

Effective Conditioning Program for Junior Tennis Players



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Abstract

Speed, agility and quickness are some of the most significant & visible components of athletic success. An improvement in the ability to react quickly and to redirect that force if needed is the ultimate goal of a program to improve speed, agility and quickness.

Purpose and Significance: The purpose of the study was to examine the effect of 4week SAQ protocol on agility and aerobic capacity in junior tennis players.

Methodology: Research was carried out on a sample of fifty healthy tennis players from the sports complexes (aged: 14.2±0.9; height: 160.6±6.2cm; weight: 57.3±5kgs). The players were randomly divided into training group and control group. The training group received four weeks of speed, agility and quickness protocol three days per week and the control group performed their regular training under the direct supervision of the therapist. The pre and post testing for the agility (t-test) and aerobic capacity (cooper test) was done at 0 week and after 4 weeks.

Result: The pre-test readings of t-test {training group (11.246±1.09) and control group (10.933±1.093)} and post-test readings were {training group (10.1712±0.93) and control group (10.6848±0.85)} which concluded a significant improvement (0.05). Similarly, with aerobic capacity, training group (24.3152±6.7 vs 30.1176±8.1) and control group (22.9±6.54 vs 23.7±6.6).

Conclusion: The study concluded that SAQ protocol can improve both the agility and aerobic capacity in tennis players.

Keywords: SAQ protocol; Agility; Aerobic capacity

Introduction

Tennis is a sport that requires a variety of physical attributes: speed, agility, power, endurance, flexibility and strength as well as tennis-specific skills. Speed, agility and quickness are some of the most significant and visible components of athletic success. An improvement in the ability to react quickly and to redirect that force if needed is the ultimate goal of a program to improve speed, agility and quickness [1]. SAQ training involves learned motor skills. Although the magnitude of proficiency will vary with each individual learning the efficient and effective execution of these skills can improve overall athletic activity [2]. The training is intended to increase the ability to exert maximal force during high-speed movements. Some benefits include

increased muscular power in all multiplanar movements, brain signal efficiency, kinesthetic spatial awareness, motor skills and reaction time. Many athletes and coaches do not realize that SAQ training can cover the complete spectrum of training intensity from low to high [3]. Although tennis is one of the most popular sports worldwide; however few studies have been conducted on physical demands during play. A better understanding of the demands, estimation of energy expenditure is required that enables a comparison to be made between tennis & other forms of physical activity from a health perspective [4].

It is recognized that aerobic capacity (maximal oxygen uptake, VO_2 max) is an important component of tennis

performance & enables the player not only to repeatedly generate explosive actions, but also ensures fast recovery between allies, especially during long matches [5]. Evidence suggests that motor skills such as power, strength, agility, speed and explosiveness as well as mental strength & a highly developed neuromuscular coordinating ability are strongly correlated with tournament performance. Therefore, improvement of these attributes is indispensable to reach the international performance level. The processes of adaptation in top ranked players induced by years of training and match play include changes in heart size, maximum oxygen uptake (VO₂ max), onset of lactate production, heart rate, blood pressure, and hormonal regulation [6]. Since the effectiveness of SAQ protocol on performance of junior tennis players has not been proved previously, so the study is focused on determining the effectiveness of the protocol.

Materials and Methods

50 subjects were taken from sports complex. Out of which 5 subjects could not complete the training. The players taken were under-16 national level who have been playing for last 2 years and were able to complete 12min walk/run test. Before the initiation of training, experimental and control groups underwent a pre-testing procedure for aerobic capacity using 12 minute cooper walk/run test and agility using T-test. Before training, subjects completed their regular warm up session of 10 minutes. Experimental group underwent speed agility and quickness training for 3 days x 4 weeks. Control group continued with their regular training program. Post-testing was completed after 4 weeks of training program. After completion of the training, data was collected and analysed (Tables 1-4).

Table 1: Agility.

