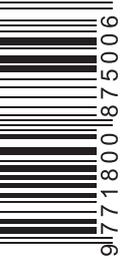




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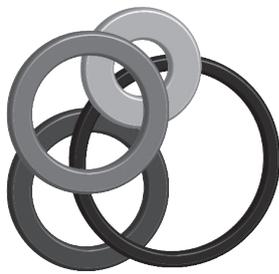


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Dear Readers,



On behalf of the Conference Organizing Committee (Kemal Idrizovic, Bojan Masanovic, Jovan Gardasevic, Branislav Antala – chairs, Aldijana Nokic, Batric Markovic, Danilo Bojanic, Dragan Bacovic, Dragan Krivokapic, Erol Vrevic, Gorica Zoric, Ivan Vasiljevic, Marija Bujanja, Marina Vukotic, Milena Mitrovic, Milovan Ljubojevic, Miroslav Kezunovic), we are aware of the distinguished honor to announce the special issue of our journal, as the host publication of the 18th Annual Scientific Conference of Montenegrin Sports Academy and 16th FIEP European Congress “Sport, Physical Education, Physical Activity and



Health: Contemporary perspectives”. We wish to thank to all academicians and students from all over the world who supported this event and presented their previous and ongoing works, as well as to announce the meeting abstracts from the mentioned conference.

Since the first event in Bar in 2003, the MSA Conference has been a huge success, providing a great opportunity to promote and develop Sports Sciences through networking, study and research. This year, under the traditional patronage of the Montenegrin Olympic Committee and in collaboration with Fédération Internationale D’Éducation Physique (FIEP) and European College of Sports Science (ECSS), we have also hosted 16th FIEP European Congress and put together a high profile scientific programme with plenary and parallel sessions (oral and poster). The conference aims to contribute to the development of global approaches in the different specialized areas and to provide an even broader view of Sports Sciences. It was focused on very current themes from all areas of sports science and include invited speeches, oral and poster presentations in the fields of biological and medical sciences, health sciences, behavioral and social sciences, humanities and arts and social research, policy, and practice related to contemporary perspectives of sport, physical activity and health. Hopefully, sports scientists were able to find the best paths through the field.

We are confident the conference delegates have enjoyed the whole conference experience, the sharing of knowledge and contribution this will make to our institution and to our field of study and work. We do believe that the topics offer the conference participants a forum for the latest research and both theoretical and applied insight into the field of Sports Science and related disciplines.

Sincerely Yours!

Editors-in-Chief,
Prof. Dusko Bjelica, PhD
Assoc. Prof. Stevo Popovic, PhD



MEETING ABSTRACTS

Abstracts from the 18th Annual Scientific Conference of Montenegrin Sports Academy and 16th FIEP European Congress “Sport, Physical Education, Physical Activity and Health: Contemporary perspectives”: Dubrovnik, Croatia. 8-11 April 2021

Edited by Dusko Bjelica¹, Stevo Popovic¹, Selcuk Akpinar², Dario Novak³

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MEETING ABSTRACTS FROM MSA-FIEP DUBROVNIK 2021 CONFERENCE

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Invited speakers

S1

ECOLOGICAL APPROACH TO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS PHYSICAL ACTIVITY: THE MEANING OF ENVIRONMENTAL, INTERPERSONAL AND PERSONAL FACTORS

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Young people are not sufficiently physically active. The socio-ecological model (SEM) enables for a search of the modifiable factors in the specific populations, as it allows to consider factors laying on different levels of individuals' life as well as interplay of those factors. The aim of this study was to examine the direct and indirect associations of factors laying on different levels within SEM with high school students' leisure time moderate to vigorous physical activity (MVPA). This cross-sectional population-based study included 1386 students from 14 to 19 years old, mean 16.14. Physical activity, neighborhood physical activity recourses, neighborhood safety, social capital, physical activity motivation and sociodemographic factors were evaluated. Logistic regression, mediation and moderation analyses were performed predicting leisure MVPA. Greater social participation (OR 1.03 [1.01-1.05]), higher relative autonomy index

(OR 1.11 [1.06-1.15]) and male gender (OR 1.71 [1.13-2.57]) directly predicted sufficient physical activity. Any significant moderation effects ($p > 0.05$) of environmental characteristics were found for the relationship between social capital, motivation factors and MVPA. The evidence of positive indirect mediation effect was found in all five models for social capital components. Findings provide support for the direct and indirect pathways from social capital to MVPA. Future interventions should focus on strengthening physical activity motivation by encouraging the development of social network and social participation as well as family, neighborhood, and school social capital.

S2

PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS FROM THE 4TH WORLDWIDE SURVEY OF QUALITY PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Dario Novak¹

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This presentation draws from the 4th Worldwide Survey of Quality Physical Education (QPE). The Survey is being administered at both policy-level and at school-level by UNESCO and the International Federation of Physical Education (FIEP). The Survey

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Conflict of interest: None declared.

has been designed to assess quality physical education policy and practice, as well as to address basic data gaps. Data collected as part of this survey will inform the development of international indicators on QPE which aim to: a) enhance QPE policy-practice coherence between countries and regions; b) provide QPE datasets disaggregated by gender, disability, country/region and thematic area; c) promote data-driven investment in QPE (at national, regional and international levels). The purpose of this keynote presentation is to present the European perspective of school-level PE as well as developments since the last Survey.

S3

ANTHROPOMETRIC PARAMETERS AS INDICATORS OF TOP SPORT - PROJECT OF FACULTY FOR SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO

Jovan Gardasevic^{1,2}, Dusko Bjelica^{1,2}, Ivan Vasiljevic^{1,2}, Bojan Masanovic^{1,2}
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The aim of this project is to build a large database of anthropometric characteristics and body composition in elite athletes in different sports disciplines. In all measurements, we used the same battery of 11 variables evaluated anthropometric characteristics and body composition: body height, body weight, triceps skinfold, biceps skinfold, skinfold of the back, abdominal skinfold, upper leg skinfold, lower leg skinfold, body mass index, fat percentage and muscle mass. Today, as a result we have several thousand measured top athletes and the largest database of these variables in the region. Based on the obtained data, scientific papers are published in Web of Science. These papers are dealing with comparisons among athletes in the same or different sports disciplines, as well as making model characteristics in specific sports, since the subject of measurements were the best players in the world in their sports.

S4

RENAISSANCE OF SPORTS VALUE AND INNOVATION OF PERSONNEL CULTIVATION MODE

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General Secretary Xi Jinping attaches great importance to school physical education and physical health of teenagers. He proposed the "Four in one" as the new orientation of school physical education which specific objectives are: "Enjoy fun, Strengthen physique, Sanity personalities and Exercise will". "Four in one" is the role reorientation of School Physical Education objectives. It is the new connotation of the new position of school physical education, the change and Renaissance of sports value theory: from technology-oriented to culture-oriented, and the latest achievement and contemporary value of school physical education in China. The goal of this study is to discuss and expound the innovation of sports talent development mode and promote the research progress of physical education in China. Specific key words "value", "innovation", "personnel", "cultivation", "renaissance", "mode", and "sports" were used to search relevant electronic databases. The research was based on General Xi's exposition on physical education, extract relevant concept from his interviews and speeches. General Xi's "Four in one" theory is the best embodiment of the return of the value of physical education as well as the latest educational achievement in contemporary China. The return of

sports value of physical education has influenced the personnel cultivation mode and the basic trend of school physical education reform. "Four in one" as the new orientation of the concept of physical education in China, which is a logical and scientific physical education methodology, a transformation of physical education research paradigm, and a conceptual innovation of personnel cultivation mode.

Oral presentations

O1

THE MEANING OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' MOTIVATION AND REGULAR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Arunas Emeljanovas¹, Brigita Mieziene¹, Laura Tumynaite¹, Ichiro Kawachi²
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For enabling pathways to health through behavior, attitudes towards physical education (PE) and motivation towards physical activity (PA) raise intense interest as the important determinants to reduce physical inactivity. The aim of this study is to investigate direct and indirect relationships among attitudes towards physical education and high school students' regular physical activity, exploring the role of motivation to be physically active as a mediator. It was hypothesized that regular physical activity will be related indirectly to affective and cognitive attitudes towards physical education through self-determined motivation for physical activity. Study included 919 high school students. Among them 44.6 percent were boys. The age of these students varied from 15 to 18 years, with the mean age of 16.26±1.29. The attitudes towards physical education were measured by instrument contained 20 items anchored on two attitude components (enjoyment and usefulness). Regular PA was evaluated by several items from HBSC questionnaire. Motivation towards physical activity was measured by BREQ-2 questionnaire. Results show that controlling for gender, enjoyment in PE is related to intrinsic motivation, which is directly related to regular PA. Perception of usefulness in PE is related to identify behavior regulation and it in turn is associated with regular PA. While a motivation negatively predicts regular PA. Affective attitudes towards physical education enhance intrinsic PA behavior regulation, while cognitive attitudes raise identified PA behavior regulation. Both of these self-determined behavior regulations predict regular PA.

O2

THE ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES IN COUNTRIES' SUCCESS IN ELITE SPORT

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In most of the countries outside of North America, elite sport is mainly run by clubs and federations. This however, does not mean that universities have a minor role in elite sport. The goal of this study is to identify a general framework which explains the influence that universities have on the improvement of countries' results in elite sport. We have based our analysis on the World Ranking of Countries in Elite Sport (WRCES), which measures the performance of all the countries in all the sports recognized by the Global Association of International Sports Federations. We have then done a correlation between the 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and

2019 editions of the WRCS with the population, Gross Domestic Product and scientific research output rankings of the same years. Results have shown that performance in elite sport has a weak correlation with population's size, a strong one with the Gross Domestic Product and a very strong one with research output. The universities, cradle of scientific research, have therefore a determinant role in countries' success in elite sport. Universities are the principal providers of the skills needed by coaches, medics, managers and physical education teachers, which are leading actors in the sport movement. They therefore have a major impact at all the levels of the sport pyramid: grassroots, youth and elite.

O3

NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT OF FEMALE YOGA PRACTITIONERS WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS OF EXPERIENCE

Stefan Kolimechkov¹, Lubomir Petrov², Deyana Vankova³, Deidre Douglas⁴
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Yoga includes many components for a healthy lifestyle such as physical exercises, abstaining from tobacco, stress management and a low-fat diet. The aim of this study was to assess the nutrition of yoga practitioners and to compare it with international guidelines for a healthy diet. This study comprised 89 female yoga practitioners from Bulgaria. The nutrient intake was assessed by using a food frequency questionnaire based on the USDA National Nutrient Database. The relative intake of proteins, carbohydrates, fats, energy contribution of each nutrient, and the total daily energy intake and relative energy intake were calculated. The BMI of the yoga practitioners was near the lower normal limit (18.5 kg/m²). Only 3 practitioners were overweight. The yoga practitioners consumed small amounts of pork and beef and ~60% did not consume any meat at all. They consumed an average of 600 g of fruits and vegetables per day, which complies with the 400 g recommended by the WHO. Practicing yoga helps to maintain normal weight which is one of the prerequisites for a healthy lifestyle. The nutritional assessment of the yoga participants corresponded with the recommendations of the WHO and the American Cancer Society Guidelines for a healthy diet.

O4

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SEDENTARISM AND EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING ON CHILEANS DURING CONFINEMENT DUE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Studies have shown that sedentarism is a risk factor to physical and mental health. Confinement due to the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the increase in a sedentary lifestyle. This study aims to analyze whether sedentarism due to confinement in Chileans is related to levels of anxiety, depression, and self-perception of health 98 men and 184 women (age=36.2±12.3) participate. International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ-short form), an ad-hoc questionnaire with a Likert-type scale, was asked to evaluate how good they considered their health, and the Spanish version of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) were

applied. The Spearman Rho coefficient was calculated to determine the relationship between the people's sedentarism and well-being, and self-perception of health. A significant correlation was found between people who spent more time sitting weekly with higher levels of anxiety (p =.015), depression (p<.001), and lower self-perception of health (p =.024). The findings suggest that sedentarism could affect people's well-being and self-perception of health. Thus, it is necessary to promote strategies that reduce sedentarism during the pandemic to avoid mental health problems.

O5

MODERN TRENDS IN STUDENTS' COGNITIVE HEALTH INDICATORS DURING THE EDUCATIONAL PERIOD

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Maintaining high indicators of students' cognitive health during their studies in higher education institutions is an important scientific problem, some aspects of which, unfortunately, remain insufficiently studied in our time. The purpose of this research was to study the dynamics of changes in the main indicators of the cognitive health, which are typical for most students, who are trained in institutions of higher education. In the course of research, the methods of pedagogical observation, medical control of health condition, interviews, questionnaires, and statistical processing of the obtained data were applied. This study involved 428 students from institutions of higher education in Kiev. During this study two groups of students (main and experimental) were formed. The process of teaching students of the main group was carried out in improved conditions and with the programs adapted to the individual cognitive abilities of students. The students of the control group were trained in normal conditions and with the use of standard curricula. As a result, all indicators of cognitive and mental health of students in the main group were higher than those of students in the control group. The data obtained during this study indicate that the level of mental and cognitive health of students who are trained in higher education institutions depends on the conditions, nature and intensity of the educational process.

