

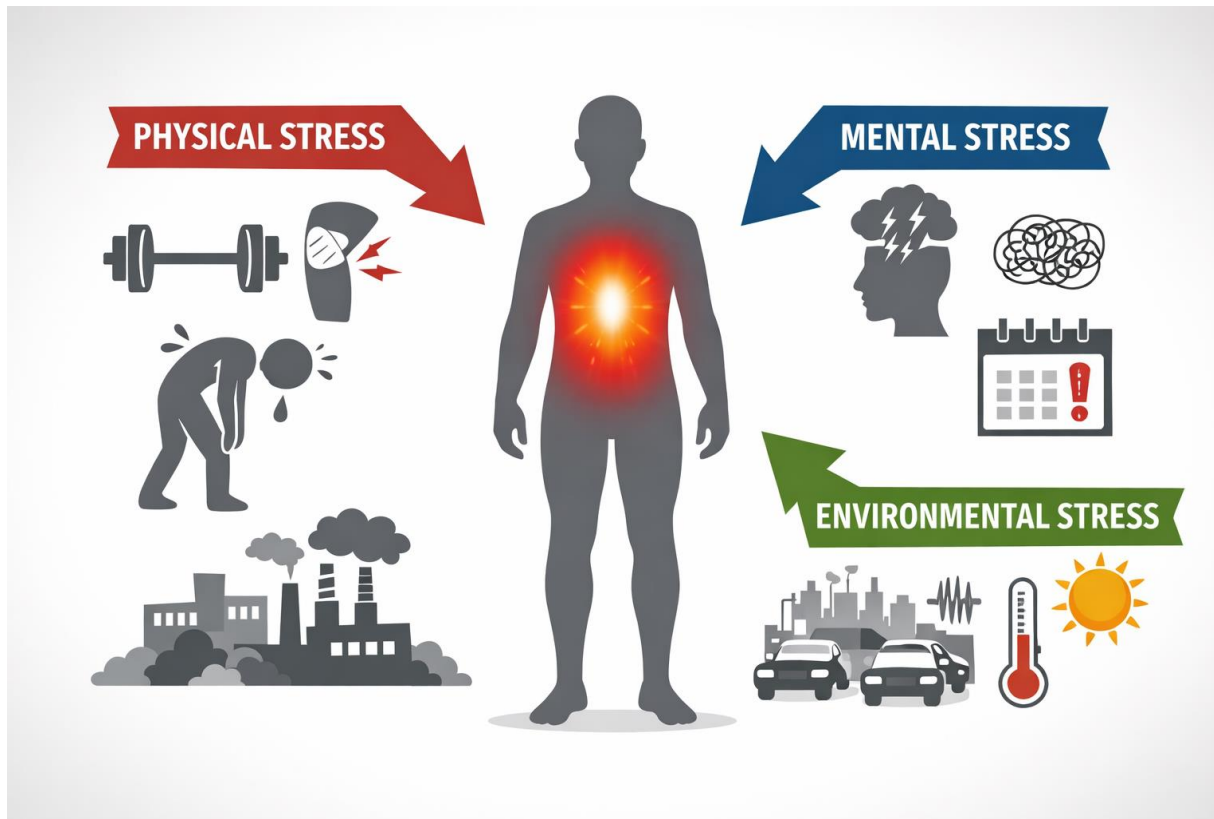
# Bringing Nutrition to the Table: Injury Risk Reduction & Support for Healing

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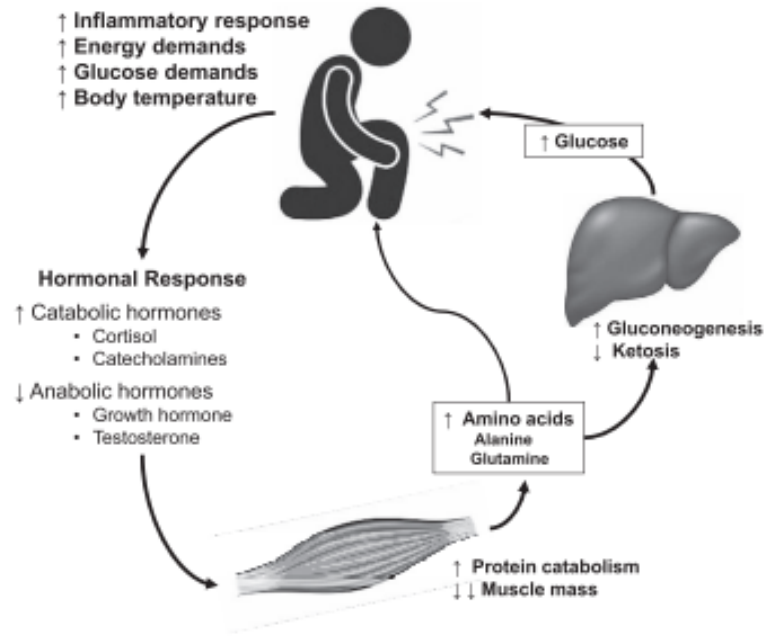
Senior Director of Nutrition & Lifestyle Care

