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Part 2 – Maximizing Muscle Growth While Minimizing Fat Gain



Content to be Presented

- Expected Rates of Muscle Gain
- Nutritional Strategies
 - Calories
 - Macronutrients
 - Nutrient Timing
 - Pre-Sleep Protein
 - Intermittent Fasting
 - Anabolic Resistance of Aging
- Evidence Based Supplements
 - Acute vs Chronic
- Monitoring & Adjustments



Expected Rates of Muscle Gain



- Influenced by:
 - Age
 - Training status
 - Training frequency, volume, intensity
- Beginner and younger lifters gain muscle at a faster rate than advanced lifters
 - Males ½ to 1 pound per week
 - Females ¼ to ½ pound per week
- Advanced lifters
 - 0.25% of body weight per week

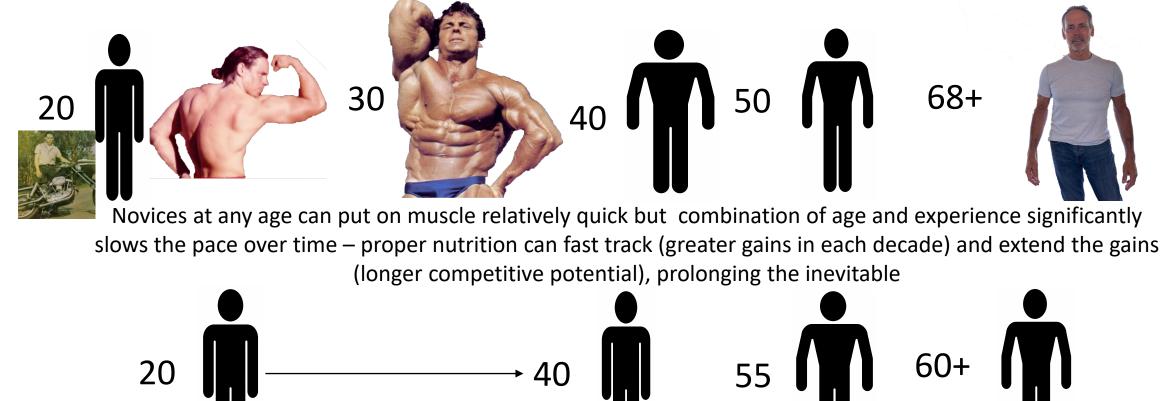
The Gainz Ceiling



The "Age Experience Intersection" is the Final Plateau

The final muscle gain/performance plateau is the inevitable age-related performance and size decline that depends on when you started serious training and how long you've been doing everything "perfect"

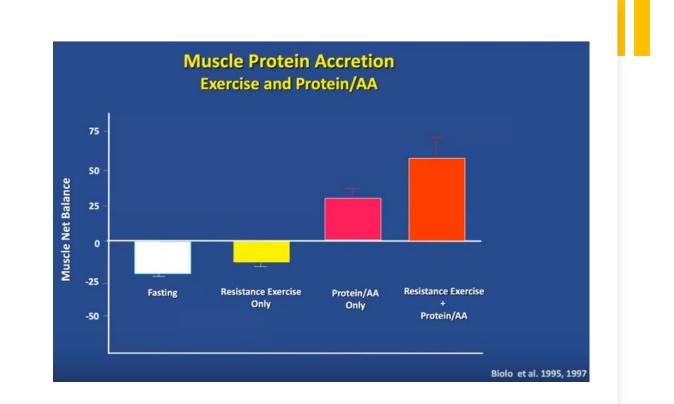
Once you have approached the "age experience" intersection* of training, the only thing you can do is slow the inevitable size/performance decline by doing all the right things (e.g. diet, supplements, training, rest, etc.).