O6

JOB SATISFACTION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS IN SLOVAKIA

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Many studies have confirmed that job satisfaction is one of the important factors that maintain a high level of performance. The aim of this study was to analyze job satisfaction among physical education teachers in Slovakia. This was a cross-sectional intraindividual ex post facto research. 139 male and 173 female Slovak physical education teachers participated in this study, 165 of them were employed at primary schools and 147 of them worked at secondary schools. To get the empirical data, the method of questionnaire and interview was used. It has been shown that job satisfaction of physical education teachers in Slovakia are differentiated in terms of gender, but are not differentiated from the point of view of age and of the type of school. The analysis of data shows that male physical teachers working in schools have better job satisfaction than their female counterpart. The findings suggest that job satisfaction of physical education in Slovak teachers is low. This research was realized out within the proj-

ect VEGA, No. 1/0523/19 „Telesná a športová výchova a jej kvalita a potenciál v podpore zdravia z pohľadu žiakov, učiteľov a rodičov“. [“Physical and Sports Education and its Quality and Potential in Promoting Health from the Perspective of Pupils, Teachers and Parents”].

O7

INCLUSION OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN THE PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

Jelena Alic¹, Donata Vidakovic Samarzija¹

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Physical activities are of great importance for the harmonious development of children with special needs. Those children must be provided with an inclusive environment by participating in all kind of physical activities. The aim of this research was to determine whether there is a difference in the attitudes and self-competence towards the inclusion of pre-school children with special needs in the physical activities between pre-school teachers and students of early and preschool education. The study was conducted on a sample of 65 preschool teachers and 49 students. The "Questionnaire of Attitudes towards Pre-school Inclusion" was used to assess attitudes and self-assessment of competencies related to the inclusion of children with special needs during physical activities. Concerning the results it can be concluded that there are no differences in attitudes towards the inclusion of pre-school children between students and pre-school teachers except for the one variable. Pre-school teachers compared to the students, have a more positive attitude about the socializing effect that results from inclusion of the children with special needs with other children. Furthermore, there are differences between students and preschool teachers concerning the results of their competence for work in inclusive groups. The findings suggest that teachers and students should improve their competence for inclusion of children with special needs.

O8

PHYSICAL SELF-PERCEPTION OF PUPILS IN PE CLASSES - DIFFERENCES WITH REGARD TO GENDER AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS

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Physical self-perception (PSP) is one of the factors that influence on the motivation for more frequent physical exercise. To examine the level of PSP of the primary school pupils in the Physical Education class (PE) and to determine differences in the dimensions of PSP with regard to gender and nutritional status. The study was conducted on a sample of 283 4th and 8th grade pupils. PSP was examined based on an anonymous questionnaire by which the respondents assessed their coordination, sports competencies, strength, flexibility and endurance. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated as an indicator of nutritional status. The significance of differences in the dimensions of PSP with regard to gender and nutritional status were calculated. 4th graders in all dimensions of PSP have higher scores than 8th graders. 8th male graders have significantly higher results in all dimensions than 8th female graders. 4th male graders have higher results only in the dimensions of strength. 4th graders with normal BMI vs. overweight BMI have significantly higher results in the dimensions of coordination, flexibility and endurance, while 8th graders with normal BMI better assess only the dimensions of strength. Low level of PSP may be an obstacle to engaging

in physical activity. The results of this research indicate risk groups that need strategies aimed to raising the level of PSP.

O9

EVALUATION OF BASIC MOTOR COMPETENCIES IN PRIMARY SCHOOL IN LUXEMBOURG

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To participate in the culture of human movement, it is indispensable for students to be in command of the necessary basic motor competencies (in German: Motorische Basiskompetenzen; MOBAK). For the implementation of the MOBAK approach in Luxembourg (MOBAK-LUX), we developed test instruments for preschoolers (-PS), first graders (-1), third graders (-3) and fifth graders (-5). These motor test series are conducted on a voluntary basis by interested schools and teachers at the beginning of each school year. All four test instruments consist of items in four dimensions: "locomotion", "object control", "moving in water" and "object locomotion". The results of the 2019 surveys indicate that a considerable proportion of students in all tested grades show low basic motor competence levels in at least one of the four competence areas. Passing less than two thirds of the basic test items in one area, these students show respective support needs: 65.6% of preschoolers (N=393), 44.9% of first graders (N=292), 18.1% of third graders (N=476) and 26.1% of fifth graders (N=257). The increasing interest in MOBAK-LUX shows that the implementation of competence-oriented test tasks has found acceptance among teachers and helps to identify students with support needs in certain areas of motor competence.

O10

THE CONSEQUENCES OF CANCELLED PHYSICAL EDUCATION CLASSES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: THE TEACHERS' VIEW IN A EUROPEAN COMPARISON

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Due to measures adopted by governments in European countries to contain the first wave of the Covid-19 pandemic, no physical education (PE) classes were taking place early this year. The present study was aimed at examining the consequences of this cancellation for the individual development of students from the teachers' perspective. An online questionnaire was distributed in a number of European countries, consisting of two sections: (1) The cancellation of PE classes and its consequences, and (2) the implementation of PE classes in compliance with the Covid-19 rules. The following results relate to the first-mentioned section. In total, 335 PE teachers (175 males; age: 22-70 years) from 12 European countries completed the questionnaire. A clear majority expects a serious or rather serious impact on the students' development in the fields of motor performance (77.4%), psychosocial well-being (84.7%) and health (82.3%). PE teachers in Luxembourg and Belgium consider the impact on students' motor development as less serious (66.0% resp. 64.4%) than teachers in Spain and Portugal (88.9% resp. 87.8%). Although this study is solely focused on the teachers' view, the findings underline the importance of PE and support the decision of responsible authorities to further provide physical activities in school during the ongoing pandemic.

O11

INCLUSIVE PRIMARY PHYSICAL EDUCATION: THE TEACHERS' VIEW IN A EUROPEAN COMPARISONSandra Heck¹, Claude Scheuer¹¹University of Luxembourg, Department of Education and Social Work, Institute for Teaching and Learning, Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg**Correspondence:** Sandra Heck (sandra.heck@uni.lu)

The Erasmus+ project “Disentangling Inclusion in Primary Physical Education (DIPPE)” under the lead of the University of Luxembourg aims to provide information about the national value of inclusive physical education. The results are further on used for the development of an open resource platform for primary school teachers and their educators where information about inclusion and inclusive physical education is made available. To gather information about the national value of inclusive physical education, a survey among primary school teachers was conducted. Teachers in nine European countries (n=1168), including Luxembourg, were asked about the country-specific situation of inclusive physical education at primary schools. Compared to other European countries, the Luxembourgish teachers surveyed in the sample rate the importance of the subject “inclusive physical education” as generally less important for their country and for their respective school. Nevertheless, more than 80% of the respondents consider inclusive teaching to be “important” or “extremely important” in their own teaching practice in Luxembourg. Based on the results of the survey, it can be assumed that the planned web-based application, which shall function as a supportive tool by providing digital material for the inclusive teaching of physical education, constitutes a desired topic that is strongly linked to the teaching practice in schools and developed for the use in school settings.

O12

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND HEALTHY LIFENenad Zivanovic¹, Zoran Milosevic², Veroljub Stankovic³, Nebojsa Randjelovic⁴, Kristina Pantelic Babic⁵¹University of Nis, Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, Nis, Serbia, ²University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, Novi Sad, Serbia, ³University of Kosovska Mitrovica, Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, Leposavic, Serbia, ⁴University of Nis, Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, Nis, Serbia, ⁵University of Banjaluka, Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, Banjaluka, Bosnia and Herzegovina**Correspondence:** Nenad Zivanovic (nenad.zivanovic46@gmail.com)

Physical education, as a part of physical culture, is a very important educational link. It is particularly important in an era characterized by fast technological advances and technicalism that is rapidly introducing people to virtual reality. We emphasize that physical education, with its knowledge ABOUT and FOR physical exercise, builds the basis for a healthy, active and long life. This is possible because the physical education, based on the anthropocentrism, sees physical exercise as a beneficial body activity necessary for man and stems from the relationship to a man as a person, not an individual. Theoretical analysis and test were used. Anthropological research conducted in Serbia and AP Vojvodina have confirmed that the number of people who regularly engage in physical exercise is decreasing. That is why we point out the importance of physical education, which, with its knowledge of how and why to exercise, builds the awareness of the necessity for physical exercise, as well as of the possibility of seeing every physical activity as physical exercise.

O13

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS AND TEST RESULTS OF BASIC MOTOR COMPETENCIES IN PRESCHOOL CHILDRENDana Masarykova¹¹Trnava University, Faculty of Education, Trnava, Slovakia**Correspondence:** Dana Masarykova (dana.masarykova@truni.sk)

Children in preschool age are very sensitive to learning new skills and an appropriate attitude to the development of basic motor competencies can be of large benefit for later motor development. However, we often witness lack of good assistance and learning opportunities in preschool education. The aim of this study is to present the level of basic motor competencies in preschool children and show the differences in the level of competencies and perceptions of teachers related to these competencies. We used the MOBAK KG test battery for preschool children (n=121) to get the information on the level of basic motor competencies. An interview was used to get information on the perception of the competencies by kindergarten teachers (n=9). The children achieved better results in self-movement than object movement, but the teachers expressed better results in object movement. The teachers expressed that the boys will be better in all the tasks, but the girls achieved better results in bouncing, balancing and rolling. A very low or low level of motor competence was achieved by 44% of children in object movement and by 36% in self-movement. The findings suggest that the teachers often have misperceptions on the level of motor competencies in preschool children. An objective assessment tool as MOBAK KG could help the teachers in identifying problematic areas in motor development and this could lead to more inclusive and more effective motor development process in preschool education.

O14

THE EFFECTS OF 12-WEEK TRAINING BETWEEN 12-15 YEARS OLD ATHLETE ON PHYSICAL PARAMETERS, COMPARISON OF SOCIAL SKILLS AND SPORT ORIENTATION LEVELS WITH NON-SPORTS TEENSCevdet Tinazci¹, Huseyin Guneralp¹¹Near East University, Faculty of Sports Sciences, Nicosia, Cyprus**Correspondence:** Cevdet Tinazci (cevdet.tinazci@neu.edu.tr)

Sports is the best way to improve individuals in terms of physic, emotion and society, to achieve cooperation and team spirit and to gain individually to the society. This study aims to determine the importance of sports on social skills and sport orientation, also to determine the effects of 12 weeks training on some physical parameters of football players, who didn't have any obstacles in terms of health. A total of 81 subjects (12-15 years old) participated in the study. In order to determine some physical, social skills and sport orientation characteristics of sports and non-sports children, flexibility test, push-up test, shuttle test, stop long jump test, vertical jump test, flamingo balance test and augmentation test, 10,20,30 m sprint and ball speed tests, 20 m shuttle run test were used. Statistically significant differences were found in all tests except the gain orientation and target orientation which are the sub-dimensions of body weight test and fitness orientation inventory (p<0.05). As a result, it was observed that the 12-week exercise applied to the children who are actively involved in sports had a positive increase in the physiological and physical parameters. It has been observed that sports provide positive improvements in social skills and sport orientation levels of children.

O15

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF TOPICALLY APPLIED COOLING GEL ON THE SKINRon Clijsen^{1,2,3,4}, Skander Ouni¹, Peter Clarys¹, Dirk Aerenhouts¹, Erich Hohenaue^{1,2,3,5}

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Topical application of cooling gels is widely accepted to reduce pain and to promote muscle recovery. Despite the wide use of cooling gels, scientific evidence for its efficacy is lacking and further research is needed. The aim of this RCT was to investigate the physiological effects of topically applied cooling gel on skin and muscle characteristics. After topical application of the cooling gel on the lower back of healthy women, skin temperature (infrared camera), the skin's micro perfusion (Speckle Laser), blood flow (Power Laser Doppler) and tissue oxygenation (near-infrared spectroscopy) were non-invasively measured at different depths every five minutes for one hour. After application of the cooling gel, skin temperature decreased ($p < 0.001$) while skin blood flow was higher ($p < 0.001$) throughout the whole protocol compared to the control area. Our results show that topically applied cooling gels do not only affect the skin surface temperature, but also blood flow in the papillary dermis. The results concerning the muscle remain inconclusive.

