



# Spinning Strength in Seniors: Does Flywheel Squat Power Predict Performance?



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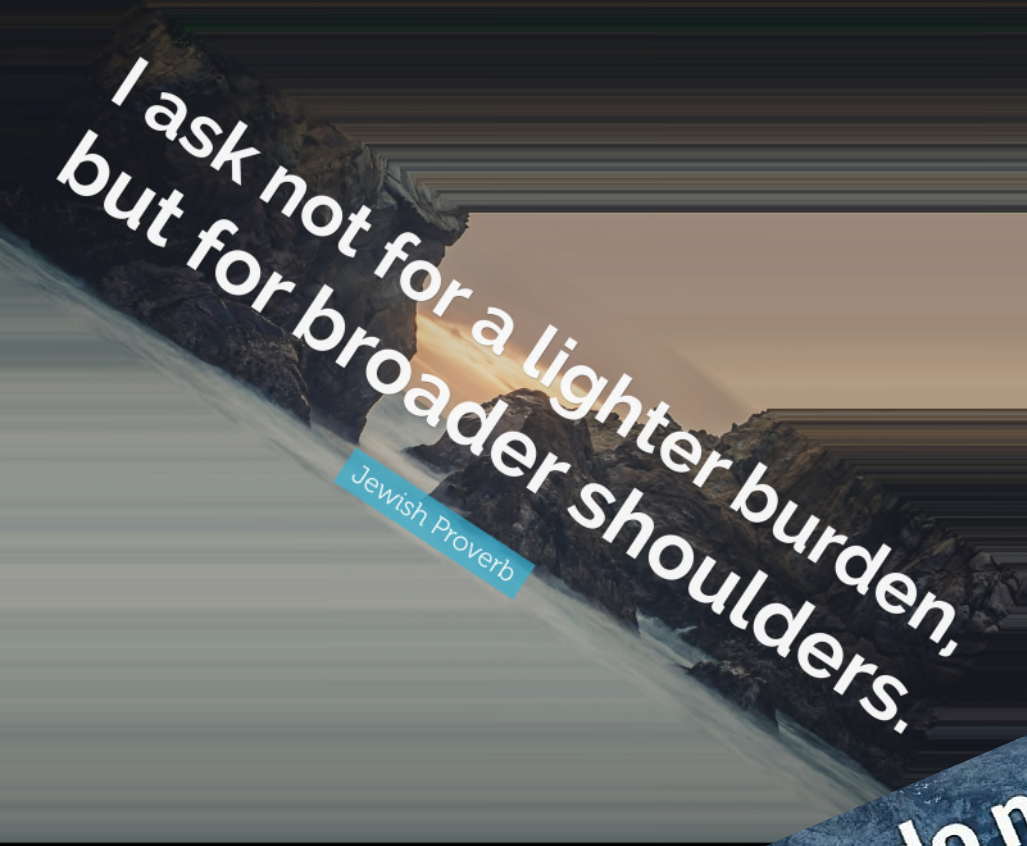
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**I ask not for a lighter burden,  
but for broader shoulders.**

