TITLE

Relationship between ankle plantar flexor force steadiness and postural stability on stable and unstable platforms

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ABSTRACT

Purpose

This study was aimed at determining the relationship between ankle plantar flexor force steadiness and postural control during single leg standing on stable and unstable platforms.

Methods

For the thirty-three healthy participants, force steadiness, at target torques of 5%, 20%, and 50% of the maximum voluntary torque (MVT) of the ankle plantar flexors, was measured. Force steadiness was calculated as the coefficient of variation of force. Single leg standing on stable and unstable platforms was performed using the BIODEX Balance System SD. The standard deviation of the anteroposterior center of pressure (COP) displacements was measured as the index for postural control. During both measurements, muscle activities of the soleus were collected using surface electromyography.

Results

On the stable platform, the COP fluctuation significantly correlated with force steadiness at 5% of MVT ($r = 0.512$, $p = 0.002$). On the unstable platform, the COP fluctuation significantly correlated with force steadiness at 20% of MVT ($r = 0.458$, $p = 0.007$). However, the extent of muscle activity observed for a single leg standing on both stable and unstable platforms was significantly greater than the muscle activity observed while performing force steadiness tasks at 5% and 20% of MVT, respectively.

Conclusion

Postural stability during single leg standing on stable and unstable platforms may be related to one’s ability to

maintain constant torque at 5% and 20% of MVT regardless of the muscle activity. These results suggest that the required abilities to control muscle force differ depending on the postural control tasks.

KEYWORDS

force steadiness, force fluctuation, plantar flexor, single leg standing, postural control

ABBREVIATIONS

COP	center of pressure
CV	coefficient of variation
EMG	electromyography
MVC	maximum voluntary contraction
MVT	maximum voluntary torque
RMS	root mean square

INTRODUCTION

The mechanism for controlling muscle force is important to motor performance. The variability of motor output is generally affected by the variability of a motor unit discharge and environment (Enoka et al. 2003; Moritz et al. 2005). Force steadiness is one aspect of muscle force control. The force fluctuations that occur during submaximal muscle contractions at a target-value torque can be quantified as the force steadiness (Tracy 2007a). The quantification of force steadiness is often obtained during isometric contraction, while torque fluctuation is calculated as the standard deviation, or coefficient of variation (CV), of the amplitude of the torque during a task where submaximal steady contractions must be maintained (Enoka et al. 2003; Oomen and van Dieen 2017; Tracy 2007a). Force steadiness can be affected by the variance in the common synaptic input received by the motor neurons of concurrently active motor units (Feeney et al. 2018; Kornatz et al. 2005; Moritz et al. 2005; Negro et al. 2009). Aging, neurological disorders, and musculoskeletal disorders can also affect force steadiness (Castronovo et al. 2018; Carlyle and Mochizuki 2018; Tracy and Enoka 2002). For example, force steadiness of the knee extensor muscle was significantly more impaired in older adults with knee osteoarthritis than in age-matched control individuals (Smith et al. 2014). In a comparison between young adults and older adults, force fluctuations are generally greater in older adults, which indicates a lower force control ability among older adults (Enoka et al. 2003; Kallio et al. 2012; Tracy 2007a). In addition, it has been demonstrated that force fluctuations in older adults with a history of falling were less steady during force matching tasks than that in older adults without any history of falling (Carville et al. 2007).

The center of pressure (COP) in humans during quiet standing fluctuates continuously with coordination of the lower limb muscles by afferents from muscle and tendon of foot (Van Doornik et al. 2011). Therefore, COP fluctuation can be limited to a person's base of support (Fitzpatrick et al. 1994). However, it was concluded that maximum strength of the lower leg muscles was not associated with postural control ability during quiet standing (Ema et al. 2016). Moreover, a previous study investigating the muscle activities of the extensor digitorium longus, soleus, peroneus longus, and tibialis anterior during single leg standing on stable and unstable surfaces revealed that these muscle activities required 10–50% of the maximum voluntary contraction (MVC) (Cimadoro et al. 2013). Postural control during standing, therefore, would require an ability to modulate submaximal muscle torque rather than exert maximum muscle strength.

