

MILK: Sports Recovery Drink?



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Performance & Physiological Stress

- **Strenuous exercise can result in:**
 - Muscle Damage (CK, LDH, Mb, sTnl)
 - Inflammation (IL-6, CRP)
 - Oxidative Stress (LOOH, PC)
- **Athletes experience:**
 - Muscle soreness
 - Reduced force output
- **Recovery Interventions**

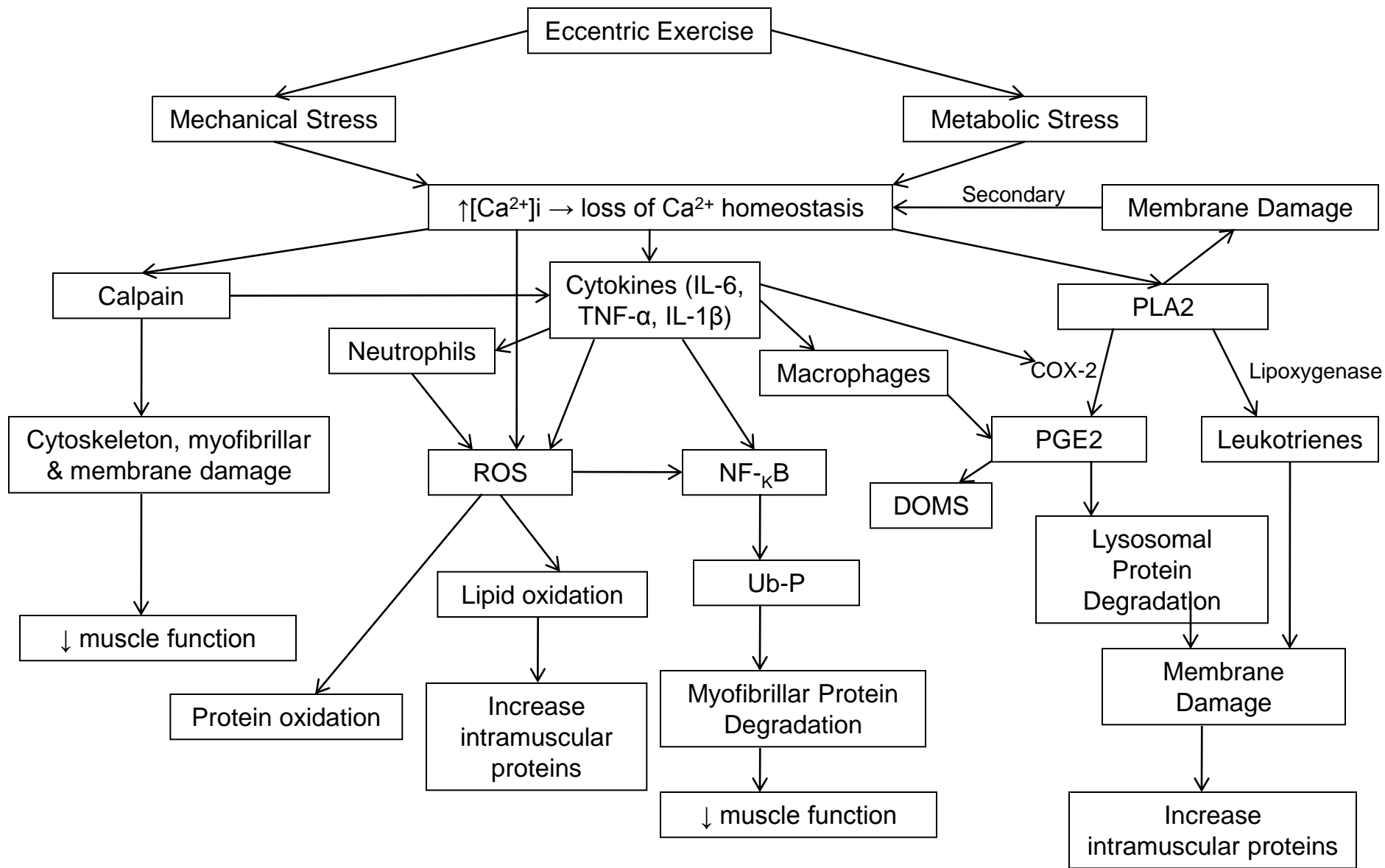
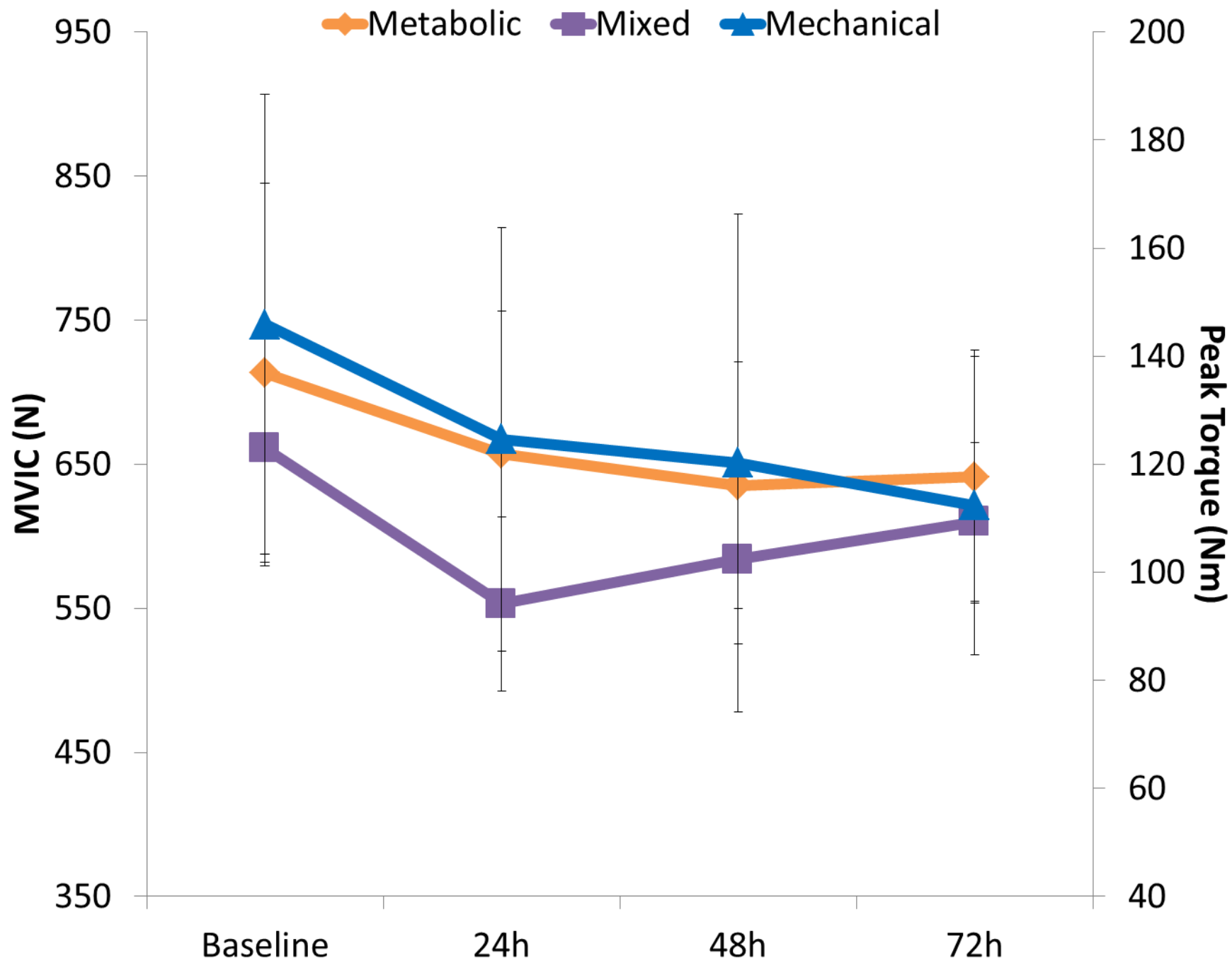
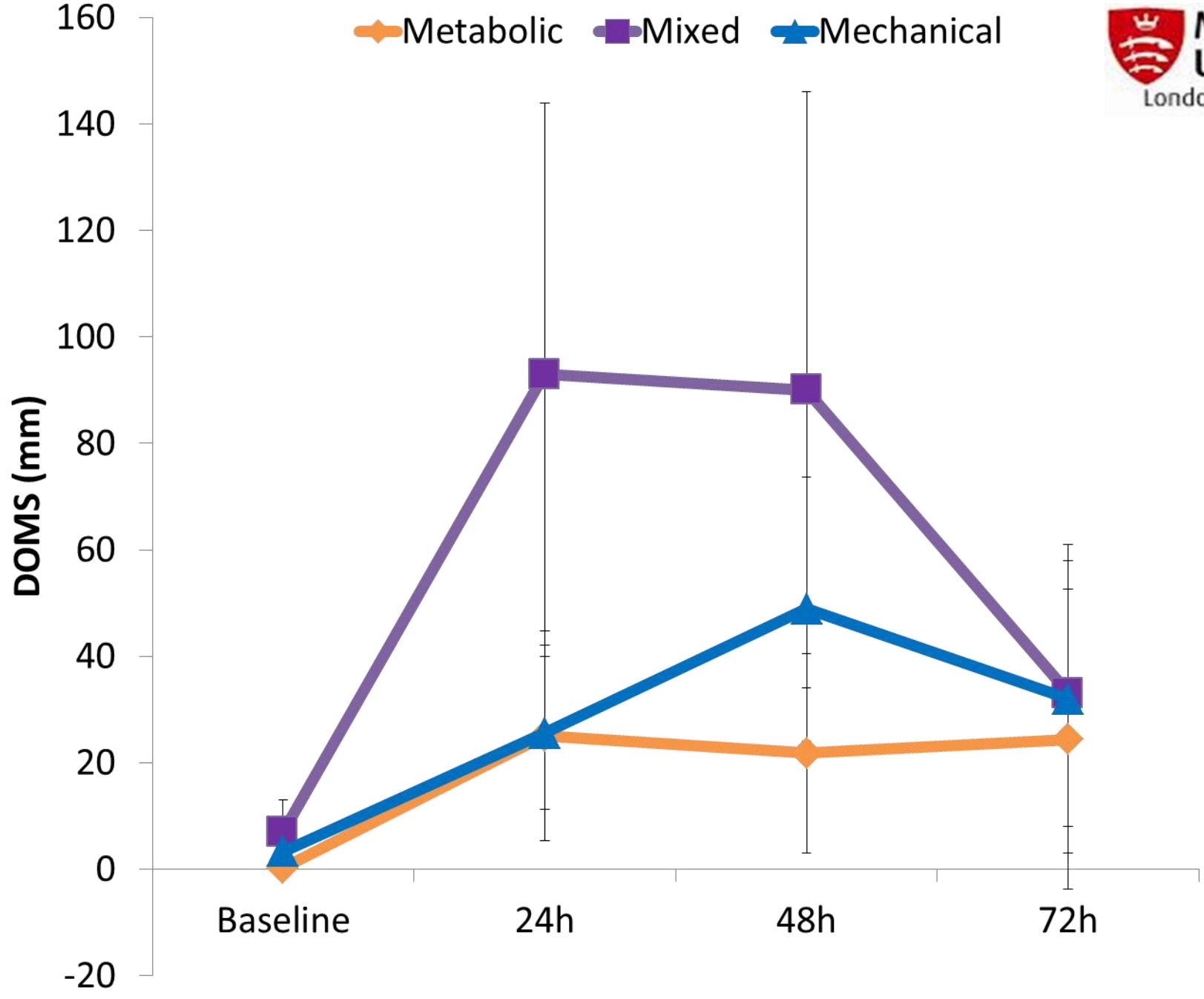


