EFFECTS OF FFM LOSS ON SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE IN DIVISION I COLLEGIATE ATHLETES

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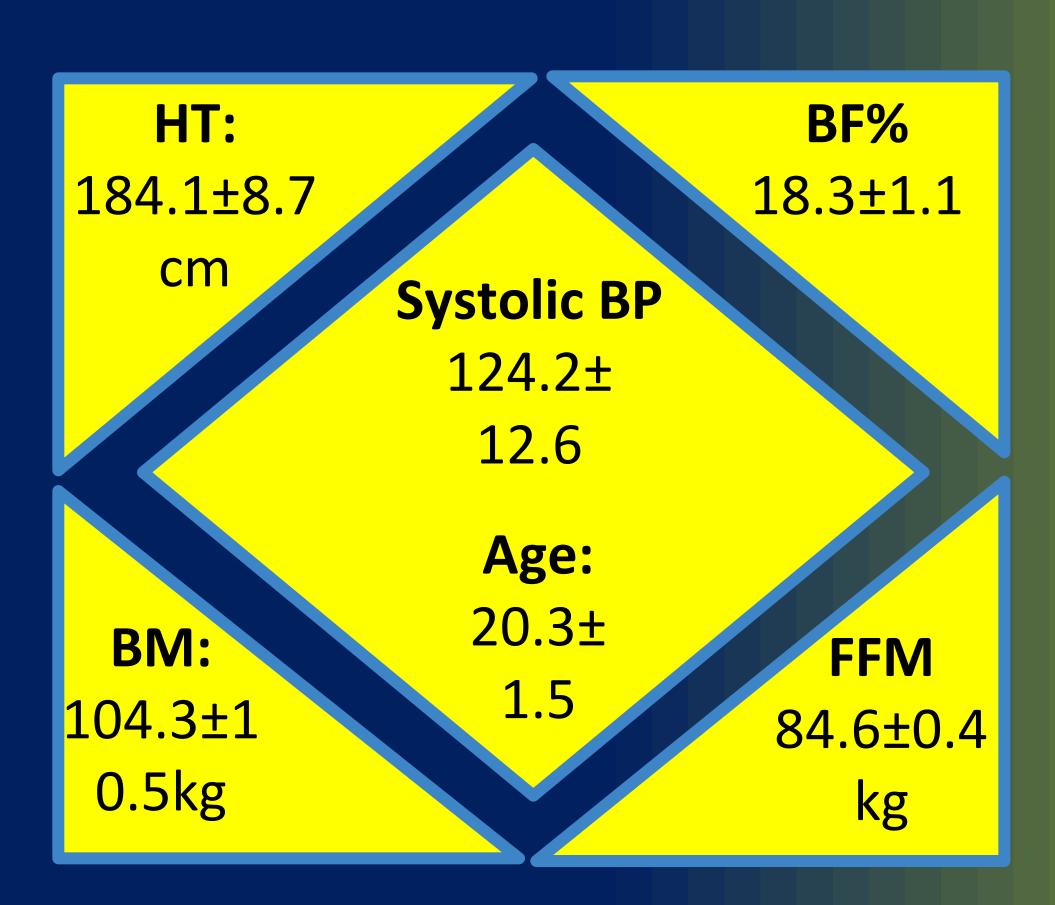
Introduction

- Moderate/vigorous training intensity is shown to increase/ maintain fat free mass (FFM) and decrease blood pressure (BP)
- Athletes who fail to maintain adequate caloric intake could be at risk for decreased FFM and hypertension (HTN)

Hypothesis

An inverse relationship exists with FFM loss and systolic BP in Division 1 football athletes.

