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International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) ISSN (Online): 2319-7064 Index Copernicus Value (2015): 78.96 | Impact Factor (2015): 6.391 Volume 6 Issue 5, May 2017 www.ijsr.net Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY Paper ID: 22041703 DOI: 10.21275/22041703 125 The Effect of Exercise Phase Preparation Combination Special of Sport Massage toward Muscle Endurance, Flexibility and Explosive Muscle Power on Students Non Athlete Novita Sari Harahap¹, Aznanlelo², Ambrosius Purba³, Rosita Juwita Sembiring⁴ 1Doctoral Studies Program (S3) of Medical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine-University of North Sumatera, *Lecturer, Department of Sports Science, Faculty of Sports Sciences, State University of Medan, Email: novitahrp74[at]gmail.com 2Departement of Farmakology, Faculty of Medicine University of North Sumatera, Medan 3Departement of Physiologi, Faculty of Medicine University of Padjajaran, Bandung 4Columbia Asia Hospital, North Sumatera, Medan Abstract: Physical good condition is one of decisive factors in achieving a sport achievement so it is necessary to preparation exercise program that gradually, planned and systematic which as in the preparation phase special exercises (LPK).

Exercises that use in anaerobic energy system that has the potential to produce a high lactic acid, this is causes impaired formation of ATP, occurred fatigue and affect the physical condition. This study was aimed to know the effect of exercise phase preparation combination special of sport massage toward Basic physical condition which consists of Muscle endurance, flexibility and Explosive Muscle Power.

Subject of the study was consist of 20 students faculty of sport and science UNIMED who is not an athlete (age 18, 50 ± 0, 483 years, weight 59, 60 ± 4, 014 kg, height 166, 15 ± 2, 554 m). Subjects were randomized in 2 groups, namely Special preparation phase training group (LPK+SM)(n=10) and Special preparation phase training group (LPK-SM)

(n=10).

Special preparation phase training program 3 days (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) every week for 8 weeks. Measurement of physical condition is performed before exercise and after 8 weeks of practice. The results showed that there was a significant increase ($p < 0,05$) on muscle endurance, Explosive Muscle Power and elasticity after 8 weeks of exercise in both groups LPK+SM and LPK-SM than before practice.

There is a significant difference ($p < 0,05$) between the two groups, which increases muscle endurance, explosive muscle power and better abilities in groups of LPK+SM than the group of LPK-SM. It can be concluded that Exercise special combination preparation phase of sport massage is more effective in improving basic physical conditions than other exercise groups. Keywords: Massage Resistance, Muscle Flexibility, Muscle Power 1.

Introduction Sports achievement is an athlete's achievement after doing the maximum effort or best performance in a match or competition. Sports achievement which is best for an athlete in a competition is to become a champion. Achieving maximum performance requires good physical condition is One of the decisive factors in achieving a sport achievement (Bompa & Haff 2009).

The main factors that affect the physical condition among others are exercise factor and recovery factor, in addition to other factors Such as nutrition. To get a good physical condition, it is needed programming gradual exercise, Planned and systematic or which is referred to as the periodic of the exercise such as on a special preparation phase training program (LPK) (Bompa & Haff 2009).

In essence purpose of physical exercise is increase anaerobic and aerobic capacity through anaerobic and aerobic exercises which adequate and accurate. Anaerobic exercise aims for increase inventory of ATP-PC in a muscle, increased levels of glycogen and increase in anaerobic threshold value by means of the formation of lactic acid which is less on the same load and resistance towards acidity caused by lactic acid.

The accumulation of lactic acid in the blood be a fundamental problem in physical performance, Because it can cause fatigue So it can reduce the performance of athletes (Benardot 2006; Foss & Keteyian 2006; Guyton & Hall, 2008; Farenia et al, 2010). Determining the dosage of exercise is necessary to prevent injury to the athletes. Exact training doses will cause a strong enough stimulus to improve the physical condition of the athlete which is reflected in the increased muscle endurance, Explosive Muscle Power and flexibility (Powers & Howell 2001).

