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# Lower Limb Mechanical Properties: Significant References Omitted

Jean-Benoit Morin · Olivier Girard · Jean Slawinski ·  
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We read with attention the recent narrative literature review by Pearson and McMahon [1]. We were very surprised and quite disappointed by the amount of relevant literature omitted by the authors on lower limb mechanical properties and, specifically, how ‘limb stiffness’ could affect performance and risk of injury. Although this review focuses on muscle-tendon unit (MTU) stiffness, the more global vertical, leg and joint stiffness (i.e. referred to as limb stiffness, collectively) are also reviewed, as the authors assume that limb stiffness is primarily controlled by MTU stiffness. Limb stiffness is used to describe the overall lower limb system as a “functional index of the changes in either center of mass or segment angle with the application of force” [1] in the well accepted ‘spring-mass

model’ [2–4]. Therefore, we did not understand the choice made by the authors to cite only some of the references obtainable ( $n = 73$ ) using the search strategy they describe, although (i) they mention that “MEDLINE was utilized as the database for *all* articles found in the literature...” and (ii) the Sports Medicine instructions to authors stipulate that review articles should be “fully referenced, with all agents of relevance to the topic discussed in order to provide full coverage of the area”. In our opinion, a review article is a unique opportunity for an exhaustive state of the art article and a sound basis for future research notably through the usual cross-reference and encyclopaedic process. We feel this opportunity has been missed and hereby list references omitted by the authors. The following references all appear through direct or simple cross-reference search strategies using the very same keywords as those listed by Pearson and McMahon [1]. Most of these references are published in high-ranked journals of the field ‘sport sciences’ [5], and even include review articles. For the sake of conciseness, we do not intend to provide an exhaustive list and, in order to be helpful to the reader, we list here some relevant references that would be worth appearing in various sections of Pearson and McMahon’s paper [1].

In the introduction, a review paper [3] and two of the first papers to introduce the spring-mass model and the stiffness of the lower limb bouncing system during running and hopping [2, 6] would have helped the non-specialist reader better discover the concept. Other studies have made significant contributions to the overall understanding of ‘leg’ and ‘vertical’ stiffness e.g. [7–10].

In section 4, the authors point out that “Many previous studies have attempted to understand the relationship of stiffness to performance by examination of different tasks and how they correlate to stiffness” [1]. In addition to the

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studies they cite, we suggest considering the following studies about joint, vertical or leg stiffness during jumping [11], sprinting [12, 13] or repeated sprint running [14–16]. Research into how vertical or leg stiffness are altered with fatigue during or after short- (i.e. repeated sprint [14–17]), moderate- [18–21] or long-duration runs (i.e. several hours [22, 23]) is undergoing unprecedented popularity. Additionally, the potential link with the energy cost of running [24, 25] is a crucial factor of human running performance [26]; for moderate intensity Heise and Martin found an inverse relationship between aerobic demand and stiffness [25]. For severe intensity, Dalleau et al. [24], Slawinski et al. [20], and Rabita et al. [19], confirmed that, during a constant-velocity, time-to-exhaustion run on track or treadmill, the same inverse relationship was observed. This inverse relationship was confirmed by a study showing that heavyweight training induced an improvement in running economy, most likely due to the associated increase in lower limb stiffness [27]. Finally, Morin et al. [28] could have been cited to further support the point that reducing ground contact time (thus increasing stride frequency) is also associated with increased leg stiffness in running. The amount of references mentioned in this paragraph clearly shows that evaluating and analysing stiffness through the spring-mass model is relevant for understanding the spring-like leg behaviour in relation to human jumping, running and sprinting performance, in both fatigue and non-fatigue conditions.

In section 5, a series of studies addressing the effects of training on muscle and/or tendon mechanical properties (including stiffness) could have been mentioned [29–33]. In addition, other studies on MTU stiffness and performance could have been cited [34–38].

Section 6 discusses how stiffness might be considered a potential variable of interest for injury prevention. Butler et al. [39] published an interesting synthesis on this topic. Eiling et al. [40] demonstrated that menstrual-cycle hormones measured by estrogen levels influenced MTU stiffness, resulting in fluctuations of anterior knee joint laxity. Milner et al. [41, 42] reported that runners with a history of tibial stress fractures, a serious overuse injury, had higher sagittal plane knee stiffness than control subjects during running. Similarly, Hamill et al. [43] suggested that runners with lower back pain have higher knee joint stiffness compared with healthy runners. Lastly, several studies have considered leg stiffness as a potential factor in designing athletic footwear for injury prevention [44–46].

Section 7 dealing with “Lower limb stiffness determination and limitations to approaches” is probably the most under-referenced section. Here, the reader would certainly have benefited from references presenting reviews and critical analyses of existing methodologies [47–50], together with simple methods to calculate vertical and lower

limb stiffness during jumping and running tasks [51, 52]. Although we acknowledge this very recent reference was likely not available to Pearson and McMahon at the time they wrote their review, the reader will benefit from being aware of the review by Serpell et al. [53].

Since all the references listed in the present letter appear directly in MEDLINE or after simple cross-referencing using title words or keywords such as ‘leg stiffness’, ‘vertical stiffness’, ‘musculo-tendinous’ or ‘sprinting’, as Pearson and McMahon mention, we are curious to understand the rationale these authors provide for not discussing such a substantial part of the recent literature in their review.

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