Jewish Proverb



**I do not pray for a lighter  
load, but for a stronger back.**

Phillips Brooks



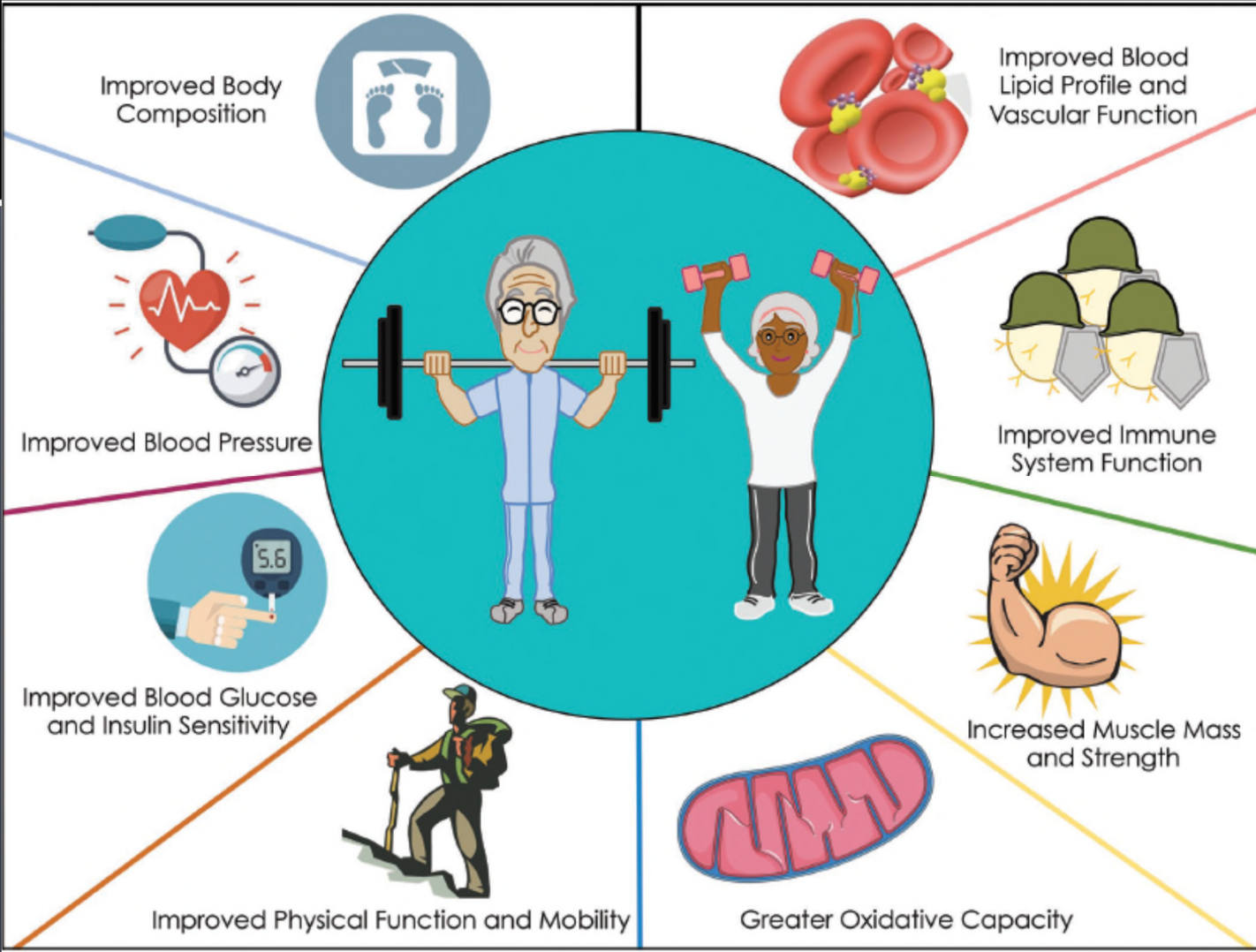


# Resistance Exercise Training as a Primary Countermeasure to Age-Related Chronic Disease

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**TABLE 1** | Age-related changes in risk factors for chronic disease and the adaptive responses to aerobic exercise training and resistance exercise training.

