

Level of Micronutrients in Elite Sports: Impact on Muscle Damage, Infections, Sleep Disorders and Fatigue

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Abstract

Summary: Muscle damage, recurrent and serious infections or exercise-induced fatigue especially to the end of the playing period in team sport or to the end of preparation for competition in endurance or single sport are the most common symptoms in elite sport demolishing optimal training results. Are micronutrient deficiencies responsible for these symptoms in elite sport.

Methods: In 111 elite athletes [male: 50 – female: 61 / soccer: 21 – field hockey: 62 – Olympics: 19 – tennis: 5 - motorsports (DTM-Formula1): 4] blood vitamin D, coenzymeQ10, vitamin B1-B2-B6-B12 and folic acid as well as selenium, ferrum and magnesium intraerythrocytary were determined. In all elite athletes the symptoms muscle damage, infections, sleeping disorder and fatigue were correlated. A Spearman-ranking coefficient of correlation, a chi-quadrat-test by Pearson and an independent t-test were used.

Results: In 51, 3% of all elite athletes (N=57/111) a vitamin D-deficiency (< 30 ng/ml), in 57% (N=61/107) a selenium-deficiency (< 121 µg/l), in 70% (N=77/110) a coenzymeQ10-deficiency (< 750 µg/l) and in 27,1% (N=19/70) a magnesium deficiency intraerythrocytary were established. In cases of young player (< 18) vitamin D and of young national player (U16-U21) ferrum intraerythrocytary compared to national A player were poorly supplied [vitamin D: 25,71 ± 9,58 ng/ml vs 35,87 ± 12,35 ng/ml (p=0,007) – ferrum: 407,13 ± 43,09 mg/l vs 460,29 ± 36,69 mg/l (p=0,018)]. Muscle damages (in 73% of all cases) significantly occurred in vitamin D deficiency [29,13 ± 9,38 ng/dl vs 36,27 ± 12,09 ng/dl, p=0,005] and in coenzymeQ10 deficiency [623,31 ± 226,31 µg/l vs 732,93 ± 408,19 µg/l, p=0,039] more frequently. Comparing the settings of vitamin D 40ng/ml [27,50 ± 7,85 ng/ml vs 46,31 ± 6,71 ng/ml, OR=4,53, p=0,007] muscle damage were observed 4,53 times more frequent in the lower group, whereas the settings of vitaminB1-(thiamine) < 50 µg/l vs > 50 µg/l [36,45 ± 7,01 µg/l vs 63,24 ± 24,33 ng/ml, OR=0,38, p=0,045] showed muscle damage in 62% less frequent in the lower group. No significances were observed in infection, sleeping disorder or fatigue.

Conclusion: Independantly to the type of sports, except all b-vitamines, deficiencies of essential vitamins and trace elements in elite sports were observed. Vitamin D- as well as coenzymeQ10-deficiencies and vitaminB1- excess play an important and significant role developing muscle damages. Further studies preventing muscle damages, recurrent infections and fatigue by treating elite athletes with micronutrients to eradicate those deficiencies are necessary.

Introduction

Micronutrients - vitamins and trace elements - interact with each other. They are essential and are needed daily to optimally maintain all physiological body functions [1-2]. High training effort, tight schedule, unbalanced or incorrect diet, frequent travel and high psychological stress lead to a high consumption of these micronutrients during preparation, which in 12.9% of cases ends in injuries and in 9.2% in acute infections and leads to lack of training and cancellation of competitions [3-6]. In major events such as the Olympics, FIFA World Cup or IAAF, 9.6-14% of participants fail due to injury [5-13]. 5.4-8.9% of participants suffer from an acute infectious disease, twice as many in winters than in summer [5-13]. The most common acute infections occur in the upper respiratory tract (46%), 25% in the urogenital system, followed by 21% with gastrointestinal infections and 8% skin infections [5-13]. These infections could not be reduced by the "General guidelines for illness prevention in athletes" of the Olympic Committee [14].

For the competitive athlete, micronutrients play a major role in energy production, blood and bone health and antioxidant radical protection [1-2]. The group of B vitamins (thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, pyridoxine, folic acid, cobalamin), coenzyme Q10 and minerals (iron, magnesium, zinc, selenium) are necessary for the mitochondrial oxidation of carbohydrates and fatty acids to energy (ATP) in the respiratory chain and essential for the competitive athletes to maintain their immense energy expenditure [1-2]. For the high turnover of red blood cells (oxygen transport) the athlete needs cellular iron, vitamin-B6, -B9 and -B12 [15]. Adequate calcium, magnesium, phosphate and vitamin D values ensure the maintenance of sufficient bone density and prevent stress fractures [15-17]. Various antioxidants (vitamin A-C-E, selenium, zinc) protect cells and muscle tissue from destruction training and competition-related free oxidative radicals, especially by optimizing the cellular selenium-dependent Glutathione peroxidase and zinc-dependent superoxide dismutase [15]. In taking isolated micronutrients (polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA), folic acid, calcium, and antioxidants) seems to reduce muscle injuries and infections [18].

The degree of fatigue a top athlete is highly related to the quality of sleep and stress level in competition [19- 20]. The determination of stress parameters (neurotransmitters: cortisol, serotonin, melatonin) from saliva and urine seem to give first indications of therapeutic impact [20]. Serotonin regulates pain and mood, while melatonin is responsible for sleep induction and is considered a powerful antioxidant for the brain. These neurotransmitters are dependent on their formation on specific

amino acids (phenylalanine, tyrosine, and tryptophan), B vitamins (especially pyridoxine) and magnesium [21]. Epidemiological, prevention or therapy studies are not known yet.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the micronutrient status of top athletes of various sports and to evaluate possible interrelationship with fatigue, sleep disorders, susceptibility to infections and muscle injuries. Are there clear differences between deficiencies of these vitamins and trace elements and the athletes' complaints measurable?

Methods

Attendee

111 top athletes from various sports (team sports: field hockey and soccer - individual sports: athletics, tennis, motorsports) were included in the study to optimize their performance. All participants gave their agreement and were evaluated according to a questionnaire (sleep disorders, fatigue, muscle injuries, susceptibility to infections). Fatigue was defined as morning fatigue and lack of drive despite 7-hour sleep. Muscle injuries included all medically confirmed muscle fiber tears such as a muscle bundle tears and tendon muscle tears. Susceptibility to infection was defined as at least 2 medically confirmed viral and/or bacterial infections or more per annum. Sleep disorders included both difficulty falling-asleep (> 15min duration to sleep) and difficulty sleeping-through. In all athletes, vitamin B1 -B2 -B6 -B12, folic acid, vitamin D, intracellular iron-selenium-magnesium, and coenzyme Q10 were examined in the blood and correlated with the symptoms.

Vitamins B1 (Thiamine), B2 (Riboflavin), B6 (Pyridoxin) (EDTA blood) and coenzyme Q10 (Serum)

The determination of the B vitamins B1 (thiamine), B2 (riboflavin), B6 (pyridoxin) from EDTA blood and Q10 in serum was performed by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with commercial kits (Chromsystems, Gräfelfing, Germany) according to manufacturer's specifications (B1 and B6 - Order No. 51052 / B2 - Order No. 37000 / Q10 - Order No. 68000).

Vitamin B9 (Folic acid) and B12 (Cobalamin) (Serum)

The determination of vitamins B9 (folic acid) and B12 (cobalamin) was performed according to the manufacturer's specifications as a competitive immunoassay with an automated two-step procedure on the Labor mat Immulite-2000XPI of Siemens Healthcare, Erlangen, Germany (B9 - Order No. 6605868 / B12 - Order No. 6608026).

Vitamin D 25-OH (Serum)

The quantitative determination of the absolute concentration of 25-OH vitamin D in the serum was performed according to the manufacturer's specifications by using a direct competitive chemiluminescence immunoassay (CLIA) at the laboratory machine Liasion-XL of Diasorin, Dietzenbach, Germany (Order No. 310600).

