Competition Nutrition Strategies
Freestyle Wrestling

FILA ADVANCED SCHOOL FOR COACHES - FREESTYLE WRESTLING
24 – 27 October 2013 – Las Vegas (USA)
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Sports Dietitian, USOC Acrobat and Combat Sports

UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
Overview

- Physiological implications of poor weight management

- Coaching the weight management process
  - Pre, during and post weigh in nutrition and hydration strategies
Pre Competition Preparation

Non-Weight Class Sports
Taper training & Carb load + hydration increase
- Increase muscle glycogen
- Increased rest/repair
  - helps physically and mentally
- Increase muscle function/strength
- Increase red blood cell mass

Weight Class Sports
“Hard Cut” = Decrease in food intake + increase exercise + dehydration
- Decrease muscle glycogen
- Decrease rest/increased activity = Increase stress mentally and physically
- Decreased muscle function/strength
- Decrease red blood cell mass (potentially)
- Increased risk for illness
## Common Reported Weight Loss Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>% Using</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequent Fasting/Starving</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Fluid Restriction</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run or Jog</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise Devices</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber Suits</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweat in Sauna</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diuretics</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This impacts:
- Water
- Muscle
- Glycogen

*(Perriello, Almquist, et. al 1995)*
### Acute Weight loss Danger Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Weight %</th>
<th>Corresponding Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;3-5%</td>
<td>55kg = 56.6 - 57.7kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60kg = 61.8 - 63kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66kg = 67.9 - 69.3kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>74kg = 76.2 - 77.7kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>84kg = 86.5 - 88kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>96kg = 98.9 - 100kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120kg = 123.6 - 126kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Impacts of Extreme Weight Management Practices

## Acute....
- Decreased cognition
- Electrolyte imbalances and loss of fluids
- Poor storage of glycogen
- Cardiovascular & thermoregulatory impairment
- Death

## Chronic...
- Micronutrient deficiencies
- Lowering of resting metabolic rate
- Depression of sex hormone concentrations
- Reduction in markers of bone synthesis
- Loss of muscle mass & impairment of growth in adolescent athletes
- Disordered eating & disturbed food relationship

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*Karlson, Becker, Merkur, 2001; Burke, 2007; Steen, Oppliger & Brownwell, 1988; Morris, Payne, Wark, 1998; Grinspoon et al., 1995; Steen, Oppliger & Brownwell, 1988;*
The body takes from 4 to 48 hours to fully recover from moderate dehydration, and 24-48 hours to recover glycogen which means with severe weight cutting techniques, there isn't enough time between weigh-in and the competition to ensure peak performance and health.” (4).
Coaching the Weight Management Process

A. Pick the Right Weight Class

B. Try to Manipulate

- Fat
- Stomach contents
- Water
- Sparing muscle mass & glycogen
Weight Class Selection Strategies

1. Using body composition measurements + database information
2. Assess athletes stage of growth
3. Coach education, especially at the developmental level
4. Physiology 101
How Do I Decrease Body Fat?

1. Get it measured
   - Skinfolds, DXA scan, BodPod
2. Get to work
   - Diet and exercise plan for fat loss
3. Give it time
   - Start 6-8 week out or in off season!
   - Realistic safe fat loss (1-2% or 0.5-2lbs) per week
Steps to Fat Loss
6-8 ++ weeks out

Try to Manipulate
1. Fat
2. Sparing muscle mass & glycogen
**Nutrition Changes for Fat Loss**

Manipulation of Calories In...

