



Ancona, 24 ottobre 2020

L'Atleta Master: un aggiornamento

Indicazioni nutrizionali per il benessere e la prestazione degli atleti master

Michelangelo Giampietro



1506
UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI URBINO
CARLO BO





AMERICAN COLLEGE
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Academy of Nutrition
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Dietitians of Canada
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ACADEMY OF NUTRITION AND DIETETICS
DIETITIANS OF CANADA

Nutrition and Athletic Performance

JOINT POSITION STATEMENT

POSITION STATEMENT

It is the position of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, Dietitians of Canada, and the American College of Sports Medicine that the performance of, and recovery from, sporting activities are enhanced by well-chosen nutrition strategies. These organizations provide guidelines for the appropriate type, amount and timing of intake of food, fluids and dietary supplements to promote optimal health and sport performance across different scenarios of training and competitive sport.

Med Sci Sports Exerc. 2016 Mar; 48(3):543-68



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The **primary goal** of the **training diet** is to provide nutritional support to allow the athlete **to stay healthy and injury-free** while **maximizing the functional and metabolic adaptations** to a periodized exercise program that prepares him or her to better achieve the performance demands of their event.

While **some nutrition strategies** allow the athlete to **train hard and recover quickly**, **others** may target an **enhanced training stimulus or adaptation**.

Med Sci Sports Exerc. 2016 Mar; 48(3):543-68

Nutrition for Special Populations: Young, Female, and Masters Athletes

Desbrow B, Burd NA, Tarnopolsky M, Moore DR

Conclusions

Adolescent, female, and/or **masters athletes** have unique nutritional issues.

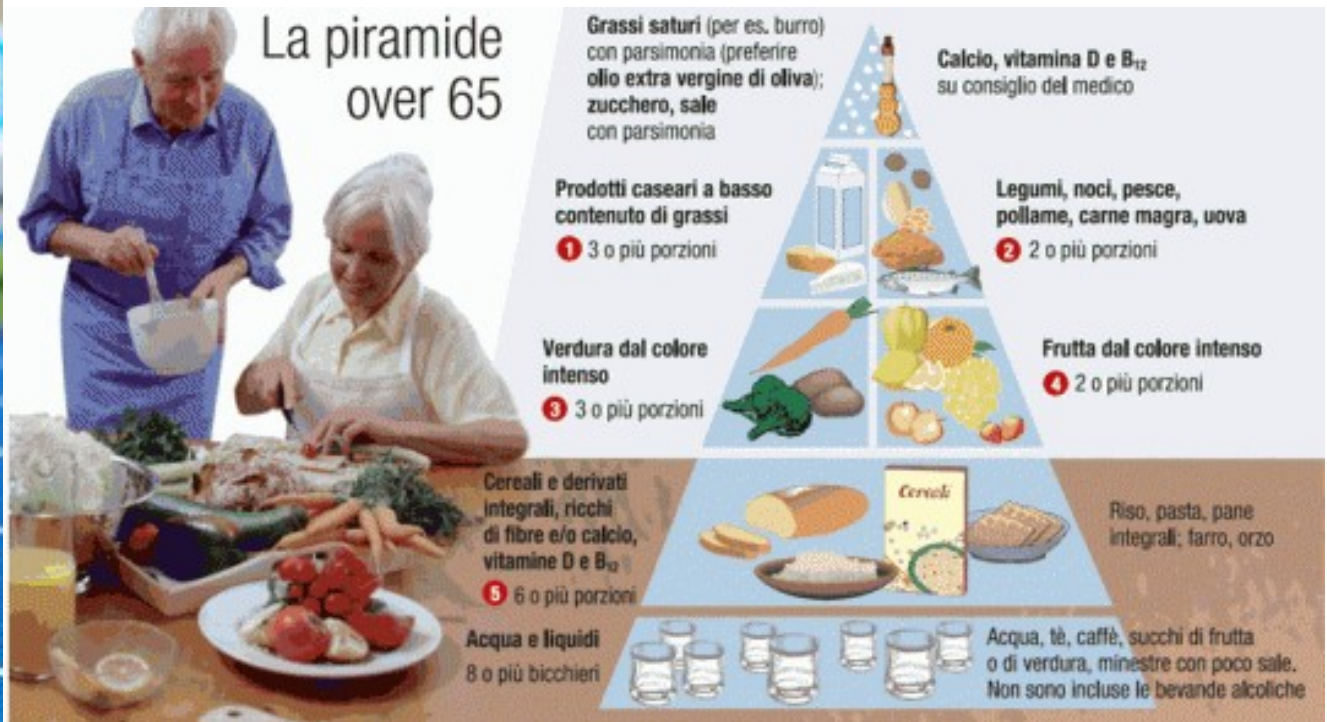
These special population groups require support to **consume a diet to meet the demands of their chosen athletic pursuit** (i.e., attainment/maintenance of musculoskeletal strength, power, and/or endurance), **while maintaining a focus on overall athlete health and well-being.**



**POPOLAZIONE ADULTA
(18-65 anni)**



**La piramide
over 65**





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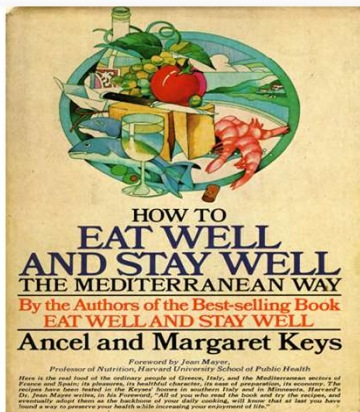


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PEDIATRICA



Giusto per entrare subito nel merito, ecco quali sono le **7 diete** che, per il bene della tua salute, è bene evitare.

Dieta	Valutazione	Perché
Atkins	Pessima	Stile alimentare difficile da trasformare in alimentazione sana ed equilibrata
Dieta del gruppo sanguigno	Pessima	Si rischia di andare incontro a carenze nutrizionali
Dukan	Pessima	Abitudini nutrizionali scorrette che possono comportare rischi per la salute
Fast	Pessima	Sostiene, senza nessuna conferma, di migliorare la salute con il semidigiuno
Paleodieta	Pessima	Costosa, a lungo termine può comportare rischi per la salute
Lemme	Pessima	È una low-carb ipocalorica
South Beach	Pessima	Promuove abitudini nutrizionali scorrette, a discapito della salute



... **l'alimentazione ideale**
anche per chi fa sport.



The Ketogenic Diet and Sport: A Possible Marriage?

Paoli A, Bianco A, and Grimaldi KA

Regarding weight category sports, it should be remembered that:

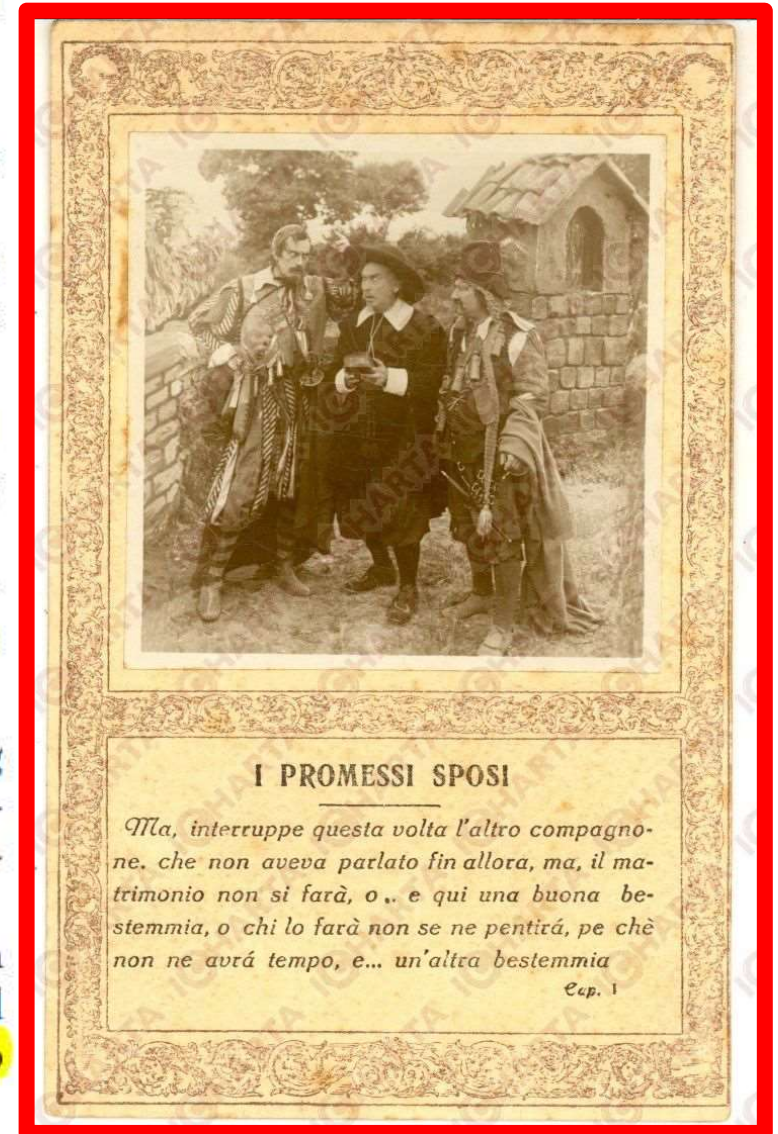
- rapid weight loss should, in principle, be avoided
- long-term planning and gradual body weight reduction is recommended
- if necessary, a KD may be a viable route but at least 2 wk is necessary to avoid any negative effects on performance

Regarding aesthetic sports such as bodybuilding:

- as noted previously, rapid weight loss should be avoided
- it is very difficult, maybe impossible, to gain muscle mass during a KD
- a KD may be used during the final days before a competition, bearing in mind that it causes a glycogen depletion (*i.e.*, reducing muscle volume and vascularization)

Regarding endurance sports, there are some interesting preliminary findings suggesting that the KD may be an instrument to improve fat metabolism and oxidation with improvements performance (Fig. 4).

Finally, the various studies reviewed here demonstrate, in our opinion, that the use of KD in sports both deserves and requires more research, and we would invite researchers to explore the effects of KD in sports.



Nutrition for Master Athletes: Is There a Need for Specific Recommendations?

