



ASPC
International
Forum on
**ELITE
SPORT**



Human Performance Project

John Underwood



Human Performance Project



Human Performance Project





Lake Placid

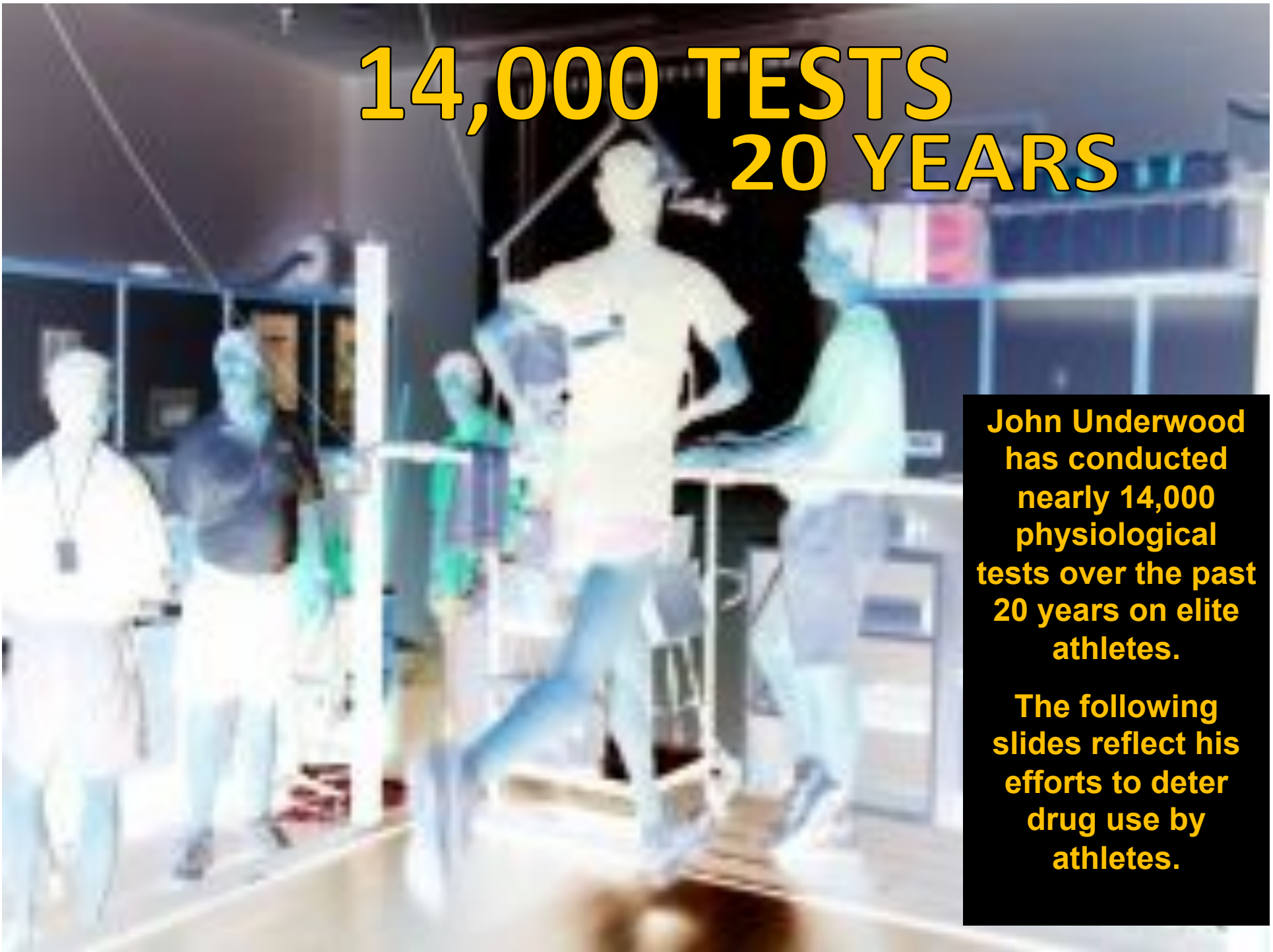


USOC Lab

Lake Placid, NY



14,000 TESTS 20 YEARS



John Underwood has conducted nearly 14,000 physiological tests over the past 20 years on elite athletes.

The following slides reflect his efforts to deter drug use by athletes.

28 OLYMPIANS





Naval Special Warfare

Laboratory Testing





RECOVERY

Physiological Considerations for Recovery in Elite Hockey

John Underwood Director American Athletic Institute

Understanding Recovery





NCAA College Sport





CHAMPION
ATHLETE
PROGRAMS



ATHLETE
LIFESTYLE
EDUCATIONAL
MODULES





Figure 1 - The Gears of Training and Performance (Mingos, 1999)

Neuromuscular
System

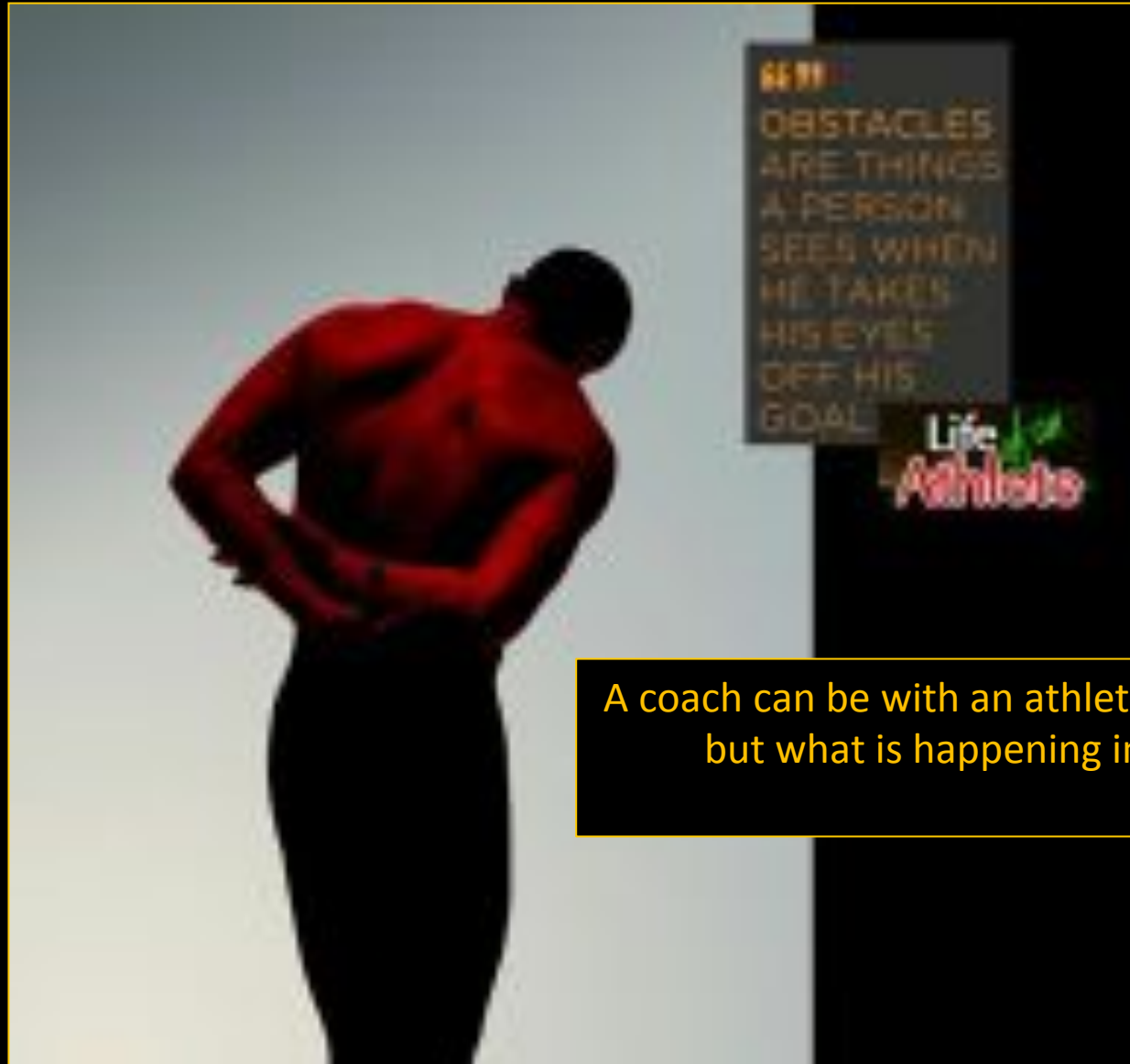
Cardiovascular
System

Biological
Power

Metabolic
System

Hormonal
System

Lifestyle matters... Lifestyle counts



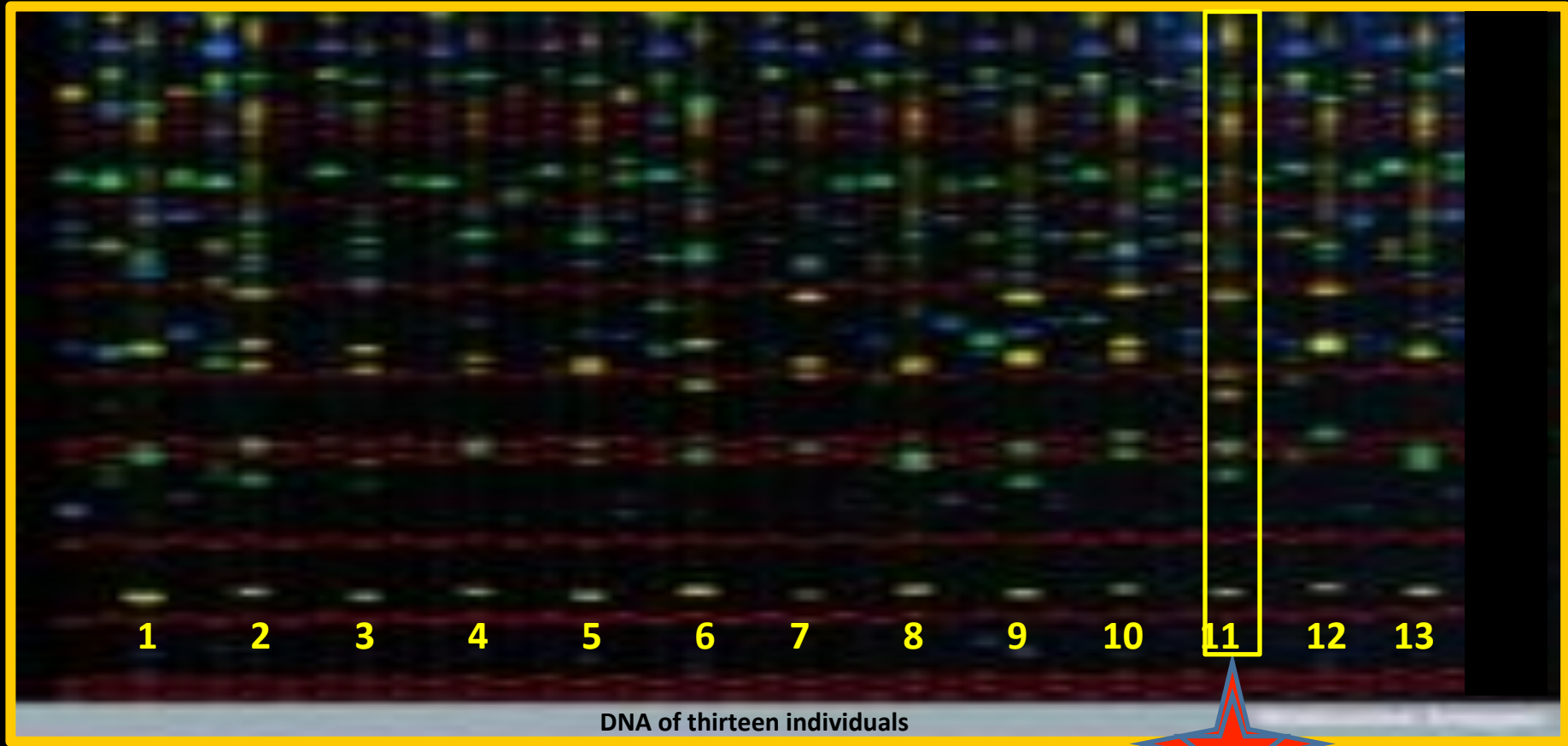
1%

A coach can be with an athlete for three hours in a day...
but what is happening in the other 21 hours?

Joachim Cruz



ALL THAT MAKES YOU



8%

TALENT



TALENT

Takes you to the crossroad of opportunity... it's the rest of the journey that makes a champion!

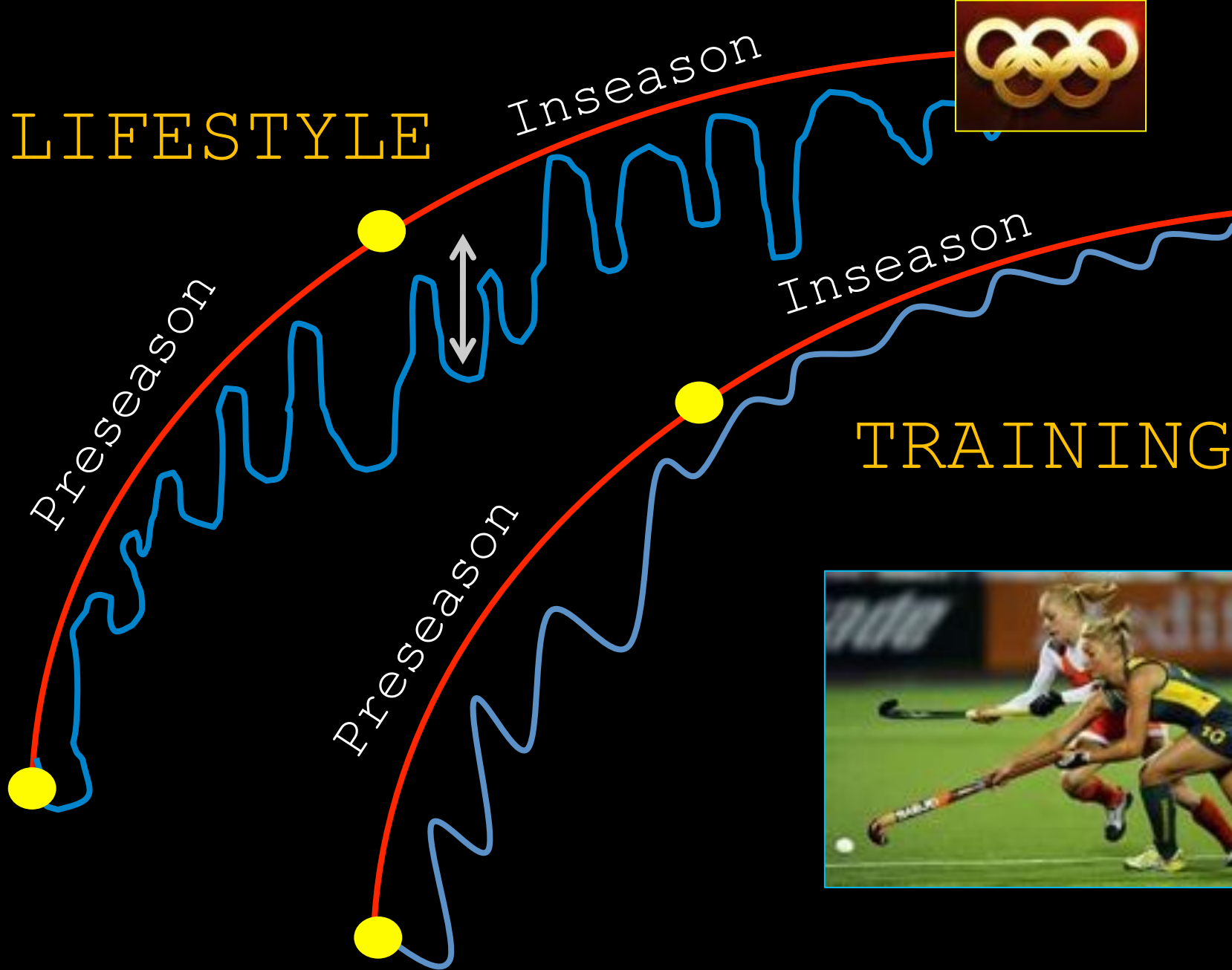
Life *of an*
Athlete

No amount of talent will overcome a lifestyle that is in conflict with elite athletic performance...



