## The Effects of Energy Drinks on Anaerobic Human Performance and Mood

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**PURPOSE:** The aim of the study was to examine the effects of a commercially available energy drink (ED), containing 140 mg caffeine, on anaerobic performance using the standard Wingate test protocol. **METHODS:** Eight volunteers (5 male and 3 female);  $(19.7\pm4.24 \text{ yr}; 86.9\pm15.2 \text{ kg})$  from Shippensburg University participated in the study. Subjects were randomly assigned to consume ED or placebo (PL) treatments 30 min prior to exercise. A cross-over design was used with a minimum of 72 h between trials. The subjects performed a standard 30-second Wingate test using a Monark 894e ergometer. Seated measurements (heart rate and blood pressure) were taken 30-min after treatment consumption (PL or ED) and upon completion of the Wingate protocol **RESULTS:** A paired samples t-test showed that there was no significant difference in peak power (p = .332), mean power (p = .188), pre-ex (p=.843) or post-exercise (p=.663) systolic blood pressure (SBP). However, fatigue index revealed a trend (p =.086) for less power decay under the PL condition.

Treatment	Peak Power	Mean Power	Fatigue Index	Resting SBP	Post-Ex SBP
	(kgm <sup>-</sup> sec <sup>-1</sup> )	(kgm <sup>-</sup> sec <sup>-1</sup> )	(%)	(mmHg)	(mmHg)
Energy Drink	66.6± 9.02	$57.2 \pm 7.61$	$36.2 \pm 4.32$	119.3± 2.71	138.25 ±5.47
Placebo	69.4± 9.90	$58.8 \pm 7.52$	27.2± 3.18	120.1± 2.35	141.87±5.48

Data are mean  $\pm$  S.E.

**CONCLUSION:** The results of this study suggest that ingestion of a commercially available energy drink 30-min prior to explosive, anaerobic exercise does not improve anaerobic exercise performance.