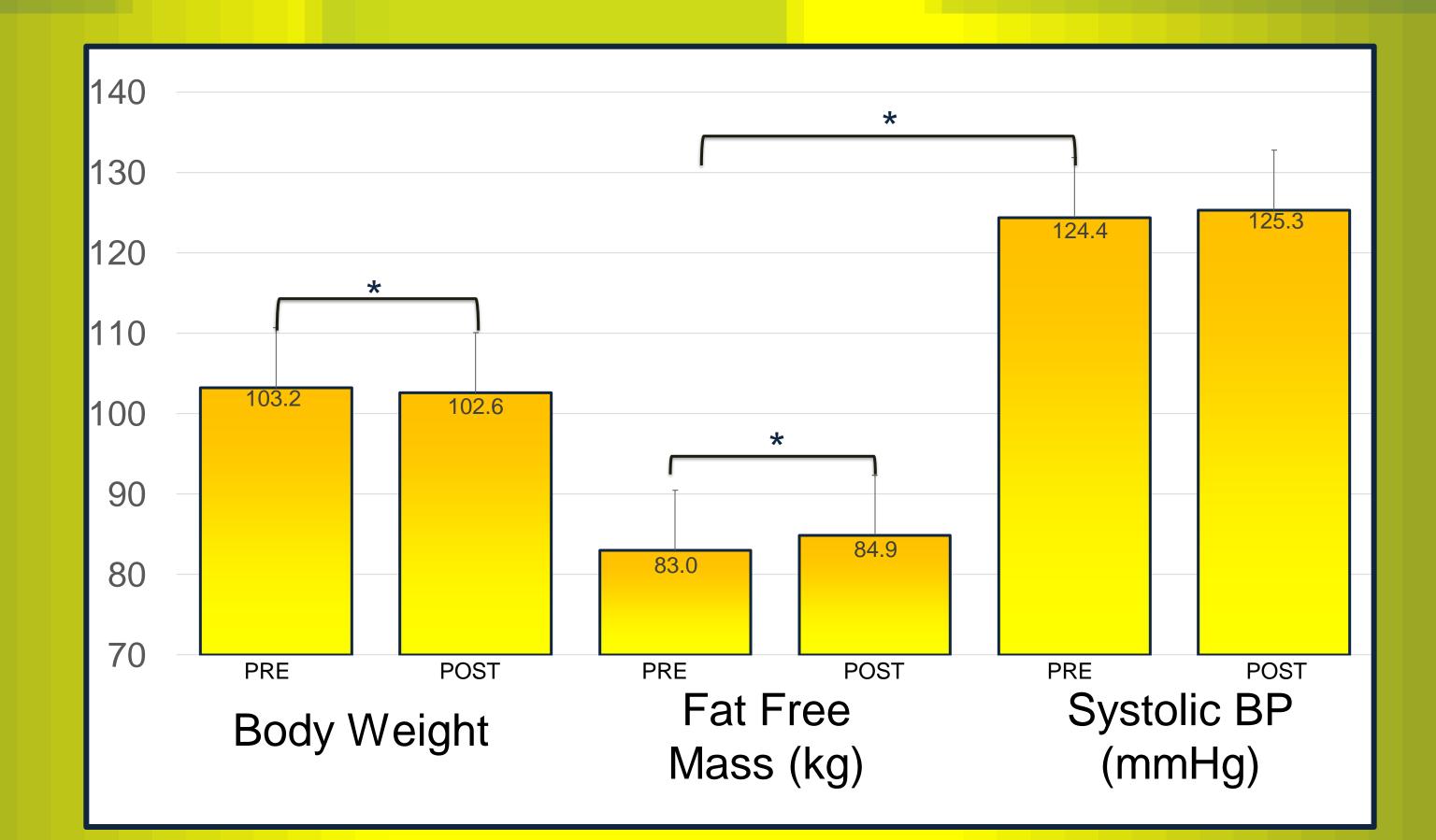
PARTICIPANTS



1) 53% of Football Athletes were ≥ Stage I Hypertensive During the Competitive Season
2) 33% experienced increases in blood pressure after start of

Competitive Season

A significant moderate relationship (r=0.45, p<0.01) was found between FFM and systolic BP during PRE timepoint. 27/52 (52%) athletes were >Stage I hypertensive after preparatory whereas 30/52 (58%) were hypertensive in the competitive season (p > 0.05).