Figure 2.3 An overview of the postulated processes occurring during exercise-induced muscle damage.

COX-2 = cyclooxygenase-2; **DOMS** = delayed-onset of muscle soreness; **IL-6** = interleukin-6; **IL-1β** = interleukin-1beta; **NF-κB** = nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells; **PGE2** = prostaglandin E2; **PLA2** = phospholipase A2; **ROS** = reactive oxygen species; **TNF-α** = tumor necrosis factor-alpha; **Ub-P** = ubiquitin proteasome;



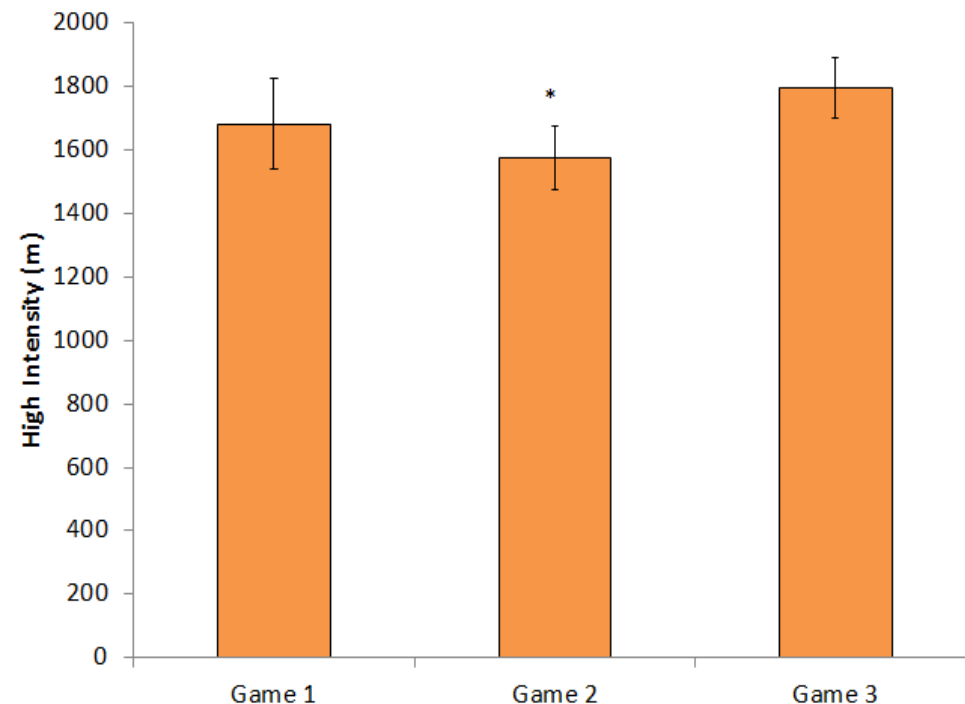
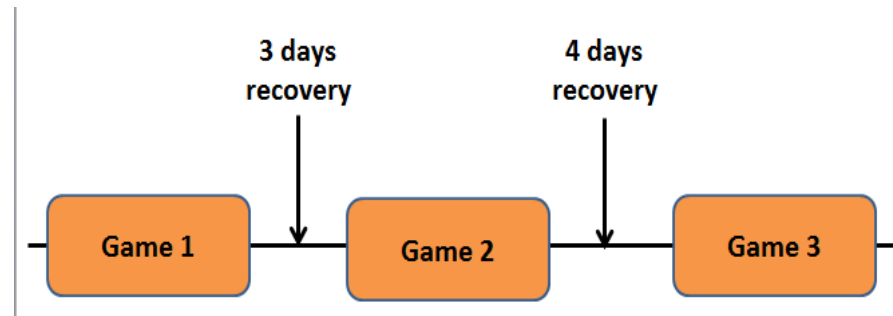
Metabolic Mixed Mechanical