Performance Factors

LIFESTYLE



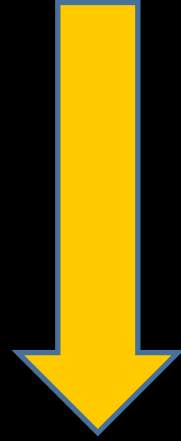
TRAINING



Peaking Training

100 DAYS

Olympic
Games



Modernization has affected factors in athlete development which are clearly not conducive to optimal mental and physical performance..

Training Recovery Performance



Athlete lifestyle is changing



Mostly Downward

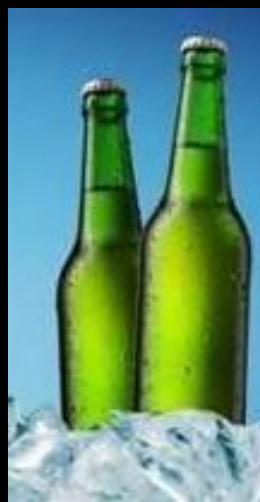


facebook.

LIFE AS WE LIVE IT



The lifestyle of this century has created conflicts and dilemmas that greatly reduce the effectiveness of top level athletes to train, recover and perform consistently at or near their best.



EDUCATION FOR OLYMPIANS



If we do not teach athletes to live an optimal lifestyle They will still make one up!



For many there is no rhythm!

**BIO
CIRCADIAN**



RANDOM EVENTS

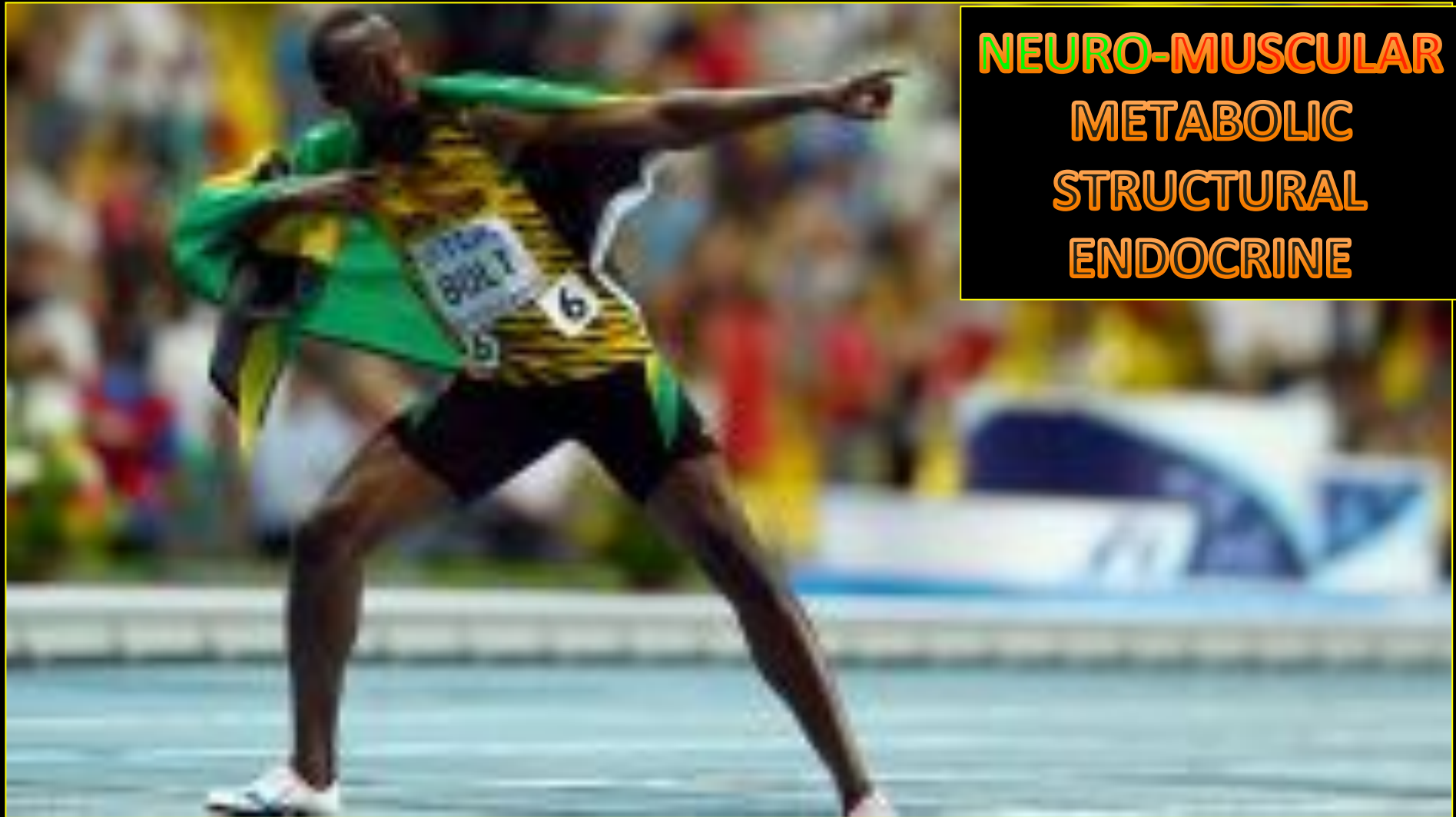
LIFESTYLE AND RECOVERY



The single most overlooked aspect of athlete failure is issues related to recovery...

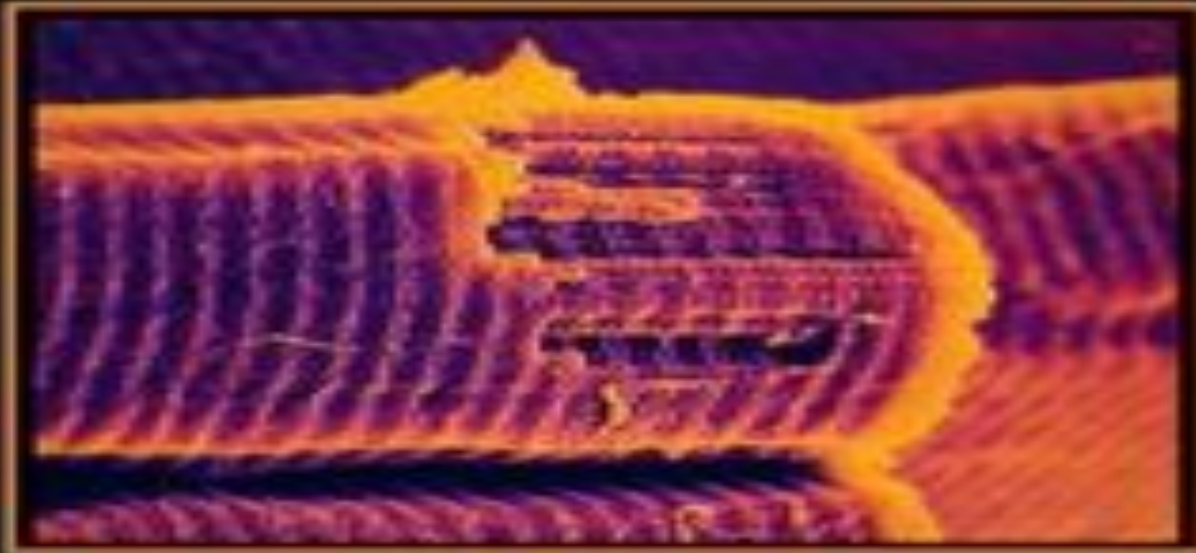


Fatigue, which is at the root of the whole recovery paradigm, can be split into four categories



NEURO-MUSCULAR
METABOLIC
STRUCTURAL
ENDOCRINE

Example Muscle Concerns



WARMDOWN
NUTRIENTS
COMPRESSION
HOT/COLD
MASSAGE
ELASTICITY/FLEX

Where has the same consideration
been for CNS?



#1



The single biggest factor in
optimal performance

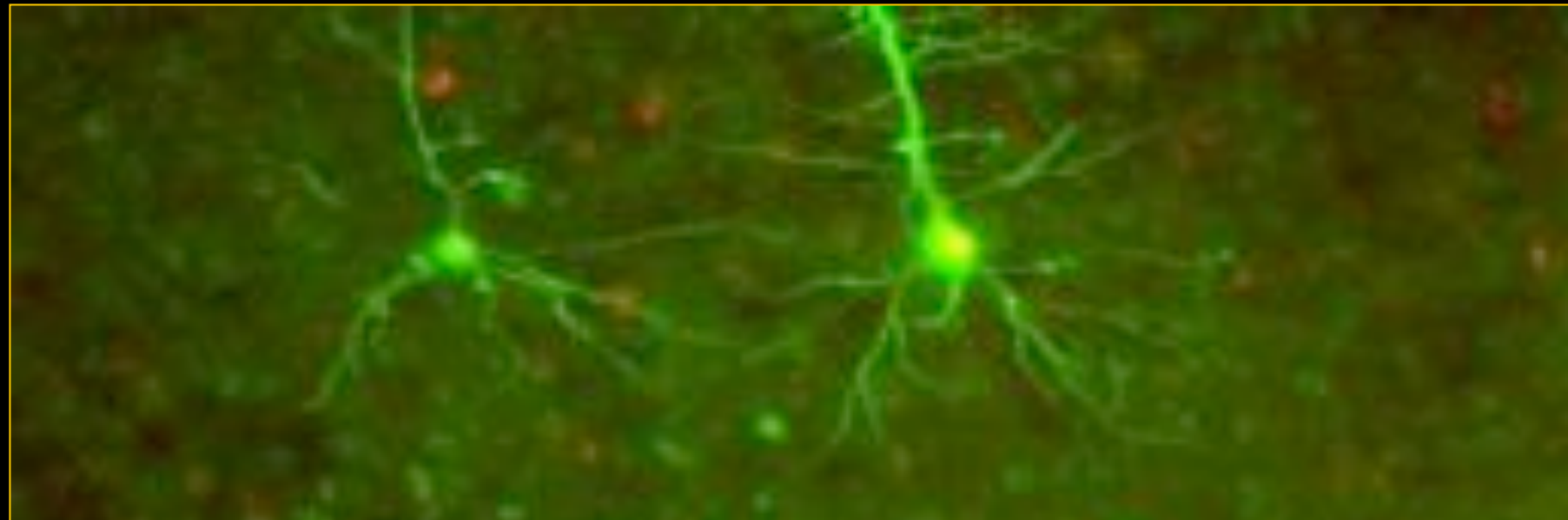
CNS READINESS



The brain
processes
400 billion
points of data
every second.



Is your brain ready to play?



100,000 Chemical reactions per second during athletic competition





Brain Drain

Learn how you can either waste or save CNS readiness for when you need it in a competition...





SLEEP

The effect of sleep on high level mental and physical performance



STRESS

The effect of stress on high level mental and physical performance



SOCIAL DRUGS

The effect of social drugs on high level mental and physical performance



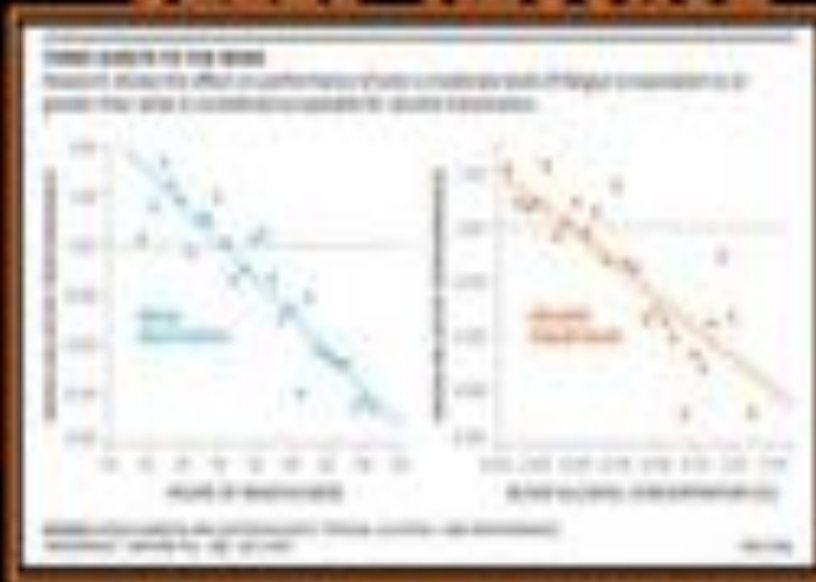


AWARENESS






SLEEP ALCOHOL



Note the similarity of decreased performance from sleep and to alcohol. It shows a nearly identical profile. The performance that is clearly diminished. Athletes need to understand how much you lose when you don't sleep or booze!



Nutrition



These simple suggestions will help you get the most out of your workouts and your diet.

eat right.

Life ^{الرياضة} of the **Athlete**

Power Back Diet

For more information on this diet, visit www.athletesdiet.com

U.S. Olympic Committee



Worse than we thought!

160,000 fast-food restaurants strewn
across the U.S., serving approximately
50 million people each and every day.