Magnesium and Selenium (EDTA blood)

The determination of magnesium and selenium in whole blood was performed by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS).

Iron (EDTA blood)

The iron content in whole blood was determined by mass spectrometry with inductively coupled plasma (ICPMS).

Statistical Analysis

The data were evaluated statistically with the IBM®SPSS® software 25. Spearman Rho was used to calculate the correlation between the different parameters. A Pearson chi-square χ^2 4-field test was used to compare the frequency of symptoms and

age groups, and the Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated. The 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated according to

$$KI95\% = \exp [\ln (OR) \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\sum 1 fi \ln(OR)}] .$$

For 2-group mean value comparisons, a level test was performed to examine variance homogeneity followed by an independent T-test for homogeneous ($P > 0.1$) or homogeneous variance with bilateral questions. For $k > 2$ groups or for combined influences of the different patient groups and the respective symptoms, a one- or two factor variance analysis (ANOVA) was applied. Post-hoc mean values were equalized with the two-sided Sidak test. For $p \leq 0.05$ the results were described as significant, for $p \leq 0.01$ as highly significant.

Results

(Table 1) illustrates the characteristics of the study population. 73% of all top athletes complained about muscle injuries, 44% fatigue, 40% infections and 32% sleep disorders. Female athletes high significantly were worse supplied within trace cellular selenium (109 ± 26.01 vs. 125.4 ± 30.51 $\mu\text{g/l}$, $p < 0.0005$), intracellular magnesium (1.3 ± 0.11 vs. 1.4 ± 0.13 mmol/l , $p < 0.024$) and intracellular iron (403.6 ± 35.72 vs. 477 ± 31.1 mg/l , $p < 0.0005$) respectively than their male counterparts. In total population, the average value of selenium was 116.95 ± 29.08 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (norm: 121 - 168 $\mu\text{g/l}$) and Q10 was 653.21 ± 289.58 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (norm: 750-1200 $\mu\text{g/l}$) below the norm. Young national players U16-U18 significantly suffered 3-times more from muscle injuries than the A national players [86% (18/21) vs. 67% (18/27) - OR = 3.00; 95%CI: 1.50 - 4.50, $p = 0.022$]. No differences were found in infections, fatigue and sleep disorders. The vitamin D value of 51.3% (57/111) of the athletes determined < 30 ng/ml , with 13.5% (15/111) having a vitamin D deficiency (< 20 ng/ml) and 37.8% (42/111) having an inadequate vitamin D supply (> 20 -30 ng/ml).

(Table 2) shows the comparison of youth vs. adults. In contrast to adults, adolescents are more badly supplied with almost all micronutrients (except vitamin B9 = folic acid). For vitamin D (25.71 ± 9.58 ng/ml vs. 35.78 ± 12.35 ng/ml - $p = 0.007$) (Figure 1) and intercellular iron (407.13 ± 43.09 mg/l vs. 460.29 ± 36.69 mg/l - $p = 0.018$) the youth players respectively the young national players U16-U18 are significantly worse supplied compared to the A-national players. The percentage of youth players within sufficient or inadequate vitamin D supply was 64.4% (29/45), with 22.2% (10/45) youth players showing vitamin D deficiency (< 20 ng/ml) and 42.4% (19/45) showing in adequate vitamin D supply (20-30 ng/ml). As a result, youth players have a significantly 2.46-fold higher risk of developing vitamin D deficiency (29/45 vs 28/66, OR = 2.46, 95%CI: 1.67 - 3.24, $p < 0.023$) and a 2.72-fold higher risk of developing intracellular iron deficiency (14/30 vs 9/37, OR = 2.72, 95%CI: 1.68 - 3.76, $p < 0.055$) than adults.

In (Table 3) the values of the athletes in a group comparison are divided into groups below and above international recommendations [15, 22-27] in correlation to the symptoms. Deficiencies of micronutrients showed no effect regarding to sleep disorders. The probability to fatigue only tends to rise by selenium deficiency ($p = 0,091$). Q10-deficiency as well tends to raise the probability of infections ($p = 0,065$). Muscle damage significantly develop to vitamin-d-deficiency ($p = 0,007$) and vitamin-B1-excess ($p = 0,045$), respectively, and tends to rise by vitamin-B6-excess ($p = 0,058$).

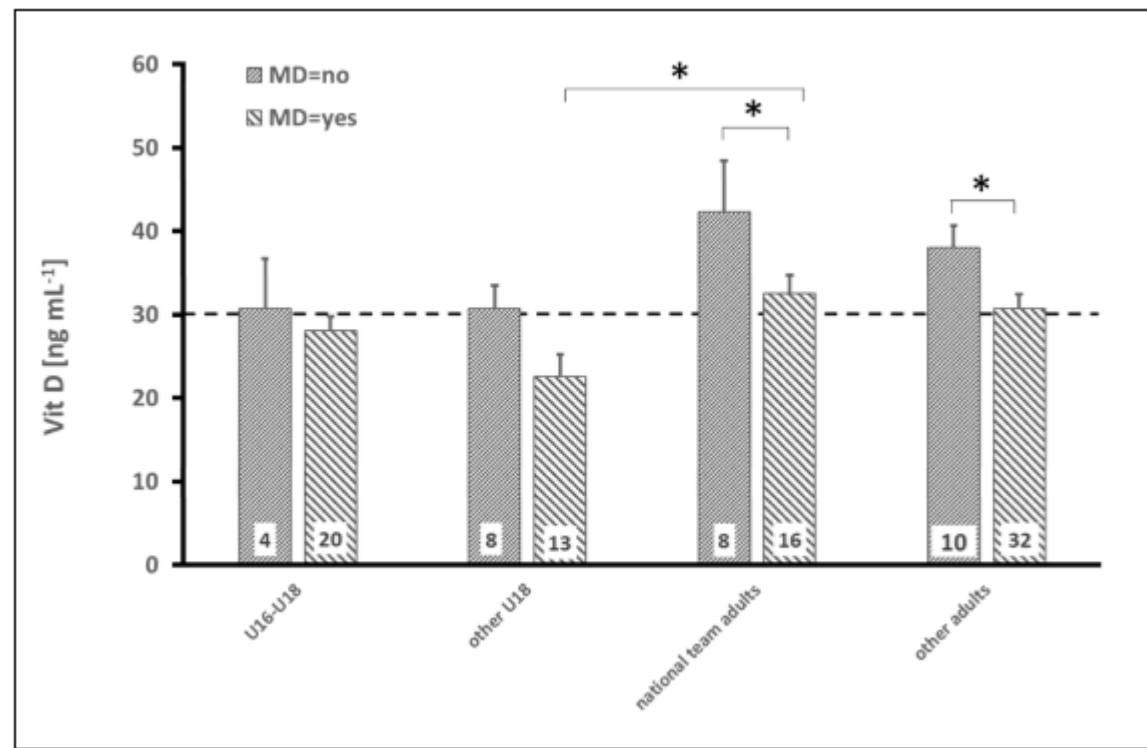


Figure 1: Median Vitamin D-value (\pm standard failure) of adults vs. adolescents with (MD=yes) and without (MD=no) muscle damage. The sample size is shown in the lower edge of the bar. ANOVA-factors group and muscle damage were highly significant (* = $p < 0, 01$).