Among lower limb muscles, the ankle plantar flexor is especially important for postural control, mobility, and other motor functions (Masani et al. 2003; Stenroth et al. 2015). Regarding age-related changes in the force steadiness of ankle plantar flexion, it has been reported that, compared with young adults, force fluctuations of less than 5% of maximum strength was greater (i.e., unsteadiness) in older adults (Tracy 2007a). Additionally, the motor unit discharge rate was decreased, and the variability in the motor unit discharge rate was higher during force steadiness at 10% and 20% of the maximum voluntary isometric torque in older adults (Kallio et al. 2012). Kouzaki and Shinohara (2010) investigated the relationships of ankle dorsiflexor and plantar flexor force steadiness with COP fluctuation during quiet standing and revealed that anteroposterior COP fluctuation was significantly positively correlated to plantar flexor force steadiness at 2.5% and 5% of maximum strength. The results suggest that subjects with greater COP fluctuations have less ability to maintain constant muscle force at low intensity. Furthermore, considering the fact that COP fluctuations during standing could decrease after a 4-

week training of ankle plantar flexor force steadiness (Oshita and Yano 2011), postural stability during standing can be especially affected by ankle plantar flexor force steadiness.

Daily activities are often performed not only on stable surface environments, but also on uneven ground (i.e., unstable environments). It is expected that postural control during standing under unstable environment conditions would require greater muscle force exertion and elaborated COP control using lower limb muscles, compared to postural control under stable environment conditions (Cimadoro et al. 2013). In fact, approximately 10% of the muscle activity needed for maximum ankle plantar flexor strength would be required for controlling standing posture on a stable platform, whereas approximately 20% of that same muscle activity would be required for controlling standing posture on an unstable platform (Cimadoro et al. 2013). Therefore, it would be expected that postural control ability in a stable environment may be related to force steadiness at a relatively low-intensity torque. On the other hand, one’s postural control ability in an unstable environment may be related to force steadiness at a greater intensity torque. However, to our knowledge, no study has examined the relationship between ankle plantar flexor force steadiness and postural control ability in unstable environments. Compared to bipedal standing (Kouzaki and Shinohara 2010; Oshita and Yano 2011), single leg standing would be better suited for detecting balance impairments because of its narrow base of support. Additionally, as the same legs were used for single leg standing and force steadiness tasks, the effects of the contralateral leg, in a single leg standing configuration, could be minimized, unlike in bipedal standing; the effects could also clarify the relationship between force steadiness and postural control. Therefore, the purpose of the present study was to investigate the relationship between ankle plantar flexor force steadiness and postural control for a configuration involving a single leg standing, on both stable and unstable platforms. The hypothesis of the present study was that force steadiness at very low intensity, such as 5% of maximum voluntary torque (MVT), would be correlated with postural control on stable platforms, and that force steadiness at greater intensity would be correlated with postural control on unstable platforms.

METHODS

Participants

Thirty-three young adults (age: 23 ± 2 yr., height: 166.6 ± 8.3 cm, and body mass: 60.3 ± 11.7 kg), including 19 men and 14 women, participated in this study. Inclusion criteria required subjects without a history of neuromuscular disorders or surgery on the legs. The purpose and procedures were explained to the participants before they provided informed written consent to participate in the study. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the ethics committee of the Kyoto University Graduate School and Faculty of Medicine (R0548-1).

Procedure

The participants first performed the postural control task, followed by the force steadiness task. For the postural control task, single leg standing with the right leg on either stable or unstable platforms was performed in a random order. During single leg standing, COP displacement was measured. Then, the MVT of the ankle plantar flexors was measured twice. Force steadiness, at intensities of 5%, 20%, and 50% of the MVT of the ankle plantar flexors, was measured twice, in a random order. Force steadiness at 5% of MVT was found to be related to COP fluctuation during conditions of quiet bipedal standing on a stable platform (Kouzaki and Shinohara 2010), while force steadiness at 20% of MVT was observed to be related to the sustainable time of quiet standing with a single leg and eyes closed (Oshita and Yano 2010). In addition, postural control during single leg standing in unstable conditions would require a greater intensity of force steadiness; previous studies (Tracy 2007a, b) have used 50%

of MVT as a high intensity of force steadiness. Therefore, intensities of 5%, 20%, and 50% of MVT for force steadiness tasks were selected in the present study. Muscle activities were also measured using surface electromyography (EMG) during postural control, measuring MVT (i.e., maximum voluntary contraction (MVC) for maximum activation), and force steadiness tasks.