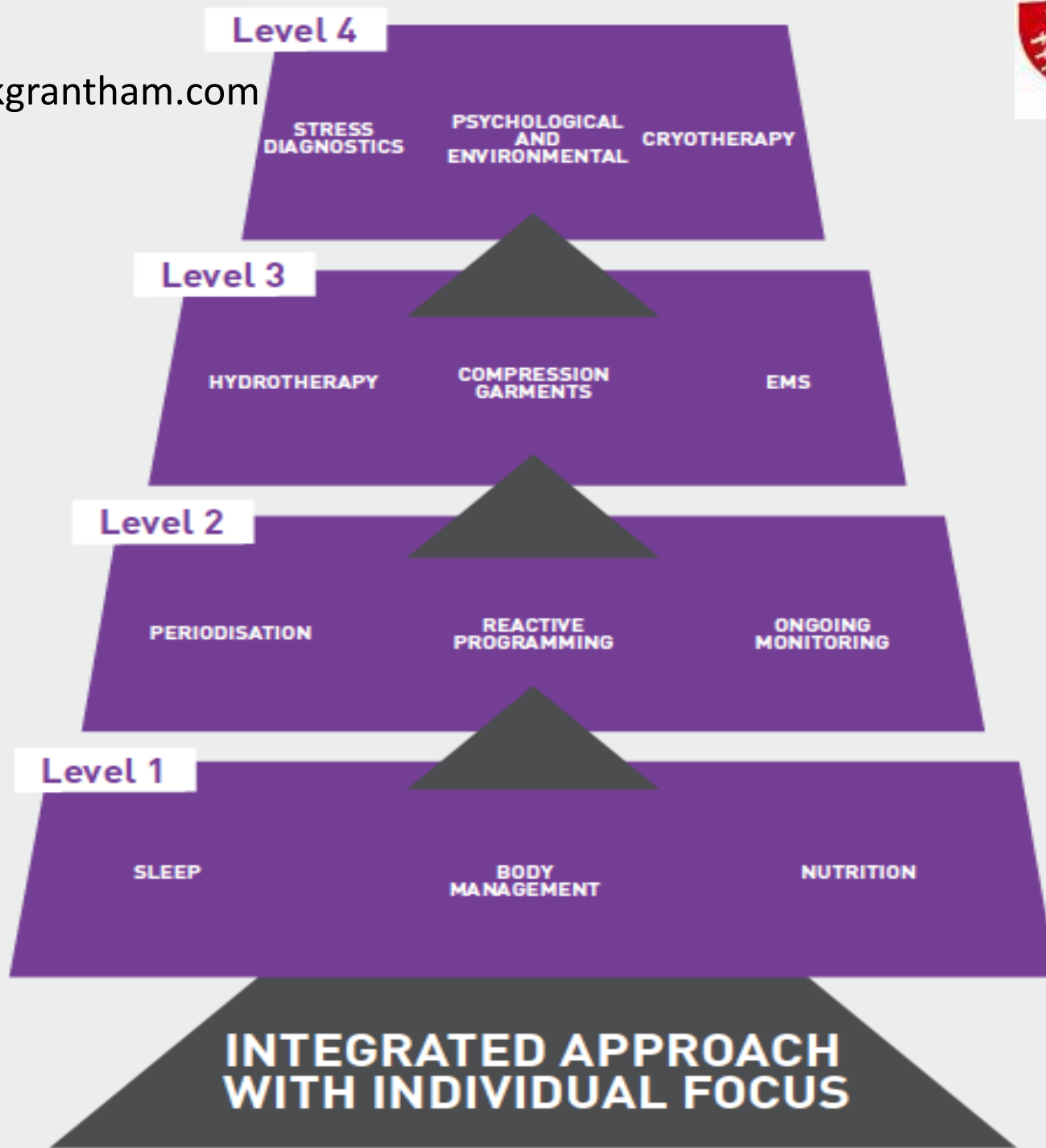


Bell *et al* (2014); Bell *et al* (2016) Cockburn *et al* (2011)

Repeating Optimal Performance

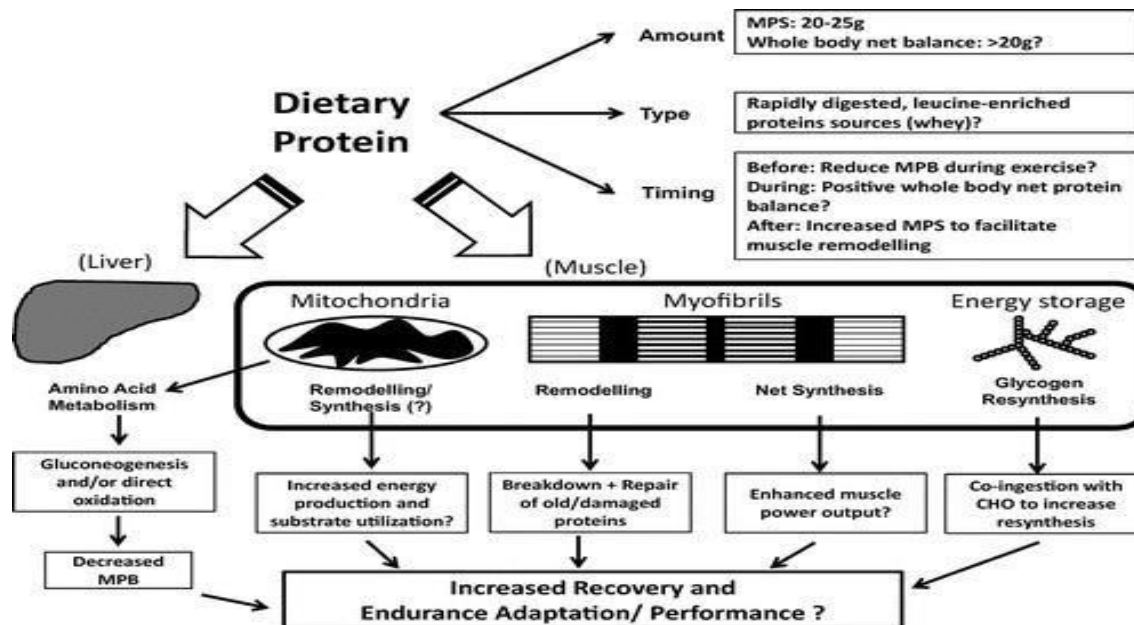
- **Olympic Schedule**
 - Women GB Team – 1 day recovery
- **Mohr et al (2015)**
 - DOMS, CK and oxidative stress increased after each game; greatest increase post G2; not returned to baseline levels post G2
 - RSA decreased 2 – 9% 3 days post game
 - Reduced high intensity running during G2





Why Milk?

- What happens to protein balance after strenuous exercise, and the impact of protein intake?
- Pasiakos et al (2014)
 - “benefits of protein supplementation on post-exercise muscle anabolism.....but to date when protein supplements are provided.....not resulted in measurable reductions in muscle damage and enhanced recovery of muscle function”
- However.....
 - Milk is a good source of protein & CHO
 - Evidence that milk leads to positive protein balance (Lunn et al, 2012; Elliot et al, 2006)





Strenuous Exercise

**Baseline
Measures**

E.g. DOMS;
Blood
markers;
Muscle
function

**24h Post
Measures**

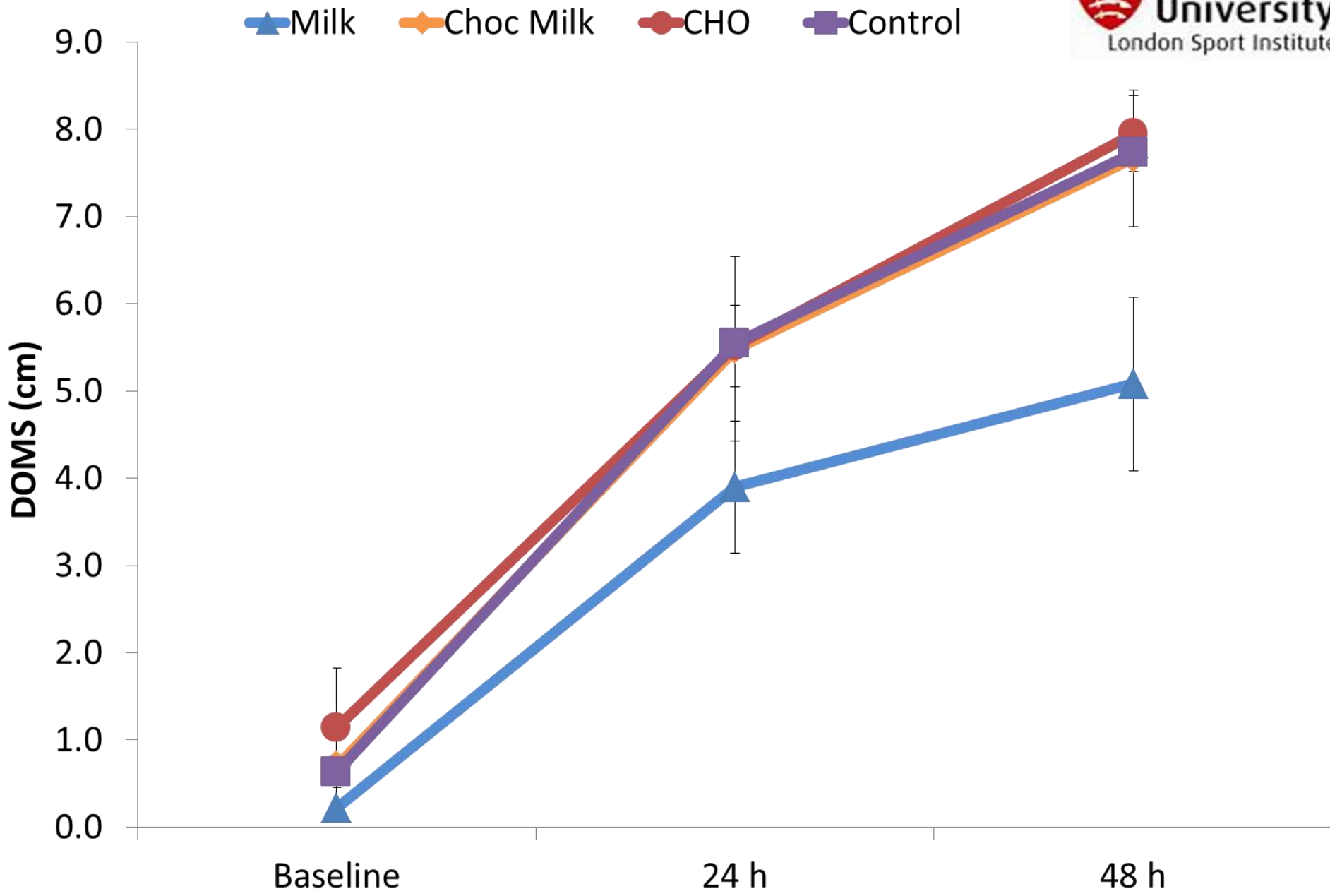
E.g. DOMS;
Blood
markers;
Muscle
function

