# **Sports Nutrition:** Current Trends and Fads

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#### **Disclosures**

- Speaker, New England Dairy
- Advisory Board, Wheat Foods Council
- Royalties from Nancy Clark's Sports Nutrition Guidebook

# Five trends & fads popular among athletes

- 1. "Eating Clean" / orthorexia / RED-S
- 2. "Carbs"
- —"Fattening"
  - —"Waste of calories"
- 3. Protein
  - —Supplements
- —Vegan athletes and plant-based diets
   4. Intermittent Fasting
- 5. Keto
  - —For weight management
  - —For endurance



Current trend #1:

# Eating "Clean"



- I've stopped eating red meat.
- I'm staying away from foods with added sugar.
- I've started using pink Himalayan salt
- I've switched to almond milk.
- I've cut our carbs with dinner; I have a big salad instead

Are there are unintended consequences to eating "clean"?

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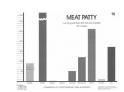
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## Unintended Consequences to No Red Meat: Reduced intake of a nutrient-rich food

### Red meat is:

- -Nutrient-rich
- -Excellent source of: Iron B-vitamins Zinc



Iron-deficiency is prevalent among athletes

- 2% of men in the general population.
- 14% of females in the general population
- 5-11% of male athletes
- 15-30% of female athletes

How much better could these athletes perform???

CDC Statistics Sim et al. Eur J Appl Physiol 2019 (7):1463

# Unintended consequences of *No Salt:* Reduced intake of Iodine

- Table salt is an excellent source of lodine. In 1920, iodine was added to salt eradicated iodine deficiency
- lodine is needed to produce thyroid hormone

  —Low thyroid = slows metabolism
- Low iodine is associated with infertility
- lodine deficiency in the mom can affect brain development in her infant



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#### Common sources of lodine

Source of Iodine	Amount (ug)
lodized salt, ½ tsp	200
Saltwater fish, 4 oz	130
Milk, 8 oz	120
Meats, 4 oz	15-30
Fruit, serving	0-4
Vegetables, serving	0-4
RDA, adults	150
RDA, pregnant	220
RDA, breastfeeding	290

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# Unintended consequences of Cutting out refined grains

- $\bullet$  Reduced intake of  $\emph{enriched}$  and  $\emph{fortified}$  bread, cereal, pasta, etc.
  - —Less iron, zinc
  - —Fewer B-vitamins, including folic acid

Dietary Guidelines: Half or more of grains should be whole grain. This is not a "compromise."



# Refined grains are enriched with important vitamins & minerals

Food ( 1 serv)	Iron (DV)
Quaker Oatmeal, old fashion	8%
Quaker oats, instant, 1 packet	40%
Puffins	4%
Cheerios	45%
Kashi	10%
Trader Joe's Bran Flakes	45%
Rice, brown	4%
Rice, white	8%

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# Folic Acid for athletes of child-bearing age

Observational study with 45,300 children — Women who took folic acid supplements (multivitamin pill) before and/or during pregnancy were 50% less likely to have children with autism.



S. Levine, JAMA Psychology 75(2):176-184

Current trend #1 ==> #2

"I've cut out carbs and I feel so much better..."

Q. What were you eating before?

A. The S.A.D. Diet (Standard American Diet)



Each person is an experiment of one

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# Why some athletes might choose to limit "carbs"

Comments from an ultramarathoner....

"I love my Paleo Diet. I live on meats, nuts, and fats and eat only a very few low-carb fruits and veggies, such as berries and spinach...

"This keeps me from bingeing on bagels, crackers and pasta. I've lost 8 pounds and I feel great..."

Is Paleo (or Keto) a way for some people to manage dysfunctional eating?



