



Macronutrient Education

PERFORMANCE FUELING



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TOTAL CALORIES



- Needed to support all types of training:
 - High-Intensity
 - Long-Duration
- **Inadequate Calories** can result in:
 - Weight Loss
 - ↓ Muscle Mass, Bone Density & Recovery Time
 - ↑ Fatigue, Illness & Injury

MDRIs

Recommended Daily Intake (kcal)

<u>Activity Level</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Light	3000	2100
Moderate	3400	2300
Heavy	3700	2700
Very heavy	4700	3000

*Reference Weight: Men 187lbs, Women

150lbs.*

Takeaway: Marines have higher calorie needs during training and operations.
Achieving Total Calorie Intake will support training and recovery time.

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MACRONUTRIENTS

- Carbs: Fuel for Intense Training [GO FAST!]
- Proteins: Repair damage from training
- Fats: Fuel for Low & Slow Training,
Absorbs Nutrients, & for Brain Health

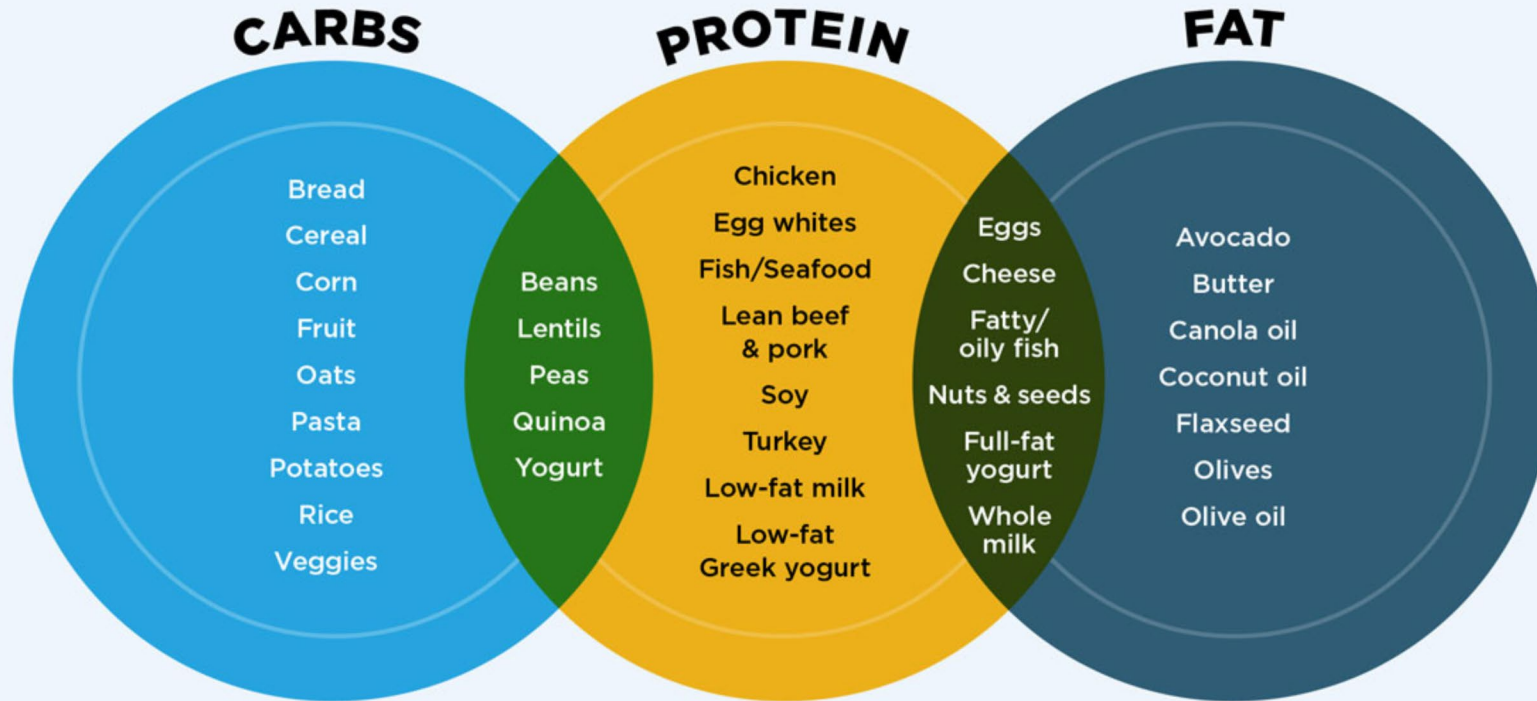


Takeaway: Carbs are fuel. Protein rebuilds your body. Fats provide energy, aids in absorbing nutrients and for brain health.

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MACRONUTRIENTS



HUMAN PERFORMANCE RESOURCES by CHAMP | HPRC-online.org

Takeaway: Foods can be classified as one or multiple Macronutrient Categories. No one food group should be eliminated.

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VITAMINS & MINERALS



- Provide Antioxidants & Phytochemicals
- Required for oxygen transfer and delivery
- Required for tissue repair
- Supports bone health
- Needed to make food into fuel.