Recovery immediately after exercise is a crucial factor to improve athlete performance (Wiltshire 2009; Pinar, Kaya, Bicer 2012). Sport Massage can restore physical condition, because lactic acid which is formed can be eliminated through increases microcirculation in muscles (Mika A, Mika P, Fernhall 2007).

However, research on the effects of Sport Massage therapy is relatively limited and even from several studies giving different results about the effect of Sport Massage, like the research of Hemming et al. (2000), Against 8 amateur boxers, the treatment group was given Sport Massage for 20 minutes with effleurage technique and petrissage on whole bodies and other groups with passive rest treatment.

The results stated that lactate levels and boxer performance did not differ significantly between groups given Sport Massage and passive rest International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) ISSN (Online): 2319-7064 Index Copernicus Value (2015): 78.96 | Impact Factor (2015): 6.391 Volume 6 Issue 5, May 2017 www.ijsr.net Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY Paper ID: 22041703 DOI: 10.21275/22041703 126 groups. 2.

Research Method Subjects Subject of this study were 20 students of faculty of sport and science UNIMED who is not an athlete (age 18, 50 ± 0 , 483 years, weight 59, 60 ± 4 , 014 kg, height 166, 15 ± 2 , 554 m). Subjects was divided randomly in two groups, namely group of Special preparation phase training (LPK+SM)(n=10) and group of Special preparation phase training (LPK-SM) (n=10). It was got approval from research Ethics Committee of FK USU with number.270/KOMET/FKUSU/2016.

Before undergoing the tests, the subjects were given explanations about the assessment procedures, study objectives, and the possible benefits and risks. All subjects based on medical information questionnaire were healthy and none of hypertension, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, lipid disorders, kidney disease, liver disease, respiratory and bone injuries and did not exercise any supplement use in past 6 months Experimental design This study was conducted by Experimental Randomized Pre and Posttest group design. Special preparation phase training program 3 days (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) every week for 8 weeks.

The form of such as weight exercises. Measurement of physical condition was done before exercises and After 8 weeks of practice. When did a test, research subjects first warm up for 15 minutes, and then physical measurements were taken that is by starting from a muscle endurance test, flexibility test and Explosive muscle power test. Rest time was between measurements for 5-10 minutes.

During the break time **the subject of the** study will receive an explanation about implementation of another test. Muscle endurance exercises Form of exercise leg curl, Exercise dose was 15-25 RM, 3 sets that accompanied the break between sets of 3-5 minutes. Flexibility exercises Form of exercise PNF (Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation) Explosive Muscle Power exercise Form of exercises was squat jump; Exercise dose was 12- 15 RM, 3 sets that accompanied the break between sets of 3-5 minutes.

Sport Massage Partials massage **on the lower leg by using** the effleurage technique (rubbing).The **trick is to use** the palm of the hand to rub on the lower limb **for 12 minutes (6 minutes of right lower** leg and 6 minutes left leg down) after doing the exercises. Measurement of muscle endurance Squat Jump test to measure the ability of muscle endurance.

Measurement of flexibility Subject of the research was stood with straight legs touch test beam. Flex meter measuring instrument and expressed in units of cm. Measurements of explosive power Measurements of explosive muscle power by using the vertical jumps test. Subject was took the first gesture by bend their knee and both arms behind (the position is ready to jump).

Jump as high as while tap the board scale when **at the peak of** the leap. Statistical analysis Statistical analysis was performed by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for software of windows (version 23, 0; SPSS Inc.). Descriptive statistics are calculated as **the mean and standard deviation** (Mean \pm SD).

As addition, pre-post comparison between groups (LPK+SM and LPK-SM) analyzed by independent t-test. The level of significance in $P < 0, 05$. 3. Result Subject of the research of 2 groups was based on the age (18, 50 ± 0 , 483 age), weight (59, 60 ± 4 , 014 kg), height (166, 15 ± 2 , 554 m). Based on data analysis the homogeneity test (Levine test), $p > 0, 05$ showed that the data homogeneous in table 1.

