

TACSM Abstract

Dietary Intake in NCAA Division IA Football Players During the Off-Season

KATHRYN M MCCAMMON, JONATHAN M OLIVER, JONATHAN TANGUAY, DAVID WEIR, & STEPHEN F CROUSE

Texas A & M University

ABSTRACT

Off-season football player interaction with athletic personnel is limited and may result in the athletes' diets not meeting current ACSM guidelines for macronutrient intake or recommendations for key micronutrients, having a negative impact on performance and health. **Purpose:** To examine the dietary intake of NCAA Division IA football players during the summer off-season to determine if ACSM nutrition guidelines were being met. **Methods:** Fifty-nine NCAA Division IA football players (20 ± 2 yrs, 186.7 ± 6.4 cm, 102.9 ± 18.5 kg) completed a 24 hour dietary recall administered by a Registered Dietitian. Recalls were obtained during the summer off-season when players were not required to participate in scheduled practice or conditioning workouts. Diets were analyzed for nutrient content using Nutribase 8.0 software. Acceptable intake of micronutrients defined as $> 75\%$ Dietary Reference Intake (DRI). **Results:** All players met (22%) or exceeded (78%) the recommendation for % calories from fat. Carbohydrate intake was not met by 54 players (92%), while 42 (71%) met or exceeded guidelines for protein intake. Results of selected micronutrient analyses are shown in the table.

Micronutrients	Vitamin B1	Vitamin B2	Vitamin B3	Vitamin B5	Vitamin B6	Folate	Vitamin B12	Biotin
Frequency $> 75\%$ DRI (n = 59)	45	57	21	31	56	21	56	8
% of n	76%	97%	36%	53%	95%	36%	95%	14%
Micronutrients	Vitamin C	Vitamin D	Vitamin E	Calcium	Magnesium	Iron	Selenium	Zinc
Frequency $> 75\%$ DRI (n = 59)	24	15	9	48	7	58	49	45
% of n	41%	25%	15%	81%	12%	98%	83%	76%

Conclusion: The majority of football players in the off season met or exceeded current protein and fat guidelines, while not consuming adequate carbohydrates. Most micronutrient intakes did not reach current recommendations suggesting players need to be further educated on the performance-related benefits of appropriately balanced diets.

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