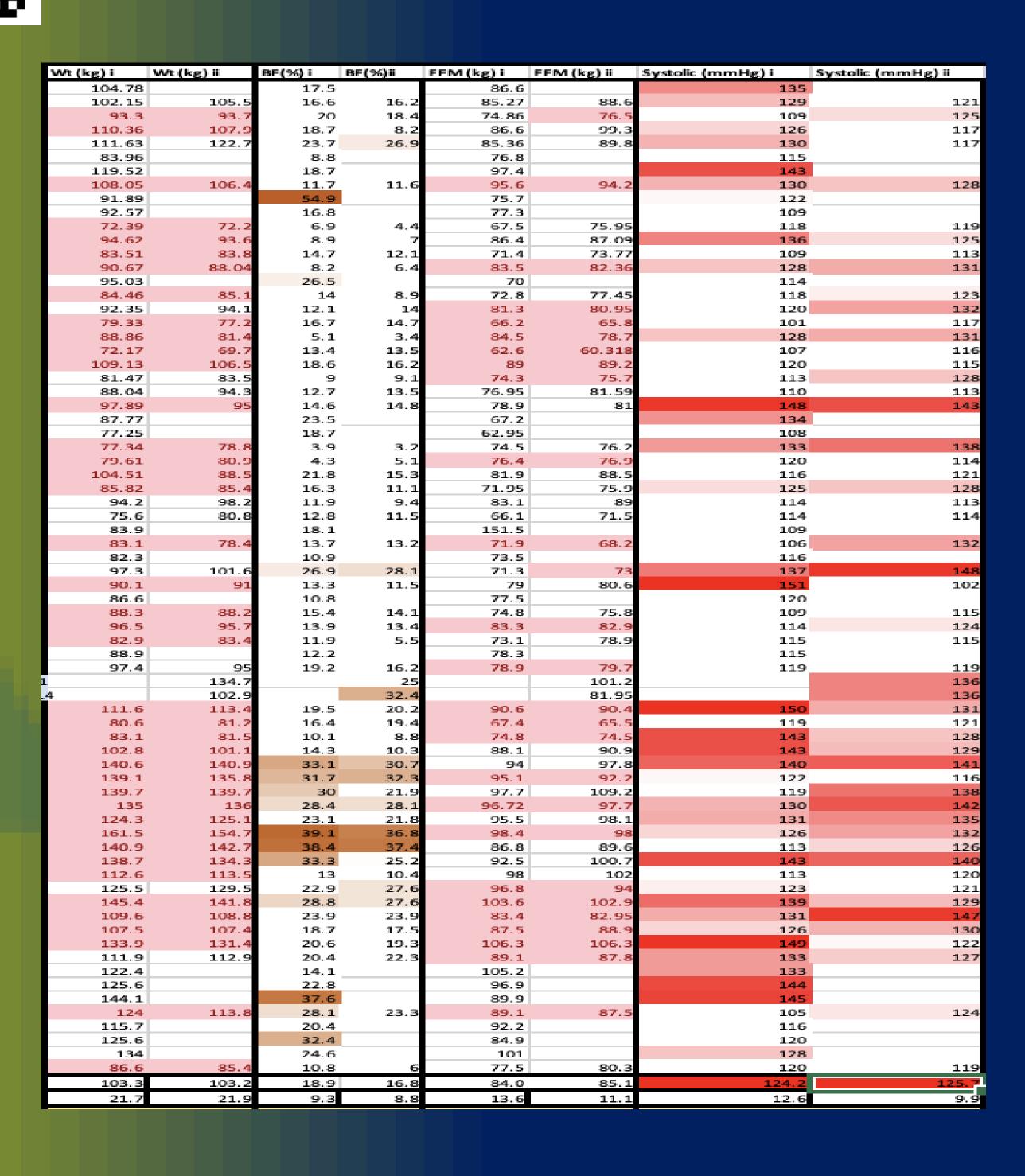


Relationships between average Body weight, Fat Free Mass and Systolic BP PRE and POST preparatory season. Mean + SD. Brackets indicate significant difference/relationship (p < 0.05).

METHODS

- N=70 male football players began and N=53 completed study
- BP was measured according with ACSM guidelines and an automated BP cuff.
- Body composition was measured with multifrequency bioelectrical impendence
- Statistical analysis used Spearman's correlations and paired tests to determine FFM loss and SBP relationship.
- Time points include preparatory (April) and competitive season (October)

RESULTS & DISCUSSION



33% of the sample lost FFM through the preparatory period (p = 0.01).

12/17 (70.5%) who lost FFM were hypertensive.

7 players with no HTN developed HTN after season began