Effects of weight bearing and non-weight bearing exercises on bone properties using calcaneal quantitative ultrasound

P S Yung, Y M Lai, P Y Tung, H T Tsui, C K Wong, V W Y Hung, L Qin

Objective: This study was designed to investigate bone properties using heel quantitative ultrasound (QUS) in young adults participating in various sports.

Methods: A cross sectional study was performed on Chinese male students (n = 55), aged 18–22 years. Subjects with previous fractures or suffering from any diseases known to affect bone metabolism or taking any medication with such an effect, were not included. The subjects were categorised according to their main sporting activities, including soccer (n = 15) (a high impact, weight bearing exercise), dancing (n = 10) (a low impact, weight bearing exercise), and swimming (n = 15) (non-weight bearing exercise). A sedentary group acted as controls (n = 15). A reproducibility study of the velocity of sound (VOS) and the broadband ultrasound attenuation (BUA) measurement was performed and analysed using the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC).

Results: There was good intra-investigator and inter-investigator agreement (ICC > 0.8; p < 0.05) in the measurement of BUA and VOS. No significant differences in BUA and VOS (p > 0.05) were found between the dominant and non-dominant heel. Soccer players (137 ± 4.3 dB/MHz; 1575 ± 56 m/s; 544.1 ± 48.4) and dancers (134.6 ± 3.7 dB/MHz; 1538 ± 46 m/s; 503.0 ± 37) had significantly higher BUA, VOS, and stiffness index (SI) scores (p < 0.05), respectively, than swimmers (124.1 ± 5.1 dB/MHz; 1495 ± 42 m/s; 423.3 ± 46.9) and the sedentary control group (119.9 ± 6.1 dB/MHz; 1452 ± 41 m/s; 369.9 ± 46.4). A trend of a significant linear increase with the weight bearing and high impact exercise was revealed in all QUS parameters (p < 0.05).

Conclusion: This cross sectional study indicated that regular participation in weight bearing exercise in young people might be beneficial for accruing peak bone mass and optimising bone structure.
Questionnaire
Health and food frequency questionnaires were administered to collect information for each individual on calcium intake, age, history of lower limb fractures, family history of osteoporosis, diseases, medications, and treatments known to affect bone metabolism. The individual’s usual calcium intake in milligrams per day was obtained using a food list on which the individual was asked to indicate his food intake for the previous 7 days. Compiled from the Dietetic Information Center of the Hong Kong Hospital Authority, 33 food items commonly consumed in Hong Kong were listed. For each food item, the participants were asked to indicate their usual consumption in terms of frequency. Their calcium intake was calculated using the method published by the Hong Kong Hospital Authority.

Anthropometry
Body weight and body height of the participants were recorded and body mass index (BMI) was calculated. The maximum transverse and longitudinal diameters (MTD and MLD) of their feet were also recorded.

Ultrasound measurement
The bilateral calcanei of each subject were measured using a heel ultrasound densitometer (Paris, Norland Medical System, Fort Atkinson, WI, USA). Quality assurance was performed using a dedicated phantom (supplied by the manufacturer) before the first measurement of the day. The dominant foot was determined by the foot used to kick a ball. Ultrasound gel was applied as a coupling medium to ensure good contact. The velocity of sound (VOS) and broadband ultrasound attenuation (BUA) were measured. A stiffness index (SI) was then derived from both the VOS and BUA, where, as defined by the manufacturer, SI = (0.8471 × VOS)/(4.1034 × BUA) − 1352.2. Each subject had three measurements without repositioning to calculate mean value.

Reproducibility of QUS measurement
The dominant heel of 15 control group subjects was used to evaluate the intra-investigator and inter-investigator reliability of the QUS measurement. The measurement was repeated three times with reppositioning.

