

Dehydration

An athlete's worst enemy

Athletes should never ignore the following possible signs of dehydration:

- Thirst
- Headache
- Dizziness
- Muscle cramping
- Dry or sticky mouth
- Weakness
- Extreme fatigue
- Irritability
- Nausea
- Decreased performance



Sports Medicine Locations

NORFOLK

CHKD Sports Medicine in Ghent
702 W. 21st Street

CHKD Health Center at Kempsville
171 Kempsville Road

Children's Pavilion
401 Gresham Drive

CHESAPEAKE

CHKD Health Center at Oakbrooke
500 Discovery Drive

NEWPORT NEWS

CHKD Health and Surgery Center at Oyster Point
11783 Rock Landing Drive

CHKD Health Center and Urgent Care at Tech Center
680 Oyster Point Road

SUFFOLK

CHKD Sports Medicine & Therapy Services
5832 Harbour View Boulevard

VIRGINIA BEACH

CHKD Health and Surgery Center at Concert Drive
2021 Concert Drive
(outpatient orthopedic surgery only)

CHKD Health Center and Urgent Care at Loehmann's Plaza
3960 Virginia Beach Boulevard

CHKD Health Center at Landstown
1924 Landstown Centre Way

WILLIAMSBURG

CHKD Health Center at Lightfoot
6425 Richmond Road



Sports Medicine

757-668-PLAY (7529)

CHKD.org/SportsMed



Hydration



Sports Medicine

The Facts About Hydration



Why you need water

Depending on your muscle mass, water makes up 55 to 70 percent of your body weight. Water is essential for cooling the body, digesting and absorbing food, transporting nutrients, cell building, removing waste products and improving circulation. That's why maintaining your body's fluid level is so important.

Dehydration occurs when the body is losing more fluids than it is taking in. Dehydration is the number one nutrition-related reason for poor performance and can lead to heat-related illness.

How can athletes prevent dehydration?

Adequate fluid intake before, during, and after workouts is the best defense against dehydration.

When athletes sweat, they lose water that must be replaced. During an hour of exercise, an athlete can lose between two and five pounds in water weight, which can lead to moderate dehydration.

To determine your sweat rate, weigh yourself before and after you exercise. Drink 20 ounces of fluid (a little more than two cups) for every pound you lose.



Use the following guidelines to make sure you hydrate properly:

Before a workout

- Drink 16 to 20 ounces (two or more cups) of fluid one to two hours prior to exercise.

During exercise

- Take drink breaks every 20 minutes, especially if you are exercising for longer than an hour.
- For workouts lasting more than an hour, drink fluids containing salt and carbohydrates. Sports drinks are a great source of both nutrients. Sodium (also known as an electrolyte) is important because it affects fluid balance in the body. Carbohydrates give you energy.
- Don't use thirst as your guide. Be sure to drink before you begin to feel thirsty.

After a workout

- Drink 20 ounces of fluid for every pound you lost during exercise.
- To prevent muscle breakdown, try to replenish lost fluid within the first one-half to two hours after training.
- Use sports drinks and chocolate milk after training because they help replace some of the muscle energy stores almost immediately.
- To determine whether you are hydrated, check the color of your urine. Your urine should be pale yellow.

More hydration tips for athletes

- Have fluids close at hand during all training sessions and competitions. Some runners wear a belt that holds water bottles.
- Avoid caffeinated beverages. Caffeine acts as a diuretic, which can cause you to lose fluids and may contribute to dehydration.
- Choose sports drinks wisely. Look for drinks that have less than 19 grams of carbohydrates per eight ounces of fluid. A high sugar content can delay the absorption of water and may cause dehydration, nausea, or cramps. Also, experiment with different brands of sports drinks during practice rather than trying them for the first time during an event or competition.



Sports drinks are not necessary unless your workout lasts more than an hour.