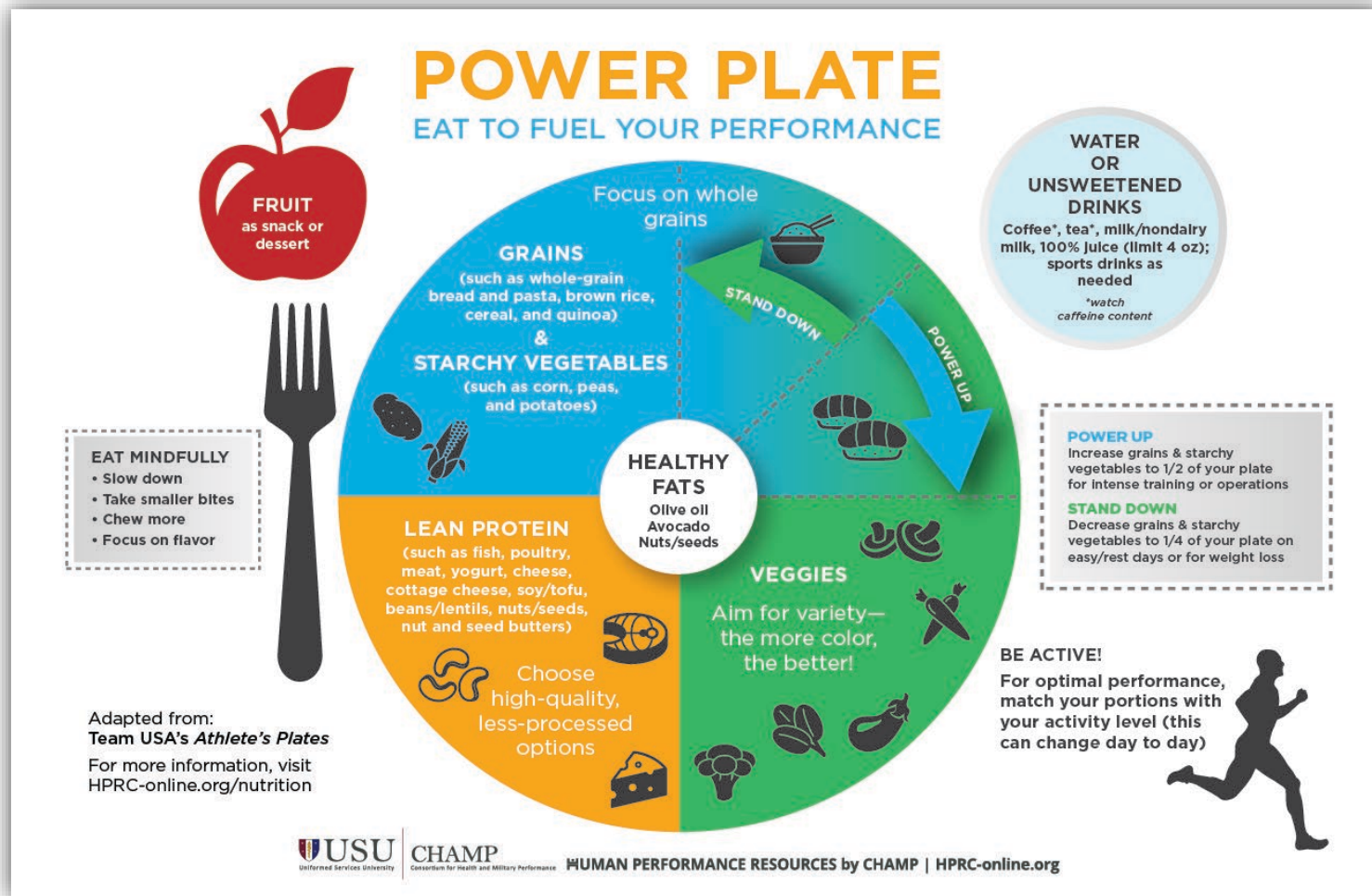
VARIETY IS KEY

Takeaway: Vitamins & Minerals are needed to support training, recovery & general health. No one food provides all nutrients a Marine needs.

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PLATING YOUR MEAL



General Guidelines

- Rest Days: ↑ Vegetables ↓ Carbs
- Training Days: ↑ Carbs ↓ Vegetables
- Lean Proteins for every meal.
- Hydrate with every meal.

Takeaway: Follow this plate for breakfast, lunch & dinner based on your training/fueling goals.

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HELPFUL TOOLS

USMC Fueled to Fight®

- Mess Hall Nutrition Education Program
- Stoptlight color coding:



CHARGE by Sodexo

- Download on phone, select location and mess hall #
- App For:
 - Menus
 - Color coding of foods
 - Nutrition information



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NAVIGATING MCX

PROTEIN



MEALS



CARBS



FRUITS/VEGETABLES



Takeaway: Types of foods at MCX to help with your fueling needs.

