



**PROGETTO TA-SK Talking Skin**  
Muscle Compression Technology

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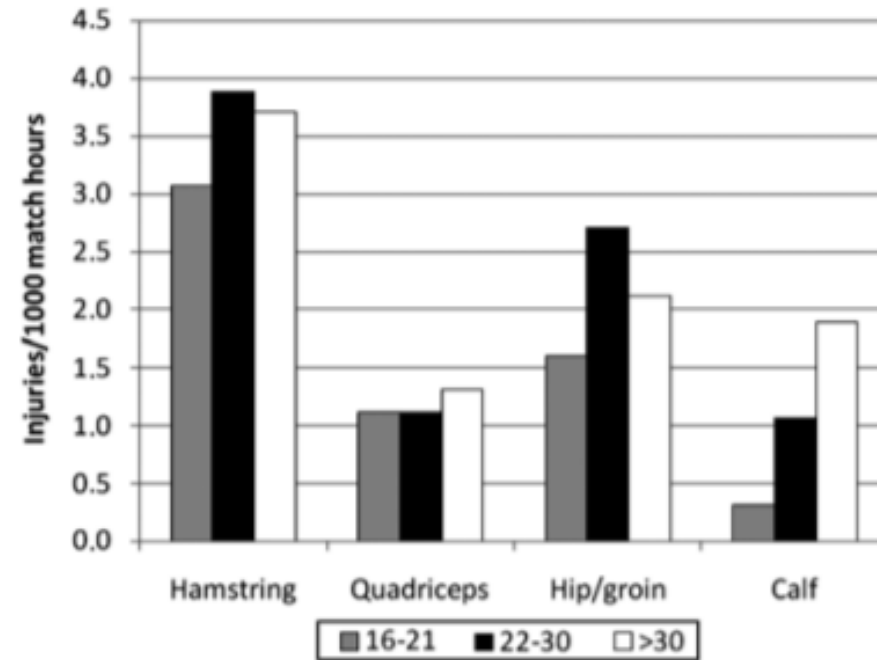
FINAL MEETING | Brescia, 6 settembre 2019

**L'efficacia di TA-SK nel recupero muscolare**

Toscani F. Mussi S., Cudicio A., Orizio C. - *Università degli Studi di Brescia*

1. Informazioni pratiche sulla compressione muscolare
2. Informazioni pratiche sulla rilevazione dell'EMG
3. Possibili valutazioni funzionali oggettive dell'applicazione TA-SK

# Background 1: epidemiologia attività sportiva



**Figure 3.** Match incidence of 4 most common muscle strain injuries in age groups 16 to 21 years (>1 SD below mean age), 22 to 30 years (mean age  $\pm$  1 SD), and >30 years (>1 SD above mean age).

Epidemiology of Muscle Injuries in Professional Football (Soccer)

Jan Ekstrand, Martin Hagglund and Markus Walde  
AJSM PreView, published on February 18, 2011 as doi:10.1177/0363546510395879

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# Compressione muscolare e lesione del tessuto contrattile

P.R.I.C.E.

P = Protection (protezione)  
R = Rest (riposo)  
I = Ice (ghiaccio)  
C = Compression (compressione)  
E = Elevation (elevazione)

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## Background 2: compressione del muscolo

### Rationale for external muscle compression

While lying horizontal the application of 15 mmHg on an inactive muscle on

1 venous side diminishes the cross-sectional area by 80%



a) improves mean linear blood flow velocity 5-fold

b) by compression of the underlying veins ↓  
reduces pooling

arterial side reduces the transmural pressure in local arterioles



vasodilatation by myogenic regulation → increases in blood flow in underlying tissue

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**Squeezing the Muscle: Compression Clothing and Muscle Metabolism during Recovery from High Intensity Exercise**

Billy Sperlich<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Dennis-Peter Born<sup>1</sup>, Kimmo Kaskinoro<sup>3,4</sup>, Kari K. Kalliokoski<sup>3</sup>, Marko S. Laaksonen<sup>5</sup>

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## Background 2: compressione del muscolo