O16

POST-EXERCISE CWI FOR INTRAMUSCULAR TEMPERATURE CHANGES IN THE M. QUADRICEPS FEMORIS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEWErich Hohenaue^{1,2,3}, Livia Freitag¹, Carlina Deflorin¹, Wolfgang Taube³, Ron Clijsen^{1,2,4}

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High intensity exercise can lead to microscopic lesions in the muscle tissue, which are often treated with cold-water immersion (CWI). This review aims to investigate the effects of post-exercise CWI (10°C, 10 min) on intramuscular temperature changes (IMTC) of the M. Quadriceps femoris at 1 – 3 cm depths in dependency of the subcutaneous adipose tissue thickness (ST). A systematic electronic database literature search was conducted until June 2020. A total of $n=6$ studies met the pre-defined selection criteria. Maximum IMTC was 6.40°C with ST of 6.50 mm at a depth of 1 cm, 4.50°C with ST of 11.00 mm at 2 cm, and only 1.61°C with ST of 10.79 mm at 3 cm. No significant correlation between IMTC and ST was observed at a depth of 1 cm: $r_2 = 0.0$, at 2 cm: $r_2 = -0.8$ and at 3 cm: $r_2 = -0.5$ (all $p > 0.05$). Post-exercise CWI decreases intramuscular temperature in the M. quadriceps femoris. Beside skinfold thickness, additional key variables affect the magnitude of IMTC in post-exercise CWI.

O17

THE DEVELOPMENT OF WAIST CIRCUMFERENCE MEANS VALUES IN ALBANIAN CHILDREN AGED 6.5–15 YEARSJuel Jarani¹, Keida Ushtelena¹, Florian Muca², Andi Spahi¹

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Abdominal obesity is associated with many risk factors for cardiovascular disease and type 2 diabetes. Waist circumference is a measure of obesity and as such can be a very important indicator in children as a predictor of metabolic syndrome. This paper attempts to provide a more details investigation regarding the current level and comparison of waist circumference growth with increasing ages. A representative sample of elementary and secondary Albanian school children from the Balkan region (Albania, Kosovo, North Macedonia and Montenegro), approximately in proportion to their age distribution were participated. The sample population consisted of 18023 children (9028 boys, 8995 girls) with ages ranging between 6.5 and 15 years. Mean waist circumference increased with age in both boys and girls. The results of this investigation show that boys have significant higher values ($p \leq 0.05$) compared with girls in elementary school (7-11 yrs.). No significant changes by gender were observed in secondary school children (11.5-15 yrs.). One of the more significant finding to emerge from this study is that the highest value of waist circumference increase for boys is 3.5 cm (12.5-13.5 years old; $p = 0.000$) while for girls is 4.3 cm (11.5-12.5 years old; $p = 0.000$). The findings of this study will help clinical and possibly epidemiological use for identifying earlier central obesity in children.

O18

PRIORITISING ADOLESCENT MOTOR COMPETENCE IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION: EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROJECT FLAMEWesley O'Brien¹, Till Utesch², Sarahjane Belton³, Michael J. Duncan⁴, Lisa E. Bolger^{1,5}, Fiona C. Chambers⁶, Diarmuid Lester¹

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The current study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of Project FLAME (Fundamental and Functional Literacy for Activity and Movement Efficiency), a school-based physical education (PE) intervention targeting the improvement of adolescent motor competence. Using a pre-post research design as part of a non-randomized controlled trial, a sample of 363 participants (mean age: 14.04 + 0.89 years old) were recruited from three mixed-gender, sub-urban schools in Cork. Primary outcome measures evaluating the effectiveness of the Project FLAME intervention included the assessment of ten FMS, as well as seven functional movements. Linear mixed models were used to analyse the effect of the intervention with two main effects (treatment and time), and their hypothesised interaction. Intervention effects across time for overall gross FMS ($p = .002$) were observed, when compared with a control group. The intervention group also significantly improved their overall functional movement composite score ($p = .001$), however, a statistically significant treatment-time interaction effect was not found between groups. A movement culture which

prioritises adolescent motor competence in the PE curriculum can improve students' movement abilities in the Irish secondary school landscape.

O19

VALIDITY OF WEARABLE MONITORS AND SMARTPHONE APPLICATIONS IN MEASURING ADOLESCENTS' STEPS AND DISTANCE

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To objectively measure physical activity, new sophisticated monitors and applications have been developed, and it is necessary to conduct accuracy evaluations of the latest products. The purpose of the present study was to examine the criterion validity of wearable monitors and smartphone applications in adolescents, during outdoor walking and running. Thirty-eight adolescents (15.3±2.0 years) were fitted with Garmin Forerunner 310XT, Garmin Vivofit, Medisana Vifit, and smartphones running the Runkeeper, Runtastic, Sports Tracker (GPS), Pedometer, Accupedo, Pedometer and Pedometer 2.0 (accelerometer) applications. They walked and ran 1.2 km for each trial and two researchers counted all steps with a digital tally counter (criterion measure). Validity was evaluated by comparing each device with the criterion measure using mean absolute percentage errors (MAPE) and Bland-Altman plots. Results showed that MAPE were low for Forerunner 310XT and GPS applications for distance estimation (2.27%-9.73%) in both conditions, and significantly higher for the accelerometer monitors and applications (6.92%-39.02%). Vivofit (MAPE=6.51%) and Vifit (MAPE=6.66%) accurately estimated the number of steps during walking, however only Vivofit (MAPE=3.95%) was accurate during running. All accelerometer applications had higher MAPE for step counting (9.87%-40.26%). The findings suggest that GPS monitors and applications are accurate tools for distance counting, while accelerometer monitors and applications provide higher errors. Vivofit provides accurate estimation for step counting in both conditions, and Vifit is valid during walking. Accupedo is the only accelerometer application with an acceptable error.

O20

SURFING IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION: AN EDUCATION PROJECT
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Surfing is a sport with an important socioeconomic and cultural impact. Several studies have also corroborated the relevance of implementing surfing in educational context for improving motivation and participation in PE classes, but no works describe how to do it. The aim is to describe an education project in PE for promoting the learning of surfing in secondary school students through the development of a successful educational intervention. A bibliographic review was performed for extracting pedagogical and didactical recommendations regarding the effective inclusion of surfing in PE. The emerging pedagogical model 'Interactive Challenges with Shared Responsibility' was used for planning and developing this project. Throughout a school year, students learn the necessary skills to enjoy surfing and be able to practice it outside of school. The learning process is developed in a dialogic learning environment in which high expectations, solidarity and equitable learning are encouraged. The pedagogical approach is divided in three progressive phases attending to their contents and facilities. Firstly, bal-

ance tasks are developed in the sports hall. Secondly, buoyancy and swimming skills are acquired in the pool. Thirdly, surfing skills and techniques are learnt in the sea. This project orientates PE teachers for the successful inclusion of surfing in their classes, providing a comprehensive planning with pedagogical orientations.

O21

ASSESSMENT OF MAXIMUM FORCE, VELOCITY AND POWER: INFLUENCE OF REGRESSION MODEL AND APPLIED LOADS

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The study aimed to explore the concurrent validity of maximum mechanical outputs (force – F0, velocity – V0 and power - PMAX) obtained from force-velocity (F-V) and power-velocity (P-V) relationships and compare if the results are affected by the number of experimental points. Twenty three physically active male participants performed 6-second sprints on a cycling ergometer at the eight randomized loads. Multiple-point method (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 % of body mass) were used to model the linear F-V and polynomial P-V relationships. Additionally, two-point (5 and 11% of body mass) and three-point protocol (6, 8, 10 % of body mass) were used to model the linear F-V and polynomial P-V relationships, respectively. For the P-V relationships, the intercept was set to zero value. The high concurrent validity ($r>0.91$) was obtained between the two regression models regardless if they applied on multiple, two, or three-point loads. Parameters F0, V0 and PMAX obtained from different regression methods or protocols did not differ ($p>0.05$). These results support using the linear two-point or polynomial three-point method as an efficient and less prone to fatigue procedures. They provide a highly valid assessment of maximal muscular capacities expressed through F0, V0 and PMAX.

O22

ASSOCIATION OF LABORATORY AND FIELD BALANCE TEST

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Balance can be defined as ability to maintain body center of gravity within the surface of the support. It has crucial role in humans' everyday activities but also in sport. However, there is insufficient knowledge regarding balance field testing. The main aim of this study was to determine association between Biodex laboratory balance test and Y balance field test. The participants in this study were 12 students (7 males, 5 females) of Faculty of Kinesiology in Split, Croatia. The set of variables included anthropometric measures (body height, body weight, and body mass index), two laboratory balance tests conducted on Biodex balance system (Postural stability test, Limits of stability test) and field balance test (Y balance test). The correlation between observed variables was calculated by Pearson's product moment test. No significant correlations were found between Y balance test and both Postural stability test ($r=-0.06$ for left and for right leg 0.02, respectively) and Limits of stability test ($r=-0.06$ and $r=0.02$). The results of this study indicate that Y balance test is not a good measure of balance in well-trained individuals. Authors hypothesize that Y balance test performance is greatly influenced by lower extremity strength and mobility. There is a obvious need for the construction and validation of new field tests to assess the level of balance in recreational and professional athletes.

O23

MOTIVATION AND PERSONALITY TRAITS OF CROATIAN NATIONAL TEAM FEMALE ROWERSMladen Marinovic¹¹University of Split, Faculty of Kinesiology, Split, Croatia**Correspondence:** Mladen Marinovic (marin@kifst.hr)

The aim of this paper is to examine the relations and structure of motivation and personality traits of female rowers. 60 female rowers, who have competed in international regattas as part of the Croatian national team for the past 20 years, have completed the following tests: Motives of general and sporting achievement of Havelka and Lazarević as well as Eysenck's personality questionnaire. The SPSS program was used for statistical data processing. The results of Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin's Measure of Sampling Adequacy (.684) and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity (Sig. <.001) indicate that the data are suitable for conducting factor analysis. Factor analysis extracted two factors explaining 60.35 (43.57 + 16.78) % of the variance. Oblimin rotation with Kaiser normalization, the first factor is saturated with Motive of sports achievement (.863), Psychoticism (-.791), positive emotional reactions in sports achievement (.780), and Motive of general achievement (.776). The second factor is explained by Neuroticism (.787) and Extraversion (-.739). Component Correlation Matrix was (-.163). The results of the research suggest the appearance of two factors that present Croatian female rowers in the observed area. The first factor can be called the Motivation for Achievement factor. Two personality traits, Neuroticism and Extraversion, which explain the second factor, can be viewed within the framework of the Galen-Kant-Wund scheme, which states that the second factor can be called the Temperament factor.

O24

SHOOTING SPEED DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PLAYING POSITIONS IN TOP LEVEL HANDBALLVladimir Pavlinovic¹, Nikola Foretic¹, Sime Versic¹¹University of Split, Faculty of Kinesiology, Split, Croatia**Correspondence:** Vladimir Pavlinovic (vladimirpavlinovic@gmail.com)

Scoring the goal in handball is performed by shooting action. Shooting speed is one of the most important attacking elements that influences successful performance in handball. Anyhow, there is a lack of scientific data considering shooting speed between different playing positions. **PURPOSE:** The main aim of this study was to determine differences in shooting speed between playing positions in top level male handball players. **METHODS:** Data used in this study was collected from official match reports of European handball championship held in Austria, Norway and Sweden 2020. 784 shoots were analyzed and variables included were shooting speed and playing position. Shooting speed was collected with iBall (SELECT, Denmark), with a built-in chip that tracks and distributes data in real time (Kinexon, Germany). Differences between playing positions were calculated with Kruskal-Wallis test. **RESULTS:** Significant difference in shooting speed was noticed between playing positions (Chi-Square=67,34). Post-hoc analysis revealed that line positions (wings and pivots) shoot significantly slower than outfield positions. No differences were noticed between wings and pivots, nor between left, right and center back. **CONCLUSION:** On the first sight, results of the study are biomechanically contradictable since faster shoots are from longer distances. Anyway, results could be easily explained if game dynamic is analyzed. Namely, line shoots are executed from narrow angle situations which more often require creative and wise, than strong shooting performance.

O25

INFLUENCE OF ANTHROPOMETRICS AND POWER ON SPECIFIC REACTIVE AGILITY PERFORMED IN DOMINANT SIDE AT YOUNG BASKETBALL PLAYERSDamir Sekulic¹, Nedim Sivic², Nikola Foretic¹¹University of Split, Faculty of Kinesiology, Croatia, ²University of Zenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina**Correspondence:** Damir Sekulic (dado@kifst.hr)

Agility is one of the most important abilities that determines successful performance in basketball. It appears in reactive and non-reactive form. Knowledge of agility dependence on other abilities and morphological features can help basketball practitioners in developing efficient training program. The main aim of this study was to determine influence of morphology and power on basketball specific reactive agility. The participants in this study were 58 elite young basketball players from Bosnia and Herzegovina (BH=188.5±8.1 cm; BW=77.2±11.5 kg; AGE=17.4±1.1 year). Testing variables included 10 anthropometric measures, 12 basic fitness tests and 2 basketball specific agility tests. The correlation between observed variables was calculated by Pearson's product moment correlation. Influence of morphological and fitness variables on agility was calculated by forward stepwise regression analysis. RA-DOM had eleven significant correlations, while NER-DOM had sixteen significant correlations with basic morphology and motor variables. Significant influence on RA-DOM and NER-DOM was determined by standing reach and sprint on 20 meters. The results of the study revealed importance of explosiveness and longitudinal body dimensions on specific basketball reactive agility executed in dominant side of performance. Authors connect this finding with test structure and demands. Test simulate individual defensive action in which basketball player has to reach the ball on cone after explosive and agile reaction.

