Influence of long-term participation in recreational sports on physical posture of teenagers (#73819)

Suggest team of author to change topic in one part.

Influence of long-term participation in competitive/amateurs sports on physical posture of teenagers

Or

Influence of long-term participation in sports on physical posture of teenagers

Participation in recreational sports is a wrong information. In the part with results, they explain that children/students and teenagers have:

The inclusion criteria were: the time of self-practice or training under the guidance of club coach was not less than **4 hours per week and the training history was not less than two years.** If the participant was only engaged in one sport for long-term, participant was assigned to that specific SG. **If the participants took part in a certain sport for less than one hour every week and the training length was less than one year,** they were assigned to the CG.

when they were engaged in football for 282 hours per year, compared with the blank CG 27.

In our study, **an inclusion criteria of the participants in the football group was that the practicing time was no less than 4 hours per week, and the total exercise time of 192 hours a year**.

However, the intensity of amateur participants could be much less than that of professional athletes.

Experimental groups are a young athlete in competitive sport.

Recreation belongs to grass root sport, massive sport, Sport for all. Basic difference is reasons for activities. People looking for physical activity in free time (after work obligation) to resolve the problem with the stress, nervosas, to "recharge battery" for tomorrow and to have prevention and support for health.

Children and teenagers in research are a young athletes complete concentrate and focused in sports results.

In the parts **Materials & Methods** we have **Particip,ants, Procedure, Statistical analysis, but we don't have basic information about general Methods**

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Table 2. The NSTKA (t=-2.560 ~~(df=164)~~;*p*=0.011) of the swimming group were significantly larger, and the NSLLA (t=0.344 ~~(df=164);~~*p*=0.024) and USLLA (t=5.738 ~~(df=164);~~*p*=0.030) was significantly smaller, compared with the CG.

1. In Table 2. we don't have t values
2. It is to many dates in on table without t-test values
3. In independent-samples t test df don't have any role