

# Characterisation of Postural Control During A Surf-Like Postural Assessment: Posturographic Analysis

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## Abstract

**Introduction:** Surfing practice requires various physical capacities, such as muscular strength and endurance, balance, postural control and neuromuscular coordination. The evaluation of postural control in a surfer is a challenge for sports science and injury prevention researchers. This study evaluated the postural control that surfers perform in a surf-like postural assessment.

**Methods:** The sample comprised 74 surfers aged between 8-47 years; 83.8% of the sample were male. Postural control parameters included displacement amplitudes in the anterior-posterior and mid-lateral directions, and length and area of the centre of pressure (CoP) sway. A force platform was positioned on the surfboard, the latter being placed on top of a bozu. Surfers had to perform a task (touching cylinders positioned to their front, right and left) while positioned on top of this platform.

**Results:** In the group who had up to five years of surf practice, differences in CoP displacement in the mid-lateral direction (38.69mm versus 30.21mm), the CoP path length (2079.49mm versus 1635.90mm) and the CoP sway area (251.36mm<sup>2</sup> versus 161.69mm<sup>2</sup>) were statistically significant ( $p \leq 0.05$ ), compared with those who had more than five years of surf practice. In the group of surfers who were less than 18 years of age, displacement in the mid-lateral direction (38.30mm versus 30.54mm) and the length (2059.50mm versus 1652.89mm) were statistically significant ( $p \leq 0.05$ ), compared to older surfers.

**Conclusion:** Younger surfers and those who had up to five years of practice showed greater displacement of the CoP. These data are necessary for adopting injury prevention strategies, and specific training.

**Keywords:** Centre of pressure; Postural sway; Limits of stability; Surfing; Dynamic balance

## Introduction

Surfing is a popular sport practiced at competitive and recreational levels on beaches worldwide [1]. At a competitive level, surfing requires various high intensity physical capacities, such as muscular strength and endurance, balance, postural control and neuromuscular coordination. In addition, athletes are also subject to external factors such as different ocean currents, wind orientation, type of sea floor, size of the waves, water temperature and contact with the board and other surfers, among other factors; these factors require quick and efficient adaptations from the athletes [2].

Nowadays, surfing has become an even more acrobatic and dynamic sport, particularly at competitive levels, increasing the number of injuries acquired while riding waves [3]. The adoption

of an incorrect posture due to instability of the board as well as the environment during the course of manoeuvres, generates the ideal scenario for injury to occur. The evaluation of postural control in a surfer is a challenge for sports science and injury prevention researchers. This analysis is necessary so as to assess surfers sensorimotor control, in order to implement injury prevention strategies and to adopt specific training practices out of the water. However, the aquatic environment is hostile for electronic equipment, making it difficult to measure and acquire data concerning postural parameters.

There are several studies [4-6] that developed an electronic solution to determine the kinesiological variables a surfer's body is exposed to (e.g., force and acceleration); this has contributed to the

understanding of the mechanisms responsible for the occurrence of injuries. However, in these studies no surfers were evaluated. The evaluation of postural control in different profiles of surfers is important to understand if variables such as participating in competitions and exhibiting better execution of techniques, as well as being older (greater maturity) and/or having more years of practice could influence movement control, allowing individuals to perform the manoeuvres more efficiently. This study aimed to characterize, through surf-like postural assessment, the postural control that surfers perform, in order to understand which factors could lead to greater or inferior control of the centre of pressure (CoP).

## Methods

A cross-sectional descriptive survey was used to collect data in this study. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Algarve Regional Health Administration. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants; if under 18 years of age, the informed consent was signed by parents (or the individual who was legally responsible).

## Population

The study population comprised Portuguese surfers residing in southern Portugal. The study included both males and females,

and participants were eligible for inclusion if they were 8 years of age or older. All participants agreed to participate voluntarily in the research. To be included, volunteers had to have no injuries at the moment (self-reported), had to have been practicing surfing for at least one year, with at least one training session per week, and had to be available to be present during data acquisition sessions.

