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## A tale of confusion and misinformation - the evaluation of protein supplementation practices, knowledge and beliefs in recreational adult athletes.

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17th International Congress of Dietetics



7, 8, 9 and 10 September

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## **Reference:**

- 392

**Title:** A tale of confusion and misinformation – the evaluation of protein supplementation practices, knowledge and beliefs in recreational adult athletes.

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Introduction: There are clear recommendations for protein Results:

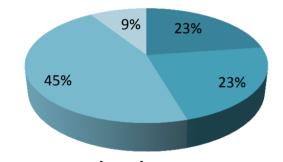
intake around resistance exercise to promote muscle protein
synthesis. However, evidence-based information relating to
protein intake and supplementation is plausibly limited to some
athlete populations including those within recreational
sporting clubs and gyms.

## Methods:

- 46 athletes (sprint, triathlon, field-based team sports, strength, power sports and weight-making sports) completed a pilot questionnaire.
- Athlete protein intake frequency, amount, knowledge and beliefs regarding protein supplements were evaluated.
- **90%** of respondents supplemented protein after resistance exercise
- **55%** of respondents supplemented protein after endurance exercise
- 50% of respondents supplemented protein after their competition

On average, how many days do you supplement protein per week?

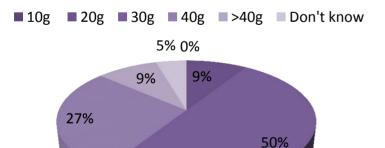




- 48% of athletes reported the regular use of protein supplements.
- 91% consumed a protein supplement immediately after resistance exercise.
- The main reported reasons for protein supplement consumption were to aid recovery (54%), for weight gain/ muscle gain (48%), to improve strength (33%) and improve performance (31%).
- 38% of the athletes were using protein supplements based on their coach's advice in comparison to 10% based on advice from a dietitian or nutritionist.
- Their protein supplements were purchased from their local health food store (26%), followed by at a pharmacy (22%), online (22%) and from a personal/team trainer (15%).
- 38% nominated strongly agree/agree versus 59% strongly disagree/ disagree that their current diet is insufficient in protein if they don't supplement protein.
- **40%** nominated strongly agree/agree **versus 36%** strongly disagree/ disagree that there would be a negative effect of consuming too much protein on performance.
- **58%** nominated strongly agree/agree **versus 36%** strongly disagree/ disagree that there would be a negative effect of consuming too much protein on health.

Conclusions, discussion and practical application

## On average, what do you consume as a protein dose per serve?



On the days you take protein supplements, on average how many times a day do you take them?

■1x ■2-3x ■4x ■>4x

59%

QUT

41%

Queensland University of Technology Pilot research

A range of causative factors influenced athlete protein intake practices including the coach.

There was some athlete confusion regarding protein recommendations

Further studies can guide sports dietitians to effectively educate and market evidence-based messages regarding protein supplementation and dietary protein intake to athletes.

