

Differences in pull-up posture between adult ballet practitioners and ballet dancers: Analysis of cross sectional area of trunk muscles and spinal column alignment

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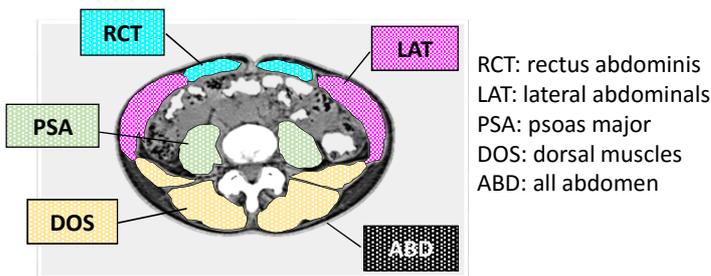
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Purpose: In Japan, the number of adults who undertake ballet without childhood training, adult ballet practitioners (ABPs), is increasing. In classical ballet, dancers must maintain a rigid, erect body posture (pull-up posture), which reduces the physiological curvature of the spine. A proper ballet posture is very important for producing smooth motion. On X-ray and computed tomography (CT) scans, we compared the pull-up posture of ABPs and dancers who have been trained in ballet from childhood.

Subjects: Two female professional ballet dancers (PBDs; A,B),
Two female ordinary ballet practitioners (OBPs; C,D),
Five female adult Ballet practitioners ABPs (E-I)

Demographic Data of Participants	PBD,OBP (N = 4)	ABP (N = 5)
Age (year)	30.2 ± 1.26	57 ± 4.81
Height (cm)	158.5 ± 0.95	158.2 ± 3.25
Weight (kg)	44.9 ± 3.07	47.2 ± 2.31
Body Mass Index (BMI)	17.88 ± 1.16	18.89 ± 1.36
Ballet experience (year)	24.3 ± 4.35	12.0 ± 6.78

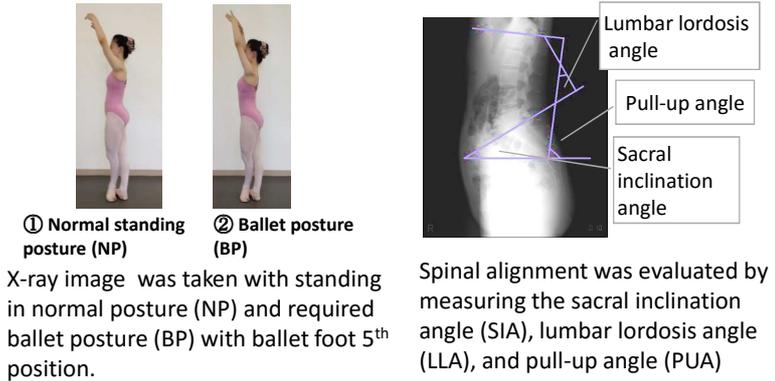
Method1 Evaluation of trunk muscles



RCT: rectus abdominis
LAT: lateral abdominals
PSA: psoas major
DOS: dorsal muscles
ABD: all abdomen

CT scanning was performed once at the navel level. From CT scans, the cross-sectional area were measured using computer software.

Method2 Evaluation of spinal curvature



X-ray image was taken with standing in normal posture (NP) and required ballet posture (BP) with ballet foot 5th position.

Spinal alignment was evaluated by measuring the sacral inclination angle (SIA), lumbar lordosis angle (LLA), and pull-up angle (PUA)

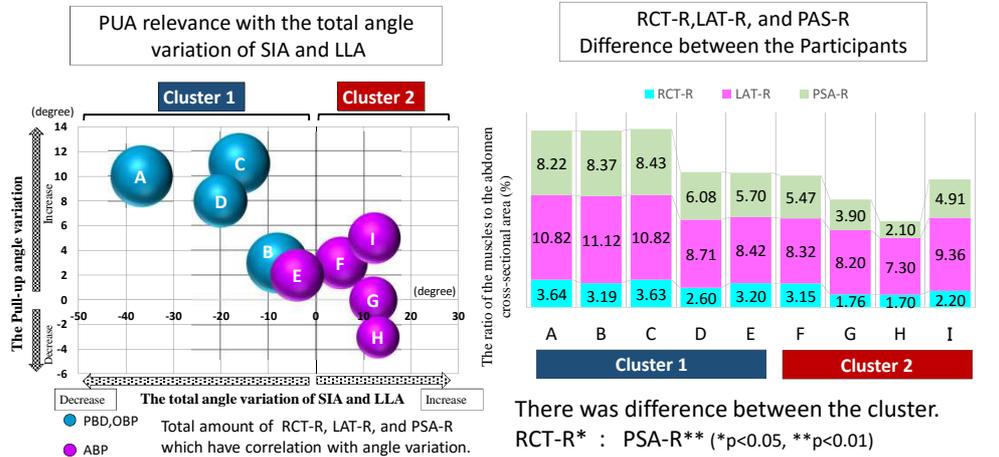
Analysis: Changes in SIA, LLA, and PUA were measured as the participants moved from NP to BP. The correlation with the spine angle change and the trunk muscle cross-sectional areas were measured.

Results: Movement from NP to BP resulted in changes to all measured angles. For the cluster analysis of angle change variations and RCT-R, LAT-R, and PSA-R, the participants were divided into two clusters, and SIA and LLA differed between the clusters.

Correlation coefficients for angle variations and trunk muscle area ratios.

	SIA	LLA	PUA
ABD-A	0.428	0.453	-0.598
RCT-A	-0.413	-0.164	-0.026
LAT-A	-0.493	-0.578	0.412
PSA-A	-0.801**	-0.886**	0.851**
DOL-A	0.276	0.268	-0.654
RCT-R	-0.717*	-0.749*	0.711*
LAT-R	-0.613	-0.677*	0.724*
PSA-R	-0.723*	-0.809**	0.800**
DOL-R	-0.564	-0.540	0.295

PSA-A (A: actual measurement), RCT-R, LAT-R, and PSA-R (R: the ratio of muscle areas to abdominal cross-sectional area) correlated with angle variations.



Discussion:

Cluster 1 (PBDs, OBPs, one of ABP)

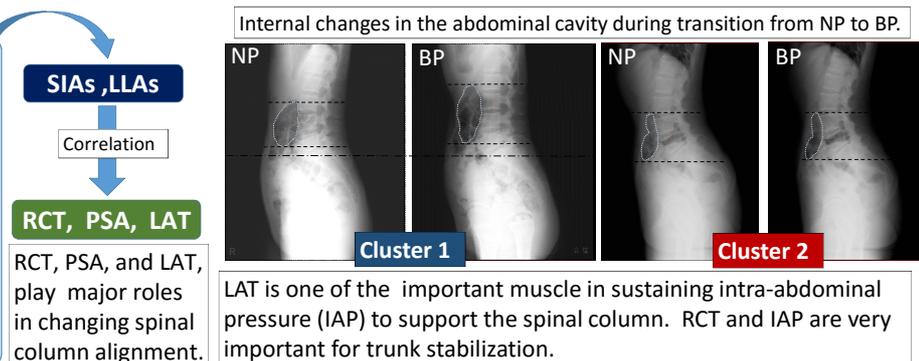
- Decrease SIAs and LLAs (Reduce physiological curvature)
- Increase PUAs (Erect spine)

Correct pull-up posture

Cluster 2 (ABPs)

- Increase SIAs and LLAs (Increase physiological curvature)
- PUAs: differ between the subjects

Incorrect pull-up posture



Conclusion:

Less abdominal muscles make it difficult for ABPs to achieve the correct pull-up posture.