## Measures

Measuring instruments included a questionnaire and a force platform. Data were collected in Portimão city (south of Portugal), in different places: Portimão Surf Club, Future Surfing School, Play Surf School and Fisiorider Office, in 2016. Based on a previous study [7], a specific questionnaire was used. This questionnaire was applied to a sample of 101 competitive surfers (85.1% male;  $n = 85$ ), aged 10 to 44 years ( $19.3 \pm 7.2$  years), who participated in the Regional Circuit of the South and Lisbon area in 2015.

The questionnaire included questions about age, gender, position of the feet on the board (“regular” - used the left foot forward and the right foot back, or “goofy” - right foot forward and left foot back), level (recreational or competitive athlete), years of practice, frequency of training per week, participation in competitions in last year, model of boards.



**Figure 1:** Position of the force plate and surfboard on the top of a Bozu for surfers classified as “regular”.

The questionnaire was administered by a researcher with substantial experience in this field. The questionnaire was administered via interview. The researcher did not interfere with the volunteer’s opinion or produce biased answers and was able to clarify any possible doubts or questions raised by the volunteers. For the evaluation of postural behaviour, a force platform (Footscan® Plate RScan International, version Balance 2<sup>nd</sup> generation) was

used. Postural balance control was evaluated through the length, amplitude and area travelled by the centre of pressure (CoP) displacement (vertical projection of the centre of gravity on the support base) of a subject standing with bipedal support. The sampling frequency was set at 50Hz (number of points/sec). The force platform was positioned on the top of a surfboard, which was located on the top of a Bozu (inverted hemi sphere) to simulate,

as much as possible, the instability associated with the movement carried out to catch a wave (Figure 1). The orientation of the board took into account the classification of surfers as “regular” or “goofy” (related to the position of the feet).

### Description of the Surf-Like Postural Assessment

Each surfer was requested to stand on the platform while trying to adopt the nearest possible posture they would use to catch a wave, considering that the dimension of the platform was somewhat reduced compared to the distance adopted by some surfers on their boards. All the volunteers performed the test with bare feet and no socks. During the task, surfers were asked to avoid moving their feet. After each instruction from the researcher, surfers had to touch the top of each of the three cylinders positioned in front, right and left of them. The performance of this assessment intended to simulate a position similar to that used by surfers to start manoeuvres, which includes bending the knee and hip joint

with angles equal to or greater than 90° and performing pelvis and trunk rotation movements.

Each task had a total duration of 20 seconds and began as soon as the surfer stood on the force plate in a balanced position. After five seconds, the researcher gave the verbal command to touch the cylinder on the right side with the right hand, for “regular” surfers, and the left cylinder with the left hand, for “goofy” surfers. After that the volunteer was instructed to adopt the starting position. After 10 seconds, each volunteer had to touch the cylinder positioned in front of them with the right hand, if “regular”, and left hand if “goofy”. After 15 seconds, they had to touch the left cylinder with the right hand, if “regular”, and the right cylinder with the left hand, if “goofy”. The task was repeated three times with a one-minute interval between each trial (Figures 2&3). For each volunteer, the trial with the lowest value of postural sway area was selected for data analysis.



Figure 2: Assessment of a surfer classified as “regular”.



Figure 3: Assessment of a surfer classified as “goofy”.

After each trial, the displacement of the CoP was analysed using RsScan software. This provided data associated with the postural control parameters, including displacement amplitudes in the anterior-posterior and mid-lateral directions, as well as the length and the area of the CoP sway. Displacement in the mid-lateral direction refers to the movements that surfers make towards the nose and tail of the board, and displacement in the anterior-posterior direction refers to the movements that surfers makes from rail to rail.

