Relationship between Training-Induced Changes in the Star Excursion Balance Test and the Y Balance Test in Young Male Athletes

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ABSTRACT

Background. Dynamic balance is often assessed in athletes using either the Star Excursion Balance Test (SEBT) or the Y Balance Test (YBT). There is evidence that the results for the three common directions are not comparable. Thus, the question is open to debate as to which instrument is better suited to measure training-induced changes over time.

Objectives. The aim of this study is to compare the changes in the SEBT and YBT, measured before and after six weeks of balance and strength exercise programmes in young and healthy athletes.

Methods. A total of 30 young male athletes aged 15–17 years participated in this study and were involved in a six-week combined training, including balance and strength exercise. During pre- and post-training periods, the SEBT and YBT were conducted in random order.

Results. The comparison between the changes in the SEBT and YBT with a paired sample T-test showed a significant increase in PM (p=0.001) and PL reach directions (p=0.000). No differences were observed in the A reach direction (p=0.38).

Conclusion. The responsiveness levels of the SEBT and YBT are similar is valid. Also, because of higher effect size value in the anterior direction in YBT compared with SEBT, this balance test could possibly be preferred in this direction for postural control evaluation.

KEY WORDS: Exercise, Postural Control, Balance Tests.

INTRODUCTION

Measuring postural control is important for the assessment of injury and risk in falling in different populations (e.g. children, athletes, and seniors) (1). Postural control maintenance in static conditions or during activities needs general muscle force, involving the complex interactions of the neuromuscular system (2). Generally, balance is classified in three forms—static, semi dynamic, and dynamic balance (3). Dynamic postural control can be defined as the ability to perform a task while maintaining a stable position. It most often involves the
performance of a functional task without compromising one’s base of support (4). Assessment of dynamic postural control has the advantage of including additional demands of proprioception, range of motion (ROM), and strength, along with the ability to remain upright and steady (1). Researchers used various methods to evaluate balance. Generally, balance tests are divided into two categories: 1) functional balance tasks like basic skills and sports activities and 2) non-functional balance tasks that are not similar to daily activities or athletic skills. Functional tests of dynamic balance are often tasks that assess the ability to maintain balance while walking, jogging, or doing tasks with the maximum possible speed (5).

Methods of measuring the dynamic balance include Berg Balance Scale (BBS), step test (ST), functional reach (FR), Timed Up and Go Test (TUG), Star Excursion Balance Test (SEBT), and Y Balance Test (YBT). In athletes, the SEBT was used in numerous studies for the assessment of dynamic balance. The SEBT challenges the athlete’s postural control system (6-9). An individual is required to move from the starting position of a two-legged stance to a single-legged stance while maximally reaching along a set of multidirectional lines with the opposite leg and lightly touching down on a tape with the distal end of the reach foot. These reaching tasks are designed to challenge postural control, strength, range of motion, and proprioceptive abilities (10). High intra-rater reliability of measurements with the SEBT was found by Kinzey and Armstrong [ICC (2, 1): 0.67–0.87] (11) and Hertel et al. [ICC (2, 1): 0.81–0.96] (5). In the SEBT, good neuromuscular control and strength in surrounding musculature are important for an optimal joint positioning throughout the test. The stance requires ankle-dorsiflexion, knee-flexion, and hip-flexion range of motion, as well as adequate strength, proprioception, and neuromuscular control, to perform these reaching tasks (9). The SEBT may offer a simple, reliable, and valid low-cost alternative to the more sophisticated instrumented methods that are currently available (1). The SEBT is a test of dynamic stability that may provide a more accurate assessment of lower extremity function compared to tests involving only quiet standing (e.g. one-legged stance). The goal of the SEBT is to reach as far as possible with one leg in each of the eight prescribed directions while maintaining balance on the contralateral leg. The YBT—a validated and reliable derivation of the SEBT—has been used to screen individuals with dynamic balance disorders (12). The reliability of this test has been shown to be very high (13, 14). The reliability of YBT (calculated using the intra-class correlation coefficients) ranged from 0.67 to 0.87 (15). Each subject performs YBT in three different directions—Anterior (A), Posteromedial (PM), and Posterolateral (PL). During YBT, the subjects stand on one leg in the centre of the foot plate. Then, while maintaining the single-legged stance, the subjects reach out with their free limb. This procedure is repeated for each of the three directions (16). Poor performance on the YBT is associated with elevated risk of non-contact lower extremity injury. Other researchers have reported decreased dynamic balance in patients with a history of chronic ankle instability or with ACL deficiency. Additionally, it is reported that dynamic balance can be modified with neuromuscular training programmes (17), suggesting that it may be possible to mitigate the elevated injury risk identified with the YBT (12).

