

Omegawave: an emerging technology and application in professional baseball pitchers

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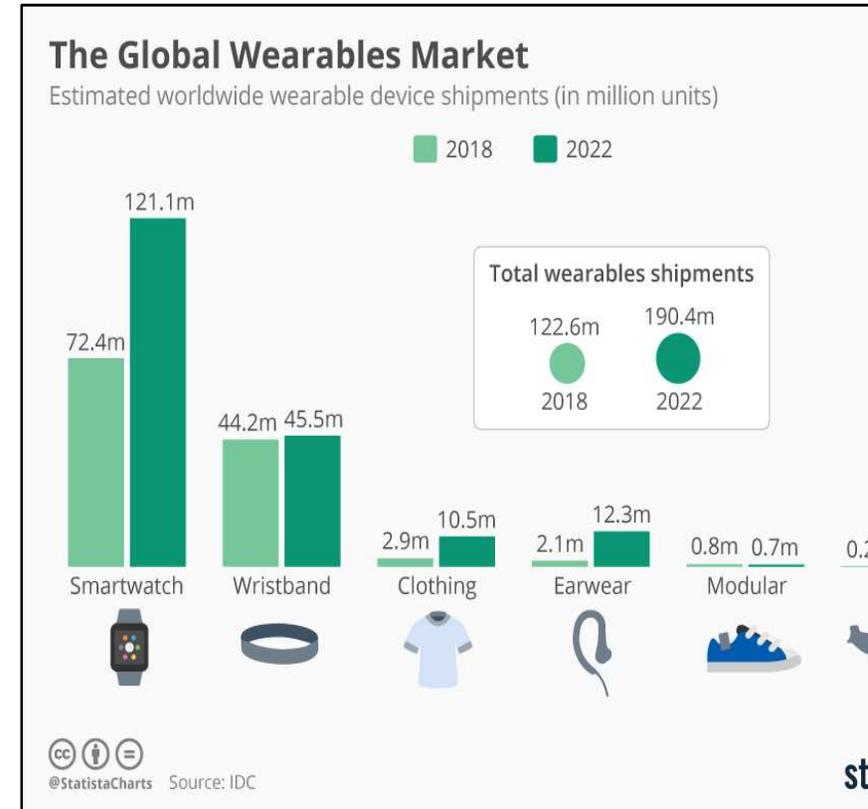
Background

