Avoiding the REDs card

The potential impact of Relative Energy Deficiency in Sports on athletic health and performance

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Professor in Sports Science

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University of Agder, Department of Sport Science and Physical Education

The Norwegian Olympic Sports Centre, Region South





ictures in this presentation from Colorbox & Freepik.

My agenda

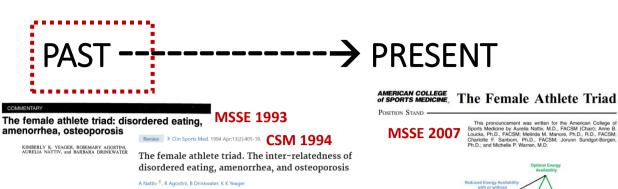
•WHAT is LEA and REDs? Some updates

- Historical overview
- Definitions, risk factors, prevalence
- Health and performance consequences

•HOW can we prevent REDs?

• Can sports nutrition interventions be useful?

-> TAKE HOME!

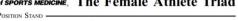


ACSM POSITION STAND: THE FEMALE ATHLETE TRIAD

ACSM Position Stand: The Female Athlete Triad

Otis, Carol L. M.D., FACSM, (Chair); Drinkwater, Barbara Ph.D., FACSM; Johnson, Mimi M.D., FACSM; Loucks, Anne Ph.D., FACSM; Wilmore, Jack Ph.D., FACSM Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise 29(5):p i-ix, May 1997. MSSE 1997





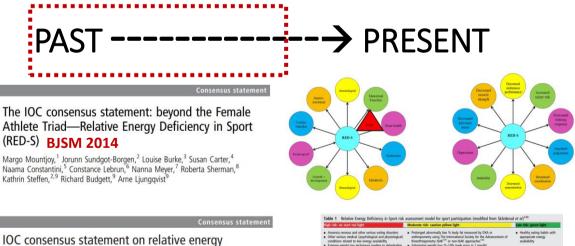


Consensus statement

2014 Female Athlete Triad Coalition Consensus Statement on Treatment and Return to Play of the Female Athlete Triad:

1st International Conference held in San Francisco, California, May 2012 and 2nd International Conference held in Indianapolis, Indiana, May 2013

Mary Jane De Souza,¹ Aurelia Nattiv,² Elizabeth Joy,³ Madhusmita Misra,⁴ Nancy I Williams,¹ Rebecca J Mallinson,¹ Jenna C Gibbs,⁵ Marion Olmsted, Marci Goolsby,⁷ Gordon Matheson,⁸ Expert Panel **BJSM 2014**



deficiency in sport (RED-S): 2018 update BJSM 2018

Margo Mountjoy,¹ Jorunn Kaiander Sundgot-Borgen,² Louise M Burke,^{3,4} Kathyn E Ackerman, ^{5,5} Cheri Blauwet,⁷ Naama Constantini,⁶ Constance Lebrun,⁹ Bronwen Lundy,³ Anna Katarina Melin, ¹⁰ Nanna L Meyer,¹¹ Roberta T Sherman,¹² Adam S Tenforde, ¹³ Monica Klungland Torstveit, ¹⁴ Richard Budgett¹⁵

PAST ----→ PRESENT

2018-2023:

>170 original research publications

... featuring ~23,822 participants (80% female)

... ~62% cross-sectional, ~14% longitudinal observational, ~12% longitudinal intervention

Consensus statement

2023 International Olympic Committee's (IOC) consensus statement on Relative Energy Deficiency in Sport (REDs)

Margo Mountjoy (1, 22 S) Margo Mountjoy (1, 22 Kathryn E Ackerman (1, 3) Louise M Burke (1, 5) Louise M Burke (1, 5) Kathryn C Hackney (1, 7) Ida Allisa Heikura (1, 8) Ana Melin,¹⁰ Anne Marte Pensgaard (1, 1) Trent Stellingwerff (1, 8) Ana Melin,¹⁰ Anne Marte Pensgaard (1, 1) Trent Stellingwerff (1, 8) Ana Melin,¹⁰ Anne Marte Pensgaard (1, 1) Trent Stellingwerff (1, 8) Ana Melin,¹⁰ Anne Marte Pensgaard (1, 1) Trent Stellingwerff (1, 8) Ana Melin,¹⁰ Anne Marte Pensgaard (1, 1) Trent Stellingwerff (1, 1) Ana Melin (1, 1) Monica Kungaard (1, 1) (1) Meline (1, 1) Meline (1,