**Table 1:** Position of cylinders in relation to the surfer.

Surfer Wingspan	Distance from the front cylinder	Distance from the right cylinder	Distance from the left cylinder	Distance between cylinders
1.40m to 1.60m	55cm	60cm	60cm	50cm
1.61m to 1.80m	65cm	70cm	70cm	65cm
1.81m to 2.00m	75cm	80cm	80cm	65cm

## Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics were performed for all variables. The variable age was categorized into two groups, children and adolescents (up to 17 years of age) and adults (aged 18 years and over). The years of practice variable was also divided into two groups, up to five years and over five years of practice. For the application of inferential statistics, the normality of the variables was checked using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. According with this, student's t test and the Mann-Whitney U test for two independent samples were used to compare means or distributions of the following variables: CoP displacement amplitude in the anterior-posterior direction, CoP displacement amplitude in the mid-lateral direction, CoP path length and CoP sway area. In all inferential analyses, the statistical significance level was set at 0.05. The statistical analysis was performed with the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), version 23.0.

## Results

Our sample comprised 74 surfers, 62 (83.8%) males and 12 (16.2%) females, aged between 8 and 47 years ( $20.04 \pm 10.55$  years), mass between 27.5-96.6Kg ( $58.73 \pm 14.63$ ). (male, age  $20.92 \pm 11.03$  years, mass  $59.54 \pm 14.82$ kg; female, age  $15.50 \pm 6.09$  years, mass  $54.53 \pm 13.38$ kg). Concerning feet position on the board, 39 (52.7%) surfers were "regular", i.e., used the left foot forward and the right foot back, and 35 (47.3%) were "goofy", i.e., right foot forward and left foot back.

Twenty-three (31.1%) surfers has between surfing for 1-2 years, 22 (29.7%) for 3-5 years, 10 (13.5%) for 6-7 years, 3 (4.1%) for 8-9 years and 16 (21.6%) for more than 10 years. Most surfers ( $n = 38$ , 51.4%) trained once per week, 13 (17.6%) trained twice a week, 12 (16.2%) three times a week, 8 (10.8%) four times a week, 2 (2.7%) five times a week, and only one (1.4%) surfer trained six times a week.

The positioning of the cylinders took into account the movements required by surfers to perform the maneouvers, and the individual wingspan (Table 1). There was a mark on the bozu that served as a reference point to adjust the location of the cylinders. The position/distance of the cylinders was obtained from previous tests conducted in three athletes with different wingspan values; these athletes were able to perform the task without major difficulties.

Forty-three (58.1%) surfers were recreational and 31 (41.9%) participated in competitions. Thirty-one (41.9%) surfers participated in surfing championships in the last year. Most surfers ( $n = 62$ , 83.8%), used shortboards; 10 (13.5%) used longboards and 2 (2.7%) used other types of boards. Seventy-two (97.3%) volunteers reported that they warm up before surfing practice. Thirty-three (44.6%) surfers performed another type of sport two or more times a week. Eighteen (24.3%) surfers performed a program of prevention.

Descriptive statistics took into account feet position on the board (regular or goofy) and are show in Tables 2 & 3 presents the displacement, length and area values as a function of the various categories.

**Table 2:** Descriptive statistics of data obtained with Rs Scan force platform.

Variables	Mean	Standard deviation	Minimum-Maximum
CoPXmin (mm)	220.78	48.54	66-342
CoPXmax (mm)	297.99	42.85	207-391
CoPXdelta (mm)	75.76	36.45	32-279
CoPYmin (mm)	139.61	19.01	82-184
CoPYmax (mm)	174.92	19.59	123-227
CoPYdelta (mm)	35.36	13.50	17-87
Length (mm)	1905.65	785.89	786-4194
Area (mm <sup>2</sup> )	216.22	235.53	51-1922

CoPXdelta (displacement amplitude in the anterior-posterior direction) = CoPXmax - CoPXmin

CoPYdelta (displacement amplitude in the mid-lateral direction) = CoPYmax - CoPYmin

Length: distance traveled by the center of pressure (CoP)

Area: area related with the oscillation of the centre of pressure (CoP)

