IMPACT OF COMPETITIVE LEVEL AND AGE ON THE STRENGTH AND ASYMMETRY OF YOUNG SOCCER PLAYERS

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Muscular strength is an essential capacity for soccer players; however, the profile of this capacity has not yet been clearly established in young players. Objective: To compare muscular strength performance in the countermovement jump (CMJ) task and the presence of lower limb asymmetry among soccer athletes of the under 15 (U15), under 17 (U17) and under 20 (U20) categories, and between two teams of different competitive levels. Methods: One hundred and fifty one young soccer players of three different categories (U15, U17 and U20) from two teams in the Brazilian first and second divisions performed six vertical jumps in a system of two force plates. Ground reaction force (GFR) was used to calculate jump height and to obtain the variables Peak force (FMAX), Impulse (I) and Peak power (PMAX) with regard to body mass and the respective asymmetry values. Results: No differences were found in the performance and asymmetry variable between the categories (Jump height: p = 0.23; FMAX: p = 0.15; I: p = 0.11; PMAX: p = 0.32; FMAX asymmetry: p = 0.21; I asymmetry: p = 0.58; PMAX asymmetry: p = 0.58). The first division club had higher muscle strength and asymmetry values than the second division club (Jump height: p < 0.01; I: p < 0.01; PMAX: p < 0.01; FMAX asymmetry: p < 0.01; I asymmetry: p < 0.01; PMAX asymmetry: p < 0.01), except for FMAX asymmetry (p = 0.63). No variable had an interaction effect (club x category). Conclusion: As categories progress, jump height, relative I, PMAX and FMAX values and their respective asymmetries are stable. The asymmetry and strength performance of the first division club were higher than that of the second division club, except for FMAX indicating that the competitive level may influence strength performance and the development of asymmetry. Level of Evidence II; Diagnostic study – Investigating a diagnostic test.

Keywords: Soccer; Muscle strength; Athletic performance; Youth sports.

RESUMEN

Introducción: La fuerza muscular es una capacidad fundamental para futbolistas; entretanto, el perfil de esa capacidad aún no está bien establecido en jugadores jóvenes. Objetivo: Comparar el desempeño de fuerza muscular en el salto con contramovimiento y la presencia de asimetría entre miembros inferiores entre atletas de fútbol de las categorías Sub 15, Sub 17 y Sub 20 y entre dos clubes de niveles competitivos diferentes. Métodos: Ciento y cincuenta y un jugadores de fútbol jóvenes de dos clubes de la primera y segunda división y de tres categorías diferentes (Sub 15, Sub 17 y Sub 20) realizaron seis saltos verticales en un sistema de dos plataformas de fuerza. A partir de la fuerza de reacción de suelo, calculó-se a altura do salto e foram obtidas as variáveis Força máxima (FMAX), Impulso (I) e Potência máxima (PMAX) com relação à massa corporal e aos respectivos valores de assimetria. Resultados: Nenhuma variável de desempenho e assimetria foi diferente entre as categorias (Altura do salto: p = 0,23; FMAX: p = 0,15; I: p = 0,11; PMAX: p = 0,32; Assimetria de FMAX, p = 0,21; Assimetria de I: p = 0,58; Assimetria de PMAX: p = 0,58). O clube de primeira divisão apresentou maior desempenho de força e maior assimetria do que o clube de segunda divisão (Altura do salto: p < 0,01; I: p < 0,01; PMAX: p < 0,01; Assimetria de FMAX: p < 0,01; Assimetria de I: p < 0,01; Assimetria de PMAX: p < 0,01), exceto para FMAX assymetria (p = 0,63). Nenhuma variável teve efeito de interação (clube x categoria). Conclusión: A medida que las categorías progresan, la altura del salto y los valores de I, PMAX y FMAX relativos y las respectivas assimetrías son estables. La asimetría y el desempeño de fuerza del clube de primera división fueron mayores que el a do clube de segunda división, exceto para FMAX, mostrando que el nivel competitivo puede influir en el desempeño de fuerza y el desarrollo de la asimetría. Nivel de evidencia II; Estudio diagnóstico – Investigación de un exame para diagnóstico.

Descritores: Futebol; Força muscular; Desempenho atlético; Esportes juvenis.