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Volume 57 Issue 17 | BJSM September 2023

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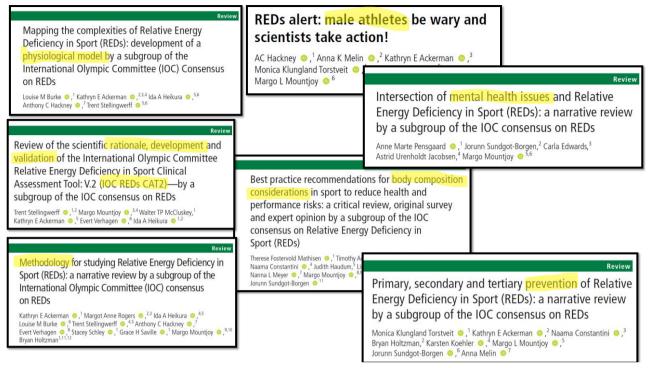
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B Heltzman @Monica K. Torstveit

An update on REDs: 2023 IOC Consensus Statement



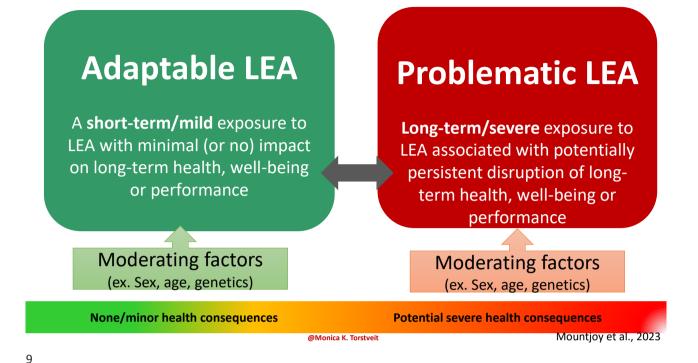
1148 Best practice recommendations for body composition considerations in sport to reduce health and performance risks: a critical review, original survey and expert opinion by a subgroup of the IOC consensus on Relative Energy Deficiency in Sport (REDs) TF Mathem, TAkimal, LM March, NC meaning J Handem, LS Manangfran, NL Myore, M Misney, C Salar, J Smally Berger



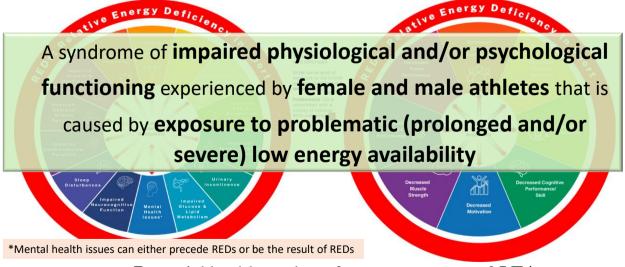
Low Energy Availability (LEA)

LEA is a **mismatch** between EI & EEE that leaves the body's total energy needs unmet, i.e., there is **inadequate energy to support the functions required** by the body to maintain optimal health and performance



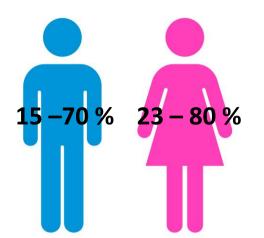


Relative Energy Deficiency in Sport (REDs) Conceptual models



Potential health- and performance aspects of LEA Mountjoy et al., 2023

High prevalence of LEA/REDs indicators!



Increased risk: Endurance sports, aesthetical sports, weight-class sports

(BUT – we find it also in ball game sports, technical sports and power sports)

... across a variety of sports due to the lack of a singular definitive diagnosis, mistaken use of LEA and REDs as interchangeable terms, lack of standardisation and accuracy of research methodologies, variation in physiological demands among the study populations and participant study volunteering biases

Mountjoy et al., 2023

Received: 23 December 2022 Revised: 27 January 2023 Accepted: 1 February 2023

SPECIAL ISSUE ARTICLE

DOI: 10.1111/sms.14327

WILEY

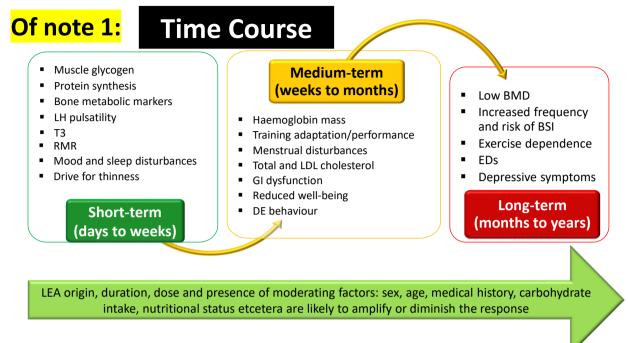
Direct and indirect impact of low energy availability on sports performance