| Adaptations                   | Aging | AET                              | RET                              |
|-------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Whole-body adaptations</b> |       |                                  |                                  |
| Muscle strength               | ↓     | ↔ (Grgic et al., 2018)           | ↑↑ (Cadore et al., 2013)         |
| Muscle mass                   | ↓     | ↔ (Grgic et al., 2018)           | ↑↑ (Peterson et al., 2011)       |
| Bone mineral density          | ↓     | ↔ (Villareal et al., 2017)       | ↑ (Villareal et al., 2017)       |
| VO <sub>2peak</sub>           | ↓     | ↑↑ (Bienso et al., 2015)         | ↑ (Bienso et al., 2015)          |
| Physical function             | ↓     | ↑ (Jadczak et al., 2018)         | ↑ (Jadczak et al., 2018)         |
| <b>Type II diabetes</b>       |       |                                  |                                  |
| Risk                          | ↑     | ↓ (Knowler et al., 2002)         | ↓ (Grontved et al., 2012)        |
| Glycerol                      |       |                                  |                                  |
| Insulin                       |       |                                  |                                  |
| Oxidative                     |       |                                  |                                  |
| <b>Cardiovascular</b>         |       |                                  |                                  |
| Risk                          |       |                                  |                                  |
| Blood pressure                |       |                                  |                                  |
| Blood glucose                 |       |                                  |                                  |
| High-density lipoprotein      |       |                                  |                                  |
| Low-density lipoprotein       |       |                                  |                                  |
| Cholesterol                   |       |                                  |                                  |
| Triglycerides                 | ↑     | ↓ (Yang et al., 2014)            | ↓ (Yang et al., 2014)            |
| <b>Cancer</b>                 |       |                                  |                                  |
| Incident Risk                 | ↑     | ↓ (Keum et al., 2016)            | ↓ (Keum et al., 2016)            |
| Risk of recurrence            | ↑     | ↓ (Dieli-Conwright et al., 2018) | ↓ (Dieli-Conwright et al., 2018) |
| Quality of life               | N/A   | ↑ (Segal et al., 2009)           | ↑↑ (Segal et al., 2009)          |
| Therapy completion rate       | N/A   | ↔ (Courneya et al., 2007)        | ↑ (Courneya et al., 2007)        |
| Immune function               | ↓     | ↑ (McTiernan, 2008)              | ↑ (Hagstrom et al., 2016)        |
| Inflammation                  | ↑     | ↓ (McTiernan, 2008)              | ↓ (Strasser et al., 2012)        |

↑ Indicates an increasing effect on the parameter, ↓ indicates a decreasing effect on the parameter, and ↔ indicates no effect on the parameter. The number of arrows denotes the magnitude of effect. Abbreviations: N/A, not available.











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## Editorial

# Muscle Power Training: A Hallmark for Muscle Function Retaining in Frail Clinical Setting



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Review

# Eccentric Overload Flywheel Training in Older Adults

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# **Associations between Eccentric Squat Loading, Isokinetic dynamometry, and Physical Function in Seniors**

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**Department of Health Sciences**

**Dr. Scotty Butcher, BScPT, MSc, PhD, ACSM-RCEP (Supervisor)**

# HUMAC NORM Isokinetic Dynamometer

## Dynamometer:

- Quantify muscle function, joint performance, diagnose/treat musculoskeletal pathologies
- Measurements are effective, reliable, valid, safe, and reproducible
- Concentric, eccentric, and isometric evaluations

## Limitations

- Economic Cost
- Size of Equipment
- Evaluation Movement



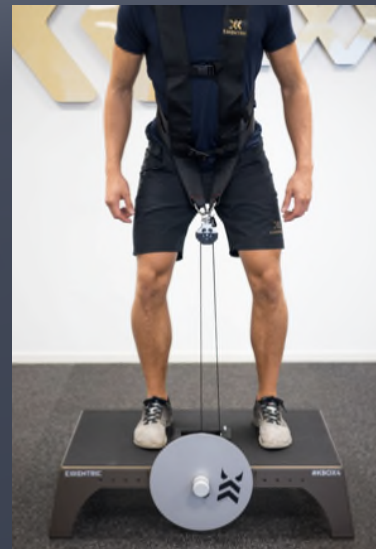
# Alternate Flywheel kBox4

## Features of the kBox:

- Four different inertia plates
- High and variable resistance through a complete ROM
- Eccentric Overload
- kMeter device of measurement

## Overcomes Limitations

- Less costly
- Transportable
- Squatting Motion



Exxentric, AB, Sweden, 2019



# Hypotheses

In strength trained older adults,

1. Flywheel squat power will correlate with power measured on knee extension isokinetic dynamometry (criterion validity)
2. Flywheel squat power will predict performance of select functional tasks better than knee extension isokinetic dynamometry

## Participants:

- 26 Strength-trained seniors (17 female, 9 male) with traditional resistance training experience
- Aged  $62 \pm 6.1$  years old

## Design and Measurements:

- Cross-sectional within participant design
- Power measured on the kBox (kMeter) and the Humac NORM isokinetic dynamometer
- Functional performance tests including:
  - Sit to stand test (STS)
  - Time-up-and-go test (TUG)
  - Stair climb test (SCT)