RESUMO

Introdução: A força muscular é uma capacidade fundamental para futbolistas; entretanto, o perfil dessa capacidade ainda não está bem estabelecido em jogadores jovens. Objetivo: Comparar o desempenho de força muscular na tarefa de salto com contramovimento e a presença de assimetria entre membros inferiores entre atletas de futebol das categorias Sub 15, Sub 17 e Sub 20 e entre dois clubes de níveis competitivos diferentes. Métodos: Cento e cincuenta e um jogadores de futebol jovens de dois clubes da primeira e segunda divisão e de três categorias diferentes (Sub 15, Sub 17 e Sub 20) realizaram seis saltos verticais em um sistema de duas plataformas de força. A partir da força de reação de solo, calculou-se a altura do salto e foram obtidas as variáveis Força máxima (FMAX), Impulso (I) e Potência máxima (PMAX) com relação à massa corporal e aos respectivos valores de assimetria. Resultados: Nenhuma variável de desempenho e assimetria foi diferente entre as categorias (Altura do salto: p = 0,23; FMAX: p = 0,15; I: p = 0,11; PMAX: p = 0,32; Assimetria de FMAX, p = 0,21; Assimetria de I: p = 0,58; Assimetria de PMAX: p = 0,58). O clube de primeira divisão apresentou maior desempenho de força e maior assimetria do que o clube de segunda divisão (Altura do salto: p < 0,01; I: p < 0,01; PMAX: p < 0,01; Assimetria de FMAX: p < 0,01; Assimetria de I: p < 0,01; Assimetria de PMAX: p < 0,01), exceto para FMAX assymetria (p = 0,63). Nenhuma variável teve efeito de interação (clube x categoria). Conclusão: A medida que as categorias progredem, a altura do salto e os valores de I, PMAX e FMAX relativos e as respectivas assimetrías são estáveis. A assimetria e o desempenho de força do clube da primeira divisão foram maiores do que o a do clube de segunda divisão, exceto para FMAX, mostrando que o nível competitivo pode influenciar o desempenho de força e o desenvolvimento de assimetria. Nível de evidência II; Estudo diagnóstico – Investigação de um exame para diagnóstico.

Descritores: Futebol; Força muscular; Desempenho atlético; Esportes juvenis.
INTRODUCTION
The ability to produce force and the presence of asymmetry between lower limbs have been studied because of their influence on performance and the occurrence of musculoskeletal injuries, respectively. Sports with asymmetric demands (e.g., soccer) may predispose athletes to asymmetry in several musculoskeletal properties, including the capacity to produce force. In soccer, one of the limbs is preferentially used for kicking, tackling, jumping, and landing and may result in a difference in muscle strength between lower limbs.

According to a theoretical model proposed by Fousekis et al, different factors can induce asymmetry in soccer players. These include organized training time at a professional level, suggesting that exposure to the specific demands of a modality for a longer time would result in greater asymmetry. Hence, athletes of different competitive levels and ages could present different profiles in relation to strength capacity, as well as in relation to the presence of asymmetric force between limbs. Nevertheless, when assessing the impact of age and competitive level on the production of strength and development of asymmetry, the results are controversial.

Some studies have shown a linear increase in muscular strength with advancing age. Accordingly, adult players of higher competitive level show superior strength than lower level players or amateurs. However, in young players, Malina et al. found no difference in strength among athletes classified by skill level, as determined using specific soccer tests. Obtaining data on strength capacity and the presence of asymmetry between lower limbs may help in understanding the basic motor profile of soccer players.

Thus, the objective of this study was to compare muscular strength during jumping with countermovement and the presence of asymmetry between lower limbs among soccer athletes of categories Sub15 (child category), Sub17 (youth category), and Sub20 (junior category) and between 2 clubs of different competitive levels.

METHODS
The study included 151 athletes from 2 soccer clubs, i.e., 1 from the first division (D1) and 1 from the second division (D2), of the Brazilian Soccer Championship, and categorized participants as Sub15, Sub17, and Sub20 (Table 1).

The study was approved (no. 687.909) by the local Ethics Committee and followed the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki of 1995 and Resolution no. 466/12 of the National Health Council. Athletes over 18 years of age and those under the age of 18 and their guardians signed an informed consent form.
needed. To interpret the effect size ($\eta^2$), the values available in the study by Field were used; these classify $\eta^2 = 0.10$ as small, $\eta^2 = 0.30$ as medium, and $\eta^2 = 0.50$ as large. The acceptable statistical power ($\omega^2$) was 0.8 (Field, 2009). A type I error probability of 0.05 was accepted.