ports performance devices, especially
arables have become increasingly
mmon

ey have the potential to be used to adjust
d improve performance

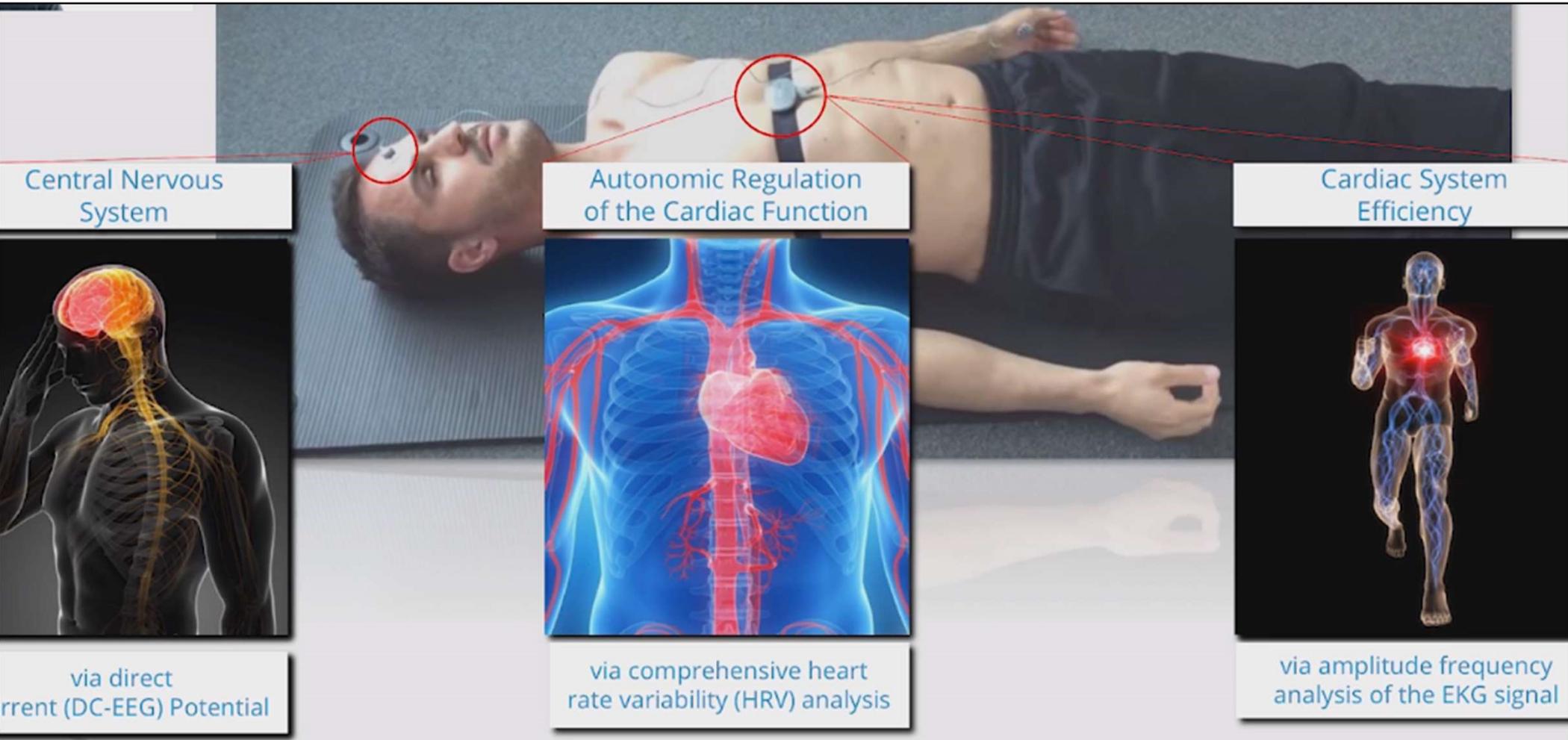
mmon metrics include sleep, heart-rate,
art-rate variability and steps.

megawave” was an early digital device
at could be worn prior to practice or
mpetition to determine “readiness”



“Omegawave” (Uusimaa, Finland)

black box proprietary formula that provides an overall readiness metric by combining...



megawave in Other Sports

Popular in English Premier League (EPL) soccer

We had experience from Major League Soccer (MLS)

Games are infrequent (1-2 / week)

Formula purports to determine “readiness” to train

Advertised to provide a way to optimize performance while avoiding injuries and overtraining.

Trainers and coaches adjusted workload based on non-validated outputs

- Self-fulfilling prophesy



Can we predict readiness to pitch?

An age old question in baseball:

- Are some starting pitchers ready on 3 days rest?
- Would a 6 man rotation be good for some pitchers and harmful for others?
- If a reliever went 2 innings last night, can he go again today?
- Is there a better way to find out that he just doesn't have it today other than putting him on the mound?
- Does he risk injury if we put him out there on short rest?



Hypotheses

- Omegawave readiness correlates with in-game performance
- Omegawave ready pitchers perform better than those who are not ready
- Omegawave readiness predicts a day when pitchers are most ready to return to the mound.



Materials & Methods



- Prospective randomized double-blind study (RCT)
- 20 professional minor league pitchers enrolled. 1 excluded due to injury and re-assignment.
- 19 pitchers (22.2 ± 1.9 age) from minor league teams (A- and AA) completed the study.
- Daily use from May to Sept during the 2016 season.
- Players, trainers and coaches did not have access to the data for the duration of the 2016 season.

Metrics

major categories:

- Stress
 - Fatigue
 - Adaptation reserves
 - CNS
- values range from 1-7.