**48h Post
Measures**

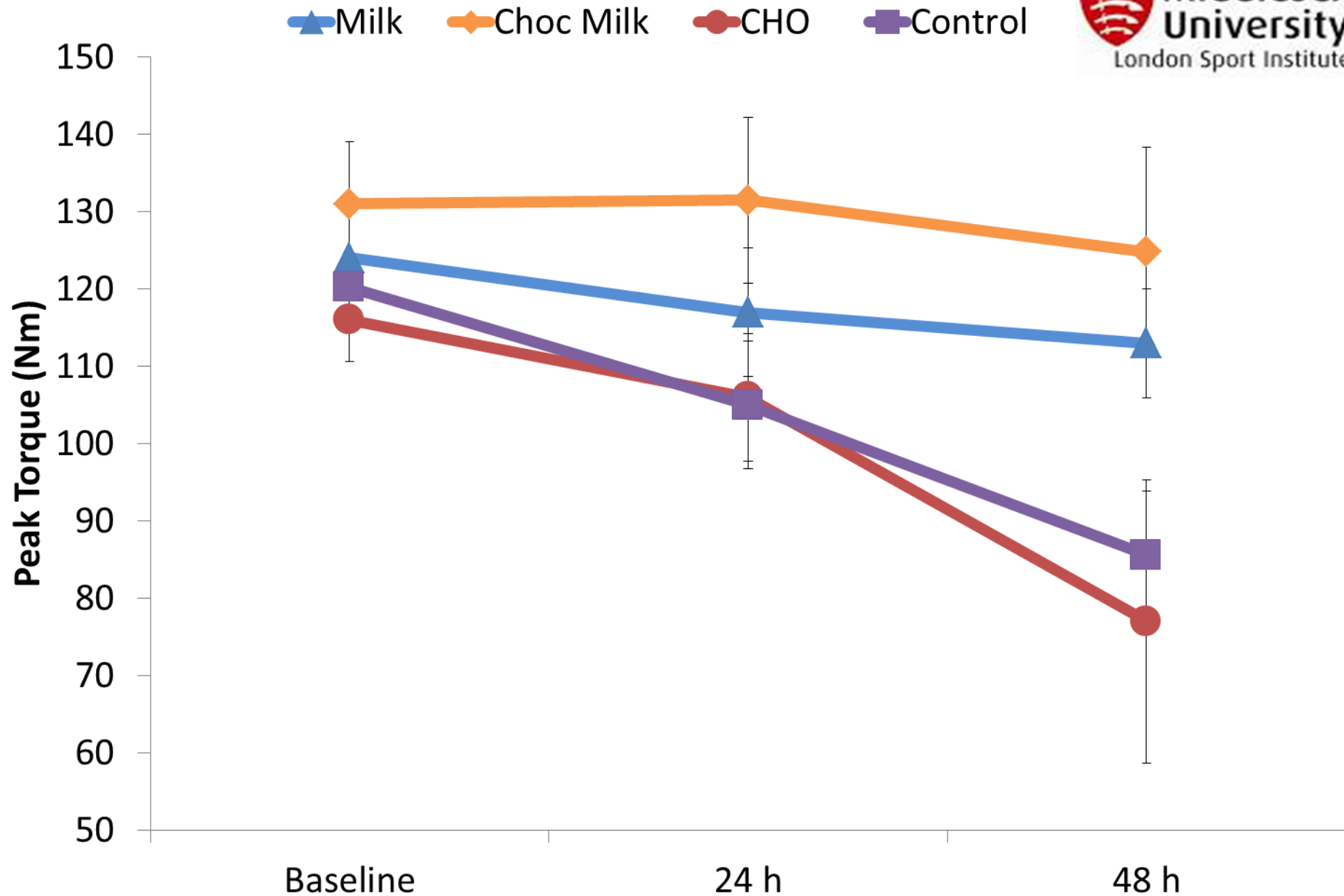
E.g. DOMS;
Blood
markers;
Muscle
function

**72h Post
Measures**

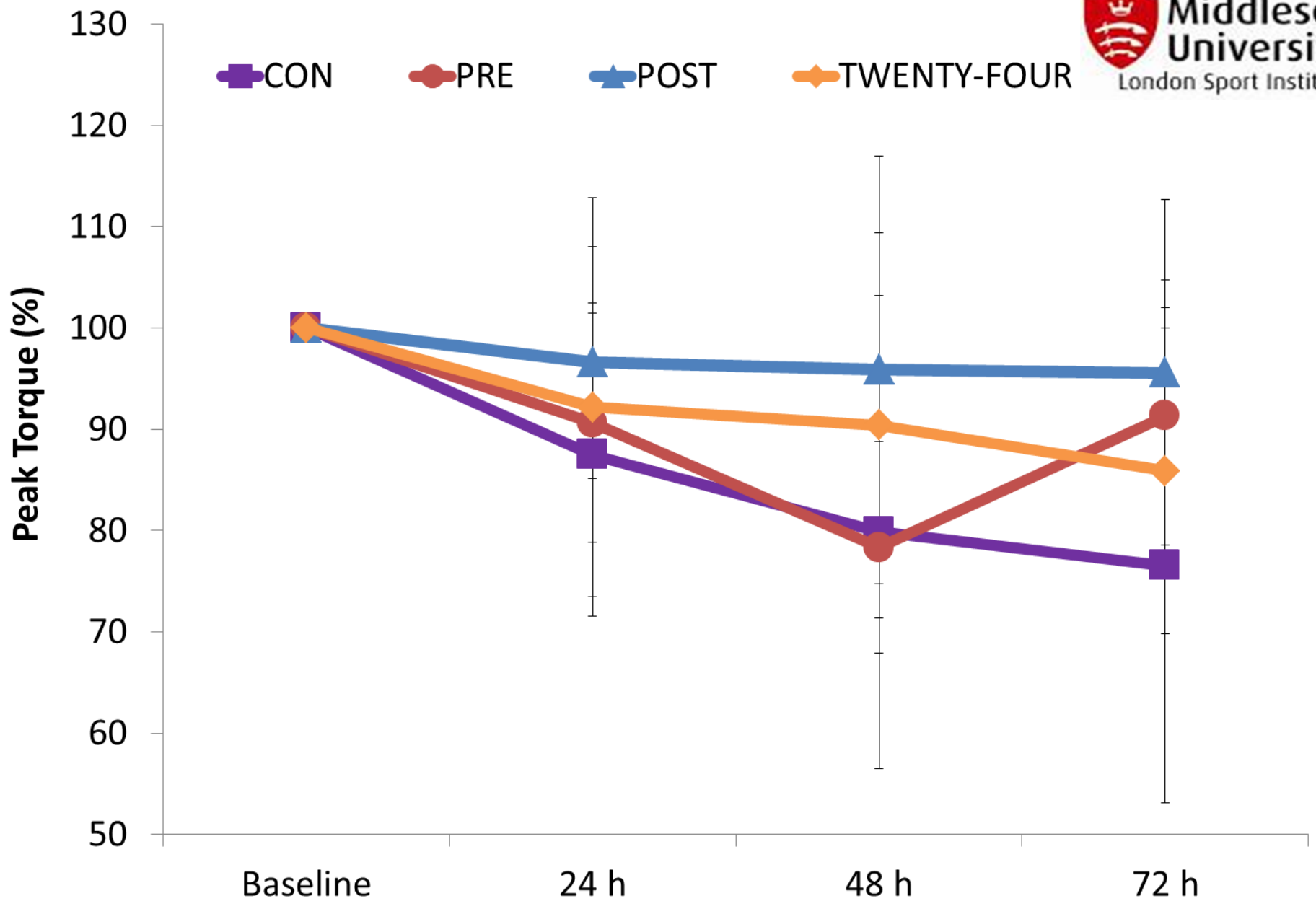
E.g. DOMS;
Blood
markers;
Muscle
function