Measurements of postural control tasks

Postural control tasks consisting of single leg standing were performed using the Biodex Balance System SD (Biodex Medical Systems, Shirley, NY, USA). Biodex Balance System SD has eight springs located around the perimeter of the balance platform, and the degree of tilt and COP can be measured via these springs. The participants put their bare right foot on the center of the platform and performed a quiet single leg standing for 40 s. Their upper limbs were kept in front their chest, and their hip and right knee angles were kept neutral (i.e., 0°), while their left knee was flexed. The participants were instructed to look at a point 30 cm in front of them while maintaining a natural neck position. They were also instructed as follows: “Please keep your posture upright. When controlling your posture, try to use your ankle joint, with as little hip and knee movement as possible.”

Single leg standing tasks were performed under stable and unstable conditions in random order. For the stable condition, we selected the mode “static” in the Biodex Balance System SD; the platform was not inclined. For the unstable condition, we selected the mode “dynamic” in the Biodex Balance System SD; the platform could be inclined about its center, in any direction. The Biodex Balance System SD in the “dynamic” mode varies between Level 1 (minimum stability) and Level 12 (maximum stability). In this study, “Level 2” (less stable) was used for the unstable condition (Brown et al. 2018). The COP data acquired during the single leg standing trial were sampled at 20 Hz and analyzed for 30 s, excluding the first and last 5 s. If a participant touched the platform with their left foot, the trial was repeated under the same conditions.

We focused on the relationship between ankle plantar flexor force steadiness and anteroposterior postural stability, because the muscle function of the ankle plantar flexors could be associated with anteroposterior postural control. Therefore, in this work, the standard deviation of the anteroposterior COP displacements was calculated. In addition, considering the effect of an individual's height and body mass on the center of mass and tilt of the platform, the standard deviation of the COP displacements was divided by their height and body mass, and used as an index of COP fluctuation.

Measurements of maximum voluntary torque and force steadiness

The tasks of maximum strength and force steadiness were performed using the Biodex System 4 (Biodex Medical Systems, Shirley, NY, USA). The participants were seated with their hips flexed and their right knee fully extended. Their trunk, pelvis, and right ankle were fixed with inelastic belts, with their right ankle in a neutral position. The torque signals obtained from the dynamometer were sent to a personal computer using the software application (MyoResearch XP Master Edition, Noraxon Inc., Scottsdale, Arizona, USA) with a sampling rate of 1500 Hz. The exerted torque was processed with a moving root mean square (RMS) 50 ms time window in real time because the torque data of plantarflexion via BIODEX included some noise.

The participants were verbally encouraged to exert the maximum ankle plantar flexion for approximately 3 s. MVT measurements were performed for two trials with a rest interval of more than one minute. The averaged peak torques for the two trials were calculated as an individual MVT. Furthermore, the MVT was divided by the individual's body mass (Nm/kg). Based on the MVT of the ankle plantar flexor, the target torques for the force steadiness tasks were set at 5%, 20% and, 50% of the MVT for individual participants. Each force steadiness task was performed twice, in random order, with a sufficient rest interval. During the force steadiness tasks, the target and exerted torques were shown on the monitor of the personal computer for visual feedback. In a previous study (Tracy 2007a), the time frame for analysis was set to approximately 5 s for a force steadiness at 50 % of MVT. With this in mind, the present study set as long a time frame as possible for analysis in order to avoid muscle fatigue. The participants were instructed to exert torque for 25 s; this included a duration of 10 s where the torque was gradually increased from the baseline torque to the target torque and stabilized at this target value. Therefore, the first 10 s of torque data were omitted to ensure that the readings were steady. The force steadiness was identified as measuring the CV of force (100 · standard deviation / mean [%]) using the last 15 s of exerted torque data. The average CV of the two trials for each force steadiness task was used for the analysis. A low CV of force value indicated less force oscillation (i.e., an ability to control force exertion to a higher degree).