**Table 3:** Variables data concerning balance control, by group characteristics.

Variables		Option	Mean	Standard deviation	Median	p-value
CoPXdelta	Practice level	Competitors (n=25)	78.97	47.29	71	0.434
		Free-surfers (n=43)	73.44	26.42	68	
	Practice experience	Until 5 years of practice (n=45)	79.91	41.69	71	0.322
		More than 5 years of practice (n=29)	69.31	25.73	66	
	Gender	Male (n=62)	78.74	38.12	72.5	0.062
		Female (n=12)	60.33	21.23	59.5	
Age group	Until 17 years of age (n=46)	78.85	40.63	70	0.489	
	More than 17 years of age (n=28)	70.68	28.25	67.5		
CoPYdelta	Practice level	Competitors (n=25)	36.26	15.34	33	0.884
		Free-surfers (n=43)	34.72	12.16	33	
	Practice experience	Until 5 years of practice (n=45)	38.69	14.86	37	0.011*
		More than 5 years of practice (n=29)	30.21	9.09	29	
	Gender	Male (n=62)	35.69	13.89	33	0.741
		Female (n=12)	33.67	11.69	32.5	
Age group	Until 17 years of age (n=46)	38.3	13.58	37	0.005*	
	More than 17 years of age (n=28)	30.54	12.11	29		
Length	Practice level	Competitors (n=25)	1 932.26	838.99	1850	0.746
		Free-surfers (n=43)	1 886.47	754.85	1737	
	Practice experience	Until 5 years of practice (n=45)	2 079.49	852.15	1940	0.029*
		More than 5 years of practice (n=29)	1 635.90	587.54	1427	
	Gender	Male (n=62)	1 935.26	824.92	1715	0.628
		Female (n=12)	1 752.67	542.85	1853.5	
Age group	Until 17 years of age (n=46)	2 059.50	826.59	1912.5	0.034*	
	More than 17 years of age (n=28)	1 652.89	651.57	1432.5		
Area	Practice level	Competitors (n=25)	248.48	339.94	151	0.391
		Free-surfers (n=43)	192.95	112.07	147	
	Practice experience	Until 5 years of practice (n=45)	251.36	284.57	205	0.033*
		More than 5 years of practice (n=29)	161.69	110.95	128	
	Gender	Male (n=62)	226.42	251.97	152	0.232
		Female (n=12)	163.5	111.61	123.5	
Age group	Until 17 years of age (n=46)	239.52	278.74	188	0.116	
	More than 17 years of age (n=28)	177.93	134.32	125		

## Discussion

This study aimed to characterise postural control among surfers, using a simulated scenario (surf-like postural assessment) out of water that was as similar as possible to some movements that surfers perform in the water.

There are other studies that have developed simulated environments to quantify the movements that occur when surfing in water, but none, as far we know, test these instruments in the water. For example, Bona et al. [4] explored an electronic solution to dynamically measure centre of pressure and surfboard movement, with two matrices composed of 24 force sensors and an inertial measurement unit controlled by an ATEMEGA1280 microcontroller. However, this system was only tested using an unstable structure.

Junior et al. [5] constructed an electronic system (M32C Mitsubishi single-chip microcomputer based) embedded in a surfboard for measurement of displacement, but the system is still being tested in the laboratory.

The results of the present study revealed that displacement in the anterior-posterior and mid-lateral directions, the length and the area of the CoP were higher in the competitors group, compared to the free-surfers group, in the group of surfers who had been surfing for less than five years, compared to those with more years of practice, in the group who were under 18 years of age, compared to older volunteers, and in male surfers, compared to females. However, for most groups, these differences were not statistically significant. For the “years of practice” groups, there was a statistically significant difference between the groups in

the displacement in the mid-lateral direction, as well as the length and area. Similarly, for the “age” groups, there was a statistically significant between the groups in the displacement in the mid-lateral direction and the length.