35% of the U.S. population considered obese



Life of an Athlete
Human Performance Project

Life of an Athlete

FOOD CHOICE DETERMINES ENERGY LEVELS

SOCIAL ISSUES 2013



STRESS
TIME MANAGEMENT
SLEEP/CNS FATIGUE
RECOVERY
DIET/NUTRITION
ADVANCED
TECHNOLOGY
SOCIAL DRUG USE
PRESCRIPTION DRUG USE
SUPPLEMENTS



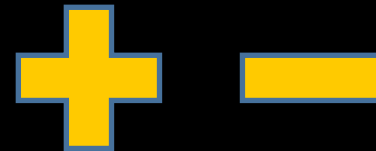
It's not just what you are willing to give...
It's what you are willing to give up!

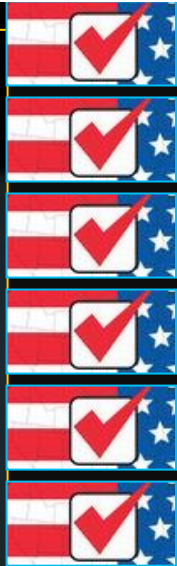


PERFORMANCE FACTORS



In sport we spend most of our time looking at positives and ignore to a great extent the negatives...





Blood glucose up
Muscles Fueled
Hydrated
Body systems rested
CNS rested
Hormones up



FACTORS

ALL SYSTEMS GO





Poor Diet
Poor Sleep
Stress
CNS Overstimulation
Social Drug Use
Poor Recovery
Poor Training Methods

— FACTORS

ALL SYSTEMS NO





24 HOURS

BODY RECOVERY



BODY MUST BE RESTED WHEN YOU TRAIN

The CNS takes much longer to recover than the heart lungs and muscle systems...

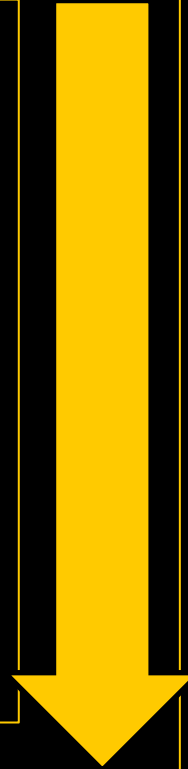
48 HOURS

24 HOURS



RECOVERY

HOUR 1
HOUR 8
HOUR 24



70%
20%
10%

DYNAMICS OF RECOVERY AND TIME



60
MINUTES

The first hour

During the first hour after a workout the majority of recovery takes place and training effect is maximized.





The single most critical factor in training effect taking place or not...

POST TRAINING NUTRITIONAL RECOVERY





The highest rates of nutrient uptake occur during the first 10mins after training .



This is because all the nutrient transport and storage mechanisms become switched on thus increasing the body's absorption rates. The nutrients that are required are glucose (from Carbohydrate) and amino acids (from Proteins).

THE QUICKER THE BETTER





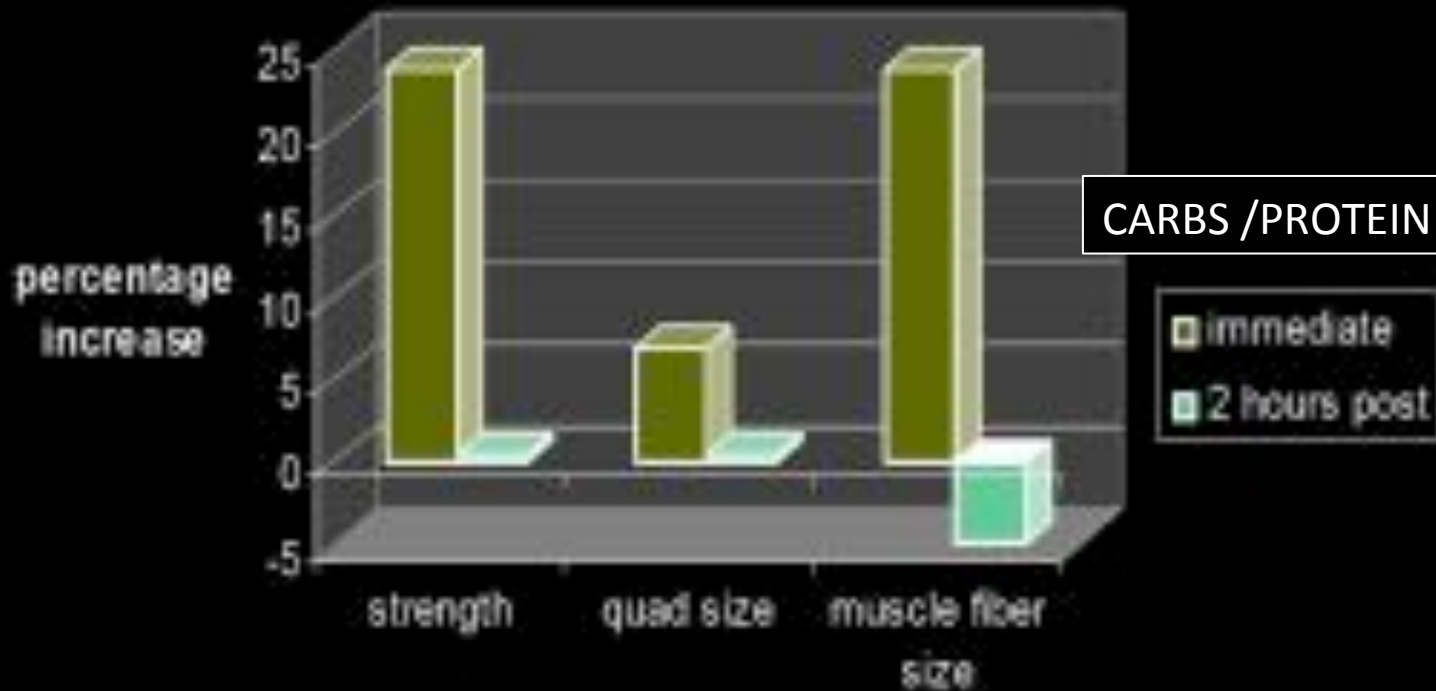
PROTEIN

Protein blunts negative effects
Accelerates positive factors in muscle

Fast Protein Critical



Changes in strength, muscle size, and muscle fiber size



Don't Wait



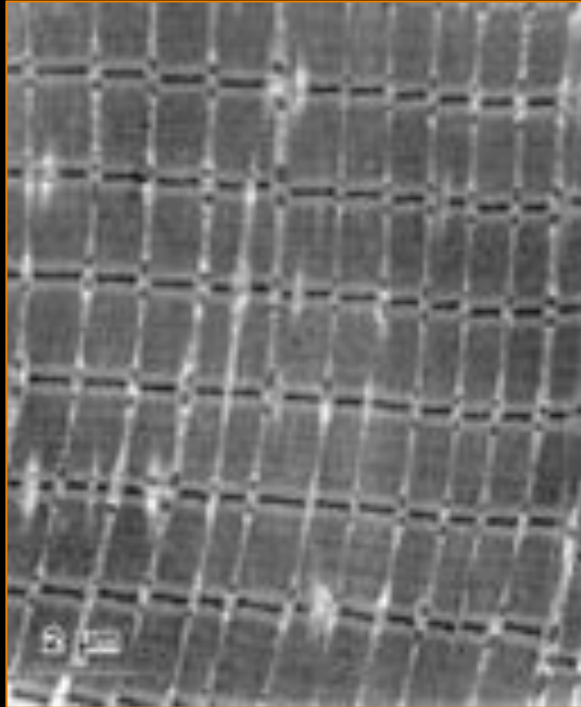


There is muscle damage from any kind of physical activity

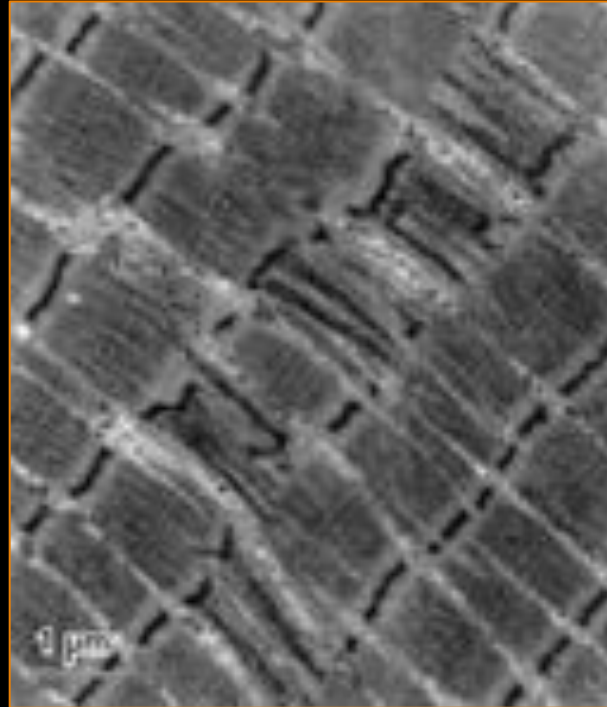
The higher the intensity the greater the damage

MUSCLE DAMAGE

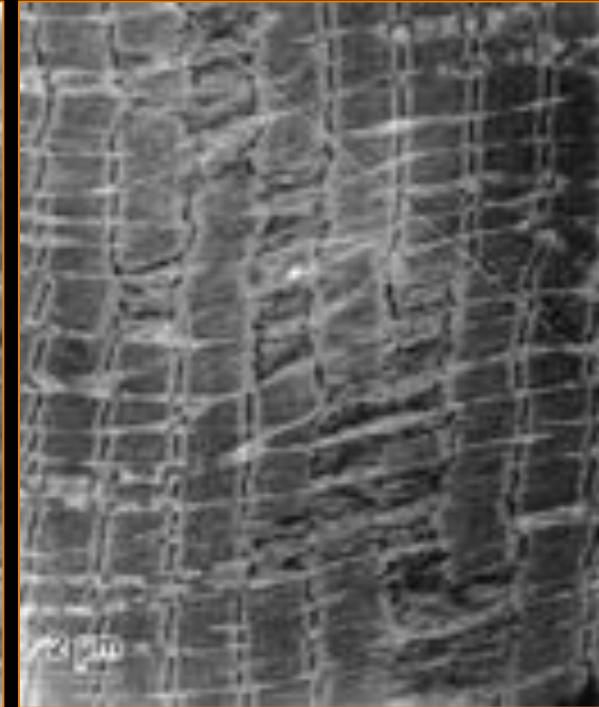




NORMAL



MODERATE

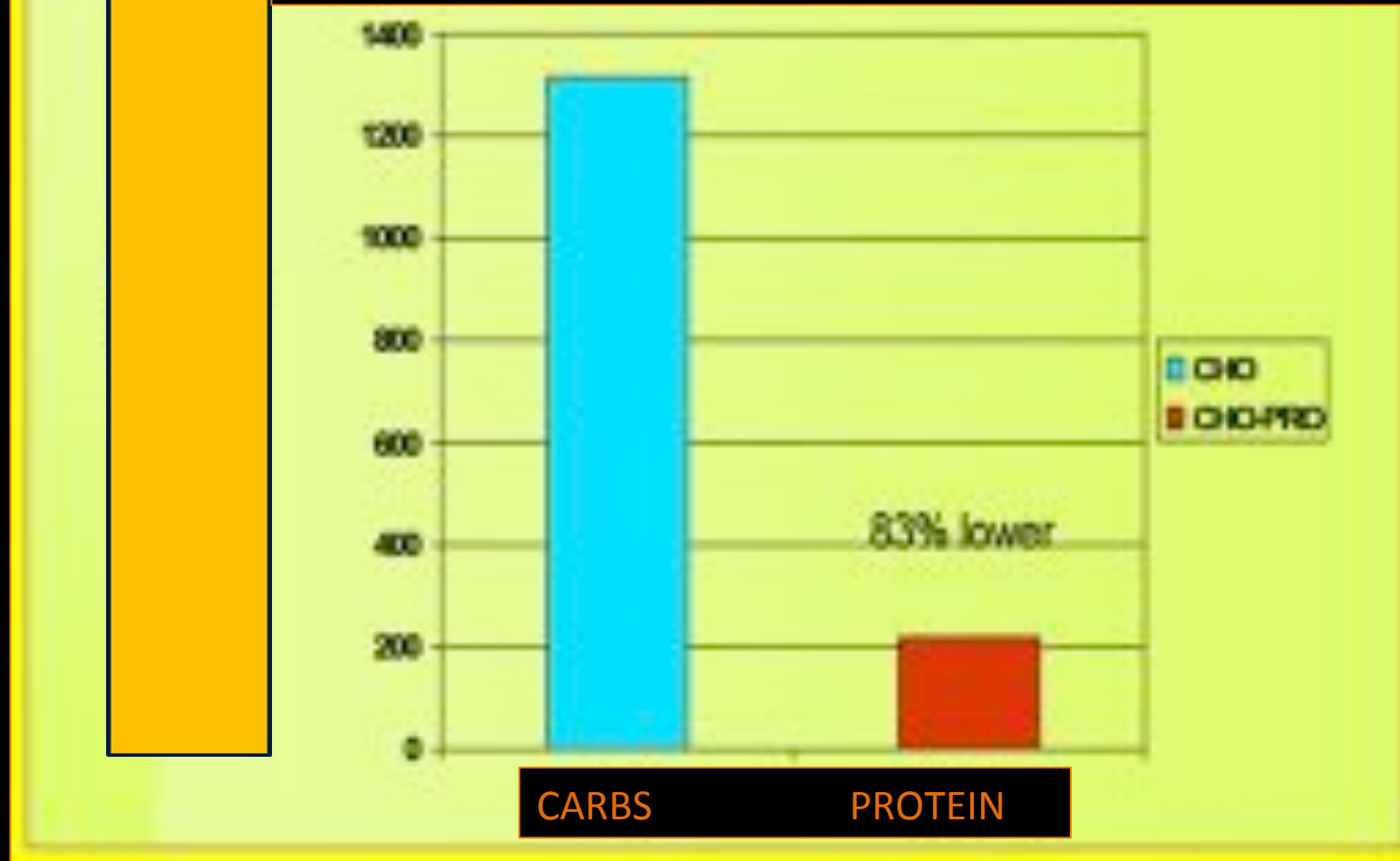


EXTREME

Muscle Damage



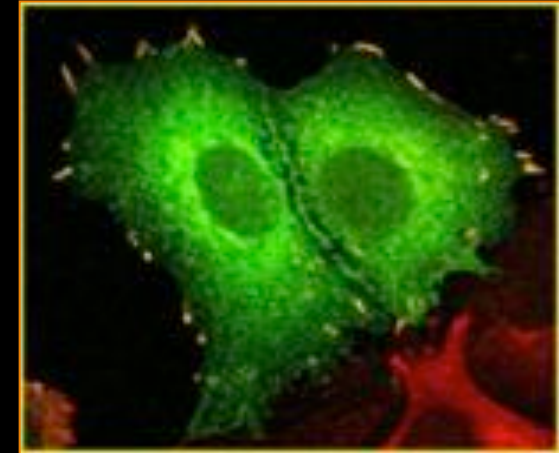
CARBS AND PROTEIN AFFECT ON MUSCLE DAMAGE



How sore do you want to be?