Statistical analysis
One way ANOVA was used to test if there was a difference among the groups in terms of anthropometric parameters, calcium intake, and QUS parameters. A Tukey post hoc test was employed to determine the pairwise difference if the one way ANOVA showed that there were significant differences (p < 0.05) (table 2). The mean BUA value at the dominant site of the soccer group was 14.3% (p < 0.001) and 5.3% (p < 0.001) higher than the value for the control and swimming groups, respectively. The mean BUA of the dancing group was 12.2% (p < 0.001) and 8.5% (p < 0.001) higher than that of the control and swimming groups, respectively. The mean BUA value obtained from the non-dominant site of the soccer group was 16.6% (p < 0.001) and 10.4% (p < 0.001) higher than that of the control and swimming groups, respectively. The mean BUA obtained from the non-dominant side of the dancing group was 14.4% (p < 0.001) and 8.3% (p < 0.001) higher than for the control and swimming groups, respectively. The mean BUA value for the non-dominant site of the control and swimming groups was 7.6% (p < 0.001) higher than that of the control and swimming groups, respectively. The mean BUA value obtained from the non-dominant site of the control and swimming groups was 5.7% (p < 0.001) higher than that of the

Table 1 Subject characteristics (mean ± SD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Control (n = 15)</th>
<th>Swimming (n = 15)</th>
<th>Dancing (n = 10)</th>
<th>Soccer (n = 15)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>21.3 ± 1.2</td>
<td>20.9 ± 1.3</td>
<td>20.6 ± 0.7</td>
<td>21.2 ± 1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body height (cm)</td>
<td>174.4 ± 5.4</td>
<td>175.6 ± 6.1</td>
<td>172.3 ± 5.2</td>
<td>175.3 ± 7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body weight (kg)</td>
<td>64.8 ± 8.3</td>
<td>67.5 ± 7.8</td>
<td>65.1 ± 10.7</td>
<td>67.8 ± 5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m²)</td>
<td>21.3 ± 2.3</td>
<td>21.8 ± 1.3</td>
<td>21.9 ± 3.2</td>
<td>22.0 ± 1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium intake (mg/day)</td>
<td>274.3 ± 190.7</td>
<td>267.2 ± 290</td>
<td>302.9 ± 169.5</td>
<td>225.7 ± 148.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency (times/week)</td>
<td>3.5 ± 3.1</td>
<td>3.5 ± 3.1</td>
<td>3.9 ± 1.2</td>
<td>3.9 ± 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration (h/time)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1.7 ± 0.5</td>
<td>3.6 ± 0.5</td>
<td>2.5 ± 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTD (dominant, cm)</td>
<td>9.4 ± 0.6</td>
<td>9.7 ± 0.6</td>
<td>9.4 ± 0.6</td>
<td>9.6 ± 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTD (non-dominant, cm)</td>
<td>9.2 ± 0.5</td>
<td>9.4 ± 0.5</td>
<td>9.3 ± 0.6</td>
<td>9.5 ± 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLD (dominant, cm)</td>
<td>25.3 ± 1.2</td>
<td>25.2 ± 1.2</td>
<td>24.9 ± 1.3</td>
<td>25.2 ± 1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLD (non-dominant, cm)</td>
<td>25.1 ± 1.4</td>
<td>25.4 ± 1.1</td>
<td>24.8 ± 1.4</td>
<td>24.9 ± 1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BMI, body mass index; MLD, maximum longitudinal diameter; MTD, maximum transverse diameter. There were no statistically significant differences among the four groups, so no adjustments were made for body weight and height, etc.
control group. In general, there was a significant ascending trend in the BUA of both sites in the following order of groups: control, swimming, dancing, and soccer (p<0.001). The result of the VOS measurements of both the dominant and non-dominant sites is shown in fig 2. The mean VOS value at the dominant site of the soccer group was 8.6% (p<0.001) and 5.4% (p<0.001) higher than the value of the control and swimming groups, respectively. The mean VOS of the dancing group was 9.9% (p<0.001) higher than that of the control group. The mean VOS value obtained from the non-dominant site of the soccer group was 8.6% (p<0.001), 5.1% (p<0.001), and 3.8% (p>0.05) higher than that of the control group, swimming group, and dancing group, respectively. The value of the dancing group was 4.6% (p<0.05) higher than that of the control group; and that of the swimming group was 3.4% (p<0.05) higher than that of the control group. In general, there was a significant ascending trend in the VOS of both sites in the following order of groups: control, swimming, dancing, and soccer (p<0.001).