# Carbs are actually performance enhancing

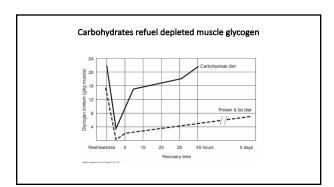
Exercise	Example	G Carb/lb body wt/ day	G Carb/kg /day
Light	Low intensity (Walk, golf)	1.5 - 2.25	3 - 5
Moderate	~1 hour per day moderate intensity	2.25 – 3.5	5 - 7
High	1 – 3 hour/day mod-high intensity	2.5 – 4.5	6 - 10
Very high	Extreme 4-5 h/day mod-high intensity	3.5 – 5.5	8 - 12

For a 150 lb athlete: 450-825 g carbs/day (1,800-3,300 carb-calories)

AND, ACSM, DC Nutr Athl Perf Position Statement 2016

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# Example: 150-lb (68 kg) athlete

Exercise	Example	G Carb/lb body wt/ day	Daily carbs
Moderate	~1 hour per day moderate intensity	2.25 – 3.5	340 - 420 g
High	1 – 3 hour/day mod-high intensity	2.5 – 4.5	375 - 675

1-lb box (uncooked) spaghetti: 336 grams carbs = 1,345 cals

Prince Spagment (E)

D. ACSM. DC. Nutr Athl Perf Position Statement 2016

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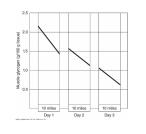
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# Aproblem— Sample "Low Carb" and "Clean" Training Diet

	Sample menu	Cals	g Carb
Breakfast	Spinach-cheese omelet	400	1
	Turkey bacon	200	
Snack	Almonds	200	8
Lunch	Grilled chicken on a salad	300	5
	Oil + Vinegar Dressing	300	
Snack	Protein bar	200	16
Dinner	Salmon (6 oz cooked)	350	
	Pile of broccoli (3 cups cooked)	150	30
Total	11% of total calories	2,100	60 g





#### Lack of carbohydrate hurts ice hockey performance

• During a hockey game, muscle glycogen declines 38-88%.

A motion analysis of elite ice hockey teams showed:

 Players with high (60%) carb diet skated 30% more distanceand faster than the players who ate standard diet (40% carb).

In the final period:

- The high carb group skated 11% more distance.
- $\bullet$  The low carb group skated 14% less than in first period.

Akermark, Int'l J Sports Nutr 6:272-84, 1996



"But I eat lots of fruits & veggies for carbs..."

One large bagel (60 g carb - 300 cals) =

16 strawberries + 1 cup blueberries + 1 medium banana

Sandwich + 100-calorie bag pretzels (62 g carb) =

24 cherry tomatoes + 2 (7") cucumbers + 2 (8") carrots +

2 large peppers + 5 cups greens

2 cups pasta (84 g carb; 1/4 lb uncooked) =

2 c cooked kale + 8 spears broccoli + 3 cups cooked zucchini sauteed with 1 large onion

Grains can be helpful for athletes who train hard!

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# Unintended consequences to cutting out sugar: Cravings, cheating, guilt...

Cravings for sugar are often related to hunger  $\dots$ 

If you hold breath for too long, you will *gasp for air*If you with hold food for too long, you'll *grab for sugar* 

Is something wrong with having some fun foods?

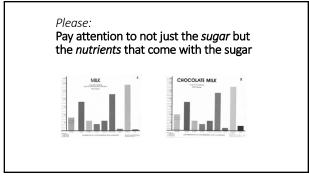


Carbohydrates 101

Sugar
Starch
glucose
glycogen

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# Nutritional Value of Carbohydrates SOFT DRINK SOFT DRINK ORANGE JUCE SOFT DRINK SOFT



# Unintended consequence of "clean eating": Relative Energy Deficiency in Sport (RED-S)

Chronic energy deficit due to overexercising, underfueling or both

- —Consciously (as with an eating disorder)
- —Subconsciously (as with "eating clean")

#### RED-S impairs physiological functioning:

- —Lowered metabolic rate
- —Amenorrhea (in females)
- —Decreased libido (in males)
- —Higher risk of injuries and stress fractures
- -Reduced performance



# How to assess if an athlete is eating too healthfully and too clean...

- Do you wish that you could just eat "normally" and not worry about the foods' quality?
- Do you ever wish you could spend less time thinking about food and more time enjoying meals?
- Is it hard for you to eat a meal prepared by someone else?

Karin Kratina PhD R

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# How to assess is an athlete is eating too healthfully and too clean...

- Do you look for ways that foods (such as white bread, chocolate milk) are unhealthy for you?
- Do you feel guilt or self-anger if you stray from your diet?
- Have you put yourself on a nutrition pedestal and wonder how others can possibly eat the foods they eat?