Muscle Fiber Hypertrophy in Protein Group

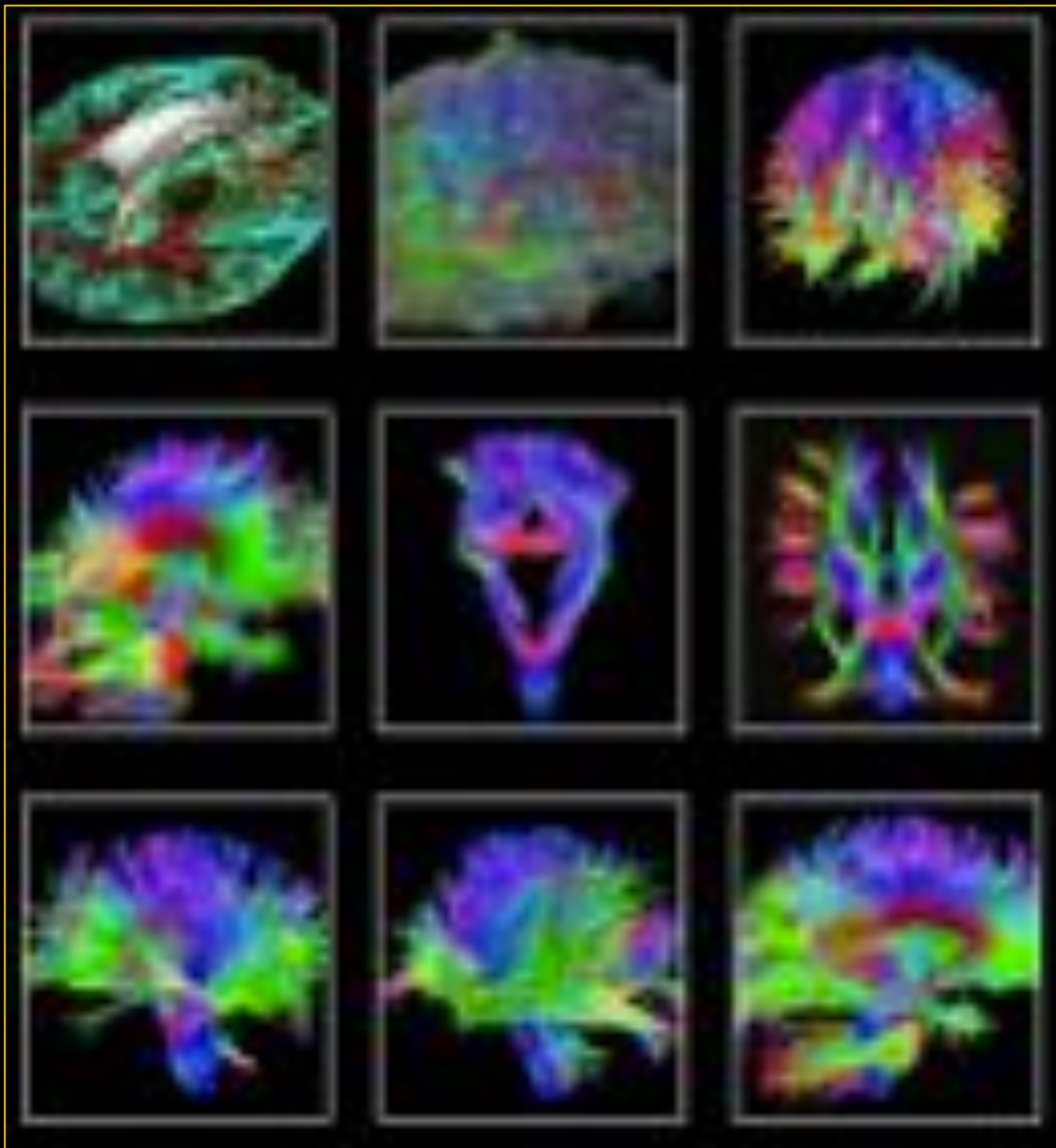


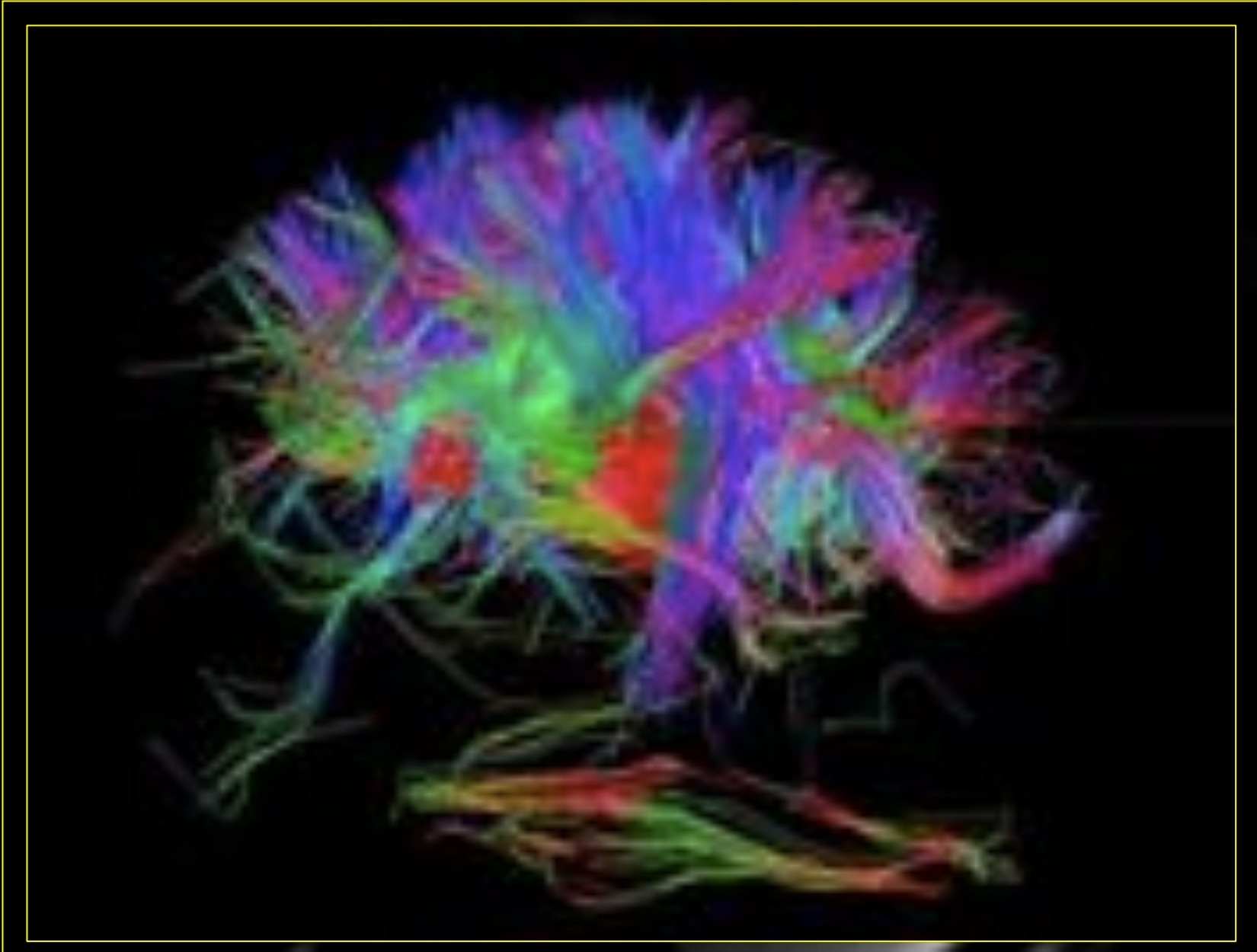
**NEW
MASS**

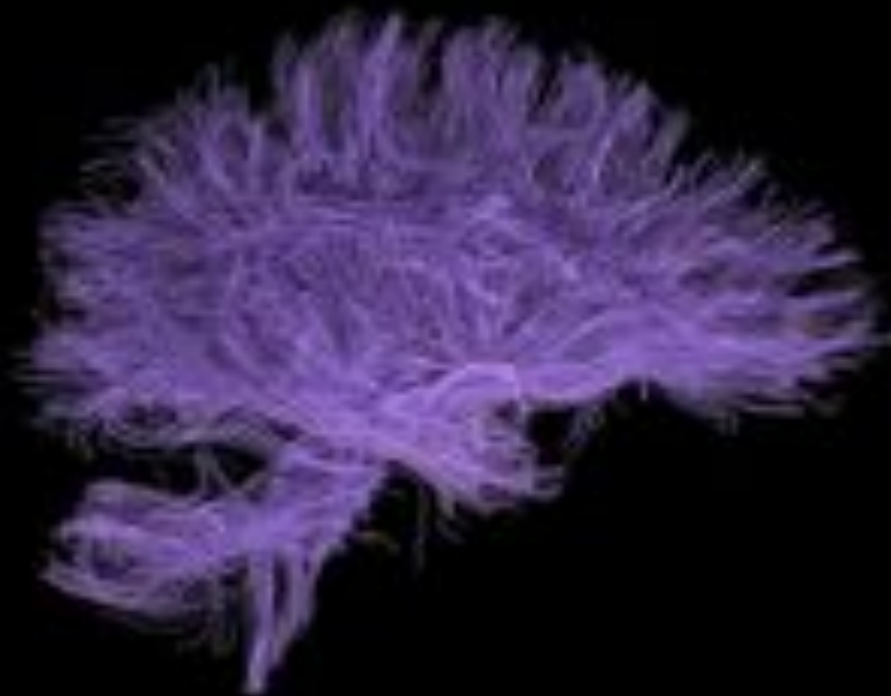
Muscle Protein Synthesis













The total surface area of 100 billion neurons is equivalent to four (4) full size football fields.





Play Video Clip

THINKING

PRE-MOUMENT

MOVEMENT

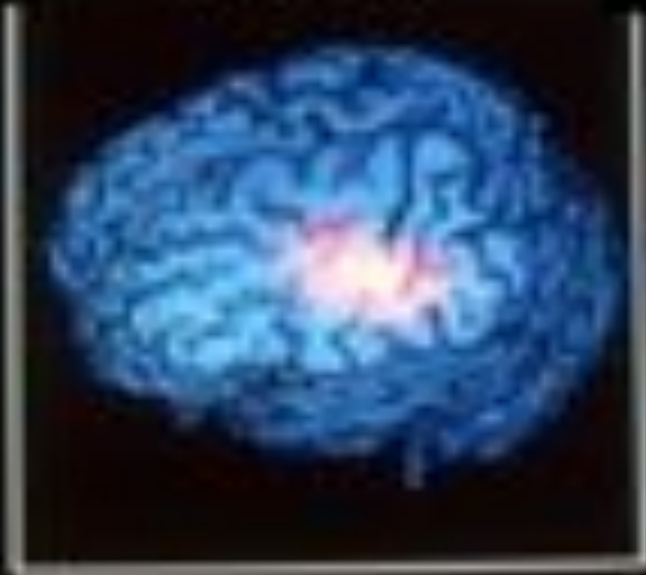


Brain and Movement

PRE MOVEMENT



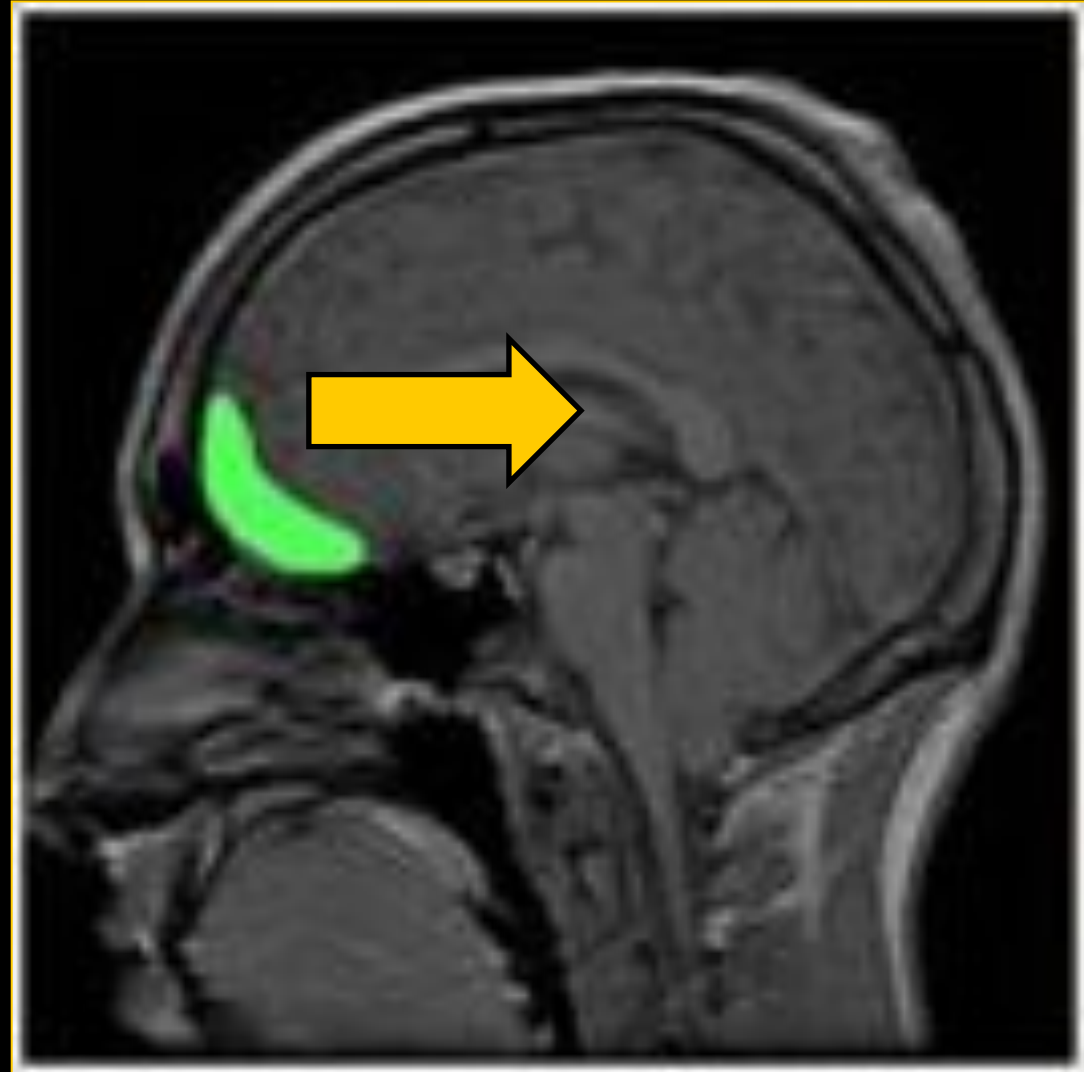
MOVEMENT



Two computer images of the human brain (side view), depicting brain to hand nerve control. At left, milliseconds before a patient starts moving their right index finger, nerve cells in the pre-movement motor area of the brain (pink) send movement commands to the muscles. At right, actual movement area transmitting impulses to muscles.

