

The impact of low carbohydrate diets on bone in athletes?

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### Who am I? My research journey



Worked in business

Maintained applied/ research experience



Worked in business

Maintained applied/ research experience

Researcher



**Applied** IRELAND practitioner

PhD (2024)

B.A Physiology (2016)

MSc. Exercise Physiology (2018)

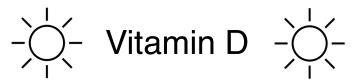


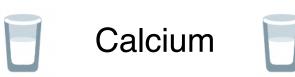




# Bone is a nutritionally modulated tissue – key considerations for athletes (Sale and Elliott-Sale 2019)















Bone is a nutritionally modulated tissue – key considerations for athletes (Sale and Elliott-Sale

2019)

Energy availability

Carbohydrate availability

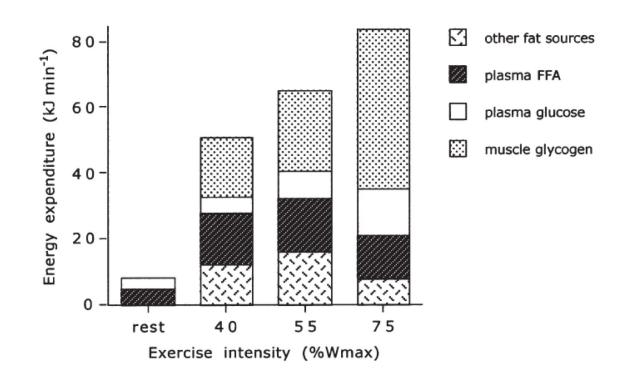






### Carbohydrate and elite endurance performance

- Endurance events > 30 min
- Fastest speed/ power wins
- High percentage of VO<sub>2max</sub>
- Highly adapted metabolism to maximise utilization of all substrates









### What is a low carbohydrate diet?

High CHO

Consistently maintaining High CHO availability regardless of training demands

Periodised CHO

Periodise CHO to meet the demands of training or to help drive adaptation

Non ketogenic low carb high fat

Reduce carb high fat diet but doesn't lead to an increase in ketone

Ketogenic low carb high fat

Reduce carb high fat but does induce ketosis

Ketogenic low carb high fat with specific high CHO training

As above but with specific periods where high CHO availability is included

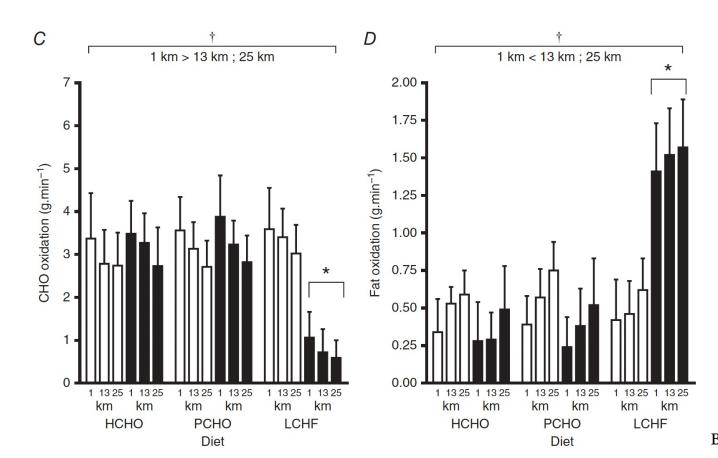






# Why do athletes use low carbohydrate dietary practices? Adaptations that favor endurance phenotype

- Increase fat oxidation/ metabolism
- Reduce reliance on limited glycogen



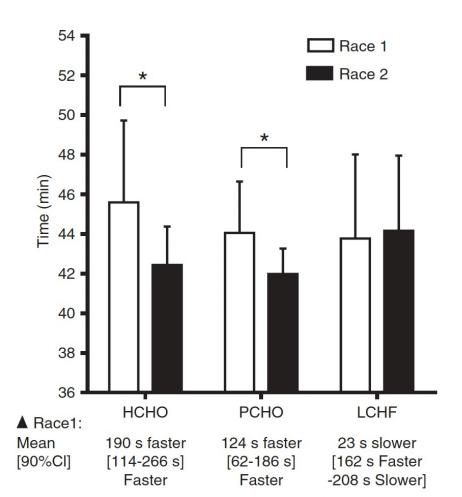






# Why do athletes use low carbohydrate dietary practices? Adaptations that favor endurance phenotype

Does this improve performance?