Karin Kratina PhD RI

#### Summary:

# Tips for trendy "clean eaters"

Red meat: Choose alternate sources of iron

Salt: If you crave salt, eat it.

Carbs- fattening: Excess calories are fattening

Carbs-waste of cals: Good sources of iron, folic acid, muscle fuel

Refined grains: Half of all grains can be refined Refined sugar: Birthday cake *is* a healthy food!

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# It's time to change how we talk about food and weight!

Traditional Language	Preferable Language
Bad food	Fun food, a treat
Good food	Nutrient-rich food
Junk food	Say the actual name of the food (Cheetos, chips, soda, etc.)
Healthy diet	Balanced diet
Diet & exercise	Taking care of your body

#### Current trend #3

# High protein diets for athletes

I slam down a protein shake the minute I finish lifting weights.

I add protein powder to my morning coffee, for breakfast on the run.

How many protein bars are OK to eat in a day?

What do you think about these amino acids supplements...?



#### How much protein does your body require?

	150 lb. person	Gram Pro / LB body wt	Gram Pro / KG body wt
Current RDA	60	0.4	0.8
Athletic adult	75 - 110	0.5 - 0.75	1.2 - 1.5
Growing teen athlete	105-150	0.7 - 1.0	1.5 - 2.0
Adult building muscle mass	105-150	0.7 - 1.0	1.5 - 2.0
Adult restricting calories	120-150	0.8 - 1.0	1.7 - 2.0

150 lb. athlete might require 75 - 150 grams of protein / day

#### Most athletes eat a "high protein" diet without protein supplements

Example of a "high protein" baseline menu

	Protein-rich food	Protein (g)	Calories
Breakfast	3 eggs or 6 whites	20	90
Snack	1 c cottage cheese	30	200
Lunch	4 oz deli turkey	25	120
Snack	8 oz. Greek yogurt	20	140
Dinner	8 oz salmon	60	350
Total		160	900

150 lb. athlete might require 75 - 150 g Pro/day

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# Today's buzz-word: Protein Pacing

327 male and 226 female Dutch athletes (strength, endurance and team sports)

Meal	Percent of daily protein eaten /meal meal	Percent athletes who ate <20 g Protein/meal
Breakfast	19%	58%
Lunch	24%	36%
Dinner	38%	8%

Gillen et al IJSNEM 27 (2); 105-114 2017

# Protein Pacing to optimize muscle-building

Distribute protein evenly throughout the day

- Plan for about 20 g protein x 4 meals
- Eating more than 20 g protein/meal ≠ more muscle
- Dieters, in particular, want protein in each meal

20 grams protein:

3 eggs Chiobani + handful almonds 2/3 c Cottage cheese
Can tuna PB&J sandwich + milk Chicken thigh

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# Choose protein + carbs in combination

Protein: Builds and repairs muscles

Carbs: Fuel muscles

Goal: 3 x more carbs than protein

Eggs + oatmeal Chocolate milk Recovery shake: milk/Greek yogurt banana, PB Sandwich (not just a salad) Spaghetti + meatballs



# Protein and vegan athletes

- I've cut back on eating meat to help save the environment.
- The thought of killing animals to eat them turns me off...
- I want to eat healthier, so I'm cutting out meat and dairy foods
- I watched Game Changer on Netflix ... that convinced me to eat a vegan diet.



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# Vegan athletes: Can they get enough protein? Yes ... but do they?

- EPIC-Oxford Study 17.5-year follow-up of 29,400 meat eaters, 8,000 fish eaters, 15,500 vegetarians, and 2,000 vegans
- Data adjusted for BMI, lifestyle, socio-economic factors
- · Vegetarians and vegans tend to have lower BMI than meat-eaters
- Risk of bone fractures highest in vegans

  - Due to lower calcium intake? Protein intake?
    Does their lower BMI translate into reduced bone density?

Vegetarian and vegan diets and risks of total and stie-specific fractures: results from the prospecitve EPIC-Oxford study. Tong T, P Appleby, A Armstsrong et al BMC Medicine 18, 353, 2020

Sample 1,800 calorie vegan diet					
Food	Leucine	Protein	Calories		
B: 2 slices whole wheat bread 2 Tablespoons peanut butter 1 cup soymilk	0.5 g 0.5 0.5	10 g 8 7	200 200 100		
Sn: apple, 1 medium	0.03	0.5	100		
L: Salad: greens + veggies 1/2 c chick peas 4 T sunflower seeds 1 T oil	0.3 0.8 0.9	4 6 12 	50 100 350 100		
Sn: ¼ c hummus 10 baby Carrots	0.2 0.03	3 0.5	100 50		
D: 1/3 cake tofu, (100; 12 g Brown rice, 1 cup cooked broccoli, 2 cups (100; 7 g)	1.1 0.4 0.5	12 6 7	100 250 100		
	5.76	76	1,800		

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# Leucine in foods (Goal: 2.5 g/meal every 3-4 h)

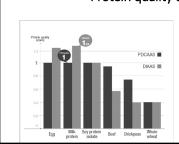
Animal Food	Leu- cine	Cals	Plant food (swap)	Leu- cine	Cals
Eggs, 2 large	1.1 g	155	Peanut butter, 2 T	0.5 g	190
Milk, lowfat 8 oz	1.0	120	Soy milk, lowfat	0.5	105
Tuna fish, 1 can	2.3	120	Black beans, ½ cup	0.7	110
Chicken breast, 3 oz cooked	2.1	150	Tofu, 6 oz extra firm	1.4	140
Cheese, 1 oz	0.6	115	Almonds, 3/4 oz	0.3	120
Beef, 5 oz cooked	3.8	265	Lentils, 1 cup	<b>1.3</b> g	225

# Comparing Protein: Plant-based vs Dairy Milk

Beverage	Calories/8 oz	Protein (g)	Cost/ ½ gal
Dairy milk, 2% Hood	130	8	\$2.89
Almond milk, Silk original	60	1	\$3.79
Oat milk, Silk Oat Yeah	90	2	\$3.79
Pea milk, Ripple	90	8	\$4.99 (48 oz)
Soy milk, Silk vanilla	100	6	\$4.39

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# Protein quality counts



PDCAAS: Protein Digestibility Corrected Amino Acid Score (1993) capped at 1.0

DIAAS: Digestible Indispensible Amino Acid Score (newer)

What about amino acid supplements...?



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# How to get Essential Amino Acids

Protein source	Isoleucine (g)	Leucine (g)
MetRx Whey, 1 scoop	1.4	2.3
Chocolate milk, 20 oz.	1.5	2.5
Tuna, 6 oz. can	2.0	3.5
Cottage cheese, 1 cup	1.6	2.9
Chicken breast, 6 oz	2.4	3.2

\*2.5 to 3.0 g leucine per meal triggers muscle protein synthesis



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# Caution: Plant-based diets can be high in FODMAPS

Email from a runner—

Nancy, I decided to eat a vegan diet to help save the environment. I doubled my intake of beans, hummus, and other plant proteins. I ended up getting really bad diarrhea during my long runs.

More beans are not better ... !!!!

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#### Trendy topic #4

#### Intermittent Fasting

Definition: I.F. does not restrict which foods to eat, but rather limits when to eat. For example, a 16/8 fast restricts the eating period to 8 hours, such as 11:00 a.m. to 7:00 pm. It involves skipping breakfast.

- Supposed benefits:
   Reduces insulin levels, which enhances "fat burning"

  - Promotes weight loss
     Improves blood glucose control

    - -- Improves blood pressure -- Improves blood lipids and cholesterol



# Intermittent Fasting & Athletic Performance

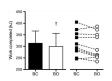
- Studies with 1) high-intensity, 2) endurance, and 3) resistance exercises have mixed results but are uniform in showing there is no benefit to athletic performance while fasting.
- More studies need to be done to evaluate specific fasting protocols during sport.



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#### Intermittent Fasting (also known as "skipping breakfast") can impair afternoon exercise performance

- 10 male habitual breakfast eaters
- Two trials: 1. No breakfast
  - 2. 750 kcal. breakfast
- If no breakfast, ate 200 more kcal at lunch
- 5:00 pm Exercise test: 30-min. cycling (60% VO2 max) followed by 30-min. max exercise test
- Performed 4.5% better when ate breakfast



# When an athlete asks about Intermittent fasting....

#### Ask: WHY?

- -- To "fat adapt" to help with weight loss?
- -- To "fat adapt" to enhance endurance performance?
- -- To improve health? Reduce risk of diabetes?

How long do you think you could sustain I.F. lifestyle?

# Intermittent Fasting: Summary



#### Unlikely a good diet for an athlete....

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- The athlete's job is to:
- -Surround the workout with food
- -Fuel-up and refuel
- —Consume protein every 4 hours

The bottom line: No more effective for weight loss than any other reducing diet

Most intermittent fasting studies are done with rats or unfit people.

Could potentially lead to overeating and binge eating

Current trend #5

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#### **Keto Diet**

Definition: • Less than 50 grams a day of carbohydrate

- 75-80% of calories from fat
- 15-20% Protein (1.0-1.8 g protein/kg body weight)

Supposed benefits:

- Lose weight without feeling hungry
- Enhance "fat burning"
  - -- Enhance endurance performance
- Lose body fat while maintaining/gaining muscle



#### Keto diet for managing athletes' weight?

- 12 week study with recreational CrossFit athletes (31 y.o.) Keto Diet (n=7) vs. "Normal" Diet (n=5)
- Keto dieters ate about 500 fewer calories per day
  - lost more body fat
  - LDL cholesterol increased 35% (114 to 154 mg/d)
- No declines (nor improvements) in performance, despite lack of carb.



Kephart, W. C. Pledge et al. The three-month effects of a ketogenic diet on body composition, blood parameters performance metrics in Cross-Fit trainees: A Pilot Study Sports 6(1), 2018 Ketogenic Diet and Gymnasts

8 elite-level male gymnasts Age 21 Trained 30 hours/week

Their standard diet: 47% carb

Ate ~2,300 kcal (ad lib)

Keto diet x 30 days: **5% carb**; 55% fat, 2.8 g/kg (greens, meats, fish, olive oil)

Ate 2,000 kcal (ad lib)



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Ketogenic diet does not affect strength performance in elite artistic gymnasts A. Paoli et al. J Int Sox Sports Nutr 2012: 9:34

Ketogenic Diet and Gymnasts

Performance test: • Before and after keto

- 90 days later
- Before and after their usual diet.

On keto, lost 3.5 lbs total: 4 lbs fat lost and 0.5 lb muscle gained

Maintained ability to perform at same level

Better alternative to dehydration?

How long is it sustainable? What happens after the diet ends?

Ketogenic diet does not affect strength performance in elite artistic gymnasts A. Paoli et al. J Int Sox Sports Nutr 2012: 9:34 Keto Diet – for endurance athletes

Research suggests

- —Athletes are able to train as well as (but not better than) when eating carb-rich sports diet
- —Displacing carbs with protein & fat can hurt the ability to sprint and do high intensity exercise
- —Training depleted a few times a week might offer benefits for highly competitive athletes.

Marquet, Burke, Hawley Med Sci Sports Exerc 2016 48(4):663-72

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# The bottom line regarding Keto

- Adherence to any dietary program is a critical factor in its success
   —About 24% of people drop out of any-kind-of-diet research studies
- •Most keto dieters start strong but phase out after 1-3 months
  —Especially true with people with obesity or diabetes
- Adhering to keto diet can be challenging unless the food is provided.
- Athletes are highly motivated to perform better, so adherence is better. But is adhering to keto going to make you a better athlete...?

Tzur A. Adhering to the Ketogenic Diet — Is it Easy or Hard? (Research review) https://sci-fit.net/adhere-ketogenic-diet/

# **Summary: Current Trends and Fads**

"Clean Eating"

—You need not eat a perfect diet to have an excellent diet "Carbs"

—Best source of fuel for athletes

—Both refined and unrefined offer important nutrients

#### Protein

- —Supplements are unlikely needed
- —Vegan athletes: plan wisely to get enough plant protein
  - —For weight management, think about sustainability
  - —For endurance, stay tuned for more research

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# Questions? Comments?

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