Line drills	Description
Lateral jumps	Place a jump rope straight on the floor and jump back and forth laterally over the rope rapidly, just high and far enough to clear the rope. Do 3 sets of 10-15 seconds with a 1-minute rest break between sets.
Forward/backward jumps	Using the same rope, jump forward and backward rapidly over the rope just high and far enough to clear the rope. Do 3 sets of 10-15 seconds with a 1-minute rest break between sets.
Cycling	Using the same rope, straddle the rope with your feet perpendicular to it. Change your foot position in rapid succession, moving just high and far enough to clear the rope. Do 3 sets of 10-15 seconds with a 1-minute rest break between sets.
Criss-cross	Using the same rope, straddle the rope and rapidly change foot position by crossing the right foot in front of the left bringing it to the other side of the rope while at the same time crossing the left foot in back of the right foot bringing it to the other side of the rope. Do 3 sets of 10-15 seconds with 1-minute rest breaks.
Angle board	Stand in the center of the board and step across with the right foot onto the angle piece. Return to the starting position and do the same movement to the left. Do 3 sets of 10-15 seconds with a 1-minute rest break.
Box drill: step on	Stand in the center of the box and place one foot on the box with the other on the ground. With quick succession, alternate the feet while jumping in the air. This exercise is completed without stopping. Do 3 sets of 10-15 seconds with a 1-minute rest break.

Table 2: Speed.

Drills	Description
Partner assisted let go	Mimic a running posture by leaning forward and having a partner support the front of the runner's shoulders to prevent them from falling forward. On the count, the partner lets go and steps aside while the runner breaks into a sprint. Do 3 sets of 6-8 reps with 2-3-minute rest breaks.
Partner resisted Runs	Mimic a running posture as in the above exercise and have the runner run while the partner resists. Do 6-8 repetitions lasting about 10 yards with 2-3 minute rest breaks.
Partner resisted run with let-go	This exercise is the same as above, but after 5 yards of resisted running, the partner lets go and steps aside while the runner breaks into a short sprint.
Partner resisted run with let-go plus tag	This exercise begins exactly as the above, but, when the partner lets go, he or she turns around and sprints away in the same direction as the runner who then must try to accelerate and tag the partner.

Table 3: Lower/Upper Body Quickness

Cone drills	Description
Lateral shuffle	Place 2 cones about 15-20 feet apart and stand in the middle of the cones. Shuffle laterally to the left cone and touch the top of the cone and then shuffle to the right and touch the other cone. Repeat for a total of 10 cone touches.
Forward/backward running	Using the same cone setup as in the lateral shuffle, stand near the base of 1 cone and run forward to the other cone. Circle this cone and run backward toward the first cone. Repeat this pattern for 3 sets of 6-8 reps.
Zig-zag	Position 6 cones about 6-8 feet apart in the shape of a continuous letter "W," and run through the cones to the outside of each cone, working on changing directions quickly. Repeat for 3 sets of 6 reps.

Medicine ball drills Chest pass	Standing in an athletic ready posture and hold the ball close to your chest, just below the chin. In an explosive motion, throw the ball from the chest to a partner. As the partner throws the ball back, catch the ball in front of the body and throw the ball back again. Catch and throw the ball as quickly as possible. Do 3 sets of 8-12 reps with 1-2 minute rest breaks.
Overhead throw	Standing in an athletic ready posture, hold the ball with hands on opposite sides of the ball and bring it overhead to just behind the neck and throw the ball to a partner in an all out explosive motion. Do 3 sets of 8-12 reps.
Lateral throw	Standing in an athletic ready posture, hold the ball below the waist with arms straight. In a pendulum- like motion, reach to the left and explode back to the right, throwing the ball to a partner. Do 3 sets of 8-12 reps on each side of the body.

Table 4: Program Design.

Monday	Agility: angle board, 3 sets; criss-cross line drill, 3 sets. Quickness: zig-zag cone drill, 3 sets; lateral shuffle, 3 sets.
Wednesday	Agility: line drills and forward/backward jumps, 3 sets; cycling, 3 sets. Speed: partner-assisted let-go, 3 sets; partner-resisted run with let-go, 3 sets. Quickness: medicine ball drills, overhead throw, 3 sets of 8 reps; chest pass, 3 sets 8 reps.
Friday	Agility: angle board, 3 sets; line drill, lateral jumps, 3 sets. Quickness: cone drills, lateral shuffle, 3 sets; forward/backward running, 3 sets; medicine ball drills, lateral throw, 3 sets of 8 reps.

Data Analysis

The data was managed on excel spread sheet and was analysed using SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) software, version 17.0. For all statistical tests, the level of significance was set at p value ≤ 0.05 . All values were expressed as mean and standard deviation (Figures 1 & 2). A paired t-test was applied to analyze the difference of t-test and aerobic capacity between pre- and post- intervention of junior tennis players in both experimental and control group. An independent t-test was applied to analyze the difference of t-test and aerobic capacity among the experimental and control group (Tables 5-7).