Electromyography measurements

Surface EMG of the right soleus muscle was measured with sampling at 1500 Hz (MyoResearch XP Master Edition, Noraxon Inc., Scottsdale, Arizona, USA) during postural control tasks and force exertion tasks (MVC and force steadiness tasks). According to the recommendations of the Surface Electromyography for Non-Invasive

Assessment of Muscle (SENIAM) project, EMG electrodes (Blue Sensor; Medicotest, Olstykke, Denmark) with a 20 mm center-to-center interelectrode distance were placed at a point located two-thirds of the way down the line between the medial condylis of the femur and the medial malleolus. The raw EMG signals were processed using a bandpass filter between 20 and 500 Hz (a fourth-order Butterworth filter). A moving RMS window of 50 ms was used, after which the average amplitude of the EMG during the analysis interval was calculated. The MVC of the ankle plantar flexor was performed twice for 3 s, and the averaged EMG values were used in the following analysis. In the postural control tasks, the EMG analysis interval was 30 s, which was the same as the analysis interval for the COP data. In the force steadiness tasks, the EMG analysis interval was 15 s, which was the same as the analysis interval for the force data. The averaged EMG activity of the two measurements for the force steadiness and MVC tasks was used for analysis. Muscle activities during the postural control and force steadiness tasks were normalized using muscle activity during the MVC.

Statistical Analyses

Statistical analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS version 22.0; IBM Japan, Inc., Tokyo, Japan). Paired t tests were performed to compare the index of the COP fluctuations between stable and unstable conditions. Pearson’s correlation coefficients were performed to investigate the relationship of the COP fluctuations in stable and unstable conditions with force steadiness and maximum strength. When a significant correlation between COP fluctuation and force steadiness was observed, muscle activity during correlated tasks was compared using paired t tests in order to verify whether the muscle activity levels were the same between the postural control and the force steadiness tasks. Statistical significance was set at an alpha (α) level of 0.05.

RESULTS

Postural control tasks and force steadiness tasks

Table 1 shows the index of the COP fluctuation, CV of force, and maximum isometric strength. The paired t tests revealed that the index of the COP fluctuation on unstable platforms was significantly less than that of the COP fluctuation on stable platforms ($p < 0.001$).

Relationship between COP fluctuation and force steadiness or maximum strength

On the stable platform, the index of the COP fluctuations was significantly positively correlated with CV of force only at 5% of MVT ($r = 0.512$, $p = 0.002$, Fig. 1 A). On the other hand, the COP fluctuations on the stable platform were not correlated with CV of force at 20% of MVT ($r = 0.298$, $p = 0.093$, Fig 1 B), 50% of MVT ($r = -0.044$, $p = 0.808$, Fig 1 C), or maximum isometric strength ($r = -0.298$, $p = 0.093$, Fig 1 D).

On the unstable platform, the index of the COP fluctuations significantly and positively correlated with CV of force only at 20% of MVT ($r = 0.458$, $p = 0.007$, Fig 2 B). On the other hand, the COP fluctuations on the unstable platform were not correlated with CV of force at 5% of MVT ($r = 0.276$, $p = 0.121$, Fig 2 A), 50% of MVT ($r = 0.331$, $p = 0.060$, Fig 2 C), or maximum isometric strength ($r = 0.051$, $p = 0.779$, Fig 2 D).

Table 2 presents the muscle activity of the soleus during each task. Muscle activity showed significant correlation between the postural control task and force steadiness; comparisons revealed that the muscle activity observed during a single leg standing on a stable platform (27.5 ± 10.4% MVC) was significantly greater than the muscle activity observed during the force steadiness task at 5% of MVT (14.5 ± 6.8% MVC, $p < 0.001$). In addition, the muscle activity observed during a single leg standing on an unstable platform (33.7 ± 14.8% MVC) was significantly greater than the muscle activity observed during the force steadiness task at 20% of MVT (26.3 ± 9.7% MVC, p = 0.001).

DISCUSSION

The current study investigated whether COP fluctuations during single leg standing on stable and unstable platforms are related to ankle plantar flexor force steadiness. We found that the COP fluctuations on a stable platform was correlated with force steadiness only at 5% of MVT, whereas the COP fluctuations on an unstable platform was correlated with force steadiness only at 20% of MVT. These results supported our hypothesis that postural control in an unstable environment would be related to force steadiness at a greater intensity when compared to that in a stable environment. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study that provides evidence that anteroposterior COP fluctuations on support surfaces with different stabilities were each related to ankle plantar flexor force steadiness at different intensities. Interestingly, the intensity of the force steadiness at which the correlation was observed in the stable condition differed from that in the unstable condition. Our findings indicate that force steadiness might be affected by different mechanisms based on the difficulty of the motor task or if neural adaptation interfered with the motor task. If the intensity of the force steadiness related to specific tasks is different, force steadiness training focused on a specific motor task can be applied to improve the performance of that task.