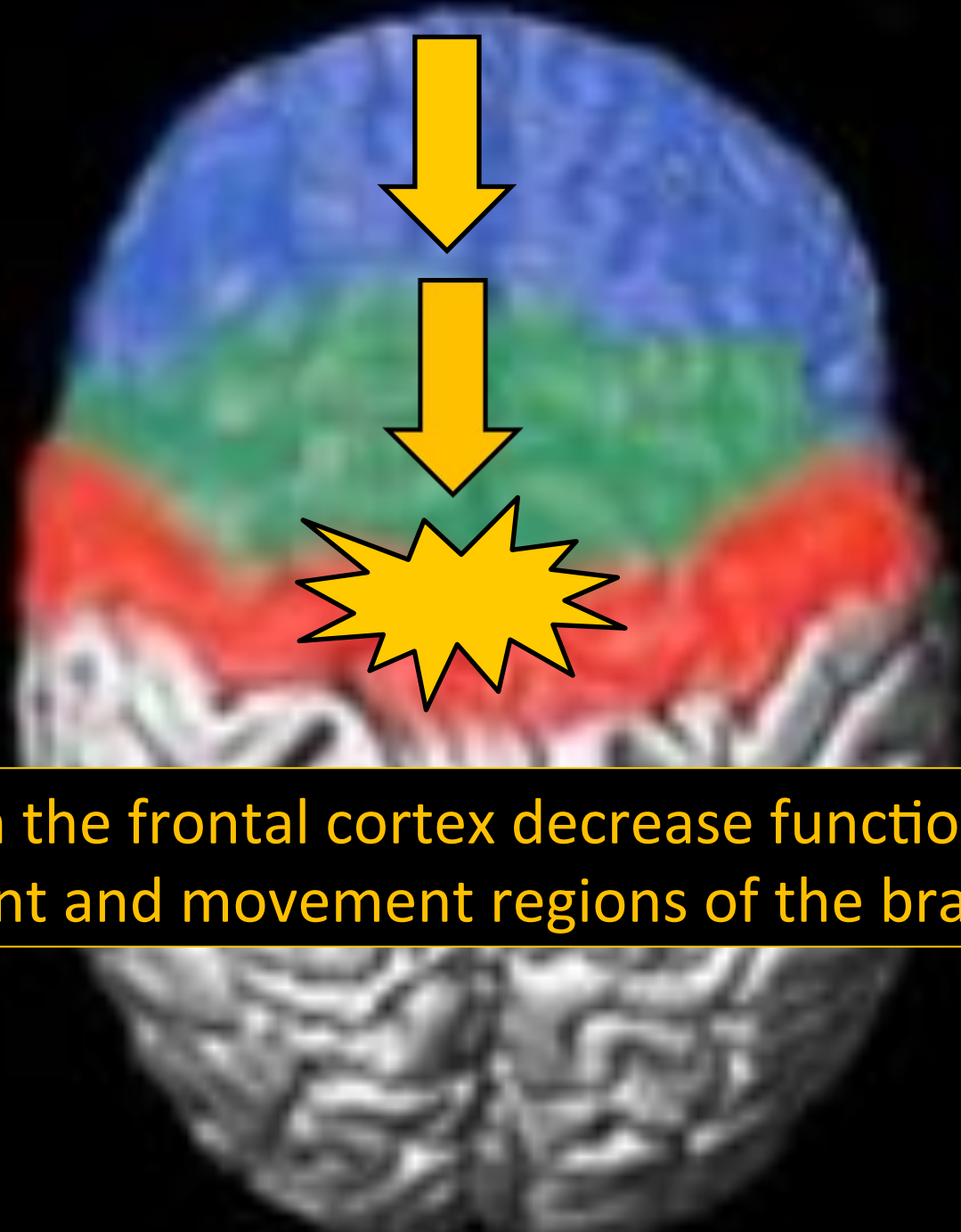


Physical Movements



Neural fatigue in processing (FRONTAL CORTEX)
fatigues other regions of brain function...





Fatigue levels in the frontal cortex decrease functions in pre-movement and movement regions of the brain





Neuronal activity during physical activity

FIRESTORM



The amount of information we are now exposed to has increased more in the last 50 years than in the previous 5,000.

"Every piece of information you are consciously or unconsciously exposed to - has to be processed by your brain!"

Information Overload Athletes included!

P.S. “
So if you want a sense
**MORE THAN HALF OF THE HUMAN
RACE IS UNDER THE AGE OF 30.**



to watch
what kids
are doing.”

How much does technology effect mental
and physical performance?

More than you think!



Life of an Athlete
Human Performance Project

PROCESSING

4 years
1460 days
35,040 hours

OLYMPIC TIME

Time management

Every day matters
Every day counts



**The single largest factor in
athletic development is time...** Matveev USSR





Everyone gets 24 hours ...
its how you use them that matters

The human body can adapt to less time
but there are serious deficits in mental
and physical performance...



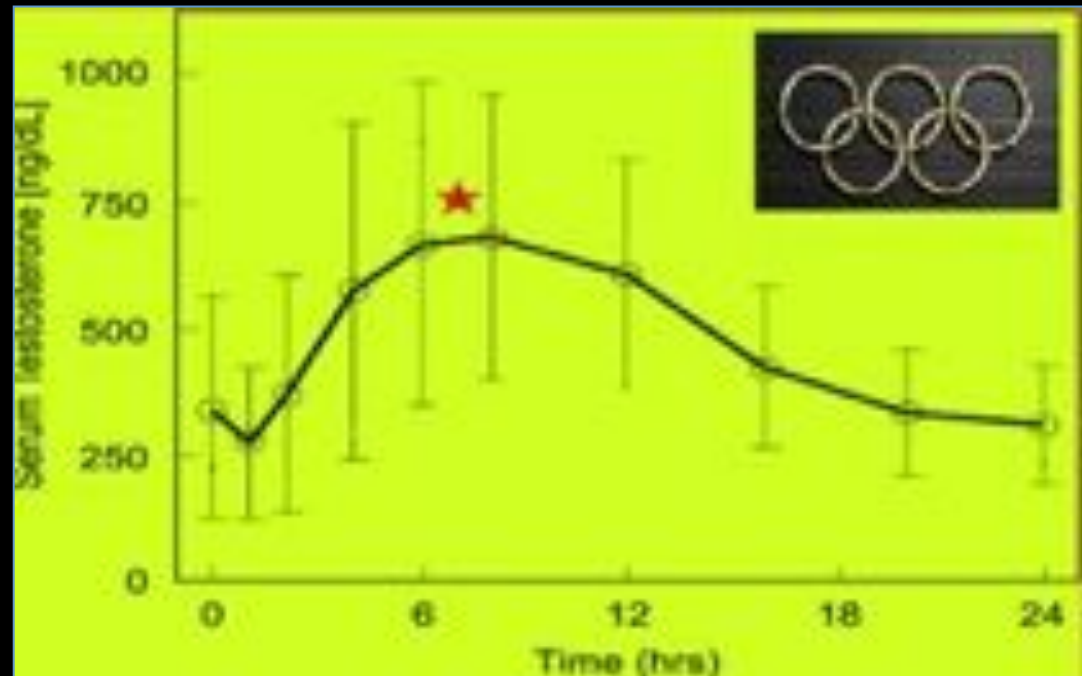
ATHLETE TIME

1-3 WORKOUTS PER DAY
4-6 HOURS BETWEEN WORKOUTS
24 HOURS FOR FULL RECOVERY
1 HOUR MAX FOR HIGH INTENSITY



It is now necessary to monitor athlete time management with them and for them due to the societal influences that are affecting development.





We know training , training effect and recovery are optimal early in day..



**WORKOUT IN
THE MORNING**
BEFORE YOUR BRAIN FIGURES
OUT WHAT YOU'RE DOING

**Fatigued
Forget it**

The body and all physiological systems must be rested and restored in order for training effect to take place. Any disruptions to the recovery process leaves the body unable to respond anabolically. The net outcome is at best a flatline. Come ready to train...

DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME





OPTIMAL?

Morning training is only effective when athletes are rested...

We know fatigue levels are very high in morning due to many factors...





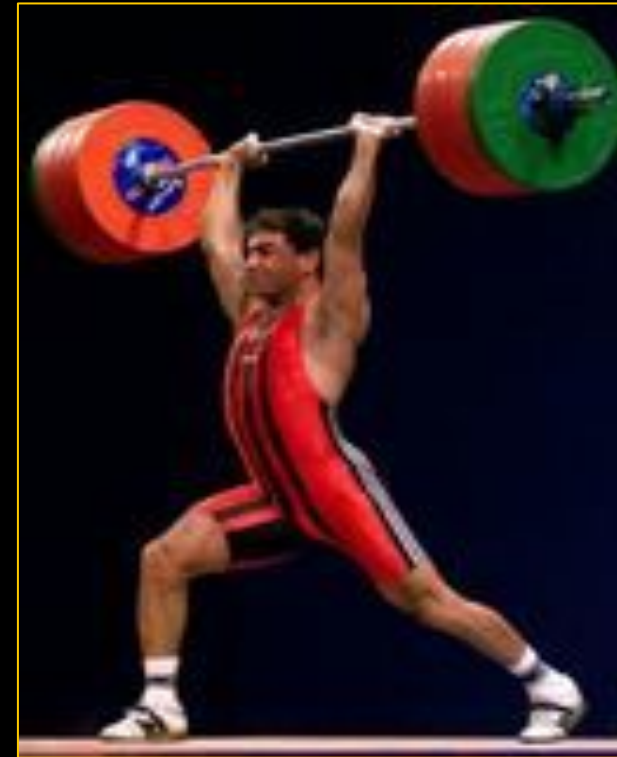
HORMONE RELEASE
HEARTRATE
EFFICIENCY
MUSCLE FUNCTION

Neural Fatigue (NF) is defined as an
involuntary reduction in voluntary activation.





1-3 days



The brain seems to be able to build up energy deficits or energy reserves over several days and will function at that level.

CNS READINESS



**If you go too hard on your easy days ...
Soon you will be going too easy on your hard days.**

QUALITY RESTED

**If you are going to train very hard...
Of course you need to rest very hard.**

**Keijo Hakkinen FIN
(World's Leading Power Strength
Scientist)**



The whole brain and CNS must be rested





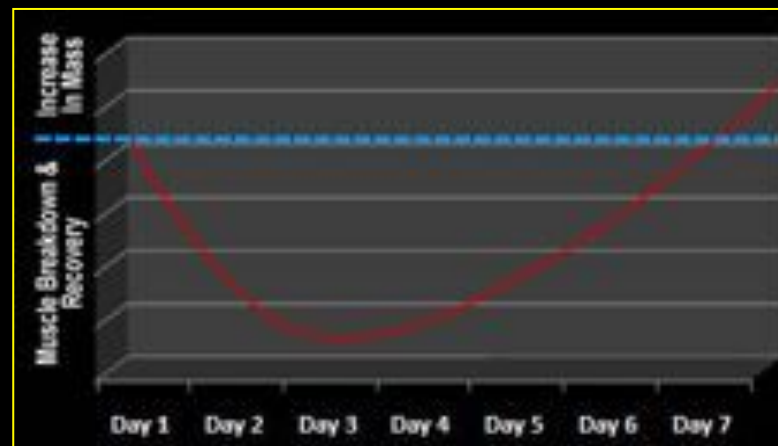


Neural Fatigue NF

The inability to attain training loads or subpar performance is experienced regularly by elite athletes. It is common for athletes and coaches to have quality workouts that must be postponed or cut short due to fatigue, soreness or the inability to attain desired workloads.

Scientific recommendations have centered in recent years on recovery methods (reactive) and minimizing training damage (reactive)

RECOVERY MINIMIZE DAMAGE



Attempts to prevent rather than treat conditions or decreased performance potential related to NF.

PROACTIVE CONSIDERATIONS





The approach of simply hoping for the adaptation of high intensity capacities to build up an athlete's tolerance to NF is no different than an athlete getting use to sleeping less and less while having to train and compete, tired, at world class levels.

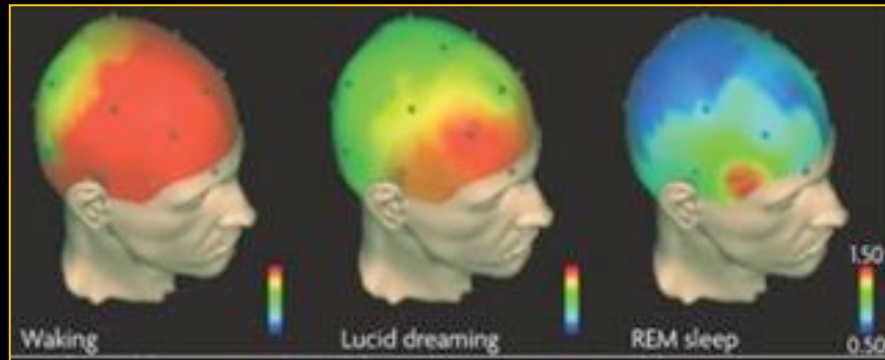


COACH



Change of plans

Is neural fatigue (NF) taken into consideration in the planning of training or do we just react to these negative issues when decreased performance outcomes are visible in training and or competition results?