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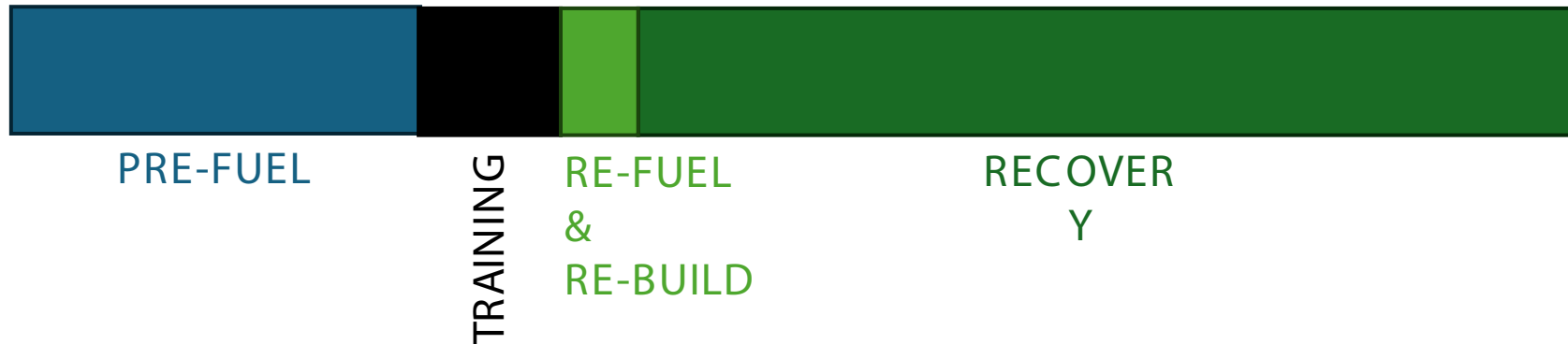
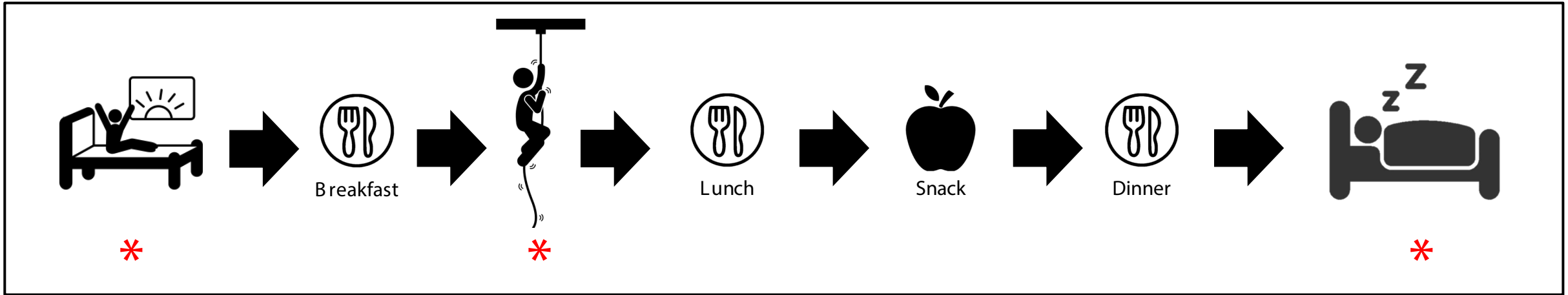
Nutrient Timing Considerations



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TIMING OF MEALS



Takeaway: Meals are implemented around a Marine's schedule [Wake up, Training, & Sleep]. Post-Training, a Marine needs to Re-Fuel with carbs and Re-Build with protein to start the recovery process. Use Power Plate for recovery meals.

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FUELING THROUGH THE WEEK

Typical Fueling

WEEK 1						
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
WEEK 2						
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday

Ideal Fueling

WEEK 1						
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
WEEK 2						
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday

Takeaway: Fueling and recovery is an everyday process. Weekends can be a great way to calorically catch up on the days in the week not able to properly fuel yourself.

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HOW TO Pre-Fuel

<p>3-4 Hours</p>	
<p>1-2 Hours</p>	
<p><1 Hour</p>	

CARBS: Complex & High in Fiber

PROTEIN: Lean [↓ Fat] **FAT:** Power Plate Recs

CARBS: Mix of Complex, Simple & Low in Fiber

PROTEIN: Lean [↓ Fat] **FAT:** Low to None

CARBS: Simple [Fast Digesting] & No Fiber

PROTEIN: None or Whey [Fast Digesting]

FAT: None



TRAINING BEGINS



Takeaway: The closer a Marine gets to a training session the less amount of fat and fiber you need to limit stomach upset and allow food to be digested for body to use as fuel.

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Application

Pre-pack in small Ziplock bags:

- 1 cup pretzels
- Crackers, 10-15
- ¼ cup raisins or crasins
- Uncrustable, 1
- Fig newtons, 6
- ½ bagel
- Sports chews, gels, jellybeans
- 2 cups apple and orange slices

Takeaway: Guideline can be used to fuel any mile ruck.