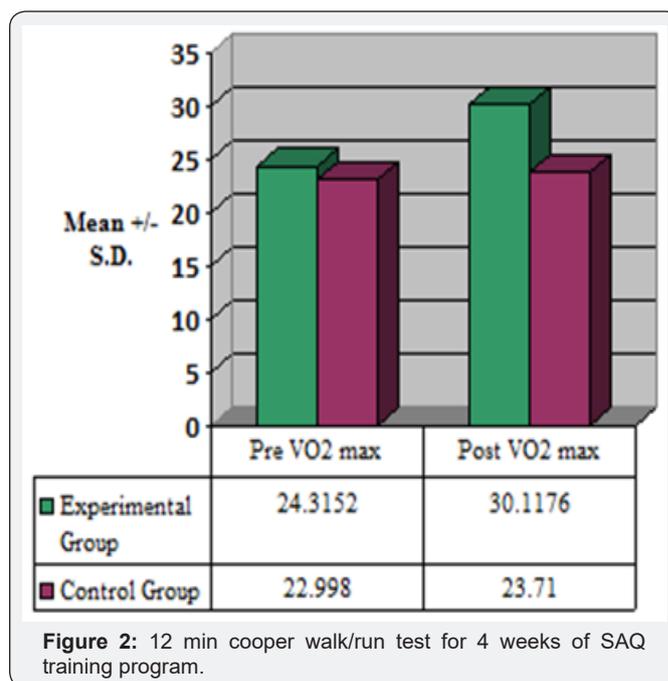
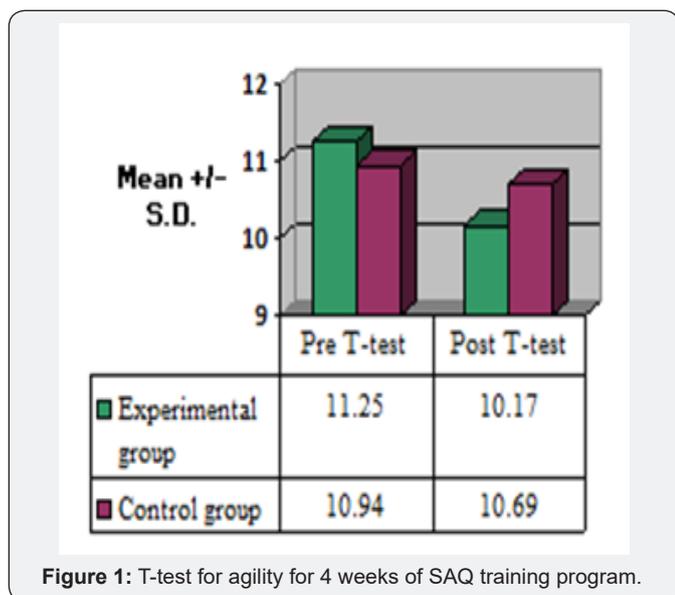


Table 5: Representing mean values of age, height and weight.

	N	Mean	Standard deviation
Age	50	14.4	0.9
Height	50	160	6.2
Weight	50	57.5	5

Table 6: Representing mean value, standard deviation, t-value and p value for inter group for T-test.

	Group	N	Mean	Standard deviation	t-value	p-value
Pre T-test	EXP	25	11.2460	1.0944	1.038	0.304
	CNTR	25	10.9336	1.0319		
Post T-test	EXP	25	10.1712	0.9387	2.017	0.049
	CNTR	25	10.6848	0.8598		

Table 7: Presenting mean value, standard deviation, t-value and level of significance for aerobic capacity.

	Group	N	Mean	Standard deviation	t-value	p-value
Pre VO ₂ max	1	25	24.3152	6.7675	0.700	0.488
	2	25	22.9980	6.5446		
Post VO ₂ max	1	25	30.1176	8.1024	3.05	0.004
	2	25	23.7068	6.6669		

Discussion

Several studies have been performed in the past few years emphasizing on utility of speed agility and quickness training. This study shows that four weeks of speed agility and quickness training program was found to be effective in improving aerobic capacity using cooper test and agility using T-test in junior tennis players. This study shows a significant improvement in agility in experimental group ($p < 0.01$) as compared to the control group ($p < 0.05$). The reason for improvement in agility in experimental group may be due to effect of training on neuromuscular control and motor skill function. The participants initially executed the exercises at low speeds to ensure the development of appropriate technique. It seems that specific focus of training augmented neuromuscular control over the 4 weeks period. Improvement in strengths, therefore, improves game related activities such as changing of directions. Motor learning and physical conditioning as according to principle of specificity is the key to enhance neuromuscular control [4].