**What lifestyle issues affecting are our athletes?
What are the causes?
How can we limit/minimize them?**



PHYSICAL
PSYCHO-SOCIAL
EMOTIONAL
CNS

ATHLETE STRESS



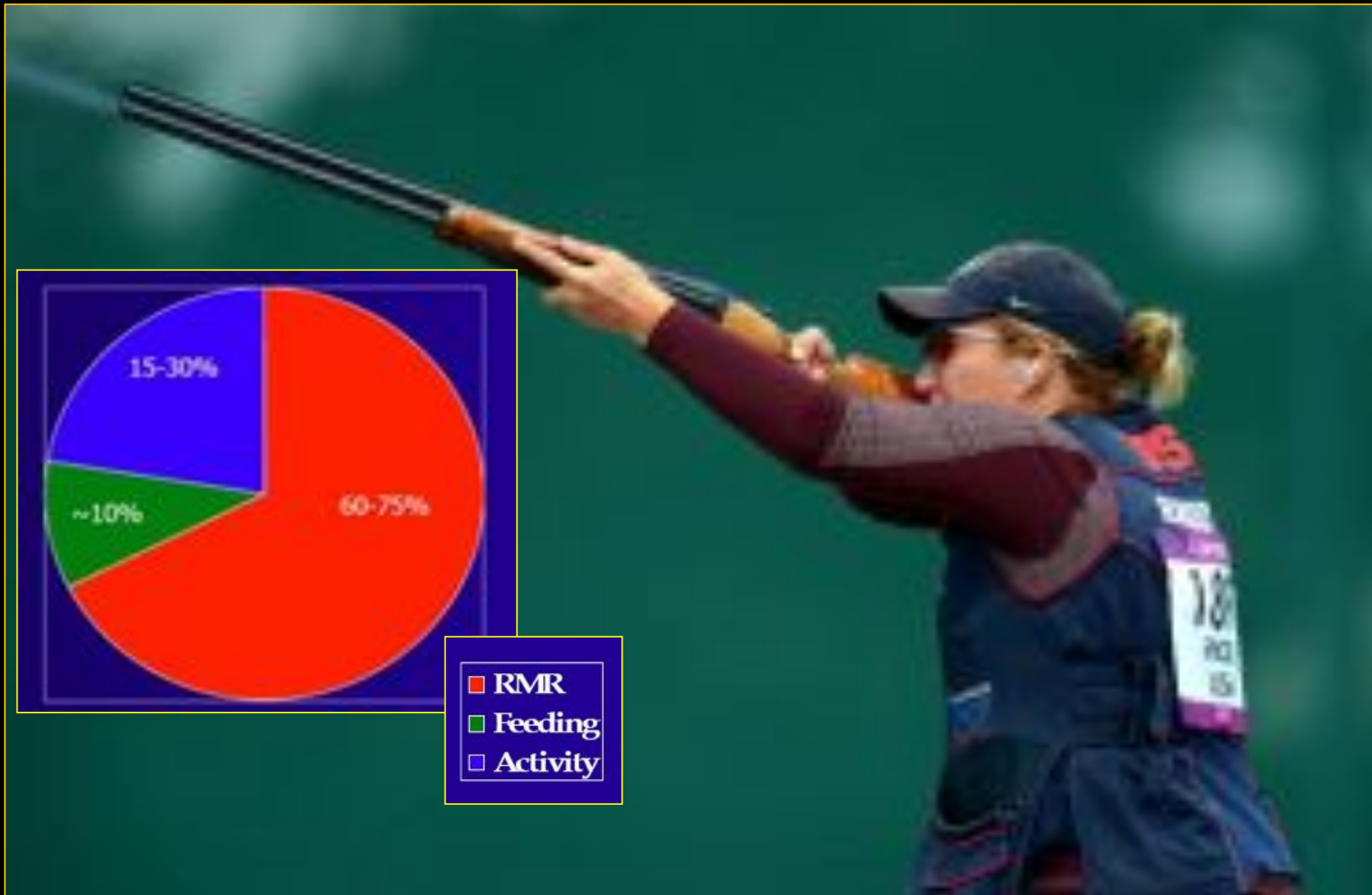
Many athletes create stress!

Just from a hormonal standpoint testosterone and cortisol indicate that stress destroys much of the training stimulus and recovery that results in adaptation...

Daily activity
yields stress!

OPEN
24 HRS



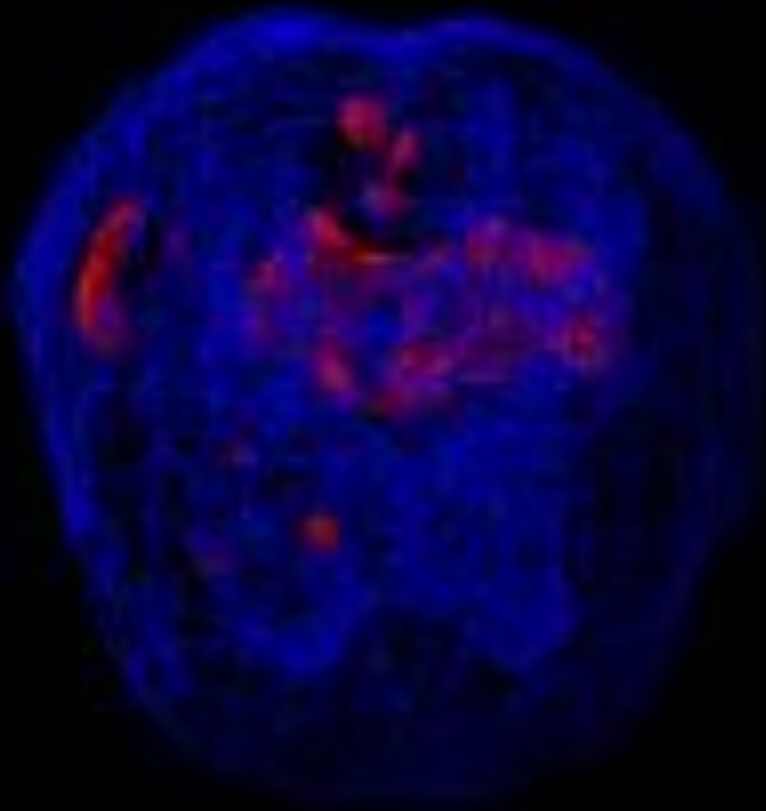


%

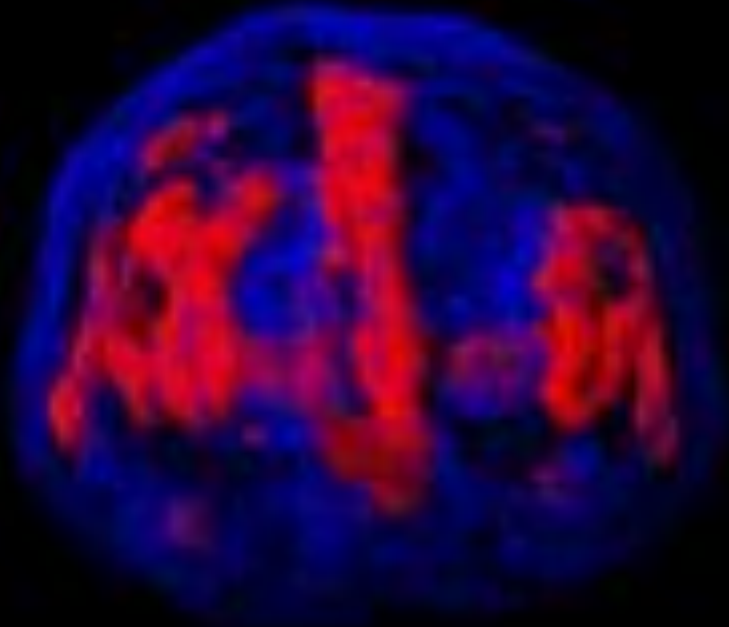
TOTAL ENERGY EXPENDITURE



CALM



STRESS



If we can limit the expenditure of energy during the waking hours we can build energy reserves for high level physical /mental activity. Much of this can be utilized in CNS readiness!



High_{MR} = lost fuels
Structural fatigue
Lost CNS readiness
Lost performance

Wasting Energy





Monitoring STRESS and RECOVERY

TRAVEL STRESS
JOB STRESS
RELATIONSHIP STRESS
FAMILY STRESS
PHYSICAL STRESS
EMOTIONAL STRESS
METABOLIC STRESS

TV VIDEOS
TEXTING
FACEBOOK
SOCIAL LIFE
AFFILIATIONS
ACADEMICS



omegawave



FIRSTBEAT

READINESS TO TRAIN/COMPETE



Poor recovery

Increased risk of
overtraining

Moderate recovery

Easy training
recommended

Good recovery

No risk of
overtraining



2:1

AWAKE
STRESS

ASLEEP
RECOVER



16 HOURS

8 HOURS

DAILY STRESS





HRV



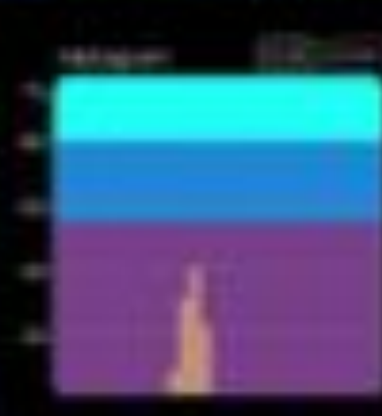
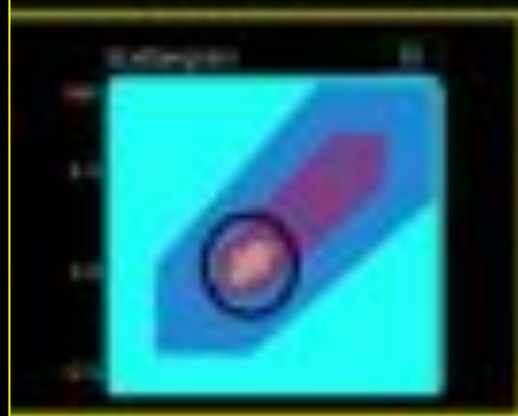
HEARTRATE VARIABILITY



Activity
Assessment date
Date of birth
Weight, Height

Normal profile

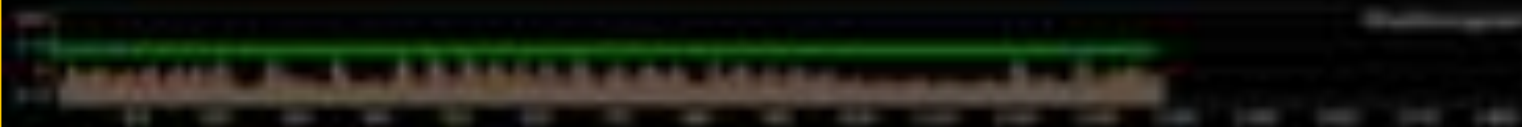
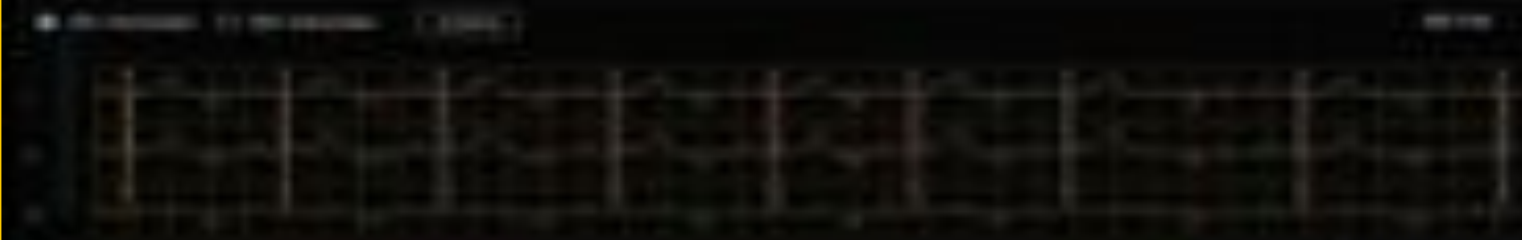
HRV