By the way – the brain is different – it has the potential to keep going

Components of an Ideal Gainz Program

- Progressive Resistance Training
 - Specific to your experience, ability, anatomy and movement patterns
 - Sets the stage for growth
- Tailored Nutrition Plan
 - Appropriate calories, optimal protein, adequate fats and carbs, ideal timing and frequency of meals, proven supplement strategies
 - Makes the movie
- Regular monitoring + adjustments
- Adequate sleep + stress management



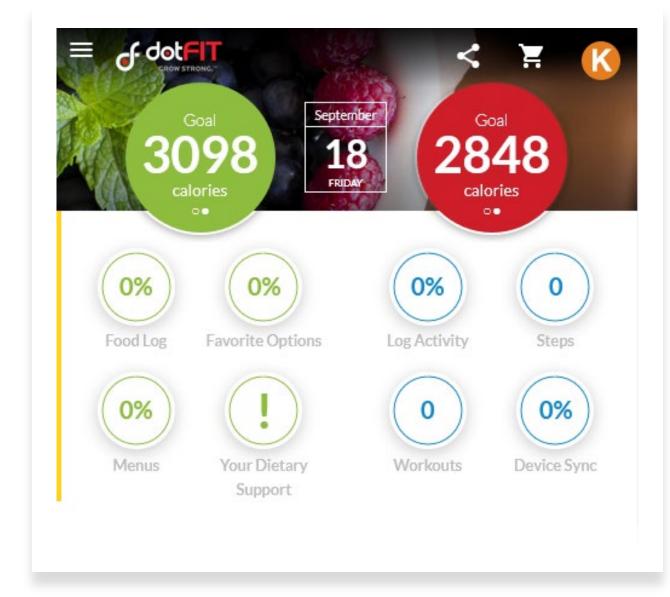
Calories

Surplus is needed to <u>optimize</u> gainz

- Males: 250-500 calories
- Females: 125-250 calories

Adjust weekly based on measurements

• Enter measurements in dotFIT Program to get options for adjustments



Protein Amount & Timing

To Optimize Muscle Gain:

- 1 gram per pound of lean body mass per day OR body weight if not overweight
- Spread evenly across 4-6 meals
- Pre and post exercise within 1-2 hours Iraki et al., 2019
- Greater amounts up to 2.0 g/lb. of body weight did not contribute to greater gains in lean body mass but did enhance fat loss Antonio et al., 2014

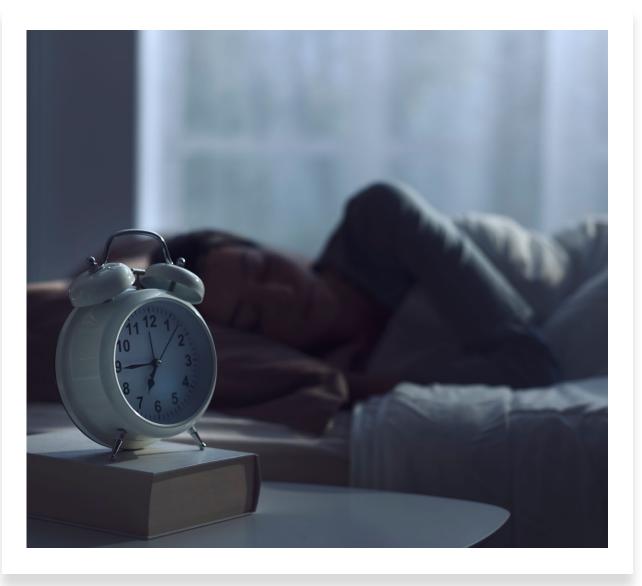
Example: 170 lb. male, 12% body fat

- 150 170 grams of protein per day
- Low end: 4 meals, 38 grams
- High end: 6 meals, 28 grams

Protein Timing: Pre-sleep?

Two Research Studies Have Been Conducted:

- Nighttime casein group vs. daytime casein group
- Total daily protein intakes were matched
- Resistance trained during the day
- No differences in strength or muscle gain
 - Joy et al., 2018 (10 weeks, 13 males, protein 0.8 g/lb/d)
 - Antonio et al., 2019 (8 weeks, 26 males and females, protein 1.1 g/lb/d)



Protein Quality

- Higher quality sources with all essential amino acids (EAA) + adequate leucine are ideal
 - Required to stimulate Muscle Protein Synthesis (MPS)
- Animal sources have all 9 EAA
- Plant sources (except soy) lack at least one EAA; need a variety