With training, improvement can be either due to better motor recruitment or neural adaptation. Neural adaptation occurs when athletes respond or react as a result of improved coordination between the CNS signal and proprioceptive feedback. Training challenges the player's neuromuscular efficiency to maintain COG over changing base of support with constantly changing directions at varying speeds. Thus training to improve movement not only increases functional capabilities, but also helps in advanced integration of the neural and muscular system while moving at different speed and in different planes of motion [2].

Speed agility and quickness training also develops an athlete's ability to be more skillful at faster speeds and with

greater precision. This enables to become better at reacting to stimuli, starts more quickly and efficiently, move effectively in multiple directions and change of directions or stop quickly to make a play in a fast, smooth, efficient and repeatable manner. This specific focus of training augments neuromuscular control over four week training period. The training re-enforces motor programming through neuromuscular conditioning and neural adaptations of muscle spindles, Golgi tendon organ and joint proprioception. Neural adaptation occurs because of improved coordination between CNS signal and proprioceptive feedback [4].

SAQ training also decreases fatigue time in sprints, agility drills and increased vertical and horizontal jump distances. Thus, training improves proprioceptive ability of the joint which influences neuromuscular firing pattern leading to reduced risk and thereby augmenting performance [2]. Also according to the SAID, the exercises that mimic motions in the sport have the greatest impact on performance. In the protocol, the exercises that include change of directions such as in zig-zag running may help improve the agility scores of the players [7]. There is also an increment of agility score in control group. The reason for improvement in control group may be due to their regular supervised tennis training sessions. On comparing the result for aerobic capacity in healthy junior tennis players it was found that aerobic capacity increases in experimental group. Although a small increase in aerobic capacity occurred in the control group but that was not statistically significant. The aerobic capacity in players increases as they covered a larger distance area in a limited time period. The capacity of covering the greater distance improves with less fatigue in a player after the training. Thus, improving player's ability to perform several sprints within a short period of time. The improvement in running of players is expected because of running training carried out during the training program. Thus covering large distance in less duration and thus improving the aerobic capacity of the players [8].

Though it cannot be judged objectively through this research but the results from the present study state a significant improvement in aerobic capacity in the age group (12-16 years). The SAQ program for 4 weeks laid stress on cardiovascular system of the subject that can be attributing for the improvement in aerobic capacity. Training might have resulted in increased skeletal muscle blood flow and vascular conductance, lactate transport capacity and H⁺ ion release from active muscle, ionic regulation and sarcoplasmic reticulum function. Training also enhances mitochondrial enzymes that increase the rate of fat oxidation, sparing muscle glycogen and blood glucose and decreased lactate production during exercise that influence the VO₂ max [9]. McArdle also states that an exercise duration that is for more than 10 minutes put stress on the aerobic system.

Due to exercise, there also occurs a physiological enlargement of the heart which is paralleled by an increase in stroke volume and maximum cardiac output. This, together with

peripheral vascularisation and muscular substrate utilization, form the basis for increased oxygen uptake, VO_2 max. The values for female tennis players reach up to 55ml/kg/min and for male tennis players reach up to 65ml/kg/min. Studies have shown the importance of conditioning programs in improving aerobic performance. The increment in aerobic capacity may be due to a greater muscle involvement and increased time of contraction, thereby utilizing greater degrees of aerobic energy pathways [6]. Thus the SAQ training program helps in improving the performance of junior tennis players [10-17].

Clinical Relevance of the Study

From the present study we found that there is an improvement in agility score and aerobic capacity of junior tennis players [17-26]. Thus the protocol can be used in enhancing the performance of athletes and it may also be used in future in reducing the injury rate of the athletes.

Future Research

- a) Additional research is required to establish whether improvements seen by speed agility and quickness training on selected physical fitness tests would also result in improved tennis performance.
- b) The protocol may further be used in detecting the decrease in rate of occurrence of injuries in athletes.
- c) The protocol can be used in different athletic populations for enhancing their performance.
- d) The effect of protocol can also be tested on core strength, dynamic balance [27-38].

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