O26

GRIP FORCE LATERALIZATION PROFILE OF WOMEN VOLLEYBALL PLAYERSSelcuk Akpinar¹, Kursat Ozcan¹, Ugur Odek¹¹Nevsehir Haci Bektas Veli University, Department of Physical Education and Sport, Nevsehir, Turkey**Correspondence:** Selcuk Akpinar (selcukbos@gmail.com)

In many sports, less lateralized performances are preferred and can be one of the key factors to the success. Athletes in volleyball most of the time use their both hands for passing, blocking and digging. Correctly executing these technical skills are essential both for defense and offense in volleyball. Thus, applying the similar force when executing these skills is a requirement for successful performance. The aim of the study is to examine grip force lateralization profile of professional women volleyball players. Ten professional right-handed women volleyball players voluntarily participated to the study. Two dependent variables calculated to test grip force lateralization, max grip force and max grip rate of force development (RFD). Paired-Samples t-test was conducted for each dependent variable. The statistical analyses for both variables showed significant results, $t=-5.82$ $p < .05$ and $t=-6.03$ $p < .05$, respectively (max grip force non-dominant hand = 342.07 ± 66.04 and max grip force dominant hand = 378.84 ± 60.08 N; max grip RFD non-dominant hand = 2321.79 ± 409.27 and max grip RFD dominant hand = 2708.66 ± 543.25 N/s). Players displayed a lateralization pattern for both dependent variables. Symmetrical applications should be performed in trainings. The playing positions should be also considered as the players mostly use their dominant hand for spiking. Individual data showed that two players in the setter position displayed no lateralization. Thus, trainers should pay attention to have no lateralized players for this position.

O27

MONTENEGRIN SPORT ASSOCIATIONS ON SOCIAL MEDIA - QUALITY OF PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENTSuncica Rogic¹, Milica Vukcevic¹, Milica Muhadinovic¹, Julija Cerovic Smolovic¹¹University of Montenegro, Faculty of Economics, Podgorica, Montenegro**Correspondence:** Suncica Rogic (suncica.rogic@hotmail.com)

The aim of this study is to assess the quality of performance of Montenegrin national sport associations on Facebook. Sport is recognized as an activity of public interest and social media is one of the main sources of information nowadays. Given that social media in sport has delivered a new style of communication, authors will try to evaluate the engagement with the fans and the general public, by using the FAI methodology. This methodology involves the analysis of three components: popularity (25%), interactivity (40%) and content (35%). Each of the criteria is evaluated depending on the importance of the indicator on a scale from 0% to 100%. Coefficient value closer to 100% indicates higher quality of performance on Facebook. The results of our paper show the differences between the three categories of Olympic sports in Montenegro, taking into account their performance on Facebook. Social media, as a marketing tool can enhance the positioning of national sport associations by creating a meaningful connection with the fans and the public. Additionally, this connection may strengthen the feeling of devotion to the national team of Montenegro and incentivize younger generations to start training and competing. This study demonstrates which associations use this channel to portray their sport and results, with the aim of promoting sport and healthy lifestyle.

O28

EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT RECOVERY TIMES ON INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL LOAD DURING SMALL-SIDED GAMES IN SOCCERLuis Branquinho¹, Ricardo Ferraz^{1,2}, Mário C. Marques^{1,2}¹University of Beira Interior, Department of Sport Sciences, Covilhã, Portugal, ²Research Centre in Sports, Health and Human Development, Vila Real, Portugal**Correspondence:** Luis Branquinho (luis_branquinho@outlook.pt)

The ability to maintain a high intensity of exercise in several repetitions of exercises depends essentially on the recovery from repetitions of previous exercises. The aim of this study was to identify the effects of different recovery times on internal and external load during soccer small-sided games in soccer. Twenty professional male semi-professional soccer players participated in the study, performing the same exercise (5-a-side game format) continuously (1 x 18 min) and repeatedly / fractionated (3 x 6 min) with different recovery times (30s, 1m, 1m30s and 2 m). The results reveal that the manipulation of the recovery times induced differences in internal and external load, and for the same total duration time, the external and internal load indicators tend to reveal higher values during the fractionated method particularly with short moments of recovery time. The application of small-sided games in soccer with different recovery times induce varying responses in training load.

O29

BILATERAL STRENGTH ASYMMETRY IN ELITE YOUTH SOCCER PLAYERS IN THE DIFFERENT AGE CATEGORIESMaros Kalata¹, Tomas Maly¹, Mikulas Hank¹, Jakub Michalek¹¹Charles University, Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, Sport Research Center, Prague, Czech Republic**Correspondence:** Maros Kalata (kalata@ftvs.cuni.cz)

The prevalence of strength asymmetry as a negative factor for the health of athletes is increasingly being researched in the field of sports

science. This study aimed to determine the level of bilateral muscle strength asymmetry (BA) for knee extensors (KE) in youth elite soccer players of different age categories (AC). The analyzed sample (n = 80) consisted of youth elite soccer players of AC U12-U16. The maximum peak muscle torque of KE in the lower limbs during concentric muscle contraction with a low angular velocity of 60°s⁻¹ was measured with an isokinetic dynamometer. The analysis revealed significant differences (p<0.05) in BA between U14 and U16 (16.5 ± 12.73% vs. 5.44 ± 5.65%). The percentage of players with BA higher than 10% increased from the U12 to U14 up to 30% which was the highest value in all groups. Increased BA of KE in elite soccer occurred in the earlier period of career (U12-U14 categories) may be related to accelerated growth in adolescence and the dominant-sided character of movement performance. Therefore, we recommend starting diagnostics of strength asymmetry from the early age of the training process and maintaining more attention to optimizing the training load due to the higher incidence of BA.

O30

RELATIONSHIP OF MAXIMAL AEROBIC CAPACITY AND MATCH PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE IN ELITE YOUTH SOCCER PLAYERSJakub Michalek¹, Tomas Maly¹, Maros Kalata¹, Egon Kunzmann¹¹Charles University, Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, Sport Research Center, Prague, Czech Republic**Correspondence:** Jakub Michalek (jak.michalek@seznam.cz)

Aerobic fitness is important for footballers in terms of match load. Players have to cover the high distance in high-intensity running with repetitive movement action with high acceleration and deceleration. The aim of the study was to find out the relationship between internal and external load performance indicators with the maximal aerobic capacity (VO₂max) in first division football players. Totally fifteen male players (age = 17.9 ± 0.9 years, body height = 177.3 ± 6.7 cm, body weight = 71.4 ± 7.4 kg) were tested by Intermittent recovery test level 1 (YYIR1). Following match load parameters were correlated to VO₂max: high metabolic load distance (HMLD), average heart rate (HRavg), and total distance covered (TDC) in official matches (n = 10). The matches were divided into three time periods: T1 (0-45 minutes), T2 (70-90 minutes), T3 (0-90 minutes). The results of the study revealed the highest correlation between TDC and VO₂max (r = 0.808, p = 0.000) in T1 and T3 (r = 0.627, p = 0.012). Significant correlation between has been also found between HMLD and VO₂max (r = 0.602, p = 0.017) in T2 and T3 (r = 0.543, p = 0.037). The results of the present study confirm the relevance of VO₂max on distance-covered parameters in first division soccer players. HMLD parameter had a significant relationship with maximal aerobic capacity during the last 20 minutes of the match, which is important for maintaining high physical performance over the match.

O31

CORRELATES OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AMONG ADOLESCENTS FROM THE CROATIAN COASTAL REGIONBarbara Gilic^{1,2}, Mateo Blazevic¹, Ivan Peric³¹University of Split, Faculty of Kinesiology, Split, Croatia, ²University of Zagreb, Faculty of Kinesiology, Zagreb, Croatia, ³University of Osijek, Faculty of Dental Medicine and Health, Osijek, Croatia**Correspondence:** Barbara Gilic (barbaragilic@gmail.com)

The COVID-19 pandemic affected the changes in physical activity levels (PAL). The purpose of this study was to determine the correlates of PAL during the COVID-19 pandemic among adolescents. This research included 209 adolescents aged 15-17 years from Split, Croatia (89 boys, 120 girls). They were tested on anthropometrics,

and fitness status (predictors). The PAL (assessed by the Physical Activity Questionnaire for Adolescents) was evidenced before and during the lockdown and was observed as criteria. Pearson's correlation coefficients and multiple regression were used to evaluate the associations between predictors and criteria. In the total sample, significant correlations were found between aerobic endurance and baseline PAL ($r=0.37$), aerobic endurance and follow-up PAL ($r=0.34$), and sprint 100m and baseline to follow-up difference PAL ($r=-0.23$). However, when separated by gender, previous correlations were significant only for boys. Better aerobic endurance determined baseline PAL, while better sprint determined greater PAL decline as a result of the lockdown. Results evidenced that aerobic endurance and sprinting are determining the PAL before and during the lockdown. Future studies investigating other correlates of PAL are warranted, in order to create interventions for maintaining adequate PAL during COVID-19 and similar crises.

O32

CORRELATES OF GENERIC AND SPORT SPECIFIC AGILITY IN PROFESSIONAL FUTSAL PLAYERS

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Agility is an important determinant of success in futsal. This study aimed to examine associations between physiological and anthropometric characteristics, and futsal specific agility tests among professional futsal players. Participants of this study were 75 professional futsal players (all males, age: 25.1 ± 5.1 years, body height: 182.3 ± 6.2 cm, body mass: 80.8 ± 10.4 kg). Variables included anthropometrics [body height (BH) and mass (BM), body fat percentage (BF)], generic tests of physiological capacities [5- and 10-m sprints, countermovement jump (CMJ), broad jump (SBJ), 20-yard test (20Y), reactive strength index (RSI)], and futsal-specific tests of change of direction (CODS) with and without dribbling the ball, and futsal specific tests of reactive agility (RAG) with and without dribbling the ball. Results demonstrated that 20Y was correlated to anthropometrics (BM: $r = 0.46$; BF: $r = 0.63$) and conditioning variables (CMJ: $r = -0.39$; RSI = -0.46 ; SBJ: $r = -0.46$; 5m sprint: 0.37 ; 10m sprint: $r = 0.4$). CODS was significantly affected by BM and BF, while RAG was significantly affected only by BF (all $p < 0.01$). These findings suggest that (i) generic agility measured by 20Y was influenced with physiological and anthropometric characteristics of the players; (ii) specific futsal agility (CODS & RAG) was influenced only with anthropometric characteristics.

O33

DIFFERENCES IN STUDENTS BODY COMPOSITION AFTER AN OUTDOOR ACTIVITY PROGRAM

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Regular physical activity is widely recognized for playing a major role in regulating energy balance and body composition. The application of the outdoor activity program during summer vacations, camping or staying in sports camps aims to in-

crease the level of daily physical activity and raise the level of awareness among participants about the benefits of physical activity practiced in leisure time among participants. The aim of this study was to determine the differences in body composition in students caused by practicing outdoor activity program. The assessment of body composition for this research was conducted on the 30 male students, on the first day and after the end of the experimental program. The results of the variables used in this study show statistically significant differences at the level of significance $p < 0.01$ and $p < 0.05$ in 3 out of 6 treated variables, which means that the implemented program of outdoor activity produced significant partial quantitative changes in some variables. The data obtained in this research are of great importance to everyone responsible for the transfer of knowledge and positive developmental effects of physical exercise.

Poster presentations

P1

MONTENEGRIN PLATFORM FOR INNOVATION IN SPORT

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It is well-known that modern organizations clearly stand out as leaders in their industries have one common factor that brings them together around the fact they are successful, and that is they are all largely committed to innovation. This applies to the sports too. An empirical research was conducted with the aim of determining a research analysis of links between the sports sector, sports industry and knowledge organizations and innovation in Montenegro. Seventy-five subject representatives of sports organizations were randomly assigned as a sample, while Community Innovation Survey (CIS) was applied, and descriptive statistics were employed to test the hypothesis. This study confirmed that there is significant potential for improving innovation in sports in Montenegro. Policy makers and other stakeholders, including sports administrators and other sports leaders, should increase the ability of sports organizations to innovate in sports. This research has been done within national project under the title "Montenegrin Platform for Innovation in Sport" that was approved by Ministry of Science in Montenegro (No.03/1-062/20-263/2 from 28 April 2020), as well as in line with the SHIINE COST Action's objectives (CA18236).