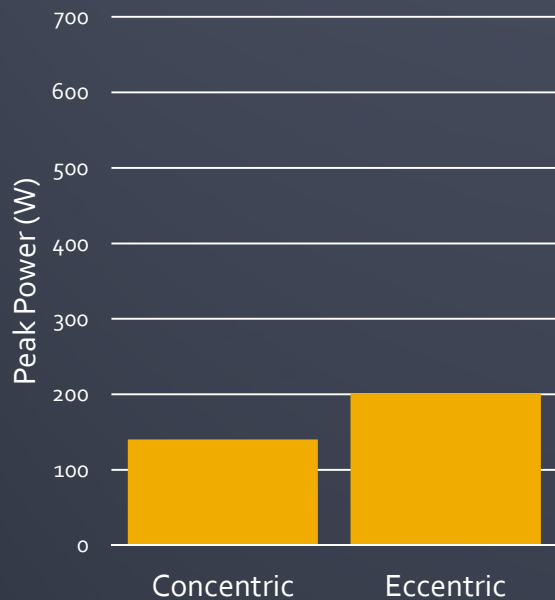


<http://www.csmisolutions.com/products/isokinetic-extremity-systems/humac-norm>

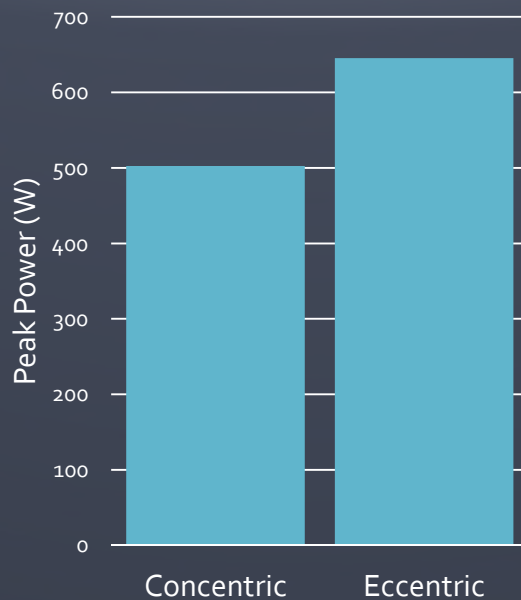


# Preliminary Results

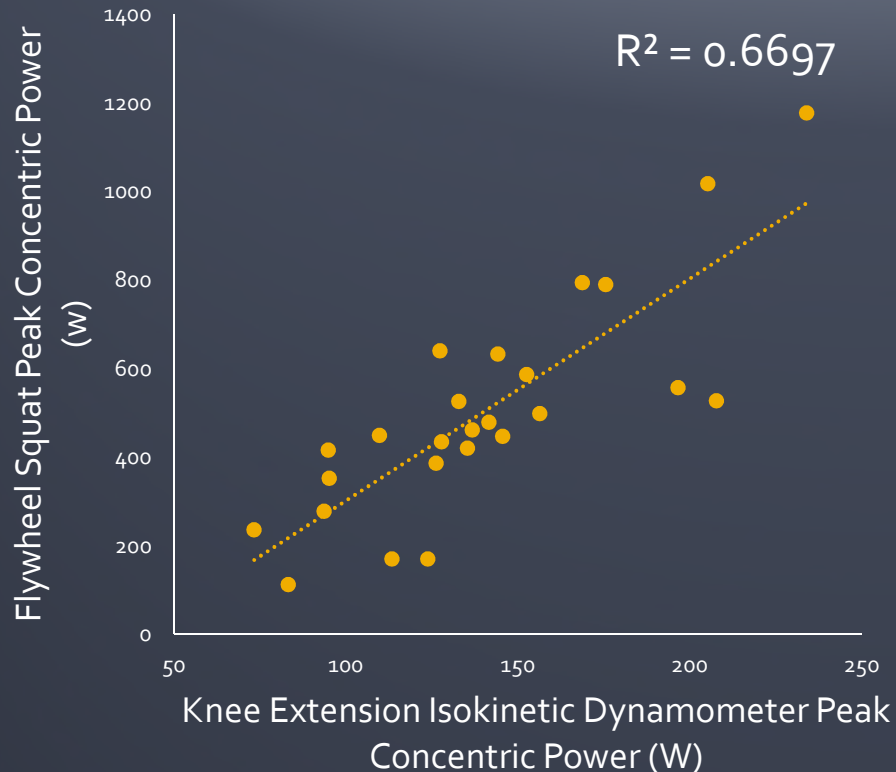
Isokinetic Dynamometry



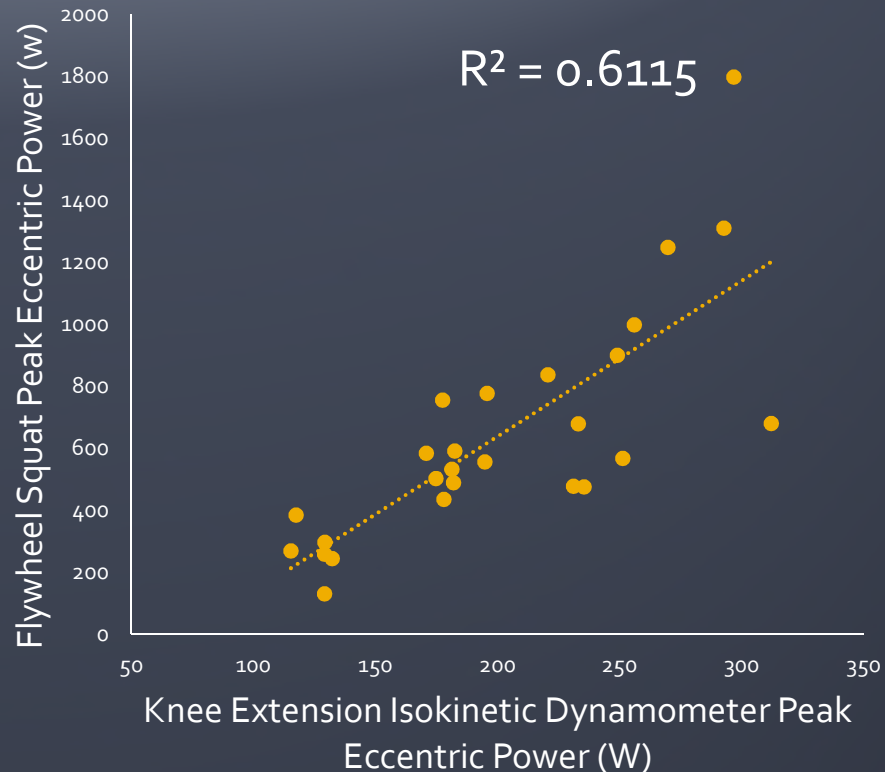
kBox Flywheel



# Concentric Power



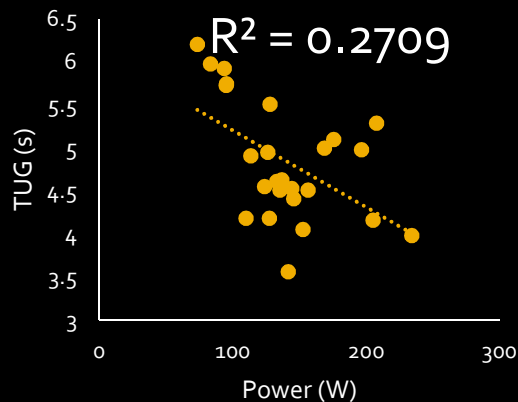