TIME	FUEL & FLUID	EXAMPLE for a 185-lb Warfighter on a 16-mile ruck march
Night before event 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eat a power plate that's high in carbs with lean protein and healthy fats. • Drink water, milk, or milk alternatives. 	(1800) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grilled chicken breast (5 oz), roasted garlic potato wedges (2 cups), roasted broccoli with olive oil (2 cups), mixed fruit salad (1 cup), and chocolate chip cookies (3 small) • Water
1 hour before boots on the ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eat 1-2 g carb/kg (adjust to your preference). Limit foods high in fiber and fat to avoid stomach upset too. • Drink 16 fl oz water. 	(0500) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-serving cup of oat ring cereal (2), low-fat milk (8 oz), and a medium apple • 16 fl oz water
During (every hour) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eat 30-60 g carb (at least 1-2 carb options) every hour. If longer than 3 hours, eat up to 90 g carb. • Sip 16-32 fl oz water and/or sports drink every hour. Don't gulp and don't exceed 48 fl oz in an hour. 	(0700) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 gummy bears • 16-32 fl oz water (0800) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 squeezable fruit pouches • 16 fl oz water and 16 fl oz sports drink (0900) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ¼ cup raisins and 2 squeezable fruit pouches • 16 fl oz water and 16 fl oz sports drink
After (within 2 hours) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eat a carb-rich meal with 15-30 g lean protein and healthy fats. • Drink 16 fl oz water and/or sports drink per lb lost during ruck march. • Rehydrate with electrolytes from food, drinks, or both. 	(1100) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRE or peanut butter (2 Tbsp) and Jelly (1 Tbsp) on whole-wheat bread (2 slices) and trail mix (½ cup) • 16 fl oz water and/or sports drink per lb lost or drink regularly until urine is pale yellow

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Performance Hydration



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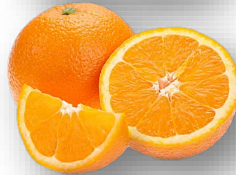
HYDRATION REQUIREMENTS

Food Sources

Vegetables



Fruits



Starting Recommendation

- Drink half your body weight in fluid ounces per day

Ex: 150 lbs. / 2 = 75 fluid oz.

Your needs may be higher dependent on physical activity & environment.

Reference Amounts

1 canteen = 30 ounces

Half Gallon = 64 ounces

1 Gallon = 128 ounces

Takeaway: Stay well hydrated by drinking fluids and eating foods high in water content through out the day. Your needs may be higher if more physically active, wearing gear, or in hot/humid environment.

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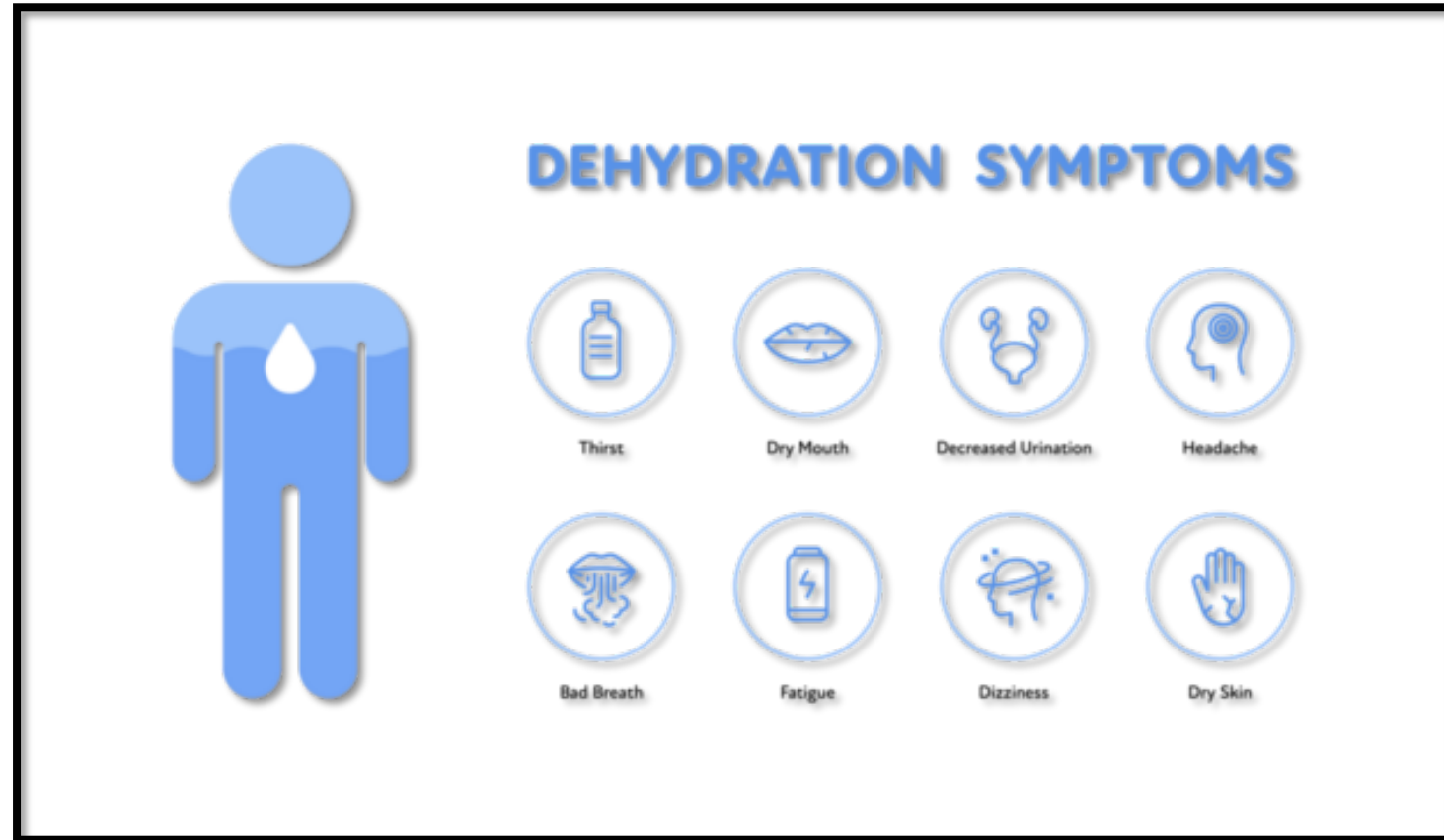
DEHYDRATION