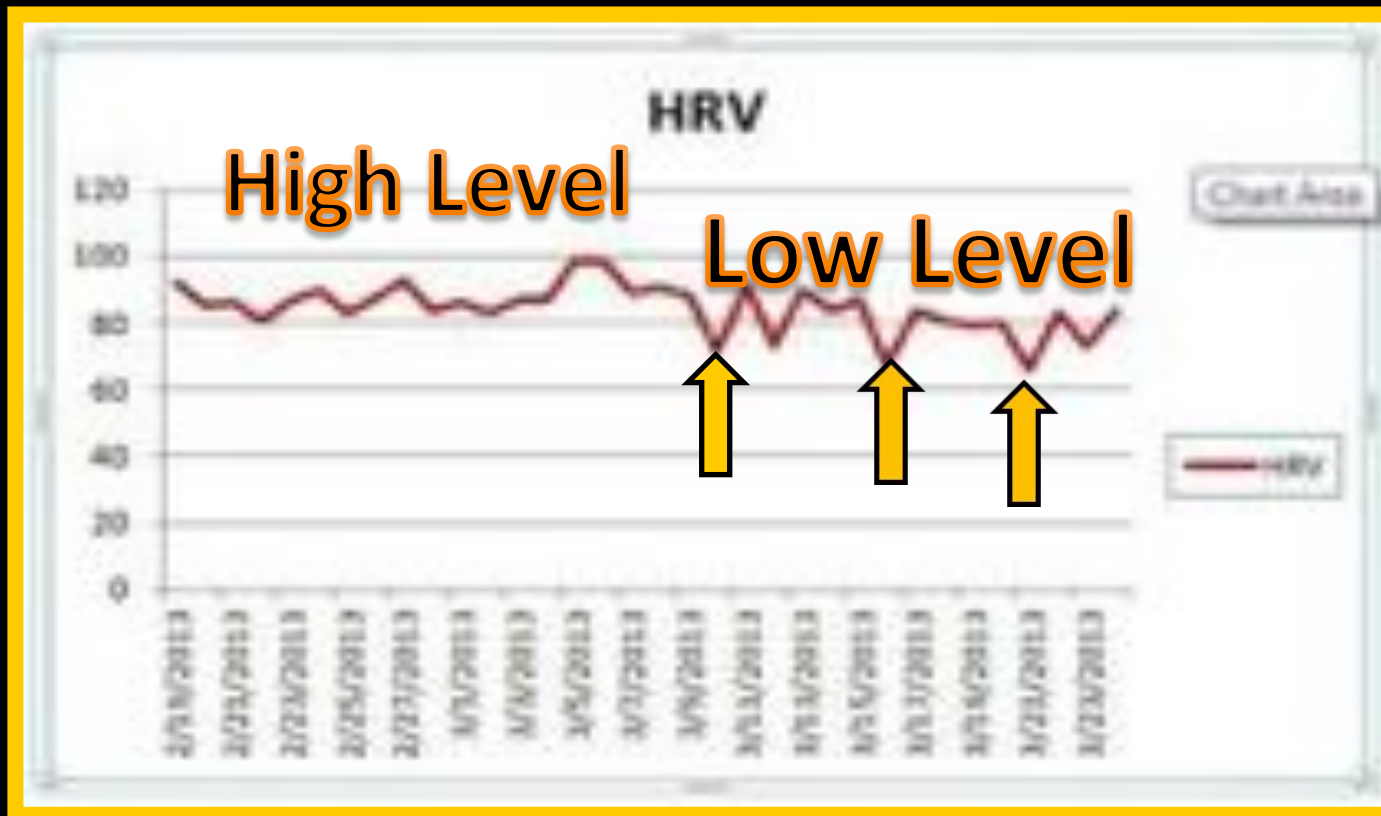
Disturbances

Navigation
Autonomous System
Control and Safety
Control and Safety

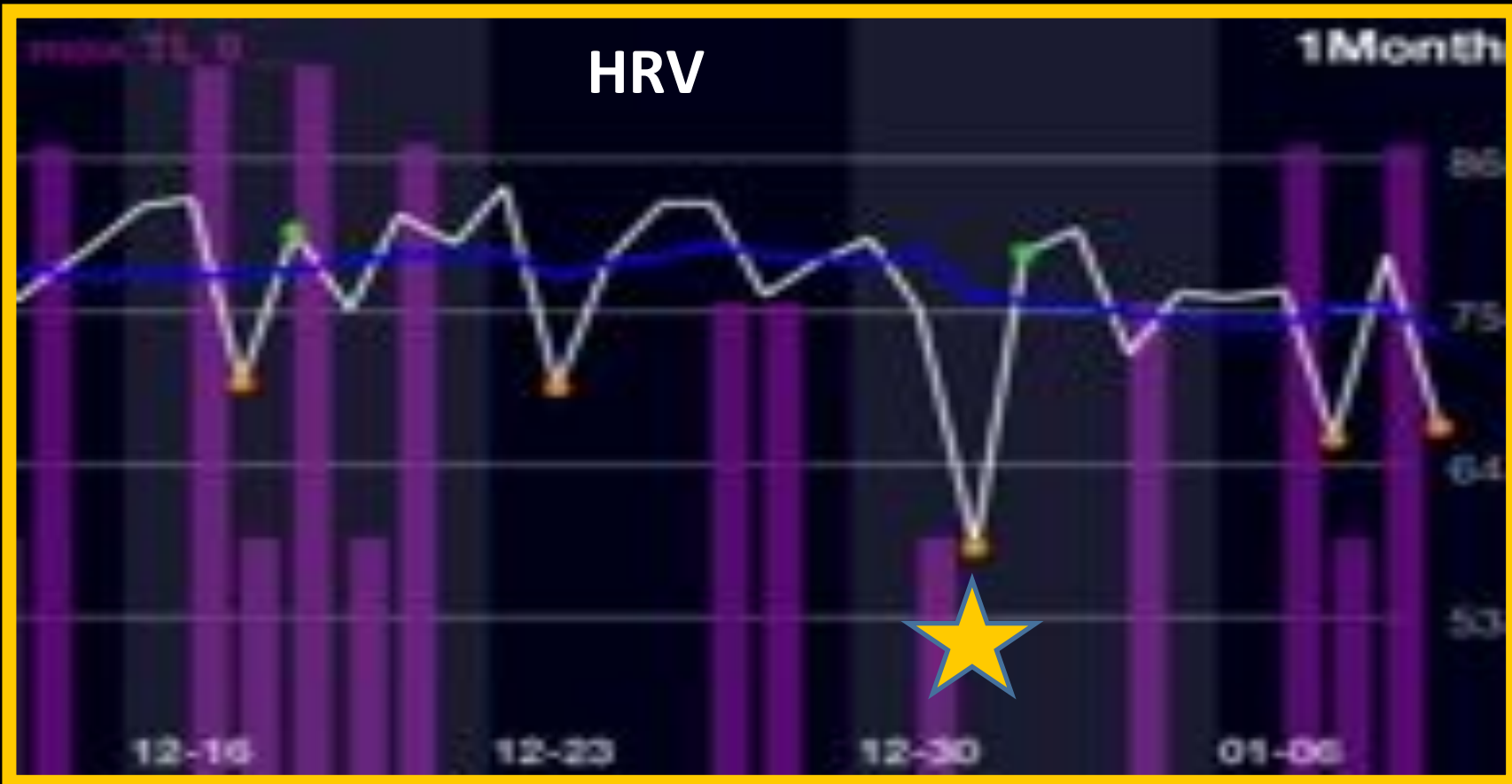
HPV



Control and Safety
Control and Safety
Control and Safety



The three lowest dips on the trend all occur in March after nights out drinking on the 10th, 16th and 23rd. The dip from the 12th is reported to be caused by other stressors.



A marked drop in HRV on New Year's day following a late night of NYE celebration that included alcohol consumption.

Reaction Time best indicator of CNS Recovery/Readiness



Sending Signals





Reaction Time



SENSORY MOTOR

A high jumper in a red uniform is captured mid-air, performing a Fosbury Flop over a bar. The athlete's body is arched, with one leg extended upwards and the other bent. The background is a blurred crowd of spectators. The text ".186 Sec." is overlaid on the left side of the image.

.186 Sec.

Under training conditions elite skill based reactions are at about .186 msec.

TEST FINISHED

some people will find that the last score, when the dot flashed up big, was their quickest reaction time. This generally means that the rest of the time, you were not using your 'startle' reflex to react quickly.

your average reaction time was 0.136
...that's fast!

times - seconds

0.166

0.211

0.167

0.204

0.183

average 0.196

back

Reaction Timing Test



SLEEP



The Importance of SLEEP
in Mental and Physical Performance



NEVER
SLEEP

Never
Win

Sleep is an absolute predictor
of performance in any sport

The more you sleep the better you play...



SLEEP

Just a decrease of 1.5 hours of normal sleep time can result in a 30% drop in alertness

Life ^{of} an
Athlete



6 Hours 40 Minutes
4-6 Hours

Average sleep for most athletes

27% < 6 HOURS 17% 8 HOURS >

HOURS OF SLEEP

Hours	Percentage
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	27%
7	
8	17%
9	
10	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 HRS

SLEEP

There is no way to overcome the deficits of lost sleep. Nightly REM sleep is the only way to reboot, reenergize and restore the brain and CNS to levels for optimal performance.

Life of an Athlete



REACT

Twenty four elite athletes reaction time to visual stimulus rested:

.186 Sec.

Twenty four elite athletes reaction time no sleep overnight:



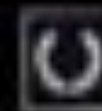
.246 Sec.



Don't fight it... SLEEP



To train and compete at a high level, you need regular sleep cycles. That means you need to go to bed at night at the same time every day... Even on weekends. Your body gets used to being physiological responses during sleep and they happen at critical times during the night. Sleep includes muscle restorative phases, organ restorative phases and brain and CNS restorative phases. If you have random sleep patterns, these responses will be random. Optimal recovery and adaptation occurs based on these cycles. In the recent Stanford Sleep Studies it was proved that the more you sleep the better you perform.



Life of an Athlete
Human Performance Project

Muscle Restorative
Organ Restorative
CNS Restorative



Stanford Sleep Studies

Cheri Mah

The more you sleep the better you perform
Universal + effect on performance
All stats improve in competition level performance
All improve in measured core battery of tests
Most personal bests/records set

Sleep is an absolute predictor of performance in any sport!



Lifestyle
Strikes
Back



Sleep

Now Clearly a Predictor of Performance

© 2010 American Psychological Association. All rights reserved.

W

When you spend too much time on your phone, you are more likely to be tired, stressed, and less productive. It's not just the time you spend on your phone that matters, but the quality of your sleep. Poor sleep can lead to a variety of health problems, including weight gain, depression, and a weakened immune system. So, if you're looking to improve your performance, make sure you're getting enough sleep. It's the only way to truly win.

© 2010 American Psychological Association. All rights reserved.

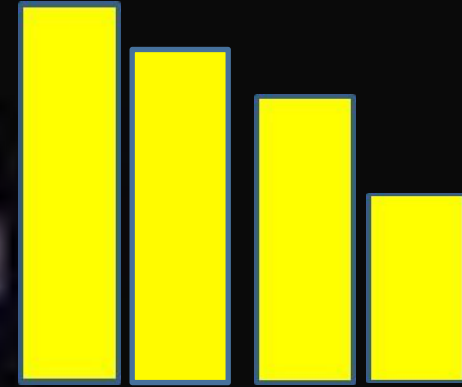
HERE'S TO THE AFTER HOURS ATHLETE

Life ^{of an}
Athlete

Go waste your effort,
throw away your work!

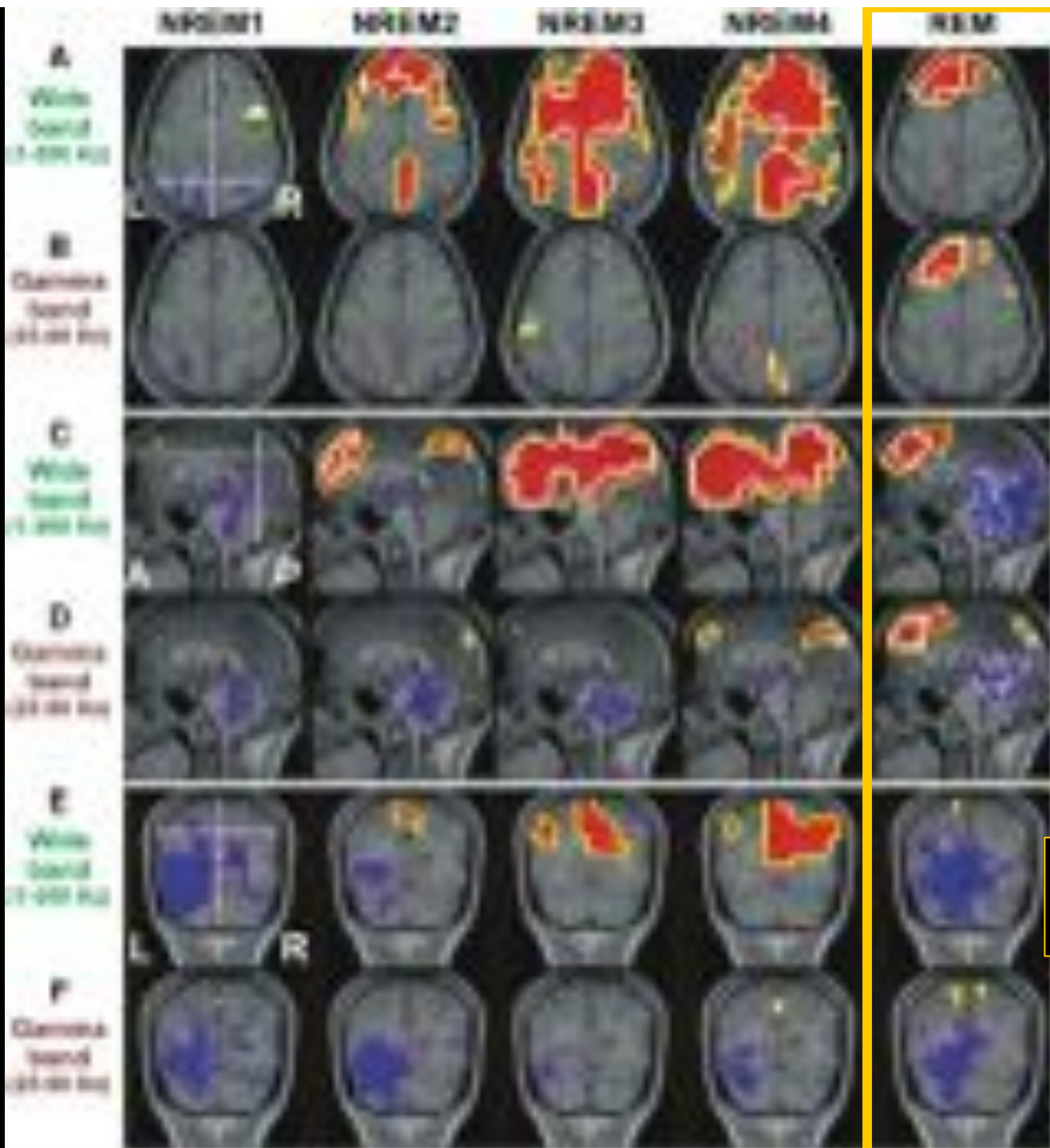


11/2 - 21/2 HOURS
OF REM
IN 24 HOURS



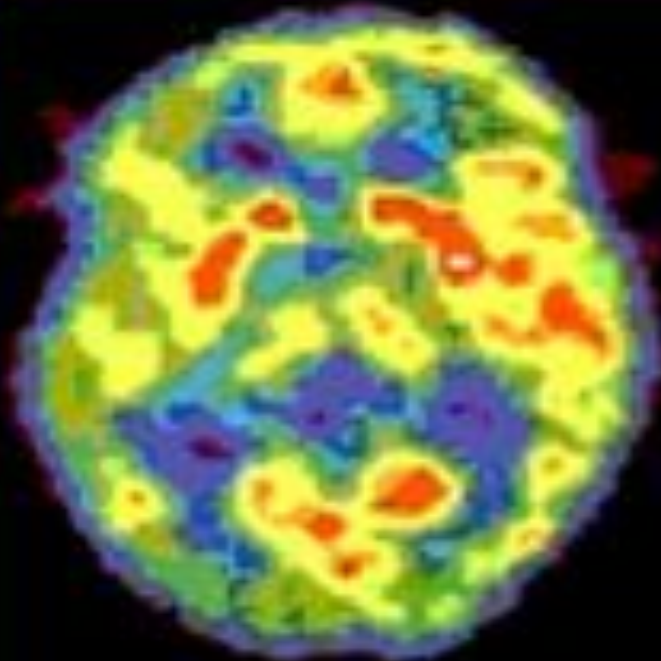
A red glowing graphic with a circular border containing the text "24 hrs". Below the circle, the word "REM" is written in large, bold, yellow letters with a white outline.