Sequence of events affecting the muscle efficiency after repeated efforts

1 Muscle swelling may arise after high-intensity exercise due to structural damage to the muscles' contractile elements

↓  
inflammatory response and elevated tissue osmotic pressure

↓  
edema

*The application of compression is thus supposed to reduce exercise-induced edema by stimulating lymphatic outflow and transporting fluid from the muscles' interstitium back into the circulation*



## Background 2: compressione del muscolo

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|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Medical field compression hosiery:        | > 34 mmHg |
| Class IV: > 49 mmHg (very strong)         |           |
| Class III: 34–46 mmHg (strong )           |           |
| <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed red;"/> |           |
| Class II: 23–32 mmHg (medium)             |           |
| Class I: 18–21 mmHg (moderate)            | < 32 mmHg |

# Compressione muscolare ed esercizio

1 A recent review reports that the mean pressure in recovery related exercise studies ranged from 10–30 mmHg. They suggest that a larger muscular blood flow may be expected during recovery from an exercise session.



The pumping effect that mimics the body's natural muscular movements provides the following injury recovery benefits:

1. **Less swelling** - Inflammation and swelling are not only uncomfortable, they can also inhibit the healing process. Compression therapy is proven to help reduce swelling, especially in combination with cold therapy.
2. **Less edema** - Excess fluid buildup can also slow down the healing process and inhibit range of motion if the injury is at or near a joint. Compression combined with elevation can help reduce this excess fluid in the body.
3. **More nutrients** - Active compression helps stimulate the flow of lymph fluid, which carries vital nutrients, to the damaged tissues surrounding the injury. Lymph fluid is also important for removing waste from cells and body tissues, an important function during the tissue regeneration process.
4. **More oxygen** - Injured tissue requires oxygen for it to repair itself. However, swelling can inhibit the flow of blood to an injury, slowing down the healing process. Active compression helps improve blood flow, thereby enhancing the delivery of oxygen to damaged tissue.
5. **Faster tissue repair** - The combination of reduced swelling and delivery of oxygen and nutrients to the injury site enables more rapid tissue repair and an overall faster healing process.

E' evidente che la compressione ha diversi effetti:

> 35 mmHg → Riduzione di flusso (almeno quando questo è aumentato come in condizioni di esercizio intenso). Potrebbe essere utile nelle prime fasi di PRICE (24 – 48 ore dall'evento)

<= 30 mmHg → aumento del flusso tissutale. Potrebbe essere utile nelle fasi successive di recupero dall'infortunio e dalla sessione di esercizio.

Applied pressure **37 mmHg**

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These findings do not support the enhancement of the muscle blood flow during recovery. Indeed PET representation unveils a decreased blood flow in the muscle tissue in the compressed QF muscle during recovery from high intensity exercise