Unified Women's Healthcare Gennev & Virtual Clinic

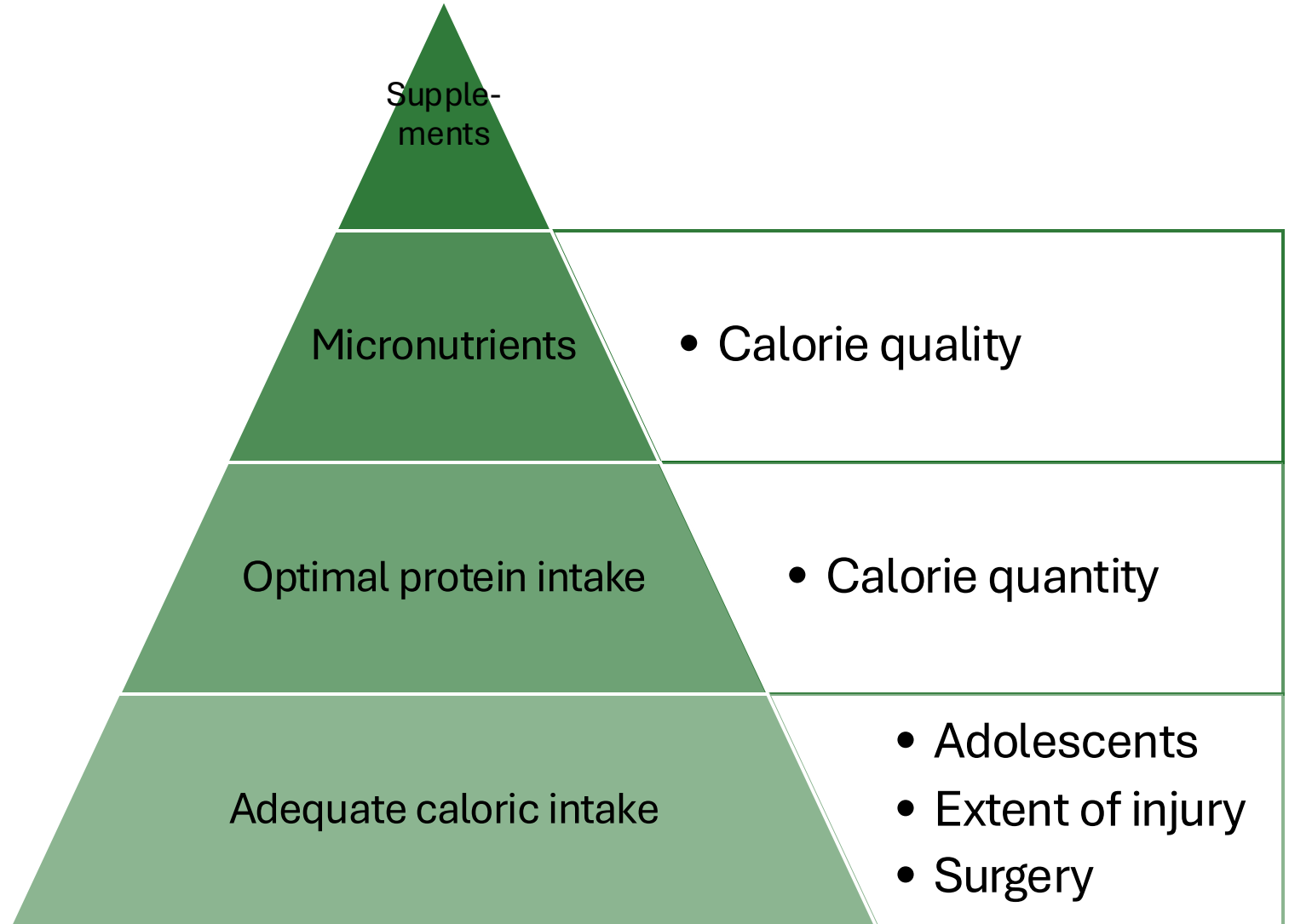
# Tools to Support Our Physiology



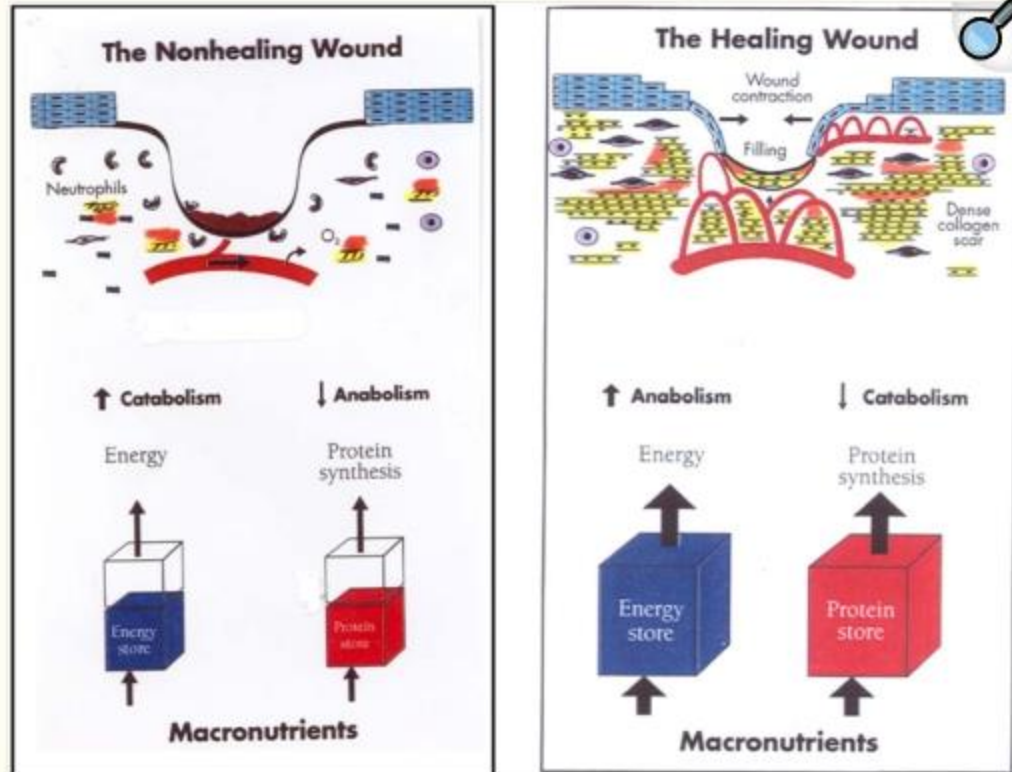
# Injury as a Stress Response



**Figure 3.** Injury and surgery result in a significant stress response, which highlights the potential for nutritional support. The demand for glucose and amino acids increases, which initiates a hormonal response resulting in a catabolic environment, leading to large losses in lean body mass. Adapted from Demling.<sup>23</sup>



# Optimal Nutrition for Tissue Healing



Calculation of Energy Expenditure =

Resting metabolic rate

×

Activity level

×

Stress factor

- Indirect calorimetry
- Harris Benedict
  - Men:  $RMR = 66 + (13.7 \times wt [kg]) + (5 \times ht [cm]) - (6.8 \times age [y])$
  - Women:  $RMR = 655 + (9.6 \times wt [kg]) + (1.8 \times ht [cm]) - (4.7 \times age [y])$
- Fat-free mass (Cunningham, 1980)
  - $RMR = 370 + (21.6 \times FFM [kg])$

