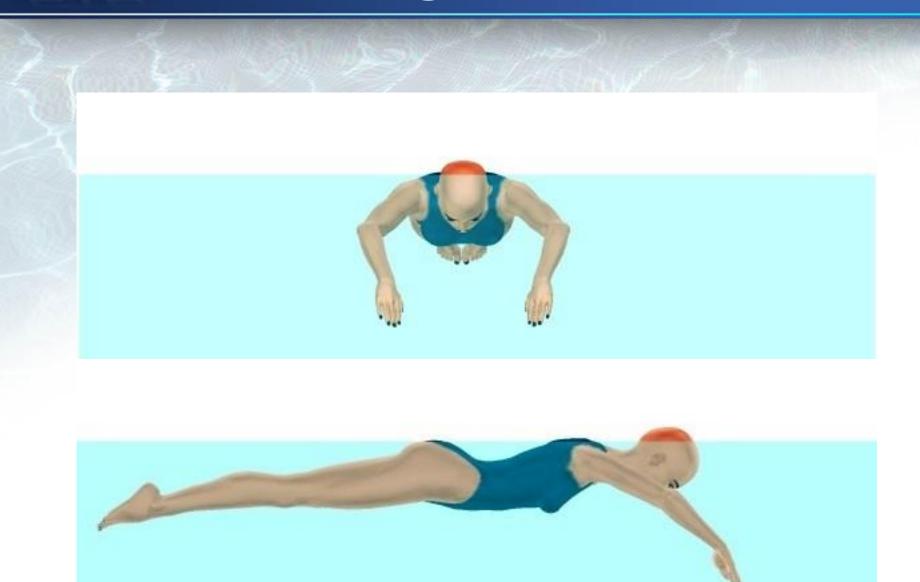


Hands Below Shoulders



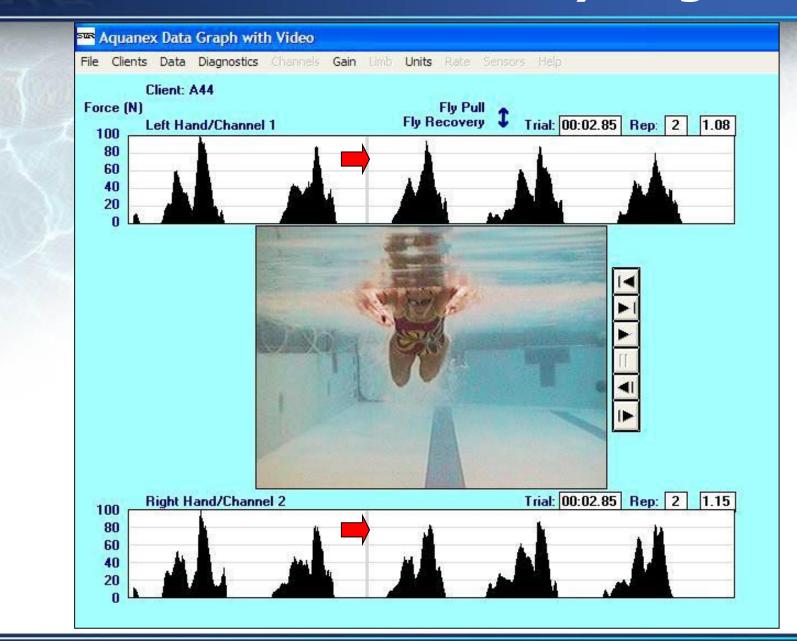


Begin Pull



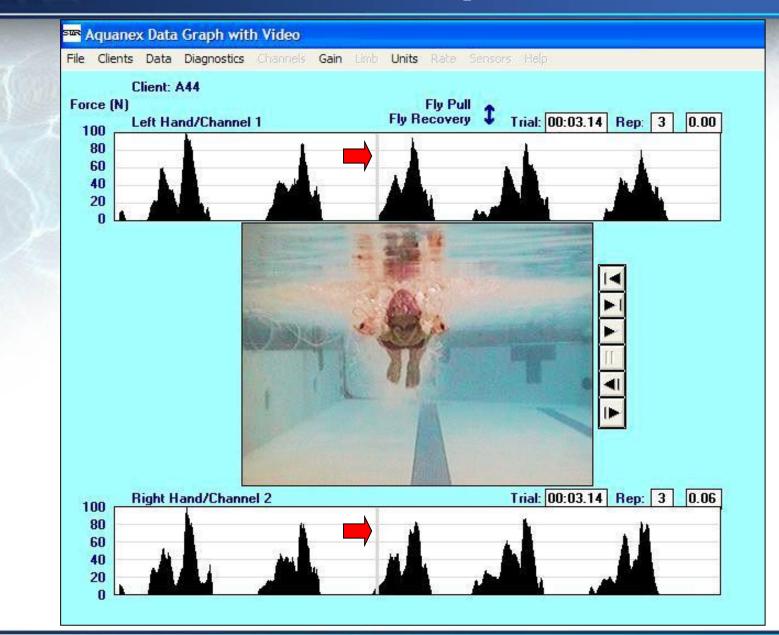


Downward Entry Angle



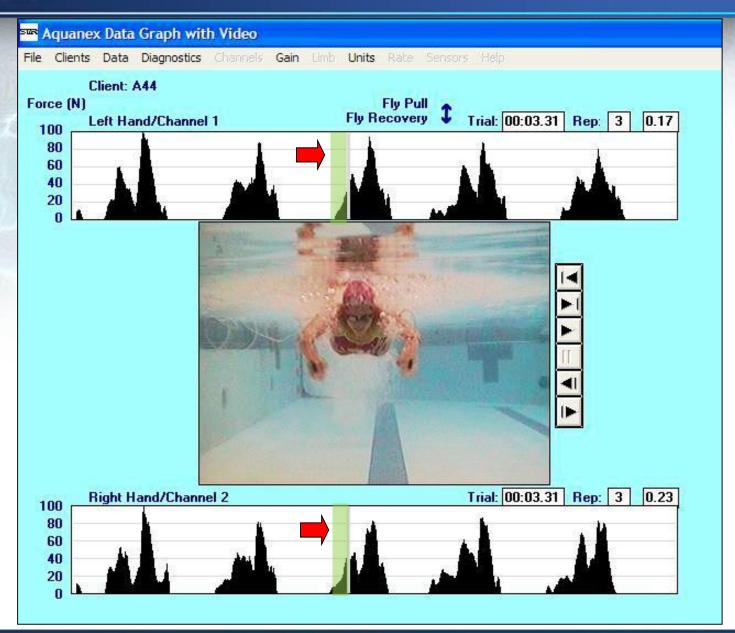


Eliminate Exposure Time

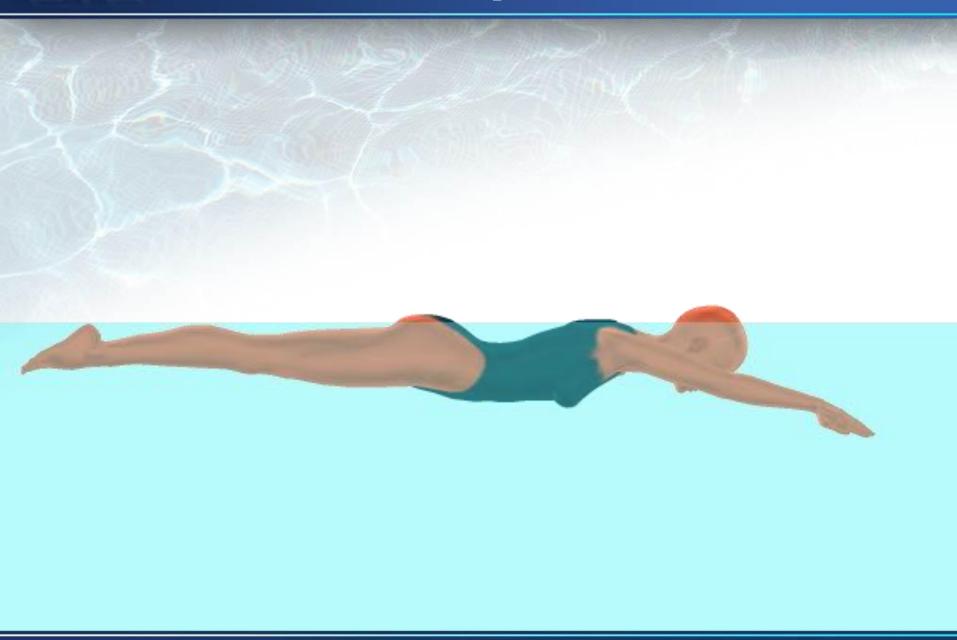




Begin Pull



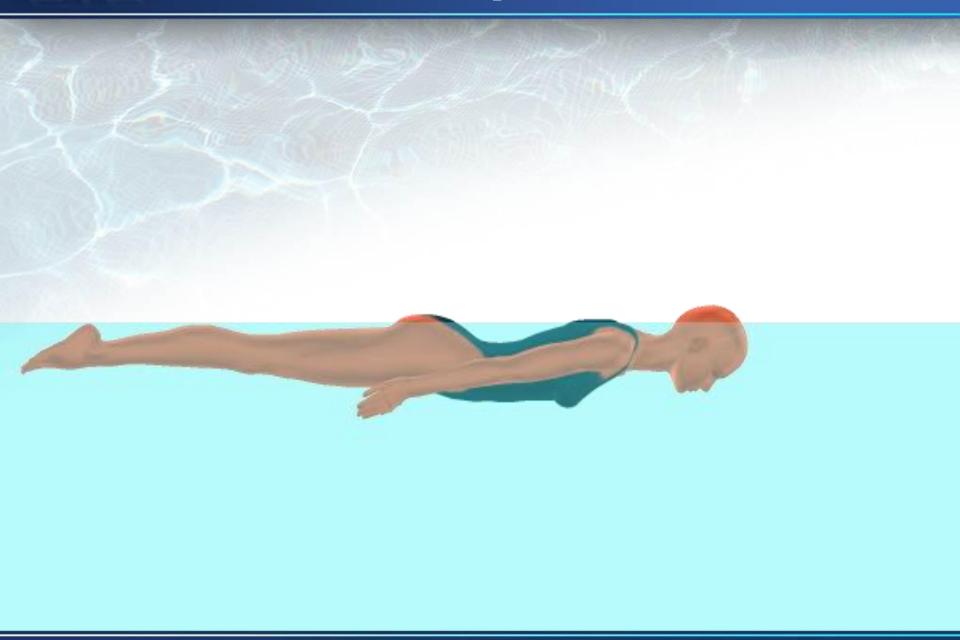