Some authors have compared the SEBT with the YBT and have consistently found that there are systematic differences in the measurements between the two tests. (10, 18). However, no study has compared the ability of the two tests to measure training-induced changes following a combined balance and strength-training programme. The knowledge about their responsiveness would be important in the decision of which tool to use for an evaluation of an injury prevention programme in athletes, for example. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to compare the changes in the SEBT and the YBT, measured before and after a six-week balance and strength exercise programme in young and healthy athletes.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Design.** This study is an observational pre-post design with a six-week intervention period. The study has been approved by the research council of the faculty of physical education and sport sciences (University of Tehran) and...
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formula (excursion distance/limb length) × 100 = % MAXD (30).

First, the normality of the variable distributions was verified using Shapiro-Wilk test. We then calculated change from baseline to the end of the six-week treatment period (post-pre). Paired-samples T-tests were conducted to compare the change of reach distances for preferred limb between tests. Pearson correlations and Bland–Altman assessment for agreement were used to compare SEBT and YBT performances (31).

The significance level was considered to be at p < 0.05 for all analyses. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS16 and Stata, version 14.1.

RESULTS
The reach distances of three directions were higher for the SEBT compared to the YBT at baseline. The correlation values were high (between 0.88 and 0.92) (Table 1). The values for SEBT and YBT improved over the six-week training period, with changes from 4.1 (% limb length) for the A direction and 5.1 for the PL direction. The comparison between the changes in the SEBT and YBT with a paired sample T-test showed significant differences in PM (p=0.001) and PL reach directions (p=0.000). No differences were noted in the A reach directions (p=0.38). The effect sizes were moderate, ranging from 0.43 to 0.52. The correlations between the changes were large, ranging between 0.72 and 0.76 (Table 2). Percentage change values for the A, PM, and PL directions in SEBT were 4%, 5%, and 5% respectively. Also, percentage change values for the three directions in YBT were 4%.

The Bland–Altman plot revealed limits of agreement for the A direction from −1.69 to 2.01 (Figure 1). Also, for the PM direction ranged from −1.4 to 2.87 and the PL reach from −0.79 to 3.48 (Figure 2).

Table 1. The reach distances at baseline for SEBT and YBT and their Pearson correlation coefficients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reach Direction</th>
<th>SEBT</th>
<th>YBT</th>
<th>Correlation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean (SD)</td>
<td>Mean (SD)</td>
<td>r (95% CI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior</td>
<td>94.53 (9.03)</td>
<td>91.6 (6.95)</td>
<td>0.88 (0.76 to 0.94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posteromedial</td>
<td>90.76 (10.01)</td>
<td>87.76 (8.34)</td>
<td>0.92 (0.84 to 0.96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterolateral</td>
<td>92.77 (10)</td>
<td>88.93 (7.35)</td>
<td>0.91 (0.81 to 0.96)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: SD and CI stand for standard deviation and confidence interval respectively.

Table 2. The change of reach distances for SEBT and YBT before and after exercise and their Pearson correlation coefficients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reach Direction</th>
<th>Change (Post-Pre)</th>
<th>Correlation of changes</th>
<th>Effect size SEBT</th>
<th>Effect size YBT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SEBT</td>
<td>YBT</td>
<td></td>
<td>SEBT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior</td>
<td>4.1 (3.67 to 4.53)</td>
<td>3.95 (3.43 to 4.47)</td>
<td>0.74 (0.52 to 0.87)</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posteromedial</td>
<td>4.3 (3.71 to 4.88)</td>
<td>3.56 (3.19 to 3.94)</td>
<td>0.72 (0.49 to 0.86)</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterolateral</td>
<td>5.14 (4.53 to 5.75)</td>
<td>3.8 (3.42 to 4.17)</td>
<td>0.76 (0.54 to 0.88)</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISCUSSION
Based on our results, the YBT has similar responsiveness (i.e. sensitive to changes in dynamic balance) compared to the SEBT. Although the SEBT showed slightly higher absolute changes than the YBT, the effect sizes were similar in both tests due to the smaller standard deviations of the YBT. The correlation between the changes of SEBT and YBT were large, indicating that the YBT does measure a similar but slightly different construct. Another
finding in this investigation was that young male athletes achieved longer reach distances in the directions of the SEBT compared with those of the YBT, and that the changes in the PL and PM were significantly larger in the SEBT compared to those in the YBT; no significant difference was found for the A direction.

