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Pilot Study Using Sideline Hand-Grip Dynamometry To Assess Strength Changes In A High School Baseball Season: A Feasibility Study

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A PILOT STUDY USING SIDELINE HAND-GRIP DYNAMOMETRY TO ASSESS STRENGTH CHANGES IN A HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL SEASON

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Background

- Using hand-grip dynamometry (HGD) to measure strength changes may help identify early signs in the injury process.
- Hypothesis: It is feasible to perform HGD on-site at the high school level and HGD measurements will change throughout the season in varsity baseball athletes.
- Secondary aim: Assess HGD measurement in the context of injury/pain/fatigue/pitching.

Study Design

- Prospective Cohort study.
- · Varsity Baseball players.
- HGD testing performed 5 times.
 - 1 preseason and 4 in-season.
- Fatigue/Injury questionnaire filled out each testing session.
- Bi-weekly testing done by ATs, PTs, SATs, Physicians.
- HGD Testing done in 2 positions and repeated 3 times in each position.

Demographics

School A 9 (60.0%) B 6 (40.0%) Dominant hand Left 2 (13.3%) Right 13 (86.7%)						
B 6 (40.0%) Dominant hand Left 2 (13.3%) Right 13						
Dominant hand Left 2 (13.3%) Right 13						
Left 2 (13.3%) Right 13						
Right 13						
(86.7%)						
(
Throwing arm						
Left 2 (13.3%)						
Right 13						
(86.7%)						
Grade						
Freshman 1 (6.7%)						
Soph 3 (20.0%)						
Junior 4 (26.7%)						
Senior 7 (46.7%)						
Sex						
Male 15						
(100.0%)						
Female 0 (0.00%)						
Pitcher (baseline)						
No 8 (53.3%)						
Yes 7 (46.7%)						

Results

- Good consistency in test-retest HGD measurements.
 - (ICC=0.89 [CI: 0.87, 0.91])
- Good consistency within each school was observed.
 - School A: ICC=0.90 [CI: 0.86, 0.92]
 - School B: ICC=0.85 [CI: 0.81, 0.88]
- Changes in strength were less variable for fatigued athletes.
 - (0.45; [95% CI: -1.73, 2.63]; p=0.69)
- Players reporting pain had more strength change throughout the season.
 - (95% CI: -3.70, 0.62; p=0.16)
- Pitchers were the most likely to report pain (8/35 vs 1/25; p =0.044) and fatigue (7/35 vs 2/25; p=0.38).

In-season Fatigue, Pain, and Loss of Time

In-season					
sessions		1	2	3	4
Fatigue					
	Yes	1 (6.7%)	4 (26.7%)	2 (12.3%)	2 (12.3%)
	No	14 (93.3%)	11 (73.3%)	13 (86.7%)	13 (86.7%)
Missed Time					
	No	15 (100%)	15 (100%)	15 (100%)	15 (100%)
Pain Location					
	No pain	12 (80%)	14 (93.3%)	13 (86.7%)	12 (80%)
	Elbow	1 (6.7%	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Shoulder	2 (13.3%)	1 (6.7%)	2 (13.3%)	3 (20.0%)
Pain Scale					
	0	12 (80.0%)	14 (93.3%)	13 (86.7%)	12 (80.0%)
	1	2 (13.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)	2 (13.3%)
	2	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	3	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	4	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	5	1 (6.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (6.7%)

Conclusion, Limitations, and Further Studies

- Performing HGD testing on-site at the high school level is feasible.
- Teaching appropriate usage of a HGD is straightforward and performing the testing is rapid.
- Limitations: low number of participants and only one short high school baseball season.
- Future studies: larger cohort numbers, longer total duration of study, and shorter testing intervals.