1-2 is poor readiness
3-5 is average
6-7 is top readiness.

individual category and overall readiness scores

The screenshot displays the 'Athlete Readiness' report for 'Elit Athlete (52) 1' on 'Thursday, June 16, 2011' at '12:05:55 PM'. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation options like 'ATHLETE REPORTS', 'GROUP ANALYSIS', and 'ATHLETE ANALYSIS'. The main content area provides a summary of readiness based on HRV and Omega assessments, followed by detailed tables for the Cardiac, Regulatory, and Energy Supply systems.

Athlete Readiness
Elit Athlete (52) 1 Omegawave Val
Thursday, June 16, 2011 12:05:55 PM

Based on the HRV assessment:
Cardiac system is not ready for activities involving maximum volume or maximum intensity.

Based on the Omega assessment:
CNS: Good resistance to physical and psychological stress.

Current state of Cardiac System

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| Stress index | 4 | Moderate |
| Fatigue | 6 | Incomplete recovery |
| Adaptation reserves | 5 | Moderate |

Current state of Regulatory Mechanisms

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| CNS | 7 | Optimal |
| GEC System | 7 | Normal functioning |
| Detoxification System | 5 | Areactivity |
| Hormonal System | 7 | Optimal functioning |

Current state of Energy Supply System

| Parameter | Grade | Value | Norm | Average |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|---------|
| Metabolic reaction index | 4 | 238 | 100 - 500 | Average |

Grades 1-7, 7 is opti

Results: Readiness levels

21 daily readings were obtained.

5 readings (16.8%) were collected on game days in which a pitcher made an appearance.

tiling Effect? (75% were in the “Top Readiness” category).

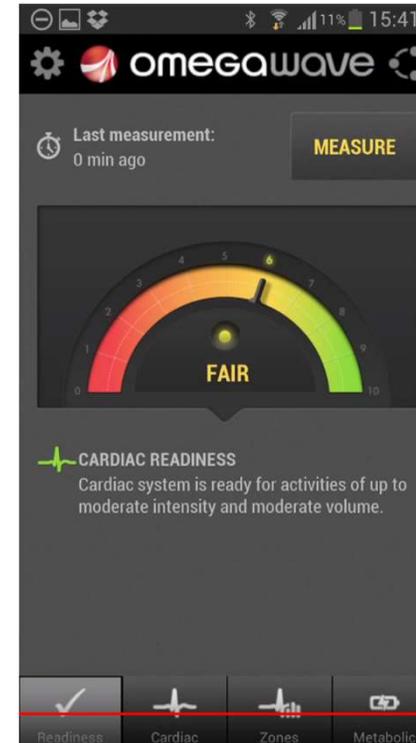
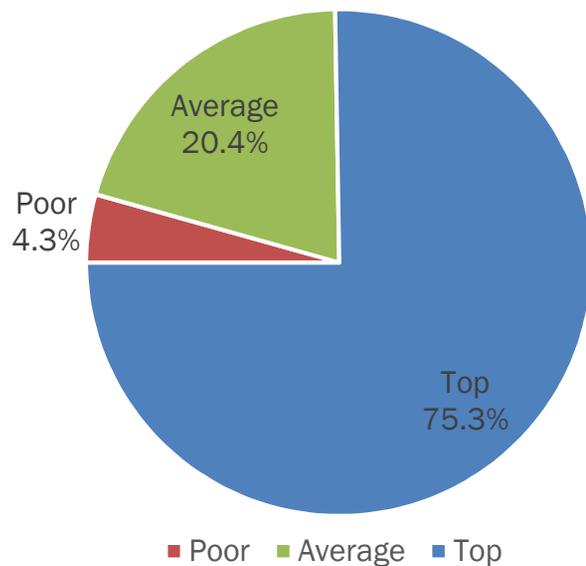


Figure 1: Distribution of Omegawave readings deemed Top Readiness (greater than 5), Average Readiness (3-5), Poor Readiness (1-2).