	Age	Infect	Muscle Injury	Fatigue	Sleep Disorder	VitD 30-80 ng/ml	Selenium 121-168 μ g/l	Magnesium 1, 29-1, 69 mmol/l	Iron 420-460 mg/l	Qu10 750-1200 μ g/l	VitB1 30-90 μ g/l	VitB2 137-270 μ g/l	VitB6 5-30 μ g/l	VitB9 4, 6-18, 7 ng/ml	VitB12 200-950 pg/ml
Total (n=111)	22, 34 \pm 7, 43	44/111 40%	81/111 73%	49/111 44%	36/111 32	31, 1 \pm 10, 61 (n=111)	121-168 μ g/l \pm 29, 08 (n=107)	1, 4 \pm 0, 15 (n=70)	438, 7 \pm 49, 77 (n=67)	653, 2 \pm 289, 58 (n=111)	54, 8 \pm 21, 62 (n=90)	170, 7 \pm 36, 06 (n=90)	25, 1 \pm 15, 24 (n=88)	8, 9 \pm 4, 35 (n=100)	465, 6 \pm 219, 57 (n=92)
Female (n=61)	20, 13 \pm 6, 16	24/61 39%	44/61 72%	30/61 49%	17/61 28%	31, 9 \pm 9, 92 (n=61)	109, 8 \pm 26, 01 (n=58)	1, 3 \pm 0, 11 (n=35)	403, 6 \pm 35, 72 (n=35)	642, 7 \pm 241, 12 (n=60)	57, 0 \pm 26, 29 (n=46)	168, 2 \pm 37, 34 (n=47)	23, 0 \pm 18, 91 (n=45)	9, 1 \pm 4, 63 (n=50)	427, 1 \pm 194, 80 (n=48)
Male (n=50)	25, 04 \pm 8	20/50 40%	37/50 74%	19/50 38%	19/50 38%	30, 0 \pm 11, 42 (n=50)	125, 4 \pm 30, 51 (n=49)	1, 4 \pm 0, 13 (n=35)	477, 0 \pm 31, 10 (n=32)	665, 8 \pm 340, 93 (n=50)	52, 6 \pm 15, 29 (n=44)	173, 5 \pm 34, 82 (n=43)	27, 3 \pm 17, 69 (n=43)	8, 7 \pm 4, 08 (n=50)	506, 4 \pm 239, 15 (n=44)
Difference m/f		n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	$p < 0, 005$	$p < 0, 024$	$p < 0, 0005$	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Soccer (n=21)	22, 9 \pm 4, 05	5/21 24%	17/21 81%	4/21 19%	3/21 14%	32, 2 \pm 13, 29 (n=21)	134, 2 \pm 26, 2 (n=20)	1, 4 \pm 0, 15 (n=19)	471, 9 \pm 31, 86 (n=17)	703, 6 \pm 468, 48 (n=20)	48, 6 \pm 18, 01 (n=16)	180, 0 \pm 31, 32 (n=16)	29, 3 \pm 16, 6 (n=15)	8, 3 \pm 4, 91 (n=18)	592, 2 \pm 231, 97 (n=17)
Field Hockey (n=62)	19, 37 \pm 4, 62	22/62 36%	45/62 73%	26/62 42%	17/62 27%	31, 6 \pm 9, 99 (n=62)	104, 2 \pm 23, 49 (n=60)	1, 4 \pm 0, 11 (n=27)	409, 6 \pm 33, 67 (n=29)	623, 6 \pm 217, 25 (n=62)	55, 8 \pm 11, 77 (n=54)	168, 3 \pm 29, 85 (n=53)	22, 9 \pm 17, 41 (n=53)	8, 0 \pm 2, 95 (n=55)	379, 6 \pm 135, 22 (n=54)
Olympia Participants (n=19)	29 \pm 10, 86	11/19 58%	13/19 68%	14/19 74%	10/19 53%	29, 6 \pm 10, 58 (n=19)	133, 1 \pm 32, 12 (n=18)	1, 4 \pm 0, 11 (n=15)	451, 9 \pm 68, 55 (n=14)	721, 8 \pm 291, 55 (n=19)	64, 0 \pm 14, 03 (n=12)	149, 3 \pm 52, 45 (n=13)	29, 7 \pm 22, 77 (n=12)	10, 5 \pm 5, 65 (n=18)	493, 5 \pm 273, 09 (n=13)
Tennis (n=5)	21, 6 \pm 6, 5	3/5 60%	4/5 80%	2/5 40%	2/5 40%	27, 1 \pm 10, 84 (n=5)	133, 8 \pm 26, 93 (n=5)	1, 3 \pm 0, 06 (n=5)	430, 5 \pm 27, 6 (n=4)	638, 8 \pm 254, 55 (n=5)	48, 5 \pm 14, 27 (n=4)	217, 5 \pm 12, 71 (n=4)	76, 3 \pm 71, 77 (n=4)	13, 0 \pm 5, 96 (n=5)	589, 8 \pm 180, 23 (n=4)
Motor (n=4)	34, 75 \pm 6, 85	3/4 75%	2/4 50%	3/4 75%	4/4 100%	29, 0 \pm 6, 05 (n=4)	128, 3 \pm 20, 6 (n=4)	1, 5 \pm 0, 11 (n=4)	481, 7 \pm 17, 93 (n=3)	552, 5 \pm 148, 08 (n=4)	46, 0 \pm 15, 1 (n=4)	187, 5 \pm 34, 77 (n=4)	16, 5 \pm 3, 6 (n=4)	10, 0 \pm 6, 5 (n=4)	560, 0 \pm 206, 11 (n=4)
National (n=27)	23, 59 \pm 5, 35	8/27 30%	18/27 67%	11/27 41%	8/27 30%	34, 4 \pm 12, 94 (n=27)	121, 5 \pm 31, 61 (n=25)	1, 4 \pm 0, 15 (n=15)	457, 5 \pm 37, 13 (n=16)	738, 3 \pm 420, 2 (n=27)	53, 2 \pm 8, 85 (n=23)	172, 4 \pm 32, 8 (n=22)	30, 8 \pm 25, 19 (n=22)	8, 7 \pm 5, 61 (n=27)	447, 7 \pm 199, 61 (n=23)
U16 (n=6)	13, 67 \pm 0, 82	1/6 17%	5/6 83%	1/6 17%	0/6 0	29, 9 \pm 8, 04 (n=6)	100, 1 \pm 36, 25 (n=6)	1, 4 \pm 0, 07 (n=4)	367, 8 \pm 5, 32 (n=6)	496, 7 \pm 187, 26 (n=6)	55, 3 \pm 10, 89 (n=3)	160, 3 \pm 5, 86 (n=3)	15, 5 \pm 4, 43 (n=3)	8, 6 \pm 3, 28 (n=3)	388, 3 \pm 99, 3 (n=3)
U18 (n=15)	16, 47 \pm 0, 64	4/15 27%	13/15 87%	4/15 27%	2/15 13%	28, 9 \pm 8, 32 (n=15)	108, 5 \pm 30, 12 (n=15)	1, 4 \pm 0, 12 (n=10)	417, 8 \pm 42, 53 (n=9)	602, 1 \pm 241, 6 (n=15)	55, 1 \pm 13, 07 (n=12)	168, 8 \pm 47, 2 (n=12)	21, 7 \pm 7, 17 (n=11)	9, 0 \pm 3, 6 (n=12)	412, 5 \pm 170, 18 (n=12)
U21 (n=6)	18, 78 \pm 0, 9	1/6 17%	3/6 50%	2/6 33%	1/6 17%	31, 0 \pm 7, 8 (n=6)	108, 0 \pm 30, 64 (n=6)	1, 4 \pm 0, 13 (n=4)	406, 3 \pm 47, 83 (n=4)	618, 7 \pm 241, 6 (n=6)	49, 8 \pm 12, 42 (n=4)	152, 3 \pm 5, 06 (n=4)	15, 5 \pm 6, 86 (n=4)	7, 8 \pm 2, 31 (n=4)	504, 8 \pm 199, 75 (n=4)

Table 1: Micronutrients and symptoms: infection, muscle damage, fatigue, sleep disorder correlated to gender and sports.