1. Change all liquids = water & skim milk (NO ALCOHOL, SODA, JUICE)
2. Stop eating after 7pm
3. Eat half your normal portion for dinner or no starch at evening meals
4. PLATE model for Lunch/Dinner
5. Replace one meal a day with a calorie controlled shake
6. Limit fast food/restaurant food to 2x per month
7. Calorie reduced meal plan to follow every day
8. No skipping meals – no longer than 4 hours without food
9. Balanced meals & snacks – Lean protein/high fiber carb/antioxidants

**MANDATORY - KEEP HYDRATION HIGH (& REPLACE LOSSES!!!)**
Staying Hydrated!

1. water loss
2. high osmotic pressure of blood stimulates hypothalamus
3. hypothalamus
4. posterior lobe of pituitary
5. ADH secretion
6. water retention
7. drink of water
8. osmotic pressure decreases
EASY TRAINING / WEIGHT MANAGEMENT:

FATS
1 Teaspoon

Whole Grains
- Pasta
- Rice
- Potatoes
- Cereals
- Breads
- Legumes

Lean Protein
- Avocado
- Oils
- Nuts
- Seeds
- Cheese
- Butter

Vegetables & Fruits
- Raw Veggies
- Cooked Veggies
- Veggie Soups
- Fresh Fruit

Water
Dairy/Nondairy Beverages
Diluted Juice
Flavored Beverages

Coffee
Tea

FLAVORS
- Salt/Pepper
- Herbs
- Spices
- Vinegar
- Salsa
- Mustard
- Ketchup

The Athlete's Plates are a collaboration between the United States Olympic Committee Sport Dietitians and the University of Colorado (UCCS) Sport Nutrition Graduate Program.
Exercise Changes for Fat Loss

Calories Out – in addition to training

1. Add in one extra cardio session 4x per week (low intensity)
2. Find extra ways to burn calories (e.g. bike instead of walk to practice)
3. Metabolic training in the gym
4. Wear a pedometer – go for 10000 steps outside of training
CONSISTANCY & MOTIVATION

- Consistency – at least 6/7 days per week
- Motivation & Determination – up to you

“Gold medals aren't really made of gold. They're made of sweat, determination, and a hard-to-find alloy called guts.”

Dan Gable

Track Track Track!
Regular, hydrated weights, same scale, same time of day as weigh in, ideally with hydration test
FINE TUNING WEIGHT
2 weeks out

Try to Manipulate
1. Fat
2. Stomach contents
3. Water retention
4. Sparing muscle mass & glycogen
**Fine Tune**

- Continue making nutrition changes and exercise changes
- Change gut contents (0.5-2kg)
  - Lower fiber foods starting 5-10 days out
- Mild restriction of salt (>1000-1500mg/day)
- Know your float weight
- Know your sweat rate
- **STAY HYDRATED!**

Try to Manipulate

1. Fat
2. Stomach contents
3. Water retention
4. Sparing muscle mass & glycogen

## Low Sodium Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>High Sodium</strong></th>
<th><strong>Low Sodium</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crackers or rolls with salt topping; biscuits, cornbread; stuffing mix</td>
<td>Regular breads, unsalted crackers and breadsticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instant Hot cereals</td>
<td>Low fiber, Low sodium choices: Cheerios, Cornflakes, Cream of Wheat, Rice Krispies, Special K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned, cured, processed, smoked and other highly salted foods</td>
<td>Drained and rinsed canned salmon and tuna, fresh or frozen fish, and eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese (other than low sodium cheeses and some cottage cheese)</td>
<td>Yogurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercially prepared entrees (tv dinner type meals)</td>
<td>Plain rice and pasta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouillon; broth; Soups and dehydrated soups</td>
<td>Fresh frozen vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial spreads and dips</td>
<td>Homemade hummus with fresh products, homemade guacamole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salted nuts</td>
<td>Natural peanut butter (no added salt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasta and rice packaged mixes</td>
<td>Regular pasta and rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonings/Sauces: -celery salt, garlic salt, onion salt, seasoned salt, poultry seasoning, BBQ, soy, steak, teriyaki, Worcestershire sauces</td>
<td>Fresh herbs----cilantro, basil, rosemary, and thyme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Lower Fiber Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Fiber</th>
<th>Low Fiber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salads! Many vegetables are high in fiber</strong></td>
<td>Alfalfa sprouts, beets, green / yellow beans, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumber, eggplant, lettuce, mushrooms, green / red peppers, potatoes (peeled), squash, zucchini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Whole fruits or juice with lots of pulp</strong></td>
<td>applesauce, apricots, 1/2 banana, cantaloupe, canned fruit cocktail, grapes, honeydew melon, peaches, watermelon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bran cereals or other fiber-rich breakfast cereals/foods (kashi), oatmeal, bran muffins, whole wheat waffles/pancakes</strong></td>
<td>Plain cereals e.g. Cheerios, cornflakes, Cream of Wheat, Rice Krispies, Special K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Whole grains---in bread, cereals, buns, bagels, some pastas, rice, and barley</strong></td>
<td>Enriched white breads, buns, bagels and English muffins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popcorn and some nuts</td>
<td>Soda crackers, plain melba toast, and rice cakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legumes</td>
<td>Vegetable juice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible seeds: Berries, kiwi, figs, etc</td>
<td>Fruit juices- except prune juice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Final Acute Weight Loss