# Eccentric Power



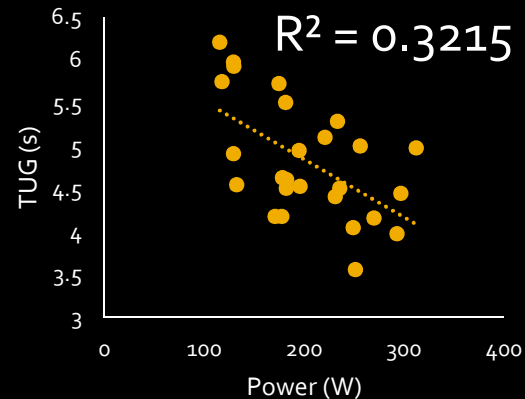


# TUG

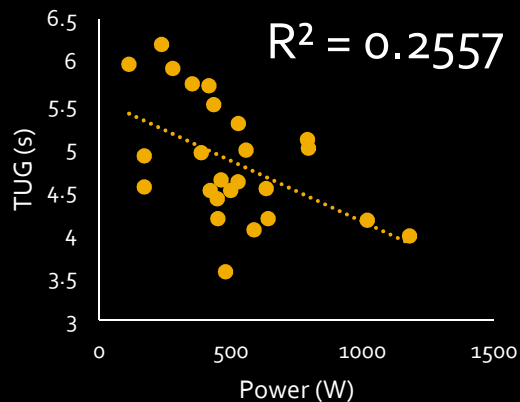
Dynamometer Concentric



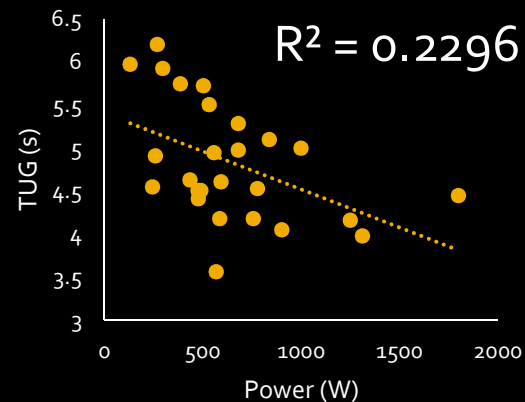
Dynamometer Eccentric



kBox Concentric

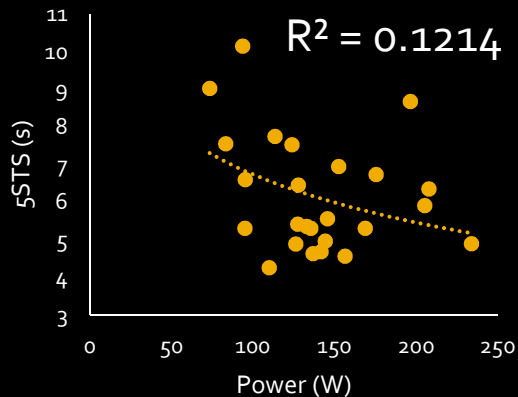


kBox Eccentric

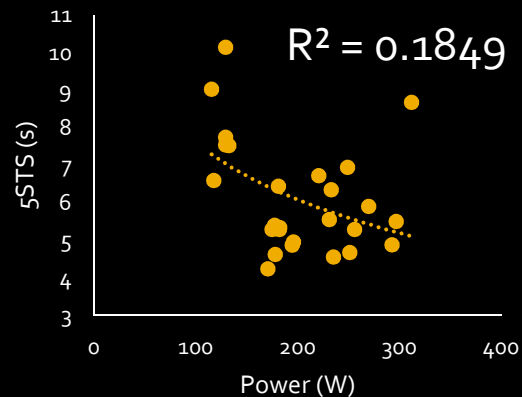


# 5STS

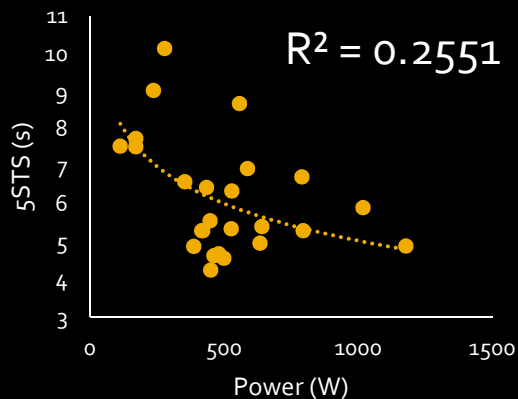
Dynamometer Concentric



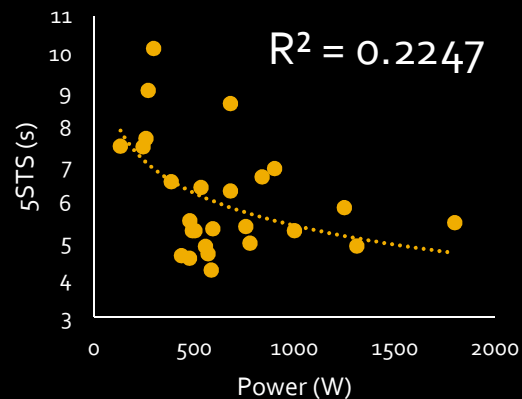
