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UPPER RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS IN YOUNG ELITE FEMALE GYMNASTS

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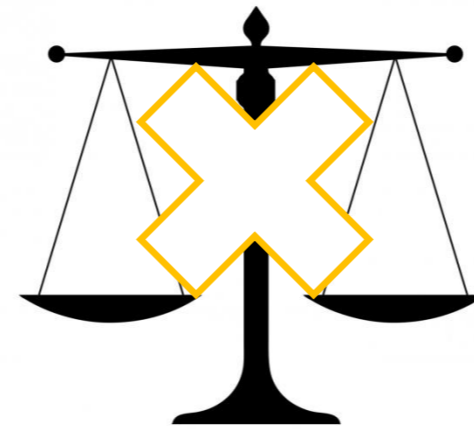
Promotor: Prof. Dr. Jan Bourgois

INTRODUCTION – METHODS – RESULTS – CONCLUSION

Elite sports performance

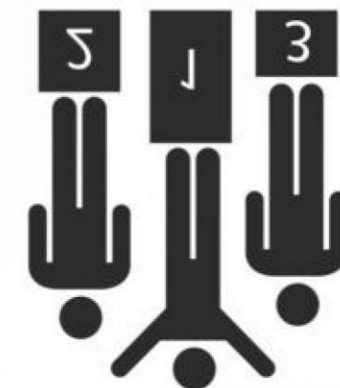


Optimal balance



Training Load Recovery

Performance decrements



Upper Respiratory Tract Infections / Symptoms (URTI's/URS): most frequent illnesses in athletes

Risk factors:

- Exercise intensity/ training volume¹, elite²?
- Periods of hard training³
- Periods of competition

4 week tournaments: incidence of 6-17%⁴

♀ > ♂⁴

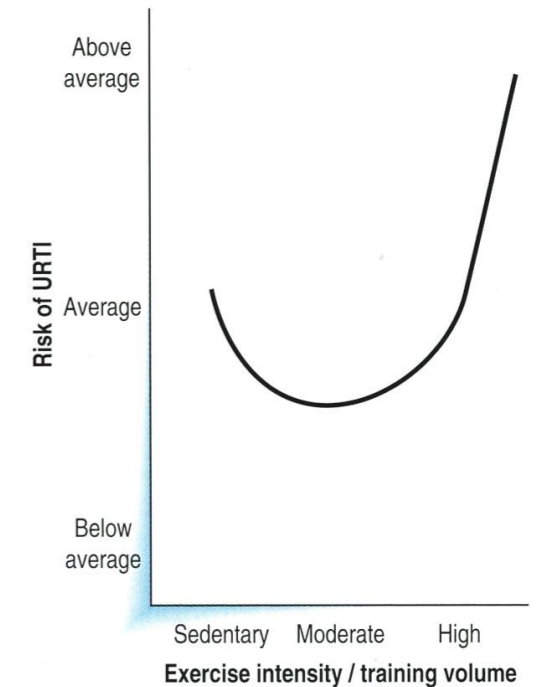
After endurance events⁵

Immunoglobulin A (IgA) = marker of mucosal immune system

- Lower values → Higher infection odds⁶

AIMS

- (1) To map the incidence of URS in a non-endurance sport as gymnastics.
- (2) To determine to which extent Immunoglobulin A (IgA) can be associated with URS in young elite female gymnasts.



J – Curve (Nieman, 1994)

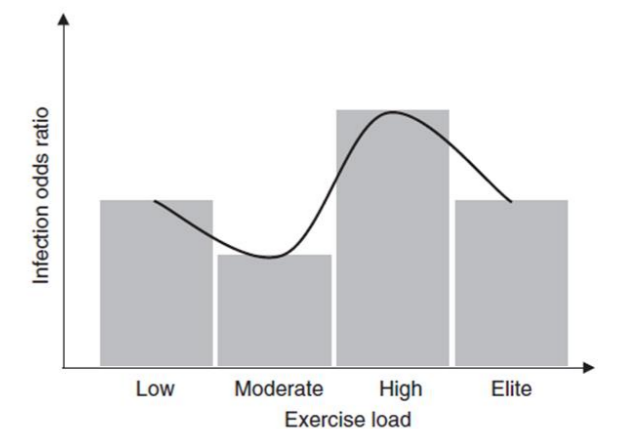



Fig. 3. Proposed S-shaped relationship between training load and infection rate.