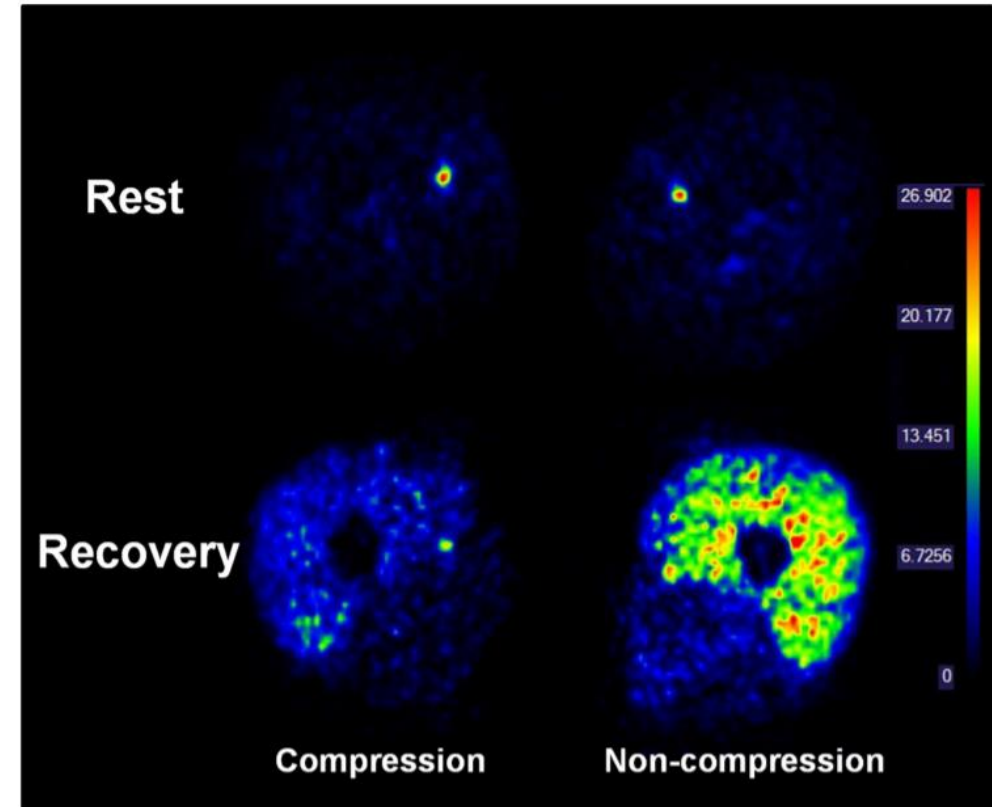


Figure 2. A representative example of muscle blood flow PET image before (rest) and after (recovery) the high intensity exercise. This figure illustrates that blood flow is lower in compressed compared to non-compressed leg. The color bar on the right side of the figures represents the quantitative scale for blood flow values. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0060923.g002

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PLOS ONE

Squeezing the Muscle: Compression Clothing and Muscle Metabolism during Recovery from High Intensity Exercise

Billy Sperlich<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Dennis-Peter Born<sup>1</sup>, Kimmo Kaskinoro<sup>3,4</sup>, Kari K. Kalliokoski<sup>3</sup>, Marko S. Laaksonen<sup>5</sup>

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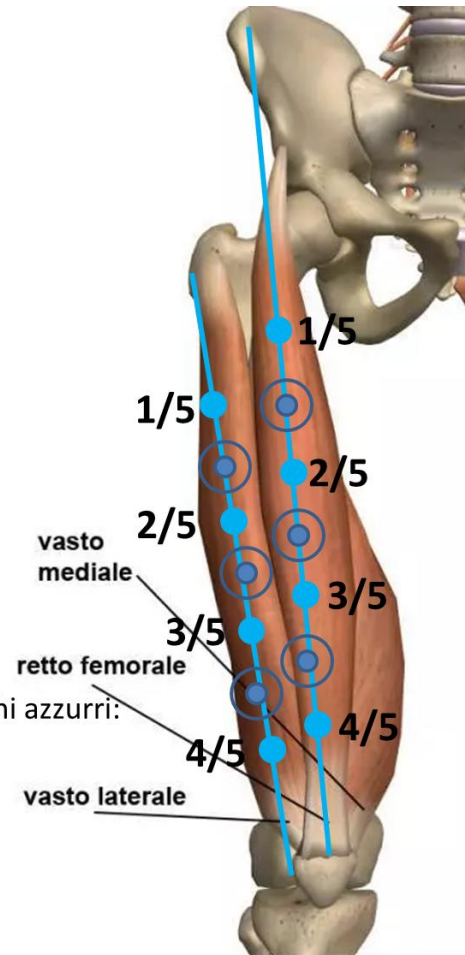
### MUSCOLO RETTO FEMORALE:

- misurare una linea che va dalla cresta iliaca al margine superiore della rotula;
- dividere questa misura in 5 parti;
- posizionare i sensori EMG a 1/5, 2/5, 3/5 e 4/5.