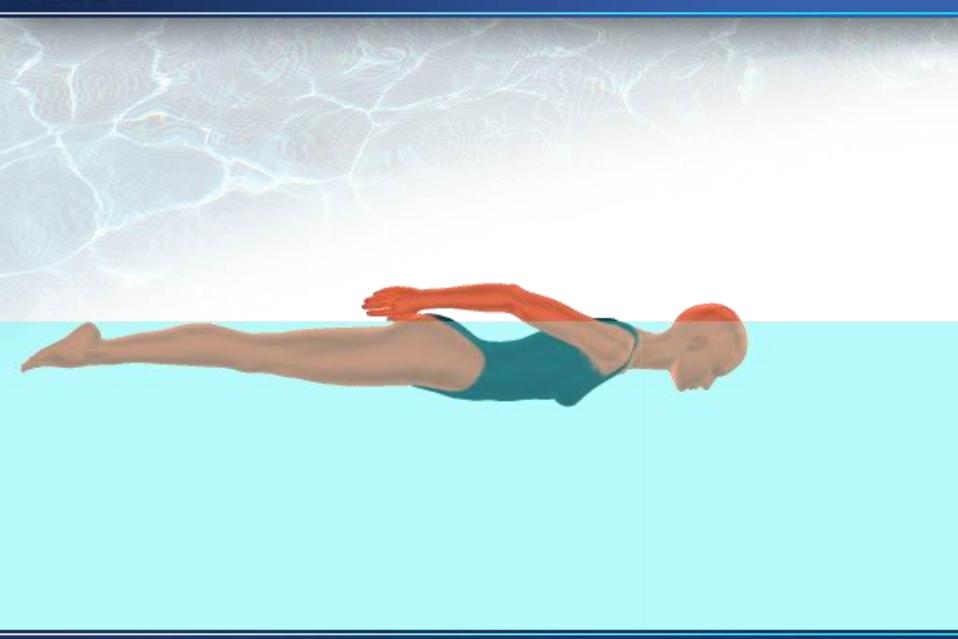




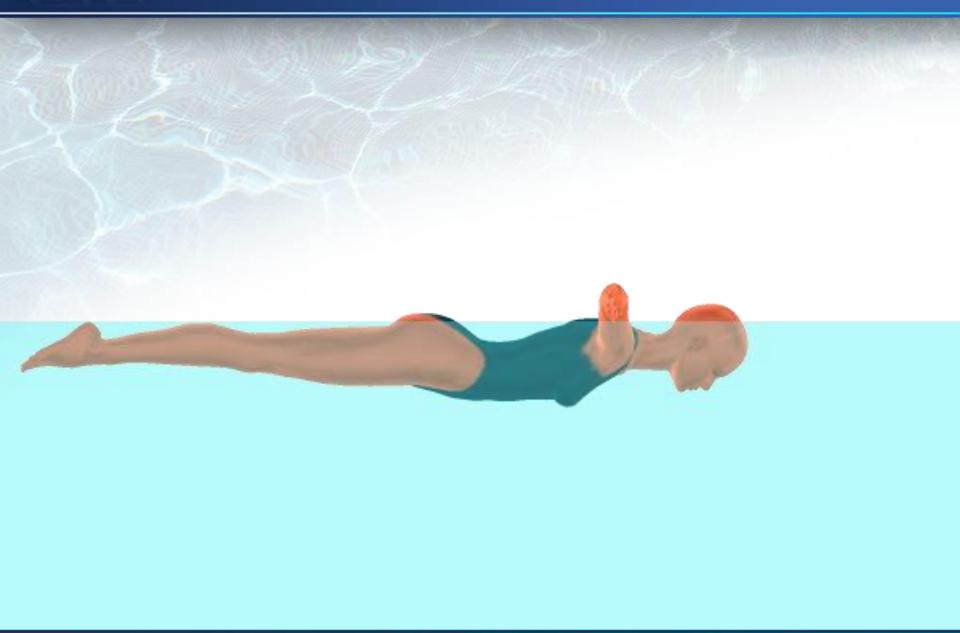




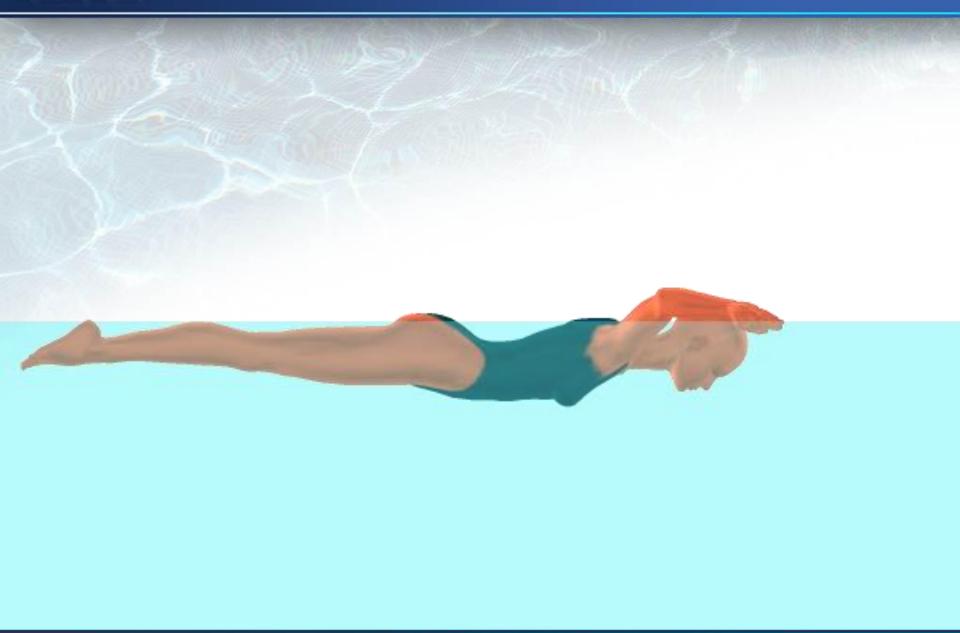




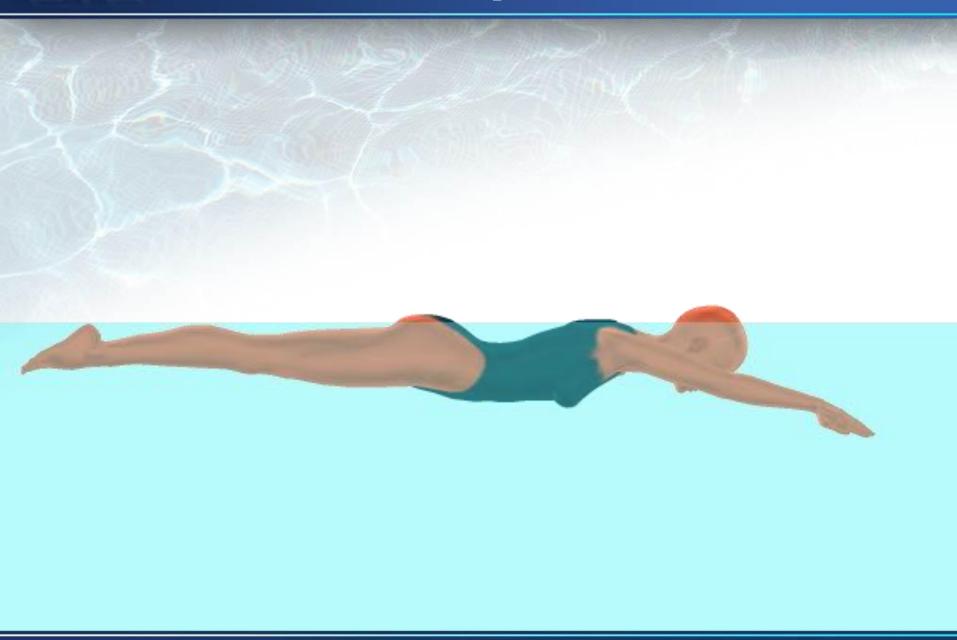












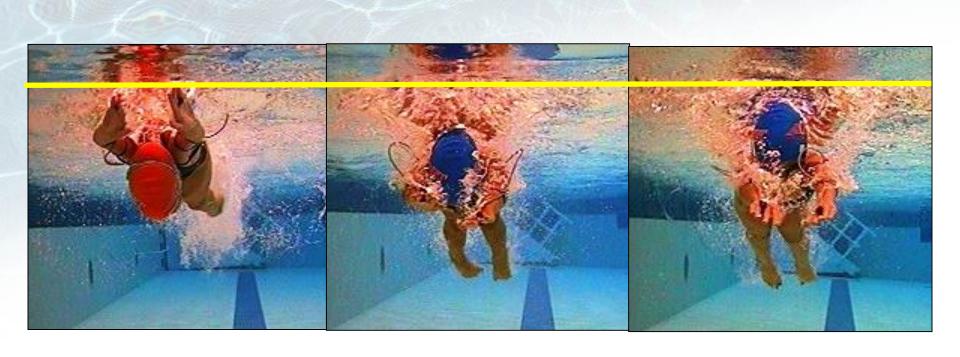


Key Practice Tips

- 1. Only 3 arm motions
- 2. No head, body, or leg motion
- 3. Watch arm entry
- 4. Don't swim fly!



