THE DAILY GRIND





of Division I Student 74.1% Athletes do not use energy boosters (ie. Energy drinks/shots.)³



Caffeine is a **BANNED** substance by the NCAA. A urinary caffeine concentration of 500mg (equivalent to 2.5-5 cups of brewed coffee 2-3 hours before competition) results in a positive drug test.4



Combining the following substances with caffeine can magnify adverse side effects and lead to strokes, diabetes, weight gain, and even death.4

- Stimulants (medication)⁴
- Alcohol⁶
- Sugar⁶

Headache: 72% of caffeine users report headaches and fatigue upon withdrawal.⁵

Anxiety: Doses as low as 200mg/day can provoke severe anxiety and panic attacks.⁵

Impaired concentration: Research shows that as caffeine intake increases, GPAs decrease.5

Irregular heartbeat: Caffeine hastens heartbeat and boosts blood pressure, aggravating preexisting heart conditions.⁵

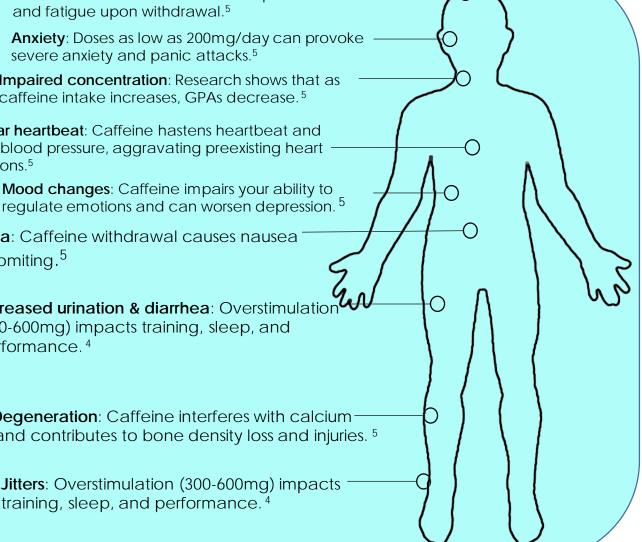
regulate emotions and can worsen depression. ⁵

Nausea: Caffeine withdrawal causes nausea and vomiting.⁵

Increased urination & diarrhea: Overstimulation (300-600mg) impacts training, sleep, and performance.4

Bone Degeneration: Caffeine interferes with calcium levels and contributes to bone density loss and injuries. 5

> **Jitters**: Overstimulation (300-600mg) impacts training, sleep, and performance. 4



Parents Fund

Want to know more?

See the UVA Sports Nutritionists:

Randy Bird

rlb6ea, 243-1148

Kelly Rossi

kar7k, 982-5691

Brooke Pearson

bhh5s, 924-8268

Created by: Haley Durmer, UVA Swimming '16 Designed by: Megan Brew, UVA 2017

Sources

¹Caffeine content of food and drugs. (n.d). Center for science and the public interest.

²Caffeine: How much is too much?. (2014, April 14). Mayo Clinic.

³National Collegiate Athletic Association. (2013). NCAA national study of substance use habits of college student-athletes [Online Data File]. ⁴CPSDA & NCAA Sports Science Institute. (2014). Caffeine and athletic performance.

⁵Pietrangelo, A. (2014, October 22). The effects of caffeine on the body. Healthline.

⁶Fact sheets-caffeine and alcohol. (2015, November 12). Centers For Disease Control and Prevention.