S – Curve (Malm, 2006)

	Subjects: 18 ♀	
	Age (years old)	16.6 ± 3.4
	Height (m)	1.54 ± 0.07
	Body weight (kg)	46.5 ± 6.7
	VO ₂ max (ml·min ⁻¹ ·kg ⁻¹)	52.09 ± 4.63
	Training volume (hours/week)	30.7 ± 1.7

Procedures



56 weeks: before every first training of the week

Measurements



Health and fatigue questionnaire⁸

- URS
Sore throat, mucus in the throat, runny nose, coughing, repeatedly sneezing, fever, joint aches, weakness, headache, loss of sleep
- Severity of symptoms
Normal training regime (scored as 1),
Adapted training regime (scored as 2),
No training (scored as 3)
- Doctor visits, medication use, allergy
- VAS scale fatigue & Rested scale (worse than normal (scored as -1), normal (scored as 0), better than normal (scored as 1))



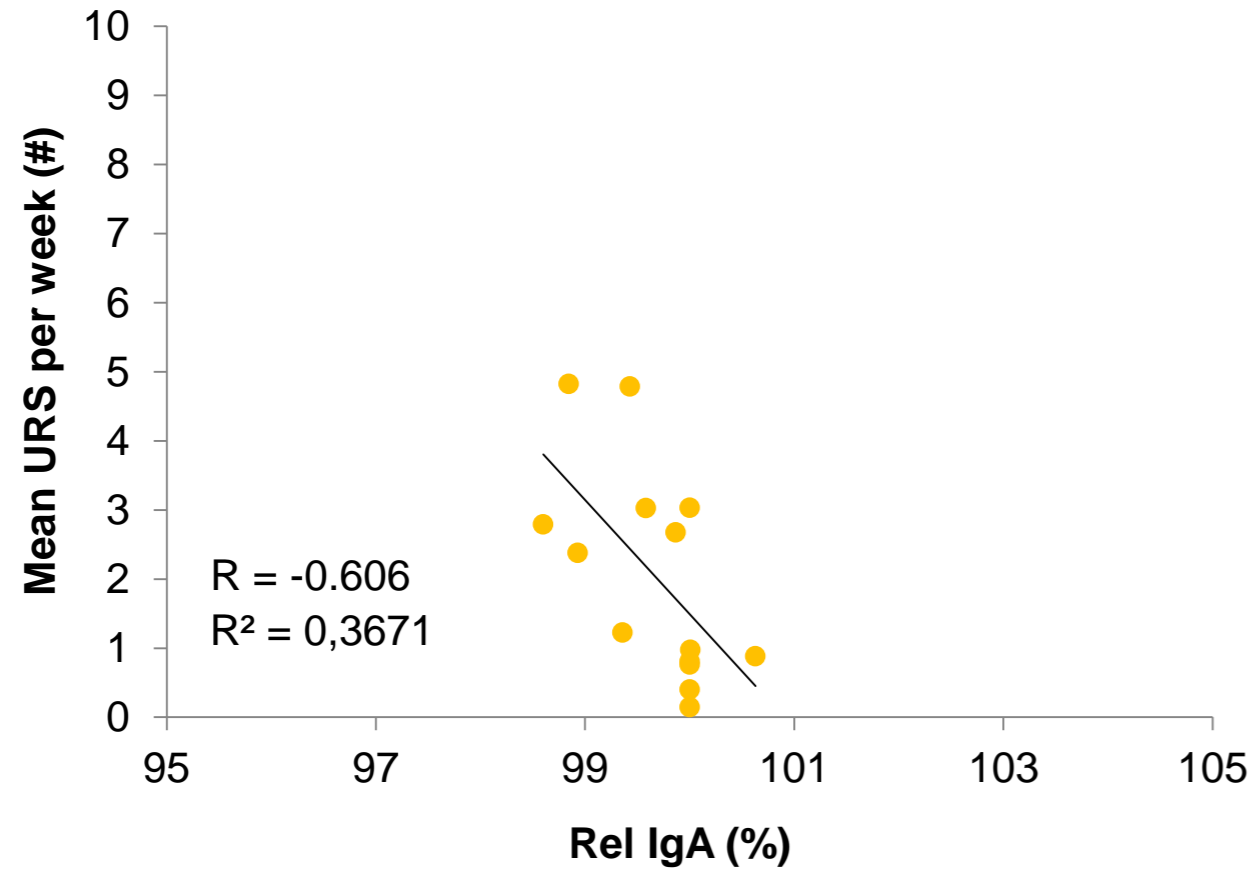
Saliva collection and dimensions (ELISA)

