# **Utilising Functional Movement Screen and** Y-Balance Test as Evaluation Tools in Officer **Cadet Training Programme**

## BACKGROUND

A comprehensive training program during basic military training is crucial to prepare soldiers for various physical demands and future challenges. Using assessment tools such as the Functional Movement Screen (FMS) and Y-Balance Test (YBT) assist trainers evaluate fundamental movements, identify biomechanical issues, and assess dynamic strength, stability, and motor control, providing valuable feedback on overall physical performance.

## AIM

To determine changes in FMS and YBT score as a tool to assess and monitor the overall outcome of the Officer Cadet's training programme.

## RESULTS

• Cadets showed improvement in the mobility, stability

## METHOD

## **Data Collection:**

|                  | <b>Pre-training</b> |                                       | Vs.     | <b>Post-training</b> |          |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|----------|
| Before enlisment |                     |                                       |         | Before comis         | ssioning |
|                  |                     |                                       |         |                      |          |
|                  | Gender              | 141 Males                             | s, 65 F | emales (N=206)       |          |
|                  | Age                 | 25.1 ± 1.6 years old<br>1.64 ± 0.07cm |         |                      |          |
|                  | Height              |                                       |         |                      |          |
|                  |                     |                                       |         |                      |          |

and experienced motor control, fewer and biomechanical limitations.

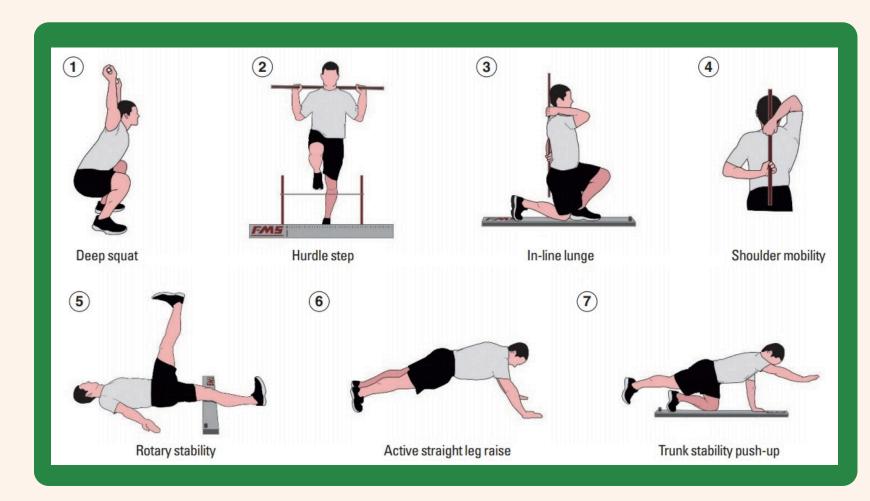
- However due to the FMS sum scores of <14, the design of the programme may pose a risk to the occurrence of musculoskeletal injuries if training was not conducted properly.
- An overall improvement was also observed on shoulders and core strength as well as lower limb stability. However, the training techniques did not address asymmetries that were present in lower limb muscles.

#### **FMS Mean Sum Score**

| Pre-  | Post- | P-Value |
|-------|-------|---------|
| 13.05 | 13.56 | P<0.05* |

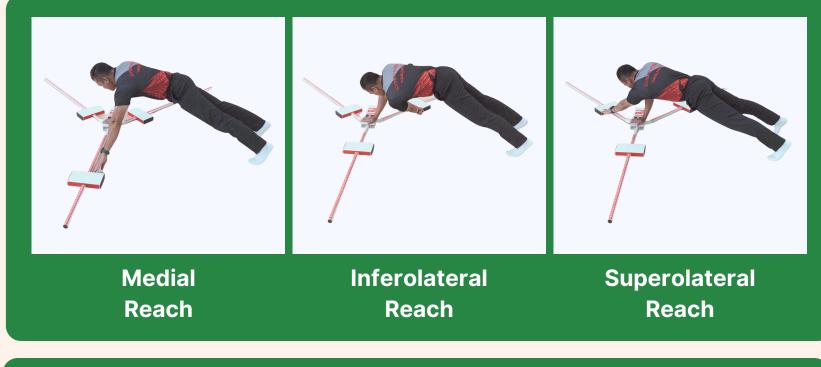


#### **Table 1: Population Characteristics**



**Figure 1: The Seven FMS Test Station** 

Upper Quarter



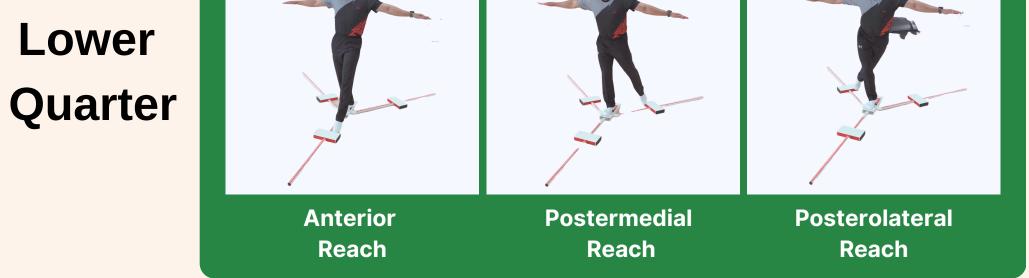


### **YBT Mean Composite Scores**

|                     | Pre-   | Post-  | P-Value |  |
|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|--|
| Right Upper Quarter | 90.59  | 94.16  |         |  |
| Left Upper Quarter  | 90.63  | 94.76  |         |  |
| Right Lower Quarter | 101.18 | 101.38 | P<0.05* |  |
| Left Lower Quarter  | 101.16 | 100.82 |         |  |

#### Table 2: FMS and YBT results Pre- & Post- Training

#### CONCLUSION



#### **Figure 2: YBT stations**

Paired samples T-test was used to compare the FMS sum scores and YBT composite scores before and after training.

FMS and YBT serve as both assessment and screening tools, offering baseline readiness information and monitoring changes in Cadets' overall performance before and after training. Consistent assessments at different time intervals throughout the training program provide valuable feedback, allowing planners and trainers to adjust and improve the program as needed.

Lt Nur Afiqah Hj Mamit, Maj Dr Dk Nurhayatul Filzah Pg Damit, Alisa Lau Hui Na, Rosemarie Abejo Prabhakaran, Capt Mohd Azeezudde'en Mohd Ismaon, Ahmad Dzulkhairi Awg Hj Mail, Lt Dk Nurul Zawanah Pg Hj Omar, Hj Md Zulfan Farhi Hj Sulaini. **Performance Optimisation Centre** Ministry of Defence, Brunei Darussalam