RESULTS

Descriptive data for muscle strength during CMJ are presented in Table 2. For the variable jump height (H), ANOVA identified absence of an interaction effect (Club × Category, $F_{2,145} = 0.19; p = 0.82; \eta^2 = 0.04; \omega^2 = 0.05$). However, there was a main effect for Club ($F_{1,145} = 18.16; p < 0.01; \eta^2 = 0.33; \omega^2 = 0.09$). The jump height was higher for D1 (club first division) than for D2 (club second division). There was no main effect for the category ($F_{145} = 1.49; p = 0.23; \eta^2 = 0.10; \omega^2 = 0.13$).

There was no interaction effect (Club × Category, $F_{2,145} = 0.83; p = 0.44; \eta^2 = 0.08; \omega^2 = 0.05$), main club effect ($F_{1,145} = 0.24; p = 0.63; \eta^2 = 0.04; \omega^2 = 0.05$), or category ($F_{1,145} = 1.94; p = 0.15; \eta^2 = 0.11; \omega^2 = 0.20$) for the variable $F_{MAX}$.

There was no interaction effect (Club × Category, $F_{2,145} = 0.39; p = 0.68; \eta^2 = 0.05; \omega^2 = 0.05$) for the variable $P_{MAX}$. However, there was a main effect for Club ($F_{1,145} = 19.48; p < 0.01; \eta^2 = 0.34; \omega^2 = 0.09$). The $P_{MAX}$ produced during CMJ was higher for D1 than for D2. There was no main effect for category ($F_{2,145} = 2.27; p = 0.11; \eta^2 = 0.12; \omega^2 = 0.26$).

There was no interaction effect (Club × Category, $F_{2,145} = 0.10; p = 0.90; \eta^2 = 0.03; \omega^2 = 0.05$) for the $P_{MAX}$ variable. However, there was a main effect for Club ($F_{1,145} = 8.54; p < 0.01; \eta^2 = 0.24; \omega^2 = 0.79$). The $P_{MAX}$ during CMJ was higher for D1 than for D2. There was no main effect for category ($F_{1,145} = 1.15; p = 0.32; \eta^2 = 0.09; \omega^2 = 0.07$).

The AFM data during the CMJ are presented in Table 3. There was no interaction effect (Club × Category, $F_{2,145} = 0.63; p = 0.53; \eta^2 = 0.07; \omega^2 = 0.05$) for the variable $AF_{MAX}$. However, there was a main effect for Club ($F_{1,145} = 12.21; p < 0.01; \eta^2 = 0.28; \omega^2 = 0.93$). $AF_{MAX}$ during CMJ was higher for D1 than for D2. There was no main effect for category ($F_{1,145} = 1.57; p = 0.21; \eta^2 = 0.10; \omega^2 = 0.14$).

There was no interaction effect (Club × Category, $F_{2,145} = 0.46; p = 0.63; \eta^2 = 0.06; \omega^2 = 0.05$) for the variable $AIMP$. However, there was a main effect for Club ($F_{1,145} = 9.35; p < 0.01; \eta^2 = 0.25; \omega^2 = 0.98$). The $AIMP$ during CMJ was higher for D1 than for D2.

There was no main effect for category ($F_{2,145} = 0.54; p = 0.58; \eta^2 = 0.06; \omega^2 = 0.05$).

There was no interaction effect (Club × Category, $F_{2,145} = 0.55; p = 0.58; \eta^2 = 0.06; \omega^2 = 0.05$) for the variable $AP_{MAX}$. However, there was a main effect for Club ($F_{1,145} = 12.99; p < 0.01; \eta^2 = 0.29; \omega^2 = 0.95$). The $AP_{MAX}$ during CMJ was higher for D1 than for D2. There was no main effect for category ($F_{1,145} = 0.10; p = 0.76; \eta^2 = 0.01; \omega^2 = 0.01$).

There was no main effect for category ($F_{1,145} = 2.27; p = 0.11; \eta^2 = 0.12; \omega^2 = 0.26$).