Improvement Example



March

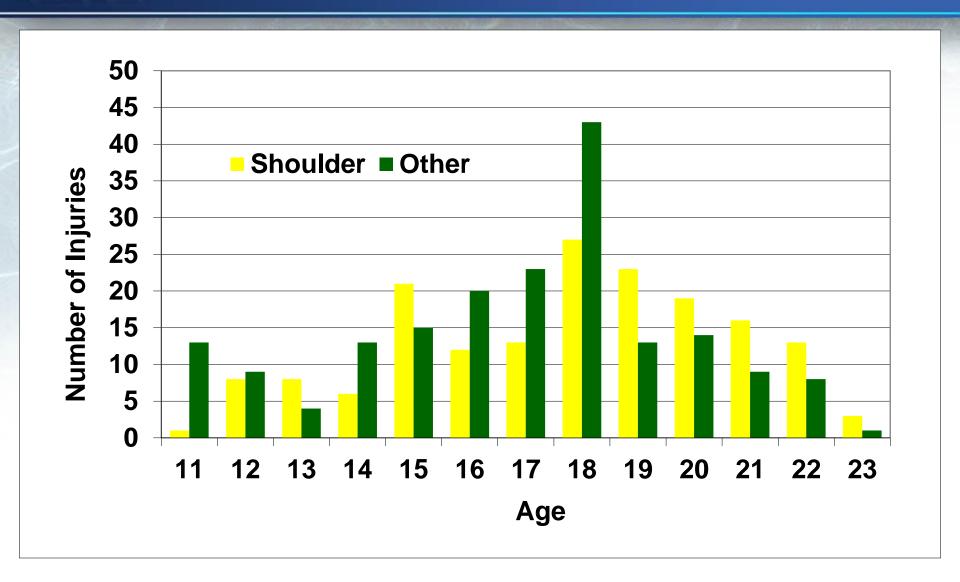
June

December

2013



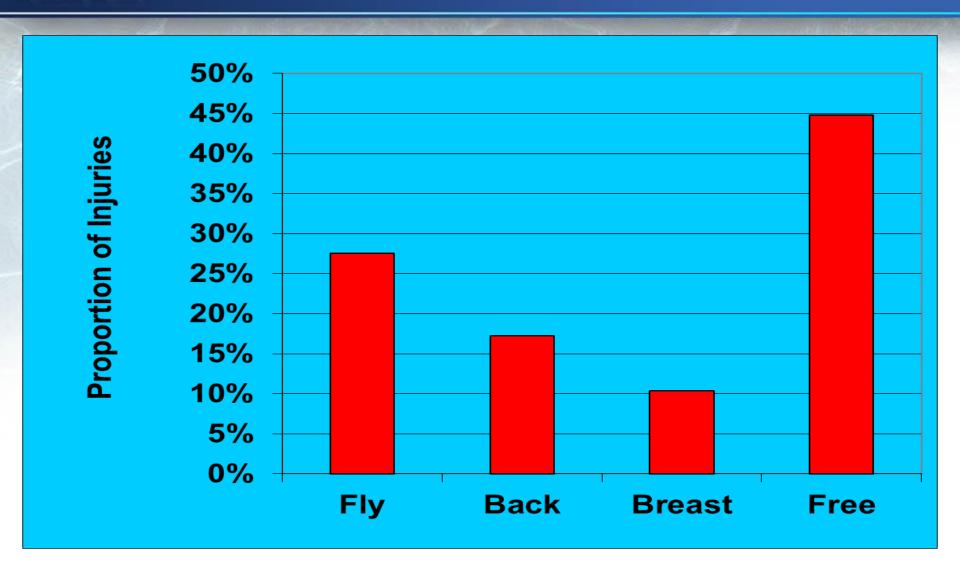
Injury by Age



Abgarov, 2012



Injury by Specialty



Haupenthal et al, 2006

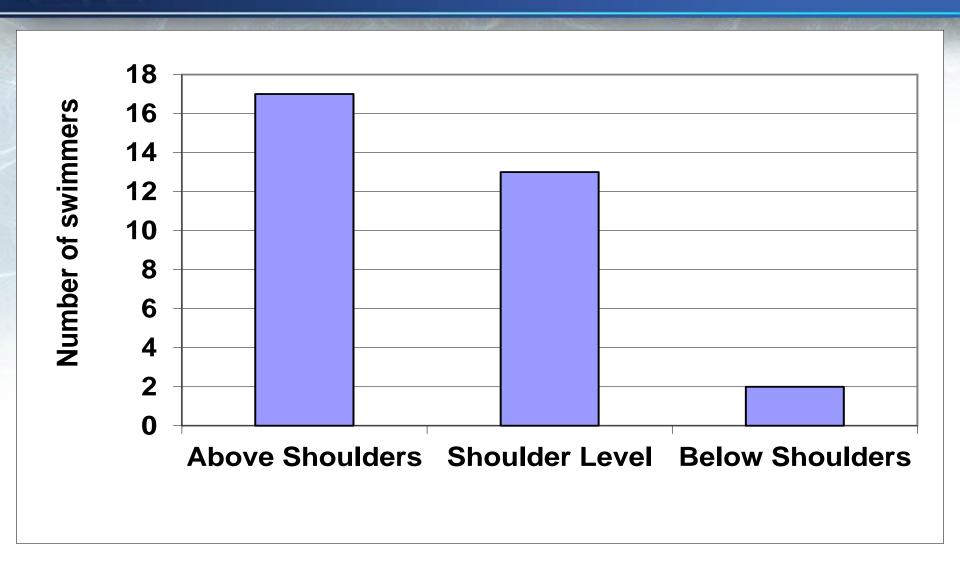


Freestyle Arm Entry





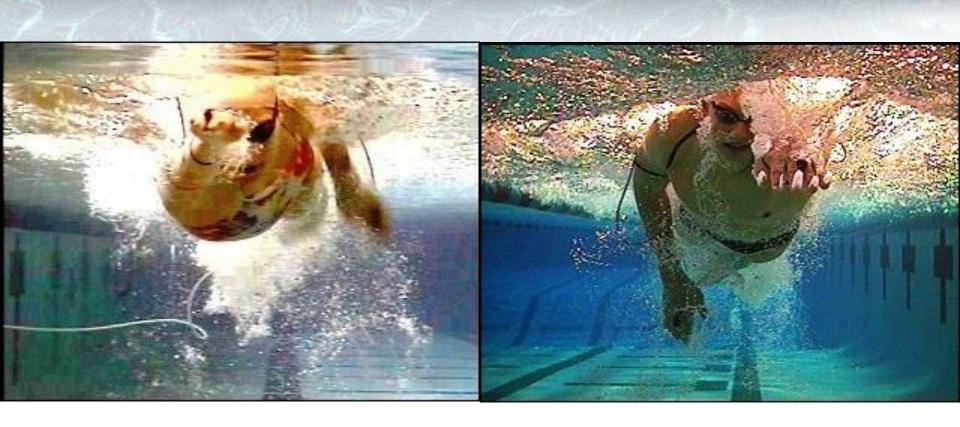
Hand Entry Position



Becker & Havriluk, 2011



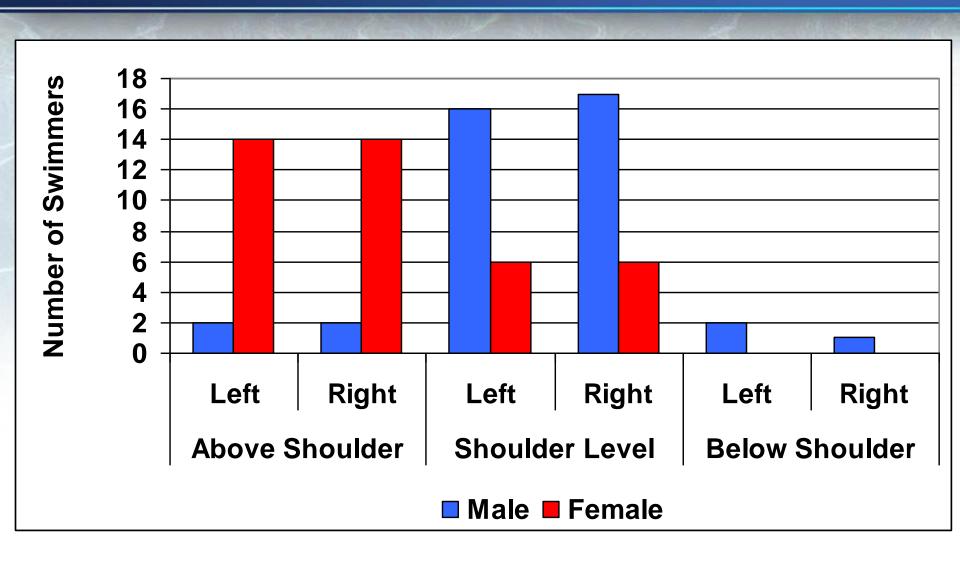
Typical Arm Entry



Female Male



Hand Entry Position



Becker & Havriluk, 2014



Typical Female Arm Entry



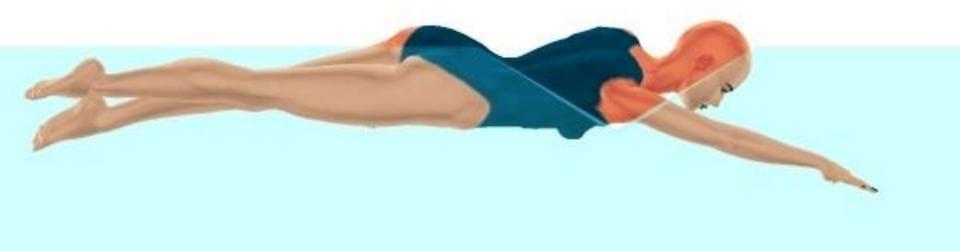


Typical Male Arm Entry



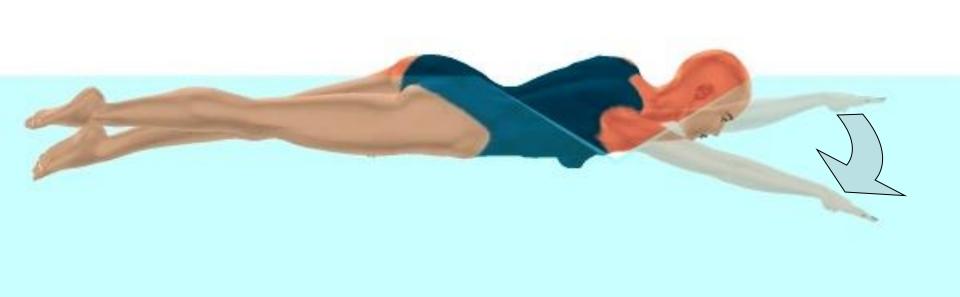


Effective Arm Entry



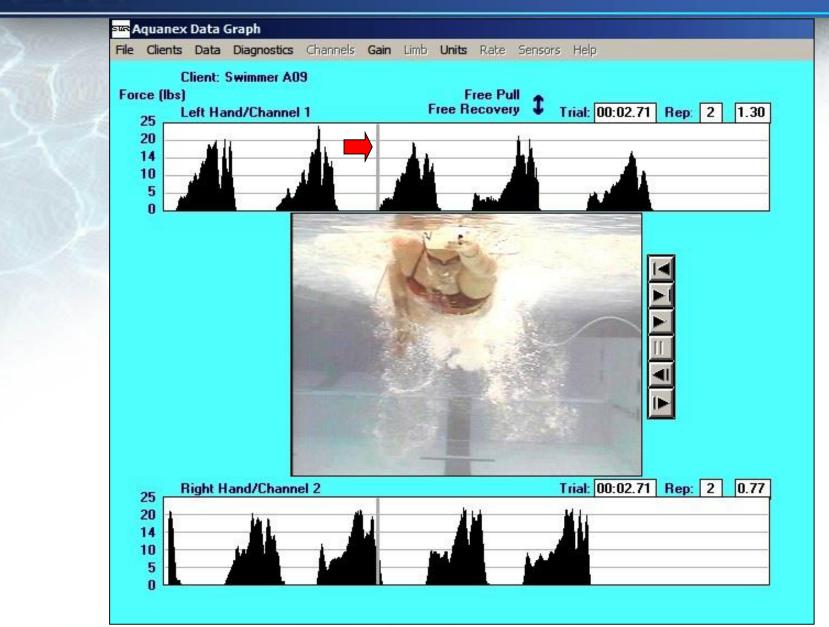


Exposure Phase



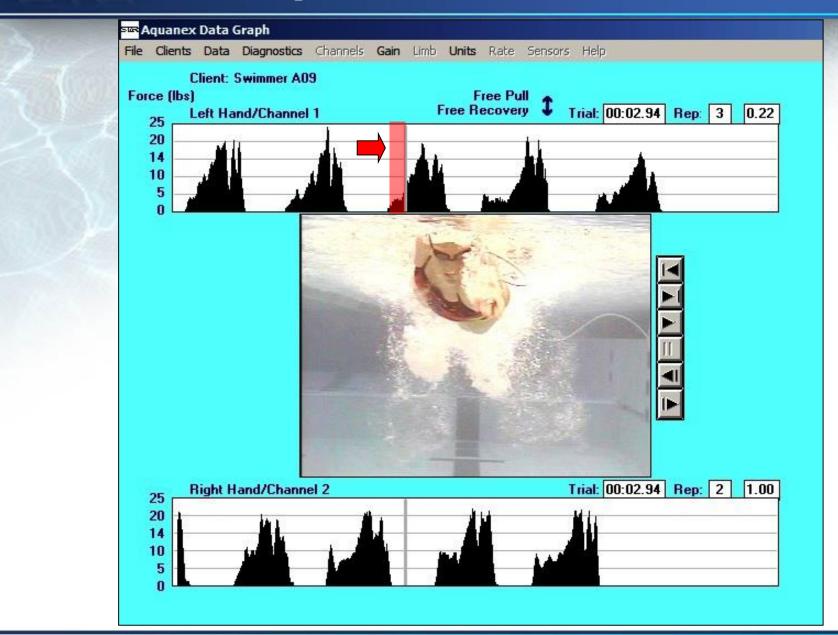


Typical Arm Entry



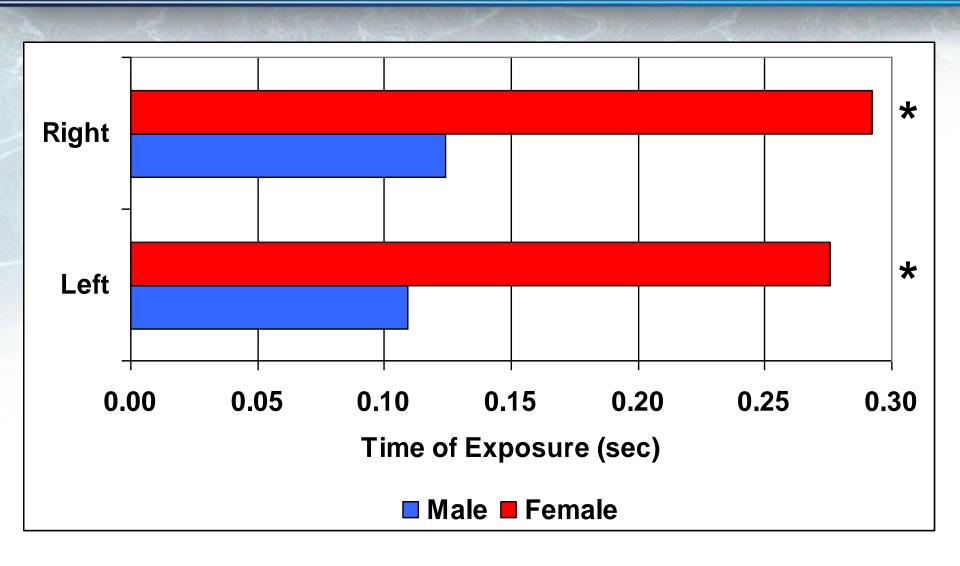


Exposure Time = .2 sec





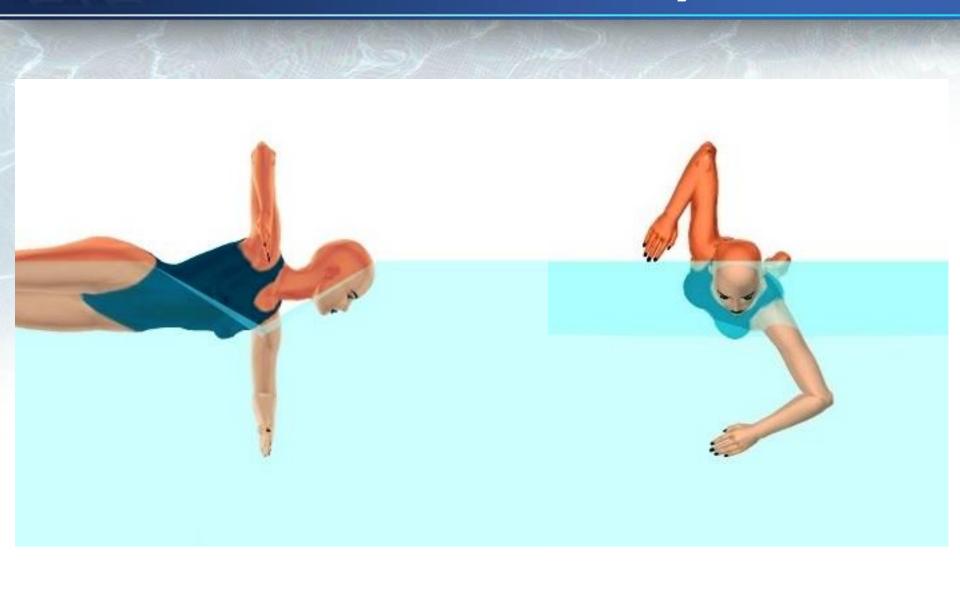
Exposure Time



Becker & Havriluk, 2014

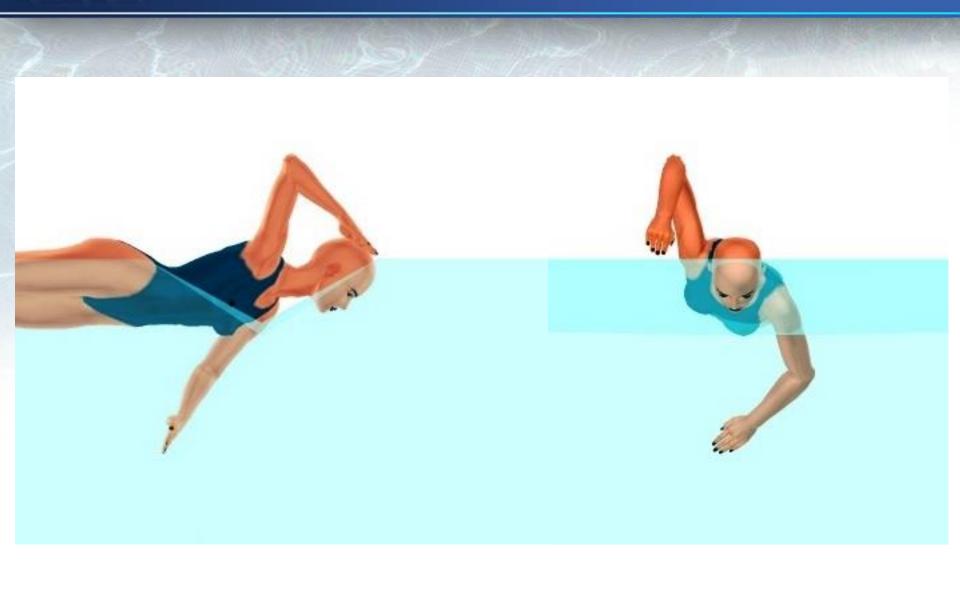


Effective Entry





Elbow Above Hand





Downward Angle





Hand Below Shoulder





Begin Pull



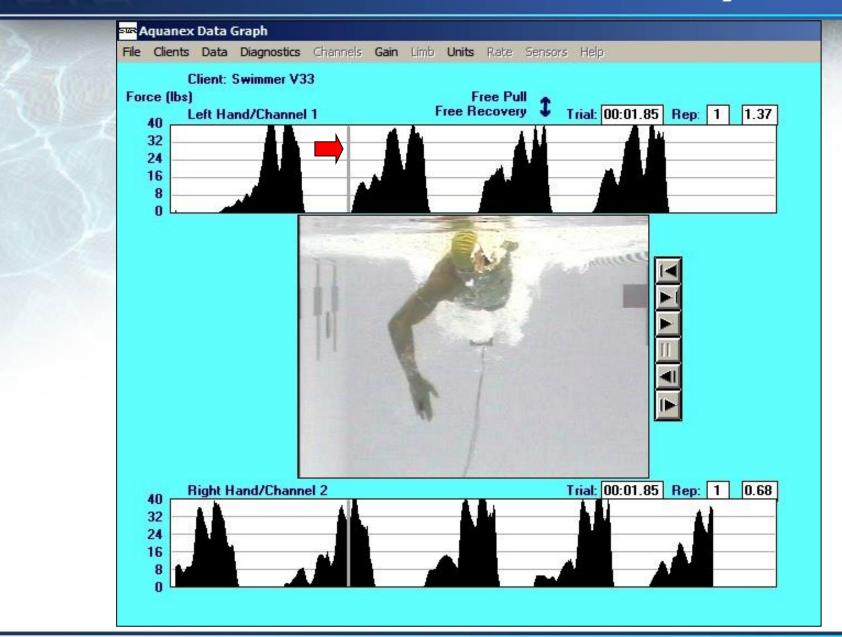


Key Practice Tips

- 1. Short-distance swims
- 2. Slow stroke rate
- 3. Minimal breathing
- 4. Watch arm entry

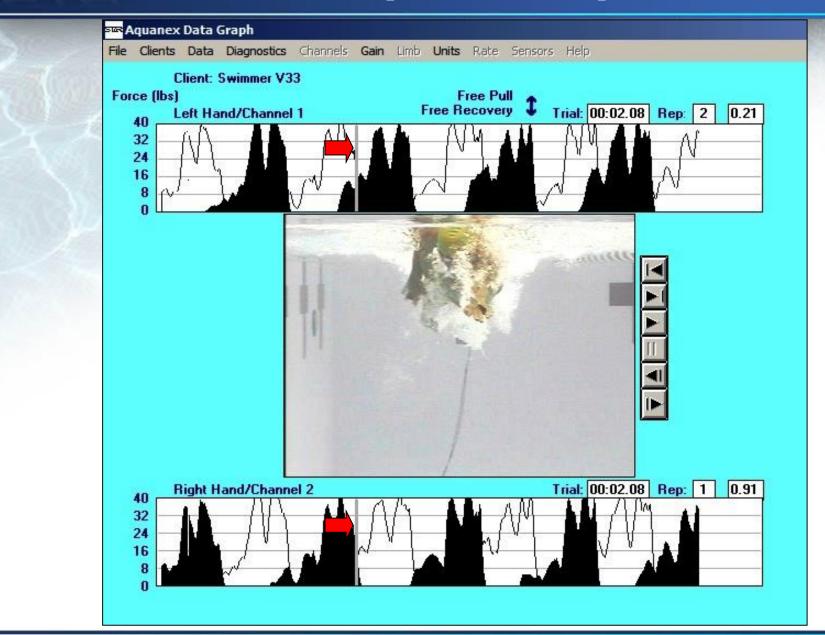


Effective Arm Entry





Overlaps in Propulsion





Traditional Practice





Type of Practice

Traditional

Deliberate (Ericsson et al, 1993)

* System for Skill Learning (Hiddlestone, 2014)



Mastery of Streamline

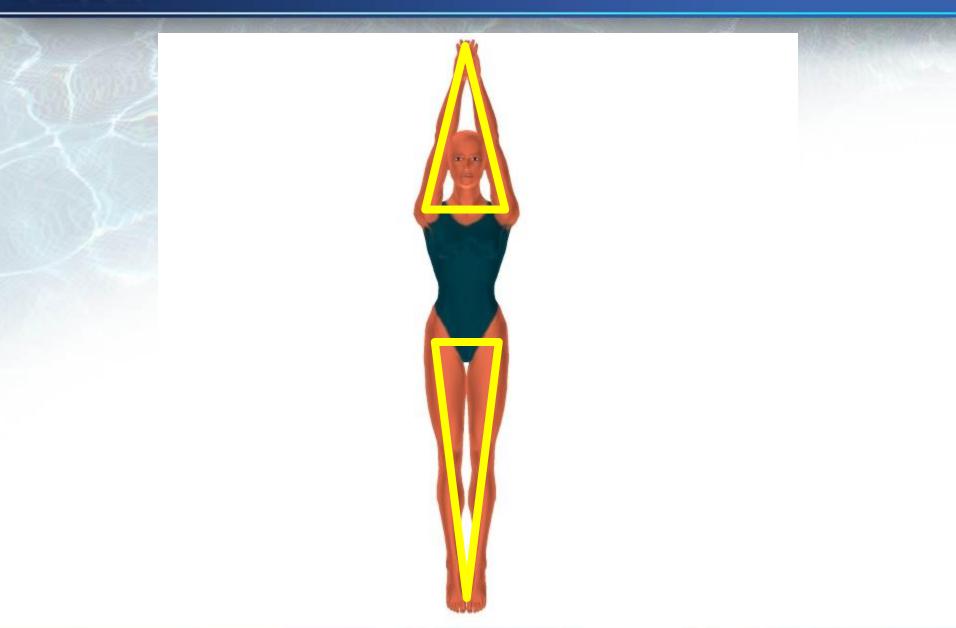
"There were 30 swimmers at Olympics . . .

10 or more could not streamline properly."

Canadian Coach, 2014



Streamline Cues

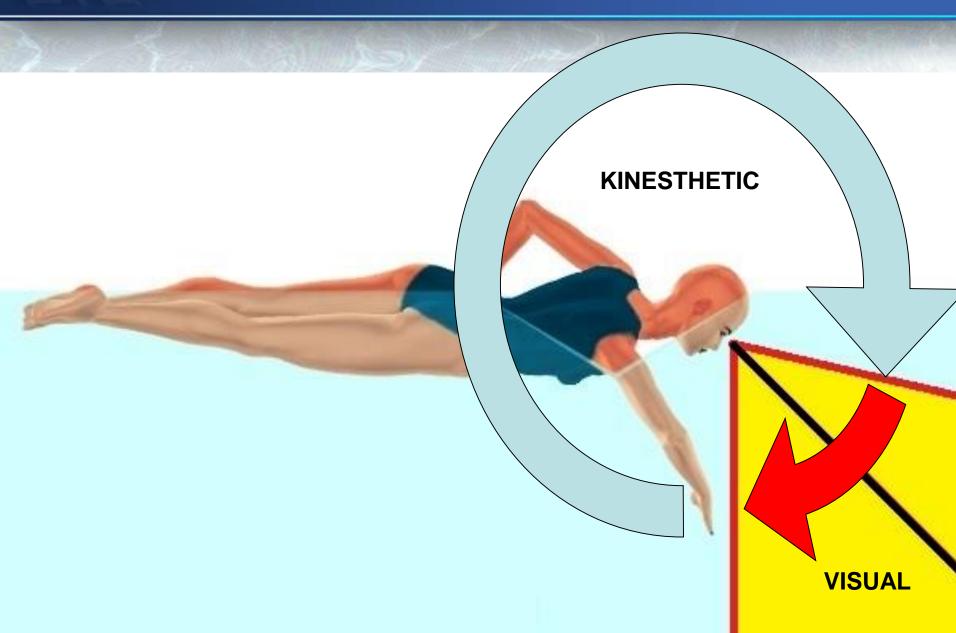




>Clear instructions



Clear Instructions

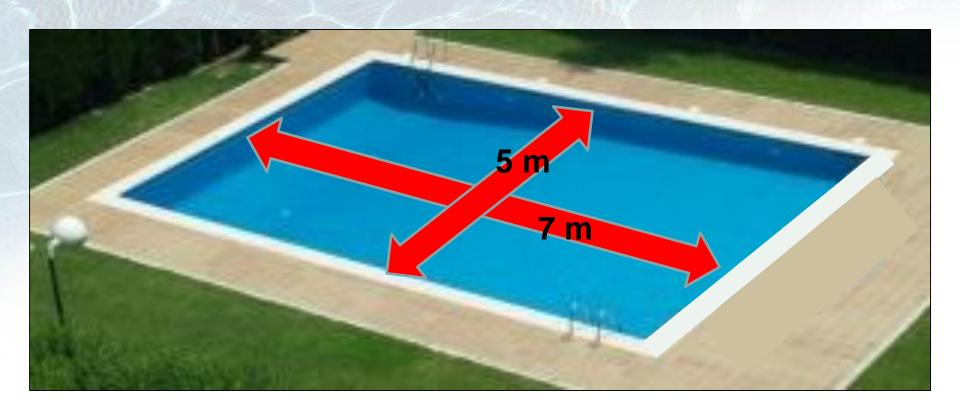




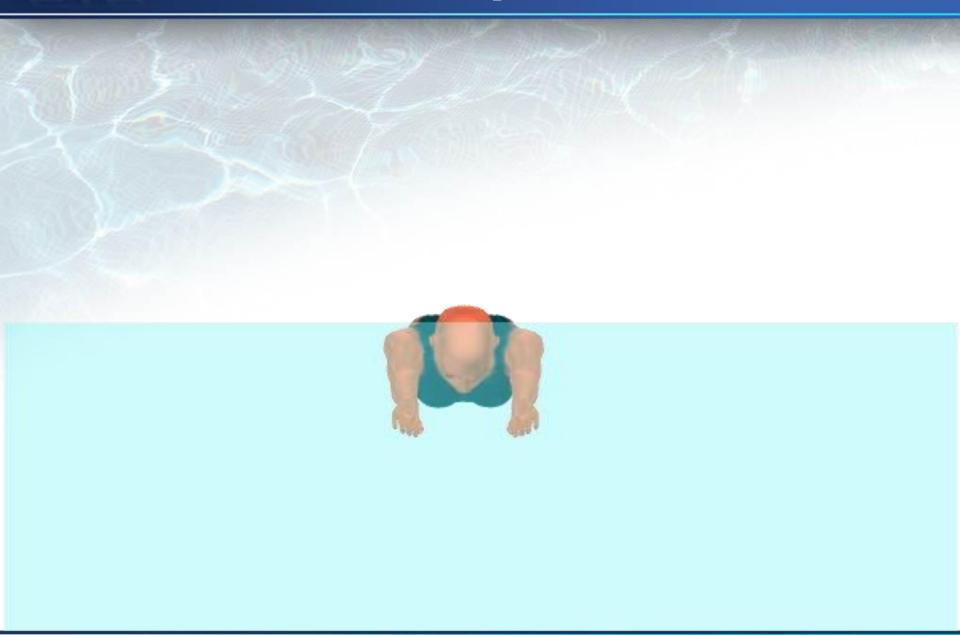
- >Clear instructions
- > Appropriate task difficulty



Course Length



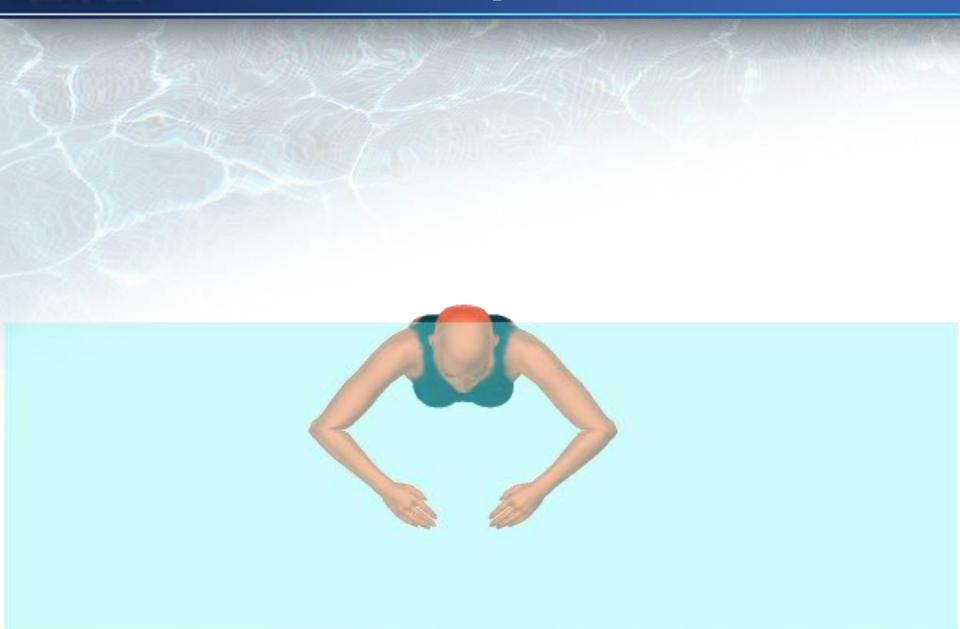




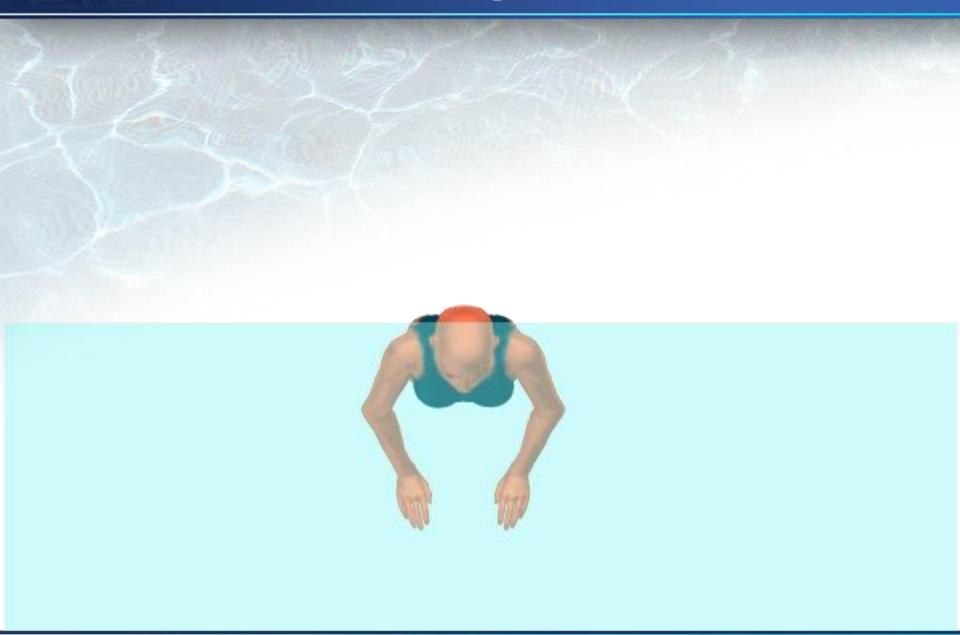














- >Clear instructions
- > Appropriate task difficulty
- Sufficient number of repetitions



Number of Reps

- Control Adjustment
- Make Adjustment Permanent



- >Clear instructions
- > Appropriate task difficulty
- > Sufficient number of repetitions
- >Immediate feedback



Immediate Feedback

- Individual
- Group
- Reinforce Positive Elements
- Adjust Limiting Factors
- System to Evaluate and Track
- Skill Competitions



- >Clear instructions
- > Appropriate task difficulty
- > Sufficient number of repetitions
- >Immediate feedback
- >Individualized supervision



USRPT

Ultra-Short Race-Pace Training

(Rushall, 2013)

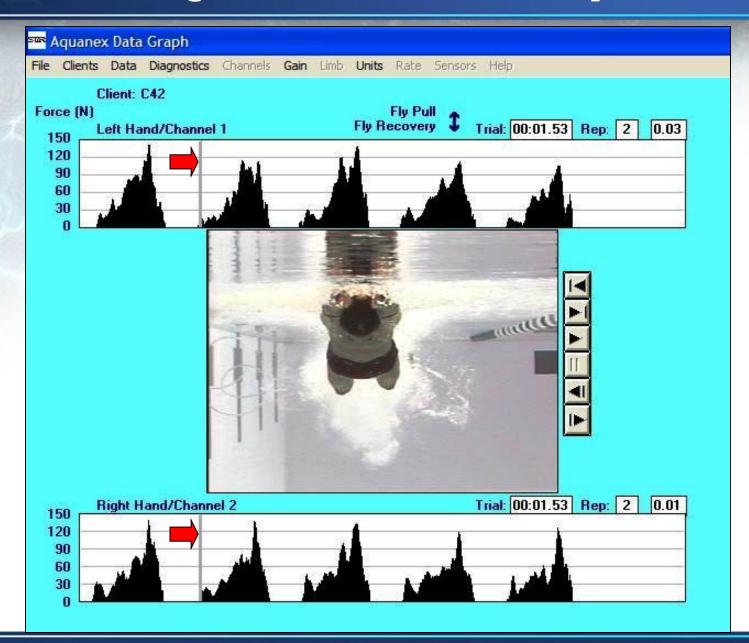
- More Time for Skills
- Maintain Technique at Race Pace



- >Clear instructions
- > Appropriate task difficulty
- > Sufficient number of repetitions
- >Immediate feedback
- >Individualized supervision
- Variety of learning strategies

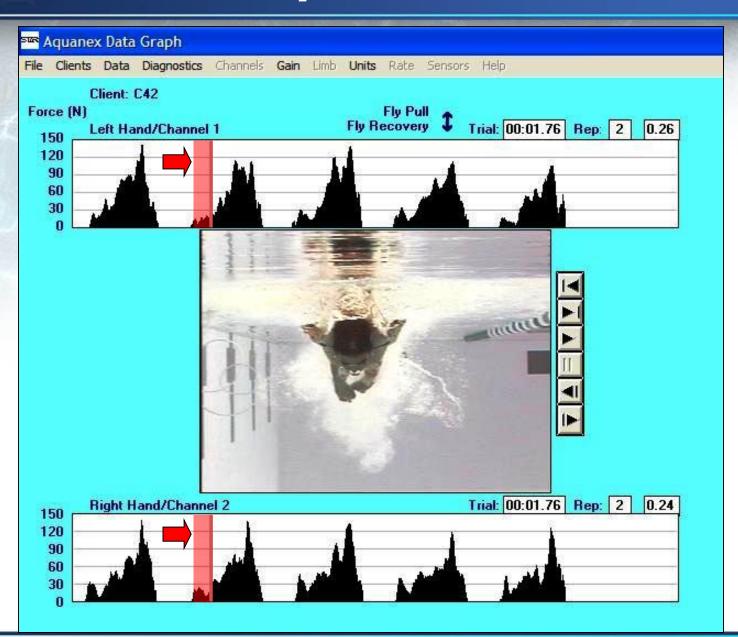


Quantitative Analysis



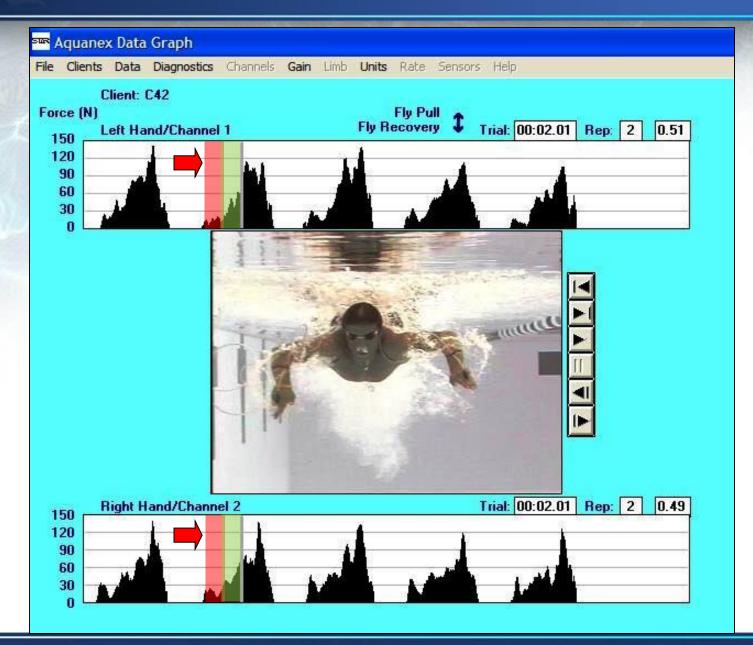


Exposure Time





Effective Motion





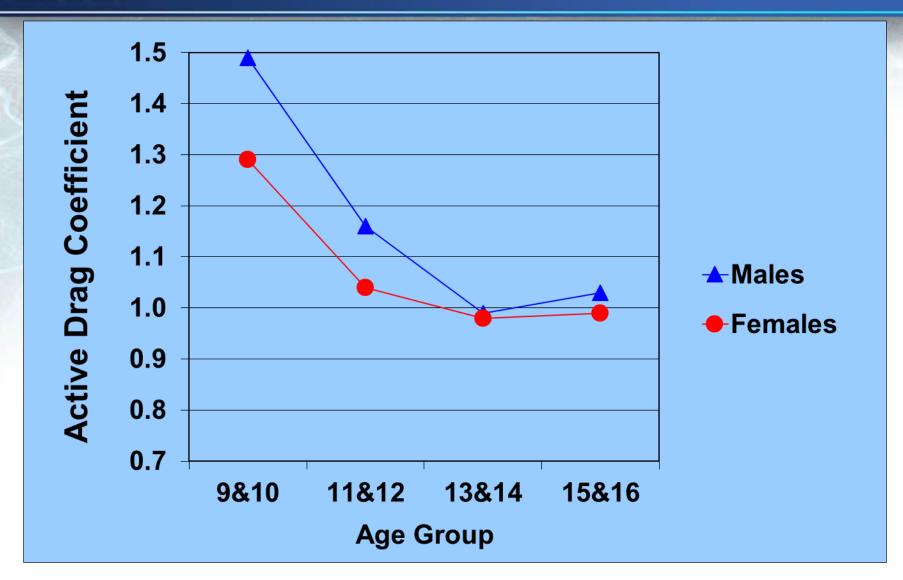
- >Clear instructions
- > Appropriate task difficulty
- Sufficient number of repetitions
- >Immediate feedback
- >Individualized supervision
- Variety of learning strategies
- >Stay in cognitive and associative stages



