assess the relationship between SOT scores and landing characteristics (α < .05). For the DLSJ, significant correlations were found between: Composite and peak posterior ground reaction forces (-.257), Vestibular and peak knee abduction moment (-.237), and Preference and initial contact hip flexion (-.297), peak hip flexion (-.249). For the SLSJ, significant correlations were found between:

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Somatosensory and peak vertical ground reaction forces (-.246); Preference and initial contact hip flexion (-.295), peak hip flexion (-.262). The results indicate that the SOT may not be a sensitive enough tool to assess sensorimotor control in a healthy, athletic population.

KEYWORDS: Postural stability, stop-jump, landing mechanics, sensory organization test, SOT

Additional information

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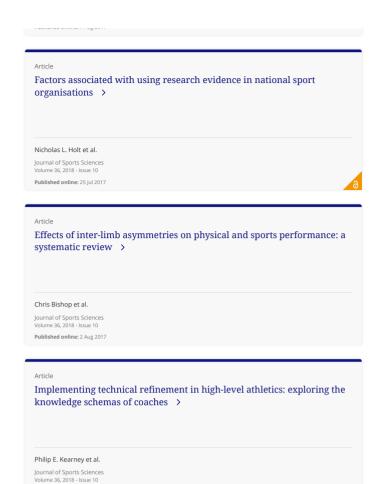
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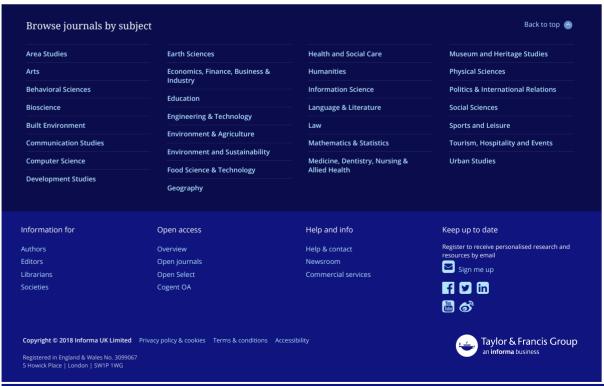
Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

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