	VitD 30-80 ng/ml	Selenium 121-168 μ g/l	Magnesium 1, 29-1, 69 mmol/l	Iron 420-460 mg/l	Qu10 750-1200 μ g/l	VitB1 30-90 μ g/l	VitB2 137-270 μ g/l	VitB6 5-30 μ g/l	VitB9 4, 6-18, 7 ng/ml	VitB12 200-950 pg/ml
Significance	$p = 0, 006$			$p = 0, 008$						
Total (n=111)	31, 06 \pm 10, 61 (n=111)	116, 95 \pm 29, 08 (n=107)	1, 37 \pm 0, 15 (n=70)	438, 67 \pm 49, 77 (n=67)	653, 21 \pm 289, 58 (n=111)	54, 82 \pm 21, 62 (n=90)	170, 68 \pm 36, 06 (n=90)	25, 13 \pm 15, 24 (n=88)	8, 87 \pm 4, 35 (n=100)	465, 57 \pm 219, 57 (n=92)
National Player 35, 78*		123, 23	1, 42	460, 29*	751, 71	53, 14	177, 11	32, 21	8, 79	459, 55
Adults (n=24)	\pm 12, 35 (n=24)	\pm 32, 9 (n=22)	\pm 0, 15 (n=13)	\pm 36, 69 (n=14)	\pm 441, 80 (n=24)	\pm 9, 52 (n=20)	\pm 29, 20 (n=19)	\pm 26, 90 (n=19)	\pm 5, 92 (n=24)	\pm 211, 78 (n=20)

Discussion

Our results indicate that in top athletes - regardless of which sport - a deficiency of immunologically (vitamin D and selenium) and mitochondrially essential (intracellular iron and magnesium as well as coenzyme Q10) micronutrients is widely spread in 27.1% - 69.4%. Young elite athletes are in these micronutrients in 35.7% - 79.1% significantly worse supplied than adults athletes with 21.4% - 63.2% and thus have a 2 - 2.72 times higher risk of suffering from deficiency of these micronutrients than adults. A significant 3-fold higher risk for muscular injuries in adolescents (86% in adolescents vs 67% in adults - OR = 3.00; 95%CI: 1.50 - 4.50, p=0.022) is the consequence.

Only 2.2 - 10% of the study participants have a deficiency in the B vitamin supply, where the young people (3 - 16.2%) are affected more frequently than the adults (0 - 10.9%) - with the exception of folic acid (vitamin B9): here the young people (8.3% vs. 10.9%) are minimally better supplied. The abundance of the results in comparison to the literature makes a discussion of each individual micronutrient meaningful.

Vitamin D

In our study, the prevalence rate of inadequate vitamin D supply (51.4%) correlated closely with the metaanalysis recently published by Farrokhyar et al [46], in which 56% of the athletes examined worldwide showed inadequate vitamin D supply (< 30 ng/ml). The prevalence of inadequate vitamin D supply in other studies [25, 26, 28, 31] ranged from 51% - 91, 3% of the athletes, with the average vitamin D value of the athletes (N=20969) in these studies ranging from 11,62 ± 9,24 ng/ml - 38,45 ± 16,65 ng/ml [23-26, 28-33]. The average vitamin D value of the study with most participants (N=18883) correlated with 29 ± 8 ng/ml [33] and the value of the Swiss Olympic athletes (N=651) with 30.32 ± 9.24 ng/ml [25] closely correlated with the average value in our study (N=111): 31.06 ± 10.61 ng/ml. Adolescents, with an average of 25.71 ± 9.58 ng/ml, have a significantly worse vitamin D supply than national A players (35.78 ± 12.35 ng/ml - p=0.007). In our study, the proportion of adolescent athletes within inadequate vitamin D levels (< 30ng/ml) was 64.4%, significantly worse compared to adults (42.4% - OR = 2.46 - p<0.023). These results confirm the observations of Quadri et al [25]: 65% (234/360) of Swiss athletes < 18 years of age had a vitamin D supply < 30ng/ml compared to 34% (99/192) of athletes > 18 years of age (OR = 3.6), whereby the risk of suffering a vitamin D deficiency (< 20 ng/ml) in adolescents < 18 years of age compared to adults in this study is 5.18 times higher (95%CI 3.00 - 8.95, p<0.0001). The reason for the significantly worse vitamin D supply in adolescents maybe on the one hand the high consumption during growth age, on the other hand the better average supply in A-national players may be caused by a more conscious diet (e.g. more fish) but also by a targeted, association-controlled vitamin D substitution.

The striking feature of our study is the large number of muscle injuries among top athletes (73% of all athletes), whereby the U16 and U18 national players also suffered much more from muscular injuries (83% of the U16 and 87% of the

U18 athletes). Among athletes with muscular injuries, the vitamin D level of 29.13 ± 9.38 ng/ml was lower (=inadequate vitamin D supply) than among athletes without muscular injuries (36.27 ± 12.09 ng/ml). Quadri et al [25] found similar results. According to this study, 62.2% of Swiss Olympic athletes complained of muscular pain. In a comparison of the prevalence of muscular injuries in athletes with vitamin D values > 40 ng/ml to athletes with vitamin D values < 40 ng/ml, the probability of muscular injuries in athletes with vitamin D values < 40 ng/ml is significantly higher than in athletes with vitamin D values > 40 ng/ml (OR=4.53, KI95% = [3.43; 5.63], p=0,007). In this context, the influence of adequate vitamin D concentrations (> 40 ng/ml) on the TNFα concentration seems to play a decisive role. Willis et al [32] were able to demonstrate a significant inverse correlation between vitamin D and TNF concentrations in 19 healthy athletes, with vitamin D levels > 40 ng/ml being the target. TNF-α leads in the acute phase to an increased cellular calcium release and thus to muscle stiffness and rupture while in the intermediate phase the cellular inflammation parameter NfκB increases resulting in an increased macrophage reaction resulting in muscular inflammation and injury [47]. Can vitamin D values > 70 ng/ml prevent muscular injuries by lowering the TNFα concentration in competitive sports (Figure 2)?.

A placebo-controlled randomized therapy study in athletes with vitamin D deficiency (N=40: 18 ± 10 ng/ml) in which Owens et al [24] achieved a significant increase in vitamin D levels in the therapy group (N=20: 46 ± 12.4 ng/ml - p<0.005) by daily substitution of 4000 IU OH-VitaminD3 over 6 weeks and observed a significantly faster recovery of these vitamin D levels in the therapy group compared to the placebo group in muscular injuries. Close et al (23) were able to confirm the improvement of muscle strength through vitamin D substitution in their therapy study. In this placebo-controlled randomized trial, a significant increase of vitamin D > 40 ng/ml was achieved in the verum group by daily supplementation with 5000 IU OHVitaminD3 over 8 weeks. At vitamin D levels > 40 ng/ml, a significant increase in the 10m and 30m sprint force and bounce could be observed in the verum group compared to the placebo group [23].

Correlations between vitamin D values and sleep disorders, fatigue and infections showed no significance, although athletes with vitamin D values < 40ng/ml showed a 1.53-fold higher risk of contracting infections than athletes with vitamin D values > 40 ng/ml. The Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey [33] seems to confirm this observation, as this study (N=18883) showed a significant inverse correlation between vitamin D concentration and upper respiratory tract infections (URTI) (participants with vitamin D levels < 10 ng/ml had URTI in up to 30% of cases). On the international level, the daily dose of 4000 - 5000 IU 25OHVitaminD3 achieves a target value for vitamin D > 40 ng/ml and is recommended, similar to our results (Table 4). Further therapy studies with doses between 10,000 - 30,000 IU 25OH-VitaminD3 must show whether target values for vitamin D in the upper normal range (70 - 80 ng/ml) can lead to better results in the prevention of muscular injuries or recurrent infections.

