Hydration, Electrolytes, Sleep



Hydration for Peak Performance


Hydration for Peak Performance

Check for hydration:

- Thirst not reliable
- Urine volume and color
- Urine should be pale yellow


Hydration for Peak Performance

Check for hydration:

- Weight:

Pre - Practice: 110 pounds Post -Practice: 108 pounds

- Goal: Weight-neutral



## How much?

2 hours Before:
16 oz. water/sports drink
5-10 min Before :
4-8 oz. water/ sports drink
During Exercise: (every $\sim 15 / 20 \mathrm{~min}$ ):
4-8 oz water/sports drink
~20 oz/hour
After Exercise:
24 oz Fluid per 1 lb body weight lost

Hydration for Peak Performance

Check for hydration:

- Urine "specific gravity" tests




## Hydration

Goal: Half your body weight in fluid ounces

~ 8-9 cups

## $\underset{\substack{\text { STERLING } \\ \text { SUTPITON }}}{\text { En }}$

 NUTRITION
## Cramping

"Severe, spreading, sustained, sharply painful muscle contractions that can sideline athletes."



## Add sodium to the diet if:

- You are a heavy sweater
- You are losing more than $2 \%$ of your weight during practice
- Practice > than 1 hour
- Cramping (during/after a workout)
- Hot sunny day



## No wonder Matthew Dellavedova was cramping, all he does is drink coffee

(6) WRITENEYMATREWSCHME\$4A POSTED OWI02015, 0839MM


## Dangers of Caffeine

Energy drinks in teenagers linked to higher risks of strokes, heart palpitations, seizures and sudden death - particularly in children and teens with other underlying health problems like diabetes, heart disease, hyperactivity.

- The Journal of Pediatrics


## CAFFEINE

- Non-nutrient, we do not need it
- 75\% kids drink caffeine daily
- More caffeine $\rightarrow$ less sleep
- Increased blood pressure
- Jittters, increases nervousness
- Diuretic $\rightarrow$ fluid loss $\rightarrow$ cramping
- Banned in NCAA
- Withdrawal -> irritable, low energy
- After 2pm, ruins REM sleep



## Are you sleep deprived?

- Does a heavy meal, warm room, boring meeting or a lecture like this ever make you drowsy?
- Do you fall asleep instantly at night?
- Do you need an alarm clock to wake up?
- Do you repeatedly hit the snooze button?
- Do you sleep extra hours on the weekends?
(yes to any $2 \rightarrow$ sleep deprived)
$<6$ hrs sleep, $4 x$ more likely to get a cold


Research on Sleep/Weight

| Number of hrs of sleep | Likelihood of <br> becoming obese |
| :--- | :--- |
| $<4$ hours of sleep | $73 \%$ more likely to be <br> obese than $7-9 \mathrm{hr}$ <br> sleepers |
| 5 hours of sleep | $50 \%$ more likely |
| 6 hour sleep | $23 \%$ more likely |



## Sleep

- Energy
- Motor skills and coordination
- Concentration, Memory
- Handling of complex tasks
- Decision-making skills
- Overall health, weight

- Mood

GOAL: 9.25 hours


## Ways to Improve Sleep

- Establish a regular sleep/wake schedule
- Get continuous sleep
- "The Power Nap" - ~30 min
- Dark, cool, uncluttered room
- Pillow should fold back
- No LED clock
- No ipad, TV, phone in the bed
- Bedtime ritual: bath, stretching, reading