Anna K. Melin¹ | José L. Areta² | Ida A. Heikura^{3,4} | Trent Stellingwerff^{3,4} | Monica Klungland Torstveit⁵ | Anthony C. Hackney⁶

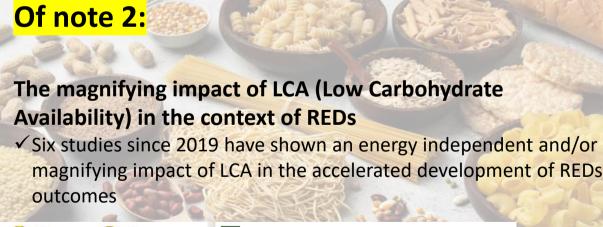
IMPAIRED PERFORMANCE!

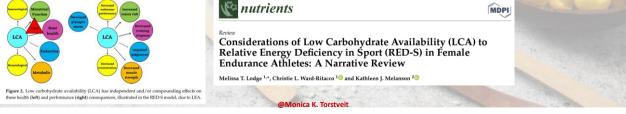
4 | CONCLUSION

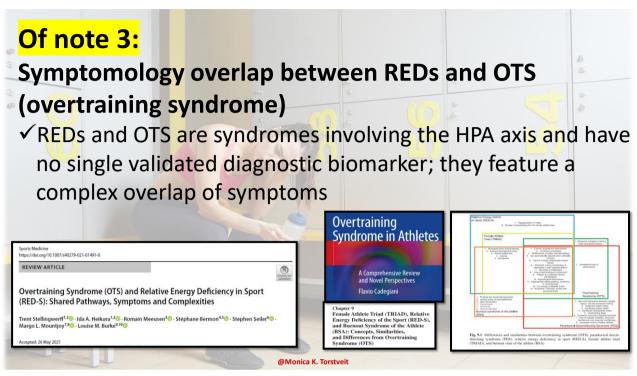
In conclusion, more research needs to be done to fully understand the effects of LEA on different physiological systems and how the interplay of these may ultimately affect physical capacity and athletic performance. Severe LEA exposure has the potential to be a serious problem leading to impaired sports performance, most likely mediated through direct/indirect health effects, hormonal alterations, and suboptimal levels of energy substrate (i.e., muscle glycogen). Therefore, athletes who desire to optimize BM and body composition (and use LEA to achieve those goals) to improve competitive performance should emphasize the use of well-planned and supervised gradual weight-loss methodologies with moderate LEA exposure to maintain health and performance. These athletes should also have baseline medical and psychological assessment to ascertain whether there is undue risk to even undertake BM or body composition changes. That said, the coach and athlete support team (e.g., physiotherapist, physician) must remain vigilant of the athletes' responses and health status to ensure the prevention of REDs.



Mountjoy et al. 2023; Slide Anna Melin







My agenda

- •WHAT is LEA and REDs? Some updates
 - Historical overview
 - Definitions, risk factors, prevalence
 - Health and performance consequences

•HOW can we prevent REDs?

• Can sports nutrition interventions be useful?

-> TAKE HOME!

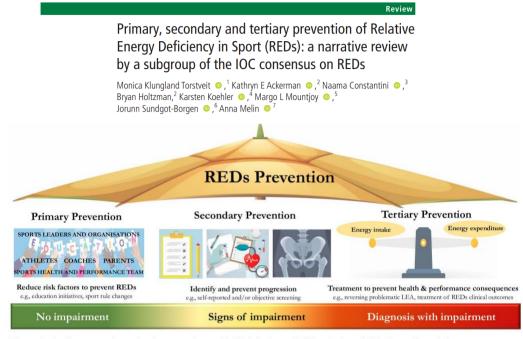
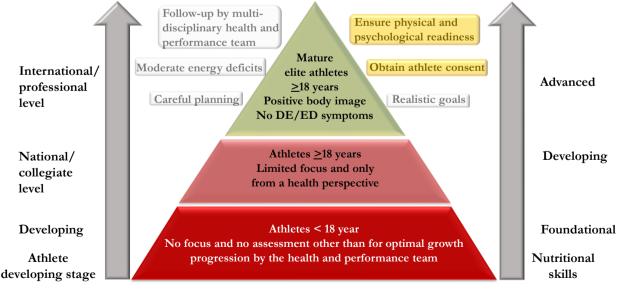