Protein Source	PDCAA	PER
Whey	1.0	3.0-3.2
Casein	1.0	2.9
Milk	1.0	2.8
Egg	1.0	2.8
Soy	1.0	1.8-2.3
Beef, Poultry, Fish	0.8-0.92	2.0-2.3
Pea	0.8-0.9	1.5
Wheat	0.43	1.5
Gelatin (Collagen)	0.08	-

Macronutrients -Fats

- Daily Amounts:
 - 0.2 to 0.7g /lb of body weight
 - 20-35% of total calories
- Lower amounts have been shown to modestly reduce testosterone levels
- Include sufficient marine sources of omega-3 fats (EPA+DHA)
 - Fatty fish (at least 8 ounces/week)
 - Algae for vegans

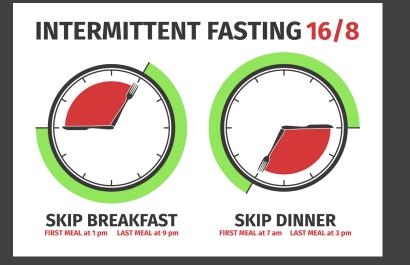


Macronutrients - Carbohydrates

- Main muscle fuel source for training hard
 - <25% of calories significantly reduces exercise performance due to low glycogen stores
 - Lima-Silva et al., 2013
 - Long term negative effects on muscle mass observed with ketogenic diets
 - Varga et al., 2018; Greene et al., 2018
- Delivers micronutrients, fiber; regulates thyroid hormones
- Daily Amounts:
 - ~1.4-2.3 g/lb of body weight
 - Mostly minimally processed foods



Intermittent Fasting & Impact on Lean Body Mass



- Systematic Review & Meta-Analysis of 8 Human Trials
 - Intermittent fasting + resistance training in sedentary and trained individuals on lean body mass
 - 4-8 weeks long
 - Ramadan or Time Restricted Feeding
 - No control group to compare regular, spread out meals to
 - 4 studies showed increase in LBM

- Conclusion:
 - Time restricted eating + resistance training does not impair lean body mass
- Considerations:
 - Preserving muscle vs. optimizing gainz
 - Other fasting protocols weren't studied
 - Long term impact?

Table 3 Summary of categorization of dietary supplements based on available literature

Category	Muscle building supplements	Performance enhancement
I. Strong Evidence to Support Efficacy and Apparently Safe	 HMB Creatine monohydrate Essential amino acids (EAA) Protein 	 β-alanine Caffeine Carbohydrate Creatine Monohydrate Sodium Bicarbonate Sodium Phosphate Water and Sports Drinks
II. Limited or Mixed Evidence to Support Efficacy	 Adenosine-5'-Triphosphate (ATP) Branched-chain amino acids (BCAA) Phosphatidic acid 	 L-Alanyl-L-Glutamate Arachidonic acid Branched-chain amino acids (BCAA) Citrulline Essential amino acids (EAA) Glycerol HMB Nitrates Post-exercise carbohydrate and protein Quercetin Taurine
III. Little to No Evidence to Support Efficacy and/or Safety	 Agmatine sulfate Alpha-ketoglutarate Arginine Boron Chromium Conjugated linoleic acids (CLA) D-Aspartic acid Ecdysterones Fenugreek extract 	 Arginine Carnitine Glutamine Inosine Medium-chain triglycerides (MCT) Ribose

Dietary Support

Use Evidence Based Supplements Shown to be Safe and Effective

www.dotFIT.com

PDSRG

Kerksick et al., International Society of Sports Nutrition, 2018

Dietary Support

Use third party tested products

www.dotFIT.com/NSF

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 270 athletic banned substances



Consumers Unknowingly Buy **Ineffective &** Harmful **Products**

- Food & Drug Administration (FDA) inspected 598 supplement manufacturing facilities in Fiscal Year 2019
 - Over 50% issued violations of current Good Manufacturing Practices
 - Most common issue was related to quality control
- FDA maintains a <u>database</u> of 965+ dietary supplements with "hidden ingredients" including:
 - steroids, prescription medications and illegal drugs

Guidelines for Proper Supplementation

Follow the Supplement Hierarchy

Baseline Supplements:

- Targeted Multivitamin & Mineral with Vitamin D to fill micronutrient gaps
- Omega-3 Fish Oils (DHA+EPA) + Calcium if diet falls short (<1,000 mg/d)
- Protein to meet optimal targets and ideal timing for muscle gain

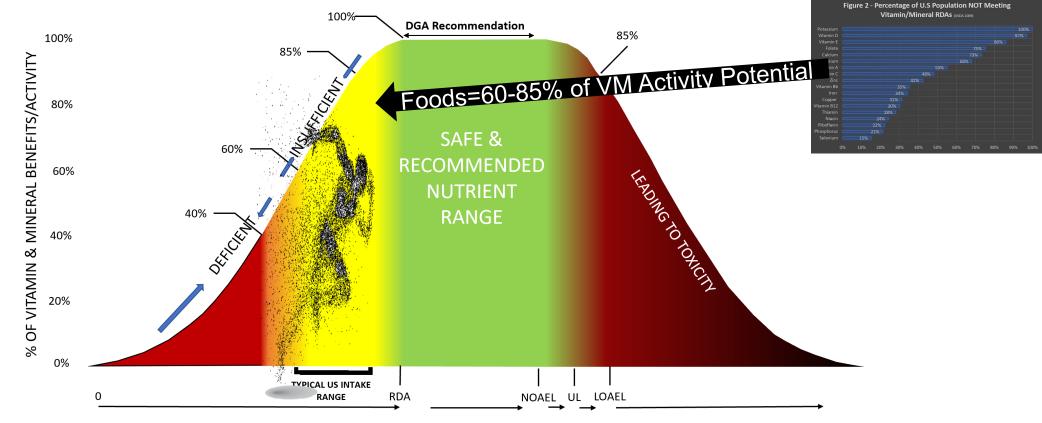
PROBLEM SOLVERS + ACCELERATORS

WORKOUT NUTRITION + RECOVERY

START AT BASELINE: BUILD A STRONG FOUNDATION

No One Knows if They're Near a Deficiency & Most Are in or Have Been in an Insufficiency:

WHY: Undetectable starting point with an insidious progression that physically manifests as sickness/injury later in life/career or early aging

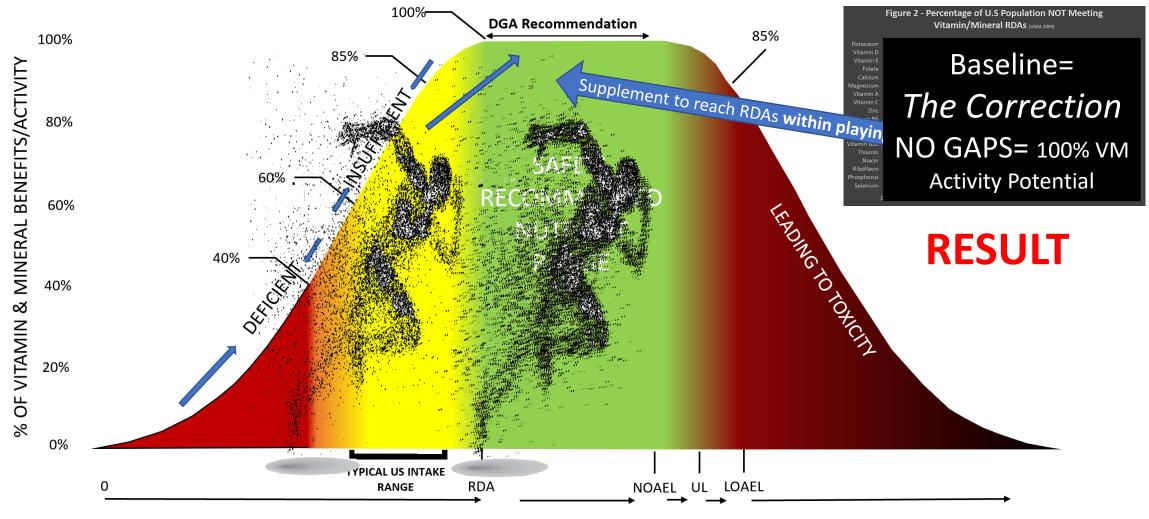


VITAMIN & MINERAL INTAKE CONCENTRATION

Vitamins and minerals (VM) from food is what the body gets - GAP - VM RDAs is what it can use to maximize short & long-term health