- Saliva flow rate (mL · min⁻¹)
- Absolute IgA concentration (µg · ml⁻¹)
- IgA secretion rate (µg · min⁻¹)
- Relative IgA value (%)

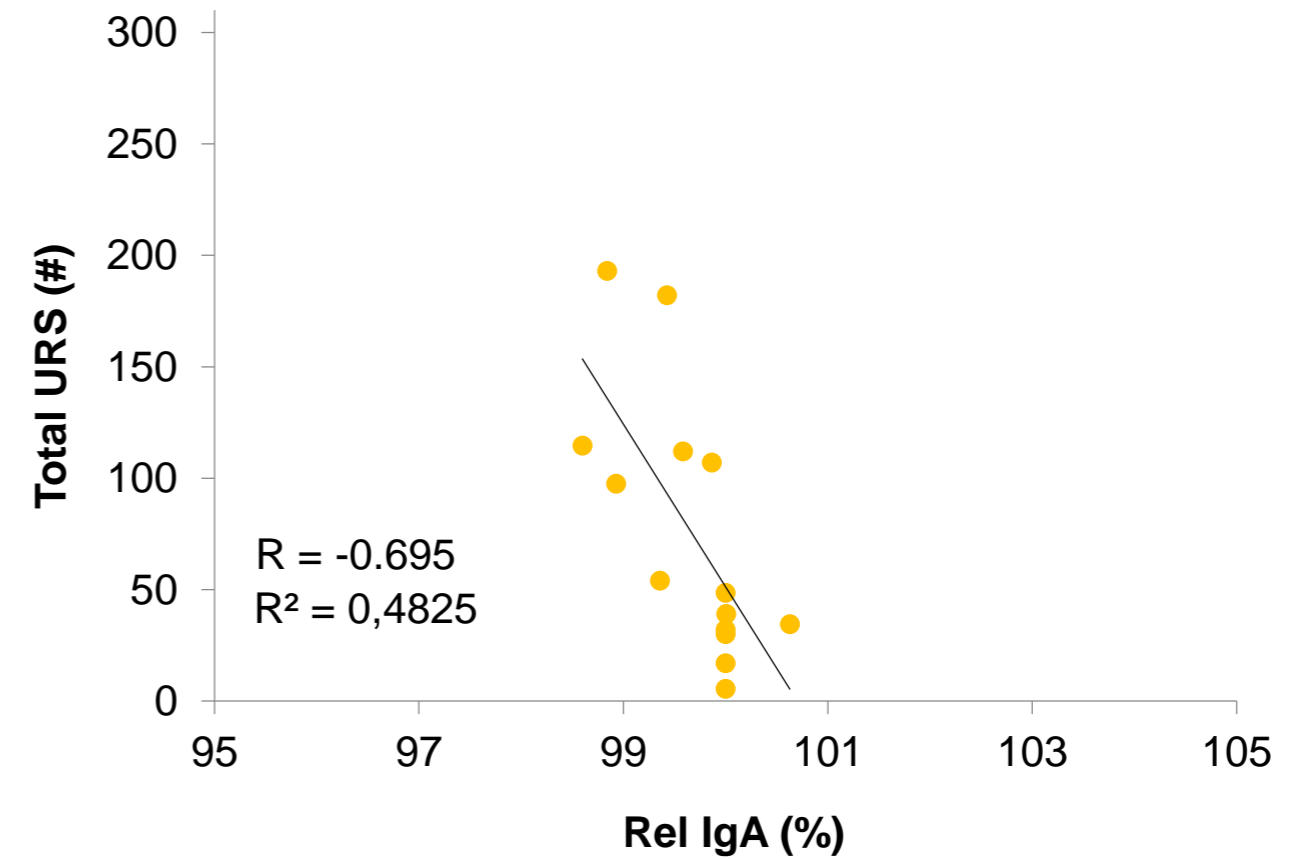
1. Descriptive values

	Mean per gymnast \pm SD	Min : Max	95% CI
Saliva flow rate (mL·min ⁻¹)	0.99 \pm 0.62	0.05 : 4.87	0.95 : 1.04
Absolute IgA (μ g·mL ⁻¹)	128 \pm 75	6 : 607	122 : 134
IgA secretion rate (μ g·min ⁻¹)	116 \pm 88	2 : 679	109 : 122
Relative IgA (%)	100 \pm 48	4 : 336	97 : 104
Weekly URS (#)	2.72 \pm 5.95	0 : 78	2.26 : 3.17
Weekly URS episodes (#)	0.06 \pm 0.24	0 : 1	0.04 : 0.08
Fatigue score (-1/0/1)	0.00 \pm 0.33	-1 : 1	-0.02 : 0.03
Rested VAS (/10)	5.55 \pm 1.22	0.50 : 9.60	5.42 : 5.69