- >Clear instructions
- > Appropriate task difficulty
- > Sufficient number of repetitions
- >Immediate feedback
- >Individualized supervision
- Variety of learning strategies
- >Stay in cognitive and associative stages
- > Replicate superior performance

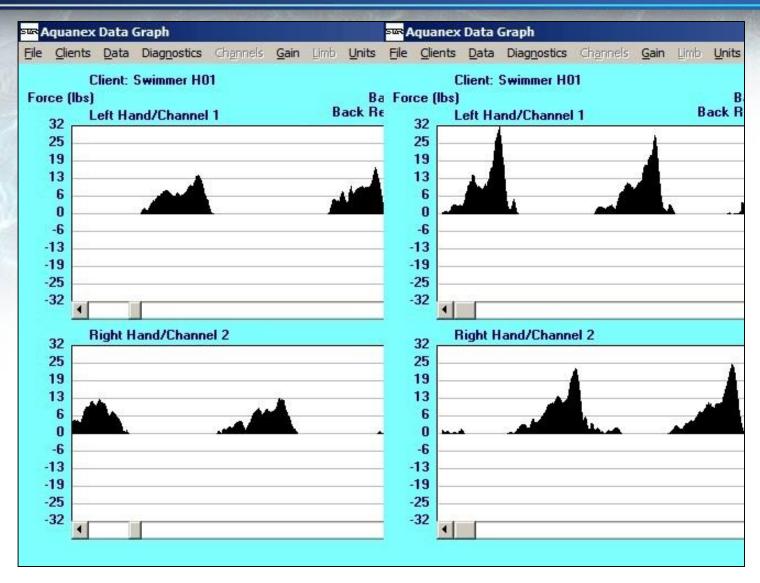


Traditional Practice



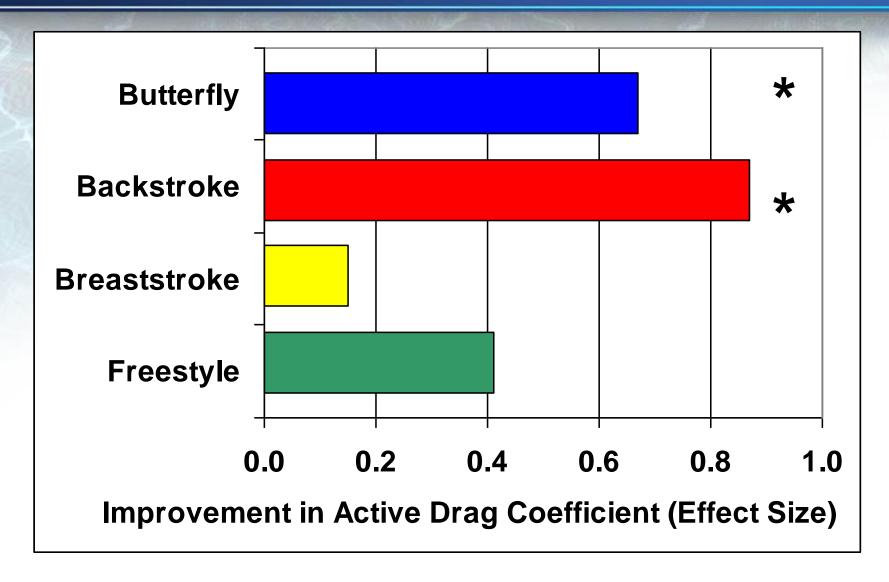
Havriluk, 2003





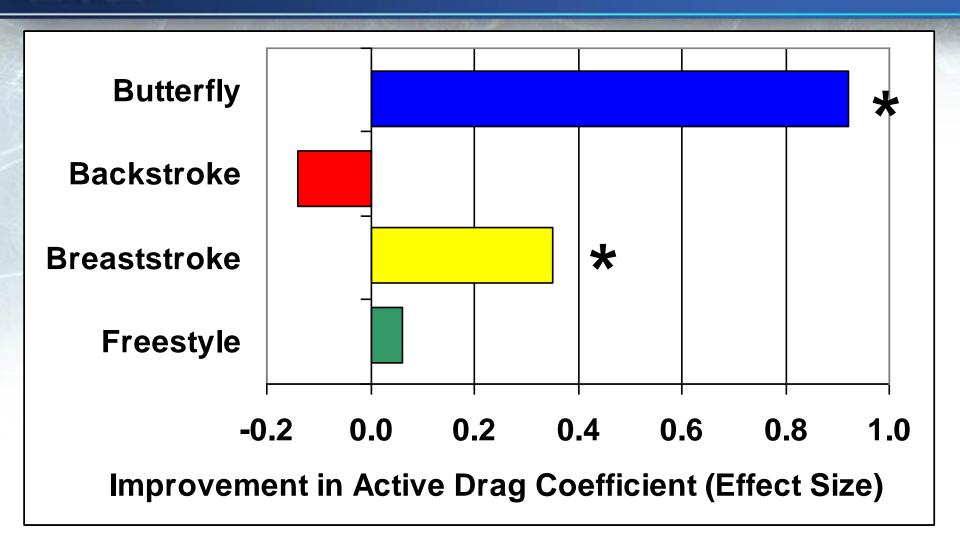
Jefferies, et al 2012





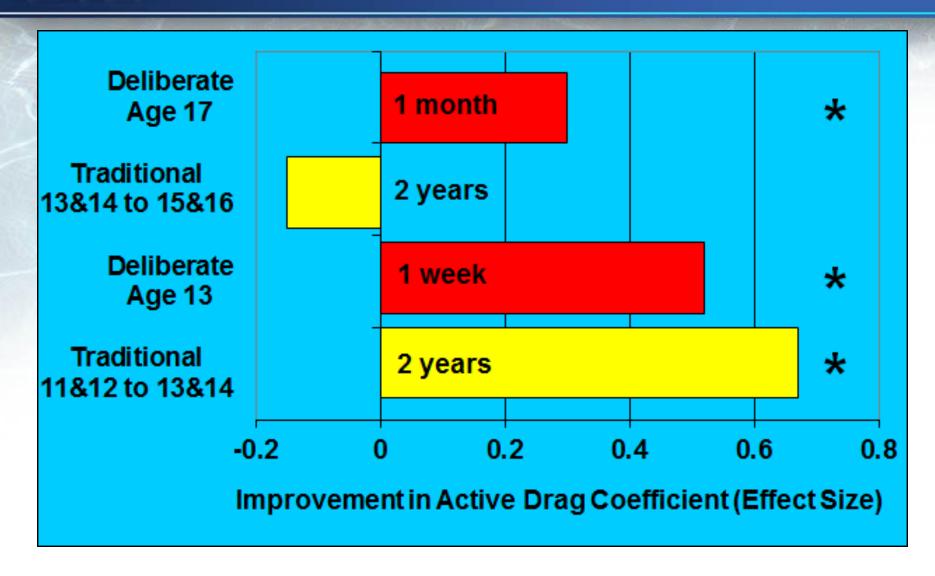
Havriluk, 2006







Practice Effect



Havriluk, 2003, 2006, 2014



Summary

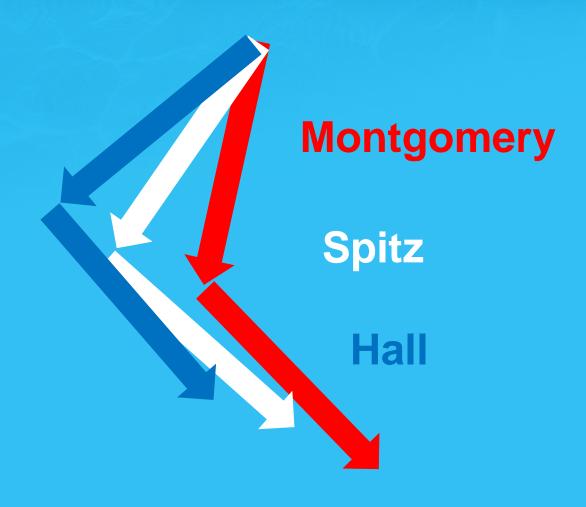
Model with Science

Quantify Technique

Practice Deliberately



Who is the Olympian?



Schleihauf, 1979



swimmingtechnology.com

Thank you.

Questions?