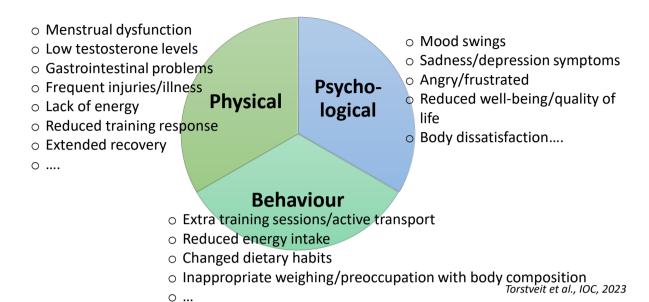
Figure 1 A primary, secondary and tertiary prevention model of Relative Energy Deficiency in Sport (REDs). Pictures from pixabay.com.

Assessment and management of body weight and -composition



Torstveit et al. Br J Sports Med 2023; Mathisen et al. Br J Sports Med 2023, Mountjoy et al. Br J Sports Med 2023

What should I look for?



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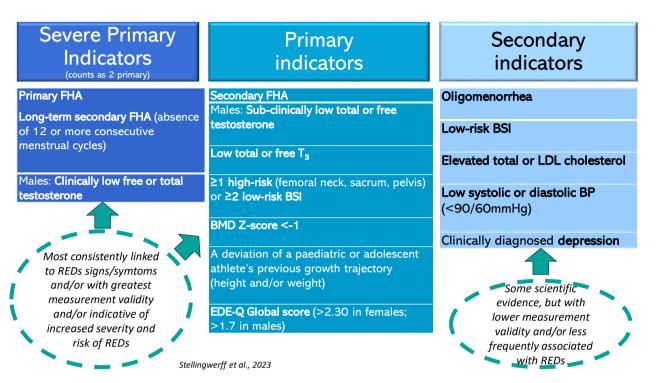
Treatment of problematic LEA

Increase energy intake and/or decreasing exercise energy expenditure

- Eating practices that meet the athletic physical and mental health needs
- Increased energy density
- Improved within-day energy balance, timing of meals and macronutrients
- Flexibility around eating and thoughts about food
- Ability to eat socially
- No restrictive or rigid behaviours; avoidance of food groups etc.

e.g., Melin et al., 2015; Fahrenhotlz et al., 2017; Wells et al., 2020

Slide: Anna Melin



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Lacking robust *scientific evidence but* may be linked to problematic LEA leading to REDs signs and/or symptoms: ▶ poor and/or *inconsistent evidence* no existing validated screening tool, including a lack of validated cut-offs or thresholds in athletes ▶ poor measurement validity 🕨 high cost 🍞 and/or poor global availability

Potential indicators

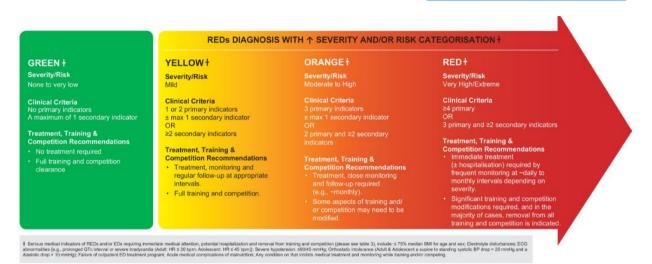
- Subclinically or clinically low IGF-1 (within or below the lowest 25% (quartile) of the reference range)
- Clinically low blood glucose (below the reference range)
- Clinically low blood insulin (below the reference range
- Chronically poor or sudden decline in iron studies (eg, ferritin, iron, transferrin) and/or haemoglobin
- Lack of ovulation (via urinary ovulation detection)
- Elevated resting AM or 24-hour urine cortisol (above the reference range or significant change for an individual) Urinary incontinence (*Females*)
- GI or liver dysfunction/adverse GI symptoms at rest and during exercise
- Reduced or low RMR <30 kcal/kg FFM/d or RMR ratio <0.90
- Reduced or low libido/sex drive (especially in males) and decreased morning erection
- Symptomatic orthostatic hypotension
- Bradycardia (HR <40 in adult athletes; HR <50 in adolescent athletes)
- Low systolic or diastolic BP (<90/60 mm Hg)
- Sleep disturbance
 - Psychological symptoms (eg, increased stress, anxiety, mood changes, body dissatisfaction and/or body dysmorphia Exercise dependence/addiction