Regarding the postural control tasks, the COP fluctuations on the unstable platform were significantly less those that on the stable platform. In the stable condition, as the platform was locked and did not tilt, participants could move their COP over a large area. On the other hand, in the unstable condition, the platform tilted as the COP moved away from the center of the platform; therefore, the COP had to be maintained at one point to ensure a standing posture. Therefore, the COP fluctuations in the unstable condition seemed to decrease as compared to the stable condition. Additionally, this study did not use visual feedback of the COP displacement during postural control tasks. In the unstable condition, the COP displacement is assumed to be affected by additional afferent information, including a sense of equilibrium related to the platform tilt or movement related to the ankle joint change, unlike in the stable condition. Posture was controlled by using the interaction between sensory functions (such as somatosensory, equilibrium, and visual information about the surrounding environment) and motor functions (such as reflex system or voluntary contractions) (Horak 2006).This implies that the COP in the unstable condition might experience less fluctuation due to additional afferent information.

The current study revealed that the COP fluctuations on the stable platform were not related to maximum strength and force steadiness at high-intensity contractions but were significantly related to force steadiness only at the low-intensity force of 5% of MVT. Kouzaki and Shinohara (2010) reported that the COP fluctuations on the stable floor were significantly correlated with force steadiness at 2.5% and 5% of MVT. Oshita and Yano (2012) also found that the anteroposterior COP velocity was significantly associated with force steadiness at 10% of MVT, but not at 20%. These previous studies (Oshita and Yano 2012; Kouzaki and Shinohara 2010) investigated COP fluctuations during bilateral standing, whereas the current study investigated COP fluctuations during an single leg standing task, which has a smaller area of base support and requires additional muscle activity (Garcia-Masso et al. 2016). Similar to previous studies, our results showed that the COP fluctuations on the stable platform were also significantly correlated with force steadiness at low intensities such as 5% of MVT. This implies that neural adaptation, such as a motor unit discharge rate or recruitment strategies, might contribute to the control of the COP on a stable surface. Further research will be needed to investigate the contribution of neural adaptation for postural control.

On the unstable platform, the COP fluctuations were not associated with force steadiness at 5% of MVT, but significantly correlated at 20% of MVT. When a greater intensity force steadiness task was performed, the blood oxygenation level-dependent responses in the ipsilateral parietal lobule, putamen, insula, and contralateral superior frontal gyrus during isometric contraction increased (Yoon et al. 2014). The responses in the areas were also associated with force fluctuations. In addition, it is accepted that high-intensity force exertion could apply high pressure on a participant's sole, from which additional somatosensory could be stimulated. The difficult postural tasks would require increased innervation from the cerebral cortex, such as supplementary motor area (Jacobs and Horak 2007; Nandi et al. 2018; Solis-Escalante et al. 2019), additional somatosensory, and sensorimotor integration (Horak 2006; Peterka 2002). It is assumed that force steadiness at 20% of MVT demanded extra regulation from the central nervous system and additional afferent sensory from the peripheral system than does force steadiness at 5% of MVT. Therefore, in the current study, difficult postural control tasks on an unstable platform may be related to force steadiness at 20% of MVT. However, there was no correlation between the COP fluctuations on the unstable platform and force steadiness at 50% of MVT. This result suggests that postural control on the unstable platform was not required to achieve force control at such high-intensity contractions as 50% of MVT.

The muscle activation values were compared between correlated tasks (the postural task on a stable platform versus the force steadiness task at 5% of MVT, and the postural task on an unstable platform versus the force steadiness task at 20% of MVT) to determine whether the correlations observed were due to a similar level of muscle activation between two tasks. The results showed that the muscle activity observed during the single leg standing on the stable platform was greater than the muscle activity during the force steadiness task at 5% of MVT. Moreover, the muscle activity during single leg standing on the unstable platform was also greater than the muscle activity during the force steadiness task at 20% of MVT. Unexpectedly, even though a significant correlation between COP fluctuations and force steadiness was observed, the degree of muscle activity differed between the two tasks. Some studies (Oomen and van Dieen 2017; Jacobs and Horak 2007; Hunter et al. 2016) reported that both postural control and force steadiness were related to the neuromuscular system. In particular, force steadiness was influenced by a variability of the motor unit discharge rate (Moritz et al. 2005) and muscle afferents, such as muscle spindle and somatosensory (Harwood et al. 2014; Mani et al. 2019). These factors may be related to the postural control tasks, whereas the results of muscle activity do not directly explain the relationship between postural control and force steadiness. Other muscle neurophysiological behaviors or strategies are expected to influence the correlation between force steadiness and postural control. Further study is required to clarify the causes of this relationship from the perspective of the neuromuscular system.