GOAL: CORRECT FOOD VM CONTENT TO ACHIEVE RDAs

Prevention Before Cure Or Fix Approach



VITAMIN & MINERAL INTAKE CONCENTRATION

The function of lifelong inexpensive low dose COMPLETE MVM (~20 vitamins and minerals) is to offer the potential for all VM dependent systems to operate at full capacity in the creation & maintenance of human structure, function, health & recovery

Muscle Gain Supplements – Two Categories

Enhance Training <u>Sessions</u>

- Acute/immediate benefits
- Supplies energy enhancing + acid buffering compounds
- Includes:
 - Creatine Monohydrate
 - Caffeine
 - Beta Alanine
 - Carbohydrate
 - Nitrate
 - Sodium bicarbonate

Enhance Training <u>Adaptations</u>

- Long-term benefits
- Speed recovery by maximizing MPS + minimizing breakdown/muscle soreness
- Includes:
 - Protein
 - Essential Amino Acids (EAA)
 - Creatine Monohydrate
 - Glutamine (conditional to metabolically stressed state)



Creatine Monohydrate

- Naturally occurring compound. Made in the body from amino acids. Stored in muscle, brain
- Very well studied in a wide range of age groups
 + clinical populations
- Most effective strength, performance and muscle building supplement to date
- Safe and cost effective
- Facilitates recovery

How to take:

- Slow loading: 3-5 g/day for 28 days + ~5-10 g/day maintenance dose (loading by weight: 0.14 g per pound/day + maintenance by weight: .014-.04 g/lb./day)
- Fast loading: 5 g, 4 times/day for 5 days + ~5-10 g/day maintenance dose (by weight: .014-.04 g/day)



Example: 170 lb. athlete @ 2 mg/lb. – 340 mg dose

Supplements to Train Harder - Caffeine

Response varies but well researched:

- Improves high intensity performance power lifting, strength training, bodybuilding
 - Boosts mental alertness
 - Combats fatigue
 - Reduces perceived effort level of exercise
 - Increases fat utilization during exercise; spares muscle glycogen
 - Does not cause dehydration
- Greater performance benefit in the anhydrous state vs. coffee
 - 1.4-2.7 mg/lb. of body weight

Supplements to Train Harder – Beta Alanine

- Nonessential amino acid
- Precursor to carnosine, an acid buffer in skeletal muscle
- Delays fatigue during high intensity exercise
- Antioxidant properties combats stress induced fatigue

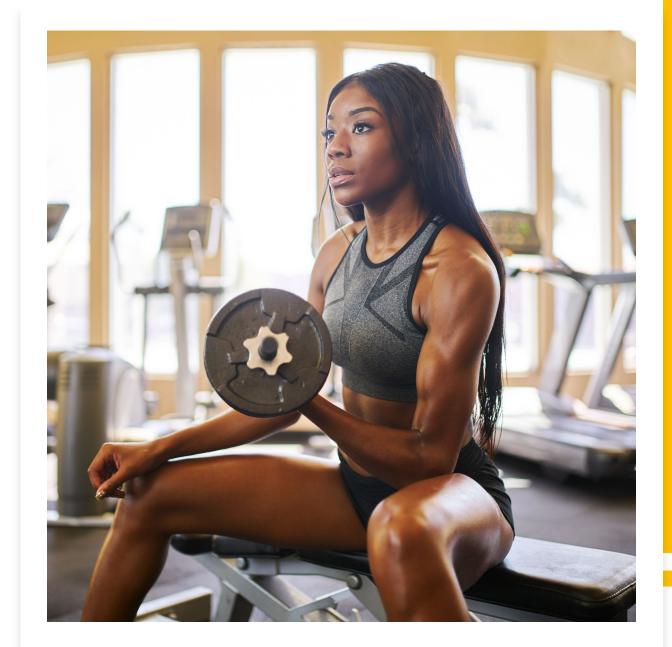
How to Take:

- ~3.2 7 g per day divided into 800 1,600 mg doses
- Take for a minimum of 4 weeks to maximize muscle carnosine levels

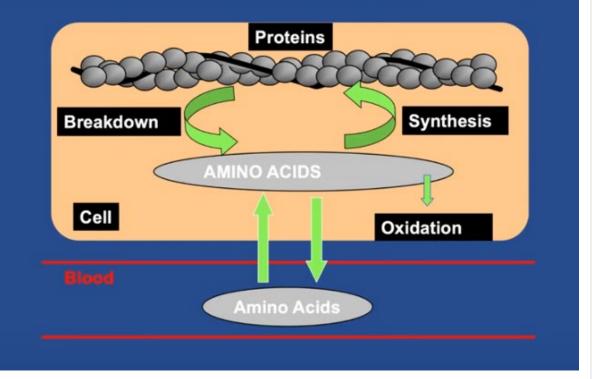
Supplements for Maximizing Training Adaptations

Essential Amino Acids (EAA)

- 10-12 grams maximizes muscle protein synthesis (MPS)
- Activates new muscle growth
- Decreases soreness and markers of muscle damage
- Maintenance of high-quality training bouts



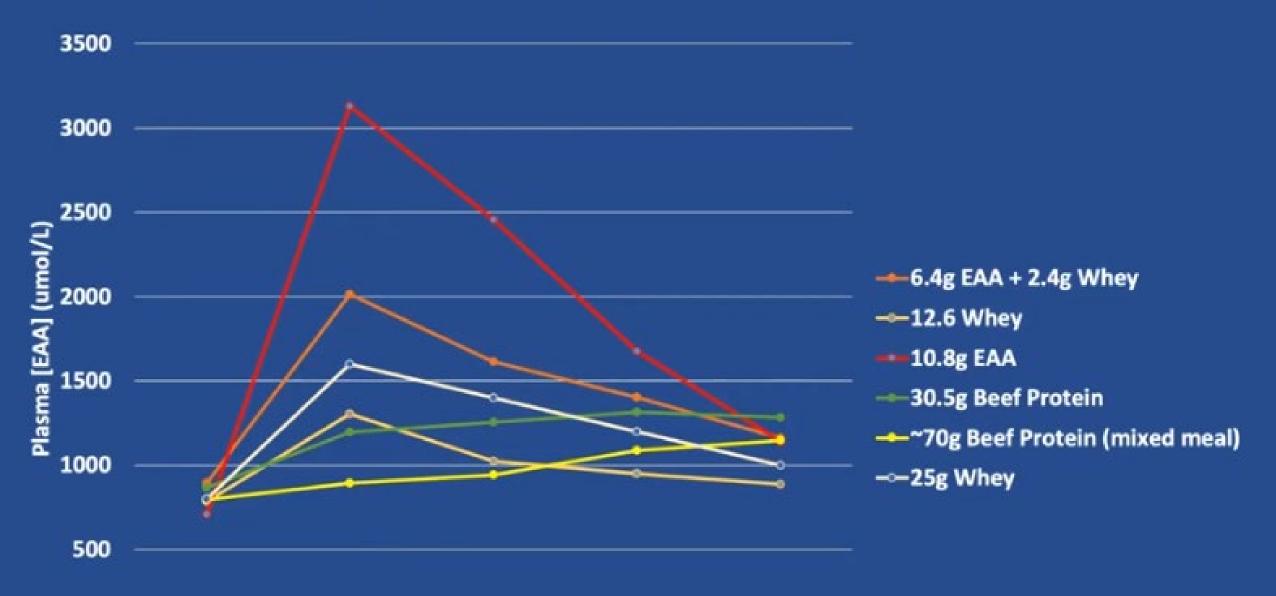
Changes in muscle proteins result from a balance between protein synthesis and breakdown - turnover.