Loss of 2% Body Weight

- ↑ Perceived Effort
- ↓ Performance by 10-20%
3lbs. for 150lbs person

Loss of 3-5% Body Weight

- ↓ Reaction Time, Judgment, Concentration
- ↓ Muscular Endurance & Strength
- ↑ Risk of Cramping & Heat Exhaustion
4.5-4.7lbs for 150lbs person

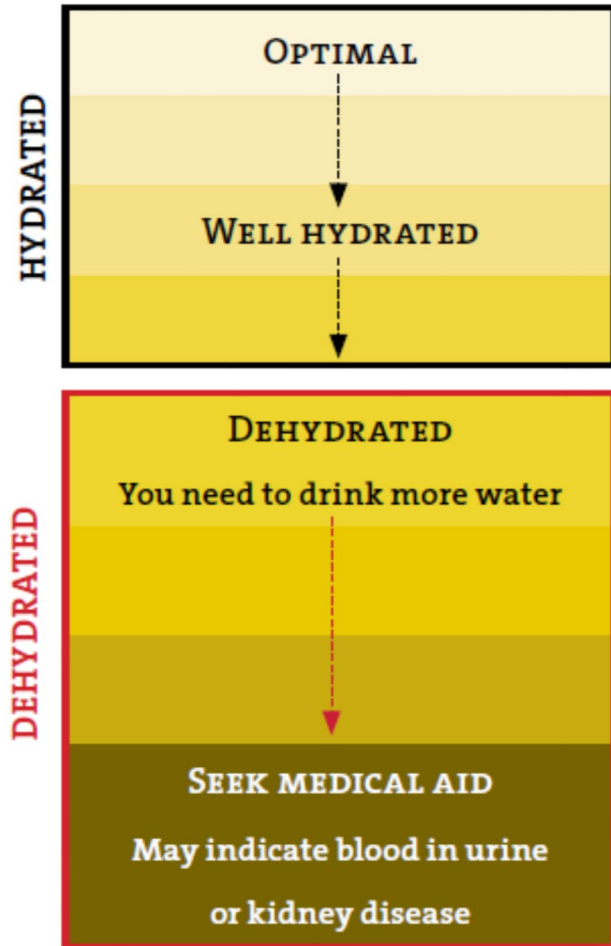


Takeaway: Small amounts of dehydration can greatly affect performance.



HYDRATION CHART

ARE YOU HYDRATED?
TAKE THE URINE COLOR TEST



CLEAR IS NOT THE
GOAL

Remember:
Light Like
Lemonade

This color chart is not for clinical use.

Some vitamins and supplements
may cause a darkening of the urine
unrelated to dehydration.

Takeaway: Use this chart to monitor if you are drinking enough fluids.

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HEAT ILLNESS



Heat Cramps

- Mild form of heat illness
- Muscle cramps and spasms occur
- Happens during or after intense exercise and sweating in high heat.

Takeaway: Heat illness can show up in different forms and if not addressed right away can lead to sever health risk and death.



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HEAT ILLNESS RECOVERY

Recovery from heat stroke may be 2 weeks or more depending on severity of the incident.

- Specific return-to-duty strategy should be implemented under supervision of an Athletic Trainer and/or Physician.
- General Return-To-Duty Program will consist of gradual heat tolerance during training.

Potential Lasting Effects

- Increased Resting Heart Rate
- Difficulty in regulating Heart Rate during exercise
- Difficulty in regulating heat
- Organ damage



Takeaway: Recovery from heat illness is dependent on severity of incident and return-to-duty program should be under medical supervision.

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REDUCING HEAT ILLNESS

Key points to help reduce heat illness



Hydration

- Keep in well hydrated zone
- Decreasing amount of body % loss seen during exercise
- Drinking fluids pre, during and post exercise
- Utilizing electrolytes during hot/humid environments

Fitness

- More fit a Marine is the better they are at handling heat
- Start to acclimatize to heat prior to training/operations in hot environments



Takeaway: Proper Hydration and improvement of Aerobic Fitness are key to mitigating heat illness.

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PT for Heat Acclimatization

2 Strategies for Heat Acclimatization

- Strategy 1 (PT in heat)
 - 10-14 consecutive days of PT in heat exposure (minimum)
 - PT needs to be 60 mins + per day
 - Temp should be 95-100 (or at highest expected temp)
 - PT at moderate intensity should cause excessive sweating, perform PT that is task related to event or deployment
- Strategy 2 (No access to heat)
 - Post exercise sauna (176 degrees or greater) 20-40 minutes
 - Post exercise hot water emersion 104 degrees for 20-40 minutes
 - No access to Sauna or hot water emersion, PT in extra clothing to increase core temp (make sure to follow appropriate hydration protocols)



Takeaway: Use either strategy or a mix to optimally acclimatize to heat. Maintain high physical fitness; very more fit = handling heat better.