## Why do athletes use low carbohydrate dietary practices? Body Composition

- Periodise or body composition?
- Would usually be associated with a controlled reduction in EA too
- If this is not tightly controlled and there is just an overall reduction in dietary intake it presents an issue.
- Is this happening anyway?? Inadvertent low CHO?



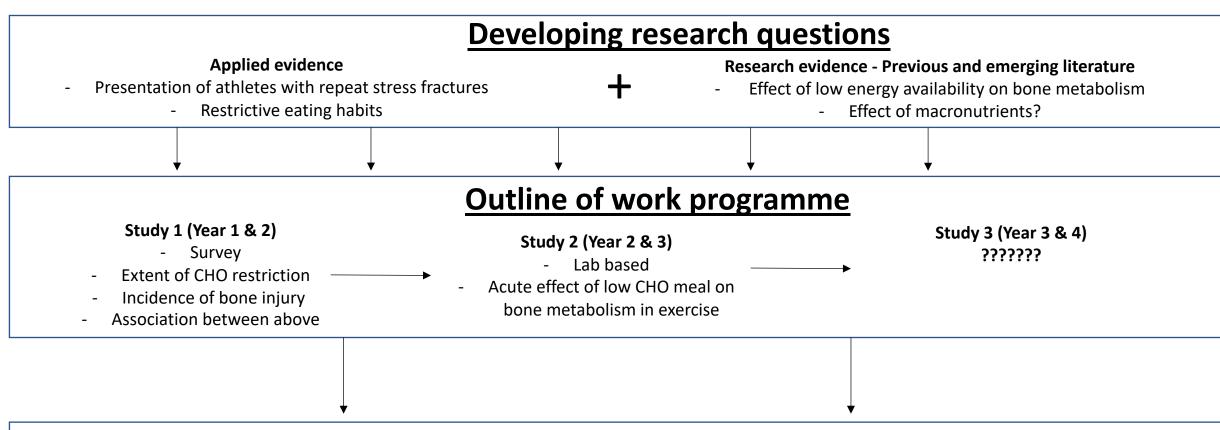








## The influence of low carbohydrate dietary practices on bone in endurance athlete?



### **Project outcomes**

#### Research outcome

- Evidence to add to emerging body of work

#### **Applied outcome**

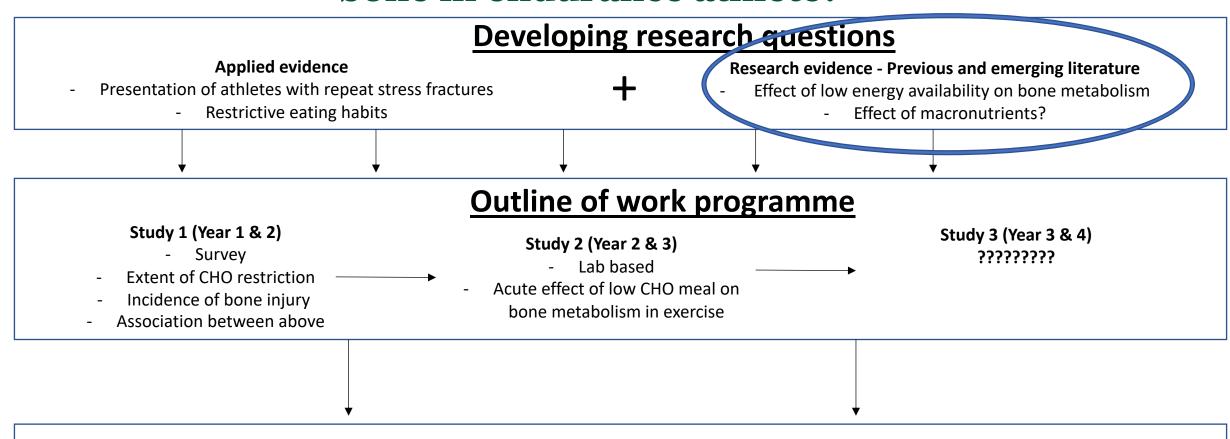
- Evidence to inform practitioners







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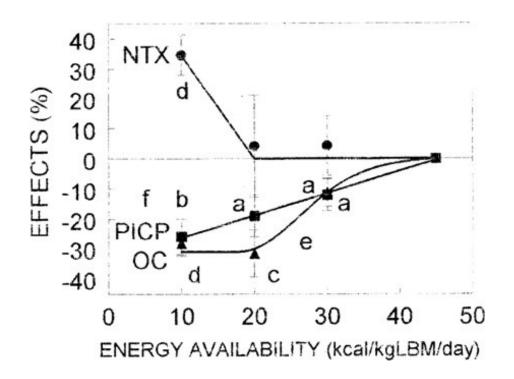
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## Reductions in EA lead to uncoupling of bone metabolism Ihle & Loucks 2004

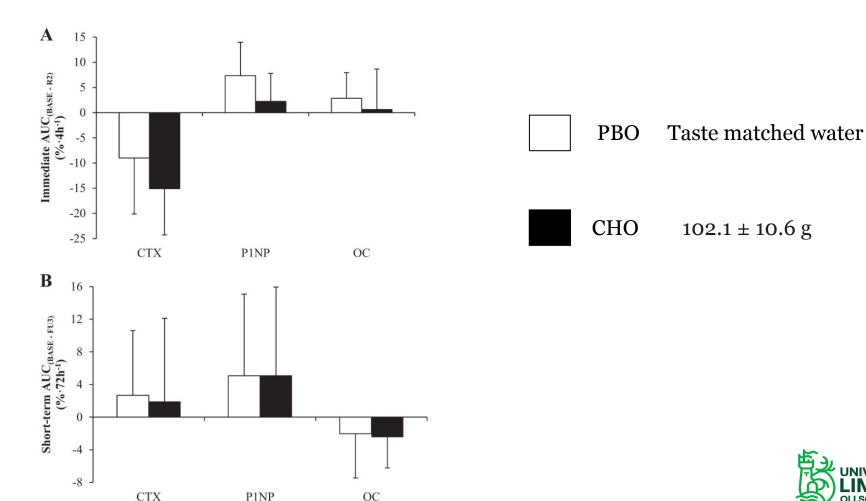








## CHO feeding during 2hours running attenuates immediate CTX response Sale et al. 2015

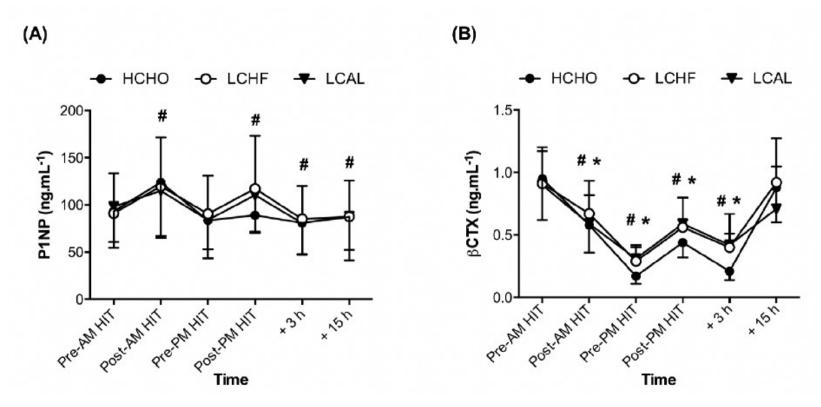








CHO before, during and after an acute training session attenuated markers of bone resorption, without influencing bone formation, an effect that was independent of energy availability (Hammond et al 2020)

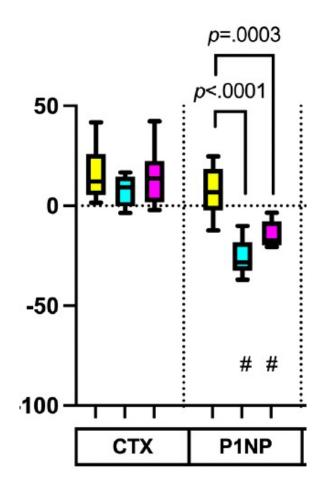








### Adaptation to a short-term low carbohydrate diet reduces baseline markers of bone formation (Fensham et al 2022)



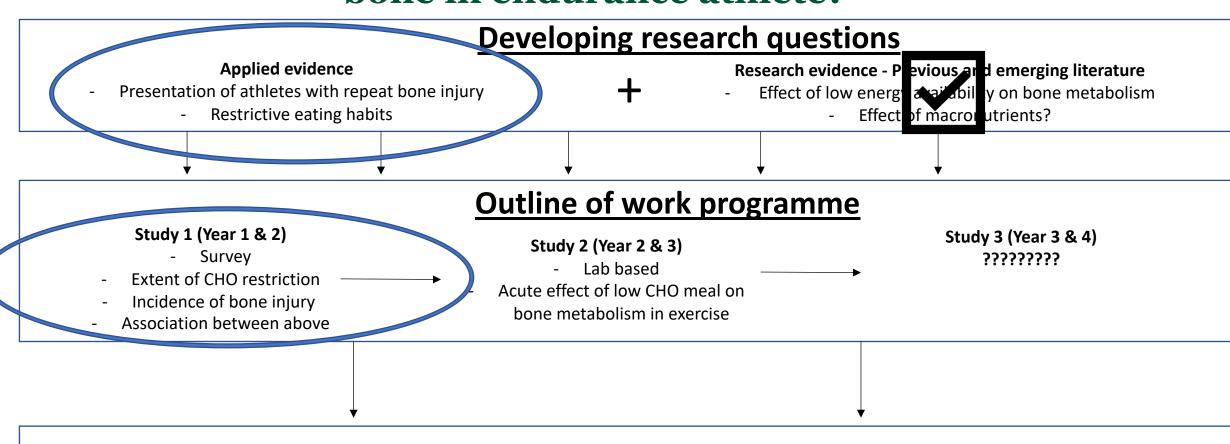








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### **Applied evidence**

• Survey of 327 elite endurance athletes

"In your career have you ever had absences from training or competition due to a bone injury?"

"Do you intentionally reduce CHO intake for a period of weeks to months during the season?"

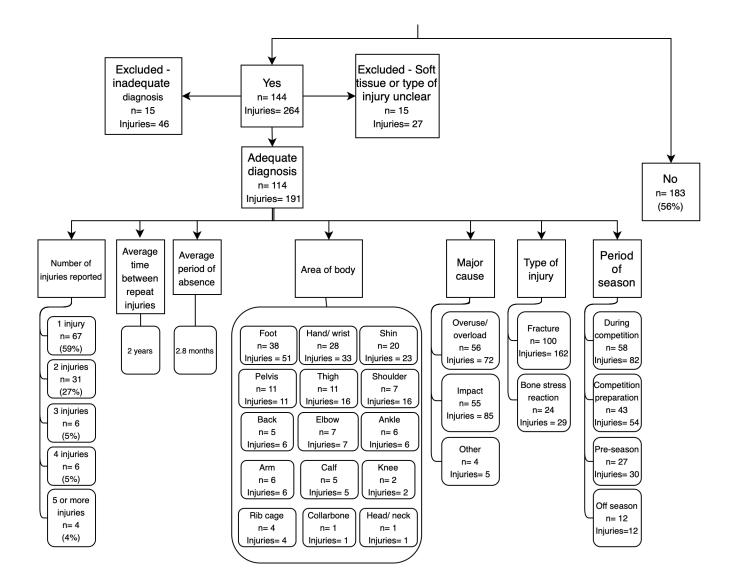
"Do you train in a fasted state at any point during the season?"







### In your career have you ever had absences from training or competition due to a bone injury?

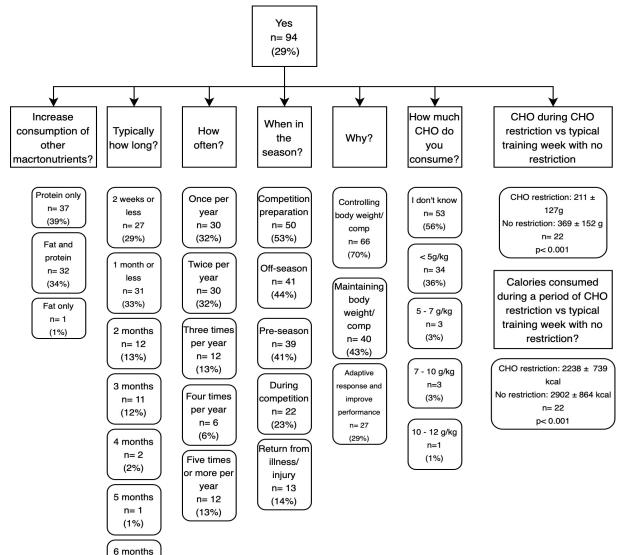












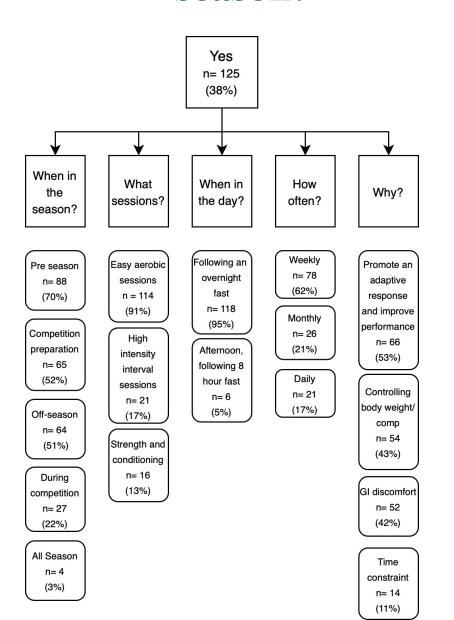
or more n= 6 (6%)





### Do you train in a fasted state at any point during the season?"











### Association between dietary practice and bone injury incidence

Regression model using predictors listed below to determine bone injury incidence

### **Strong associations**

- Sex
- Diagnosed condition that influences bone health or performance
- Years of dedicated training
- Use of fasted training

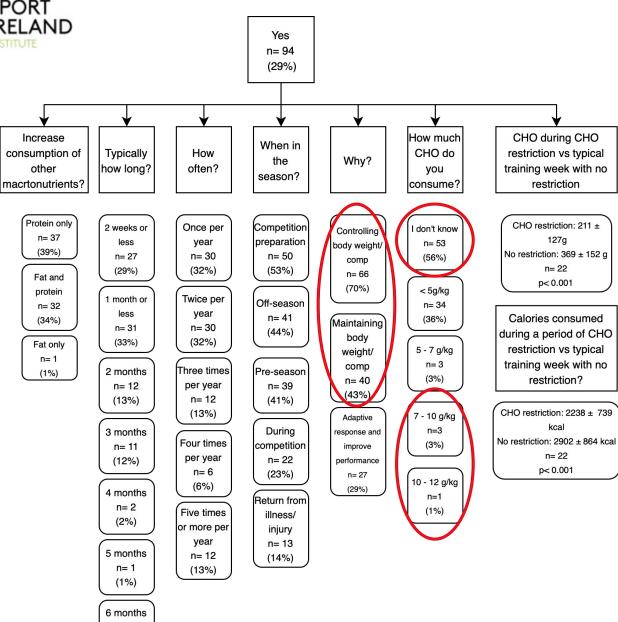
### Weak associations

- Athlete level
- Sport
- Weekly training volume
- The use of periods of reduced CHO intake









or more n= 6 (6%)

- Most prominent reason is not promoting an adaptive response/ driving endurance phenotype – Body comp
- Are they actually reducing CHO intake?







### Summary so far

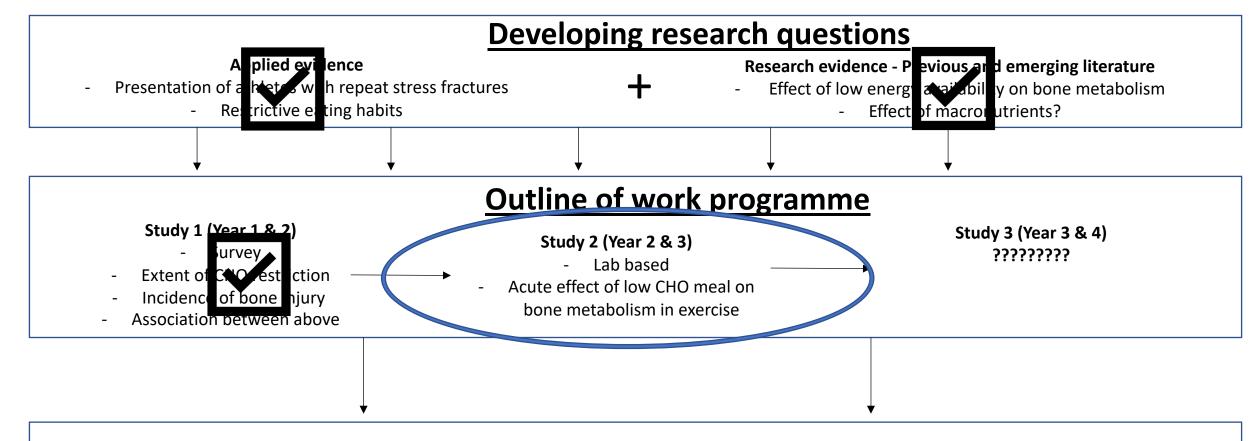
- Incidence of bone injury is high
- Restrictive or dietary practices that lead to a reduction in EA or CA may be having an impact
- Difficult to determine using self reported data. Athlete awareness of CHO intake?
- Periodizing CHO may have benefit to the endurance phenotype but only if the athlete knows how much they are eating
- 2 key questions going forward
- 1. The acute effect of feeding on bone metabolism?
- 2. Improving athlete awareness/ education on the use of CHO to improve performance?











### **Project outcomes**

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- Evidence to add to emerging body of work

#### **Applied outcome**

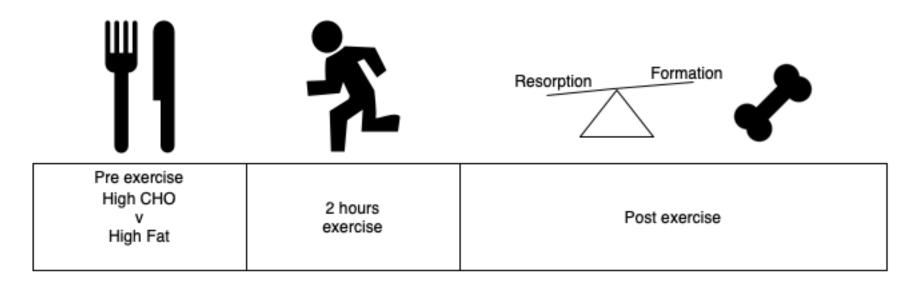
- Evidence to inform practitioners







# The acute effect of a pre-exercise meal on the bone metabolic response to a bout of exercise



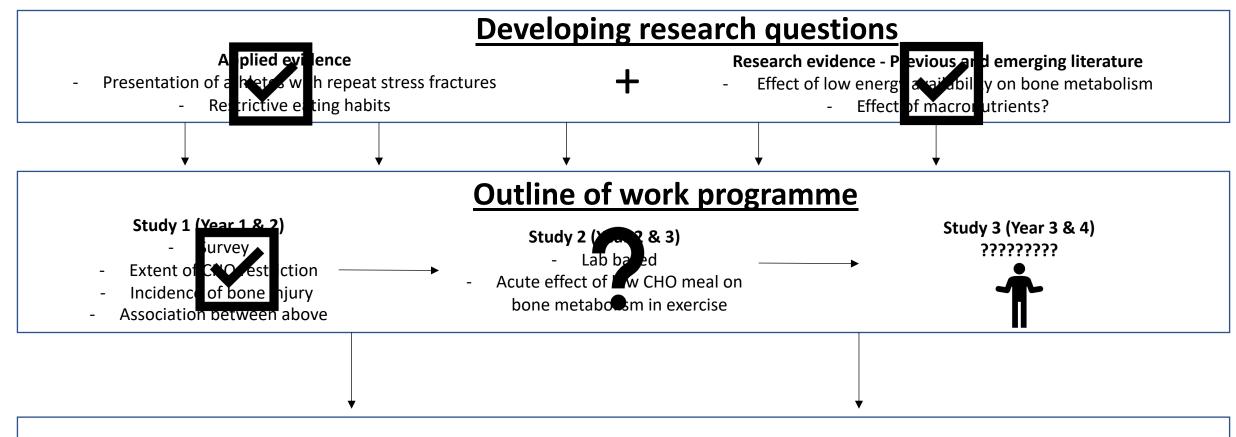
- N of 4
- Preliminary data interesting
- May be potentially seeing an effect
- Possible drivers??
- IL-6?
- Cortisol?
- Enteric or appetite hormones?







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## Big issue to address – Athlete awareness of CHO intake and requirements

- There may be some value in periodizing or reducing CHO intake at certain periods of the season for reasons previously mentioned
- This requires accurate and reliable knowledge and awareness of dietary requirements and a tailored approach to ensure athletes are reducing the risk of injury/ illness
- If over 50% of athletes are reducing CHO intake but they don't know by how much, then this presents an issue.











Finally, the truth that carbs are amazing can be said on this platform!

#FreeSpeech

6:35 PM · Oct 29, 2022 · Twitter for iPhone