2. Regressions

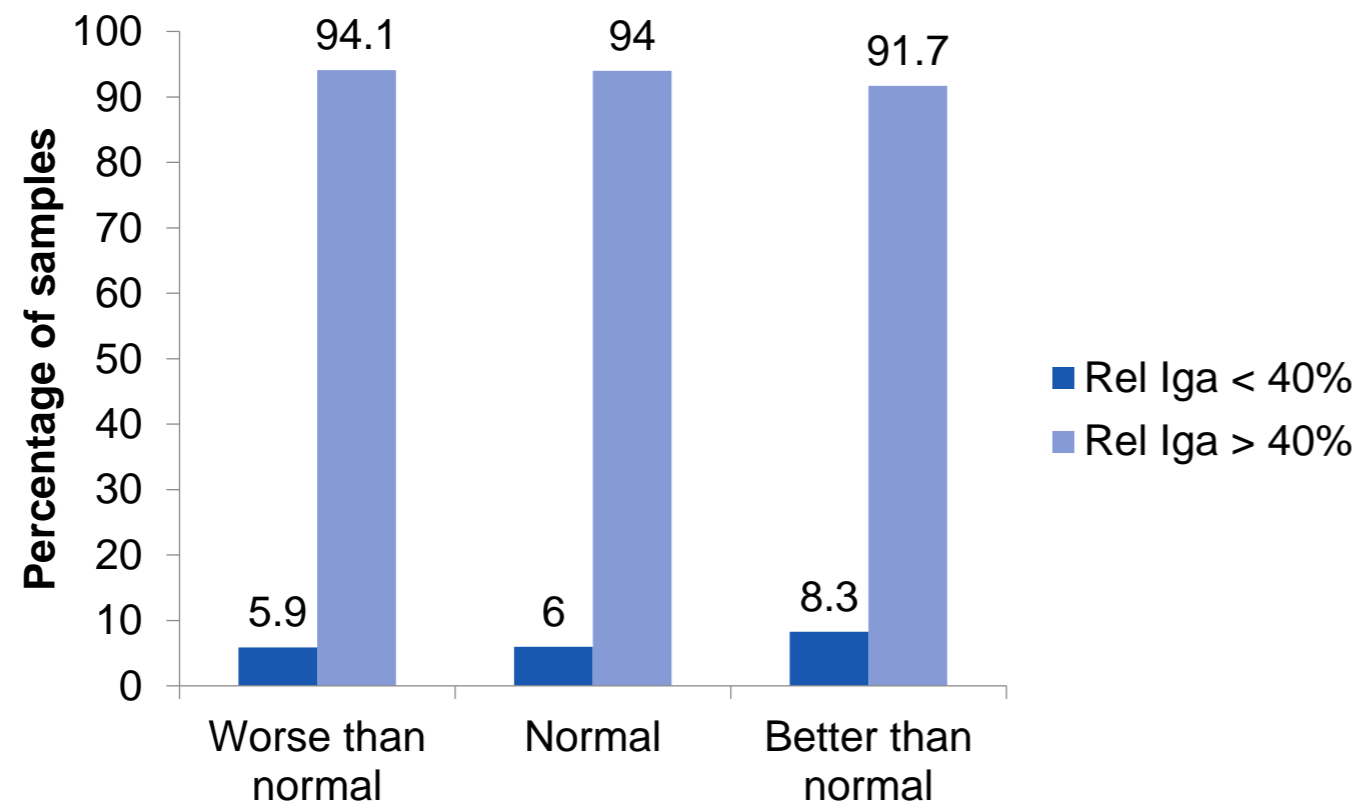


$R = -0.606$
 $P = 0.022$

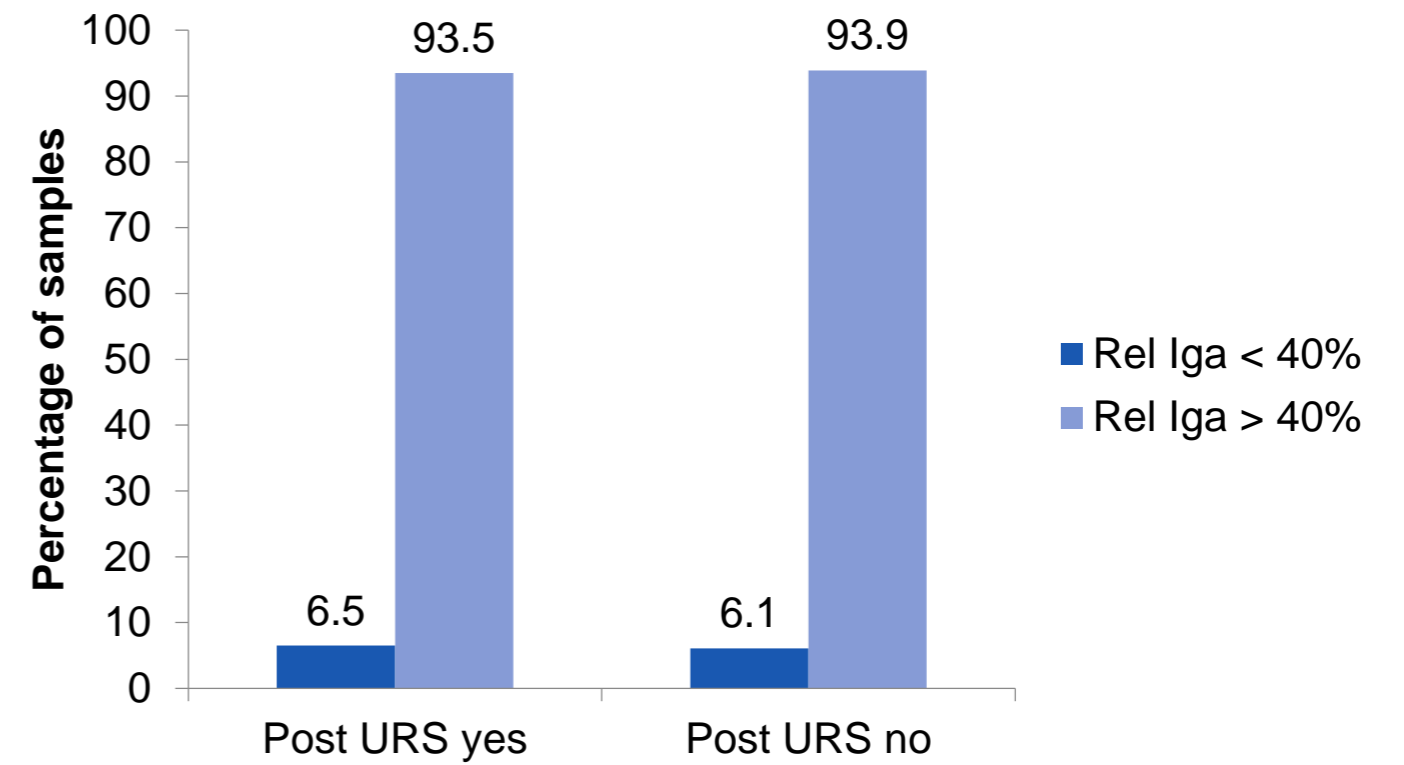


$R = -0.695$
 $P = 0.006$

3. Crosstabs