The SI values of both the dominant and non-dominant sites are shown in fig 3. For the dominant site, the mean SI value of the soccer group was 47% (p<0.001) and 28.5% (p<0.001) higher than that of the control and swimming groups, respectively. The mean SI of the dancing group was 36.0% (p<0.001) and 18.8% (p<0.001) higher than that of the control and swimming groups, respectively. The mean SI of the swimming group was 14.4% (p<0.05) higher than that of the control group. For the non-dominant site, the mean SI value of the soccer group was 51.4% (p<0.001), 27.2% (p<0.001), and 14.8% (p<0.05) higher than that of the control, swimming, and dancing groups, respectively. The mean SI of the dancing group was 34.7% (p<0.001) and 13.2% (p<0.05) higher than that of the control and swimming groups, respectively. The mean SI of the swimming group was 5.7% (p<0.05) higher than that of the control group. In general, there was a significant ascending trend of SI in both sites in the follow order of groups: control, swimming, dancing, and soccer (p<0.001).

**DISCUSSION**

The main purpose of this study is to demonstrate the osteogenic effect of different exercise modes using calcaneal QUS. In the present study, all the exercise groups have significantly higher QUS parameters for bilateral calcanei than the control group. Moreover, significantly higher QUS parameters were measured in exercises with a greater weight bearing loading on the calcaneus. This demonstrates that exercise has a positive effect on bone status and that such a positive effect was increased by the higher impact of weight bearing loading.

Many previous studies have demonstrated an osteogenic effect of high impact and weight bearing exercise on BMD using DXA. However, the latter densitometric measurement did not provide information on bone structure and mechanical properties. A previous study using DXA and QUS measurement by Lehtonen-Veromaa et al demonstrated that both femoral neck BMD and heel QUS parameters increased in the following order: control, runners, and gymnasts. These results concur with the present study in that the athletes generally had better bone ultrasonic properties than...
did the age and gender matched sedentary controls and, in particular, that higher impact loading exercises are more beneficial to bones.

In humans, the main stresses applied at the level of the calcaneus are ground reaction forces (GRF) as the heel strikes during locomotion. Based on the GRF, swimming (GRF < 1 × body weight), dancing (GRF between 1 and 4 × body weight), and soccer (GRF > 4 × body weight) can be classified as low, moderate, and high impact exercise, respectively. The level of impact has been identified, in both animal and human studies, as an important determinant of the skeleton’s adaptive response to mechanical loading. More osteogenesis was found when bones were subjected to progressively greater magnitudes of strain through artificial loading in animal experiments. An in vivo human study also showed a significantly high correlation between level of activity and QUS parameters. The relationship between loading magnitude and bone can be explained by the bone mechanostat theory proposed by Frost, who stated that exercise has a combined effect on bone properties other than density, such as elasticity and microstructure, which are detectable in QUS but not in DXA.

Figure 3  Stiffness index (SI) (mean ± SE) of the dominant and non-dominant extremities of the subject groups.

What is already known on this topic

Previous exercise intervention studies using the preferred technique, dual energy x ray absorptiometry (DXA), have demonstrated an osteogenic effect. However, DXA only measures bone status in terms of bone mineral density. There has been growing interest in using non-ionising quantitative ultrasound to demonstrate both bone density and structural changes.

What this study adds

The findings of this study support the importance of high impact weight bearing exercises in accruing peak bone mass. Swimming, a non-weight bearing exercise, which is believed to have an insignificant effect on bone density increase, may have favourable effects on bone properties, such as elasticity and microstructure, which are detectable in QUS but not in DXA.
bearing exercise at a young age in maximising peak bone mass with better mechanical strength. Our findings suggest that such exercises should be promoted among children to maximise and optimise their bone mass and quality and, hence, prevent osteoporosis in later life.

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