Table 1: Results of homogeneity test of the capability basic physical components of a runner 200 m

Variable	Pre	Post	Statistical Levene	Sig
Muscle endurance (x)	0, 227	0, 772	0, 450	0, 877
Flexibility (cm)	0, 517	0, 719	0, 443	0, 575
Explosive muscle power (cm)	1, 638	0, 724	0, 004	0, 198

$p > 0, 05$: homogeneous of data variance

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Index Copernicus Value (2015): 78.96 | Impact Factor (2015): 6.391 Volume 6 Issue 5, May 2017 www.ijsr.net Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY Paper ID: 22041703 DOI: 10.21275/22041703 127 There was an average increase in **muscle endurance, flexibility and Explosive Muscle Power** which has a meaning ($p = 0, 000$) after

a workout in the 2nd group was group of LPK+SM and group of LPK-SM, are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: The measurement results of muscle endurance, Explosive Muscle Power and flexibility on group of LPK+SM (N=10) and LPK-SM (N=10) after and after training. Data was presented by mean±SD Variable LPK + SM LPK-SM Pre Post Pre Post Muscle endurance (x) Flexibility (cm) Explosive muscle power (cm) 38, 60 ± 1, 64 15, 90 ± 0, 57 47, 80 ± 3, 88 49, 10 ± 1, 44* 19, 80 ± 0, 79* 56, 60 ± 3, 16* 39, 60 ± 1, 83 16, 00 ± 0, 82 47, 20 ± 4, 51 42, 20 ± 1, 98* 18, 20 ± 1, 23* 50, 90 ± 5, 04* LPK+SM: group of exercise preparation phase special combination of sport massage, LPK-SM: group of exercises without special preparation phase of a sports massage.*

Differences in exercise significant influence ($p < 0, 05$) than before exercise. There was a significant difference in average increase muscular endurance, flexibility and Explosive Muscle Power after exercise between groups of LPK+SM wit group of LPK-SM ($p = 0, 000$).

This means that the group of LPK+SM better in improving muscle endurance, flexibility and Explosive Muscle Power which compared to Group of LPK-SM, it can be seen in figure 1, 2 and 3. Figure 1: The mean endurance muscles before and after exercise in group of LPK+SM and LPK-SM. * Differences in exercise significant influence ($p < 0, 05$) Figure 2: The mean of flexibility before and after exercise in group of LPK+SM and LPK-SM.

* Differences in exercise significant influence ($p < 0, 05$). International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) ISSN (Online): 2319-7064 Index Copernicus Value (2015): 78.96 | Impact Factor (2015): 6.391 Volume 6 Issue 5, May 2017 www.ijsr.net Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY Paper ID: 22041703 DOI: 10.21275/22041703 128 Figure 3: Average Explosive Muscle Powers before and after exercise in group of LPK+SM and LPK-SM.

* Differences in exercise significant influence ($p < 0, 05$) 4. Results The Effect of exercise on LPK + SM group were better and significant in improving muscle endurance, flexibility and Explosive Muscle Power, because LPK is part of periodic Exercise Program that continuous and well according with each individual exercise dose.

The exercise program given in the form of weight training is a systematic process that is done repeatedly with increasingly long load increases gradually and can improve muscle strength (Bompa & Haff 2009). Weight training will lead to physiological and biochemical changes in the muscles. The physiological changes that occurred along with

increase muscle endurance that was increased myoglobin (13%-14%) which is muscle hemoglobin to bind oxygen.

As the increased amount of myoglobin in muscle cells so physiologically stimulate repair oxygen uptake (Guyton and Hall, 2008; Nala 2011). There was also a biochemical changes in the muscle that is increasing **the number of mitochondria is** a producer of energy (ATP) in the cell, an increase of glycolytic enzymes, myokinase enzymes and creatine phosphokinase (Foss & Keteyian 2006; Willmore & Costill 2008).

LPK is good exercise to improve flexibility because LPK program performed three times a week **in the form of** exercise Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF). Increased flexibility with a combination of exercise LPK because of that **an increase in the** elasticity of the muscles, tendons and ligaments. Flexibility exercise causes joint space becomes more widespread.