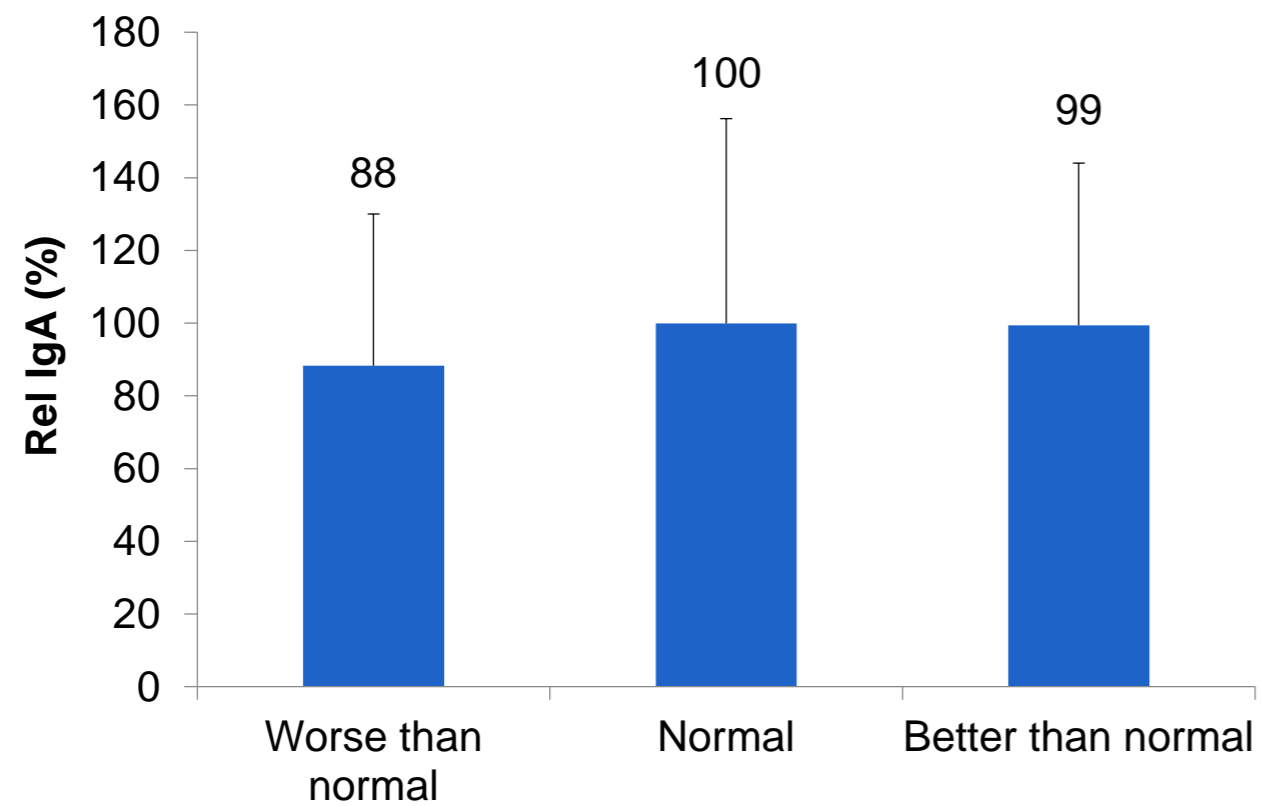


$P = 0.847$

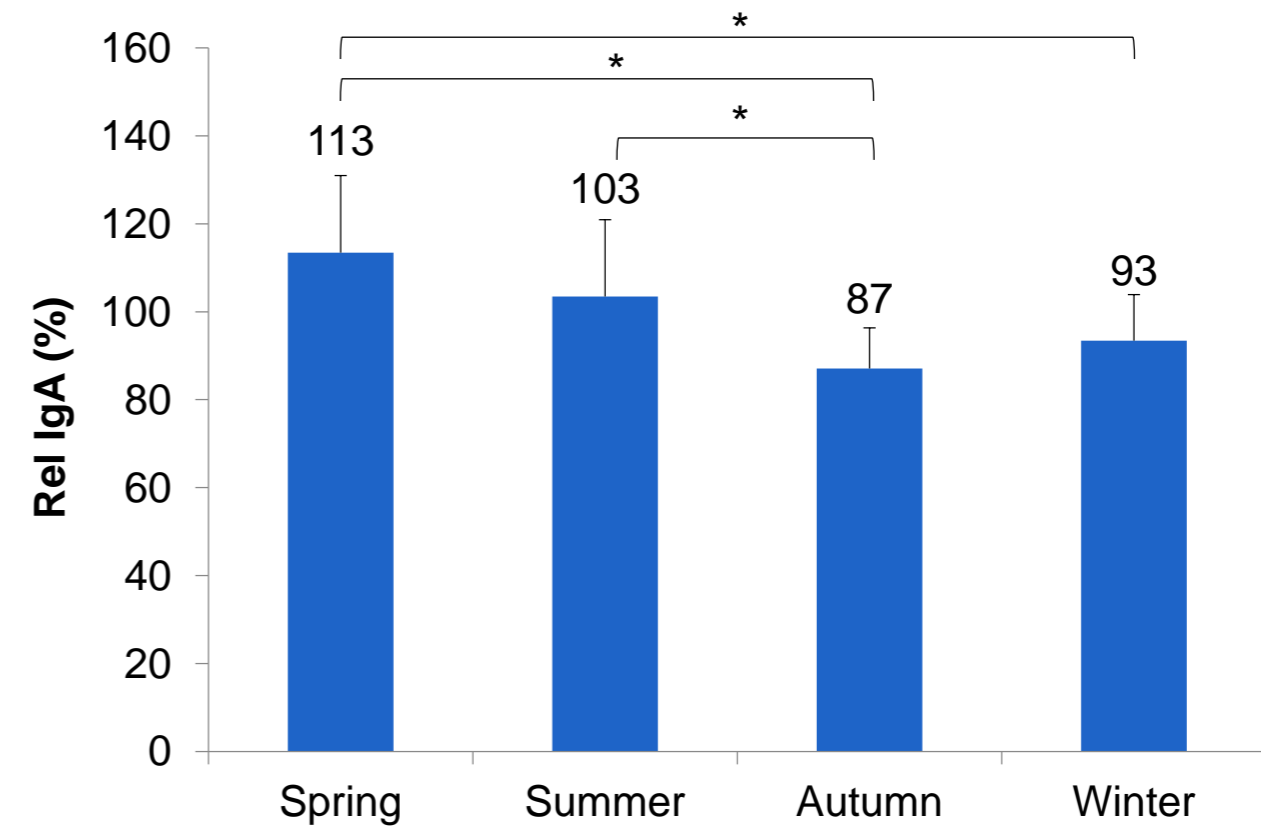


$P = 0.927$

4. Differences



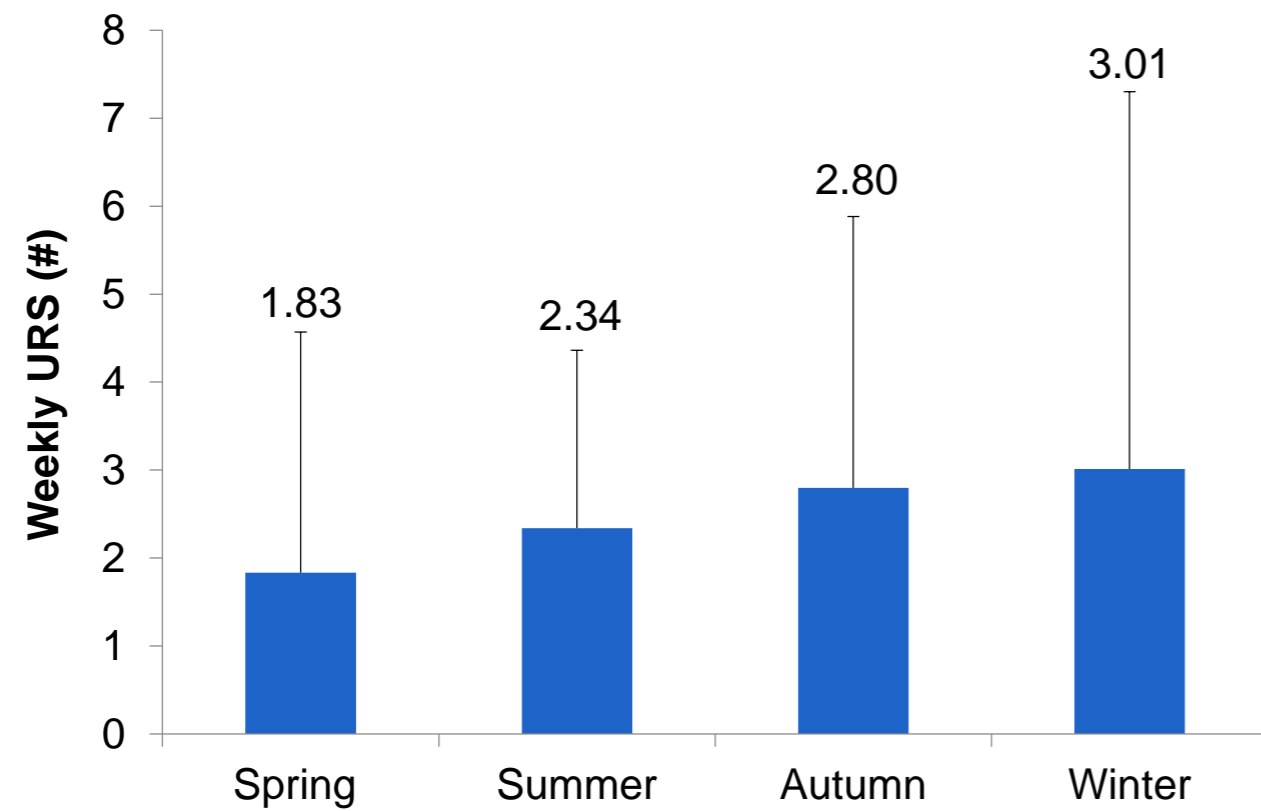