Muscle Protein Synthesis /Turnover

- Gainz occur when muscle protein synthesis (MPS) is greater than muscle breakdown
- Stimulated by essential amino acids in the blood
 + adequate leucine

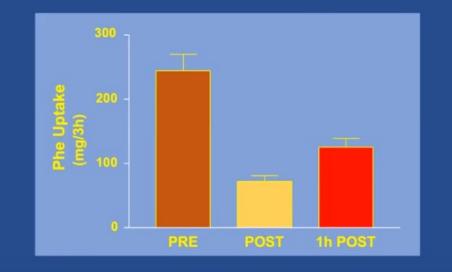
EAA Peripheral Response to Various Intake Sources



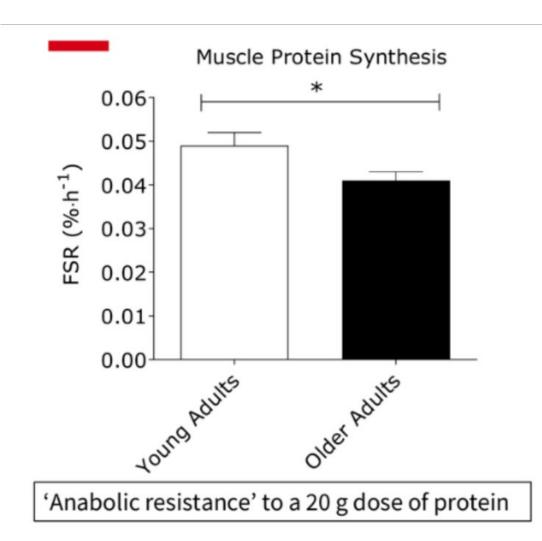
Supplements for Training Adaptions -Essential Amino Acids (EAA)

- Free form amino acids require very little digestion
- The more rapid the rise in EAA in the blood, the greater the MPS response

Amino acid uptake is greatest when EAA ingestion is prior to exercise



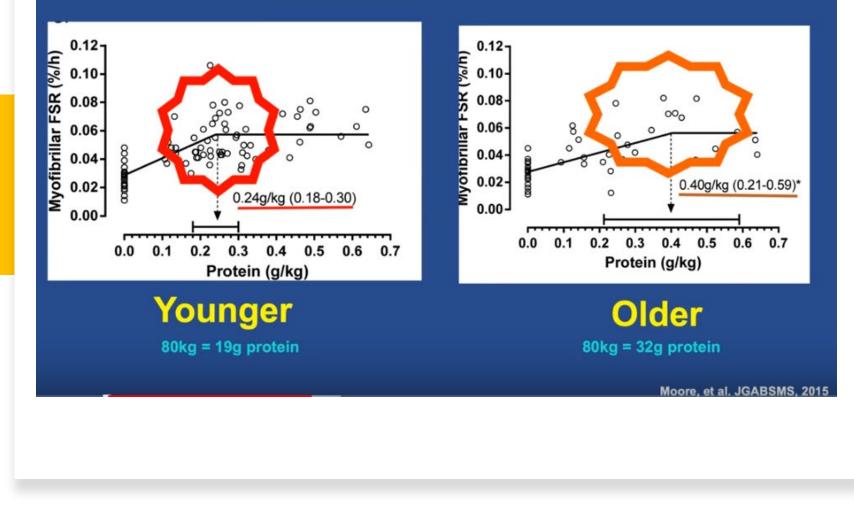
Tipton et al. AJP 281:E197, 2001 Rasmussen et al. JAP 88:386, 2000



Anabolic Resistance of Aging

 Older adults do not respond similarly to equal amounts of protein when compared to younger adults

Anabolic Resistance of Aging



Aging Increases Protein Requirements for Gainz

- Older adults required 13 more grams of protein to get the same MPS response.
- EAAs lessens the gastric load for older people and are more rapidly absorbed

Adult Gainz & Performance Stack 1: AminoBoostXXL + Creatine Monohydrate + ExtremeCreatineXXXL