	Own Study	International Studies	References	Result	Recommendation of the Studies (daily intake)	Target Value
Vitamin D (30-80ng/ml)	31,06 ± 10,61 (N=111)	30,32 ± 9,24 (N=651)	Quadri, et al. [25]	51% inadequately supplied (< 30 ng/ml). Adolescents are poorly cared for than adults (OR 5,18)	5000 – 7000 IE	>40 – 50<
		11,62 ± 10,02 (N=91)	Close, et al. [23]	Vitamin D > 40 ng/ml significantly improves muscle strength		
		18 ± 10 (N=40)	Owens, et al. [24]	Vitamin D > 40 ng/ml improves muscle repair processes		
		17,32 ± 9,87 (N=150)	Sghaier-Ayadi, et al. [26]	91,3% inadequately supplied (< 30 ng/ml)		
		25,6 ± 10,2 (N=279)	Fishman et al. [28]	79,3% inadequately supplied (< 30 ng/ml)		
		26,35 ± 6,6 (N=44)	Varamenti, et al. [29]	VitaminD > 40ng/ml significantly reduces intact PTH, improves endothelial function (VEGF) and enzymatic cell defense (SOD, GPx)		
		28,75 ± 1 (N=684)	Krzywnaski, et al. [30]	Indoor athletes significantly worse supplied than outdoor athletes		
		25,6 ± 8,4 (N=128)	Backx et al [31]	70% inadequately supplied (< 30ng/ml)		
		38,45 ± 16,65 (N=19)	Willis, et al. [32]	Vitamin D is correlated inversely with TNFα (trigger for muscular injuries?)		
29 ± 8 (N=18883)	Ginde, et al. [33]	Vitamin-D is correlated inversely with URTI				
Selenium (121-168 µg/l)	116,95 ± 29,08	114,33 ± 16,33 (N=57)	Lee [34]	Judoka have significantly lower selenium levels than aerobic athletes	180 - 200 µg	>140 – 150<
Magnesium (1,29-1,69 mmol/l)	1,37 ± 0,15	0,81 (N=114)	Fogelholm, et al. [35]	No Effect	100 – 350 mg	>1,50-1,65<
		0,99 ± 0,14 (N=14)	Molina-Lopez, et al. [36]	Loss of magnesium under intensive training and heavy sweating - substitution recommended		
		0,82 ± 0,10 (N=30)	Weight, et al. [37]	No effect. Substitution unnecessary in wholesome nutrition		
		0,53 ± 0,05 (N=32)	Finstad, et al. [38]	No Effect		
Cellular Iron (420 - 460 mg/l)	438,67 ± 49,77	0,74 ± 0,49 mg/l (N=39)	Zhu, et al. [39]	Improved O ₂ capacity and energy efficiency with increased endurance and lower lactate production	135 mg (elementary iron)	>450-460<
Q10 (750-1200µg/l)	653 ± 289,58	850 (N=18)	Kon, et al. [40]	prevents muscle damages	300 mg	>2500-4000<
		1355 ± 189,93 (N=15)	Demirci, et al. [41]	Increased performance, lowering lactate levels, reducing fatigue	100mg / 200mg	

		k.a. (N=100)	Alf, et al. [42]	Increased performance and maximum power	300 mg	
Vitamin B1 (30-90µg/l)	54,82 ± 21,62	k.a. (N=27)	Bautista-Hernandez, et al. [45]	Lower lactate levels and larger VO2max under performance	1 mg/kg KG as infusion	>80-90<
		23,53 ± 4,07 (N=9)	Choi, et al. [43]	Lower lactate levels under performance fatigue decreases under substitution	30 mg	
Vitamin B2 (137-270 µg/l)	170,68 ± 36,06	10,6 ± 1 (N=30)	Weight, et al. [37]	No Effect Substitution unnecessary in wholesome nutrition	?	?
Vitamin B6 (5-30µg/l)	25,13 ± 15,24	19,52 ± 20,76 (N=30)	Weight, et al. [37]	No Effect Substitution unnecessary in wholesome nutrition	1,5 mg	?
		10,38 ± 3,46 (N=264)	Manore [44]	High intens training leads to a B6 deficiency in 50%		
Folic Acid (4,6-18,7 ng/ml)	8,87 ± 4,35	5,5 ± 2,6 (N=30)	Weight, et al. [37]	No Effect Substitution unnecessary in wholesome nutrition	800 – 1200µg	>15<
Vitamin B12 (200-950 pg/ml)	465,72 ± 219,57	470,3 ± 160,9 (N=30)	Weight, et al. [37]	No Effect Substitution unnecessary in wholesome nutrition	1000µg	>800<

Table 4: Micronutrients in international studies

Selenium

In our study, the prevalence of inadequate cellular selenium supply (< 121 µg/l, 57%) is unique in the international literature. Solely the average selenium value of the athletes in our study of 116.95 ± 29.08 µg/l is confirmed in the publication of Lee [34] with 114.33 ± 16.33 µg/l (N=57), whereby an aerobically training athletes (judoka) were significantly worse supplied with selenium than aerobically training athletes (107 ± 13 µg/l vs. 122 ± 16µg/l - p<0.05).

With an average of 106.47 ± 29.71µg/l, U16/18 national players have a lower intracellular selenium supply than first squad players (123.23 ± 32.90µg/l). In our study, with 66.7%, the proportion of young athletes inadequately supplied with cellular selenium (<121 µg/l) is higher than in adults. The reason for the significantly lower intracellular selenium supply in adolescents may also be the higher requirement during growth age (especially for maintaining thyroid function). It is not known whether A-national players eat more consciously in relation to this parameter. However, they were provided with an electrolyte drink containing selenium as a dietary supplement on the average of 200-250 training days per year. In our study, it was not possible to prove any connections between inadequate selenium supply in contrast to sufficient cellular selenium supply in comparison to fatigue, sleep disorders, infections and muscular injuries. Also in the international literature, therapy studies (daily substitution of 180 - 200 µg selenomethionine over 3 - 10 weeks) could not prove any effects, especially on an increase in performance [48, 49]. Exclusively Tessier et al [50] were able to demonstrate a significant increase in glutathione peroxidase activity (enzymatic protection against oxidative stress) in selenium-substituted athletes against placebo under sports stress, whereby no cellular selenium values were reported.

Intracellular Magnesium

The prevalence of inadequate cellular magnesium supply (< 129 mmol/l) in our study (27.1%) is not reflected in the international literature. In the Casoni study [52], only the average cellular magnesium value of 1.37 ± 0.15 mmol/l of the athletes in our studies was confirmed with 1.30 mmol/l (N=41), whereas the cross-country athlete (25km) were significantly worse supplied with magnesium than the control group (1.3 mmol/l vs. 1.8 mmol/l - p<0.01).

Prospective U16/18 athletes have a lower cellular magnesium supply with an average of 1.31 ± 0.12 mmol/l than national a players (1.42 ± 0.15 mmol/l). The proportion of young athletes supplied with cellular magnesium in adequately (< 1.29 mmol/l) in our study is 35.7% higher than compared to adults (21.4% - OR = 2.04 - p<0.188), too. Magnesium is involved in many enzymatic detoxification and protein metabolism processes and is a central cofactor for all neurotransmitters. Circumstances could be a reason for the poorer cellular magnesium supply in adolescents with a higher need for growth and simultaneous school stress. Conversely, A squad players are specifically substituted with magnesium supplements of up to 400 mg per day. Statistically significant correlation between inadequate and sufficient cellular magnesium supply with regard to fatigue, sleep disorders, infections and muscular injuries could not be proven in our study. However, in the international literature, placebo-controlled therapy studies (daily substitution of 100 - 350 mg magnesium over 4 - 12 weeks) have shown significant effects (reduction of lactate production, faster recovery and increase muscle strength and training performance) [36, 52, 53].