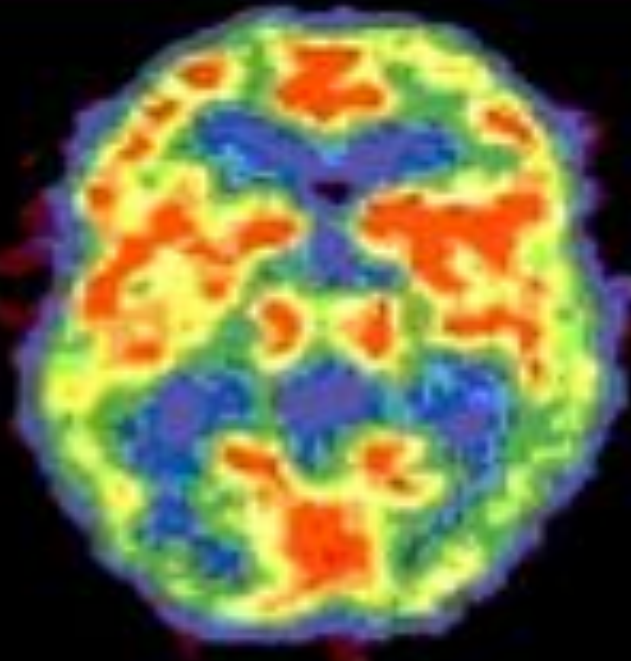


REM

RECHARGE



NON REM



REM

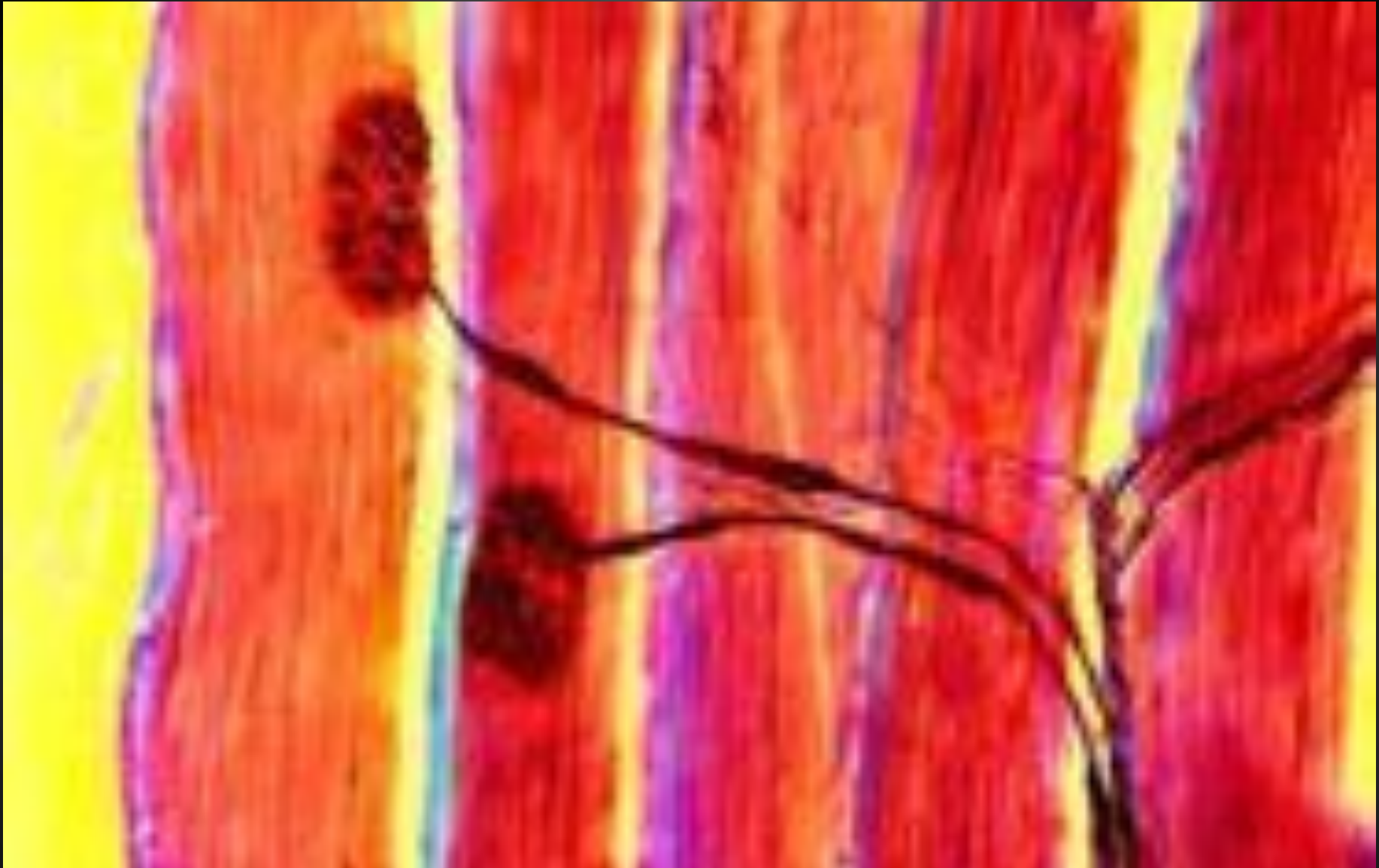
You need 1 ½ - 2 1/2 hours of REM
You need 8 hours of total sleep to get it



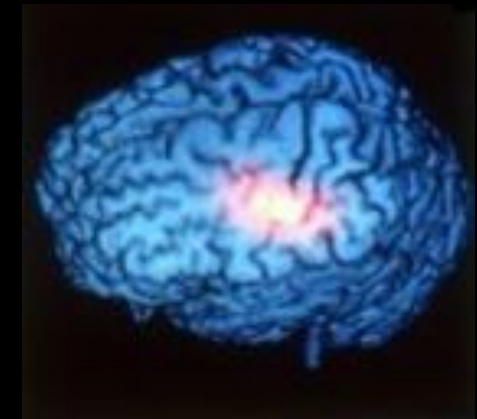
NEURONAL REPAIR

Improper amounts of sleep may cause those same neuronal pathways to become so depleted of energy or flooded with byproducts of cellular activity that they malfunction.





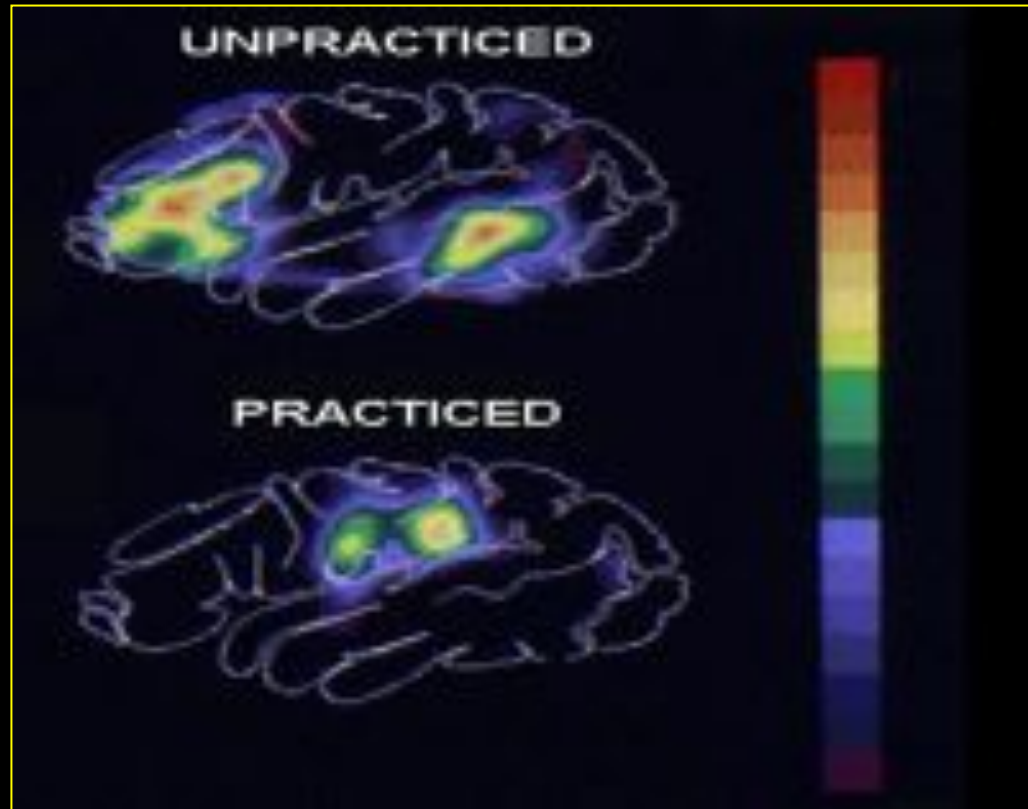
Neuro-Muscular Junction



Movement Memory
Firing Patterns
Biomechanics
Efficiency



Skill Development



Perfection
Innovation
Efficiency



Life of an
Athlete

SLEEP



Chronic sleep loss results in a 30-40% decrease in glucose metabolism.

No Fuels No Energy No Performance



4-6 HOURS

40-54 MINS

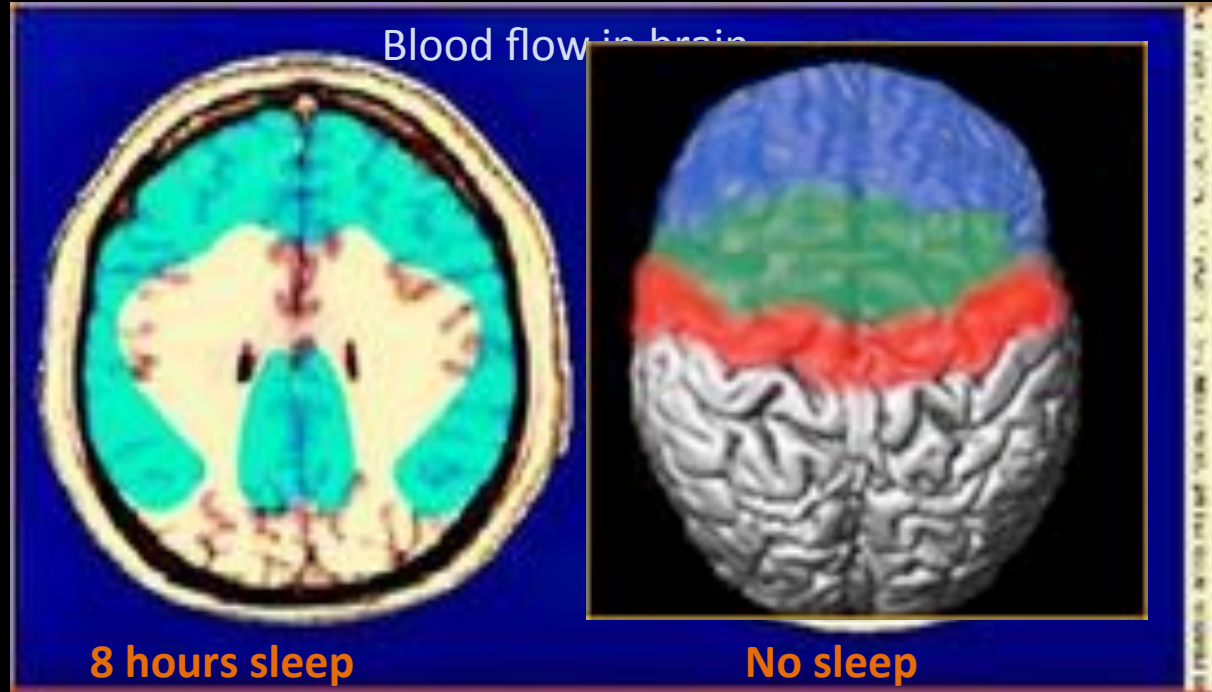
TOTAL SLEEP

ACCUMULATED REM

8 HOURS

1 ½ - 2½ HOURS

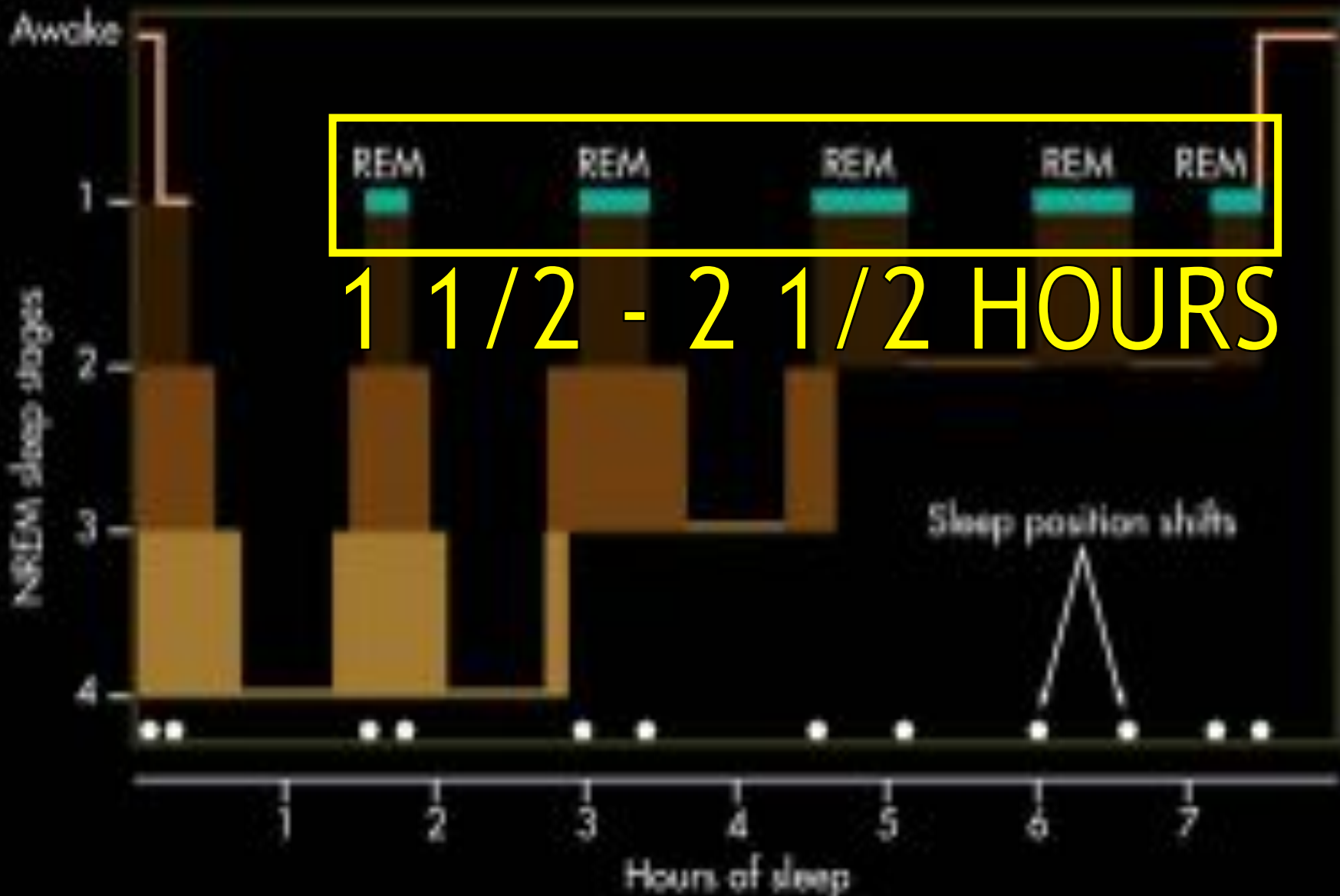
Sleep No Sleep



Blood Flow in Brain

Nasa





8 HOURS OF SLEEP