Results: Ready or Not, Here I Come

No performance differences between starting pitchers who were Omegawave ready vs not Omegawave ready ($p > 0.05$)

Starting pitchers with Top Readiness did not pitch better than starting pitchers with fewer categories read as greater than 5

Relief pitchers who were Omegawave ready had lower ($p < 0.05$) ERA, SLG, and OOPS than relief pitchers who were not Omegawave ready.

| Statistic | Starting Pitchers | | | Relief Pitchers | | |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|---------|
| | Ready (n=14) | Not Ready (n=77) | p-value | Ready (n=11) | Not Ready (n=53) | p-value |
| IP | 5.0±1.5 | 4.8±1.6 | 0.664 | 2.3±1.1 | 3.0±1.1 | 0.08 |
| PA/IP | 4.8±2.1 | 4.6±1.4 | 0.752 | 3.9±0.9 | 4.1±1.0 | 0.29 |
| Pitch Count | 78.6±17.9 | 77.7±17.1 | 0.862 | 15.5±4.2 | 16.8±6.9 | 0.33 |
| ERA | 4.33±11.69 | 4.29±11.12 | 0.810 | 1.08±2.77 | 3.38±6.40 | 0.01 |
| WHIP | 1.29±1.64 | 1.36±1.40 | 0.998 | 1.00±0.86 | 1.14±0.937 | 0.46 |
| K/9 | 7.4±4.2 | 7.9±4.7 | 0.353 | 9.7±3.7 | 8.9±6.3 | 0.52 |
| OBP | 0.335±0.180 | 0.349±0.173 | 0.732 | 0.287±0.210 | 0.315±0.419 | 0.33 |
| SLG | 0.536±0.450 | 0.467±0.286 | 0.388 | 0.195±0.190 | 0.396±0.343 | 0.00 |
| OOPS | 0.871±0.620 | 0.816±0.463 | 0.601 | 0.483±0.340 | 0.711±0.647 | 0.02 |
| MPH | 89.4±2.4 | 90.2±2.6 | 0.270 | 88.4±3.4 | 89.4±2.7 | 0.28 |

Table 1: Starting and relief pitcher statistics when Omegawave ready compared to when not Omegawave ready. (IP = innings pitched, PA/IP = plate appearances per innings pitched, ERA = earned run average, WHIP = walks plus hits divided by innings pitched, K/9 = strikeouts per nine innings, OBP = opponent on base percentage, SLG = opponent slugging percentage, OOPS = opponent on base plus slugging percentage, MPH = average miles per hour, * = significance)

Results: Predicting Day to Pitch

On no specific day after an appearance ($p > 0.05$) were pitchers found to be significantly more Omegawave ready than any other day

More relief pitchers were Omegawave ready ($p = 0.01$) than starting pitchers on day 5 after an appearance