- Sedentary = 1.2 (little or no exercise, desk job)
- Lightly active = 1.375 (light exercise/sports 1-3 d/wk)
- Moderately active = 1.55 (moderate exercise/sports 6-7 d/wk)
- Very active = 1.725 (hard exercise every day, or exercising 2x/d)
- Extra active = 1.9 (hard exercise 2+ times/d; training for long endurance event)

- Minor injury (eg, ankle sprain, dislocation) = 1.2
- Minor surgery = 1.2
- Clean wound = 1.2
- Bone fracture = 1.2
- Infected wound = 1.5
- Major trauma (eg, anterior cruciate ligament surgery) = 1.5
- Severe burn = 1.5

# Macronutrients for Healing

- Protein

- 3g Leu
- 20-40g/dose
- Within 1 hr of waking
- Around rehab sessions  
(takes the place of a training session)
- Before bed
  - Casein

- Carbohydrate

- Immune support
- Protein sparing
- 3-5g/kg
- Prioritize complex (high fiber)
- Limit refined sources

- Fat

- Unsaturated fat sources
- 20-25% kcal/
- 0.8-2g/kg
- Prioritize omega-3 FA
- Limit UPF

# Plating the Recommendations

**Male: Rotator Cuff Repair**  
21 yo, 6'0," 180 lb

Energy needs:  
RMR = 2000-2045 kcal/d  
Activity level = 1.2 (sedentary)  
Stress factor = 1.2 (minor surgery)

**Total energy needs = 2900-3000 kcal/d**

**Macronutrient Intake**

	Recommendation, g/kg	Example, g/d
CHO	3.0-5.0	245-410
FAT	1.0	82
PRO	2.0-3.0 upper limit	164-245


**Female: ACL Tear**  
18 yo, 5'4," 130 lb

Energy needs:  
RMR = 1430-1480 kcal/d  
Activity level = 1.2 (sedentary)  
Stress factor = 1.2 (minor surgery)

**Total energy needs = 2000-2100 kcal/d**

**Macronutrient Intake**

	Recommendation, g/kg	Example, g/d
CHO	3.0-5.0	180-300
FAT	1.0	60
PRO	2.0-3.0 upper limit	120-180



## EASY TRAINING / WEIGHT MANAGEMENT:



**FATS**  
1 Teaspoon

- Avocado
- Oils
- Nuts
- Seeds
- Cheese
- Butter

**Whole Grains**

- Pasta
- Rice
- Potatoes
- Cornals
- Breads
- Legumes

**Lean Protein**

- Poultry
- Beef/Game/Lamb
- Fish
- Eggs
- Low-Fat Dairy
- Soy (e.g. Tofu, Tempeh)
- Legumes/Nuts

**Vegetables & Fruits**

- Raw Veggies
- Cooked Veggies
- Veggie Soups
- Fresh Fruit

**FLAVORS**

- Salt/Pepper
- Herbs
- Spices
- Vinegar
- Salsa
- Mustard
- Ketchup

**Drinks:** Water, Dairy/Non-dairy Beverages, Diluted Juice, Flavored Beverages, Coffee, Tea

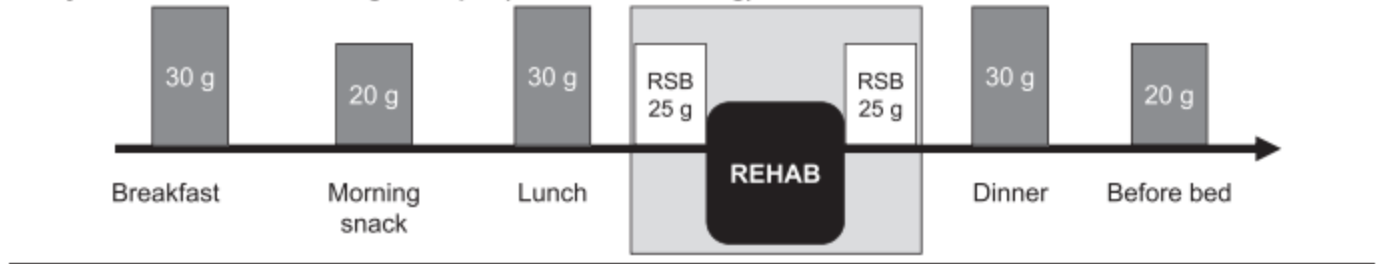
Figure 5. Energy needs and quality of calories should be evaluated postsurgery and during recovery. A diet consisting of complex carbohydrates, high-quality protein, and high-quality fats is advised. For example, create a plate with a 30-g serving of complete proteins paired with a complex whole grain. Then add fresh fruits and vegetables in a variety of colors to help provide antioxidants to enhance recovery, control inflammation, and provide important micronutrients. Abbreviations: ACL, anterior cruciate ligament; CHO, carbohydrates; PRO, protein; RMR, resting metabolic rate.