To perform the various manoeuvres and to stay on the board, surfers are always changing their CoP position (vertical projection of the center of gravity) and altering their balance and weight distribution between both feet. Balance can be defined as the ability to maintain the vertical projection of the center of gravity on its support base with minimum oscillation and maximum stability. The ability to control balance in standing posture is based on a complex interaction between somatosensory, vestibular and visual functions, as well as coordination between the different body segments [8]. In the case of surfing, balance control is highly affected by the nature of the task, the environmental conditions and the available sensory information [2].

Surfers with less than five years’ experience and those less than 18 years of age, even if participating in competitions, require greater improvement of the correct technique of body weight transfer during performance of manoeuvres. As such, to correctly perform a certain manoeuvre, surfers have to transfer body weight to the front foot, as well as keep greater control of body posture, that is, knees in valgus and flexed position, in order to maintain or increase speed and obtain better directional control of the board. Since this control requires time and practice, the younger and less experienced surfers have not yet developed a correct technique for performing weight transfer on the board when subjected to an imbalance. This promotes greater displacement of the centre of pressure, especially in activities that require weight displacement in the mid-lateral direction. Surfers have to displace weight towards the front foot, which is only acquired by an improvement in technique, and thus greater sensorimotor control, with time (years of practice) and age. In addition, bone growth is still taking place in this age group (under 18 years of age), as such, the bone segments may still be disproportionate to each other, leading to changes in postural balance.

Although no statistically significant difference was observed, we found that surfers participating in competitions (compared with free-surfers) had greater displacement of the centre of pressure during our experimental task. Competitors are forced to perform manoeuvres with a greater degree of difficulty in order to obtain a higher score in competitions. This forces them to move their centre of gravity further in order to gain speed and perform these kinds of manoeuvres; such a task implies increased instability, followed by a regain of postural control. In other words, during the surf session, surfers have to perform complex movements during wave riding, which include changing the surfboard’s orientation and velocity using rotation of the upper body and/or the feet position in order to control the surfboard’s direction.

Concerning gender, it was observed that male surfers had higher displacement of the centre of pressure as compared to women, although this difference was not statistically significant. This result may be due to the fact that male surfers perform their manoeuvres with greater intensity (force and aggressiveness) in order to spread a greater amount of water, resulting in better and more spectacular manoeuvres. Better stability in surfing can be associated with lower displacement of the centre of pressure (shorter length) and area; however, as already mentioned, to obtain greater speed and complexity in the accomplishment of manoeuvres, this situation should be reversed. That is, surfers generate greater imbalances and then quickly achieve stabilization to accomplish more demanding manoeuvres.

As mentioned before, research investigating postural behaviour in surfers, in or out of the water, are scarce, so our experimental scenario tried to simulate, as close as possible, the surfing environment in terms of foot and balance stimulation. We believe that, for the reasons already mentioned, competitive athletes seek to perform using the limits of stability. However, since our task did not truly correspond to the tasks performed when the surfers are in the water and are subjected to several external factors, we consider it important to perform studies that evaluate surfer’s postural control in the water. In addition, future studies should explore homogeneous samples, such as a sample of professional surfers, to evaluate the postural behaviour of these athletes in a more competitive and realistic environment. These studies should use specific electronic equipment in association with a kinematic analysis of movement, even if each wave and manoeuvre is not reproducible.

## Conclusion

The data from this study revealed that surfers with less than five years of experience, and those under 18 years of age, showed greater displacement of the centre of pressure, especially in activities that require weight displacement in the mid-lateral direction. This is probably because these surfers require greater development of the correct technique of body weight transfer during performance of these complex manoeuvres; this technique can be acquired with more years surfing experience and with a greater level of biological maturation (age). These types of studies, which evaluate the postural control of surfers, are necessary for the implementation of injury prevention strategies, and for adopting specific training out of the water.

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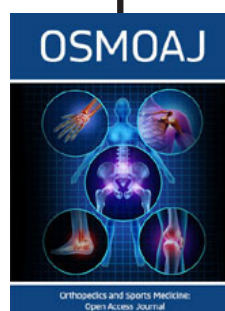
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