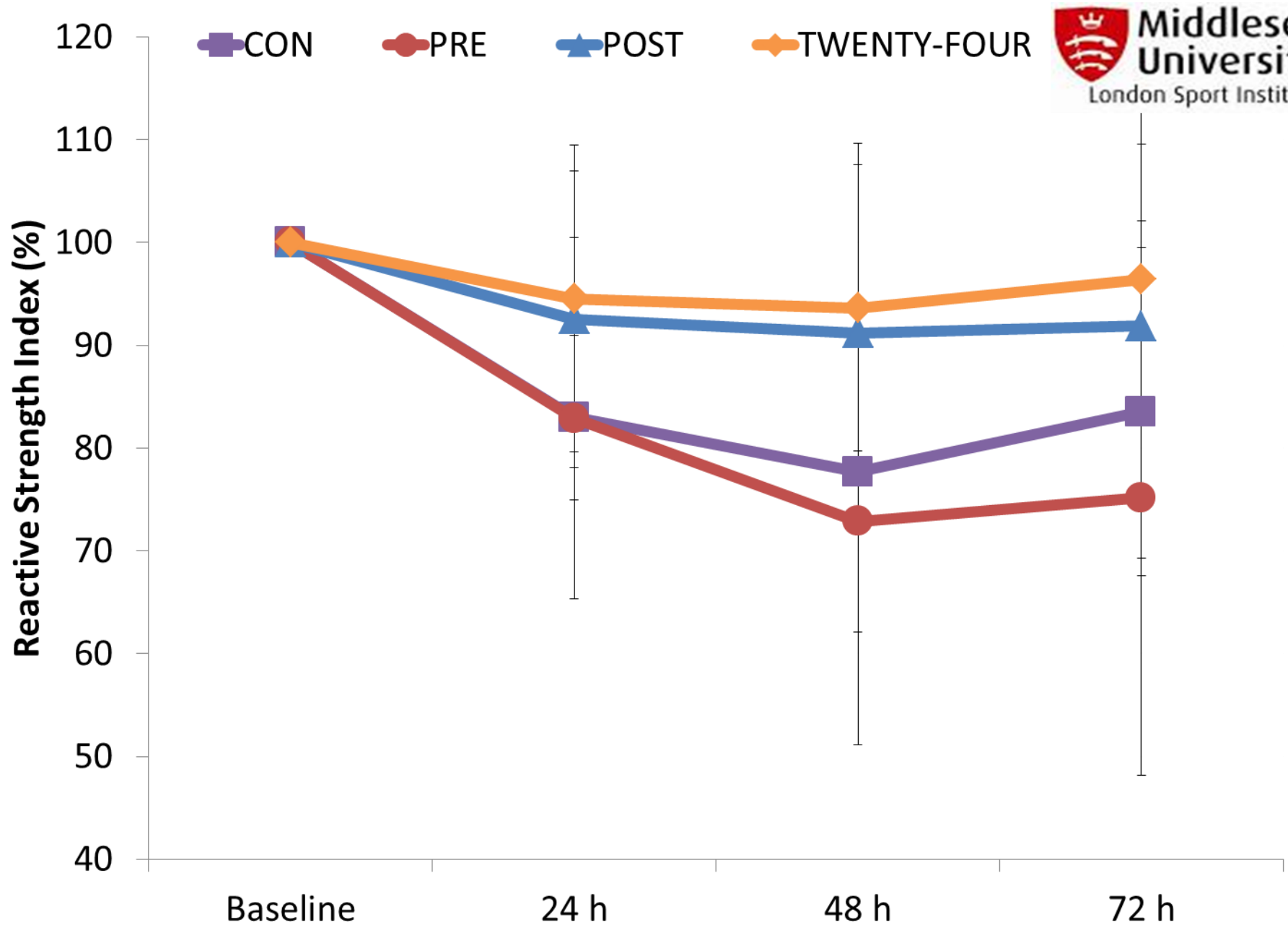
Effect of milk on DOMS following a mechanical exercise stress (Cockburn *et al*, 2008)



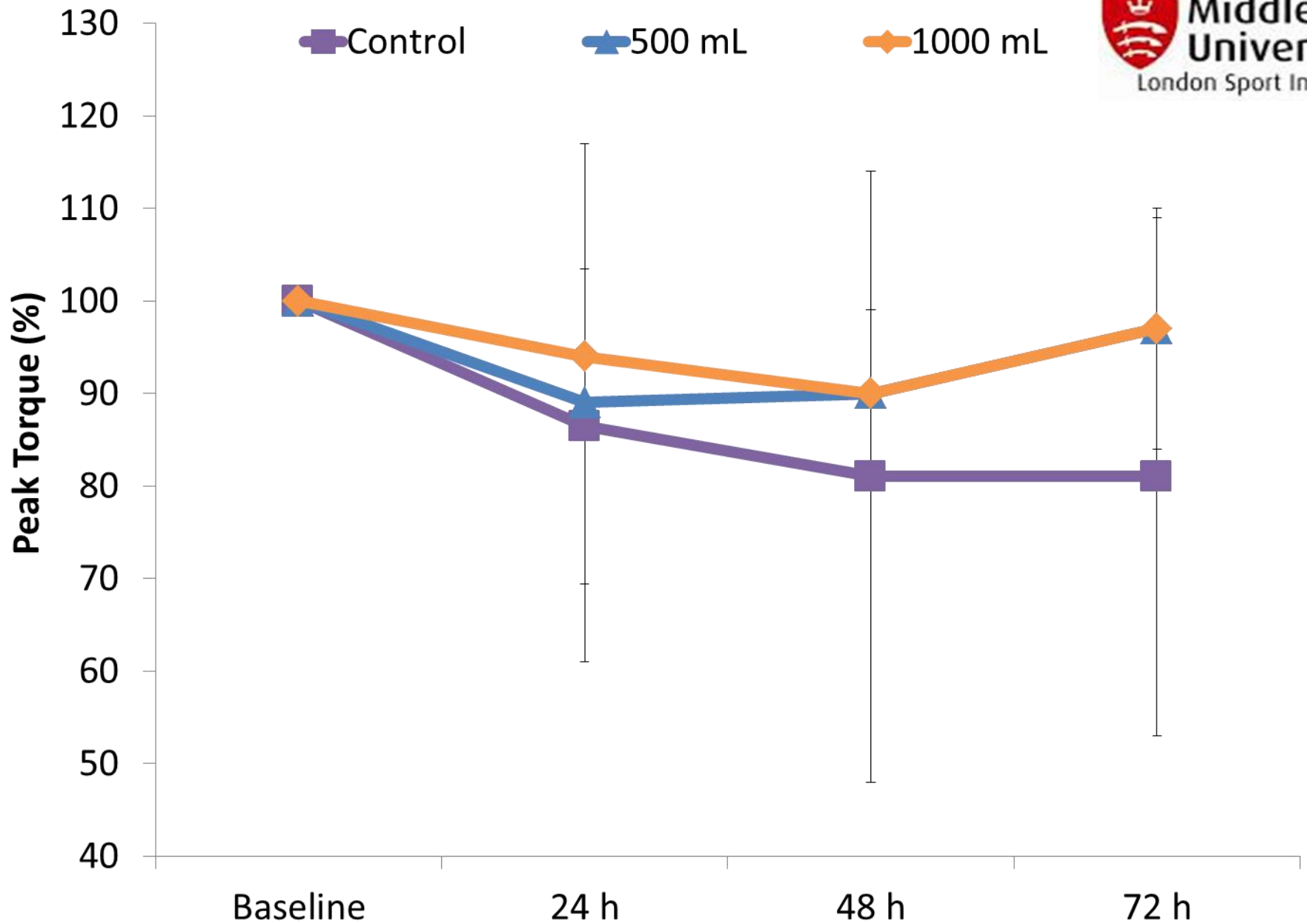
Effect of milk on peak torque following a mechanical exercise stress (Cockburn *et al*, 2008)