The Athlete's Plates are a collaboration between the United States Olympic Committee Sport Dietitians and the University of Colorado (JCCC) Sport Nutrition Graduate Program.  
*For educational use only. Print and use front and back as 1 handout.*

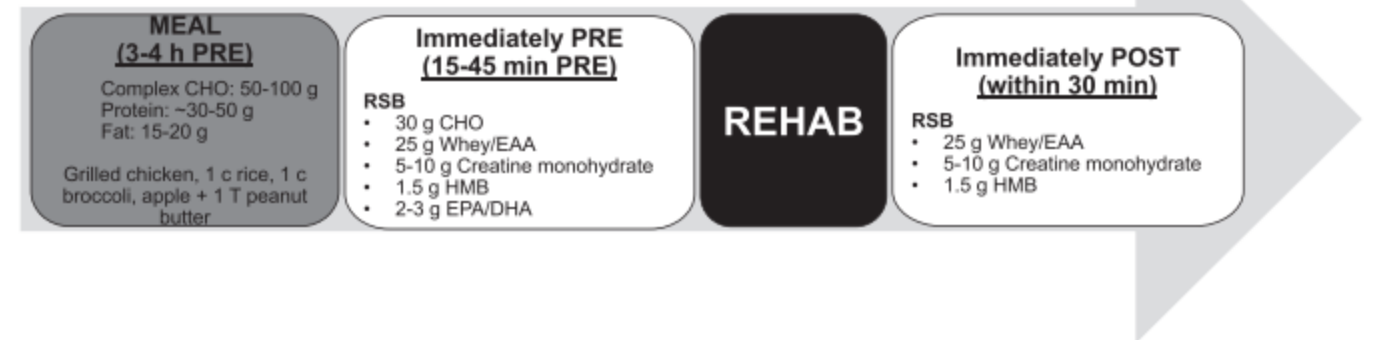
# Fueling & Recovering

- Strategic nutrition implementation around activity enhances adaptative response
- Protect your training (and rehab!)




Daily Meal and Protein Timing Example (Total Protein: 180 g)



Nutrient Timing Around Rehabilitation



# Micronutrients- micro in size, macro in impact

	Vitamin C	Vitamin A	Vitamin E																														
Main Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stimulates collagen synthesis</li> <li>Facilitates wound healing</li> <li>Maintains bone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increases collagen deposition</li> <li>Proliferation of epithelial cells</li> <li>Decreases inflammation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modulates muscle proteolysis genes</li> <li>Functions as an antioxidant</li> <li>Enhances immune function</li> </ul>																														
Good Sources	<table> <tr><td>Kiwi</td><td>131 mg</td></tr> <tr><td>Grapefruit</td><td>94 mg</td></tr> <tr><td>Orange</td><td>93 mg</td></tr> <tr><td>Strawberries</td><td>85 mg</td></tr> <tr><td>Broccoli</td><td>51 mg</td></tr> </table> 	Kiwi	131 mg	Grapefruit	94 mg	Orange	93 mg	Strawberries	85 mg	Broccoli	51 mg	<table> <tr><td>Sweet potato</td><td>961 µg</td></tr> <tr><td>Pumpkin</td><td>953 µg</td></tr> <tr><td>Squash</td><td>572 µg</td></tr> <tr><td>Carrots</td><td>534 µg</td></tr> <tr><td>Spinach</td><td>472 µg</td></tr> </table> 	Sweet potato	961 µg	Pumpkin	953 µg	Squash	572 µg	Carrots	534 µg	Spinach	472 µg	<table> <tr><td>Sunflower seeds</td><td>7.4 mg</td></tr> <tr><td>Almonds</td><td>7.3 mg</td></tr> <tr><td>Apricots</td><td>2.8 mg</td></tr> <tr><td>Whole avocado</td><td>2.7 mg</td></tr> <tr><td>Spinach</td><td>1.9 mg</td></tr> </table> 	Sunflower seeds	7.4 mg	Almonds	7.3 mg	Apricots	2.8 mg	Whole avocado	2.7 mg	Spinach	1.9 mg
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Recommended Daily Amount	Males: 90 mg Females: 75 mg	Males: 900 µg Females: 700 µg	Males: 15mg Females: 15 mg																														