.ow BMI

Stellingwerff et al., 2023

 $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$

IOC REDs CAT2 Severity/Risk stratification with sport participation guidelines



Mountjoy et al., 2023; Stellingwerff et al., 2023

IOC REDs CAT2

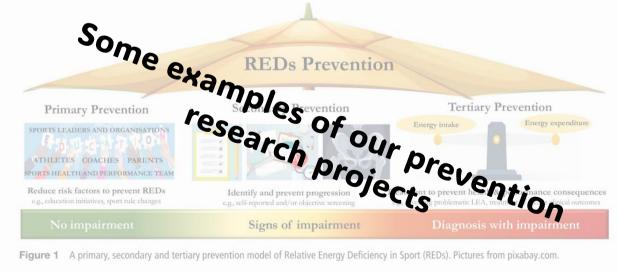


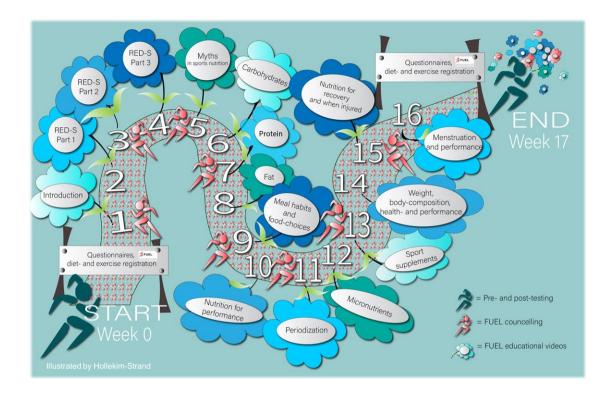
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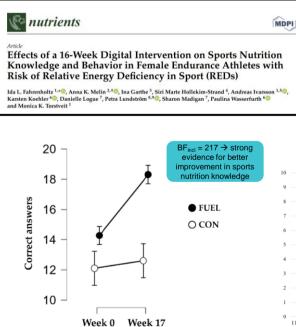


Participants 🗦 FUEL

Competitive female endurance athletes, 18-35 y, LEAF-Q ≥ 8

✓ training \geq 5 times a week (tier 3-4) ÷ eating disorders All educational material + chronical disease translated into the four + hormonal contraceptives languages N= 33 athletes UEL Fahrenholtz et al. 2022 @Monica K. Torstveit 27 Screening phase (Part 1) 17 Week 0: Pre-intervention (Part 2) Athletes with LEAF-Q score ≥ Sports nutrition related behavior EAI + LEAF-Q + EDE-Q 7-dav diet and activity record + EDE-Q score Welcome call + utrition knowledge #C week 1-16 (Part 3) Week 18: Week 17: Post-intervention (Part 4) Intervention: Weekly online lectures and Zoom cons with sports nutritionist every other week Control: No lectures or consultations Evaluation questionnair qualitative interviews ō LEAF-Q + EDE-Q + EAI Sports nutrition related behavior Del 7-dav diet and activitv record Closing call + nutrition knowledg 12 months follow-up (Part 6) 6 months follow-up (Part 5) LEAF-Q + EDE-Q + EAI LEAF-Q + EDE-Q + EAI

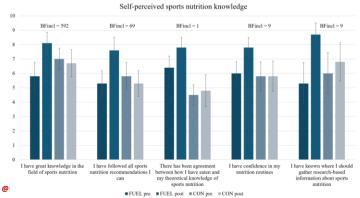




Strong evidence that the FUEL intervention improved sports nutrition knowledge

Modest improvements in dietary behavior

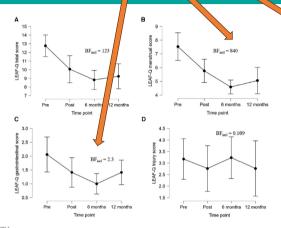
Conclusion: the FUEL intervention shows **promise** as a foundation for behavior change in female endurance athletes at risk of REDs