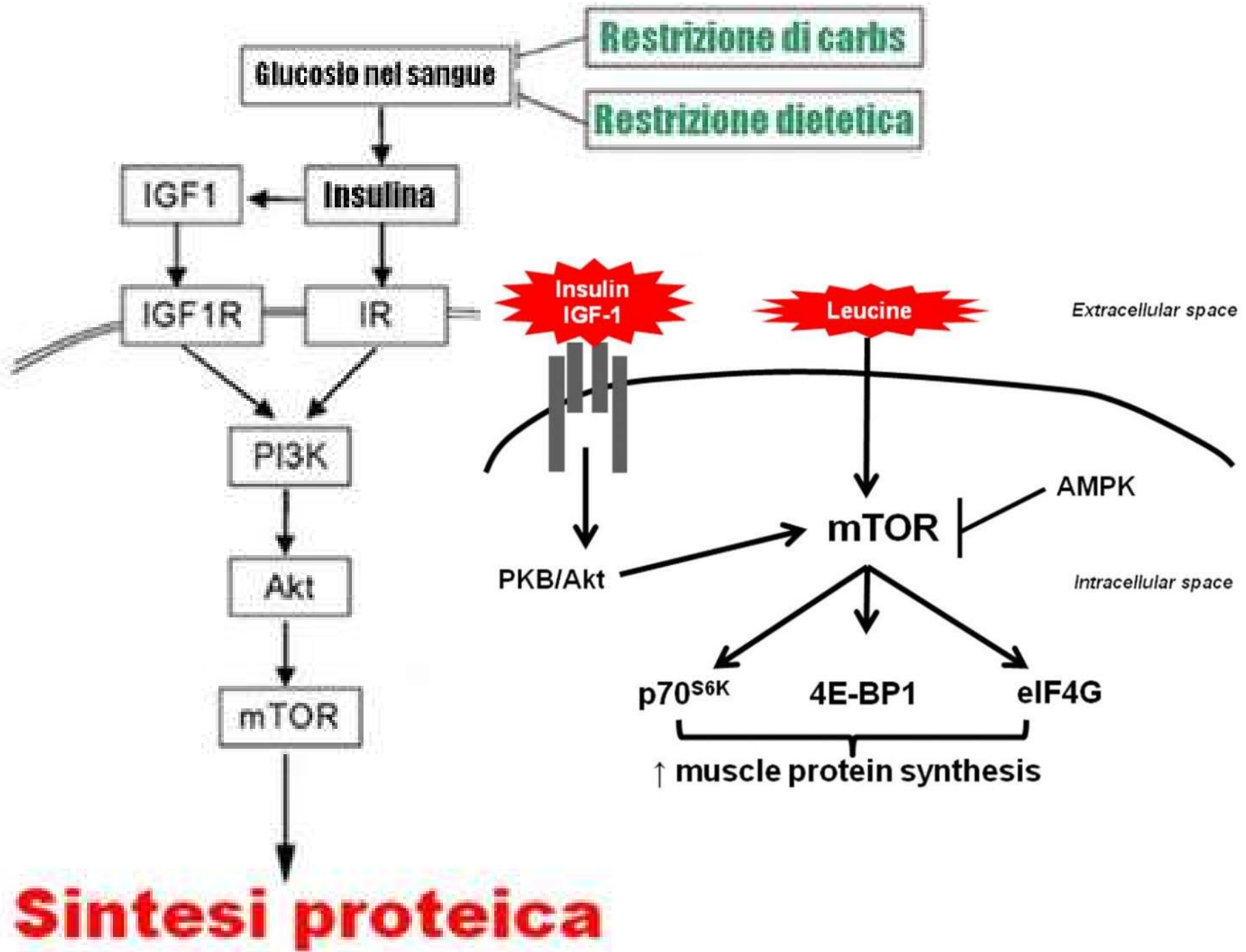
Louis, J, Vercruyssen, F, Dupuy, O and Bernard, T

. . . **a persistent caloric deficit** (energy expenditure > energy intake) occurring for instance when food consumption is not sufficient

may gradually lead to

- **muscle mass loss,**
- **weakening of the immune system,** and
- **potential reduction in training intensity**

(Mountjoy et al., 2014)



Fat adaptation followed by carbohydrate loading compromises high-intensity sprint performance

L. Havemann,¹ S. J. West,¹ J. H. Goedecke,¹ I. A. Macdonald,²
A. St Clair Gibson,¹ T. D. Noakes,¹ and E. V. Lambert¹

In conclusion, ingestion of a HFD for 6 days, followed by 1 day of CHO-loading, increased fat oxidation, but it reduced high-intensity sprint power performance, which was associated with increased muscle recruitment, effort perception, and heart rate. The mechanisms associated with the decrement in performance are not clear, but they could possibly be related to increased sympathetic activation or altered contractile function and/or the inability to oxidize the available CHO during the high intensity sprints. Further research is required to investigate mechanisms associated with high-fat feeding and compromised high-intensity exercise performance.

J Appl Physiol 100: 194–202, 2006.

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American
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Association



Nutrition and Athletic Performance

JOINT POSITION STATEMENT

The fundamental differences between an athlete's diet and that of the general population are that athletes require additional fluid to cover sweat losses and **additional energy to fuel physical activity**. As discussed earlier, it is appropriate for much of the additional energy to be supplied as carbohydrate. The proportional increase in energy requirements seems to exceed the proportional increase in needs for most other nutrients.

Med Sci Sports Exerc. 2009 Mar; 41(3):709-31
JADA 2009 Mar; 109 (3): 509-527.

Piramide dell'idratazione italiana

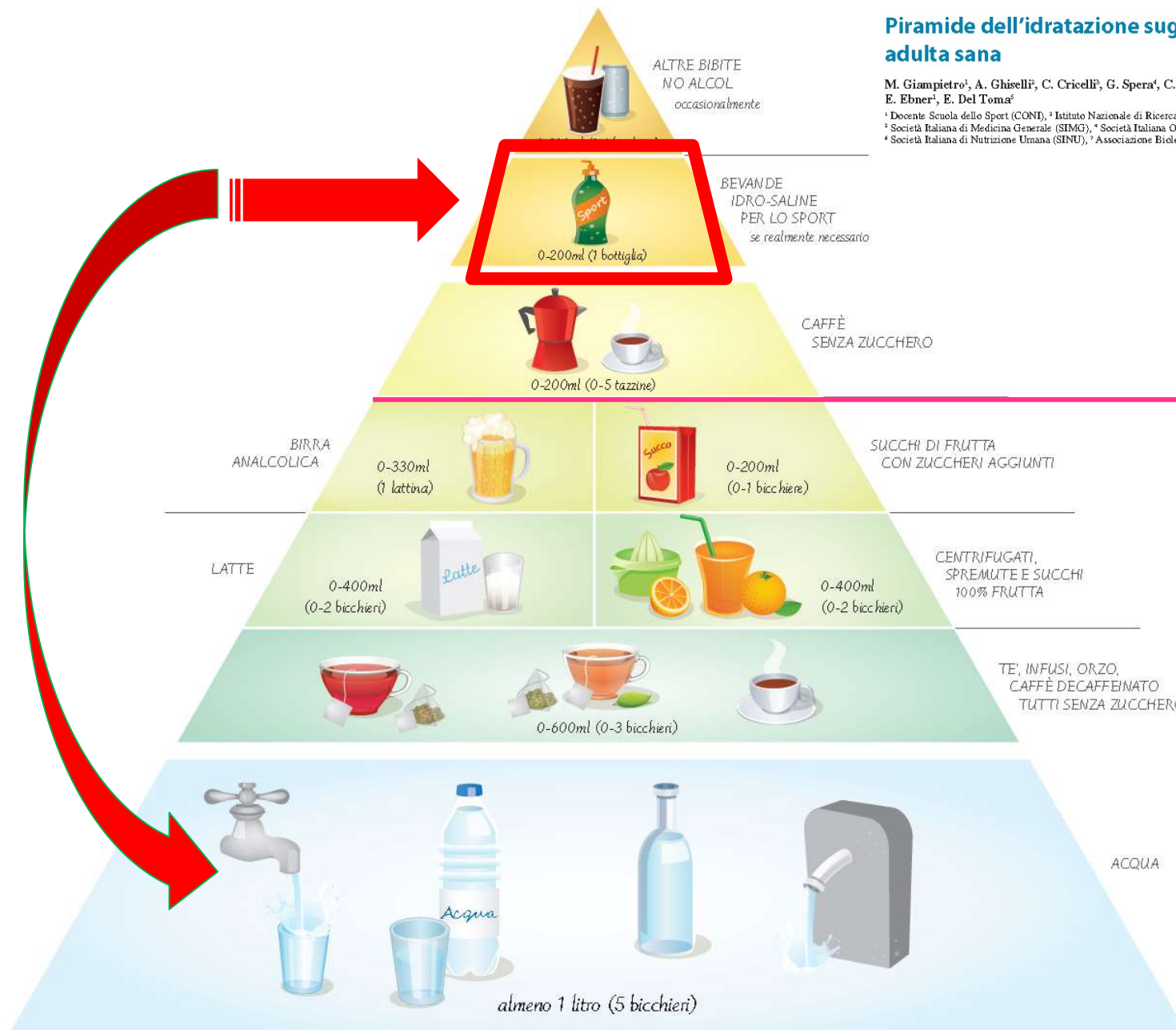
Piramide dell'idratazione suggerita per la popolazione italiana adulta sana

M. Giampietro¹, A. Ghiselli², C. Cricelli³, G. Spera⁴, C. Tubili⁵, N. Merendino⁶, M. Serafini⁷, M. R. D'Isanto⁸, I. Bertini⁹, E. Ebner¹, E. Del Toma²

¹ Docente Scuola dello Sport (CONI), ² Istituto Nazionale di Ricerca per gli Alimenti e la Nutrizione (INRAN),

³ Società Italiana di Medicina Generale (SIMG), ⁴ Società Italiana Obesità (SIO), ⁵ Associazione Italiana di Dietetica e Nutrizione Clinica (ADI),

⁶ Società Italiana di Nutrizione Umana (SINU), ⁷ Associazione Biologi Nutrizionisti Italiani (ABNI)



**Almeno
2 litri/die
di liquidi**

...mai disidratati!



