

## 研究業績 英文表記

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表題	The relationship between children's somatotypes, motor examination results, and motor skills: assessing 6- to 10-year-olds
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英文	
Title	The relationship between children's somatotypes, motor examination results, and motor skills: assessing 6- to 10-year-olds
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Abstract	<p>[Purpose] Childhood motor disorders and obesity are major health problems and concerns in children today. We performed a physical examination to test the motor system and motor ability of elementary school children based on their body types. [Participants and Methods] The obesity levels of 161 elementary school students aged six to ten were calculated based on the gender, age, and standard weight for each height category to classify them into somatotype groups, and analyze the relationships among the results of four motor examination items, Physical Fitness Test, and body composition analysis for two groups. [Results] More obese children were unable to reach the floor while performing a standing forward bend compared to non-obese children. In addition, a significant difference was found in the assessment of motor performance while performing side-to-side jumping, and obese children showed better values. Many endomorphic children were also unable to touch the floor with their hands when performing the standing forward bend. Among the items from a physical fitness test, the side-to-side hops revealed significant differences. There were no somatotype-related differences in the results of the body composition analysis. [Conclusion] In children aged six to ten years, somatotype differences were not associated with motor skill or body composition.</p>
keyword	Children, Somatotype, Motor examinatio

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