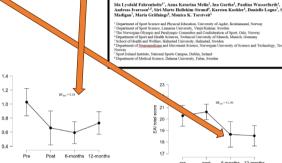
In this group of endurance athletes, participating in the FUEL intervention implies long-term improvement of REDs related symptoms, including menstrual function

In addition, we found moverate evidence for **improved disordered eating** and strong evidence for improved exercise addict on symptoms

BO

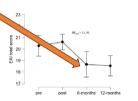






frontiers

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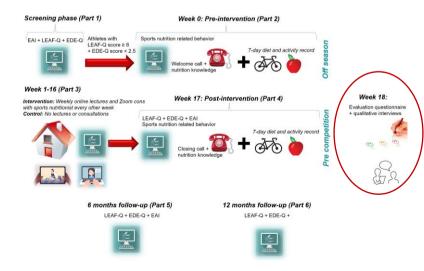


Short-term Effects and Long-term Changes of FUEL – a Digital Sports Nutrition Intervention on REDs related Symptoms in Female Athletes

of Sport, Oslo, Norway ich, Munich, Germany

notow-up. I

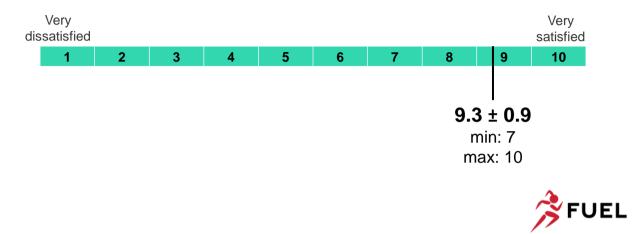
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Solstad, B.E., Fahrenholtz, I.L., Melin, A., Garthe, I., Torstveit, M.K. Participants' Experiences of an **Online Nutrition Intervention Designed for Female Endurance** Athletes with risk of Relative Energy Deficiency in Sport: A Mixed Method Assessment. Soon to be submitted

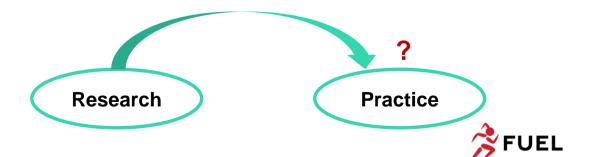


Overall satisfaction for participating in 🏂 FUEL



Would you recommend the FUEL program to other female endurance athletes?

→ All participants answered YES





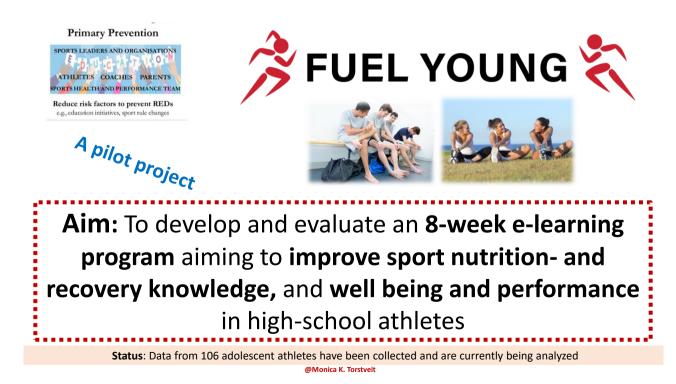
Aims:

1. To implement and evaluate whether the FUEL 2.0 will change sports nutrition knowledge, nutrition behavior, and health- and performance aspects among **female and male elite biathletes, cross-country skiers and ski jumpers** with or without REDs

2. To evaluate whether the educational sports nutrition program will change sport nutrition knowledge and prevention strategies related to REDs among the participating athletes' **coaches, medical doctors, and physiotherapists**

Status: FUEL 2.0 has been successfully implemented in the biathlon, cross-country skiing and ski jumping national teams

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Take home messages

- Problematic LEA often leads to REDs
- All athletes, independent of sex, age, sport or disability can develop LEA and REDs
- •LEA is difficult to measure
- REDs often manifests as cluster of symptoms
- Carbohydrates may play a role
- Important to distinguish between OTS and REDs
- REDs CAT 2 is a relevant tool for diagnosing REDs
- Primary, secondary and tertiary prevention is key!
- Sport nutrition interventions may be one tool in the toolbox

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