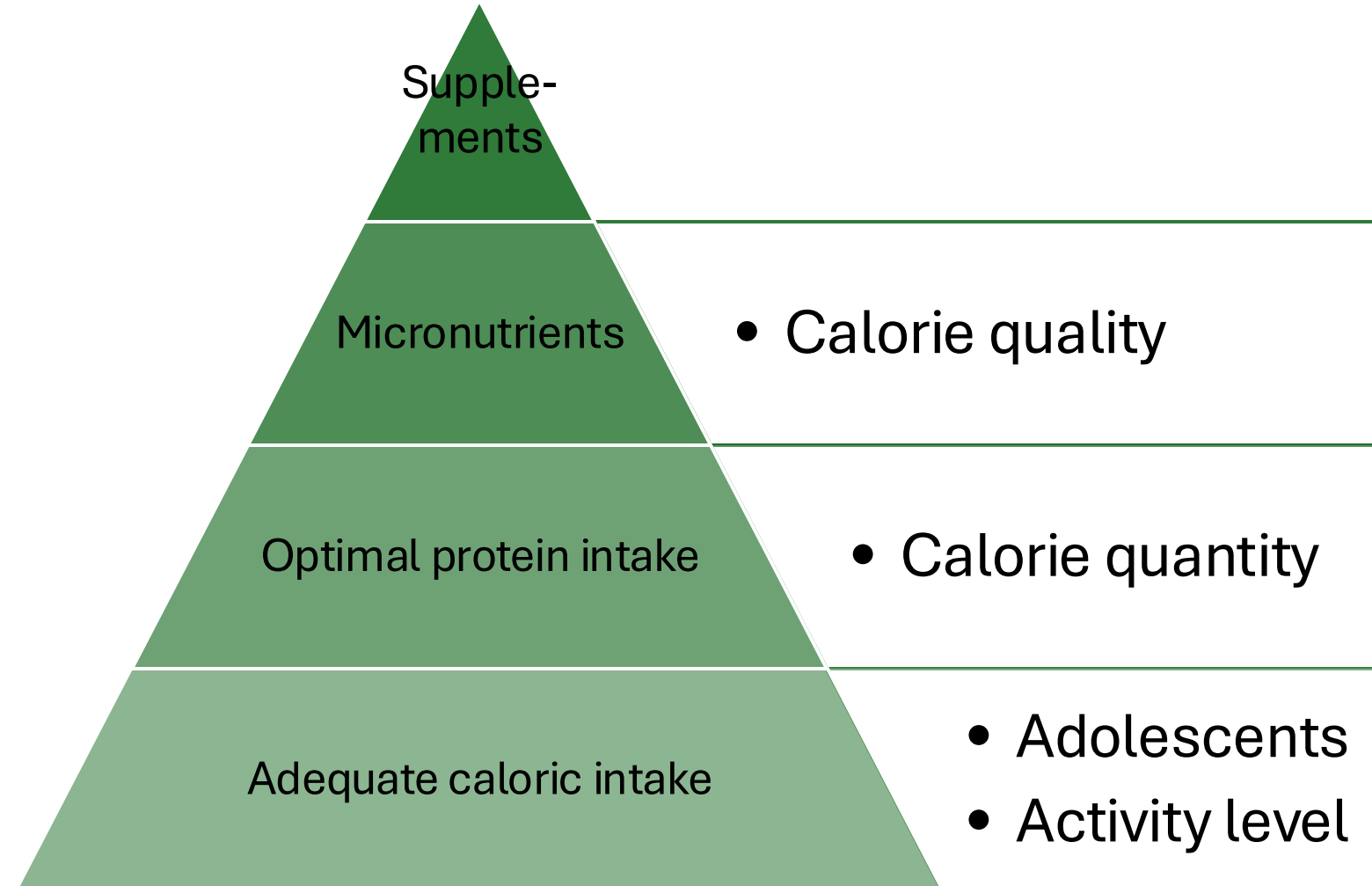
(Smith-Ryan, A., et al., 2020; Kerksick, et al. , 2017)