P2

LEADING SPORTS INNOVATION LABORATORY FOR THE WESTERN BALKANS

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It is the fact that sport is known to be a dynamic and fast-growing sector with an underestimated macroeconomic impact. In addition, the fact that the share of gross value added (GVA) related to sport in total GVA in the EU varies from 1.76% to 3% in the broad sports

sector, while total employment in the EU generated by sporting activities is 7.3 million and this is equivalent to 3.5% of total employment in the EU. These data confirm that sport is an important economic sector in the EU and plays a significant role in national economies. This analysis and significant data was preceded by the valuable work of experts in sports science and sports innovation across the EU, while in the Western Balkans it was significantly neglected. Hence, any gathering within PSI labs to generate innovation in the subject area, especially because sport can play an important role in a number of major societal challenges, such as physical inactivity, sustainable development and educational gaps. From this reason, the goal of this study was to briefly describe an established methodology and criteria for the "Leading Sports Innovation Laboratory for the Western Balkans". This research has been done in line with the SHIINE COST Action's objectives (CA18236).

P3

LIFESTYLE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO PREVENTION OF SARCOPENIA IN OLDER PEOPLE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Sarcopenia is defined as the age-related decline in skeletal muscle mass and function which may lead to falls, hospitalization, mobility limitations, poor quality of life and increased risk of death in older people. Purpose is to identify lifestyle factors, with respect to nutrition and physical activity, contributing to prevention of sarcopenia in older people. Specific key words "elderly", "supplementation", "muscles", "sarcopenia" were used to search relevant electronic databases, such as BioMed Central, BMJ Journals, PubMed and CINAHL with full text. Studies that fit the inclusion criteria from 2015 and later, and describing lifestyle, exercise, nutrition in advanced age were reviewed. Results showed although diet and physical activity are important for muscle maintenance these requirements are not always met, aerobic or resistance exercise can be strenuous, especially if there are underlying health issues. Interventions that combine physical activity and nutritional supplementation may be helpful in prevention of malnutrition, muscle mass loss and mobility limitations and contribute to upholding and improving physical function.

P4

IMPACT OF BASIC-MOTOR SKILLS ON SITUATIONAL EFFICIENCY OF SPIKE STRENGTH IN MONTENEGRIN VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

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Modern volleyball game is a very popular sport, as some kind of recreational activity, but also as a professional sport, which is played by a very large part of both male and female populations. The goal of this study is to determine the influence of the basic motor abilities on the situational motor ability of the spike strength. The selected respondents represent the population of top volleyball players competing in the First Volleyball League of Montenegro. This research was conducted on a sample of 75 female volleyball respondents who were in the active training process: "Budućnost", "Morača", "Rudar", "Galeb", and "Luka Bar". Situation-motor space was estimated with the variable of the spike strength. The partial influence of basic-motor skills on the strength of the spike predominantly belongs to the

explosive strength of the arms and shoulder girdle, which is needed for fast, strong and efficient spike, as well as the explosive strength of the lower extremities. So we can conclude that all the large muscle groups, both the trunk and the lower and upper extremities, are engaged in the power of the spike in the game. Spike is a pronounced element of attack that is used in the final actions of scoring points.

P5

MONTENEGRIN FIRST LEAGUE FOOTBALL PLAYERS' GENERAL KNOWLEDGE IN SPORTS NUTRITION EVALUATION

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Faster recovery, the ability of longer and better training, as well as performance increase in the competition itself are some of the positive characteristics of reduced sport nutrition. Therefore, sports nutrition plays a very important role in modern sports. The aim of this study is evaluation of the Montenegrin first league football players' general knowledge in the field of sports nutrition. This study includes 33 professional football players of the Montenegrin first league, aged 18 to 40. A standardized closed-ended survey questionnaire was used to assess general knowledge in the field of sport nutrition. For the purposes of this study, the questionnaire was modified and translated into Montenegrin. The data obtained by the research were processed by descriptive statistical procedures. Statistical analysis was accomplished by SPSS 23.0 software. In this questionnaire 45.9% answers were correctly, while 54.1% were incorrect or unanswered. These results show poor general knowledge in sports nutrition. This, as well as other studies done on the topic of knowledge in the field of sport nutrition among Montenegrin athletes, showed an insufficient level of knowledge. Sport nutrition is one of the most important links when it comes to success in sports, therefore, it is necessary to pay more attention to it in order to raise the national sport to a higher level.

P6

METHODS OF DETERMINATION OF ANAEROBIC THRESHOLD IN SWIMMER'S TRAINING

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The most accurate way to determine a swimmer's anaerobic threshold is to measure lactate levels directly from a blood sample taken during progressive exercise. This is a relatively expensive and for most athletes a rather uncomfortable method of measuring lactate. Several relatively precise ways to determine the anaerobic threshold without taking blood samples have been constructed in recent years. Frequently used methods for determining the anaerobic threshold in swimmer's training are: the Conconi method, the method based on determining the maximum pulse, the assessment of the ventilatory oxygen equivalent etc. The Conconi method is increasingly used in the training practice of swimmers because it is a reliable and easily applicable method for determining the anaerobic threshold. This method is based on the fact that at a certain, relatively high intensity of exercise, the linear correlation between speed and heart rate ceases. The point at which the linear flow of a function becomes exponential coincides with the anaerobic threshold and represents the highest intensity that can be supported by predominantly aerobic energy sources and that can be maintained

over a longer period of time. The nonlinear increase in heart rate is evidence that anaerobic energy sources predominate above the anaerobic threshold.

P7
BODY HEIGHT AND ITS ESTIMATION UTILIZING ARM SPAN MEASUREMENTS IN MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS FROM CENTRAL REGION IN MONTENEGRO

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The goal of this study was to examine the height of male and female in the central region, as well as the ratio of body height and arm span as an alternative assessment of body height, which should vary from region to region in Montenegro. The sample in this research comprised 467 adolescents, all of whom were in their final year of high school (217 male and 250 female) among the population of Montenegrin adolescents. The stature and arm span measurements were taken according to the ISAK protocol, and the data were analyzed statistically. Linear regression analysis determined the prediction of arm span on the criterion variable a body height at the significance level of $p < 0.05$. Thereby, we obtained the coefficient of determination, the multiple correlation coefficients, the partial correlation coefficient, the regression, t-test and standardized beta coefficient. The research study confirmed that arm span reliably predicts stature in both genders of Montenegrin adolescents and revealed a very useful finding for physical anthropologists and experts from related fields. It was confirmed that there is a correlation between arm span and body height (males: 48.4%, females: 42.2%) in the central region in Montenegro. Therefore, arm span proves to be a reliable predictor for the actual body height estimates.

P8
MODEL OF TRAINING FOR MARATHONS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT FEATURES OF THE MECHANISM OF ENERGY SUPPLY OF MUSCLE ACTIVITY

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At present, the existing system of training marathon runners for competitions is characterized by insufficient consideration of the peculiarities of the mechanism of energy supply of muscular activity in the training process. Its main drawback is the general approach to training marathon runners. Coaches in their work with marathon runners are guided exclusively by their personal experience of preparing athletes for competitions. This does not effectively develop general and speed endurance in marathon runners. The aim of the study is to show experimentally that the means and methods of training marathon runners, taking into account the peculiarities of the mechanism of energy supply of muscular activity, play a significant role in increasing the effectiveness of preparation for competitions, which helps athletes to achieve higher results in the training process and at competitions. The study proposed a model of training marathon runners taking into account individual features of the mechanism of power supply of muscular activity, as well as a variety of specialized tasks for the development of tempo and speed endurance. In the course of the study, it was found that training sessions, taking into account the peculiarities of the mechanism of energy supply of muscle activity, have a higher efficiency. The proposed training model has

proven to be effective. In the process of testing this model, athletes achieved higher results in the training process and in competitions.

P9
INCREASE OF STATOKINETIC STABILITY IN SKIERS BASED ON NORMOBARIC HYPOXIA IN COMBINATION WITH TRAINING OF MUSCLES OF THE CERVICAL SPINE

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The high-speed and maneuverable movement of skiers along the track is accompanied by the impact on their body of angular, linear, centripetal accelerations. It has been established that the excessive impact of these dynamic accelerations when moving along the track leads to the emergence of pronounced vestibulo-somatic, vestibulo-vegetative and vestibulo-sensory reactions, which worsen the functional state of athletes and negatively affect their well-being. The aim of the study is to increase the level of statokinetic stability in skiers. Skiers of the experimental group used normobaric hypoxia training in combination with training the muscles of the cervical spine for a month in the preparatory period for the competition. The subjects of the control group used traditional exercises to increase the level of statokinetic resistance. As a result of the studies, it was found that the skiers of the experimental group significantly increased the tolerance time for the continuous cumulation of Coriolis accelerations. At the same time, a decrease in the severity of negative vestibulosensory, vestibulo-vegetative, vestibulosomatic reactions was noted. In addition, the skiers of the experimental group showed positive dynamics of the static stabilometric test during the complex functional computer stabilography. The results obtained make it possible to recommend the course use of normobaric hypoxia in combination with training the muscles of the cervical spine to increase the statokinetic stability of skiers.

P10
DIFFERENCE IN BODY FLUID BEFORE AND AFTER TRAINING IN YOUNG JUDOKAS OF BOTH SEXES

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Inadequate fluid intake leads to dehydration of the organism, which resulted in a reduction in psychophysical performance and health of athletes, therefore it is very important to take care of adequate hydration of the body. The aim of this research was to evaluate body fluid due to non-consume of the fluid during training, and to emphasize the importance of regular hydration in young judokas of both gender. This study included 65 judokas (8-13 years old) of both gender. The variables used to assess loss of body fluid during training were body weight (BW) and total body water (TBW). In this study respondents did not consume fluid during training. The data in this study was collected using the TANITA scale (model BC-418 MA). In this research was used descriptive statistical procedure, and the differences between the initial and final measurement assessed with the t-test with statistical significance of $p < 0.05$. BW loss after training was 0.74kg in boys and 0.64kg in girls, and TBW 0.8kg in boys and 0.12kg in girls. A statistically significant difference between the initial and final measurements ($p < 0.01$) was found in both variables. Also, boys lost a statistically significantly more of TBW during training compared to girls ($p < 0.05$). This research

confirms that inadequate fluid intake during training significantly affects the loss of BW and TBW, which can have a many of negative consequences, both for sport performance and health.

P11

APPLICATION OF DIDACTIC GAMES WITH A HOLISTIC APPROACH IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION AND SCIENCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

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The cognitive, emotional and motor characteristics of preschool children determine the didactic approach in the realization of the provided contents. To analyze the curriculum for early learning and development in order to discover which contents are suitable for realization by applying didactic games with a holistic approach, to determine the effects of teachers' attitudes and opinions through the implementation of the didactic games with a holistic approach. Keywords "holistic", "preschool education", "motor characteristics". The research was conducted by researchers-professors at the Faculty of Pedagogy "St. Kliment Ohridski". The research was conducted during one academic year. The central and dispersion parameters were calculated for each applied variable in the research. To determine the differences in the arithmetic means of the two groups of respondents, a T-test was applied. Based on the results obtained from the research we can say that although most variables deviate from the normal distribution, it is necessary to highlight that this deviation does not give a negative effect on the final results. According to the data, it can be concluded that the games that applied the holistic approach in the early development of children had a relatively small statistically significant difference in the process of preschool education.

P12

HANDBALL TEACHING EFFECTS ON MOTORIC SKILLS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL FEMALE STUDENTS

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Modern curriculum seeks to increase the number of weekly hours of physical activity through the elective subject Sports for athletes. The aim was to determine the effects of the elective course - Handball, on the motor skills of female students. The study was conducted for one school year on the sample of total 39 female students, divided into two groups. Control group consisted of students who attended only physical education classes. Experimental group, in addition to physical education classes, attended additional two classes of volleyball during a week. Motoric space was monitored through 8 variables of Eurofit battery tests, as follows: flamingo, hand tapping, seated forward bend (modified functional reach test), long jump, lay – sit for 30", pull-up endurance and pin running on 10x5m. After the conducted study, the students of the control group had better results in 7 out of total 8 motoric tests. No statistically significant results, were recorded in the pull-up endurance test. The students of the experimental group achieved better results in 7 of total 8 tests. The improvement was not recorded only in the seated forward test, which monitors as an ability. The analysis of the results confirmed that the teaching of physical education gives certain effects in the motoric space, but that the additional elective physical activities did not give the expected additional effects.

P13

TRAJECTORIES IN ANTHROPOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS AND NUTRITION STATUS OF MONTENEGRIN ADOLESCENTS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF BERANE IN PERIOD FROM 1979 TO 1987

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The existence of a secular trend in the Montenegro is indisputable, while in order to determine the rate of change in certain periods, it is necessary to collect more data. This study aimed to consolidate body height, body weight, body mass index and nutrition status data of the entire young male population from the Municipality of Berane in order to estimate trajectories in ahead mentioned variables from 1979 to 1987. The sample of respondents includes 8740 young males divided into nine groups according to their year of birth (respondents born between 1961 and 1969). The sample of variables includes body height, body weight, body mass index (calculated based on two previous measures) and nutrition status, which was presented based on BMI standardized categories (underweight, normal weight, pre-obese, obese). The descriptive statistics were expressed as a mean and standard deviation for each variable; the analysis of nutrition status was done based on body mass index (underweight, normal weight, pre-obese, obese), while post-hoc test with ANOVA were employed to explore differences between the means. The results showed that a secular trend in the observed study period is visible regarding body height and body weight, while is not visible for the body mass index and nutrition status. The contribution of this study is reflected in the fact that allows insight in newer published data for mentioned period, and in this Municipality, which can significantly help to follow the secular trend in all Montenegro.

P14

TRENDS IN ANTHROPOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS AND NUTRITION STATUS OF MONTENEGRIN ADOLESCENTS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF BIJELO POLJE IN PERIOD FROM 1979 TO 1987

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Previous studies suggest that secular trend in the world, including in Montenegro, is undeniably present, however in order to determine the rate of these changes in certain periods, additional data collection is necessary. This study aimed to consolidate body height, body weight, body mass index and nutrition status data of the entire young male population from the Municipality of Bijelo Polje in order to estimate trends from 1979 to 1987. The sample of respondents includes 10954 young males divided into nine groups: 1267 respondents born in 1961, 1356 respondents born in 1962, 1591 respondents born in 1963, 615 respondents born in 1964, 994 respondents born in 1965, 1227 respondents born in 1966, 1356 respondents born in 1967, 1118 respondents born in 1968, and 1430 respondents born in 1969. The measurement sample includes body height, body weight, and body mass index calculated based on two previous measures. The descriptive statistics were expressed as a mean and standard deviation for each variable, while the analysis of nutrition status was done based on body mass index (underweight,

normal weight, pre-obese, obese). The results showed that a secular trend in the observed study period is not visible regarding body height, body weight and body mass index. The contribution of this study is reflected in the fact have been published data that did not exist for this period and this Municipality, which can significantly help to follow the secular trend in all Montenegro.

P15

A COMPARISON STUDY ON DIFFERENCES WITH AGE FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC AND PHYSICAL ABILITIES IN GIRLS' VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS IN ALBANIA

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The aim of this study was to find out the trend of improvement and differences with age of anthropometric and physical abilities in girls' volleyball players in Albania. Participants on this study were (N=67) volleyball players from three age categories as follows; kids (10-13 yrs.) N=21, cadet (14-16 yrs.) N= 22, and junior (16-18 yrs.) N=24. Measurement for anthropometrics and physical abilities were assessed. Multiple comparisons- LSD post hoc analysis showed results for anthropometrics: body height (kids vs cadet 11.5 cm increase p= 0.001, cadet vs junior 6.3 cm increase p= 0.045), body weight (kids vs cadet 10.2 kg increase p= 0.008, cadet vs junior 9.4 kg increase p= 0.010), waist circumference (kids vs cadet 0.4 cm increase p= 0.895, cadet vs junior 6.3 cm increase p= 0.019). Analysis also for physical abilities showed; push-ups (kids vs cadet 2.9 count improvement p= 0.105, cadet vs junior 0.9 count improvement p= 0.699), curl up (kids vs cadet 1.8 count improvement p= 0.245, cadet vs junior 1.1 count improvement p= 0.583), standing long jump (kids vs cadet 36 cm increase p= 0.000, cadet vs junior 17.7 cm increase p= 0.008). Final results show statistical increase between age categories for body weight, height and stranding long jump while for the other measurement no significant improvement was find mostly.

P16

CORRELATION OF SPEED WITH STRENGTH AND POWER IN YOUTH BASKETBALL PLAYER

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The strength, power and the speed are the most important abilities in basketball, either than technique & tactics elements. The goal of this study is to find out the correlation of speed with strength and power in youth male basketball player. 42 youth male basketball players (age 16-18 years, mean 17.2 yrs.) were tested for speed (sprint 10 m and 30 m distance), strength and power (push up 30 s, curl up 30s, standing long jump, vertical jump). Correlation of speed (sprint 10m) with strength of upper limb is p=0.04 (r=-0.70) and speed (sprint 30m) with strength of upper limb is p=0.05 (r=-0.63). The correlation of speed with core strength, power of lower limb is not statistical correlated (p ≥ 0.05). The data showed that there is correlation between speed with upper body strength.

P17

A TWO YEAR MONITORING AND COMPARING STUDY IN BODYBUILDERS ANTHROPOMETRICS PARAMETERS IN ALBANIA

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The aim of this study to monitor and compare the anthropometric parameters in bodybuilders in Albania for 2 consecutive years. The test instrument used were circumference measurements which consist of neck, shoulder, and chest. The participants of this study were 92 athletes participating in the Albanian National Bodybuilding & Fitness Championship of 2017 and 2018 divided into the categories Junior & Senior Bodybuilding and Junior & Senior Fitness. The result from in depended sample t test for 2-year comparison (2017-2018) showed that circumference for the shoulder (category bodybuilding- junior male) was statistical different with 11 cm improvement (p= 0.014), circumference for the chest (category bodybuilding- junior male) was statistical different with 6.6 cm improvement (p= 0.018) and circumference for the chest (category fitness- senior male) was statistical different with 5.1 cm improvement (p= 0.012). Therefore, it may be concluded that despite the two categories bodybuilding- junior male and fitness- senior male, the other categories had no difference from 2017 to 2018 for the three circumference measurement (neck, shoulder and chest).

P18

A COMPARISON STUDY ON ANTHOPOMETRIC PARAMETERS BETWEEN U17 AND U19 YOUTH AGES IN FOOTBALL

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Monitoring and recognizing the current state of anthropometric parameters are of particular importance to have a high performance and quality of sports in football. The purpose of this study is to compare anthropometric parameters between U17 and U19 youth ages in football. On this study were participated 53 youths (boys) that were part of football teams in two different categories; U17- N= 26, mean age 16.5 years and U19 – N= 27, mean age 18.2 years. Anthropometric measurement were taken for body height, weight and skinfold measurement (triceps, scapula and calf). Data comparison for body weight and height found no statistical significance between two age categories. Also no statistical difference were shown for three skinfold measurement assessed in this study between two age categories. Results from this study revealed that there were no difference in anthropometric parameter for body height, weight and skinfold thickness (triceps, scapula and calf) between U17 and U19 male youth footballers.

P19

BODY MASS INDEX AS AN INDICATOR OF OBESITY IN FEMALE ADOLESCENTS IN MONTENEGRO

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Obesity today is a common chronic health problem that lowers quality of life and significantly affects morbidity and overall mortality. According to the World Health Organization, increasing obesity in children and adolescents is becoming a global health problem in both developed and developing countries. The aim of the study is to determine the level of nutrition by body mass index in female adolescents in Montenegro. The population in this study consisted of adolescents aged 15 to 18 years resident in the territory of Montenegro. The total sample of respondents is 771 female adolescents from secondary schools in Montenegro. Overweight is most prevalent in 15-year-olds, while it is lowest in

18-year-olds. When it comes to obesity, it is most prevalent in 15-year-olds and lowest in 17-year-olds. Overweight among female adolescents in Montenegro is less present than in other European countries.

P20

ASSOCIATION OF FLEXIBILITY WITH SPEED AND AGILITY IN YOUTH FOOTBALLERS

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Scientific data on motor abilities in youth footballer are very important for the future higher training performance. The aim of this study was to find out if there were any correlation between flexibility with speed and agility in youth footballers. 36 male youth footballers (mean age - 17.2 years old) were assessed in this study for flexibility (sit & reach test), speed (sprint 10m and 30m) and agility (10x5m agility test). Bivariate Pearson correlation analysis was used to assess the relationships between tests measured in this study. Data for correlation coefficient show; flexibility with speed (10m) $r=0.145$, $p=0.399$, flexibility with sprint (30m) $r=0.082$, $p=0.633$ and flexibility with agility (10x5m) $r=-0.036$, $p=0.833$. Results for this study show that there was no statistical correlation between flexibility with speed and flexibility with agility. Data from this study suggest that further investigation are needed to find out more evidence for other motor abilities for possible correlation.

P21

LEVEL OF ACTIVE LIFESTYLE AND EXERCISE APPROACH AMONG MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NOVI PAZAR DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Correspondence: Dragan Bacovic (dragan.b@ucg.ac.me)

The effect of temporary measures caused by the emergence of the COVID-19 virus has affected the limited movement and lifestyle change of the student population. This research aimed to determine changes in healthy lifestyle habits and the way of conducting the physical activity of students caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The sample of respondents consisted of male and female students of the University of Novi Pazar in Serbia ($n=68$; 21.6 ± 1.91 age). This research used a survey questionnaire based on the assessment of healthy lifestyle habits. A review of the results can be concluded that 45.6% of students at the University of Novi Pazar regularly engage (at least three times a week) in some of the forms of sports and recreational activities, while 54.4% do not engage in regular physical activity. Male and female students consume healthier foods such as cooked meals (74.5%) and fruits and vegetables (85.9%). In addition to healthier products, students also consume products with much lower nutritional quality such as dough products (73.3%), sweets (67.7%), and snacks (56.9%). Raising awareness of the importance of physical activity and healthy food habits can affect the prevention and correction of these problems and improve the mental health of students.

P22

STUDENTS'S PHYSICAL ACTIVITY TO COVID19 EMERGENCY MEASURES IN SERBIA

Jovan Vukovic¹, Nebojsa Maksimovic¹, Zoran Milosevic¹, Radenko Matić¹, Ivana Milovanovic¹, Milka Imbronjević¹, Damjan Jaksic¹

¹University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, Novi Sad, Serbia

Correspondence: Jovan Vukovic (jovanvukovic@uns.ac.rs)

The emergence of coronavirus in Serbia led to the declaration of a state of emergency, which among other measures, included the lockdown of public life, organized sports, and regular daily physical activity. This study aimed to identify physical activity indicators for students from the University of Novi Sad before and during COVID-19 emergency measures in Serbia. The online survey has been carried out on a sample of 1764 students from the University of Novi Sad to determine respondents' physical activity. The statistical analysis was applied using confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling in SPSS, AMOS 24.0. The obtained results show statistically significant changes in the daily routines of physical exercise students. The positive statistical significance of physical exercise habits for a better adaptation of students to new circumstances, i.e., better resistance to changes informed behavioral routines, was observed. This research data was collected within the research project with the title "Leisure time and physical activity of students of the University of Novi Sad during the COVID19 pandemic" (register number: 142-451-3098/2020-03), realized by the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, University of Novi Sad, and financed by the Provincial Secretariat for higher education and scientific research. This research has been done in line with the COST Action's objectives (CA19101).

P23

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Marija Bubanja¹, Marina Vukoric¹, Marin Corluka²

¹University of Montenegro, Faculty for Sport and Physical Education, Podgorica, Montenegro, ²University of Mostar, Faculty of Mathematics and Science Education, Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Correspondence: Marija Bubanja (marijabubanja@gmail.com)

It is well-known that physical activity is an important health determinant (Lee et al, 2012). This letter aims to identify the students' changes in exercising patterns caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The sample in this study included 350 male students 22.49 ± 2.21 yr, of the University of Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The basic criterion for the sample selection was the students' active involvement in sports at least three times per week before the temporary restrictive measures due to the COVID-19 pandemic were introduced. The survey was completed using Google Forms templates which were available on the website of the University of Mostar, during the period of May 5, 2020 - May 24, 2020. The obtained survey results were automatically exported to the Google spreadsheet. Data analysis was assessed using the SPSS 20 program (Chicago, IL, USA). Based on the results of the research, a decrease of a physical shape during the restrictive measures caused by the COVID-19 pandemic is evident in sports-active male students by 39.0%. During the restriction measures, the most students spent exercising up to one hour daily 29.0%. However, the time that the students spent exercising is satisfactory, but they have changed a style of exercising which could be associated with a decline in aerobic activity and insufficient intensity. Guidelines need to be found to prevent the consequences of insufficient physical activity.

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Guidelines for Authors

Revised March 2021

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When preparing the final version of the manuscripts, either NEW or REVISED authors should strictly follow the guidelines. Manuscripts departing substantially from the guidelines will be returned to the authors for revision or, rejected.

1. UNIFORM REQUIREMENTS

1.1. Overview

The *Montenegrin Journal of Sports Science and Medicine* (MJSSM) applies the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license to articles and other works it publishes.

There is no charge for submissions and no page charge for accepted manuscripts. However, if the manuscript contains graphics in color, note that printing in color is charged.

MJSSM adopts a double-blind approach for peer reviewing in which the reviewer's name is always concealed from the submitting authors as well as the author(s)'s name from the selected reviewers.

MJSSM honors a six-weeks for an initial decision of manuscript submission.

Authors should submit the manuscripts as one Microsoft Word (.doc) file.

Manuscripts must be provided either in standard UK or US English. English standard should be consistent throughout the manuscripts.

Format the manuscript in A4 paper size; margins are 1 inch or 2.5 cm all around. Type the whole manuscript double-spaced, justified alignment.

Use Times New Roman font, size eleven (11) point.

Number (Arabic numerals) the pages consecutively (centering at the bottom of each page), beginning with the title page as page 1 and ending with the Figure legend page.

Include line numbers (continuous) for the convenience of the reviewers.

Apart from chapter headings and sub-headings avoid any kind of formatting in the main text of the manuscripts.

1.2. Type & Length

MJSSM publishes following types of papers:

Original scientific papers are the results of empirically- or theoretically-based scientific research, which employ scientific methods, and which report experimental or observational aspects of sports science and medicine, such as all clinical aspects of exercise, health, and sport; exercise physiology and biophysical investigation of sports performance; sport biomechanics; sports nutrition; rehabilitation, physiotherapy; sports psychology; sport pedagogy, sport history, sport philosophy, sport sociology, sport management; and all aspects of scientific support of the sports coaches from the natural, social and humanistic side. Descriptive analyses or data inferences should include rigorous methodological structure as well as sound theory. Your manuscript should include the following sections: Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion.

Open Submissions

Indexed

Peer Reviewed

Original scientific papers should be:

- Up to 3000 words (excluding title, abstract, tables/figures, figure legends, Acknowledgements, Conflict of Interest, and References);
- A structured abstract of less than 250 words;
- Maximum number of references is 30;
- Maximum combined total of 6 Tables/Figures.

Review papers should provide concise in-depth reviews of both established and new areas, based on a critical examination of the literature, analyzing the various approaches to a specific topic in all aspects of sports science and medicine, such as all clinical aspects of exercise, health, and sport; exercise physiology and biophysical investigation of sports performance; sport biomechanics; sports nutrition; rehabilitation, physiotherapy; sports psychology; sport pedagogy, sport history, sport philosophy, sport sociology, sport management; and all aspects of scientific support of the sports coaches from the natural, social and humanistic side.

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Editorials are written or commissioned by the editors, but suggestions for possible topics and authors are welcome. It could be peer reviewed by two reviewers who may be external or by the Editorial Board.

Open Submissions

Indexed

Peer Reviewed

Editorials should be:

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- Maximum number of references is 10.

Short reports of experimental work, new methods, or a preliminary report can be accepted as two page papers. Your manuscript should include the following sections: Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion.

Open Submissions

Indexed

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Short reports should be:

- Up to 1500 words (excluding title, abstract, tables/figures, figure legends, Acknowledgements, Conflict of Interest, and References);
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Invited papers and award papers include invited papers from authors with outstanding scientific credentials. Nomination of invited authors is at the discretion of the MJSSM editorial board. MJSSM also publishes award papers selected by the scientific committee of the MSA annual conference.

Open Submissions

Indexed

Peer Reviewed

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Open Submissions

Indexed

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Name the files according to the family name of the first author. Authors submitting revised versions of the manuscript can use the identification number of their manuscript as provided by the Journal Office. *See example:*

- ✓ FAMILY NAME-manuscript.doc – (main manuscript file)
- ✓ FAMILY NAME-statement.PDF – (authorship statement)
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After the manuscript has been accepted, authors will receive a PDF version of the manuscripts for authorization, as it should look in printed version of MJSSM. Authors should carefully check for omissions. Reporting errors after this point will not be possible and the Editorial Board will not be eligible for them.

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2. MANUSCRIPT STRUCTURE

2.1. Title Page

The first page of the manuscripts should be the title page, containing: title, type of publication, running head, authors, affiliations, corresponding author, and manuscript information. *See example:*

Transfer of Learning on a Spatial Memory Task between the Blind and Sighted People Spatial Memory among Blind and Sighted

Original Scientific Paper

Transfer of learning on a spatial memory task

Selcuk Akpinar¹, Stevo Popović^{1,2}, Sadettin Kirazci¹

¹Middle East Technical University, Physical Education and Sports Department, Ankara, Turkey

²University of Montenegro, Faculty for Sport and Physical Education, Niksic, Montenegro

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Narodne omladine bb, 84000 Niksic, Montenegro

E-mail: stevop@ac.me

Word count: 2,980

Abstract word count: 236

Number of Tables: 3

Number of Figures: 3

2.1.1. Title

Title should be short and informative and the recommended length is no more than 20 words. The title should be in Title Case, written in uppercase and lowercase letters (initial uppercase for all words except articles, conjunctions, short prepositions no longer than four letters etc.) so that first letters of the words in the title are capitalized. Exceptions are words like: “and”, “or”, “between” etc. The word following a colon (:) or a hyphen (-) in the title is always capitalized.

2.1.2. Type of publication

Authors should suggest the type of their submission.

2.1.3. Running head

Short running title should not exceed 50 characters including spaces.

2.1.4. Authors

The form of an author's name is first name, middle initial(s), and last name. In one line list all authors with full names separated by a comma (and space). Avoid any abbreviations of academic or professional titles. If authors belong to different institutions, following a family name of the author there should be a number in superscript designating affiliation.

2.1.5. Affiliations

Affiliation consists of the name of an institution, department, city, country/territory(in this order) to which the author(s) belong and to which the presented / submitted work should be attributed. List all affiliations (each in a separate line) in the order corresponding

to the list of authors. Affiliations must be written in English, so carefully check the official English translation of the names of institutions and departments.

Only if there is more than one affiliation, should a number be given to each affiliation in order of appearance. This number should be written in superscript at the beginning of the line, separated from corresponding affiliation with a space. This number should also be put after corresponding name of the author, in superscript with no space in between.

If an author belongs to more than one institution, all corresponding superscript digits, separated with a comma with no space in between, should be present behind the family name of this author.

In case all authors belong to the same institution affiliation numbering is not needed.

Whenever possible expand your authors' affiliations with departments, or some other, specific and lower levels of organization.

2.1.6. Corresponding author

Corresponding author's name with full postal address in English and e-mail address should appear, after the affiliations. It is preferred that submitted address is institutional and not private. Corresponding author's name should include only initials of the first and middle names separated by a full stop (and a space) and the last name. Postal address should be written in the following line in sentence case. Parts of the address should be separated by a comma instead of a line break. E-mail (if possible) should be placed in the line following the postal address. Author should clearly state whether or not the e-mail should be published.

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All authors are required to provide word count (excluding title page, abstract, tables/figures, figure legends, Acknowledgements, Conflict of Interest, and References), the Abstract word count, the number of Tables, and the number of Figures.

2.2. Abstract

The second page of the manuscripts should be the abstract and key words. It should be placed on second page of the manuscripts after the standard title written in upper and lower case letters, bold.

Since abstract is independent part of your paper, all abbreviations used in the abstract should also be explained in it. If an abbreviation is used, the term should always be first written in full with the abbreviation in parentheses immediately after it. Abstract should not have any special headings (e.g., Aim, Results...).

Authors should provide up to six key words that capture the main topics of the article. Terms from the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) list of Index Medicus are recommended to be used.

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Abstract

Results of the analysis of...

Key words: spatial memory, blind, transfer of learning, feedback

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Starting from the third page of the manuscripts, it should be the main chapters. Depending on the type of publication main manuscript chapters may vary. The general outline is: Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgements (optional), Conflict of Interest (optional), and Title and Abstract in Montenegrin (only for the authors from former Yugoslavia, excluding Macedonians and Slovenes). However, this scheme may not be suitable for reviews or publications from some areas and authors should then adjust their chapters accordingly but use the general outline as much as possible.

2.3.1. Headings

Main chapter headings: written in bold and in Title Case. *See example:*

✓ **Methods**

Sub-headings: written in italic and in normal sentence case. Do not put a full stop or any other sign at the end of the title. Do not create more than one level of sub-heading. *See example:*

- ✓ *Table position of the research football team*

2.3.2 Ethics

When reporting experiments on human subjects, there must be a declaration of Ethics compliance. Inclusion of a statement such as follow in Methods section will be understood by the Editor as authors' affirmation of compliance: "This study was approved in advance by [name of committee and/or its institutional sponsor]. Each participant voluntarily provided written informed consent before participating." Authors that fail to submit an Ethics statement will be asked to resubmit the manuscripts, which may delay publication.

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MJSSM encourages authors to report precise p-values. When possible, quantify findings and present them with appropriate indicators of measurement error or uncertainty (such as confidence intervals). Use normal text (i.e., non-capitalized, non-italic) for statistical term "p".

2.3.4. 'Acknowledgements' and 'Conflict of Interest' (optional)

All contributors who do not meet the criteria for authorship should be listed in the 'Acknowledgements' section. If applicable, in 'Conflict of Interest' section, authors must clearly disclose any grants, financial or material supports, or any sort of technical assistances from an institution, organization, group or an individual that might be perceived as leading to a conflict of interest.

2.4. References

References should be placed on a new page after the standard title written in upper and lower case letters, bold.

All information needed for each type of must be present as specified in guidelines. Authors are solely responsible for accuracy of each reference. Use authoritative source for information such as Web of Science, Medline, or PubMed to check the validity of citations.

2.4.1. References style

MJSSM adheres to the American Psychological Association 7th Edition reference style. Check the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (2019), Seventh Edition that is the official source for APA Style, to ensure the manuscripts conform to this reference style. Authors using EndNote® to organize the references must convert the citations and bibliography to plain text before submission.

2.4.2. Examples for Reference citations

One work by one author

- ✓ In one study (Reilly, 1997), soccer players...
- ✓ In the study by Reilly (1997), soccer players...
- ✓ In 1997, Reilly's study of soccer players...

Works by two authors

- ✓ Duffield and Marino (2007) studied...
- ✓ In one study (Duffield & Marino, 2007), soccer players...
- ✓ In 2007, Duffield and Marino's study of soccer players...

Works by three or more authors: cite only the name of the first author followed by et al. and the year

- ✓ Bangsbo et al. (2008) stated that...
- ✓ In one study (Bangsbo et al., 2008), soccer players...

Works by organization as an author: cite the source, just as you would an individual person

- ✓ According to the American Psychological Association (2000)...
- ✓ In the APA Manual (American Psychological Association, 2003), it is explained...

Two or more works in the same parenthetical citation: citation of two or more works in the same parentheses should be listed in the order they appear in the reference list (i.e., alphabetically); separated by a semi-colon

- ✓ Several studies (Bangsbo et al., 2008; Duffield & Marino, 2007; Reilly, 1997) suggest that...

2.4.3. Examples for Reference list

Works by one author

Borg, G. (1998). *Borg's perceived exertion and pain scales*: Human Kinetics.

Works by two authors

Duffield, R., & Marino, F. E. (2007). *Effects of pre-cooling procedures on intermittent-sprint exercise performance in warm conditions*. *European Journal of Applied Physiology*, 100(6), 727–735. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00421-007-0468-x>

Works by three to twenty authors

Nepocatyč, S., Balilionis, G., & O'Neal, E. K. (2017). Analysis of dietary intake and body composition of female athletes over a competitive season. *Montenegrin Journal of Sports Science and Medicine*, 6(2), 57–65. <https://doi.org/10.26773/mjssm.2017.09.008>

Works by more than twenty authors

Krustrup, P., Mohr, M., Amstrup, T., Rysgaard, T., Johansen, J., Steensberg, A.,... Bangsbo, J. (2003). The yo-yo intermittent recovery test: physiological response, reliability, and validity. *Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise*, 35(4), 697–705. <https://doi.org/10.1249/01.mss.0000058441.94520.32>

Works by group of authors

NCD-RisC. (2017). Worldwide trends in body-mass index, underweight, overweight, and obesity from 1975 to 2016: a pooled analysis of 2416 population-based measurement studies in 128.9 million children, adolescents, and adults. *Lancet*, 390(10113), 2627–2642. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736\(17\)32129-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(17)32129-3)

Works by unknown authors

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary (11th ed.). (2003). Merriam-Webster.

Journal article (print)

Scruton, R. (1996). The eclipse of listening. *The New Criterion*, 15(3), 5–13.