Table 2. Relative force values in countermovement jump (CMJ) (mean ± standard deviation) for 2 clubs and 3 categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clubs</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Sub15</th>
<th>Sub17</th>
<th>Sub20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>H (cm) *</td>
<td>40.64 ± 11.91</td>
<td>41.07 ± 10.66</td>
<td>43.19 ± 10.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$F_{MAX}$ (N/kg)</td>
<td>25.03 ± 3.61</td>
<td>25.01 ± 4.09</td>
<td>26.78 ± 2.83</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IMP (Ns/kg) *</td>
<td>28.0 ± 0.40</td>
<td>28.2 ± 0.35</td>
<td>28.9 ± 0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$P_{MAX}$ (W/kg)</td>
<td>29.32 ± 4.75</td>
<td>29.54 ± 4.32</td>
<td>30.79 ± 3.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2</td>
<td>H (cm)</td>
<td>32.67 ± 11.99</td>
<td>35.47 ± 5.39</td>
<td>36.93 ± 3.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$F_{MAX}$ (N/kg)</td>
<td>25.31 ± 3.08</td>
<td>25.16 ± 2.66</td>
<td>25.59 ± 2.06</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IMP (Ns/kg)</td>
<td>2.50 ± 0.41</td>
<td>2.63 ± 0.21</td>
<td>2.69 ± 0.14</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$P_{MAX}$ (W/kg)</td>
<td>27.22 ± 6.59</td>
<td>27.56 ± 3.64</td>
<td>28.25 ± 2.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Asymmetry values in the countermovement jump (CMJ) (mean ± standard deviation) for 2 clubs and 3 categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clubs</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Sub15</th>
<th>Sub17</th>
<th>Sub20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>$AF_{MAX}$ (%)</td>
<td>8.03 ± 4.73</td>
<td>8.26 ± 4.97</td>
<td>8.63 ± 3.81</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AIMP (%)</td>
<td>24.30 ± 11.60</td>
<td>25.56 ± 11.43</td>
<td>26.46 ± 13.18</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$AF_{MAX}$ (%)</td>
<td>27.04 ± 12.38</td>
<td>28.38 ± 12.35</td>
<td>29.18 ± 14.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2</td>
<td>AIMP (%)</td>
<td>20.24 ± 15.40</td>
<td>16.92 ± 9.02</td>
<td>20.79 ± 11.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$AF_{MAX}$ (%)</td>
<td>21.75 ± 15.92</td>
<td>17.80 ± 9.29</td>
<td>22.09 ± 11.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISCUSSION

The results of this study did not confirm the hypothesis that strength and asymmetry would increase with category progression. However, the data confirmed the hypothesis that athletes of higher competitive level would show greater strength and asymmetry.

The proposed hypothesis regarding muscle strength was not confirmed, despite being in agreement with previous studies showing an age effect on lower limb muscle strength in soccer players. A study by Buchheit et al. showed an increase in CMJ performance across categories, but there was a plateau between Sub15 and Sub16 categories and between Sub17 and Sub18 categories. A study by Kellis et al. used isokinetic dynamometry, and age was found to influence relative and absolute torque of knee flexion and extension in athletes aged 10–17 years. On the basis of these findings, it is possible to propose that there is a stabilizing trend in strength between Sub15 and Sub20 categories when measured using vertical jump height and performance variables related to body mass. However, this may not occur if force is evaluated in isolated muscle groups. In isokinetic dynamometry, it is possible that another normalization procedure, such as allometry, should be used for adequate comparison between groups.

The differences in the pattern of muscle activation found between isokinetic dynamometry used by Kellis et al. and CMJ used in the present study may help to explain the controversial results. Isokinetic dynamometry has the advantage of evaluating isolated muscle groups and most often involves open kinetic chain actions; however, in CMJ, the recorded GRF results from the sum of moments of force and is a closed kinetic chain action. Moreover, in isokinetic dynamometry, muscular action is either concentric or eccentric under constant angular velocity, whereas in CMJ, concentric action is preceded by eccentric action (i.e., stretch-shortening cycle), with different angular velocities.

