

PURPOSE

Investigate the relationship between urine specific gravity (USG), body mass, lean body mass, and body fat percentage in collegiate, female athletes.

METHODS

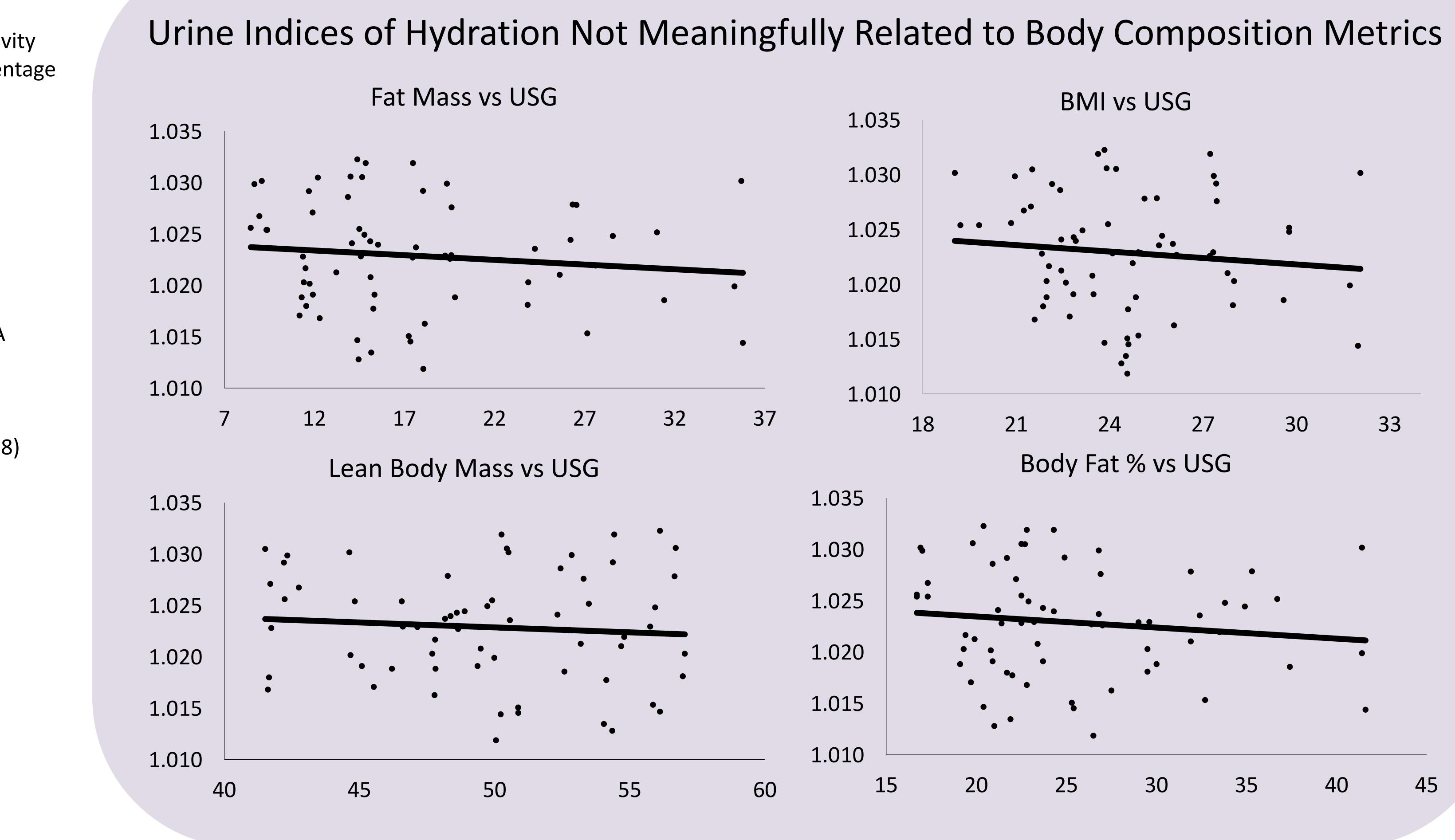
- Female collegiate athletes (n = 22)
- 1st, morning urine void, 3-day period (total n = 66)
- Body comp assessed via a standing, foot-to-foot BIA
- USG digital refractometer in triplicate
- Urine color via a digital urine color chart (range 1 8)
- Pearson's correlations for continuous variables
- Spearman's rho for ordinal variables

RESULTS

- Average USG (1.0229 ± 0.0053)
- Weakly and negatively correlated
 - Lean body mass (r = 0.08; 49.8 ± 4.6 kg)
 - Body mass (r = -0.12; 67.4 ± 10.0 kg)
 - Fat mass (r = 0.12; 17.6 ± 6.9 kg)
 - Body fat% (r = 0.13; 25.3 ± 6.3 %)
- Moderately-strong, positive correlation with urine color (r = 0.64, M = 4, range 2-7 au)
- Urine color was weakly and negatively correlated with lacksquare
 - Lean body mass (r = -0.05)
 - Body mass (r = 0.15)
 - Fat mass (r = 0.19)
 - Body fat% (r = 0.23)

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URINE HYDRATION INDICES AND BODY MASS IN COLLEGIATE FEMALE ATHLETES

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- Larger body sizes and masses were related to more-favorable urine hydration indices
- These data weakly support the opposite of our hypothesis that higher lean body mass would be associated with higher USG and urine color
- Spring sport collegiate athletes may have different hydration habits compared to others

MAIN FINDING

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS

- athlete monitoring



• Individualized hydration indices could support more-meaningful

• Additional research and critical thinking are needed to further elucidate hydration recommendations for athletes