Journal article (electronic)

Aarnivala, H., Pokka, T., Soinen, R., Mottonen, M., Harila-Saari, A., & Niinimäki, R. (2020). Trends in age- and sex-adjusted body mass index and the prevalence of malnutrition in children with cancer over 42 months after diagnosis: a single-center cohort study. *European Journal of Pediatrics*, 179(1), 91–98. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00431-019-03482-w>

Thesis and dissertation

Pyun, D. Y. (2006). *The proposed model of attitude toward advertising through sport*. [Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation]. The Florida State University.

Book

Borg, G. (1998). *Borg's perceived exertion and pain scales*: Human Kinetics.

Chapter of a book

Armstrong, D. (2019). Malory and character. In M. G. Leitch & C. J. Rushton (Eds.), *A new companion to Malory* (pp. 144–163). D. S. Brewer.

Reference to a Facebook profile

Little River Canyon National Preserve (n.d.). *Home* [Facebook page]. Facebook. Retrieved January 12, 2020 from <https://www.facebook.com/lirinps/>

2.5. Tables

All tables should be included in the main manuscript file, each on a separate page right after the Reference section.

Tables should be presented as standard MS Word tables.

Number (Arabic) tables consecutively in the order of their first citation in the text.

Tables and table headings should be completely intelligible without reference to the text. Give each column a short or abbreviated

heading. Authors should place explanatory matter in footnotes, not in the heading. All abbreviations appearing in a table and not considered standard must be explained in a footnote of that table. Avoid any shading or coloring in your tables and be sure that each table is cited in the text.

If you use data from another published or unpublished source, it is the authors' responsibility to obtain permission and acknowledge them fully.

2.5.1. Table heading

Table heading should be written above the table, in Title Case, and without a full stop at the end of the heading. Do not use suffix letters (e.g., Table 1a, 1b, 1c); instead, combine the related tables. *See example:*

- ✓ **Table 1.** Repeated Sprint Time Following Ingestion of Carbohydrate-Electrolyte Beverage

2.5.2. Table sub-heading

All text appearing in tables should be written beginning only with first letter of the first word in all capitals, i.e., all words for variable names, column headings etc. in tables should start with the first letter in all capitals. Avoid any formatting (e.g., bold, italic, underline) in tables.

2.5.3. Table footnotes

Table footnotes should be written below the table.

General notes explain, qualify or provide information about the table as a whole. Put explanations of abbreviations, symbols, etc. here. General notes are designated by the word Note (italicized) followed by a period.

- ✓ *Note.* CI: confidence interval; Con: control group; CE: carbohydrate-electrolyte group.

Specific notes explain, qualify or provide information about a particular column, row, or individual entry. To indicate specific notes, use superscript lowercase letters (e.g. ^{a,b,c}), and order the superscripts from left to right, top to bottom. Each table's first footnote must be the superscript ^a.

- ✓ ^aOne participant was diagnosed with heat illness and n = 19.^bn = 20.

Probability notes provide the reader with the results of the tests for statistical significance. Probability notes must be indicated with consecutive use of the following symbols: * † ‡ § ¶ || etc.

- ✓ *P<0.05, †p<0.01.

2.5.4. Table citation

In the text, tables should be cited as full words. *See example:*

- ✓ Table 1 (first letter in all capitals and no full stop)
- ✓ ...as shown in Tables 1 and 3. (citing more tables at once)
- ✓ ...result has shown (Tables 1-3) that... (citing more tables at once)
- ✓ ...in our results (Tables 1, 2 and 5)... (citing more tables at once)

2.6. Figures

On the last separate page of the main manuscript file, authors should place the legends of all the figures submitted separately.

All graphic materials should be of sufficient quality for print with a minimum resolution of 600 dpi. MJSSM prefers TIFF, EPS and PNG formats.

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Figures and figure legends should be completely intelligible without reference to the text.

The price of printing in color is 50 EUR per page as printed in an issue of MJSSM.

2.6.1. Figure legends

Figures should not contain footnotes. All information, including explanations of abbreviations must be present in figure legends. Figure legends should be written below the figure, in sentence case. *See example:*

- ✓ **Figure 1.** Changes in accuracy of instep football kick measured before and after fatigued. SR – resting state, SF – state of fatigue, * $p > 0.01$, † $p > 0.05$.

2.6.2. Figure citation

All graphic materials should be referred to as Figures in the text. Figures are cited in the text as full words. *See example:*

- ✓ Figure 1
- × figure 1
- × Figure 1.
- ✓ ...exhibit greater variance than the year before (Figure 2). Therefore...
- ✓ ...as shown in Figures 1 and 3. (citing more figures at once)
- ✓ ...result has shown (Figures 1-3) that... (citing more figures at once)
- ✓ ...in our results (Figures 1, 2 and 5)... (citing more figures at once)

2.6.3. Sub-figures

If there is a figure divided in several sub-figures, each sub-figure should be marked with a small letter, starting with a, b, c etc. The letter should be marked for each subfigure in a logical and consistent way. *See example:*

- ✓ Figure 1a
- ✓ ...in Figures 1a and b we can...
- ✓ ...data represent (Figures 1a-d)...

2.7. Scientific Terminology

All units of measures should conform to the International System of Units (SI).

Measurements of length, height, weight, and volume should be reported in metric units (meter, kilogram, or liter) or their decimal multiples.

Decimal places in English language are separated with a full stop and not with a comma. Thousands are separated with a comma.

Percentage	Degrees	All other units of measure	Ratios	Decimal numbers
✓ 10%	✓ 10°	✓ 10 kg	✓ 12:2	✓ 0.056
× 10 %	× 10 °	× 10kg	× 12 : 2	× .056

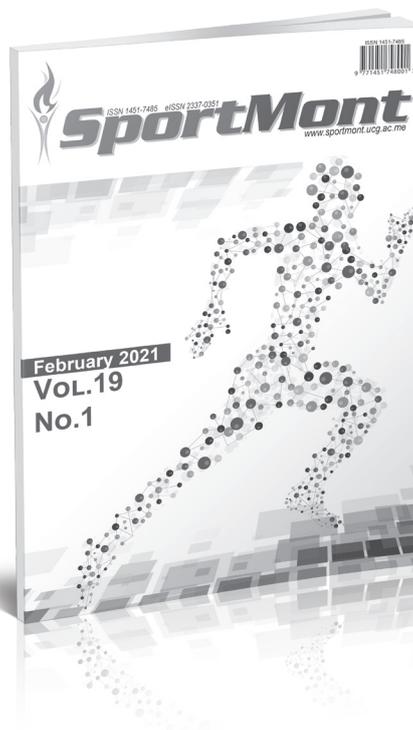
Signs should be placed immediately preceding the relevant number.

✓ 45±3.4	✓ $p < 0.01$	✓ males >30 years of age
× 45 ± 3.4	× $p < 0.01$	× males > 30 years of age

2.8. Latin Names

Latin names of species, families etc. should be written in italics (even in titles). If you mention Latin names in your abstract they should be written in non-italic since the rest of the text in abstract is in italic. The first time the name of a species appears in the text both genus and species must be present; later on in the text it is possible to use genus abbreviations. *See example:*

- ✓ First time appearing: *musculus biceps brachii*
- ✓ Abbreviated: *m. biceps brachii*



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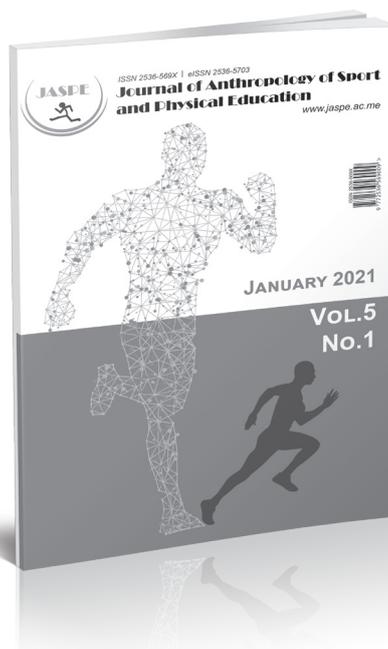
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JASPE covers all aspects of anthropology of sport and physical education from five major fields of anthropology: cultural, global, biological, linguistic and medical.

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Bojan MASANOVIC, *Editor-in Chief* – bojanma@ucg.ac.me

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Spring issue – April 2022



MONTENEGRIN SPORTS ACADEMY

Founded in 2003 in Podgorica (Montenegro), the Montenegrin Sports Academy (MSA) is a sports scientific society dedicated to the collection, generation and dissemination of scientific knowledge at the Montenegrin level and beyond.

The Montenegrin Sports Academy (MSA) is the leading association of sports scientists at the Montenegrin level, which maintains extensive co-operation with the corresponding associations from abroad. The purpose of the MSA is the promotion of science and research, with special attention to sports science across Montenegro and beyond. Its topics include motivation, attitudes, values and responses, adaptation, performance and health aspects of people engaged in physical activity and the relation of physical activity and lifestyle to health, prevention and aging. These topics are investigated on an interdisciplinary basis and they bring together scientists from all areas of sports science, such as adapted physical activity, biochemistry, biomechanics, chronic disease and exercise, coaching and performance, doping, education, engineering

and technology, environmental physiology, ethics, exercise and health, exercise, lifestyle and fitness, gender in sports, growth and development, human performance and aging, management and sports law, molecular biology and genetics, motor control and learning, muscle mechanics and neuromuscular control, muscle metabolism and hemodynamics, nutrition and exercise, overtraining, physiology, physiotherapy, rehabilitation, sports history, sports medicine, sports pedagogy, sports philosophy, sports psychology, sports sociology, training and testing.

The MSA is a non-profit organization. It supports Montenegrin institutions, such as the Ministry of Education and Sports, the Ministry of Science and the Montenegrin Olympic Committee, by offering scientific advice and assistance for carrying out coordinated national and European research projects defined by these bodies. In addition, the MSA serves as the most important Montenegrin and regional network of sports scientists from all relevant subdisciplines.

The main scientific event organized by the Montenegrin Sports Academy (MSA) is the annual conference held in the first week of April.

Annual conferences have been organized since the inauguration of the MSA in 2003. Today the MSA conference ranks among the leading sports scientific congresses in the Western Balkans. The conference comprises a range of invited lecturers, oral and poster presentations from multi- and mono-disciplinary areas, as well as various types of workshops. The MSA conference is attended by national, regional and international sports scientists with academic careers. The MSA conference now welcomes up to 200 participants from all over the world.

It is our great pleasure to announce the upcoming 18th Annual Scientific Conference of Montenegrin Sports Academy "Sport, Physical Activity and Health: Contemporary Perspectives" to be held in Dubrovnik, Croatia, from 8 to 11 April, 2021. It is planned to be once again organized by the Montenegrin Sports Academy, in cooperation with the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, University of Montenegro and other international partner institutions (specified in the partner section).

The conference is focused on very current topics from all areas of sports science and sports medicine including physiology and sports medicine, social sciences and humanities, biomechanics and neuromuscular (see Abstract Submission page for more information).

We do believe that the topics offered to our conference participants will serve as a useful forum for the presentation of the latest research, as well as both for the theoretical and applied insight into the field of sports science and sports medicine disciplines.





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and physical education
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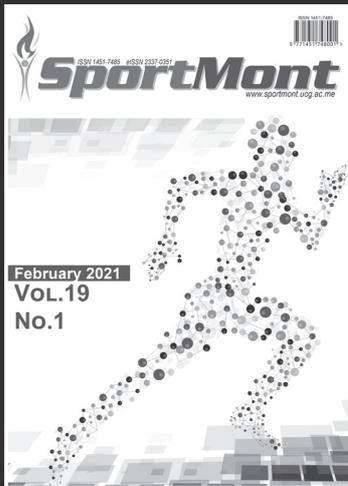
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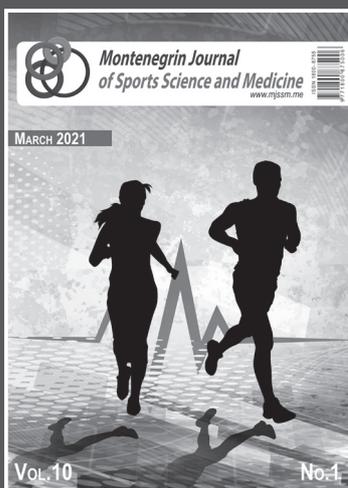
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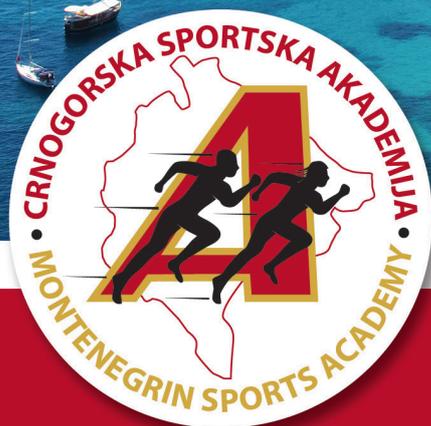
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