When comparing soccer players of different ages, a greater percentage in the 11-year age group than in the 9-year group had >15% asymmetry, suggesting that asymmetry increases with age, thereby reinforcing the hypothesis proposed and the theoretical base model. However, in the present research, none of the asymmetry variables were different between categories. This finding is corroborated by Kellis et al. who also found no differences in asymmetry between players of different ages (10 to 17 years). However, Lehance et al. still suggested that asymmetry decreases with age, through observation of more athletes with asymmetry in the categories Sub17 and Sub21 than in the professional categories. When comparing the results of these studies, caution should be exercised in relation to possible effects of maturation level, which was only considered in a study by Buchheit et al.

By using comparative data, it is expected that different categories will apply organized practice time using different modalities. However, this
relationship cannot be guaranteed, as no individual systematic training time data were obtained for different groups. This is a limitation of this study, as the theoretical model could not be disproved. On the basis of the results of the present study, those reported by Lehance et al., 28 and those reported by the authors who proposed the model, it is possible that longer practice time does not lead to greater asymmetry. Thus, players with longer professional training times showed less asymmetry in knee flexion, 9 which, according to the authors, is a neuromuscular preventive strategy against fatigue and injury adopted by more experienced players. This explanation can be considered viable as a more balanced use of lower limbs can be achieved by specific training. 2 This fact does not reject the theoretical model, as higher loads with asymmetric demand would not cause greater asymmetry; however, the theoretical model would be rejected, as greater time in organized practice does not increase the development of unilateral characteristics, since athletes can adopt more balanced use between the limbs to perform motor tasks in soccer. Future studies that consider the grouping of athletes by training time and role in the game, and not by age group, can contribute to clarify the effect of asymmetry in young soccer players. 

In a comparison between competitive levels, it was hypothesized greater strength and asymmetry of the first division club due to the fact that athletes at this competitive level would perform motor actions (e.g., acceleration, change of direction, jumping) involving greater forces and would possibly be exposed to a longer period of training practice and high-level competition. In addition, previous studies have suggested that higher-level adult players have superior strength compared with lower-level or amateur players, 16,17 corroborating the findings of the present study in young players. Malina et al. 18 found no differences in muscle strength among players aged 13 to 15 years of different skill levels. Nevertheless, it should be considered that grouping was performed by skill level among athletes of the same competitive level, who were likely to undergo similar training routines. The fact that F MAX presents a different behavior in relation to IMP and P MAX can be explained by the low influence of F MAX on short-term muscular action, as in the CMJ task. Menzel et al. 29 found a low-to-moderate correlation between F MAX and the variables of IMP and P MAX, whereas the correlation between IMP and P MAX was almost perfect, suggesting that both are influenced by similar factors. 

Adult soccer players in the first and second division showed similar levels of asymmetry, as measured in the isokinetic test. 21 In base category athletes, the comparison between clubs is still lacking. It is believed that this is one of the first studies to compare the profile of asymmetry between young athletes of different competitive levels. The differences identified among clubs may reinforce part of the theoretical model of Fousekis et al., 30 when considering that a club in the first division can impose a longer weekly time of organized practice and greater participation in games for base categories in comparison with a club in the second division.

CONCLUSIONS

As category progress, jump height and relative IMP, P MAX, and F MAX values and their respective asymmetries remain stable. In a comparison between clubs, asymmetry and strength of a first division club were greater than those of a second division club, except for F MAX showing that the competitive level may influence strength and the development of asymmetry. It is still possible to define reference values for strength and asymmetry using the CMJ task in young soccer athletes.

All authors declare no potential conflict of interest related to this article.

REFERENCES


AUTHORS’ CONTRIBUTIONS: Each author contributed individually and significantly to the development of this article. Jacelice Carolina Ferreira (0000-0002-9321-7490)*: Substantial contribution to young soccer players and data interpretation; writing the article; Silva Ribeira Santos Andrade (0000-0002-4864-8821)*: Substantial contribution to work conception, data interpretation, and statistical analysis; Fabiola Berti (0000-0002-2057-1990)*: Substantial contribution to data acquisition and data analysis; Hans Joachim Karl Menzel (0000-0001-7448-9363)*: Critical review of intellectual content and statistical analysis; Eduardo Mendonça Pimenta (0000-0001-8968-0089)*: Substantial contribution to data acquisition and critical review of intellectual content; André Gustavo Pereira de Andrade (0000-0003-4064-4588)*: Critical review of intellectual content and statistical analysis; Juliana de Melo Ocarino (0000-0001-9404-1695)*: Substantial contribution to work conception and data interpretation, and critical review of intellectual content. ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID).