Nutrition to fuel your body

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2 x 30min sessions

Today

- Fueling your immune system working around your schedule
- Lockdown 2.0 lessons learned from lockdown #1

Tomorrow eve

Practical Application + Q&A



What can good nutrition do for you?

 Allow you to train harder therefore adapt and become stronger? True / False

• Keep your immune system fueled thereby reducing your risk of illness & keep you in the pool more often? True / False

• Improve your recovery in-between sessions thereby reducing risk of injury? True / False



Put these in order of importance....

- 1. Protein to help muscles grow
- Carbohydrates to help fuel your body do your training
- 3. Water to keep your body hydrated
- 4. Calcium to help your bones grow strong
- 5. Sleep
- 6. Fruit & Veg to provide vitamins & antioxidants to help body to recover from training
- 7. Fibre to keep your gut healthy



Order of importance....

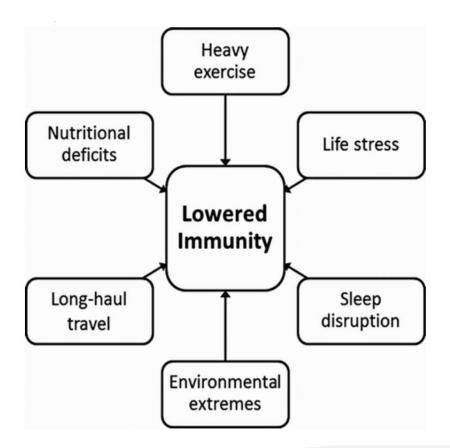
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Keeping you fit & healthy, and ready for return to pool

 Lots of factors can affect your body's immune system

• Is there any that you need to focus in on?





Where deficits can arise

• 1. Fuelling - total & type of energy.....

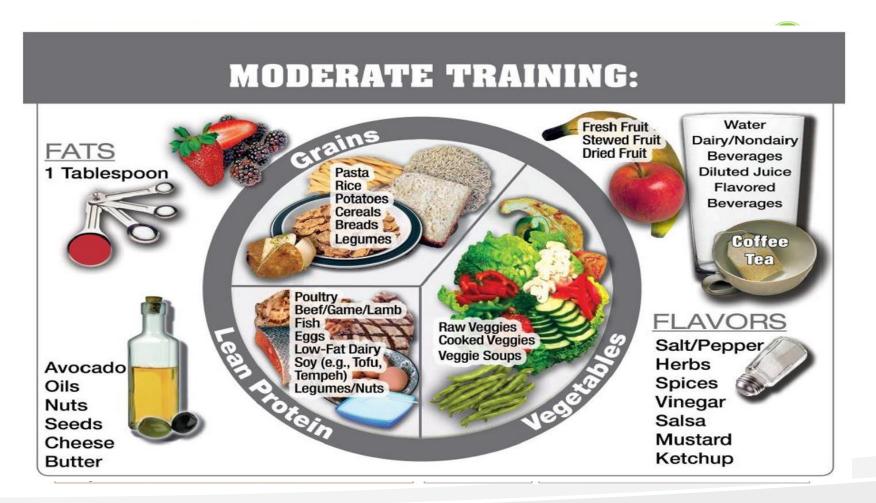


• 2. Hydration – immune system & concentration

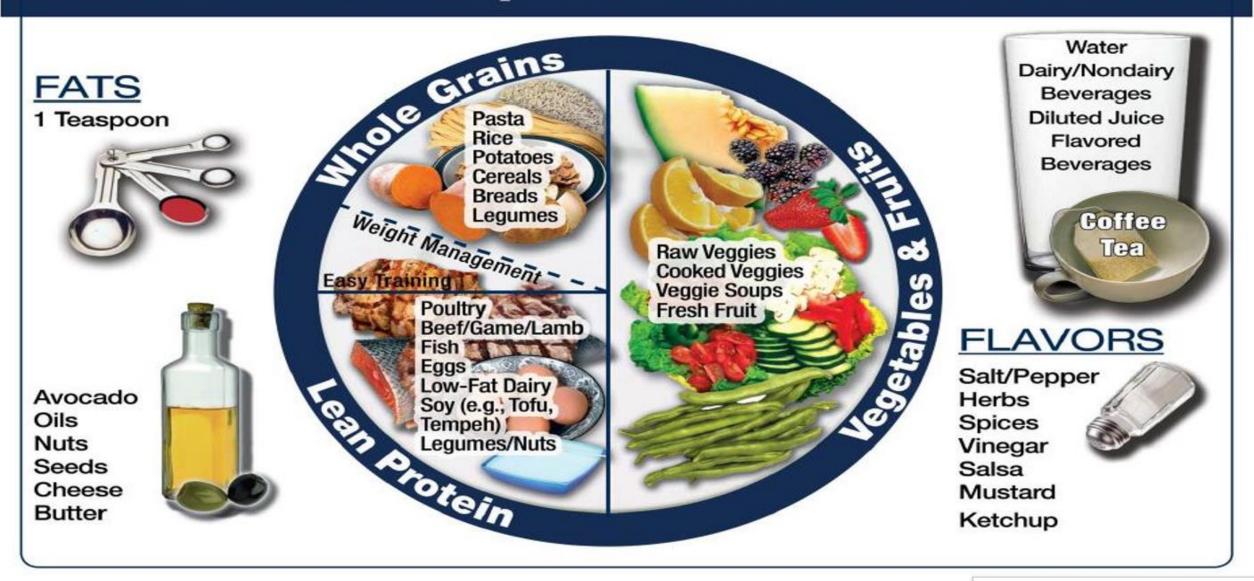
• 3. Recovery – sleep, timing & type of food



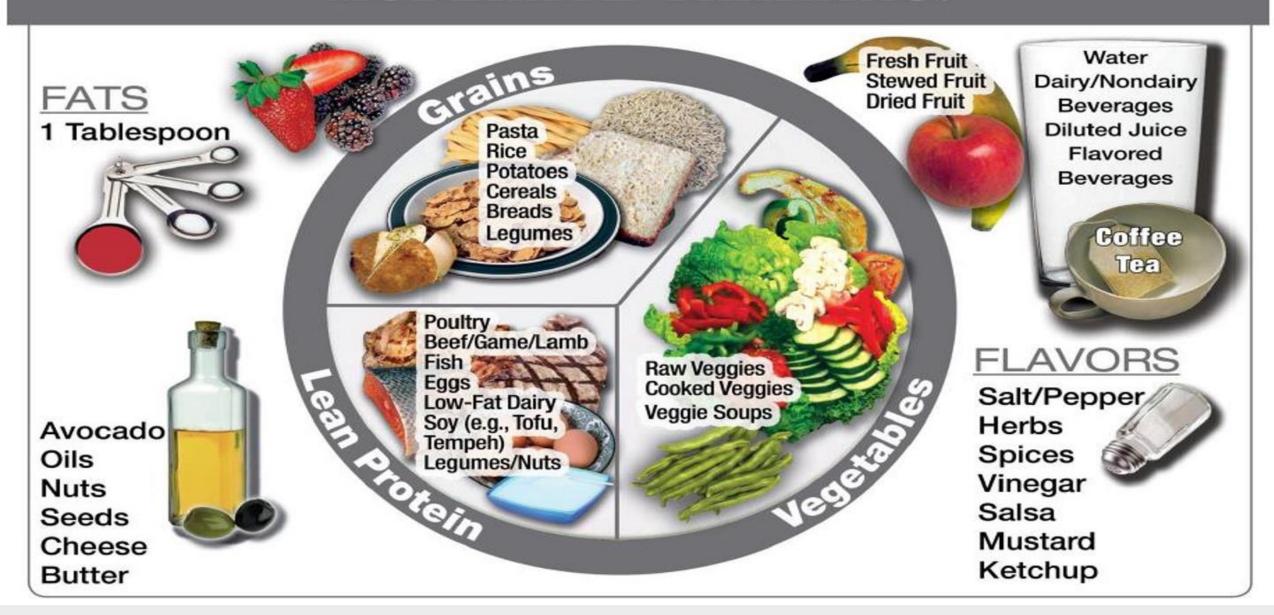
Nutritional Deficits –what do I mean?



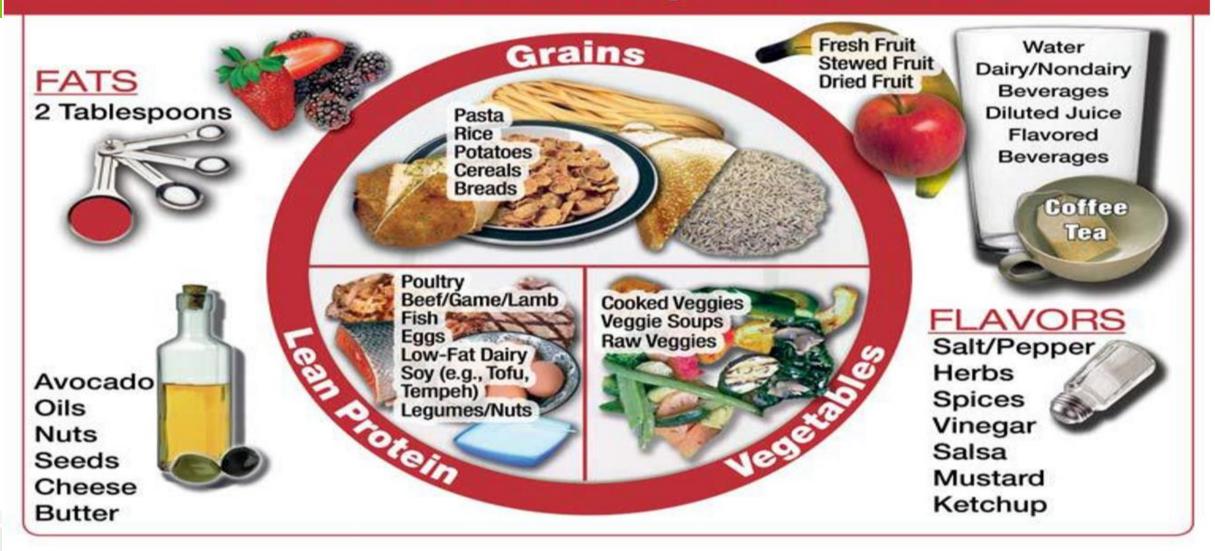
EASY TRAINING / WEIGHT MANAGEMENT:



MODERATE TRAINING:



HARD TRAINING / RACE DAY:





Lockdown 2.0

- Pools closed reduced training volume or adapted training?
- Plan meals based around your schedule
- Keep to usual routine: breakfast, lunch & dinner
- Snacks may need to be reduced
- Portion sizes may need to be reduced



REDUCED TRAINING LOAD - WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR MY FOOD INTAKE?



DON'T ELIMINATE FOODS

KEEP ALL FOOD GROUPS IN YOUR DIET BUT BE SMART: REDUCE PORTIONS AND NUMBER OF SNACKS - USING SMALLER PLATES MAY HELP







PROTEIN AT EACH MEAL



INCLUDE 20-30G OF PROTEIN AT EVERY MEAL TO KEEP YOU FULLER FOR LONGER AND HELP TO MAINTAIN YOUR LEAN MASS



FIBRE AT EACH MEAL



INCLUDE FIBRE-RICH FOODS AT EACH MEAL, E.G. WHOLEGRAIN BREAD, BROWN RICE / PASTA, OATS, ALONG WITH YOUR FRUIT & VEG TO MAINTAIN FULLNESS AND A HEALTHY DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



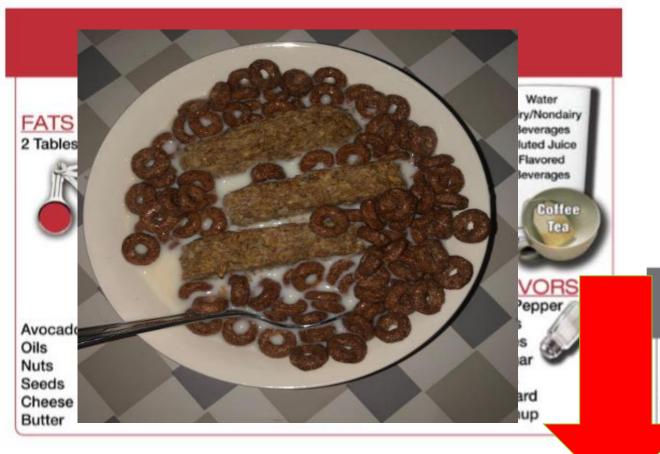
7+ PORTIONS OF FRUIT AND VEG



ADD PLENTY OF COLOUR AND VARIETY TO MEALS TO INCREASE VITAMIN C INTAKE AND SUPPORT IMMUNE FUNCTION







MODERATE TRAINING:





Fueling Demands

Breakfast -

- Blue plate = Omelette with toast
- Grey plate = Large bowl porridge + banana + honey + yogurt
- Red plate = 2 x toast, glass OJ, Bowl porridge with honey + banana









Where deficits can arise

• 1. Fuelling - total & type of energy.....