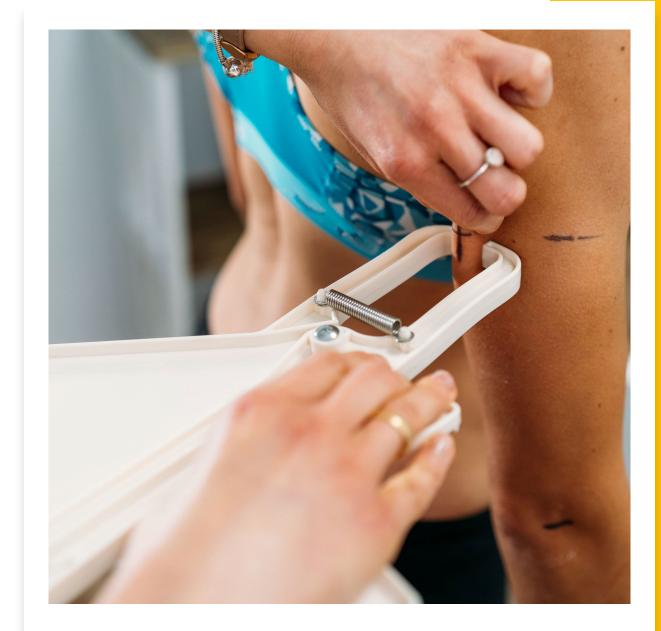
Week	AminoBoostXXL (workout days only)	CreatineMonohydrate*	ExtremeCreatineXXXL**
1	 1.5 scoops 10 minutes before workout 1 scoop immediately after workout 		
2	 1.5 scoops 10 minutes before workout 1 scoop immediately after workout 	 Loading phase: 1 scoop with 4-8 oz. of fluid and carbohydrate containing meal/drink 4 times a day for first 5 days (20 g/day total) 2 of the servings to be taken before and after workouts After first 5 days: 1 scoop daily with post workout shake (FirstString or Pre/Post Workout shake) 1 scoop with a meal on non-workout days 	 Begin on 6th day: Workout days 1 scoop with pre-workout meal (~2-3 hours prior to workout) or with shake for early morning workouts 1 scoop with any other meal or shake when not taking CreatineMonohydrate Non-workout days 1 scoop with morning meal or shake and 1 scoop with evening meal or shake, separate from meals with CreatineMonohydrate for even distribution
3 and beyond	 1.5 scoops 10 minutes before workout 1 scoop immediately after workout 	 Workout days: 1 scoop with post-workout shake Non-workout days to maintain stores: 1 scoop with a meal on non-training days 	 Workout days 1 scoop with pre-workout meal (~2-3 hours prior to workout) or shake for early morning workouts 1 scoop with any other meal or shake when not taking CreatineMonohydrate Non-workout days 1 scoop with morning meal or shake and 1 scoop with evening meal separate from meals with CreatineMonohydrate

Supplement Resources

Muscle Gain Stacks at www.dotFIT.com/stacks

Component 4 – Monitoring + Adjustments

- Weigh/measure in the same clothing, same time of day, same scale using the same methods (skin calipers preferred).
- If necessary, only adjust calories in or out every seven days



Summary – Ideal Nutrition Gainz Program





Nutrition Plan - Set up Your dotFIT Program for Muscle Gain and See Sample Menus		
Calories	5-20% above maintenance Adjust every 7 days if needed based on measurements	
Protein	1.0 gram per pound of LBM or body weight split evenly across 4-6 meals + pre/post within 1-2 hours of exercise	
Fat	~0.2 to 0.7g /lb. of body weight per day (20-35% of total calories)	
Carbs	~1.4-2.3 g/lb. of body weight per day	
Baseline/Foundational Supplements	 Targeted Multivitamin & Mineral with Vitamin D Omega-3 Fish Oils (EPA+DHA) if diet falls short of 8.5 ounces of fatty fish/week Calcium if diet falls short of 1,000-1,300 mg/day Protein to help meet daily targets + optimize timing 	
Supplements to Enhance Training Sessions	 Creatine Monohydrate (loading by weight: 0.14 g/lb./day 4 times per day for 5 days + maintenance by weight: .01404 g/lb./day) Caffeine (1.4-2.7 mg/lb of body weight) Beta Alanine (~3.2–7 g per day, divided into 800–1,600 mg doses for 4 weeks minimum) 	
Supplements to Enhance Training Adaptations	 Protein (full spectrum of EAAs with ~2.5 g of leucine) Essential Amino Acids (10-12 g) Creatine Monohydrate (see above for doses by weight) 	



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