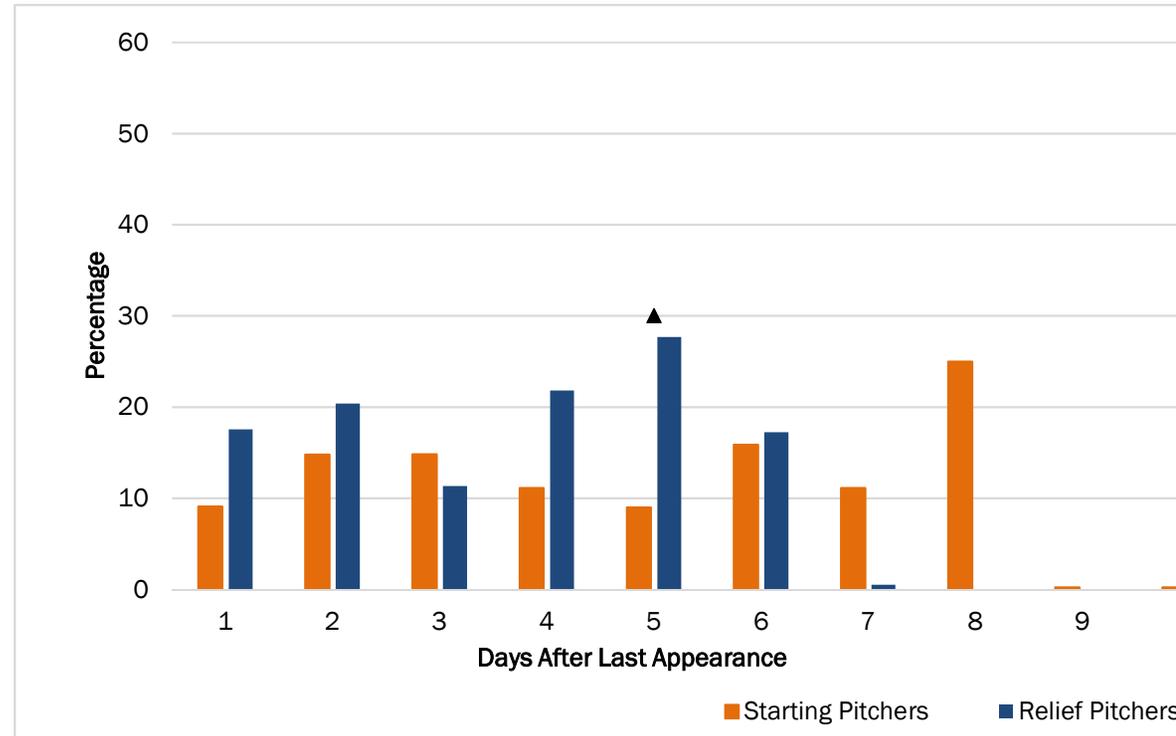


Figure 2: Percentage of starting pitchers and relief pitchers that were Omegawave ready at day after last appearing in a game (\blacktriangle = significance).

Limitations to Study

No performance comparisons made to control players who did not use the product

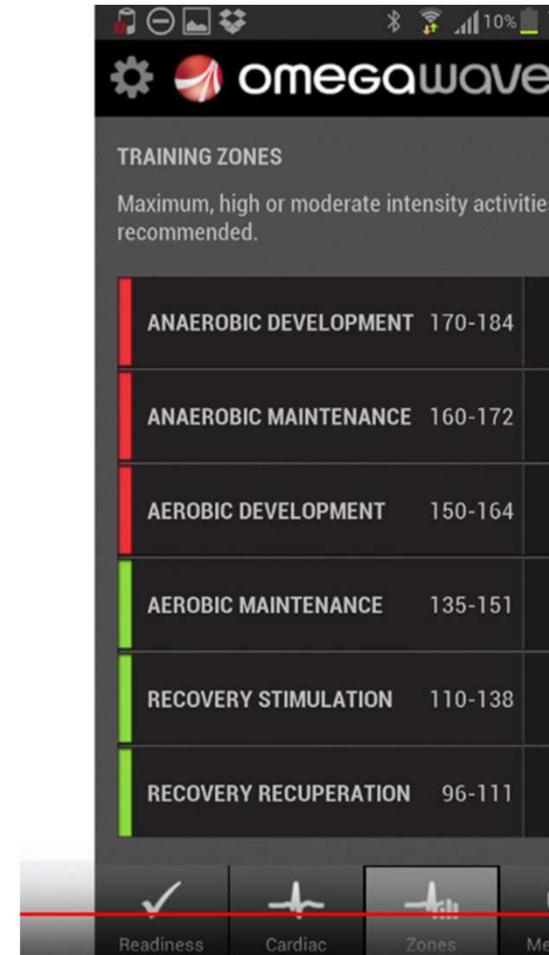
Relatively small sample (20 devices)

Pitching in the minor leagues is more variable than in MLB

Unable to determine if Omegawave can predict injury

– Only 1 player injured in the duration of study

Lack of subjective player reported readiness measures collected



Conclusions

Proof of Concept: Randomized controlled studies of emerging technologies and devices can be done in professional baseball.

Starting pitchers who were deemed “Omegawave ready” did not pitch better than their “not Omegawave ready” counterparts

Relief pitchers who were Omegawave ready had lower OBP, ERA, SLG, and OOPS than relief pitchers who were not Omegawave ready.

The Omegawave readiness level of a starting pitcher on a given game day did not correlate to their performance.



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