$P = 0.579$



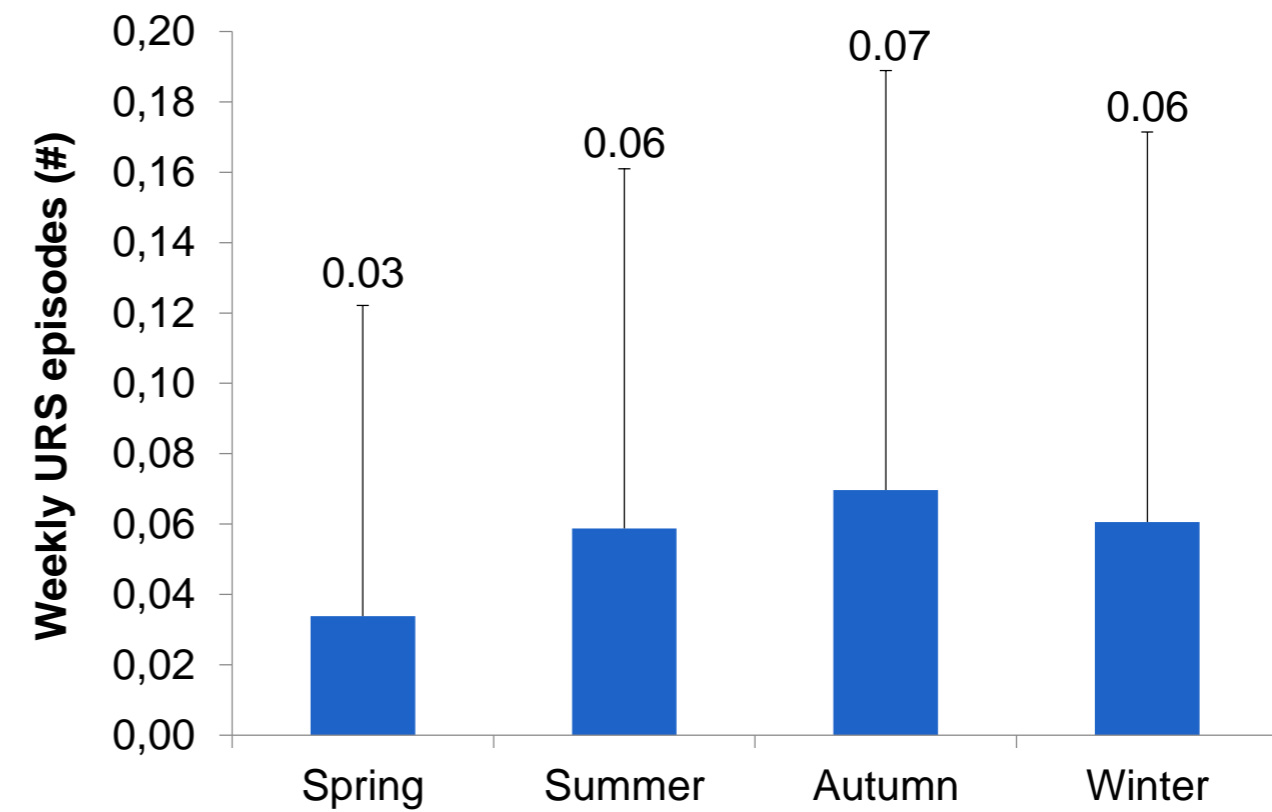
$P = 0.002$

* $P < 0.05$

4. Differences



$P = 0.535$



$P = 0.652$

1. IgA



Adult sailors⁸

Adult endurance athletes⁹

2. Gymnasts with lower Rel IgA values are more susceptible to URS

3. Rel IgA values show significant differences between the seasons, without differences in URS

→ IgA is associated with URS in elite female gymnasts

→ IgA is not sensitive enough to predict URS in elite female gymnasts

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