### MUSCOLO VASTO LATERALE:

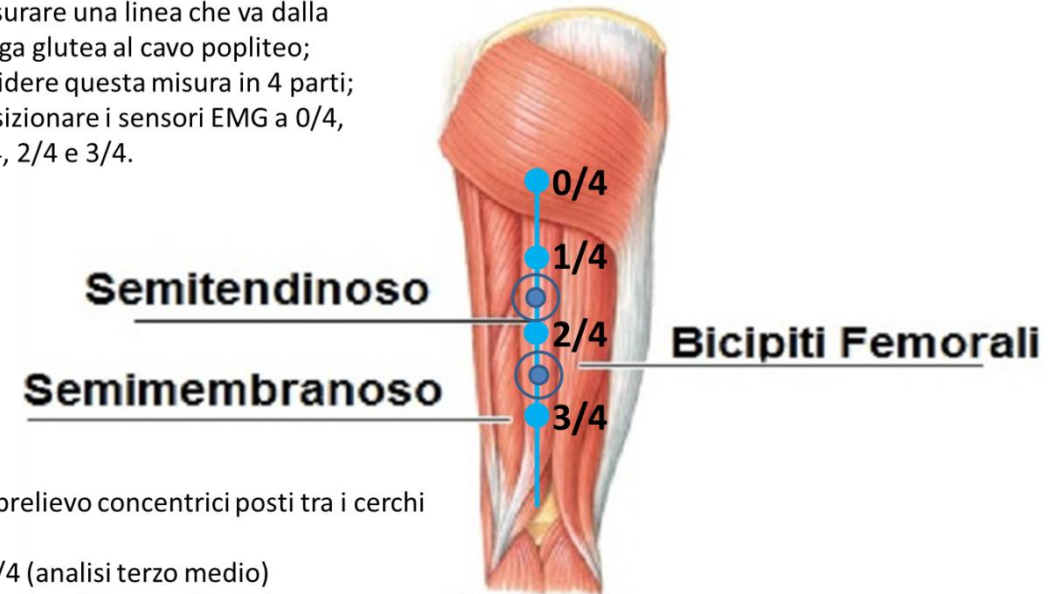
- misurare una linea che va dal grande trocantere del femore a metà del margine laterale della rotula;
- dividere questa misura in 5 parti;
- posizionare i sensori EMG a 1/5, 2/5, 3/5 e 4/5.

Elettrodi di prelievo concentrici (blu) posti tra i cerchi azzurri:  
Tra 1/5-2/5 (analisi terzo prossimale)  
Tra 2/5-3/5 (analisi terzo medio)  
Tra 3/5-4/5 (analisi terzo distale)



### MUSCOLI ISCHIOCRURALI:

- misurare una linea che va dalla piega glutea al cavo popliteo;
- dividere questa misura in 4 parti;
- posizionare i sensori EMG a 0/4, 1/4, 2/4 e 3/4.



Elettrodi prelievo concentrici posti tra i cerchi azzurri:

Tra 1/4-2/4 (analisi terzo medio)

Tra 2/4-3/4 (analisi terzo distale)

Per la sua disposizione anatomica la gran parte de terzo prossimale non è investigabile perché coperta dal gluteo.

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L'elettrodo di prelievo concentrico include nel proprio ingombro I due elettrodi per la rilevazione dell'EMG in singolo differenziale. Ha la caratteristica di abbattere fortemente il cross-talk con I muscoli vicini identificando meglio la risposta elettrica del tessuto sottostante. Rende meno dipendente l'EMG rilevato dalla direzione delle fibre muscolari sottostanti.

Dimensioni dei dispositivi in commercio:  
d1: 10 mm; d2: 10 mm; d3: 50 mm.

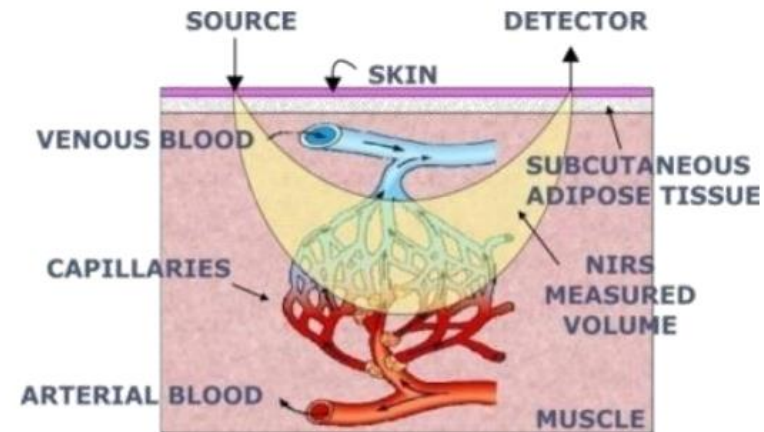
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NIRS – Near InfraRed Spectroscopy: «NIRS is a nonvasive, optical technique that uses near infrared light to non-invasively estimate brain, blood and tissue oxygenation, making NIRS ideal for use in human studies. This technique is based on the fact that hemoglobin(Hb) and myoglobin(Mb) can exist in two forms, oxygenated(oxy-[Hb] and oxy-[Mb])and deoxygenated (deoxy-[Hb] and deoxy-[Mb]), each with its own absorption spectra» (Davis and Barstow, Res Physiol and Nuerobiol, 2013).