Try to Manipulate

1. Water
2. Sparing muscle mass & glycogen
Water Manipulation

Knowing your float weight and sweat rate:

- Passive sweating with heart rate and heat regulation (i.e. hot baths)
- Active sweating with heart rate and heat regulation
- Decrease water intake 48 hours out (remembering - 24oz, 3 cups = 1lbs)
After Weigh In

• Replace
  • ~28ml/kg of volume fluid
  • ~34 mg/kg sodium
  • ~2.3g/kg CHO
• Familiar tested food, small snacks over big meals
• Watch fiber content if athlete has been reducing intake
• Avoid high sugar beverages like soda & juice in high volume = Diarrhea
• SLOW progress
During Competition:

• Breakfast is most important
• Avoid high fat, greasy foods, may cause cramping and stomach upset
• Avoid high fiber vegetables.
• Small frequent snacking and hydration during the day, aim for a hydrated urine color
• If appetite is low, aim for liquid over solid calories
• Carbohydrates, small protein and fluids
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tournament Foods (between matches/grazing)</th>
<th>Serving Size</th>
<th>Calories (kcal)</th>
<th>Carb (g)</th>
<th>Protein (g)</th>
<th>Fat (g)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 1% chocolate milk</td>
<td>2 cups</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Low fat (fruit) yogurt</td>
<td>175g</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Peanut butter &amp; jam sandwich</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Raisin bagel</td>
<td>1 small</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sport drink</td>
<td>591ml</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sport bar</td>
<td>1 bar</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dried fruit bar</td>
<td>1 bar</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bananas</td>
<td>1 large</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Low fat granola cereal</td>
<td>¾ cup</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Commercial fruit smoothie</td>
<td>300 ml</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Meal replacement</td>
<td>1 bar</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Meal replacement drink</td>
<td>1 can</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Competition Nutrition

In between prelims and finals

- Light meal/snacks/hydration
  - Eat:
    - Plain carbs - rice, pasta, bread, bananas, applesauce, crackers,
    - Lean protein - chicken, fish or lean meat
  - Avoid – vegetables, fried foods, cream sauces, cream soups or fruits with skin on them
Summary

- Develop a long term weight management program with the athlete and coach that includes a sensible choice of weight class.
- Do not lose more than 3-5% in the last weight cut for best success.
- Long term moderate energy restriction at least 6-8 weeks out from competition.
- Work with the sport health team professionals, exercise scientists, sport psychologist, sports physician, and coach.
- Fine tune techniques in training before competition and track and record plan that works best.
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

American Dietetic Association
Sports, Cardiovascular and Wellness Nutrition (SCAN)
Locate a Sports Dietitian:
http://www.scandpg.org/
http://www.scandpg.org/sports-nutrition/consult-a-sports-dietitian/

Australian Institute of Sport
Australian Institute of Sport

United States: Human Kinetics
REFERENCES