We found smaller standard deviations in the YBT test, which led to higher effect sizes for the YBT in the anterior direction despite the smaller changes. Coughlan et al. did not find smaller

standard deviation for the YBT (10). Therefore, we believe that our result of the smaller standard deviation should not be over-interpreted.

Previous authors have reported differences between the SEBT and the YBT reach distances. They found similar differences with higher values for the SEBT (10, 18). However, we are not aware of any other study to evaluate the differences between the SEBT and the YBT change values over time. A previous study demonstrated a postural control improvement after a six-week neuromuscular training programme (32). Furthermore, similar balance improvements were observed after two different balance training programmes (uniaxial and multiaxial training on a rocker board) over three weeks (33).

The results of other studies (10, 18) and our results suggest that, although the task seems to be the same on the SEBT and the YBT test at first sight, the task is somewhat more difficult on the YBT test. Coughlan et al. (10) found differences in the A direction but not in the other two directions; whereas we found significant difference in all three directions. For the change values, we found significant differences for the PM and PL directions but not for the A direction. The reason for the higher values in the SEBT might be that in the SEBT, participants stand on the floor, reach with the tip of the foot, and try to touch the ground at the farthest possible distance. YBT is slightly more difficult, probably due to the fact that the participant stands on a slightly elevated surface on a central footplate with one foot while having to push a sliding block with the other. Another reason could be that participants receive constant proprioceptive feedback throughout the reach excursion from the plantar surface of the reach foot during the YBT. In the SEBT, the participant places downward pressure through the reach foot only at the end of the reach excursion and, therefore, does not receive a similar level of afferent information throughout the movement, possibly relying on a feedforward control strategy until contact is made with the tape measure (10). The SEBT is more of a reach test whereas the YBT is more of a push task. Therefore, the movement strategy might be different. The postural-control strategy used during the SEBT allows the participant to have more flexion on the hip and knee and also more movement on the pelvic and hip than the YBT. Hence, the same level of co-contraction of synergic muscle is not involved throughout the movement. In the YBT, individuals stand on a footplate and have to push a block. Therefore, they have a defined trajectory of the leg and controlled range of motion in the hip, knee, and other body segments in all directions.

The possible reasons for the improvement of dynamic balance after combined exercises in SEBT and YBT were the various training modalities. This variation can lead to an improvement in performance of athletes (34). Simultaneously implementation of strength and balance training improves the balance mechanism, which in turn could improve the athletes’ performance. Dynamic stability training could strengthen the muscles for changing direction in these tests, as well as developing functional joint motion in field sport athletes. Increase in feedback receptor lead to reorganization of the central nervous system and sensorimotor integration and change in response to movement (35). Other reasons could be: stimulation of proprioception sense, preparation of motor neurons in group of muscles and joints to implement the task, increasing coordination and integration of motor units, concentration of synergic muscle, and the process of increase in inhibiting antagonist muscle.

This study has a few limitations that must be considered. The effect size is dependent on the effectiveness of the intervention and, therefore, does not reflect an inherent property of the SEBT and the YBT. However, this limitation does not preclude the comparison of the SRM within one study. Therefore, the conclusion that the responsiveness levels of the SEBT and YBT are similar is valid.

CONCLUSION
A difference in changes of PM and PL reach-directions distance was observed between the SEBT and YBT, with no differences noted
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in the A direction. The movement strategies used in completing the tests appears to influence reach performance. There is a large correlation between the results in the SEBT and the YBT. The results for the SEBT are slightly higher than those for the YBT. Further research on the movement strategies and kinematic demands associated with these tests may indicate which test may be best used in different conditions.

REFERENCES


APPLICABLE REMARKS

- Both tests showed changes during a six-week balance and strength exercise training. However, the changes were slightly but significantly higher in the SEBT compared to the YBT. Both tests can therefore be recommended for the evaluation of exercise programmes.
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