The Urine Color Chart shown here will assess your hydration status (level of dehydration) in extreme environments. To use this chart, match the color of your urine sample to a color on the chart. If the urine sample matches #1, #2, or #3 on the chart, you are well hydrated. If your urine color is #7 or darker, you are dehydrated and should consume fluids.

The scientific validation of this color chart may be found in the *International Journal of Sport Nutrition*, Volume 4, 1994, pages 265-279¹⁹⁴ and Volume 8, 1998, pages 345-355.¹⁹⁵ Adapted by permission from Larry Armstrong, 2000, *Performing In Extreme Environments*, (Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics).¹⁹⁶



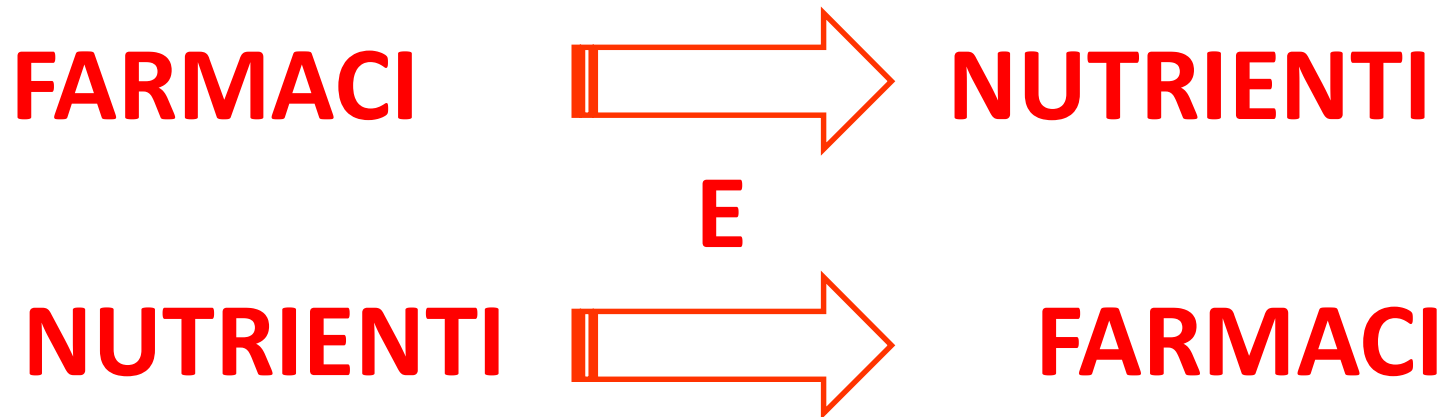
TABELLA1: PRINCIPALI ALTERAZIONI DEL COLORE DELLE URINE E LORO POSSIBILI CAUSE

Colore	Patologia	Farmaci	Alimenti
ROSSO	Ematuria Porfirinuria Mononucleosi	Cascara, Desferroxamina Doxorubicina, Epirubicina Fenitoina, Fenotiazine Ibuprofene, Levodopa, Rifampicina Senna (urine alcaline) Sulfametossazolo	Barbabietole, More, Rabarbaro
ARANCIONE	Disidratazione	Fluorescina , Rifampicina Sulfasalanzina (urine alcaline). Warfarin	Peperoncino, Rabarbaro
VERDE-BLU	Blue diaper syndrome, Infezioni urinarie da Pseudomonas (verdi), Ipercalcemia familiare, Ittero (verdi), Tifo	Amitriptilina, Blu di metilene Indometacina, Triamterene	
MARRONE	Alkaptonuria, Calcoli biliari, Epatopatie Porfirinuria, Tirosinosi	Cascara, Chinino, Fenitoina, Fenotiazine, Ferro, Levodopa, Metronidazolo, Metildopa, Nitrofurantoina, Senna (urine alcaline)	
NERO	Black water fever (febbre emoglobinurica in corso di alcune malattie infettive quali malaria, dengue, coinfezione acuta da HBV + HDV) Melanoma maligno	Cascara, Chinino, Ferro, Metildopa	
VIOLA	Porfirinuria, Sindrome da catetere vescicale (Purple urine bag syndrome)	Senna	

SIN – Societa' Italiana Nefrologia

SIN SPACE - Linee Guida esame urine

INTERAZIONI



1.10 TRATTAMENTI FARMACOLOGICI

Gli anziani sono spesso forti consumatori di farmaci che possono interferire con l'assunzione e il metabolismo dei nutrienti attraverso uno stimolo o una riduzione dell'appetito (digitale, sorbitolo, aminofillina), modificando i sensi del gusto e dell'olfatto (antistaminici, antimicrobici, FANS, antiparkinsoniani, antiipertensivi...), il pH e i tempi di transito gastrointestinali e l'attività degli enzimi digestivi. Sono di frequente riscontrate alterazioni dell'equilibrio idroelettrolitico in concomitanza con l'assunzione di diuretici, di deficit di vitamine liposolubili per abuso di oli minerali a scopo lassativo, di anoressia o perdita del gusto per colpa di farmaci antineoplastici, di carenze di calcio e fosforo (da ridotto assorbimento e aumentata escrezione) in relazione all'assunzione di antiacidi a base di sali di alluminio (Schiffman et al., 1993; Roe et al., 1985; Peter et al., 2017).

Nutrition for Master Athletes: Is There a Need for Specific Recommendations?

Louis, J, Vercruyssen, F, Dupuy, O and Bernard, T

The maintenance of **energy balance** also **allows the athletes to**

- **recover well following training sessions,**
- **adapt to the training load and**
- **maintain their body composition**

(Loucks & Thuma, 2003)

DIETA PRUDENTE e SANA per lo SPORTIVO

- FABBISOGNO ENERGETICO GIORNALIERO (E.T.G.)
- **GLUCIDI** = ~~55-65 % E.T.G.~~ (4) **6-10 g/kg p.c. desid**
(80 % Complessi,
20 % semplici)
- **PROTIDI** = ~~12-15 % E.T.G.~~ **1,2-2,0 g/Kg p.c.desid**
lieve preferenza per le
proteine di origine animale
- **LIPIDI** = ~~25-30 % E.T.G.~~ **1,1 g/kg p.c. desiderabile**
preferenza per le fonti
vegetali (ac. grassi insaturi:
oleico, ac. grassi essenziali
n-3 e n-6) **OLIO
EXTRAVERGINE d'OLIVA**





Linee Guida per una sana alimentazione

DOSSIER SCIENTIFICO

Edizione 2017



1 IL PESO

2 CONSIGLI SPECIALI

5 L'ACQUA

11 ATTENTI ALLE DIETE E AGLI INTEGRATORI

<https://www.crea.gov.it/web/alimenti-e-nutrizione/-/nuove-linee-guida-per-una-sana-alimentazione-edizione-2018->

HOME / Centri di ricerca / Alimenti e Nutrizione

/ Dossier Scientifico delle Linee Guida per una sana alimentazione (Edizione 2018)



M. Giampietro, E. Ebner, ML Tondi



edizione 2018

FALSE CREDENZE SULL'ALIMENTAZIONE DEGLI ANZIANI

1. Non è vero che gli anziani non digeriscano il latte. La lattasi, l'enzima che serve a digerire il lattosio del latte può diminuire la sua efficienza al crescere dell'età, ma questo non sempre succede e soprattutto si può "allenare" la capacità digestiva proprio col consumo di latte o yogurt; sono comunque disponibili oggi molti prodotti a ridotto o nullo contenuto di lattosio, senza dimenticare che yogurt e formaggi sono ben tollerati e sono anch'essi un'ottima fonte di calcio.
2. Non è vero che l'aumento di peso sia inevitabile al progredire dell'età. Dobbiamo contrastare la riduzione del fabbisogno energetico mangiando di meno e muovendoci di più.
3. Non è vero che gli anziani abbiano bisogno di bere meno degli adulti. Anzi, proprio in questa fascia di età il rischio di disidratazione è più elevato, perché il segnale di stimolo della sete è meno efficiente.
4. Non è vero che nell'anziano si debba limitare l'assunzione di fibra per paura di problemi intestinali. Anzi un'adeguata assunzione di fibra da cibi che ne sono naturalmente ricchi - come frutta, verdura, legumi e cereali integrali - facilita la funzione intestinale, combatte la stipsi e induce senso di sazietà.
5. Non è vero che gli anziani non possano bere caffè. Infatti, anche se in età avanzata aumenta la sensibilità alla caffeina, il caffè nei limiti della 2-3 tazzine al giorno può essere utile sia per aumentare la performance psicofisica che per contrastare il calo pressorio post-prandiale di cui spesso gli anziani soffrono.



A randomized trial to assess the potential of different beverages to affect hydration status: development of a beverage hydration index¹

Ronald J Maughan,^{2*} Phillip Watson,² Philip AA Cordery,² Neil P Walsh,³ Samuel J Oliver,³ Alberto Dolci,³ Nidia Rodriguez-Sanchez,⁴ and Stuart DR Galloway⁴

Am J Clin Nutr doi: 10.3945/ajcn.115.114769. Printed in USA. © 2016 American Society for Nutrition

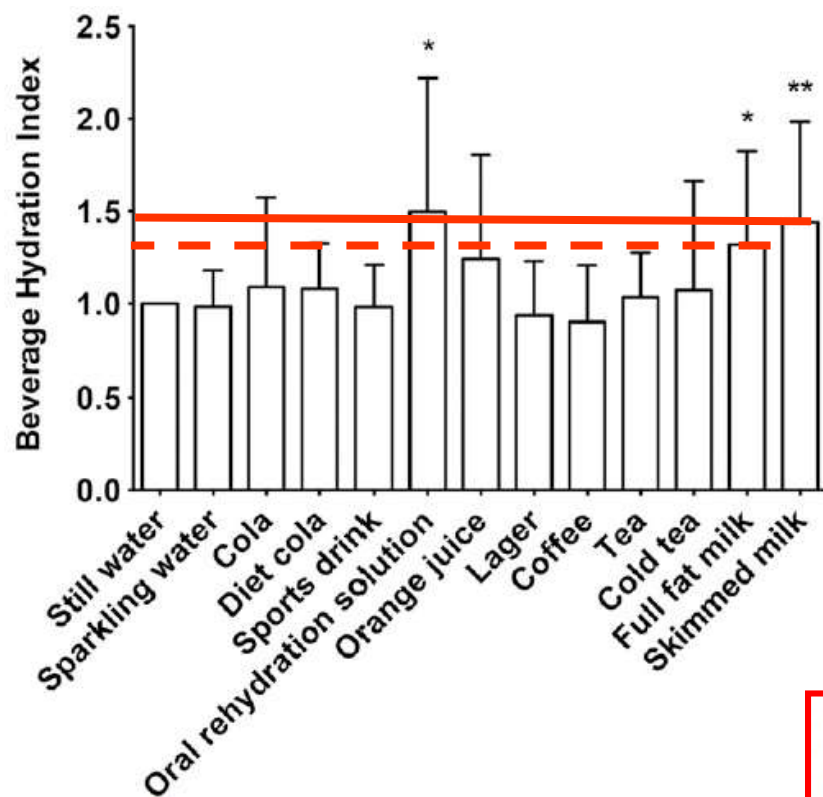


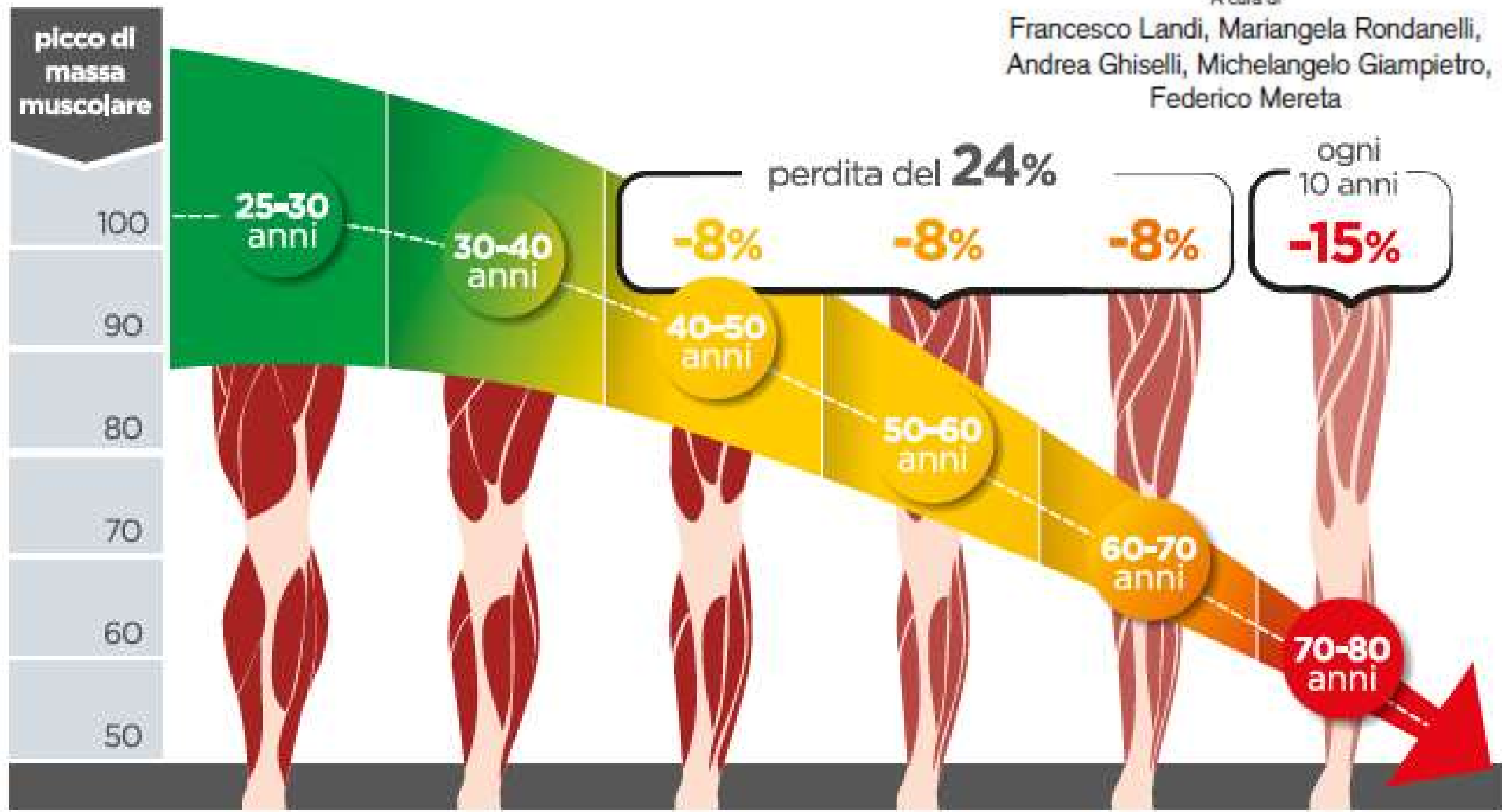
FIGURE 3 BHIs for 13 commonly consumed and commercially available drinks after correction for water content of drink ingested. Drinks with different responses to still water were identified by paired *t* test analysis: **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01. Values are means ± SDs of *n* = 17 observations on each test drink, except for orange juice and diet cola (*n* = 16) and tea (*n* = 15). BHI, beverage hydration index.

The cumulative volume of urine passed over a fixed period of time is in effect the AUC for renal water excretion. The urine volume passed relative to a standard treatment (still water) can therefore be calculated as the BHI of a beverage.

Results: Total urine masses (mean ± SD) over 4 h were smaller than the still-water control (1337 ± 330 g) after an oral rehydration solution (ORS) (1038 ± 333 g, *P* < 0.001), full-fat milk (1052 ± 267 g, *P* < 0.001), and skimmed milk (1049 ± 334 g, *P* < 0.001).

Conclusions: BHI may be a useful measure to identify the short-term hydration potential of different beverages when ingested in a euhydrated state. This trial was registered at www.isrctn.com as ISRCTN13014105. *Am J Clin Nutr* doi: 10.3945/ajcn.115.114769.

Urine output following the ingestion of the oral rehydration solution, skim milk, and full fat milk was lower than that from ingestion of still water, meaning those beverages have a higher hydration index than water.



A cura di
Francesco Landi, Mariangela Rondanelli,
Andrea Ghiselli, Michelangelo Giampietro,
Federico Mereta

Figura 3 Perdita di massa muscolare e forza. Il picco di massa muscolare si raggiunge intorno ai 25 anni. Tra i 40 e i 70 anni la massa muscolare decresce di circa l'8% ogni decade. Dopo i 70 anni la perdita aumenta a 15% per decade.

Aging and Imaging Assessment of Body Composition: From Fat to Facts

Ponti F, Santoro A, et al

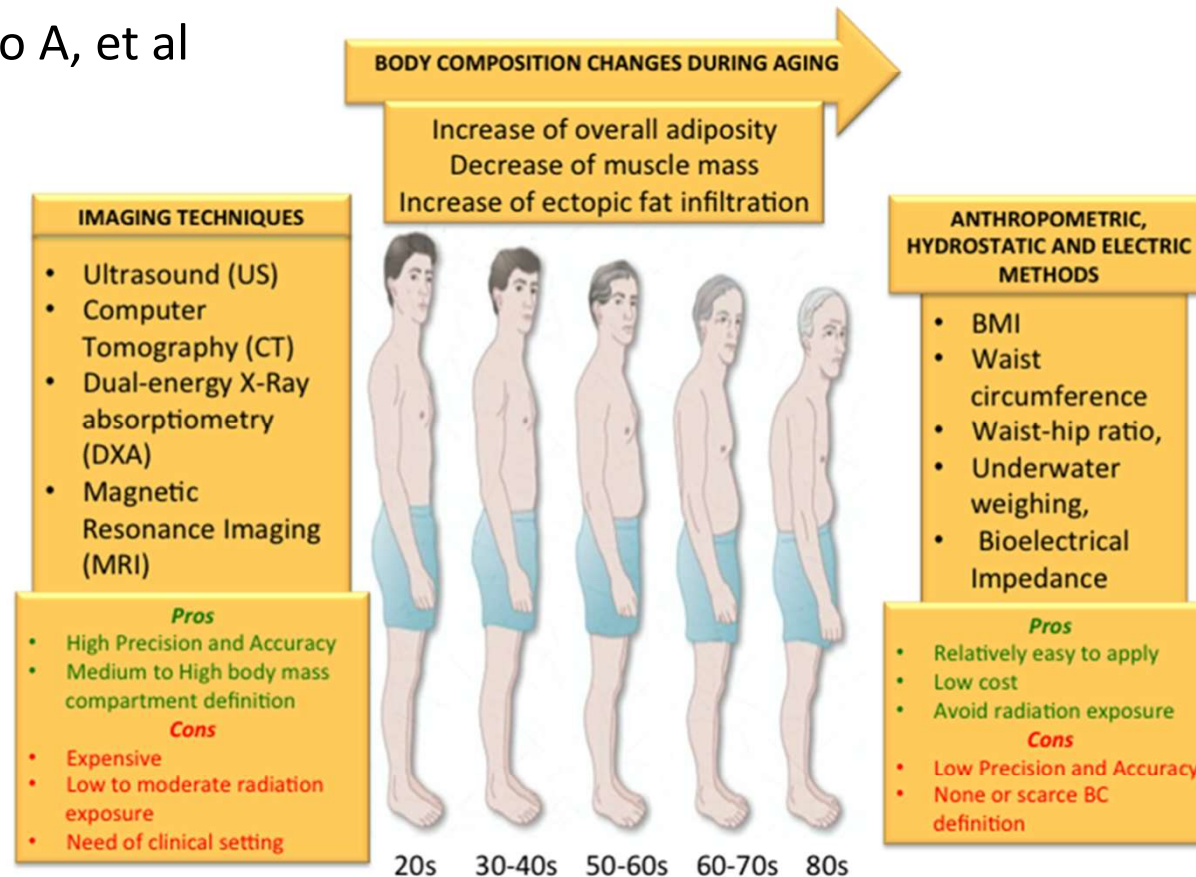


FIGURE 5 | The changes that usually occur with age such as overall increase of body fat and ectopic fat infiltration and the decrease of skeletal muscle should be accurately measured in order to add this information to a personalized preventive strategy to counteract age-related disease and disabilities. Although anthropometric measures, underwater weighting and electric bioimpedance represent cheap, easy and completely safe methods, they do not guarantee a high precision and accuracy to define BC compartments with none or a scarce definition. On the other hand, imaging techniques can guarantee a very high definition of body compartments either in fat or lean mass with a high accuracy and precision. However, all the imaging methods expose the subjects to low or medium levels of radiation, are not easily available and are quite expensive. Depending on the information sought, all these aspects should be taken into account when selecting the method to measure BC.

Low Relative Skeletal Muscle Mass (Sarcopenia) in Older Persons Is Associated with Functional Impairment and Physical Disability

Ian Janssen, PhD, Steven B. Heymsfield, MD,† and Robert Ross, PhD*†*

Skeletal Muscle Mass (kg) =

$$[(\text{height}^2/\text{BIA-resistance} \times 0.401) + (\text{gender} \times 3.825) + (\text{age} \times 0.071)] + 5.102$$

where **height** is in cm; **BIA-resistance** is in ohms; for **gender**, men = 1 and women = 0; and **age** is in years.

This BIA equation was developed and cross-validated against magnetic resonance imaging measures of whole-body muscle mass in a sample of **269 men and women** varying widely in **age (18–86)** and **adiposity (BMI 16–48 kg/m²)**.

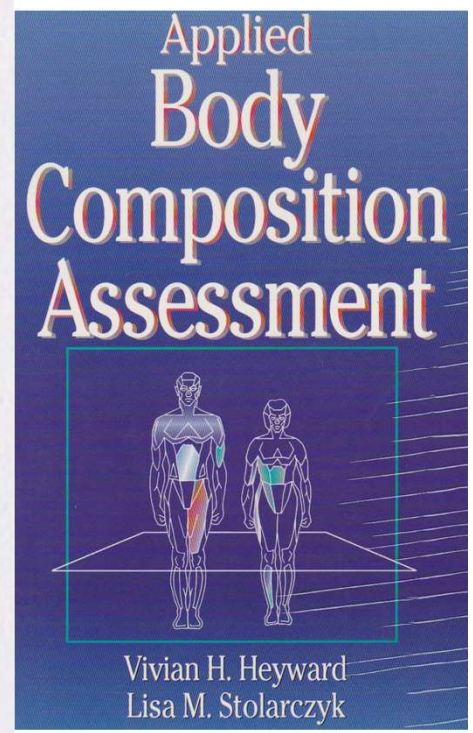
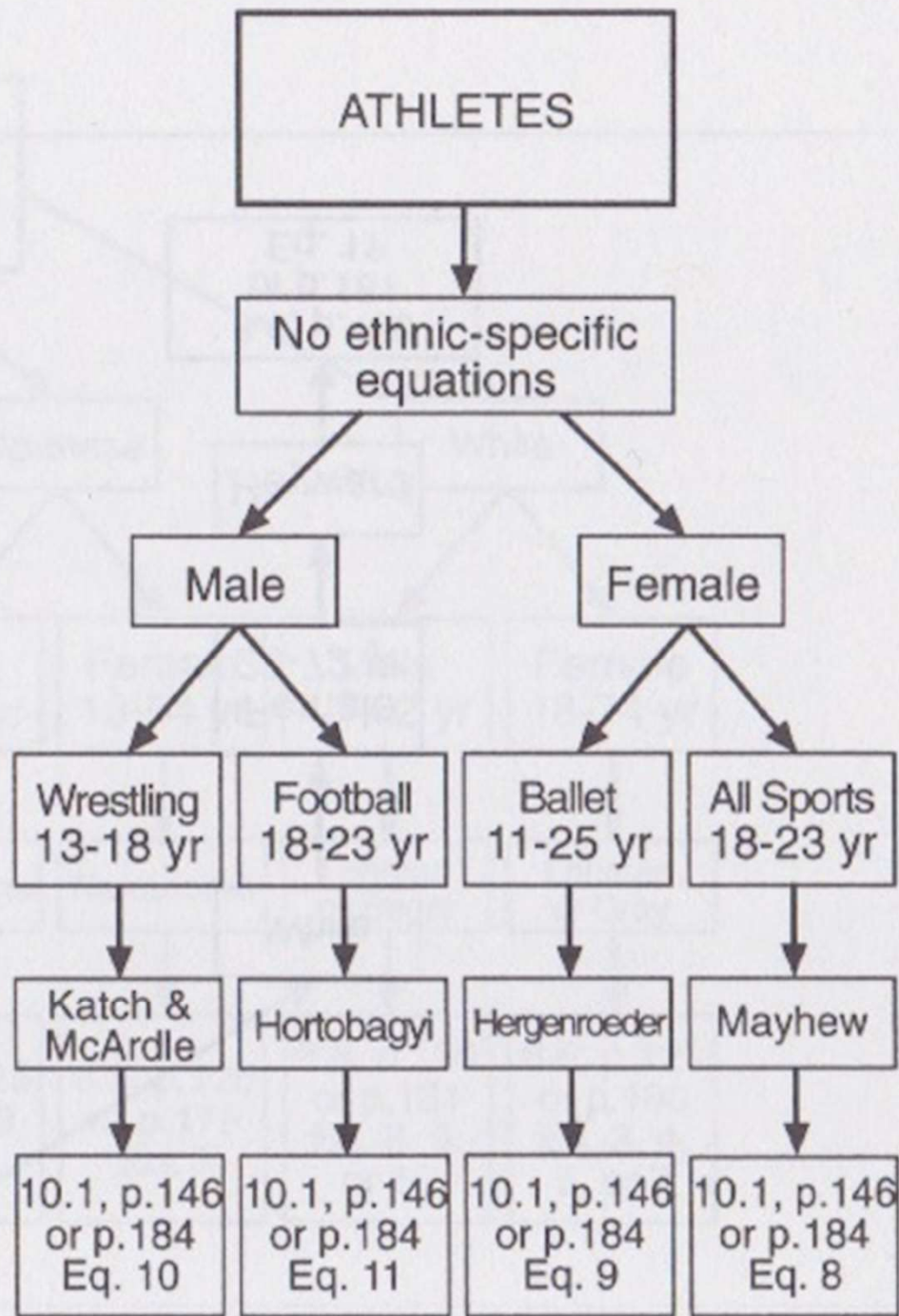
Ethnicity

Gender

Sport and age

Equation

Table

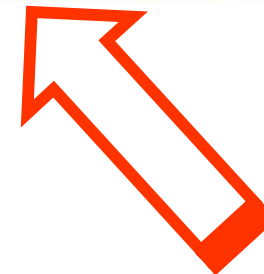


Comparison of Muscle Function, Bone Mineral Density and Body Composition of Early Starting and Later Starting Older Masters Athletes

Piasecki J, Ireland A, Piasecki M, Deere K, et al

CONCLUSION

The **Masters athletes** within our sample taking up intense endurance running after the age of 50 years had **lower body fat and higher leg lean mass than non-athletes by the age of 70 years** and the **values for body composition and athletic performance of the late starters** were very similar to those of people whom had trained all of their adult lives.



Gli anziani

COME COMPORTARSI

- Distribuisce la tua alimentazione nella giornata, mangia in maniera variata con pasti leggeri e frequenti. Non considerare, invece, una tazza di latte o una minestrina come un pasto completo né per il pranzo né per la cena, e anche se sei da solo e hai poco appetito e voglia cerca di preparare un pasto che comprenda anche verdura e frutta, e a rotazione un prodotto tra carne, pesce, uova, formaggio o legumi.
- Fai sempre una buona prima colazione comprendente anche latte o yogurt (quest'ultimo utilizzabile anche come spuntino): ti aiuteranno ad assumere calcio e buone proteine per le tue ossa. Preferisci prodotti a ridotto contenuto di grassi e senza zuccheri aggiunti. Puoi aggiungere tu un po' di frutta ai tuoi yogurt
- Limita il ricorso a piatti pronti, spesso troppo ricchi di sale, grassi e zuccheri. Cerca di dedicare il giusto tempo alla preparazione dei pasti.

2 CONSIGLI SPECIALI



Gli anziani

- latte e yogurt (1- 2 porzioni al giorno a colazione o come spuntino) aiutano ad assicurare un apporto adeguato di calcio. Limitare il consumo di formaggi ad un paio di volte alla settimana preferendo quelli freschi. Anche pesce azzurro, legumi e frutta secca (noci, mandorle, nocciole) sono un'ottima fonte di calcio;
- consumare verdura (cotta o cruda) e frutta, preferibilmente di stagione, ad ogni pasto principale, per assicurare un buon apporto di fibra, minerali e vitamine;
- cucinare preferendo l'olio extravergine di oliva come condimento, limitando l'uso di sale, brodi e salse. Per rendere più appetibili le pietanze utilizzare spezie e erbe aromatiche;
- con l'età, l'atrofia gastrica porta ad una riduzione dell'assorbimento della vitamina B12, una vitamina importante che aiuta la prevenzione delle malattie neurodegenerative. Se si segue un'alimentazione povera o priva di alimenti d'origine animale (es. vegetariana o vegana) consultare il proprio medico per verificare i livelli di vitamina B12 plasmatici;
- evitare / limitare il consumo di dolci e bevande alcoliche o ricche di zuccheri semplici;



Gli anziani

- Non rinunciare a consumare verdure, legumi e cereali integrali, se hai problemi di masticazione e/o di deglutizione, ma preparali nella maniera più opportuna. Ad esempio, puoi cucinarli in modo da renderli più soffici o semisolidi preparando passati di verdure o di legumi, zuppe o frullati. Si possono inoltre tritare le carni, grattugiare o schiacciare la frutta ben matura, scegliere un pane morbido, ecc.
- Limita il consumo di zuccheri, dolci e bevande zuccherate: è una buona abitudine valida a tutte le età.
- Mantieniti attivo sempre, sia per ragioni fisiche (peso corporeo, benessere cardiorespiratorio, muscolare e osseo), che psicologiche (umore, capacità cognitiva, impegno socio-familiare). Cammina all'aperto (la luce solare favorisce la formazione di vitamina D) per almeno 30 minuti al giorno. Usa tutte le occasioni per muoverti: è lo stile di vita attivo che fa la differenza per un invecchiamento sano, per il corpo e per la mente. Se possibile, fai anche un'attività fisica organizzata compatibile con le tue possibilità motorie.

2 CONSIGLI SPECIALI



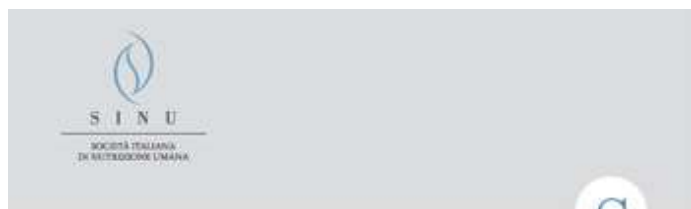
Gli anziani

- consumare alimenti freschi ed evitare di ricorrere ai piatti pronti spesso troppo ricchi di sale, zuccheri semplici e grassi;
- se si hanno problemi di masticazione e/o di deglutizione non rinunciare a consumare verdure, legumi e cereali integrali, ma cucinarli in modo da renderli più facili da masticare e da deglutire, soffici o semisolidi (ad es. purea di verdure e di legumi, passati e zuppe);
- ricordarsi di bere durante la giornata almeno 8 bicchieri di acqua, anche se non si avverte lo stimolo della sete;
- consumare cereali di tipo integrale fonti di zuccheri, fibra e di minerali importanti per questa età della vita come magnesio e zinco;
- un'attenzione in più in questo periodo della vita va data al consumo di alimenti fonti di proteine. Andranno preferiti pesce (3-4 volte alla settimana), legumi (3 volte alla settimana), uova (2-3 volte alla settimana), cercando di limitare il consumo di carne (2 volte alla settimana) e di formaggi (scegliendo preferibilmente quelli freschi 2 volte alla settimana). Pesci come e pesce azzurro e lattarini sono anche ottime fonti di calcio e di zinco, mentre i legumi apportano fibre e zinco;



FABBISOGNO PROTEICO

- **ETA'**
- **SESSO**



LARN

Livelli di Assunzione di Riferimento
di Nutrienti ed energia
per la popolazione italiana
IV Revisione



Tabella 7. LARN - Livelli di assunzione di riferimento per la popolazione italiana: PROTEINE.
Valori per l'età evolutiva (1-18 anni) per entrambi i sessi (dati espressi come g proteine/kg peso corporeo×die).

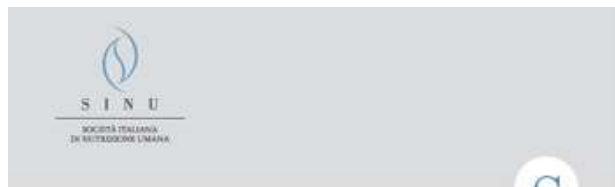
	Fabbisogno per il mantenimento	Fabbisogno per la crescita	AR Fabbisogno medio	PRI Assunzione di riferimento per la popolazione
0,5	0,66	0,46	1,21	1,41
1	0,66	0,29	1,02	1,23
2	0,66	0,13	0,85	1,05
3	0,66	0,07	0,79	0,97
4	0,66	0,03	0,74	0,93
5	0,66	0,06	0,74	0,92
6	0,66	0,04	0,78	0,96
7	0,66	0,08	0,80	0,98
8	0,66	0,09	0,81	0,99
9	0,66	0,09	0,81	0,99
10	0,66	0,09	0,81	0,98
Maschi				
11	0,66	0,09	0,81	0,98
12	0,66	0,08	0,80	0,97
13	0,66	0,07	0,79	0,97
14	0,66	0,06	0,78	0,96
15	0,66	0,06	0,78	0,95
16	0,66	0,05	0,77	0,94
17	0,66	0,04	0,76	0,93
18	0,66	0,03	0,74	0,92
Femmine				
11	0,66	0,07	0,79	0,97
12	0,66	0,06	0,78	0,96
13	0,66	0,05	0,77	0,95
14	0,66	0,04	0,76	0,94
15	0,66	0,03	0,74	0,92
16	0,66	0,02	0,73	0,91
17	0,66	0,01	0,72	0,90
18	0,66	0	0,71	0,88

Il fabbisogno per il mantenimento e il fabbisogno per la crescita sono tratti dal documento WHO/FAO (2007).

AR e PRI derivano dalla somma dei fabbisogni medi per il mantenimento e la crescita, e dalla successiva correzione per la qualità proteica attribuita alla dieta italiana.

FABBISOGNO PROTEICO

- **ETA'**
- **SESSO**



LARN

Livelli di Assunzione di Riferimento di Nutrienti ed energia per la popolazione italiana. IV Revisione



Tabella 9. LARN - Livelli di assunzione di riferimento per la popolazione italiana: PROTEINE.

LARN PER LE PROTEINE						
	Peso corporeo (kg)	AR Fabbisogno medio		PRI Assunzione raccomandata per la popolazione		SDT Obiettivo nutrizionale per la prevenzione
		(g/kg×die)	(g/die)	(g/kg×die)	(g/die)	(g/kg×die) (g/die)
ADULTI						
Maschi						
60-74 anni	70,0			1,1		77
≥75 anni	70,0			1,1		77
Femmine						
60-74 anni	60,0			1,1		66
≥75 anni	60,0			1,1		66

La **RESISTENZA ANABOLICA** [a parità di consumo proteico nella dieta, la formazione di proteine miofibrillari nell'anziano è meno attiva] è la **principale causa** della **perdita di massa muscolare**.

The Role of the IGF-1 Signaling Cascade in Muscle Protein Synthesis and Anabolic Resistance in Aging Skeletal Muscle

Richie D. Barclay¹, Nicholas A. Burd², Christopher Tyler¹, Neale A. Tillin¹ and Richard W. Mackenzie^{1*}

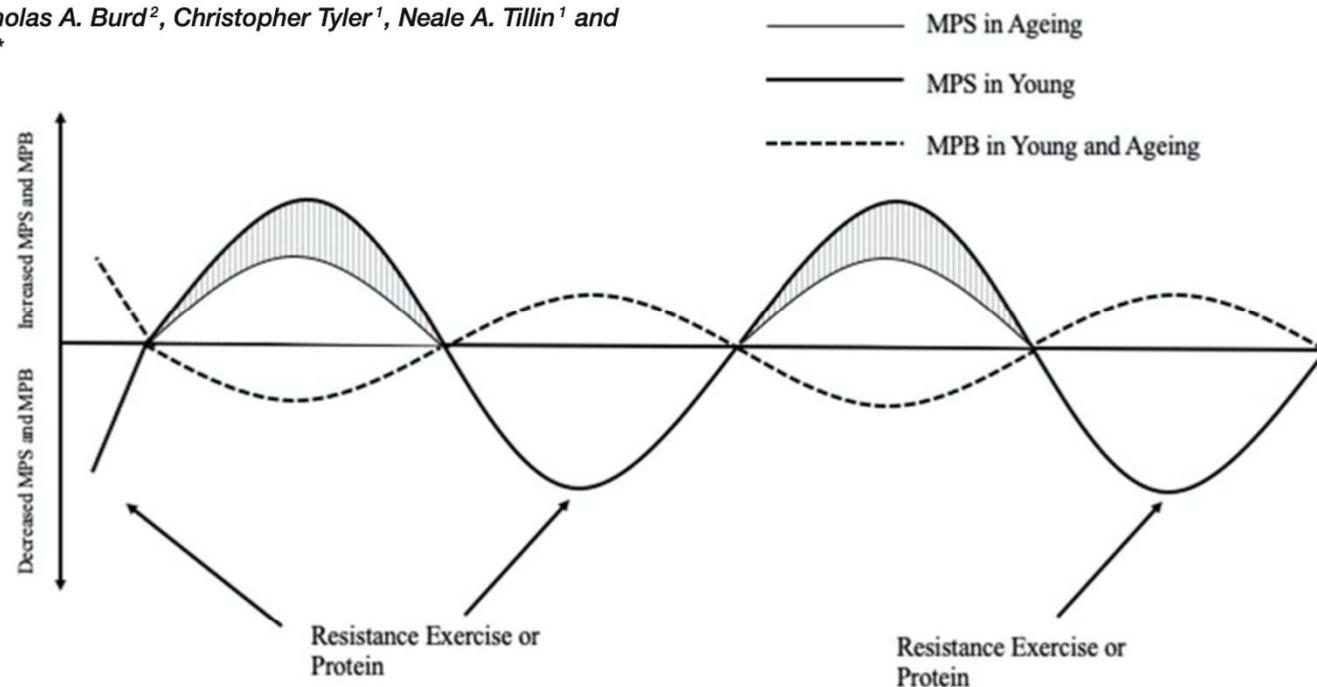


FIGURE 1 | The response of muscle protein synthesis (MPS) and breakdown (MPB) on net protein balance after acute resistance exercise or protein ingestion in young and aging populations [Adapted from Breen and Phillips (12)]. In the morning after an overnight fast, muscle protein breakdown exceeds muscle protein synthesis such that net protein balance is negative. After a bout of resistance exercise or the ingestion of protein, young people respond greater in their myofibrillar protein synthesis response compared to aging people, which appears to be the major attenuating factor to decreased NPB leading to skeletal muscle protein loss over time. MPS, Muscle protein synthesis; MPB, Muscle protein breakdown.

MECHANISMS OF AND COUNTERMEASURES TO AGE-RELATED MUSCLE ANABOLIC RESISTANCE AND SARCOPENIA

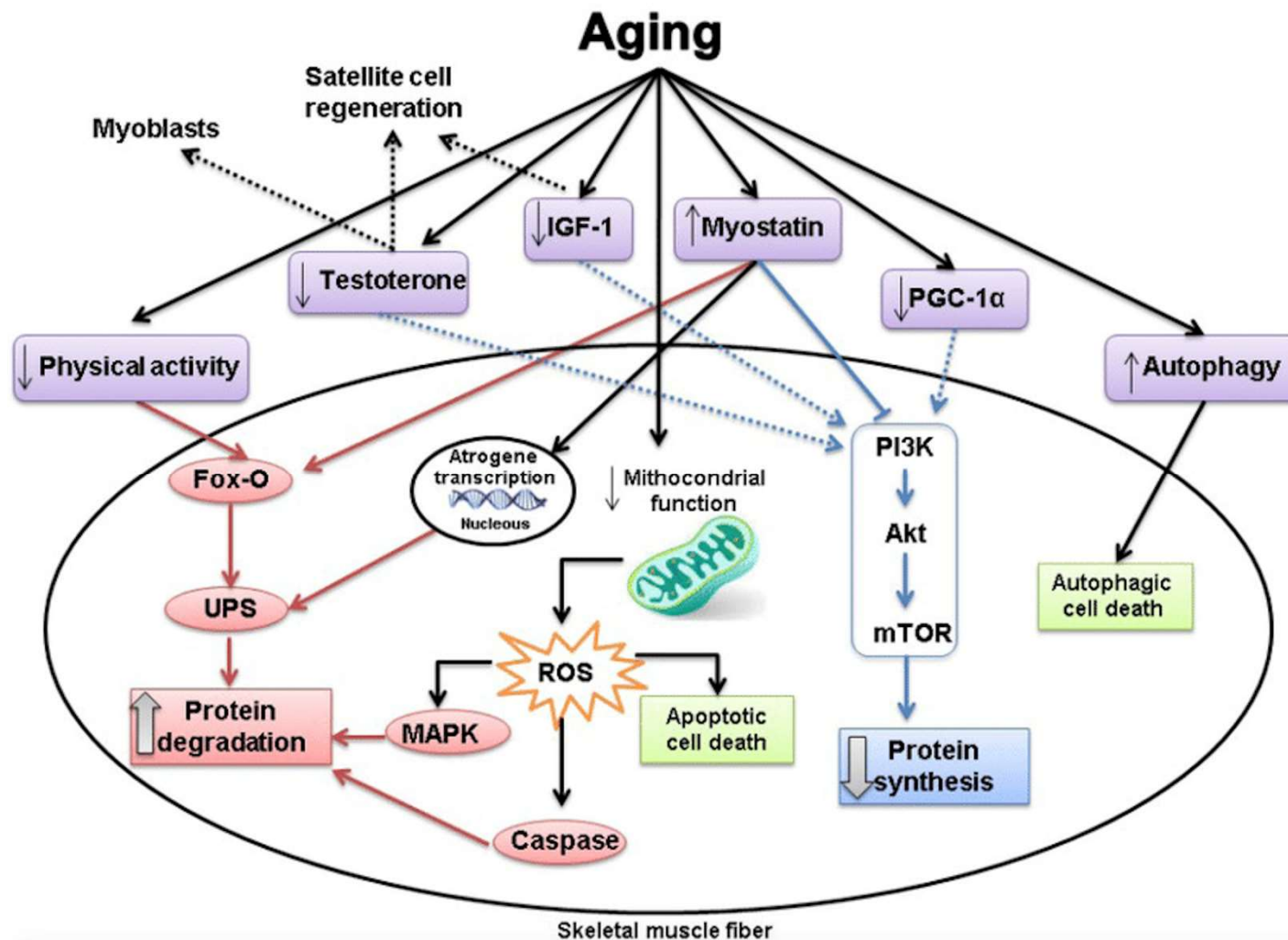
BENOIT SMEUNINX

Factors contributing to **muscle anabolic resistance** in sarcopenia are thought to include, **myosteatorsis** (i.e. excess subcutaneous and intramuscular fat accumulation) and **elevated levels of systemic and local pro-inflammatory cytokines**, including tumour necrosis factor α (**TNF- α**), interleukin 6 (**IL-6**), c-reactive protein (**CRP**) and interleukin α (**IL- α**).

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April 2017

Skeletal muscle aging: influence of oxidative stress and physical exercise



The effects of aging on the signalling pathways associated with protein synthesis and protein degradation. Red: catabolic pathways. Blue: anabolic pathways. Dash lines: inhibition. Dotted lines: no stimulation. The main alteration associated with aging is muscle atrophy. **Muscle loss results from a disproportionate decrease in muscle protein synthesis and/or an increase in protein breakdown.** Protein synthesis and degradation are regulated by several different stimuli, which activate multiple signaling pathways.

Nutrition for Special Populations: Young, Female, and Masters Athletes

Desbrow B, Burd NA, Tarnopolsky M, Moore DR

. . . no study to date has specifically evaluated the protein requirement of older (>65 years) masters athletes to maximize net whole-body or muscle protein accretion. Thus, although the “**anabolic resistance**” of aging at the muscle level may be mediated primarily by a reduction in physical activity, it is unclear if master endurance athletes require greater protein than their late middle-aged peers to support the adaptive response to exercise training.

International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism, 2019, 29, 220-227

<https://doi.org/10.1123/ijsnem.2018-0269>

Nutrition for Special Populations: Young, Female, and Masters Athletes

Desbrow B, Burd NA, Tarnopolsky M, Moore DR

Given the well-known **loss of muscle mass with human aging**, it is particularly important for masters athletes to pay attention to dietary protein intake. The **total protein intake for masters athletes trying to optimize strength and power gains during training should be $\geq 1.2 \text{ g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{day}^{-1}$** (Morton, Traylor, et al., 2018); however, **this level can go up if energy intake is suboptimal, at the onset of an increased intensity/volume of exercise, or if the quality of the dietary protein is low** (e.g., an unbalanced amino acid profile often associated with isolated plant-based proteins).

International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism, 2019, 29, 220-227
<https://doi.org/10.1123/ijsnem.2018-0269>

Nutrition for Special Populations: Young, Female, and Masters Athletes

Desbrow B, Burd NA, Tarnopolsky M, Moore DR

A broad distribution of protein ingestion also appears to positively influence net protein balance. For example, **consuming protein shortly after exercise** (Burd et al., 2012; Witard et al., 2018) **and/or later in the day both positively impact the adaptive response** (Holwerda et al., 2016), with **these benefits appearing independent of acute exercise** (Trommelen et al., 2018).

Nutrition for Special Populations: Young, Female, and Masters Athletes

Desbrow B, Burd NA, Tarnopolsky M, Moore DR

To **optimize lean mass gains during resistance exercise**, masters athletes should aim to consume meal protein intakes of **~0.4 g/kg of high-quality protein after the training bout and regularly throughout the day (e.g., 3–4 times) to meet a daily target of ~1.5 to 1.6 g·kg⁻¹·day⁻¹** (Morton, Murphy, et al., 2018).

When possible, **whole-food sources of protein** should be a target to practically acknowledge food matrix interactions, and other nutrient requirements, for optimizing the use of protein in the diet.

Nutrition for Special Populations: Young, Female, and Masters Athletes

Desbrow B, Burd NA, Tarnopolsky M, Moore DR

Several studies have found that **male endurance athletes** require **1.6–1.8 g·kg⁻¹·day⁻¹** for optimal **protein and/or amino acid** homeostasis, with young **women requiring ~25% lower intakes** due to the estrogen-mediated decreases in amino acid oxidation (Witard et al., 2018). It is likely that **postmenopausal master women would have protein requirements similar to that of men.**

Nutrition for Special Populations: Young, Female, and Masters Athletes

Desbrow B, Burd NA, Tarnopolsky M, Moore DR

. . . it is likely **carbohydrate loading strategies** will also work in **masters athletes**, provided they consume **>8.0 g·kg⁻¹· day⁻¹ of carbohydrate**.

The latter suggestion is particularly important for female master endurance athletes, where the average carbohydrate intakes are often reduced (Doering, Reaburn, et al., 2016).

There is no evidence that within or postexercise carbohydrate supplementation recommendations for younger athletes would differ for masters athletes.




International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism, 2019, 29, 220-227

<https://doi.org/10.1123/ijsnem.2018-0269>

Recovery encompasses a complex range of processes that include:

- refueling the muscle and liver glycogen (**carbohydrate**) stores;
- replacing the **fluid and electrolytes** lost in sweat;
- manufacturing **new muscle protein**, red blood cells and other cellular components as part of the **repair and adaptation process**
- allowing the **immune system** to handle the damage and challenges caused by the exercise bout.

The 3 R's of Recovery

- 1  Rehydrate
 - 2  Refuel
 - 3  Rebuild
- Energy
and
CHO**
↓
Protein

For **quick** recovery 1 and 2 are far more important than 3.

quick recovery refers to 1-6h after exercise



Nutrition guidelines for **quick** recovery



1



Have carbohydrate 1.2 g/kg of carbohydrate as soon as possible after exercise cessation and every hour thereafter

2



Avoid excessive dehydration and rehydrate with 150% of weight loss

3



Experiment with antioxidants, tart cherry juice or protein. Be aware: this is likely less important in relation to performance and may interfere with long term benefits

4



Add some protein with an eye on long term recovery and adaptation but this is NOT essential for the immediate post exercise recovery



quick recovery refers to 1-6h after exercise

Postexercise Dietary Protein Strategies to Maximize Skeletal Muscle Repair and Remodeling in Masters Endurance Athletes: A Review

Doering TM, et al

Master athletes are still at **risk of inadequate energy intake**, which may affect their recovery capacity.

In master triathletes, **post-exercise carbohydrate intake was also less (0.7g/kg)** than recommended for optimal recovery (1.0g/kg) and less than their young counterparts (1.1g/kg). **Post-exercise protein intake also tended to be lower in masters (19.6g)** compared to young triathletes (26.4g).

Postexercise Dietary Protein Strategies to Maximize Skeletal Muscle Repair and Remodeling in Masters Endurance Athletes: A Review

Doering TM, et al

... **masters runners** (age 46 ± 6 years) required an **additional 24 hr to recover** maximal voluntary isometric contraction torque of the knee extensors after a 55-km trail-running competition **in comparison with younger runners** (age 30 ± 7 years) matched for performance. (Easthope et al. 2010)

Postexercise Dietary Protein Strategies to Maximize Skeletal Muscle Repair and Remodeling in Masters Endurance Athletes: A Review

Doering TM, et al

Participation rates of masters athletes in endurance events such as long-distance triathlon and running continue to increase. Given the physical and metabolic demands of endurance training, recovery practices influence the quality of successive training sessions and, consequently, adaptations to training. Research has suggested that, after muscle-damaging endurance exercise, masters athletes experience slower recovery rates in comparison with younger, similarly trained athletes. Given that these discrepancies in recovery rates are not observed after non-muscle-damaging exercise, it is suggested that masters athletes have impairments of the protein remodeling mechanisms within skeletal muscle. The importance of postexercise protein feeding for endurance athletes is increasingly being acknowledged, and its role in creating a positive net muscle protein balance postexercise is well known. The potential benefits of postexercise protein feeding include elevating muscle protein synthesis and satellite cell activity for muscle repair and remodeling, as well as facilitating muscle glycogen resynthesis. Despite extensive investigation into age-related anabolic resistance in sedentary aging populations, little is known about how anabolic resistance affects postexercise muscle protein synthesis and thus muscle remodeling in aging athletes. Despite evidence suggesting that physical training can attenuate but not eliminate age-related anabolic resistance, masters athletes are currently recommended to consume the same postexercise dietary protein dose (approximately 20 g or 0.25 g/kg/meal) as younger athletes. Given the slower recovery rates of masters athletes after muscle-damaging exercise, which may be due to impaired muscle remodeling mechanisms, masters athletes may benefit from higher doses of postexercise dietary protein, with particular attention directed to the leucine content of the postexercise bolus.