# Supplementing to Supplement

- Multi-vitamin
  - Moderate benefit- low risk
- Creatine- 5g/d
  - May improve muscle size & strength during immobilization
  - Improved rehab response
- Omega-3s- 2000-4000mg/d
  - Management of prolonged inflammation
  - Enhance protein synthesis
- Protein 25-30g/serving
  - Whey isolate > plant protein
  - EAA pre-op & pre-rehab
- Vitamin D3- 4000 IU/d
  - Test for insufficiency/deficiency
  - Caution w/ bone injury
- B-hydroxy B-methyl butyrate (HMB)- 2 x 1.5g
  - LBM preservation during surgery, immobilization
  - LBM augmentation w/ rehab

(Smith-Ryan, A., et al., 2020; Hespel, et al. , 2001)

# Injury Risk Reduction



# It's More Than Calories In-Calories Out



REDs: an LEA-centric model where LEA is the only aetiology



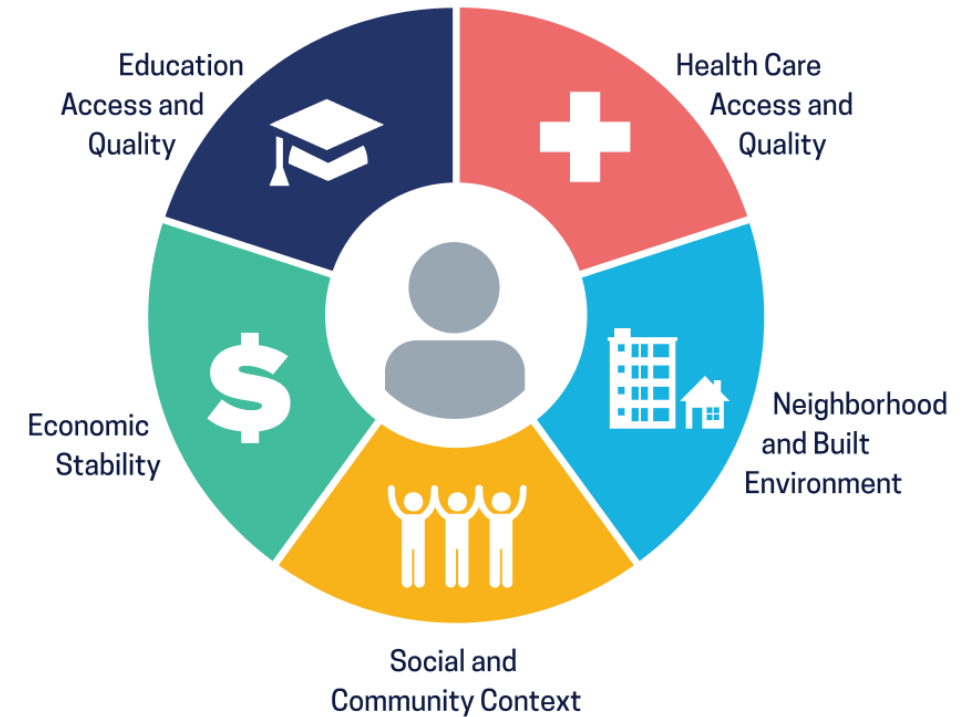
- 1 Training/exercise
- 2 Life/environmental
- 3 Mental health
- 4 Disordered eating/eating disorders
- 5 Nutrition
- 6 Sleep
- 7 Infection/illness
- 8 Undiagnosed clinical conditions

A more holistic look giving equal attention to many (8 categories of) possible causes of similar symptoms

## Do the basics really well

1. Eat breakfast
2. Fueling before & after training/rehab
3. Water as primary beverage, limiting alcohol consumption
4. Sleeping 7-9 hrs/night
5. Include a fruit or vegetable with every meal

## Social Determinants of Health



# Integrating Nutrition into Your Practice

- What did you have for breakfast today?
- Fuel for surgery and rehab
- Medications
  - Antibiotics
  - GLP-1s
- Consider a dietitian referral





Questions???

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