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ELECTROLYTES

Sodium [Na⁺]



- Another term for Salt
- Water follows Sodium
- You lose Sodium when you sweat



Takeaway: Ingesting sodium before long training sessions may help a Marine stay hydrated and improve regulating heat.

Sports Dietitians Australia Position Statement: Nutrition for Exercise in Hot Environments

Sodium Loading Before Training

- 1-2 Hours before prolonged constant training
- Improves body's ability to regulate heat

Recommendation

20-40mg Sodium [Na⁺] + 10 ml/kg Total Body Weight [Fluid]
180lbs [82kg] Marine = 1,640-3,280mg Na⁺ + 820ml [28fl oz] Fluid

Application



SALTY SWEATERS



Salt Crust

- Happens when person is a “Salty Sweater”
- Good indicator that you need to replenish with electrolytes:
 - Before
 - During
 - After Training

Takeaway: Notice Salt Crust when training, increase use of electrolytes when hydrating.

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Operation Supplement Safety

OPERATION
SUPPLEMENT
SAFETY



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www.opss.org

Human Performance Resources by CHAMP | Operation Supplement Safety

has been updated

USU | CHAMP
Utah State University | Center for Health and Military Performance

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- DoD Prohibited List**
DoD Prohibited Dietary Supplement Ingredients list
- Attention: New DoDI**
Use of Dietary Supplements in the DoD
- A-Z Index**
A-Z list of supplement ingredients, including Quick Facts
- Report Side Effects**
Report an Adverse Event, a side effect of supplement use
- Check Your Supplement**
Supplement scorecard to check your supplement
- Ask the Expert**
Ask an expert about a supplement or effect

Takeaway: Marines can protect their career and health by using OPSS to check the safety of their supplement.

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3rd Party Tests



- Tests for banned substances
- Certified Quality
- Complies with FDA Good Manufacturing Practices



- Certified Quality
- Pre and Post Market Banned Substance Testing
- Complies with FDA Good Manufacturing Practices



- Certified Quality
- Banned Substance Testing
- Complies with FDA Good Manufacturing Practices



- Certified Quality
- Does not contain harmful levels of contaminants
- Complies with FDA Good Manufacturing Practices

Takeaway: Not all 3rd Party Tests for supplements are the same, but consuming a product from the following list will help decrease a Marine's risk.

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ENERGY DRINKS

OPSS classifies them as having moderate potential benefit with moderate to high risk.

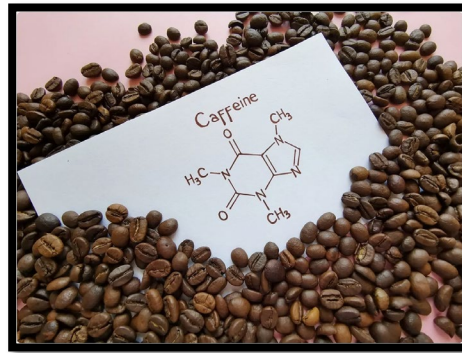


Can Be Used To:

- Stay awake
- Improve memory and concentration

Adverse Effects

- Heart Complications [Irregular Heartbeat/ Heart Failure]
- Anxiety
- ↓ Sleep Quality



Caffeine Recommendations

- 200mg
- 3-4 hours [maintain alertness]
- 90-60 minutes before endurance training

***Never exceed 600mg per day**

Or

800mg for sustained operations*

Takeaway: There is a time and place for caffeine. A smart Marine can utilize the benefits, without putting them at risk.

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Creatine

Most widely researched sport nutrition supplement for improving performance.

Can Be Used To Increase:

- Lean Muscle
- Strength

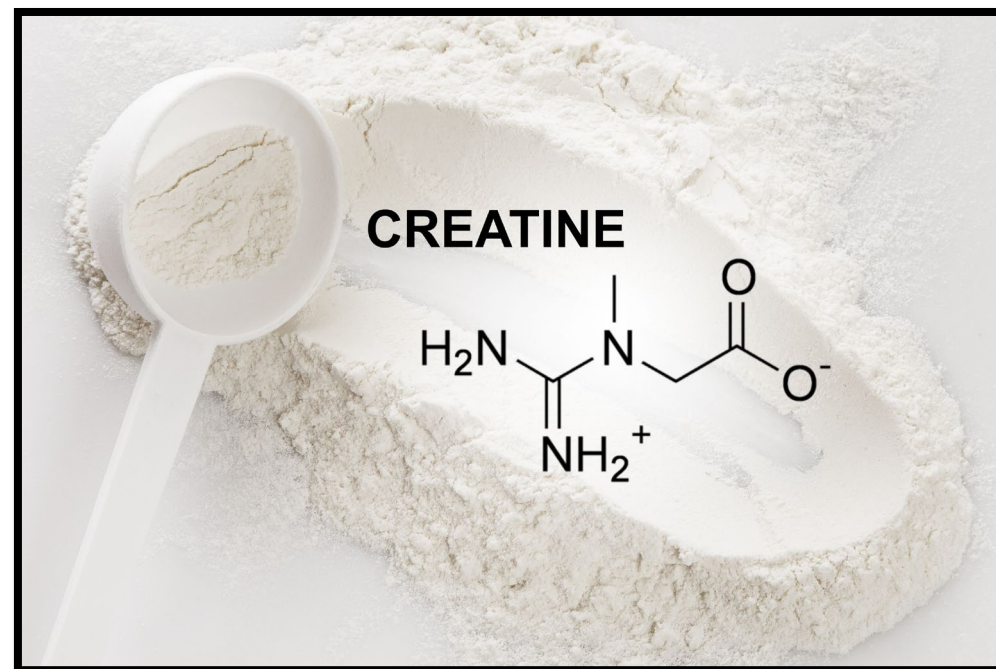
Adverse Effects

- Potential stomach upset if taken in large doses

Recommendations

- Loading Phase 1-week: 0.3g/kg body weight
 - Example. 150lbs male (68kg). $68\text{kg} * 0.3\text{g/kg} = 20\text{g}$ per day
- Maintenance Phase Post 1-week: 0.03g/kg body weight
 - Example. 150lbs male (68kg). $68 * 0.03\text{g/kg} = 2\text{g}$ per day

Takeaway: Creatine may improve a Marine's athletic performance through strength and power.



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Beta-Alanine

May increase Marine's "buffering capacity" to prolong time to fatigue.

Can Be Used To:

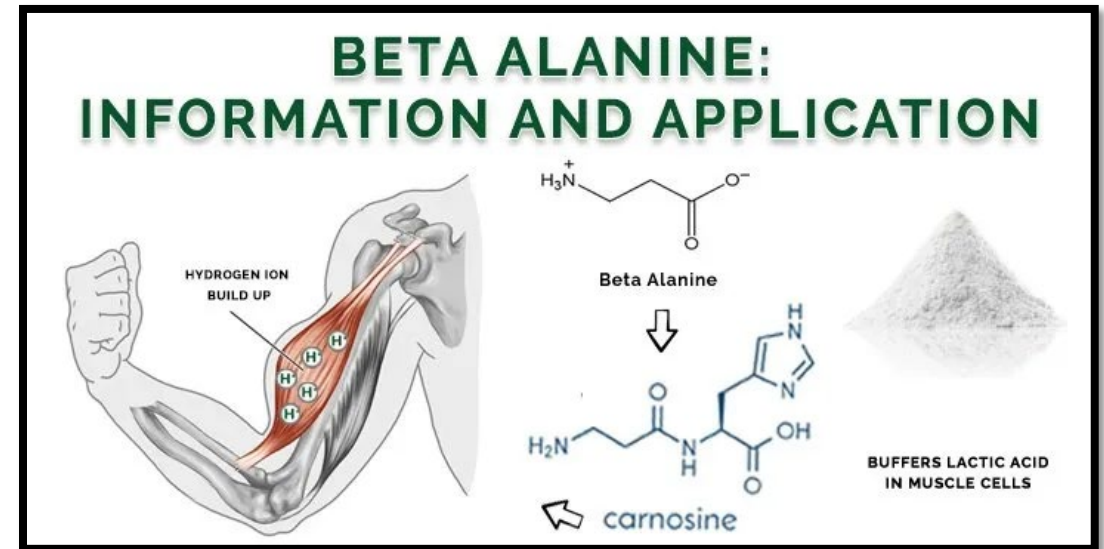
- Help prevent pH from dropping in muscles
- Reduce feelings of fatigue

Adverse Effects

- Itchy/tingling feeling in high doses

Recommendations

- 65mg/kg of body weight
- Taken in split doses throughout the day
 - (i.e., 0.8-1.6g every 3-4 hours)



Takeaway: Beta-Alanine may improve a Marine's athletic performance by decreasing time to fatigue when performing continuous high intensity training.

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Omega-3

Essential fat that has shown to have positive effects on athletic performance.

Can Be Used To:

- Manage inflammation
- Enhance muscle recovery
- Protection of brain health (TBI) and function

Adverse Effects

- Fish burps

Recommendations

- 1-3g/day of EPA + DHA
- 2g/day DHA for neuroprotection



Takeaway: Omega-3s have a positive effect on athletic performance. Fish and animal products offer Omega-3, but supplementation may benefit if not able to consume those types or if needing to achieve a higher dose.



Vitamin D

Plays an important role in Marine's health, training and performance.

Can Be Used To:

- Help immune function
- Decrease risk for stress fractures
- Decrease inflammatory injury

Adverse Effects of High Doses

- Nausea, Weakness and Confusion
- Thirst and Frequent Urination

Recommendations

- 1500-2000 IU/day



Takeaway: Vitamin D plays a role in a Marine's performance by helping them stay healthy to train longer through out the year.