Flexibility is important for all sports, especially sports that require rapid movement as in athletics, sports games and more (Arazi et al. 2012; Morcelli, Oliveira, Navega 2013). The dominant use of explosive power movements that are explosive, the explosive power biomotoric there are two components, namely the strength and speed.

The process of contraction in the muscles due to the stimulus that was causes its active actin filaments and myosin filaments. The faster the stimulus received and the faster the reaction given by the two filaments then muscle contraction becomes faster, so the explosive power generated merging become bigger because of the speed and strength (Satriya et al. 2007).

The impact caused the training **is an increase in the percentage** of muscle mass, so it was hypertrophied, increased by 30-60%. **Hypertrophy occurs due to changes in skeletal muscle** or increase the diameter of the fibers muscle fast. All muscle hypertrophy as a result of **an increase in the number of actin and myosin filaments** inside each muscle fiber, it was **causing enlargement of the individual muscle fibers** (Guyton & Hall 2008).

Mancinelli et al (2006) namely by providing the type of classic western massage for 17 minutes before the game against women volleyball players. **The results showed that** massage can reduce muscle fatigue and improve explosive muscle power than the athletes who did not receive massage treatment (Mancinelli et al. 2006). When did the exercise by observing the motion patterns of muscle contraction, in part the necessary energy source derived from anaerobic lactic acid.

This leads to **the accumulation of lactic acid in the muscles** during a workout. If **there is**

an increase in lactic acid is relatively long will cause the contractile power of troponin Ca^{2+} ions into decline, and the rising power of sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca^{2+} against.

Both of these mechanisms will reduce the number of calcium ions bound to troponin during muscle contraction, so that will can lead to rapid onset of fatigue in runners 200m (Guyton & Hall 2008). To eliminate the increase of lactic acid in the muscles after exercise can be pursued with a sports massage. Although with weight training at LPK increased lactic acid, but with a measured dose of exercise, regular and well programmed to increase the ability of muscles to eliminate lactic acid and increase tolerance to lactic acid by increasing the buffer capacity of bicarbonate and phosphate in the muscle (Willmore & Costill 2008).

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In this study recovery was in the form of sports massage that includes active recovery and will reduce levels of lactic acid quickly, due to the provision of a sports massage can eliminate the lactic acid that forms each completed work out by the presence of sufficient oxygen supply to the muscles (Weerapong, Hume & Kolt 2005; Best et al. 2008).

Sport massage is given after exercise LPK (LPK group and SM) causes the muscles in a state of relaxation and restore the blood vessels that had been squeezed by the contraction of muscles. Optimal relaxation allows blood flow to the lower leg muscles more optimal bring lactic acid to the liver. The lactic acid in the liver by the Cori cycle can be converted to pyruvic acid, pyruvic acid subsequently converted into glucose.

This glucose can be metabolized back on the muscles active or stored in the muscles through the process of gluconeogenesis into glycogen and can be used as an energy source. Pyruvic acid going into the mitochondria when exercise performed below the threshold of lactic acid, or lactate threshold (LT), the process of formation of energy aerobically, while exercise above the LT like conventional exercise (exercise intensity weight) then the pyruvic acid is converted to lactic acid due to insufficient supply of oxygen into the mitochondria (David, Lee & Swanwick 2001; David, Cotterrel & Jones 2005).

The results of this study were also consistent with another study by Hartmann et al

(2015) in people who were not trained. In the research found their physiological responses such as muscle hypertrophy, muscle strength and explosive power muscle after training periodization program. In this study, exercise intensity RM 12-15, 3 sets and performed 2-3 times / week.

The results showed that an increase in muscle hypertrophy and explosive muscle power. This research was conducted by Mancinelli et al (2006) namely by providing the type of classic western massage for 17 minutes before the game against women volleyball players. The results show that massage can reduce muscle fatigue and improve explosive muscle power than the athletes who did not receive massage treatment 5.

Conclusion Special Preparatory phase Exercise Sport Massage was better combination in improving muscle endurance, flexibility and Explosive Muscle Power that compared to the effects of exercise training Special Preparatory phase without Sport Massage.

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