Skeletal muscle protein metabolism in the elderly: Interventions to counteract the 'anabolic resistance' of ageing

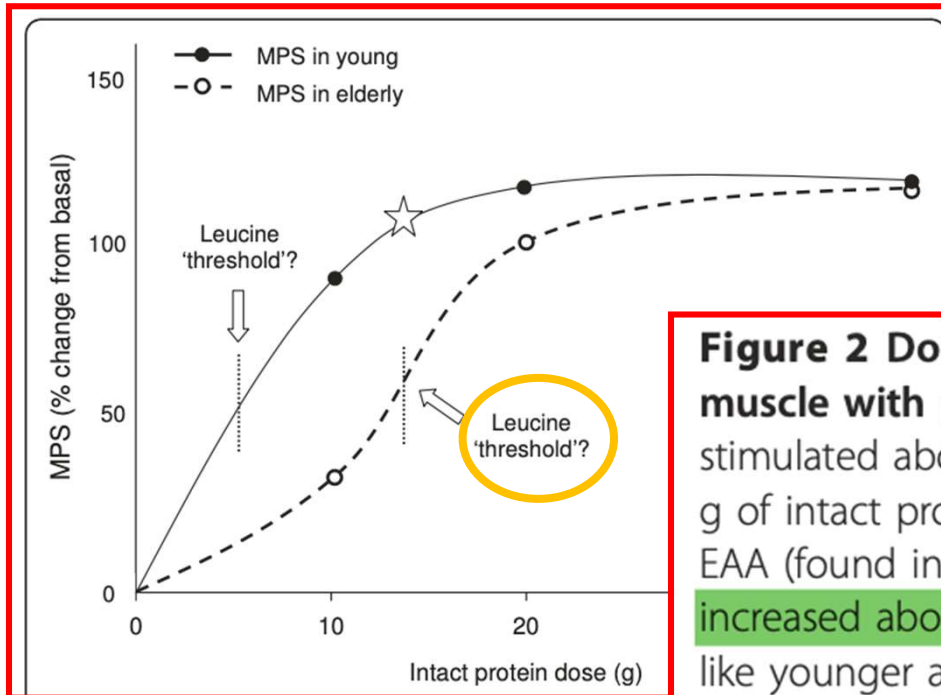


Figure 2 Dose response curve of MPS in elderly and young muscle with protein ingestion at rest.

MPS in the young is stimulated above basal with ~2.5 g of crystalline EAA (found in ~5 g of intact protein) before reaching a plateau at ~10 g of crystalline EAA (found in ~20 g of intact protein). In the elderly, MPS is increased above rest after ingestion of 20 g of whey protein and, like younger adults, the response plateaus thereafter. Star indicates MPS in both young and elderly after 6.7 g of EAA (typically found in 15 g of whey protein) enriched with leucine (41% or ~2.8 g) [36]. Finely dashed lines indicate the hypothesized leucine 'threshold' which must be surpassed in order to stimulate a robust increase in rates of MPS. The threshold may be considerably lower in the young (<1 g leucine in 2.5 g of crystalline EAA's) compared with the elderly (~1.5-2 g of leucine contained in 15-20 g of whey protein).

Richiesta per 6 ipotizzate azioni favorevoli sulla “salute” ? !

SCIENTIFIC OPINION


Scientific Opinion on the substantiation of health claims related to branched-chain amino acids (BCAA) and growth or maintenance of muscle mass (ID 442, 444, 445, 447, 448, 451, 1478), attenuation of the decline in muscle power following exercise at high altitude (ID 443), faster recovery from muscle fatigue after exercise (ID 447, 448, 684, 1478), improvement of cognitive function after exercise (ID 446), reduction in perceived exertion during exercise (ID 450) and “healthy immune system” (ID 449) pursuant to Article 13(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006¹

EFSA Panel on Dietetic Products, Nutrition and Allergies (NDA)^{2, 3}

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), Parma, Italy

On the basis of the data presented, the Panel concludes that a cause and effect relationship has not been established between the consumption of BCAA and

Integratore “casalingo” di aminoacidi ramificati (BCAA)

Alimento Quantità (g)	Proteine (g)	Aminoacidi ramificati (BCAA)			Carboidrati (g)	Lipidi (g)	Energia (kcal)
		Valina (mg)	Isoleucina (mg)	Leucina (mg)			
 Panino (100 g)	9	469	374	691	58	1,9	269
Bresaola (60 g)	19	1012	965	1591	/	1,6	91
Totale (160 g)	28	1481	1339	2282	58	3,5	360
		BCAA tot. mg 5102 = 5 g ←					



Pane, ricotta e miele fornisce proteine di siero del latte e dei cereali.

Latte con cereali integrali è un integratore glucidico-proteico e idro-salino.



Lupini, farina di ceci e “pseudo cereali” (quinoa, amaranto) = integratore di CHO e proteine vegetali di valore biologico medio-alto.

Prodotti ed integratori per lo sportivo: evidence behind the claims

Creatine in combination with resistance training and improvement in muscle strength

Conclusions



On the basis of the data presented, the Panel concludes that:

- The food constituent creatine, which is the subject of the health claim, is sufficiently characterised.
- The claimed effect and the target population proposed by the applicant are 'improvement of muscle strength/muscle function in individuals above 55 years of age who regularly perform resistance training'. Improvement in muscle strength is a beneficial physiological effect
- A cause and effect relationship has been established between the consumption of creatine in combination with resistance training and improvement in muscle strength.
- The following wording reflects the scientific evidence: 'daily creatine consumption can enhance the effect of resistance training on muscle strength in adults over the age of 55'.
- In order to obtain the claimed effect, 3 g of creatine should be consumed daily in conjunction with a resistance training which allows an increase in the workload overtime. Resistance training should be performed at least three times per week for several weeks, at an intensity of at least 65–75% of one repetition maximum. The target population is adults over the age of 55, who are engaged in regular resistance training.

Fueling for Performance

Jeffrey R. Bytowski, DO*†

Table 4. Nutrient intake surrounding activity

When	Protein	Carbohydrate	Fat	Comment
Preexercise	20-30 g, especially for resistance training	200-300 g	Limit due to gastrointestinal distress	If an athlete is carbohydrate loading, he/she may consume 8-10 g/kg body weight/day for 1-3 days prior to competition
During exercise	Not needed	30-60 to 90 g/h depending on length of activity	Not needed	Hydration only if activity under 60 minutes. Should be liquid/gel-form carbohydrates for easy digestibility
Postexercise	20-30 g within 30 minutes	60-120 g within 30 minutes (1:3-4 ratio with protein)	In normal ratio with protein and carbohydrates	Continue refeeding with postworkout meal for regular refueling needs depending on exercise intensity

... ed equivalenti ricette casalinghe con relativa strategia d'uso

SUBITO PRIMA E DURANTE



La *frutta essicata* è la soluzione spesso più pratica per avvalersi della frutta come fonte di energia a rapido utilizzo, soprattutto perché ne sono sufficienti piccole porzioni per ottenere un grande apporto energetico.

Può costituire la "razione d'attesa" da utilizzare tra due sedute di allenamento o due sessioni consecutive di gara.



Equivalente di un gel di maltodestrine,, il miele è ideale soprattutto per quelle discipline che prevedono allenamenti e gare di lunga durata. Può anche essere utilizzato, in alternativa alla marmellata, con pane tostato o fette biscottate nella colazione che precede l'impegno fisico.

Diversi studi dimostrano una correlazione tra l'uso di miele e la riduzione dello stato infiammatorio post-esercizio.



I *biscotti leggeri* (ovvero con un quantitativo di grassi inferiore almeno al 10%) sono la miglior scelta come "razione d'attesa" tra due sedute di allenamento o due sessioni consecutive di gara, poiché la quantità è facilmente modulabile e si può adattare ad esempio a quelle situazioni in cui non si conosce l'orario di inizio della competizione, poiché ad esempio, dipende dal termine delle gare precedenti.

PRIMA



DOPO



ESEMPI DI INTEGRAZIONE ENERGETICA "CASALINGA"

Integrazione 3.0 : gli alimenti come “nuovi” integratori per tutelare la salute dell'atleta

Erminia Ebner, Maria Lorena Tondi, Michelangelo Giampietro

... ed equivalenti ricette casalinghe con relativa strategia d'uso.

Prima, durante e dopo

- 250 ml di succo di frutta (meglio se al 100%; minimo 50%)
- 750 ml di acqua
- 1 g di sale da cucina

L'idratazione ottimale si ottiene sorseggiando una bevanda isotonica (200-330 mOsm/L), fresca, dal gusto gradevole e che contenga acqua, zucchero e sodio.



Prima e dopo

Nel corso degli anni la letteratura scientifica ha accertato e sottolineato, a più riprese, l'importanza del latte nella dieta degli sportivi;

Numerosi studi si sono concentrati sulle proprietà reidratanti di questa bevanda che risulta equivalente agli sport drink.



Dopo

Naturalmente ricco di vitamine, antiossidanti e sali minerali, il minestrone ricco è l'alimento perfetto da consumare dopo un allenamento, l'ideale per reintegrare tutto ciò di cui l'organismo ha bisogno.



**ESEMPI DI INTEGRAZIONE
IDROSALINA "CASALINGA"**



Fauja Singh
1 aprile 1911
2013 last maratón



14 aprile 1910

28-06-2015

100 m = 34' 50"

Shot put = 4,27 metri

Discus = 7,50 metri