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Alcohol & Performance

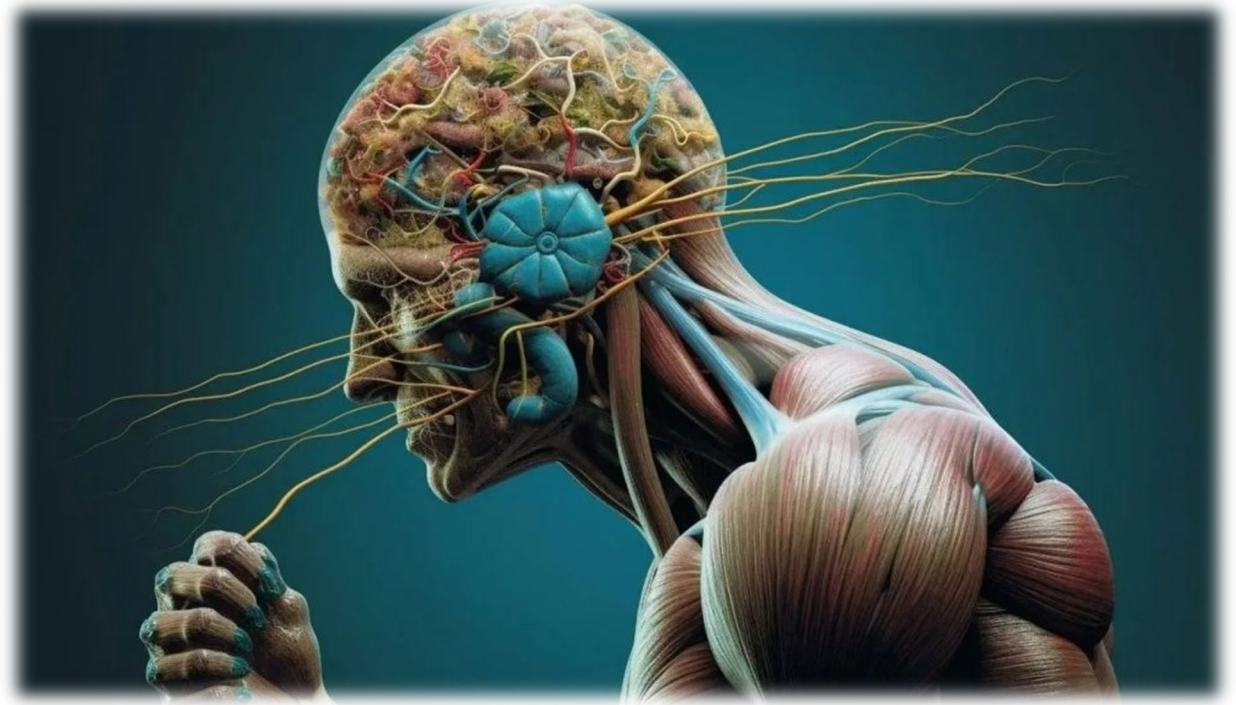


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Effects on Nervous System

- Impairs:
 - Motor Skills
 - Coordination
 - Reaction Time
 - Balance
 - Decision Making



Takeaway: Alcohol disrupts the central nervous system decreasing the cognitive performance needed for training/operations.

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Effects on Repair & Recovery

- Impairs rate of muscle protein synthesis to repair training damage
- ↓ Testosterone
- ↑ Cortisol levels
- Dehydrates the body, delaying recovery time



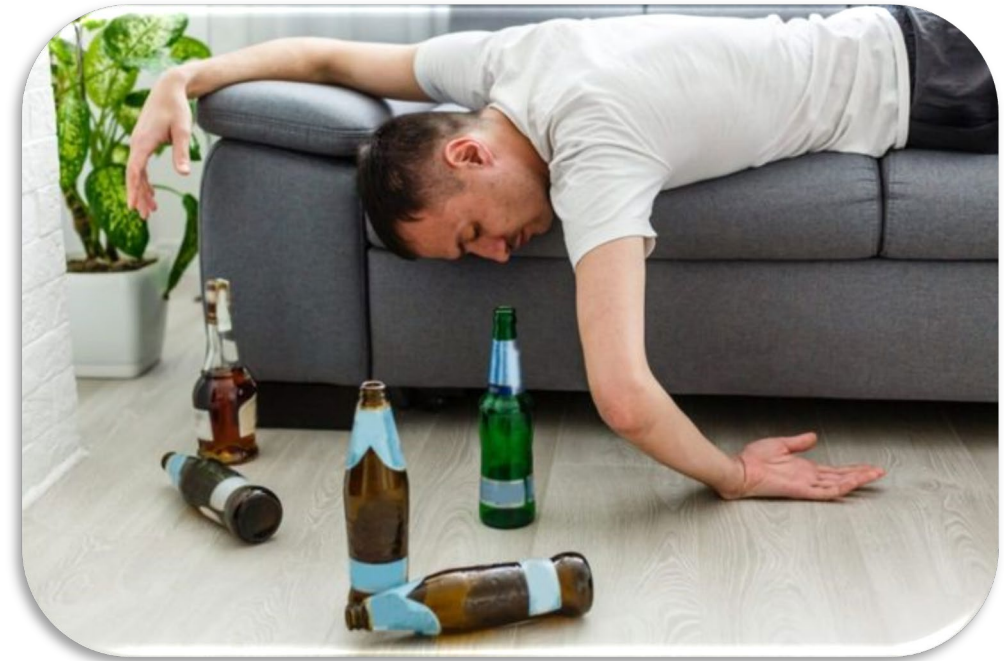
Takeaway: Alcohol delays the recovery process from training.

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Effects on Sleep

- Disrupts time it takes to fall asleep (Sleep Onset Latency)
- Disrupts Restorative Sleep Cycles
 - Rapid Eye Movement (REM) Sleep
 - Deep Sleep



Takeaway: Alcohol disrupts the quality of sleep, delaying the recovery time and decreases the performance needed for the next day.

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QUESTIONS?

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