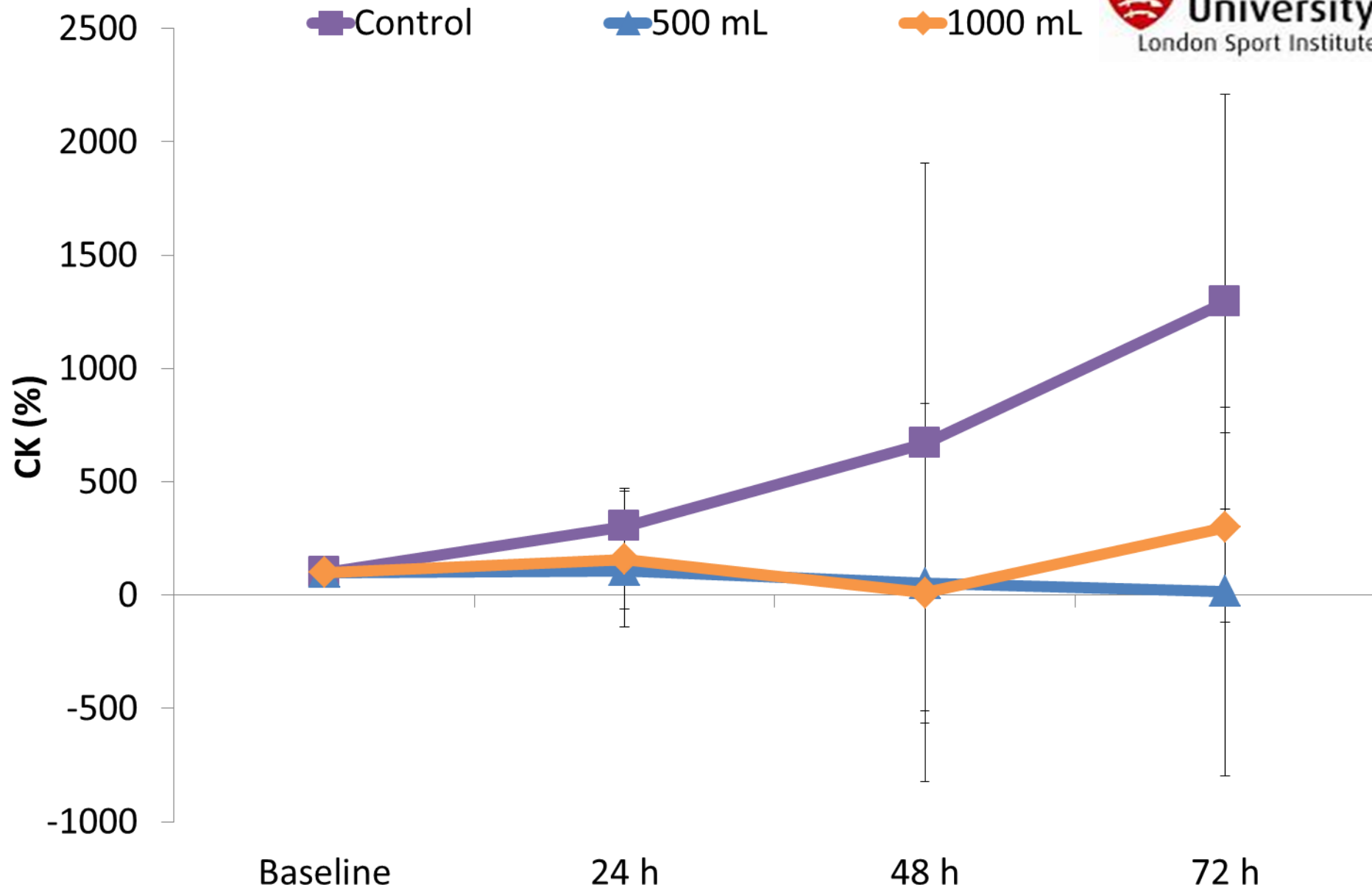
Effect of timing of milk ingestion on peak torque following a mechanical exercise stress (Cockburn *et al*, 2010)



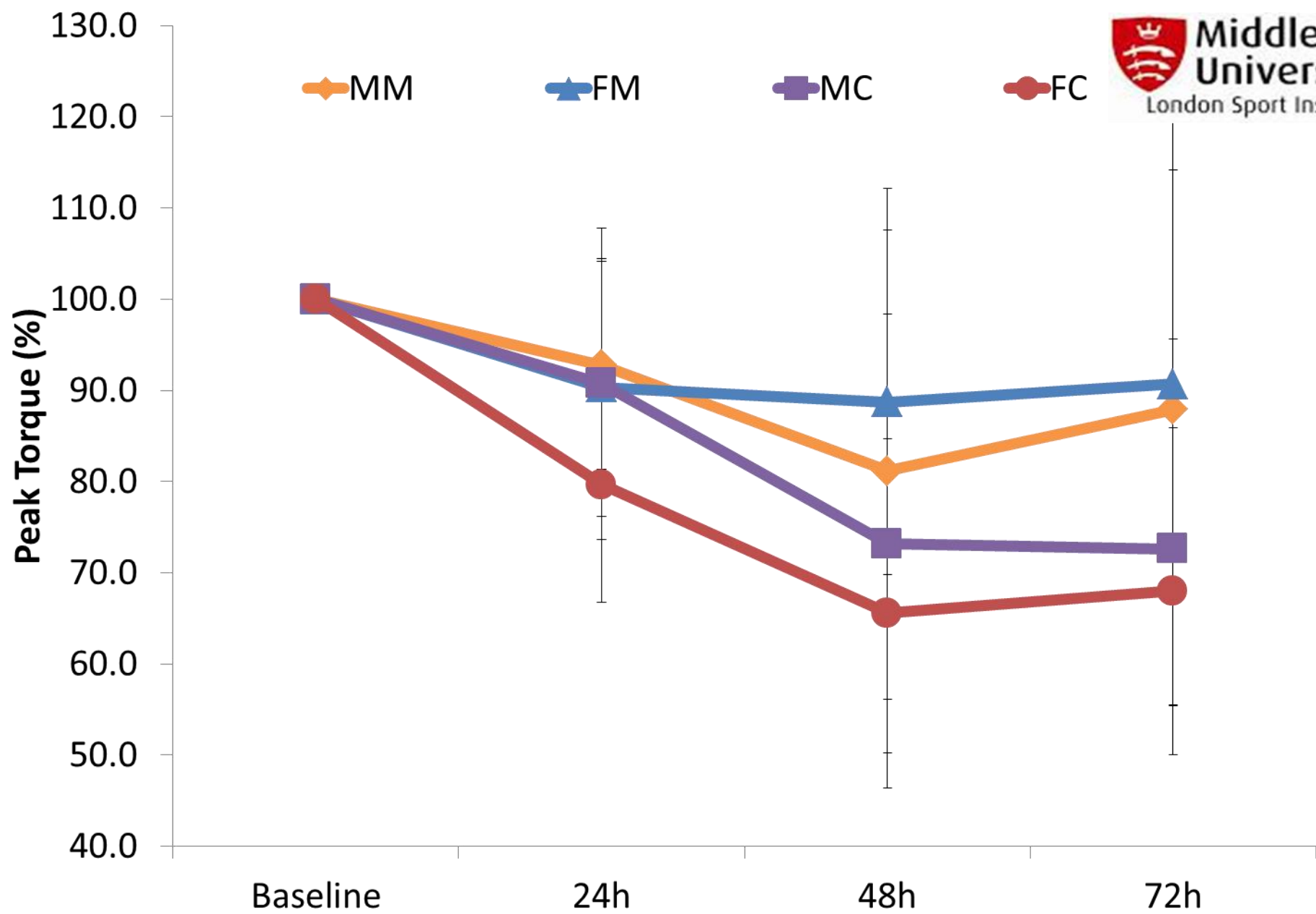
Effect of timing of milk ingestion on RSI following a mechanical exercise stress (Cockburn *et al*, 2010)