Intracellular Iron

The examination of intracellular iron values in competitive athletes has not yet been described in the literature. Worldwide studies define the iron metabolism via the iron storage ferritin

[54, 55, 58, 59] or via the syndromes non-anaemic iron deficiency (NAID) or anaemic iron deficiency (AID) [56, 57, 59, 60]. According to our study, NAID would correspond to an adequate intracellular iron value (> 420 mg/l) and AID to an intracellular iron deficiency (< 420 mg/l). Considering the physiological iron distribution, ferritin represents only 25% of the iron volume (1000mg of 4000mg total storage) and plasma or serum iron only 1% (5mg of 4000mg) (see Figure 3). However, the intraerythrocytic (cellular) iron represents 60% of the total body iron (2400mg of 4000mg) and 100% of the cellular oxygen transport (see Figure 3).

Currently, the prevalence of inadequate cellular iron supply (< 420 mg/l) in our study (34.3%) is not described in the international literature. Compatible with this is AID, which is observed in studies just less than 3% of the study participants [56, 57, 59, 60]. A ferritin-based study reported the prevalence of iron storage deficiency at 37%, with ferritin deficiency 13% higher in female subjects than in male subjects [55, 57, 59, 60]. In our study, female athletes also had inadequate and significantly lower cellular iron levels than male athletes (403.60 ± 35.72 mg/l vs. 477.03 ± 31.10 mg/l - $p < 0.0005$).

With an average of 407.13 ± 43.09 mg/l, U16/U18 national players have a significantly worse supply of cellular iron than A national players or adults (460.29 ± 36.69 mg/l - $p=0.018$ or 452.29 ± 50.67 mg/l - $p=0.026$). Also the proportion of young athletes inadequately supplied with cellular iron (< 420 mg/l) in our study is with 46.7% significantly higher than compared to adults (24.3% - OR = 2.72 - $p < 0.055$). Iron is the central atom of the haem complex and necessary for sufficient oxygen supply to the cells and thus for optimal function of the mitochondrial respiratory chain. In adolescents, a reason for the poor cellular iron supply may be the diet (high proportion of carbohydrates and low proportion of meat). On the other hand, in the elderly area of the association, iron dose of up to 200mg per day are specifically substituted. Statistically significant correlations between an inadequate iron supply compared to a sufficient cellular iron supply in relation to the parameters fatigue, sleep disorders, infections and muscular injuries were not detectable in our study. In a placebo controlled therapy study (N=37 with NAID: daily substitution of 135 mg iron over 8 weeks), Zhu et al [39] achieved significant effects in terms of improved O2 capacity and energy efficiency with increase endurance and reduce lactate production.

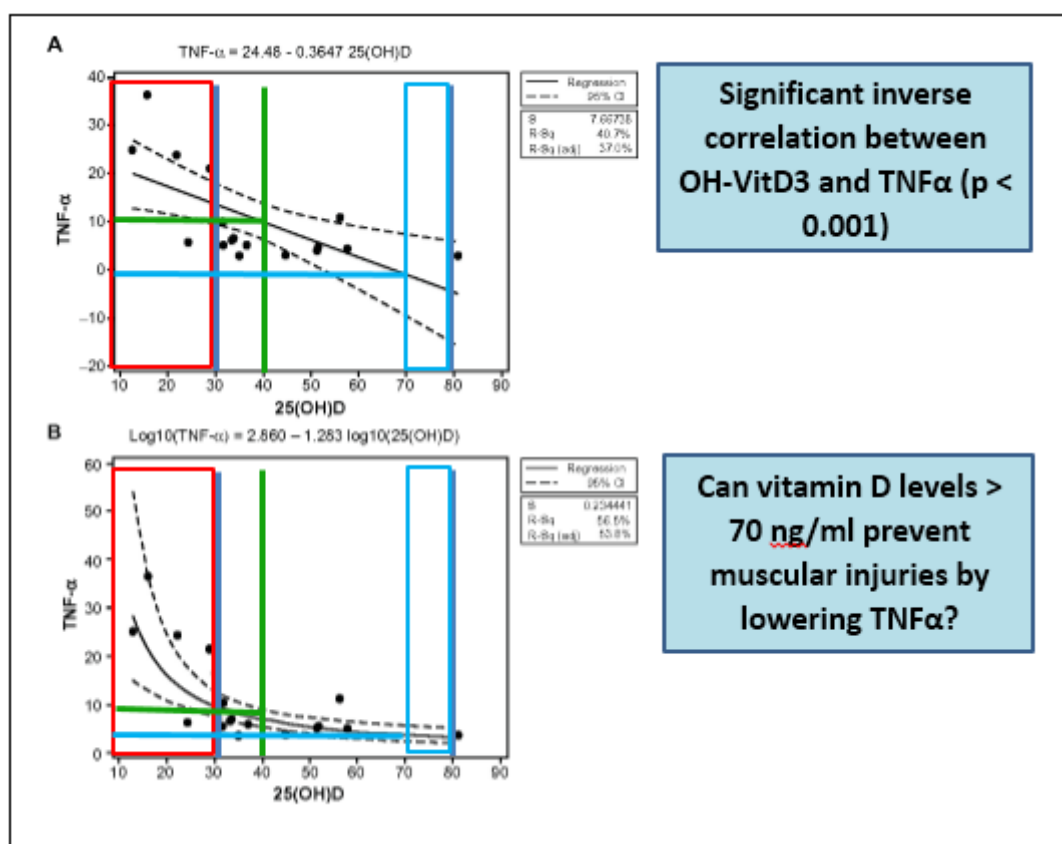


Figure 2: inverse correlation TNF α and OH-VitD3 according to Willis et al. (32) modified according to Erpenbach et al. [61] (unpublished data).

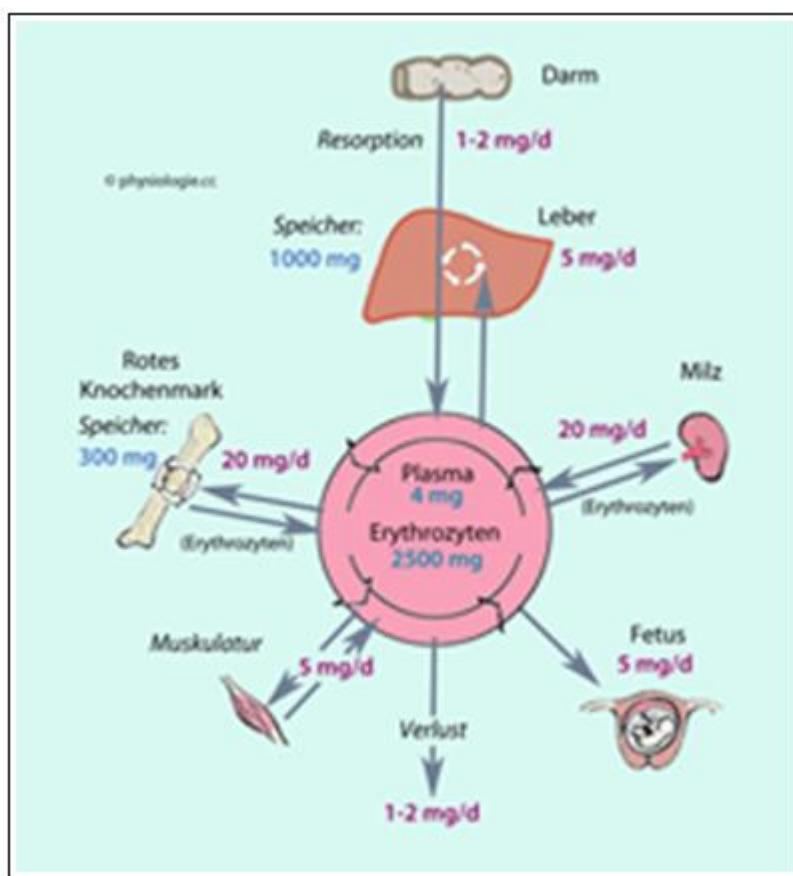


Figure 3: Iron distribution in the body (www.physiologie.cc/ XI.6.html).

