

Abstract

In this study we found out whether professional ice hockey players have better static and dynamic stability after vestibular stimulation after 20 seconds of spinning on a rotary chair compared to normal healthy population. A total of 21 probands, 8 professional men players, 1 professional woman player and 12 men from the ordinary healthy population underwent testing. Probands passed a total of 8 tests, 4 tests without vestibular stimulation and the same tests after vestibular stimulation on a rotary chair. For testing on a stabilometric platform, we used the variants parallel stance barefoot on plate, parallel stance on a foam pad, parallel stance barefoot on plate with head movement to extension, parallel stance on a foam pad with head movement to extension. The rotation time on the chair was 20 seconds at a rate of approximately 1 Hz (20 turns \pm 2), followed by a stability measurement time of 30 seconds. Our measured results showed that there is not significant difference in static and dynamic stability between ice hockey players and healthy population after induction of vestibular stimulation.