3

Parametri che vengono misurati e sono di nostro interesse: Concentrazione di EME legato a  $O_2$  e concentrazione di EME che ha perso  $O_2$ , definiti come  $O_2$ -HB, H-Hb.



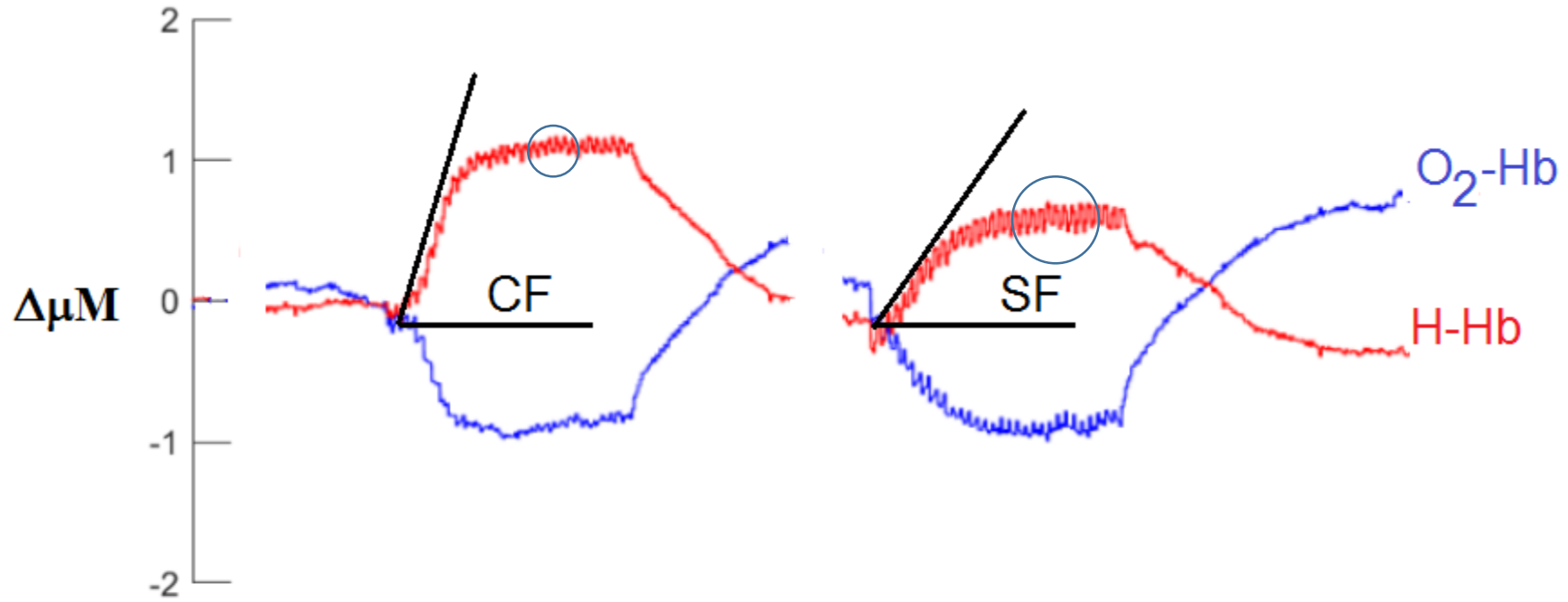
Percorso seguito dai fotoni durante l'attraversamento del tessuto indagato.

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According with Grassi et al. (JAP 2003) the  $\Delta[\text{deoxy(Hb + Mb)}]$  ( $\Delta \text{H-HB}$ ) mirrors the mismatch between the requested  $\text{O}_2$  and the net  $\text{O}_2$  delivered in the muscular region of interest.