CoenzymeQ10

The prevalence of an inadequate Q10 supply ($< 750 \mu\text{g/l}$) in our study with 69.4% cannot be found in the literature. The average Q10 values of international studies (N=33) with $850 \mu\text{g/l}$ [40] and $1355 \pm 189.93 \mu\text{g/l}$ [41] show large deviations from the mean value of our study (N=111): $653 \pm 289.58 \mu\text{g/l}$. With an average of $579.25 \pm 233.63 \mu\text{g/l}$, U16/U18 national players have a worse supply of Q10 than A national players ($751.71 \pm 441.80 \mu\text{g/l}$). With 79.1% in our study, the proportion of young athletes with inadequately Q10 supply ($< 750 \mu\text{g/l}$) is higher than that of adults (63.2% - OR = 2.20 - $p < 0.078$). There is no comparison in the literature. The reason for the significantly poorer Q10 supply in adolescents may be the increased mitochondrial energy and proliferation requirements during growth. The Q10 vitamin plays the central role in the mitochondrial respiratory chain for the generation of ATP energy and for protein synthesis in the citrate cycle. As already mentioned, the high number of muscle injuries in top athletes is very noticeable in our study (73% of all athletes - U16/ U18 national players with 83% and adolescents under 18 years of age with 87% significantly more frequently). For athletes with muscle injuries the Q10 value of $623.31 \pm 226.31 \mu\text{g/l}$ was lower (=inadequate Q10 supply) than for athletes without muscular injuries ($732.93 \pm 408.19 \mu\text{g/l}$). Comparative data for international studies are not available. Comparing the prevalence of muscular injury and infection in athletes with Q10 values $> 750 \mu\text{g/l}$ with Q10 values $< 750 \mu\text{g/l}$, the probability of muscular injury or infection is higher for Q10 values $< 750 \mu\text{g/l}$ than for athletes with Q10 values $> 750 \mu\text{g/l}$ (OR=2.34 - $p < 0.197$ and OR=5.83 - $p < 0.065$), respectively. Enhanced oxidative phosphorylation in the mitochondrial respiratory chain (Q10-dependent) and a resulting decrease in muscular lactate production (longer optimized aerobic stress phase) lead to a decrease in CK values (muscular enzymes in micro injuries) and seem to explain our observations [41, 41]. In a placebo-controlled therapy study (N=18 Kendo athletes - daily 300mg Q10 for 3 weeks) Kon et al (40) were able to achieve a significant increase in the Q10 value compared to placebo athletes (verum: $850 \mu\text{g/l}$ to $4000 \mu\text{g/l}$ vs placebo: $855 \mu\text{g/l}$ to $865 \mu\text{g/l}$ - $p < 0.01$). A significant reduction in CK activity was observed during the training camp (verum: from 255 U/l to 830 U/l vs placebo: 260 U/l to

1500 U/l - $p < 0.05$). Demirci et al (41) confirm these results in their placebo-controlled study. They divided 15 athletes into 3 groups (placebo - daily 100mg Q10 - daily 200mg Q10 over 1 week training camp). During the one-week therapy phase, the Q10 value in the verum groups increased significantly with substitution compared to the placebo group (100mg: $1570 \pm 220 \mu\text{g/l}$ to $2240 \pm 730 \mu\text{g/l}$ vs 200mg: $2120 \pm 320 \mu\text{g/l}$ to $3800 \pm 540 \mu\text{g/l}$ vs placebo: $1570 \pm 560 \mu\text{g/l}$ to $1500 \pm 270 \mu\text{g/l}$ - $p < 0.01$) (41). According to this optimization, a significant reduction in CK activity could be demonstrated in the verum groups compared to the placebo group (100mg: $131.4 \pm 8.01 \text{ U/l}$ to $583.6 \pm 9.86 \text{ U/l}$ vs 200mg: $129 \pm 2.01 \text{ U/l}$ to $499.6 \pm 13.3 \text{ U/l}$ vs placebo: $135 \pm 15.6 \text{ U/l}$ to $648.4 \pm 19.5 \text{ U/l}$ - $p < 0.001$). Furthermore, the mitochondrial function (lactate dehydrogenase LDH) could be fully maintained under Q10 substitution (100mg: $146.2 \pm 13.7 \text{ U/l}$ to $271.4 \pm 11.2 \text{ U/l}$ vs 200mg: $118 \pm 12.9 \text{ U/l}$ to $240.9 \pm 9.24 \text{ U/l}$ vs placebo: $151 \pm 12.9 \text{ U/l}$ to $442.6 \pm 32.4 \text{ U/l}$ (norm $< 250 \text{ U/l}$) - $p < 0.001$). While maintaining optimal mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation under Q10 substitution, lactate accumulation during the training camp was significantly lower (100mg: $2.59 \pm 0.26 \text{ mmol/l}$ to $1.21 \pm 0.33 \text{ mmol/l}$ vs 200mg: $2.37 \pm 0.37 \text{ mmol/l}$ to $0.55 \pm 0.16 \text{ mmol/l}$ vs placebo: 2.15 ± 0.12 to $4.40 \pm 0.66 \text{ mmol/l}$ - $p < 0.01$) [41,61]. In a placebo- controlled study involving 100 German Olympic athletes (placebo vs. 300mg Q10 daily over 6 weeks), Alf et al (42) demonstrated a significant increase in performance (verum: 11.03% vs. placebo: 8.54% - $p = 0.03$). Furthermore, it needs to be shown if doses between 300 - 400 mg of natural Q10 and target values in the range of 2500 - 4000 $\mu\text{g/l}$ can lead to better results in the prevention of muscular injuries.

Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)

The prevalence of inadequate thiamine supply ($< 30 \mu\text{g/l}$) in our study (4.4%) is lower compared to the results of Manore [44] with 12 - 17%. This may be due to the higher average value ($54.82 \pm 21.62 \mu\text{g/l}$) for study compared to international studies ($23.53 \pm 4.07 \mu\text{g/l}$) [43]. Thereby, national players show higher thiamine values (A squad: $53.14 \pm 9.52 \mu\text{g/l}$ - U16/U18: $54.84 \pm 11.18 \mu\text{g/l}$) compared to non-national players (adults: $49.93 \pm 21.62 \mu\text{g/l}$ - adolescents < 18 years: $49.93 \pm 17.69 \mu\text{g/l}$). In our study, the proportion of young

athletes adequately supplied with thiamine ($< 30 \mu\text{g/l}$) was 7.7% and more worse compared to adults (2% - OR = 4.25 - $p < 0.186$). There is no comparison in the literature. The reason for the slightly poorer thiamine supply in adolescents should be a daily significantly increased consumption of carbohydrates (bread, pasta, rice, fruit, and dairy products) compared to the adult athletes of the increased need in the growth phase. In combination with α lipoic acid, thiamine is responsible for the introduction of carbohydrates (via pyruvate modification) into the mitochondrial citrate cycle and thus for amino acid production (regeneration, growth). A correlation between inadequate and sufficient thiamine supply compared to fatigue, sleep disturbance and infections could not be demonstrated in our study. It is currently not possible to explain physiological why low-normal thiamine levels ($35.8 \pm 5.59 \mu\text{g/l}$) can significantly reduce muscle injuries in 62% ($p < 0.045$) compared to high-normal levels ($63.24 \pm 24.33 \mu\text{g/l}$), and is the subject of further studies. However, high physical activities (training, competition) lead to a significant decrease in thiamine levels [44]. In placebo-controlled therapy studies, the effect of thiamine substitution (one-time 1 mg/kg body weight as infusion immediately before exercise or 3x10mg over 4 weeks) on lactate, O₂ uptake and fatigue was tested [43,45]. Choi et al [43] were able to significantly reduce the lactate level in the verum group by daily substitution of 3x10mg over 4 weeks (N=9) under defined ergo meter load (beginning: $0.56 \pm 0.14 \text{ mmol/l}$ vs. $0.56 \pm 0.17 \text{ mmol/l}$ - after 60 minutes load: $2.25 \pm 0.95 \text{ mmol/l}$ vs. $4.05 \pm 1.66 \text{ mmol/l}$ - after 30 minutes recovery: $1.10 \pm 0.45 \text{ mmol/l}$ vs. $1.78 \pm 0.89 \text{ mmol/l}$ - $p < 0.05$) and exercise fatigue (BORG RPE scale: 12.56 ± 1.94 vs. 15.11 ± 2.57 - $p < 0.05$) compared to the placebo group. Bautista-Hernandez et al [45] also achieved a significant reduction in lactate levels (verum vs. placebo - before exercise) in their therapy study (single infusion with 1mg thiamine per kg body weight before treadmill step loading at max 16km/h): $1.92 \pm 0.11 \text{ mmol/l}$ vs. $2.18 \pm 0.16 \text{ mmol/l}$ - after loading: $3.34 \pm 0.15 \text{ mmol/l}$ vs. $4.56 \pm 0.31 \text{ mmol/l}$ - $p = 0.00001$) and a significant increase in VO₂max (verum: $48.2 \pm 1.44 \text{ ml/kg. min}$ vs. Placebo: $41.9 \pm 1.15 \text{ ml/kg. min}$ - $p = 0.000006$).

Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)

The prevalence of inadequate riboflavin supply ($< 137 \mu\text{g/l}$) in our study (8.9%) is clearly different from the results of Manore [44] with 4 - 57%. This may be due to the clearly higher riboflavin average value ($170.68 \pm 36.06 \mu\text{g/l}$) of our study compared to international studies ($10.6 \pm 1 \mu\text{g/l}$) [37]. Adult athletes have higher riboflavin values (first squad: $177.11 \pm 29.20 \mu\text{g/l}$ - adults: $178.06 \pm 30.07 \mu\text{g/l}$) than adolescent athletes (U16/U18: $163.03 \pm 42.29 \mu\text{g/l}$ - adolescents < 18 years: $156 \pm 43.90 \mu\text{g/l}$). The proportion of juvenile athletes in our study who had inadequate riboflavin values ($< 137 \mu\text{g/l}$) was 16.2%, significantly worse than that of adults (3.8% - OR = 4.94 - $p < 0.041$) There are no comparisons in the literature. The reason for the significantly poorer vitamin B2 supply in adolescents may also be the significantly increased daily intake of carbohydrates (bread, pasta, rice, fruit, dairy products) compared to adult athletes or the increased need during the growth phase. Riboflavin is responsible for the introduction of fatty acids into the mitochondrial citrate cycle and thus for amino acid production (regeneration, growth). Correlations between inadequate and sufficient riboflavin supply compared to fatigue, sleep disturbance, infections and muscular injuries could not be demonstrated in our study. Maximum sportive activity does not seem to trigger a change in riboflavin levels, therefore vitamin B2 substitution with an adequate diet does not seem to make sense according to Weight et al [37]. Therapy studies are missing.

Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)

The prevalence of inadequate pyridoxine supply ($< 5 \mu\text{g/l}$) in our study (2.3%) is clearly lower compared to the results of

Manore [44] with 5 - 60%. This may also be due to the higher pyridoxine average value ($25.13 \pm 15.24 \mu\text{g/l}$) of our study compared to international studies ($19.52 \pm 20.76 \mu\text{g/l}$ reps. $10.6 \pm 1 \mu\text{g/l}$) [37,44]. A national players showed higher pyridoxine values (first squad: $32.21 \pm 26.90 \mu\text{g/l}$) than all other athletes (U16/U18: $20.66 \pm 6.52 \mu\text{g/l}$ - adolescents < 18 years: $23.76 \pm 18.95 \mu\text{g/l}$ - adults: $24.11 \pm 15.88 \mu\text{g/l}$). The proportion of young athletes inadequately supplied with pyridoxine ($< 5 \mu\text{g/l}$) in our study is at 3% slightly worse than that of adults (1.8%). There are no comparisons in the literature. In combination with magnesium, pyridoxine is responsible for the formation of important neurotransmitters (serotonin, dopamine, adrenalin, noradrenalin, melatonin) and thus for stress tolerance, coordination and concentration, as well as pain control and sleep. We could not prove that an inadequate pyridoxine supply statistically influences the factors fatigue, sleep disturbance, infections and muscular injuries. However, in 50% of the athletes, maximum sporting activity leads to a significant reduction in the pyridoxine level [44], whereby according to Weight et al [37], vitamin B6 substitution does not seem to make sense with an adequate diet. Therapy studies are also missing here.

Vitamin B9 (Folic acid)

The prevalence of inadequate folic acid supply ($< 4.6 \text{ ng/ml}$) in the present study is 10%. Study comparisons are missing. In our study, the average folic acid value ($8.87 \pm 4.35 \text{ ng/ml}$) is higher than the average value of the Weight study ($5.5 \pm 2.6 \text{ ng/ml}$) [37]. Adolescent athletes < 18 years show higher folic acid values ($10.80 \pm 4.51 \text{ ng/ml}$) than all other athletes (First squad: $8.79 \pm 5.92 \text{ ng/ml}$ - U16/U18: $8.81 \pm 3.23 \text{ ng/ml}$ - adults: $8.07 \pm 3.39 \text{ ng/ml}$). The proportion of young athletes inadequately supplied with folic acid ($< 18.7 \text{ ng/ml}$) in our study is 8.3% lower than that of adults (10.9% - OR = 0.74 - $p < 0.068$). Comparisons in the literature are also not available. Folic acid is responsible for cell maturation and cell differentiation of erythrocytes and thus for the prevention of megaloblastic anaemia. Statistically significant correlations between inadequate folic acid supply compared to sufficient folic acid supply with regard to the parameters fatigue, sleep disturbance, infections and muscular injuries could not be demonstrated in our study. Maximum athletic stress does not lead to a change in the folic acid level in athletes. According to Weight, et al. [37], vitamin B9 substitution with an adequate diet does not appear to be sensible. Therapy studies are also missing here.

Vitamin B12 (Cobalamin)

The prevalence of inadequate cobalamin supply ($< 400 \text{ pg/ml}$) in our study is 2.2%. There are no study comparisons as well. We determined the average values ($465.72 \pm 219.57 \text{ pg/ml}$) to be exactly the same as in the Weight study ($470.3 \pm 160.9 \text{ pg/ml}$) [37]. There were no differences between the values of young athletes under the age of 18 and those of adults. The proportion of B12 inadequately supplied ($< 400 \text{ pg/ml}$) young athletes in our study is with 5.7% higher than that of adults. There is no comparison in the literature. The cobalamin as well is responsible for the cell maturation and differentiation of the erythrocytes and thus for the avoidance of megaloblastic anaemias as well as for the nerve metabolism (deep sensitivity). Statistically significant correlations between an inadequate B12 supply and a sufficient B12 supply with regard to the parameters fatigue, sleep disturbance, infections and muscular injuries could not be demonstrated in our study. Maximum athletic stress also does not lead to a change in the B12 level in athletes. According to Weight, et al. [37], vitamin B12 substitution with an adequate diet does not appear to be sensible. Therapy studies are also missing here.

Conclusion

Professional athletes are borderline or even undersupplied on a broad basis. Adolescents < 18 years show a considerably worse supply with micronutrients than adults. The focus is on 25-OH-VitaminD3, CoenzymQ10 and the intracellular trace elements iron, magnesium and selenium. Further studies with higher dosages and the goal of reaching the upper edge of the norm value scale must show whether a significant reduction in performance-limiting infections or muscular injuries can be achieved. The optimization of the B-vitamins targeting the upper standard margin must show whether an increase in performance by reducing lactate production under the same load is permanent and whether an improvement in sleep behaviour and a reduction in fatigue can be achieved.

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None Declared.

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