• 2. Hydration – immune system & concentration

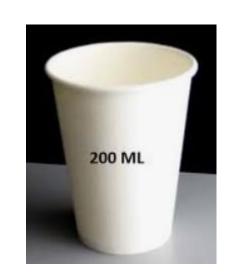
• 3. Recovery – sleep, timing & type of food





Basic Needs

• $35ml \times kg \text{ Body weight (e.g. 60kg x } 35ml = 2.1L)$





- Work this out for yourself.....
- Now, add up all the liquids you drank today....have you reached your minimum target?





Hydration

RECOVERY - 3 R's

Rehydrate (fluids)

Refuel (carbs)

11 12 1 10 2 9 3 -8 4 6 5



Repair (protein)



8-10 hours/night

- Phone out of bedroom at night time leave by hall table en route to bedroom
- Routine is key try stick to same bed-time & wake-time
- Avoid all caffeine after 2pm (try decaf instead?)
- Try to avoid all screens for 1 hour before bed
- Time your fluid intake so as you are not getting up during the night to go to bathroom

How Much Sleep Is "Enough?"

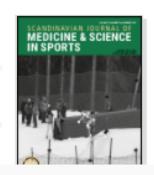
Sleep is one of the cornerstones of health. Sleeping too much or too little can have adverse effects on your health. Sleeping less than 5 hours per night can double your risk of heart disease, heart attack and stroke. There is also a persistent relationship between lack of sleep and weight gain, insulin resistance and diabetes.

AGE GROUP RECOMMENDED NUMBER OF HOURS OF SLEEP Newborns (0-3 months) 14-17 hours Infants (4-11 months) 12-15 hours Toddlers (1-2 years) 11-14 hours 10-13 hours Preschoolers (3-5) 9-11 hours School-age children (6-13) 8-10 hours Teenagers (14-17) 7-9 hours Young adults (18-25) Adults (26-64) 7-9 hours 7-8 hours Seniors (65 and older)

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Original Article

Too little sleep and an unhealthy diet could increase the risk of sustaining a new injury in adolescent elite athletes



P. von Rosen ⊠, A. Frohm, A

First published: 19 August 2016

DOI: 10.1111/sms.12735 View/sav

Cited by (CrossRef): 0 articles



Funding Information

Abstract

Little is known about health variables and if these variables could increase the risk of injuries among adolescent elite athletes. The primary aim was to present overall data on self-perceived stress, nutrition intake, self-esteem, and sleep, as well as gender and age differences, on two occasions among adolescent elite athletes. A secondary aim was to study these health variables as potential risk factors on injury incidence. A questionnaire was e-mailed to 340 adolescent elite athletes on two occasions during a single school year: autumn semester and spring semester. The results show that during autumn semester, the recommended intake of fruits, vegetables, and fish was not met for 20%, 39%, and 43% of the adolescent elite athletes, respectively. The recommended amount of sleep during weekdays was not obtained by 19%. Multiple logistic regression showed that athletes sleeping more than 8 h of sleep during weekdays reduced the odds of injury with 61% (OR, 0.39; 95% CI, 0.16–0.99) and athletes reaching the recommended nutrition intake reduced the odds with 64% (OR, 0.36; 95% CI, 0.14-0.91). Our findings suggest that nutrition intake and sleep volume are of importance in understanding injury incidence.

Immunity – do I need to do anything differently?

- 1. Handwashing, handwashing
- 2. Cough & Sneeze etiquette
- 3. Plan your meals around your training schedules
- 4. Maintain good hydration
- 5. Vitamin C from all your veg eat the rainbow
- 6. Sleep at least 8-10hrs, remember your sleep hygiene
- 7. Vitamin D supplementation / food fortification



Why do I need Vitamin D?

Your body needs Vitamin D to absorb calcium and promote bone health. and may also be involved in good immunity.

Where can I get Vitamin D in my diet?

Sunlight is THE most important source of Vitamin D. Some foods that provide Vitamin D include:

- · Fatty fish, such as tuna, salmon, and mackerel
- Foods fortified with vitamin D, such as some dairy products, mushrooms, orange juice, soy milk, and cereals
- Beef liver
- Cheese
- Egg yolks





Meal Timings

• Timing of meals & snacks – around your new schedule?

Plan your meals & snacks in advance







Tomorrow – 7.30pm

Submit your questions for tomorrow's Q+A session

Snack station:

Energy balls

Overnight oats

Egg Muffins

