

Performance Nutritionists Perceptions of Food Safety Risks Among Athletes: A Pilot Study

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Introduction

Although regular moderate exercise is associated with reduced incidence of infection, however, continuous, prolonged and high intensity training or strenuous exercise causes temporary post-exercise immune dysfunction,¹ known as the “open window” of susceptibility. This can lead to an increased susceptibility to infection.² Additional factors that impact immune function, such as exposure to new pathogens during foreign travel, lack of sleep and mental stress, can further increase risks.³ Consequently, athletes may be at an increased risk of foodborne illnesses for a number of reasons.

Gastrointestinal infections can be troublesome and debilitating to athletes.⁴ The incidence of foodborne infection at sporting events, has had a significant effect on the performance of several individual athletes and teams.⁵ Subsequently, practices such as good hygiene are essential in preventing illness; in sports, it is fundamental to maintaining team effectiveness and to assist athletes in avoiding the adverse effects of illness.⁶

The recommended food safety practices to reduce the risk of foodborne illness relate to five key areas, (cleaning, cross-contamination, cooking, refrigeration and safe choices, including the adherence of use-by dates).⁷ Although all are of importance to reduce the risk of foodborne infection among athletes, there is a need to explore the specific food safety risks that exist among athletes due to the unique relationship with food and the consumption habits adopted during training and competing to maximise nutrition.

Research aim

The purpose of the study was to identify potential food-safety risks from athletes food preparation and consumption habits.

Methods

Data collection: A semi-structured discussion group was conducted with sports nutritionists to identify the potential food-safety risks that exist from the food preparation and consumption habits of athletes

Ethics: Ethical approval for the study was obtained from the Cardiff School of Health Sciences Ethics Committee.

References

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Results

The group discussion explored the potential role sports nutritionists can play to reduce the risk of foodborne infection among athletes. The participating sports nutritionists ($n=4$) identified food-preparation, storage and consumption habits unique to athletes that may increase the risk of foodborne illness, these concerns related to two key areas:

- Food-preparation, storage and consumption practices during training, and
- Food safety awareness when travelling to overseas competitions.

The role of the Performance Nutritionist

The role of sports nutritionists to inform athletes of food-safety risks and enable risk-reducing behaviours were discussed. The role was predominantly nutrition and performance related, delivery of food safety information would not be the focus of sessions, but would be delivered alongside food preparation mentoring sessions (Figure 1):



Figure 1. Role of the Performance Nutritionist with athletes

In discussions regarding methods utilised to deliver information to athletes, it was identified a variety of approaches may be adopted by sports nutritionists to provide athletes with information. Methods vary greatly depending on the sport, age and level of the athlete and often involve working with the coaches (Figure 2):



Figure 2. Performance Nutritionist methods of information delivery to athletes

Food preparation, storage and consumption practices during training

Potential food safety risks arising from the unique relationship of athletes with food were explored. Performance Nutritionist reported having observed practices of concern particularly when visiting shared athlete houses (Figure 3). Potential food safety risks from advanced preparation, cooking, prolonged storage and uncontrolled storage temperatures were discussed and raised points of concern relating to limited awareness of the need to ensure safe storage practices during training. Access to appropriate refrigeration/re-heating facilities when training were identified and were reported to have been addressed. However, the attitudes of athletes towards the importance of food safety may prevent athletes implementing recommended food safety practices. For example, even when refrigeration facilities are available, athletes are failing to use them (Figure 4).



Figure 3. Performance Nutritionist food safety experiences with athletes

Figure 4. Performance Nutritionist experiences of athletes food safety attitudes and behaviours during training

Food-safety awareness when travelling to overseas competitions.

While travelling for competing at events abroad, independence in food choices and language were identified as potential barriers to ensuring food-safety. The Performance Nutritionist had first hand experience of athletes succumbing to foodborne illness whilst travelling overseas to compete, the group shared the food safety advice they would give athletes when travelling abroad. It was identified that the food safety culture of events would be dependent on the profile and funding of the event (Figure 5).

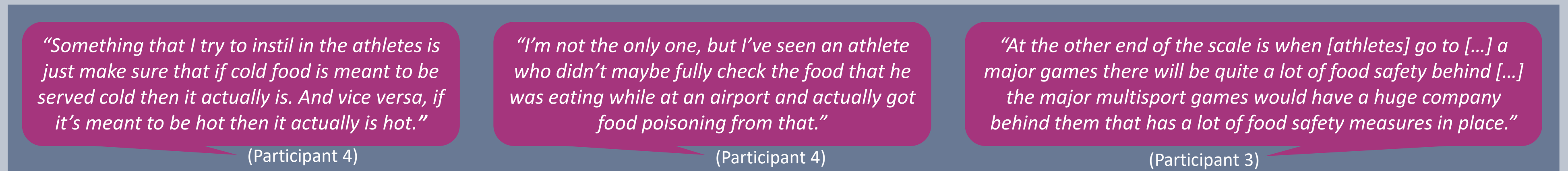


Figure 5. Performance Nutritionist food safety experiences with athletes travelling overseas to compete

Conclusion

- The study has determined that two key areas of risk have emerged that require further exploration with athletes, food-preparation, storage and consumption practices during training, and food-safety awareness when travelling to overseas competitions.
- There is a need for research to determine the food safety knowledge, attitudes and self-reported practices of athletes.
- Furthermore there is an identified need to explore the food safety training and education available to facilitate the delivery of food safety advice and information to athletes.