There are some limitations to this study. First, the surface EMG was not synchronized in time with the COP displacement data during the single leg standing tasks. If the relationship between the muscle activity pattern and COP displacement can be investigated, it is expected that a detailed neuromuscular control system may be realized. Second, five participants who were left-leg dominant (out of thirty-three) were included. The differences between a leg that is dominant and a leg that is not may affect the results of the postural control and force steadiness tasks. However, it is possible that this dominant effect was minimized as the analysis of the correlation between force steadiness and postural control was performed using observations obtained from legs of the same dominance. Another limitation was that force steadiness and the EMG of the ankle dorsi flexor were not measured; the tibial anterior muscle can also contribute to postural control (Day et al. 2017). Therefore, future study of dorsi flexion behavior for postural control may be of interest, particularly in unstable conditions. Finally, the participants of this study were limited to healthy young adults. Therefore, it is unclear whether our findings could be applied to populations with impaired postural control or force control, such as older adults and patients with neurological disorders. Further studies are required to clarify the relationship between force steadiness and postural control in older adults or patients with neurological disorders.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we investigated the relationship of the anteroposterior COP fluctuations during single leg standing with ankle plantar flexor force steadiness at 5%, 20%, and 50% of the MVT in healthy young adults. Our results revealed that the COP fluctuations on the stable platform were correlated with force steadiness only at 5% of MVT. In contrast, the COP fluctuations on the unstable platform were correlated with force steadiness only at 20% of MVT.

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COMPLIANCE with ETHICAL STANDARDS

CONFLICTS of INTEREST

The authors have no conflicts of interest relevant to this article.

RESEARCH INVOLVING HUMAN PARTICIPANTS

The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the ethics committee of the Kyoto University Graduate School and Faculty of Medicine (R0548-1).

INFORMED CONSENT

The purpose and procedures were explained to the participants before they provided informed written consent to participate in the study.

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FIGURE LEGENDS

Fig. 1 Relationship between the index of the COP fluctuation on the stable platform, and force steadiness or maximum strength

(a) relationship to CV of force at 5% of MVT

(b) relationship to CV of force at 20% of MVT

(c) relationship to CV of force at 50% of MVT

(d) relationship to maximum isometric strength

COP center of pressure; CV coefficient of variation; MVT maximum voluntary torque

Fig. 2 Relationship between the index of the COP fluctuation on the unstable platform, and force steadiness or maximum strength

(a) relationship to CV of force at 5% of MVT

(b) relationship to CV of force at 20% of MVT

(c) relationship to CV of force at 50% of MVT

(d) relationship to maximum isometric strength

COP; center of pressure, CV; coefficient of variation, MVT; maximum voluntary torque

Table 1. The indexes of COP fluctuations, CV of force, and maximum isometric strength.

Postural control tasks	
COP fluctuation on a stable platform (cm/(cm･kg) × 10^{-5})	6.58 ± 1.90 *
COP fluctuation on an unstable platform (cm/(cm･kg) × 10^{-5})	4.82 ± 1.59 *
Force steadiness tasks	
CV of force at 5% of MVT (%)	1.73 ± 0.59
CV of force at 20% of MVT (%)	1.34 ± 0.40
CV of force at 50% of MVT (%)	1.37 ±0.39
Maximum isometric strength (Nm/kg)	2.39 ± 0.41

* The paired t test revealed a significant difference ($p < 0.001$).

