Effect of Foot Placement on Recruitment of the Gluteus Medius During a Barbell Squat

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Background Information

- Previous studies
 - Activation of the trunk stabilizers (Bressels et al. 2009)
 - EMG activation during different squats (Miller 2019)
 - Activation of muscles of the lower limb due to variations in foot placement and squat depth (Clark 2012)
- Focus
 - Gluteal activation patterns and foot placement
 - Rehab and fitness protocols want to utilize ideal exercise form and position to target specific muscles

*The American College of Sports Medicine provides detail in appropriate loads and guidelines for performing squats.

Project Purpose

- Evaluate the effect variations in stance width has on gluteal and quadricep muscle activation during a barbell back squat
 - Specifically, we studied the muscle activation of the gluteus medius and rectus femoris muscles
- Determining a foot placement that targets the hip and quadricep muscles the most will give insight into the safest and most effective way to exercise these muscles



Subjects or Study Population

Requirements:

- College students -must be at least 18 years old
- Must have no acute injuries, lifting, or exercise restrictions
- No strenuous exercise training within 24 hours prior to participation
- Must wear gym shoes and gym shorts



Time commitment:

1-day commitment -approximately 30-minute session

Subjects will perform a variety of barbell squats while hip-muscle activation patterns are measured via surface EMG.

Study Design

- Cross-Sectional Study
 - Both empirical and quantitative
- Participants were asked to come in one time only
 - $\circ~$ Performed all tasks in one visit
 - Roughly 30 minute intervention overall

Methods

- 1. All subjects signed informed consent prior to participating
- 2. 5-minute warm-up
- 3. Surface EMGs on gluteus medius and rectus femoris on left leg
- Participants performed 3 sets of 8 barbell squats with 50% bodyweight loaded on the bar
 - a. Set 1: completed with feet at hip width
 - b. Set 2: each foot positioned ~1.5 inches wider (3 inches wider than hip width)
 - **c.** Set 3: each foot positioned ~3 inches wider (6 inches wider)
- 5. EMG data was collected during each squat sequence

Equipment

- Squat rack/weights
- EMG (computer system, sensors, etc.)
- Measuring tape
- Spotters



Assessment

- Quantitative (mV)
- Average activation of gluteus medius and rectus femoris
- Activation patterns across different stances
- Male vs. female activation



Results

- No Outliers
- Found average activation (mV) for each muscle in each stance
- Compared average activation (mV) in males and females
- Isolated the subjects that showed consistent trends
 - Calculated the change in activation in these subjects
 - Identified any patterns in the directions of the trends

Average Muscle Activation per Stance



Gender Differences in Activation



Trends in the Data

	RF	GM	Both
Total	8	6	5
Positive	5	1	1
Negative	3	5	4

	Rectus Femoris		Gluteus Medius	
	3 inches	6 inches	3 inches	6 inches
Average	0.01	0.15	0.47	0.62
(mV)	-0.01	-0.15	-0.47	-0.03

Discussion

- Previous studies demonstrated a wider foot stance increases hip muscle activation during a squat.
- Males vs Female muscle activation patterns
- <u>Strength</u> reproducible
- <u>Weakness</u> sample size
- Challenged by technology

• Barbell back squat may not be best for strengthening gluteus medius

Conclusions

• Miniscule changes in muscle activation

• Wider stance = more Rectus Femoris activation

• Males Generate more force with Rectus Femoris than Gluteus Medius in our project

• Not enough data to verify results

Future Direction

- Continue testing variation of squats to determine ideal techniques for muscle activation.
 - Foot Placement, Load, Duration, Type of Squat

• Core activation and contribution? Other Muscles?

• Experienced vs Inexperienced Lifter?

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