

## P91. Competitive warm-up in international friendly fixtures: Exploratory study in U-16 national basketball team

Jorge Arede<sup>1</sup>, António Paulo Ferreira<sup>2</sup>, Nuno Leite<sup>1</sup>

1. Research Center in Sports Sciences, Health Sciences and Human Development, CIDESD, Vila Real, Portugal; [jorge\\_arede@hotmail.com](mailto:jorge_arede@hotmail.com); 2. Faculty of Human Kinetics, Lisbon, Portugal.

### INTRODUCTION

A proper warm-up strategy is determinant to achieve the optimal state of readiness and consequently to perform in basketball (Berdejo-del-Fresno, 2011). However, the physical demands of warm-up strategies during international fixtures is practically unknown. The purpose of this study was to assess the reliability of external measures of a competitive warm-up.

### METHODS

Ten under-16 national team basketball players participated in an 18-minute warm-up before 3 international friendly fixtures. The warm-up consisted of (a) four-corner passing drill (2 min.), (b) general warm-up and offensive skills drill (6 min.), (c) lay-ups (3 min.), (d) 3-points shooting (2 min.), (e) free-throws and defensive slide (2 min.) and (f) quick lay-ups (3 min.). Workload data was collected via WIMU PRO Local Positioning System (Realtrack Systems, Almeria, Spain), sampled at 20 Hz, and housed tri-axial accelerometer (100 Hz). External workload consisted of distance covered (DC) ( $\text{m}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ ), distance covered ( $\text{m}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ ) in stationary per walking ( $< 6.0 \text{ km}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}/\text{min}^{-1}$ ), jogging ( $>6.0\text{--}12.0 \text{ km}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ ), running ( $>12.10\text{--}18.0 \text{ km}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ ), high-intensity running ( $> 18.0 \text{ km}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ ), accelerations (Acc) and decelerations (Dec) ( $\text{n}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ ), high-intensity accelerations (HIAcc) and decelerations (HIDec) ( $\text{n}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ ), peak speed (PS) ( $\text{km}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ ), peak acceleration (PAcc) and deceleration (PDec) ( $\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$ ), high-intensity actions (HIA) ( $\text{n}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ ) and Player Load (PL) (a.u./min.) (Vazquez-Guerrero, Reche, Cos, Casamichana, & Sampaio, 2018). Intraclass correlation coefficient (2,1) (ICC) between the 3 international friendly fixtures three assessments, was computed using SPSS (SPSS, Inc., Version 24.0, Chicago, IL) with the 95% confidence limit.

### RESULTS

The highest amount of distance was covered at low-intensity (stationary per walking and jogging) (Table 1). *Almost perfect* agreement was found for high-intensity actions (ICC = 0.82). *Substantial* agreement was found for distance covered in stationary per walking, jogging and, high-intensity running, but also for accelerations, decelerations and player load (ICC range = 0.69-0.79) (table 1).

Table 1

*Intraclass correlation coefficient for the external load measures*

Variable	Mean $\pm$ SD	ICC	Variable	Mean $\pm$ SD	ICC
DC ( $\text{m}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ )	82.14 $\pm$ 6.43	0.25	HIAcc ( $\text{n}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ )	1.13 $\pm$ 0.43	0.40
Stationary per walking ( $\text{m}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ )	31.48 $\pm$ 3.11	0.79	HIDec ( $\text{n}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ )	1.03 $\pm$ 0.38	0.57
Jogging ( $\text{m}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ )	40.94 $\pm$ 6.50	0.72	PS ( $\text{km}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ )	16.43 $\pm$ 1.36	0.24
Running ( $\text{m}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ )	9.62 $\pm$ 3.39	0.58	PAcc ( $\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$ )	2.87 $\pm$ 0.27	0.20
High-intensity running ( $\text{m}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ )	0.09 $\pm$ 0.24	0.73	PDec ( $\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$ )	-2.84 $\pm$ 0.35	0.58
Acc ( $\text{n}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ )	18.71 $\pm$ 1.11	0.73	HIA ( $\text{n}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ )	10.55 $\pm$ 4.07	0.83
Dec ( $\text{n}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ )	18.63 $\pm$ 1.08	0.69	PL (a.u./min.)	1.43 $\pm$ 0.20	0.77

### CONCLUSIONS

The present competitive warm-up is a reliable strategy in most of acceleration/deceleration related variables (Acc, Dec, HIA and PL). The athletes performed higher values of DC, HIAcc, HIDec, HIA, and PL in the warm-up than during the international friendly fixtures. Thus, current strategy may afford suitable opportunities for the athletes to prepare physically and mentally for the international fixtures.

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