COP: center of pressure, MVT: maximum voluntary torque

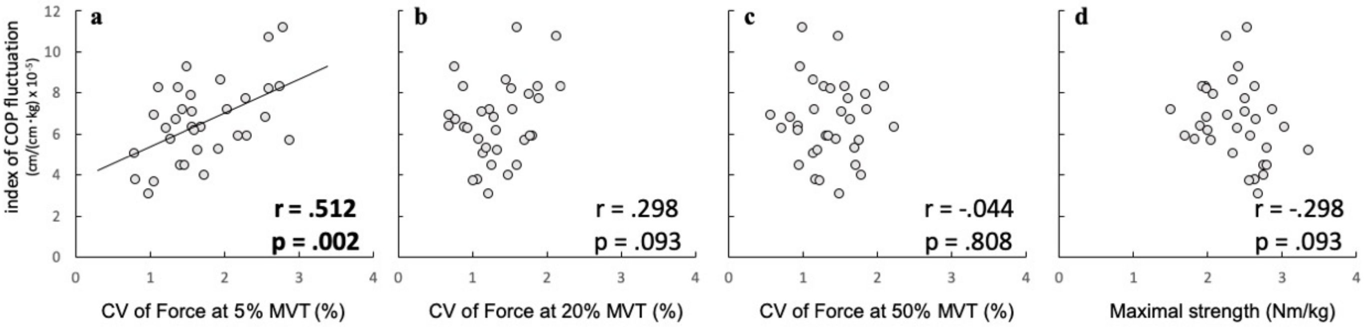
Table 2. Muscle activities of the soleus muscle during each task (% MVC).

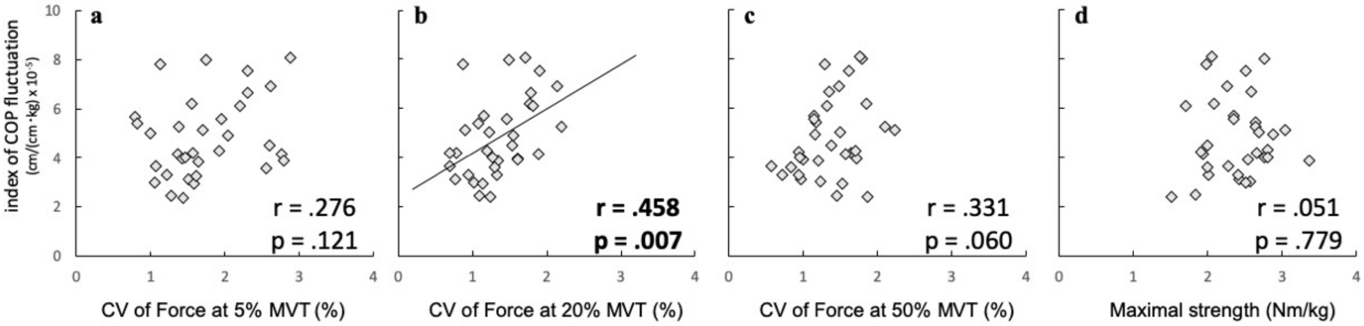
Postural control tasks	
On a stable platform	27.5 ± 10.4 [a]
On an unstable platform	33.7 ± 14.8 [b]
Force steadiness tasks	
5% of MVT	14.5 ±6.8 [a]
20% of MVT	26.3 ± 9.7 [b]
50% of MVT	51.5 ± 14.1

a: A significant difference between the two tasks, which showed a significant correlation between postural control on a stable platform and force steadiness at 5% MVT.

b: A significant difference between the two tasks, which showed a significant correlation between postural control on an unstable platform and force steadiness at 20% MVT.

MVT; maximum voluntary torque


a
b
c
d
index of COP fluctuation
(cm/(cm・kg) x 10⁻⁵)
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
r = .512
p = .002
r = .298
p = .093
r = -.044
p = .808
r = -.298
p = .093
0
1
2
3
4
CV of Force at 5% MVT (%)
CV of Force at 20% MVT (%)
CV of Force at 50% MVT (%)
Maximal strength (Nm/kg)


index of COP fluctuation
(cm/(cm·kg) x 10⁻⁵)
10
8
6
4
2
0
a
r = .276
p = .121
0 1 2 3 4
CV of Force at 5% MVT (%)
b
r = .458
p = .007
0 1 2 3 4
CV of Force at 20% MVT (%)
c
r = .331
p = .060
0 1 2 3 4
CV of Force at 50% MVT (%)
d
r = .051
p = .779
0 1 2 3 4
Maximal strength (Nm/kg)