Effect of volume of milk on peak torque following a mechanical exercise stress (Cockburn *et al*, 2011)

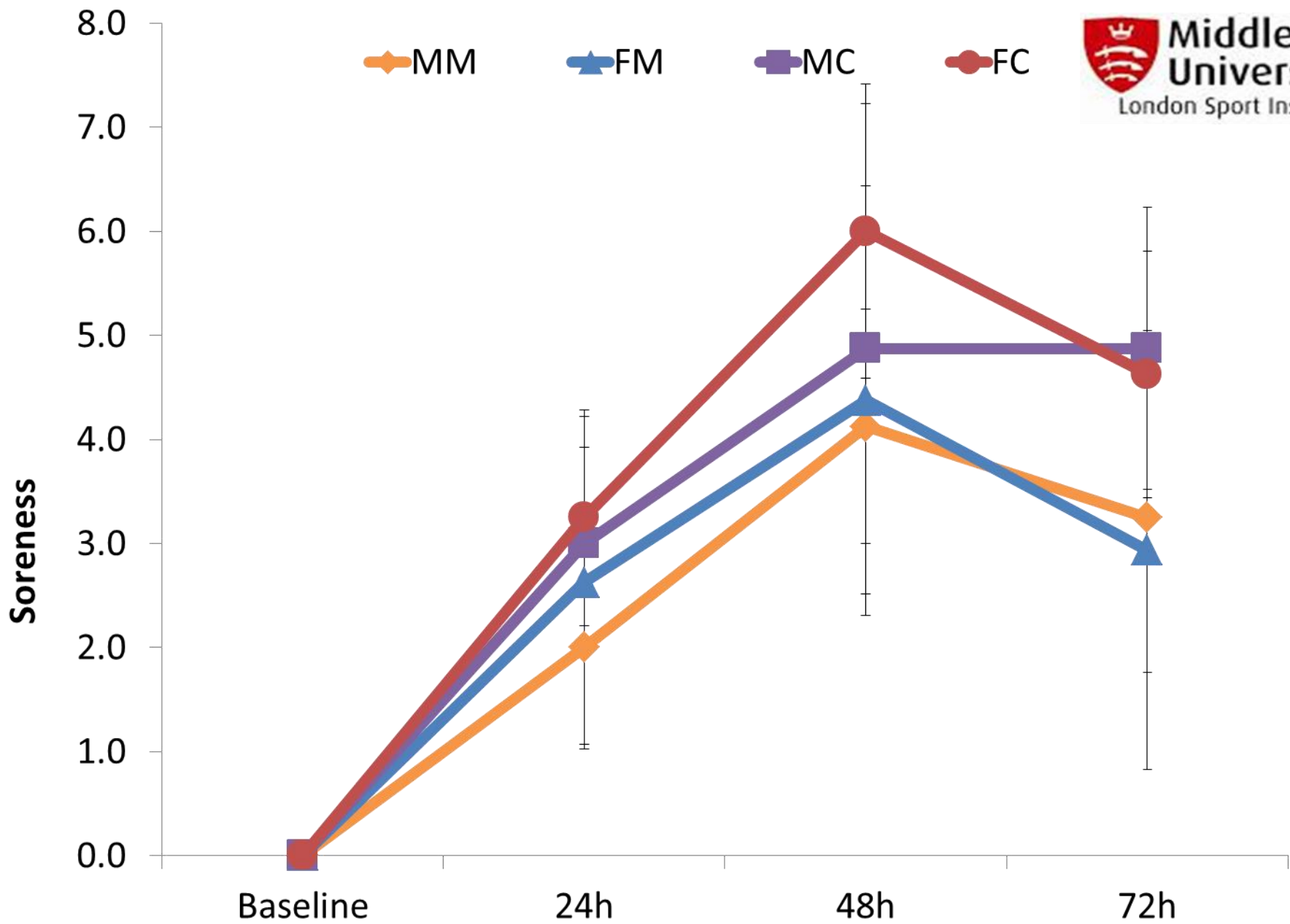


Effect of volume of milk on CK following a mechanical exercise stress (Cockburn *et al*, 2011)

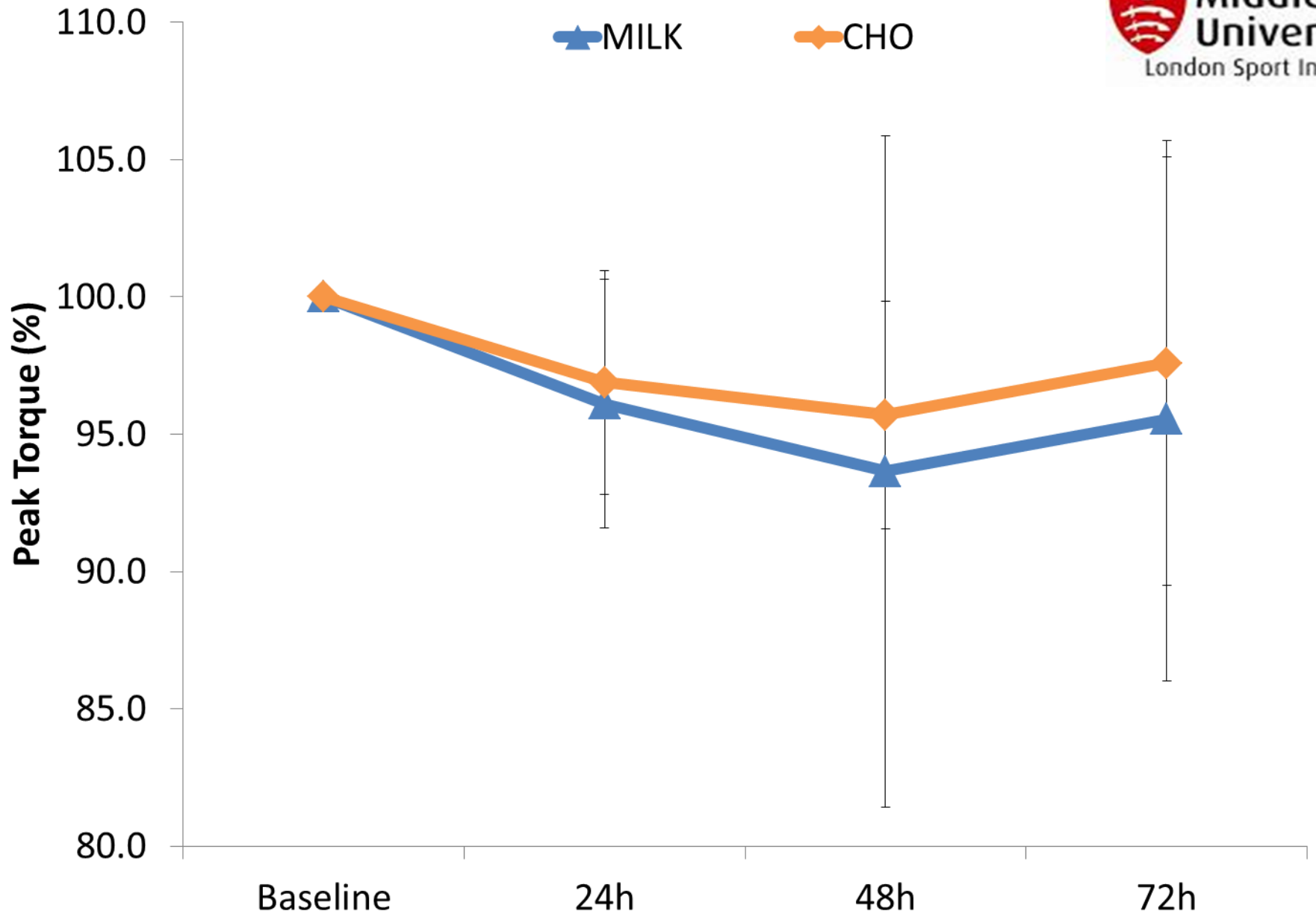


Effect of milk on peak torque following a mechanical exercise stress in males and females (Rankin *et al*, 2015)