Dynamometer Eccentric



kBox Concentric

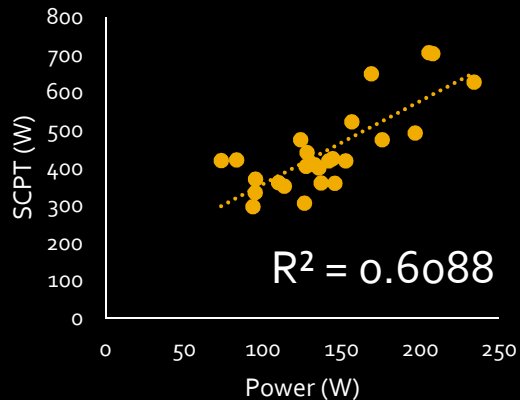


kBox Eccentric

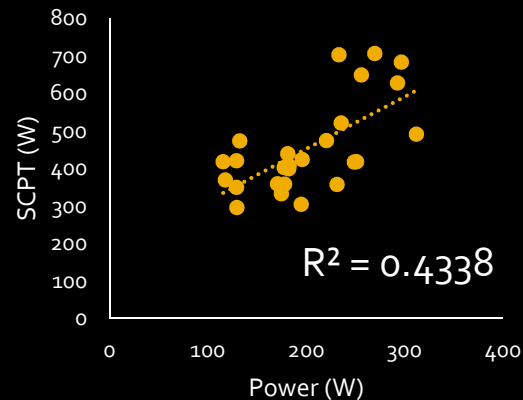


# SCPT

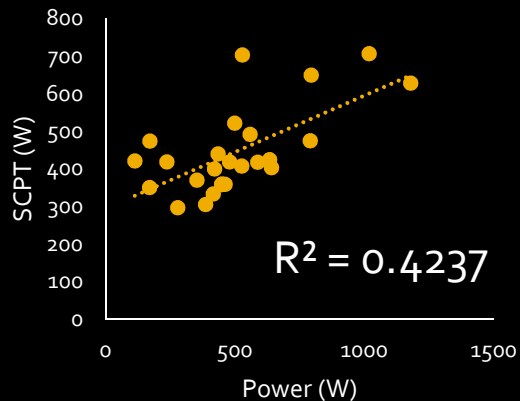
Dynamometer Concentric



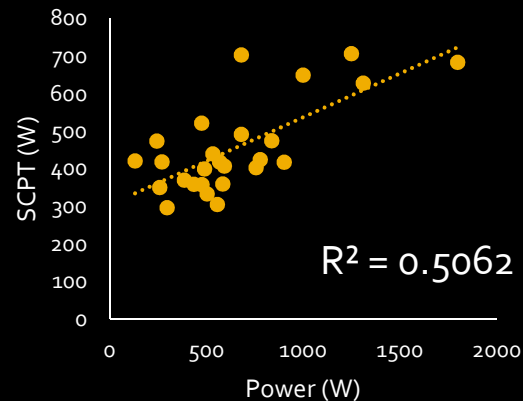
Dynamometer Eccentric



kBox Concentric



kBox Eccentric



# Preliminary Conclusions

- Preliminary evidence of criterion validity for the kBox squat power compared to isokinetic dynamometry in strength trained seniors
- Early analysis indicates similarly moderate prediction ability of isokinetic dynamometry and kBox squat power, but this
  - a) likely depends on the functional test, and
  - b) requires further regression analysis,
  - c) can only be generalized to strength-trained, high functioning seniors
- QUESTIONS?