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Data Article

Data concerning isometric lower limb strength of dominant *versus* not-dominant leg in young elite soccer players



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ABSTRACT

The present data article describes the isometric lower limb strength of dominant leg *versus* not-dominant leg measured with handheld dynamometer (HHD) in a sample of 31 young elite soccer players (age 16.42 ± 0.45 years; height 169.00 ± 0.50 cm; leg length 94.80 ± 3.32 cm; body-mass 67.04 ± 5.17 kg). © 2018 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open

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Specifications Table

Subject area

Sports sciences

More specific subject area Type of data Sports data mining Tables and graphs

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How data was acquired	Isometric strength test administered to a sample of 31 athletes
Data format	Raw and Analyzed
Experimental factors	Data were obtained using a handheld dynamometer
Experimental features	Reliability coefficients, paired Student's t-test
Data source location	Tunisia
Data accessibility	Data are within this article

Value of the data

- These data could be further statistically refined, processed and eventually integrated with other data to build a mathematical predictive model concerning isometric lower limb strength of dominant *versus* not-dominant leg measured with handheld dynamometer (HHD).
- These data could be useful for sports managers, coaches, scientists and athletes for designing and implementing *ad hoc* training programs and interventions.

1. Data

This paper contains data concerning allometric test administered to a sample of 31 male athletes from north Africa (Tunisia), with at least 6 years of soccer practice, measured with a handheld dynamometer (Microfet 2, Hoggan Health Industries, Inc., Draper, UT) [1]. General characteristics of the sample are reported in Table 1. The impact of dominant *versus* not-dominant leg on the allometric test is shown in Table 2 and in Fig. 1 and, after body-mass normalization, in Table 3 and in Fig. 2. Table 4 reports the reliability coefficients of the allometric test. Each muscle group was examined twice for reliability.

Variable	Mean	SD	
Age (years)	16.42	0.45	
Height (cm)	169.00	0.50	
Leg length (cm)	94.80	3.32	
Body-mass (kg)	67.04	5.17	

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SD: standard deviation.

Table 1

Table 2

Results of paired Student's t-test comparing isometric strength of the dominant versus not-dominant leg.

Muscle	Dominant leg		Not-dominant leg		Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Hip-abductor	217.31	28.35	205.08	36.58	0.0069
Hip-adductor	255.19	36.08	251.33	34.25	0.5502
Hip-flexor	478.67	75.41	456.92	64.15	0.0282
Hip-extensor	439.59	101.06	423.98	83.50	0.0937
Hip internal-rotator	310.98	53.10	300.74	57.55	0.2862
Hip external-rotator	210.99	28.35	212.43	26.42	0.7343
Knee-flexor	271.79	60.03	255.64	51.14	0.0042
Knee-extensor	580.64	70.86	549.89	80.81	0.0313
Ankle plantar-flexor	493.79	84.55	499.06	93.46	0.6395
Ankle dorsal-flexor	315.01	49.08	290.63	52.85	0.0004
Ankle-inversor	233.01	40.35	212.99	40.08	0.0073
Ankle-eversor	236.92	33.96	234.79	41.35	0.7409

Sig: statistical significance.

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