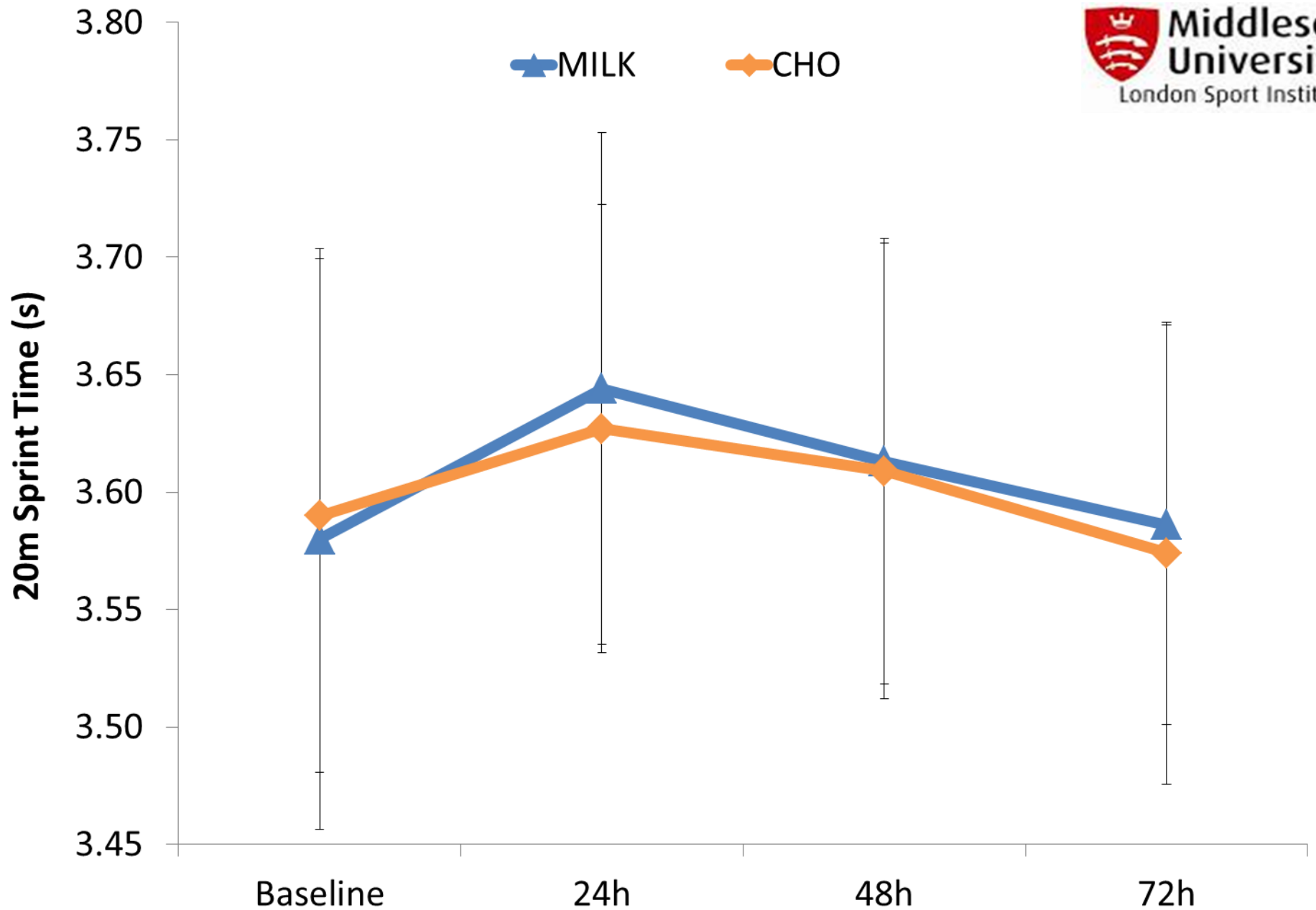
MM FM MC FC



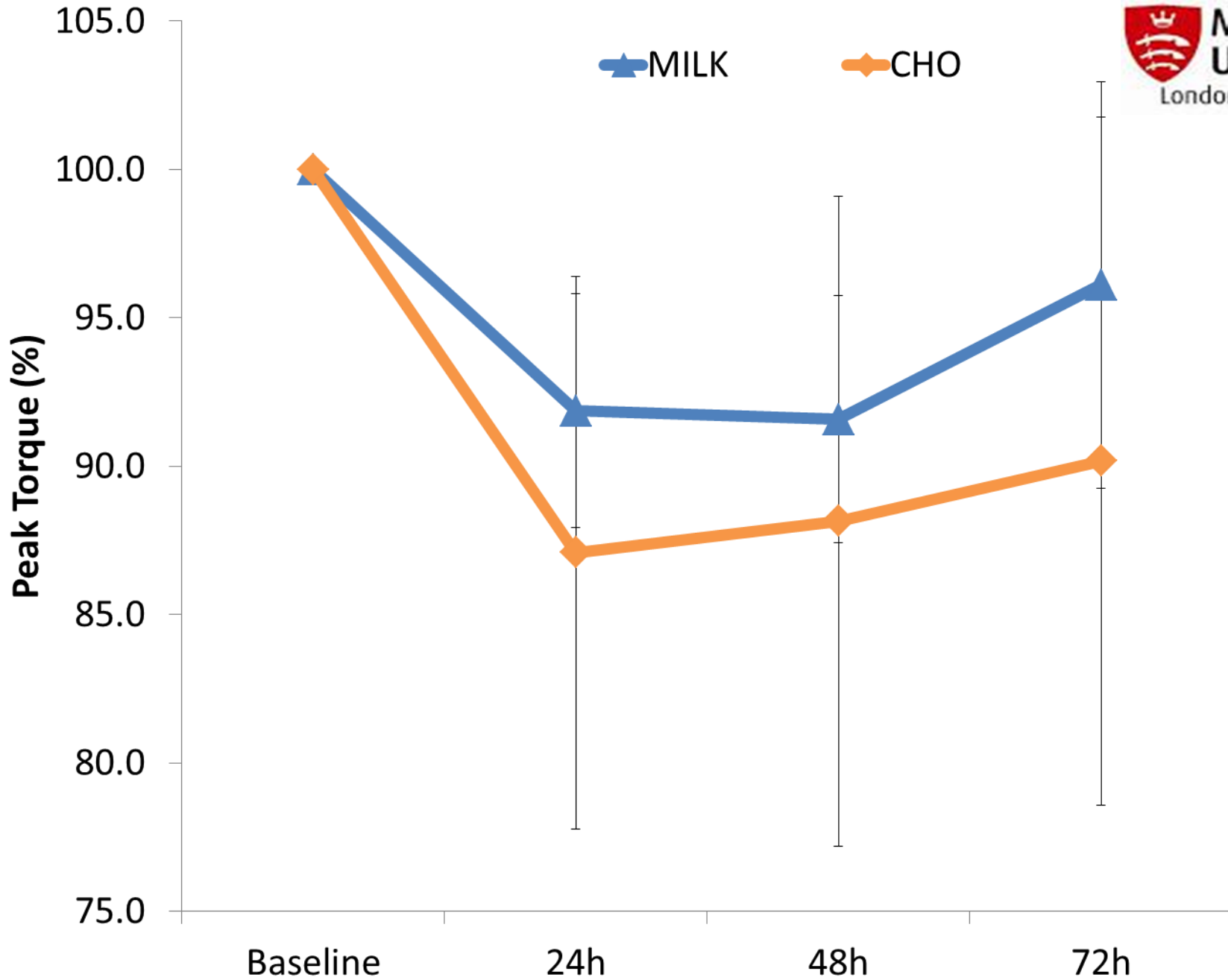
Effect of milk on DOMS following a mechanical exercise stress in males and females (Rankin *et al*, 2015)



Effect of milk on peak torque following a metabolic exercise stress in females
(Unpublished Data)



Effect of milk on 20m sprint time following a metabolic exercise stress in females
(Unpublished Data)



Effect of milk on peak torque following a mixed exercise stress (Unpublished Data)

Current Thoughts

- **Mode of Exercise**

- Mechanical
- Metabolic
- Mixed



- **Gender**

- Males
- Females



- **Mechanisms**

- Damage to protein structures
- Inflammation
- Oxidative Stress

Conclusion

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Milk is a beneficial recovery intervention from strenuous exercise with an eccentric component in both males and females.

"Not a one-size fits all approach"
(Minnet & Costello, 2015)