As a consequence its value and its dynamics describe the degree of adaptation of the aerobic system in ATP production during a dynamic task.

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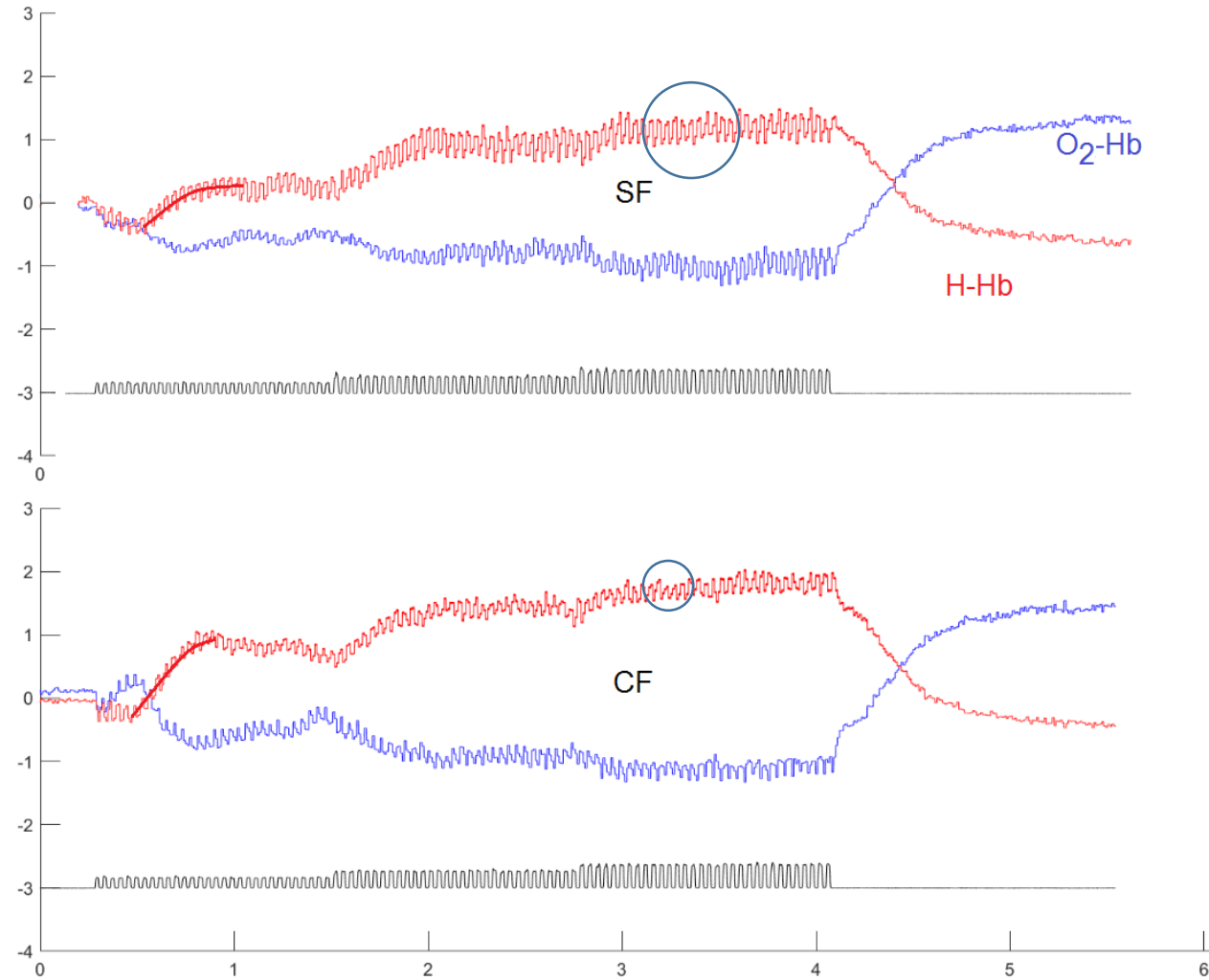


50% MVC repeated contractions

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Grazie per l'attenzione